

stresses festivals and events becoming prominent economic and urban development strategy in Western metropolises. However, less attention has been drawn to the role of events in non-metropolitan areas, where cumulative benefits of smaller events have been often overlooked by local planners and policy-makers. These events usually have a 'civic-led' governance structure, may have social and cultural effects and might improve local economies, by catalysing community activities, encouraging cooperation and developing local skills in management, leadership and organization.

The city of L'Aquila, a small city in Southern Italy, represents a case for analysis of specific interest as it is currently in the recovery process from an earthquake that struck the city in April 2009. In recent years, the historic centre of L'Aquila, which still remains largely uninhabited, has demonstrated an increase in number, magnitude and diversity of urban events. These events, as a result of social interactions, temporarily revitalise public spaces and activate or generate networking schemes among various organizers, while producing temporary economic benefits. In our research we attempt to understand how and to what extent these events contribute to producing an 'urban legacy' and long-term effects in the post-earthquake city of L'Aquila. Is the city a simple stage for events of ephemeral importance? Or, instead, do the events become part of a strategy pursuing the city's economic development and its social re-construction? In this research particular attention is drawn to the role of projects, practices, networks and the set of relationships between the various actors that might trigger medium/long term socio-economic effects through the organisation of the events. To address the research aim, a literature review on urban events was carried out, linking to the literature on post-disaster contexts, and desk research for mapping and categorizing the events that took place in the city centre between 2013 and 2015 was developed. Then, five major events in 2015 were selected to be developed as case studies.

Local and Regional Economic Development and Planning

REGIONAL EXAMINATION OF BUSINESS (AND FINANCIAL) SECTOR IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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For the last 100 years, there has been a substantial shift from the primary and secondary sectors to the tertiary sector in developed Western European countries. In the Central and Eastern Europe, the tertiarisation delayed, because the transition processes from planned to market economy occurred only in the 1990's. From this time the national economies have become fully open, so significant foreign investment flowed into these countries, which transformed the sectoral structure of these economies. During the socialist/communist system of CEECs, the states didn't pay much attention to the development of business services, in line with the ideological perception of that time that services were not vital to growth and development, while industry ranked top in all policy decisions. The economic transition brought dramatic changes in all relevant indicators. If you look at the sectoral GDP, GVA or employment data, we can see that the business service sector became the most important part of the economies at the national and regional level top. So, this paper examines these processes with time series and other data in the first part.

The second part of this study focuses on financial service sector. The political and economic transition resulted many changes in the financial sector. These states have become market economies and the modern economies required a new structure of financial and banking systems, so the following trends observed in these years: (1) initiation of the two-tier banking system, separated the functions of central bank and commercial bank (e.g. the central banks became the bank of banks); (2) elimination of sectoral and operational restrictions; (3) enable of private bank's foundation; (4) enable of operation of foreign-owned and joint-owned banks; (5) liberalisation of bank foundation; (6) establish of the supervisory agencies. These were the common fundament of the evolution of the CEE countries' financial systems and created a "crossroads" from where many directions were possible. Concerning the territorial dimension, it can be declared that similarly to the public administration and governance structure of a specific country, the structure of the banking network may also be either centralised or decentralised, and generally the two systems resemble each other in this respect. The other question is the central-periphery differences or accessibility (financial exclusion) of the banking networks. So, my aim is the presentation of the regional structures of the financial services and their role in the regional development in the focus area.

OUTLINE OF THE SPORT MEGA EVENTS MECHANISM

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Mega events play increasingly important role in expectations of many people and life of cities. Big cities have most of the typical tourism infrastructure needed to organize the mega-event (hotels, communication and transportation, partly sport infrastructure, shops, financial institutions etc). What is more, big cities — like the govt - have a large budgets at disposal. And their applications for mega events is mostly supported by central government. Recently there have been changes registered on both sides: logo owner and logo receiver. Most important is the high increase of the media (incl. fees for advertisement), from USD 1,2 mio of in Rome Olympic games in 1960 to USD 2,6 billion in London (in 2012). On top of that, a secret non-public agreements with the government on - among others — tax exempt during the event and balance of potential benefits (promised by logo owner) plus required government duties relating to the organization and covering the preparation costs involved . Main change on the social side is often more critical approach to mega-events.

The aim of the paper is description of the mega-event mechanism, the motives of logo owner (boards of FIFA, UEFA or Intl Olympic Cttee) and of the public administration plus other stakeholders and the influence on development. Logo owner using high quality marketing strategy promises a lot of benefits as a result of the mega event, while the govt decides in exchange to provide tangible resources (infrastructure of all sorts, security and safety, information, transportation, high quality hotels and gastronomy etc). In short it may be said that there are at least four wide fields of alleged benefits: economic (increase of sales during and after the event), social (mobilization and integration), promotional and local development (urban regeneration around the sport infrastructures; stadiums etc). Main thesis is that increase of the cost of media coverage which includes advertisement led to increase of financial expectations of private international organization. The second hypothesis is that benefits of mega events do not meet the costs, and that time span between signing contract and the event (6-7 years) is long enough to make it safe for politicians. Additionally, neither short term benefits nor long term ones cannot be separated from general development paradigm and trends. The text ends with an outline of the mechanism.

CULTURAL SPACES: AGGLOMERATION OF BOHEMIANS ACROSS DIFFERENT SPATIAL SCALES IN SLOVENIA

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Places of artistic production and consumption exist in a great variety of spatial forms and have received significant attention in recent decades, as many cities and towns turned to the arts as a substitute for the declining industrial base. A number of studies examined the agglomeration perspectives of the cultural and creative sector, but they rarely addressed it across different spatial scales. The objective of this chapter was to empirically investigate agglomerations of 'bohemians', who represent a more 'artistic' and smaller sub-sector of the larger 'creative class', closely related to the concept of 'creative industries', across regional, local, and neighbourhood scales in the state context of Slovenia (regional and local scale) and the city context of its capital, Ljubljana (within city districts and local communities). Our results showed that despite the strong concentration patterns of bohemians, there has been a slight tendency in the last decade for them to disperse across all the spatial scales. The representation on higher geographical scales provides a more transparent image with smoothed local variations that can be roughly explained by the general socio-economic characteristics, whereas the lower scales can unveil far more complex previously invisible cultural spaces and their (de)concentration