

Abstracts of the Articles

Economic Analyses in Spring 2014

Having experienced the last year's surprise GDP growth, the economic research institutes foresee for 2015 slowdown, temporarily continuing deflation – without hard tensions in the state budget. That's the common message of the spring forecasts of the various institutions. The press usually informs only about the most important economic data, providing less and less room for the analyses, the detailed studies prepared by the institutions do not reach those who are interested. This is the reason why we have been publishing short summaries of these reports and prognoses since 2001. The recent analyses have been discussing the possible consequences of the economic policy, the path of the gross state debt, how to reach the budget deficit targets and the uncertain prospects of the economic growth and deflation.

Agricultural trade implications of Hungary's EU accession

ZSUZSANNA HEGEDÜS – JUDIT KISS

The main objective of this paper is to analyse the impact of European Union (EU) membership on Hungarian agricultural trade with the EU-27 in the period 2003-2013, based on own calculations using the latest statistical data. It was concluded that the agricultural orientation of Hungarian foreign trade and the export orientation of the agricultural sector have strengthened during these 10 years. Hungarian agricultural trade with the EU-27 grew dynamically, with export expansion being accompanied by increasing import penetration. As a result of the three-fold export and import value growth, the EU-27 became the leading market for Hungarian export products (with an 83% share) and the main source of imports (with a 91% share). While the Hungarian export commodity structure is dominated by raw materials and semi-processed goods due to low competitiveness, the import structure is rather diversified, though processed goods oriented. The share of the New Member States has increased to almost 40% in Hungary's intra-EU agricultural trade at the expense of the EU-15. Following a post-accession deterioration, the balance of Hungary's agricultural trade with the EU had improved to a record of 2.7 billion euro by 2012.

The effect of return migration on SME Internationalisation: a comparative case study of Hungarian IT sector entrepreneurs

TIM GITTINS – RICHARD LANG – ÁGNES OROSZ

Transition to a market-based economic structure in the post-Communist countries of the Central and Eastern Europe region since the early 1990s has been accompanied by intense IT-driven technological change. Internationalisation opportunities have emerged for IT sector small and medium sized enterprises based on the region's strong possession of technical skills. Furthermore transition has facilitated outward migration, return migrants who acquire social capital abroad and establish businesses upon return home may positively influence entrepreneurship, organisational human capital and SME internationalisation in the CEE region. This chain of phenomena remains relatively unresearched in a CEE context. A process-oriented qualitative case study approach is used to compare the experience of three IT sector entrepreneurs in Hungary who previously worked and studied abroad. Primarily, the acquisition of social capital from abroad is crucial for re-configuration of organisational human capital at home in order to drive 'born-global' SME internationalisation.

RLabour market and labour migration on the Slovak-Hungarian border after the economic crisis

TAMÁS SZÉKÁCS

This study presents the project of Kopint Foundation For Economic Research about the migration on the Slovak-Hungarian border. The author introduces that the labour market differences are still significant between two sides of the Slovak-Hungarian cross-border, horizontally and vertically too. The writer of this study points out regarding the labour migration that numbers of the Slovak workers have been declined in a large measure between 2008 and 2013. He represents that number of the Hungarian workers in Slovakia haven't been became important after the economic crisis.