

Title of Course: **Foreign economic and trade relations of Hungary**

Venue and Time of Course: tbd.

Instructor's Name: **Dr. Zsolt Becsey**

Credit Point Value: 6	Number of Lessons per Week: 1	Type of Course: Seminar	Method of Evaluation: written not to miss more than 3 lessons, prepare the given tasks/ presentation
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Course Description:

to have aknowledge about recent History of Hungarian and other regional national economics,integration in the European Union, their position in light of Western European national economics and other regional fellow economics.

General description

Transformation of regional economics from socialism into market economics

1. Political transformation from socialist system into democracy in Hungary and CEE, integration into Council of europe and NATO
2. Economic tarnsformation of CEE into market economy, integration into OECD , European Union and its internal cooperation levels(Schengen zone, eurozone)
3. Challenges of international economic indicators in CEE
- cohesion tendencies during the last 26 years
- 4..Cohesion reports of the European Union for the EU
5. Challenge of the enlargement of the EU to the East (Agenda 2000) in the 90s
6. Results of the EU enlargement in light of the previous expectations
- International economic relations in Europe and world wide
7. Foreign trade level of CEE countries with the EU: foreign trade tendencies of Hungarian companies
8. Specil features of Hungarian and regional energy policy
9. Special features of Hunagrian transport policy
10. Special features of trade and agricultural policies in CEE competitive challenges
10. Accumulatinon of capital in the region, attraction of investment in the region
11. Internal mobility, cross-border migration and formation of the labour force in CEE
12. SME policies, R+D+I in Europe and in Hungary

Course material

1. lectures in PPT form
2. European Commission: EU economic forecasts. Latest report available:
http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/eu/forecasts/index_en.htm .
3. Agenda 2000 - Vol. I: For a stronger and wider Union, Vol. II: The challenge of enlargement. COM/97/2000 final. Cohesion reports of the EU Comission. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/CS/TXT/?uri=celex:51997DC2000>
4. OECD Economic Surveys – Hungary.
 - a. Latest reportavailable: http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/economics/oecd-economic-surveys-hungary-2016_eco_surveys-hun-2016-en#page1
 - b. Previous reports available: http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-economic-surveys-hungary_19990529;jsessionid=17c0w8mcrf327.x-oecd-live-01

1. The advantages of the European Union's eastward enlargement for the European Union, Zsolt Becsey, PHD Thesis, Corvinus University, 2002

hd.lib.uni-corvinus.hu/103/1/becsey_zsolt.pdf

2. Az elmúlt tíz évem az Európai Unióban, Polgári szemle, 2015

http://www.polgariszemle.hu/?view=v_article&ID=627

Possible questions:

- difference between GDP and GNI in Central Europe
- Hungarian and CEE foreign trade tendencies since 1990
- FDI investments in and from CEE, origin and destinations
- Foreign economic openness, its indicators in CEE
- Determinations by EU and WTO rules in trade and investment policies
- energy and transport policies in CEE especially in Hungary