

SUMMARIES

Anna FORGÁCS, Andrea VALLYON **Efficiency of Health Care Systems in and out of the EU**

With that comparative study, we intended to find out the roots of efficiency of health care systems in general, and also specifically in seven analyzed countries. Supposing, that the aim to attain is the good health condition of the population, four statistically measurable and comparable variables have been identified: life expectancy at birth, healthy life expectancy, cancer mortality and mortality due to cardiovascular diseases. Then, several determinants of people's health condition were specified, such as political (freedom, government's health expenditures for example), social (like diet, physical activity, smoking habits, consumption of alcoholic drinks etc.), natural and demographic. Our original hypothesis (but now belief) was that if there is deviation between the aim and the determinant variables, than it is attributable to the health care system itself: the financing sources and channels, institutional settlements, ownership structure, historical evolution, socially accepted moral principals, etc. We found, that among the seven compared countries Israeli was the most, and Hungarian the less efficient health care system. Regarding efficiency, probably a mixture of statutory and private health insurance system, which contains market elements and works with few, competing insurance funds/companies seems to be the best.

SÁGI Judit, JAKAB Ferenc **Szakadékok**

Szakadékok c. esszénk első részében párhuzamot vonunk az amerikai és az európai kapitalizmus között. Az összehasonlítás alapjául részint gazdaságtörténeti áttekintés, részint a történeti tények napi gyakorlatba ültetése szolgál. Bemutatjuk, milyen hatása van a 'kapitalizmusoknak' az amerikai és az európai vállalatok prioritásaira, a társadalom és a vállalatok, valamint a társadalom és a központi kormányzat viszonyára. Történelmi példákkal alátámasztva kiemeljük, egy igazságosabb és szociálisan kiegyensúlyozottabb társadalmi rend érdekében az európai értékek melletti kiállás mindenek felett szükséges. Ezen kihangsúlyozandó értékek: a magán részvénytulajdonon alapuló kapitalizmus („stakeholder capitalism”), a társadalmi szerződés („social contract”) és a közszféra („public realm”).

Az európai út helyességét az amerikai cégbotrányok okainak vizsgálatával próbáljuk meg szemléltetni. Ezekből levonva a következtetéseket és a tanulságokat, felvázoljuk az EU számára esetlegesen követendő utat.

Péter Tamás VICZAI
**Relations between the Russian Federation
and the European Union**

Since the 2000's Putin's Russia has been „moving in a European direction”, and trying to develop its relations with the European Union.

The article summarizes the historical development of European Union – Russia relationship, the present position, economic relations between the two countries, and the expected changes following the enlargement of the European Union in 2004.

Andrea TÓTH
**The Current State of the Electric Energy Sector in Hungary -
in Regard to the EU Accession**

1884 saw the installation of the first public power plant in Hungary. The electrification of the country had been finished in 1960. After the collapse of the COMECON in 1989 and in accordance with the endeavour to the EU accession, it became necessary to join the UCTE (Union for the Co-ordination of Transmission of Electricity), which had been realised in 1995 together with the Polish, the Czech and the Slovak national electricity works. This had numerous effects on the electricity trade in these four Central European countries.

Currently the new electric energy law, which came into force in January, 2003 and the liberalisation of the sector become a matter of debates. Furthermore an important question arises: namely how could we substitute the ordinary energy resources used for electricity production with non-fossil, or with alternative ones.

The article describes the Hungarian electric energy sector from the very start to the current situation and gives an analysis of the electricity trade between the so-called Visegrád Countries (Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia) in the past 20 years and albeit it opens up new possibilities for producing electric energy.

Csilla HORVÁTH
**Equal Employment Opportunities and Flexible
Workforce Models in the Hotel Industry (A Critical Analysis)**

The hotel & catering sector is a very diverse industry, encompassing wide range of economic activities. It helps to enhance cross-cultural relationships, as well as economic and social prosperity. The industry offers wide range of jobs, both for the high qualified and for the unqualified workforce.

By applying high variety of non-standard employment forms, the sector became the centre of interest for scientists, searching the possible remedy against the high unemployment rate of the EU. The hotel & catering sector can be a bridge for the young and women to the world of work. As a result, through the increasing female participation rate the European employment rate may enhance.

This paper examines, whether the hotel industry is able to integrate women workforce and to help effectively in solving the European unemployment problem. Furthermore it tries to answer, whether the atypical employment forms applied by the sector mean competitive measures in the race for the qualitative workforce. The questions above are answered by examining to what extent equal employment opportunities for women are secured in the industry.

Ilona ASZÓDI

The EU Regulation on Insolvency Proceeding

On 29 May 2000 the EU Council adopted the Regulation on Insolvency Proceedings (the Regulation) came into force on 31 May 2002.

The adoption of the Regulation is welcome news for the member states of the EU, some of which have been working towards pan-European consensus on insolvency issues for the past 30 years. The Regulation aims to introduce uniform conflicts of law rules for insolvency proceedings and connected judgments.

This will help address the difficulties that arise when an insolvency involves a number of different European jurisdictions.

If does not, however, seek to harmonise substantive law or policy as between different EU countries.

The purpose of this article is to summarise the Regulation and consider its effects for an insolvency practitioner and banking and financial institution clients.

András INSPERGER

The Situation of the Logistics Providers in Hungary just before the EU Extension

The Hungarian logistics providers have to work among uncertain market circumstances, constantly changing and developing market with many different way of needs. There are many providers working in the same field and offer many different service level. They have to reorganize their working structure for preparing the challenges of the extending market. This article summarizes these challenges and tries to find an answer to what would these European extension means for the Hungarian logistics providers and how should they react for the changes. Also suggests a way that the logistics providers have to follow for getting success among new market possibilities and treats.