

CAPITAL AND LABOUR SHARING IN HUNGARY

György Boda

In Hungary, between 1960 and 2023, the share of labour in gross value added decreased from an earlier, unsustainably high share to a share smaller than that of developed countries. This process does not pose a constraint to the multinational capital, but hinders the development of national production factors. Due to decreasing purchasing power, it slows down the accumulation of capital, as well as the development of labour. A significant catalyst for this process and an obstacle to its correction is the specific variation of capitalism in Eastern Europe, the transcendence of which is one of the conditions for an optimal capital-labour division.

THE ROLE OF SOLAR PV SYSTEMS IN PARTICIPATORY ENERGY TRANSITION.
A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW BASED ON THE PRISMA METHOD

Tekla Szép

The energy transition is one of the most important economic and technological programmes of our time, and one that poses major challenges for society. The increasing use of modern renewable energy sources and the emergence of household-scale power plants are leading to the decentralisation of large energy systems. Previously passive consumers are becoming active energy citizens, realising a participatory energy transition. In my study, I examine this process from the perspective of energy democracy, energy justice and energy citizenship using the PRISMA method. I will conduct a systematic literature review, presenting the advantages and disadvantages of solar PV systems, the opportunities and threats of solar PV projects on household and industrial scale. It can be shown that there is a significant difference between the Global South and the Global North. Countries with democratic systems, where good governance is a priority and social inequalities are lower, are clearly more successful than authoritarian regimes in achieving participatory energy transition.

DIFFERENCES IN ENERGY TRANSITION PERFORMANCE BETWEEN EU COUNTRY GROUPS IN TERMS OF ENERGY SECURITY

Anita Zombory

One of the most pressing issues of our time is how ongoing geopolitical conflicts and global environmental challenges impact energy security. The feasibility of achieving the strategic objectives outlined in the Green Deal is the subject of considerable debate. The aim of this analysis is to examine how well the 27 member states of the European Union can meet the policy objectives related to ensuring energy security. Another goal is to determine whether member states can be grouped into clusters based on indicators that define energy security, regardless of their economic and political heterogeneity. Our research focuses on identifying the factors influencing energy dependency and characterizing country groups in terms of energy security. This exploratory analysis employs OLS, fixed-effects, and random-effects panel models, as well as K-means clustering. The findings highlight that certain country groups significantly underperform in meeting energy security objectives, which can be attributed to their economic policies, geopolitical circumstances, and economic structures. This underscores the fact that the challenge of ensuring energy security remains unresolved across EU member states.

THE INTEGRATION OF ELECTRIC SCOOTERS IN HUNGARY

Dorottya Szemere and Vivien Surman

The academic literature extensively explores global sustainability strategies in mobility, emphasizing the necessity of emission reduction while acknowledging that technology alone is insufficient to address these challenges. Electric micro-mobility devices are increasingly positioned as a greener alternative to urban transportation. This study examines whether Hungarian electric scooter users' place of residence influences the frequency of e-scooter usage, the type of transportation mode it replaces, and the factors they consider crucial for its integration. Based on 292 completed responses, our findings indicate no significant correlation between settlement type and either the frequency of e-scooter use or the perceived importance of various integration-supporting factors. However, Chi-square test results reveal a significant association between residence location and the transportation mode displaced by e-scooter use. The novelty of this research lies in its pioneering effort to map the usage patterns and sociodemographic characteristics of domestic e-scooter users. Our analysis underscores that the successful integration of electric micro-mobility devices requires more than merely accounting for the specific characteristics of different urban forms; it also necessitates active community engagement – an aspect currently absent from Hungary's regulatory framework.