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BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

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Symposium for Young Researchers

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Abstract Book

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**Keleti Faculty of Business and Management
Óbuda University**

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Table of contents

The state as a buyer of goods and services during COVID-19 pandemic	4
Renata Przygodzka	
Logistic process indicator (LPI) as the measure of infrastructural and regional development	5
Ivan Mihajlovic, Dragana Dimitrievska, Ivana Veličkovska	
The power of collage in qualitative research.....	6
Ariel Mitev	
Society 5.0 and innovativeness of organizations	7
Vojko Potocan	
Entrepreneurship in the covid era	8
Antal Szabó	
Secrets of an effective Islamic banking system	11
Gyarmati Gábor, Kerezsi Adrienn	
Efficacy of Non-Conventional Single Monetary Policy in the Context of Ongoing Crisis in the Euro Area Countries	12
Tomáš Mušínský	
Green finance as an element of sustainable development	13
Kseniia Baimakova, Boris Lebedev	
Assessments of the Determinants Affecting Interest rates. A Ghanaian Case Study	14
Irene K. Owusu	
Financing of innovative activity in Russia and EU: a comparative analysis	15
Kseniia Baimakova, Anastasiia Nikitina	

Impact of impairments of assets in the biggest issuers listed on WSE in the condition of Covid-19 crisis.....	16
Bartłomiej Lisicki	
Women in the IT Sector: Winner Gender Strategies	18
Nikolett Olasz	
Agile management practices and their effectiveness	19
Hassan Oumoumi	
The impact of change management on the business development	21
Anara Bekmukhambetova	
What else did Semmelweis teach us ?	22
Laszlo Ling	
Collective Creativity In Organization	23
Paulina Sihdewi Purnandari	
Public administration and mediation. Conflict management of public legal relationships.	24
Csilla Kohlhoffer-Mizser	
Health awareness of young generations	25
Gyarmati Gábor, Csákány Dorottya	
Hidden gambling addiction in online video games	26
Daniel Simon	
Corporate social media strategy in Central and Western Hungary	27
Enikő Korcsmáros, Bence Csinger	
Customer Relationship Management (CRM) in Serbian banking sector: Case study of Bank’s customer support improvement.....	28
Ivana Marinovic Matovic	

Shop via Mobile application, role of technology acceptance model, Purchase intention and social factors.....	29
Sayyed Khawar Abbas	
Social Capital and online branding: Case study of Movida and Bukinist.....	30
Erjon Uka, Elena Kokthi	
How the pandemic affected students lives!.....	31
Aseel Alamaireh	
Attitudes towards Instagram & Facebook: a comparative study	32
Pásztor Judit, Bak Gerda	
Assessment of the Impact of Entrepreneurship on Economic Growth: A Ghanaian Case Study.	33
Buah Aku-Sika, Andrea S. Gubik	
Agile resilience in small Hungarian IT businesses: Lessons from COVID-19 for the ‘next normal’	34
Nikolett Olasz	
India's E-Commerce and Digital Preparedness.....	35
Aditi, Nalin Bharti	
Lessons from pandemic: Strengthen neighbourhood self-dependency through SMEs.....	36
Perumal Koshy	
Conflicts and information security challenges in the IT bidding process	37
Záhonyi Lajos	
Hybrid warfare and disinformation in the post-truth era	38
Géza Gémesi	

Access to medicines and human rights: an analysis through the differing interest of WHO and WTO39

Mrityunjay Kumar

Factors affecting leisure time for women that have underage children.....40

George Antoniadis

The potential of higher education in economics in relation to online education.....41

Patrik Viktor, Judit Kárpáti-Daróczy

New Education Paradigm in the COVID era.....42

Kakha Nadiradze, Nana Phirosmanashvili, Mariam Goginashvili, Tekla Nadiradze

The importance of transparency in online platforms: The case of higher education.....44

Reicher Regina Zsuzsánna, Bilinovics-Sipos Judit

Economic security of Russia in the context of the coronavirus pandemic45

Kseniia Baimakova, Ekaterina Lukina

Rural problem areas in Poland - local dimension.....46

Agnieszka Wojewódzka-Wiewiórska

Exports development - Trends and challenges: Albanian case47

Anila Boshnjaku , Ledia Thoma

Comparison of last crisis in the point of view of cycles and crisis management48

Almássy Fanni, Gyarmati Gábor

Economic growth models and their effects on pension security49

Szabó Zsolt

Coronavirus, economy and different strategies	50
Keszthelyi András	
The Perspectives of Multinational Employees on the Impact of demographic Diversity on work place in Multinational Organizations.....	51
Mohamedbashir Baniismail, Dunavölgyi Mária	
Workplace selection preferences of Electrical Engineering students in Hungary	53
Szabolcs Kiss	
Flexible work designs as a strategic tool for twenty-first-century intricacies: a descriptive analysis amongst healthcare employ	54
Hima Parameswaran	
Trust and Employment during the Home Office: Over-time	55
Balázs Molnár	
Excessive Working Daysfor Shift Worker	56
Ilham Bashirudin, Paulina Sihdewi Purnandari	
Tourism as an opportunity and a threat to local development	57
Irena Ozimek, Joanna Rakowska	
Regional diversification of tourism potential in Poland (2005-2018)	58
Iwona Pomianek	
Impact of the technology in tourism development	59
Etleva Muça, Manuela Meçe	
Support for religious cultural heritage from EU funding.....	60
Irena Ozimek, Joanna Rakowska	

Experience models in tourism and virtual tourism61

Tamás Iványi

AI adoption in the Chinese Catering Firms – an Exploratory Study.....62

Yuling Wei

Economic feasibility of grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) system adoption in major sectors in Jordan: An empiric analysis63

Mutaz AlShafeey, Omar Rashdan

Artificial Intelligence prediction models for solar power forecasting.....64

Mutaz AlShafeey, Csaba Csáki

Investigating the sustainability.....66

Zumrud Mardanova

Sustainable development goals implementation in Russia and St. Petersburg67

Kseniia Baimakova, Daria Rytikova

PLENARY SESSION



The state as a buyer of goods and services during COVID-19 pandemic

Renata Przygodzka

In countries with well-developed market economy the state makes purchases from the private suppliers through public procurements. Considering the scale and structure of public procurement, public sector may be perceived as an important actor on the market and should behave as private purchaser focused on achieving best value.

The article focuses on the problem of government purchases during the COVID-19 pandemic and attempts to identify changes that have been introduced in the provisions regulating public procurement.

The research was conducted using critical analysis of subject literature, analysis of legal acts and analysis of reports from OECD, European Union and Poland.

The research shows that the relationship in purchase / sale transactions regulated by public procurement has reversed due to the crisis caused by the pandemic, strengthening the position of suppliers. This had many negative and positive effects. The negative ones include the fact that most countries have liberalized the rules governing public procurement. First of all: the deadlines to opened and restricted procedures have been shortened, the negotiated procedure has been selected without prior publication of a contract notice. Such activities facilitated purchasing, but also increased the risk of corruption or dishonesty of suppliers. On the other hand, positive effects include government involvement in supporting public buyers, centralization of public procurement in key areas and international cooperation in coordination and joint purchasing.

Logistic process indicator (LPI) as the measure of infrastructural and regional development

Ivan Mihajlovic,
Dragana Dimitrievska,
Ivana Veličkovska



Logistics represents a network of services that support the physical movement of goods, international trade and commerce within borders. The volume of international trade highly depends on factors facilitating trade and contributing to reducing its costs. Logistic is affecting the speed of globalization through optimizing the supply chain. Furthermore, this interdependence is the reason why the improvement of logistic is seen as an essential element of the regional and global development. The main aim of this study is to investigate the impact of key dimensions that affect the logistic process indicator (LPI) and to highlight their importance by applying the adequate methodology of its modeling. The evaluation of the LPI is performed using variables that include customs, infrastructure, ease of international shipments, logistics services quality, tracking and tracing and timeliness. Parameters have been collected for the period from 2007 to 2018. The extensive research is considering the data from 151 country in order to perceive the global level of the LPI. Outcome of the multiple linear regression is used to underline developed segments of the logistic process and those segments of the process that need to be further developed.



The power of collage in qualitative research

Ariel Mitev

Collage is a creative, arts-based research tool, which can reflect the fragmented self of the consumers living and working in a mosaic society. The collage making process is an immersive activity and the participants are concentrating on the symbolic content which can provide excellent qualitative material to be analyzed. This presentation highlights the theoretical background and practical aspects of the collage method and is illustrated with cases from the author's research projects.

Society 5.0 and innovativeness of organizations

Vojko Potocan



Circumstances of modern society led Japan Business Federation (Keidanren) into modeling of the Society 5.0 as a new vision of humankind's development. Society 5.0 is focused on balancing of Industry 4.0, responsible economic advancement, and solving the main social problems in achievement of responsible human-centered development. Realization of Society 5.0 is not originated on technological and non-technological innovations and creation of appropriate behavior of organizations - and other important stakeholders of society. Over the past decades, organizations have been improving their business through development and implementation of essential models of innovations for creation of technological and not-technological innovations and explanation of innovativeness situations. The newest psycho-sociological studies broaden discussion to include importance of behavior for innovations and innovativeness of organizations. Behavioral studies were focused on identification of diverse social constructs of innovativeness, factors and dimensions, which are likely to affect innovativeness, and behavior viewpoint of correlations between innovations and management theories, we research the importance and effect of managers' personal innovativeness for innovativeness of organizations in Society 5.0. The research findings suggest that organizations need to actively develop and manage employees' readiness and capacities for innovative implementation of Society 5.0. In addition, organizations need to recognize the role of employees' innovative behavior in improving their capacity and abilities for innovativeness.



Entrepreneurship in the covid era

Antal Szabó

The author attempts to summarize the origin of the current pandemic highlighting the evoking reason in the light of the international conference of the Medical and Ethical Emergency Deliberation held in Amsterdam. The COVID-19 is not a pandemic but a planned world-scale operation. The Corona measures result in destructive economical, physical and psychological effects on society, which are strongly disproportional to the goal of controlling the proclaimed pandemic.

Sustainable Development is impossible. The current financial system based on interest is set to a forced growth. However, our Earth, how is a finite system where no subsystem can work infinitely. The mankind instead of living in harmony with the wonderful order of the nature, the 20th and 21st centuries show significant impact on the Earth's geology and ecosystems, including, but not limited to, anthropogenic climate change. The man with his civilization activity disturbs and overturns the equilibrium of the created world, the ecosystem.

The COVID/19 pandemic is a human tragedy effecting the life of billion people. It has negative impact of the global economy, agriculture, industries and micro, small and medium/sized enterprises (MSMEs). Consequently, the economic activity is slowing down without specific ending date.

Former and informal micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) represent more than 90% of all firms, account, on average

70% of global employment and 50% of GDP. Unfortunately, small businesses are being hit hardest by the pandemic. Solutions are needed to give them the support they need to survive and continue to contribute to the global economy. In order to raise public awareness, the United Nations General Assembly declared June 27 MSME Day.

The author presents the findings and suggestions of the International Labour Organization SCORE - Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises – Global Covid-19 Enterprise Survey. MSME Day 2020 should focus on the needs of SMEs in order to support them to survive and contribute to global economy.

ABSTRACTS

Secrets of an effective Islamic banking system

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The topic of the article is the Islamic banking system. Islam has a negative tone today, although, like the great religions, it is built on love. The best known in the banking system is the ban on interest collection, which creates a system of conditions that is difficult for Western thinking. The main question of writing is how and by what means is it possible to achieve economic and financial prosperity by adhering to the stricter standards of Islam? We compare the operation of the Islamic and hybrid systems through Middle Eastern and Turkish examples. Based on the available data, the Islamic banking system can be effective, which presents us with a more livable banking system with its creative tools and shared risk-taking.

Efficacy of Non-Conventional Single Monetary Policy in the Context of Ongoing Crisis in the Euro Area Countries

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In this study, we evaluate the relationship between credit creation and the monetary base in the context of quantitative easing programme implemented by the European Central Bank as a response to the ongoing crisis in several countries. To estimate the causal relationship and add to the debate on money endogeneity, we use Granger causality to examine the relationship between the variables. Our results suggest that a single monetary policy of the ECB is not fully convenient for Slovak and other countries' macroeconomic conditions. Therefore the efficiency of implemented quantitative easing is limited.

Green finance as an element of sustainable development

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The article gives the concept of sustainable development, considers the green economy as a condition for sustainable development from different aspects: international, reproductive, micro- and macroeconomic. The role of green finance in creating a green economy is determined. The instruments of green financing were considered and analyzed: green bonds, green banks, green project financing, green certificates. An assessment of the effectiveness of green finance was made, problems were identified, and prospects for their use were given. The social orientation of green finance and green economy is analyzed. The features of the implementation of green financing in Russia are revealed.



Assessments of the Determinants Affecting Interest rates. A Ghanaian Case Study

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In recent years both empirical and theoretical evidence shows that interest rate is one factor that affects economic growth. Interest rates are used by both governmental and private agencies to plan. However, the ever-changing behavior of the interest rates makes it impossible for this activity to be possible. Interest rate is one of the most researched variables when one thinks about economic development; hence finding the factors that affect it is vital. This study investigates the factors that affect Ghana's interest rates, one of the countries making waves in sub-Saharan Africa.

Financing of innovative activity in Russia and EU: a comparative analysis

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The article gives the concept of innovation, examines the methods and ways of financing innovation. Innovation is an integral part of the country's economic development as a whole. In this regard, it is important to correctly distribute financial resources aimed at the development of innovation.

The article also compares the financing of innovative activities in Russia and the European Union by key indicators: innovative activity, the amount of financial investments in innovation, the structure of financial investments in the innovation sector. Differences were identified in the innovation policy of states in various aspects: in the financial and legislative sectors, the tax system, and administrative policy. The relevance of the topic is due to the increasing role of the country's innovative potential in the development of the country's economy.



Impact of impairments of assets in the biggest issuers listed on WSE in the condition of Covid-19 crisis

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One of the sources of information affecting on securities prices are reporting changes in the value of their assets. In my occurrence I want to verify how information about change the value of assets affects market valuation of biggest issuers listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange in the economic crisis condition (caused by COVID-19).

To this purpose is necessary to examine the capital market reaction to information relating to reporting of assets impairment by companies listed in the WSE in the form of a current report. Similar topics were the subject of research by few authors [i.a. Strong, Meyer, 1987; Ghicas, Hevas, Papadaki, 1996; Gu, Lev, 2011; Knauer, Wohrmann, 2016; Cheng, Peterson, Sherrill, 2017], but this occurrence will present a new comparative approach. Earlier studies in this field indicate the topicality of the write-offs topic in the context of research of modern capital markets.

Despite research on the impairment of assets undertaken i.a. by Polish authors in various cross-sections of this event such discussion on the regulations being introduced regarding impairment of assets [Ryba 2012], determinants of impairment the value of assets [Piosik, Rówińska 2012; Chraścina, 2015], the scope of creating write-offs [Czajor, Michalak, 2017], the impact of impairment of assets on shaping the financial result [Kumor, Poniatowska, 2016] or including them as part of business risk management [Gierusz, Mazurowska, 2016] only few of them specified the assessment of the impact of their reporting on the market valuation of public companies [Grabiński, 2011, Lisicki 2020]. However, none of the previous researchers, undertook to verify the link of impairment of assets to the market valuation of stock exchange issuers in the case of economic downturn.

Such studies will be undertaken in this article to supplement information in this area.

The author's research on the impact of assets impairment on market valuation will allow to deepen the knowledge of capital market participants in the field of short-term determinants of shaping the share price. This research will allow the comparison how impairment of assets affects short-term return of issuers shares under "normal conditions" operating of the economy (period 2013-2018) and "abnormal conditions", which are the spreading negative economic consequences caused by the Covid-19 pandemic (year 2020).

The main task of the article is to examine the impact of the reported impairment of assets on the market valuation of issuers in crisis condition caused by Covid-19 pandemic. The Author wants to verify, whether the disclosure those information in the later period of research will cause similar reaction as in previous topic in this area.

To this purpose, was adopted a research hypothesis indicating that disclosure of information about the impairment of the company's assets results in negative abnormal return of their share prices, which was dominant position in the research of previous authors. The research undertaken in the article is to help identify the rules of behaviour (in the short term) whether the reaction of investors on updating the company's assets in crisis conditions is different than in times of prosperity.

The main hypothesis will be verified using the event study methodology [Ball, Brown, 1968; Fama et al., 1969]. Author intends to verify whether the level of achieved returns occurring on the days adjacent to the announcement regarding impairment of assets is significantly different from the average level. The subject of the article will be all reports on impairment of assets submitted by selected entities of the main stock exchange trading floor in Poland in times of the Covid-19 pandemic (year 2020). Results will be compared with investors reaction on impairment of assets proven in earlier studies.

Women in the IT Sector: Winner Gender Strategies

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Women are minorities in IT and this situation has not been improved yet. Regarding the statistics of the European Union, information specialist profession is still strongly dominated by men, even the gender ration does not really seem to improve. The Union's report shows that although Hungary is a driver with the number of IT specialists the proportion of women was only 9% in 2018. My research goal was to understand how women in IT deal with their minority status in this sector. I wanted to explore the main barriers of women daily work lives in IT sector and to get solutions and ideas on how they handle and them. My main aim was to explore their motivations and to better understand the causes of women's low representation in the IT sector. My research is based on a qualitative approach, with interviews of women in the IT sector in Hungary.

Agile management practices and their effectiveness

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It is very important for managers to acquire an in depth knowledge about the evolution of management practices. Having familiarity with the development that brought the current practices in business will lead to a better and general understanding of management principles and a correct implementation of organizational framework. Agile framework has become popular in recent years, especially in software development by bringing agility and flexibility to the product development processes. The results obtained in the software industry encouraged researchers and companies to come up with ways to use this management approach in the development of non-software products. We believe it is also effective in other areas of business such as decision-making and also research on the agile decision-making process is limited, therefore our first objective is to compare the process of both the traditional and the agile decision making then highlight its effectiveness.

In this paper, we will discuss and compare decision-making theories, in order to highlight the differences of both agile and non agile decision-making, we will annex an already conducted case study of two software developing companies. In addition to that we will compliment our findings with interviews with experienced software developers who participated in agile decision-making.

We identified that Agile methodology engage incremental and iterative deliverables. The trend toward agile is exactly that: we all want to be good at our jobs. The goal of this methodology is to accomplish the things the agile team is set out to do. If we aren't accomplishing them, we want to take better decisions figure out a solution for every obstacle we face in the business world. This agile process is seeking to improve the decision-making speed and solution delivery by focusing on incremental, iterative planning, executing and reviewing.

We concluded that the use of agile management means adopting all of its principles and values, this will help the agile team to work iteratively, collaboratively, and with complete transparency. So it is very different from the older traditional framework. In agile project teams, managers, leaders, and executives need to release the reins and empower project teams to make decisions. A team that is adopting the agile methodology will be taking hundreds of decisions each week based on the principles and values that they have decided to follow.

The impact of change management on the business development

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Most companies faced with urgency of change in their daily operations however and start transformation processes: re-engineering, digitalization, change management. The main aim is to critically evaluate the impact of change and change management in achieving strategic goals and objectives in the viewpoint of the business and how all this depends on economics. Specifically, it tackles on factors that causes the change that can either be internal or external factors; determine the types of change and organizational change; examine the positive and negative consequences of change.

What else did Semmelweis teach us ?

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Subtitle: Why does it make sense to think about our own listening skills ?

Objective: Encourage the participants to further develop their own listening skills

Topics:

- 1.) The “Semmelweis-story”
- 2.) What can be our main take-away in 2021 ?
- 3.) How to further develop our own listening skills ?

Collective Creativity In Organization

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Collective creativity reflects a qualitative shift in the nature of the creative process. There are 7 factors contributing to the collective creativity in organizations: management practices based on trust, interaction of culture and mutual inspiration, cooperation capacity in solving tasks, psychological safety, flexible and efficient sectorial relations, and organizational memory. Practices to increase collective culture includes giving creative people control over every stage of idea development, encourage people produce the best work, trust people to address difficulties directly, craft a learning environment, and get more out of postmortems.

Public administration and mediation. Conflict management of public legal relationships.

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The difference between mediation and court proceedings is mostly reflected in the difference between the procedural rules, goals and consequences. In Hungary, it has been possible to switch between civil litigation and mediation proceedings since 2008. The court may, at any stage of the proceedings, attempt the parties to settle all or part of the dispute amicably.

A major breakthrough, especially in the development, transparency and efficiency of public administration in Hungary in terms of administrative practice and regulation of administrative activities, is that in the case of administrative litigation from 1 January 2018 it is also possible to use the mediation procedure.

The significance of this is, among other things, that the official decision and the procedure aimed at making it can take into account the views of the client or other interested parties in a more emphatic and direct way, so it can have a significant impact on the client's acceptance and voluntary implementation.

The aim of the present study is to examine how the possibilities of mediation in a functioning organizational system have prevailed in the recent period. The examined area shows an answer to the question whether the aim of the legislator is achieved by providing the possibility of mediation in everyday administrative practice.

Health awareness of young generations

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The article examines how much the younger generations pay attention to maintaining their health, what are the factors that affect their lives and in what form and to what extent. Thus, we examined their eating and sports habits using a questionnaire. and if someone was born with a chronic illness or found out in later years how this new information changed their lives, their way of life. Our hypothesis is that a very small group of today's young people are the ones who consciously pay attention to their health without having a long-term illness or pursuing the sport they choose for no more serious goals. Nowadays, people prefer passive pursuits (television, computer) and the level of harmful passions is also increasing. Probably people are aware of the benefits of sports and healthy eating yet are able to ignore them until something happens to them that opens their eyes (maybe even after that). We prove this with our research.

Hidden gambling addiction in online video games

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With the wide availability of personal computers and smart phones, today's young generation are spending several hours a day playing online video games and socializing. The modern video game publishers are trying to take advantage of this rapidly growing industry by releasing new and new methods for players to spend their real money on video games. The loot boxes are a new type of treasure chests which can be bought for real money. After the purchase, players are getting a randomly selected item which most of the time is worthless, so they lost their spent money, but with a small chance it is very valuable, so they won the jackpot. This new method of money-making is working just the same as the classical slot machines or scratch cards which are strictly forbidden for children. So, the question is, can loot boxes cause the same type of gambling addiction as the classical forms of gambling? and if yes, why can the young generation freely purchase them in basically any video game?

Corporate social media strategy in Central and Western Hungary

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The aim of our study is to present the role of corporate social media strategy in the hungarian SME sector with the help of domestic and international literature. The significance of the topic is extremely wide. The topicality of our study is reflected in the fact that the importance of social media has greatly increased, especially in the sector we are examining. In the first part of our research we present the development of social media, and today's most popular social platforms. Furthermore our aim is to provide a comprehensive picture about the practical benefits of the platforms under investigation. In the practical part of our study we place great emphasis on the analysis of the effects of social media. Our research covers the SME sector in Central and Western Hungary. Our main goal with this study is to provide answers to the leaders of small and medium-sized enterprises in terms of why it's worth using social media for them, especially nowadays.

Customer Relationship Management (CRM) in Serbian banking sector: Case study of Bank's customer support improvement

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Customer Relationship Management (CRM) strategy is extremely important in the banking sector, given the number of customers and their needs that are rapidly changing and evolving. The goal that banking organizations want to achieve is to gain potential customers, and maintain their loyalty over a long period of time, thus improving their competitive position. The process in which the potential customer becomes real, and improves banks' business results with his loyalty, is based on Customer Relationship Management (CRM) concept. The aim of this paper is to present the advantages and disadvantages of CRM concept of sales promotion, through its analysis in the banking sector of the Republic of Serbia. The process of customer support improvement will be analyzed through a case study investigation of Addiko bank AD. The findings of this study can benefit banks to provide better and faster services and achieve sales growth.

Shop via Mobile application, role of technology acceptance model, Purchase intention and social factors

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This research examines how customer purchasing intention is determined by technology acceptance model (TAM) variables and social factors variables. While TAM has been investigated by previous studies on mobile apps, vital so-called factors have been ignored, reinforcing the need to research the contribution of the latter to the purpose of customer purchase. This research therefore explores social impact and peer influence in the TAM and collects 385 Digital app consumer responses. Structural equation modeling by AMOS was then used to analyze data. The results show that perceived utility has no important influence on the attitude towards the use of mobile apps.

Social Capital and online branding: Case study of Movida and Bukinist

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If until a decade ago the existence of an organization or enterprise in an online space was a milestone and an apriori advantage over competitors, today when almost everyone has the opportunity to be online, it is no longer the case.

While algorithms are massively standardizing and technology is being accessed without difficulty, more and more attention is being focused on people, through online platforms where they can get personalized services, have a good word of mouth for the brand and interact with one another. So organizations are trying to create social capital in the online space as well.

In this context, it is of interest to analyze whether online platforms and their advantages can also be used in developing countries. The research question this paper seeks to answer is: Can Albanian organizations create social capital online?

The basic assumption in this paper is that in a collectivist society, the decisions of Albanian buyers are influenced by social networks. However, the analysis of the two case studies, showed that buyers' decisions are influenced by narrow social networking type bonding rather than online information and brands. This is because among the very important components of online social capital, such as consumer confidence, online engagement and creating communities around a particular brand are still at a reduced level.

Under these conditions, Albanian organizations fail to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by low cost platforms.

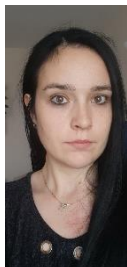
How the pandemic affected students lives!

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We are trying to keep ourselves motivated and to pretend like things are normal even though this is a whole different type of normal. We are not having real interactions with our professors to show our full potential or what we can do. A lot of students suffered from some mental health problems because social isolation is a worst nightmare for most of us! We are missing having that support, we are missing our friends, we are still trying to process it because everything happened so fast that we actually can't comprehend that we are not going to be in the university anymore! Cancelling in person classes, closing the classrooms and having classes and exams remotely from our homes not just for a couple of weeks, but i think for the rest of the year! It escalated really quickly! I think it is going to last and i think we should be managing it as students in a better way so we could go through it by less losses, which is the main reason for the topic importance and i think it should be discussed.



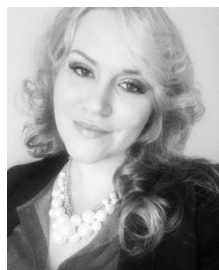
Attitudes towards Instagram & Facebook: a comparative study

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Social media plays a significant role in our everyday lives and shapes our interpersonal relationships and interactions. Millennials and mostly Generation Z spend more time online than any generation before. This study aimed to determine if there any relationship between personality and social media platform preference. Instagram and Facebook users have been compared regarding the motives of usage and the intensity of the attachment.



Assessment of the Impact of Entrepreneurship on Economic Growth: A Ghanaian Case Study.

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It is interesting to note that entrepreneurship is contributing immensely towards the economic growth and development of most nations. Particularly in less developed economies where it is somewhat difficult to get jobs in the public or private sectors, we see a lot of people trying to start-up their own small businesses and in the long run these businesses contribute their quota towards economic growth and development. The objective of this write up is therefore to assess the impact of start-ups and own businesses on economic growth and development using Ghana as a case study. To achieve this, the Ease of Doing Business data which is measured by the score of starting a business from the world bank databank and the Self-Employment which is also measured as a percentage of total employment are used as proxies for entrepreneurship and these are the main independent variables in the model. Education and gross savings are employed as the controlled variables.

To test if the data obtained is authentic and that it is not going to produce any spurious results, a stationary test is conducted using the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test. After conducting the unit root test to test the level of stationarity among the variables, it was observed that the results were a mixture of $I(0)$ and $I(1)$. The study thus employs the Fully Modified Ordinary Least Square (FM-OLS) to examine the relationship amongst the variables of interest. The FM-OLS method produces reliable estimates for small sample size and provides a check for robustness of the results. Using Ghana as the case study and a period between 2000 to 2020, the FM-OLS is the best technique that can be used to estimate the relationship among the variables of interest. The results indicate that the respective dependent variables have a significant and positive impact on economic growth.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Economic growth and Development

Agile resilience in small Hungarian IT businesses: Lessons from COVID-19 for the ‘next normal’

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Agility was a very helpful solution for many global and Hungarian organizations weathering the COVID crisis. By this its attributes and practices companies can have the ability to build on a long-term. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the need for all organizations to be able to predict major, unforeseen disruption and to handle the environmental changes. According to the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) report although the decisions of entrepreneurs regarding the suspension have normalized by July 2020, yet between 1 July and 10 September, twice as many paused trading as last year in 2019. Those organizations that can face the challenges of COVID-19 pandemic are having successful change management that means they are resilient and flexible. My research goal was to find out that what characterizes these organizations? How could they create this kind of resilience and by what? And last, but not least how the lessons learned could be applied to the next normal and they remain resilient, flat, and fast?



India's E-Commerce and Digital Preparedness

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In the current inter-connected and interdependent, world E-commerce emerged as an indispensable asset in catalyzing gains from the digitization of international trade and accelerating growth for developing countries. Adequate digital infrastructure is conducive to leveraging India's trade competitiveness and its incorporation into global value chains (GVCs). In this context, the paper conceptually encapsulates India's digital preparedness embodied in 4G and 5G network connectivity prospects by assessing data and reports from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Further various reports of international agencies such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), World Bank, and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) are also examined for outlining India's global significance and the strength manifested in its expanding digital market. The study also assesses underlying opportunities and challenges associated with the digital economy and E-commerce marketing in India through Strength, Weakness, and Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) analysis. The paper could be instrumental in crafting digital policy for international trade along with improving India's digital infrastructure.

Keywords: Digital Infrastructure; Trade competitiveness; Globalization; Conceptual Framework; E-commerce; GVCs; SWOT analysis

Lessons from pandemic: Strengthen neighbourhood self-dependency through SMEs

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The Covid-19 lockdown-induced supply side disruptions highlight the need for developing a robust manufacturing and agriculture production for each region. The Gandhian development approach and the concept of rural self-sufficiency emerge relevant in this context. Development approach based upon the concentration of manufacturing and production in a few industrial hubs is weakening the small and medium enterprise sector, whose strength lies in catering and providing for the local markets and ensuring that the needs of the neighbourhood markets are taken care of. Strengthening SMEs and their capacity to produce and meet the needs of local-neighbourhood economies is critical to rebounding from the current crisis. In this context governments may consider introducing a local manufacturing policy with significant role for local government institutions to manage essential goods production by SMEs operating in its jurisdiction.

Conflicts and information security challenges in the IT bidding process

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The basic document of business is the commercial offer. The offer sets out the scope, professional contents, terms of trade and the price. Many times 10-15 specialist members can take part in compiling process the offer. In this situation, both the supplier and customer side are in-house. Conflicts of interest conflict is inevitable. The details of the commercial offer however are strictly confidential.



Hybrid warfare and disinformation in the post-truth era

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In the presentation I explain the meaning of hybrid warfare and its methods, focusing on disinformation as one of the most effective and actual way of weakening and destabilising one entity's adversary - mostly states or other belligerents.

I give a quick overview of how this method of warfare has been currently used by states, focusing on China, Russia, Iran etc.

I come up with the concept that this method of warfare is significantly effective and its targets are particularly vulnerable in these times that are often labeled as the "post-truth era".

Access to medicines and human rights: an analysis through the differing interest of WHO and WTO

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Having the potential to save or extend the human lives and being a critical component of the healthcare sector, the supply of medicines needs to be matched the demand of it. However, billions of people do face challenge of access to required medicines at affordable price, particularly the people of developing and least developed countries. Since, most of these countries are not capable of developing and manufacturing the medicines on their own, usually relied on the import from other countries having exportable surplus. But, similar to other goods and services export and import of medicines too are to be heavily affected by the agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) whose primary objective is to protect the interests of the right holders of the Intellectual Property. On the other hand, World Health Organization (WHO) since its formation has aimed to make medicines available and affordable across the countries. Interestingly, the need of medicines to the human lives has long ago been discern by the United Nations (UN) in 1948 and owing to that the UN General Assembly declared Universal Human Rights which declares that – everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family including medical care (Article 25.1) and everyone has the right to share in scientific advancement and its benefits (27.1). Unfortunately, these rights do not warrant the access to medicines because of the differing interests of the stakeholders of demand and supply side of the medicines being regulated and governed by the WHO and WTO. Applying content analysis method, this paper is an attempt to analyze the conflicting interests of these two organizations which supposed to be aligned in a manner conducive to the affordable access to medicines to all.

Keywords: Access, Medicines, Human Rights, WHO, WTO

Factors affecting leisure time for women that have underage children

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Studies examining the relationship between well-being and leisure time have found that people who dedicate more time to leisure, tend to enjoy better well-being and social benefits. Additionally, leisure time is associated with happiness, and happiness in its turn is correlated with good health.

Modern lifestyles are demanding for parents, and especially for mothers who have less leisure time than fathers do, and of less quality.

This study will use questionnaires to examine factors affecting leisure time for mothers with underage children.

The potential of higher education in economics in relation to online education

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Online education has been busy and interested since the beginning of my studies. I also chose this topic because, as a student, I have experienced for myself that the quality of the curriculum can greatly influence the attitude towards the subject and the acquisition of the curriculum. My main motivation is to contribute to the further development of online education by exploring the opinions of students with my suggestions. In my dissertation, I examine the possibilities of online education under Covid-19 from the perspective of students in higher education in economics. I examine, among other things, the impact of the epidemic on their studies, the quality of education, and the direction in which the standard and method of education have moved. In the first half of the dissertation, I describe the concept and methodology of online education as a review of the literature. After this, I present the situation under the coronavirus, then the online interface used in education, and the methodology of teaching and learning. Based on secondary research, I also address the opinions of educators about online education. In the framework of my primary research, I interviewed the students of 5 economic higher education institutions in Budapest with a questionnaire survey. A total of 582 students completed my questionnaire. The obtained results were interpreted with the help of statistical analyzes. The study concludes with a summary and conclusions, and finally I make suggestions based on the results obtained.

New Education Paradigm in the COVID era

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We now have another challenge as the world is changing, and these changes are rapid and fastest, are we adapting to a fast-changing world and how to improve the quality of life in emerging countries? Urgent and bold policy measures are needed, to not only contain the pandemic and save lives but to protect the most vulnerable societies, businesses from bankrupts, small and medium-sized Enterprises and Family Farmers as most sensitive social and economic entities from economic ruin and to sustain economic growth and financial stability. Countries, regions, states, municipalities, and companies worldwide are confronting the COVID-19 emergency in various ways. Food systems are at a critical juncture—they are evolving quickly to meet growing and changing demands but are not serving everyone's needs. The worsening coronavirus pandemic is likely to increase hunger and malnutrition, as economic disruption and loss of livelihoods put the poor and other vulnerable groups at great risk. Achieving food security requires integrated approaches that respond to the multiple, interconnected causes of malnutrition and raised prices of food.

Building more inclusive food systems can create greater resilience in the face of such shocks and bring a wide range of economic and development benefits to all businesses, especially for small food producer companies and must be initiated more efficient policies, strategies and action plans. More direct and targeted investments are necessary for a growing range of innovative, digital tools and remote technologies that can promote inclusion and minimize the human factor (to avoid virus transmission) in the whole food chain to highlight the imperative of inclusion to make food systems work for everyone. Be focused on green recovery and digital technologies are vital for many countries and societies as well as SMEs. This can only happen with the leadership from the education sector across the world and by learning the lesson by Covid-19. Together, we need to emerge

stronger by fostering resilience to future shocks like new outbreaks, mutations of the viruses, etc.

Non-Governmental and Research Organizations have an extra important key role in setting many social and economic programs, about learning the lessons of the COvid-19 as the longer-term initiatives within ERENET Network. We must combine complementary strengths and expertise with the common goal of ERENET as the most active and pro-business network in Europe.

More funding and Business Angels are necessary for measures that significantly mitigate the negative effects of the coronavirus pandemic in developing and emerging countries. Many mob apps and new platforms can identify, in just a few minutes, the most relevant partnership for e-commerce, e-marketing, creative and digital issues for Farmers and large-scale Agribusiness Companies.

With over 75% of citizens now living in urban settings, cities and regions are more than ever on the frontline when a disaster strikes. National Governments at all levels, and in particular local and regional authorities, have been called upon to provide emergency services, coordinate efforts and mitigate as far as possible the impact on economies. In an effort to contain, the impacts of the virus, local authorities have taken various measures in addition to national measures, to reduce the existing risk and prevent future risks associated with biological hazards. The role of local initiatives and processes, such as volunteering networks, has been critical in responding to the immediate needs and recovery efforts. At the same time, cities and regions continue to face risks in their local contexts, which make the landscape of risk particularly complex and increase the vulnerability of citizens, vital systems and economies.

The importance of transparency in online platforms: The case of higher education

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Due to competition between higher education institutions, strategic marketing activities are becoming increasingly important. Today in Hungary, the primary online marketing communication tool is the website. The study shows how selected higher education institutions perform, communicate well in a well-structured and age-appropriate manner in the online space. In the face of intensifying market competition, higher education institutions could also benefit from this opportunity. The experience shows that the examined websites of the institutions lag far behind the customer-friendly level, so students have a hard time knowing to be informed through them.

Economic security of Russia in the context of the coronavirus pandemic

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In 2020, the world faced the coronavirus pandemic, which turned everything upside down. All countries were influenced by it. The economic security of most countries is under threat. Russia is no exception. In this regard, it seems relevant to consider the economic security of the Russian Federation in the context of the coronavirus pandemic.

First of all, the term "economic security" was considered. The place and role of economic security in the national security system of the country have been determined.

Further, the article examined the features, external and internal threats, modern aspects of the economic security of the Russian Federation.

The socio-economic indicators of the Russian Federation before and after the pandemic were analyzed. In addition, an assessment of the impact of the pandemic on Russia's economic security was made.

Rural problem areas in Poland - local dimension

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In recent years, the population in Poland has been decreasing, and the intensity of the outflow processes varies in time and space. The aim of the research was to identify rural areas in Poland, where there is a large shrinkage of the population, and to indicate what negative socio-economic effects at the local level it causes. Data from the Central Statistical Office and the results of own research conducted in 3 rural communes in 2019 and 2020 were used. The outflow of population is of great importance for the development of rural areas, apart from changes in the structure of the population, it has a significant impact on the reduction of resources in the labor market, reduces entrepreneurship and innovation, and causes the inefficiency of the local public finance system. As a result, depopulating areas are characterized by low competitiveness for potential residents or investors.

Exports development - Trends and challenges: Albanian case

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Following the commitments at national and international strategic framework, especially European integration, the Government of Albania is engaged in improving the trade balance through export promotion strategies and policies. As a result, positive developments in exports, especially for agricultural products are evident. Export of agricultural products is substantially influencing the trade balance of the country, affecting at the same time economic growth of the country. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, in 2019 Albanian exports reached for the first time 300 million euros. Nowadays, agriculture and agro-processing industry have become the engine of the country's economy strongly contributing to GDP growth.

This paper aims at providing a descriptive analysis of the current situation regarding foreign trade for agricultural products, the factors influencing exports increase as well as the barriers to trade. Under this study is also performed an analysis of the legal and institutional framework related to export promotion, fiscal incentives, governmental support, and their role in exports development in the country. Descriptive and SWOT analyses will serve as methodological instruments for this study. The impact of COVID 19 pandemic on trade will be examined through comparisons of 2020 trade data and past years. The findings of the paper will be related to the role of the export promotion policies in improving trade performance, the role of support schemes for increasing agriculture production, the barriers to exports in EU member states, etc Findings and recommendations will be shared with decision makers and researchers.

Keywords: economic growth, exports, incentives, support schemes for agriculture

Comparison of last crisis in the point of view of cycles and crisis management

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The topic of the article is based on the study of economic cycles and the exploration of the causes of crises. We examine in detail the economic crises of 2008 and the current ones, specifically what caused or is causing the crisis, what measures have been taken in connection with it, whether the crisis can be avoided, how the consequences can be mitigated. How it can be measured using Okun's law and how potential indicators evolve. We are examining the effects of the crisis with a questionnaire. As a result of the research, we get the similarities and differences of the crises of the recent period, which can help the decision makers to deal with the next crisis.

Economic growth models and their effects on pension security

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The system of correlations and laws determining growth can be called the mechanism of economic growth, in short the growth mechanism. Accelerating economic growth is one of the European Union's most important challenges. One of the most significant social changes threatening the Member States of the European Union is the severe aging of the population and its current and expected impact on economies and citizens' pension security. Numerous studies show that the state pension will not be sufficient to fully cover the expenses of retirement age. In order to maintain the level of pensions, it is expected that in addition to the state pension, it will be necessary to provide some savings for pension purposes.

The lecture and the related study consist of three parts. The first part presents the current and future development of the population of the European Union on the basis of demographic and statistical data and its economic effects on the development of public pensions. It also briefly summarizes the possibility of modeling the state pension system, which provides information for economic policy.

The second part describes the forms and possibilities of financial savings, with special regard to the possibilities of pension savings.

The third part presents the theoretical foundations of the research project "The Role of Self-Care in Our Lives" and the results of related economic research on questionnaire behavior.

Coronavirus, economy and different strategies

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Since 1918 when the Spanish Flu spread worldwide we have never faced with such a pandemic. This year the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic started and the world economy stopped. In this paper I'm investigating the (supposed to be the) most important statistical indicators from the methodological point of view and evaluating some data from official statistical sources. The result is that this pandemic is like a curtain: it would be good to see what is behind it.



The Perspectives of Multinational Employees on the Impact of demographic Diversity on work place in Multinational Organizations

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Background: Diversity in the workplace has become a topic of paramount concern among organizations across the globe. The widespread impact of globalization on all aspects of life has mandated the necessity of intercultural cooperation in most workplace environments. As such, institutions and organizations have become aware that using teamwork consisting of employees with diverse backgrounds, knowledge, and expertise is an important step towards augmenting their competitiveness in today's world. Accordingly, it has become evident and a crucial fact that successful firms are the ones that understand the necessity of such cooperation aspects among their employees who join them from varying cultural, ethnic, religious, and regional backgrounds.

Aim: The importance of shedding light on the diversity stems from the fact that diversity in the workplace as a phenomenon of idiosyncratic demographic differences has become a crucial reality that no one can afford to disregard when facing today's world business realities. Failure of following unsuccessful practices in multinational organizations has also been another de-facto where diversity is ignored. In this study, the perspectives, opinions, and attitudes of employees including managers and team leaders working in multinational organizations were sought on demographic diversity in Hungary. Thus, a survey was designed to set out and investigate employees of different levels, experiences, ages, and places of birth.

Materials and methods: The collected data from the survey were analyzed using SPSS software. The data analysis was done in three parts, first, a descriptive analysis was applied, afterword, some

statistical tests like correlations were done, and third, three hypotheses were tested.

Results: In this study, 146 responses were collected from multiple multinational firms located in Budapest- Hungary. Participants completed a web-based questionnaire. The questionnaire was conducted in April 2020. The descriptive results show that 30% of international employees were born in Europe. It was also found that only 1% of them don't have an education or have less than a high school diploma. One of the interesting findings was years of experience, 67% of the study population has less than five years of experience. The survey was further analyzed, and the statistical results show some remarkable relations between positions and place of birth. The results show that the highest positions are for respondents who were born in Europe. In this population, people who were born in Africa has the least high positions with none of the African respondent has any high manager positions. Another factor affecting the higher positions is the educational level. The results show that Ph.D. holders have the highest positions. Over 62% of Ph.D. holders are at managers level or higher. The level of education was analyzed with years of experience. As expected, the results show the higher educational level is directly correlated with years of experience. 37% of the Ph.D. holders have 10 or more years of experience while this percent is 16.4% for master's, 13.1% for Bachelor, and 7.7% for high school. Finally, three hypotheses were tested and more results were obtained regarding discrimination, age, and place of birth for international employees.

Workplace selection preferences of Electrical Engineering students in Hungary

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The interdisciplinary research explores the workplace selection preferences of Electrical Engineering (EE) students in seven Hungarian universities. The topic contributes to the overall discussion on career decision making and within the wider context of the changing nature of work.

The theoretical framework of the research incorporates concepts of employer attractiveness, career decision making, social network, and migration theories.

The research adopted a mixed method approach and data was collected through a key survey with EE students (n=587) and qualitative interviews with both students (n=55) and key informants such as engineering employers, recruitment agents, university personnel and members of engineering associations (n=57).

Early research findings provided some interesting insights. Majority of EE students reported to be prepared to make short term compromises in order to achieve their long-term career goals. Numerous compromises shared by EE students were around social network relationships and around migration potential. Despite of the willingness to make trade-offs in family relationships for careers, family members and partners appeared to influence the workplace selection of EE students the most. Majority of the EE students in the research consider working abroad or moving to another region within Hungary for an attractive job opportunity.



Further analysis of the research data may expand findings and answer additional research questions. Flexible work designs as a strategic tool for twenty-first-century intricacies: a descriptive analysis amongst healthcare employ

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Many of the twenty-first-century intricacies can be solved by a strategic employment relationship. The present study discusses the necessity of flexible work designs by utilizing and maintaining the work force to their full potential. Keeping this in mind, the study has conducted in randomly selected companies from different health sectors in the UAE. Along with the models related to this subject and a questionnaire to 300 respondents with stratified proportional sampling provides a deep understanding of the outlooks of employees in their work designs. A descriptive analysis using SPSS 20.0 maintains the significance level of the latent variables such as organizational flexibility, and cognitive flexibility, to the independent variable, flexible patterns. The findings confirmed the alignment of models extracted from the theories to the variables discussed in the questionnaire. Moreover, all the hypothesis crafted for the study has accepted. Thus, the study proves that a flexible workforce requires management to be tactical, create various work designs on demand, and develop requisite skills to undertake this task. Furthermore, it enlightens that productivity and career responsibility can increase, and tiredness and staff turnover can lessen if the work designs strategically crafted in the selected companies.

Trust and Employment during the Home Office: Over-time

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The year of 2020 has brought significant changes in the lives of people and world of work. Many companies went bankrupt due to restrictions because of the virus situation or they were forced to decrease the working hours or the amount of workforce. Meanwhile, some companies alterations were absolutely on a different level. The alterations mean particularly for white collar workers switching to home office. The companies were not prepared for the changes therefore, the regulating of the home working was started later. The alterations affected the employment of contract, meaning the relationship between employer and employee changed. Can the quality and quantity of the work of the employee be controlled while working from home?

How can it be controlled to be accepted by both parties and keep it legal?

Does trust between the employer and employee have any role in such situations?

I was searching for the answers to the questions in my survey where I used questionnaire and current regulations and laws for making statements.

Excessive Working Daysfor Shift Worker

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In a company, there are types of work to be conduct continuously that requires employers to set specific work hours for employees who work alternately. The company can set special Regulations regarding work time in accordance with the need to complete work as long as it is not contrary to the applicable Laws and Ministerial Regulations. Work time is generally divided into normal (non-shift) work time, shift work time (Shift), and overtime. Calculation of shift compensation can be based on the calculation of excess working days or other methods according to the agreement between the worker and the company.

Tourism as an opportunity and a threat to local development

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Tourism is a widely discussed factor of local and regional changes in social, economic and environmental spheres. The tourism-caused changes can vary significantly in different socio-economic contexts. Thus the aim of the study was to define the main effects of the impact of tourism on local development in Poland against those in other regions of the world. The study was based on the literature review and field research. Its findings revealed both the desirable impact resulting in development, as well as the unfavourable one.

Regional diversification of tourism potential in Poland (2005-2018)

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Tourism plays the role of an important factor in the economic activation of regions, has an impact on the increase in local budget income, employment situation in many European regions. Regions with the highest level of development indicated 3 areas particularly visited by tourists: the Warsaw capital region, with the capital city of Poland and conference facilities; Małopolskie Region with the winter "capital city"– Zakopane, the Tatra Mountains and the border with Slovakia; Pomorskie Region with the famous "Tricity" and intensively visited Baltic beaches.

Impact of the technology in tourism development

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The concept of tourism represents an important field of research and development, considering the global dimensions that it is taking. In Albania, the tourism sector has become one of the four most important sectors of economic development, especially in recent years when attention has been increased in the international arena. Actually, the financial and social impact of touristic initiatives is increased recently. However, the earthquake of November 26, 2019, and especially the isolation from the COVID-19 pandemic, had a negative impact to the tourism growth.

As a result the great opportunities that our country offers in the field of tourism needs to be adopted through new technological methods. Social networks or various digital platforms has bring the Albanian tourism product to another dimension.

Another element affected in this study is the digitalization of business in the way of providing the tourism product. Specifically, Vodafone Albania, as a leading company in the country, with clear objectives towards advanced technological development, has launched the Vodafone Business platform, where it aims to contribute to fulfilling the concepts of smart tourism and e-tourism. In this way, local businesses and not only, are faced with concrete alternatives for their digital transformation, moving towards improving the value of the product offered.

Support for religious cultural heritage from EU funding

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Religious heritage is a significant part of cultural heritage in many social and economic contexts, and as such can be an important driver for developing tourism and maintaining local identity and traditions. Based on secondary data from SIMIK and Rural Development Programme data bases, the study shows where and to what extent EU funding contributed to the preservation of religious heritage in Poland. Findings from the field research allowed the authors to define the direct and indirect effects of such investments.

Experience models in tourism and virtual tourism

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Experience economy and models showing the components of experience are getting more and more frequent as a research topic. As tourism is changing because of the pandemic new types of virtual tourism appear and also the attitude of the tourist change. This can also mean the change of the co-creation of experience. This presentation and paper show secondary and primary research results concerning the changes in tourism experience. Understanding these changes is important for service providers to create valuable tourism products during and after the pandemic too.

AI adoption in the Chinese Catering Firms – an Exploratory Study

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This paper would analyze artificial intelligence (AI) as a form of technological and digital innovation especially in the Chinese catering firms. As Chinese AI market size is expected to grow from 1.76 to 11.9 billion USD between 2018-2023. The study used in-depth interviews, and found that AI technologies have not yet been fully adopted by many restaurants, but corresponded with previous findings, that applying AI-powered algorithm could greatly enhance the working efficiency of employees, reduce the labor costs and improve customer satisfaction and convenience.

Economic feasibility of grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) system adoption in major sectors in Jordan: An empiric analysis

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Jordan is one of the central middle eastern countries allocating a considerable proportion of its GDP towards fossil energy imports and generation. The utilization of renewable energy technologies can contribute to the mitigation of the external energy dependency issue in Jordan. The economic feasibility of a grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) solar system has been investigated in different settings, sectors, and locations around the world. In this work, we add to the literature by assessing the economic feasibility of the adoption of a PV system for different sectors in Jordan each as per their sectoral national consumption level tariff price. Solar irradiation data for northern Jordan were obtained from “Solcast.com” to calculate the potential energy expected from a 1Kw PV system. The price of the system was calculated considering the initial capital cost, maintenance costs as well as the inflation rate over the lifetime of the system. Pricing tariffs for the commercial, telecommunication, banking, agricultural, and small industrial sectors were acquired from the national electric power company annual report for 2018. The price of each Kw produced from a PV system was then compared to the current energy expenditure for each sector and the feasibility of suitable system implementation, as well as the pay-back period and potential savings, were measured. Our findings support that except for the agricultural sector, a PV solar system is always an economically feasible option when accounting for costs over 25 years compared with current sectoral energy spending, irrelevant to the consumption category. The payback period varied widely among feasible sectors and consumption categories, so did the potential savings over the proposed time horizon.

Artificial Intelligence prediction models for solar power forecasting

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Background: The characteristics in contemporary life underscored by industrial and technological development have led to energy becoming one of the most relied on resources required by-everyday life. In addition, the demand for energy (and especially electricity) is constantly-growing. This huge growth in energy demand has become one of the world's prominent problems, mainly because producing energy using traditional gas and oil derivatives has serious consequences on both nature and human health. Consequently, alternative methods for producing energy attract more and more attention.

Searching for good alternative resources has to consider that new solutions must be clean, cost-efficient, affordable, and, preferably, sustainable. So, the new energy-producing trends focus on renewable energy. There are many alternative methods for renewable energy-generation that has the potential to replace the burning of fossil fuel. Nuclear, tidal, sea-waves, solar, and wind energy are some possible alternatives. Yet, some of those resources like nuclear, sea-waves, and tidal require decent infrastructures, moreover, the applicability and affordability might be challenging in most geographical locations. Solar can produce clean and cost-efficient energy in most geographical locations, including inter-cities, without the need for huge infrastructural investment. Ranging from small scale residential to big scale mega-farms, solar energy generating applications can be one of the most suitable options. Accordingly, solar-based solutions show major growth in recent years. Indeed, with all the above-mentioned advantages, it is still expected to grow further in the near future.

Aim: With all possible advantages, implementing solar solutions for energy-generation may still be considered challenging. As solar

energy is impacted by weather variables like cloud opacity, solar radiation, and temperature, it is hard to forecast the potential amount of energy. This uncertainty in energy production is a critical problem, especially in a grid-connected context. Energy production uncertainty leads to economic benefit uncertainty, which might limit green-energy investments. Furthermore, this uncertainty affects grid-stability. Consequently, the study reported here aimed at developing methods to accurately forecast solar energy production.

Materials and methods: To achieve the goals of the research, different models were designed and tested. Linear, non-linear, and Artificial Intelligence algorithms were used. Additionally, a comparative performance analysis between those different methods was executed. Building and testing prediction models required a huge amount of data. Therefore, 13-year historical weather data with different variables as well as solar power generation data (of actual solar farms) were collected. Then R and Matlab tools were used to build, analyze, and test the suggested models.

Results: The results show that different models have different prediction accuracy. It was found that the accuracy of a certain prediction model depends on many factors, among them mainly on variables and algorithms used to build the model as well as the forecasting horizon. It was also found that artificial intelligence models perform better than other methods tested. Finally, the most important variables for obtaining the best accuracy were identified.

Investigating the sustainability

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This is a future-oriented and interconnected topic. Not only economic factors but also political, environmental, and technological factors have great importance here. This is principal not only for the current time, but also for the future, and achievement of the economical sustainability by all the countries will be the masterstroke for mankind. Therefore, methods that are used by countries that have achieved sustainability will be examined on this topic. The word of sustainability can be defined with different sentences or theorems. The better term to describe it in this context is: Sustainability is anything that provides a better future for humanity. Sustainability competes against injustice, carbon emission. To sum up, sustainability keeps the ecosystem in balance. For the government level, sustainability covers energy, trade, environment, agriculture, foreign affairs, and development cooperation.

Sustainable development goals implementation in Russia and St. Petersburg

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The article presents an analysis of the implementation of the UN sustainable development goals, which in recent years have become the basic model for human development. They are an integral part of the modern world, their implementation will contribute to economic, social and political stability in the 21st century, this is the relevance of the study. The work also notes the problems and prospects for achieving the SDGs in Russia and St. Petersburg. The purpose of the work is to identify the features of the activities of the Russian Federation, which is necessary to understand the systematic approach of the country in the implementation of sustainable development goals.



