

SUMMARY

Tamás, GÁSPÁR

The Elements of the external Environment in Hungary's complex Vision of Future

Thinking about the visions of Hungary in the changing world and discussing the integration possibilities is not an easy task nowadays. Basically because the methodologies and methods of visioning are under change. This is why the article starts with the discussion of visioning and the future of the global environment is derived from this way of thinking. The main idea is that the integration and the changing structure of the environment receives a new perspective if discussed from the viewpoint of centre-periphery relations. The analysis of dominant position creates a clear understanding of the futures of underdevelopment as well as that of latent maturity. With the distinction between material and human factors of dominance, the author outlines three scenarios for the breakthrough of semi-periphery, i.e. the integration chances and modes of Hungary.

Klára, FALK-BÁNÓ

Cultural Aspects of Hungary's EU Accession Process

While much attention has been devoted to the economic, commercial, financial and legal aspects of Hungary's joining the European Union, the cultural aspects of the process have been rather neglected so far. It is important to realize the great impact cultural differences may have on Western Europe's attitude to the EU's eastern extension and also on Hungarian attitude to the country's accession. It is shown in the paper how the unique Hungarian integration of eastern and western cultural characteristics make the accession process easier and how they help the country to conform to western business cultural norms. On the basis of seven years of research and fieldwork in Hungarian based multinational companies, and interviews with some 300 western and Hungarian managers and employees, an attempt is made to identify Hungarian cultural characteristics on Hofstede's, Trompenaars' and Hall's cultural dimensions and concepts.

Mária, BÍRÓ

Audiovisual Policy and Media Education by the Programmes of European Union

The European Council meeting in December 1993 took note of the White Paper „Growth, competitiveness and employment” as the reference point for action by European Union and its Member States. The European Parliament (May, 1994)

examined the problems of the audiovisual industry, and in September 1994 the Economic and Social Committee issued its opinion, stating that European-level programmes, such as MEDIA could have a positive influence on the development of programme structures and means of production in Europe (Media I, Media II.).

The main issues of the MEDIA programmes should be accompanied by modernization of media studies in higher education, concerning basic studies, media-works, development and distribution of structural objectives.

Barbara Éva, TURZÓ

The Infrastructure of the Hungarian Borderguards in Connection with the Schengen Agreement

At the declaration of the European Union, the aim was not to join the countries, but the citizens. This could be realised by the Schengen Agreement I and II. Nowadays the tasks of the agreements have become more important, because all the members of the agreements have to fight against the criminal acts.

Although we have to fulfil these tasks at our join to the union, we had to start to prepare for our membership. We can only become a member, if we fulfil all the requirements.

The Schengen Agreements affect the Hungarian Borderguards mostly. To increase the efficiency of border control, the Hungarian Borderguards has to develop in several areas. These are the follows.

- *Increase the staff.*
- *Obtain the requested technical equipments.*
- *The fulfilment of the tasks has already started, but it will take years.*

Development of this infrastructure will affect other areas of the Hungarian economy. To become the member of the Union as soon as possible, we must reach these requirements simultaneously with the other political, economical and legal ones.

Andrea, DEÁK

Waste Management with special Attention to transborder Transport of Wastes

This article deals with the practice of licensing for the transborder transport of wastes and shows the problems relating to it. It also presents the rules regulating this field, but the fact, that I am spending my professional practice in the Ministry of Environment on the National Inspectorate for Environment and Nature Conservation (authority issuing the permits for transfrontier shipments of wastes), allows me to deal more with the practice than with the theory.