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ABSTRACTS

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Dr. Patrycja Chodnicka-Jaworska

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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS/ABSTRACTS

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“Macroeconomic and Sociopolitical Connections of Artificial Intelligence, the Automation Economy and Workplace Actualization via Abundance Economics, Universal Income, and Global Educational Priorities”

“Special thanks to conference chair and keynote speaker”

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Mobility of Human Resources and Possible Organizational Rewards for Retaining Employees at Work

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Abstract

Human resources' mobility can be analyzed from the international perspective, and from the national point of view too. As an international phenomenon, mobility is encouraged by states' political aspects (offering financial aids to minorities until finding a job, employment opportunities exposed on the on-line portals, etc.). According to Eurostat, the percentage of the active population in Romania with ages between 20 - 64 years who left the country has tripled in the last decade, from 7.5% in 2007 to 19.7% in 2017 (European Commission, 2019). When we refer to the national mobility of human resources, we consider the leavings of employees and their employment in other organizations in the same country, and not necessarily in the same field of activity. National mobility brings losses to employers. For example, the rate of fluctuation of employees from the area of information, technology and communications in Romania is 20-30 % (Juncu, 2018), and companies indicate that when an employee leaves a company from this industry, it is generated an expenditure up to 20 times its monthly salary (Stanciu, 2015). In this paper are analyzed the organizational rewards that keep employees at work in Romania, regarding three categories of respondents, from various areas of activity: employees from multinational companies, employees from Romanian companies and students from master and doctoral programs. The results indicate that: employees from multinationals focus on monthly salary, job security and advancement opportunities; employees from Romanian companies prefer as rewards learning opportunities, monthly salary and financial assistance for relocations; master and PhD students consider essential the monthly salary, opportunities for advancement and flexibility of the working program.

Keywords: fluctuation, human resources, mobility, organizational rewards, Romania

JEL Classification: J33, M21, M52, O15

Salary Gap by Gender in Mexico: Regional Convergence?

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Abstract

To analyze the behavior of the wage gaps by regional gender and discuss the existence of a convergence process. The study covers the 2005-2018 period using quarterly information from the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE). The convergence measurement is made using the indicators of β and σ Convergence, and the decomposition of the wage gap is obtained from the Fortin, Lemieux, and Firpo (2011) methodology. The results allow us to affirm the existence of convergence of both β and σ type. The first of the concepts of convergence indicates that the regions with the highest wage gap by sex during the study period showed a greater reduction, on average the absolute convergence is presented at an annual rate of 7.0%, a coefficient that does not present significant changes if they consider different specifications in the convergence estimate, such as the inclusion of the unemployment rate, fixed effects, etc

Keywords: Labor market; Salary difference; Regional Analysis

Breaking Down the Concept of Circular Economy: Qualitative Content Analysis

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Abstract

With acceleration of such emerging global problems as climate change, overpopulation, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, soil erosion, air, water and soil pollution modern economy is seeking for new and sustainable paradigm on how to operate. A promising concept which can have a positive impact on mitigation of global issues is circular economy. Concept is wide and seems to be philosophical in its essence. Therefore, the paper breaks down the concept of circular economy. The objective of the study is to identify characteristic elements of circular economy. Qualitative content analysis of 35 articles published from 2016 to 2019 and indexed in SCOPUS was used to identify the key elements of circular economy. The results show that key elements of circular economy are '4R+7R' (24,6%), waste (11,8%), closed-loops (10,8%), design (10,6%), business models (9,3%), systems thinking (6,0%), life cycle thinking (6,0%), resource efficiency (5,8%), consumption (4,8%), value preservation (3,0%), sharing (2,5%), renewable energy (2,0%), behaviour (1,5%) and industrial symbiosis (1,3%). This research indicating specific elements of circular economy reflect the concept as wide tool with various specific strategies which has a great potential in contributing to global issue solving.

Keywords: Circular Economy, Climate Change, Economy, Environment, Qualitative Content Analysis.

JEL codes: R11, Q01, Q53

Impact of Education, Motivation and Leaders' Background on Transformational Leadership Styles in Organizations¹

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Abstract

Transformational leadership is an important success-factor in today's dynamic business environment. Nowadays it's quite common to hear about corporate mergers, layoffs, changing demographics, diversity in the workplace, progress in technology and uncertainty in the economy. With so many changes coming at the corporate world, transformational leadership will become an important piece of the puzzle. The main objective of this research was to develop a model that highlights the influence of leaders' background, education and motivation at work (endogenous and exogenous) on transformational leadership styles. For this paper, the focus was on leaders active in Romanian organizations within professional, scientific, technical services and trade sector. We chose these particular fields, because researchers in the last decade have shown that transformational leadership is more appropriate for the service sector since this involves frequent interaction among employees. Usually problems that need to be addressed are unstructured and require creative solutions, thus developing a shared vision is vital. Data was collected from 206 Romanian corporate employees. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) macro process was utilized to test the proposed hypothesis. The questionnaire included a total of 47 items including the demographic questions. The findings have shown significant positive links between education and experience of leaders and transformational leadership style. Regarding the endogenous and exogenous motivation, Barbuto (2005) identified positive links between endogenous motivation and transformational leadership style. In this research we have identified a significant positive correlation with both endogenous and exogenous transformational leadership motivation. In conclusion, the research results showed that the independent variables analyzed are positively correlated with the transformational leadership style which supports the idea identified in the literature, that "leaders are created, not born".

Keywords: Education, Leadership, Motivation, Transformational Leadership

JEL Codes: M11, M12

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Treaties, Politics and Negotiations in the European Union

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Abstract

Brexit was one of the controversial subjects of politico-diplomatic arena, in 2019. Brexit caused a crash of European values and a discrediting of the states in the European Union. Beside thus, Brexit demonstrated us that the European Union was not ready to implement an article for the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The lack of clear procedures for implementing a fairly ambiguous article and political interests of states regarding future relations with the United Kingdom, they led to negotiations without an end and without a concrete result. In order to avoid such bottlenecks in the future during negotiations between a state and the European Union, the Article 50 should be amended and supplemented with clear procedures for the exit of a state from the European Union if we are faced with a case similar to Brexit. I will analyze this topic from the perspective of a qualitative analyses based on the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and other valuable official documents. I will propose a detailed exit procedure able to unfreeze a crisis situation.

Keywords: European Union, public policy, relations, states.

How to Become a Politician? Recruitment Mechanisms in Political Parties

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Abstract

Social sciences represent the beginning of the systematic and quantitative study of the social foundations required for political recruitment, as well as for career models. This paper analyzes the theoretical perspectives regarding the role of political parties and, especially, the internal mechanisms of recruitment in the development of a political career. What are the main recruitment mechanisms of the Romanian political parties between 1990 and 2016? This represents the main focus of the study and answering this question is accomplished through analysis of official documents of political parties and through comprehensive interviews conducted with party members in leadership roles. Romanian political parties have been unable to develop well-established mechanisms of attracting citizens in those 30 years of democracy. Although they abide to the legal framework, they are unsuccessful in establishing strategies of attracting members and developing human resources. In most cases, recruitment is intensified only in the pre-election period.

Keywords: Recruitment mechanisms, political parties, means of recruitment

JEL Codes: D70, D72, D73

A Research on Determining the Financial Literacy Attitudes and Behaviours of Entrepreneurs

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Abstract

In today's world, especially with lots of uncertainties surrounding the markets following COVID-19 pandemic, transformations are taking place rapidly in business and finance, which is one of the most important parts of the business world. Financial literacy attitudes and behaviors should be determined so that not only senior business owners but also individuals can reasonably evaluate their debt, savings and investments. The purpose of this study is to examine the financial literacy attitudes and behaviors of entrepreneurs. In this context, the entrepreneurs who are the members of a regional Commodity Exchange in Kirikkale, Turkey have been selected as the sample. Thus, the results of the research are thought to provide important findings for entrepreneurs who are at the center of trade, unlike the researches that determine the level of financial literacy of university students. According to the findings, the financial literacy level of entrepreneurs is above average than the previous studies. According to other findings, it was determined that financial literacy levels of entrepreneurs on consumption differ significantly from each other depending on age, financial literacy levels differ significantly compared to conducting e-commerce transactions, and attitude level differs according to benefiting from grant / credit support schemes. On the other hand, the level of financial literacy does not differ significantly according to the type of business, the state of engagement in provincial production, the amount of turnover and the level of education.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Credit, Financial Awareness, Entrepreneurship, Attitudes, Behaviors and COVID-19.

Taxation of Unregistered Sex Workers

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Abstract

Fiscal and monetary policies are the main tools of governments all over the World, especially during the crises such as 2008-2009 Global Financial Crisis and recent COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, governments and authorities need to tackle these crises with strong fiscal policies. However, as in the world, it is not always at the desired level of countries to collect taxes due to unwillingness of individuals and organizations to pay taxes along with some possible systemic problems. One of the biggest causes of tax loss is the informal or so called underground economy. The size of the informal economy is closely related to development levels of countries. It is inevitable for decision makers to make and encourage decisions for every employee to be registered in the social security system so that the taxes collected from the employees become more regular and stable. In this study, the taxation of unregistered sex workers in Turkey and the aspects of increased tax revenues along with recorded economic results are examined by an economic impact analysis method with certain assumptions obtained from international organizations. According to the results of first scenario, registering sex workers will contribute to the increase of all tax revenues by 0.25%. It is also seen that income tax based on declaration will increase by 22.02%. According to the results of second scenario, registering sex workers will contribute to the increase of all tax revenues by 0.45%. It is also seen that income tax based on declaration will increase by 39.58%. In this study, rather than the social dimension of informality, only the financial dimension is dealt with. Although there is no acceptance or adoption in terms of social and moral criteria, this reality, which stands before us as a reality, can be evaluated within the framework of the financial gains of many countries. In this study, it is indisputable what this moral dimension implies for societies, but the economic / financial size it covers despite the insufficiency of the data sources used is revealed.

Keywords: Taxation, finance, sex workers, unregistered, fiscal policy, underground economy, monetary policy and COVID.

Is the Unemployment Inflation Trade-Off Still Alive in the Euro Area and Its member Countries? It Seems so

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Abstract

The unemployment inflation trade-off can be interpreted as a proposition concerning the response of these two variables to aggregate demand shocks. In this paper we study the possible presence of the tradeoff in the Euro Area and in a wide group of Euro-area countries in the last 20 years, i.e. since the start of EMU. We use the structural VAR methodology that allows the separation between supply and demand shocks. Our main finding is that the existence of a trade-off is largely confirmed both at the Euro Area and at the national level. Nevertheless, the size of the trade-off, measured at different horizons, shows some heterogeneity among countries. No less important, when we augment the VAR model by introducing monetary policy in the context of an open economy, we find that monetary policy shocks push inflation and unemployment in opposite directions in the Currency Area. Another interesting result concerns the evidence of a relatively flat relation between unemployment and inflation, conditionally to monetary policy shocks.

Keywords: Trade-off, Euro area

Imports and Exports in Colombian Manufacturing

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Abstract

This paper analyses in depth the dynamic linkages between firms' imports of intermediates inputs and exports for an emerging economy, namely Colombia. In doing so, we pay special attention to the identification of direct and indirect effects of past importing/exporting experience on the likelihood of exporting and importing intermediates. We understand by indirect effects those that accrue from past exporting and importing intermediates experience to the probability of exporting/importing intermediates through increased productivity. Further, we analyse both within exporting effects and cross effects of exporting on importing; and, within importing effects and cross effects of importing on exporting. Finally, we quantify the role of sunk costs and learning in explaining exporting and importing experience. We use data of Colombian manufacturing firms from the Annual Manufacturing Survey spanning 2007-2016. We estimate a dynamic bivariate probit model for the joint decisions of exporting and importing intermediates in terms of sunk costs (Roberts and Tybout, 1997), learning (Timoshenko, 2015a) and a set of variables that proxy for the payoffs of each trading activity. Our estimation results confirm both the direct and indirect links between exporting and importing. Past exporting (importing intermediates) has a positive direct impact on the current likelihood of importing (exporting). Further, experience in both trading activities contributes to enhance productivity (this is evidence supporting Learning by exporting and Learning by importing), and current productivity has a positive impact on the likelihood of both exporting and importing. Therefore, we find evidence not only of direct effects of exporting (importing) experience on importing intermediates (exporting) decisions but also evidence on indirect effects through increased productivity. Our estimates also shed light on the quantification of the relative importance of sunk costs and learning on exporting and importing intermediates persistence.

Keywords: Exports, Imports, Dynamic Analysis, Productivity, Developing countries.

ICT Diffusion and Economic Growth in Southern African Region: The Generalised Method of moments (GMM)

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Abstract

Technological innovations ensure leapfrogging of the development process of emerging and frontier economies with speed and accuracy in economic growth transition. Southern African Development Community (SADC) gains from the increasing inventions of ICT infrastructures and this spurs economic growth in the bloc. The inconclusive assertions in the arguments on ICT-growth nexus motivated for this study. The study evaluates the causal-effect nexus between ICT and growth in SADC bloc as a framework for sub-Saharan African countries using panel vector autoregression (PVAR) and generalised method of moments (GMM) approaches. The Panel data of sixteen SADC countries from 2000 to 2017 are used for analysis. The study proxied growth with real gross output and ICT diffusion is proxied by the index of penetration of fixed-line telephony, mobile telephony and internet. Other indicators are level of employment as a proxy for employed labour, gross fixed capital formation as a proxy for physical capital stock, secondary school enrolment as a proxy for human capital development, net foreign direct investment as a proxy for technology transfer and trade share as a proxy for trade openness. The Dumitrescu–Hurlin causality test revealed that mutual interactions exist between growth and ICT diffusion in SADC sub-region. Findings further show that ICT diffusion is statistically meaning to growth. Since the less spread ICT components is the internet, thus there is a need to ensure affordable internet access for research and development to increase growth.

Keywords: Information and communication technology (ICT), Economic growth, Generalised method of moments (GMM), System generalised method of moments (SGMM), Principal component analysis (PCA), Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Governance and Economic Growth in Developing Countries: What is the Panel Threshold Model Tell Us

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Abstract

Improving governance quality to enhance economic growth is of growing importance to the developing countries that suffer from many economic and social problems. This is because good governance can reform economies and attract investment and so boost economic growth (Gani, 2011). In addition, the improvement of the quality of governance can matter significantly in terms of facilitating long-term sustained economic growth in the poorest countries and improving their wellbeing (Olson, 1996[38]). Olson added that developing countries do not appear to have fulfilled their growth potential as they do not have a well-developed structure of incentives to facilitate productive cooperation, for example, legal systems that can impartially enforce contracts and secure property rights. The extant literature provides information on the consensus that poor governance has adverse effects on economic growth and development, and that governance matters in explaining why most developing countries fail to grow faster than the high-income countries while other ones grow far faster than the rich countries do. Mokyr (1992), North (1990), and Rosenberg and Birdzell (2008) have concluded that differences in governance and institutions are crucial for explaining innovation - and even the industrial revolution and why modern economic growth emerged in the West rather than in other parts of the world (Olson et al. 2000). According to North (1990), poor governance is among the main causes of the poverty of developing countries because it discourages productive activities. Castañeda (2003) and Wolf (2005) added that bad governance and corruption explain the economic failure in poor countries, joining thus Mauro (1995) who believes that governance can explain the success or the failure of some development policies. We should note here that good governance does not necessarily guarantee better results (for example, sustained economic growth) but it ensures that the occurrence and persistence of bad results become less likely. Good governance minimizes the distortions of bad policies and improves the implementation of the good ones. This can lead to a favorable business environment and consequently to greater investment and growth. Khan (2012) argued that sustainable growth in poor countries is a challenge not only because the appropriate economic policies have to be identified but also because policies have to be supported by good governance, which in poor countries still is weak. Aware of the importance of the quality of governance in sustainable growth, developing countries took major steps to reform their economies and made many efforts to improve the quality of their governance systems, however the results still below the expected at least for most of them. Hence, Rodrik (2006) and Hausmann et al. (2008) have highlighted that improving governance may not necessarily increase a country's growth level. In line with this, Huynh and Jacho-Chavez (2009) did not support the hypothesis of a positive relationship between governance and economic growth. Thus, many theoretical and empirical arguments for and against a negative (positive) the link between economic growth and governance was advanced. To date this link is ambiguous. This ambiguity leads us to believe that this relationship is not linear and so there is a threshold at which the effect of governance on economic growth is reversed. In this context, using the panel threshold regression (PTR) model, this the paper attempts to study the effect of the governance index (in the first step) as well as the effect of the governance components (in the second step) on economic growth, for 48 developing countries over 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002 - 2017 period. This paper contributes to the governance-growth literature in a number of ways. First, the empirical findings prove that this effect is not symmetric. Second, our results highlight that the efforts provided by the developing countries to improve governance have hampered economic growth.

Keywords: Economic growth, Governance, PTR model

The Exchange Rate as an Instrument of Industrial Policy in South America

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Abstract

The choice of the appropriate exchange rate policy is of paramount importance for developing countries. Thus, some authors see that the results achieved by some Asian countries in terms of industrial diversification and growth are rendered by some to efficient use of exchange rates and in particular the adoption of undervalued real exchange rates (RER). Indeed, a competitive RER makes investment and production in the tradeable goods sector more profitable. Thus, a competitive RER policy plays a crucial role in the development of these sectors, through two channels: a reallocation of domestic demand to locally produced goods and an increase in foreign demand for these goods (i.e. more exports and import substitution). This can allow "emerging sectors" to emerge and become self-sufficient. In addition, a competitive and stable RER leads to diversification, particularly in resource-rich countries (Guzman et al., 2018). This contributes to macroeconomic stability, which increases the strength of a competitive and stable RER as a tool for industrial policy. Guzman et al. added that a competitive real exchange rate acts as a subsidy for tradeable product sectors and helps sectors that require the transition through a learning process to be competitive. Thus, the exchange rate functions implicitly as a tool of industrial policy. Although a competitive and stable RER is considered an important instrument for both macroeconomic stability and development, it has remained somewhat out of step in defining industrial policy in developing countries in Africa and South America. According to some authors, they have not yet adopted the most appropriate exchange rate policies that promote industrial diversification and growth. Indeed, many of these countries (Africa and South America) are heavily dependent on exports of natural, agricultural and/or non-renewable resources (fuels and minerals). The abundance of these resources has led to uncompetitive exchange rates which have strangled the development of the non-tradeable sectors, leading to less diversified production structures. Lack of diversification, in turn, has undermined sustainable economic growth and exacerbated problems of dependence in terms of trade, leading to high macroeconomic volatility and vulnerability. Some authors such as Chukwu and Malikane (2018), for example, have made this failure to adopt exchange rate policies inappropriate. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to examine whether the real exchange rate (RER) is a significant determinant of industrial policy in 16 South American countries over the period 2002-2017. For this purpose, we used a dynamic panel model to study the effect of the evolution of the RER on the growth of the shares in the GDP of the three production sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary). Our results suggest that while an appreciation of the RER favors the agricultural and services sector, a depreciation of the RER stimulates the industrial sector.

Keywords: Real Exchange Rate, Industrial policy, South America countries, GMM.

Regulation of International Labor Migration in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

In the age of globalization, borders between states are blurring, doors are opening for new opportunities, including for applying professional skills. Labor migration has existed throughout the entire period of society, and now this process is intensifying on a global scale. In search of the most acceptable working conditions, migrants often face barriers in their path. The influence of positive and negative moments of labor migration on the welfare of the population is analyzed. An effective mechanism for regulating migration processes in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Keywords: Migration, security, globalization, oil, region, USSR.

A Comparison of Marital Matching in First and Second Marriages

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Abstract

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau reveal that in 2013, four-in-ten new marriages included at least one partner who had been married before, and two-in-ten new marriages were between people who had both previously stepped down the aisle. Although, the incidence of remarriage has increased, equilibrium sorting in second marriages has received far less attention in the literature compared to matching patterns in first marriages. Understanding the sorting process is useful since the quality of marital matches influences many economic and social outcomes such as marital stability, fertility, child welfare, income distribution within and across families and labor supply decisions. Furthermore, it is likely that these outcomes may change over time as the maturing process following the first marriage may alter the selection criteria and have a disparate effect on assortative mating patterns in subsequent marriages. Although, a considerable number of studies have examined the factors affecting the time and propensity to remarry, studies on the marital matching process in remarriages are few, not current, have small sample sizes and lack advanced empirical techniques. This paper constructs an empirical model of spouse selection based on Becker's efficient marriage market hypothesis, in which optimal assignments of marriage partners are derived from maximizing the household output function. By specifying a marital production function and introducing the influence of multiple individual characteristics simultaneously in the matching technology, this paper creates a matching algorithm and uses the estimated parameters to not only assess patterns of assortative mating, but also to isolate factors that drive matching behaviors in first and second marriages. Using a nationally representative NLSY79 sample, this paper finds support for Becker's predictions of positive assortative mating on all observable traits. Results reveal that while the outcome of the process of mate selection is driven almost entirely by the economic assets of the male, his income, in the first marriage, the noneconomic assets of the male, his age, play a bigger role in the second marriage. Although the emphasis on female age increases with the second marriage, female age, a proxy, for reproductive potential, remains the main driver of the selection process. Overall, results indicate that the selection criteria changes more for women than for men with higher order of marriage. Finally, the equilibrium sorting indicates that the incidence of likes marrying likes increases significantly with the second marriage.

Keywords: Marital assignments, first marriages, second marriages

Adequate Retirement Paths in the Polish Pension System

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Abstract

Adequacy is the one of the most important issue for every pension system and especially for every future pensioner. Therefore, the question arises what people should done during his life to achieve enough high pension benefit to maintain after retirement the previous standard of living.

The article aims to characterize the life trajectory of people who have obtained an adequate retirement benefit in Poland. Polish pension system can be treated as an example of defined benefit scheme.

This research has been done by using sequence analysis and cluster analysis. The study used data come from the seventh round of SHARE 50+ in Europe (SHARELIFE). The study was conducted separately for women and men. Four variables were taken into account: time of education, time of work, number of children and retirement age.

Obtained results allow to indicate how long education and professional work should be continued, as well as what number of children contributes to achieving an adequate pension. The results show differences in the life cycle of retired men and women as well.

Keywords: Adequacy, pension benefit, sequence analysis.

JEL codes: C18, H55, J32.

The Inter-Relations between Chinese Housing Market, Stock Market and Consumption Market

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Abstract

Recent years have witnessed a dramatic increase in real estate prices in mainland China. Current research mainly takes the Chinese housing market as an independent market and focuses on potential future growth or the increasing asset bubble in this market. This research, however, studies the short- and long-run interrelationship between the housing market and two other major markets in mainland China - the stock market and the domestic consumption market - from 2005 to 2019. In addition, the codependency between China's economy and the real estate market is also examined. After detecting the structural breaks in the time series of property price index by using the recursive CUSUM test, the whole examining period is divided into sub-periods. In each sub-period, the variance decomposition and Granger causality tests are used to identify the time-varying short- and long-run interdependencies between these markets. Results indicate that there is time-varying relation between property prices and stock indexes, and the correlation between property prices and stock indexes becomes weaker over time. In terms of housing market and the domestic consumption market, a weak relation between these two markets is observed over the whole period. These findings are of vital importance for China domestic investors to help them understand and diversify the risk of their portfolios, which are mainly composed by property and stock assets. In addition, these results offer new insight into the impact of the housing market on the domestic consumption market within Chinese context. This further aids the Chinese government in regulating these three markets more efficiently and avoiding any unwanted "domino effect" between them.

Keywords: Variance decomposition, Stock market, Property market, Domestic consumption market, China.

JEL Classification: C12, R21, R31.

Macroeconomic and Sociopolitical Connections of Artificial Intelligence, the Automation Economy and Workplace Actualization via Abundance Economics, Universal Income, and Global Educational Priorities

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Abstract

The field of human healthcare often gives the processing power of machine algorithms as a main reason why even qualities hitherto considered uniquely human such as creativity, emotions or social interactions might be outperformed, with the main argument that algorithms do not need to be like humans if they can just be better than humans in their traditional domains. This research analyzes selected scholarly and popular writings on artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, social robotics and the automation economy, for perceptions of either human obsolescence, or rather historical and developmental opportunities. Such opportunities are investigated in terms of labor organization and distribution as well as work ethics in the context of philosophical and psychological approaches to leading a worthwhile human life and the legally enshrined pursuit of happiness. Three authors' insights and influences are focused on and investigated in depth: Yuval Noah Harari's into the potential of globally connected algorithmic machine labor, Bertrand Russell's into workplace environments, human interactions and identifications, and David Graeber's into modern work paradoxes, such as the inversions between work's social value and its reputation, remuneration, self-sacrifice, and leisure and working time. This article then synthesizes the analyzed phenomena, symptoms and reasons forwarded by the presented popular and specialized writings into a compact combination and package of macroeconomic, technological, social, political and philosophical solution suggestions. These are recommended to be used for designing and implementing a caring, creative and contributory connection economy of the future, including and transcending healthcare, and uniting artificial and human intelligence an insights.

Keywords: Human Obsolescence, Artificial Intelligence, Work Paradox, General Welfare, Social Innovation, Basic Income, Abundance Economics, Automation Economy.

JEL Classification: O33, E71, I38, J22, O35, B55.

Securing Water Environment from Pollution -A Legal Study on Both National and International Levels-

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Abstract

Water is a limited natural resource, and an essential element for life and health. Human's right in water is an indispensable for living an honorable life as well as it is a preceding condition to the enactment of other human rights. The problem of deprivation of the right of water has a wide scale effect in developing countries as well as developed countries. Currently there is more than 1 billion persons who cannot acquire the basic requirements of water or who are not supplied with the appropriate sanitary facilities. The continuity of water pollution, its depletion and unjust distribution have led to the growth of the prevailing poverty as there is increase in water pollution in different areas and also high rate of infection with water diseases. Pollution of water environment is undoubtedly related to the territory of a certain state. However, this problem does have a universal dimension as water pollution in one country could lead to damage in many states. Such transboundary effect of water pollution gives rise to many difficulties on the international level as there is a need to identify the appropriate legal regime to be applied in order to undertake precautionary measures to prevent such damages as well as to explore methods to recover the sustained damages. In this paper, we will illustrate the concept and sources of water pollution, as well as the State's role in securing the environment of the hazards of water pollution, and then, we will study the current international position regarding the legal protection of the water environment.

Keywords: Water – Pollution- Environment protection - international liability- precautionary measures.

Unpacking Financial Development and Income Inequality

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Abstract

The pervasive and persistent phenomenon of rising income inequality across the world has raised serious concerns amongst researchers and policy-makers in recent years. In order to achieve an inclusive and sustainable development, it is imperative for specific policies to tackle the causes of income inequality rather than simply relying on the side-effects of growth-enhancing reforms. Financial development, regarded as the brain of the economy, has been identified as a key driving factor for income inequality, with serious implications for development policy and financial reforms. However, a clear consensus related to the exact role of financial development on income inequality is yet to emerge. This paper investigates whether the distributional impact of different aspects of financial development on income inequality varies across countries with different inequality levels. Using an instrumental variable approach, we obtain a series of robust inferences and new insights related to the finance-inequality nexus. The main empirical findings are two-fold: (1) while some aspects of financial development tend to alleviate income inequality, others may aggravate it; (2) the magnitude of the impact of financial development on income inequality varies across different intervals of income distribution. Therefore, it is vital for researchers to not simply rely on a narrow definition of financial development and to probe deeper by going beyond the mean effects to ascertain the full distributional impact on income inequality. At the same time, policy-makers need to be more cautious in their approach towards implementing effective and well-informed decisions by targeting the inequality-reducing aspects of financial development in the context of countries with high, moderate or low income inequality.

Keywords: financial development, income inequality, quantile regression, panel analysis