



The European Union's contention in the reshaping global economy

4th workshop in cooperation with the European Association for Comparative Economic Studies

20-21 May 2021
Szeged, Hungary
Online conference

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Programme

20th May 2021

9.00 – 10.45 Plenary session

<https://bbb.doublenegative.eu/b/far-cnz-wo1-5v9>

Welcome address: Péter Kovács, Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Zsolt Darvas, Senior Fellow (*Bruegel, Brussels*): European cohesion and the Next Generation EU instrument

Richard Grieveson, Deputy Director (*WIIW: The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, Vienna*): Regional cooperation and European integration in the Western Balkans

11.00 – 13.00 Parallel sessions

13.00 – 13.30 Lunch break

13.30 – 15.30 Parallel sessions

15.30 – 15.45 Coffee break

15.45 – 17.45 Parallel sessions

21st May 2021

9.00 – 9.45 Plenary session

<https://bbb.doublenegative.eu/b/far-cnz-wo1-5v9>

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Yuan Zhija, Professor (*Faculty of Economics, Rissho University, Tokyo*): *Catch-up-oriented Innovation: a paradigm for latecomers to overtake frontrunners – The hint from China's experiences.*

9.45 - 10.00

Olga Popova Co-Editor (*University of Regensburg*): Introduction of the Comparative Southeast European Studies

10.15 – 12.15 Parallel sessions

12.15 – 13.00 Lunch break

13.00 – 15.00 Parallel sessions

15.00 – 15.15 Coffee break

15.15 – 17.15 Parallel sessions

20th May 2021		
11.00 – 13.00 Parallel sessions		
Session 1A	European and national policy responses 1 https://bbb.gtktavoktatas.hu/b/vos-9r7-8sx-2yi Chair: Éva Voszka	
Miklós Szanyi	University of Szeged, Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest	ECE policy response to the demise of the neoliberal agenda: illiberalism and populism: model features?
Zoltán Gál	University of Pécs, CERS EKLH	Does FDI-driven economic models generate growth and convergence in Central & Eastern Europe? Attempts of catching ups and challenges of external dependencies
Maks Tajnikar – Petra Došenovic Bonca – Ivan Rubinic	University of Ljubljana, University of Ljubljana, Maastricht University	Eurozone integrational project assessment: Economic lessons from Slovenia and Croatia
Ágnes Szunomár	Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest	Engaging with China through the Digital Silk Road: the case of Central and Eastern Europe

Session 1B	<i>Industry 4.0 and challenges in Visegrad countries</i> https://bbb.gtktavoktatas.hu/b/som-bdp-pul-rig <i>Chair: Sarolta Somosi</i>	
Andrea Éltető – Magdolna Sass	<i>Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest</i> <i>Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest, Budapest Business School</i>	Dependent Industry 4.0 model of the Visegrad countries
Gábor Túry	<i>Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest</i>	Investments in electromobility. A growing dependency?
Magdolna Sass – Gabriella Tabajdi	<i>Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest, Budapest Business School, University of Szeged</i>	Outward FDI in the automotive industries of the Visegrad countries and Austria compared Is it a sign of increased international competitiveness of indigenous companies?
Enikő Lencsés – Kornélia Mészáros	<i>Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Gödöllő</i>	Challenges of Industry 4.0 in Hungarian agriculture
Session 1C PhD	<i>New business models 1</i> https://bbb.gtktavoktatas.hu/b/gar-xrg-bf5-ua4 <i>Chair: Ábel Garamhegyi</i>	
Bernadett Gyurákovics	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	Agile organizations
Brigitta Gábor	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Women at the "wheel": self-driving cars and Hungarian women
Muhammad Rahim Ejaz	<i>University of Pécs</i>	Role of leaders as change agents in organizations
Viktor Vágner	<i>Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Gödöllő</i>	A review of the Balanced Scorecard method by comparing the relevant specialized literature of selected European countries
Áron Drabancz – Márton El-Meouch	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest, University of Pécs</i>	Competition law approaches related to the operation of Airbnb in Budapest

13.30 – 15.30 Parallel sessions

Session 2A	<i>European and national policy responses 2</i> https://bbb.gtktavoktatas.hu/b/pel-2on-6e6-gbz <i>Chair: Anita Pelle</i>	
Alexander Ishukov	<i>Ural Federal University, Ekaterinburg</i>	EU economic relations transformation approach: evidence 2014–2018

Katalin Botos	<i>University of Szeged</i>	EU competitiveness in historical perspective
György Marosán	<i>Budapest Business School</i>	Another "Great Transformation"
Ádám Kerényi	<i>Institute of World Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Centre of Excellence, Budapest</i>	From the "islands of shortage" to the "shortage of islands" - the case of a post-Westphalian crisis
Session 2B	<i>Economic development and financial responses in the age of Covid-19, 1</i> https://bbb.gtktavoktatas.hu/b/bea-mb6-pcg-pzz <i>Chair: Beáta Udvari</i>	
Gábor Dávid Kiss - Sabri Alipanah	<i>University of Szeged</i>	The role of IMF and Regional Financial Arrangements in preventing risk premium deterioration in emerging countries during the Covid-19 pandemic
Senanu Kwasi Klutse – Timothy Yaw Acheampong	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Impact of covid-19 on exchange rates of EU member countries: implications for monetary union
Gazmend Qorraj – Driton Qehaja – Neshat Podvorica	<i>University of Prishtina</i>	From REA to Common Regional Market of the Western Balkans
Tamás Szigetvári	<i>Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest</i>	Economic development in the EU's outer periphery
Session 2C PhD	<i>Health, food and well-being</i> https://bbb.gtktavoktatas.hu/b/rev-yaa-mkf <i>Chair: Balázs Révész</i>	
Dalma Krisztik-Pető	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Examination of obesity in terms of eating behavior and self-control
Noémi Krátki	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	Key actors shaping the social enterprise field: the experiences of social enterprises in the social and health sectors
Ratnesh Pandey	<i>University of Debrecen</i>	The Impact on covid-19 on the Indian dairy sector
Munif Mohammed Ali Al Zoubi	<i>University of Sopron</i>	Influencer marketing: The differences in the use of TikTok and Instagram

15.45 – 17.45 Parallel sessions		
Session 3A	<i>European and national policy responses 3</i> https://bbb.doublenegative.eu/b/far-cnz-wo1-5v9 <i>Chair: Beáta Farkas</i>	
Florian Bucher – Martina Eckardt	<i>Andrássy University Budapest</i>	The EGTC as a governance form for cross-border cooperation - A spatial analysis of its critical success factors
László Bartók	<i>University of Szeged</i>	An untold story: the France paradigm shift in the '40s(?) and its message for us
Miklós Somai	<i>Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest</i>	French economy: deep reasons for trailing behind Germany, possible ways out and possible impacts on the European integration
Jarmo Gombos	<i>University of Szeged</i>	EU-UK relations after Brexit
Session 3B	<i>New business models 2</i> https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/pel-2on-6e6-gbz <i>Chair: Anita Pelle</i>	
Boglárka Konka – Anita Veres	<i>University of Pannonia</i>	Achieving Green Deal goals, focusing on examining the rise of electric cars in Germany, France, and Spain
Andrea Szalavetz	<i>Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest</i>	Digitalisation-induced performance improvement: Don't take it for granted!!
Miklós Lukovics – Zoltán Majó-Petri – Szabolcs Prónay – Tamás Ujházi – Zsolt Palatinus – Márta Volosin	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Physiological measurements in social acceptance of self-driving technologies
Kornélia Mészáros – Márton Czikkely	<i>Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Gödöllő</i>	Priorities of ecosystem management
Session 3C PhD	<i>Economic development and financial responses in the age of Covid-19, 2</i> https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/dr--ybp-hn8-5up <i>Chair: Gábor Dávid Kiss</i>	
Péter Juhász – Tahir Mammadov	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	Covid-19 impact on the European banking sector
Rasha Ibrahim	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	Early warning indicators and its role in predicting financial distribution in banks (An empirical study on private banks operating in Syria)
Neshat Podvorica	<i>University of Prishtina</i>	Foreign investments, Business Environment, and impact of Covid-19

21st May 2021		
10.15 – 12.15 Parallel sessions		
Session 4A	<i>European and national policy responses 4</i> https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/sza-zgn-jku-x3x <i>Chair: Miklós Szanyi</i>	
Christian Schweiger	<i>University of Technology, Chemnitz</i>	Smart, sustainable and inclusive? Revisiting the Europe 2020 Strategy
Dorka Virág Nemény – Balázs István Tóth	<i>University of Sopron</i>	A quantitative assessment of the national EU 2020 strategy targets
Norbert Szijártó	<i>Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, University of Public Service, Budapest</i>	The COVID-19 crisis and the European Union - Crisis management, institutional change, policy learning, and governance
Beáta Farkas	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Management of Covid-19 health crisis and the quality of governance in the EU countries
Session 4B	<i>Changing business environment and social aspects</i> https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/dr--yc7-gkk-iwg <i>Chair: Szabolcs Prónay</i>	
Robert Marciniak	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	Future of service work in Hungarian business centers
Katalin Kolláth – Éva Réka Keresztes	<i>Budapest Business School</i>	Comparative analyses of European identities in business and every-day behaviour: the preliminary results of EU-CAB project
Boglárka Méreiné Berki	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Interpersonal relations within and beyond the institutions – The role of linking social capital in the light of an anti-segregation process
Ágnes Orosz	<i>Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest</i>	Convergence of welfare policy institutions in the European Union
Szabolcs Prónay – Ábel Garamhegyi	<i>University of Szeged</i>	How a better understanding of entrepreneurship competence can foster university education? – the EICAA initiative
Session 4C PhD	<i>Transport, energy and environment 1</i> https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/var-jml-3ju-rwg <i>Chair: János Varga</i>	
Annamária Paula Ács	<i>Budapest Business School</i>	The effect of environmental regulations on the European automotive industry: a literature review
Florian Bucher – Lucas Scheu – Benedikt Schröpf	<i>Andrássy University Budapest; FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg</i>	The link between economic complexity and environmental pollution - A case study based on the former socialist transition countries

Péter Málits – Áron Drabancz – Márton El-Meouch	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest, Corvinus University of Budapest, University of Pécs</i>	Attitudes of financial institutions and financial markets towards climate change and its implications for corporate governance
Shahi Md. Tanvir Alam	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Auction as a measure in meeting renewable energy target—Selected cases from developing countries

13.00 – 15.00 Parallel sessions

Session 5A	<i>Technological development and innovation policy</i> https://bbb.doublenegative.eu/b/baj-rq9-5ra-trc <i>Chair: Zoltán Bajmócy</i>	
Balázs Hámori	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest, and University of Szeged</i>	Network, networking and innovation in the modern market economy
Gabriella Tabajdi – Anita Pelle	<i>University of Szeged</i>	COVID-19 and transformational megatrends in the European automotive industry: Evidence from business decisions with a Central and Eastern European focus
Sinead Day	<i>Waterford Institute of Technology</i>	A new EU Legislative framework for artificial intelligence to enhance global competitiveness
Katalin Antalóczy – Magdolna Sass	<i>Budapest Business School, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest, Budapest Business School</i>	The role of the state in shaping the competitiveness and internationalisation of the Indian and Hungarian pharmaceutical industries
Session 5B	<i>Transport, energy and environment 2</i> https://bbb.doublenegative.eu/b/mal-k7j-cfr <i>Chair: György Málovics</i>	
Bálint László Tóth	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	The evolution of the V4 railway integration in light of EU transport strategies
Kornélia Mészáros – Richárd Tlesimunka	<i>Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Gödöllő</i>	Impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on maritime transport
Sarolta Somosi	<i>University of Szeged</i>	The inclusion of the diversity into the European energy market: the case of Hungary
Márton Czikkely – Kornélia Mészáros	<i>Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Gödöllő</i>	Sustainability and circular concept of raw material using in water management
Session 5C PhD	<i>Digitalization and employment</i> https://bbb.gtktavoktatás.hu/b/kur-kxt-9ey <i>Chair: Zsófia Kürtösi</i>	
Ákos Essősy	<i>Széchenyi István University, Győr</i>	Stationary bicycle to going to home work – Receptiveness to flexible employment at Hungarian LE-s
Diána Nagy	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	Digital transformation and patient compliance

Ivanitskaia Violetta	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	The impact of digitalization on unemployment: the case of the Nordic countries
Laura Tandi	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Skills demand, digital skills and skill formation in the European Union in the digital era

15.15 – 17.15 Parallel sessions

Session 6A	<i>Changing business environment and financial responses</i> https://bbb.gktavoktatás.hu/b/dr--55u-f5x-k7k <i>Chair: Andreász Kosztópulosz</i>	
Károly Szóka	<i>University of Sopron</i>	Developing new business models from a controller perspective
Zsuzsanna Kovács – Edit Lippai-Makra	<i>University of Szeged</i>	COVID-related disclosure practices of listed Hungarian entities
Bálint Dancsik	<i>The Central Bank of Hungary</i>	Why do households participate in the loan moratorium in Hungary: theoretical and empirical considerations
Gábor Dávid Kiss – Edit Lippai-Makra – Dániel Szládek – Balázs Tóth	<i>University of Szeged</i>	The ESG-score as a benchmark of financial stability - the lessons of a quantile regression on European banks' nonperforming loan ratio
Session 6B PhD	<i>Changing environment and income inequality</i> https://bbb.gktavoktatás.hu/b/vos-4xo-sac-eoc <i>Chair: Éva Voszka</i>	
Timothy Yaw Acheampong	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Aid for trade policy effectiveness and escaping the middle-income trap post-COVID
Kurbanova Muyassar	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	The impact of the demographic transition on poverty reduction in Central Asia
Somayeh Sedighi	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Impact of natural resource rents on income inequality
Ibrahim Niftiyev	<i>University of Szeged, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC)</i>	Comparison of institutional quality in the South Caucasus: Focus on Azerbaijan
Session 6C PhD	<i>Macroeconomic policy responses and global economic relations</i> https://bbb.doublenegative.eu/b/far-cnz-wo1-5v9 <i>Chair: Beáta Farkas</i>	
Dorjjugder Burentegsh	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	Macroeconomic policy empirical analysis using an unrestricted standard VAR Model: Case of Mongolia
Vusal Ahmadov	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Does remittance spur economic growth? Evidence from post-socialist Armenia and Georgia
Eszter Kovács	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	Future trade relations between the US-EU-China
Paul Mugambi Makunyi	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	Dissecting the fluidity of globalization: International economic relations between the EU, United States, China, Russia and Africa in a changing 21st century

ABSTRACTS

The European Union's contention in the reshaping global economy

4rd workshop in cooperation with the European Association for Comparative Economic Studies

20th May 2021

11.00 – 13.00 Parallel sessions

Session 1A *European and national policy responses 1*

<https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/vos-9r7-8sx-2yi>

Chair: Éva Voszka

Miklós Szanyi

University of Szeged,

Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest

ECE policy response to the demise of the neoliberal agenda: illiberalism and populism: model features?

The paper elaborates the deeper roots of ECE countries' populist u-turn after the 2008 crisis. The 1990s and 2000s are regarded as forceful takeover of the basic economic and political institutions. While these evolved over centuries in the western capitalism, they have always been weakly embedded in the ECE region. The ECE model is concentrating on the creation and realization of economic rents instead of competition-led growth and development. The inferior economic asymmetric interdependence relationship. Occasionally, public tolerance and political support is the competition state and the authoritarian rent society will last until a new social consensus is made preferring the more promising Atlantic model of capitalism.

Zoltán Gál

University of Pécs, CERS EKLH

Does FDI-driven economic models generate growth and convergence in Central & Eastern Europe? Attempts of catching ups and challenges of external dependencies

This paper investigates the long-term problems of external economic dependencies and capital accumulation of CEE in the context of core-periphery and dependency models. It discusses the changing geo-economic features of the region since post-WWI and the integration of post-socialist transition countries. It places it into the context of dependent market economy model characterized by high dependence on foreign direct investment (FDI). The paper compares the 3 most important catching-up periods in the historical context of the last 100 years.

The economic transition of CEE fuelled by a neoliberal approach and followed by FDI inflows which created frameworks for the dependent mode of re-integration into the EU and into the global division of labour. However, the most important historical dependencies of the CEE region, such as financial, technological and market ones remain constant. This not only further strengthen the external vulnerability of the region, but also makes re-interpretable the geopolitical and geoeconomic features of the former buffer zone situated between the German and Russian spheres of interest.

In CEE economic restructuring was primarily driven by FDI) which in the short term contributed to the increase productivity and competitiveness. According to our hypothesis the positive effects of FDI on economic growth are much less pronounced in the transformation model of CEE in the long run. Preliminary empirical results based on panel regression for V4 do not indicate strong correlation between convergence and FDI.

We argue that the global economic crisis of 2008 has been exposed the systemic vulnerability of the post-socialist neo-liberal transition model characterized by FDI-led growth which is failed to generate domestic capital accumulation and decrease the relative development gap between the 'old' and 'new' EU members. In conclusion, we suggest that such economic gaps within the EU could have long-term consequences for political and economic cohesion in the EU as a whole.

After years of crisis, a general disillusionment with foreign capital investment-based growth models overcame post-socialist countries in CEE. FDI has led to slower than expected catching-up and excessive exposure to foreign investors, which has led the governments of the Visegrad countries to pursue new economic policies in order to catch up, or at least to stabilize their political position despite the lower economic growth seen after the crisis. It is clear that the engines of past growth - local subsidiaries of foreign MNCs - are already playing a smaller role in these new policies. Paper reviews few policy alternatives to FDI-driven models.

Keywords: FDI, Central & Eastern Europe, GDP growth, convergence, DME, economic dependencies, economic policy

Maks Tajnikar – Petra Došenovic Bonca – Ivan Rubinic
University of Ljubljana – University of Ljubljana – Maastricht University

Eurozone integrational project assessment: economic lessons from Slovenia and Croatia

Objectives: The principal purpose of this paper is to furnish a detailed theoretical account of how the dissimilarities in the utilized monetary and fiscal policies affect cross-country performance with distinct integrational degrees. These differences are explored through the advancement of the comparative case studies of Slovenia, which is a Eurozone member, and Croatia, which is a European Union member. On these grounds, the identification of the cross-country differences is carried out by analysing the period between 2005 and 2018, which covers all the phases of the economic cycle and allows for its systemic investigation.

Methods: This study exhibits an intricate nexus among theoretical, empirical, and institutional economics. From the theoretical viewpoint, the investigation is restricted to the macroeconomic analysis of economic policy, following the principles drawn from the heterodox tradition. Derived from the statistical data on Slovenia and Croatia, the papers' empirical component allowed for the investigation of the distinct cross-country cyclical

adjustment demonstrated within the period of a pronounced economic cycle. On these grounds, the interpretation of the cross-country differences in the observed patterns takes into account the Eurozone's fundamental institutional peculiarities, which exert vast influence over the employment of monetary and fiscal policies.

Results: The analysis shows that the impact of the country's international interconnectedness, stemming from the economic and geographical links, bears greater importance than the impact of the Eurozone's membership. However, the particular economic circumstances occurring within the analysed period proved to be highly dependent on the economic policy measures brought about by the Eurozone's institutional design. This yields implications with regards to the country's international trade involvement, price movements, economic fluctuations, exchange rate utilization, and external borrowing dynamics.

Discussion: This disposition confirms that the country's integration into the common currency area can be viewed both as an asset and a liability, subject to a wide array of factors. Whether or not the Eurozone's integrational benefits will outweigh its costs, related to the loss of monetary sovereignty, depends entirely upon the macroeconomic objectives pursued by each country. Consequently, the subordination of the national economic policies to those placed forward by the Eurozone institutional setting can bring both individual costs and benefits to the country in question, while their interplay determines the ultimate beneficiaries of the European integrational project.

Keywords: *Government Ownership, Economic Efficiency, Corporate Management, Eurozone, Slovenia, Croatia*

Ágnes Szunomár

Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest

Engaging with China through the Digital Silk Road: the case of Central and Eastern Europe

Chinese presence in Europe is rapidly gathering momentum and especially its economic engagements are increasingly contested. This process has recently amplified by the 'Belt and Road Initiative' (BRI), an umbrella term for building Chinese infrastructure. As part of the BRI, China has launched the Digital Silk Road (DSR) in 2015 and the focus of China's overseas activities subsequently shifted from transport infrastructure towards facilitating the global expansion of Chinese technologies. Despite the security concerns of Western European countries, some countries in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) seem to be more open to DSR initiatives - and more eager for Chinese investment and low-cost telecommunications equipment - potentially serving as a gateway for the participation of Chinese ICT companies in telecommunications-related buildouts.

The paper aims at analysing (1) what could be the strategic goals of the DSR in the CEE region, and how does this vary across the region; (2) how CEE governments' responses to the challenge in digital infrastructure differ, and (3) why? The analysis starts with desk research in order to map out existing literature, research results and official government strategies from China and selected CEE countries. After collecting the necessary information and data from existing resources, we conduct in-depth comparative case studies and develop indicators on the economic, political and security dimensions. To explain variation in CEE responses, we also test several hypotheses regarding regional, global, and national level factors, such as (a) the CPE assumption that the fall-out from the new core-periphery cleavage which has emerged

in Europe in the wake of the Global Financial Crisis has led governments to turn away from the EU, often to non-EU emerging-country players; or (b) the IPE insights on economic interdependence and security concerns, which may help explain, for instance, why Poland or the Baltic states with their strong dependence on a security alliance with the US are keen to continue this alignment. To test (c) national level factors, we probe the assumption that the variety of capitalism and national administrative traditions have an impact on CEE countries' policy preferences, while we also check (d) whether countries lagging behind in terms of infrastructural development – such as countries in the Western Balkans – are more inclined to invite China to fill the "digital gap" than countries with less significant infrastructure backwardness.

Keywords: China, CEE, Digital Silk Road, digitalisation

20th May 2021

11.00 – 13.00 Parallel sessions

Session 1B *Industry 4.0 and challenges in Visegrad countries*

<https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/som-bdp-pul-rig>

Chair: Sarolta Somosi

Andrea Éltető – Magdolna Sass

Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest

Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest,

Budapest Business School

Dependent Industry 4.0 model of the Visegrad countries

Dependency of the Visegrad countries on foreign direct investments has been emphasized in a typology of capitalist models. Within the “Varieties of Capitalism” framework a separate “Dependent Market Economy” was created for this region. Since then, trends in globalisation and investment flows have changed. For today, the question is whether this dependent model can be sustained. What is more, in the past decade democratic backsliding and shift towards more inward-looking policies have taken place in this region that can change their attractiveness for foreign investors. This possible change in location advantages and the general slowdown of capital flows can weaken the foreign dependency of these countries, but conversely, the fourth industrial revolution can strengthen it. Based on interviews we conducted with business and academic experts in the Visegrad countries we show that the implementation experiences of Industry 4.0 point to reinforcing the duality of the firm-level development and the dependency from foreign-controlled enterprises. So far, most domestic SMEs in the Visegrad countries have not been able to catch-up, and Industry 4.0 maintains or increases dependency on foreign capital. Therefore, we would argue that the FDI-based economic growth model of the Visegrad countries seems to have developed the FDI-led industrial transformation.

Gábor Túry

Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest

Investments in electromobility. A growing dependency?

In the last five years, automotive companies in Hungary have ramped up their stake in electromobility. Not only existing companies have invested in electric car production, but also new companies have become financially involved. Large investments have been made in the manufacture of batteries, which will include the country in the production of new technologies in addition to automotive assembly and component production.

Europe is lagging the global growth of battery manufacturing, which is currently dominated by Chinese, Korean and Japanese companies. Therefore, with the rapid growth of European BEV production in the forthcoming years, more and more investment will be made into battery production in Europe.

This growth raises questions for Hungary in several respects. On the one hand, it will further increase the country's dependence on the automotive industry, which still has a significant share in exports and economic growth. On the other hand, it also creates a technological and trade dependence on another part of the world, mainly the East.

Even though battery production has been localizing, the production of the Chinese, Korean and Japanese factories still depend on imports. We look at the effects of these investments on trade by analysing the data on foreign trade. Firstly, we examine the import dependence of the battery production in Hungary, and secondly, we analyse the data of the Hungarian exports. The aim of the study is to examine the development of the country's import and export dependence with respect to the most important automotive components.

Magdolna Sass – Gabriella Tabajdi

*Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest, Budapest Business School –
University of Szeged*

**Outward FDI in the automotive industries of the Visegrad countries and Austria compared
Is it a sign of increased international competitiveness of indigenous companies?**

According to OECD statistics, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia have a relatively substantial outward FDI stock in the automotive industry. This may be a sign of increased competitiveness of indigenous automotive companies and automotive suppliers. The paper scrutinizes the outward FDI data in the automotive industry of the four countries and compares them with that of a similar sized in terms of population neighbouring country, Austria.

Based on this analysis, we conclude, that - opposed to the case of Austria - the overwhelming majority of outward FDI realised from the Visegrad countries in the automotive industry is actually realised by local subsidiaries of large foreign automakers and suppliers, while indigenous firms hardly expand abroad through FDI. Thus, the relatively large outward FDI stock in the automotive industry is not a result of increased international competitiveness of indigenous firms, but rather indirect outward FDI realised by local subsidiaries of large automotive multinationals, due to various reasons. These latter include tax optimisation or geographical or organisational reasons related to global value chains.

Keywords: automotive industry, outward foreign direct investments, Visegrad countries

Challenges of industry 4.0 in Hungarian agriculture

Although the technological revolutions in agricultural production are already at 5.0 in agriculture, although the majority of Hungarian farmers are familiar with the achievements of 4.0 in theory, most of them still use only 2.0. The range of BigData applications goes far beyond production itself and even covers the entire supply chain. It plays a role in global issues such as food safety and sustainable management, and the use of the results of the data from the system is used to improve efficiency. The development of the Internet of Things (IoT), which wirelessly connects agricultural production and supply chain members, will result in a lot of new, real-time data. An important challenge for these changes is to create new business models for farmers, but it also brings with it a number of open regulatory issues, such as data security, data ownership issues. Decision-making issues do not necessarily remain in the hands of farmers, but the data owner can have a major influence on the design and selection of alternatives. Sustainable integration of Big Data resources, data sources is a challenge as it is crucial for the enterprise model. In order to introduce and apply new technologies, it is absolutely necessary to rethink and transform the existing processes. Developments should not be done in isolation, but together with innovative companies and farmers. It is important to keep in mind that in the future, the collection and sharing of data and the different work tools will be compatible with each other, and data transfer will be as simple as possible, keeping security in mind. The present study by Lindgradt et al. (2019) examines the theoretical effects of BigData applications in comparison with conventional technology along the research model of business model.

Keywords: Big Data, IoT, business model

20th May 2021

11.00 – 13.00 Parallel sessions

Session 1C *New business models 1*

PhD <https://bbb.gtktavoktatas.hu/b/gar-xrg-bf5-ua4>

Chair: Ábel Garamhegyi

Bernadett Gyurákovics
Corvinus University of Budapest

Agile organizations

Along the lines of Agile Organizations, we can describe the new age operation of entities. The tenure of agile is functioning as an umbrella term which synchronize multiple principles and methodologies. The origins of the term in collision with sport, but the first indication of the expression as practice from the field is the Agile Manifesto. (Beck et. al., 2001)

Nowadays this phenomenon is further expressed, we can examine “the agile” in different layers. Beyond the tools and practices the agile values and mind set are emerging above the generic project management processes. (Bruisten, 2019) The area of agile organization is being seemingly undiscovered. The subject tends to open new horizon in the observation of evolution and maturity of organizations. There are no boundaries such limitation of size, industry and activities which strictly define what could be the direction of an agile organization – either teams can operate agile without harming the general set of the company by its structure and processes.

Former hypothesis proposal of mine was orientated to observe the existence of agile organizations as alternative structures but reaching this aim we need to build a tangible framework for the concept of agility within organizations. Therefore, during this grace period of exploration the agile transformation would be in scope to disclose.

The theory of agile organizations is not a “Zero patient”, the scientific topic can be observed as rebranding the existing phenomenon of organic organization (Burns–Stalker, 1961) but likelihood feasible to do so. My approach is to navigate through on the undefined elements of the concept of agility. Based on my observation we can examine 4 segments of the Agile Framework – see below. These substantial features are Capabilities, Methods, Values and Culture – without the sequential order or emphasis. At by this study the Agile Organization born to substrate the new alternative methods into one big concept. We can state, the agile organization in regards of the organization theories might not completely new – for example agility frequently troubled with the design thinking method or disruptive innovation, but its utilization could be a deal breaker.

It streamlines the operation of recent non-structured or semi-structured organizational units, referred as post-silos or tribes. (McKinsey, 2018) This is a well-known and like hood concept of “hyper matrix” structures. (Cummins, 2017) To expand this inspection or distinguish the matrix alike organizations from the Agile organizations as alternative structures, we can claim an agile structure invade the generic (or well-known) structures and ameliorate them for certain time of period. During this lapse agile organization became not only a methodology or principle for the entity, rather an operating system. It reforms the

structure of the units, but followed the storming, tend to shift back to the shape of the previous or following form of groups or to the accustomed, conforming approval processes.

To establish an agile organization cannot be the final station within the lifecycle of an entity, it is rather like an agile transformation of line of business. This way of thinking supposed to lead/flow/accompany us as reoccurring method with best practice cases to gain leverages from.

Other hand the agility seems to be more persistent as a concept of structure than a methodology or framework. The above descried hypotheses are either will ground the theory of agile organizations as alternative structure or they will eliminate further researches such. The exact purpose of my examination would be to determine the viability of agile organizations as individual organizational structures.

Keywords: Agile Organization, Agile Structure, Alternative Structures, Agility, Agile methodologies, Agile Roles and Models, Design Thinking, Disruptive Innovation, Hyper-matrix, Coworking, Co-living, Value delivery management

Brigitta Gábor

University of Szeged

Women at the "wheel": self-driving cars and Hungarian women

Today's global megatrend is digitalization, which makes the lives of humanity easier with remarkable technological novelties. Among the innovative novelties, self-driving car considered by the literature to be radical innovation stand out, which will revolutionize the decades of habits of all people living in civilization. Even though the technological development of self-driving cars is already in its final test phase, humanity's readiness to accept them lags far behind. Moreover, social perceptions are far from homogeneous by gender: in developed countries, women are significantly more reluctant to drive self-driving cars, which can slow down or even jeopardize the market penetration of technology. Aim of our study is to get to know with the typical patterns of Hungarian women's attitudes towards self-driving cars, and to formulate proposals. Our applied methodology was complex, with several layers: i) a trend analysis based on 496 completed questionnaires ii) a netnography analysis of 1,050 posts and iii) a 34-person moving emotion analysis. Our results are that we got the essential features of Hungarian women in terms of judging self-driving cars, and we also explored some very important background processes.

Keywords: innovation, technology management, self-driving cars, netnography

Muhammad Rahim Ejaz

University of Pécs

Role of leaders as change agents in organizations

This paper reflects the role model managers in the organizations as change agents in the time of change. It is also expected by the management to realize when the ideal time of change is. The study talks about the qualities of managers that they should also possess various skills to charisma to influence others, autonomy to make decisions freely, quality of transforming and

adaptability in order to handle a successful process of change which includes solving the issues of transition phase of the change to its completion while achieving sustainability and growth in process. The paper also talks about the change triggers in an organization and then coping with the change. The study has formulated a conceptual GELT model based on existing literature for the illustration purposes that how leaders can become change agents with the support of a breakthrough technology.

Keywords: Breakthrough change, Innovation, Leadership, Change agents

Viktor Vágner

Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Gödöllő

A review of the Balanced Scorecard method by comparing the relevant specialized literature of selected European countries

The importance of evaluating companies and measuring their performance is evidenced by a number of cases, for example, if we think about the global phenomena going on even currently. These changes and uncertainties have been increasing around us in recent years, as well, not to mention the corporate sector, as companies are facing even more often with these rapidly changing external and internal effects. Considering the change of regulation, it is essential particularly for the traders of securities to comply with the new expectations and regulations. Thus, they are more likely to remain competitive, as a company operating in a unified and international environment can report its results more effectively and is able to draw the potential investors' attention more easily to itself. At the same time, regulations impose a constant adjustment force and a heavy burden on stakeholders, especially as far as major changes are concerned. Moreover, not so long ago, in 2013, the European Parliament and the Council adopted the Directive 2013/34/EU. It is mandatory and provides comparable and clear financial statements of companies across the EU. Therefore, the study applies mainly the method of scientific literature synthesis and compares researches carried out in various Central and Eastern European countries. They are related to the use of the Balanced Scorecard performance measurement method applied in stock companies. In parallel, the perspectives of key stakeholders are also reviewed based on their published reporting practices. After completing the comparison, it has turned out that the Balanced Scorecard method is really suitable for external users. Important information, measures and performance indicators can be reported and analysed using the company's annual reports.

Keywords: annual reports, joint-stock companies, stakeholders, Balanced Scorecard, non-financial performance measurement, literature review

Áron Drabancz – Márton El-Meouch

Corvinus University of Budapest – University of Pécs

Competition law approaches related to the operation of Airbnb in Budapest

In our study, we examine the operation of Airbnb among the sharing-based companies. We review the operation of Airbnb, the European and American regulatory systems, and examine the economic results of each regulation (e.g. a limit on the number of short-term housing

days). Our initial hypothesis is that a regulatory framework can be developed in Budapest, in which the operation of the company and the lives of the residents will not become impossible either. In our study, we try to map the economic implications of short-term housing renting with a simple microeconomic calculation and a spatial simulation. Based on the results of our research, the 120-day restriction on annual short-term rent could eliminate investment-type short-term renting and contribute to the reduction of “party districts” in Budapest. An agreement with Airbnb could increase state tax revenues and create a more level playing field between hotels and short-term housing platforms. Our regulatory framework would largely eliminate the negative externalities associated with Airbnb, but at the same time the positive returns would be greatly reduced.

Keywords: Sharing economy, real estate market, regulation

20th May 2021

13.30 – 15.30 Parallel sessions

Session 2A *European and national policy responses 2*

<https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/pel-2on-6e6-gbz>

Chair: Anita Pelle

Alexander Ishukov

Ural Federal University, Ekaterinburg

EU economic relations transformation approach: evidence 2014–2018

The article examines the socio-economic indicators of the countries of the European Union for 2014-2018 on the basis of integration indicators. According to calculated results Germany is absolute leader in the attractiveness of integration for other member countries in the integration association. As it was identified Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, Cyprus, Malta, Luxembourg and Portugal despite their long-term membership, demonstrate rather low indicators of openness and significance of trade for 75% of all countries.

Keywords: European Union, integration processes, integration indicators

Katalin Botos

University of Szeged

EU competitiveness in historical perspective

Trade ratios are not the absolute indicators of competitiveness, but they say a lot about the role of the counties and regions in the world economy. In the early years of 1980 the European Economic Community was the world greatest export player, with a share higher than 50%. (This figure contains the internal trade as well; now it is 42 %.) US hadn't a too high portion of the world trade, about 12%; and Japan was just coming up from the 1945 year's 0% to 7%, till 1980. (Now less than 5%.) That time the greatest competitor for the US was the EU. (Not the Soviet bloc.) The developing countries share was all the time growing. After Teng Hszio Ping came to power, China started to open up and in the last 40 years challenged in many aspect the US economy. US still has a negative balance of trade with China and the EU, (especially with Germany.) The burst of oil prices in the seventies was a great challenge for the EU not having enough energy sources in its territory. That resulted in a wave of innovations in technology in the countries of West-Europe, and this guaranteed the competitiveness for the region for a while. After 1990 Japan's economy was slowing down, the Soviet bloc collapsed, and the West - European countries started a stronger cooperation with their East-European partners. To maintain competitiveness in the EU demanded deepening of the integration process amongst the member countries. Maastricht resulted in the introduction in 1999 the euro (in most of the EU countries.) After 5 years Brussel decided to change the main line: Instead of deepening the internal integration they implemented the process of enlarging. The number of participating countries is now as high as 27 state, (after Brexit.) The role of the region in the world trade (export) decreased, because other parts of the world were growing

quicker. The European Union is one of the most outward-oriented economies in the world, and it is also the world's largest single market area; its share in the world trade in goods is 15 %, (very near to the figures of the US.)The greatest share in world export nowadays has China. The future depends on how the cooperation amongst the member countries will improve to help innovation.

Keywords: world export shares deepening integration enlarging the EU, cooperation, innovation

György Marosán

Budapest Business School

Another "Great Transformation"

"The great transformation" - the work of Károly Polányi - gave a real idea of why Europe had determined the fate of the world. Over the past half-century, however, the "great transformation" has been going on. Transaction costs have become almost zero, and as a result, local and regional supply chains within companies and countries have gradually become global supply chains. This has made our world a global ecosystem, in which crises (normal accidents) are generated almost on their own. The presentation shows how the conditions of survival of sovereign countries and companies have been changed by the new "Great Transformation".

Keywords: crisis, global supply chains, survival strategies

Ádám Kerényi

Institute of World Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Centre of Excellence, Budapest

From the “islands of shortage” to the “shortage of islands” - the case of a post-Westphalian crisis

In the midst of interconnected health, economic and social crises, policymakers struggled for effective policy interventions in different EU countries. We could state that no amount of spending to bolster the economy with fiscal or monetary stimulus can recover and stimulate the economy without first addressing the pandemic.

Conventional approaches have become inadequate. Let me refer to the estimation of payments from the European Union’s COVID-19 economic recovery fund, the Next Generation EU, which is more than generous in historic terms also. We might observe a global “new normal” approach. The theoretical framework that I refer to in my presentation is the soft budget constraint syndrome (SBC). When János Kornai first coined the term of the SBC he was referring its occurrence only in socialist systems, but later he introduced this approach in capitalist systems too, for example in the health sector, which were the “islands of shortage”.

In my presentation I aim to illustrate of how badly some European countries have protected its citizens versus the total spending on economic stimulus programs added to the GDP loss. A recent report by the Institute for New Economic Thinking highlights that countries that refused to implement lockdown in order to protect economic activity ended up with out-of-control epidemics and economic losses, whereas countries that imposed strict lockdown measures experience comparable economic losses but significantly lower number of deaths.

There has been a “shortage of islands”, let me refer to Australia, Iceland, New Zealand, Singapore and Taiwan (all of them are islands), which all invested primarily in swift coronavirus suppression have effectively eliminated the virus and are seeing their economies begin to grow again. These reopening economies grow themselves without additional stimulus.

Another important lesson is that, like the SARS pandemic in 2002-03, this is a post-Westphalian crisis, where the power of individual nation-states is much diminished (“a virus doesn’t have a passport”) and only truly global solutions will work. Paradoxically, both the health and economic crises showed a renewed emphasis for the role of the state: providing universal health care, diminishing inequality, using fiscal and monetary measures to keep the economy going through lockdowns. As vaccines are now being rolled out, attention might shift to focus on how to really promote the recovery.

Keywords: crisis, fiscal policy, monetary policy, soft budgets constraint, policy responses,

20th May 2021

13.30 – 15.30 Parallel sessions

Session 2B *Economic development and financial responses in the age of Covid-19, 1*

<https://bbb.gtktavoktatas.hu/b/bea-mb6-pcg-pzz>

Chair: Beáta Udvari

Gábor Dávid Kiss – Sabri Alipanah

University of Szeged

The role of IMF and Regional Financial Arrangements in preventing risk premium deterioration in emerging countries during the Covid-19 pandemic

The economic consequences of the Covid-19 crisis for emerging countries have highlighted the role of robust, inclusive, and equitable elements of multiple contingency-lines to keep these economies away from falling into a devastating cycle of depreciation and risk premium growth. This article first summarizes the crisis-fighting performance of IMF and eight major RFAs since the outbreak of Covid-19 and then by employing an unbalanced dynamic panel regression and a structural panel Vector Autoregression shows that risk premium depended not just on the global and local growth and the external funding environment, but the market sentiment about risk-bearing as well. It emphasizes that changing in domestic macro-variables arising from Covid-19's consequences deteriorate the risk premium for a country which calls for the involvement of IMF and RFAs.

Keywords: risk premium, emerging countries, Regional Financial Arrangements, panel SVAR, Covid-19

Senanu Kwasi Klutse – Timothy Yaw Acheampong

University of Szeged

Impact of covid-19 on exchange rates of EU member countries: implications for monetary union

There is a lack of close historic parallel to the economic impact of COVID-19. The COVID-19 shock has led to most economies in the Euro area experiencing exchange rate pressures, huge job losses and contractions in output. By recognising that a stable currency has the tendency to reverse some of these challenges, this study investigates the impact of the pandemic on the exchange rate of all EU member countries. The main objective is to find the relationship between the government's lockdown measures measured by the Stringency index and monthly exchange rate per the USD for all EU member countries.

Overall, there was no significant relationship between the government's lockdown measures and currency fluctuations in the EU. However, there was a significant relationship between the lockdown measures and the USD exchange rate of the Eurozone countries. On average, the Euro strengthened against the USD during the first year of the pandemic. About four percent of the gain in the euro against the USD could be explained by the lockdown measures. With the exception of Bulgaria periods of stricter lockdowns were found to

coincided with currency depreciations in all the EU member countries. Nevertheless, the fact that the euro gained value against the USD is an indication of the changing international economic relations and the growing importance of the euro as a leading global currency.

Keywords: European Union, exchange rate, monetary union, COVID-19

Gazmend Qorraj – Driton Qehaja – Neshat Podvorica

University of Prishtina

From REA to Common Regional Market of the Western Balkans

The main aim of the paper is to analyse the regional integration in the Western Balkans with regard to the transition from Regional Economic Area during 2017 towards Common Regional Market during 2020.

The idea of a Common Regional Market derived due to additional need of the regional cooperation and reconciliation between WB countries or on the contrary due to the EU challenges, therefore the lack of EU integration plan for the Western Balkans.

Compared to (REA) Regional Economic Area, the (CRM) Common Regional Market is supporting some additional components such as: Green Agenda; Regional Agreement for Free Movement with ID Cards; Extension of WB6 Green corridors to the EU corridors; and Digital Transformation.

Additionally, the study aims to estimate the political and institutional challenges of the WB countries to implement the CRM action plan respectively institutional response of the European Union to promote these countries towards EU integration.

Keywords: Regional integration; Cooperation, Regional Ownership; Western Balkans

Tamás Szigetvári

Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest

Economic development in the EU's outer periphery

In my study I examine the impact of the European Union on the economic development of countries in its external periphery. From these countries in the neighbourhood six countries are analysed in a comparative way: two candidate countries (Albania, Turkey), two from the Eastern neighbourhood (Moldova, Ukraine) and two southern neighbours (Morocco, Tunisia). In the study I compare the development of these countries to each other and to the development of EU member countries neighbouring them to detect the similarities and differences of their development path. I would like to reveal the impacts of the agreements with the EU (customs union, deep and comprehensive free trade agreements, other harmonization agreements and commitments) on the economic development of countries in the outer periphery.

Keywords: EU, neighbourhood, economic development, trade policy

20th May 2021

13.30 – 15.30 *Parallel sessions*

Session 2C *Health, food and well-being*

PhD <https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/rev-yaa-mkf>

Chair: Balázs Révész

Dalma Krisztik-Pető

University of Szeged

Examination of obesity in terms of eating behavior and self-control

Obesity has now become a pandemic that has been spreading for decades. The treatment of diseases caused by obesity places a burden on the economy, with health care expenditures and even with indirect costs. Eating behaviour and self-control are considered to be the most important factors regarding the treatment and prevention of obesity. This research is looking for the answer to what level of self-control young consumers have and how this affects their eating behavior and through it, their body weight. As part of our research, a theoretical model was set up and examined the relationships between some elements of the model with the PLS method. Based on the results, we can conclude the respondents do not necessarily judge their weight realistically. Self-control has a prominent role to play in preventing obesity. According to this research, individuals with weak self-control are most characterized by emotional eating and eating for external influences, while those with strong self-control are characterized by restrained eating.

Keywords: self-control, eating behaviour, obesity

Noémi Krátki

Corvinus University of Budapest

Key actors shaping the social enterprise field: the experiences of social enterprises in the social and health sectors

Purpose: In Hungary, similarly to other CEE states, the concept of social enterprise has attracted increased interest in recent years in large part due to the availability of EU funds focusing primarily on their role in the work integration of disadvantaged groups. However, other possible roles of social enterprises have largely been ignored. The institutional environment of the sector has quickly developed, certain key actors shaping the field emerged. The present research focuses on a not widely investigated area, the role of key actors on the everyday operation of social enterprises in Hungary.

Design/methodology/approach: Based on new institutional theory, the paper utilizes desk research as well as qualitative organizational case studies presenting the experiences of social enterprises focusing on specific disadvantaged social groups in the social and health sectors. Thus it examines the already existing institutional background of the social and health fields, and at the same time analyses the purposeful activities and strategies of social entrepreneurs in these sectors

Findings: The research identified the main actors involved in the operation of social enterprises, and their connections to them. Based on the findings, social enterprises are mostly dependent on the central state and social institutions, while their contacts with municipalities, private customers, networks, development organizations and the private sector are less decisive.

Originality/value: The paper contributes to understanding the opportunities and constraints of social enterprises in Hungary and more generally in Central and Eastern Europe, especially regarding their role in social and health services.

Keywords: *social enterprise, social services, health care, institutional environment, organizational activity, key actors*

Ratnesh Pandey
University of Debrecen

The Impact on covid-19 on the Indian dairy sector

The COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown for a long period have resulted in adverse impact on different sectors, including agriculture and other related sub-sectors in India. The present review aims to depict the impact of this pandemic and the lockdown on the livestock and poultry sectors in the country, which has been one of the fastest-growing sectors in recent years. Inadequacy of country-wide information has been a major bottleneck for having a thorough understanding of the impact of the prolonged lockdown on different sub-sectors of livestock and poultry. The pandemic has not only caused massive suffering to the millions of poor and marginal farmers for saving their crops and livestock and in that way assuring their livelihoods but also impacted the overall poultry, dairy, and other livestock production systems and linked value chains, nutrition, and health care, and labor availability. The paper emphasizes various aspects of the impacts, namely, reduction in demand of different commodities, wastage of the produce due to the closure of transport and market chains, suffering sale of the produce, and labor scarcity and restoration plans by the government.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Dairy sector, efficiency, value chain, labor availability, government schemes*

Munif Mohammed Ali Al Zoubi
University o Sopron

Influencer marketing: The differences in the use of TikTok and Instagram

Social media has changed our day to day life in so many aspects, and especially with COVID-19 forcing people to stay at home, the use of the internet and these platforms have increased dramatically. We now use social media for communication, learning, entertainment, and even for work purposes.

There has been a significant increase in the number of people on all social media platforms, and with this increase in the number of users viewing all sorts of content, this gave rise to influencers or “leaders of opinion”, which are experts in certain fields with many followers viewing their content.

Influencers in many cases have the ability to affect the decision making process of their followers, which caused many organizations to turn to them, giving them partnerships and sponsor-ships in exchange for influencers marketing their products/services.

In this study, we will attempt to compare between the two biggest influencer marketing platforms Tiktok and Instagram, and we will attempt to give businesses who are thinking of using influencer marketing a better understanding of this phenomena, and we will try to help businesses that already have an influencer marketing strategy in place, realize if their current platform is most suitable of their business.

Keywords: social media, social media marketing, influencer, influencer marketing, Instagram, TikTok.

20th May 2021

15.45 – 17.45 Parallel sessions

Session 3A *European and national policy responses 3*
<https://bbb.doublenegative.eu/b/far-cnz-wo1-5v9>
Chair: Beáta Farkas

Florian Bucher – Martina Eckardt
Andrássy University Budapest

The EGTC as a governance form for cross-border cooperation – a spatial analysis of its critical success factors

Over the last decades, within the EU, borders became more and more open and lost in significance as barriers for the free movement of people and goods and cross-border cooperation. This is a result of European integration. However, the still ongoing Covid-19 pandemic once again made clear what dominant role borders still play in hindering interregional cooperation across borders and that there are huge potential benefits from cross-border cooperation between public bodies.

In 2006, the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC) was introduced as a supranational EU-wide legal form for cross-border governance. It fosters international collaboration between sub-national governments and public bodies to promote cross-border, interregional, and transnational cooperation. At the end of 2020, there are 78 EGTCs registered in 20 member states. Most of them are set up explicitly for cross-border cooperation.

Since adequate governance forms are a basic requirement to foster cross-border cooperation by public bodies, this paper analyses what regional characteristics are critical success factors for EGTCs being implemented. We examine which social, geographic, and macro-economic characteristics of a region empirically influence the introduction of an EGTC and thus promote cross-border cooperation. To this end, we propose new indicators to measure the cross-border connectedness and openness of a particular region using anonymized Facebook data which we compare to indicators regarding the socio-economic similarity between regions.

We use a unique panel dataset of 260 NUTS2-regions of the EU-28 from 1999-2019. It includes variables for EGTC, macro-parameters, geographic characteristics, and indicators concerning connectedness towards other regions. Firstly, we apply logistic regressions to evaluate the probability of at least one EGTC in the cross-section of regions, controlling for spatial spill-overs. Secondly, to explain the numbers of EGTCs in a particular region, we use Poisson random effects regressions and Poisson Hybrid regressions.

We find evidence that the openness of a region regarding informal Facebook connections is significantly connected to a higher probability of the introduction of EGTC. However, the relative density of Facebook connections between border-regions has a minor influence compared to the common language. From this, we draw conclusions for further promoting adequate governance forms for cross-border cooperation.

Keywords: Cross-Border Cooperation, Spatial Analysis, EGTC, European Integration

László Bartók
University of Szeged

An untold story: the France paradigm shift in the '40s(?) and its message for us

After the financial and economy crisis in 2008, many economists, politicians and decision makers started to speak about the necessity of the paradigm shift from the neo-liberal dogma, to a more state-centred structure. After more than a decade, the COVID-19 crisis has accelerated this process and the states have begun to play a more determinant role, not just in the life of the ordinary people but also in the economy. However, we should ask the question: when can we speak about a paradigm shift in the economy? In my publication, I will turn my attention to a scarcely ever studied European paradigm shift(?): the one in France in the 1940s. Firstly, I will introduce the theory of the paradigm shift in the economy policy as the concept of Hall and its critics, then I will examine how these ideas appear in France in the '40s. Moreover, I will also complete these theories as I would like to underline the important role of the elite economy education that provides the necessary “reinforcement” of the partisans of the new paradigm.

Keywords: paradigm shift, economy policy, theory of economy, education

Miklós Somai

Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest

French economy: deep reasons for trailing behind Germany, possible ways out and possible impacts on the European integration

As of the Great Recession, France has found it difficult to keep up with Germany. This paper uses the information and scientific outputs accumulated since then to explore the reasons and explain why the French economy is increasingly trailing behind the German one. Key findings show that the structural weaknesses of the French economy are related to decades-long processes rooted in political culture and elite formation systems. Neither the economic policy, almost always out of phase with that of the rest of the developed world, nor the consequences of Eurozone membership (poor macroeconomic indicators, social tensions) do not bode well for the near future. A France lagging more and more behind Germany in terms of productivity and living standards is not good for the development of European integration either. It is difficult to see how to avoid serious consequences without deep changes in both French social governance and the wider European co-operation.

Keywords: France, economic policy, education, Euro, Germany, European integration

Jarmo Gombos
University of Szeged

EU-UK relations after Brexit

The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January, but the transition period while it still implemented its rules and regulations – hence the British governments preferred term implementation period – lasted till the end of 2020. The European Union and the United Kingdom agreed on the conditions of their future relationship by the end of the year, however there are some uncertainties. In my paper I focus on the future relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom after 31 January 2020 with special emphasis on trade based on the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement with comparisons to the Withdrawal Agreement and on the ambitious Declaration on Future European Union–United Kingdom Relations. First, I test some theories on trade and sovereignty and on what academics thought on the then possibilities for the outcome of the negotiations. After this I introduce the most important parts of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement and what changed from the Withdrawal Agreement and from the Declaration. Finally, I discuss how the United Kingdom managed its trade with the EU and some selected third countries since the transition period started.

Keywords: Brexit, trade, European Union, Trade Agreement

20th May 2021

15.45 – 17.45 Parallel sessions

Session 3B *New business models 2*
<https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/pel-2on-6e6-gbz>
Chair: Anita Pelle

Boglárka Konka – Anita Veres
University of Pannonia

Achieving Green Deal goals, focusing on examining the rise of electric cars in Germany, France, and Spain

The study aims to specifically examine the topic of ‘The European Green Deal’. Within the Green Deal’s ‘Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility’, vehicles with alternative propulsion systems will play a significant role, as the transport sector is responsible for one-fifth of the European Union’s CO2 emissions. More and more governments are supporting the purchase and production of electric vehicles, as it can be one of the main tools for locally reducing fossil fuel consumption as well as reducing CO2 emissions. The analysis highlights the three most important vehicle-producing countries (based on 2019 OICA data) among the EU Member States are Germany, France, and Spain. The development trajectory of the given countries in the field of electromobility is presented using descriptive statistics. The comparison is based on the ACEA and EUROSTAT databases.

The research focuses on the areas of sustainable economic growth, CO2 reduction, R&D, and innovation performance and related areas. Sustainable development goals can be achieved by creating an innovative environment and overcoming barriers to innovation, which can be indicated, for example, by the number of patents in a given country. Therefore, a long-term time series based on patents related to electric vehicles will be explored using the database of the European Patent Office. The study describes the vehicle manufacturers with the most patents, investors, and the main patent areas in the three countries analyzed.

Keywords: electric vehicle, Green Deal, patent

Andrea Szalavetz
Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest

Digitalisation-induced performance improvement: Don't take it for granted!!

In a context of rapid technological change, digital manufacturing technologies bear the promise of enabling significant improvement in operational efficiency. However, evidence indicates that investing in smart digital solutions, per se, does not guarantee performance improvement. Smart factory projects may be derailed, failing to realise the expected operational benefits.

The purpose of this paper is to develop a theoretical framework that sheds light on the factors behind inferior-to-expectations improvements in manufacturing firms' operational performance following their investments in digital technologies. It draws on data obtained

from 18 interviews with technology providers, managers, and front-line workers at twelve Hungarian manufacturing companies.

Adopting an exploratory, interpretivist approach, and elaborating on 'real-world' problems that stymie operational performance improvement at the surveyed companies, we find that digital technology implementation produces inferior-to-expectations outcomes unless companies invest in and upgrade their complementary intangible resources. Four distinct, albeit strongly interrelated types of complementarities are identified: managerial, organisational, skill-related, and technical complementarities. Managerial capabilities to adjust the organisational structure, improve workflows, and develop a strategy to address technical problems are found to be paramount. The suitability of the chosen technology (whether the given solutions can assist users in performing the required tasks) is an additional factor moderating the degree of performance improvement.

The study addresses the gap between academic propositions regarding the unequivocally positive impact of digitalisation and the actual evidence. Using the concepts of resource complementarities, task–technology misfit, and technology acceptance as a theoretical lens, we propose that most of the seemingly idiosyncratic and context-specific operational problems fit into these categories.

Keywords: operational inefficiencies; complementary resources; digital technology adoption barriers; task-technology fit; technology acceptance

**Miklós Lukovics – Zoltán Majó-Petri– Szabolcs Prónay – Tamás Ujházi – Zsolt Palatinus –
Márta Volosin**

University of Szeged

Physiological measurements in social acceptance of self-driving technologies

Although the overwhelming majority of research on autonomous vehicles (AV) is technological and natural-scientific in nature, more and more social-scientific researches are conducted. These researches, however, are designed with a narrow focus and are mostly centered on the acceptance of technology by means of the well-known TAM and UTAUT models. In the course of these researches a certain limitation arose, this technology is judged according to the subjects' own beliefs and not to their related experiences. We make people sit in the car and examine their emotions while traveling self-driving mode: is it fear, excitement or pleasure? Or is it something else? We use neuroscience measurements, expected electroencephalographic (EEG) and eye tracking measurements.

The aim of our presentation is to introduce a social-technological integration that would maximize the advantages of the autonomous technology and minimize its drawbacks. We are developing a multidisciplinary method involving neuroscientific tools. The international significance of our research is building an integrated measuring system in line with the TAM and UTAUT models but exceeding them in preciseness and complexity, with the help of which the AV-readiness can be improved.

Keywords: self-driving technology, neuroscience, technology acceptance

Priorities of ecosystem management

In the assessment of natural resources and in the management and economic analysis of ecosystem services, we must not forget the fact that some of our natural resources are available in renewable, others in non-renewable, finite stocks. Investigating efficient ecosystem services is therefore a priority. If we look at sustainable economic growth from an environmental point of view, we can say that the use of natural resources as ecosystem services is accompanied by their quantitative and qualitative degradation, which of course results in optimal (efficient) economic growth, but from an environmental point of view. restriction. So real, well-defined, sustainable economic growth cannot be achieved overnight. In order not to exploit our natural resources, and thus to implement efficient resource management, an environmental-economic turn is definitely needed. If we examine, for example, the national energy supply, then the previous solutions, which involved the utilization and burning of fossil energy sources (i.e. natural resources), can no longer be sustained. So we do not think it is possible to sustain economic growth with past practice. The key to success is the transition from conventional to renewable, alternative energy sources, but this requires a longer or shorter transition period. During this time, it will be possible to gradually increase the share of renewable resources (as provided for in the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Concept), which, in accordance with the principle of gradation, will not necessarily cause an economic downturn.

In determining the value of natural resources and their market valuation, priority should be given to a payment system that can be interpreted as part of ecosystem services. So what is trying to offset the negative economic effects of the worsening environmental problems induced by the current economic system. The necessary institutional background is already a social science and environmental policy issue, but the level of Payments for Ecosystem Service (PES) and the monetary value of natural capital are certainly important economic aspects. The sustainable economic growth I mentioned earlier cannot, in my view, be achieved without valuing and 'marketing' the natural capital stock.

Keywords: Ecosystem services; ecomanagement; green economy

20th May 2021

15.45 – 17.45 Parallel sessions

Session 3C *Economic development and financial responses in the age of Covid-19, 2*
PhD <https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/dr--ybp-hn8-5up>
 Chair: Gábor Dávid Kiss

Péter Juhász – Tahir Mammadov
Corvinus University of Budapest

Covid-19 impact on the European banking sector

The impact of Covid-19 resulted in many restrictions, and as a result, economic activity decreased considerably across Europe. While governments tried to keep the main economic sectors stand up by introducing many stimulus packages and financial easing, the financial sector was also hit in various ways but often left without aid. Our paper reviews academic literature, white papers, and recent statistics to present the various pandemic effects and changes in the European banking sector.

We conclude that besides direct consequences of government actions like debt moratoria, banks also suffered because short term credit markets got into a turmoil that was, contrary to the US, usually not eased by European governments. Thus, banks' credit ratings generally worsened in the short term, and experts predict a slower equity market recovery for financial entities than in the US.

As a result of the crisis, banks started to apply more tightened credited standards, and the demand for loans also went down significantly. Due to the very different structure of national economies, their level of dependence on foreign financing, and the various government reactions to the pandemic, banks across Europe have seen very diverse changes and tendencies in their profitability and capitalisation. However, the EU rules on allowing member states to offer support to financial institutions are far from being complete or unambiguous.

While the newly introduced Covid-19 restrictions like social distancing and limited working hours put traditional banks under stress, those did not seriously affect the new digital alternative service providers who mostly offered financial services only online even earlier. Today, traditional banks need to deal with the problems arising from Covid-19 situation and to consider restructuring their years old business models, which is not an easy task to complete.

Keywords: pandemic, lockdown, economic crisis, profitability, financial sector, FinTech

Rasha Ibrahim
Corvinus University of Budapest

**Early warning indicators and its role in predicting financial distribution in banks
(An empirical study on private banks operating in Syria)**

Through this research, the researcher sought to build a model for predicting default in conventional banks operating in Syria, as the purpose of this model was to reduce credit default cases and mitigate their consequences, and in order to build the proposed model, the reality of default was identified in a sample of conventional banks. Operating in Syria during the period from 2009–2016 and presenting a set of financial ratios to test the most capable of predicting default.

The banks were divided into two defaulting and non-defaulting groups based on the default rate and then testing the financial ratios group using the method of multi-variable discriminatory analysis to arrive at the proposed model that was tested and assessed its accuracy, and the most important results of the test is the ability of the proposed model to predict financial distress, with a degree of accuracy in forecasting up to 75% in the short term, and with a degree of accuracy in forecasting in the long term in light of the macroeconomic variables of 99%.

Keywords: Early warning indicators, financial distress, Bank credit, prediction model

Neshat Podvorica
University of Prishtina

Foreign investments, Business Environment and impact of Covid-19

The foreign investments have significant impact on economic development, with particular prominence, in transitional countries. Attracting foreign investments depends on the business environment but also on institutional framework and political system.

Among the main indicators that facilitate the investments are: the speed of opening a business company, protection of investors, contract enforcement and free trade. Therefore, this paper will analyse such factors in the context of the Central and South-Eastern Europe countries, with specific focus in Kosovo.

By employing econometric analyses I will try to analyse which indicators of business environment have greater effect in attracting foreign investments, as well as whether there is any link among the indicators. Meanwhile, it will be analysed whether the effects of business environment in one country affect the environment of another country, thus indicating whether there are links among the countries. Particular emphasis will be given to how the improvement of the business environment in Kosovo will affect the foreign investment and whether it will also have influence in its economic integrating processes. Additional issue to be analysed in this paper will be the impact of Covid-19 in the foreign investments

Keywords: Foreign Investments, transitional countries, business Environment

21st May 2021

10.15 – 12.15 Parallel sessions

Session 4A *European and national policy responses 4*
<https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/sza-zgn-jku-x3x>
Chair: Miklós Szanyi

Christian Schweiger

University of Technology, Chemnitz

Smart, sustainable and inclusive? Revisiting the Europe 2020 Strategy

The European Union introduced the Europe 2020 Strategy in 2010 to counter the substantial impact of the triple banking, economic and sovereign debt crisis in the eurozone, which were caused by the shock waves of the global financial crisis. The soft policy approach under the Open Method of Coordination of the preceding Lisbon Strategy, which was aimed at turning the EU Single Market into the most integrated and dynamic global economic area, had failed to achieve substantial results towards the convergence of economic growth, employment creation and social cohesion between the member states. Europe 2020 recalibrated the Single Market governance mechanisms by introducing the European Semester and including the reformed eurozone six pack governance. More than a decade later and under the new unprecedented crisis conditions of a virus pandemic it is time to take stock of the strengths and weaknesses of Europe 2020.

This paper examines to what extent Europe 2020 has been efficient in achieving its overall goals of creating 'smarter, sustainable and inclusive economic growth as the basis for the Single Market and the eurozone. The paper also looks at the prospects of adopting a new strategy for the next decade in the face of new external and internal challenges for member state economies and societies.

Dorka Virág Nemény – Balázs István Tóth

University of Sopron

A quantitative assessment of the national EU 2020 strategy targets

The main purpose of this work is to provide a monitoring of EU countries' progress towards the headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy. The degree of target fulfilment is monitored in the form of quantitative data analysis based on Eurostat data during the period 2008-2019. Two advanced analyses, an analysis of correlation and hierarchical cluster analysis, were also performed to recognise similarities and differences among Member States, as well as to show common features of the headline targets. The main conclusion of the work is that the EU countries managed to make progress towards the headline targets on country-levels, although the level of the implementation of the EU 2020 Strategy and the picture within all three priorities are relatively diverse.

Keywords: Europe 2020 Strategy, national EU2020 targets, monitoring, degree of fulfilment, country classification

Norbert Szijártó

Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, University of Public Service, Budapest

The COVID-19 crisis and the European Union - Crisis management, institutional change, policy learning, and governance

Over the last decade, the European Union (EU) has experienced a series of fast-burning and slow-burning crises, then the eruption of the COVID-19 pandemic – health and economic crisis – in early 2020 again generated an exceptionally challenging time for European governments and EU institutions. In this paper we systemically review the EU's pandemic response by applying diverse neo-institutional approaches. Firstly, we compare the coronavirus crisis with the global financial crisis and the sovereign debt crisis to identify the similarities and differences in crisis management frameworks. Three phases can be distinguished: 1) initial responses of EU institutions appeared to be insufficient and gave way to national decisions that immediately violated the integrity of the European single market in both cases; 2) the period of 'permanent emergency mode', on the one hand, EU bodies resolve coordination problems due to dissonant interventions by member states, and on the other hand, EU decision-makers (supranational and intergovernmental) perform substantial, paradigmatic and incremental change in the economic governance framework of the EU; and 3) strategic governance emerges toward deeper European integration. Secondly, we examine in detail the new economic governance framework (set of responses, new institutions and regulations related to different policy domains affected by the pandemic) to demonstrate EU decision-makers' adaptability and policy learning (intercrisis and intracrisis or single-loop and double-loop learning). Thirdly, we embed the new economic governance framework into the EU's long-term transformation process toward deeper European integration. From an analytical point of view, deploying historical institutionalism provides a framework to detect institutional changes and the evolution of governance during the crisis management, rational choice institutionalism offers insights to understand actors' interests and the confrontative nature of joint European crisis management, and finally, discursive institutionalism helps to interpret the ideational approaches and discursive interactions of EU and domestic decision-makers.

Keywords: yCovid-19 crisis, European Union, historical institutionalism, rational choice institutionalism, discursive institutionalism

Beáta Farkas
University of Szeged

Management of Covid-19 health crisis and the quality of governance in the EU countries

In the first wave of pandemic the performance of the Central and Eastern European countries measured in death toll was unexpectedly good. It was a surprise because the international databases which try to assess the quality of governance indicate the much poorer achievement of CEE governments compared to Western and Nordic European governments. In the second and third waves the situation has changed dramatically and “normalcy” has returned. The first ten countries of the world which are most severely hit by the pandemic are European and eight of them are CEE (including Western Balkan countries). This paper attempts to reveal why the CEE countries were not able to preserve their favourable position. The experiences of health crisis management highlight the challenges and fragility of long-run convergence.

Keywords: Covid-19, quality of governance, European Union

21st May 2021

10.15 – 12.15 Parallel sessions

Session 4B *Changing business environment and social aspects*
<https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/dr--yc7-gkk-iwg>
Chair: Szabolcs Prónay

Robert Marciniak

Corvinus University of Budapest

Future of service work in Hungarian business centers

The aim of the study is to examine the future working environment of service centers operating in the Hungarian business service sector. Business service centers, operating in finance and accounting or IT areas, are particularly important players in the Hungarian economy and the graduate labor market, especially in Budapest. Technological developments in recent years, as well as remote working, which has become commonplace due to the COVID-19 pandemic, may reshape the work environment by the sector.

The study undertakes to examine the impact of digitalization and the pandemic on different characteristics of future work. The findings of the study show the results of two questionnaire surveys conducted among Hungarian service centers.

Keywords: Future of Work, Business Services, COVID, Service Jobs, Remote Work

Katalin Kolláth – Éva Réka Keresztes

Budapest Business School

Comparative analyses of European identities in business and every-day behaviour: the preliminary results of EU-CAB project

EU-CAB is an overarching project that involves scientific staff, managers and students of six countries and nine universities working together on the better understanding of European identities affecting every day and business situations. Being an initiative of the German coordinator, the project is co-funded by the Erasmus + programme of the European Union that aims to build strategic partnerships in higher education. Data from various European every day and business environments have been collected by the SYMLOG method that is the acronym for Systematic Multiple Level Observation of Groups, credited for Bales & Cohen. The Self-Concept Grid technique, developed by Orlik, has been applied in the process to measure collective identities. The systematic analysis of the data has been carried out using both qualitative and quantitative approach. This presentation intends to share with the audience the preliminary results of the ongoing project. We believe that competencies to learn together, take decisions in unstructured situations, solve conflict in a mutually respectful work atmosphere and reach goals as a team play part in reshaping global economy.

Keywords: identities, behaviour, business, SYMLOG, self-concept

Boglárka Méreiné Berki
University of Szeged

Interpersonal relations within and beyond the institutions – The role of linking social capital in the light of an anti-segregation process

Alleviating poverty and segregation means a serious challenge for the policies of post-socialist countries. According to the most recent and comprehensive studies in Hungary we can find at least 1633 segregates, where approximately 300 000 people live (3% of the Hungarian population). These segregates are mainly organised on an ethnical basis (Domokos – Herczeg 2010). In my PhD dissertation I focused on examining a single urban desegregation process, which started in the spring of 2017, from the perspective of the role of social capital. The standpoint of Hungarian policies is quite clear: segregation is an undesirable state, and mostly desegregation is the main strategy of these policies. Supporting this standpoint that segregation and its concerns usually mean the lack of upward mobility for the inhabitants on the other hand it can provide several resources as well, which have a significant role in connection with everyday survival. According to my findings social capital plays an extremely important role in this Janus-faced manifestation of the segregation.

In accordance with the related literature I identified 3 types of social capital in my PhD dissertation: bonding social capital which means closed, inner connections among the inhabitants of the segregate. This type of social capital simultaneously can mean the everyday survival and the lack of social mobility. Furthermore social capital has two other types: bridging social capital, and linking social capital. These are personal relationships through social classes in which they can play a very important role in the upward social mobility of the poor.

Present research I mainly examined the role of linking social capital, which can be established with representatives of different institutions. My research aim is to reveal how linking social capital can work in the process of desegregation.

There is a huge potential in these relations, but according to my findings these potentials can be realized only in special cases. Based on my results, stakeholders on the institutional side often feel that the formal institutional system is rather an obstacle, and they are often forced to step out of their frame. Furthermore, the affected families are extremely distrustful for the institutions, but occasionally they can establish linking social capital with the representatives of the institutions due to the personal skills of them.

In my research I mainly used qualitative methods, in the frame of wider participatory action research process.

Keywords: segregation, desegregation, linking social capital

Ágnes Orosz

Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest

Convergence of welfare policy institutions in the European Union

In this paper, we provide a macro-comparative assessment of welfare state convergence. Using the welfare state regime approach, the paper analyses the development of main welfare state indicators within in the enlarged European Union. In this study we capitalize on

descriptive statistics and a single convergence analysis based on standard deviation in order to capture alterations in national welfare models of 26 European countries and among acknowledged welfare regimes. Our fundamental aim is to seize on long-term processes (convergence, divergence, or persistence), so we cover almost a two-decade period starting at 2000. Our results, in general, suggest that convergence among welfare states (different indicator of social spending) of European countries is particularly weak, however convergence inside welfare regimes is significantly stronger apart from the Anglo-Saxon group. The pre-crisis period was characterized by a stronger convergence among European countries as a consequence of economic prosperity and intense EU intervention.

Keywords: Welfare regime, social policy, convergence

Szabolcs Prónay – Ábel Garamhegyi

University of Szeged

How a better understanding of entrepreneurship competence can foster university education? – the EICAA initiative

Entrepreneurship competence is one of the 8 “key competences” of the Life Long Learning programme of the EU. However entrepreneurship competences are widely misunderstood and only considered as essential business knowledge and start-up building intentions. While according to the EntreComp Framework of European Commission, entrepreneurship competence is more about the entrepreneurial mind-set that covers a wide variety of skills from creativity through risk taking to self-awareness. A joint European project, called EICAA (“Entrepreneurial and Intrapreneurial Competences Assessment Alliance”) aims to make a significant step towards a common and wider understanding and assessment of entrepreneurship competence. The authors invite the audience to share their thoughts about this initiative and get a closer look of the entrepreneurship competence.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, competence, education, higher education, Business model

21st May 2021

10.15 – 12.15 Parallel sessions

Session 4C
PhD

Transport, energy and environment 1

<https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/var-jml-3ju-rwg>

Chair: János Varga

Annamária Paula Ács
Budapest Business School

The effect of environmental regulations on the European automotive industry: a literature review

Climate change is a critical challenge of this century. Economies are required to take steps to transform their economies into sustainable, clean and circular systems; as a response the European Commission has proposed the European Green Deal - the new growth strategy of the European Union -, in December 2019. The framework of the green growth strategy has a great impact on the Member States economies as a whole. The present review focuses on the challenges of the automotive sector in the European Union. Automotive industry carries a huge importance for the European Union, according to the latest data 14.6 million people, 6.7% of total EU employment – including direct, indirect manufacturing, services and construction – are employed in the sector, moreover, 20% of global vehicle production is made in Europe. International trade of vehicles generated 74 billion EUR trade surplus for the EU. Further, the industry also affects other sectors, such as textiles, steel, chemicals.

The globalizing trend of the automotive industry started in the 1980s resulted in the development of global value chains. Indeed, internationalization of automotive firms started to increase the foreign share of production and sales, involving more resources from foreign places than from the home country.

The implementation of the European Green Deal and its core aim of climate neutrality by 2050 is a huge challenge for the automotive industry and could severely disrupt its value chain. This research reviews the academic literature on the impact of environmental regulations on the European automotive industry, with a special focus on the challenges of global value chains. In order to find relevant literature on the topic, this review is based on a defined literature selection process, using five databases (Emerald Premier, Jstor - Business and Economics, Scopus and ProQuest Central). In order to find the most relevant papers, the timeframe of the publication of literature is also determined as between 2005 - the year when Kyoto Protocol, containing the first legally binding greenhouse gas emission reduction targets has entered into force - until present.

In order to get a deeper understanding on how the automotive industry faces and reacts to environmental regulations the hypotheses, methodologies and findings of the literature collection are analysed.

Keywords: value chain emission, scope 3 emission, green deal, automotive industry

Florian Bucher – Lucas Scheu – Benedikt Schröpf
Andrássy University Budapest; FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg

The link between economic complexity and environmental pollution - A case study based on the former socialist transition countries

Today, the former socialist transition countries are a very heterogeneous group in terms of economic development, economic complexity, and environmental quality. Our study examines the potential impact of economic complexity on environmental quality in terms of CO2 emissions for this group. For this purpose, we refer to the extended theories of the so-called Environmental Kuznets Curve, which represents the relationship between Economic Complexity and environmental pollution in the form of an inverted U-shape pattern. We extend this analysis by a more in-depth theoretical approach and an extended consideration of individual sectors (in this case, CO2 of the manufacturing sector) and a classification of countries based on their complexity value at the beginning of the period under review. To avoid adverse transition effects on the analysis that cannot be attributed to the underlying theory, we restrict the period of observation to 1995-2017 and cover 23 countries. Our results show that the classification of countries based on their starting value has a significant impact on the detection of the U-shape pattern and thus contradicts the study design of many existing studies. In this way, we can only prove the curve for those countries that already had a high degree of complexity in their economies in 1995. Whereas for the countries with lower complexity, we find values that, at least according to our understanding, do not conform with the underlying theory.

Keywords: Economic Complexity, Environmental Pollution; Environmental Kuznets Curve, Transition Countries, CO2 Emissions

Péter Málits – Áron Drabancz – Márton El-Meouch

Corvinus University of Budapest – Corvinus University of Budapest – University of Pécs

Attitudes of financial institutions and financial markets towards climate change and its implications for corporate governance

The position of science on climate change is quite consistent and grim, but humanity is currently not on the economic trajectory to avoid the most serious consequences. Our study focuses on key players in the financial system, i.e. central and commercial banks, and institutional investors. The aim of our research is to assess the financial implications of climate change based on the literature, as well as the attitudes of the mentioned actors towards the topic and the observable trends. Based on this review, we illustrate the relationships between financial institutions and the corporate sector by building a model. According to the results of the modeling, the changes observed in the behavior of financial market participants and the realization of climate change risks together pose a real threat to the long-term operation of companies that are considered unsustainable by the markets.

Keywords: climate change, financial institutions, green transition

Shahi Md. Tanvir Alam
University of Szeged

Auction as a measure in meeting renewable energy target—Selected cases from developing countries

Determination for 100% carbon free energy generation by 2050, renewable energy has been widely accepted as a feasible option for environmentally friendly and inclusive economic growth. Giving priority to this support mechanism is vital to uphold a steady and worthwhile amiable atmosphere for investment in this sector while conforming the anticipated target in the energy system in an economical way and the policy makers revel that auctions have acquainted its pinnacle in due course of time. Merely 29 states applied renewable energy auction in 2017 and their number increased to 41 in 2019.

The present study aims to prepare a roadmap for achieving the carbon free green energy production target within the stipulated period for meeting up future energy demand through a cost-effective auctioning scheme. The research outlines the feasibility of suggested auctioning scheme, highlighting some country-specific empirical evidences and potential benefits for countries. For this, a qualitative research has been conducted to summarize and assess the necessary conditions to develop an auctioning model. The results indicate that for the emerging economics that are provided with renewable energy sources, technology-neutral site-specific volume auction in systematically scheduled mingled with socio-economic development instruments under qualification requirement results diversified gains.

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Auction Scheme, Cost-Effective, Socio-Economic Development, Diversified Gains

21st May 2021

13.00 – 15.00 Parallel sessions

Session 5A *Technological development and innovation policy*
<https://bbb.doublenegative.eu/b/baj-rq9-5ra-trc>
Chair: Zoltán Bajmócy

Bálazs Hátori

Corvinus University of Budapest, and University of Szeged

Network, networking and innovation in the modern market economy

Although there is considerable debate in the literature about networks and networking, there is no accepted, “perfect” definition of those notions yet. The following definition seems to be the most appropriate for the content of my study, i.e. the (economic) network and networking and the examination of the institutional connections between innovation, R&D and knowledge as their basis: a network of organizations (companies, universities, value chains, transport and infrastructure systems or social media, etc.) that create, acquire, integrate and promote the use of different types of knowledge at local, national, regional or global level. But this is just one side, one face of networks. We also point out that in addition to the formation of professionalized, standardized, “industrialized” innovation processes, the phenomenon of crowdsourcing and the rapid expansion of global communication systems (regular and lasting networking of individuals and groups) have created an ever-expanding, and institutionalized opportunities for the everyday people to be able to join and to contribute to the expansion of knowledge and innovation over the last 70 years of human history. After all, by relying on the opportunities offered by ICT, virtually everyone has the opportunity to be connected to innovation networks, and this significantly expands the opportunities for innovation.

Keywords: Network, networking, innovation, institutionalization of networks

Gabriella Tabajdi – Anita Pelle

University of Szeged

COVID-19 and transformational megatrends in the European automotive industry: Evidence from business decisions with a Central and Eastern European focus

The objective of the study is to reveal the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the businesses in the European automotive sector, with a special focus on Central and Eastern Europe. The further objective is to identify how these effects relate to the ongoing transformational megatrends in the sector (digitalisation, electrification). We have collected a large (>700 items) sample of relevant business decisions in the European automotive sector over 4 years’ time (2017-2021), including those taken especially due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In our research, we transform our qualitative inputs into a quantitatively analysable database through coding. Then we apply descriptive statistical analysis on the retrieved data combined with qualitative analysis of the contents behind these data.

Based on our sample, our primary finding is that COVID-19 does trigger the already existing trends of digitalisation and electrification in the European automotive sector. Very similar effects are characterising the relatively less developed but deeply integrated Central and Eastern European periphery, to a lesser extent though. Obviously, COVID-19 has induced numerous temporary business decisions, mainly plant closures. Layoffs occurred as well but these have not been prevalent. Then, the second wave of the pandemic in early 2021 has brought about the global shortage of semiconductor chips, which substantially affected the sector in Europe. Yet, forward-looking, future-oriented and brave responses to the pandemic can well be the keys for businesses to successfully leave the negative effects of COVID-19 behind.

Keywords: COVID-19; automotive industry; Central and Eastern Europe; digitalisation; electrification

Sinead Day

Waterford Institute of Technology

A new EU Legislative framework for artificial intelligence to enhance global competitiveness

On 20 October 2020, the European Parliament adopted proposals covering an ethics framework for artificial intelligence (AI), intellectual property rights (IPR) and liability for damage caused by artificial intelligence. According to the European Parliament, the recommendations would enhance the EU's position as a 'global leader' in the development of artificial intelligence, and a legislative proposal is expected in 2021.

The proposals aim to find a balance between protecting citizens and fostering technological development, establishing a future-oriented civil liability system to protect private persons and businesses, and effective intellectual property system and safeguards for developers.

It was decided that guiding principles should be integrated into future legislation such as respect for privacy and data protection, social and environmental responsibility, safeguards against bias/discrimination, right to redress, transparency and accountability as well as human-centric and human-made AI, and that such a framework would be adhered to at all stages of development.

It was proposed that strict liability be imposed for those operating high-risk AI when use of such AI could cause harm or damage to life, health, physical integrity, property or that causes significant immaterial harm if it results in "verifiable economic loss". This framework would provide businesses with legal certainty while also protecting individuals and promoting trust in AI.

It was proposed that in order for the EU to be a global leader in AI development an effective intellectual property rights (IPR) system is essential. In addition, it highlighted the need to protect developer's innovation through adequate safeguards for the EU's patent system.

The proposed joint EU action has the potential to enhance the competitiveness of the EU as a global player in the field of artificial intelligence. There is currently no comprehensive legal framework governing the area of artificial intelligence globally, and therefore it is hoped that the EU can take advantage of the lack of competing governance models and become a

“first mover”. By building on European regulatory powers, a common legislative framework would give actors operating in the artificial intelligence field a framework within which to build scale, protect their developments, and enhance global competitiveness. Further, common EU legislative action could potentially facilitate the adoption of EU standards globally, and based on EU principles.

Katalin Antalóczy – Magdolna Sass

*Budapest Business School – Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest,
Budapest Business School*

The role of the state in shaping the competitiveness and internationalisation of the Indian and Hungarian pharmaceutical industries

The pharmaceutical industry plays an important role in the Indian and Hungarian economies. The shortness of the supply chain and the knowledge and research and development intensity makes the pharma industry very different from other industries. Furthermore, markets are still fragmented and products (as related to human health) are of special importance, which makes the industry of special importance in national economies. Pharma firms can be grouped in two categories: original pharma firms develop their own products (molecules) and protect them with patents; generic pharma firms produce these molecules (with technologies developed by them) after the patent has expired.

Because of these specificities, pharma firms (especially original producers) are usually located in developed countries. Emerging economies are homes mainly to generic firms. Hungary and India are to some extent exceptions. They are relatively important players in the international pharma market (Hungary relative to its size), having relatively high shares or high per capita indicators of pharma exports.

Our paper analyses, what are the main factors behind this special position of India and Hungary in the international pharma industry. Besides traditions in related fields of science, the role of the state was substantial in that development through helping building technological capabilities, keeping certain local players under local control and applying special types of IP protection. Our paper is of descriptive and comparative nature, and documents the above mentioned areas of the role of the state in building internationally competitive and successfully internationalising local companies in the analysed industry. We call the attention to the fact that there are many similarities (patent systems and protected markets up till a certain period of time, role of the state mainly as regulator and not as owner, education, traditions), but besides these also differences (size, manoeuvring room of the state due to WTO (and EU) membership, market selection in internationalising of the firms) between the two countries.

21st May 2021

13.00 – 15.00 Parallel sessions

Session 5B *Transport, energy and environment 2*
<https://bbb.doublenegative.eu/b/mal-k7j-cfr>
Chair: György Málovics

Bálint László Tóth

Corvinus University of Budapest

The evolution of the V4 railway integration in light of EU transport strategies

In recent decades, railway co-operation became an important element in the Visegrád Four countries' (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia) regional integration. Due to their different technology parameters and business structures, the Czech, the Polish, the Hungarian and the Slovak railway networks do not yet form a single railway area. However, the four states have similar strategic aims as far as the European transport development policies are considered. This paper endeavors to determine how EU funds and policies encourage Visegrád states to coordinate their railway development actions. The conceptual framework of the research is provided by international integration theories (neofunctionalism, liberal intergovernmentalism). V4 presidency programs, annual reports, communiqués, and strategy papers help keep track of the evolution of such endeavors. Keyword searches of official V4 documents (dated from 2000 to 2020) demonstrates that the emergence of railway-related terms coincides with that of the expressions connected to the EU's mobility development tools. The specialized funds of the EU's multiannual financial frameworks are found to be crucial for the (re)construction of railway connections between Visegrád countries. The number of cross-border railway construction projects in the region increased in tandem with the expansion of EU financing mechanisms. Such integration might result from spillovers of multilateral high-level decision-making forums. Politics-level decision-making is, therefore, crucial for the spilling over of a particular intergovernmental partnership onto other fields. Railway development is constantly on the EU agenda. Both the 2050 climate goals and the Community's multiannual financial framework prioritize the promotion of the sustainable transport modes. V4 negotiations helped the improvement of the quality of mobility services, and laid down the foundations for the creation of future high-speed passenger transport connections. The research provides practical explanations on how the 30-year-old Visegrád platform could remain a viable decision-making forum after numerous shifts in strategies, priorities, and ideologies.

Keywords: Regional integration, transport policies, spillover, V4, EU

Kornélia Mészáros – Richárd Tlesimunka
Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Gödöllő

Impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on maritime transport

As a result of globalization, companies now operate a cross-border and cross-continental supply chain. A series of restrictive measures taken to stop the spread of the coronavirus caused a very serious disruption in this chain. As a result, production and transportation opportunities overseas, mainly in China, have also narrowed, which has then spun the entire international supply chain.

In this study, we seek to map the impact of restrictive measures on maritime transport using secondary databases and information. The number of transport options and containers available has declined, causing an unprecedented rise in prices in the sector. The results of the search for solutions cover a very wide range of tools: from exploiting the opportunities offered by digitalisation, through regionalization of supply chains, to stockpiling.

Keywords: supply chain, shipping challenges, change in globalization

Sarolta Somosi
University of Szeged

The inclusion of the diversity into the European energy market: the case of Hungary

Climate change and related objectives of the European Union are well-known. Recently, they are coming to the forefront and are about to overwrite everything. Achieving them overtook the clear energetic objectives, so some dimensions seemingly became more important than others within the European Energy Union. The improving path of transition is now more valuable than the channels through which a country can achieve its goals, as it is shown through the Energy Trilemma Index. Visibly there is a more accepting environment regarding the State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) and towards nuclear power also. Furthermore, the reaching of sustainability and energy transition objectives will impact trade policy as well. The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) system is designed to handle the so far exported part of carbon emission – the carbon leakage – but it will definitely affect our (all over EU not only Hungary's) trade and broader international relationships with especially the neighboring and/or energy importer countries. The study will focus on this changing policy environment and the changing room/space for maneuver available to a member state to achieve its various climate and energy goals and interests.

Keywords: European Energy Union, Energy Trilemma Index, transition, CBAM, Hungary

Sustainability and circular concept of raw material using in water management

The essence of the circular economic concept is that focuses on sustainable raw material use, energy efficiency and minimum waste production, so it can be interpreted as a realistic alternative to linear economic solutions. Circular solutions focuses on the reuse, the use of raw materials until the end of their life cycle (multi-use) and then their 'end use'. This makes it possible to reduce the amount of primary raw materials, so that we can also radically reduce production costs. The water management tool system is increasingly incorporating circular solutions into everyday water purification and water supply practices. The innovative transformation of municipal water treatment technologies puts the application of alternative treatment solutions in the foreground, which already combine the essential elements of the new economic system. An excellent example of this is the reduction of contaminants using biological adsorbents, resulting in clean drinking water and a concentrated amount of contaminants. Adsorption media are reusable, so they appear as a secondary raw material. Thus, the development of today's water treatment technologies in terms of research and development-innovation (RDI) is increasingly shifting towards removal methods with biodegradable adsorbents. This is also due to the fact that it is possible to strengthen the circular economic nature of technologies with such adsorbents, as biological adsorbents can be recycled back into the system at the end of the technological process, thus reducing the waste generation of the system. Such solutions do not focus on chemical artificial materials, but on environmentally friendly adsorbents.

Keywords: Circular economy; sustainability; raw materials; water management

21st May 2021

13.00 – 15.00 Parallel sessions

Session 5C *Digitalization and employment*

PhD <https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/kur-kxt-9ey>

Chair: Zsófia Kürtösi

Ákos Essősy

Széchenyi István University, Győr

Stationary bicycle to going to home work – Receptiveness to flexible employment at Hungarian LE-s

The most important result of British Industrial Revolution and French Revolution is the real fact of labour revolution. However we were able to achieve everything we could achieve. None of the social structures can be proud of the fact that they were able to reach their development limit-as it is timeless. Nowadays in the beginning of the 4th Industrial revolution, in the time Industry 4.0 only companies that are adaptable and flexible in their structure and processes can survive. The basis for a motivated company aiming for peak performance is organisational innovation. Hungary is one of the less innovative countries in Europe. Only organisations that can integrate new solutions smoothly into their everyday operations will remain truly competitive. Covid-19 took shape because of a virus circumstances put several of the characters of the economy in a difficult situation. All this shed light on it however, that the atypical employment forms the changed they may provide a solution to certain problems even between circumstances.

The aim of this study is to demonstrate, through a Hungarian example, the receptiveness of Hungarian large enterprises to flexible forms of employment. The effect of flexible employment on economic adaptability and competitiveness through workforce efficiency and retention is examined - whereas in the time of above mentioned industrial revolution what was marked 14-16 hours daily work. Its aim is the raise the awareness of options to increase employment among Hungarian LE managers.

Keywords: flexible employment, economic competitiveness, large enterprises, partnership agreement, Hungary

Diána Nagy

Corvinus University of Budapest

Digital transformation and patient compliance

As modern health systems develop and the welfare society grows, diseases have shifted towards chronic diseases. Today, instead of rapid infectious diseases, most of the resources are used for the long-term treatment of chronic conditions that last for life. Effective use of therapies is conditional on taking the specified dose at the prescribed frequency and for a necessary period of time. If these conditions are met, we can talk about patient cooperation or adherence. For some diseases and treatments, therapeutic adherence is critically low. In

connection with preparations requiring complicated application several times a day, diseases that do not cause serious, noticeable complaints, the initial number of patients treated is reduced to a fraction in a short period of time. As a result, economic damage is felt in addition to the patient by all those involved in the health system, including pharmaceutical companies.

The factors influencing patient adherence vary widely. In addition to the patient's state of health, in addition to patient-dependent factors, factors dependent on therapy, socioeconomic, health and care staff also have an impact on the success of adherence. The goal is to develop health services that coordinate relevant participants, infrastructure, communication, and financial components in order to improve the user experience. Digital transformation is a strategic issue in the pharmaceutical industry, as it must comply with strict regulatory standards while continuously improving the various aspects of activities in order to maintain market position.

The aim of my study is to explore digital tools and technologies that can contribute to the development of health awareness and health literacy, to the follow-up to and measurement of various diseases, so that both science and pharmaceutical and technology companies can apply the results of the research. The question is which solutions are currently available to reduce non-adherence within different generational groups and what digital tools and technologies could help to improve patient cooperation.

Everything that is done to improve therapeutical adherence has significant social value, as it directly increases the age of the population, improves the quality of life, reduces the additional costs of treating chronic diseases to the health system, and also provides innovative value for pharmaceutical companies and guidance in a broader understanding of the needs of patients.

Keywords: therapeutical adherence, patient adherence, digital transformation

Ivanitskaia Violetta

Corvinus University of Budapest

The impact of digitalization on unemployment: the case of the Nordic countries

The topic of digitalization has a high relevance in the literature nowadays, where many authors try to figure out the impact of digitalization on the labour market in the short and long terms. The process of digitalization leads to the transformation of government, society and all sectors of the economy, affecting the structure of the labour market as well. There is still no consensus in the literature regarding the impact of digitalization on unemployment. Some authors argue that the process of digitalization creates new jobs, whereas other authors claim that the long run digital revolution increases unemployment.

The Nordic countries, such as Iceland, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden nowadays are the leading countries in terms of digitalization on the Europe continent, and the estimation of an impact of digitalization on unemployment has a high relevance for these countries.

The article assesses the impact of digitalization on the unemployment rate in Iceland, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden with help of the robust OLS regression for panel data in STATA. Because the process of digitalization was promoted by the increase in the Internet connections at the end of the 1990s and was further developed by the high-speed Internet and mobile data access, the chosen period for regression was 1991-2019.

It was proven that digitalization in average has a high significance (p-value less than 1%) and a negative association with the variable of unemployment during the period of 1991-2019. The results show that the increase of the variable of digitalization by 1% leads to decrease in unemployment rate by 0,073% in case of the Nordic countries.

Keywords: Digitalization, labour market, ordinary least squares regression, the Nordic countries, unemployment.

Laura Tandi

University of Szeged

Skills demand, digital skills and skill formation in the European Union in the digital era

Developed economies have become more complex than ever before. As the European Union is transforming into a knowledge-based economy, more and more attention is paid to skill formation, seeing that skills have become the most valuable resource in the twenty-first century, often being scarcely available for economic actors. All this implies that, in order to maintain and/or develop competitiveness of the European Union - as well as of the member states -, the knowledge capital base of an economy has to be developed and continuously maintained. Digital skills started to play an important role in the process and the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated digital skills demand in many occupations, especially non-ICT ones. The aim of this paper is to examine the needs and the importance of digital skills in occupations across the EU and to outline possible solutions to develop digital skills use in this forming new ecosystem.

Keywords: digital skills, competitiveness, knowledge-based economy, European Union

21st May 2021

15.15 – 17.15 Parallel sessions

Session 6A *Changing business environment and financial responses*
<https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/dr--55u-f5x-k7k>
Chair: Andreász Kosztópulosz

Károly Szóka
University of Sopron

Developing new business models from a controller perspective

The Fourth Industrial Revolution and its effects, the pandemic and the new market trends that are emerging as a result, pose significant challenges for companies. Flexibility is no longer enough, adapting to digitalization, developing a new business model using an integrated work environment and self-service business intelligence are needed. The controller plays a key role in this process, as a business partner is actively involved in building the models. He has several new or refocused tools at his disposal, such as multidimensional decision-making procedures, digital reports, scenario analysis, specialized KPIs, and more. In this study, I review how these tools can help shape a new business model and how this digitalization can help.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, strategy, change, new business model, digitization, controlling

Zsuzsanna Kovács – Edit Lippai-Makra
University of Szeged

COVID-related disclosure practices of listed Hungarian entities

Our research aims to discover the COVID-related risk disclosure practices of listed Hungarian sample entities in the annual statements prepared for the year 2019. The pandemic has brought unexpected challenges toward businesses as they need to cope with the impact of the virus on their sales performance and face the information need of their stakeholders at the same time. According to the Hungarian Accounting Act, Business reports need to cover those possible unfavorable future events that might affect profitability. Owners, creditors and other interested parties value information related to the perceived risks of reporting entities. Our research examines the extent of information placed in financial statements in relation to COVID.

Keywords: COVID, risk disclosure, content analysis

Bálint Dancsik
The Central Bank of Hungary

Why do households participate in the loan moratorium in Hungary: theoretical and empirical considerations

In reaction to the initial economic shock of Covid-19, many governments in Europe introduced loan moratoriums to temporarily alleviate tensions on household and corporate balance sheets. The paper focuses on the possible motivations to participate in such programmes. We argue that staying in moratorium can be seen as taking up a new loan, and therefore, existing theories of borrowing may be applicable to this situation as well. We estimate a linear probability model on a survey based database with close to 50 thousand household respondents. Most of our findings are in line with consumption theory. Our results show that being younger, more impatient, credit constrained, financially strained, and having lower income and more children increases the probability of staying in the moratorium.

Keywords: borrowing, loan moratorium, household finances

Gábor Dávid Kiss – Edit Lippai-Makra – Dániel Szládek – Balázs Tóth
University of Szeged

The ESG-score as a benchmark of financial stability - the lessons of a quantile regression on European banks' nonperforming loan ratio

This paper defines financial stability in the commercial banking sector as a state of low nonperforming loan (NPL) ratios. Since European banks are publishing about their performance in Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governance (G) dimensions as a part of their annual reports, their ESG-score can provide an important information as a proxy-variable about their process-efficiency. To test this hypothesis, current paper employs quantile panel regression model on a sample of 243 European public listed banks in EU or EFTA member states. Our results are suggesting that it is worth to expand the classical theoretical models which were explaining the NPL-ratios in the past, since the ESG has different influence on the well- and the worst-performing subsets.

Keywords: ESG, financial stability, quantile regression, European banks

21st May 2021

15.15 – 17.15 Parallel sessions

Session 6B *Changing environment and income inequality*
PhD <https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/vos-4xo-sac-eoc>
 Chair: Éva Voszka

Timothy Yaw Acheampong
University of Szeged

Aid for trade policy effectiveness and escaping the middle-income trap post-COVID

The COVID-19 pandemic has made it necessary for all countries and donors to re-evaluate the effectiveness of development policies as countries across the globe seek to reverse the negative growth rates and set their economies back on the path of recovery following the worldwide recession caused by the pandemic. The Aid for Trade (AfT) policy commenced in 2006 with the objective to promote economic growth in developing countries through export expansion. AfT has 3 main components namely Aid for Policies and Trade Adjustments, Aid for Trade Infrastructure, and Aid for Building Productive Capacity. Considering that economic growth is a pre-requisite for escaping the Middle-Income Trap (MIT), this study seeks to investigate the potential role of AfT in helping countries escape the MIT by answering the following question. How has each of the 3 components of AfT impacted economic growth in middle-income countries? To answer this question, data for 76 middle-income AfT beneficiary countries over the period 2008–2018 were analysed using dynamic panel and quantile regression models. The study finds that none of the components of AfT had a significant positive impact on various measures of economic growth (GNI per capita, GDP, GDP per capita). The findings suggest that AfT cannot be relied upon as growth in the post-COVID era. *Keywords: Aid for Trade, middle-income trap, economic growth, COVID-19 pandemic*

Kurbanova Muyassar
Corvinus University of Budapest

The impact of the demographic transition on poverty reduction in Central Asia

Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) are experiencing a demographic transition due to the shrinking fertility and mortality rate and are in the stage of getting benefits from the demographic tailwinds with an increased working-age population share. This potential may convert the transition into economic growth and poverty reduction. However, during a couple of decades, the poverty rate in Central Asia keeps on reducing overall, but the pace of poverty reduction is decelerating, which causes socio-economical challenges. Although all countries' economy grows, poverty reduction stagnated. The main question is whether this stagnation is due to increasing the working-age population or the region can reap this benefit in order to reduce poverty. One of the reasons for poverty is the lack of job creation and due to insecure jobs, the increasing economically active population of Central Asia is forced to seek a job in other countries, especially in Russia. In this

stage, the main issue is the economic aftereffects of this demographic transition and it is necessary to examine the contribution and influence direction of demographic transition in Central Asia by analyzing whether they can accumulate human resources by securing jobs for the forthcoming youth or be as an exporter of labour and how this reflects poverty. However, there is no guarantee that all Central Asian countries can make gains more inclusive. These countries differ from each other by the existence and nature of poverty after becoming independent from the Soviet Union, despite having a common history and belonging in one region. According to the Asian Development Bank, almost 30 percent of Tajikistan's population was living below the national poverty line in 2017, while it is 25.6 percent in Kyrgyzstan, 4.3% in Kazakhstan, and 11.4% in Uzbekistan.

Furthermore, little scholarship focuses on Central Asia regarding demographic transition, but almost nothing presents the nexus between demographic dividend and poverty reduction. However, it is interesting to determine how effective is their demographic and social policy after destroying central planning and communistic rule and what challenges they are facing regarding reducing poverty.

This paper analyzes the main channels that impact demographic change on the socio-economic situation and poverty rate of Central Asian countries by using cross-section data. We focus our analysis on Central Asian countries using the fixed effects (FE) and the generalized method of moments (GMM) method. According to the results of our model, the policy implication introduces that will provide the countries to get the maximum benefit from the demographic dividend.

Keywords: Demographic dividend, Central Asia, poverty, economic growth

Somayeh Sedighi
University of Szeged

Impact of natural resource rents on income inequality

The immediate and significant impact of natural resource rents and resource endowments are changes in the income distribution and public spending. This paper aims to examine the impact of natural resource rents on income inequality, including the role of the shadow economy and the human capital index. This study applies annual data from 1990 to 2015 in resource rich and resource scarce nations. The results show that natural resource rich countries have higher income inequality levels. My research contributes to the literature on income inequality sources and resource management to achieve sustainable development.

Keywords: Natural resource rents, Income inequality, shadow economy, Human capital

Ibrahim Niftiyev

University of Szeged, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC)

Comparison of the institutional variables of the South Caucasus Countries: special focus on Azerbaijan

A lot happened in three post-soviet South Caucasus countries, namely, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Political events, institutional reforms, and economic development strived to establish better economic welfare among those countries after the painful transition process throughout the 1990s. However, have they achieved any solid results yet, or still a lot to accomplish? While the answers to this question are ambiguous, one thing is for sure that, each country has followed different political, geopolitical, economic, and institutional paths and achieved different economic outcomes. This paper compares the available data on economic and institutional quality regarded Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia to portray the overall situation in terms of institutional pattern changes. Then, special attention has been devoted to Azerbaijan, as the country is believed to be oil-rich, thus resource-dependent. The comparative perspective on the institutional quality suggests that Georgia was a leading country in institutions and effective bureaucracy-building despite lower economic indicators compared to Azerbaijan. While Armenia positioned itself in between Georgia and Azerbaijan in terms of institutional quality, Armenia's economic growth was similar to Georgia. Lastly, institutional variables like control of corruption, rule of law, government effectiveness, and human rights, in Azerbaijan are negatively correlated with the oil-related variables which provide concurring insights with the Natural Resource Curse and Dutch disease theories.

Keywords: South Caucasus, Azerbaijan Economy, Institutional Quality, Correlation Analysis

21st May 2021

15.15 – 17.15 Parallel sessions

Session 6C *Macroeconomic policy responses and global economic relations*
PhD <https://bbb.doublenegative.eu/b/far-cnz-wo1-5v9>
 Chair: Beáta Farkas

Dorjjugder Burentegsh
Corvinus University of Budapest

Macroeconomic policy empirical analysis using an unrestricted standard VAR Model: Case of Mongolia

This paper is mainly about key fiscal policy indicators and their interrelations between each other. Within the research, Mongolian macroeconomic policy's overview is provided. The model that is used in the analysis is the unrestricted, standard Vector Autoregressive Model. There are seven variables selected, which are GDP, Government revenue, Government expenditure, Export, Government debt, and Global copper price. The sources from which the data is collected are the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Bank of Mongolia (BOM), FRED in St.Louis and General Customs Administration (GCA). The quarterly data are collected and used in the research. The range of data of variables covers from the first quarter of 2000 to the fourth quarter of 2018, totally 76 observations for each variable. In the case of data manipulation, the quarterly average exchange rate is used for the calculation. Based on the data availability and adequacy, the data from 2000 are more constant and persistent for the case of Mongolia. Besides of VAR estimation, IFRs and VDC functions are computed in order to define how variables react to certain shocks. The key finding of the research is that both GDP and government revenue are sensitive to the copper price changes and its shock. The copper price is an effective tool to predict these two variables in the short-run. Government revenue is an effective tool to impact export in the short-run. Government debt is not an effective indicator to affect all of the variables except government expenditure. The money supply is only effective for GDP. Government expenditure is also not significantly effective to have an impact on other variables, but it is weakly affected by government revenue, copper price, and export.

Keywords: VAR model, IRFs, macroeconomic policy, variables, shocks

Vusal Ahmadov
University of Szeged

Does remittance spur economic growth? Evidence from post-socialist Armenia and Georgia

Worker remittances are the second largest source of external finance for developing countries after FDIs which increased interest to measure their effect on economic growth in underdeveloped economies. In this study, I analyze causal relationship between remittances and economic growth in two post-socialist countries-Armenia and Georgia which experienced significant emigration after collapse of socialism. I use fixed-effect panel data model which allows to assess effect of remittance on economic growth by fixing effect of investment, financial development, human capital and trade openness. Data set cover 1997-2019 period. Result shows that remittances have positive effect on economic growth in these small post-socialist economies.

Keywords: Armenia, Georgia, remittance, economic growth, panel data, fixed-effect

Eszter Kovács
Corvinus University of Budapest

Future trade relations between the US-EU-China

As part of global trade, the emergence of free trade agreements has resulted in the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers over the past seventy years. The European Union is at the forefront of liberalizing economic and monetary policies, the United States is the largest economy and trading country in dollars in terms of goods and services, and China is considered one of the global supply chain centers. The weight of these countries in the world economy has a major impact on global trade, so it is particularly important to examine the agreements they negotiate (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, Trans-Pacific Partnership and Comprehensive Cooperation). This paper provides key economic themes of these economies, but the focus is on the examination of future trade relations between them.

Keywords: free trade agreements, international relations, trade policy

Paul Mugambi Makunyi
Corvinus University of Budapest

Dissecting the fluidity of globalization: International economic relations between the EU, United States, China, Russia and Africa in a changing 21st century

Globalization is associated with large profits and a wide market for countries. However, there are concerns that with globalization, business boundaries are eliminated, therefore the free demand for goods and services. Governments times are not able to control. On the other hand, increased competition may pressure developing countries, thus, suppressing their goods and services due to international competition. Big nations like China have been seen to

negotiate deals boosting investment and infrastructure in oil producing countries in exchange of steady oil supply. Increased foreign trade and the removal of trade barriers usually result in better international relations; however, they may often result in trade wars and tariff disputes. This research examines bilateral and multilateral economic relations; describes their effect on global alliances, globalization, and the economic health of nations; and proposes strategies for developing, encouraging, and maintaining these relationships among diverse nations and cultures. This paper focused on international relationship among different nations in the wake of globalization. This study will establish international regulations between the USA china, Europe, and Africa and how they affect the economic relationships among those countries. The study will also establish the Chinese and US influence in the ever changing business world. The role of European Union and their involvement in the Pan-Africanism policies regarding exports, data protection policies and trade deals will be examined between 2015–2020.

Keywords: Globalization, Economic Relations, Data Protection Policies, Bilateral, Multilateral