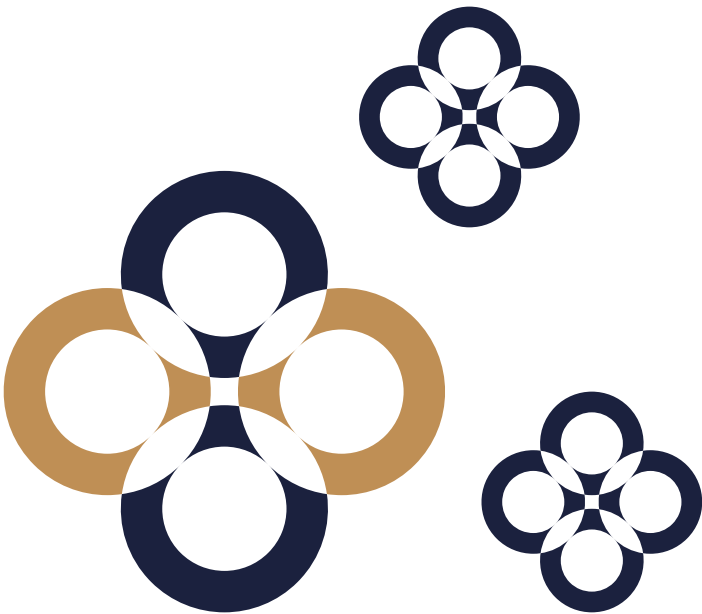


Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights

October-December
2023





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October - December 2023

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FOREWORD



Dear Colleagues,

I'm delighted to present the 2023 Q4 edition of the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights. This latest release showcases a remarkable compilation of 19 outstanding journal articles, complemented by 18 book chapters contributed by esteemed faculty members of Corvinus University.

The selection criteria for the journal articles were as follows: 1) publication in international Q1 journals with AIP score at least 70, 2) inclusion in the Hungarian Scientific Bibliography Database (MTMT) between October and December 2023, 3) affiliation with Corvinus University, 4) a minimum Corvinus authorship rate of 20%, and 5) categorization as an article or review.

For your work to be eligible for inclusion in upcoming editions of the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights, it is essential to submit them to the MTMT database.

Furthermore, this edition also features book chapters from publishers that have been assessed based on the Corvinus Research Excellence Award (CKK) standards, maintaining a Corvinus authorship contribution of at least 20%.

The meticulous curation of the Highlights was overseen by a Committee led by Tamara Keszey, Vice-Rector for Research. Alongside her, Committee members Valentin Brodszky, Tamás Kristóf, and Tamás Kocsis represented the Institutes, with the valuable contribution of Mónika Fischer, Director General of the University Library.

For easy navigation, the journal articles are organized based on their journal rankings, while the book chapters are alphabetically ordered by title.

As we unveil this Winter 2023 edition, I invite you to immerse yourself in the rich tapestry of knowledge and innovation presented within. Our [website](#) serves as a gateway to the vibrant research landscape at CUB, offering opportunities for groundbreaking research endeavors. I eagerly anticipate the remarkable advancements and contributions that will emerge from our academic community in the upcoming seasons. Your engagement and discoveries are not just a reflection of our university's excellence but a beacon of inspiration for the broader academic world.

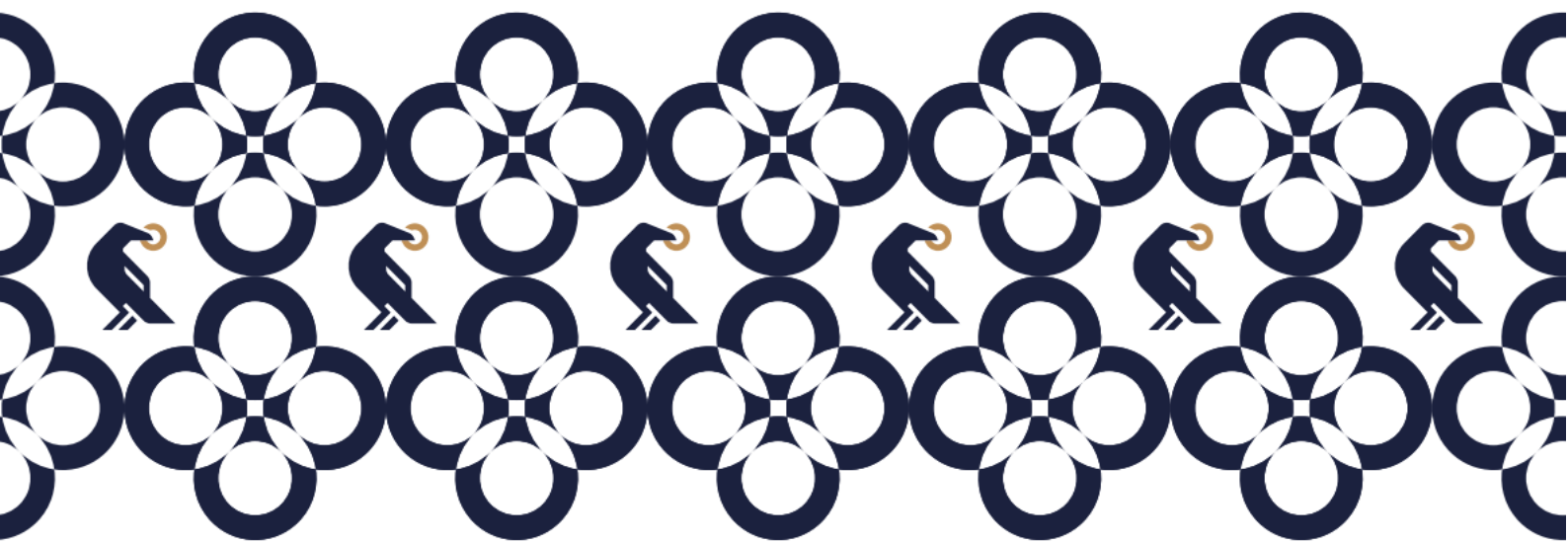
Sincerely,

Dr Tamara Keszey

Vice-Rector for Research

Professor

JOURNAL ARTICLES



01 Understanding Regional Branching: Knowledge Diversification via Inventor and Firm Collaboration Networks

BALÁZS LENGYEL; DIETER F. KOGLER; ADAM WHITTLE; KEUNGOUI KIM

Economic Geography 2023 99(5): 471-498

Abstract

The diversification of regions into new technologies is driven by the degree of relatedness to existing capabilities already present in the region. In cases where opportunities for diversification are rather limited, external knowledge that spills over from neighboring regions or from farther away might become an important driver of regional diversification. Despite the relative importance of interregional knowledge flows via collaborative work, we still have a very limited understanding of how collaboration networks across regions might facilitate diversification processes. The present study investigates the diversification patterns of European metropolitan and nonmetropolitan regions into new knowledge domains via technology classes reported in patent applications to the European Patent Office. The findings indicate that externally oriented inventor collaboration networks increase the likelihood that a new technology specialization enters a region, but this external orientation is less important for related diversification than for unrelated diversification. Further, the results demonstrate that interregional collaboration networks help diversification into unrelated technologies if external knowledge sourcing is based on a diverse set of regions and if collaboration is intense within companies located in distinct regions. Within-firm collaborations across regions can compensate for missing related skills in metropolitan and in nonmetropolitan regions alike but are especially important in nonmetropolitan regions. These results provide new evidence about the importance of knowledge flows within multilocation firms in the technological knowledge diversification of regions.

[Link to Paper](#)

02 Comparing methods to predict baseline mortality for excess mortality calculations

TAMÁS FERENCI

BMC Medical Research Methodology 2023 23: 239

Abstract

Background

The World Health Organization (WHO)'s excess mortality estimates presented in May 2022 stirred controversy, due in part to the high estimate provided for Germany, which was later attributed to the spline model used. This paper aims to reproduce the problem using synthetic datasets, thus allowing the investigation of its sensitivity to parameters, both of the mortality curve and of the used method, thereby shedding light on the conditions that gave rise to this error and identifying possible remedies.

Methods

A negative binomial model was used accounting for long-term change, seasonality, flu seasons, and heat waves. Simulated mortality curves from this model were then analysed using simple methods (mean, linear trend), the WHO method, and the method of Acosta and Irizarry.

Results

The performance of the WHO's method with its original parametrization was indeed very poor, however it can be profoundly improved by a better choice of parameters. The Acosta–Irizarry method outperformed the WHO method despite being also based on splines, but it was also dependent on its parameters. Linear extrapolation could produce very good results, but was highly dependent on the choice of the starting year, while the average was the worst in almost all cases.

Conclusions

Splines are not inherently unsuitable for predicting baseline mortality, but caution should be taken. In particular, the results suggest that the key issue is that the splines should not be too flexible to avoid overfitting. Even after having investigated a limited number of scenarios, the results suggest that there is not a single method that outperforms the others in all situations. As the WHO method on the German data illustrates, whatever method is chosen, it remains important to visualize the data, the fit, and the predictions before trusting any result. It will be interesting to see whether further research including other scenarios will come to similar conclusions.

[Link to Paper](#)

03

Dynamic volatility transfer in the European oil and gas industry

ZSUZSA R. HUSZÁR; BALÁZS B. KOTRÓ; RUTH S.K. TAN

Energy Economics

2023 127: 107052

Highlights

- Comprehensive analysis of European energy companies listed on European stock exchanges from 2006 to 2022.
- There is a significant volatility spillover among the energy sector participants, primarily emanating from Upstream firms.
- In market turbulence Downstream and Midstream segments can also become volatility transmitters under certain conditions.
- The total volatility spillover is time varying, with pronounced peaks during crisis periods.

Abstract

The study examines dynamic volatility transmissions among European energy industry participants along the production lines of Upstream, Midstream, Downstream, and Integrated Oil Gas (IOG) segments. Using Diebold-Yilmaz (2012, 2014) spillover index, during the sample period of October 2006 to June 2022, we find significant internal volatility spillover among the European energy sector participants, primarily emanating from Upstream companies. In subsamples, we show that Downstream and Midstream segments can also become volatility transmitters under certain conditions. More importantly, the large Russian IOG companies became significant volatility transmitters after 2022 with the onset of Russia's war on Ukraine, potentially causing major system instability because these IOG firms were traditionally volatility absorbers in the network. Overall, we provide insights about the interconnectedness among European energy companies during normal and extreme market conditions and highlight important system dynamics that could be useful for policy makers and investors.

[Link to Paper](#)

04

A merger of equals: The political economy of the World Bank's early contacts with China

FEDERICO PACHETTI

Journal of Global History

2023: 1-20

Abstract

This article assesses the initial contacts between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the World Bank during the early 1980s, following China's admission to the institution in 1980. In the late 1970s, the PRC launched a new phase of economic reforms aimed at re-modelling its economic outlook. Collaboration with multilateral economic institutions such as the World Bank was a key part of its "opening up" strategy. By drawing on newly available records from World Bank archives, the article reveals how the Bank's approach to China's economic development was tailored to meet Beijing's specific economic conditions and needs, and welcomed gradualism as the best path for China's reform strategy. At times of free market triumphalism and heavy structural adjustment towards developing countries, the China case, the article stresses, shows a World Bank behaving not quite in line with what many would expect. Therefore, the article provides not only an account of a bilateral relationship but offers a new perspective and reflection of the history of the international political economy of the early 1980s.

[Link to Paper](#)

05

The role of ethics in business-to-business marketing

AMITABH ANAND; MELANIE BOWEN; APRIL J. SPIVACK; SAEDEDEH REZAEI
VESSAL; DEVA RANGARAJAN

Industrial Marketing Management 2023 115: 421-438

Abstract

Despite the prominence of ethics in mainstream marketing literature, its position in business-to-business (B2B) marketing continues to be underrepresented. In this article, we conduct a systematic literature review to investigate the role of ethics in business-to-business (B2B) marketing. First, we evaluate how ethics-related topics have evolved in the B2B marketing literature, primarily focusing on how the different marketing journals have addressed this topic and also considering the geographical representation of ethics-based research. We achieve this by using established best practice review methodologies. Our review revealed that research on ethics in B2B marketing could be distilled into five broad themes: ethical leadership, ethical behavior, relational management ethics, responsible firm ethics, and ethical climate. Finally, we highlight research gaps and suggest opportunities for future research based on these critical themes.

[Link to Paper](#)

06

A lexicographically optimal completion for pairwise comparison matrices with missing entries

KOLOS CSABA ÁGOSTON; LÁSZLÓ CSATÓ

European Journal of Operational Research 2024 314(3): 1078-1086

Highlights

- Incomplete pairwise comparison matrices with unknown entries are studied.
- A novel lexicographically optimal completion is presented.
- Our algorithm reduces the inconsistency of the most inconsistent triad first.
- This approach is analogous to the concept of nucleolus in cooperative game theory.
- A necessary and sufficient condition is proved for the uniqueness of the completion.

Abstract

Estimating missing judgements is a key component in many multi-criteria decision making techniques, especially in the Analytic Hierarchy Process. Inspired by the Koczkodaj inconsistency index and a widely used solution concept of cooperative game theory called the nucleolus, the current study proposes a new algorithm for this purpose. In particular, the missing values are substituted by variables, and the inconsistency of the most inconsistent triad is reduced first, followed by the inconsistency of the second most inconsistent triad, and so on. The necessary and sufficient condition for the uniqueness of the suggested lexicographically optimal completion is proved to be a simple graph-theoretic notion: the undirected graph associated with the pairwise comparisons, where the edges represent the known elements, should be connected. Crucially, our method does not depend on an arbitrarily chosen measure of inconsistency as there exists essentially one reasonable triad inconsistency index.

[Link to Paper](#)

07

A large-scale empirical investigation of specialization in criminal career

JOHANNES WACHS; GEORG HEILER; TUAN PHAM; JAN KORBEL; STEFAN THURNER

Scientific Reports 2023 13: 17160

Abstract

We use a comprehensive longitudinal dataset on criminal acts over 6 years in a European country to study specialization in criminal careers. We present a method to cluster crime categories by their relative co-occurrence within criminal careers, deriving a natural, data-based taxonomy of criminal specialization. Defining specialists as active criminals who stay within one category of offending behavior, we study their socio-demographic attributes, geographic range, and positions in their collaboration networks relative to their generalist counterparts. Compared to generalists, specialists tend to be older, are more likely to be women, operate within a smaller geographic range, and collaborate in smaller, more tightly-knit local networks. We observe that specialists are more intensely embedded in criminal networks, suggesting a potential source of self-reinforcing dynamics in criminal careers.

[Link to Paper](#)

08 Populist sovereignty and international cooperation: the case of Brazil and Hungary

BERNADETT LEHOCZKI

Contemporary Politics 2023

Abstract

Sovereignty becomes an essential concept when populist participation in international politics is examined. The research questions of this article are as follows: Which topics do right-wing populist leaders (Jair Bolsonaro and Viktor Orbán) connect to state sovereignty in International Organisations (IOs)? How do they act in IOs to defend the sovereignty of their countries if they perceive it – or their domestic power base – to be threatened? The article examines the behaviour of Brazil and Hungary in the United Nations, the European Union (Hungary) and the Organisation of American States (Brazil). The results illustrate that instead of quitting IOs, the populist leaders examined prefer to find like-minded allies among member states, while they also use harsh rhetoric and/or abstention/the power of veto in an attempt to reshape the direction of IOs when they see their countries' sovereignty and/or their domestic power as threatened.

[Link to Paper](#)

09 Empowerment through femvertising - Evidence from Mexico and Hungary

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

Feminist Media Studies 2023

Abstract

The purpose of the paper is to understand the concept of femvertising in a cross-cultural study for countries that have not been examined in previous research. Twenty semi-structured in-depth interviews with women from Mexico and Hungary were analyzed using thematic content analysis. The novelty of this study is that it sheds light on culturally bounded aspects of femvertising and provides an extended definition of female empowerment. Contrary to expectations, lower-gender-equality countries with diverse backgrounds show similar patterns in the perceptions of female empowerment. The main difference is that Mexican interviewees considered sorority to be an important element of empowerment whereas Hungarians placed the self in the center. Mexican women admitted that femvertising had a positive effect on them; Hungarian women stated that others were more affected by femvertising than they were. Academics and practitioners should recognize cultural differences given that attitudes toward femvertising in both countries were both positive and negative. This study also offers new critical insights about femvertising that still uses gender stereotypes, such as gender roles mainly associated with men, implying that empowered women must behave like men.

[Link to Paper](#)

10

Towards data-driven decision making: the role of analytical culture and centralization efforts

ÁGNES SZUKITS; PÉTER MÓRICZ

Review of Managerial Science 2023

Abstract

The surge in data-related investments has drawn the attention of both managers and academia to the question of whether and how this (re)shapes decision making routines. Drawing on the information processing theory of the organization and the agency theory, this paper addresses how putting a strategic emphasis on business analytics supports an analytical decision making culture that makes enhanced use of data in each phase of the decision making process, along with a potential change in authorities resulting from shifts in information asymmetry. Based on a survey of 305 medium-sized and large companies, we propose a multiple-mediator model. We provide support for our hypothesis that top management support for business analytics and perceived data quality are good predictors of an analytical culture. Furthermore, we argue that the analytical culture increases the centralization of data use, but interestingly, we found that this centralization is not associated with data-driven decision making. Our paper positions a long-running debate about information technology-related centralization of authorities in the new context of business analytics.

[Link to Paper](#)

11

Taxing reproduction: the full transfer cost of rearing children in Europe

MÁRTON MEDGYESI; RÓBERT IVÁN GÁL; PIETER VANHUYSSSE

Royal Society Open Science 2023 10: 230759

Abstract

What are the intergenerational resource transfer contributions of parents and non-parents in Europe? Using National Transfer Accounts and National Time Transfer Accounts for 12 countries around 2010, we go beyond public transfers (net taxes) to also value two statistically much less visible transfers in the family realm: of market goods and of unpaid household labour (time). Non-parents contribute almost exclusively to public transfers. But parents additionally provide still larger private transfers: mothers mainly time, fathers mainly market goods. Estimating transfer stocks over the working life, the average parental/non-parental contribution ratio in Europe flips from 0.73 (public transfers alone) to 2.66 (all three transfers combined). The highest combined parental/non-parental contribution ratios are in Sweden and Finland. The metaphorical tax rates implicitly imposed thereby on rearing children in Europe are multiples of the value-added tax rates in place on consumption goods. Unveiling the sheer magnitude of these invisible transfer asymmetries carries multiple implications for policy debates. For instance, it raises the question whether ageing European societies unwittingly tax, rather than subsidise, their own reproduction. Family friendly policy models, such as the Nordic welfare states, do not mitigate this effect. They help parents work, but do not lower the implicit tax parents pay.

[Link to Paper](#)

12

A concept for multi-winner tenders for medicinal products with balancing between efficient prices, long-term competition and sustainability of supply

MÁNUEL LÁSZLÓ MÁGÓ; VALENTIN BRODSZKY; GERGELY NÉMETH;
ZOLTÁN KALÓ; JUDIT LÁM; TAMÁS BALOGH

Frontiers In Medicine 2023 10: 1282698

Abstract

Achieving price efficiency via tenders, the sustainability of competition, and the prevention of shortages are hot topics in the debates about shaping the pharmaceutical markets. Single-winner tenders receive growing criticism for concentrating on achieving low prices at the expense of the long-term maintenance of a competitive pharmaceutical industry, the security of continuous supply, and disregarding the therapeutic needs of patient populations with specific conditions. This paper aims at drafting a concept to assist the design of multi-winner tenders for medicinal products with a focus on supply and sales guarantees, price efficiency, and equity in access. The concept shall be generally applicable to all kinds of medicinal products including generics, biosimilars, and on-patent products in the out- and in-patient sector. Principles for multi-winner tenders for medicinal products are set and a number of delimitations are made in order to get rid of factors that prevent clairvoyance amid the various pricing and reimbursement systems when designing a concept. The steps to plan and implement a multi-winner tendering procedure are drafted on the basis of the defined principles. The tender should consist of planning, bidding, preparation, sales, and evaluation phases. Pharmaceutical companies shall make bids with price and quantity pairs, which shall be ranked by prices and if applicable then taking into account other factors. The tenderer shall predefine market shares to the various places of the ranking. A double ceiling shall be applicable for the sales of the winners: their sales must not exceed their quantity offer and the predefined market share applicable to their place in the ranking. The implementation of the concept will require the careful adjustment of the tender conditions to the specificities of the pharmaceutical market concerned on the one hand and to the local pricing and reimbursement system on the other hand.

[Link to Paper](#)

13

Your skin or mine: Ensuring the viability of a central counterparty

KATA VÁRADI; MELINDA FRIESZ

Emerging Markets Review 2023 57: 101074

Highlights

- The CCP's own contribution is affected by different default waterfall settings.
- The minimum required skin-in-the-game in extreme tail events might be notable.
- Separated margin but merged default fund is the most favorable for stakeholders.
- In an extreme, but plausible stress scenario, the skin-in-the-game will follow the empirical patterns if margins are separated.

Abstract

Through their clearing and settlement activity, central counterparties (CCP) ensure the stability of the financial system. They operate a multilevel guarantee system containing the initial margin requirements, the default fund contributions, and their own contribution, referred to as skin-in-the-game (SITG). Using a Monte-Carlo simulation method-based framework, the study examines how the value of SITG changes in different guarantee system settings, specifically through the implementation of a merged, separated, or partially separated guarantee system for interconnected markets. The primary objective is to quantify the minimum amount of SITG necessary for a CCP to protect non-defaulting members or to prevent the execution of the CCP's recovery and resolution plan. The findings indicate that a partially separated guarantee system is the most beneficial option for most stakeholders.

[Link to Paper](#)

14

‘This is how the game works’: navigating access and choice in transnational higher education fields

ADÉL PÁSZTOR

Globalisation Societies and Education 2023

Drawing on Bourdieu’s field theory the study describes access to transnational mobility as a contextual process to which transnational and location-specific capitals make joint contributions. In doing so, the paper responds to calls against methodological nationalism, i.e. confining research to national boundaries, which is becoming increasingly inadequate in a global world where capital may be produced and subsequently utilised in different countries (Weiss [2021]. “Re-thinking society: How can sociological theories help us understand global and crossborder social contexts?” *Current Sociology* 69 (3): 333–351.). Using in-depth interviews with international students the paper illustrates the complexities of ‘choice’ and the intricacies of ‘playing the game’ in transnational spaces while exposing how nations structure and (re)produce social inequality in access to educational opportunities.

[Link to Paper](#)

15

Identifying social aspects related to the hydrogen economy: Review, synthesis, and research perspectives

SOFÍA DE-LEÓN ALMARAZ; TAMÁS KOCSIS; ZOLTÁN OSZKÁR SZÁNTÓ; CATHERINE AZZARO-PANTEL

International Journal of Hydrogen Energy 2024 49 Part D: 601-618

Highlights

- Twelve social aspects related to the hydrogen economy have been identified.
- A systematic hybrid literature review (bibliometric and structured) was used.
- Useful for sustainability modellers, researchers, policymakers, stakeholders, etc.
- Accessibility, Information, H2 markets, and Acceptability are popular topics.
- Gaps, challenges, and perspectives are identified by a multidisciplinary team.

Abstract

Energy transition will reshape the power sector, and hydrogen is a key energy carrier that could contribute to energy security. The inclusion of sustainability criteria is crucial for the adequate design/deployment of resilient hydrogen networks. While cost and environmental metrics are commonly included in hydrogen models, social aspects are rarely considered. This paper aims to identify the social criteria related to the hydrogen economy by using a systematic hybrid literature review. The main contribution is the identification of twelve social aspects which are described, ranked, and discussed. “Accessibility”, “Information”, “H2 markets”, and “Acceptability” are now emerging as the main themes of hydrogen-related social research. Identified gaps are e.g., lack of the definition of the value of H2 for society, insufficient research for “socio-political” aspects (e.g., geopolitics, wellbeing), scarce application of social lifecycle assessment, and the low amount of works with a focus on social practices and cultural issues.

[Link to Paper](#)

16

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

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](#)

17

‘Whoever is not against us is for us’ sectarianization of politics in Hungary

RUDOLF METZ; VERONIKA KÖVESDI

Politics Religion & Ideology 2023 24(4): 521-542

Abstract

Modern political trends in democracies, such as post-truth, populist, and identity politics, have produced a solid emotion-based distinction between true believers and non-believers, polarizing the perceptions of the legitimacy of political regimes and decisions. The paper aims to capture this process by introducing the concept of sectarianization built on Max Weber’s thoughts on political sects in democracies and Émile Durkheim’s theory of cults in modern societies. We highlight four core components of sectarianization through the illustrative case of Viktor Orbán’s Hungary: artificially produced charisma; exclusive but voluntary community (schism, conversion and ex-communication); monopolized political rituals; and controlled belief system (propaganda). Building on theories of political/civil religions, personality cults, sociological research on new religious movements and studies on political behaviour and communication, we demonstrate the analytical usefulness of the concept.

[Link to Paper](#)

18

How to choose a completion method for pairwise comparison matrices with missing entries: An axiomatic result

LÁSZLÓ CSATÓ

International Journal of Approximate Reasoning 2024 164: 109063

Abstract

Since there exist several completion methods to estimate the missing entries of pairwise comparison matrices, practitioners face a difficult task in choosing the best technique. Our paper contributes to this issue: we consider a special set of incomplete pairwise comparison matrices that can be represented by a weakly connected directed acyclic graph, and study whether the derived weights are consistent with the partial order implied by the underlying graph. According to previous results from the literature, two popular procedures, the incomplete eigenvector and the incomplete logarithmic least squares methods fail to satisfy the required property. Here, the recently introduced lexicographically optimal completion combined with any of these weighting methods is shown to avoid ordinal violation in the above setting. Our finding provides a powerful argument for using the lexicographically optimal completion to determine the missing elements in an incomplete pairwise comparison matrix.

[Link to Paper](#)

19

The role of price incentives in enhancing carbon sequestration in the forestry sector of Hungary

GABRIELLA SZAJKÓ; VIKTOR JÓZSEF RÁCZ; ANDRÁS KIS

Forest Policy and Economics 2024: 158: 103097

Highlights

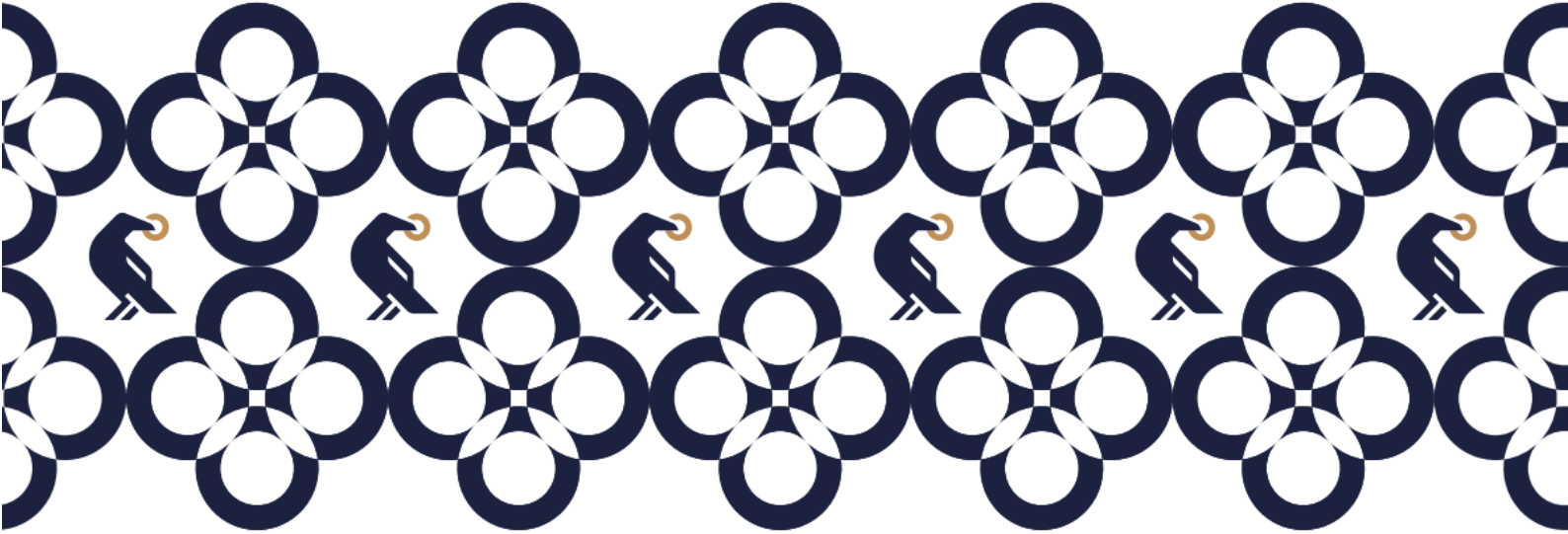
- Forest harvesting is optimised with and without carbon benefits for Hungary.
- Payments for sequestration and release of carbon could reverse intensive harvesting.
- Hungary could double its forest carbon stock at current EU ETS prices.
- Forests could sequester 14–20% of Hungary's total GHG emissions.
- Forests can cut national GHG abatement costs and make net-zero targets achievable.

Abstract

This paper investigates the carbon sequestration potential of forests in Hungary through the introduction of a carbon price incentive, assuming an integrative national climate policy. We have developed a bio-economic mathematical optimisation model to represent the area and species distribution of Hungarian forests and we are optimising harvesting cycles without and with carbon payments. We assess the cost and volume of potentially available carbon removal by forests in the context of the national climate policy. To align our results with other climate policy instruments, we integrate the estimated carbon removal potential of the forests with the marginal carbon abatement cost curve of the energy sector in Hungary. We find that enhanced forest carbon sequestration can be more cost-effective than most other climate policy instruments. We find that forests could intervene at the lower end of the combined cost curve and shift it significantly to the right, resulting in much lower marginal and total costs of achieving the net zero target for Hungary.

[Link to Paper](#)

BOOK CHAPTERS



01

MÓNIKA CSÖNDES

A fragmented private international family law: Interactions and Intersections of International, European and National Norms

In: Konrad Duden, Denise Wiedemann (eds.): Changing Families, Changing Family Law in Europe. (2023) pp 265-281.

Intersentia

What constitutes a “family” in Europe? The answer to this question is constantly changing and increasingly varied. The standard of what a family looks like – a married, opposite-sex couple that lives with their biological children under the same roof and where the husband is the sole or primary breadwinner – has been eroding for a long time. The opening contributions to this book discuss rapid and substantial changes in family structures, concepts and values that have emerged in Europe in recent years. Conceptions of marriage and partnership have been affected by this change: from the increasing recognition of same sex-marriages, the acceptance of private divorce and the changing treatment of early marriages, to the increasing legal protection of partnerships outside of marriage. Transformation has also occurred in the area of filiation: assisted reproduction – particularly surrogate motherhood – is creating families that could not have previously existed. In some places, there is even discussion regarding granting parentage to more than two persons. Queer families add an additional layer of complexity: this starts with the recognition of the gender identities of transgender or non-binary persons, and continues with the question of the parentage of these persons. Finally, changing views of gender roles and a greater recognition of children’s rights make it necessary to reconsider the balance between the promotion of equality, self-reliance and autonomy of family members and the need to protect financially and physically vulnerable family members.

This book’s contributions display a fragmented situation across the European continent. In some areas the developments are marked by a clear divergence between Western and Eastern European jurisdictions. These differences between Eastern and Western European perceptions of family and gender identity have a tremendous symbolic and political importance and undermine efforts to harmonize (international) family law within Europe. Nevertheless, these differences should not be overstated, to avoid deepening the existing rifts even further. Instead, this book highlights ways of overcoming divergences through exploring conflict of laws, international civil procedure, human rights jurisprudence and even harmonized substantive family law.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

02

GABRIELLA ILONSZKI; TORBJÖRN BERGMAN; JOHAN HELLSTRÖM

Coalitions in Times of Crisis

In: Torbjörn Bergman, Ilonszki Gabriella, Johan Hellström (eds.): Coalition Politics in Central Eastern Europe: Governing in Times of Crisis. (2023) pp. 1-17.

Routledge

With this book, we update the analysis of politics in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) along the coalition life cycle. Based on ten country chapters, and a concluding comparative chapter, more than 80 tables and several figures, we present and analyse information on the period from 2008 through 2021. The period saw three major crises, the financial crisis, the migration crisis, and the COVID-19 pandemic – as well as tendencies towards democratic backlash in some of the countries. In this chapter, we present the coalition life cycle approach in light of the many challenges that faced the CEE countries since 2008. The Russian invasion of Ukraine on March 24, 2022, is outside of our observation period, but it is, of course, a tremendous challenge for the countries in the region and our contributors are among the first to incorporate observations on how that invasion may impact national coalition politics.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

03

**ANDREA KÁRPÁTI; LAJOS KOVÁCS; MÁRTON RÉTVÁRI; ESZTER DELI;
ÁGNES VESZELSZKI**

Cultural empowerment through social media The Roma Cultural Influencer Project

*In: Kárpáti Andrea (ed.): Arts-Based Interventions and Social Change in Europe.
(2023) pp. 161-170.*

Routledge

The underrepresentation of Roma culture (except for Roma music) in Hungarian public discourse is indisputable. Roma visual culture is not collected in museums and is not part of public education either. Women of this culturally and economically disadvantaged minority have repeatedly proven to be active changemakers and transmitters of cultural values. Social media specialists at Corvinus University decided to change the overwhelmingly negative image of Roma through training young girls interested in their heritage to act as Cultural Influencers. The training programme discussed in this chapter offered Roma women complex and professional communication training that would make them authentic communicators of their own culture. Photovoice and Visual Storytelling were integral parts of the trainers' methodological toolkit, and a mentoring programme helped them reveal authentic themes, styles and media genres. Digital media literacy may be life changing for Roma women who are vulnerable because of their economic position, lack of workforce, unfinished studies or early parenthood.

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04

JÓZSEF VERESS

Digitalization and Social Innovation: The Case of ENVIENTA

In: Zsolnai László, Thomas Walker, Paul Shrivastava (eds.): Value Creation for a Sustainable World. Innovating for Ecological Regeneration and Human Flourishing. (2023) pp. 187–211.

Springer Nature Switzerland

The acronym ENVIENTA comes from ENVisioning & ENCouraging Technological Alternatives and was co-created by a group of designers, which gradually transformed into a self-organizing commons of volunteering experts. They envisioned a digital platform promoting “open source everything”, including hardware. ENVIENTA model facilitates the amalgamation of global knowledge sharing with the local provision of goods and services while minimizing the producers’, consumers’, and innovators’ environmental footprint. Such cosmo-localization allows local economy development built on regenerative models, which by deploying digital technologies enhances the autonomy of both communities and individuals. The proposed concept facilitates the localized fulfilment of genuine needs with personalized products and services and life quality improvements, leading to a consequent reduction of environmental footprints and an enhanced care for natural resources. Its effective implementation requires the consequent combination of the innovative enactment of cutting-edge digital technologies, social innovations, and regenerative business models. ENVIENTA aims to enhance mutual trust and its feedback with the interactions and relationships of cooperative dynamics. This pattern can emerge and operate in an inspiring environment characterized by the institutional (dual) primacy of acceptance of interdependence and non-zero-sum game approach.

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05

LÁSZLÓ ZSOLNAI; KNUT IMS

Fairtrade and Illycaffè

In: Zsolnai László, Thomas Walker, Paul Shrivastava (eds.): Value Creation for a Sustainable World. Innovating for Ecological Regeneration and Human Flourishing. (2023) pp. 119–132.

Springer Nature Switzerland

The dominant and conventional corporate model and global trade have created massive market-driven social changes globally, often characterized as a ‘race to the bottom,’ exploited vulnerable producers, reduced biodiversity, polluted the environment, and led to dangerous climate change. Here, we present innovative approaches that are examples of new business models. First, the Fairtrade partnership model is described and compared with the Bottom of the Pyramid model. We have selected their work in Norway as a concrete example of how national Fairtrade organizations are working to increase the consciousness and competence of responsible buyers. We then present the case of illycaffè, an international company that sells coffee-related products in more than 130 countries. The company has developed genuine partnerships with local coffee producers and claims that it is better than Fairtrade because of its focus on quality. One of the challenges with the Fairtrade model is the need for more holistic solutions to ensure living wages for farmers and cooperatives in the South. One means of making the required changes is the enactment of laws. The Transparency Act in Norway has real potential for remedying the violation of human rights and environmental degradation in the industry.

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06

GABRIELLA ILONSZKI; ÉVA VÁNYI

Hungary: Party Alliances and Personal Coalitions

In: Torbjörn Bergman, Ilonszki Gabriella, Johan Hellström (eds.): Coalition Politics in Central Eastern Europe: Governing in Times of Crisis. (2023) pp. 118-141.

Routledge

This chapter analyses the transformation of coalition governance in Hungary after 2008 with a special focus on the post-2010 compact period with three Orbán governments in power. The analysis will discuss how the new model of governance which differ from the party-based coalitions of the earlier period and will examine the impact of de-democratization on government formation and on governance patterns. Although the post-2010 governments include two parties, and some structural components of a coalition exist, the parties form an alliance in which the smaller party plays a minor role. As to the second aspect due to the de-democratization tendencies, the responsibility of both parties is diminished, and the political ideas and goals of the prime minister determine major government- and governance-related issues based on personal coalitions between a few political actors. While the economic crisis indirectly contributed to the creation of the new governance model, the immigration and the COVID crisis strengthened populist and authoritarian tendencies and personalized governance processes.

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07

RICHÁRD SZÁNTÓ

Intuition and Competitiveness

In: Jay Liebowitz (ed.): Developing the Intuitive Executive: Using Analytics and Intuition for Success. (2023) pp. 159-174.

Auerbach Publications

This chapter fills the gap by analyzing how an intuitive decision-making style can enhance or undermine firm-level competitiveness. It proposes competitiveness as a more complex, multidimensional, and relative construct and accepts the comprehensive view of Chikan, who defines firm-level competitiveness as “a capability of a firm to sustainably fulfil its double purpose: meeting customer requirements at profit. The development of managers’ intuition seems to be a long, effortful, and very complex process characterized by successful decisions and often painful failures. Katsikopoulos et al. offer a more sophisticated model to determine the ideal proportion of intuition in these mixtures, but these proportions are usually lower than 50 percent for various forecasting tasks. At the end, the chapter discusses how a combination of analytical and intuitive thinking can effectively harness the power of intuition while avoiding its weaknesses.

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08

DÓRA GYÓRFFY

Neo-Backwardness and Prospects for Long-Term Growth: The Effects of Western Sanctions on Russia and the Changing Embeddedness of Ukraine in the World Economy

In: Madlovics Bálint, Magyar Bálint (eds.): Russia's imperial endeavor and its geopolitical consequences: the Russia-Ukraine war, Volume Two. (2023) pp. 165-182.

CEU Press

Aside from the near-complete devastation of a sovereign state and reversal of the global balance of power, the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 is leading to a radical transformation in the Eastern European and Eurasian regions – including Russia itself.

The 13 chapters in this volume examine the main geopolitical consequences of the resurgent imperialist aspirations of the Russian Federation. They examine the ideological tools of history falsification as an integral part of hybrid warfare. Turning to the economy, the book discusses how the war and economic sanctions imposed on Russia are redrawing the geopolitical map and how economic relations would change following a regime transformation. The book discusses the reactions of members of the international community to the invasion, whether threatened or neutral parties or allies. The collection therefore offers a comprehensive picture of the main consequences of the resurgent imperialist aspirations of the Russian Federation. Equipped with the conceptual tools of the analysis with a focus on the patronal features of the political-economic system, the book considers the aftermath of the war.

This collection complements the book entitled Ukraine's Patronal Democracy and the Russian Invasion.

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09

GABRIELLA ILONSZKI; TORBJÖRN BERGMAN; JOHAN HELLSTRÖM

New Patterns of Coalition Politics in Central and Eastern Europe?

In: Torbjörn Bergman, Ilonszki Gabriella, Johan Hellström (eds.): Coalition Politics in Central Eastern Europe: Governing in Times of Crisis. (2023) pp. 288-320.

Routledge

The first part of the concluding chapter discusses novelties and conceptual challenges that we have noted during our observation period (2008–2021). After this, we focus our attention on coalition politics and its political institutions, particularly regarding the different governance models. Later we discuss the consequences of the three crises identified in the introductory chapter as the main ones since 2008: the financial crisis, the migration crisis, and the Covid crisis. In the final section, we highlight whether the crisis-ridden period has meant new patterns in coalition politics and whether it has resulted in regional unity or diversity. The Russian invasion of Ukraine is now the backdrop against which national politics is played out.

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10

VIKTÓRIA ENDRÓDI-KOVÁCS

Opposition in government: The atypical case of Croatian Most/Bridge

In: Benczes István (ed.): Economic policies of populist leaders: a Central and Eastern European perspective. (2024) pp. 169-193.

Routledge

Croatia is both mentioned as the rule and exception of populism. The aim of this chapter is to investigate why populist parties emerged in Croatia after the 2008–2009 crisis and how these entities, with a special focus on Most (Bridge of Independent List) formed Croatia’s macroeconomic stability and institutions when it had the opportunity to govern together with Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ). Based upon data analysis and document analysis, the chapter argues that Most can be seen as an atypical example of populism since it did not endorse either macroeconomic populism or Euroscepticism. Most was also unable to exert impact on the institutional landscape of the country either due to inefficient governance practices and internal conflicts within the ruling coalition. Most acted as an anti-establishment party even within the coalition and opposed several of the coalitional policy proposals. The chapter elucidates the case of “Lex Agrokor”, which finally led to the failure of the populist party and its judicial reform.

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11

ISTVÁN BENCZES

Populism and economic policies: the implications of populism as a thin-centred ideology in the economy

In: Benczes István (ed.): Economic policies of populist leaders: a Central and Eastern European perspective. (2024) pp. 15-39.

Routledge

Whereas the classical concept of “macroeconomic populism” offered a programmatic description of the populist policy package, the minimalist definition of the ideational approach cannot provide anything similar. In fact, Cas Mudde’s ideational approach endorses a highly pluralistic understanding of populism, allowing the phenomenon to be affiliated with a wide range of concrete economic situations and policy measures. Nevertheless, by operationalising the definition of populism as a thin-centred ideology, three main economic consequences of populist rule can be detected: (1) the inclination of populist incumbents to embark on redistributive policies favouring “our” people against “others”; (2) the critical attitude of populists towards both domestic and international autonomous bodies, organisations and institutions; and (3) the antagonistic relationship of populist office holders with the competitive market mechanism.

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12

TAMÁS VERESS

Principles and Models of Community Economies

In: Zsolnai László, Thomas Walker, Paul Shrivastava (eds.): Value Creation for a Sustainable World. Innovating for Ecological Regeneration and Human Flourishing. (2023) pp. 239–262.

Springer Nature Switzerland

This chapter contrasts Communities Economies with Growthism, two radically different approaches of value creation and ways to organize economic activities. Growthism drives the institutionalization of privately appropriable rents and profit generating arrangements, often with little regard to ecological sustainability and genuine human needs. In this context emerge organizations and networks as vehicles of collective self-defence applying the principles and models of Community Economies. These principles and models are illustrated by two case studies: Health in Harmony is an international non governmental organization (NGO) operating health clinics in Indonesia, Brazil, and Madagascar with the aim to save rainforests by helping local villagers to adopt livelihoods not dependent on illegal logging; and Sustainable Food Network, a hypothetical system of consisting real-world organizations aiming to produce food through ecologically sustainable and socially just methods. Community Economies arrangements favour the provisioning of genuine social needs instead of profit making, prefer resource sharing over commodification and enclosures, allow other-than-monetary ways for human interactions, cultivate participatory practices based on flat hierarchical relationships, strive for material sufficiency, seek nonviolent technological solutions, and prefer common property ownership design. Community Economies are autonomy supporting social arrangements, characterized by providing opportunities to meaningfully contribute to the betterment of the individual or the household through the betterment of the community; in these environments people can experience and practise a wide range of prosocial activities.

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13

ANDRÁS ÓCSAI

Sustainable Value Creation Through Business as a Social Movement: The Case of Green Monday

In: Zsolnai László, Thomas Walker, Paul Shrivastava (eds.): Value Creation for a Sustainable World. Innovating for Ecological Regeneration and Human Flourishing. (2023) pp. 81-102.

Springer Nature Switzerland

Humanity has not been able to operate a sustainable food system globally. Radical transformation in society and the economy is needed to make food production serve the well-being of all human and non-human stakeholders while respecting planetary boundaries. This paper reviews the literature on the problem of food production in the Anthropocene. It then explores how a business enterprise might also serve as a social movement and the way in which the interaction between the two can create sustainable value. The case of Green Monday, a social movement and start-up group selling plant-based food, established in Hong Kong and promoting low-carbon emissions, sustainable lifestyles, food security, and animal welfare is presented and examined. The case study provides some valuable insights into how the collaborative actions of a social movement and a related business organization can help to meet real human needs and contribute to preservation and regeneration of nature.

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14

ISTVÁN BENCZES

Taking stock: populist governments and the economy in CEE

In: Benczes István (ed.): Economic policies of populist leaders: a Central and Eastern European perspective. (2024) pp. 254-272.

Routledge

The volume *Economic policies of populist leaders: A Central and Eastern European perspective* has brought back the study of the economic consequences of populism into the frontline. This book acknowledges that populism is ultimately a political phenomenon – nevertheless, it should not prevent analysts from embarking on comparative research with regard to the economic implications of populist rule. The volume has shown that studying the economic consequences of populism can significantly enrich our understanding of the great variety of existing populism(s) and it can provide more substance to the thin ideology of populism.

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15

ANDREA KÁRPÁTI; ERIKA KUGLER

Teaching Mathematics through art: Developing spatial skills and digital literacy of children with learning challenges through visual arts education

In: Kárpáti Andrea (ed.): Arts-Based Interventions and Social Change in Europe. (2023) pp. 30-38.

Routledge

In Hungarian public education, one of the major challenges is to support students challenged with social disadvantages, learning deficits and mental and behavioural problems. The mission of an interdisciplinary team of teachers of Visual Arts Education and Mathematics is to use the power of the arts for opening creative channels in students to arrive at the deeper understanding visually. Our intervention addressed negative attitudes to learning and verbalisation in knowledge production. We exploited the role of arts for visualising knowledge acquisition and overcoming barriers between scientific and artistic domains.

Thirty students of Grade 5 of the compulsory elementary school (average age: 10.7 years), previously diagnosed with special needs (ADHD and ADD), participated in a three-semester remedial programme of four, 60–90 minutes, after regular instructions. The theoretical foundation of our interdisciplinary pedagogy was the Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics (STEAM) education model. Intersecting areas of Mathematics and Visual Culture were identified in space and plane geometry and incorporated in collaborative projects. We employed a variety of scientific visualisation techniques for Mathematics instruction (e.g., infographic design and interpretation, modelling of geometric rules and phenomena in 3D) and incorporated in creative tasks.

Visual competence was assessed through standardised spatial skills tests and a process-oriented portfolio method, and significant development of visual language use was detected. Improvement in Mathematics was assessed through standardised national tests that revealed impressive growth. This chapter ends with policy implications of the use of arts-based methods to enhance cognitive abilities of students with social, behavioural and learning challenges.

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16

ISTVÁN BENCZES

The (mis)use of unconstrained political power: the Hungarian economy

In: Benczes István (ed.): Economic policies of populist leaders: a Central and Eastern European perspective. (2024) pp. 63-83.

Routledge

In April 2022, Viktor Orbán absolved her fourth win in a row with supermajority in the national legislature. This chapter shows that while prime minister Orbán and his cabinets have in fact not engaged in unsustainable and irresponsible economic policies and the macroeconomy has been more or less stable following the populist take-over in 2010, they dramatically redesigned the constitutional order of the country and, in consequence, showed unusually critical attitude towards autonomous organisations, professionals and institutions. Hungarian populists in government knowingly and vehemently cracked down on the competitive market mechanism whenever it served the particularistic interest of incumbents.

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17

LÁSZLÓ ZSOLNAI; PAUL SHRIVASTAVA

Value Creation in the Anthropocene

In: Zsolnai László, Thomas Walker, Paul Shrivastava (eds.): Value Creation for a Sustainable World. Innovating for Ecological Regeneration and Human Flourishing. (2023) pp. 3-18.

Springer Nature Switzerland

Value creation in the Anthropocene must contend with balancing wellbeing of humans with the wellbeing of other species, nature, and planetary ecosystems. The Anthropocene is characterized by the accelerating and devastating impacts of human economic, social, and cultural activities on Earth systems.

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18

ZOLTÁN RÓZSA

Vegan Fashion: The Case of Miomojo

In: Zsolnai László, Thomas Walker, Paul Shrivastava (eds.): Value Creation for a Sustainable World. Innovating for Ecological Regeneration and Human Flourishing. (2023) pp. 133–152.

Springer Nature Switzerland

Since the early twentieth century, clothing has become mass-produced, the result of technological advancements, the rise of international trade, and the transformation of retail systems. The ecological and social effects of the highly globalized fashion industry continue to be increasingly destructive. Common industry practices are indifferent to ecological integrity, social justice, and animal welfare as a result of the materialistic value orientation. Given the challenges of the Anthropocene era, a holistic and sustainable approach to fashion is required. This study provides an overview of the ecological consequences of the fashion industry and introduces the concept of vegan fashion. Designers, manufacturers, and fashion brands can have a significant effect on the consumption behavior of consumers. A growing number of aspiring garment brands have adopted the concepts of vegan fashion. By replacing the mainstream materialistic value orientation and unidimensional profit-maximizing business approach with ethical business models, these companies can reduce their ecological footprint to a great extent. The paper also aims to qualitatively study how Miomojo, an Italian fashion brand, reduces ecological destruction and suffering to animals by applying the principles of veganism to fashion. The Bergamo-based company produces solely cruelty-free fashion products which exclude animal components. The paper provides an alternative vegan business model for fashion brands to combat the ethical and ecological challenges of the Anthropocene.

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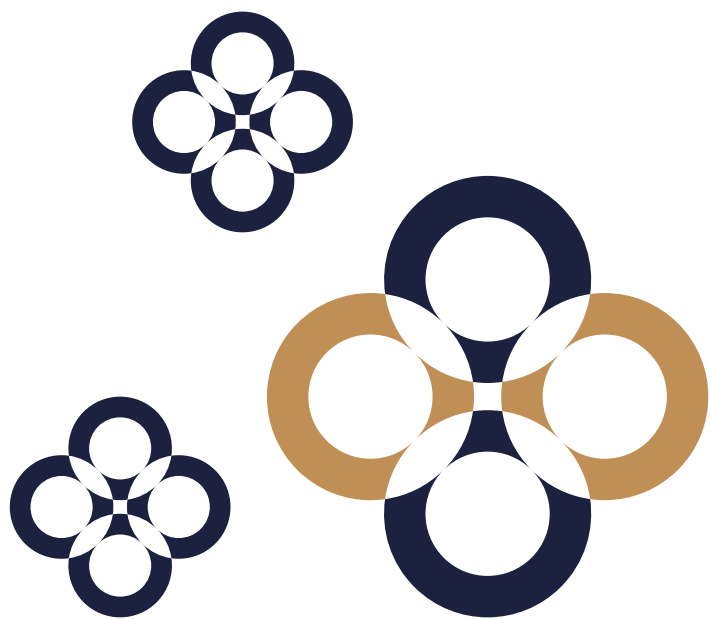
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