

SUMMARIES

Anna FORGÁCS, Andrea VALLYON **History, reforms and recent problems** **of health care systems in six countries**

Our basic objective in writing our recent essay is to make accessible to readers of healthcare systems in six countries (Czech Republic, Germany, Israel, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States of America).

We have tried to show its histories, reforms and recent problems they face, pointing out the main healthcare structure types. Our concept was to find out whether there is a relation between efficiency and the roots of the given countries' health systems.

Upon our research we could establish the fact that in those countries (Germany, Israel, The Netherlands), where the system came into being on the base of solidarity, reciprocity, financed by the state and the suppliers give services state founded, those are operating on the highest level of efficiency. United Kingdom and The United States are in the middle. While the 'Beveridge' type model is applied by the English, causing competition on supplier side, in America due to the traditional market based system the costs are lifted both from demand and supply side. At the end of the row we could find the Czech Republic initiating the German type system in transition period with huge deficit and low efficiency.

SÁGI Judit, JAKAB Ferenc **Áthidalni a szakadékot („Bridge the Gap”)**

Dolgozatunk második részében a szakadékot már nem kimondottan az ún. „corporate America” és az európai „stakeholder capitalism” közötti különbség jelenti, hanem a fejlődő és a fejlett világ közötti különbség. Fókuszunk középpontjába a kiéleződő jövedelmi különbségeket helyeztük, valamint az azok csökkentésére tett kísérletek hibáinak bemutatását. Az IMF által elhibázottan alkalmazott politikák (liberalizáció, privatizáció, fiskális és monetáris szigor) bemutatása után egy táblázatban foglaljuk össze a gazdaság három fő szereplőjének 'elvárásait és teendőit'. Kiemeljük az állam szerepvállalásának fontosságát a szegénység csökkentése és a társadalmi kohézió erősítése érdekében. A szegénység csökkentése érdekében felvázoltunk egy kilenc pontos akciótervet, mely a társadalmi szolidaritás erősítése mellett a hosszú távú gazdasági növekedést is elősegíthetné.

Dolgozatunk végére érve visszakanyarodunk a különbségre, mely a „corporate America” és a „stakeholder capitalism” közt feszül – hangsúlyozva ezzel ismételtén az európai értékek fontosságát.

Rita BÖRÖTZ

The introduction of the Environmental Friendly Management within the Hungarian SME-s

With Hungary's accession to the EU the environmental issues got a huge importance, especially in line with a significant sector influencing the economy: in connection with the small and medium sized enterprises (SME-s). By making preparations for the EU-membership the question of the environment won great importance in Hungary, as well.

To reach the EU-norm in that field the accessing countries are led by the environmental law. Beside the direct and the economic regulation of the environmental law the third way, the self-regulation is also effective in the EU. Self regulating means a way of the international standardisation in order to put the „environment user” without any legal obligations to act environment friendly on the –for itself – best possible way.

A research made about the environment friendliness of the Hungarian SME-s gives general survey about the situation. The SME's fears became obvious concerning EMAS and ISO 14001, and the lack of information in that field, as well. A question mark can also be put behind the statement about the efficiency and need of both of the above mentioned standards in Hungary and in the EU. In Hungary the success of the environmental law's self-regulating way can also be questioned.

Judit GESZTI

Civil Society, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the European Union

The article focuses on the role CSOs play in the (re)birth of civil society as such, analyses both the environment and characteristics of CSOs in the European Union and the European Commission's approach towards „voluntary organizations and foundations”, and proves that for the EU as a whole, its institutions and decision making process, CSOs play a more and more important role.

Functions of civil society are described according to the statements of Siegel and Yancey, and relying on these, the “negativ” criteria of being “non-profit” are enumerated. A series of motives why certain groups of people feel stimulated to establish a CSO has been described in detail. In comparison to the US, the EU's civil sector employs a smaller percentage of population than that of the US and in the EU countries the state is a major donor while in the US private donation and income from business-like activities dominate. Apart from a country-by-country characterization, the legal surrounding and legal forms of CSOs in the EU-15.

An analysis follows of numerous documents (including TEU, TA, White Paper on European Governance, the Charter of Fundamental Rights etc.) confirming and reinforcing the statement on increasing importance of civil society organizations in the EU. The Commission recently designated the task of “liaising” with civil society to DG Education and Culture. The ESC, a traditional forum of civil society can be easily accessed but may not promise much in lobbying in CSOs interest, given its “mere” consultative role in the decision making process.

Gábor László ORMOSY
Gathering and protecting business information
in the European Union

In order to compete against foreign competitors, either on the international market or in the domestic market, you must know what drives their strategy. But you must be also aware that they will be interested in your market moves as well. In other words, you need timely and reliable analyzed information on the competitors and about the competition and you must be able to protect yours. It has been called business intelligence.

Many players of the market use various intelligence methods in the European Union. Above the legitimate and ethical employment of business intelligence as the strategic tool of real companies, governments apply economic intelligence, terrorists and transnational criminals call for industrial espionage, dirty companies try to keep up by using unfair business actions. In the EU, the situation seems particularly fierce in our days. Business intelligence has been influenced by national inheritance, culture, economic power, strategic interests on national and corporate level as well. As a result, the consideration of business intelligence as management tool, and the way of using it show significant differences.

Hungarian and other Eastern European companies about to join the competition of the EU market try to prepare and take measures because not only European companies have been interested in business intelligence in the European Union, but firms from the US, Chinese merchants, Japanese corporates as well. It means even more business intelligence tasks to accomplish, harder competition and more intellectual value to protect. Trend in business intelligence have been driven by number of factors, like technological development, changing information culture and needs, industry trends, integration process, for instance.

Though recently the western companies have been in better position regarding business intelligence than their Eastern European competitors, the biggest menace are the terrorist and criminal organization as the most likely user of espionage and covert actions. Industrial espionage will represent high risk and real challenge to the managers in the near future.