



The European Union's contention in the reshaping global economy

4th workshop in cooperation with the European Association for Comparative Economic Studies

20-21 May 2021
Szeged, Hungary
Online conference

The conference participants will use the Big Blue Button platform. Before the conference participants receive the abstract book, which contains the links for plenary and parallel sessions. If you send your ppt presentation (pdf format is preferred) using the conference e-mail address, the chair will upload the presentation. Presenters can turn pages during their presentation. Who knows the system, can upload her/his directly before the presentation. Screen sharing is also possible but if one uploads the presentation, can see the chat board at the same time.

Programme

20th May 2021

9.00 – 10.45 Plenary session

<https://bbb.doublenegative.eu/b/far-cnz-wo1-5v9>

Welcome address: Péter Kovács, Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Zsolt Darvas, Senior Fellow (*Bruegel, Brussels*): European cohesion and the Next Generation EU instrument

Richard Grieveson, Deputy Director (*WIIW: The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, Vienna*): Regional cooperation and European integration in the Western Balkans

11.00 – 13.00 Parallel sessions

13.00 – 13.30 Lunch break

13.30 – 15.30 Parallel sessions

15.30 – 15.45 Coffee break

15.45 – 17.45 Parallel sessions

21st May 2021		
10.15 – 12.15 Parallel sessions		
Session 4A	<i>European and national policy responses 4</i> https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/sza-zgn-jku-x3x <i>Chair: Miklós Szanyi</i>	
Christian Schweiger	<i>University of Technology, Chemnitz</i>	Smart, sustainable and inclusive? Revisiting the Europe 2020 Strategy
Dorka Virág Nemény – Balázs István Tóth	<i>University of Sopron</i>	A quantitative assessment of the national EU 2020 strategy targets
Norbert Szijártó	<i>Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, University of Public Service, Budapest</i>	The COVID-19 crisis and the European Union - Crisis management, institutional change, policy learning, and governance
Beáta Farkas	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Management of Covid-19 health crisis and the quality of governance in the EU countries
Session 4B	<i>Changing business environment and social aspects</i> https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/dr--yc7-gkk-iwg <i>Chair: Szabolcs Prónay</i>	
Robert Marciniak	<i>Corvinus University of Budapest</i>	Future of service work in Hungarian business centers
Katalin Kolláth – Éva Réka Keresztes	<i>Budapest Business School</i>	Comparative analyses of European identities in business and every-day behaviour: the preliminary results of EU-CAB project
Boglárka Méreiné Berki	<i>University of Szeged</i>	Interpersonal relations within and beyond the institutions – The role of linking social capital in the light of an anti-segregation process
Ágnes Orosz	<i>Institute of World Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest</i>	Convergence of welfare policy institutions in the European Union
Szabolcs Prónay – Ábel Garamhegyi	<i>University of Szeged</i>	How a better understanding of entrepreneurship competence can foster university education? – the EICAA initiative
Session 4C PhD	<i>Transport, energy and environment 1</i> https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/var-jml-3ju-rwg <i>Chair: János Varga</i>	
Annamária Paula Ács	<i>Budapest Business School</i>	The effect of environmental regulations on the European automotive industry: a literature review
Florian Bucher – Lucas Scheu – Benedikt Schröpf	<i>Andrássy University Budapest; FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg</i>	The link between economic complexity and environmental pollution - A case study based on the former socialist transition countries

21st May 2021

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Session 4A *European and national policy responses 4*
<https://bbb.gktavoktatas.hu/b/sza-zgn-jku-x3x>
Chair: Miklós Szanyi

Christian Schweiger

University of Technology, Chemnitz

Smart, sustainable and inclusive? Revisiting the Europe 2020 Strategy

The European Union introduced the Europe 2020 Strategy in 2010 to counter the substantial impact of the triple banking, economic and sovereign debt crisis in the eurozone, which were caused by the shock waves of the global financial crisis. The soft policy approach under the Open Method of Coordination of the preceding Lisbon Strategy, which was aimed at turning the EU Single Market into the most integrated and dynamic global economic area, had failed to achieve substantial results towards the convergence of economic growth, employment creation and social cohesion between the member states. Europe 2020 recalibrated the Single Market governance mechanisms by introducing the European Semester and including the reformed eurozone six pack governance. More than a decade later and under the new unprecedented crisis conditions of a virus pandemic it is time to take stock of the strengths and weaknesses of Europe 2020.

This paper examines to what extent Europe 2020 has been efficient in achieving its overall goals of creating 'smarter, sustainable and inclusive economic growth as the basis for the Single Market and the eurozone. The paper also looks at the prospects of adopting a new strategy for the next decade in the face of new external and internal challenges for member state economies and societies.

Dorka Virág Nemény – Balázs István Tóth

University of Sopron

A quantitative assessment of the national EU 2020 strategy targets

The main purpose of this work is to provide a monitoring of EU countries' progress towards the headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy. The degree of target fulfilment is monitored in the form of quantitative data analysis based on Eurostat data during the period 2008-2019. Two advanced analyses, an analysis of correlation and hierarchical cluster analysis, were also performed to recognise similarities and differences among Member States, as well as to show common features of the headline targets. The main conclusion of the work is that the EU countries managed to make progress towards the headline targets on country-levels, although the level of the implementation of the EU 2020 Strategy and the picture within all three priorities are relatively diverse.

Keywords: Europe 2020 Strategy, national EU2020 targets, monitoring, degree of fulfilment, country classification