

Economy & Society

VOLUME 8.

2016.

NUMBER 4.

ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH

Own Account Logistics – Reinvented Business Strategy for Transportation in Industry and Trade

Harald GLEIßNER

*Director Institute for Logistics, Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht Berlin, Berlin
School of Economics and Law (harald.gleissner@hwr-berlin.de)*

ABSTRACT: The European transport market has been under regulation for decades until the 1980th when the European Union started a comprehensive deregulation process. The deregulation was focused on the *commercial transport* market and led to a profound change of the freight market situation esp. on road transport. Foremost countries like Germany with an until then tightly regulated market tumbled into harmful market adjustments caused by the suspension of licenses, allocation quotas and tariffication. The market change went along with the business trend of *outsourcing* for transportation and other logistics services based on beneficial business model theories e.g. economies of scale etc. Ever since the alternative model of *own account transportation* became an unremarkable presence in the market and lost almost any attention in scientific discussion. Nevertheless, transport for company purposes only is still part of EU regulations as common rules for access to the international road haulage market.¹ Critical discussion about advantages of outsourcing, quality concerns and rising awareness towards transaction cost economics was the inducement for an appraisal on the actual situation and business relevance of today's own account transportation. The research is based on a

¹ EU Regulation (Ec) No 1072/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 as common rules for access to the international road haulage market

survey with consignors in production industry and trade, in cooperation with the *German Federal Association of Private Transport and Logistics (BWVL)*.

KEYWORDS: private account transportation, own account transportation, deregulation of transport markets, commercial transport, outsourcing

JEL Codes: L92, L98, M38, R40, R48

Changes in the Order of Top 50 Companies in the Last 15 Years

Balázs SÁVAY

PhD-student, University of West Hungary Alexandre Lamfalussy Faculty of Economics, Sopron

Csaba SZÉKELY

University Professor, University of West Hungary Alexandre Lamfalussy Faculty of Economics, Sopron

ABSTRACT: Since 2007, Deloitte is preparing the ranking for the 500 largest companies in Central and Eastern Europe, but since 2001 the 50 largest Hungarian firm ranking is also published by HVG. Also, around at this time, the accounting Act (2000/C. Act) entered into force and according to which the annual reports of the companies have been published on the government's online site, which is publicly accessible for everyone.

The short study is monitoring the most important changes of the companies and industries based on these informations. The rankings were expanded by the data with the most important balance sheet and profit and loss data. With a variety of indicators were composed to analyse the changes in positions of individual companies and industries, as well as their reactions to the crisis. Apart from the presentation of the main connections a deeper examination is taken place which will be available in a PhD thesis to be published soon.

KEYWORDS: Top 50, change in order, companies

JEL Codes: E32, L16

The Climate Change, the World Economy and Climate Policy Interactions

Zsolt PARAPITS

PHD-student, University of West Hungary, Alexandre Lámfalussy Faculty of Economics, István Széchenyi Management and Organisation Sciences Doctoral School

ABSTRACT: Climate change is a major current issue which affects natural, economic and social processes equally. Despite the widespread acclaim of the issue we still encounter economic and political solution models that are climate-sceptic and often contradict each other. As a result, national climate policies and social opinions constantly change in an active interaction with each other. Thus, this current study, based on the latest international literature, reviews and analyses the world economic tendencies, related social and political responses along which the different official (national) standpoints are formed. Therefore, the interpretations of related scientific research results are often different, which can easily lead to unsuccessful problem solution.

KEYWORDS: global warming, economic adaptability, international climate politics, economic policy interactions, social responses

JEL Codes: O13, O21, Q54, F64

Investment in human capital in the socio-economic context of Europe 2020 strategy

Eva Reka KERESZTES

Assistant professor, Budapest Business School, University of Applied Sciences

ABSTRACT: Highly qualified workforce is valuable human resource, which is inevitable for the competitive economy. Educational investment in human capital (and the lack of it) has consequences for both the higher educated and the classes that have socially fallen behind. The effects of the 2008 economic crisis had negative consequences in the European Union. Therefore, in 2010 the European Commission launched the “Europe 2020” strategy. To achieve the objectives, indicators have been identified in five priority areas, including three areas examined in the study: the areas of employment, education and poverty/social exclusion. The present study examines the relationship between economic growth and three selected fields of the Europe 2020 strategy. The levels of educational attainment affect and the economic and social situation of national economies. The economic situation of a country and the social state of its citizens are influenced by the level of educational attainments. As an opposition to the proportion of higher educational attainment is the dropout rate. The proportion of young school-leavers augment the rate of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion. The social impact of low educational attainment rate and economic growth was statistically modelled by linear regression equation. The Hungarian employment data show an increase in the period under review, the school dropout indicators are stagnating, the proportions of university graduates show slight growth, but they are still below the EU average and the set target value. In Hungary, to reduce the considerably high number of people exposed to risk of poverty or social exclusion, it is needed to invest more in human capital, that is, to increase public spending on education, with equitable and efficient allocation and utilization.

KEYWORDS: human capital theory, employment, low educational attainment and dropout rates, proportion of post-secondary graduates, poverty and social exclusion

JEL Codes: I25, J24

Analysis of the compliance of Williamson hypothesis in Visegrad-group

György Iván NESZMÉLYI

Associate Professor, Budapest Business School

Ildikó LAMPERTNÉ AKÓCSI

Assistant Professor, University of Dunaújváros

Emese BRUDER

Assistant Professor, Szent István University

ABSTRACT: Just one year ago we commemorated the 50th anniversary of Williamson hypothesis which focuses on the interrelations of the economic catching up. During this 50-year period many analysts used, utilized, evaluated, accepted or rejected and also transformed it. In our present research, we aimed to apply these interrelations which were discovered by Williamson according to which, the developed regions grow faster than the less developed ones, because their more advanced resources are utilized in a better and faster way. Without appropriate ordinations, the gap will get so much bigger that it will risk the catching up, because the maintenance of the breaking off territories will take more sources from the development. The European Union faced these challenges at the expansion of the union in 2004 and 2007. The main goal of the Union's Structural policy is the support of the regional competitiveness of the lagging territories with economic difficulties. The joined central- eastern European countries are those kind of above mentioned territories, with a low GDP per capita and a high unemployment rate correlated to the Union's average. In our research, we examined the territorial disparities of the countries of Visegrád, joined to the EU in 2004, for the period between 1995 and 2014. According to our hypothesis, there is a connection between the regions' economic development and the size of inner regional disparities, so the Williamson-hypothesis can be verified to our research area. In the first part of our research, we examine the confirmation of the Williamson-hypothesis of the whole EU, and later the countries of Visegrád separately.

KEYWORDS: regional disparities, Williamson-hypothesis, Visegrád-group

JEL Codes: R11, O11

Namaste Europe! Gandhi's Europe Criticism and its Possible Lessons

Dezső SZENKOVICS

Associate Professor, Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania, Faculty of Sciences and Arts (szenkovics@kv.sapientia.ro)

ABSTRACT: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi has become famous first of all thanks to his non-violent resistance, and has gone down in history and became generally known as one of the most important opponents of British colonialism and as the iconic figure of the Indian independence movement. Fewer in number are those who know that a voyage on the sea from Great Britain to South Africa was enough for him to write one of the most important books of his life-work.

Originally written in Gujarati and later translated into English by Gandhi himself, the book entitled *Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule* is a hard and explicit, outright criticism of the “modern civilisation” considered by the Mahatma to be embodied by Europe, as he writes in his book, a total disapprobation of the so-called Western civilisation. What was the reason, which lead the Mahatma to write this book? Which are the concrete critical remarks formulated by the “Great Soul” in his book? Have these ideas written more than 100 years ago got any relevance for Westerners, the European man of the 21st century? These are the questions and thoughts that I will try to find answers to in my presentation.

KEYWORDS: Gandhi, Swaraj, civilization, Europe

JEL Codes: A13, B19, Z12

A KÉZIRATOK FORMAI ÉS SZERKEZETI KÖVETELMÉNYEI

1. Kéziratokat kizárólag elektronikus formában, e-mailen fogadunk.
2. A kéziratok Microsoft Word vagy azzal teljesen kompatibilis szövegszerkesztővel készüljenek!
3. A képek, ábrák, térképek, táblázatok a mellékletben szerepelnek, a szövegben csak jelölni kell a körülbelüli helyüket. Pl. „A 18. táblázat körülbelül ide”.
4. **Színes ábrák és táblázatok nem alkalmazhatók!**
5. Az alkalmazott betűtípus és méret: **Times New Roman 12. Sortávolság: 1,5.**
6. A formai és irodalmi hivatkozásoknál a kötelezően alkalmazott stílus az **APA**.
Lásd részletesen: http://ktk.nyme.hu/fileadmin/dokumentumok/ktk/GT/APA_referencing_guide.pdf.
7. A kéziratok terjedelme táblázatokkal, ábrákkal stb. együtt nem haladhatja meg a 20 A4-es oldalt (1,5 sortávolság, 12-es betűméret).
8. A cikkek **kötelező** szerkezete:
 - a. cím, szerző(k) – név, intézmény, beosztás, **csak az első szerző e-mail elérhetősége;**
 - b. magyar nyelvű absztrakt (maximum 200 szó címmel együtt) és maximum **5 kulcsszó/kötelező, JEL kódok/kötelező;**
 - c. angol nyelvű cím és absztrakt (maximum 200 szó címmel együtt) és maximum **5 kulcsszó/kötelező;**
 - d. bevezetés, célok;
 - e. a téma felvezetése, a vonatkozó szakirodalom bemutatása, értékelése;
 - f. az alkalmazott módszerek (ha értelmezhető);
 - g. a téma tárgyalása/kutatási eredmények (ha értelmezhető);
 - h. következtetések/összefoglaló;
- i. irodalomjegyzék (**csak APA stílus**), ha felhasznált forrásművek DOI számmal rendelkeznek, kérjük azokat is feltüntetni (az ISBN vagy ISSN számon túl)!
9. A könyvismertetések terjedelme nem haladhatja meg a hat A4 oldalt (Times New Roman, 1,5 sortávolság, 12-es betűméret). Az ismertetés címe és a szerző neve után szögletes zárójelben meg kell adni az ismertetett könyv, kiadvány teljes bibliográfiai adatait, beleértve az ISBN, vagy ISSN számot.
10. A követelményekkel nem egyező kéziratokat a szerkesztőség visszaküldi.
11. A szerkesztő fenntartja a jogot a kézirat terjedelmi és minőségi változtatására.
12. Korábbi számok: <http://gt.nyme.hu>.

MANUSCRIPT STYLE REQUIREMENTS

The Journal of Economy & Society (JES) is a quarterly publication of the University of West Hungary. It is designed to provide information and fresh perspectives on issues of importance to professional economists and social scientists and to all readers interested in policies affecting economy and society.

The editors of The Journal of Economy & Society are looking for papers that inform our readers and engage them in discussion about issues of relevance to the disciplines of economics and social sciences. If you want to publish in JES you must accept the following writing style guidelines for submission.

1. Send manuscript by email to **Zita Juhász** (zjuhasz@ktk.nyme.hu) only. Email attachments are acceptable.
2. We accept papers in English, German and Hungarian.
3. Manuscripts must be edited by Microsoft Word (or MS Word compatible word processor).
4. Manuscripts including abstract, footnotes, references, and appendices should be Times New Roman 12, one and half spaced. Papers should be thoroughly checked for misspellings and grammatical errors, and should not exceed 20 pages (including tables, pictures, maps, figures).
5. Papers have to follow the next structure:
 - a. Title, completed with the name(s), host institute(s) and academic position(s) of the author(s) or authoress(es) and **one e-mail address** for further communication;
 - b. An abstract in the language of study (not more than 200 words) and a title and an abstract in English too (see APA style). plus 5 keywords maximum and JEL codes;
 - c. Introduction, objectives;
 - d. Explaining the issue and relevant literature;
 - e. Methodology, data sources (if relevant);
 - f. Description, findings;
 - g. Summary / Conclusions;
 - h. References (**we accept APA style only**). We require the DOI number (if available) and ISBN, ISSN number too. See http://ktk.nyme.hu/fileadmin/dokumentumok/ktk/GT/APA_referencing_guide.pdf
6. Brief footnotes are acceptable only.
7. Required tables, pictures, maps, figures should be enclosed and on separate sheets, following all references. Notify editors of appropriate position of tables, pictures, maps and figures within the text (e.g. **Table one about here**).
8. **We don't accept color tables, figures, charts, maps!**
9. References should be presented in alphabetical order. See **APA** style.
10. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity and length.
11. Back issues: <http://gt.nyme.hu>.



Nyugat-magyarországi Egyetem Kiadó
University of West Hungary Press
Sopron