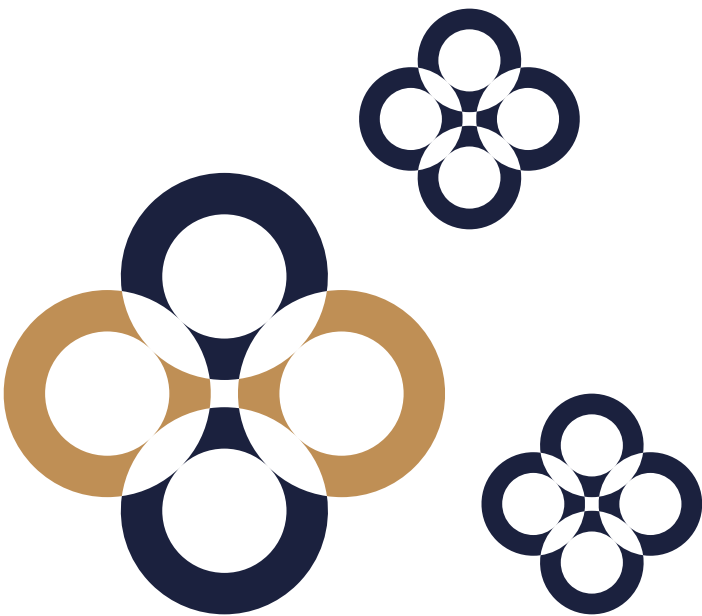


Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights

October-December
2022





Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights

October - December 2022

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FOREWORD



Dear Colleagues,

It is a great privilege to present the February 2023 issue of the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights, a series that debuted in March 2022. The fifth issue, which is now accessible on our website, has a magnificent selection of 17 excellent journal articles, one book, and four book chapters written by Corvinus Faculty members.

The following conditions were defined as the selection criteria for journal articles: the selected journal articles 1) have been published in international Q1 journals 2) were uploaded to the Hungarian Scientific Bibliography Database (MTMT) between October and December 2022 3) were written by authors with Corvinus affiliation 4) have a Corvinus authorship rate of at least 20% and 5) were labeled as article or review.

In order for your contributions to be included in the next issues of the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights, it is crucial that you upload your contributions to MTMT.

The Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights also include one book and four book chapters the publishers of which are also enlisted in the evaluation criteria of the Corvinus Research Excellence Award (CKK) and which have a Corvinus authorship rate of at least 20%.

The final list of the Highlights was compiled by a Committee chaired by Tamara Keszey Vice-Rector for Research. The Committee members, Valentin Brodszky, Tamás Kristóf and Tamás Kocsis were the delegates of the Institutes and joined by Zsuzsanna Nagy, Director General of the University Library.

The journal articles are listed in the order of the journal rankings, while the books and book chapters are listed in the alphabetical order of the authors.

Together, the scientific community achieved so much last year. Now we must build on that momentum. A sincere thank you to our authors and team for everything you have contributed. It is your contributions that will help enable a way forward for the Researcher Community here at CUB. I am proud to work alongside you and I look forward to continuing to do so as we embrace the future together.

I encourage you to visit [our website](#) to find out more about CUB's research, development, and innovation efforts.

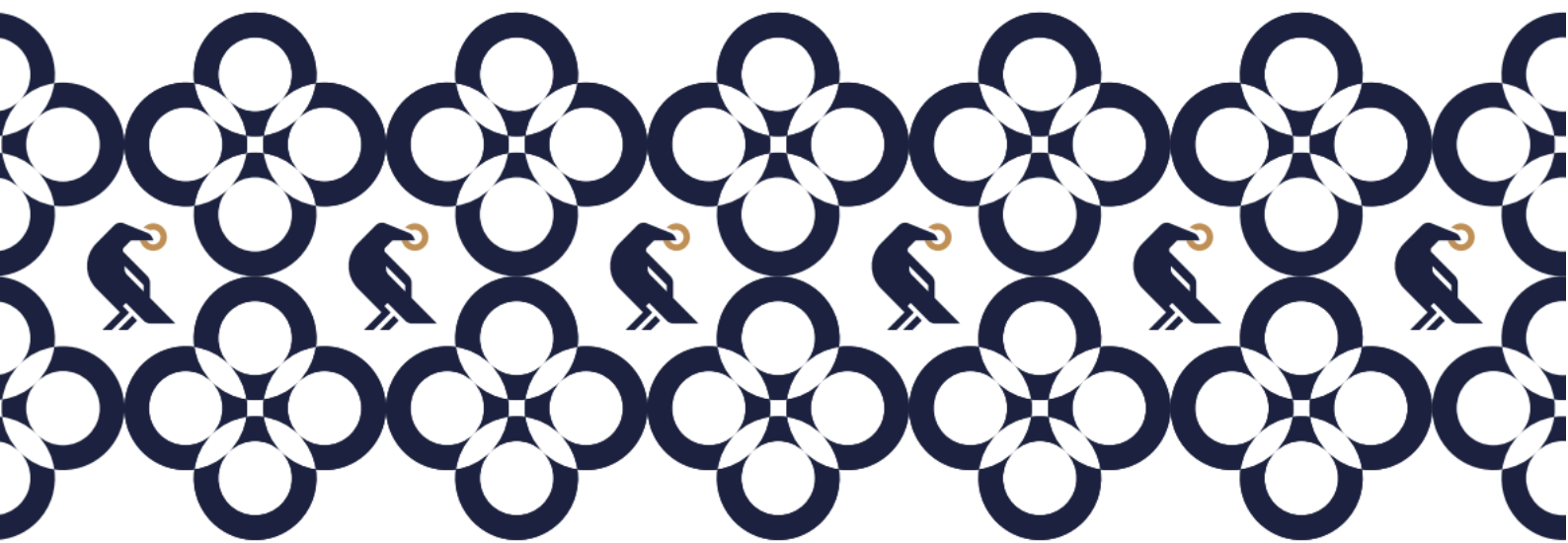
Sincerely,

Dr Tamara Keszey

Vice-Rector for Research

Habilitated Associate Professor

JOURNAL ARTICLES



01 Analytic lifts of operator concave functions

MIKLÓS PÁLFIA

Advances in Mathematics 0001-8708 1090-2082

The motivation behind this paper is threefold. Firstly, to study, characterize and realize operator concavity along with its applications to operator monotonicity of free functions on operator domains that are not assumed to be matrix convex. Secondly, to use the obtained Schur complement based representation formulas to analytically extend operator means of probability measures and to emphasize their study through random variables. Thirdly, to obtain these results in a decent generality. That is, for domains in arbitrary tensor product spaces of the form $A \otimes B(E)$, where A is a Banach space and $B(E)$ denotes the bounded linear operators over a Hilbert space E . Our arguments also apply when A is merely a locally convex space.

[Link to Paper](#)

02 Digital Biomarker–Based Interventions: Systematic Review of Systematic Reviews

HOSSEIN MOTAHARI-NEZHAD; HANA AL-ABDULKARIM; MERIEM FGAIER; MOHAMED MAHDI ABI; MÁRTA PÉNTEK; LÁSZLÓ GULÁCSI; ZSOMBOR ZRUBKA

Journal of Medical Internet Research 1438-8871

Background:

The introduction of new medical technologies such as sensors has accelerated the process of collecting patient data for relevant clinical decisions, which has led to the introduction of a new technology known as digital biomarkers.

Objective:

This study aims to assess the methodological quality and quality of evidence from meta-analyses of digital biomarker–based interventions.

Methods:

This study follows the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guideline for reporting systematic reviews, including original English publications of systematic reviews reporting meta-analyses of clinical outcomes (efficacy and safety endpoints) of digital biomarker–based interventions compared with alternative interventions without digital biomarkers. Imaging or other technologies that do not measure objective physiological or behavioral data were excluded from this study. A literature search of PubMed and the Cochrane Library was conducted, limited to 2019–2020. The quality of the methodology and evidence synthesis of the meta-analyses were assessed using AMSTAR-2 (A Measurement Tool to Assess Systematic Reviews 2) and GRADE (Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluations), respectively. This study was funded by the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund of Hungary.

Results:

A total of 25 studies with 91 reported outcomes were included in the final analysis; 1 (4%), 1 (4%), and 23 (92%) studies had high, low, and critically low methodologic quality, respectively. As many as 6 clinical outcomes (7%) had high-quality evidence and 80 outcomes (88%) had moderate-quality evidence; 5 outcomes (5%) were rated with a low level of certainty, mainly due to risk of bias (85/91, 93%), inconsistency (27/91, 30%), and imprecision (27/91, 30%). There is high-quality evidence of improvements in mortality, transplant risk, cardiac arrhythmia detection, and stroke incidence with cardiac devices, albeit with low reporting quality. High-quality reviews of pedometers reported moderate-quality evidence, including effects on physical activity and BMI. No reports with high-quality evidence and high methodological quality were found.

Conclusions:

Researchers in this field should consider the AMSTAR-2 criteria and GRADE to produce high-quality studies in the future. In addition, patients, clinicians, and policymakers are advised to consider the results of this study before making clinical decisions regarding digital biomarkers to be informed of the degree of certainty of the various interventions investigated in this study. The results of this study should be considered with its limitations, such as the narrow time frame.

[Link to Paper](#)

03

Time to clean up food production? Digital technologies, nature-driven agility, and the role of managers and customers

**MORENO FRAU; LUDOVICA MOI; FRANCESCA CABIDDU;
TAMARA KESZEY**

Journal of Cleaner Production 0959-6526 1879-1786

This article employs a multiple-case study research design to unpack the complex relationship between digital transformation, agility, and environmental sustainability in the agri-food industry. Our findings show that to achieve a cleaner food production that does not compromise the natural life cycle, firms need to deploy nature-driven agility, a novel type of agility. We conceptualized nature-driven agility as the firm ability to flexibly and effectively utilize natural resources to adapt the full production process to market changes and capture new value-creation opportunities within nature constraints.

This study found that nature-driven agility relies on digital technologies to make predictions about natural resource dynamics that may impact the critical steps of the agri-food production process. We also identify some factors that clarify how the benefits of nature-driven agility on cleaner food production strongly depend on managers' commitment to environmental sustainability and the pressure of customers for new products aligned with ecological sustainability purposes. Finally, we synthesized the findings in the Nature-driven Agility (NaDrA) framework, which practitioners can use to design proper operations that capture value-creation opportunities while improving agri-food firms' environmental performance.

[Link to Paper](#)

04

Facilitating time series classification by linear law-based feature space transformation

MARCELL T. KURBUCZ; PÉTER PÓSFAY; ANTAL JAKOVÁC

Scientific Reports 2045-2322 2045-2322

The aim of this paper is to perform uni- and multivariate time series classification tasks with linear law-based feature space transformation (LLT). First, LLT is used to separate the training and test sets of instances. Then, it identifies the governing patterns (laws) of each input sequence in the training set by applying time-delay embedding and spectral decomposition. Finally, it uses the laws of the training set to transform the feature space of the test set. These calculation steps have a low computational cost and the potential to form a learning algorithm. For the empirical study of LLT, a widely used human activity recognition database called AReM is employed. Based on the results, LLT vastly increases the accuracy of traditional classifiers, outperforming state-of-the-art methods after the proposed feature space transformation is applied. The fastest error-free classification on the test set is achieved by combining LLT and the k-nearest neighbor (KNN) algorithm while performing fivefold cross-validation.

[Link to Paper](#)

05

Time trade-off health state utility values for depression: a systematic review and meta-analysis

**PÉTER GYÖRGY BALÁZS; DALMA ERDŐSI; ANTAL ZEMPLÉNYI;
VALENTIN BRODSZKY**

Quality of Life Research 0962-9343 1573-2649

Purpose

This study aims to systematically review the literature on health utility in depression generated by time trade-off (TTO) method and to compare health state vignettes.

Methods

Systematic literature search was conducted following PRISMA guideline in 2020 November (updated in 2022 March) in Pubmed, Web of Science, PsycInfo, and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. Random effect meta-analysis was conducted to pool vignette-based utility values of mild, moderate, and severe depression and to compare the preferences of depressed and nondepressed population.

Results

Overall, 264 records were found, 143 screened by title and abstract after removing duplicates, 18 assessed full text, and 14 original publications included. Majority of the studies ($n = 9$) used conventional TTO method, and most of the studies ($n = 8$) applied 10-year timeframe. Eight studies evaluated self-experienced health (own-current depression). Six studies assessed vignette-based health states of remitted, mild, moderate, and severe depression, half of them applied McSad measure based health description. Altogether, 61 different utility values have been cataloged, mean utility of self-experienced depression states ($n = 33$) ranged between 0.89 (current-own depression) and 0.24 (worst experienced depression). Pooled utility estimates for vignette-based mild, moderate, and severe depression was 0.75, 0.66 and 0.50, respectively. Meta-regression showed that severe depression ($\beta = -0.16$) and depressed sample populations ($\beta = -0.13$) significantly decrease vignette-based utility scores.

Conclusion

Our review revealed extent heterogeneity both in TTO methodology and health state vignette development. Patient's perception of depression health states was worse than healthy respondents.

[Link to Paper](#)

06

Condition-dependent trade-offs maintain honest signalling

SZABOLCS SZÁMADÓ; FLÓRA SAMU; KÁROLY TAKÁCS

Royal Society Open Science 2054-5703 2054-5703

How and why animals and humans signal reliably is a key issue in biology and social sciences that needs to be understood to explain the evolution of communication. In situations in which the receiver needs to differentiate between low- and high-quality signallers, once a ruling paradigm, the Handicap Principle has claimed that honest signals have to be costly to produce. Subsequent game theoretical models, however, highlighted that honest signals are not necessarily costly. Honesty is maintained by the potential cost of cheating: by the difference in the marginal benefit to marginal cost for low versus high-quality signallers; i.e. by differential trade-offs. Owing to the difficulties of manipulating signal costs and benefits, there is lack of empirical tests of these predictions. We present the results of a laboratory decision-making experiment with human participants to test the role of equilibrium signal cost and signalling trade-offs for the development of honest communication. We found that the trade-off manipulation had a much higher influence on the reliability of communication than the manipulation of the equilibrium cost of signal. Contrary to the predictions of the Handicap Principle, negative production cost promoted honesty at a very high level in the differential trade-off condition.

[Link to Paper](#)

07

New Predictor-Corrector Algorithm for Symmetric Cone Horizontal Linear Complementarity Problems

ZSOLT DARVAY; PETRA RENÁTA RIGÓ

Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications 0022-3239 1573-2878

We propose a new predictor–corrector interior–point algorithm for solving Cartesian symmetric cone horizontal linear complementarity problems, which is not based on a usual barrier function. We generalize the predictor–corrector algorithm introduced in Darvay et al. (SIAM J Optim 30:2628–2658, 2020) to horizontal linear complementarity problems on a Cartesian product of symmetric cones. We apply the algebraically equivalent transformation technique proposed by Darvay (Adv Model Optim 5:51–92, 2003), and we use the difference of the identity and the square root function to determine the new search directions. In each iteration, the proposed algorithm performs one predictor and one corrector step. We prove that the predictor–corrector interior–point algorithm has the same complexity bound as the best known interior–point methods for solving these types of problems. Furthermore, we provide a condition related to the proximity and update parameters for which the introduced predictor–corrector algorithm is well defined.

[Link to Paper](#)

08

The lived experience of freedom among entrepreneurs with disabilities

**ANNA LAURA HIDEGH; CARMEN SVASTICS; ZSUZSANNA GYÓRI;
SARA CSILLAG**

International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research
1355-2554 1758-6534

Purpose

While it is argued that entrepreneurship provides considerable freedom, it is also underlined that it might have the potential for exclusion and oppression. The study contributes to this debate and aims to investigate how entrepreneurs with disabilities (EWD) ascribe meaning to freedom in a contested terrain informed by entrepreneurial autonomy as well as constraints due to impairments and an ableist social environment.

Design/methodology/approach

The study uses a qualitative approach and builds upon the critical concepts of negative, positive and social freedom as a theoretical lens for the in-depth analysis of the twenty-nine semi-structured interviews with EWD in Hungary.

Findings

Findings indicate that EWD experiences freedom in ambivalent ways. Engaging in the discourse of entrepreneurship offers a subversive discursive toolkit to debunk the constraints established by ableism, enabling both negative and positive freedom. However, individualism being at the heart of entrepreneurship results in othering and undermines social freedom. Thus, while entrepreneurship offers greater individual freedom in both a negative and a positive sense for people with disabilities (PWD), it nevertheless fails to promote collective social change.

Originality/value

Contributing to the critical disability literature, findings contrast the view that having an impairment only reduces a person's abilities and highlight that it also affects the very nature of liberty. Contributing to critical studies on entrepreneurship, the case of EWD provides empirical evidence for understanding the simultaneous emancipatory and oppressive character of entrepreneurship through the interplay of the subjective experience of freedom related to disability and entrepreneurship.

Link to Paper

09 Matching markets with middlemen under transferable utility

ATA ATAY; ERIC BAHREL; TAMÁS SOLYMOSI

Annals of Operations Research 0254-5330 1572-9338

This paper studies matching markets in the presence of middlemen. In our framework, a buyer-seller pair may either trade directly or use the services of a middleman; and a middleman may serve multiple buyer-seller pairs. Direct trade between a buyer and a seller is costlier than a trade mediated by a middleman. For each such market, we examine an associated cooperative game with transferable utility. First, we show that an optimal matching for a matching market with middlemen can be obtained by considering the two-sided assignment market where each buyer-seller pair is allowed to use the mediation service of the middlemen free of charge and attain the maximum surplus. Second, we prove that the core of a matching market with middlemen is always non-empty. Third, we show the existence of a buyer-optimal core allocation and a seller-optimal core allocation. In general, the core does not exhibit a middleman-optimal matching. Finally, we establish the coincidence between the core and the set of competitive equilibrium payoff vectors.

[Link to Paper](#)

10

Digital arts-based collaborative learning in management education

ANNA RITA IRIMIÁS; ARIEL ZOLTÁN MITEV; SERENA VOLO

International Journal of Management Education 1472-8117 2352-3565

Collaboration, creativity, and self-efficacy are extremely important skills for students pursuing careers in management; these skills can empower them to overcome setbacks and obstacles. Pedagogical approach based on digital art collaborative learning can enhance students' skills as they experiment with novel perspectives. Within management education this approach is rare. The aim of this paper is to describe the development, implementation, and evaluation of a digital arts-based collaborative learning project. The project had a cross-cultural nature involving students from two business management courses, one in Italy and one in Hungary. Drawing on the theories of safe transitional space and self-efficacy, students' ability to perform a task in an unfamiliar space is discussed. This digital collage creation project is highly innovative in the business education context and the results support future applications.

Highlights

- The paper investigates a novel pedagogic approach to enhance self-efficacy.
- It proposes a digital arts-based collaborative learning in a cross-cultural setting.
- It suggests a careful design of transitional learning space and process.

[Link to Paper](#)

11

NFC m-payment as a driver for customer loyalty towards retailers amongst Generation Z

MÓNIKA-ANETTA ALT; IRMA AGÁRDI

International Journal of Retail and Distribution Management
0959-0552 1758-6690

Purpose

The diffusion of near-field communication (NFC) m-payment depends largely on retailers who are more motivated to provide NFC m-payment for the retailers' customers if NFC m-payment increases loyalty. Therefore, this paper investigates the relationship between customer acceptance of NFC m-payment and loyalty towards the retailer amongst Generation Z.

Design/methodology/approach

The NFC m-payment technology acceptance model was extended with loyalty intention towards the retailer. Therefore, an online survey was conducted amongst Generation Z that resulted in a sample of 310 respondents. The collected data were analysed by structural equation modelling (SEM).

Findings

Results proved that the customers' intention to use NFC m-payment contributes to a large extent to loyalty intention toward the retailer. Besides, usefulness, enjoyment, social influence and compatibility with lifestyle played a significant role in customer acceptance of NFC m-payment.

Research limitations/implications

This study's sample consists of Generation Z customers, and other generations should also be tested in future studies.

Practical implications

The intention to use NFC m-payment predict retail loyalty. Retailers should communicate m-payment availability as a new retail service to influence store patronage.

Originality/value

This study provides theoretical contributions to NFC m-payment acceptance and retail loyalty literature. First, this research extends the NFC m-payment technology acceptance model with a new behavioural outcome, loyalty intention towards retailers. Second, this research enriched retail loyalty literature by proving that NFC m-payment technology adoption drives customer loyalty towards retailers.

[Link to Paper](#)

12 Spirituality and economics

ZSOLNAI LÁSZLÓ

Journal for the Study of Spirituality 2044-0243

This paper argues that mainstream economics is a materialist and reductionist science. It criticizes the core assumptions of mainstream economics – namely, the existence of ‘Homo Oeconomicus’ and the goals of profit maximization, economic efficiency, and economic growth; and shows that these goals lead to an economy that is not only unhealthy for people but is making the planet unsustainable. The paper makes a case for the development of a spiritually informed economics. It concludes that by helping to create ecological and human economic practices and policies, spiritually informed economics can support the flourishing of life on Earth (both human and non-human, present and future).

[Link to Paper](#)

13

Living side by side with nature: evidence of self-governance in three local communities in Indonesia

AGUNG WICAKSONO; IRNI YUNITA; GEDE GINAYA

Heliyon 2405-8440

Environmental damage is a severe problem faced by humankind today. Nature has become a victim of human economic activity, especially in developing countries. This paper analyzes a group of local community entities in Indonesia that live side by side with nature. This paper explores self-governance in three local community entities in Indonesia. The Baduy community, the Simanau community, and the Rumbio community are examples of people who uphold their customs to live side by side with nature. They have Self-governance to regulate the lifestyle of their people to live simply with nature. The Baduy community represents self-governance in Banten Province, where they highly uphold the customs handed down from their ancestors. The Simanau people in West Sumatra Province can manage forest resources well and apply severe penalties for those who violate their rules. The Rumbio community in Riau Province is sage in managing the customary prohibition forest. The self-governance that has been implemented so far has gone quite well. By regulation, the applied self-governance does not conflict with the formal rules that apply in Indonesia. This paper is a reflection that humans can live in harmony with nature.

[Link to Paper](#)

14

Why are unfavorable signs of overtourism ignored by urban politics?

**SZABOLCS SZILÁRD SEBREK; BETSABÉ PÉREZ GARRIDO;
GÁBOR MICHALKÓ**

Tourism Planning and Development 2156-8316 2156-8324

As the return of overtourism can be predicted with the dying down of the COVID-19 pandemic, the purpose of this study to explore the factors of its emergence. To achieve the research objective, we draw on the attention-based view for the first time in urban tourism research. This paper argues that the attention of city decision-makers can be severely diverted from problems such as overtourism by strong organizational players. Using a comprehensive research model we show how central governmental economic policy prioritized and sustained city hall's attention to the growth of the tourism sector to the detriment of handling overtourism in Budapest. The outcomes imply that some governmental players, using a toolkit of rhetoric and discourse, managed to influence the attentional focus of city decision makers. This article describes a means by which urban tourism scholars can model the social interactions that may affect decision-making in a city.

[Link to Paper](#)

15

If there is nothing else to say: the local content of interpellations

CSABA MOLNÁR

Journal of Legislative Studies 1357-2334 1743-9337

Parliamentary questions have several functions in modern democracies. Academic literature also presents that this tool also exists in non-democratic regimes, even though with limited functions. In this paper, we investigate the more than 14,000 interpellations posed in the Hungarian parliament between 1867 and 2018 through various regimes, asking the question how does the regime and its institutional settings influence local content of interpellations. We investigated three hypotheses regarding them. We have found that (1) lower level of democracy increases the probability of local content's occurrence in interpellations; (2) MPs elected in local level pose interpellations concerning local issues with a higher probability; and finally (3) MPs pose interpellations with local content with a higher probability if the local governments are more powerful.

[Link to Paper](#)

16

What drives financial competitiveness of industrial sectors in Visegrad Four countries? Evidence by use of machine learning techniques.

TAMÁS KRISTÓF; MIKLÓS VIRÁG

Journal of Competitiveness 1804-171x 1804-1728

This article presents machine learning (ML)-based empirical research with a specific focus on the financial competitiveness of different industrial sectors in Visegrad Four (V4) countries. Financial competitiveness is measured by the two most widely applied profitability ratios: return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). Several sectoral average financial ratios are considered as input variables from the 4 countries and 27 sectors, with data collected between 2016-2020 in a cross-sectional approach. Explorative data analysis reveals that the three strongest clustering features of V4 sector-level financial data are found in country classification, total assets per employee, and gross margin ratios. Hypothesis examination has justified a view that drivers of financial competitiveness are not necessarily identical to factors explaining variance between sectoral average financial ratios. Six methods have been applied to develop predictive models for ROA and ROE. Results demonstrate that the traditional generalized linear model (GENLIN) delivers insufficient predictive power despite fulfilment of each statistical assumption. The k-nearest neighbor (KNN) and random forest (RF) methods are demonstrated to be the best ML techniques to predict the sectoral financial competitiveness of V4 companies. Beyond country classification, the best predictors of ROA and ROE at the V4 sectoral level are found in income margin, turnover, and leverage ratios as compressed components by use of principal component analysis (PCA). The article also provides added value to literature on sectoral and financial competitiveness research, analysis of financial features of V4 companies, and the efficient application of ML methods.

[Link to Paper](#)

17

Does the sovereign exist? Robert Musil's political theology

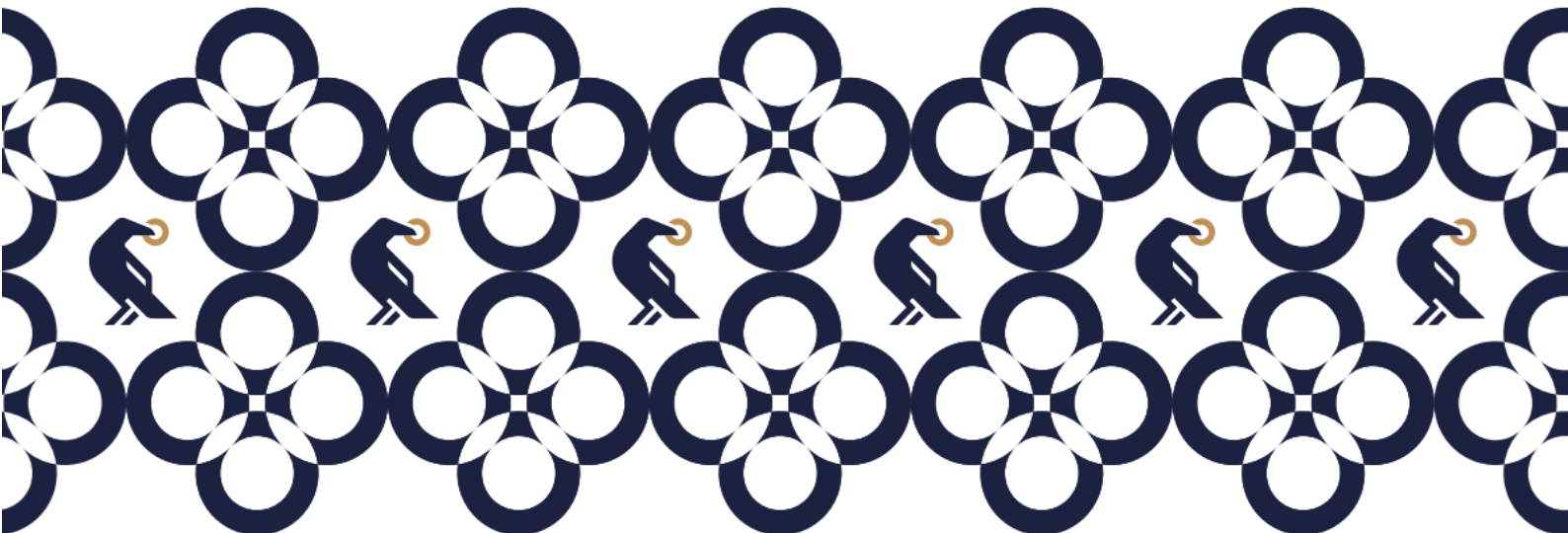
ZOLTÁN BALÁZS

International Journal of Philosophy and Theology (Routledge)
2169-2327 2169-2335

The paper discusses a possible political theological interpretation of arguments developed in Robert Musil's *The Man Without Qualities*. What emerges is that Musil (or his characters) pose a fundamental challenge to the possibility of any real analogy between God and the political sovereign, as suggested by Carl Schmitt. At stake is Austria as a yet-to-be-born modern sovereign. However, the novel shows why attempts to conceive it in an image of God all fail. After surveying four such attempts, the main focus will be the discussion of Anselm of Canterbury's existential argument in this secular context. At Diotima's inspiration it is General von Bordwehr, a largely neglected figure, who makes the most serious attempt to argue for the political sovereign as the greatest conceivable thing. The argument is that greatness entails containing every idea and its opposite, and this yields the concept of order. But order means the frozen end of everything. Hence, instead of a living God, we end up with a political sovereign marked by death.

[Link to Paper](#)

BOOKS



01

MARTON PÉTER

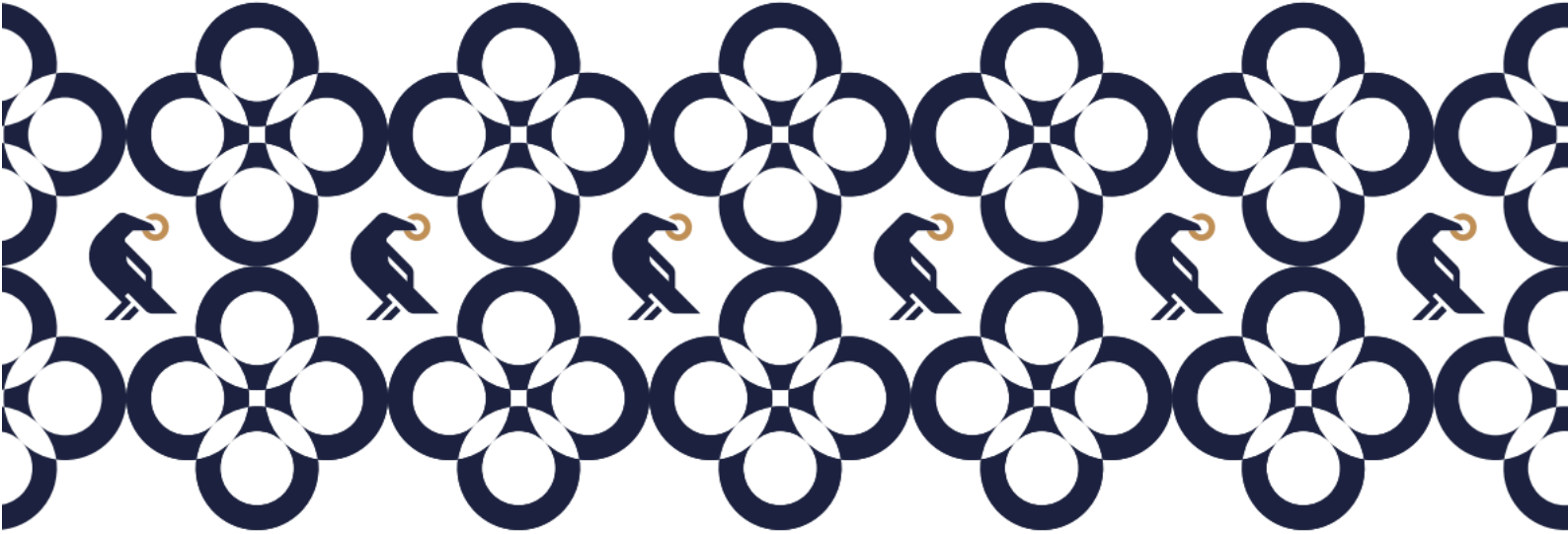
Ethical Failures of the COVID-19 Pandemic Response

Springer International Publishing

This book draws attention to the non-biological—political, economic, societal and cultural—variables shaping both the emergence and persistence of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global response to it, with a particular focus on political decisionmakers' role in the domestic and international politics surrounding the process of the pandemic. The book identifies the strategic and underlying ethical failures of decision making, using a process-tracing approach to reconstruct considerations, decisions and actions by key leaders—interested in thus weaving a global narrative of the response. The author highlights key speech acts, and interprets the causal implications embedded in a chronological and contextualised appraisal of events, statements and public health measures. The book further discusses the normative ethics of pandemic response, and presents lessons drawn from the present experience. It also offers a normative analysis taking into consideration pre-pandemic guidelines for response, including in the literature of public health ethics and pandemic preparedness plans.

[Link to Book](#)

BOOK CHAPTERS



01

GÁBOR MICHALKÓ; MIHÁLY TÖMÖRI; NOÉMI ILYÉS

Merchants, smugglers, and wanglers : non-conventional tourism and trade across political borders

*Timothy D J: Routledge Handbook of Borders and Tourism
(page 324-338)*

Routledge

Research on the role of borders in tourism has revealed that it plays a key role in maintaining and exploiting the economic, social, and cultural differences along state borders. It can be concluded that most trade- and commerce-oriented cross-border activities can be considered as a special manifestation of tourism, since travellers leave their home environments, cross an international border, and frequently use tourism services (e.g., petrol stations, hotels, and restaurants). In addition to legal commercial and tourism services, taking advantage of these differences, borderlands are venues for various forms of non-conventional tourism as well as a host of informal or illegal economic activities. The authors focus on a relatively under-researched area: unusual trade activities, smuggling, and commerce-related endeavours as a form of cross-border “tourism”. Through a systematic review of the international literature the goal of the study is to provide a comprehensive picture of these unique forms of tourism and to better understand their social, economic, and environmental causes and effects. Despite their various forms, all cross-border activities covered in this chapter have some common features: they all take place in a transnational context, they exploit cross-border differences, they contribute to the local transborder economy, and they are usually informal.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

02

KAZHENOVA AIGUL

The issue of regional integration in Central Asia: Lessons from the past

*Chabal Pierre: Evolving regional values and mobilities in global contexts
(page 27–37)*

Peter Lang B

This book analyses the gradual fusion of Europe and Asia into a Eurasian dynamic combining institutional and identity aspects. The seventh in a series of Europe–Asia conferences covering regime dynamics, cooperation policies, regional competition, the limits of regions, mutual understanding and cross-border exchanges, it shows that Eurasian continental developments are outgrowing sub-region designations such as Western Europe, Southeast Asia, East Asia and Central Asia.

Ten years ago, before the launch of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), regional dynamics seemed clearly delineated, especially with inter-state groupings mapping out space – the EU, the ASEAN, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) – and organisations overseeing pan-continental competition such as the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building in Asia (CICA), the Eurasian Economic Union, etc. Today, the less institutional and more macro-economic scheme of an infrastructure and transport network coined as "China's BRI" changes the research environment.

Gathering about thirty scholars from a dozen Eurasian countries, this book contains views from East Asia (Mongolia, China), Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan), Western Europe (France, Belgium), Eastern Europe (Poland, Romania, Hungary, Turkey) and the Caucasus (Azerbaijan). Asia and Europe can no longer be understood except as Eurasian sub-entities. Multi-dimensionally, the book draws from history, international economic relations, politics, geography, economics, cultural studies, public and private law, business studies, peace and conflict studies, public administration, and even literary criticism to tackle the question: what is Eurasia?

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

03

RISLEY KRISTINA; BUZADY ZOLTAN

FLIGBY: The Serious Game Harnessing Flow Experience for Leadership Development

Bellotti Francesco. Games and Learning Alliance: 11th International Conference, GALA 2022, Tampere, Finland, November 30 – December 2, 2022, Proceedings. (page 53–62)

Springer International Publishing

This paper discusses a unique serious game which harnesses a psychological state of Flow both as a pedagogical tool and a development target. The FLIGBY game was developed with the intention of teaching learners to understand the concept of Flow and apply this within their leadership practice. In FLIGBY, the player assumes the role of General Manager of a winery in California and must make 150+ complex decisions while managing the winery team and strategic direction to ensure the business's success. This allows for the assessment of players' skill level in 29 'soft skills' and provides the rare ability to quantify changes in players' leadership abilities. Use of the game to develop soft skills is discussed, including an extensive range of feedback provided during the game. Suggestions for future research include further interrogation of the dataset collected as learners progress through the game, along with additional measurement to assess how learners achieve a state of Flow while playing the game. Investigation of the roles of storification and socially constructed realities is also recommended.

[Link to Book Chapter](#)

04

TAMÁS MOLNÁR

EU readmission policy: a (shapeshifter) technical toolkit or challenge to rights compliance?

Evangelia (Lilian) Tsourdi: Research Handbook on EU Migration and Asylum Law (page 486–504)

Edward Elgar Publishing

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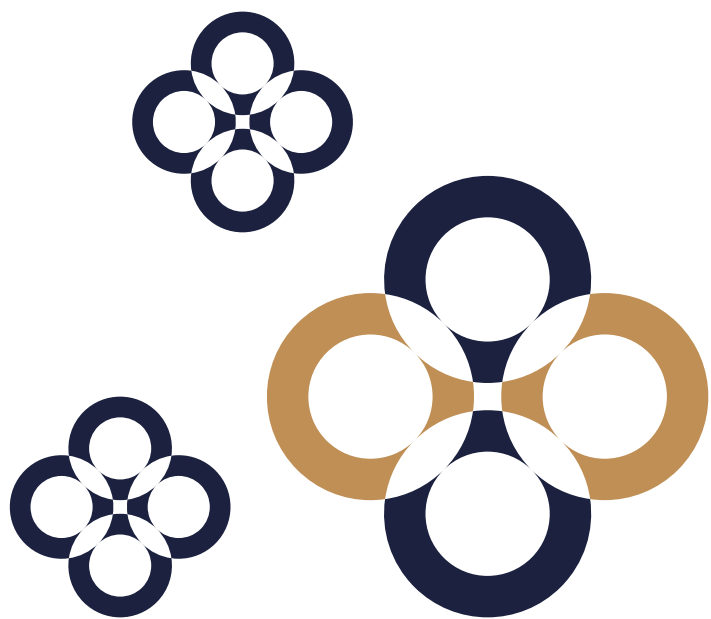
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