



INTRODUCTION

This is a quarterly newsletter of the CERS-HAS presenting recently completed projects and updates of ongoing research activity as well as highlights of publications, workshops, seminars and conference presentations.

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PROJECT UPDATES

GRINCOH

Growth-Innovation-Competitiveness - Fostering Cohesion in Central and Eastern Europe, (2012-2015), FP7

Partners: University of Warsaw (Poland) (coordinator), The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (Austria), University College London (UK), The Halle Institute for Economic Research (Germany), University of Strathclyde (UK), Politecnico di Milano (Italy), Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies (Romania), University of North Finland (Finland), University of Pécs (Hungary), Institute of Baltic Studies (Estonia), Institute for Economic Research (Slovenia)



GRINCOH project has recently been completed, the final conference was held in Warsaw in February 2015. See the project's website: <http://www.grincoh.eu/>
 Read the [final report](#).

MAPCOMPETE

Mapping European Competitiveness, (2013-2015), FP7 (Coordinator)

Partners: Bruegel (Belgium), Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano (Italy), Institut für Angewandte Wirtschaftsforschung (Germany), Ecole d'Economie de Paris (France), Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques Sciences (France)



CERS-HAS coordinated the project MAPCOMPETE; its final conference was held in Brussels in May 2015. The project aimed to provide an assessment of data opportunities and requirements for the analysis of comparative competitiveness in European countries.

See the project's website: <http://mapcompete.eu/>,
 Read [publications](#) of the project.

Outward FDI Policies in Visegrad countries (2014-2015), Visegrad Fund

Partners: Institute of Western Affairs (Poland) (coordinator), EUROPEUM Institute (Czech Republic), School of Management Trencin/Bratislava (Slovakia)



The project's main aim was to map the various policy measures and institutions aimed at promoting or helping outward investing local firms in the Visegrad countries and to carry out an evaluative survey of the companies, which were the targets of such support.

Read the [final report](#).

Long-term socio-economic forecasting for Hungary (2015-), EEA

Institute for Regional Studies launched a new research, supported by the EEA Grants, within the frame of 'Adaptation to climate change' programme. The aim is to forecast the long-term socio-economic development path of Hungary until 2050, and to foster the adaptation to climate change. The results will be integrated into the National Adaptation Geo-Information System (NAGIS).

PUBLICATION HIGHLIGHTS

Bakucs L. Z. - Bojnec, S. - Fertő I.: **Spatial product market integration between two small, open neighbouring economies.** *Agribusiness*, Vol. 31. No. 2. 2015. p. 171-187.

This paper contributes with an in-depth investigation of spatial wheat producer market integration between two neighboring countries, net exporting Hungary and net importing Slovenia. One of the key features of this spatial producer price transmission is the very important role Hungary plays in supplying wheat to Slovenia. [Read more](#)

Csanádi M.: **Systemic background of local indebtedness and investment overheating during the global crisis in China.** *Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies*, Vol. 13. No. 2. 2015. p. 147-174.

The paper focuses on the immediate economic and systemic reasons of steadily increasing local government indebtedness and investment overheating in China despite central efforts to contain them. [Read more](#)

Hornok C. - Koren M.: **Per-shipment costs and the lumpiness of international trade.** *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 97. No. 2. 2015. p. 525-530.

Using detailed U.S. and Spanish export data, we document that trade costs of a per-shipment nature are associated with less frequent and larger shipments (i.e., more lumpiness) in international trade. This finding is pervasive across broad product categories, but most apparent for industrial supplies, parts and accessories, and food products. [Read more](#)

Horváth Gy.: **Spaces and Places in Central and Eastern Europe: Historical Trends and Perspectives**. London: Routledge, 2015. 250 p. (Regions and Cities, 77)

Across Europe there is a rapidly changing context for undertaking regional development. In the 20th century, development of the former planned economies (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia), was defined by these countries differences, rather than their common ideological roots. These disparities altered over time and were marked by changing social structures. However, the ranking of regions has remained the same as core areas have strengthened their positions while the structural obstacles to the modernisation of peripheral areas have remained due to a lack of coherent regional policy. [Read more](#)

[See more publications >>>](#)

RECENT CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

Cseres-G Zs.: **Does pension policy make older women work more?** The effect of increasing the retirement age on the labour market position of ageing women in Hungary

The German Labor Market in a Globalized World: Trade, Technology and Demographics, 10-11 April 2015, Nürnberg, *Organiser: Institute for Employment Research*

Research fellow Cseres-Gergely's research was focussed at quantifying the immediate employment effect of raising the old-age retirement age. He used survey data and a difference in difference framework to infer the effect by comparing the over-time change in the employment rate of the affected birth cohort and the one immediately beside. Results show an about 6 percentage point increase for women and early retirement. The selective effect is due to most people retiring early or shifting to disability retirement. The magnitude of the effect is in line with international experience and earlier general results for Hungary. [See presentation](#)

Paizs L.: **Electricity Pricing and Market Power: Evidence from the Hungarian Balancing Energy Market**

Fourth Mannheim Energy Conference, 7-8 May 2015, Mannheim
Organiser: Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW)

Paizs's paper is part of his research on the analysis of the impact of market structure on the performance of the regulating power market in Hungary. The regulating power market is a special submarket of the electricity supply industry, where the Transmission System Operator can buy or sell electrical energy at short notice. [See presentation](#)

UPCOMING EVENTS

12-14 August **Summer workshop**, Budapest, *IE CERS-HAS*

26-27 November **The Role of State in Varieties of Capitalism (SVOC)**,

Budapest, *IWE CERS-HAS, CEU*



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