



Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights

April – June 2022

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Foreword

Dear Colleagues,

The third issue of the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights includes fifteen journal articles and six book chapters published and uploaded to the Hungarian Scientific Bibliography Database (MTMT) between April – June 2022.

In case of journal articles, the selection criteria were set up of the following conditions: the selected journal articles 1) have been published in international Q1 journals with an AIp factor of 70 or higher 2) are written by authors with Corvinus affiliation and 3) have a Corvinus authorship rate of at least 20%.

It is the publisher that was examined in case of book chapters, and those were selected which are also enlisted in the evaluation criteria of the Corvinus Research Excellence Award (CKK) or indexed by Scopus.

As previously, the final list of the Highlights was compiled by a committee whose members are Valentin Brodszky, Tamás Kocsis, Zsuzsanna Nagy and Tamara Keszey serving as its chair.

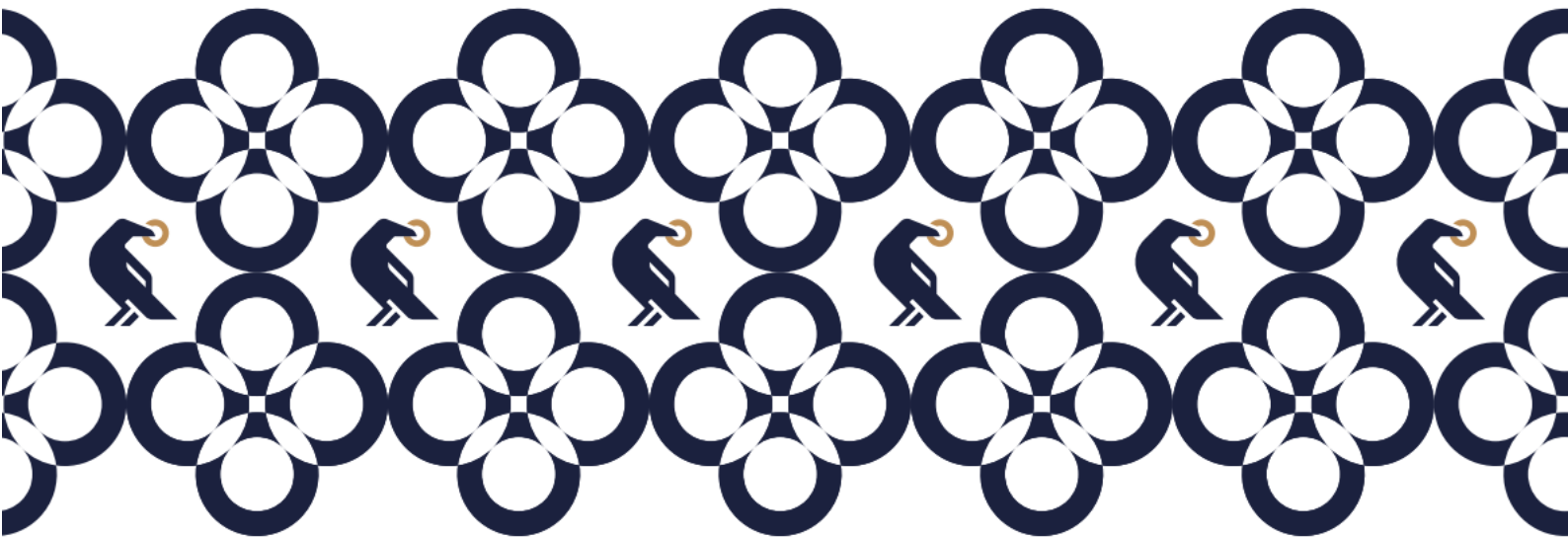
The current issue of the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights provides shining evidence that the University is on the right way to internationalization and for which I wish to express my heartfelt congratulations to all authors.

Sincerely,

Dr Tamara Keszey

Vice-Rector for Research

Journal articles



Pintér, Miklós

How to make ambiguous strategies

JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC THEORY 0022-0531 1095-7235

Taking advantage of ambiguity in strategic situations is well documented in the literature. However, so far there are only few results on how to make ambiguous strategies.

In this paper we introduce a procedure which makes objective ambiguity, concretely it draws an element from a set of priors, defined by a belief function, in a way that it does not lead to any probability distribution over the priors. Moreover, we define the notion of ambiguous strategy, and by means of examples we show how to make ambiguous strategies in games.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jet.2022.105459>

Zrubka, Zsombor; Péntek, Márta; Mhanna, Lea; Abu-Zahra, Teebah; Mahdi-Abid, Mohamed; Fgaier, Meriem; El-Dahiyat, Faris; Al-Abdulkarim, Hana; Drummond, Michael; Gulácsi, László

Disease-Related Costs Published in The Middle East and North Africa Region: Systematic Review and Analysis of Transferability

PHARMACOECONOMICS 1170-7690 1179-2027

Background

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) the scarcity of local cost data is a key barrier to conducting health economic evaluations. We systematically reviewed reports of disease-related costs from MENA and analysed their transferability within the region.

Methods

We searched PubMed and included full text English papers that reported disease-related costs from the local populations of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen between 1995 and 2019. Screening, study selection and data extraction were done in duplicate. Study-related variables, costing methods, all costs and their characteristics were extracted and analysed via descriptive methods. From multi-country studies of MENA employing homogenous costing methods, we estimated the ratio (cost transfer coefficient) between the relative differences in direct medical costs and macroeconomic indicators via robust regression. We predicted each cost via the estimated cost transfer formula and evaluated prediction error between

true and predicted (transferred) costs.

Results

The search yielded 1646 records, 206 full text papers and 3525 costs from 84 diagnoses. Transferability was analysed involving 144 direct medical costs from eight multi-country studies. Adjusting the average of available foreign costs by 0.28 times the relative difference in GDP per capita provided the most accurate estimates. The correlation between true and predicted costs was 0.96; 68% of predicted costs fell in the true \pm 50% range. Predictions were more accurate for costs from studies that involved the largest number of countries, for countries outside the Gulf region and for drug costs versus unit or disease costs.

Conclusion

The estimated cost transfer formula allows the prediction of missing costs in MENA if only GDP per capita is available for adjustment to the local setting. Input costs for the formula should be collected from multiple sources and match the decision situation.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40273-022-01146-6>

Ramon, Casadesus-Masanell; Horváth, Dóra; Velamuri, S. Ramakrishna

When Losing Money Is Strategic — and When It Isn't

MIT SLOAN MANAGEMENT REVIEW 1532-9194

A simple but often overlooked analysis of unit economics can help entrepreneurs know early on whether they are driving for unhealthy losses.

The bike-sharing company Ofo was founded in 2014 by members of a Peking University bike-riding club without much fanfare. They initially focused on bike tourism but swiftly switched to what they saw as the bigger prize: a bike-sharing app. In the next three years, the company's growth exploded. By 2016, Ofo had a fleet of 85,000 bicycles in China, and it soon began to open locations around the world, including India, Europe, Australia, and the United States. The company would eventually raise a staggering \$2 billion in funding. But by 2018, facing stiff competition and cash flow stress, its leaders considered filing for bankruptcy several times. A year later, Ofo was out of business.

<https://sloanreview.mit.edu/article/when-losing-money-is-strategic-and-when-it-isnt/>

Kiss, Hubert János; Rodriguez-Lara, Ismael; Rosa-Garcia, Alfonso

Who withdraws first? Line formation during bank runs

JOURNAL OF BANKING & FINANCE 0378-4266

We study how lines form in front of banks. In our model, depositors choose first the level of effort to arrive early at the bank and then whether or not to withdraw their deposit. We argue that the informational environment (i.e., the possibility of observing the action of others) affects the emergence of bank runs and should, therefore, influence the line formation. We test this prediction experimentally. While the informational environment has no effect on the line formation when we look at the average level of effort, our findings suggest that the reasons to arrive early at the bank varies across informational environment. Thus, expectations on the occurrence of bank run are key to explain the level of effort when depositors cannot observe the action of others. In this setting, depositors who expect a run arrive early at the bank to withdraw their funds. If actions can be observed, however, those who expect a run arrive early at the bank to keep their funds deposited. Depending on the informational environment, there are other factors (e.g., irrationality of depositors or loss aversion) that also explain the behavior of depositors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2022.106491>

Faramondi, Luca; Oliva, Gabriele; Setola, Roberto; Bozóki, Sándor

Robustness to Rank Reversal in Pairwise Comparison Matrices Based on Uncertainty Bounds

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF OPERATIONAL RESEARCH 0377-2217 1872-6860

In the context of decision making, pairwise comparisons matrices (PCMs) based on a ratio scale are essential for deriving absolute preferences from relative comparisons. Such techniques are based on Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), which express their relative judgements on pairs of alternatives, providing pairwise comparison information, also in the case of incomplete or uncertain data, in order to obtain an absolute ranking about the alternatives. In this work, we propose a novel approach, complementary to measuring inconsistency, able to integrate and evaluate the concept of uncertainty in PCMs in order to verify the credibility of the final outcome. Such approach characterizes how SMEs' uncertainty reflects into rank reversal. This is done via a novel optimization problem aiming to identify the smallest perturbations of the pairwise comparison values which result in an altered ranking of alternatives, e.g., reverting the ranking for at least a pair of alternatives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2022.04.010>

Selei, Adrienn; Takácsné Tóth, Borbála

A modelling-based assessment of EU supported natural gas projects of common interest

ENERGY POLICY 0301-4215

Between 2013 and 2020 the EU set up a complex institutional system to select and support the implementation of energy infrastructure projects that are of European interest (PCIs). EUR 1.4 billion EU support was awarded to 16 natural gas projects between 2014 and 2019, most of them are still under construction. With the decarbonization agenda emerging, fossil investments have a limited lifetime to recover their investment. To assess the net socio-economic benefits of the gas PCI projects a modelling-based cost benefit analysis was applied. Results revealed that the cross-border projects that were implemented so far have a joint socio-economic benefit/cost ratio (B/C) above 1 even in the most conservative scenario setups. The ones with a final investment decision would need to face a high gas price environment in the future to push the B/C above 1, which is the reality since 2021. The other projects on the full EU list of PCIs are not beneficial as a single group, as they serve similar needs. Some individual non-FID projects are though promising.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2022.113045>

O. Szabo, Rebeka; Chowdhary, Sandeep; Deritei, David; Battiston, Federico

The anatomy of social dynamics in escape rooms

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS 2045-2322

From sport and science production to everyday life, higher-level pursuits demand collaboration. Despite an increase in the number of data-driven studies on human behavior, the social dynamics of collaborative problem solving are still largely unexplored with network science and other computational and quantitative tools. Here we introduce escape rooms as a non-interventional and minimally biased social laboratory, which allows us to capture at a high resolution real-time communications in small project teams. Our analysis portrays a nuanced picture of different dimensions of social dynamics. We reveal how socio-demographic characteristics impact problem solving and the importance of prior relationships for enhanced interactions. We extract key conversation rules from motif analysis and discuss turn-usurping gendered behavior, a phenomenon particularly strong in male-dominated teams. We investigate the temporal evolution of signed and group interactions, finding that a minimum level of tense communication might be beneficial for collective problem solving, and revealing differences in the behavior of successful and failed teams. Our work unveils the innovative potential of escape rooms to study teams in their complexity, contributing to a deeper understanding of the micro-dynamics of collaborative team processes.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-13929-0>

Rencz, Fanni; Mukuria, Clara; Bató, Alex; Poór, Adrienn Katalin; Finch, Aureliano Paolo

A qualitative investigation of the relevance of skin irritation and self-confidence bolt-ons and their conceptual overlap with the EQ-5D in patients with psoriasis

QUALITY OF LIFE RESEARCH 0962-9343 1573-2649

Objectives

A number of bolt-ons have been proposed for the EQ-5D, including two psoriasis-specific bolt-ons, skin irritation and self-confidence. The study investigates and compares the relevance and comprehensiveness of these psoriasis-specific bolt-ons and the EQ-5D-5L and explores the potential conceptual overlaps between the existing five dimensions and the two bolt-ons.

Methods

Psoriasis patients were purposively sampled according to age and gender. Semi-structured interviews, where participants were asked to complete the EQ-5D-5L and the bolt-ons while thinking aloud, were conducted. Probes were used to investigate the thought processes of patients regarding the dimensions, wording, recall period and relevant concepts not captured by the EQ-5D-5L and bolt-ons. Data were analysed thematically. A focus group was used to confirm the findings.

Results

Overall, 16 patients completed the interviews. Sixteen and fifteen patients considered skin irritation and self-confidence relevant areas to describe psoriasis problems. Three patients considered itching a form of discomfort, and thus, pointed out a potential overlap between pain/discomfort and skin irritation. Twelve patients reported overall 10 general health- or psoriasis-related concepts that are not captured by the EQ-5D-5L, including itching, social relationships and sex life. Eleven patients reported that the recall period of the EQ-5D-5L might be subject to bias because of the daily or within-day fluctuations of their symptoms.

Conclusions

The skin irritation and self-confidence bolt-ons contribute to improve content validity of the EQ-5D-5L in patients with psoriasis. The qualitative approach taken in this study expands the existing methodological framework for the development and testing validity of bolt-ons for the EQ-5D.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-022-03141-y>

Sziklai, Balázs; Biró Péter; Csató László

The efficacy of tournament designs

COMPUTERS & OPERATIONS RESEARCH 0305-0548 1873-765X

Tournaments are a widely used mechanism to rank alternatives in a noisy environment. This paper investigates a fundamental issue of economics in tournament design: what is the best usage of limited resources, that is, how should the alternatives be compared pairwise to best approximate their true but latent ranking. We consider various formats including knockout tournaments, multi-stage championships consisting of round-robin groups followed by single elimination, and the Swiss-system. They are evaluated via Monte-Carlo simulations under six different assumptions on winning probabilities. Comparing the same pair of alternatives multiple times turns out to be an inefficacious policy. While seeding can increase the efficacy of the knockout and group-based designs, its influence remains marginal unless one has an unrealistically good estimation on the true ranking of the players. The Swiss-system is found to be the most accurate among all these tournament formats, especially in its ability to rank all participants. A possible explanation is that it does not eliminate a player after a single loss, while it takes the history of the comparisons into account. The results can be especially interesting for emerging esports, where the tournament designs are not yet solidified.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cor.2022.105821>

Koszorú, Kamilla; Rácz, Károly; Steuer-Hajdú, Krisztina; Brodszky, Valentin; Bató, Alex; Gergely, László Hunor; Kovács, Anikó; Beretzky, Zsuzsanna; Sárdy, Miklós; Szegedi, Andrea; Rencz, Fanni

Comparing the psychometric properties of the EQ-5D-3L and EQ-5D-5L descriptive systems and utilities in atopic dermatitis

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS 1618-7598 1618-7601

Background

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a common chronic inflammatory skin disorder affecting up to 10% of adults. The EQ-5D is the most commonly used generic preference-accompanied measure to generate quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) for economic evaluations.

Objectives

We aimed to compare psychometric properties of the three-level and five-level EQ-5D (EQ-5D-3L and EQ-5D-5L) in adult patients with AD.

Methods

In a multicentre cross-sectional study, 218 AD patients with a broad range of severity completed the EQ-5D-3L, EQ-5D-5L, Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) and Skindex-16. Disease severity outcomes included the Investigator Global Assessment, Eczema Area and Severity Index and the objective SCORing Atopic Dermatitis.

Results

A good agreement was established between the two EQ-5D versions with an intraclass correlation coefficient of 0.815 (95% CI 0.758–0.859, $p < 0.001$). Overall, 33 different health state profiles occurred in the EQ-5D-3L and 84 in the EQ-5D-5L. Compared to the EQ-5D-3L, ceiling effect was reduced for the mobility, self-care, usual activities and pain/discomfort dimensions by 4.6–11.5%. EQ-5D-5L showed higher average relative informativity (Shannon's evenness index: 0.64 vs. 0.59). EQ-5D-5L demonstrated better convergent validity with EQ VAS, DLQI and Skindex-16. The two measures were similar in distinguishing between groups of patients based on disease severity and skin-specific quality of life with a moderate or large effect size ($\eta^2 = 0.083$ – 0.489).

Conclusion

Both instruments exhibited good psychometric properties in AD; however, the EQ-5D-5L was superior in terms of ceiling effects, informativity and convergent validity. We recommend the use of the EQ-5D-5L to measure health outcomes in clinical settings and for QALY calculations in AD.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10198-022-01460-y>

Szabó, Krisztina

Smoothing the Way or Stirring the Pot

JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES 0022-0388 1743-9140

For many developing countries, aid constitutes a large share of state revenue, a high proportion of which is vastly volatile and unpredictable. This paper focuses on the impact of shocks in foreign aid disbursement on the stability of poor countries, specially on two-sided conflict (internal armed conflict), one-sided conflict from the government (purges) and one-sided conflict from the opposition (assassination, riots and terrorism). The effect of erratic aid disbursement is conditional on how recipient governments react to these shocks and on their ability to make credible commitments. To estimate the effect of an aid shock on conflict and to test how state capacity mediates this relationship, an instrumental variable strategy is proposed based on donors' Gross National Income (GNI). The main findings indicate that (1) negative (positive) aid shocks increase (decrease) one-sided conflict from the opposition, suggesting that negative aid shocks primarily trigger social unrest from the population; and (2) the effect of negative aid shocks on one-sided conflict from the opposition is especially large in countries with weak state capacity.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2022.2048651>

Ruzsa, Gábor; Rencz, Fanni; Brodszky, Valentin

Assessment of health state utilities in dermatology: an experimental time trade-off value set for the dermatology life quality index

HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE OUTCOMES 1477-7525

Background

Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) scores are used in many countries as access and reimbursement criteria for costly dermatological treatments. In this study we examined how time trade-off (TTO) utility valuations made by individuals from the general population are related to combinations of DLQI severity levels characterizing dermatologically relevant health states, with the ultimate purpose of developing a value set for the DLQI.

Methods

We used data from an online cross-sectional survey conducted in Hungary in 2020 (n = 842 after sample exclusions). Respondents were assigned to one of 18 random blocks and were asked to provide 10-year TTO valuations for the corresponding five hypothetical health states. To analyze the relationship between DLQI severity levels and utility valuations, we estimated linear, censored, ordinal, and beta regression models, complemented by two-part scalable models accommodating heterogeneity effects in respondents' valuation scale usage. Successive severity levels (0–3) of each DLQI item were represented by dummy variables. We used cross-validation methods to reduce the initial set of 30 dummy variables and improve model robustness.

Results

Our final, censored linear regression model with 13 dummy variables had $R^2 = 0.136$, thus accounting for 36.9% of the incremental explanatory power of a maximal (full-information) benchmark model ($R^2 = 0.148$) over the uni-dimensional model ($R^2 = 0.129$). Each DLQI item was found to have a negative effect on the valuation of health states, yet this effect was largely heterogeneous across DLQI items, and the relative contribution of distinctive severity levels also varied substantially. Overall, we found that the social/interpersonal consequences of skin conditions (in the areas of social and leisure activities, work and school, close personal relationships, and sexuality) had roughly twice as large disutility impact as the physical/practical aspects.

Conclusions

We have developed an experimental value set for the DLQI, which could prospectively be used for quantifying the quality-adjusted life years impact of dermatological treatments and serve as a basis for cost-effectiveness analyses. We suggest that, after validation of our main results through confirmatory studies, population-specific DLQI value sets could be developed and used for conducting cost-effectiveness analyses and developing financing guidelines in dermatological care.

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12955-022-01995-x>

Li, Mingming; Xu, Xinxin

Fertility Intentions for a Second Child and Their Influencing Factors in Contemporary China

FRONTIERS IN PSYCHOLOGY 1664-1078

Although the Chinese government has shifted from a one-child policy to a two-child policy (allowing a couple to have up to two children) since 2016 in response to the aging population, the policy results have been unsatisfactory. This is the first paper to systematically investigate the factors influencing residents' intentions to have a second child. The research focuses on the perspective of individual, family, and social characteristics based on the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) from 2017 to 2018. Three machine learning methods are used in conjunction with logistic regression to reveal that the intention of having a second child increases heavily with age, more siblings in the family of origin, and better health. The family income, which is currently the focus of the literature and is statistically significant, is only sixth most important. This study further reveals differences between genders: Women with a lower level of education and religious beliefs prefer to have a second child, whereas for men, non-agricultural hukou and marriage are the position factors. The results of this study also illustrate the importance of future research focusing on the relationship of individuals to their family of origin and districts.

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.883317>

Kovács, Zoltán; Farkas, Jenő Zsolt; Szigeti, Cecília; Harangozó, Gábor

Assessing the sustainability of urbanization at the sub-national level: The Ecological Footprint and Biocapacity accounts of the Budapest Metropolitan Region, Hungary

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND SOCIETY 2210-6707 2210-6715

The growing concentration of people and wealth often results in imbalances of resource consumption and carrying capacity, therefore, the sustainability assessment of urbanization can offer an important basis for global sustainable transition. This paper aims to provide an analysis of the environmental sustainability of urbanization in Hungary focusing on the long-term changes of ecological footprint and biocapacity at the sub-national level, with a special attention to the Budapest Metropolitan Region (BMR). During the research a hybrid method considering an input-output model and household consumption data was used for the calculation of regional ecological footprint, whereas biocapacity was measured on the basis of land use data. Findings suggest, that even though the ecological deficit of the country has been gradually decreasing since the early 2000s, due to a shrinking population and increasing biocapacity, the ecological overshoot is still significant in the case of Budapest and its agglomeration (30 fold and 2.4 fold respectively). The unsustainability of the BMR is caused partly by demographic factors (7.6% population growth as opposed to the 7.7% decrease in the countryside) and partly by rising per capita ecological footprint values (especially in the agglomeration from 2.73 to 2.92 gha/capita), which are not balanced by biocapacity on the supply side. This research concluded that policy makers in ageing societies with a highly centralized urban system like Hungary should launch programmes targeted specifically to primary metropolitan areas to improve environmental efficiency and encourage people to change their consumption behaviour.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2022.104022>

Kováts, Bence

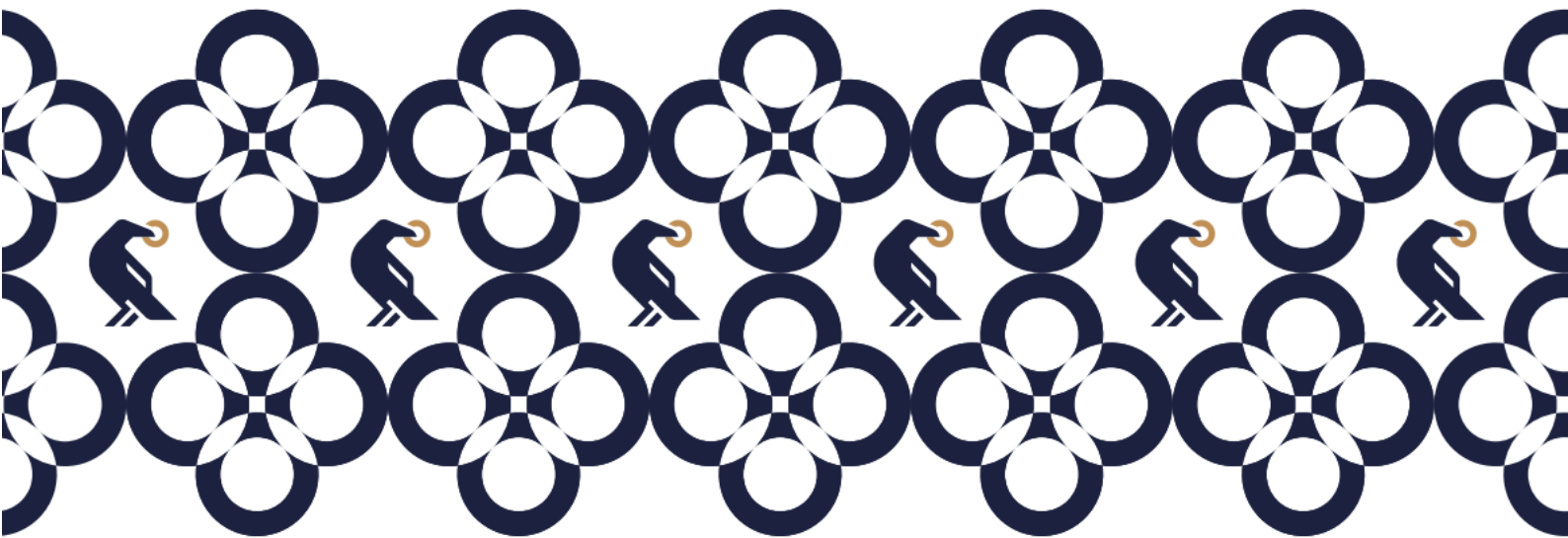
Did state-socialism restrict self-build in the semiperiphery? The case of Hungary

HOUSING STUDIES 0267-3037 1466-1810

Existing literature on self-building suggests classic state-socialism restricted the practice and it expanded only during the disintegration of the regime. The current article challenges this, to date empirically little supported, statement by estimating the extent of the practice in Hungary between 1921 and 2013 with the help of historical sources on housing construction and housing statistics. Contradicting earlier assumptions, data suggest self-build remained relatively stable throughout the twentieth century, was affected positively rather than negatively by the introduction of state-socialism, but there is no evidence of its substantial expansion during the disintegration process. The comparison of Hungarian data with evidence from countries across the world indicates that based on the time of the decline of the practice, a division among countries can be identified by the three tiers of the world-economy defined by Wallerstein: the core, the semiperiphery and the periphery. Hungary seems to have followed the semiperipheral course of development regardless of its state-socialist past.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02673037.2020.1836330>

Book chapters



Kocsis, János Balázs

Recreating Locality. Community and Identity in Budapest Suburbs, 1995–2020

Ilja Van Damme. Creativity from Suburban Nowheres: Rethinking Cultural and Creative Practices. (2023) Chapter 9

University of Toronto Press

Looking at suburbs as places of creativity gives rise to novel and thought-provoking narratives that typically run counter to the idea that suburbs are sites of "ordinary," "mundane," and "everyday" practices. Far from being geographies of "nowhere" – dull, materialistic, and monotone – suburbs are unpacked as being heterogeneous and historically layered places of living, work, and creation. Situating creativity in place and time, *Creativity from Suburban Nowheres* displaces mainstream understandings of creativity and widespread stereotypes commonly associated with the suburbs.

Contributors explore the particular forms of creativity that suburbs elicit both in the process of their making, materialization, and community construction, and in the myriad ways in which suburbs are inhabited and experienced. They highlight accounts of suburbs as places that give people the space and latitude to shape individual and collective identities through creative practices at odds with mainstream culture, and often remote from the classic agglomeration "assets" associated with inner cities.

Anchored in historical and geographical research, this volume highlights how and in what forms creativity should be understood in the suburbs, why and when creativity can be found, and how the notion of suburban creativity overthrows ingrained and dominant normative viewpoints. Rather than seeing creativity arise despite its suburban location, *Creativity from Suburban Nowheres* illuminates the emancipatory potential of suburbs for creativity.

<https://m2.mtmt.hu/api/publication/32782999>

Bruszt, László; Piroska, Dóra; Medve-Bálint, Gergő

The EIB in the light of European integration theories. Conserving the tilted playing field

Coppolaro Lucia et al. Deciphering the European Investment Bank. (2022) pp. 189-210

Routledge

Deciphering the European Investment Bank: History, Politics and Economics examines the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Union's financial institution and the largest lender and borrower among the International Financial Institutions.

Since its establishment in 1958, the EIB has developed without becoming front-page news and has remained highly invisible. By putting together 14 chapters that analyze topical and meaningful moments and aspects of the bank, this edited book offers the first comprehensive analysis of its origins and its evolution in terms of its mandate, governance, structures, policy activity, and performance. Written by acknowledged experts from various disciplines, the chapters weave together history, economics, law, and political science to provide a multidisciplinary examination and capture the complexity of the EIB. The book is a timely initiative for understanding the EIB, whose role has been ever increasing for contributing to the recent global economic challenges, including the economic and financial crisis, climate change, and COVID-19 pandemic.

The chapters are written at a level which will be comprehensible to undergraduates in economics, history, and international political economy. It will also be a valuable source of reference for academics, policy makers, bankers, and other practitioners interested in regional development banks and their role in the global economy.

<https://m2.mtmt.hu/api/publication/32784128>

Kis, András; Schindelegger, Arthur; Zupanc, Vesna

Financial compensation and legal restrictions for using land for flood retention

Hartmann Thomas. Spatial Flood Risk Management: Implementing Catchment-based Retention and Resilience on Private Land. (2022) pp. 89-105

Edward Elgar Publishing

Centralising the role of land and landowners, Spatial Flood Risk Management brings together knowledge from socio-economy, public policy, hydrology, geomorphology, and engineering to establish an interdisciplinary knowledge base on spatial approaches to managing .

<https://m2.mtmt.hu/api/publication/32814308>

Ungvári, Gábor; Collentine, Dennis

Implementation of measures in the hinterland. Transaction costs and economic instruments

Hartmann Thomas. Spatial Flood Risk Management: Implementing Catchment-based Retention and Resilience on Private Land. (2022) pp. 52-66

Edward Elgar Publishing

Centralising the role of land and landowners, Spatial Flood Risk Management brings together knowledge from socio-economy, public policy, hydrology, geomorphology, and engineering to establish an interdisciplinary knowledge base on spatial approaches to managing .

<https://m2.mtmt.hu/api/publication/32816867>

Morris, David Peter

China's Belt and Road and the New World Order: Geopolitical Threat or Risks and Opportunities of Interdependence?

Shevchenko Dmitry. Regional Economic Integration and Global Competition in the Post-COVID-19 Era: European Union, Eurasian Economic Union, and the Belt and Road Initiative. (2022) pp. 42-77

IGI Global

After decades of growing complex global interdependence, a new discourse of geopolitical contest has replaced optimism about globalisation and international cooperation. The likely future role of China is at the centre of this discourse. Meanwhile China is developing new forms of interdependence, constructing new trans-regional institutions, platforms, and projects, in which a central role is played by its Belt and Road Initiative. The reaction of the US and its allies has been primarily geopolitical, pursuing strategic competition with China and suspicious of China's contributions to global governance as destabilizing to world order. In this new era of uncertainty and change, risks abound for a wide range of actors seeking to benefit from and manage risks and opportunities in interdependence with China. A non-normative political risk approach is taken to examine China's Belt and Road in the context of a changing world order.

<https://m2.mtmt.hu/api/publication/32876074>

Nagy, Beáta; Lisowska, Ewa; Ruminska-Zimny, Ewa

Designed for Failure? Advocating Equality Against Adversity in Hungary and Poland

Isabelle Engeli. Gender Equality and Policy Implementation in the Corporate World: Making Democracy Work in Business. (2022)

Oxford University Press

Gender Equality and Policy Implementation in the Corporate World takes a unique approach to the issue of gender equality in corporations in the 21st century. It examines the implementation of specific policies that seek to promote women's presence on corporate boards in 15 democracies in Western and Central Eastern Europe, North America, and Australasia through the lens of the Gender Equality Policy in Practice Approach. The thirteen empirically rich

country chapters by leading country experts and two separate comparative chapter answer core questions. How were policies adopted and implemented? Did they achieve any degree of success that would allow for real and lasting equality? What were the politics of the pursuit of corporate gender equality across the 15

countries? What worked and did not work and why? What are the lessons to be drawn from these experiences?

The findings of the book show that policy implementation does matter, but that in this last bastion of male domination, policies have had more success in increasing women's numbers over challenging gender-biased norms that block women of all cultural and socio-economic backgrounds from gaining real power on boards. The path-breaking study shows that the reasons for this slow change are highly complex and case specific, in the details of each policy mix. While progress has been slow in coming,

it has still been made even in these challenging times. Future policy success, the book concludes, is in the hands of men and women willing to come forward to overcome these well entrenched obstacles.

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