

Economy & Society

VOLUME 9.

2017.

NUMBER 2.

ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH

Catching-up opportunities for East Central Europe in the era of global value chains

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ABSTRACT: Global value chains (GVCs) have been proliferating in the world economy to involve more and more countries and industries, thus combining the comparative advantages of the participating countries. It is therefore increasingly difficult to determine how a country participates in international production. New databases, which try to trace the impact of GVCs, come to the fore. Based on these statistics, the participation of the East Central European countries, and among them Hungary is completely different from what traditional statistics show. These countries are specialised mainly in labour intensive production phases. Their geographic position, inherited capacities and skills, as well as their international economic integration explain that specialisation. GVCs shape the international environment, which deeply influences the framework conditions for the economic growth and catching-up of less developed economies. Post-crisis changes point to new factors and developments, which may change the GVCs future and thus provide challenges for countries, deeply involved in GVCs, such as the East Central European countries.

KEYWORDS: global value chains, crisis, East Central Europe, upgrading

JEL Codes: F12, F23, F63

Forms of Internet-based Collaborative Economy

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ABSTRACT: Social media, bicycle-sharing, crowdfunding, co-working space, crowdsourced knowledge and sharing. Nowadays more and more frequently used terms, and these types of new services are listed into different economic categories in the scientific literature. The most commonly known names are sharing economy/collaborative consumptions, but along the evolution and development of services, more and more phrases spread highlighted using different features. The purpose of the study is to present the different approaches and denominations of both international and national literature, as well as the main characteristics of the collaborative economy. Then the authors present a summary based on different categorization criterion in which all collaborative-type services are classified along different dimensions. Collaborative economy means Internet-based new model where the business model itself is based on the logic of a distribution platform, at least once during the transaction users use the platform and a community is organized on the demand and/or supply side(s). The transaction can be built up based on sharing, distribution or even redistribution.

KEYWORDS: sharing economy, collaborative consumption, alternative business model

JEL Code: D16

The Main Influencing Factors of Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in Counties Győr-Moson-Sopron and Vas¹

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ABSTRACT: Hungarian agriculture was negatively influenced by several factors last decades and their effects were even more strengthened by climate change. The output of cultivating plants are significantly determined by the climate.

According to primary researches (interviews and questionnaires), it can be stated that disappearing seasons, increasing average temperature, unequal precipitation repartition and extreme weather conditions are the most often experienced climatic changes.

Farmers' adaptation to the former mentioned changes is determined by general characters of their farming activity, by the recognition of and information about climate change and also their attitude in adaptation to this phenomenon.

Analysing data of the questionnaire survey related to implemented and planned adaptation methods, typical methods in adaptation are the followings: irrigation, changing species, developing technology and the other possibilities.

Finally, it can be also stated, that the completed solutions are similar to the ones planned for the future.

KEYWORDS: agriculture, climate change, conscious adaptation

JEL Codes: Q10, Q15, Q54

¹ This research was completed in the frame of projects 'AGRARKLIMA-2 - VKSZ_12-1-2013-0034 – Analysing the effects of prognosticated climate change and the adaptation possibilities in agrarian and forestry sectors'

Comparative Analysis of the West Pannon Region with the Identification of Financial Risk Factors

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ABSTRACT: In our presentation, we examined the West Pannon region where our university operates. Managing the non-systematic and specific risk of this region is very important nowadays: identification, evaluating and managing risks is equally important. Business management can not be without risk management and financial stability. The purpose of our paper is: to identify and compare the non-systematic risk factors of the 3 counties in the region. The subject of the study is: the top 3000 companies in the West Pannon region. Applied methodology: database analysis with adaptation of the financial methodology of EkoWIN software to excel software. We examine the following non-systematic risk measures and their evolution: capital structure, asset financing, (static and dynamic) solvency business efficiency. The results of the study may help work of financial decisions makers for planning, management, monitoring and controlling.

KEYWORDS: non-systematic risk, asset financing, liquidity, operational dynamics

JEL Codes: B26, B41, C58, G32, G38

Conceptual framework for the territorial assessment of employability

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ABSTRACT: After the 2010 culmination of the global economic crisis, the unemployment rate declined falling to 4.2% in August 2017. The risk of labour shortages and the difficulty of integrating the available labour force have become more general. The problem of employability has become increasingly pronounced. The aim of the study is to develop a theoretical and practical framework for its measurement, especially for disadvantaged groups. The base of the primary research is the complex questionnaire survey conducted in the group of the most disadvantaged job seekers. Based on secondary sources, it summarizes the main factors of employability, and on the the primary sources, it assesses the factors that challenge the employability of the human resource in the districts to be developed by complex programs. Research results are useful for those who are interested in increasing employment and reducing the impact of employability-limiting factors.

KEYWORDS: employability, labour market, disadvantaged groups

JEL Codes: J22, R23

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