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CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CENTRAL EUROPE BETWEEN 1995 AND 2008

Climate change and environmental policies are widely discussed, but much less is known about emissions embodied in goods traded internationally, and the distinction between emission producers and consumers. The carbon dioxide emissions embodied in international trade in Central European countries are subject to examination in this paper. As a result of industrial restructuring and environmental legislation, air pollution has improved significantly in Central European countries since the 1989 transition. On the other hand, economic growth has been accompanied by a rise in consumerism. Despite the increasing role of exports, the Visegrad group countries have become net importers of carbon dioxide emissions between 1995 and 2008. This seems to be the 'standard trajectory' of a country's transition toward a more developed and consumption-oriented economy. The global patterns of carbon dioxide emissions embodied in manufacturing exports are also mapped, using network analysis and constructing 'product space'. The analysis confirms that industrial restructuring played an important role in lowering the production of carbon dioxide emissions in the Visegrad countries.

Jan ŽENKA, Petr ŽUFAN, Luděk KRTIČKA, Ondřej SLACH
LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY OF AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS COMPANIES AND COOPERATIVES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC: A MICRO-REGIONAL LEVEL ANALYSIS

Drawing on empirical evidence from the Czech Republic, differences in agricultural labour productivity at the micro-regional level are examined. The role of geographical factors: natural conditions, landscape fragmentation, localisation and urbanization economies, are discussed. In addition, we also test the effects of farm size structure to capture the results of internal scale economies. The key importance of natural conditions is confirmed: they were significantly more important than farm characteristics such as size structure, ownership status and mode of production. Regional agricultural labour productivity was positively influenced by the nominal price of agricultural land and population density. Surprisingly, micro-regions dominated by large farms performed at lower productivity levels than micro-regions with fragmented farm size structure in the Czech Republic.

Martin OUŘEDNÍČEK, Martin ŠIMON, Martina KOPEČNÁ
THE REURBANISATION CONCEPT AND ITS UTILITY FOR CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH ON POST-SOCIALIST CITIES: THE CASE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The concept of reurbanisation is discussed in this article from theoretical and methodological perspectives. Reurbanisation has been defined as one of the stages of urban development, recently, but it is also tied to processes of gentrification, or perceived as a policy aimed at the revitalization of inner cities. The main objective of this contribution is to discuss three principal and different perspectives of reurbanisation: firstly, reurbanisation as defined on the macro-scale of settlement system development; secondly, the concept as elaborated at the micro-scale of the transformation of inner cities; and, thirdly, reurbanisation viewed as a specific urban policy at the local government scale of analysis. The authors' singular understanding of the reurbanisation process -- as suburban-to-urban migration -- is then presented as an alternative conceptualization of reurbanisation. This paper presents and evaluates the use of the reurbanisation concept in research on residential environments in current conditions in the Czech Republic, and relates it to the broader domain of research on post-socialist cities.

Mari NUGA, Pille METSPALU, Anette ORG, Kadri LEETMAA
PLANNING POST-SUMMURBIA: FROM SPONTANEOUS PRAGMATISM TO COLLABORATIVE PLANNING?

The possibilities to apply collaborative planning frameworks in formerly strictly planned areas that have experienced spontaneous transformations since the demise of the Soviet Union are examined in this paper. The enquiry is based on a case study of the Tartu region in Estonia, former socialist summerhouse settlements ('summurbia'), which are experiencing a transition towards permanent residence resulting in a new year-round form of suburbia. Both the residents and local planning

authorities were interviewed in order to understand the prevailing planning and building activities, as well as the social relations between these stakeholders. The collaborative planning process is then elaborated by exploring the social dynamics and learned practices of the local residents.

Külliki TAFEL-VIIA, Erik TERKa, Silja LASSUR, Andres VIIA
CREATIVE INDUSTRIES IN THE CAPITAL CITIES OF THE BALTIC STATES: ARE THERE INNOVATIONS IN URBAN POLICY?

The transformation of urban policy, resulting from 'creative industries' policy developments, is explored in this article, with respect to the Baltic capitals. Policy initiatives in the creative industries in Central and Eastern European cities have predominantly developed through policy transfers from Western Europe, with its long-term market economy experience. How adaptable are such policies for post-socialist cities? Using the concept of social innovation, this article describes mechanisms that facilitate policy acceptance and examines whether and how the development of creative industries has resulted in urban policy renewal in the Baltic capitals.

Sławomir KUREK, Mirosław WÓJTOWICZ, Jadwiga GAŁKA
THE CHANGING ROLE OF MIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE IN SUBURBAN POPULATION GROWTH: THE CASE OF A NON-CAPITAL POST-SOCIALIST CITY (THE KRAKOW METROPOLITAN AREA, POLAND)

The evolution of population distributions in the Krakow Metropolitan Area (KMA) in Poland is subject to analysis in this contribution. Changes and recent reversals in the relationships between the main components of total population growth (natural increase and net migration) are examined in order to determine the level of development of suburbanization processes in zones of the KMA, with the use of the Webb typology. Research was carried out in four time points: 1988, 1995, 2002 and 2012, covering the year just before the collapse of the socialist regime, the first decade of political and socio-economic transition, and the period before and after accession to the EU. The analysis of differentials in natural increase and net migration is conducted within the context of residential suburbanization in the KMA, using as a background context recent population developments in Poland and Polish cities. Implications for urban policy arising from changes in the spatial concentration of the population in the metropolitan area are discussed.