

“New Central Europe” National Excellence Scholarship Program at ISES Kőszeg

Toward a Centre for Advanced
Interdisciplinary Study

2014



NCE Fellow Profiles

Distinguished Senior Scholars

Graham Bell



Graham Bell is an architect. As Director of the North of England Civic Trust (NECT) and President of the Hungarian Renaissance Foundation (MRA), he is a ‘principled practitioner’, applying his training as an architect, manager and educator to activities that yield public benefit. In 1995 he ‘crossed the fence’ from the private to third sector to run a charity specialising in regeneration of historic buildings and areas. His academic career began as a studio tutor at Newcastle University, teaching how design decisions are value judgements. For 30 years he has presented at national and international conferences from which he has developed his specialism in cultural heritage management. He has been a tutor at ISES for five years, including developing an e-Learning course, but also has taught at postgraduate level elsewhere in Hungary and in Slovakia and Serbia. He is an adviser to the UK National Trust, was a founder member of the European NGO Future for Religious Heritage, is a member of ICOMOS Hungary and is on the Council of Europa Nostra. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

Research at ISES

Europe, Nation and Cultural Heritage

“Danke Ungarn!” In 2014 posters appeared in Hungary in appreciation of its role in opening up the border in 1989. In 25 years the meaning of borders across Europe has changed. Geo-political borders have become permeable; other borders have become barriers in need of liberation: ethnic, intellectual, economic, demographic. ISES pioneered the ‘New School *at the Border*’ in Kőszeg and now is part of the National Excellence Program promoting ‘Science *without Borders*’. This research headlined with national historic buildings collections as indicators of the welfare of the European nation-state, and therefore the characteristics of ‘Hungary-ness’ and ‘Europe-ness’. It has considered if cultural values of origin (homelands) are giving way to cultural circumstances of employment (markets). Are nation-states converging or diverging from their European genes? Is the age of the nation-state passing? It considers that Hungary no longer needs to liberate physical borders but its own creative cultural potential. The research concludes with a range of specific recommended actions to enhance Hungary’s cultural heritage and thereby its influence within Europe.

Recent Publications

Europa Nostra, Annual Congress, EU year of intercultural dialogue, skills event organiser, 2008;
REVIT (EU programme), conference paper on working with communities on industrial heritage, 2006;
OVÁSI, Erzsébetváros regeneration, conference paper, 2005;
ICHI (Innovation in Cultural Heritage Interpretation), report on Slovak exchange programme, 2007.
Coastal defence heritage interpretation project, 2008;
The role of historic churches in tourism and communities, 2008

Stefano Bianchini

Stefano Bianchini is Professor of East European Politics and History at the University of Bologna, Forlì campus, and central coordinator of the «*Europe and the Balkans International network*». He is also the Director of the two-year International Master of Arts in East European Studies (MIREES) awarding a joint diploma of the Universities of Bologna, Vytautas Magnus (Kaunas), St. Petersburg State U, and Corvinus of Budapest, and Co-Director (along with Zdravko Grebo) of the European Regional MA in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe based in Sarajevo (and awarding a double diploma of the Universities of Sarajevo and Bologna). As an expert on Balkan issues, particularly on Yugoslavia and its successor states in politics, contemporary history and international relations, he published several books and articles in Italian, French, English and other languages. He was an advisor and expert witness of the ICTY, in the Hague.



Research at ISES

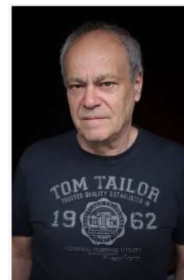
State Dismemberments and their Implications for Europe - How partitions affect the Nature of Democracy

The research project aims to investigate both diachronically and synchronically the multilevel dynamics that are affecting the developments of democracy and the stability of both the existing nation states in Europe and the European Union due to the intensification of trends in support of State partitions. In particular, the research adopts a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach by reconstructing the 20th century dynamics on the claims to self-determination of peoples in Europe and therefore focusing on three main pillars: (a) the transformation of the nation state and its crisis; (b) the impact on the global economic crisis on the relations among/within EU member states, on the EU governance and the reactions in the “multinational peripheries”; and (c) transformations of democracy in relation to diversities.

Recent Publications

Executive Editor of the journal “Southeastern Europe” (Brill publ.) and authors of several books, the most recent ones are *Le sfide della modernità, Idee, politiche e percorsi dell'Europa Orientale fra XIX e XX secolo*, (Rubbettino, Soveria Mannelli, 2009); *Partitions: Reshaping States and Minds*, written with Sanjay Chaturvedi, Rada Iveković and Ranabir Samaddar (Frank Cass, London, 2005, Indian Reprint: 2007) and *Sarajevo, Le Radici dell'odio* (Edizioni Associate, Rome, third edition in 2003.)

György Csepeli



György Csepeli is a Hungarian social scientist. Born in 1946, graduated from ELTE, Budapest in 1970. Professor of Social Psychology at ELTE, Chair of the Interdisciplinary Social Science Research Doctoral Program. He has PhD from ELTE and DSc from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He has been teaching at ELTE and at various American Universities including UCLA, University of Michigan, New School in New York and recently at Montclair State University. His research interests cover areas of social psychology of intergroup relations such as national identity, anti-Semitism, anti-Gypsy sentiments and conflict resolution. He has created a pyramid model of national identity based on empirical survey results.

He is involved in various EU FP7 projects on discrimination and European Identity. Most recently his interests turned toward the use of Big Data in resolving social problems.

Research at ISES

Modelling Signs of Social Conflicts

My research to be carried out at ISES is aimed to explore the social psychological grounds of the destructive and the constructive social processes. Following Morton Deutsch's theory of social conflict the flow chart of the malignant social processes will be identified. Clash of taken for granted attitudes, values, misunderstanding, suspicion, distrust, aggression, destructive entitlement will be taken into account. The objective of the research will be to build models of social conflict on the basis of existing datasets. The models will be used in developing a design of an early warning system of social conflict based on variables derived from the theory of social conflict.

Recent Publications

“Wakening of the Sleeping Beast in Hungary”. *Südosteuropa*. (in press)

“The Rise of the Mafia State”. *Global Dialogue* 4.1 (March 2014). <http://isa-global-dialogue.net/volume-4-issue-1/>

New Authoritarianism in Hungary at the beginning of the 21st Century (coauthored with István Murányi). *Central European Political Science Review*. Vol.13. No.50., 65-95.

Dezső Ekler



Dezső Ekler is a Hungarian architect who after graduating with a degree in architecture, studied urban sociology. In 1991 he opened his own architecture office. He has taught at the Hungarian Academy of Applied Arts and at the Department of Urban Design, Budapest University of Technology. He is a university professor at the István Széchenyi University in Győr. He has been awarded in both Hungary and abroad. He has presented extensively in collective and individual exhibitions. He was invited to design a Tea and Coffee Tower for Alessi.

Research at ISES

Emerging language of architecture and the heritage of Central European cities

For many years I've been engaged by the phenomenon, which I noticed as a practicing architect: that innovative designs work by enlarging forms previously unusual in architecture, which is to say they operate with metaphors. Since then I often address this topic either as a lecturer or as a writer, trying to demonstrate that metaphors play a significant role in creating forms (and meanings) in architectural expressions as in the spoken and written language. In my settlement history lectures analysing the urban development processes I try to depict the socio-historical interrelations of the different morphologies in the 3 dimensional heritage of cities. I prefer to demonstrate them as kinds of hermeneutic solutions, as palimpsest linguistic structures: superposed and interlocking textures of spatial narratives, which thus carry their cultural traditions.

Most Significant Works and Publications

Folk Art Camp at Nagykovács-Harangod (1986-1991), the building of Kaposvár University (1988), teh Disznókő Rt. and Hilltop Rt. wineries (1993-1995), Margit Palace Office Buildings, Budapest (2000), Terrapark Office Buildings, Budaörs (2001), Pécel Primary School (2002), Goethe Institute building, Budapest (2002), Krisztina Palace Office Building, Budapest (2005), Eszterháza Reception Building, Fertőd (2007-2012), Szent Ilona Winery and Kreinbacher Champagne Maturing Facility, Somló (2006-2014), and the Pécsinger Winery, Győrújbarát (2013).

Ember és Háza (Man and His House), published in 2000.

Házak/Buildings (2000-2014), published in 2014.

Tamás Fejérdy



Tamás Fejérdy worked in the national organization for monuments preservation in different leading positions. He lectures at the Budapest Technical University, Pázmány Péter Catholic University and Eötvös Loránd University, as well as in the built-heritage postgraduate course at Babeş-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca, Romania. He is a member of ICOMOS, and was its international vice president. He is a member of working groups of the Council of Europe, the Council of Europa Nostra and Chairperson of the UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. His fields of interest are conservation and restoration of historic monuments and sites, cultural heritage management, world heritage, historic cities rehabilitation in connection with resilience, intangible dimensions of tangible cultural heritage.

Research at ISES

Resilient Central European Towns

The primary objective of this research program is to conduct an innovative and interdisciplinary research which combines theoretical and practical components of processes aiming at the regeneration/redevelopment of historic cities in the CEE region. The main focus of research is to clarify potentials of cultural heritage and unveil means and tools how to explore those resources - effective yet sustainable – in connection with historic towns in CEE, and especially in the V4 countries. The exploration of this topic will happen on three levels: first, an analysis of traditional land-use, in and out of historic towns, as a basis for identification of possibilities of innovative and sustainable management of resources has been carried out. Second, I identify redundant elements of (built) cultural heritage as potential resources for regeneration and redevelopment reinforcing local cohesion and uplifting quality of life in historic towns and their catchment area. Third, a comparative analysis of results reached by selected development projects based on cultural heritage properties - evaluations from V4 countries – is carried out.

Recent Publications

“Approaching 40 years old: the World Heritage now and its possible future; In *Protecting and safeguarding cultural Heritage – Systems of management of Cultural Heritage in the Visegrad Countries*, Krakow 2011, pp 247-258.

“Heritage, protection - today, tomorrow”. In *Studies on Heritage management , 1, World Heritage and its management, Foundation for Information Society*, Budapest 2010, pp 227-249.

“Approaching 40 years old: the World Heritage now and its possible future”. In *Conserving the Authentic*, ICCROM, Rome 2009, pp 137-141.

“Le rôle de L'ICOMOS dans la mise en oeuvre de la Convention du Patrimoine Mondial de PUNESCO”. In *MONUMENTAL* (French edition du Patrimoine), 2008/2, Paris.

Elemér Hankiss

Elemér Hankiss is a Hungarian sociologist. He was born in the Eastern Hungarian town of Debrecen, where his father was a professor of literature. He received his university degree in French and English languages from Budapest University, where he later graduated with a PhD. He has written extensively on values system in Hungary and Central Europe, as well as on global civilisation. His concept of *Second Society* has been much cited in East European Studies. He has been a professor at Stanford University, the Bruges and Florence University Institutes as well as the Central European University. One of his most important books is *Fears and Symbols: An Introduction to the Study of Western Civilization* (2006).



Research at ISES

Life Strategies in an Age of Uncertainties (1950-2014)

In the last half a century western civilization has gone through a process of radical change. It has undergone another “great transformation” (Polányi). The so-called “modern world” has gradually disintegrated and the new structures and frameworks have not yet fully emerged.

In-between, people live in a world full of contradictions and uncertainties. They live in a „world risk society” (Ulrich Beck); in “a world defined by surprise and uncertainty” (Donald H. Rumsfeld); in „the crisis of global capitalism” (George Soros); in „a global jungle” (Stanley Hoffmann); in „the age of chaos” (Alain Greenspan), in ‘the crisis of human existence itself’ (Jaspers), in ‘an age of unsettled beliefs and enfeebled tradition,’ (T.S Eliot), in ‘the crisis of European thinking’ (Husserl), in the spiritual crisis of Europe’ (Jan Patocka).

In this age of transition, people may have serious difficulties in finding their way around in a new, rather chaotic world. A great number of lives may get derailed, human potentials and resources may be wasted, people’s life quality may deteriorate, the competitiveness of their society may be less than optimal.

In this situation, it seems to be an urgent task to develop new ideas and tools for an innovative, multi-disciplinary study of the field; to study how social/political/cultural factors shape people’s life strategies and -- vice versa -- how people’s life strategies shape social, political and cultural processes in Europe; to start a multidisciplinary debate on how innovative life strategies could cope with the problems of an emerging age of uncertainty; and how people could be helped in developing life strategies which would improve their life quality and the competitiveness of their societies.

Stuart Holland

Born in 1940, **Stuart Holland** studied and taught history and political theory at Oxford, then became an adviser to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson on European affairs and in 1967 gained the consent of Charles De Gaulle for a 2nd British application to join the European Community on the basis of a confederal Europe, mutual currency support and a European Technology Community.

Resigning from no. 10 when Wilson did not follow this through, he finished an economics doctorate at Oxford and taught at Sussex University. From 1979 to 1989 he was a Labour Member of Parliament and then worked with Jacques Delors on EU policies for economic and social cohesion, including the recommendation of Eurobonds as a solution to the Eurozone crisis on the model of the Roosevelt New Deal. He has published papers and books on economic theory, social and political theory, public enterprise, planning, regional policy, economic integration, international development and global economic governance.



Research at ISES

The Crisis of the Eurozone

My research at ISES is following through why there has been such deep rooted opposition to Eurobonds as a solution to the Eurozone crisis on the model of the Roosevelt New Deal. It draws on political and economic theory and also psychology in the sense that what are assumed to be facts depend on how they are perceived. Such the German for debt – *Schuld* - also is the same word for guilt, and thereby equating debt with guilt, and in *Gestalt terms* seeing public spending as draining rather than sustaining the private sector. Or the failure to recognise that while, as an outcome of salvaging banks, many European member states now are deep in debt, until May 2010 when the European Central Bank started to buy some of it, the European Union itself had none.

Also that Europe thereby has an under-recognised late starter advantage that America could welcome now, since the European Union's own borrowing still is less than the level from which the Roosevelt New Deal not only recovered employment in the US through shifting savings into investments through bond finance but that also gave the American private sector confidence in recovery and its public confidence that governments could govern rather than markets rule.

Recent Publications

Teresa Oliveira and Stuart Holland (2012): On the Centrality of Human Value
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1350178X.2012.683593>

Stuart Holland and Teresa Oliveira (2013): Missing Links: Hume, Smith, Kant and Economic Methodology. *Economic Thought* 2.2.
www.worldeconomicsassociation.org/journals/

Jody Jensen



Jody Jensen is a senior research fellow at the Institute of Political Sciences at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. She is the director of international relations at the Institute of Social and European Studies (A Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence) which she helped to found. For many years she was the Hungarian and then regional director of the international NGO Ashoka: Innovators for the Public which supports social entrepreneurship around the world. She teaches frequently abroad and also works for the European Commission in Brussels for the Jean Monnet Program and the Erasmus Mundus Program. Her major fields of research and publication include globalization, global governance, transformation of the nation state, governing global markets and global civil society.

Research at ISES

New Social Movements and Governance

The aim of this research is to capture what is happening globally and in Europe regarding social mobilization and new movements, based on the underlying hypothesis that something new is occurring. There is a clear discursive opening for contestation from a multitude of political trajectories. The emerging debate about the future of Europe, the European Union and democracy is framed by new forms and content of civil unrest and organization. This framework enables an innovative exploration of the new phenomena that are emerging. Conceptions of civil society are understood as the medium through which individuals and groups resist, challenge and address contemporary centres of economic and political power. The subject of inequality, raised to the global agenda by the Occupy movement, has become a fundamental feature in the global social, political and economic discussion, as people become increasingly aware of the concentration of power in the hands of a few. It is evident that as global inequality rises, trust in democracy and its institutions will continue to fall, and social unrest will erupt in new and more dramatic ways. What has been discovered so far is that something profound and pervasive is occurring in terms of social organization at the local, national, regional and global levels. This cannot be called a “movement” in conventional terms, because it does not coalesce around a particular ideology or even topical focus. The potential impact of new politics and new political actors and methods could be positive and constructive or counter-productive to the collective reimagining of Europe and the future. The research maps the debate about the future of political authority in Europe, illuminating and interpreting developing political dynamics, identifying key actors and points where change may be occurring. Case studies, particularly from East Central Europe and the Balkans are employed.

Recent Publications

Globalizáció és új kormányzás. Budapest-Erd: MTA Tarsadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont, Politikatudományi Intézet, Mundus Novus Könyvek.

Reframing Europe's Future: Challenges and failures of the European Construction, with Ferenc Miszlivetz. London and New York: Routledge.

Zoltán Lőrincz

Zoltán Lőrincz is a Hungarian art historian. Currently, he teaches at the Faculty of Arts at the University of Kaposvár. His research is on the impact of 19th-century historicism on contemporary art and today's way of thinking. One of the main fields of research he is involved in is contemporary Protestant church architecture, where the historicist aspirations are most prevalent. The other important field of his research is iconography, one that is particularly linked to the story of St. Martin.



Research at ISES

Historical Continuity and Cultural Diversity in Today's Art

Possibilities of preservation of the legacy of the European cultural diversity, in Hungary and in the continent, raise numerous questions. The dynamics of the development is different in Western Europe, in Central Europe and in Eastern Europe. Twenty-five years after the regime change in Hungary, and subsequent to the formation of the United Europe, a strong reevaluation of the past occurs. But how could the objectivity of history been grasped? The way the past and the present oppose or complement each other is an eternal dilemma of "secession" and "continuity". How does the inherited cultural diversity affect education, and how does it manifest itself in the social sciences? The economic aspect of cultural diversity raises new questions, and this study extends to that investigation as well. Art history can address these issues, by presenting and interpreting the trends which are most characteristics to the region, while exploring how these are reflected in today's art.

Recent Publications

“Szent Márton, Savaria szülötte” (Saint Martin, the son of Savaria). Szombathely, B. K. L., 2014.

„Virtute duce comite fortuna” Lebenslauf Miklós Esterházy von 1612 bis 1625 und seine Zeit. 252–274. In: Szász, A. and Kirzsa, F. eds. *A kultúra rejtelmei*. Budapest: MAKAT; L'Harmattan, 2013.

"... Die sind von uns Bilder genehmigt ...". Die Stellung der Kunst und Architektur zur englische Reformation, ("The pictures are approved by us". The role of art and architecture during English Reformation) Stadtschlaining, 2002, Concentrum.

“Saint Martin, dans l'art en Europe” (Saint Marton within the art of Europe) Tours, 2001, C.L.D. Éditeur.

Tibor Palánkai

Tibor Palánkai is a Hungarian economist. He was born in 1938. He graduated from K. M. University of Economic Sciences, Budapest, now Corvinus University of Budapest. Between 1977 and 1983, he served as vice rector on research and international relations. Between 1983 and 1995, he was the head of the Department of World Economy. He has been elected to corresponding member of Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1995, full member in 2004. He has been full professor of Corvinus University since 1982 and professor emeritus since 2008. Since 1994 he has been Jean Monnet Professor of BUES and since 2007 he has been Jean Monnet Professor ad Personam at Corvinus University. Between 1997 and 2000 he has served as Rector of BUES. His main research topics include world economy, theory of international integration (measuring integration) and global and European integration. He has produced more than 500 publications, including 10 books, many in foreign languages. He has been the recipient of several awards for his teaching and research. These include the Prize of Hungarian Academy (1994), the Order of Merit, given by the President of the Republic (1998), Deak Ferenc Prize (1998), Kautz Gyula Prize (2008) and the Széchenyi Prize (2009). Honorary Doctor of Pannon University, 2010, Veszprem, Jean Monnet Prize 2010 (EU Commission).



Research at ISES

East Central Europe in the face of Challenges of Global and Regional Integration

Three major characteristics and dimensions of the integration of the East Central European region are analysed. First, I interrogate real-economic integration (integratedness), i.e. I set out to work out parameters and measure the state and process of real-integration of East Central Europe (an integration profile). Second, I look at the state of institutional and regulatory integration through conducting a comparative study on monetary integration of East Central Europe (multi-speed or variable geometry integration of the region, meeting the requirement of joining Euro-zone, country views and interests). Third, I analyse changes in relation between Centrum and Periphery in EU, internalisation of the region, main characteristics of periphery under the new circumstances.

Recent publications

Palánkai, Tibor (Miklós Gáborral) (2014) Magyarország integrációs profilja (Integration profile of Hungary), *Közgazdasági Szemle*, LXI., 452-485.

Palánkai, Tibor (ed) (István Benczés, Jody Jensen, Ákos Kengyel, Gábor Kutasi, Gábor Miklós, Sándor Gyula Nagy). (2014) *Economics of Global and Regional Integration*. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.

Palánkai, Tibor (Gábor Miklóssal) *Globalizációs indexek (Kísérletek a globális integráció mérésére)*. Magyar Tudomány, 175. évfolyam, 2014/6., 692-712

Palánkai Tibor, *Európai Egység – Integrációelmélet. (Az új integráció gazdaságtanának szükségessége)* Székfoglalók a Magyar Tudományos Akadémián, MTA 2014, 34

Máté Szabó

Máté Szabó is a Hungarian political scientist. He holds degrees in law and Political Sciences. Since 1985 until present, he has worked at the same department. His research fields are political science and political sociology. His main research interests include the history of 19-21-century political theory in the United States and Western Europe, and civil society, social movements and human rights in the 20- 21st century in Hungary and in Central Europe. He earned his PhD (1987) in political science with a thesis on alternative movements in Western Europe and the United States. His academic doctorate (Dsc.) from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1996) was on alternative movements in Hungary. Between 2002 - 2012 he has been a part-time university professor at the University of West Hungary, Szombathely, at Berzsenyi Dániel College Department of European and International Studies. From 2007 to 2013 he was elected by the National Assembly to serve as the Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights, providing independent and general legal aid to citizens and guarding human rights. As ombudsman, he published forty volumes on human rights issues in Hungarian and in English.



Research at ISES

The Role of Global, Regional, National and Civic Agencies and Actors within the Construction of a New Human Rights Culture in the Visegrad 4 countries (Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary) - Comparative Aspects

For V 4 countries a restructuring of institutions and of the whole legal system was the precondition to the inclusion into the West European human rights culture. Both internal- as constitutional changes- and external – UN and EU programs, reforms- accelerated the transformation of the role of these bodies within the developing culture of human rights in the V4 countries. Global, regional, national and civic/local level actors and institutions have an important role within the development of a new culture of human rights . Mechanisms of these processes, their efficiency, obstacles and results will be analyzed in a comparative perspective in the framework of the research project focusing on important issues I try to combine a historical path dependency approach , combining that with global approach through regionally oriented comparative jurisprudence and sociology as well as using the methodology of comparative political science and European and International studies in the analysis of an emerging culture of human rights.

Recent Publications

Weimarisierung in Ungarn? Institutionelle Vorbilder deutscher Demokratien für das ungarische Grundgesetz ohne entsprechende politische Kultur bzw. Verfassungskultur. In Ellen Bos-Kálmán Pócza eds. *Verfassunggebung in konsolidierten Demokratien. Neubeginn oder Verfall eines politischen Systems?* Baden-Baden Nomos, 2014, 195-211.

„Az ellenzéki mozgalmak reneszánsza? Új tendenciák a politikai mozgalmak és tiltakozások fejlődésében(2010-2014)“. In *Civil Szemle* 39. 2014 (39)2: 49-67.

László Z. Karvalics

Laszlo Z. Karvalics is the founding director of BME-UNESCO Information Society and Trend Research Institute, associate professor, former Head, Department of Cultural Heritage and Human Information Science, Faculty of Arts, University of Szeged. He was a Fulbright Research Scholar at George Washington University, Centre of International Science and Technology Policy. He teaches and researches information society, social impacts of information technology, comparative analysis of national information strategies, information history, press history, education in the information age and knowledge management theory and practice.



Research at ISES

Global and Local Knowledge Governance

The research reflects the shift of knowledge domain from Management Science to Interdisciplinary Social Science, combining Cultural and Communication Studies, Innovation Economics, Political Strategy with Urban/Regional Development, Critical Theory/Critical Thinking, Social Informatics and other disciplines, re-interpreting their latest narratives to the vocabulary of knowledge governance, to describe, understand, and analyse the expanding “knowledge universe” within a domain-independent framework.

Transcending the corporate knowledge management approaches and methodologies, knowledge governance involves the design of structures and mechanisms to support the processes of sharing and creating knowledge in a given entity, concerning to strategic planning challenges. I am planning to write two theoretical papers (What is Global Knowledge Governance and Why Does It Matter? The Role of Local Knowledge Governance in Knowledge-Based Urban Development) and a practical (municipal) application. Slide shows about Urban and University Knowledge Governance, field-works (Urban waterfront revitalization in Zalaegerszeg and Szeged) and small articles/blogposts on intelligent city issues.

Recent Publications

- Information Society Dimensions*. Szeged, JATE Press, 2009.
- Introduction to Information History*. Budapest, Gondolat, 2004.
- Information, Society, History*. Typotex, 2003.
- In Search of Information Society*. Budapest, Aula, 2001.
- Toothpick on the Net*. Budapest, Prím, 2000.
- Information Society (from technology to the human aspects)*. Muszaki, 1995.

NCE Fellow Profiles

Excellent Scholars

Miklós Antal



Miklós Antal is an ecological economist. Before coming to ISES, he was a postdoctoral researcher at the Autonomous University of Barcelona for two years. He studied macroeconomic aspects of sustainability transitions.

Previously he was engaged in energy modelling at the Central European University in Budapest. He got his PhD in economics and MSc in engineering-physics at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics. His multidisciplinary research interests are reflected by a number of publications in respected scientific journals, including *Ecological Economics*, *Energy Policy* and *Neural Networks*. His commitment to sustainability is not restricted to academic life: he was a volunteer assistant to a Hungarian member of the European Parliament to help resolve a bird conservation problem and worked in a grassroots environmental organization for several years. Besides, he is a researcher who "walks the talk": his cell phone was hip ten years ago, he avoids flying, and actively encourages his environment to explore the joys of green living.

RESEARCH at ISES

Complexity and Sustainable Consumption

Due to emerging technologies, new environmental scarcities and new institutions in socio-economic systems, the number, diversity and complexity of connections between people grows. As a result, new social dilemmas emerge. However, traditional solutions to such dilemmas are rendered difficult by increasing complexity. In environmental policy, for example, institutions, incentives, information- and identity-based solutions all have complexity-related barriers. These reduce the efficiency and effectiveness of policies, which hinders sustainable consumption. My aim as a researcher at ISES is to categorize and investigate such costs of complexity. One example of how this can be done is drawing stakeholder maps on the basis of the life-cycle analysis of selected products. Consumers, producers and external stakeholders affected by the environmental impacts of consumption can be represented in these networks. The complexity of the network and its individual connections can be studied to understand whether and how different types of costs can be quantified. Making complexity costs explicit can deliver useful inputs for decision makers and public debates.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Antal, M., van den Bergh, J. (2013) *Macroeconomics, financial crisis and the environment: Strategies for a sustainability transition*, „Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions” 6, 47–66. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2210422413000038>).

Ferenc Bódi



Ferenc Bódi is a senior research fellow at Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences as well as research fellow of fellowship Program of National Excellence at Pannon University. He received his Ph.D. from the Budapest University of Economic Sciences and Public Administration in 2003. His Ph.D. thesis was on *The Assertion of the Interests of Local Governments in Regional Policy*. His academic career started between 1992 and 1993 when he received the grant of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Found. Between 2004 and 2007 he was the recipient of the Bolyai Research Grant of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, (Local Governments and Regional Lobby) Objectives: *to discover the nature of cooperation among local governments, and the components of regional integration in Hungary*. He has been a member of the Local Organization of Social Services (LOSS) international research team since 1994. He has published extensively in English and in Hungarian. His main research interests are the effects of crisis on society, social disruptions of values, measuring anomy.

Research at ISES

From Periphery to the Centre: The Opportunity to Ascend or the Hazard to Fall – The Effect of Crisis Cycles to the System of Well-being

In this research, I advocate a holistic approach which can account for the present complexity. The cause of the inherited economic disadvantage cannot be explained by a single factor occurring in the natural environment namely there is not enough variance explained or than what are strong or weak circumstances that determine or influence the process of development. It is known, that the natural factors cannot be explained with classical market processes and their impact on centre-periphery dimension because often deep crisis transforms the centre of gravity differentially among regions and centres. These alterations, although often spectacular, can bring about several silent reforms of the inner structure of social organization and social institutions. Essentially it can create a new political situation: new ideas, new decisions, new governance even a new social contract.

Recent Publications

Bódi, F. & Fábián, G. & Fónai, M. & Kurkinen, J. & Lawson, R. T & Pietiläinen, H. *Access to Services in Rural Areas: A Comparison of Finland and Hungary*. Europäischer Hochschulverlag GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen, 2014.

“Toward a dynamic theory of Local Organization of Social Services (LOSS) functioning”. In Bódi, F. & Fábián, G. & Fónai, M. & Kurkinen, J. & Lawson, R. T & Pietiläinen, H. eds. *Access to Services in Rural Areas: A Comparison of Finland and Hungary*. Europäischer Hochschulverlag GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen, 2014, 4-26.

Mária Csutora



Mária Csutora is an associate professor and director of the Sustainability Indicators Research Centre at Corvinus University of Budapest. Between 2009 and 2011 she worked as a coordinator for the Sustainable Consumption, Production and Communication Project, financed by the Norwegian Fund, one of the biggest research projects of the Corvinus University. Her research at ISES focuses on how the apparent gap between ecological awareness and measured ecological impact could be bridged. Her previous research on this topic provoked discussion in New York Times online and also referred in “State of the World 2013”, the flagship environmental book of the Worldwatch Institute. Her course offerings include sustainable consumption, research and publication strategies and environmental management. She is a steering committee member of the EMAN-EU environmental accounting research network and a standards committee member of the Global Footprint Network. Between 1998 and 2003 she worked as an adjunct at the Rochester Institute of Technology. Formerly she also worked as deputy director for the Hungarian Cleaner Production Centre.

Research at ISES

The Discrepancy Between Production and Consumption

The research will focus on the coherence of consumption and production side policies and their joint effect on the low carbon pathway. While resource efficiency is highly promoted on the production side, there is still a serious efficiency gap on the consumption side. For example food is produced in an efficient way, but around 20% is wasted at the consumption phase. The similar phenomenon is apparent for the energy issue. Discrepancies are due to conflicting desires and policies. The research will reveal and analyse these discrepancies and proposes ways to overcome these gaps by designing coherent policies and communicating effective consumer behaviour. The research follows from a previous research on behaviour-impact gap, which provoked a lot of discussion in the international sustainable consumption community.

Most Recent Publications

“The Beneficiary-based Responsibility for Calculating National Carbon Accounts During the Post-Kyoto Era”. (with Vetőné Mózner Zsófia) In *Climate Policy*. 2014

„Összegződnék-e az egyéni törekvések?” In *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 2014, 56: 609-625.

„May Spirituality Lead to Reduced Ecological Footprint? Conceptual Framework and Empirical Analysis”. (with Ágnes Zsóka) *World Review of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development*. 2014 (10)1: 88-105.

Marianna Kosic



Marianna Kosic is a psychologist (University of Trieste, Italy) with a PhD in Transborder Policies for Daily Life (International University Institute for European Studies). As a trainer of Human Rights Education (Council of Europe Programme), specialized in ethnic and national minorities, she is active in the promotion of intercultural education and education for democratic citizenship in formal and non-formal educational systems, youth work and civil society in general. Her main research interests include social identity complexity, discrimination, minority rights, integration, social inclusion, out-group attitudes, intergroup bias reduction strategies, trauma. She publishes in international scientific journals and is involved in several transborder research projects dealing with identity issues in minority adolescents and adults.

Research at ISES

Complex Social Identities at the Borderlands

In the past decades we have witnessed a global wave of democracy and enlargement of the European Union borders with more countries joining the project of being "united in diversity". At the same time, we have also seen a revival of nationalism and ethnic conflict. Civic education alone (providing knowledge only) is not sufficient to mould an attitude/value/behavioural change (to be/do) in people long-term, therefore adopting new methodologies (including non-formal education) to foster active citizenship, along with intergroup mutual understanding, acceptance, tolerance, harmonious relations and social cohesion, are much needed. I am currently editing a scientific monograph on the way simple versus (multiple, hybrid, transnational, hyphenated, etc.) complex social identities affect intergroup relations, on types and roots of new forms of nationalism and their traumatic effects on identities/people and intergroup relations, and on the constituting elements of successful intervention programs and best practices to tackle issues that mirror European societies today.

Recent Publications

The Utrecht-Management of Identity Commitments Scale (U-MICS): Measurement Invariance and Cross-national Comparisons of Youth from Seven European Countries, European Journal of Psychological Assessment. (with Dimitrova, R., Crocetti, E., Buzea, C., Jordanov, V., Tair, E., Taušova, J., Cittert van, N., & Uka, F.) 2014, in press

Jeziki in identitete v precepu (with Susanna Pertot). 2014.

Patterns of ingroup identification and outgroup attitudes on the Italo-Slovene borderland. 2013.

Neighbours... friends worth getting to know. Italians, Slovenes and Friulians introduce themselves (with Feliciano Medeot and Zaira Vidau). 2013.

Razvijanje medkulturne zmožnosti pri učiteljih in učencih/Lo sviluppo della competenza interculturale degli insegnanti e degli allievi (with Marina Lukšič Hacin and Zaira Vidau), 2013.

Gábor Kutasi



Gábor Kutasi is associate professor of Corvinus University of Budapest, guest professor of University of Economics, Prague. He is PhD of economics, and member of Public Body of the Hungarian Academy of Science. Previously he worked for ICEG European Centre and he was consultant of Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in TTIP research. Participation in research projects: Jean Monnet LLP on CEE banking, TÁMOP projects of Corvinus University. Focus of his research and publication: public finances, monetary policy, banking contagion in CEE, monetary transmission, public budget relevance of climate change.

Research at ISES

Banking and Global Financial Crisis

The global financial crisis resulted numerous negative spill-overs. The research focuses on two impacts derived from the foreign exchange effects. On one hand, the macroeconomic impact under analysis will be the external imbalances from different exchange rate regimes. The macroeconomic approach on FX regimes invoked the REER-based explanation of current account imbalances in the EU: The debt crisis of the euro zone revealed a structural problem of the single market, namely it is rooted in the external imbalance problem of indebted member states. On the other hand, the business level survey focuses on financial contagion in different exchange rate regimes in the East-Central European banking markets. Besides, since the financial crisis the banks of the ECE region have suffered capital losses because of global and local impacts. The capitalization challenge of ECE banking system propounded the following: This process enforced the foreign investors to rethink their strategies and recapitalize the losses or withdraw their direct investment from the region.

Recent Publications

Költségvetési pénzügyek: Hiány, államadósság és fenntarthatóság, (with Benczés István). Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 2010.

Economics of Global and Regional Integration, (with Palánkai, Tibor et. al.) Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 2014.

“Climate change in game theory context”. In *Interdisciplinary Environmental Review*. 2012 (13)1: 42-63.

“Monetary Efficacy in the Community Level”. In *Global Business and Economics Anthology*. 2011 (2)2: 529-540.

Mónika Mátay

Mónika Mátay is a Hungarian historian from Budapest. She studied history and sociology at Eötvös Loránd University. She holds MAs in history from ELTE, from Central European University and from Rutgers University (NJ). She received her PhD from Debrecen University in 2004. In the past fifteen years she has taught at various universities both in Hungary and abroad (USA, Germany). She has taught international ERASMUS and American students.



She has participated in various research projects where she has developed offline and online teaching materials and infotainment contents. Her current research interests are the reconstruction of national identification and collective memory.

Research at ISES

Forgetting and Remembering: Shaping Collective Identities

The purpose of my research is to explore the diverse forms of Hungarian national identity shaping, the analysis of those historical, political, cultural, and social norms, which provided the basis of collective identification and self-consciousness. Most importantly, I approach identity formation with historical sensibility. I focus on the ways how collective memory has been constructed and reconstructed from time to time in the modern era. Borrowing Pierre Nora's successful term, *les lieux de mémoire*, I analyse how memory crystallizes itself in sites, because real environments of memory do not exist anymore. The past can only be embodied in places, which can be interpreted as representation of milieu de mémoire, representations, but not realities. The current research focuses on a number of issues that went through tremendous change, and had been redefined from time to time. I concentrate on "places" that are objects of public and/or academic debates, on issues over which consensus does not exist. An attempt will be made how definitions and meanings were articulated and rearticulated over centuries. By selecting the topics which follow I can hopefully provide a vision of how Hungarian national identity was constructed as opposed and parallel with our neighbours and within a wider European context.

Recent Publications

„Elképesztően becsapták az embereket, és ők elképesztően vágyták a becsapást”
Pódiumbeszélgetés a Fény-képek gyermekeinknek című filmről (Mátay Mónika beszélget Kőszegi Edittel, Örkény Antallal és Surányi Andrással) [„People werestupendously cheated and they desired being cheated stupendously”. Roundtable about the film Photographs to my children. Monika Matay talks to Edit Kőszegi, Antal Örkény and András Surányi]. In *Médiakutató* (2014) 15 (4) in press.

Fülöp Márton et. al: Arzén a Tiszazugban [Arsenic in the Tiszazug]. In *Médiakutató* (2014) 15 (3) 7–21.

The Adventures of Dispute: A Marriage Crisis. *The Hungarian Historical Review* (2014) 3 (1) 159–189.

Mario Neve



Mario Neve is Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Bologna in the Department of Cultural Heritage, Ravenna where he teaches *Cultural Geography*, *Geography of Historic Towns and Landscapes*, and *Geography of Mediterranean*. He is Research co-editor of the international project *Atlas des bords méditerranéens*, coordinated by the universities of Paris 8, Urbino, Bologna. He has been a visiting scholar at the Faculty of Arts of University of British Columbia of Vancouver, and at the Robarts Centre for Canadian Studies of York University with a Canadian Studies Faculty Research Award.

Research at ISES

The Geographical Models of Cultural Paradigms in Historical Perspective

The research deals with geographical models of communication and information paying special attention to mapping and landscapes. Networks, designated '*creative communities*' in a preliminary survey funded by EMUDE program are interesting not only because of their 'bottom-up' character, but also because they combine the qualities of cooperation, civic sense, attention to the needs of both individual and collective (as necessary for building the sense of European citizenship), with creativity. Their nature so requires an approach taking into proper consideration their complexity, weighting appropriately both their explicit and tacit sides. Taking into account these networks as an original phenomenon which point out a new evolutive phase of European history, such study offers a more productive perspective not only for research's sake, but also with the final aim to prefigure a flexible platform for the transfer of knowledge (in the sense of skills, crafts, and similar), being able to foster the birth and development of networks for meeting the real local needs at the same time sustaining a true sense of European citizenship, and establishing and developing a cooperative view of Euro- Mediterranean economy, above all in face of the new cleavages which are drawing a new map of European power, as shown by Ulrich Beck.

Recent Publications

"Through the Looking-Map: Mapping as a Milieu of Individuation". In Sarti, A., Montanari, F. and Galofaro, F. eds. *Morphogenesis and Individuation*, book series *Lecture Notes in Morphogenesis*. Berlin- Heidelberg, Springer-Verlag, 2015, 111-140.

"Effetto Welles. La città contemporanea e la sua rappresentazione. In: Scomposizione e ricomposizione territoriale della città contemporanea". *Proceedings of the XXXI Italian Geographical Congress* (Milan, June 11-15 2012). Milan, Mimesis, forthcoming.

"Chimères. La carte comme objet-bord". In: Ph. Nys ed. *Atlas des bords méditerranéens*. Paris, MimesisFrance, forthcoming.

"Learning from places: steps to a geography of cultural heritage". In Miszlivetz, F. ed. *Creative Cities - Sustainable Regions*. Szombathely: Savaria University Press, 2014.

Gergő Prazsák



Gergő Prazsák is a social scientist. He holds an MA from ELTE University Budapest at the Faculty of Social Sciences. He received his PhD degree at the University of Pécs in Philosophy in 2009. He has taught courses on research methodology, sociology of deviance, social psychology, and information society. Currently he is the secretary of the Interdisciplinary Social Research Doctoral Program of the Faculty of Social Sciences at ELTE, and research fellow at the Faculty of Social Sciences at ELTE. He is a section president of the Hungarian Sociological Association. He also worked in public administration. His fields of research are the study of social networks, information society, human values and intercultural communication. He is interested in social inequalities, different forms of social exclusion, social dominance, social deviance, and the role of information technology in reducing the risk of social conflicts. He won a János Bolyai scholarship from Hungarian Academy of Sciences between 2012 and 2014.

Research at ISES

Predicting Crises - Methods of Social Forecast

The project focuses on methods of social forecast, including methods of building predictive models of crises. After the Second World War the systematic collection of data related to social crisis got released from the stronghold of historical sciences. Data collection nowadays can be considered not only as a means of the accumulation of knowledge but also as a means of early warning of social crisis. Data are indispensable for the effective intervention into social crises. The objective of this project is to gain insight into the processes of crisis occurring in intergroup encounters, in business organizations and in public administration and to detect early warning systems based on real time real data. In the course of the research I set out to get acquainted with the architecture of some online databases that can be used for detection and early warning signs of social crises. Both qualitative and quantitative databases are analysed. The theoretical part is developed by György Csepele, who sets up the questions to be answered and the hypotheses to be proven in the context of the *constructive* and *destructive social processes*.

Recent Publications

„Kulturális kasztrendszer: Autonómia és közösségiség szerepe a fiatalok kulturális aktivitásában”. (Cultural caste system: the role of the autonomy and community in young people's cultural activity) (with Fekete M.) In Nagy, A., Székely, L. ed. *Másodkézből – Magyar Ifjúság*. Budapest: ISZT, 2012.

„Kulturák közötti meg(nem)értés”. ((Mis)Understanding between Cultures). In Bacsak, D., Kramer, L., Szabo, M. ed. *Kulcskérdések a társadalomkutatásban*. Budapest: ELTE, 2013.

Új tekintélyelvűség a mai Magyarországon. (New authoritarianism in contemporary Hungary). (with Csepele, Gy. and Murányi, I.) Budapest: Apeiron, 2011.

“New Authoritarianism”. (with Csepele, Gy.) In Balogh, B., Baltatescu, S. Bernath, K., Biro-Kaszas, E., Hatos, A. eds. *European, National, and Regional Identity. Proceedings of the International Conference “European, National, and Regional Identity*, 2011, 39-64.

István Sümegi



István Sümegi is a Hungarian philosopher, born in 1966, in Sárvár. He holds degrees in history and public education. He earned his PhD from the University of Debrecen in 2001. His professors were Mihály Vajda, Ágnes Heller and Ottó Hévízi. He did his habilitation in 2008. Since 1992 he has been teaching at West-Hungarian University in Szombathely. Between 2001 and 2004 he was the recipient of the prestigious Békésy György Scholarship.

Research at ISES

Overcoming the Epistemological Crisis – The Matrix of Social and Natural Sciences

My research discusses the crisis that some of the subfields of social sciences are undergoing today. I analyse the reasons and outline some possible solutions – partly through synthesizing results coming out of my publications and teaching experiences of the previous years, partly through my current research. The study consists of three parts. The first is an outline of the history of the humaniora. The second is an in-depth analysis of the different layers of meaning and the meanings derived from research conducted in several scientific fields. This analysis relies on Hannah Arendt's work on the subject. The most productive innovation of the analysis is that it does not create a binary opposition between the humanities (that aim to understand) and the natural sciences (that aim to explicate), instead, it puts both into one interpretative matrix. The third and final part offers some propositions that can help to find a way out of the current epistemological crisis.

Recent Publications

„Ingovány” (Swamp) In Monika Pesthy-Simon ed. *Fontes. Studies Presented to Róbert Simon on the Occasion of his 75th Birthday*. Budapest: Corvina, 2014, 169–186.

Talpalatnyi remény. Portrék Vajda Mihályról. (The Hope what We Need. Vajda Mihály's Portraits) (in print)

“Crisis and Apocalypse”. In Miszlivetz Ferenc and Jody Jensen eds. *Global Challenges – European Answers. The Rise of Glocality in Europe*. Szombathely: Savaria University Press, 2013, 235–245.

Alanyi filozófia. (Subjective Philosophy) Savaria University Press, Szombathely, 2011.

A boldogság íze – Ottlik Géza történetei. (Taste of the Happiness—Ottlik Géza's stories) Jelenkor, Pécs, 2006.

Balázs Szent-Iványi



Balázs Szent-Iványi is a Lecturer in Politics and International Relations at Aston University in Birmingham, which he joined in 2014, and also an Associate Professor at Corvinus University in Budapest. Previously, he worked at the Hungarian Investment and Trade Development Agency, and joined Corvinus University Budapest's Department of World Economy in 2007. He is a visiting faculty member at the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Bologna, and has also taught at the ICN Business School in Nancy, and the University of Minho in Portugal. Between 2012 and 2013, he was a Marie Curie Fellow at the University of Leeds, and in 2014 a National Excellence Fellow at the Institute of Social and European Studies in Koszeg. Balazs's main research interest is the political economy of foreign aid, with a particular focus on how foreign aid decisions are made in the emerging East Central European donor countries. He has advised the World Bank on its approach towards these new donors, as well as the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He has also worked together with Hungarian and UK-based NGOs on development policy advocacy and development education. Balazs's other research interests include democratization and the relationship between states and multinational corporations.

Research at ISES

Development and Democracy in Europe

The research aims to address the general topic of the relationship between democracy, development and foreign aid. The main objective of the project is to identify patterns in donor reactions to democratization in partner countries, with a focus on the reactions of one of the world's largest donors, the European Commission. Does the EC credibly use foreign aid to promote democracy by giving more and better aid to newly democratic countries? How does the crisis of democracy in Europe, as well as the democratic deficit of the EU impact this credibility? The research aims to investigate these question using a mixed methodology employing both quantitative (regression analysis) and qualitative elements (comparative mini case studies), and foresees the preparation of two papers to be submitted to well-ranked international journals.

Recent Publications

“The EU’s support for democratic governance in the Eastern Neighbourhood: The role of New Member State transition experience.” In *Europe-Asia Studies* 2014 (66)7: 1102–1121.

“Reluctant Donors? The Europeanization of International Development Policies in the New Members”. (with Lightfoot, S.) In *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*, early view article DOI: 10.1111/jcms.12141., 2014.

“The East-Central European New Donors: Mapping Capacity Building and Remaining Challenges”. (with Tetenyi, A.) In *Journal of International Development*. 2013 (25)6: 819–831.

Gergely Tóth



Tóth Gergely is a Hungarian *economist*. He holds an M.Sc. in Business Administration, and a *Ph.D. in environmental management*. He is an associate professor at the *Georgikon* in Keszthely, the University of Pannonia where he teaches economics, environmental management and global trade. He

has spent a considerable amount of time studying and working internationally before founding *KÖVET Association for Sustainable Economies* in 1995. He served as the executive director of the same NGO until 2006 and he has served as secretary general since. Between 2000 and 2005 he worked as the executive director and vice president of the Hamburg based *International Network for Environmental Management (INEM)*.

He holds 19 honors and awards, including the *Pro Scientia* prize of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, awarded in 1995. He has managed and supervised over 200 projects, financed by the European Commission and other donor agencies. He has contributed to 34 books, published 70 articles, his total publications are over 400. The most significant of these is *The Truly Responsible Enterprise*, which has been printed in seven languages.

Research at ISES

Bionomy: A New Economic Theory of Sustainable Development

According to the hypothesis, it is our strive for material wealth that makes our development unsustainable. It is the primary cause for the global economic crisis. The cure I propose is simple: a new theory is needed, one which suits today's reality better, than the neoclassic economic theory. I call this new theory bionomy, the economics of life. The three pillars of theory development are: a new relationship to growth (1), working out a three-dimensional model of efficiency (2) and revising the pareto optimality (3). The objective is to work out a precise model, where individual growth of the mainstream is not denied, but is put to a bigger context, introducing the decrease or balance of developed economies, and to unite all these strategies into the common goal of public growth. A new optimum is designed which indicates the marginal happiness-decreasing effect of money.

Recent Publications

“Why we need New Economics?” In *Valóság*, 2009, (52) 5: 68-84.

“The Truly Responsible Enterprise”. Budapest, KÖVET, 2007: 105 (published in Hungarian, English, Estonian, Slovenian, Turkish, Romanian and Bulgarian)

“Environmental Performance Evaluation”. Budapest, KÖVET, 2011: 76 (published in Hungarian, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Romanian)

Christopher Walsch



Christopher Walsch is a Visiting Professor at the International Study Programs Centre of Corvinus University Budapest. From 2012 to mid 2014 he was a Senior Research Fellow at Andrásy Universität Budapest. He holds an MA in history from the University of Vienna, an MA in International Relations and European Studies from the Central European University, Budapest, an M.Sc. in Development Studies from the School of Oriental and African Studies from the University of London and a PhD in economic history from the University of Vienna. His research focuses on North-South-Relations, on the Global South, and more generally on questions of development. Over the last ten years his regional focus has shifted to Central and South East Europe and the various European integration processes of the newer member and applicant states of the European Union. Christopher is the author of the monograph *Die Afrikapolitik Frankreichs 1956 – 1990* (The Africa policies of France 1956 – 1990), published in 2007.

Research at ISES

Europeanization in the Western Balkans: do the Visegrad Four states serve as role models?

The research deals with an important subfield of the external policies of the European Union (EU): the EU's enlargement policy and the enlargement to South East Europe. The countries in the Western Balkans have a long-term European integration perspective. In preparation to fulfil the criteria of EU membership they undergo complex transformations and witness far-reaching changes to their political, social and economic systems. The Visegrad Four (V4) states (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic) see themselves as prime advocates of the EU approximation of the Western Balkan countries. Visegrad Four themselves underwent the experience of painful transformation, but eventually integrated successfully in the European Union and have been, by 2014, full members for ten years. V4 claim to be role models for the integration efforts of their South Eastern neighbours. It is the hypothesis of this research project that V4 can bring in their weight together with Slovenia and Austria, and at least one big member state, to form a strong regional 'friends of enlargement' group within the EU. From a V4 perspective the "Visegrad Four Plus" format could serve as the institutional setting. The European Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) is another institutional platform to involve existing and prospective EU members.

Recent publications

"Die Visegrád-Gruppe in der EU: ein zentraleuropäisches Kooperationsforum mit Entwicklungspotential" (The Visegrad Group in the EU. A Central European cooperation format with potential). In Ellen Bos ed. *Zehn Jahre EU-Osterweiterung. Herausforderungen der Integration*. (EU Eastern enlargement ten years on. Challenges of integration), Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2014, forthcoming

"Ten years of Visegrad cooperation in the European Union, 2004-2014. Experiences and challenges". In *International Issues & Slovak Foreign Policy Affairs*, 2, 2014.

"Ein Europa der Makroregionen? Argumente dafür und dagegen" (A Europe of macro regions? Arguments for and against). In Ellen Bos, Christina Griessler and Christopher Walsch eds. *Die EU Donaunraumstrategie auf dem Prüfstand* (The EU Danube Region Strategy –an intermediary evaluation). Baden-Baden: Nomos, forthcoming

NCE Fellow Profiles

Young Scholars

Béla Bakó

Béla Bakó is a Hungarian historian. He was assistant lecturer at the University of West Hungary – Campus Savaria between 2010-2013, and visiting lecturer in the University of Pannonia in 2014. He won a Junior Prima-prize in 2011. He has published papers and books on migrant identities, historiography, collective memory and modern anti-Semitism. He has degrees in history, communication, health development and mental hygiene and cultural heritage management and sustainable development, and recently started his economic studies in the study field leadership and management. He earned his PhD degree at Constantine Philosopher University in Nitra in the field of non-Slavic language and literature in 2013. Currently, he is working on his PhD thesis in narrative identities of Hungarian emigrants after the revolution and freedom fight in 1956.



Research at ISES

The spatial frames of the regional identity

This research project is about urban identities and the relation between local communities and regional development. It seeks to answer the questions: How can the forming of territory happen? How can a city, a street evolve identity? The general target of the research is an elaboration of a model of a regional development conception for the small- and middle cities and the contained regional economics that ensure new possibilities in the field of sustainability and competitiveness with the special focus of the social analysis of the urban spaces.

The background is a previous analysis of the regional development projects in the West-Danubian area, that presents that in the small- and middle cities of the Danube-region's materialized regional development projects are able to build a liveable space, but there are special needs for social, cultural and economic sphere for creating higher mental and cultural attractiveness and with this it can create social and economical sustainability and cohesion.

The research tries to outline a complex social, cultural and economic sustainable development model, that based upon the acronym AIR (Attraction, Innovation, Recreation). The keywords of this model are: the identity creating function of the urban space; preserving and managing the local heritage – the genius loci; the regional identity and the networking; talent, knowledge society and sustainable lifestyle; and the social innovation..

Recent Publications:

“A diskurzus rendjei az élettörténetben”. In Bakó Béla (ed.) *Új Paradigmák II.: Kultúra és kritika a humántudományokban – tanulmányok* (New Paradigms 2: Culture and Criticism in the Humanities - essays) Szombathely and Sopron, Nyugat-magyarországi Egyetem Kiadó, 2013, 67-78.

“Cogitation on an Apocryphal Intangible Heritage Concept”. In *Barnolipi Journal*. 2013 (3)1: 239-248. (2013)

Örökség és történelem között: Az emlékezet társadalmi felhasználásai. Budapest: Ad Librum, 2012.

Christian Eichenmuller

Christian Eichenmüller is a researcher specializing on past and present surveillance regimes. Christian was a youth activist of the *European Students' Forum*, *AEGEE-Europe*, from 2005 to 2011. During this period he acted as Project Manager of AEGEE's largest project in 2010/11, "Beyond Europe - Perspectives for Tomorrow's World." The project connected young people in Europe, India, South Africa, the Middle East, and the United States with the aim of empowering them to tackle global challenges. In 2013, he received his MA in Geography from the University of Mainz; his thesis was titled "Space and Identity in Turkey's Foreign Policy Discourse". While completing his MA he also worked as a Project Coordinator for the Turkey Representation of the *Heinrich Böll Foundation* in Istanbul. Born in Eastern Germany, he has recently taken on a rigorous investigation of the similarities and differences between past and present surveillance regimes. He worked as a Visiting Scholar and Research Assistant at the *Baker Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies* at Juniata College in Pennsylvania where he taught classes on "The Surveillance Society" and "Surveillance, Society, and the Constitution." Christian is a TAMOP Young Researcher scholarship recipient with a research titled "Surveillance, Big Data, and the future of Democracy."



Research at ISES

Information, Surveillance and the Decline of Democracy

This research titled Surveillance, Big Data, and the Future of Democracy addresses some of the consequences of receding technological limits in an era of information overabundance. As technological developments, fuelled by social and economic trends and agendas, are ushering in a new information environment, the wholesale targeting and collecting of information on entire populations seems to be a new default condition. The emergence of so-called 'big data' is in the process of fundamentally altering operations in private and public sectors, in politics and finance, in policing and security. These developments will not only have social, political and economic repercussions, but might also come to challenge the very idea of democracy.

Juozas Kasputis



Juozas Kasputis is a Lithuanian philosopher. Currently he is a graduate student in International Economic Relations in Hungary. He holds a BA in Business Administration from Kaunas Technology University and an MA in philosophy from Vytautas Magnus University. His main research interests are economic development and regional convergence in Europe.

Research at ISES

Rethinking Economic Development in the Context of Regional Convergence

The principal research question of this project implies that notion of economic development is a multi-layer process which doesn't submit itself to value-free scientific descriptions. This problem represents the ongoing discussion about the dichotomy of objectivity and subjectivity in science. The emerging outcome of this friction is a new approach on rationality. The research is going to cover various implications both of neoclassical economics and its major alternatives such as institutional and evolutionary economics. It will involve interdisciplinary approach, because economic development as specific topic can provoke major controversy regarding the relation of social sciences with natural sciences and humanities. The preoccupation with value-free knowledge is founded on firm belief in rationality of individuals. As the result, neoclassical economics tends to design all-inclusive economy models based on rational behaviour of participating agents. This research will analyse some serious shortcomings of neoclassical economics in the context of regional convergence.

Sadie Luetmer



Sadie Luetmer graduated summa cum laude from the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities in 2011 with an individually designed inter-departmental BA in International Human Rights. As part of her research on human rights she studied in Northern Ireland in a conflict studies program and interned at the Peace & Reconciliation Group in Derry~Londonderry. Sadie wrote her honors thesis on the drug war in Juárez, Mexico, and critiqued the human rights paradigm's approach to atrocities there for failing to account for and respond to the decentralized organization of systemic violence resulting from globalizing economic systems. Her further studies have included participation in summer seminars in 2012, 2013, and 2014 at the Centre on Critical Thinking at the Institute for Social & European Studies. Sadie has worked as a photographer and journalist, including a 2011 stint in Kosovo where in collaboration with others she wrote for various media outlets on a wide range of issues, including an examination of the post-conflict status of Kosovo, the prospects for its future, and the role of the international missions deployed there. Sadie's research interests have convalesced around the way in which the new environment constructed by the digital age has altered power relationships and shaped politics, particularly focusing on issues in media, journalism, and labor.

Research at ISES

The Storytellers: Journalism and Power in the Digital Age

This research proposes to interrogate the power of journalism and storytelling in the new information ecology of the digital age. Since the digital revolution, inequality has spiked and new architectures of power are entrenching themselves in a vastly networked world. In this context, the traditionally understood functions of information, story, and journalism, as both civic institutions and as sociological phenomena, are being deeply shaken. While western journalism tries desperately to assimilate into an information climate that undermines its economic foundations, consumers are navigating a new digital ecology where scarcity is phasing out, replaced with a constant stream of interactive infotainment. Governing institutions have developed unprecedented capacities for surveilling and policing the spaces in which information of all kinds is produced and exchanged, and markets are absorbing and commodifying social space more aggressively than ever before. The way in which journalism creates collective social narratives and wields political power has been undeniably altered, and radically so. Responses to these changes, in both public discourse and academia, have varied widely. This research will assemble an overview of the disjointed history of academic inquiry into journalism, and attempt to develop a structural method for taking stock of what journalism has become, and how it matters for politics. In a society teetering precariously on a globalized economics that must change or force us to face disastrous ecological consequences, the stories that we are told - and tell ourselves - are of imminent importance.

Anikó Magasházi



Aniko Magashazi is a PhD student at the International Relations Multidisciplinary Doctoral School at Corvinus University of Budapest. She graduated at the predecessor institution and obtained her univ.dr. degree there. She got involved in academic research following 20 years of experience in regional development, in the Győr region of Western Hungary, and in the financial sector in Hungary and Austria. Her research interests include Singapore and the Southeast Asian countries with a special focus on the role of foreign direct investment, a field she has been following since the 1980s. Her research in ISES concentrates on the role of transnational networks integrating regions of neighbouring countries in Southeast Asia and the Visegrad region. She has lectured on subjects of international finance and regional economics at Corvinus University of Budapest and has given talks on her research topics at conferences in both regions. She combines theoretical and empirical research also through her role as the president of the ASEAN Development Division of the Budapest Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Research at ISES

Regionalization and its Impact on Global Economy

The research focuses on the impact of regionalization in connecting to global world economy in the emerging countries. Analysing bilateral trade and cross-border relations of the ASEAN-6 countries in 2000-2012 concludes that micro-level processes driven by private actors, mainly by the transnational corporations contributed to increasing integration of the members by creating a regional production base and export platform. This applies to economic interactions in the sphere of the ASEAN+3 region, including China, Japan and the Republic of Korea as well as the leading role of Singapore-based companies. Looking at our sub-region, the Visegrad countries following EU accession, a sudden increase of bilateral trade share can be observed from a very low sustained level after transition. We hypothesize, that the cross-border fragmentation of production processes by transnational corporations lies behind the change. Examining through input-output tables bilateral intra-industry intermediate goods trade in industries typically included in global value chains seems to confirm the assumption especially in the transport equipment and electrical, optical industry, however considerable further qualitative research is needed. The research sheds light on the role of the neighbouring developed countries, such as Germany and Austria in the process.

Recent Publication

“Szingapúr és modernizáció.” In *Társadalomkutatás*. 32(2004)4, 336-354. (Budapest: Akadémiai kiadó, 2014, ISSN: 0231-2522)

“The possibilities of the Industrial Park Target Program at the Győr Industrial Park” (*Gazdaság és Gazdálkodás* 1998 (36)6)

“Export-oriented Industrialization and Foreign Direct Investments in the Newly Industrializing Countries of the Far East”. (univ.dr. dissertation 1988, MKKE)

Eszter Márkus



Eszter Márkus worked in public relations, and has managed projects dealing with the legislation and rights of CSOs at the Environmental Management and Law Association. She was founder and the first director of the Non-profit Sector Analysis Association. She has conducted many research programs in the field of civil society organizations, freedom of information and public participation. She was editor of Civil Review journal. She has also worked in the public administration. She is a regular expert of EC DG Research in science and society programs.

RESEARCH at ISES

The KRAFT Index and its Role in Policy Making

The KRAFT Index: Creative Cities – Sustainable Regions (2012) outlined a complex indicator system to measure the ‘networkedness’, cooperation inclination and capacity, creativity potential and possibilities arising from the synergies among actors. The current research aims at producing a useful policy tool for policy makers in Europe, especially in the CEE regions. The area of the research is overarching several research disciplines that require a research centre with multidisciplinary focus. Beside economics and policy, we will need to embrace the current studies of European integration, social changes, socio-economic complexity, cultural heritage management and sustainability. The specific goal is to first identify those key factors of the index that best fit the policy goals. During this phase I hope to prepare the ground for both my PhD thesis and a pilot project where the index could be further adjusted and made appropriate for “field use”. We aim to develop the set of KRAFT indicators so that they will be utilized during policy planning.

Recent Publications

“The KRAFT Index”. (with Míszlivetz Ferenc) In Míszlivetz Ferenc ed. *Creative Cities – Sustainable Regions*. Szombathely, Savaria University Press, 2014, forthcoming, 66-97.

“Piloting the *KRAFT Index*. A case study of the Kőszeg-Szombathely region”. In Míszlivetz Ferenc ed. *Creative Cities – Sustainable Regions*. Szombathely, Savaria University Press, 2014, forthcoming, 98-113.

Justas Patkauskas

Justas Patkauskas graduated from the Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania, in 2011 with an MA degree in Social and Political Critical Studies.

He has an MA supplement in Practical Philosophy from the University of Helsinki, as well as a BA degree in English Philology. His intellectual interests are rooted in critical epistemology and the Autonomist Marxist tradition in general, and in particular he is interested in the dynamics between discursive and non-discursive practices in the contemporary production of subjectivity. Justas has also worked as a freelance journalist and translator, writing about political and cultural issues in Spain, India, and New Zealand.



Research at ISES

University and Radical Subjectivity: An Overview of an Archeology

The research paper explores contemporary critical theory regarding the diagrammatic approach towards conceptualizing the relationship between discursive and non-discursive practices under the auspices of cultural capitalism. It also analyzes how the social sciences in general and sociology in particular has treated student dissent and, in doing so, tended to contribute to the formation of a specific kind of dissenting subject. Specifically, the object of research is the student movements in the United States since the uprisings of 1968 up to the present. The research draws primarily on Michel Foucault and is informed more broadly by such critical thinkers as Gilles Deleuze, Pierre Bourdieu, Maurizio Lazzarato, and Nick Dyer-Witheford amongst others. Insofar as epistemologically speaking the social sciences function in a similar manner regardless of national borders, the results of this particular project have relevance beyond the immediate context of its object.

Petronela Spiridon

Petronela Spiridon is a PhD candidate in Environmental Science at Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania, on the Interdisciplinary Platform ARHEOINVEST, the Laboratory of Scientific Investigation and Conservation of Cultural Heritage. Her PhD research aims to investigate the potential of integrated scientific conservation of cultural and natural heritage. Part of her research focuses on analysing how the public in general and community members in particular may contribute to the conservation of heritage. Graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy (2005) and of Faculty of Theology, specializing in Sacred Art (2012), with a Master in European Studies (2009). She was the recipient of Erasmus LLP scholarship to study art history and cultural heritage at the University of Udine, Italy between 2010 and 2011.



Research at ISES

Participatory Conservation Management of Cultural Heritage

The present state of conserving cultural heritage (preservation, restoration, valorification and hoarding) is impacted not just by the aggressive treatment of the environment, but also by human activity and by institutional settings. The concept of participatory conservation assumed by the integrated conservation of cultural heritage involves the investigation of ways in which community members can be encouraged to become active actors and collaborators in the preservation/restoration process of the cultural heritage assets. Moreover, through shaping tourism policies and processes, communities can become promoters of disappearing cultural, ethnographic and religious values. The current project aims to present the engagement forms of community members into the participatory conservation process, as an important branch of integrated scientific conservation management, starting from important series of documents regarding the international policy in the field.

Recent Publications

“Cre-active Youth Promoting Cultural Heritage for Tomorrow” (with Marianna Kotic, Blerta Tuci). In *Proceedings of Research Track of the 2nd Biannual CER Comparative European Research Conference*. International Scientific Conference for Ph.D. students of EU countries, October 27-31, 2014, London, Sciemee Publishing, (1)2, 2014.

“Cre-active Youth Promoting Cultural Heritage for Tomorrow”. (extended paper with Marianna Kotic and Blerta Tuci). In *Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*. AD ALTA, forthcoming, winter issue (05/01)

Blerta Tuci



Blerta Tuci is a Master student in International Economic Relations in Hungary. She already has a Master degree in International Relations at the University of Tirana in Albania, obtained after graduating at the Faculty of History and Philology (University of Tirana). Her main academic interests are Balkan studies, civil society developments, ethnicities and

multiculturalism in Europe.

Research at ISES

“The Role of Civil Society in Multicultural Integration in Post-Conflict Balkan Countries”

The current research is designed to present the work of Civil Society in multicultural integration of countries like Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Former Republic of Macedonia where the ethnic coexistence is still a problem and projects in enhancing multicultural co-operation can be vivid to mitigate possible conflicts. Located within a region that has suffered from political instability, multiple economic crises and ethnic fragmentation, Civil Society has become a partner in delivering policy goals of democratization, an agent in cross-border collaboration and dialogue. The research aims to build sustainable capacities for CSOs to integrate different ethnic communities’ through concrete actions that promote democratic principles. Raise avocation with stakeholders on empowering CSOs as an instrument to address multicultural development in post-conflict countries; Enhance the CSOs work to create new networks between Central Europe and Balkans in order to broaden the impact of EU integration policies on group rights, including rights to self-determination and reconciliation.

Recent Publications

“Cre-active Youth Promoting Cultural Heritage for Tomorrow” (with Marianna Kotic and Petronela Spiridon). In *Proceedings of Research Tracks of the 2nd Biannual CER Comparative European Research Conference*. International Scientific Conference for Ph.D. students of EU countries, October 27-31, 2014, London, Science Publishing, (1)2, 2014.

“Cre-active Youth Promoting Cultural Heritage for Tomorrow”. (extended paper with Marianna Kotic and Petronela Spiridon). In *Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*. AD ALTA, forthcoming, winter issue (05/01)

András Varga

András Varga is a PhD student and a political scientist currently working as an assistant lecturer at Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Law and Political Science in Budapest. As a young fellow, he is the recipient of the National Excellence Program - New Central Europe Excellent Researcher Scholarship at ISES in Kőszeg. He earned his BA degree at Eötvös Loránd University, at the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences as a political scientist in 2010. Meanwhile he started his legal studies in the Pázmány Péter Catholic University at the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences. In 2012 he graduated at Pisa University, at the Faculty of Political Science, and received an MA degree in International Studies, with a specialisation in economy and law. In 2013 he received his MA degree in political sciences from ELTE in Budapest as well. He previously worked as a trainee at the Observatory of Party and Party Representations in addition to studying at the European University Institute of Florence and he serves as a contractor of the Republikon Institute. His PhD research is on European democracy and the integration's democratic shortcomings due to economic crisis management. His dissertation discusses the emerging challenges of democracy in the European Union caused by the economic crisis.

Research at ISES

European Crisis Management and its Impact on Democracy

The economic crisis of 2008 induced several changes in the framework of the Economic and Monetary Union due to its systemic dysfunctions, pushing the Union's common monetary system and the whole process of European integration into the biggest crisis of its history. Government debt in relation to the GDP of Member States still far exceeds the limits created by the Maastricht Treaty, and some countries both within and outside the euro-zone still have serious difficulties regarding debt refinancing. This is considered to be a relevant problem particularly in the case of the full members of the Economic and Monetary Union because of the irrepressible national economic policies undermining the future of the euro as a whole. By today it has become obvious that the future of the EU is closely, if not exclusively tied to the future of the euro zone. In the process of managing the crisis, institutional and political problems that had existed even before, but were kept out of the limelight or considered insignificant were brought to the surface. During the crisis management the EU was forced to deal with serious economic issues strongly related to democratic problems. All the economically necessary acts made by the member-states and the EU as a whole have presented serious challenges related to the political responsibility and the democratic control mechanisms as well, aggravating the integration's democratic deficit. According to the main hypothesis of this research, further competencies were transferred to the supranational level and an extraordinary economic or economic-legal order was created by the elements of the European crisis management. But this transfer of power and this contrivance constitute a further need of democratization of the EU. The novelty of this research is the point of view of its analysis. The project studies the crisis management's impact on democracy through the examination of the single elements and of the whole crisis management as well. Due to the changes caused by the crisis under the aspect of democracy, the democratic deficit shall become the subject of scientific debate again.