Ábel István

Firms in a global economy

Description of the research topic:

The concept of the enterprise embedded in a national economy is outdated as with the expansion of global value chains more and more enterprises are linked to or integrated into a global operation with cross border ties. These linkages and networks pose special challenges. The market is not local and mostly the main factors in production decisions are not costs or revenues driven in the traditional way but are heavily exposed to transfer pricing practices.

Financing and exchange rate considerations are also different as the access to financing is mostly determined by the leading enterprise in the value chain.

Innovation and its funding is managed on a global scale with much different outcomes compared to traditional enterprises.

Performance evaluation and measurement is also different as well as managerial practices may reflect a global or cross border flavour reacting to different expectations and a different motivation as opposed to stand alone individual enterprises are managed.

Ábel István

Issues of local taxation, enterprise evaluation and performance measurement in global value chains

Description of the research topic:

Economic policy decisions, including taxation and accounting for performance evaluation in a global context raise special issues for companies linked to a global value chain. Close cross border linkages of enterprises create a venue for tax optimization and may influence all aspects of enterprise or managerial decisions.

Financing in a global value chain is not exposed to monetary policy or interest rate changes in national economies as their access to financing is well served by global financial networks and capital flows.

Any particular aspect of taxation, like tax codes and accounting principles are national competencies but their impact on those enterprises which are globally integrated into a value chain may be rather complex. Issues like transfer pricing and tax optimization may influence enterprise performance measurement and may involve income transfers among different companies of different nationalities which also may have a significant impact on transactions and production allocations.
Bakacsi Gyula

Leadership and development in SMEs

The Manager/Leader is the key role in an entrepreneurship. Competencies of an entrepreneur are squarely different from the competencies of an executive of a corporation. The focus research questions are as follows:

1) What are the fundamental role-expectations toward an entrepreneur?
2) What competencies an entrepreneur needs to hold to meet these expectations?
3) Who and how can develop these competencies in the case of an entrepreneurship?
4) Are there any specific entrepreneurial competencies to make a Hungarian entrepreneurship successful?

Bakacsi Gyula

Organizational culture and development in SMEs

Description of the research topic:

The Manager/Leader of an entrepreneurship is dominant actor of forming and shaping organizational culture from the conception of the venture. Values and believes of an entrepreneurship are squarely different from the culture of an established corporation. The focus research questions are as follows:

1) What are the characteristic values and believes of a Hungarian entrepreneurship?
2) What is the role of the entrepreneur in the development of the culture? To what extent the culture of the entrepreneurship does reflect the personal values and believes of the entrepreneur?
3) Who and how can develop the culture of an entrepreneurship?
4) Are there any specific entrepreneurial values and believes to make a Hungarian entrepreneurship successful?

Egedy Tamás

The creative economy in Hungary and Budapest with a special focus on SMEs

Description of the research topic:

The main objective of the research is to explore the current situation and the role of creative economy (as well as creative industries and knowledge intensive industries) in the Hungarian context with a special emphasis on SMEs. The research allows candidates to investigate the
interconnectedness of the creative economy with other disciplines and economic branches (e.g. tourism, hospitality, etc.). The research is based on empirical studies and methodology using quantitative and qualitative methods. Field studies play an important role in research. Carrying out international comparative analyses on national or metropolitan levels is optional.

Egedy Tamás

Smart cities and smart projects in Hungary

Description of the research project:

The objective of the research is to explore the role of smart city concept and smart projects in the Hungarian economy. The research allows candidates to investigate the role and potentials of smart projects and solutions in tourism and hospitality, respectively with special emphasis on SMEs. The research is based on empirical studies and methodology using quantitative and qualitative methods. Field studies play an important role in the research. Carrying out international comparative analyses on national or metropolitan levels is optional.

Elekes Andrea

Sustainable Trade – The Role of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

Description of the research topic:

The societal expectations of sustainable development and hence of the various green solutions (green products, sustainable financing, etc.) are becoming increasingly compelling for market participants. Adapting to regulations moving in the direction of sustainability is a particularly significant challenge for small and medium-sized enterprises. They have to comply with increasingly stringent rules in a constantly changing environment. This, on the one hand, encourages permanent innovation and, on the other hand, solutions that evade the rules can become more and more attractive. Due to its complexity, this research field can be approached in many methodological ways. Location theories, economic geography approaches and cost-benefit analyses may be applied for sustainability considerations. However, decisions made under uncertain circumstances and information asymmetry are of paramount importance when circumventing the rules are to be analysed.

Some research questions are as follows:

- What kind of innovations and business models can help to implement sustainability aspects in trade? (E.g.: investment in a new restaurant or home delivery; territorial expansion or e-commerce; environment-friendly new materials; can a family touristic enterprise based on local produce be a solution to regional labour problems and mitigate the core-periphery gap? – factors determining the decision, cost-benefit analysis, modelling;)
- How effective are voluntary, yet binding, agreements between companies and civil society organizations?
What role can national and international (trade) rules and agreements play? (E.g.: enforcing sustainability rules in the financing of small and medium-sized enterprises; sustainability and SME rules in international trade agreements).  
Forms of trade practices endangering environmental and social sustainability, and ways of curbing them. (E.g.: How to reduce the environmental burden of tourism; circumventing environmental and employment standards; corruption).

Farkas Szilveszter

Traditional and alternative solutions to financing small and medium-sized enterprises (e.g., crowdfunding)

Description of the research topic:

The importance of small and medium-sized enterprises in the national economy is indisputable. They play an important role in economic and social development (e.g. innovation, employment). Establishing companies, financing growth is in many ways. 4F, the use of internal financial resources, venture capital, bank borrowing and the IPO can be considered a traditional solution. Mechanism of funding decisions - qualitative research topic. SME capital structure - quantitative research topic.

Győri Zsuzsanna

The use of the ISO 26000 standard by Hungarian SMEs

Description of the research topic:

The essence of CSR and the steps to be taken to implement it are described in the ISO 26000 standard in the most complete way that can be understood by any organization, even an SME. Since the introduction of the standard in 2010, there have been organizations (such as OTP Bank or KÖVET Association) that have propagated the spread of the standard, but there is still little awareness on that in the Hungarian SME sector. The main research questions are 1. what is the reason for this situation and 2. how it can be changed.

The role of integrated reporting in the multidimensional interpretation of corporate value creation

Description of the research topic:

In the past few decades, increasing environmental and social challenges demand economic actors to fulfil more and more tasks. Stakeholders, including investors, employees and consumers, expect companies to take responsibility for the impact of their activities and, in addition, to be involved in solving these problems and achieving sustainability. It is not enough to create value in just one field, namely in the financial one, but they have to meet this obligation in several dimensions. The integrated reporting (IR) guidelines of the International Integrated Reporting Council interpret value creation in six dimensions, thus providing opportunities not
only for reporting on past activities, but for complex rethinking and planning of the future value creation process as well. Possible research questions are as follows: 1. Which opportunities does IR offer for a deeper and more complex understanding of corporate value creation? 2. How is IR applied in corporate practice? 3. What is the role of economic participants in spreading the IR approach and practice?

Hidegh Anna Laura

Critical Entrepreneurship Research

Description of the research topic:

Critical entrepreneurship research is against the mainstream neoliberal model of entrepreneurship (Ogbor, 2000), and focuses upon the impact of political, social and cultural factors on the entrepreneurial process, activities and identities (Tedmanson et al., 2012), and at the same time, it considers entrepreneurship as the vehicle of social change (Calás et al., 2009; Steyaert & Hjorth, 2008). It is engaged in giving voice to those entrepreneurial subjectivities, whose voice is silenced in mainstream entrepreneurial research (T. M. Cooney & Licciardi, 2019; Tedmanson et al., 2012) such as female entrepreneurs, entrepreneurs with disabilities (T. Cooney, 2008; Williams & Pat-terson, 2019), ethnic minority or immigrant entrepreneurs (Ram, 1997; Ram et al., 2017).

Dissertation proposals are expected to include the following research questions:

• How are entrepreneurial identities constructed while intersecting with the identity category gender, ability, ethnicity and age?
• How can we describe the hegemonic discourse of entrepreneurial freedom?
• How could the entrepreneurship contribute to reducing social ine-qualities? How can the entrepreneurship become the vehicle of re-sistance against the status quo (patriarchal and/or ableist social or-der)?

References:


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Jancsík András

Touristic markets in today’s information economy

Information Technology has always played an important role in tourism since the ‘1960s computerized reservation systems/global distribution systems (CRS/GDS) were some of the first world-wide electronic networks. And since the beginning of the Web in the early ‘1990s, travel and tourism was and is a major application domain for Web-based services. As such, the domain is also a major driver of technological innovation.

Several current and future technical developments appear to be very influential regarding the development perspectives of the tourism markets:

- Novel paradigms of the interaction between humans and computers such as new search and recommendation approaches (emotional, implicit, sensor based, pro-active);
- Data analytics on all different levels—person, group, enterprise, sector specific—with applications building on the application of advanced machine learning techniques;
- Mobile applications running on many different interconnected devices;
- Internet of things with permanent connectivity;
- Collective intelligence, or the intelligence of the crowds, resulting from crowdsourcing processes.

Moreover, at the market and service level, high importance can be attributed to the following issues:

- Strong network effects (in multi-sided markets) and further market concentration;
- Introduction of new services and ongoing commoditization of existing services;
- Further segmentation of consumers—will also lead to more personalized offerings;
- New Peer-to-Peer (P2P) markets, where we can also expect that strong intermediaries will appear as well as the entrance of established players;
- Total Customer Care services;
- Competition between different electronic players will lead to blurring boundaries and to:
  - greater breadth of offerings (coverage of the market, choice);
  - improved quality of search (for customers with complex queries) and recommendations;
  - more and “better” content (for orientation, assurance and trust);
  - enriched contextual information (e.g. destination, local info, weather);
  - and, strong booking engines may replace destination management systems;
  - Sophisticated, adaptive advertisements.
- In general, we can assume that platforms and platform approaches will prevail.

Juhász Tímea

Willingness to transfer knowledge between generations at the workplace

Description of the research topic:

Nowadays, knowledge management and in particular knowledge transfer are common research fields in management sciences. Similarly, generation research is also a highly popular topic. We connect these two fields in the research to examine the willingness of different generations to transfer knowledge in a single company, the role of corporate HR department in this context, and the expectations of employees with various age groups for the return of their knowledge both from the organisation and other colleagues. Another research question is whether or not employers address this issue and any identifiable economic benefit arises from dealing with this issue either for the organisation or the individuals.

In the research we set up a model to prove which knowledge transfer relations exist between various generations and which variables can be assigned to their expectations during the process. We identify variables to measure the beneficial effects of the willingness to transfer knowledge on the organisation and the individuals.

Gáspár Tamás

Strategic future management of companies, regions and industries

Description of the project:

The management practice is basically built on analytical and strategic processes. Anyone who is interested can study them in a great variety of courses. Foresight, in our case mainly as future management, is an emerging scientific field with specific theoretical and methodological foundations. This future oriented field is available for the preparation of as well as for extending the perspectives of strategic activities. Foresight can be adopted to corporate, regional and industry fields. The main pillars of the topic are as follows:

1. Strategic development in a foresight framework; its view, model and problems
2. The foresight paradox. A methodological pallet in the system of stability x time frame x target.

3. Insight as the essence of foresight. Different interpretations of development as well as its nurture model and its components.

4. Analysis of the option-space

5. Space of networks and uncertainty. The factor of the unexpected.

6. The vision as a future-portfolio. Drag, constrains to the option-space, costs and accepted as well as executable ranks of options in the foresight practice.


**Hidasi Judit**

**Culture specific tools of soft-power in the economic and business diplomacy**

Description of the research topic:

The term „soft-power” is a relatively new concept but it has already gained great attention and for that matter application worldwide. In a world of rivalry, alongside with the classical methods of power enforcement, each country is increasingly keen to attain influence in order to attract interest and recognition. As a form of country-branding this is a necessary attempt to gain appropriate position in the international arena. This is a prerequisite for a given country to achieve recognition and appreciation among others also in the field of economic, entrepreneurial and business life. It is the task of economic and business diplomacy to accomplish this improvement in position, which in its turn could positively impact international economic relations in general, and incoming investments and foreign trade in particular. In this process the methods of soft-power could be put more intensively into use. Applying soft-power is though culture specific in terms of methods and forms across countries. The analysis of the inventories of these methods and the application of the possibilities offered by soft-power for economic and business purposes is a promising field of development for economic diplomacy. The ultimate goal is to enlarge the pool, to discover covert potentials and to innovatively implement methods applicable for Hungary by observing and studying the culture specific soft-power methods of other countries,
Hidasi Judit

Challenges deriving from the specific features of business cultures in decision making and management

Description of the topic:

In the world of business, the cultural background of the participants and players of business activities, of companies and organizations is more often than not diverse and variant. This diversity in cultural background implies the probability of differences and varied preferences of the actors with various cultural backgrounds in their behaviour patterns in the course of their corporation and business activities which they also take as granted and hence to be followed. In several stages of the corporation and business procedures – both conceptual and operative ones – the surfacing of culturally biased aspects might significantly affect the cooperation and efficiency of activities in the multicultural context. In order to be able to effectively cooperate both in entrepreneurial and business activities with actors of diverse cultural embeddedness, it is an imperative to extensively learn and understand various business cultures, to appraise the similarities and differences, and to become conscious of the peculiarities of the particular cultures. In the field of decision making and management these specifics should be treated as significant challenges that require to be handled in proper manner. The profound internationalization of the business environment grants particular timeliness to this requirement due to the multiculturality of not only business partners, but of in-company and in-organization members of the staff. The ever intensifying participation of Hungary in international entrepreneurial and business activities necessitates an extensive study and understanding of the cultural characteristics of countries beyond the European cultural heritage and the infiltration of this knowledge into the entrepreneurial and business practice.

Kása Richárd

Innovation strategies in the 21st century – Corporate innovation performance

Description of the research topic:

The interpretation and content of innovation, including the nature of corporate innovation strategies, have undergone significant changes over the last thirty years. In this research, the perception of these changes are analysed, the identification and the analysis of interactions among the components of these relations are presented resulting in the development of an (applied) measurement method. The topic may be discussed in a company (hypothetical company model, experiment), among companies (segmented group, value chains) and in regional approach, and can be linked to technology management and innovation policies.

Research questions:

- How do the content, perception and strategies of innovation activities change over time, considering global megatrends? (Cyclic approach to innovation.)
- How can innovation and innovation strategies be interpreted in the digital age on the verge of singularity? (Evolutionist view of innovation.)
- How do innovation strategies and leadership are interrelated? (An egocentric view of innovation.)
- How can innovation performance be measured?

Kovács András

Online and offline spaces and places in marketing and commerce

Description of the research topic:

The objectives of the topic are focused on spatial processes in marketing and commerce. In the research framework of this topic, spatiality of marketing and sales are in the focus (Place-related issues in the 4P-model). These days, besides the offline marketing and sales activities, spatial problems in online marketing and commerce, as well as the integration of offline and online spaces have become more and more important. The successful implementation of the cross-, multi-, and omnichannel marketing concepts are crucial for long-term business success.

Research questions:

- How can shopping behavioural patterns in offline and online spaces be described?
- How will the “classic” term of “gravity zone” change due to the new online spaces? What kind of effect does it have on corporate strategies applied by shopping centres or hypermarket chains?
- How can the macro and micro environment of offline and online markets be described and characterized?
- What are the most important factors of successful omnichannel strategies by small and large (international) companies?

Kozma Tímea

Global trends and technological challenges of sustainable supply chains

Description of the research topic:

Cooperation between global green logistic and supply chains is difficult and complex: the analysis of goals, critical points, concrete methods and technologies offer new scientific results. The effectiveness of these complex systems can further be increased via scientific research.

The topic of the research includes the supply chain-level analysis of the effects caused by the innovative technologies of our continuously changing world; and their application in the field of logistics might imply a more viable, and from a corporate point of view a more effective
and more productive vision. Due to renewing processes and technologies, competition becomes sharper between companies within the chain. In addition, companies will appear that are new in this field capturing market segments from other firms by using greener solutions with up-to-date tools applied in process management.

The objective of the research is to examine the global technological novelties at the level of process management taking place in the field of green supply chains in Europe. Another objective is to reveal their advantages and disadvantages and to highlight the critical points. After the optimisation carried out at the level of process management, the final objective is to prove and show the effectiveness of new technologies for companies.

**Krajcsák Zoltán**

**Modelling Employee Commitment in Management Systems**

Description of the research topic:

Understanding the nature of the employee commitment is a prerequisite for organizations to effectively develop retention management measures. The aim of this modeling in the area of occupational psychology is to examine the relationship between the already known dimensions of commitment and other organizational and individual variables. In the modeling, for example, motivational strategies can be identified that target specific dimensions of employee commitment, resulting in a self-sustaining workplace attitude. Commitment is also important in areas such as the prevention and the management of organizational conflicts or even the application of quality management systems where the employees’ commitment attitude is also re-quested.

**Sándorné Kriszt Éva**

**The analysis of the operation and competitiveness of SMEs in international comparison**

Description of the research topic:

The objective of the topic is to identify the major features of the operation of small- and medium-sized companies and the factors shaping their competitiveness resulting in their business successes or failures as well as the interrelationships between them. Special focus is laid on the distinction of the role of external conditions (including government promotion) and corporate performance playing in the success of SMEs. In working on the topic, doctoral students are provided with methodological knowledge and skills on the analysis of SME performance and competitiveness including relevant indicators. In addition to the general discussion of the topic, doctoral students are encouraged to elaborate corporate case studies.
Losoncz Miklós

The impact of global, EU and domestic economic conditions, policies and regulations on businesses with special regard to the internationalization of SMEs

Description of the research topic:

The objective of the research on the topic is to identify and analyse the direct and indirect impact and impact mechanisms of the external environment including economic policy and regulation on domestic companies. In a theoretical approach this can be considered more or less the overview of the microeconomic effects of macroeconomic policies. The starting point is that economic policy and regulation can be regarded as external factors for the corporate sector. The analysis will be conducted on the level of the global economy, the European Union (if relevant) and the nation state. The major part of global and EU impacts are incorporated in the operation of companies with the intermediation of domestic economic policy and regulation. From among global factors, monetary conditions play an outstanding role as a result of the fact that in small and open economies, interest rates are basically externally determined. Another essential transmission channel is the supervision of economic policies based on the Charter of the International Monetary Fund. The EU level is associated with the coordination of economic policies by member states and various EU strategies. In the discussion of the topic, the focus will be laid on the analysis of the direct and indirect impacts and impact mechanisms of global and regional, as well as domestic economic policies and regulation on the corporate sector. Conclusions will be drawn on corporate strategies. A further result of the research could be the identification of new or novel quantitative and qualitative research methods.

Neszmélyi György

Comparative analysis of the macroeconomic environment and the regional traits of enterprises

Description of the research topic:

Along with advancing globalization, the role of the international distribution of tasks (including production and sales) as well as foreign direct investments have gone through significant changes in the world economy and in the national economies.

In most cases, in the background of macroeconomic differences and uneven development trajectories there are complex historic, economic, political, regional (geographic-spatial) factors and trends, the examination of which should be the main research task for the student.

The research can be complemented with the comparative analysis of the economic-geographic regions (like advanced, stagnant and lagging ones) of the examined countries.

Besides bibliographic research, time-series data analysis and other secondary methods, the student is supposed to carry out primary research in the chosen country(ies) as well in reflection to the main questions of the research, such as
• Which sectors could be the most promising ones to develop in the countries surveyed?
• What kind of macro-environmental conditions are there in the examined countries for the family-based small and medium-sized entrepreneurships and how could these conditions be developed further?
• To which extent can international organizations and international agreements (e.g. FTAs) contribute to the economic development?
• What kind of global and local problems hamper economic development in the examined countries and what kind of methods are attempted to handle or eliminate these problems? Besides economic growth and employment what kind of other objectives are followed in economic development policies (sustainability, environment protection, etc.)?

On the basis of 5-10-year (or even longer) period time series analyses and by other research methods, the student can draw a solid picture about the trends of the economic and social development of the examined countries from which results and conclusions can be drawn. These conclusions can serve as utilizable theoretic contribution for the economic development strategies being elaborated for the examined countries. In addition to this, the results of the doctoral thesis may generate useful lessons and good practices for Hungary as well.

Research on the macro-environment of ventures has been a widely examined field, however – due to the rapid changes in the global economic environment – these examinations have to be repeated and extended from time to time as most probably new trends and phenomena can be discovered. Therefore, the research can result in new scientific achievements which could be well utilized in practice.

Remenyik Bulcsú

Sustainable tourism in Hungarian small and medium-sized enterprises

Description of the research topic:

The objective of this research is to analyse the sustainability aspirations of tourism businesses by analysing domestic and international practices. In addition to the green programs of large hotels, sustainability issues in the SME sector of tourism are also becoming more prominent. Small and medium-sized enterprises play an important role in the development of quality tourism in Hungary, without which there can be no eco-conscious thinking and responsible tourism. In fact, SMEs almost completely cover Hungary’s tourism market.

The major research questions are how to diversify demand, how to build quality tourism, how to take into account the satisfaction of the local population and guests, how to retain employees, how to win the Y and Z generation in the further development of small and medium-sized enterprises. Great emphasis will be laid on the analysis of environmentally conscious behaviour, the sustainable development of wealth and cost management, the research and development of the SME sector, its investment activities and the analysis of tenders. An important dimension
of the research is to identify the position of internationally leading SMEs and to compare their market operation with domestic ones.

Sass Magdolna

**The internationalisation of SMEs**

Description of the research topic:

In nowadays’ world economy, SMEs increasingly internationalise through exporting, foreign direct investments and other ways. We carry out the analysis of their motivations, entry modes, timing, success, enabling factors, geographical scope of internationalisation etc. mainly through company case studies or surveys of companies. We can address topics such as: can we explain the internationalisation of SMEs based on theoretical approaches in the international literature? What can be the most important internal to the firm and external factors, which promote internationalisation, and what are the most important external and internal barriers? How can these be addressed by economic policies?

Sági Judit

**Examination of the asset composition and the income generation capability of enterprises, using complex ratio analysis and bankruptcy models. Investigation of the impact of external shocks to the profitability of enterprises.**

Description of the research topic:

The first objective of the research is to analyse the asset composition and the income generation capability of companies with the help of complex ratio analysis and bankruptcy models. The second objective is to identify the impact of external shocks on corporate profitability. The proposed research questions are as follows:

- How do bankruptcy forecasting models predict the financial strength of businesses?
- Are businesses that perform better with predictability of survival according to models able to adopt to financial constraints and crises as well?
- How can contributing factors to entrepreneurial value be measured?
Szabó Zoltán

Marketing strategies - online and offline – in the service of domestic and international enterprises in the 21st century

Description of the research topic:

Marketing and marketing tools – online and offline ones - are the inevitable sources for domestic and international enterprises especially in the SME sector in case they intend to grow on the international market, to compete successfully respecting the specific characteristics of the different sectors. It is typical to international trade that consumers and producers are very much distant from each other. This trend generates new challenges for the enterprises and it increases the need for applying market and marketing researches.

The topic provides the opportunity to analyse marketing strategies, consumer and customer behaviour in the fields of product marketing and service marketing, in multiple sectors of the economy, particularly in the B2C, B2B and the small and medium size enterprises. Doctoral students are equipped with numerous qualitative and quantitative methods, and the selection depends on the sector and the enterprises that provides the chance to identify strategic breakthrough points and solutions.

Szegedi Krisztina

Theoretical and practical perspectives of business ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility

Description of the research topic:

Business ethics examines ethical issues of business, and that what approaches and what measures can improve business morale. Corporate social responsibility (CSR / CR) is a business model that facilitates the contribution of companies to sustainable development, by integrating environmental and social issues, stakeholder approach, and ethical behaviour into the business strategy on a voluntary basis.

The aim of the research is to develop conceptual models and management methods, as well as testing their practical application, which help increasing ethical standards of business life and the corporate sector:

Theoretical relationships of Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility

- International and domestic practical experience of ethics institutions
- Ethical challenges of the responsible supply chain
- Ethical issues of corporate functional areas
- Specific issues of the banking ethics and bank CSR
- Challenges of social enterprises
Tóth Arnold

Economic approach to financial decision of individuals and companies with particular reference to key findings in behavioural economics

Description of the research topic:

Rationality-based economic thinking has dominated the discipline in the past, and optimizing behaviour has become a major driver of individual and corporate decisions. Subsequent alternative approaches have also emerged, one of whose main areas is behavioural economics.

In the framework of the topic, it is possible to explore areas where motivations beyond traditional rationality appear. These include, but are not limited to, individuals' investment decisions, financial awareness, and economic and personal factors that affect the operation of businesses.

The impact of economic studies on students' financial awareness may also be formulated as a research question.

In the context described above, there are many uncovered topics worth exploring for a candidate intending to prepare his or her PhD thesis.