ABSTRACTS OF THE ARTICLES

JOB ACQUISITION PROCESSES AND JOB SEARCHES IN THE HUNGARIAN LABOUR MARKET

Réka Mészáros

This article focuses on estimating the matching function that models job-matching processes in the Hungarian labour market. This matching function, which characterises the costly process of matching labour market demand and supply, is estimated using both aggregated data and regional and county-level data sources. Based on the estimated parameters of the function, we draw conclusions about how sensitive the finding rate is to changes in labour market tightness. Furthermore, we assess how changes in the number of job vacancies and unemployed individuals affect the outcome of successful matches in the Hungarian labour market. The results indicate that labour market tightness has a positive effect on the finding rate. On the aggregated labour market, labour supply plays a more significant role in determining successful job matches than labour demand.

Due to the geographical immobility of the Hungarian labour force – characterised by a low willingness to relocate or commute – the domestic labour market is divided into regional and county-level sub-markets, each represented by matching functions with different parameters. Using regional and county-level data, we highlight the differences in job-matching processes across territorial units, as well as the potential factors and causes underlying these disparities. Initially, we hypothesise that the variation arises from differences in the technological parameter of the matching function. Subsequently, separate matching functions are estimated for each region and county. These estimations are based on datasets from Eurostat, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH), and the National Employment Service (NFSZ), covering time series data from the second quarter of 2010 to the third quarter of 2023.

JEL codes: J21, J23, J61, J64

Keywords: labour market, matching function, job acquisition, regions, counties

ECONOMIC GROWTH, FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND EMISSION TRENDS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES IN RELATION TO THE GREEN DEAL OBJECTIVES

Anita Zombory

One of the pressing questions of our time is how to sustain economic growth while reducing final energy consumption and CO_2 emissions. This issue is surrounded by much debate, and the literature presents conflicting research findings. The objective of this analysis is to examine the extent to which the European Union Member States (27) can meet policy objectives related to energy decarbonisation, energy efficiency, and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as their adaptability to the unprecedented global challenges currently underway. Additionally, we aim to explore whether economic growth is decoupling from environmental degradation. Our analysis will investigate whether Member States can be classified into "core" and "periphery", along an east-west divide, based on the results of the indicators. We use K-means cluster analysis, and comparative analysis. Two groups of countries demonstrate complete decoupling, where minimal economic growth and reduced CO2 emissions were achieved alongside decreasing energy consumption. The performance of the Member States is heterogeneous, with the "Lagging" group falling significantly behind in meeting climate policy goals. Thus, full adaptation of policy objectives in these areas remains a work in progress.

JEL codes: F02, F68, L50, O52, P51

Keywords: European Union, cluster analysis, Green Deal, energy efficiency, economic growth, emissions

IMPACT OF DYNAMIC VARIABLES IN BANKRUPTCY PREDICTION MODELS BASED ON LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Tünde Katalin Szántó

The study focuses on logistic regression, a method applied with the majority of scorecards used in bank lending processes. The author is trying to answer the question whether considering the trends of financial indicators can improve ranking accuracy for bankruptcy prediction models. The research used the sample of 1527 enterprises in the construction industry. The findings of the study suggest dynamic variables have improved the accuracy of bankruptcy prediction particularly improving the ranking accuracy of operational enterprises. Thus, banks are advised to analyse the trends of financial indicators to make lending decisions. There is an important difference here between lending to start-ups or to enterprises with a long operational history. Obviously, you cannot study earlier values of indicators with a start-up company; for this reason, the spread of the practice may further deepen (restrict) the options of start-ups to have access to resources. Therefore, the method should rather be employed for companies with a long history. The findings of the study also indicate that large enterprises are less threatened in terms of bankruptcy.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MOBILE PAYMENT PLATFORMS IN CHINA AND KENYA

Yuqing Guan – Andrea Tick

This study employs the case study method and the comparative analysis method to examine the operation of mobile payment platforms in China and Kenya. Using Alipay and WeChat Pay from China and Kenya's M-Pesa as research cases, it focuses on analysing their launch timelines, service functionalities, working mechanism, user markets as well as their economic and social impact. China's Alipay and WeChat Pay have achieved remarkable success in domestic and international markets through advanced technology and a broad user base, offering diverse financial services such as payments, wealth management and credits. However, they have some challenges, such as the adaptability of old people's groups in the large Chinese market. In contrast, Kenya's M-Pesa, with its simple SMS-based payment technology, has gained widespread adoption among unbanked populations, promoting financial inclusion. Nevertheless, its functionalities are basic, and it faces difficulties in technological advancement. The study findings offer valuable insights into the success factors, challenges, and future development of mobile payment systems in different countries.

OPERATIONAL RISKS CAUSED BY AI USE AT WORK AND THEIR MANAGEMENT IN PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE

Péter Juhász

The increasing use of artificial intelligence (AI) at workplaces carries major risks, appearing at both technical, legal, and structural levels. Risks include – among others – GDPR concerns and distortions of decision-making, while they also cover blurred responsibilities and changes in human jobs. Based on a comprehensive review of professional literature, this study defines categories of AI-specific operational risks with particular attention to ethical dilemmas, regulatory challenges, and the impact on organisational effectiveness. The analysis sheds light on the paradoxes generated by AI that complicate corporate decision-making and risk management. Finally, the study proposes proactively managing AI-related risks; the most important ones include improved transparency, application of adaptive risk management models and ongoing improvement of the regulatory framework. The findings show the organisational integration of AI is not simply a technological but also a strategic and structural issue that requires a long-term approach.

JEL codes: G28, G32, M15, M51, O33, O34

Keywords: artificial intelligence, risk management, corporate operation, adaptation, human resources