

SUMMARY OF THE ARTICLES

Vertical coordination in agriculture

Imre Fertó

The study analyses the phenomenon of vertical coordination in agriculture. After a clarification of the notion of vertical coordination its main trends in the agriculture of the developed countries are shown. Using the results of the theories of transaction costs and industrial organization the causes for the coming into being of vertical coordinations are reviewed. Finally the author also touches on the problems of competition policy and agricultural policy related to vertical coordination.

Interest parity in floating and in crawling-peg foreign exchange rate régimes

Gyula Barabás

It is a widespread belief that the futures exchange rates basically reflect the expectations of market agents. The study shows that the meeting of covered interest parity and the different behaviour of interest rates and exchange rates may rather frequently deflect the exchange rate expectations from the futures exchange rates in both floating and crawling-peg exchange rate régimes.

Demand for labour in 2010 by economic branches, occupations and qualification

János Timár

The study offers a comprehensive survey of the changes in the structure of demand for labour expectable by the end of the first decade after the turn of the millennium – according to economic branches, occupations and qualification. The prognoses are centred on forecasting the demand for labour with higher qualification, the reason being that on the one hand this is one of the main conditions of the long overdue structural modernization and rational development of higher education and that, on the other hand, the training of diploma-holders plays a growing role in the future equilibrium of the labour market.

The volume and social components of non-registered purchases by the population*János István Tóth*

Relying on a survey among households based on a questionnaire the study makes an attempt at estimating the scope of hidden economy in retail trade and services to the population. It examines the relationship between the buying propensity on non-registered markets and some characteristics of the households. It turned out from the investigation that, considering the commodities surveyed, the ratio of non-registered purchases to total expenditure amounted to 16-22 per cent. Analysis of the interrelation between the ratios of non-registered purchases and some characteristics of the households indicates that the volume of non-registered purchases does not primarily depend on income. The strongest correlation can be found with the domicile of the household, and this underlines the importance of the buyer's transaction costs in explaining the non-registered purchases.