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Climate change and social change

Prof. László Kulcsár

University of West Hungary Faculty of Economics

ABSTRACT The study summarizes the different concepts and approaches of international literature according to the socioeconomic impact of climate changes. The impact of climate change on certain segments of our society is not fully explored yet, and this is also the international literature on the debtor. The social impact of climate change is complex. The vulnerability of certain groups in society and the vulnerability of certain economic sectors is very powerful, which is not expected in the economic and social processes, and fix up.

KEYWORDS: Social and economic impact of climate change, social vulnerability, economic and social processes

Managing environmental risks

Prof. Csaba Székely

ABSTRACT Risk assessment is the overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation. Environmental risk assessment is a process for estimating the likelihood or probability of an adverse outcome or event due to pressure or changes in environmental conditions resulting mostly from human activities. The use of risk assessment in analyzing increasingly complex issues has prompted a refinement of methodologies. Many of the methodologies are now incorporating both quantitative and qualitative information.

Forecasts of risk to the environment could provide basic information needed for

sustainable resource development decisions. However, such information is often lacking. The primary objective of the environmental risk management is to provide managers information for decision making. Risk treatment involves selecting and choosing one or more relevant options for mitigating the probability of occurrence, the effect of risks, or both, and implementing these options. The proposed strategy will usually involve terminating, mitigating, transferring, or tolerating the risk. The implemented strategy should be monitored to ensure the risk is controlled to an acceptable level. If this is not the case, iterations of the risk assessment and management processes should proceed as necessary.

KEYWORDS Environmental risk assessment, risk analysis

Ecological systems versus economic systems: equilibrium systems?

Gilányi Zsolt, associate professor
University of West Hungary, Faculty of Economics

ABSTRACT The findings of the natural sciences had a decisive impact on modern economics. Economists were aiming at discovering mathematically formulated general laws similar to natural sciences also in the field of economics. As a result, the theory dominating the modern economic thinking, the general economic theory had taken over the mathematical tools and methods of static thermodynamics. Economic fluctuations had drawn attention on other parallels: on the patterns of the equilibrium paths of ecological systems. Probably, in order to determine the equilibrium paths of economic systems, the parallels with thermodynamics as well as with ecological systems are misleading. Since, in modern economic systems we can observe a growth imperative: in opposition to thermodynamic and ecological systems, the static zero growth path is an impossible state; the alternative of zero growth is a crisis. Therefore, if we understand by the term equilibrium system, a system where static equilibrium is a possible state, the modern economic system is a disequilibrium system.

KEYWORDS Economic thinking, ecological systems, mathematical methods, thermodynamic and ecological systems

From the use of (ecological) Public Goods at the global level arising Consequences of Externalities and Control of our Country

Csanád Horváth associate professor
University of West Hungary, Faculty of Economics

The public goods are well-defined properties. Mostly clustered around the rivalry and exclusion from the prohibition. The consumption of public good treatment of

problems arising from sustainable solutions induce both national and international. National because of a particular country, international, because each state has such assets, such as cross-country and, sometimes based on common use, in understanding, rules. The mismanagement of damaging over-consumption, carelessness to generate (-) external processes. These are not market-mediated effects. Here arises a paradoxical situation, because the public goods the same market categories (affect everyone, no exclusions) are available to certain basic conditions for everyone, etc. Externalities and latent market relations, the beginning of “partnership” is not known. Yet coupled the two circuits, because of the man as an environmental (and affecting the environment, converter) being not aware of the occurrence of damaging events antecedents of, but let me turn it over, the environment may not have prepared for the reception, or does not take into account that not suitable for influences and its consequences. The current national standards, regulators related ‘d like to introduce, especially awareness of intentions.

KEYWORDS: public good, over-consumption, sustainable solutions

Climate Change and a Credit Institution. Practices of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Pursuing Environmental Sustainability

Horváth Gábor PhD student

University of West Hungary, Faculty of Economics

ABSTRACT Nowadays, climate change is a global challenge affecting everyone equally negatively. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with its mandate for sustainable development, can contribute a lot with fostering sound environment policy in its region of operations. Its activities are, however, heavily criticized, its achievements are mixed. In the paper, I examine energy, transport and climate strategies of the Bank, and compare them with reports of CEE Bankwatch Network. As per the findings, although the Bank finances many sustainability projects, it still has a role in environmentally harmful events, does not have a clear scope for renewable energies, and its climate goals are also ambiguous. For explanation, I name poor energy conditions, energy security issues, characteristics of its mega-projects and the tardy adaptability of the population.

KEYWORDS: EBRD, climate policy, environmental sustainability, energetics, Bank watch

The eco-innovation in Hungary – present and future

Gergely Gáspár, PhD student

University of West Hungary, Faculty of Forestry

Gábor Keresztes, PhD student

University of West Hungary, Faculty of Economics

In the late XX. and early XXI. Century the success of the innovation processes became one of the main drivers of the economy, especially in the corporate sector. Meanwhile a new challenge appeared for the economy: the implementation of the sustainable development, and the increase of the corporate environmental awareness. International organizations and national governments are motivating the eco-innovational enterprises with their politics, support (financial and non-financial). For example, the eco-innovation is one of the most important parts of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

In our study, we are searching for the answer, which parts of the eco-innovation procedures are available in Hungary, and what kind of changes are expected in the future. The research analyzes the emergence of this special innovation form, based on foreign examples. With the EU 2020 Strategy in consideration, and focused on his recommendations for Hungary, we make some conclusions about the future of the Hungarian eco-innovation.

KEYWORDS: innovation – eco-innovation – EU 2020 Strategy – innovation politics

Sustainable tourism and responsibility

Éva Happ associate professor

University of West Hungary Faculty of Economics

ABSTRACT In the 21th century, the tourism industry is one of the most profitable sectors of the economy. At the end of 2012, for the first time in history, the number of international tourist arrivals reached 1 billion people a year, and according to the forecast by 2030, 1.8 billion international tourist arrivals are expected. This excessive increase strengthens the negative effects of the tourism. To solve the problems we can find suggestions more often with the term sustainable development, sustainable tourism, responsible tourism and ecotourism.

Europe and Hungary's goal is to offer sustainable and high-quality destinations on the tourism market. This requires the promotion of a sustainable and responsible development of quality tourism. Sustainability and responsibility are the tasks of every governmental and non-governmental organizations, businesses, local residents and customers and they can achieve success only together. Sustainability needs responsible businesses, destinations and tourists. Responsibility needs adequate business models, corporate social responsibility, and responsible attitude towards customers, environment, and local population.

KEYWORDS: sustainability, tourism, responsibility

When the Lake cools... The economic effect of it on the destination Hévíz Thermal Lake

Krisztián Egyed, associate professor
University of West Hungary Faculty of Economics

ABSTRACT Tourism of the XXI century is to be described by the cooperation of actors of the destination. On the one hand, this is a market force, as tourists are looking for tourism products, providing an experience and which are also able to satisfy their additional needs as well. On the other hand, it is a kind of economic rationality on regional level, for what the (network) capital provides the theoretical basis. By the cooperation of the destination's actors, complex and high-quality tourism products can be produced, on the other hand it will also improve the profitability of the sector. Through the detectable multiplier effects it spills over and increases in the local economy. Touching on this system I seat the theory into practice and show the importance of USP and network in the tourism of Hévíz and economy and management of the city. Of all the aim of my study to demonstrate the importance of potential tourism industry with using special thermal structure of the economy and city budget. On the other hand, I would like to draw your attention to the dangers of mono-sectoral urban economy, which is based on vulnerable natural factors with presenting a possible way out of solution.

KEYWORDS: treat chain, multiplier, USP, Hévíz, the effects of tourism

Sustainable tourism in a borderland: The case of Vas mountain

Fruzsina Pankotay Master student
University of West Hungary Faculty of Economics

ABSTRACT My thesis shows that, like in the Rhein or Saar region, the multilevel cross-border network is also present in this region by the culture, the local culinary joy and the sustainable tourism. I determine the concept of the word border, the cross-border co-operations. The cooperation on the border includes the usual activities of the local and regional communities, like the development of the economy, the regional planning and the tourism.

I include the directions of the Hungarian eco-tourism. I introduce the exiting connecting touristic elements of the West-Transdanubian border area of the natural elements connected to the eco-tourism. Within the border area I present the Vas-mountain region, then I analyze its past, present and the possible future ways. Based on the local possibilities I introduce the connection to sustainable eco-tourism and the differences between the two sides of the border with their potentials. Finally, I draw conclusions for the development potential of the Vas-mountain and the western border area, based on examples.

KEYWORDS: eco-tourism, border-tourism, Saar-land, Vas-mountain

Ecological Utilization of the Horse

***Ildikó Gelányi PhD student,
Szent István University***

***Csilla Obádovics associate professor
University of West Hungary Faculty of Economics***

ABSZTRAKT Organic farming essentially means environment preserved technologies, one element of which is the long-run productive tilling that is not degrading the soil quality. In general, considering sales and efficiency aspects farms are established on a sufficiently large area, which is then cultivated by agricultural machinery. This creates however, environmental problems like usage of fossil fuels or soil erosion and compaction, which cannot be solved properly by mainstream industrial farming methods. In some cases, one alternative could be the use of horses and modern horse-drawn implements as it can be seen in many European countries and in the United States where there are many businesses using horses. International studies proved that the problems of mainstream farming methodology mentioned above can be avoided and/or the degradation caused by mechanized farming can be reduced (Herold 2009, Spugnoli 2008, Starker 2010, Strüber 2010, Pinney 2010). As an example, small-scale farming can work by using natural power because of its economic efficiency and less environmental damages.

KEYWORDS: horse, organic farming, modern implements, economic efficiency, environmental damages

The relationship of the responsible company and the sustainability

***Tamas Nagy Ph.D. Student
University of West Hungary Faculty of Economics***

ABSTRACT Most people associate the concept of responsible corporate to the ideals of the leading companies in the social responsibility. However, the management of the sustainable company feels responsible for the society beyond the natural environment as well. It has to be derivable from the company's mission and vision, which is also reflected in the approach to management as well. It is no longer enough to not pollute the environment. Today should the management do actively for the eradication of past environmental damages. Today has to be minimized the potential environmental injuries based on a continuous evaluation of possible environmental risks. However, the management of a responsible company looks to the human resources as not only an effective exploitable „resource”, but it is used as a key factor for the sustainable operation of the continuing sustainable.

The above approach is to establish a proper management of the practical application of the methodology is needed that operates advanced business risk assessment processes. The results will be closely integrated into the company planning a

variety of functions. Thus, a management of the sustainable company will take into consideration the business risks and the environmental and social risks in making their decisions.

KEYWORDS: sustainability, risk, risk assessment, decision-making, responsibility