

Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights

April - June
2024



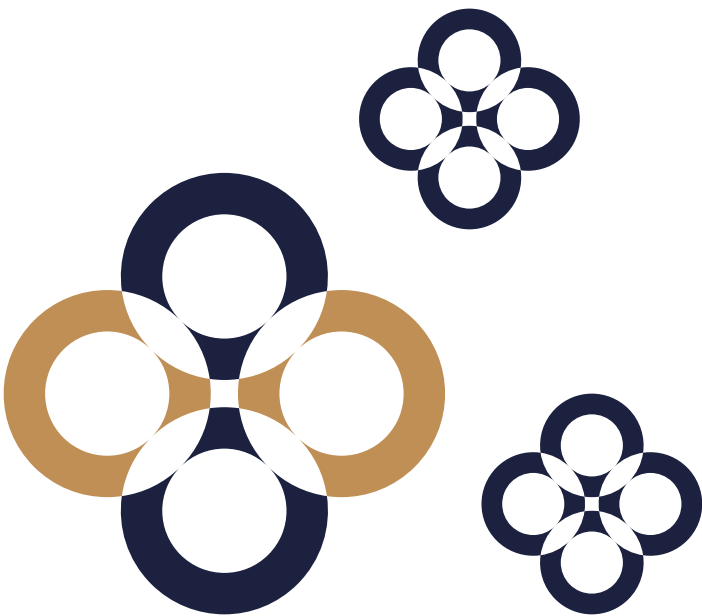


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FOREWORD

Dear Colleagues,

I would like to present the latest issue of the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights for the second quarter (April to June) of 2024. This edition presents a collection of 28 exceptional journal articles and 14 book chapters, authored by the faculty members of Corvinus University of Budapest.

The journal articles included in this collection were subjected to a rigorous selection process to ensure the highest quality. We have focused on publications in leading international Scimago ranked Q1 journals with an AIP score of at least 70, during the specified period, with at least 20% affiliation to Corvinus University.

The Committee's rigorous approach has resulted in a comprehensive and insightful compilation of impactful research articles, organised by the respective ranking of the publishing journals.

I would like to take a moment to announce that from the next edition, only papers published in journals taken into account by the QS Social Sciences and Management ranking will be included in the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights, thereby helping the University to achieve its strategic goals.

Besides the Quarterly Highlights, the Research Management's intranet site serves as a portal to foster a dynamic research environment at CUB. As we launch this Summer 2024 edition, I encourage you to explore the knowledge and research contributions of your colleagues.

Congratulations to the researchers for their significant contributions to scientific advancement. Impactful publications uphold our university's reputation and also inspire the broader academic community.

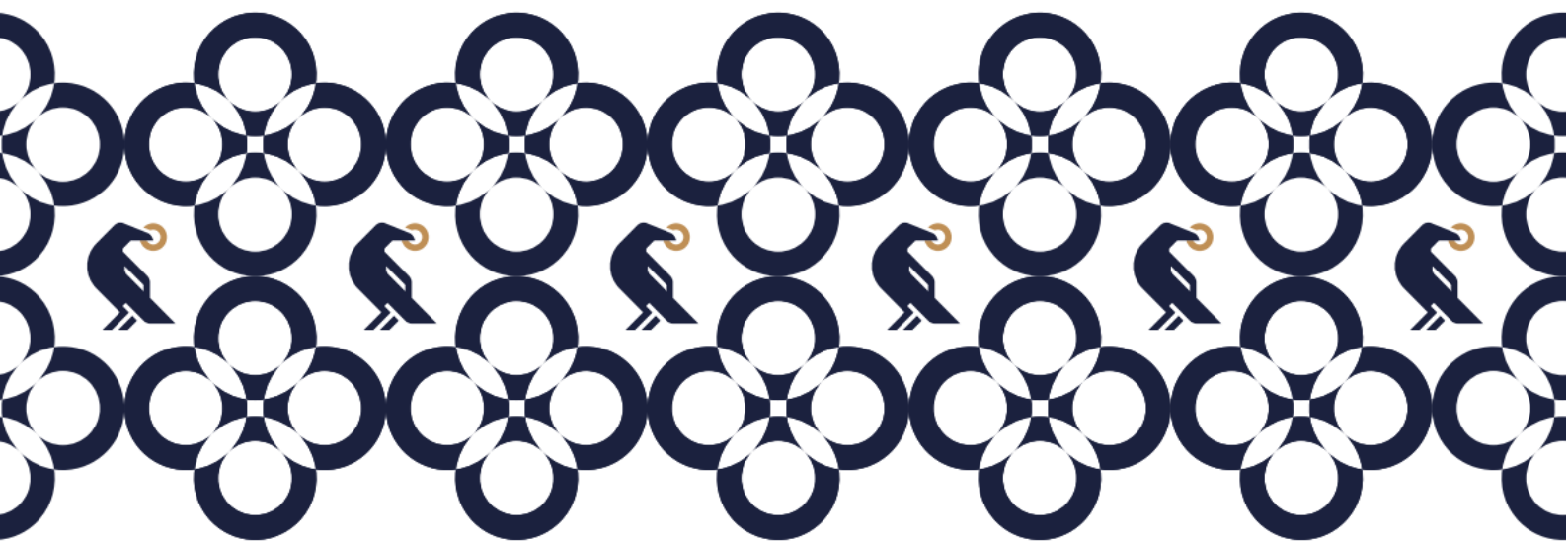
Sincerely,

Prof. Zoltán Oszkár Szántó

Vice-Rector for Research



JOURNAL ARTICLES



Testing the psychometric properties of 9 bolt-ons for the EQ-5D-5L in a general population sample

FANNI RENCZ; MATHIEU F. JANSSEN

Value in Health 2024 27(7): 943-954.

Abstract

Objectives: We aimed to assess the psychometric performance and added value of 9 existing bolt-ons (breathing problems, cognition, hearing, self-confidence, skin irritation, sleep, social relationships, tiredness, and vision) for the EQ-5D-5L in a general population sample.

Methods: The EQ-5D-5L, 9 bolt-ons, SF-6Dv1, Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS)-29+2, PROMIS Global Health, and Satisfaction with Life Scale were completed in an online cross-sectional survey among a general adult population sample in Hungary (n = 1587). The following psychometric properties were tested for the EQ-5D-5L + bolt-on(s): ceiling, divergent and convergent validity, structural validity, known-group validity, and explanatory power.

Results: Adding sleep (30%), tiredness (24%), or vision (21%) substantially reduced the ceiling of the EQ-5D-5L (41%). Cognition, sleep, social relationships, and tiredness correlated with corresponding PROMIS and SF-6D items ($r_s = |0.32| - |0.73|$). All bolt-ons, except cognition and self-confidence, loaded on a different factor from the EQ-5D-5L dimensions. Breathing, hearing, skin irritation, and vision significantly improved known-group validity in relevant health condition groups. The sleep bolt-on improved known-group validity in 9 of 13 chronic health conditions. Tiredness had the largest impact on explaining EQ VAS score variance in 8 of 13 conditions. Hearing and vision improved the ability of the EQ-5D-5L to capture declining health with age, whereas self-confidence and social relationships were valuable for mental health assessment.

Conclusions: This study established the validity of multiple bolt-ons for the EQ-5D-5L and highlights the usefulness of including relevant bolt-ons in population-based and patient surveys. Our findings inform the further development of these bolt-ons and the bolt-on item selection for clinical studies.

[Link to Paper](#)

Subjective Well-Being Population Norms and Inequalities in Hungary: A Large Cross-Sectional, Internet-Based Survey

THAI T.P. NGUYEN; FANNI RENCZ; VALENTIN BRODSZKY

Value in Health 2024 27(7): 837-847.

Abstract

Objectives: This study aimed to provide subjective well-being (SWB) population norms in Hungary and explore the contribution of explanatory factors of SWB inequality among the Hungarian adult general population.

Methods: The data originated from a large representative internet-based cross-sectional survey in Hungary, which was conducted in 2020. We applied validated multi-item instruments for measuring SWB, namely Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) and World Health Organization-Five Well-Being Index (WHO-5). Multiple linear regressions were used to examine the relationship between demographic-socioeconomic-health status and both well-being instruments. The concentration index (CI) was used to measure the degree of income-related inequality in well-being.

Results: A total of 2001 respondents were enrolled with the means \pm SD WHO-5 scores and SWLS scores of 0.51 ± 0.21 and 0.51 ± 0.23 , respectively. Higher household income, higher educational level, better general health status, and absence of chronic morbidity were significant positive predictors for both WHO-5 and SWLS scores. The CI of WHO-5 scores was lower than that of SWLS scores in the total sample (0.0480 vs 0.0861) and in subgroups by gender (male, 0.0584 vs 0.1035; female, 0.0302 vs 0.0726). The positive CI values implied a slight pro-rich SWB inequality in this population. The regression analyses showed a positive association of SWB with having a higher household income and a better general health status.

Conclusions: This is the first representative study in Hungary to compare population norm of 2 well-being instruments and analyze well-being inequality. Slight pro-rich inequality was found consistently with both SWB measures. Our findings support the need for health and social policies that effectively tackle inequalities in Hungary.

[Link to Paper](#)

Keeping the curb vacant

EREN INCI; ELIF BIKE OSUN; ATTILA TASNÁDI

Transportation Research: Part C Emerging Technologies 2024 146: 104669

Abstract

Implementing a curbside parking pricing strategy that intentionally leaves certain spaces vacant may seem wasteful, but it can offer advantages for a city. This strategy diminishes the time drivers spend searching for parking, thereby mitigating traffic congestion, air pollution, and other negative externalities. However, there is an additional rationale for keeping some curbside parking spaces unoccupied that is unrelated to negative externalities. In urban areas, parking markets often constitute mixed oligopolies wherein curbside parking is publicly operated, and garage parking is privately operated, each with limited capacity. Multiple pricing equilibria exist in such markets. In the equilibrium yielding the highest welfare, certain curbside parking spots remain unoccupied. The city refrains from reducing the curbside parking fee to occupy all available spots, as this could diminish the utilization of garage parking and potentially lead to increased garage fees, thereby reducing overall parking capacity utilization. In essence, maintaining some unoccupied curbside parking spots can serve as a safeguard against private operators creating contrived scarcity and exploiting their market power.

[Link to Paper](#)

Subsidy-driven firm growth: Does loan history matter? Evidence from a European Union subsidy program

TIRUPAN GOEL; ÁLMOS TELEGDY; ÁDÁM BANAI; ELŐD TAKÁTS

Journal of Corporate Finance 2024 31(3): 874-899.

Abstract

Subsidies should target firms with profitable opportunities and insufficient funding, but this is difficult due to information asymmetry between firms and the government. We study how credit history of firms can help design more efficient subsidies. To this end, we combine data on non-repayable firm subsidies and the credit registry from Hungary. Using subsidy winners and losers as treated and control groups and leveraging variation in access to loans, we identify the differential impact of subsidies. While subsidies lead to an incremental impact on assets of loan-deprived as compared to loan-acquiring firms, the impact is transitory and fades after a few years. The impact on profitability follows a similar pattern despite the higher expected marginal value of capital for loan-deprived firms. Thus, loan deprivation is likely caused by borrower shortcomings instead of credit rationing by banks. In such cases, subsidies need not target loan-deprived firms.

[Link to Paper](#)

Strong core and Pareto-optimality in the multiple partners matching problem under lexicographic preference domains

PÉTER BIRÓ; GERGELY CSÁLYI

Games and Economic Behavior 2024 145: 217-238.

Abstract

We study strong core and Pareto-optimal solutions for multiple partners matching problem under lexicographic preference domains from a computational point of view. The restriction to the two-sided case is called stable many-to-many matching problem and the general one-sided case is called stable fixtures problem. We provide an example to show that the strong core can be empty even for many-to-many problems, and that deciding the non-emptiness of the strong core is NP-hard. On the positive side, we give efficient algorithms for finding a near feasible strong core solution and for finding a fractional matching in the strong core of fractional matchings. In contrast with the NP-hardness result for the stable fixtures problem, we show that finding a maximum size matching that is Pareto-optimal can be done efficiently for many-to-many problems. Finally, we show that for reverse-lexicographic preferences the strong core is always non-empty in the many-to-many case.

[Link to Paper](#)

Wake up and get some sleep: Reviewing workplace napping and charting future directions

AMITABH ANAND; RITA TÓTH; JESSICA L. DOLL; SANJAY KUMAR SINGH
European Management Journal 2024

Abstract

Although research demonstrates the importance of napping for health and well-being within work settings, the topic has resulted in limited empirical investigations, fragmented literary results, and an elusive understanding of whether napping should be normalized in the workplace. Also, what needs to be clarified are the benefits of workplace napping (WN) and the role of human resource managers in promoting the practice of WN. A systematic, narrative synthesis approach is used to review the existing WN literature, conceptualize WN, and discuss its benefits for employee relations, productivity, and the role of human resource managers on WN. Finally, based on this conceptual backdrop, future research questions are proposed that help pave the way for the normalization of WN.

[Link to Paper](#)

Strategic renewal during crises - A pragmatist proposition for multinational enterprises in a globalized world

AMITABH ANAND; SANJAY KUMAR SINGH; MELANIE BOWEN; DEVA RANGARAJAN

Journal of International Management 2024 30(3): 101134

Abstract

Unforeseen environmental shocks, such as the Covid-19 pandemic, often throw organizations into disarray and chaos. Although some organizations can successfully navigate these crises by implementing effective coping strategies, others need more knowledge on crisis management. This paper proposes strategic renewal for multinational enterprises (MNEs) facing such challenges and emphasizes the importance of developing knowledge acquisition, exploitation capabilities, and ambidextrous leadership. Based on an integrative literature review and adopting a pragmatist paradigm approach, we present a multivariate process map for strategic renewal during crises. This can be a valuable tool for MNE practitioners to prepare for future crises preemptively.

[Link to Paper](#)

Procrastination and intertemporal consumption: A three-period extension of the CAPM with irrational agents

HELGA HABIS

Finance Research Letters 2024 63: 105325

Highlights

The extension of the well-known capital asset pricing model to 3 periods is essential for modeling irrational behavior.

The introduction of time-inconsistency changes the market return.

The beta-pricing formula extends to economies with naive and sophisticated agents.

Abstract

In this paper, we investigate the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) derived from a three-period general equilibrium model incorporating time-inconsistent preferences. We define and consider two types of agents, i.e. they can be either sophisticated or naive. Sophisticated agents take into account their potentially changing future preferences when making a decision. Naive agents, on the other hand, do not anticipate this issue and their related self-control problems when they plan the consumption path.

We demonstrate that the derivation of the CAPM equation can be achieved even if the agents in the financial economy have time-inconsistent preferences.

Link to Paper

Intercity connectivity and urban innovation

XIOFAN LIANG; CÉSAR A. HIDALGO; PIERRE-ALEXANDRE BALLAND; SIQI ZHENG; JIANGHAO WANG

Computers Environment and Urban Systems 2024 109: 102092

Abstract

Urban outputs, from economy to innovation, are known to grow as a power of a city's population. But, since large cities tend to be central in transportation and communication networks, the effects attributed to city size may be confounded with those of intercity connectivity. Here, we map intercity networks for the world's two largest economies (the United States and China) to explore whether a city's position in the networks of communication, human mobility, and scientific collaboration explains variance in a city's patenting activity that is unaccounted for by its population. We find evidence that models incorporating intercity connectivity outperform population-based models and exhibit stronger predictive power for patenting activity, particularly for technologies of more recent vintage (which we expect to be more complex or sophisticated). The effects of intercity connectivity are more robust in China, even after controlling for population, GDP, and education, but not in the United States once adjusted for GDP and education. This divergence suggests distinct urban network dynamics driving innovation in these regions. In China, models with social media and mobility networks explain more heterogeneity in the scaling of innovation, whereas in the United States, scientific collaboration plays a more significant role. These findings support the significance of a city's position within the intercity network in shaping its success in innovative activities.

[Link to Paper](#)

Endogenous language use and patience

TAMÁS KELLER; HUBERT JÁNOS KISS; PÉTER SZAKÁL

Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization 2024 220: 792-812.

Abstract

The linguistic-savings hypothesis posits that the grammatical marking of future events in languages is linked to future-oriented behavior. Recent experimental studies have suggested patience as a possible mechanism connecting language use and future-oriented behavior by exogenously manipulating what language is used. Our paper explores the association between patience and the language that people naturally use, thereby building on endogenous (as opposed to exogenously manipulated) language use. To capture natural language usage, we utilized a novel sentence-completion task designed for native speakers of the Hungarian language. This language allows for referencing future events through both present and future tenses. We hypothesized a positive correlation between being patient and using the present tense to refer to future events. We conducted incentivized and non-incentivized experiments with four independent samples of high school and university students, involving nearly 3,500 students in total. We find no consistent evidence that patience is correlated with endogenous future-time reference. Our null finding is further supported by a robustness check that leverages specific randomness in our data.

[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
ZARACZKY

Energy 2024 294: 130972

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](#)

Sociodemographic determinants of vaccination and willingness to pay for COVID-19 vaccines in Hungary, results of a cross-sectional online questionnaire

ZSUZSANNA BERETZKY; VALENTIN BRODSZKY

BMC Public Health 2024 24(1): 1-12.

Abstract

Background: Several different coronavirus disease (COVID-19) vaccines were authorized and distributed all over the world, including Hungary, but vaccination rates and acceptance of the different vaccines varied through 2021 and subsequent years. In Hungary Western vaccines and the Chinese and Russian vaccines were available in early 2021. Understanding preference and willingness to pay (WTP) for the COVID-19 vaccine could provide information for policy decision making to control the COVID-19 pandemic. We aimed to assess the socio-demographic factors influencing the COVID-19 vaccination and to analyse individual preferences for the available COVID-19 vaccines in Hungary.

Methods: A cross-sectional online questionnaire survey was conducted between 25-05-2021 and 08-06-2021 exploring the vaccine acceptance and WTP for vaccination in the Hungarian general population. To assess the preferences towards the different vaccines available in Hungary at the time of the study, we used a multi-step WTP task.

Results: Altogether 2,000 respondents filled out our survey, with the average age of 49.1 (SD = 15.3), out of whom 370 respondents (18.5%) stated that they already had a COVID-19 infection. Age above 65 years, male gender, higher level of education, higher income and residence in the capital or county seats were associated with a higher probability of vaccination. The average WTP ranged from 14.2 to 30.3 EUR for the different vaccine types.

Conclusions: Males, respondents with higher education and income stated a higher WTP value for all vaccines. Better socioeconomic status increased both vaccination coverage and willingness to pay for vaccines.

[Link to Paper](#)

‘It’s like two Europes here, the West and the East’. Belonging and fitting in at an elite graduate school

ADÉL PÁSZTOR

Studies in Higher Education 2024

Abstract

While there has been a proliferation of research on the experiences of nonelite students in elite settings, scholarly attention has predominantly focused on institutions like the Ivy League or Oxbridge, leaving other geographical locales, notably in Europe, understudied. Past research has primarily concentrated on the initial entry to higher education, with limited attention given to postgraduate levels, which this study aims to remedy. Through interviews with a cohort of final-year Ph.D. students at a highly prestigious European graduate school, this paper specifically delves into the social integration of Eastern European students navigating their fit among a predominantly Western European, elite-university-educated student body. Employing the concept of ‘segregated inclusion,’ the study illustrates how cultural and socio-economic differences contribute to stratified social relationships, ultimately impacting the extent to which Eastern European students can leverage their membership in an elite university.

[Link to Paper](#)

Why do corporate farms survive in Central and Eastern Europe?

IMRE FERTŐ; STEFAN BOJNEC; ICHIRO IWASAKI; YOSHISADA SHIDA

Agricultural Systems 2024 218: 103965

Abstract

CONTEXT: This article examines the process of the transformation of agricultural systems in post-communist Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries. It focuses on the survival of large agricultural firms, known as corporate farms, during periods of economic liberalization, privatization, land reform, and the restructuring of economies and the agricultural sector. The survival of corporate farms plays a significant role in driving structural changes within the farming sector and facilitating the transition from centrally planned to market-driven farming systems in the respective countries.

OBJECTIVE: The study investigates the factors correlated to the survival of corporate farms based on cross-country data analysis for 17 CEE countries. The survival of corporate farms can be correlated with a combination of farm-specific characteristics, sector-specific factors within the agricultural industry, country-specific natural and other resource endowments, and external factors related to a conducive economic environment.

METHODS: The study examines the viability of corporate farms by utilizing a comprehensive dataset encompassing 17 CEE countries between 2007 and 2019. The accelerated failure time model is employed to estimate the survival probabilities of these farms. The study uses the Nelson-Aalen estimator to calculate the cumulative hazard function and Kaplan-Meier survival function. Additionally, the baseline estimation of the two-level mixed-effects Weibull accelerated failure time model is utilized. Furthermore, estimations are conducted under various assumptions regarding sample restriction to ensure the robustness of the results.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: We find remarkable differences in corporate farm survival rates among 17 CEE countries. We document that legal format, ownership structure, and corporate finance indicators are highly relevant to corporate farm survival. Estimations reveal the non-linear correlation between corporate-farm size and age and their survival. We show that agricultural factor endowments and agricultural trade openness exhibit statistically significant and economically meaningful correlations with the survival probability of the sample farms. Farm-, sector- and country-specific factors play a crucial role in agri-food production, as well as regional and global food security. Diverse agricultural system structures may be associated with distinct farm attributes, various agricultural sector- and country-specific factors, and diverse allocations of agricultural resources. Better agricultural factor endowments and a conducive macroeconomic environment can foster comparative advantages and enhance corporate farm viability and survival. The findings of this study may be of significance to scholars and practitioners who are interested in comprehending the shifts in agricultural farm structures within agricultural systems.

[Link to Paper](#)

Population normative data for OxCAP-MH capability scores

PÉTER GYÖRGY BALÁZS; AGATA ŁASZEWSKA; JUDIT SIMON; VALENTIN BRODSZKY

European Journal of Health Economics 2024

Abstract

Aim: The study aims to establish the first set of normative data for OxCAP-MH capability instrument and to examine its association with sociodemographic and anxiety/depression severity variables.

Methods: A large-sample cross-sectional online survey was conducted among the Hungarian adult general population in 2021. OxCAP-MH standardized mean scores were compared across age, sex, education level, residence, employment, and marital status. Linear regression analysis was employed to determine the impact of sociodemographic and anxiety/depression severity on the OxCAP-MH score.

Results: In total, $N = 2000$ individuals completed the survey. The sample mean age was 47.1, with female majority (53.4%). Most respondents had completed primary education (51%), were active on labour market (52.4%), lived in larger cities (70.0%), and were married/in relationship (61.1%). Nearly half of the participants reported experiencing depression (48.5%), anxiety (44.3%), and 38.6% reported having both. The mean OxCAP-MH score for the total sample was 67.2 ($SD = 14.4$), the highest in the non-depressed (74.4) and non-anxious (73.6) subgroups, the lowest among those with extremely severe depression (45.0) and severe anxiety (47.7). Regression results indicated that older individuals (by $\beta = 0.1$), males ($\beta = 2.3$), those with secondary or higher education ($\beta = 2.7$ and 4.5) and students ($\beta = 6.8$) had significantly ($p < 0.01$) higher mental capabilities. Respondents with mild, moderate, severe, or extremely severe depression ($\beta = -6.6, -9.6, -13.8, -18.3$) and those with mild, moderate, or severe anxiety ($\beta = -4.1, -7.7, -10.3$) had lower capability scores.

Conclusion: The OxCAP-MH instrument effectively differentiated capabilities across sociodemographic groups and highlighting the impact of depression and anxiety severity on general population's mental capability.

[Link to Paper](#)

Users' processing of online marketplace listings for high and low involvement goods

MATTHEW GORTON; EWALINA MAREK-ANDRZEJEWSKA; GU PANG;
WITOLD ANDRZEJEWSKI; YONG LIN

Electronic Commerce Research and Applications 2024 65: 101382

Abstract

Purpose: To understand how users of online marketplaces process market signals in their decision making and whether this depends on if the good is of high or low involvement.

Design/methodology/approach: The paper employs a mixed methods approach. Study 1 draws on an analysis of interviews with online marketplace users using hypothetical eBay purchases as stimuli, understanding how users conceptualize specific market signals and whether their importance varies depending on the type of purchase (high versus low involvement good). Study 2 tests hypotheses derived from signaling theory, using an eye tracking experiment.

Findings: Price and photographs act as “fast and frugal” signals for inclusion in consideration sets for low involvement purchases, but consumers deem them insufficient for high involvement purchases where high-cost signals that help establish seller credibility are far more salient. Users pay relatively greater attention to costly market signals, which are beyond sellers' direct control, for high involvement goods.

Practical implications: The paper offers insights for sellers regarding the presentation of quality cues and strategies online marketplaces can employ to reduce information asymmetry.

Originality/value: Drawing on and extending signaling theory, the paper introduces and confirms hypotheses for understanding users' attention to market signals when making purchase decisions on online marketplaces. It identifies how the degree of involvement of a product affects the processing of market signals.

[Link to Paper](#)

Unveiling the influence of anthropomorphic chatbots on consumer behavioral intentions: evidence from China and Indonesia

YULING WEI; JHANGHIZ SYAHRIVAI; ATTILA ENDRE SIMAY

Journal of Research in Interactive Marketing 2024

Abstract

Purpose: Chatbots have been explored as a novel approach to enhancing consumer engagement by delivering more enjoyable, personalized services. This research aims to investigate the mechanism through which anthropomorphic elements of chatbots influence consumers' intentions to use the technology.

Design/methodology/approach: This research introduces five key concepts framed through the “computers-are-social-actors” (CASA) paradigm: form realism (FR), behavioral realism (BR), cognitive trust (CT), entertainment (EM) and chatbot usage intention (CUI). An online questionnaire garnered 280 responses from China and 207 responses from Indonesia. Data collection employed a combination of purposive and snowball sampling techniques. This research utilized structural equation modeling through the analysis of moment structures (AMOS) 27 software to test the hypotheses.

Findings: (1) FR positively predicts CT and EM, (2) FR negatively predicts CUI, (3) BR positively predicts CT and EM, (4) BR positively predicts CUI and (5) Both CT and EM mediate the relationship between FR and CUI, as well as between BR and CUI.

Originality/value: This research enriches the current literature on interactive marketing by exploring how the anthropomorphic features of chatbots enhance consumers' intentions to use such technology. It pioneers the exploration of CT and EM as mediating factors in the relationship between chatbot anthropomorphism and consumer behavioral intention. Moreover, this research makes a methodological contribution by developing and validating new measurement scales for measuring chatbot anthropomorphic elements.

[Link to Paper](#)

Individual differences in knowledge network navigation

MANRAN ZHU; TAHA YASSERI; JÁNOS KERTÉSZ

Scientific Reports 2024 14: 8331

Abstract

With the rapid accumulation of online information, efficient web navigation has grown vital yet challenging. To create an easily navigable cyberspace catering to diverse demographics, understanding how people navigate differently is paramount. While previous research has unveiled individual differences in spatial navigation, such differences in knowledge space navigation remain sparse. To bridge this gap, we conducted an online experiment where participants played a navigation game on Wikipedia and completed personal information questionnaires. Our analysis shows that age negatively affects knowledge space navigation performance, while multilingualism enhances it. Under time pressure, participants' performance improves across trials and males outperform females, an effect not observed in games without time pressure. In our experiment, successful route-finding is usually not related to abilities of innovative exploration of routes. Our results underline the importance of age, multilingualism and time constraint in the knowledge space navigation.

[Link to Paper](#)

Poor housing quality and the health of newborns and young children

TAMÁS HAJDU; GÁBOR KERTESI; BENCE SZABÓ

Scientific Reports 2024 14: 12890

Abstract

This study uses linked administrative data on live births, hospital stays, and census records for children born in Hungary between 2006 and 2011 to examine the relationship between poor housing quality and the health of newborns and children aged 1–2 years. We show that poor housing quality, defined as lack of access to basic sanitation and exposure to polluting heating, is not a negligible problem even in a high-income EU country like Hungary. This is particularly the case for disadvantaged children, 20–25% of whom live in extremely poor-quality homes. Next, we provide evidence that poor housing quality is strongly associated with lower health at birth and a higher number of days spent in inpatient care at the age of 1–2 years. These results indicate that lack of access to basic sanitation, hygiene, and non-polluting heating and their health impacts cannot be considered as the exclusive problem for low- and middle-income countries. In high-income countries, there is also a need for public policy programs that identify those affected by poor housing quality and offer them potential solutions to reduce the adverse effects on their health.

[Link to Paper](#)

Exploring macro-environmental catalysts and barriers of healthcare 4.0 transformation in Central-Eastern European countries: A comprehensive study in Hungary

PÉTER HALMOSI; MÁRTA ARANYOSSY

Technology and Society 2024 78: 102620

Abstract

The pursuit of a secure, efficient healthcare system responsive to patient needs remains a crucial goal for developed countries. Governments, grappling with rising healthcare demands, are increasingly turning to technological innovation as a transformative solution. Healthcare 4.0, integrating cutting-edge industrial technologies, aims to enhance patient experience, promote health, control costs, and boost clinical satisfaction. The COVID-19 pandemic has catalysed investments in digitalisation, but the promises of Healthcare 4.0 are still seemingly unrealized. This is especially true in the Central-Eastern European (CEE) region, particularly in Hungary, where substantial Industry 4.0 innovation potential intersects with shrinking financial resources, a challenging political environment, a transitioning healthcare system hindering the widescale transition to Healthcare 4.0. Thus, this paper aims to explore the macro-environmental factors influencing Healthcare 4.0 adoption in Hungary. Leveraging qualitative content analysis of interviews with 21 Hungarian healthcare technology startup founders, we aim to map the catalysts and barriers of a Healthcare 4.0 transition using a PESTLE framework. This explorative study contributes to the literature with valuable insights from the innovators' perspective, serving as a foundation for future policy interventions in the quest for widespread Healthcare 4.0 implementation.

[Link to Paper](#)

Assessing inflation and greenhouse gas emissions interplay via neural network analysis: a comparative study of energy use in the USA, EU, and China

MUTAZ ALSHAFFEY; MOHAMAD ALI SALEH SALEH

Environmental Sciences Europe 2024 36: 73

Abstract

This study examines the relationship between inflation and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in three major economies: the United States of America (USA), the European Union (EU), and China. The analysis spans from 1960 to 2021 for the USA and EU, and from 1971 to 2021 for China. A feedforward neural network model, optimized using the Levenberg–Marquardt backpropagation algorithm, was employed to predict GHG emissions based on annual inflation rates and fossil fuel energy consumption. The study integrates historical data on inflation trends with GHG emissions, measured in CO₂ equivalents, and fossil fuel energy consumption, expressed as a percentage of total energy use. This multidimensional approach allows for a nuanced understanding of the economic-environmental interplay in these regions. Key findings indicate a nonlinear response of GHG emissions to inflation rates. In the USA, GHG emissions begin to decrease when inflation rates exceed 4.7%. Similarly, in the EU, a steep reduction in emissions is observed beyond a 7.5% inflation rate. China presents a more complex pattern, with two critical inflection points: the first at a 4.5% inflation rate, where GHG emissions start to decline sharply, and the second at a 7% inflation rate, beyond which further increases in inflation do not significantly reduce emissions. A critical global insight is the identification of a uniform inflation rate, around 4.4%, across all regions, at which GHG emissions consistently increase by 1%, hinting at a shared global economic behavior impacting the environment. This discovery is vital for policymakers, emphasizing the need for tailored regional strategies that consider unique economic structures, energy policies, and environmental regulations, alongside a coordinated global approach.

[Link to Paper](#)

Which sectors go on when there is a sudden stop? An empirical analysis

ISTVÁN KÓNIA; MIKLÓS VÁRY

Journal of International Money and Finance 2024 146: 103110

Abstract

This paper analyzes the dynamics of sectoral Real Gross Value Added (RGVA) around sudden stops in foreign capital inflows. We identify sudden stop episodes statistically from changes in gross capital inflows from the financial account. In the baseline specification, we estimate changes in the growth rate of sectoral RGVA during sudden stops and in the few quarters preceding and following them. We also look at whether real exchange rate movements and the depth of the RGVA decline on impact explain different sectoral dynamics afterwards. In an additional exercise, we analyze deviations from the sectors' long-run growth path. Our findings indicate that: (i) the construction sector experiences the largest drop in its growth rate during sudden stops; (ii) generally, tradable sectors, especially manufacturing, face larger damages during sudden stops than nontradable sectors, but they decelerate less in the medium run than some service sectors; (iii) the depth of the initial slowdown is related to a more favorable subsequent performance (a rebound effect), while we find only very weak evidence that real exchange rate depreciations facilitate adjustment. Overall, our results suggest a prolonged reallocation of economic activity away from service sectors, towards the production of goods. This is consistent with a traditional view of the role of tradable and nontradable sectors in a sudden stop episode.

[Link to Paper](#)

On the running and the UV limit of Wilsonian renormalization group flows

ANDRÁS LÁSZLÓ; ZSIGMOND TARCSAY

Classical and Quantum Gravity 2024 41: 125009

Abstract

In nonperturbative formulation of quantum field theory, the vacuum state is characterized by the Wilsonian renormalization group (RG) flow of Feynman type field correlators. Such a flow is a parametric family of ultraviolet (UV) regularized field correlators, the parameter being the strength of the UV regularization, and the instances with different strength of UV regularizations are linked by the renormalization group equation. Important RG flows are those which reach out to any UV regularization strengths. In this paper it is shown that for these flows a natural, mathematically rigorous generally covariant definition can be given, and that they form a topological vector space which is Hausdorff, locally convex, complete, nuclear, semi-Montel, Schwartz. That is, they form a generalized function space having favorable properties, similar to multivariate distributions. The other theorem proved in the paper is that for Wilsonian RG flows reaching out to all UV regularization strengths, a simple factorization formula holds in case of bosonic fields over flat (affine) spacetime: the flow always originates from a regularization-independent distributional correlator, and its running satisfies an algebraic ansatz. The conjecture is that this factorization theorem should generically hold, which is worth future investigations.

[Link to Paper](#)

How do human resource managers make sense of their work? A study of changing work meaningfulness using the critical incident technique

KLAUDIA SZÓTS-KOVÁTS; HENRIETT PRIMECZ

Human Resource Development International 2024

Abstract

Despite the meaningfulness of one's work being of crucial professional and personal importance, in HRD, it remains understudied. Employing narrative interviews, this research retrospectively explores the formation and transformation of the process of work's meaningfulness. A sensemaking approach and the critical incident technique were applied. The data, collected during interviews with 16 HR managers, consisted of 37 critical incidents. This research contributes to the understanding of the dilemma of meaningfulness' dual nature by showing how work meaningfulness can change through an exploration of the role of meaning mechanisms in the experience and dynamic formation of meaningful work. Furthermore, it augments our knowledge about how ambivalent, complex, and critical situations affect their work as meaningful. It presents possible scenarios and phases of this process. It also shows how a critical situation can lead to a re-evaluation of the sources of meaningfulness. It explores how the ambivalence and ambiguity inherent in HR managers' role affects the meaningfulness of their work. The practical implication of the findings emphasises HRD professionals' responsibility to monitor the extent to which employees experience their work to be meaningful and to intervene as needed, while the methodological implication is a further distinction between sensemaking and meaningfulness-making processes.

[Link to Paper](#)

Urban mobility in the future: text analysis of mobility plans

ANDRÁS MUNKÁCSY; DÁVID FÖLDES; MÁRK MISKOLCZI; MELINDA JÁSZBERÉNYI

European Transport Research Review 2024 16: 29

Abstract

Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs) or similar documents from 17 European capitals (published between 2010 and 2021) and the European SUMP guidelines have been analysed to understand how cities shape mobility and their transport systems. Text analysis is applied to identify development tendencies in a time- and cost-effective manner, without relying on traditional deep semantic analysis techniques. In addition to traditional statistical indicators, we introduce Category Term Frequency (CTF) as a new measure in text analysis. CTF reveals the number and proportion of words belonging to the same content group, namely specific mobility-related categories. The results indicate that categories describing general aspects such as the future, general transport, environment, and society are more prominently represented compared to more forward-looking categories like automation, electromobility, and sharing. The aggregated CTF of categories describing these emerging aspects is highest in the mobility plans of Copenhagen, Helsinki, Luxembourg, and Vienna, which are considered forerunners in their implementation. In general, the analysis concludes that despite recent technological developments and new business models, the examined mobility plans barely mention terms that would imply radical changes by the 2030s. Strategic documents and, thus, urban mobility developments suggest only a slow transition towards the expected levels of sustainable and smart urban mobility. These findings may contribute to understanding and (re)considering urban and transport development strategies in Europe. Furthermore, this text analysis framework provides planners and other experts with a novel tool to identify the focal areas of mobility-related (or other) documents.

[Link to Paper](#)

Digitalizing in crisis: the role of organizational resilience in SMEs' digitalization

DÓRA ÓRI; ILDIKÓ SZABÓ; ANDREA KŐ; TIBOR KOVÁCS

Journal of Enterprise Information Management 2024 37(4): 1185-1205.

Abstract

Purpose: Several studies have shown that economic shock and crisis trigger companies to move forward innovatively. This paper aims to compliment this research topic by investigating how SMEs activate their organization resilience to adapt to changes generated by a crisis, with specific focus on how digitalization is used as an opportunity on this road. COVID-19 pandemic provided the context to investigate this situation.

Design/methodology/approach: The research approach combines literature review, quantitative data survey and data analysis and modeling using PLS-SEM. The quantitative data survey provided the database for building the structural equation model, exploring the structural relationships between the constructs and testing the hypotheses. Expert discussions contributed to the validation and interpretation of the results.

Findings: The model reveals that while organizational resilience has no direct effect on digitalization, combined with available resources, it realizes its indirect impact. Resilient companies require less external financial support to achieve their digitalization goals. The results also confirm that an uncertain environment encourages SMEs to go digital.

Originality/value: Several research studies highlighted the importance of SMEs in recovery from crises. Knowing more about how they can be supported and what capabilities they should develop is essential. This research explores the relationship between organizational resilience, resource availability and digitalization for SMEs in crises like the COVID-19 pandemic, revealing the self-reinforcing effect of organizational resilience and the level of digitalization that was not previously studied.

[Link to Paper](#)

The allocation of FIFA World Cup slots based on the ranking of confederations

LÁSZLÓ CSATÓ; LÁSZLÓ MARCELL KISS; ZSOMBOR SZÁDOCZKI
Annals of Operations Research 2024

Abstract

Qualifications for several world championships in sports are organised such that distinct sets of teams play in their own tournament for a predetermined number of slots. Inspired by a recent work studying the problem with the tools from the literature on fair allocation, this paper provides an alternative approach based on historical matches between these sets of teams. We focus on the FIFA World Cup due to the existence of an official rating system and its recent expansion to 48 teams, as well as to allow for a comparison with the already suggested allocations. Our proposal extends the methodology of the FIFA World Ranking to compare the strengths of five confederations. Various allocations are presented depending on the length of the sample, the set of teams considered, as well as the frequency of rating updates. The results show that more European and South American teams should play in the FIFA World Cup. The ranking of continents by the number of deserved slots is different from the ranking implied by FIFA policy. We recommend allocating at least some slots transparently, based on historical performances, similar to the access list of the UEFA Champions League.

[Link to Paper](#)

Demographic and social differences in autonomous vehicle technology acceptance in Hungary

MELINDA JÁSZBERÉNYI; KATALIN ÁSVÁNYI; CSABA CSIZÁR; LÁSZLÓ KÖKÉNY

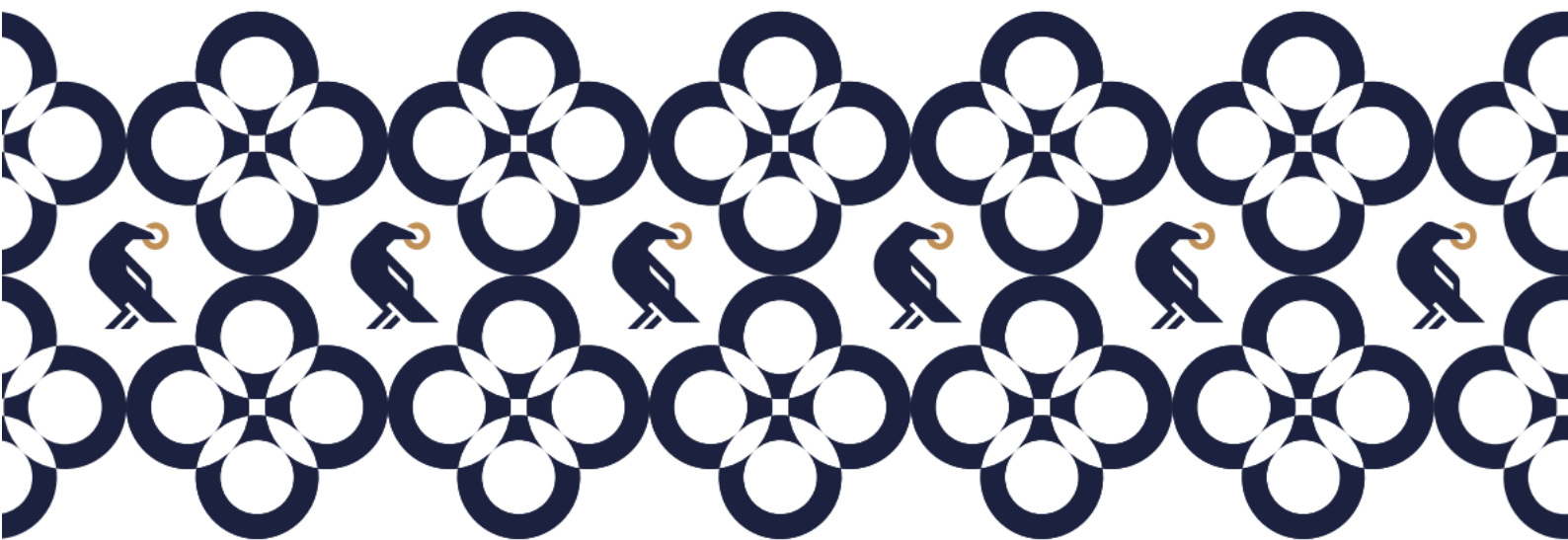
Journal of Engineering and Technology Management 2024 72: 101813

Abstract

Progress in automation has resulted in a growing number of autonomous vehicles (AVs). However, demographic and social differences behind the acceptance of AV technology are an emerging topic in the East-Central European region. These countries (e.g., Poland, Slovakia, Romania) move on a similar technological development path, and the social and economic conditions are alike; thus, Hungary represents this region well. This study contributes to fill this niche. We used quantitative research methods (factor analysis, Kruskal-Wallis H test, Pearson-correlation) to analyze with a snowball (non-probability) sampling. The Hungarian respondents (N=949) selected in the sample were interviewed through a face-to-face and online quantitative questionnaire. The results show that gender and age influence mostly the acceptance; residence and occupation have only partial influence. The propensity to take risks is significantly differentiated in almost all demographic segments. The results facilitate differentiation of users based on their demographic characteristics in AV adoption. Furthermore, the integration of risk propensity into the analysis helps to identify which potential user groups are more likely to overcome any fears of novelty or which clusters are more likely to adopt the current framework of safe transport without driver control. The outcomes are of interest to engineers, manufacturers and policy-makers who can adapt their products, services and taking measures to meet the mobility needs of potential users and introduce effective incentives to increase public acceptance of AVs.

[Link to Paper](#)

BOOK CHAPTERS



Economic versus political engagement with China and Taiwan in Central and Eastern Europe

ÁGNES SZUNOMÁR

In: Wu Chien-Huei (ed): Switching diplomatic recognition between Taiwan and China. 2024 pp. 179-195.

Routledge

Abstract

This book examines the economic and social impacts of switching diplomatic relations from Taiwan to China, and vice versa, and investigates how China achieves its foreign policy objective of dissuading Taiwan's diplomatic partners and other third parties from engaging with Taiwan.

Highlighting the critical regions of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania, where the diplomatic competition between Taiwan and China is fierce, the contributions to this book analyze China's promises of economic benefits, threats of economic coercion and the perils of its foreign aid to the countries in these regions in pursuit of its anti-Taiwan policy. In addition to the competition of formal diplomatic ties, it also examines how existing informal relations have influenced Taiwan's increasing interactions with Central and Eastern European countries. Finally, the book explores how Taiwan's advantage in technology sectors has successfully been translated into economic leverage for Taiwan's international diplomacy.

Built upon the interdisciplinary expertise and collaborative efforts of 14 international scholars, this book will be a valuable resource to scholars and students of Taiwan studies, China studies and international relations.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

The Common Good University

MERA DEL BALDO; GHERARDO GIRARDI; HAYDEN HUBBARD; KNUT J IMS;
TAMÁS VERESS

*In: Paul Shrivastava, László Zsolnai (eds): Palgrave Studies in Sustainable Business
In Association with Future Earth. 2024 pp. 277-312.*

Springer Nature

Abstract

What should be expected from a business school or, more generally, from a university? Some argue that business schools have been the major success story of the university in recent decades. Business schools play an essential role in shaping global trends, connecting academia to industry, and fostering future leaders. However, there has been a harsh criticism of the behavior of professional economists and managers, and many critics have pointed to a common theme: offering a value proposition that primarily emphasizes the career-enhancing, salary-increasing aspects of business education. It is long past time to rethink the educational concepts that frame today's institutions, placing more emphasis on creativity, compassion, collaboration, and community, while moving away from values that have undermined pro-ecological and pro-social behavior in recent years. Drawing from this premise we argue that universities should educate young people to lead their lives in a troubled world in the interest of the common good. Accordingly, this chapter discusses what the common good is, in order to develop a vision of the common good university, based upon universal human and ecological values, holistically pro-social and pro-environment. With this holistic model in mind, we survey the efforts of five higher educational institutions in Hungary, Italy, Norway, the UK and the US, as they seek to embrace at least some elements of the common good, by analyzing their mission statements and activities. The insights deriving from the study contribute to the discussion on what the common good is and how it can be operationalized by business schools and universities. They also point at further steps in a journey—in some cases still in its infancy—of improvement, calling for the direct involvement of students, scholars, and other stakeholders at grassroot level.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

Youth Resistance Movements Under the Post-2010 Orbán Governments in Hungary

ESZTER KIRS

In: Péter Marton (ed): The Palgrave Handbook of Non-State Actors in East-West Relations. 2024 pp. 1-15.

Palgrave Macmillan

Abstract

Domestic opponents of illiberal governments are regularly framed by pro-government media outlets as internal traitors enabled by external enemies of the country. Members of youth resistance movements under the post-2010 Orbán governments have been described by Hungarian government-dependent media (public media and non-public pro-government media) not as autonomous, independent citizens legitimately applying the tool of peaceful protest to collectively advocate for autonomy in education, but as non-state actors under the tight control of political parties and the international liberal elite. This present chapter discusses the identity and operation of two youth resistance movements, the Student Network (Hallgatói Hálózat, HaHa) and FreeSZFE, which organized not only public protests but also university blockades. It explores whether they were, as alleged by pro-government media, closely controlled by any actor, be it Western liberal powers or political parties opposing the Orbán regime, or if they carried out their activities as autonomous actors. Findings are based on publicly available information supplemented by interviews with members of FreeSZFE focusing on the objectives and modus operandi of the two movements. Haha and FreeSZFE are found to have been self-organizing, non-bureaucratic non-state actors autonomously acting upon their own beliefs. Their operation was based on their members' commitment to direct democracy and their shared goal to protect their rights and the autonomy of their institution.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

Biofuel Economy

TAMÁS MIZIK

In: Banik Samudra Prosad, Debasis Bagehi (eds): Biofuels: Scientific Explorations and Technologies for a Sustainable Environment. 2024 pp. 546-556.

CRC Press

Abstract

Combating global warming requires greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction from the road transport and alternative fuels provide a promising solution. As a large percentage of vehicles have an internal combustion engine, direct fuel substitutes, i.e., ethanol and biodiesel, are of high importance. Ethanol production is more concentrated than biodiesel with a 71.39% and 48.77% share of the two largest producers, the USA-Brazil and the EU-the USA, respectively. Brazil is the most cost-effective producer with prices of 54.97 USD/100 liters of ethanol and 70.40 USD/100 liters of biodiesel producer prices; however, both are higher than their fossil counterparts. In addition to environmental advantages, the biofuel economy provides 2.4 million jobs worldwide which can be multiplied if the entire production chains are taken into account. Due to lower mechanization, developing countries employ more people in the sector than developed countries. The turnover of the ethanol and biodiesel sector measured at producer prices is 81.08 billion USD and 76.61 billion USD, respectively.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

Hungary

TÜNDE TÁTRAI

In: Sope Williams, Jessica Tilpman (eds): Routledge Handbook of Public Procurement Corruption. 2024 pp. 320-339.

Routledge

Abstract

The Routledge Handbook of Public Procurement Corruption showcases the most innovative and exciting research being conducted in this important area of study, providing a comprehensive go-to reference for all who are interested in the topic.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the global race for health and ancillary goods amid global supply chain disruptions demonstrated that, when tested, all countries are incredibly vulnerable to fraud and corruption in public procurement, irrespective of their level of development. Yet despite the widespread nature of the problem, there remains a lack of in-depth, analytical, and cross-country investigations into public procurement corruption. This book addresses this gap by providing a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, geographically balanced treatise on corruption in public procurement. It combines country-specific studies to allow readers to easily compare differing perspectives and approaches and overarching thematic chapters to reflect on new and cutting-edge issues in procurement and their implications for procurement corruption. Key sectors such as healthcare and infrastructure are considered, as well as the role of new technologies, in both combatting and enabling procurement corruption.

This Handbook provides academics, practitioners, and graduate researchers of public administration, law, and anti-corruption with all of the tools they need to understand the nuances of public procurement corruption around the world.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

Kazakhstan: going global in a post-Soviet country

ZOLTÁN BUZÁDY; ANASTASSIYA LIPOVKA

In: Bettina Gherke, Marie-Therese Claes, Daniela Pauknerová, Ina Aust, Roger-Matthew Bell Lambert (eds): Global Leadership Practices: Competencies for Navigating in a Complex World. 2024 pp. 193-209.

Edward Elgar Publishing

Abstract

This forward-thinking book explores global leadership and the complexities inherent in its practice. Conceptual knowledge, learning tools and reflective exercises stimulate the reader to delve into self-development and to recognize how to develop competencies that lead to global collaboration. The book also illustrates specific practices that address the challenges of diversity, equity and inclusion and provides reflections on the role of global leaders in guiding and advancing sustainability transformation.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

Introduction: Mixing Water and International Relations Theory

KINGA SZÁLKAI; MÁTÉ SZALAI

In: Kinga Szálkai, Máté Szalai (eds): Theorizing Transboundary Waters in International Relations. 2024 pp. 1-09.

Springer

Abstract

15 years ago, a discussion started in Political Geography about the role of International Relations theories in understanding transboundary water issues. Furlong drew attention to the fact that the application of IR theories in transboundary water analysis is “implicit and unacknowledged”, which means a significant constraint for research programs. Zeitoun and Warner also admitted that the importance of the explicit integration of political theories “cannot be said to be truly resonant yet” in the global water community. Since then, the connections between IR theories and transboundary water analysis have been problematized more intensely, and explicitly theoretical accounts on transboundary waters are being published from time to time. The aim of this Introduction is to prepare the ground for the collection of the latest state-of-the-art findings of scholars working on related issues with reviewing the main traditional approaches towards theorizing transboundary waters within IR.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

Transboundary Water Management Among Small Island Developing States: Dynamics of Conflict and Cooperation

MÁTÉ SZALAI

In: Kinga Szálkai, Máté Szalai (eds): Theorizing Transboundary Waters in International Relations. 2024 pp. 225-243.

Springer

Abstract

The chapter focuses on the role and behavior of small island developing states in issues concerning transboundary water management. Seas and oceans play a crucial role in the politics, economic survival, well-being, and identity of such entities, all of which constitute incentives for cooperation. Despite this generally positive narrative surrounding the collaborative nature of small island developing states, the empirical investigation of key sectors, including fishery, energy and climate, and trade and maritime connectivity, leads to the conclusion that cooperation between such resource-scarce entities is severely limited by several factors. The chapter identifies over-institutionalization, lacking implementation and coordination, as well as political and economic competition between small island developing states as key phenomena in this regard.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

Conclusion: The Role of IR Theories in Transboundary Water Politics

MÁTÉ SZALAI; KINGA SZÁLKAI

In: Kinga Szálkai, Máté Szalai (eds): Theorizing Transboundary Waters in International Relations. 2024 pp. 247-256.

Springer

Abstract

The concluding chapter attempts to contribute to the ongoing debates in the literature concerning how theories of International Relations can be used in the field of transboundary water politics on the one hand and how case studies related to transboundary waters can contribute to theorizing in International Relations on the other. From these perspectives, the results of the book can lead us to several conclusions and can add value to academic discussions primarily concerning the emergence of mid-level theories, the better management of interdisciplinary research, connecting material and immaterial factors in the analysis, finding and expanding synergy between various subfields of International Relations and adjacent research areas, and the developing the vocabulary of traditional security studies. The chapter ends with the summary of practical implications of the research project which could serve the basis for policy recommendations.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

Kuwait – Economy

MÁTÉ SZALAI

In: Europa Publications (ed): The Middle East and North Africa 2024

Routledge

Abstract

Now in its seventieth edition, this title continues to provide the most up-to-date geo-political and economic information for this important world area. It provides topical contributions from acknowledged experts on regional affairs, comprehensive data on all major organizations active in the region and accurately and impartially records the latest political and economic developments.

Key features covers the Middle East and North Africa from Algeria to Yemen, includes topical contributions from acknowledged experts on regional affairs, accurately and impartially records the latest political and economic developments, provides comprehensive data on all major organizations active in the countries of the region.

Individual chapters on each country incorporating essays on the physical and social geography, recent history and economy, an extensive statistical survey of economic and social indicators, which include area and population, health and welfare, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, industry, finance, trade, transport, tourism, communications media and education, a full directory with names, addresses and contact details covering the constitution, government, legislature, political organizations, election commissions, diplomatic representation, judiciary, religious groups, the media, finance, trade and industry (including petroleum and natural gas), tourism, defence, education and a country-specific bibliography, providing suggestions for further research.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

“Shared Joy is Double Joy”

ZSÓFIA HAJNAL

In: Mathis Klaus, Avishalom Tor (eds): Law and Economics of Justice. 2024 pp. 207-220.

Springer

Abstract

One of the most iconic phrases on sharing is the Swedish proverb “Delad glädje är dubbel glädje; delad sorg är halverad sorg.”—“Shared joy is a double joy; shared sorrow is half a sorrow.” The focus in this chapter will be on the positive side of this saying, on the value-multiplying effect of sharing, which is a mechanism that connects reciprocity with efficiency. Despite the widely known and accepted general benefits that come from sharing as an ethical deed, attempts at operationalizing, quantifying, and testing—relative to its anticipated potential—are few and far between. This chapter thus contains three parts. First, the theory around sharing, reciprocity and value multiplication, with the review of the literature, as well as proposed systems of equations inclusive. Second, an empirical section, wherein the statements (through the remote connections drawn) will be tested on data. Third and finally, a discussion of the findings ensues, proposing behavioural foundations as reasons for the phenomenon of sharing as value multiplication, including an outlook in the form of further research opportunities.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

FARC: Dynamics of Autarky and Autonomy

BERNADETT LEHOCZKI; LIZETH VANESSE AYALA CASTIBLANCO

In: Péter Marton, Gry Thomassen, Csaba Békés, András Rácz (eds): The Palgrave Handbook of Non-State Actors in East-West Relations. 2024 pp. 1-16.

Springer

Abstract

This chapter examines the evolution and growth of FARC from its inception to its official disarmament and demobilization prompted by the peace agreement with the Colombian government in 2016. While it is important to recognize the existence of some dissident groups that still operate on behalf of FARC at the time of writing, they are beyond the scope of this research. After sketching the historical origins and evolution of the FARC insurgency in the time period thus indicated, the chapter focuses on the group's financing of its operations, demonstrating how it was able to sustain its activities throughout the decades of its existence without any external state actor's proxy or partner. As a further peculiarity of the case, FARC's relatively more significant interactions with a range of non-state actors are pointed out, even as this does not change the fundamental fact that the group was able to function with near-complete autarky, unlike many other violent non-state actors (VNSAs) worldwide.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

Between the US-UK Axis and Chinese Might

NUNO MORGADO

In: Zak Cope (ed): The Palgrave Handbook of Contemporary Geopolitics. 2024 pp. 1-19.

Springer

Abstract

The objective of this chapter is to estimate how much – or how little – maneuverability Portugal still has presently, and in the upcoming decades, to navigate and adjust to systemic pressures. To achieve this objective, this chapter assesses three specific systemic pressures: the EU membership of Portugal, the Anglo-Portuguese and the US-Portuguese alliances, and the Chinese investment (and thus economic influence) in Portugal, listing the leverage, interests, and power of these countries and supranational organization in Portugal.

The object is approached from the point of view of neoclassical geopolitics, an innovative method that joins geopolitical factors and systemic imperatives with the geopolitical agents' perceptions and capacities. The chapter adopts a qualitative approach and a multivariate model of causation by combining individual, domestic, and international-level explanations.

Apart from formulating several scenarios for Portugal in the short and long terms, one of the chapter's main results was to concluded that, whereas both the systemic pressures of the EU membership of Portugal and the Chinese investment came with a price on Portuguese sovereignty, the Anglo-Portuguese and the US-Portuguese alliances remain as the systemic opportunities for the country, in economic, political, and security terms.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

The importance of measuring the perceptions of local residents – two major international sporting events in Hungary

TÜNDE MÁTÉ; ATTILA KAJOS; ZSOLT HAVRAN

In: Kamilla Swart, Rasmus K. Storm, Harry A. Soldberg (eds): Research Handbook on Major Sporting Events. 2024 pp. 801-815.

Springer

Abstract

Not only large cities and capitals are willing and able to organize major international sporting events, but medium-sized ones as well. The current chapter presents examples of such cities organising major sporting events in Hungary and their impact on residents' attitudes and perceptions regarding these events. Our research has examined the effects of two Hungarian sporting events: the first, as a one-time multi-sport event, the European Youth Olympics Festival in 2017 in Győr, while the second is the Gyulai István Memorial – Hungarian Athletics Grand Prix, which has been an annual event since 2014 in Székesfehérvár. After analysing the attitudes of local citizens concerning the economic, social and environmental aspects using questionnaires (N=1859) before and after the events, we can conclude that the residents' prior fear of unfamiliar situations can be tackled through the experience which plays an important role in their perception. Thus giving sufficient information and engaging the locals is crucial to draw them closer to the event.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

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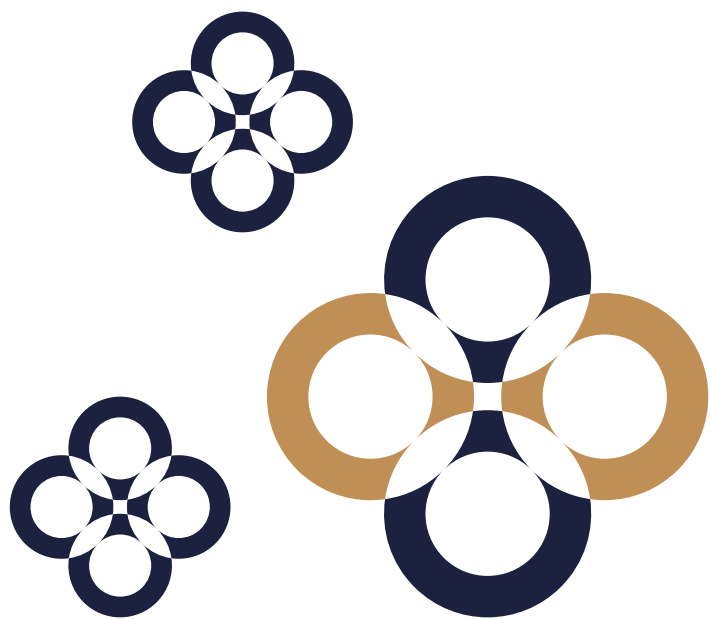
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