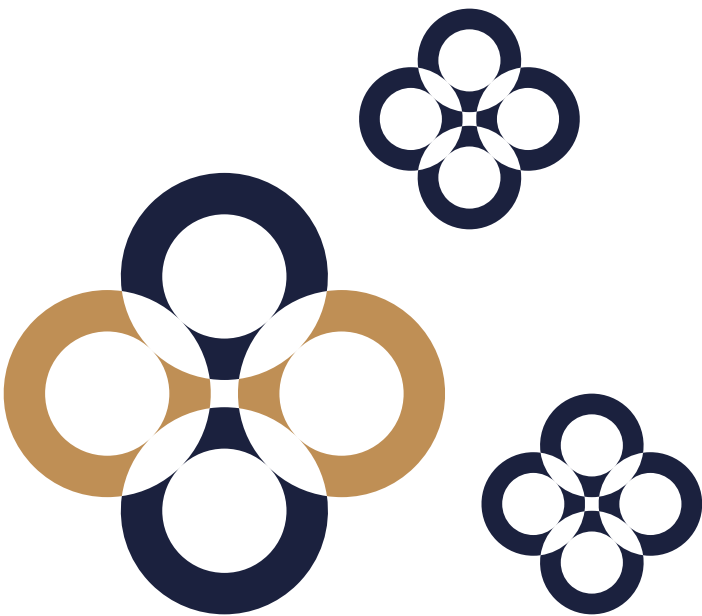


# Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights

January-March  
2024





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# FOREWORD

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**Dear Colleagues,**

I'm glad to introduce you the latest release of the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights for the first quarter (January-March) of 2024. This edition presents a collection of 31 exceptional journal articles and 13 book chapters, authored by esteemed faculty members of the Corvinus University of Budapest.

To ensure the highest quality, the selection process for journal articles was rigorous. We prioritized publications in top-tier international Q1 journals with an AIP score of at least 70, inclusion in the Hungarian Scientific Bibliography Database (MTMT) during the specified period, and a significant affiliation with Corvinus University. Additionally, review or research articles had to meet a minimum Corvinus authorship rate of 20%.

The efforts of the Committee have resulted in a cohesive and insightful collection of the most impactful articles. To facilitate exploration, the journal articles are arranged by their respective rankings, while the book chapters are conveniently listed alphabetically by title.

As we unveil this first Spring 2024 edition, I encourage you to delve into the knowledge and research results created by your colleagues. Besides our Quarterly Highlights, the Research Management site serves as a portal to foster dynamic research environment at the CUB.

I wish to congratulate to the researchers for their contributions to scientific results. Your engagement and discoveries not only uphold our university's reputation for excellence but also inspire the wider academic community.

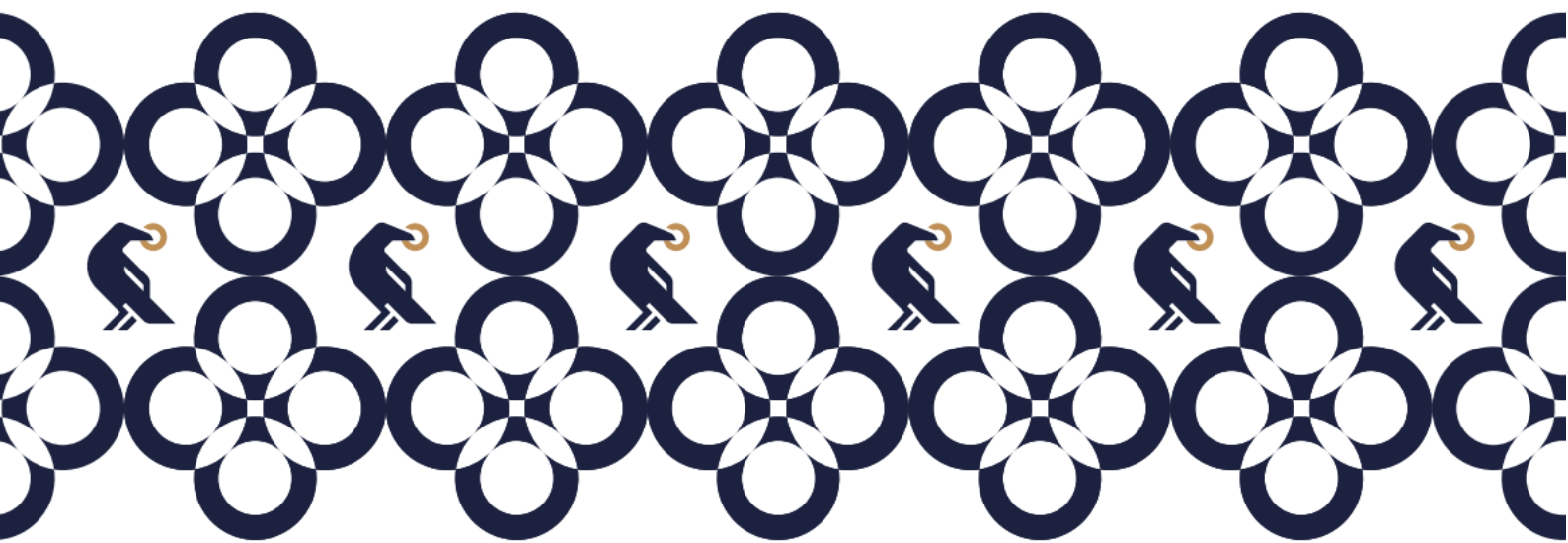
Sincerely,

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**Prof. Zoltán Oszkár Szántó**  
**Vice-Rector for Research**



# JOURNAL ARTICLES





# Multidimensional economic complexity and inclusive green growth

VIKTOR STOJKOSKI; PHILIPP KOCH; CÉSAR A. HIDALGO

*Communications Earth & Environment* 2023 4: 130

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## **Abstract**

To achieve inclusive green growth, countries need to consider a multiplicity of economic, social, and environmental factors. These are often captured by metrics of economic complexity derived from the geography of trade, thus missing key information on innovative activities. To bridge this gap, we combine trade data with data on patent applications and research publications to build models that significantly and robustly improve the ability of economic complexity metrics to explain international variations in inclusive green growth. We show that measures of complexity built on trade and patent data combine to explain future economic growth and income inequality and that countries that score high in all three metrics tend to exhibit lower emission intensities. These findings illustrate how the geography of trade, technology, and research combine to explain inclusive green growth.

**[Link to Paper](#)**



# Transition Between TS Fuzzy Models and the Associated Convex Hulls by TS Fuzzy Model Transformation

**PÉTER BARANYI**

*IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems 2024 32(4): 2272-2282.*

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## **Abstract**

One of the primary objectives underlying the extensive 20-year development of the TS Fuzzy model transformation (originally known as TP model transformation) is to establish a framework capable of generating alternative Fuzzy rules for a given TS Fuzzy model, thereby manipulating the associated convex hull to enhance further design outcomes. The existing methods integrated into the TS Fuzzy model transformation offer limited capabilities in deriving only a few types of loose and tight convex hulls. In this article, we propose a radically new approach that enables the derivation of an infinite number of alternative Fuzzy rules and, hence, convex hulls in a systematic and tractable manner. The article encompasses the following key novelties. First, we develop a fuzzy rule interpolation method, based on the pseudo TS Fuzzy model transformation and the antecedent Fuzzy set rescheduling technique, that leads to a smooth transition between the Fuzzy rules and the corresponding convex hulls. Then, we extend the proposed concept with the antecedent Fuzzy set refinement and reinforcement technique to tackle large-scale problems characterized by a high number of inputs and Fuzzy rules. The article also includes demonstrative examples to illustrate the theoretical key steps, and concludes with an examination of a real complex engineering problem to showcase the effectiveness and straightforward execution of the proposed convex hull manipulation approach

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Healthy foods, healthy sales? Cross-category effects of a loyalty program promoting sales of fruit and vegetables

LUCA A. PANZONE; BARBARA TOCCO; RUŽICA BREČIĆ; MATTHEW GORDON  
*Journal of Retailing* 2024 100(1): 85-103.

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## Abstract

Globally, consumption of Fruit and Vegetables (F&V) remains below nutritional guidelines. With retailers accounting for a large portion of F&V sales, marketing can be key to increase F&V consumption at household level. However, a key challenge is the design of strategies that benefit retailers, e.g., improving loyalty, whilst promoting societal goals. This study evaluates a points-plus-cash loyalty program where participants received points by purchasing selected F&V, redeemable against a reward (plush toys in the shape of F&V). We estimate the impact of the program by comparing expenditures in several categories before, during, and after the promotional period, across two different years, and comparing consumers who redeemed a reward and those who did not. We use loyalty card data from a Croatian retailer, containing food expenditure in five categories for 268,359 consumers, over 27 weeks for 2 years. We find that the loyalty program increased F&V expenditures at the focal retailer during the promotional period. However, the increase was only for reward-redeemers, for whom the program increased expenditures in F&V as well as in other food categories. This effect persisted – at a declining rate – after the program stopped. Exposure only had a limited effect during the campaign, leading to a reduction in expenditure after the promotional period. Results indicate that a loyalty program promoting sales of F&V can create win-win benefits to both society and the retailer: it increases expenditures on healthy foods (F&V), while improving overall loyalty (i.e., expenditures) to the retailer amongst motivated consumers.

[Link to Paper](#)

# Economic nationalists, regional investment aid, and the stability of FDI-led growth in East Central Europe

**GERGŐ MEDVE BÁLINT**

*Journal of European Public Policy* 2024 31(3): 874-899.

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## **Abstract**

Although economic nationalist governments in East Central Europe (ECE) have strongly challenged FDI-dependence, FDI-led growth has remained stable across the region. The political economy literature explains this puzzle with enduring business-state elite interactions and the disciplining role of the EU. Instead, we show that the EU's regional investment aid rules, which provide central governments in relatively backward member states with considerable policy space, serve as the main policy tool for reinforcing FDI-dependence. Using a unique dataset on regional investment aid granted between 2004 and 2022 in the Visegrád countries (V4), we show that each government, regardless of its ideological background, granted the vast majority of this type of aid to foreign firms. In addition, contrary to their political rhetoric, economic nationalist governments in Hungary and Poland outperformed their non-nationalist counterparts in granting aid to foreign firms. This suggests an instrumental use of this transnationally rooted policy opportunity: as their European political isolation grew, economic nationalists increasingly resorted to the promotion of foreign firms because the continued inflow of foreign capital has a legitimising effect both at home and abroad.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Fighting Collusion: an implementation of theory approach

**HELMUT AZACIS; PÉTER VIDA**

*International Economic Review 2024*

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## **Abstract**

A competition authority (CA) has an objective, which specifies what output profile firms need to produce as a function of production costs. These costs change over time and are only known by the firms. The objective is repeatedly implementable if the firms cannot collude and deceive the CA in equilibrium. We identify necessary and sufficient conditions for repeated implementation when firms can only announce prices and quantities. We use these conditions to study when the competitive output is implementable. We extend the analysis to the case when the firms can also supply hard evidence.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Recognition at the corporate celebration of Christmas: Freezing the postsocialist gender regime

**ANNA LAURA HIDEGH; HENRIETT PRIMECZ**

*Organization 2024*

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## **Abstract**

This article critically examines the perpetuation of gender regimes within postsocialist Europe by analyzing how organizational recognition is performed as part of the corporate celebration of Christmas. A critical ethnography was conducted at a male-dominated company in postsocialist Hungary. The article's findings align with three corporate Christmas scenes: the company owner's speech, an award ceremony for families, and an award ceremony for the best employee. This study contributes to critical organization studies by advancing an understanding of the postsocialist gender regime and those ideological forms of recognition that invisibly reproduce it through the seemingly innocent practices of Christmas celebrations. Furthermore, by providing a critical reconceptualization of workplace familism as an ideology, it is argued that it is a central and distinctive element of the gendered subtext of this particular postsocialist gender regime. Ultimately, three different and ritualized forms of pathological recognition (misrecognition, overidentification and reification) are identified, claiming to be constitutive of individual gender identity regulation and extending socioideological control beyond the boundaries of the organization.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Population Norms for the EQ-5D-5L, PROPr and SF-6D in Hungary

ANNA NIKL; MATHIEU F. JANSSEN; BALÁZS JENEI; VALENTIN BRODSZKY;  
FANNI RENCZ

*PharmacoEconomics 2024 42: 583-603*

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## Abstract

### *Objectives*

This study aimed to develop population norms for three preference-accompanied measures [EQ-5D-5L, Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS)-preference scoring system (PROPr) and Short-Form Six-Dimension (SF-6D)] in Hungary.

### *Methods*

In November 2020, an online cross-sectional survey was conducted among a representative sample of the Hungarian adult general population (n = 1631). Respondents completed the Hungarian versions of the EQ-5D-5L, PROMIS-29+2 version 2.1 and 36-item Short Form Survey version 1 (SF-36v1). The association of utilities with sociodemographic and health-related characteristics of respondents was analysed using multivariate regressions.

### *Results*

The proportion of respondents reporting problems ranged from 8 to 44% (self-care to pain/discomfort) on the EQ-5D-5L, 39–94% (physical function to sleep) on PROPr and 38–87% (role limitations to vitality) on the SF-6D. Problems related to physical function, self-care, usual activities/role limitations and pain increased with age, while mental health problems decreased in all three measures. In almost all corresponding domains, respondents indicated the fewest problems on the EQ-5D-5L and the most problems on the SF-6D. The mean EQ-5D-5L, PROPr and SF-6D utilities were 0.900, 0.535 and 0.755, respectively. Female gender (PROPr, SF-6D), a lower level of education (EQ-5D-5L, PROPr), being unemployed or a disability pensioner (EQ-5D-5L), being underweight or obese (SF-6D), lack of physical exercise (all) and polypharmacy (all) were associated with significantly lower utilities. PROPr yielded the lowest and EQ-5D-5L the highest mean utilities in 28 of 30 chronic health conditions.

### *Conclusions*

This study presents the first set of Hungarian population norms for the EQ-5D-5L, PROPr and SF-6D. Our findings can serve as reference values in clinical trials and observational studies and contribute to the monitoring of population health and the assessment of disease burden in Hungary.

## [Link to Paper](#)

# 20 years of niche parties being ‘fundamentally different’: Party constituency versus mean voter representation on multiple issues

MATTHEW E. BERGMAN; IDA B. HJERMITSLEV

*Party Politics 2023*

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## **Abstract**

The literature on the concept of niche parties is rapidly growing. Characterized by a narrow electorate with extreme issue positions or salience and their responsiveness to this electorate, debate remains as to their operationalization and multidimensional behavior. This paper explores the variation in definitions used to identify niche parties or “niceness” and analyzes their implications for the validity of findings about the strategic behavior of niche parties. Specifically, we replicate a much cited article, which argues that niche parties are more responsive to their supporters than mainstream parties while mainstream parties are more responsive to the general electorate. Using manifesto, expert, and survey data covering more than 81 European parties in the period 2006–2019, we show that this key finding is surprisingly robust to various niche party definitions. Beyond this, we demonstrate that niche parties are more responsive to their voters in multidimensional space, while mainstream parties are primarily responsive to the general electorate. The multidimensional responsiveness of niche parties – to their narrower electorate – ought to be taken into account by future scholars of party-voter linkages.

**[Link to Paper](#)**



# The role of the state in shaping the internationalization of firms in the twenty-first century

**JUDIT RICZ; DOROTTYA SALLAI; MAGDOLNA SASS**

*Competition and Change 2024*

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## **Abstract**

The year 2020, with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent crises, highlighted the significance of state intervention in shaping firm competitiveness. However, unprecedented government support for businesses has left us puzzled about the state's role in firm internationalization, especially in emerging markets and the Global South, where government involvement has been accompanied by democratic backsliding and rising authoritarianism. Our Special Issue moves the current debate forward by exploring how the state's changing role affects firm internationalization. The objective of this editorial is twofold: stimulating theory development by scrutinizing state intervention in emerging markets in recent decades and introducing the Special Issue articles. Contributions investigate how governments support the internationalization of their domestic businesses by focusing on firms' institutional embeddedness and the impact of institutions as both resources and constraints to their internationalization. By linking the discourse on state capitalism with business internationalization, our empirical studies advance research on political economy and the state's role in innovative ways, reflecting on recent geopolitical developments. Our introductory article situates the Special Issue papers in the state capitalism and firm internationalization literatures and discusses their implications for future research.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Founder's birth order and triple bottom line in B2B SMEs

ARPITA AGNIHOTRI; SAURABH BHATTACHARYA; MATTHEW GORDON  
*Industrial Marketing Management 2024 117: 1-13.*

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## **Abstract**

Leveraging upper-echelon and post-traumatic childhood experience theories, this study analyses the influence of CEOs' birth order in the family on firms' triple bottom line management. Conducting our study in the B2B market and SME context during the COVID-19 pandemic, we assert that the eldest sibling tends to adopt more prosocial behavior than younger siblings. When first-born individuals become entrepreneurs, their values get reflected in the firm's organizational culture and the strategic choices they make as CEOs. We further suggest a mediating mechanism of a sustainable marketing orientation for sibling birth order and triple bottom line management and a moderating role of CEO childhood trauma experience. Childhood trauma experience moderates the mediating effect of sustainable marketing orientation, i.e., a moderated mediating mechanism. Heeding calls for research in marketing to become more interdisciplinary, we leverage the family science and upper echelon theories to expand the B2B marketing literature.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Stress-testing road networks and access to medical care

HANNAH SCHUSTER; AXEL POLLERES; JOHANNES WACHS

*Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice 2024 181: 104017*

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## **Abstract**

This research studies how populations depend on road networks for access to health care during crises or natural disasters. So far, most researchers rather studied the accessibility of the whole network or the cost of network disruptions in general, rather than as a function of the accessibility of specific priority destinations like hospitals. Even short delays in accessing healthcare can have significant adverse consequences. We carry out a comprehensive stress test of the entire Austrian road network from this perspective. We simplify the whole network into one consisting of what we call accessibility corridors, deleting single corridors to evaluate the change in accessibility of populations to healthcare. The data created by our stress test was used to generate an importance ranking of the corridors. The findings suggest that certain road segments and corridors are orders of magnitude more important in terms of access to hospitals than the typical one. Our method also highlights vulnerable municipalities and hospitals who may experience demand surges as populations are cut off from their usual nearest hospitals. Even though the skewed importance of some corridors highlights vulnerabilities, they provide policymakers with a clear agenda.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Left authoritarianism and positional shifts of populist parties in Central and Eastern Europe

**DENIS IVANOV**

*East European Politics 2024 1: 1-26*

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## **Abstract**

The key to understanding the emergence of left authoritarianism in Central and Eastern Europe lies in how populist parties alter their policy positions during times of crises. In response to the refugee crisis of 2015, these parties adopt extreme stances on cultural issues. Interestingly, the same parties did not appear to modify their economic policy positions when confronted with the financial crisis of 2008. The case studies of Lithuania and Hungary presented in this article add that the success of these shifts depends on party competition, the electoral system, corruption scandals, and political actors' commitment to voter-party linkage.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# An aspirational perspective on the negative risk-return relationship

**BARNA BAKÓ; GÁBOR NESZVEDA**

*Finance Research Letters 2024 61: 104977*

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## **Abstract**

The existence of a negative risk-return relationship challenges the conventional wisdom of finance, which typically assumes a positive correlation between risk and return. Reference-dependent preferences, motivated by prospect theory, offer a possible explanation for this negative risk-return relation. However, as we demonstrate in this paper prospect theory does not provide a general explanation for this puzzle. We show that the expected utility theory with an aspiration level can effectively account for this phenomenon.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Put–call parity in a crypto option market — Evidence from Binance

**NÓRA FELFÖLDI-SZÚCS; BALÁZS KRÁLIK; KATA VÁRADI**

*Finance Research Letters 2024 61: 104874*

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## **Abstract**

This paper investigates a special and already well-documented topic within market efficiency, the put–call parity relationship. The analysis is carried out to the cryptocurrency options market, where market microstructure effects are treated. A new concept of the forward and backward PCP breaking for European options is introduced. This is examined in detail for Ethereum options listed on Binance using a one-second resolution data set. The results show that significant put–call parity violations remain even after controlling for bid–ask spread, trading costs and funding costs..

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# When life is no longer a journey: the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the metaphorical conceptualization of life among Hungarian adults – a representative survey

RÉKA BENCZES; ISTVÁN BENCZES; BENCE SÁGVÁRI; LILLA PETRONELLA SZABÓ

*Cognitive Linguistics* 2024 35(1): 143-165.

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## Abstract

There is ample research on how metaphors of life vary both cross-culturally and within culture, with age emerging as possibly the most significant variable with regard to the latter dimension. However, no representative research has yet been carried on whether variation can also occur across time. Our paper attempts to fill this gap in the literature by exploring whether a major crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, can induce variation in how life is metaphorically conceptualized throughout society. By drawing on the results of a nationwide, representative survey on the metaphorical preferences for life among Hungarian adults carried out during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, we hypothesized that the pandemic would induce a revolutionary change (in the sense of the change being swift, as opposed to gradual) in how Hungarian adults metaphorically conceptualize life, as compared to the metaphorical preferences of the pre-COVID-19 era. We expected this variation to manifest itself in the emergence of novel metaphorical source domains and a realignment in metaphorical preferences. Our results, however, indicate that novel conceptualizations emerged only as one-off metaphors; Hungarians mostly rely on a stock collection of life metaphors even in times of crises, with changes happening mostly in the form of shifts in metaphorical preferences. Our study also found that the choice of preference of the source domains showed less alterations among older adults – implying that the older we get, the more resistant to change our metaphorical conceptualizations become, even under extreme conditions such as COVID-19.

[Link to Paper](#)



# The economic and energy security implications of the Russian energy weapon

ÁRON DÉNES HARTVIG; BENCE KISS-DOBRONYI; PÉTER KOTEK;  
BORBÁLA TAKÁCSNÉ TÓTH; IOANNIS GUTZIANAS; ANDRÁS ZSOMBOR  
ZARECZKY

*Energy 2024 294: 130972*

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## **Abstract**

The Russian–Ukrainian war of 2022 sent shockwaves through the global economy and disrupted energy markets on an unprecedented scale. The conflict not only caused extensive devastation in Ukraine but also triggered a commodity supply shock in various international markets. In this paper, we look at the impacts of this energy weapon and the global consequences of its use. We investigate the interplay between gas market fluctuations, energy price shocks, and trade dependencies, while offering insights into building resilient global systems for a sustainable and secure energy futures. Using a novel approach we combine energy trade modelling and integrated assessment modelling to compare a hypothetical counterfactual scenario, with no price and supply shock, to a scenario of disrupted trade and regionalized gas prices. We conclude that the Russian energy weapon had only had short-term economic consequences, but influences energy-system transformation in the EU, accelerating diversification and renewable deployment.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# A Human Capital Explanation of Real Business Cycles

**SZILÁRD BENK; TAMÁS CSABAFI; JING DANG; MAX GILLMAN; MICHAL KEJAK**

*Journal of Human Capital 2024 18(2)*

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## **Abstract**

We contribute an alternative explanation of business cycles by using human capital investment as a second sector tied down with accounting methods. Inputs of education expenditure and tertiary student time in this sector enable explanation of a broad set of business-cycle moments. Labor time share, labor productivity, and consumption correlations with output are well explained, a challenge difficult to meet in the one-sector models. Human capital deepening in the human capital investment sector occurs during contractions, while physical capital deepening in the goods sectors occurs during expansions. The external margin from human capital investment clarifies conflicting estimates of the labor elasticity.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Female stereotypes and female empowerment in advertising: A systematic literature review and future research agenda

CLAUDIA L. GOMEZ-BORQUEZ; ANNA TÖRÖK; EDGAR CENTENO-VELÁZQUEZ; ERZSÉBET MALOTA

*International Journal of Consumer Studies* 2024 48(2)

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## Abstract

This systematic literature review (SLR) seeks to foster the presence of feminism and women's diversity in advertising through a systematic, transparent, and rigorous framework-based review and the 4Ws1H (What, Where, Why, and HoW) analysis. The study provides three main contributions. First, it offers an innovative conceptual framework for examining female stereotypes and female empowerment in advertising by categorizing the 21st-century literature into the four evolutive eras of feminism: prefeminism, feminism, postfeminism, and the fourth wave of feminism. Second, this SLR reveals prevailing research trends, predominant research methodologies, frequently explored geographical regions, and industries of focus while providing a roadmap for future research endeavors. Finally, it acknowledges the lasting impact of femvertising as a response to consumer demands during the fourth wave of feminism and its role in promoting diversity and inclusion in advertising, encompassing disabilities, ethnicity, age, and gender identity. The main research trends uncovered in this study encompass the effects of female stereotypes, the sexualization of women in advertising, attitudes related to the brand, and the exploration of female empowerment. Qualitative methodologies emerged as the dominant approach in this research landscape, with a particular focus on countries boasting high gender equality. Furthermore, industries that predominantly target women in their advertising campaigns, such as fashion, luxury apparel, beauty, and personal care, occupy a central position in the existing body of literature. These findings encourage scholars to embark on future research aligned with the proposed research trends, particularly in regions characterized by lower gender equality and within gender-neutral or male-dominated industries.

## Link to Paper

# The “EU-Leash”: Growth Model Resilience and Change in the EU’s Eastern Periphery

**GERGŐ MEDVE-BÁLINT; JAKUB SZABÓ**

*Politics and Governance 2024 12(1): 1-18.*

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## **Abstract**

Although the EU’s Eastern periphery has been afflicted by a series of crises over the past two decades, the region’s dependent market economies have shown puzzling resilience. Since the global financial crisis, the FDI-led, export-oriented growth models of the Visegrád countries have been reinforced. Meanwhile, the debt-based, consumption-oriented capitalism of the Baltic states has not experienced dramatic shifts either, despite a strengthening of its export component. Scholarly accounts from a comparative political economy perspective explain this resilience as the product of country-specific factors and tend to downplay the role of external influence. Instead, we aim to bridge these approaches with international political economy scholarship by arguing that European integration, in general, and the EU’s transnational regulatory influence, in particular, serves as an external anchoring mechanism for both semi-peripheral growth models. In addition to the region’s structural characteristics, such as deep embeddedness in global value chains, high exposure to trade with the EU, and dependence on external sources of finance, which already limit domestic agency in changing national growth models, we argue that European transnational regulatory integration involves an “EU-leash” that sets the boundaries for domestic economic policies, thereby influencing growth model trajectories. This ensures institutional continuity and prevents sudden and radical changes in semi-peripheral growth models. We demonstrate these mechanisms through two country studies (Estonia and Hungary).

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Inequalities in regional excess mortality and life expectancy during the COVID-19 pandemic in Europe

TAMÁS HAJDU; JUDIT KREKÓ; CSABA G. TÓTH

*Scientific Reports 2024 14: 3835*

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## **Abstract**

Using data for 201 regions (NUTS 2) in Europe, we examine the mortality burden of the COVID-19 pandemic and how the mortality inequalities between regions changed between 2020 and 2022. We show that over the three years of the pandemic, not only did the level of excess mortality rate change considerably, but also its geographical distribution. Focusing on life expectancy as a summary measure of mortality conditions, we find that the variance of regional life expectancy increased sharply in 2021 but returned to the pre-pandemic level in 2022. The 2021 increase was due to a much higher-than-average excess mortality in regions with lower pre-pandemic life expectancy. While the life expectancy inequality has returned to its pre-pandemic level in 2022, the observed life expectancy in almost all regions is far below that expected without the pandemic.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Empowering women in sustainable agriculture

IMRE FERTŐ; ŠTEFAN BOJNEC

*Scientific Reports 2024 14: 7110*

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## **Abstract**

The agricultural and rural development policy seeks to facilitate the transition towards environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral agricultural practices, with a focus on human capital, knowledge, and innovation. Gender equality can play a significant role in promoting environmentally sustainable practices in the agricultural sector, particularly through the adoption and implementation of agri-environment-climate schemes (AECS) in the context of farm, agricultural, and rural development. We examine the presence of gender bias in the adoption intensity of AECS by utilising farm-level data from Slovenia. We find that women on Slovenian farms engage in the adoption of AECS and receive subsidies, despite the presence of a gender gap in various agricultural factor endowment variables that typically favour men. The results of this study provide evidence in favour of promoting greater involvement and empowerment of women in the fields of green technology applications and green entrepreneurship, particularly with AECS practices.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Exchange rates and fundamentals: Forecasting with long maturity forward rates

ZSOLT DARVAS; ZOLTÁN SCHEPP

*Journal of International Money and Finance* 2024 143: 103067

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## **Abstract**

We show that in a popular model of exchange rate determination, the unobserved expected future exchange rate can be substituted with the observed forward exchange rate. This allows the derivation of a new error-correction forecasting model, which approximates the gap between the fundamental equilibrium exchange rate and the actual exchange rate with the long-maturity forward exchange rate. Our out-of-sample forecasting results for major currencies are unprecedented. The forecasting model is simple, easy to replicate, and the data we use are available in real time and not subject to revisions.

**[Link to Paper](#)**



# Governance of religious diversity in Central Europe: A religious nationalism inspired illiberal turn in Hungary and Slovakia?

DÁNIEL VÉKONY; EGDŪNAS RAČIUS

*Ethnicities* 2024 24(2): 270-289.

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## Abstract

Central European countries with a historically dominant Roman Catholic heritage belong to a particular cluster in respect to the governance of religion. This paper focuses on Hungary and Slovakia and addresses the effect of religious nationalism on the regimes of governance of religion in the two countries. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, there was a brief period of neutral stance towards religion, which was characterized by liberal values. With the introduction of the bilateral Concordat agreements with the Holy See, both countries started to treat traditional Christian Churches preferentially. By the 2010s legislation in both countries created restrictive entry barriers for “new” religions. This created two or multi-tiered systems for “old” and “new” religions, in which the former enjoyed closer relationship with the state. As a result, the separation of church and state has become blurred. Preferentially treated churches reappeared in the public space as providers of certain educational and social services. Preferentially treated churches and the state developed asymmetrically interdependent relationships, the state having the upper hand. Meanwhile, increasingly populist and nationalist parties instrumentalized religion by involving Christianity in their nationalistic political discourse. This helped create a normative space, in which the state is able to give further preferential treatment to certain religious groups over others. The emphasis on Christian national identity underpinned these governments’ narratives that conflates migration with security and Islam, which pushed those religious groups on the margins, which do not fit in the religious nationalist narrative of the increasingly right- and populism-leaning governing elite.

[Link to Paper](#)

# Asymmetric patterns in territorial cooperation between core and periphery: The participation of Central and Eastern Europe in transnational and interregional cooperation programmes

MÁRTON PÉTI; GÉZA SALAMIN; ZSÓFIA NEMES; GÁBOR PÖRZSE;  
LÁSZLÓ CSICSMANN

*The Geographical Journal 2024*

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## Abstract

The study deals with the issue of core–periphery relations in the European Union, investigating its patterns in relation to the participation of Central and Eastern European (CEE) member states in European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) programmes between 2007 and 2020. Core–periphery patterns do exist in the European space, where besides the North-Western core (‘Core’), there are two distinct peripheries, CEE and Southern Europe. The peripheral position is reflected in the weak performance of CEE in European-wide RDI networks subsidised by the EU. On the basis of the KEEP database, the study analyses the signs of core–periphery relations by identifying whether there is asymmetry in the participation of CEE and Core countries in cooperation projects under the transnational (INTERREG B) and interregional (INTERREG C) strands (together, TI) of ETC. The findings of the study show that there is a significant difference in the forms of involvement of actors from North-Western Europe and CEE in the TI programmes. Actors from CEE countries are very motivated to become involved in TI projects. However, they are significantly underrepresented in lead partner positions, especially in funding. The study's results suggest that participation activity patterns are significantly asymmetric in TI programmes, showing signs of a core–periphery dynamic even in such place-based, cohesion-oriented programmes. The consequence is that the articulation of geographic characteristics, special needs and issues associated with CEE is limited as they play a rather adaptive and imitating role in those territorial cooperation programmes that are influential in discourses and policies about territorial development in the European arena.

[Link to Paper](#)

# User acceptance of social network-backed cryptocurrency: a unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT)-based analysis

MÁRK RECSKÓ; MÁRTA ARANYOSSY

*Financial Innovation 2024 10: 57*

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## **Abstract**

Turbulent market conditions, well-publicized advantages, and potential individual, social, and environmental risks make blockchain-based cryptocurrencies a popular focus of the public and scientific communities. This paper contributes to the literature on the future of crypto markets by analyzing a promising cryptocurrency innovation from a customer-centric point of view; it explores the factors influencing user acceptance of a hypothetical social network-backed cryptocurrency in Central Europe. The research model adapts an internationally comparative framework and extends the well-established unified theory of acceptance and use of the technology model with the concept of perceived risk and trust. We explore user attitudes with a survey on a large Hungarian sample and analyze the database with consistent partial least square structural equation modeling methodology. The results show that users would be primarily influenced by the expected usefulness of the new technology assuming it is easy to use. Furthermore, our analysis also highlights that while social influence does not seem to sway user opinions, consumers are susceptible to technological risks, and trust is an important determinant of their openness toward innovations in financial services. We contribute to the cryptocurrency literature with a future-centric technological focus and provide new evidence from an under-researched geographic region. The results also have practical implications for business decision-makers and policymakers.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Artificial intelligence and the future of the internal audit function

**FEKADU AGMAS WASSIE; LÁSZLÓ PÉTER LAKATOS**

*Humanities and Social Sciences Communications 2024 11: 386*

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## **Abstract**

Artificial intelligence (AI) can support the company's internal audit function (IAF) by delivering substantial strategic oversight, minimizing manual procedures, and making possible additional value-added auditing service. Currently, there are research gaps in the literature, such as limited studies on the topic, low AI adoption rates in the IAF across different countries and regions, and a shortage of comprehensive frameworks for effectively using AI in the IAF. Hence, this review work aims to fill the research gap by offering an outline of research avenues on the topic in the literature and suggesting a new compressive framework for the effective use of AI in the IAF. This paper undertakes a systematic literature review (SLR) approach and aspires to highlight the state of research on the use of AI in the IAF, to deliver insight for scholars and industry experts on the issue, and to reveal the implications for IAF of the new AI technology. Moreover, to quickly make artificial intelligence work in internal audit functions, the CACS framework was recommended with attributes such as commitment, access, capability, and skills development (CACS). This work provides significant contributions for guiding future research directions and the development of theoretical foundations for the IAF field. On a practical level, the work will help internal auditors to assess and understand the potential advantages and risks of implementing AI in their organization's IAF. For regulators, this review should prove useful for updating regulations on internal auditing in the context of using advanced technology such as AI and for ensuring the compliance of internal auditing practices to the evolving technology. Organizations can also benefit from this review to decide whether AI investments in their IAF are justified. This review made an initial extensive SLR on AI use in the IAF as a basis for developing new research avenues in auditing and accounting.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Liberal and illiberal industrial policy in the EU: the political economy of building the EV battery value chain in Sweden and Hungary

**DÓRA GYÓRFFY**

*Comparative European Politics 2024*

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## **Abstract**

In the context of an increasingly ambitious European Union (EU) industrial policy and the transition to electromobility, the main objective of the article is to uncover the interaction between the supranational level and domestic policies through examining the buildup of the electric vehicle (EV) battery value chain in illiberal Hungary and liberal Sweden. The study analyses these diverse cases through the lenses of comparative political economy. How do European industrial policy objectives translate into national policies under widely different political conditions? How do the different translations impact on the original objectives of EU policy? Through using a structured-focused comparison, the paper argues that the building of the EV battery industry implies the entrenchment of existing models of capitalism in both cases. Liberal democracy is only compatible with the coordinated market economy model of Sweden, while in Hungary the illiberal regime and the dependent market economy model reinforce one another in face of growing public recognition of the disadvantages of dependency—misallocation of resources, environmental damage, and limits to upgrading. EU strategic objectives are served only by the Swedish model, while the Hungarian model leads to deepening institutional cleavages within the EU and implies growing dependence on Russia and China.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# The $\kappa$ -core and the $\kappa$ -balancedness of TU games

DAVID BARTL; MIKLÓS PINTÉR

*Annals of Operations Research* 2024 332(1-3): 689-703.

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## Abstract

We consider transferable utility cooperative games with infinitely many players. In particular, we generalize the notions of core and balancedness, and also the Bondareva–Shapley Theorem for infinite TU games with and without restricted cooperation, to the cases where the core consists of  $\kappa$ -additive set functions. Our generalized Bondareva–Shapley Theorem extends previous results by Bondareva (*Problemy Kibernetiki* 10: 119–139, 1963), Shapley (*Naval Res Logist Q* 14: 453–460, 1967), Schmeidler (On balanced games with infinitely many players, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 1967), Faigle (*Zeitschrift für Oper Res* 33(6): 405–422, 1989), Kannai (*J Math Anal Appl* 27: 227–240, 1969; The core and balancedness, handbook of game theory with economic applications, North-Holland, 1992), Pintér (*Linear Algebra Appl* 434(3): 688–693, 2011) and Bartl and Pintér (*Oper Res Lett* 51(2): 153–158, 2023).

[Link to Paper](#)

# Implications of open eco-innovation for sustainable development: Evidence from the European renewable energy sector

ZOLTÁN CSEDŐ; MÁTÉ ZAVARKÓ; JÓZSEF MAGYARI

*Sustainable Futures 2023 6: 100143*

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## **Abstract**

This study aims to look inside the vague construct of an open eco-innovation (OE) network to reveal underlying strategic factors of combining complementary resources to overcome complexity. Results show that uncertain economic outcomes might reduce the motives of certain partners to engage in OE. In this case, OE network transformation is needed to reduce risks of market failure, driven by bridging nodes. This transformation should focus on exploration and future complementarities of network members, instead of exploitation and existing complementarities, despite technological maturity. This study is the first to demonstrate the significance of future complementarities in OE network evolution.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# Universality versus variation in the conceptualization of anger: A question of methodology

KÖVECSES ZOLTÁN; BENCZES RÉKA; ROMMEL ANNA; SZELID VERONIKA  
*Russian Journal of Linguistics 2024 28(1): 55-79.*

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## Abstract

Cognitive linguistic investigations into the metaphorical conceptualization of anger suggest that languages are remarkably similar on a schematic level, with intensity and control as two, possibly universal dimensions underlying the metaphorical conceptualization of anger. These dimensions, however, can manifest themselves in language-specific metaphors. Yet arriving at a definitive answer to the question of universality versus variation is hindered by (a) a relatively limited number of systematic, contrastive analyses; and (b) varied methodologies, with some papers adopting a type-based account, while others following a token-based analysis. We take up both challenges in the present paper with the aim of offering a more definitive answer to the question of the universality and variation of anger metaphors. We investigate the anger metaphors of a type-based analysis, focusing on dictionary data of anger-related idioms, and a token-based analysis, focusing on data collected from online corpora, in three languages: (American) English (2,000 random instances of the lemma anger from the Corpus of Contemporary American English), Hungarian (1,000 instances of the lemma düh from the Hungarian National Corpus) and Russian (1,000 instances of the lemma гнев from the Russian National Corpus). The lexical data were analyzed with the well-established Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP). Our results indicate that there is a great deal of congruence relative to shared metaphors in both approaches, but this derives from specific-level metaphors in the lexical approach, whereas it derives from more schematic, generic-level metaphors in the corpus-based approach. The study shows that the full picture of the metaphorical conceptualization of a complex emotion concept such as anger can only emerge with the combination of the type- and token-based approach.

[Link to Paper](#)



# Corporate Human Rights Responsibility in Illiberal Regimes: The Example of the Ukrainian Refugee Crisis in Hungary

ANDRÁS L. PAP; NÓRA CHRONOWSKI; ZOLTÁN NEMESSÁNYI

*Business and Human Rights Journal* 2024 9(1): 32-53.

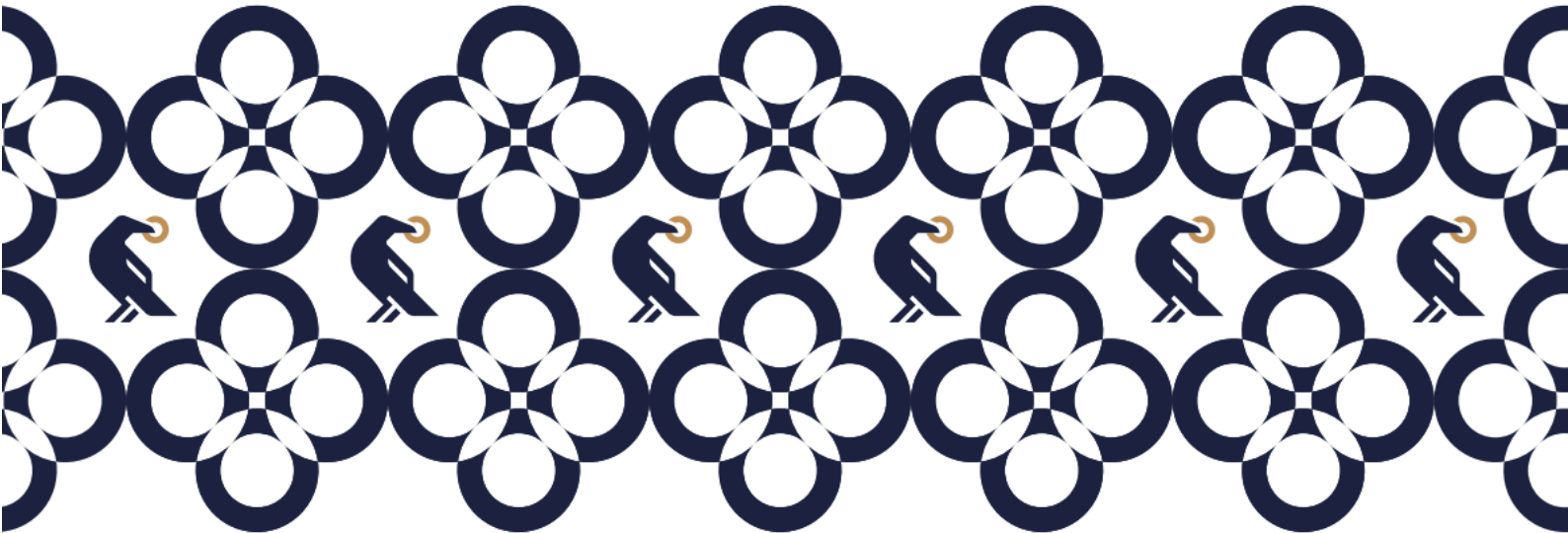
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## Abstract

Following the first-ever rule of law conditionality procedure in September 2022, a resolution was adopted by the European Parliament which declared that Hungary could no longer be considered a full democracy, as it had turned into a ‘hybrid regime of electoral autocracy’. Against this background, this article explains the business and human rights (BHR) gap in Hungary and presents its consequences for the Ukrainian refugee crisis. We first provide a general overview of the role of business in the development and consolidation of the Orbán regime over the past 13 years, highlighting how businesses are both agents and victims of legal and political developments. The paper distinguishes four types of ‘business’: multinational and foreign companies that are direct beneficiaries of the regime; local companies that are direct beneficiaries of the regime; multinational companies that are targets of restrictive and repressive populist rhetoric and economic policies; and the ‘rest’, the remainder that try to avoid becoming targets of oligarchic takeovers. The article also documents how the state and other stakeholders are failing to meet their commitments under the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). The next part of the article assesses how companies are responding to the refugee crisis caused by the war in Ukraine, Hungary’s neighbour. If the government does not adopt Pillar I and Pillar III of the UNGPs, what room for manoeuvre do companies have? The focus here is on how companies, domestic and foreign, multinational enterprises (MNEs) and small and medium enterprises (SMEs), engage in humanitarian (and human rights) crisis management.

[Link to Paper](#)

# BOOK CHAPTERS



# Biotechnological R&D in Hungary: a small country with innovation potential

LORETTA HUSZÁK

*In: Andreja Jaklič; Łukasz Puślecki; Piotr Trąpczyński (eds): In The CEE Region on a New Wave of Transition. 2023 pp. 130-146.*

**Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft**

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## **Abstract**

Besides its breakthrough products and technologies, the biotechnology sector also contributes to national economies. The aim of this study is to assess how innovative biotechnology companies in the CEE region are and whether and how small countries can participate in the innovation-intensive biotechnological global race.

The results showed that (1) there were no significant changes in the Hungarian biotech R&D subsector over the past 10 years: it is still fragmented, with many micro-enterprises conducting research as complementary activity; (2) concerning IP protection the subsector is quite active; (3) some companies stand out with their industrial property protection activities, mostly in red biotechnology; (4) however, their share in the domestic biotechnology R&D subsector is low in international comparison.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

# Crisis of capitalism and its effect on voters' attitudes in the Western world

ISTVÁN BENCZES; ISTVÁN KOLLAI

*In: Monika Banaś; Ruslan Saduov (eds): Protest in late modern societies. 2023 pp. 69-84.*

**Routledge**

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## **Abstract**

The chapter analyses the question of the gradual deterioration of traditional political institutions caused by the emergence of social inequalities, broadly understood as instability and perceived unfairness, which, in turn, sparked a special form of “crisis awareness.” The problem is discussed on the Irish and French protest movements by shedding light on how liberal, socialist and conservative ideas have been “shattered” under the challenges of globalisation processes. The primary conclusion of the chapter is that the habit of unfairness-focused crisis awareness, despite its anti-liberalism in economic terms, does not prove to be consistent with social and conservative political alternatives. Political forces can be expected to become umbrella institutions of protest sentiments that are neither pro-globalist nor polarised, representing traditional ideational courses in their complementarity, namely that which ordoliberalism attempts to do.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

# Urban green spaces and resident wellbeing: Foundations of sustainable city tourism

MELANIE KAY SMITH; IVETT PINKE-SZIVA; LÁSZLÓ PUCZKÓ

*In: Cristina Maxim; Alastair M. Morrison; Jonathon Day; J. A. Coca-Stefaniak (eds):  
Handbook on Sustainable Urban Tourism. 2024 pp. 133-145.*

**Edward Elgar**

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## **Abstract**

This chapter explores the relationship between Urban Green Spaces (UGS), wellbeing and sustainability in the context of tourism cities. A systematic review of UGS literature highlights some of the most pertinent themes that are emerging from this field of enquiry. These include the environmental, physical, psychological and social benefits of developing and using UGS. The majority of studies have focused on local residents rather than tourists using predominantly quantitative methods. There is clearly a need to develop a more specific scale to measure the benefits of UGS for both local residents and tourists. A case study is presented of the Budapest City Park (Varosliget) in Hungary, which is currently one of the largest urban green space developments in Europe. This is a mixed-use space in the city centre, which has been recently re-landscaped to provide facilities for local residents as well as new cultural attractions, which can appeal to tourists. Although the development plans were controversial for some local residents, the development is already popular and the long-term wellbeing benefits of the green space development could outweigh most of the anticipated negative impacts. In the future, it is hoped that the environmental as well as the social and economic benefits of UGS will be recognised in policy decisions in line with the SDGs. UGS will also help to enhance the image and branding of cities for tourists seeking greener and more sustainable experiences.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

# Illiberal rationalism?

## The Role of Political Factors in China's Growing (Economic) Footprint in Hungary

ÁGNES SZUNOMÁR

*In: Indrajit Roy; Jappe Eckhardt; Dimitrios Stroiikos; Simona Davidescu (eds): Rising power, limited influence. 2024 pp. 65-81.*

**Oxford University Press**

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### **Abstract**

China's resurgence has spawned anxieties about an impending revision of the Liberal International Order. How do Chinese investments in Europe enable it to shape world order? Drawing on case studies from across Europe, the contributors to this volume investigate the ways in which China translates its growing resources into effective influence, with varying degrees of success. They find that influence is most effectively achieved by harnessing the agency of states and societies in Europe towards China's preferences. Fragmented and messy rather than unified and coherent, these preferences comprise an amalgam of domestic, regional, and international considerations, rather than being aimed at revising world order. Nevertheless, as the contributors to this volume demonstrate, the interaction of European agency and Chinese preferences could have a variety of unintended consequences that range from straining the Liberal International Order to strengthening it. Against narratives that foreground inevitable conflict or assured cooperation, the volume innovates a dynamic framework to understand the granular ways in which states and societies in Europe interact with state and society in China to (re-)shape the Liberal International Order.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

# Agri-food Trade Competitiveness in Latin America and the Caribbean Region

**JEREMIÁS MÁTÉ BALOGH**

*In: Konstadinos Mattas; George Baourakis; Constantin Zopounidis; Christos Staboulis (eds): Value Chain Dynamics in a Biodiverse Environment. 2024 pp. 15-36.*

**Springer**

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## **Abstract**

The agricultural sector represents up to 20% of the value added to the gross domestic product in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Employment in agriculture represented a high share on average in LAC. A decreasing condition in competitiveness and economic growth indicators are the illustrative situation in this region since 2009. The most competitive country is Chile, and the least competitive is Venezuela in the region. LAC has great potential to increase its competitiveness in the agri-food trade and become a leader in the global market. However, all LAC countries have made progress in terms of human, economic, and social development, but their agriculture suffers from comparative disadvantages in certain aspects. Despite the global relevance of the topic, research on the patterns and dynamics in Latin America and the Caribbean is scarce, compared to other regions of the world. The definition of trade competitiveness is associated with the concept of comparative advantage, which means the nation's ability to produce goods or services at a lower opportunity cost than its competing trading partners. Competitive performance can be determined by different measurements based on indicators such as revealed comparative advantage, market performance, trade success, and others. Revealed comparative advantage (RCA) indices formulated by Balassa and its modified versions such as RMA, RTA, RC, RSCA, and NRCA, as well as the Lafay index, are the most widely used indicators for the trade-based competitiveness of nations. Several studies have been published on analysing comparative advantages in different agricultural sectors in various parts of the world. In contrast, the number of studies that evaluate competitiveness in developing regions, such as Latin America and the Caribbean, is limited compared to other countries of the world. Therefore, this chapter provides an overview of trade competitiveness and revealed comparative advantages in the agri-food sector, focusing on the LAC region.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

# When and How Much Do Fixed Effects Matter?

FELIX CHAN; LÁSZLÓ MÁTYÁS; ÁGOSTON REGULY

*In: László Mátyás (ed): The Econometrics of Multi-dimensional Panels. 2024 pp. 39-60*

**Springer**

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## **Abstract**

The number of possible specifications of the fixed effects, including interacting ones, grows exponentially when the number of panel dimensions increases. The relevance of the exact fixed effects specification is unclear even when one is only concerned with the parameter estimates of the covariates. With growing dimensions it is less and less likely that the fixed effects of a model reflect the true data generating process. In this chapter we investigate to what extent the misspecification of the fixed effects affects the unbiasedness and consistency of the least square dummy variable and Within estimators. We find the surprising result that in many cases this does not really matter and even with a misspecified model we can get an unbiased and consistent estimator for the parameters of explanatory variables, as long as some not too restrictive conditions hold. In addition, we also explore the possibility of using partially penalized regression, when shrinkage is only applied to the fixed effects, while the parameters of the other covariates are not part of the regularization, to select the right fixed effects specification.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**



# Constitutional review and judicial-legislative relations in new democracies

KÁLMÁN PÓCZA; MÁRTON CSAPODI; GÁBOR DOBOS; ATTILA GYULAI

*In: Kálmán Pócza (ed): Constitutional Review in Central and Eastern Europe. 2024 pp. 1-27.*

**Routledge**

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## **Abstract**

This chapter presents the general aim of the JUDICON-EU research project, elucidates the relevance of the research, clarifies the research questions, and contextualizes the research project. It stresses the novel approaches of the research project and highlights the innovative methodology elaborated by the principal investigator and the participants. The chapter assesses the existing literature on empirical analysis of judicial decisions with a special focus on Central and Eastern Europe, outlines the structure of the volume, and clarifies which predefined questions the contributors answered. In general, this chapter introduces the JUDICON-EU research project and the volume.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

# The Hungarian Constitutional Court

## Dialogue in practice

ATTILA GYULAI; KÁLMÁN PÓCZA; GÁBOR DOBOS

*In: Kálmán Pócza (ed): Constitutional Review in Central and Eastern Europe. 2024 pp. 114-141.*

**Routledge**

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### **Abstract**

This chapter focuses on the question of to what extent has the Hungarian Constitutional Court (HCC) constrained the room for manoeuvre of the legislature in politically salient issues in the period 1990–2020. After separating three different periods of the Hungarian Constitutional Court, it explores what kind of relationship could be discerned between the political activism of the court and the strength of its decisions. One of the main findings of our quantitative research is that political polarization of the court started well before the 2010 elections and that the first court led by László Sólyom constrained less the room for manoeuvre of the legislature in politically salient issues than previously supposed in the literature. We conclude that it was rather the third court after 2010 which actively interfered in the legislative process and constrained more heavily the legislature than any other court previously. While becoming increasingly severe in politically relevant cases, the Hungarian Constitutional Court has been transformed from a cohesive one to a more divided one – well before the court-packing and struggle with the government after the 2010 election.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

# Central and Eastern European constitutional courts in comparative perspective 1990–2020

KÁLMÁN PÓCZA; MÁRTON CSAPODI; GÁBOR DOBOS; ATTILA GYULAI

*In: Kálmán Pócza (ed): Constitutional Review in Central and Eastern Europe. 2024 pp. 294-323.*

**Routledge**

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## **Abstract**

While the JUDICON-EU research project formulated two aims (mapping the diversity and strength of judicial decisions), the results of the coding process present only one side of the story. The original data created by the project can answer the question to what extent judicial decisions constrained the room for manoeuvre of the legislation. Nevertheless, it is only one way to approach judicial-legislative relations by focusing on the constraint exerted by the courts on the legislatures. The other side of the story tells us which factors might have influenced courts and judges in taking strong or weak decisions. While there are several theoretical models which try to explain judicial behaviour and, indirectly, the strength of judicial decisions, here we will focus only on some selected models and summarize the main findings of the country studies in this respect. Keeping in mind these limitations, we will focus on three basic factors (institutional design, political context, event-related variables) which can explain judicial behaviour and ruling strength after presenting descriptive statistics on the diversity and strength of the courts' decisions in Europe.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

# The Journey of a “Freak”: The Role of Frivolous Archetypes in Sustainable Leadership Practices

RITA TÓTH; SÁNDOR TAKÁCS

*In: Hanna Lehtimäki; Steven S. Taylor; Mariana Galvão Lyra (eds): Art and Sustainability Transitions in Business and Society. 2024 pp.207-239.*

## Palgrave

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### Abstract

Play and art are similar in the sense that they are both difficult to define since distinct activities, ideas, or events can fall into these categories. Furthermore, art has an inherently playful dimension. Sometimes, play can be seen as art as well. Art is the sincerest imprint of society; it gives an accurate picture of its current state and future possibilities. In psychology, play is seen as an essential condition of psychologically safe experimenting. Due to their reflective nature, these two areas could have an important role in sustainability transitions by evoking change in business.

The sustainability transition has many layers, yet leaders’ commitment, attitude, and behavior are unquestionable in all of them. A leader has a significant impact on the practice of conducting business, and therefore, plays a key role in the transition process. So, what happens if art, play, and business come together in one leader? How would that influence leadership practice? How can an art-loving and playful leader get business and sustainability goals closer to one another?

In this chapter, we are approaching these questions from a leader’s perspective, who is by his own self-definition “a freak”, and focus on the playful behavioral patterns and assumptions of the frivolous leadership archetype, the Fool. We provide empirical data from a Hungarian art-related non-profit organization where we conducted qualitative interviews, observation, and an art-based, role-analytical interview to find out how such a play-infused archetype of our collective unconscious could inform contemporary leaders and help to create a more sustainable future. Our aim is to show through a real-life example how the interrelated archetypes of the Fool, the Clown, the Trickster, and the Jester may emerge in leadership practices and what role they may have in sustainability transition.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

# The Polish Constitutional Tribunal: Encountering politics

ARTUR WOLEK; IGA JEZIGORSKA

*In: Kálmán Póczy (ed): Constitutional Review in Central and Eastern Europe. 2024 pp. 190-217.*

**Routledge**

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## **Abstract**

This chapter focuses on how the Polish Constitutional Tribunal (PCT) encountered politics. It argues that because the PCT judges' nomination process is highly partisan, it is the political/partisan change that explains best the fluctuations of the judicial behaviour as reflected in the PCT decisions vis-a-vis parliament. The Tribunal was activist when there was no clear majority in the Parliament and more deferential when parliamentary majorities succeeded in electing judges more amenable to the requirements of political governance. For most of the 1993-2020 period, the PCT acted as a Kelsenian negative legislator and a neutral professional adjudicator following its self-proclaimed legitimacy doctrine. However, during crises and the period of bipolar politics (2005-2020), PCT judges acted as the third chamber of Parliament and took political-partisan considerations into account. This behaviour of the PCT was used as a justification for packing the Tribunal with loyalists of the government after 2016 who effectively converted the PCT into an obedient tool of the ruling majority. This PCT story might be considered as a stress test for the method of judicial politics analysis proposed in the whole volume. This kind of analytical method (falsely) assumes that judges take seriously formal rules of the constitution, the court operation, and the legal order in general. But this is exactly why the conventional method of analysis does not fit into a political environment where the written law is significantly different from actual practice as is the case in post-2016 Poland.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

# Diversification of the senior home care market in Hungary: informality and the operational modes of intermediaries

NOÉMI KATONA & DÓRA GÁBRIEL

*In: Brigitte Aulenbacher; Helma Lutz; Ewa Palenga-Möllenbeck; Karin Schwiter (eds): Home care for sale. 2024 pp. 64-78.*

**Sage**

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## **Abstract**

The world of senior care provision and care work is changing rapidly. Across Europe, brokering agencies for live-in care workers have become powerful players in reshaping welfare systems, transnational care chains and working conditions. This volume draws together the latest research on live-in home care for seniors in Europe, exploring processes of commodification and marketisation, the transnationalisation of care work, the private household as a workplace, and workers' contestation of the live-in care arrangement. Together, they depict far-reaching challenges in care provision and care work.

[\*\*Link to Book Chapter\*\*](#)

# Buddhism and Right Consumption

LÁSZLÓ ZSOLNAI

*In: Péter Róna; László Zsolnai; Agnieszka Wincewicz-Price (eds): Homo Curator: Towards the Ethics of Consumption. 2024 pp. 53-57.*

**Springer**

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## **Abstract**

The ultimate goal of Buddhist life is to reach enlightenment and put an end to suffering. From this perspective, the goal of human life can be defined as inner development – that is, ethical and spiritual growth that requires only a minimum level of material consumption (food, clothes, shelter, education, and medicine). The paper argues that Buddhism requires to simplifying and reorienting desires through meditation, self-reflection, and social dialogue and to developing “right consumption” patterns. Right consumption can be understood as conscious consumption that is (i) wise (it supports the genuine well-being of individuals), (ii) non-violent (does not involve hurting other sentient beings), and (iii) compassionate (it helps others to satisfy their needs).

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

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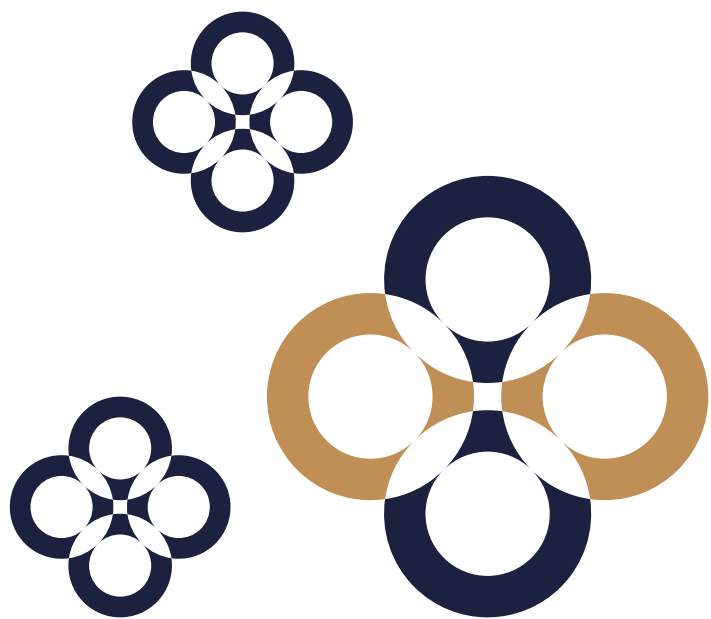
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