

Keleti Károly Faculty of Economics**Institute of Economics and Social Science****Address:** Tavaszmező u. 17, H-1084 Budapest, Hungary**Tel.:** +36-1-666-5220**Fax:** +36-1-666-5229**E-mail:** medve@bmf.hu**Website:** <http://www.bmf.hu/intezet/gti>**Head of Institute:** András Medve**1 Introduction**

The history of the Institute dates back to 1970 when its aim was to teach branches of social science. The structure and content of subjects have gradually been transformed since 1986. The IESS has played a crucial role in the foundation of both specialisations belonging to the Keleti Károly Faculty of Economics.

Milestones of the Institute in upgrading curricula in the former college:

- **1991, Initiating the training of Engineers-Entrepreneur Managers.** Training was accomplished within postgraduate studies, in 540 hours and was aimed to teach solely Business Management.
- **1991, Initiating trade studies within the training of Electrical Engineers.** For the first time in the history of the Kandó College economic and marketing aspects were added to the curricula to the tune of 300 hours.
- **1994, Initiating the training of Industrial Engineerings.** Responding to the challenges of the 1990's, the Institute actively participated in 1993 in elaborating the foundation and accreditation of the Specialisation of Industrial Engineerings. This popular specialisation commenced in 1994. The Technical and economic aspects (appr. 50-50%) are integrated and we train specialists who are drastically needed within the market economy.

Milestones of the Institute with regard to upgrading the curricula of KKFI in the Budapest Tech:

The Institute has become an important part of the new Faculty of the integrated college.

- **2000, Initiating the specialisation of Economics-Informatics.** With regard to the forecast concerning human resources in the new millennium, the need for specialists in economics will double. A similar growth may be expected

for specialists in informatics as well. Considering the above situation and being aware of the processes of the current workforce and market situations, we elaborated a **project for the accreditation of the specialisation of Economic-Informatics in 1998 in the former Kandó College**. With this new specialisation we managed to create (in the academic year of 2000/2001) a high level training in informatics and economics to meet the expectations of the third millennium.

- **2006, Initiating the Industrial Engineerings BSc. The IESS participates in this specialisation in two ways.**
- **Participation in the initiation of Business Management Specialisation (BA).**

2 Educational Profile

Basic Specialisation of Business Management BA

The target of the Business Management BA training is to instruct specialists in the field of economics, social science, applied economics and methodology. Firstly this enables the participants to design the processes and organize the activities of different institutions. Secondly, provide the adequate knowledge to enter the second phase of training.

Differentiated Marketing Module in the Specialisation of Economics Management belonging to the IESS

This module provides the access to acquire high level expertise in trade and marketing with regard to consumer demands. There are 8 compulsory and 3 optional subjects, through which the aspects of purchase and sale expertise of different products are acquired. The capability of accomplishing communicational tasks (advertising) and organising marketing activities for smaller enterprises or departments of large companies is also provided.

Specialisation of Industrial Engineerings BSc

The target of training is to instruct engineers who have an adequate knowledge in natural sciences, technical sciences and management, coupled with good organisational skills for solving informatical, financial and human related problems with regard to products. In addition, to prepare the student to enter the second phase of training.

Engineers of economics are aware of the basic principles of technical science, management and the main correlations of production servicing, the technical and human aspects. Studies interlock with disciplines (e.g. sociology, psychology, law) and other technical related sciences, the results of which can be utilized in the

workplace, Environmental protection labour safety, quality assurance and customer protection are also included.

Branches belonging to the IESS in the Specialisation of Managers' Training

The Branch of Engineers – Business Representatives: Training involves expertise by which graduates will be able to attain positions in the work-related arena (marketing sales, advertising, PR, logistics, market exploration etc.). The technical part of training encompasses electrical engineering expertise (switching techniques, electrical bonds, tools of automation and energy supply), and is carried out by the teaching staff of the Kandó Kálmán Faculty of Electrical Engineering. The Neumann János Faculty of Informatics also participates in training, being responsible for teaching mathematics and informatics.

Branch of Project Management: Training involves the expertise by which graduates will be able to work with products and services and be able to organise and accomplish projects. The technical part of training contains expertise in electrical engineering.

To provide for tasks of this kind a new organization is needed, called project management. Our students specialising in project management with their expertise in economics, human relations and various technical expertise, topped with their experience gained during their practical term are capable of accomplishing projects efficiently. No wonder there is great interest in this specialisation.

Postgraduate Studies (Industrial Engineerings)

The training here targets specialists who have acquired human, economic and management expertise and who are capable of expanding their knowledge more efficiently within small and large scale enterprises and, in doing so, increasing their employment prospects.

The IESS is responsible for the following obligatory basic subjects, beyond the branch subjects belonging to the Institute

Subjects	Engineering branches	Industrial Engineerings	Business Management
Microeconomics	+	+	+
Macroeconomics	+	+	+
Bases of marketing		+	+
National economics			+
Bases of finance		+	+
Company finance		+	+
Sociology	+	+	+
Environmental economics		+	+
Law	+	+	+
Law in economics		+	+

Business communication	+	+	+
Marketing management			+

Beyond the compulsory subjects the IESS offers 15 optional subjects.

Teaching staff

The full time staff of the Institute according to status

Status	Number
Professor	3
Assistant professor	8
Lecturer	-
Assistant lecturer	4
Total	15

The full time staff of the Institute according to scientific degree

Scientific degree	Number
Candidate, PhD	4
PhD Student	4
University Doctor	4

3 Research and Scientific Activity

3.1 Marketing (dr. Kiss Mariann, dr. Várnai Sarolta, Borbély Emese)

Electronic Trade

The value of deals accomplished on the Internet is exponentially growing and the domestic e-business has accelerated during the last year as well. The traditional trade will push towards deals being done on the Internet.

Main fields of research:

- the establishment of online sale strategies (business principles, market types (B2B or BtoC), customer groups, definition of sales methods),
- the definition and presentation of product assortment (accessibility of information, selectivity, textual and multimedia manifestations),
- webpage improvement for virtual shops (according to the expectations of target groups),
- the elaboration and realization of online ordering (receipt of orders, registration, payment methods, invoicing, delivery, options).

Institutions participating in research: The National Institute for Vocational Training, IEES of BT.

Results gained during research are parts of our every day teaching activity, the results helped elaborating diploma work and the activity of the Scientific Student Group. A CD has been created on the one hand, to integrate the expertise necessary for the practical implementation of electrical trading, and, on the other hand, to acquire web oriented skills and their every day use.

The comparative examination of media measuring methods

Main fields of research:

- media measuring methods of market researches at present in Hungary, their role and division,
- types of media examinations: survey with regard to copy and medium (how much they are viewed, listened, read),
- comparison of online and offline examination methods,
- features of printed broadcast and electronic media between 1996 and 2003.

Data provider market research companies: Szonda-Ipsos, Medián, GfK Hungaria, AGB Hungary.

The chapter of Media Planning of the books of Marketing was written using the results of research. The book was awarded the Kürthy prize by the Marketing Subcommittee of the Hungarian Academy of Science in 2003.

Research plans 2006 (searching for partners)

- 1 Database management and CRM in company practice,
- 2 Scale free nets on the Internet (the elaboration of community building portals and their presence on the web).

Logistic Approaches in Practice

The appearance and transformation of a logistic approach in the economic and public sphere. The absorption of logistic methods in company management and in the management of local governments and education.

3.2 Enterprise Economics, Finance (dr. Medve András, dr. Lehotai László, dr. Turcsányi Katalin, Csiszárík-Kocsir Ágnes)

The Examination of the Hungarian Privatisation Process

Privatisation means not only that state assets are transformed to individuals, but it also means that the new private owner will increase the competitiveness of the privatised company with accomplishing crucial structural changes. Generally, privatisation in Hungary has not created real new owners.

Hungarian privatization has proceeded slowly during the past four years. Privatisation was also slowed down by

- inefficiency in domestic solvent demand,
- an inadequate quality of privatisation offers.

Privatisation was mainly carried out against cash.

The role of foreign capital in privatisation is contradictory. Foreign capital showed a preference towards 'green' investments and not privatisation, and was motivated mainly in the following fields:

- market expansion,
- additional production capacities and
- Hungarian mental capacities.

The Correlation of Environmental Protection and Law

The examination of technical, economical and legal tasks of environment conscious company management.

Logistics. Examination of optimal operation of product transfer devices.

Global Economics, Safety Management

Examination of topic, preparation of curriculum

- global ecology,
- international management,
- innovation and technical improvement in the global system,
- trainings improving the efficiency of mental activity.

New Methods of Cooperation among Sectors and Companies

The history, tendencies and trends of outsourcing. Expectations, motivations, experiences of companies with regard to outsourcing. Effects on costs in the case of outsourcing.

Corporate Social Responsibility – CSR

CSR has been gaining significance in Hungary – as all over the world – during the past few years. There is increasing pressure towards company leading staff to take not only economic and financial advantages into account but also other social, environmental factors as well. CSR involves employees' rights, environmental protection, health safety, human rights, business etiquette and the fight against corruption. The above aspects require professional efforts in Hungary as well.

Interesting comparisons can be made between domestic and international practice. The maturity and capital of the Hungarian economy significantly differs from that of Western Europe, so profit orientation is more important in Hungary than in other more advanced countries. Therefore, progression in this respect, is more difficult.

Maintainable Financing, Ethical Financing

Corporate social responsibility is closely linked with maintainability.

Maintainable, or more exactly, ethical financing is an entirely new, unknown phenomenon in Hungary. The responsibility of banks and financial institutions includes: where money comes from, where it goes to, and what tools are acceptable. Research tries to provide answers regarding ethical financing, present in most EU countries and how it could be introduced in Hungary as well.

Sources of Local Governments

Civil service administration, like the economy has undergone dramatic changes since the time of political changes. The traditional council system broke up and a new local government network has come into existence throughout the whole country. The new system has come in for a lot of criticism due to its financial problems. We can conclude that transformations might still be expected with regard to financing local governments, as this reform has been maturing for several years. We had been aware of the need of these transformations for many years, and have established the following conclusions regarding a structure. Because regional politics have changed, the present system of financing also has to be re-structured. To make these processes successful, revenues must be increased and local governments have to get the possibilities to operate more freely. These processes can be realised only with a wider range of political consensus and the support of local governments. Smaller local governments must realise that their competitiveness and autonomy requires the sacrifice of some of their independence. This process is likely to take many years, until local governments recognize the need for working together. Politics and people of science play a very important role in this recognition. With this help, the citizens and local governments will understand this problem more easily. This is very important because local governments must meet the expectations of global and EU trends in the shortest possible time.

Presentation of research results:

- Comparative examination of civil development and education financing by local governments in the case of EU countries with special regard to geographical neighbours.
- Research included local governments in Pest county and other smaller governments in other regions with regard to civil development and education. The main task was to manifest the differences and their motives.

Special attention was paid to the correlations of revenues obtained by local authorities and state financing.

- Preparation of ‘deep’ interviews with local leaders about the reasons of problems. Elaboration on these “deep” interviews has also been done.
- The results of this research have been published in home and foreign publications, conferences, scientific journals (8 in English, 5 in Hungarian), scientific conferences and a further two await publications in ‘Gazdálkodás’ journal.

3.3 Accountancy, Controlling (dr. Horváth Katalin, dr. Turcsányi Katalin)

Double-entry bookkeeping

The Accountancy law has placed the main emphasis on requiring accounts from those involved. So research work was geared mainly to the obligation of providing accounts, the principles of evaluation and double-entry bookkeeping. The whole law was put under the microscope. The main chapters were the following:

- I Basic expertise in accountancy
- II Accountancy obligation and bookkeeping
- III The balance
- IV Manifestation of results
- V Accountancy of starting and transforming organizations
- VI Summary of tasks and solutions

Also included is the related act with contents and index (a further 118 pages).

Mono-entry bookkeeping

The correlation of accountancy law and other laws

International accountancy standards (IAS, IFRS)

The correspondence of domestic and international accountancy

The appearance of control in domestic companies. The essence of controlling functions, its correlation with planning. Controlling in organisations, controlling in management.

3.4 International Economics (dr. Medve Andres, dr. Szekeres Valéria, Pappné Nagy Valéria)

The Effect of Foreign Companies on the Economy

The examination of foreign companies operating in Hungary in the framework of empirical research. One of the fundamental questions of the ‘90s was how foreign companies would contribute to higher production efficiency or to the increase of

taxes. Expertise gained in this field can be made great use of in the case of graduating students. Each year several students manifest an interest in multinationals.

The Examination of the Japanese Economy Growth

The stagnant state of Japanese economy in 1991 and the following moderate rise, indicated the need for changes. Research is targeted to find the initial reason for this economic phenomenon.

The Correlation of Economy and Social Genders

Equality of genders are regarded to be a political priority by the UN and EU and facing it will be unavoidable all over the world (gender mainstreaming). To investigate this field an excellent possibility offered itself at Utah University (USA) on an intensive international course.

The Economic Transformation of Middle-Eastern Europe

The crucial economic processes of the late 20th and early 21st centuries are the globalisation and transformation of Middle-Eastern Europe. It is difficult to imagine a more important economic topic than studying these processes including all the conditions and consequences.

In order to understand Hungarian economic processes, which are abnormally open, we have to investigate deeply all the changes in the world economy, so as to find ways of adapting to it.

The Complex Examination of the Introduction of Euro in the Countries of the Euro Zone

Examination of the conditions of Euro introduction

Preparation for the introduction of the Euro as cash in the countries of the Euro zone

Economic and Monetary Union – basic economic correlations

Why the Economic and Monetary Union is needed?

How was the Monetary Union be founded?

How does the European Economic and Monetary Union operate?

Tasks solved when the Euro was introduced

Legal aspects of contracts

The correlation of the Euro and national currencies

Rates and exchange rates

Conversion costs

Parallel manifestation of prices in national currency and the Euro

Euro banknotes and coins

The legal assurance of introduction

The process of introducing the Euro

Advantages and disadvantages of introducing the Euro

Preconditions of Introducing the Euro in Hungary

Preparation for Hungary to join

Realization of preconditions for the introduction

Timing of the introduction

Advantages for Hungary from the introduction of the Euro

3.5 Human Management, Communication (dr. Láhm Szilvia, Ferenczi Éva)

Work Economy, Labour Market – Employment Policy, Questions of Education Upgrade

- regional questions of labour market
- correlation of labour and technical development
- unemployment – employment policy
- structural questions of academic education
- content improvement of academic education
- examination of graduates' careers

With the examination of graduates' careers we can get a picture about their jobs and learn their opinion about the content and structure of our teaching activity.

Information gained this way is important feedback and very useful when making corrections in content and structure with regard to teaching practice of the past 17 years. The elaboration and analysis of questionnaires were supplemented by making deep interviews, so we can also see the background of problems and bring statistics up to date.

Students were also involved in the preparation of interviews and the experience gained, proved useful when preparing their diploma work.

The success of these interviews were aided by using a guideline.

The results were also used in the PR activity of the faculty.

Phases of research:

- Examination of graduates' careers in the case of Industrial Engineerings and Electrical Engineers (1998-99)
- Examination of graduates' careers in the case of Electrical Engineers (1999-2000)
- Examination of graduates' careers in the case of Industrial Engineerings and Economists-Informatitions (2004-2005) – is near completion

The research results of the above topics have been included in every day teaching activities.

- Questions of labour market related to micro and macro economy
- Teaching of human resources as subject for Engineers since 1991
- Teaching of human management in case of Industrial Engineerings since 1997
- Assistance in the preparation of diploma work and scientific student activity (National Scientific Competition, 2nd place 2005)
 - good contribution to updating curricula (Specialization Economics-Informatics BSc)
 - this can contribute to the foundation of a student career office

People and Communication

The correlation of human communication and economic efficiency, competition and cooperation in the work arena.

A determining element of economic efficiency in the utilization of human resource in the 21st century. One of the elementary tools of human resources is communication. Communication provides for mutual alternative interests, the solution of conflicts and last but not least, the theoretical and practical expertise of the people involved. In circumstances requiring flexibility this is perhaps the only tool for accomplishing changes rapidly and successfully. That is why, it is necessary to explore the possibilities hidden in human communication and implement them in a way adapted to economic conditions. By conscious exploitation of efficient communication, the economic advantage is gained.

Use of research results in teaching:

Results can be effectively used in the framework of subjects such as 'Business Communication' and 'Negotiation Techniques' whilst some elements may be involved in 'Company Design', 'Leadership Expertise', 'Marketing' and 'Project Management'.

International Tenders Gained by the IESS with Regard to Research

- TEMPUS No JEP-03-9631-95 European Management **Participants:** Universite Du Havre, University of Dundee, University of Southampton, Kandó Kálmán College for Electrical Engineering, College of Trade and Catering
320.000 ECU
- De la monnaie unique a la fixation des prix en EURO”
Participants: Universite Du Havre Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, University of Malta, Budapest Tech, Universita Degli Studi di Catania, University of Huddersfield, University Dunarea de Jos din Galati, Budapest Tech
2000-2001 I. round 20.000 EUR
2001-2002 II. round 32.000 EUR
- L’Euro et les risques économiques internationaux”
Participants: Universite Du Havre Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, University of Malta, Budapest Tech, Universita Degli Studi di Catania, University of Huddersfield, University Dunarea de Jos din Galati, Budapest Tech
2002-2003 45.000 EUR
- Projet des normes comptables IAS/IFRS
Participants: Université du Havre, University of Malta, University of Genoa, Vytautas Magnus University, University of Latvia, Warsaw University School of Management, Helsinki Business Polytechnic, Jyväskylä Polytechnic, Catholic Polytechnic Leuven, School of Business Studies, Budapest Business School, Budapest Tech
2003-2005 137.494 EUR
- Leonardo da Vinci Community action programme on vocational training
Participants: The Poznań School of Logistics, Poland, 21 LearnLine company, Germany, Technische Fachhochschule Wildau, Germany, Institute of Logistics and Warehousing, Poland, College of Logistics, Prerov, Czech Republic, Budapest Tech, Hungary
2005-2007 365.857 EUR

Domestic Tenders Gained by the IESS with Regard to Research

- FEFA IV. No. 1388. Preparation for teaching the modules for Industrial Engineerings and students of Economic Management. HUF 4.000.000

- Programme financing tender, 1997/98, HUF 935.000
- Programme financing tender, 1998, HUF 860.000
- Ministry of Education, Informatics tender, 2001, HUF 11.000.000
- Ministry of Education, R&D, 2002, HUF 4.500.000
- National Education, Evaluation and Examination Centre, tender of the Educational and Development Committee of the Central Hungarian Region for improving practical training, 2002, HUF 8.900.000
- Informatical improvement of technical, natural, scientific and informatical training and the establishment of electric workstations as part of a tender, 2002, HUF 8.500.000

Main Scientific Publications of IESS Staff

Books Published as Results of Research

Kiss M.: Alapmarketing (Aula, 2005), 206. o

Kiss M.: Alapmarketing példatár (Aula 2005), 159.o

Kiss M.: Marketing (2003, 2004) FÜPI Kiadó, 580 o.

Kiss M.: Marketing mérnököknek (1996 (2), 1997, 2002) AKG Kiadó Budapest, 368.o..

Kiss M.: Marketing példatár (1999, 2004) AULA Kiadó, Budapest, 321.o

Horváth K.: Betéti társaságok kézikönyve: Számvitel fejezet (Verlag Dashöfer) (1997-2004)

Horváth K.: Egyszeres könyvvitel a társas és az egyéni vállalkozások gyakorlatában 2001, SALDO (szakkönyv)

Horváth K.: Egyszeres (egyszerű?) könyvvitel , SALDO 1998 (438. oldal)

Horváth K.: Egyszeres könyvvitel, SALDO 2000 (257. oldal)

Horváth K.: Számvitel a gyakorlatban 2004, SALDO (tankönyv, szakkönyv : 651 oldal)

Horváth K.: Számviteli sajátosságok a belkereskedelemben, SALDO 1997 (447. oldal)

Articles and Lectures Published in Foreign Languages

Emese Borbély: Corporate Social Responsibility: Business future or future business?, The River Book - Identity, Culture and Responsibility, BGÖI & WSCF-CESR, Bialystok, 2003

Á. Csiszárík-Kocsir: How to Finance the Education from the Local Government's Budget, Within the European Union, 3rd International Conference, Mosonmagyaróvár, Hungary, April 6-7, 2006, CD Issue, ISBN: 963 9364 67 3

Á. Csiszárík-Kocsir : Land Development and the Local Revenues through the Example of the Small Region named Dabas, 48th Georgikon Scientific Days, Keszthely, Hungary, September 21-22, 2006 (to be published)

Á. Csiszárík-Kocsir: Local Governments' Educational Expenditures, through the Example of the Central Hungarian Region, MendelNET 2005, European Scientific Conference of PhD Students, Brno, Czech Republic, November 28-29, 2005, CD Issue, ISBN: 80-7302-107-2

Á. Csiszárík-Kocsir: Settlement Developmental Dilemmas and Possibilities in Hungary on Regional Level, 10th International Agricultural Economics Scientific Days, Gyöngyös, Hungary, March 30-31, 2006, CD Issue, ISBN: 963 229 623 0

Á. Csiszárík-Kocsir: The Assistance of Students in Financing Higher Education by Example of the Local Government of Dabas Town, 3rd European Union Challenges, Szeged, Hungary, November 3, 2005, pp. 364-368, ISBN: 963 482 757 8

Á. Csiszárík-Kocsir: The Local Governments' Finances through the Example of Local Taxation in Pest County, Within the European Union – 3rd International Conference, Mosonmagyaróvár, Hungary, April 6-7, 2006, CD Issue, ISBN: 963 9364 67 3

Á. Csiszárík-Kocsir Á.: The Position and Role of the Local Governments in the Management of the Regional Education Policy, 3rd European Union Challenges, Szeged, Hungary, November 3, 2005, pp. 69-74, ISBN: 963 482 757 8

Á. Csiszárík-Kocsir: The Resource Absorption Capacity of the Local Governments - through the Example of a Region called Dabas, 10th International Agricultural Economic Scientific Days, Gyöngyös, Hungary, March 30-31, 2006, CD Issue, ISBN: 963 229 623 0

Éva Ferenczi: Community Action Programme on Vocational Training, 2006

András Medve: European Module on the EuroFrom a Single Currency to Fixing Prices in Euros 256 pages Functioning of the Bretton Woods System from 1944 until the Foundation of the EMS in 1979 (13p) Le Havre Université Du Havre 2001

Valéria Szekeres: Evaluation of Factors behind the Stagnation of Japan's Economy, in Proceedings of 3rd International Conference on Management,

Enterprise and Benchmarking, MEB 2005, Budapest, Hungary, June 24-25, 2005, pp. 171-185, ISBN 963 7154 40 X

V. Szekeres, Zs. Ásványi: „Hangarí ni okeru kankjó mondai to gaikoku csokuszecu tósi”, Hakogi Maszumi (ed.): Tóó no keizai szeicsó to kankjó mondai – Nihon no keizaiteki, gidzsucuteki kóken, Japan, 2002, pp. 103-123

Valéria Szekeres: Foreign Capital and Economic Development in Hungary, Acta Oeconomica, 2000/2001, No. 51

Also published: S. Marinova and M. Marinov (eds.): Foreign Direct Investment in Central and Eastern Europe, Aldershot, England and Burlington, USA, Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2003, pp. 247-267, ISBN 0754630269

Valéria Szekeres: Foreign Capital: Productivity and Spillover Effect in Hungary, Rosia-Tóó Gakkai Nennpó, Japan, 1999, No. 28

Valéria Szekeres: Foreign Capital and Performance of Firm Groups in Hungary, Kokuszai Bunka Kenkjú, Japan, 1999, No. 6

Valéria Szekeres: Impact of Foreign Enterprise on Economic Efficiency in Hungarian Manufacturing Industries, Kokuszai Bunka Kenkjú, Japan, 1998, No. 5

Katalin Turcsányi: Die neue Mitwirkungsformen den Unternehmens durch Outsourcing, European Challenges International Conference, Szeged, Hungary, November 3, 2002

Turcsányi K.: Outsourcing az agrárágazatban, Nemzetközi Agrárökonómiai Tudományos Napok Gyöngyös, 2006. március 30.

Turcsányi K.: Outsourcing in Hungary and Abroad – Fashion or Necessity?, Menedzsmet, Vállalkozás és Benchmarking. Nemzetközi Konferencia, Budapest, 2005. június 24-25.

Katalin Turcsányi: Outsourcing. Möglichkeiten in den Landwirtschaftlichen Produktion, Within European Union International Conference, Mosonmagyaróvár, Hungary, April 6, 2006

Katalin Turcsányi: Reduction of Cost, Growth of Effectiveness by Outsourcing, Erdei Ferenc Conference, Kecskemét, Hungary, August 23, 2005

Textbooks Published in Foreign Languages

Pappné Nagy V.: Transformation der MOE-laender / jegyzet/ 2000, Fh-Furtwangen, Deutschland, /130 oldal /