

CORE REGIONS IMPOVERISHED? SPREAD AND BACKWASH EFFECTS ON TERRITORIAL INEQUALITY IN 21ST-CENTURY CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE – THE EXAMPLE OF SLOVAKIA

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Slovakia has seen enviable economic development in recent decades, mainly around the capital and its agglomeration area in western Slovakia. So its distinct core-periphery differences make it a suitable example of the function of spread and backwash effects. Literature here offers many theories and studies that vie to reveal conditions where the hinterland can be expected to develop or be impoverished. The conditions and factors that bolster or weaken these effects of spread and backwash clarify that Slovakia is endangered in several ways by self-reinforcement of them. The study's methodology draws attention to decomposition indicators that differ from standard deviations in allowing measurement of the weight of a single, highly developed core region on territorial inequality, in a way suited to cross-country comparisons. This decomposition index also shows Slovakia as an extreme, if not unique example of cumulative centre-hinterland inequalities, so that such accumulation of urban-rural disparity poses a general threat to Central European economies, in ways dissimilar to the trends in the western European Union.

DISCOURAGED BORROWERS IN THE CORPORATE SECTOR

Zsolt Szabó

Firms in need of loans that were afraid of refusal were long ignored in economic analysis of the lending market. Note of this latent loan demand was hindered first by inadequate analytical frameworks, and secondly by the inactivity of such firms, for even banks had no information on them. More heed was paid to discouraged borrowers, especially in the new century, partly through development of a formal analytical toolkit and partly through the global post-2008 financial crisis and the attention it drew to tensions on the lending market. The size of this group can be seen as significant, while the origin of the economic-issue and potential solutions to it have been analysed from several new angles. Yet the topic is largely unknown in Hungarian economic literature, important though the role of such discouragement can be seen to be to a higher pace of economic growth. The article seeks to improve Hungary's attention to this by introducing the main theoretical foundations that need expanding, and summarising recent empirical results.

THE CONCEPTUAL SPACE OF AN ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITY
THEORETICAL CONSTRUCTS AND PRACTICAL ISSUES

Gábor Király

The paper first discusses the conceptual space around the term “entrepreneurial university”, by highlighting three ideal types in academic discourse: organisational, ecosystem-oriented and humanistic approaches. These stress different aspects. The organisational one focuses on commercialising R & D activities and on entrepreneurial traits in the university as a collective. The ecosystem-oriented approach shows how this university type can be established and developed under a specific set of local or regional conditions. The humanistic approach stresses how entrepreneurial attitudes and practices do not develop automatically, but through projects in which practitioners, academics and students collaborate to create value for external stakeholders. The paper goes on to raise pragmatic issues on how organisational change cause a “conventional” institution of higher education to become an entrepreneurial university. It touches on topics such as change in organisational culture, entrepreneurial potential in various disciplines, and willingness of academics and of students to be involved in such projects.

IMPACTS OF THE 2013 CAP DIRECT-SUPPORT SYSTEM ON HUNGARIAN
AGRICULTURE

Tamás Mizik

Policy impacts are significant in agriculture, especially the EU’s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Knowledge of and compliance with the requirements of support measures are of paramount importance. The last CAP reform in 2013 introduced new measures to Pillar I, the most significant In budget terms concerning basic payment and greening. The study covers the period 2013–2017 to reveal changes caused by these. Since the subsidies form a high share of income generated in the sector, the hypothesis here is that the production units (single farms, private enterprises) made economically rational responses to the changes. In practice it means they tried fully to adapt to them in order maximise their supports.

THE PANEL OF LINKED ADMINISTRATIVE DATA IN THE CERS DATABANK

Anna Sebők

The databank of the Centre for Economic and Regional Studies (CERS) has set up Admin3, the third round of the Panel of Administrative Data. The data source contains administrative data of the National Health Insurance Fund Administration, the Hungarian State Treasury, the National Tax and Customs Administration, the Ministry of Finance and the Educational Authority on a sample of 50 per cent of the Hungarian population over 2003–2017. As with previous rounds (Admin1, Admin2), it will create an individual and firm-level panel data set, based on these data, containing monthly individual observations on educational activity, employment status, occupation, gross wages, health events, etc.