

THE LABOUR SHARE IN HUNGARY AND EUROPE

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The study compares developments in Hungary's labour share (ratio of labour income to total income) with other European countries. Having addressed conceptual and measurement labour-share issues, it presents actual developments at aggregate and sectoral level, relying on alternative indicators. Attention is paid to sectors where labour-share measurement poses special problems, i. e. agriculture, real estate and the public sector. Finally, the paper discusses the role of relative prices in international labour-share comparisons. Overall, it is found that different indicators of labour share depict diverse developments in Hungary. Total labour share markedly declined in 1995–2019, but mainly due to a fall in the social contributions paid by employers. When interpreting labour share as a welfare indicator, the relative price of consumption to GDP has to be considered, as it heavily influences the results of comparisons between countries at significantly different levels of economic development.

DIAGNOSIS OF HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC HIGHER EDUCATION BEFORE THE CHANGE IN MAINTENANCE OF UNIVERSITIES

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Hungarian higher education faces fundamental changes; economic training courses are also encountering new terms and conditions in the future foundation-based operation of public universities. Yet not only the change of maintainer, but the backwash effect of foreign universities, different expectations of generations entering the programmes, an increased focus on hybrid education, etc. all pose new challenges to institutions and educators. The paper reviews the case before the change in maintenance: the basic processes marking economic training in the past 15 years, from the 2006 introduction of the multicycle higher education, so-called Bologna system, up to 2020. In Hungary, economic higher education is among the most popular programmes: a quarter of students are admitted to economic majors, from higher educational vocational training through bachelor training to master programmes. It is also one of the most extensive. For instance, 29 institutions currently pursue economic bachelor training in 31 cities.

THE IMPACT OF THE CORPORATE INCOME TAX-RELIEF SYSTEM ON THE COMPETITIVE BALANCE

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Hungary's introduction of its corporate income-tax relief system (TAO law) has been a constant focus of interest ever since. The relevance and importance of the issue are of interest to those directly involved in sport, and so academic research appears year by year on the topic. Previous studies were mostly descriptive, focused on a relatively narrow field: the funding amount and the sporting success of specific youth academies. This study uses a different approach to examine whether there is a relationship between the subsidy concept of a given sport association and the excitement at a given championship. Cross-correlation coefficients clearly show a more uneven distribution of financial support doing harm to competitive balance.

TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY – RESULTS OF A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE ANALYSIS

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The importance and relevance of a circular economy clear from numerous studies published so far and in the commitment of EU decision-makers. Yet we are still only starting to understand the concept and its scope accurately, especially in terms of achieving the transition. The study structures thematically publications in the field of the circular economy and identifies the research areas and topics of “business economics” that currently shape the literature and represent further potential research opportunities. Applying the systematic literature review (SLR) method to the Web of Science database, the authors have identified and analysed 3912 articles by content. A total of six topics (system-based transition, R&D, micro, meso, macro and product level) have been explored, named and compared. One of the main findings is that in addition to micro and macro-level studies, the less researched meso and product-level approaches represent new areas of research likely to be the most relevant to pushing forward the transition to a circular economy.