

Hungary In The European Union

This book looks to the bigger picture in examining the rule-of-law debate between Hungary and the EU. It explores how certain elements of various Hungarian constitutional reforms are interrelated and how the EU has failed to address the situation properly.

Hungary's Way to the European Union Hungarian Interests, Motives of the European Union and the Problems of Convergence : Summary Commission Opinion on Hungary's Application for Membership of the European Union Hungary on the Road Towards the European Union Opinion of the Hungarian Employers' and Business Community on Hungary's EU Accession Hungary on the Road to the European Union Transition in Blue Greenwood Publishing Group

Hungary - the new border of the European Union

Taxing Capital Income in Hungary and the European Union

On the Road to the European Union

From Europe Agreement to a Member Status in the European Union

The European Union, the Balkan Region and Hungary

EC-Hungary Relations

How do parties adopt and change positions on the European question? How do they balance the demands placed upon them by ideology, voters and participation in coalition government? What are the sources of Euroskepticism, and how widespread is it among the parties and the public? This book addresses these questions by examining the politics of Hungary's accession to the European Union, from the early 1990s to 2004. The book provides a conceptually grounded yet accessible analysis of the way questions related to EU membership, and European integration in general, are channelled into political life. Starting with a comparative exploration of the impact of European integration on party politics in Western and Eastern Europe, the book goes on to review the Hungarian political parties' history, ideological profiles, electoral competition and coalition-building in government and opposition, as well as the dynamics of public opinion. It will be of interest to academics concerned with the contestation of European integration in EU member states, and specifically with party politics in Central and Eastern European.

Hungary has been a member of the European Union since May 2004, and holds the office of rotating Presidency of the Council of the European Union for six months from January 2011. In this very intense period increased interest is shown in both EU matters and the Hungarian Presidency. This publication briefly presents the European Union's official representations in Hungary, as well as the EU's information and advice services. All the services offer personalised support in their own special area, providing answers on topics such as how to find work or business partners in the European Union, or how to participate in tenders. The European Commission Representation in Hungary itself operates several networks. The Europe Direct Information Centres provide a wide range of information about EU affairs in 16 cities throughout Hungary. The European Documentation Centres function as libraries, providing access to EU specialist literature in addition to our official publications. Team Europe's Hungarian experts are available for presentations on various EU topics. We are satisfying the increased demand for information in our new building in the Millenáris Park in Budapest. Here we have also set up the Európa Pont, offering the public a varied selection of cultural and professional events, personal advice related to the European Union as well as internet access, a café, free publications and a children's corner.

Foreigners in Hungary

Future Relations Between Hungary and the European Union. Part 1

Summaries of the Debates

The Politics of EU Accession

A Better Hungary at the Cost of Europe

Examines the impact of the collapse of communism in Hungary and the efforts to integrate into Western society.

This paper is based on the Eurostat database of the key features of the 28 EU countries, focusing on tourism. There are nine tourist regions in Hungary, and each one offers the tourist a different range of tourist products. The regions include: Eszak-Magyarország (the Northern Hungary), Tisza-to (the Lake Tisza), Eszak-Alfold (the Northern Hungarian Plains), Del-Alfold (the Southern Hungarian Plains), Budapest-Kozep-Dunavidek (the Budapest and Central Danubian Region), Kozep-Dunantul (the Central Transdanubia), Nyugat-Dunantul (the Western Transdanubia), Del-Dunantul (the Southern Transdanubia Region) and Balaton (the Lake Balaton).

Hungary on the Threshold of the European Union

How the European Union Misunderstood the Government of Viktor Orbán

Building States without Society

Migration from the European Union

Hungary

The Conflict of Values between Hungary and the EU

Without higher savings ra ...

Concern and hostility towards populism has become a distinctive feature of contemporary political culture. In Europe such concerns are frequently directed at Eurosceptics, whose opposition to the European Union is often portrayed as a cultural crime. Ancient anti-democratic claims about the gullibility, ignorance and irrationality of the masses are frequently recycled through the anti-populist condemnation of people who vote the wrong way. This book argues that the current outburst of anti-populist anxiety is symptomatic of a loss of faith in democracy and in the ability of the demos to assume the role of responsible citizens. Distrust of the people and of parliamentary sovereignty is reinforced by the concern that, on its own, liberal democracy lacks the normative foundation to inspire the loyalty and affection of ordinary citizens. Through focusing on the conflict between the European Union's Commission and the Government of Hungary, this book explores contrasting attitudes towards national sovereignty, popular sovereignty and the question of tradition and the past as the main drivers of the culture war in Europe.

The European Union in Hungary

Tourism in the European Union and in Hungary

Opinions of Hungarians about the European Union

Poland and Hungary within the European Union

Agri-food Trade Between Hungary and the European Union

Infringement Procedure - Hungary and the European Union's Law

Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,0, University of Linz (Institut für Internationale Managementstudien und Fachsprachen), course: Independent Study Project, 15 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Hungary is a member of the European Union (EU) since 1 May 2004. After many centuries of occupation and negative memories of history, Hungary is integrated into a big European community. Hungary is located in the middle of Europe, but was always seen as an Eastern European country. With the membership of Hungary in the EU, Hungary became the bridge between Western Europe and Eastern Europe/Russia. The Hungarian government and the population expected a lot from the membership, but what has Hungary achieved and what are the opinions of Hungarians now about the EU after three years membership?

Die Autorin analysiert die politische und ökonomische Entwicklung Ungarns seit Ende der 1980er Jahre. Sie legt den Fokus auf den ungarischen Weg in die Europäische Union und zeigt dabei detailliert die Rolle der europäischen Institutionen auf.

On the Way

Hungary's legacy & contribution to the European Union : before, during and beyond the Hungarian Presidency of the EU Council

Hungary on the road to the European Union, transition in blue

Hungary and the European Union

Hungary's Integration Into European Union Markets

Rule of Law, Common Values, and Illiberal Constitutionalism

This book challenges the idea that the Rule of Law is still a universal European value given its relatively rapid deterioration in Hungary and Poland, and the apparent inability of the institutions to adequately address the illiberalization of these Member States. The book begins from the general presumption that the Rule of Law, since its emergence, has been a European value, a political ideal and legal conception. It also acknowledges that the EU has been struggling in the area of value enforcement, even if the necessary mechanisms are and, given an innovative outlook and more political commitment, could be successfully used. The authors appreciate the different approaches toward the Rule of Law, both as a core value and as a measurable indicator, and while addressing the core question of the volume, widely rely on them. Ultimately, the book provides a snapshot of how the Rule of Law ideal has been dismantled and offers a theory of the Rule of Law in illiberal constitutionalism. It discusses why voters keep illiberal populist leaders in power when they are undeniably acting contrary to the Rule of Law ideal. The book will be of interest to academics and researchers engaged with the foundational questions of constitutionalism. The structure and nature of the subject covered ensure that the book will be a useful addition for comparative and national constitutional law classes. It will also appeal to legal practitioners wondering about the boundaries of the Rule of Law.

Jobbik, an ultra-nationalist party in Hungary, was founded in 2003. By 2010, this party had secured national parliamentary representation and sent three representatives to the European Parliament. In its manifesto and public speeches, Jobbik has called for Hungary to leave the European Union and possibly the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to forge relations

among other Eastern countries, Russia, China, and Iran. Meanwhile, the group rattles sabers-and nerves-on Hungary's uneasy borders with Slovakia and Romania, states with significant Magyar minorities. This book seeks to answer the following questions: What will a Jobbik-influenced Hungary mean for Europe and the European Union confronted by political, social and economic turmoil that can swiftly have security implications? What, if anything, can the EU or NATO do to influence the path of a once-promising democracy in the heart of Europe and the resurgent nationalist conflict in Eastern Europe? This book concludes that Hungary will maintain its strategic usefulness to NATO regardless of whether it can maintain a Western-styled democracy--NATO's other Allies will be content to defer action to other European institutions. The EU's previous attempts to influence far-right governments have failed and many of the EU's member states have human rights issues of their own--The EU is not likely to take meaningful action against Jobbik. Therefore, it is up to the Hungarians to save their own democracy.

Jobbik
Hungary on the Road to the European Union

Production and Trade Restructuring

Poland, Hungary, the World

On a Bumpy Road

A Better Hungary at the Cost of Europe - Threat from Ultra-Nationalist Party, Effect on European Union, Anti-Semitism, Far Right Parties in Eastern Europe, Fascism, Irredentism, Populism

Focusing on the 2004 enlargement of the European Union, Building States without Society highlights the real limits of cross-national rule transfer even when power is uneven between rule-makers and rule-takers.

Abstract: June 1999 - Can Hungarian firms cope with competitive pressures and market forces within the European Union market (a criterion for joining)? The empirical evidence suggests that Hungary can withstand such competitive pressures without suppressing the real incomes of Hungary's citizens. Hungary has achieved impressive results in reorienting both its production and trade. Between 1989 and 1992, as the former CMEA markets collapsed and Hungary liberalized imports and the exchange rate regime, exports to the European Union (EU) expanded, with manufactured exports redirected largely to Western (mostly EU) markets. During this first phase of expansion, characterized by a dramatic reorientation and explosion of trade, the value of Hungary's exports increased 84 percent. In 1993 export expansion lost steam and EU-oriented exports fell 12 percent. In a second phase of expansion (in 1994-97), driven by restructured and rapidly changing export offers, exports again registered strong performance, their value increasing 132 percent. There was a dramatic shift from an export basket dominated by resource-intensive, low-value-added products to one driven by manufactures, with a rapidly accelerating growth of engineering products. Machinery and transport equipment rose from 12 percent of exports to the EU in 1989 to more than 50 percent in 1997. The shift from natural resource and unskilled-labor-intensive products to technology- and capital-intensive products in EU-oriented exports suggests the potential for integration higher in the value-added spectrum. More stringent EU environmental regulations will affect a relatively low, and falling, share of Hungary's exports. The Hungarian share of environmentally dirty products imported by the EU has increased, but these products have not been trendsetters among Hungarian exports, their share in exports falling from 26 percent in 1989 to 16 percent in 1996. The rapid pace of Hungary's turnaround seems to reflect the emergence of second-generation firms, mostly foreign-owned. Foreign-owned firms tend to be more export-oriented. Hungary has been one of the more successful transition economies because its economy was receptive to foreign direct investment from the outset. Between 1990 and 1997, Hungary absorbed roughly half of all foreign capital invested in Central Europe. This paper - a product of Trade, Development Research Group - is part of a larger effort in the group to study regional integration. The author may be contacted at bkaminski@@worldbank.org.

Regular Report 1998 from the Commission on Hungary's Progress Towards Accession

Populism and the European Culture Wars

A Missing Debate?

Selected Aspects of Contemporary Economy, Culture, and Science

Hungary on the Road Towards the European Union

Anticipatory and Adaptive Europeanization of Hungary

Jobbik, an ultra-nationalist party in Hungary, was founded in 2003. By 2010, this party had secured national parliamentary representation and sent three representatives to the European parliament. In its manifesto and public speeches, Jobbik has called for Hungary to leave the European Union and possibly the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to forge relations with, among other Eastern countries, Russia, China, and Iran. Meanwhile, the group rattles sabers--and nerves--on Hungary's uneasy borders with Slovakia and Romania, states with significant Magyar minorities. This thesis seeks to answer the following questions: What will a Jobbik-influenced Hungary mean for Europe and the European Union confronted by political, social and economic turmoil that can swiftly have security implications? What, if anything, can the EU or NATO do to influence the path of a once-promising democracy in the heart of Europe and the resurgent nationalist conflict in Eastern Europe? This thesis concludes that Hungary will maintain its strategic usefulness to NATO regardless of whether it can maintain a Western-styled democracy--NATO's other Allies will be content to defer action to other European institutions. The EU's previous attempts to influence far-right governments have failed and many of the EU's member states have human rights issues of their own--The EU is not likely to take meaningful action against Jobbik. Therefore, it is up to the Hungarians to save their own democracy.

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The Case of Hungary

Future Relations Between Hungary and the European Union

Hungary and the European Union : Selected Studies

Ideology, Party Strategy and the European Question in Hungary

Opinion of the Hungarian Employers' and Business Community on Hungary's EU Accession

Hungary's Way Back to Europe