

Brief Summary of the Articles

All-round inquiry about reforming the general government, especially the large distributive systems – Part I.

Reforming the general government, especially the large distributive systems, has already been part of the intellectual and economic policy discussions for a long time. On the one hand, problems of macroeconomic imbalances, and on the other, the continuous tensions of the fields related to public finances support the overwhelming importance of the issue. Problems and dilemmas related to the introduction of the euro gave an additional actuality of these questions.

There is a general agreement that moderating of the general government deficit can be supported, inter alia, by the reforms of the government subsystems, especially the large distributive systems. Our questions are about the operationalization of the reforms (conceptualization, introduction, timing and delay):

What are the main causes and limits, which contributed to the lack of the necessary reforms?

What is the proper ranking and timing of the reform steps related to the large distributive systems?

In the process of reforming the particular systems what are the key steps?

What are the risks of the introduction and the delay of the different reform steps and what are the related conflicts?

Reforms, disintegration and transformation in China

MÁRIA CSANÁDI

The paper deals with the issue how reforms nested in the context of the structure and dynamics of party-state power contribute to the self-consumption of the Chinese party-state system. The author concludes that China may be able to avoid system collapse accompanied by macroeconomic crisis similar to her East European and Soviet counterparts. However, she cannot escape the disintegration of the party as an institutional power structure neither the waning of the system. This latter however may occur gradually, with the spreading of partial disintegrations, and with the capacity to compensate tensions that emerged within the system through the dynamic growth of the economic field outside the party-state network. Due to this capacity, the disintegration will not occur suddenly.

Market services and economic development

ANDREA SZALAVETZ

This paper analyzes the role market services play in economic development and calls for the necessity of elaborating a services-based development strategy. It reviews the arguments why this sector can be qualified as an emerging one. The paper provides statistical data to prove the sector's increasing capital-intensity. It analyzes the sector's contribution to productivity growth as well as its role in the national innovation performance. The main message of the paper is that as opposed to other emerging industries, market services and in particular knowledge-intensive business services not only enhance the inequality of economic development, but they are at the same time also capable to diminish the dualistic character of the economy. The paper provides input-output calculations to support this claim.