

# Dissertation Theses Topics – 2023/2024

Study Programme: ECONOMICS

<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Lábaj Martin, prof. Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Towards a Shared Prosperity in an Age of Intelligent Machines</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The aim of the PhD. thesis is to explore the labor market implications of automation, artificial intelligence, robotics, and other forms of technological changes on labor market polarization and prosperity. In particular, its aim is to provide new empirical evidence on the role played by different technologies on employment and wages, and explore the possibilities of policies to redirect the technological changes towards more equal outcomes and shared prosperity.
Annotation	A technological revolution in artificial intelligence and robotics may be transformative for economic growth and human potential. Whether that growth translates to higher living standards or better working conditions will depend on institutions of governance, public investments, education, and broader institutional context in general. Given our recent experience with technology, the need to redirect technological changes towards more inclusion has become urgent. Technology does not have a path of its own and governments could redirect it toward creating tasks that augment and empower humans (Acemoglu, 2022). To ensure we harness technology for inclusive prosperity, public policies will have more important roles to play in the future. In addition, conventional welfare state policies aiming at education, training, progressive taxation, and social insurance are inadequate to address present labor market polarization. A strategy should be aimed directly at the productive sphere of the economy and target an increase in the supply of the so-called good jobs, that provide a middle-class living standard, sufficiently high wages, benefits, economic security, and career ladders (Rodrik and Stantcheva, 2021). The aim of the PhD. thesis is to explore the labor market implications of automation, artificial intelligence, robotics, and other forms of technological changes on labor market polarization and prosperity. In particular, its aim is to provide new empirical evidence on the role played by different technologies on employment and wages, and explore the possibilities of policies to redirect the technological changes towards more equal outcomes and shared prosperity.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Morvay Karol, doc. Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Convergence or divergence of wage levels in the economies and regions of Central and Eastern Europe: what role does labor productivity play?</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The aim of the thesis is to examine the processes of mutual convergence (or divergence) of wage levels of CEE countries towards more advanced economies and within the CEE group, to identify the role of labor productivity and other possible factors in this process, to examine the consequences of these processes and to propose recommendations for further economic strategy.
Annotation	The former transforming countries of Central and Eastern Europe have been confronted over the last decade with the challenge of weakened labor productivity growth as labor costs continue to rise. Previously observed link between wage convergence and labor productivity convergence have changed. In this thesis we will examine the nature of convergence processes in wage levels and explain the role of labor productivity in this process. The consequences of such changes (impact on competitiveness, real convergence) are also an issue. The thesis will combine quantitative and qualitative research strategies. On the one hand, it will be necessary to examine the nature of convergence on empirical data and to explain the role of productivity and other driving forces (the contribution of changes in labor productivity to wage convergence, the contribution of the growth of labor scarcity, the contribution of structural changes in the economy and other factors). At the same time, also using case studies, the work will explain some specifics in countries' approaches to influencing wage levels (the case studies will be focused on situations in which some countries tried to influence the development of the wage level with specific procedures - and it is beneficial to examine these phenomena in their real context).
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Muchová Eva, prof. Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Economic costs of children's disadvantaged environment</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The aim of the work is to identify and evaluate the impacts of the socio-economically disadvantaged environment of children (with focus on orphanages), which are manifested with a time shift in the later period (social mobility, labour market, level of pensions and health, employment, public finances).
Annotation	Growing up of children in a disadvantaged socio-economic environment brings significant social and economic costs (Autor, 2019; Blanden, Hansen et al. 2010, OECD, 2018). Individuals coming from a disadvantaged socio-economic environment lag behind in achieving educational goals, achieve lower results in tests of cognitive skills. Moreover they finish the educational process earlier compared to their classmates with a standard background. Differences are also manifested in the field of health, where emotional and behavioral disorders occur. A disadvantaged environment in childhood also shapes a variety of opportunities in adulthood, and economic effects are manifested over time. The economic consequences of a disadvantaged environment occur in the form of insufficient employment, low levels of pensions and a deteriorated quality of life in adulthood. The macroeconomic impacts on public finances are significant, which are manifested in the form of reduced output, reduced tax revenues and an increased burden on public finances. The economic consequences of a disadvantaged environment will be evaluated according to the OECD methodology (2022) using statistical databases of the European Union (EU SILC, Eurostat), OECD and qualitative research methods.

<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Némethová Valéria, Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Evaluation of Innovation Support for SMEs financed by the EU Funds</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The aim of the dissertation will be to evaluate selected aspects of innovation support in small and medium-sized enterprises that received financial resources from the European Union in the period 2014-2020. The goal will be to carry out a counterfactual assessment of the impact of the support by comparing the supported and control group of enterprises using the Propensity Score Matching technique.
Annotation	Innovations are key source of competitiveness and success of companies, therefore important attention is paid to them also within the development support policies (Czarnitzki et al. 2011). Small and medium-sized enterprises form an important part of the economy of every country and contribute significantly to the creation of the overall added value in the EU. Supporting their competitiveness and innovative performance is an often discussed issue in the cohesion policy of the European Union. This is also evidenced by the fact that a significant amount of financial resources flows precisely towards supporting the innovative and competitive ability of small and medium-sized enterprises (Dvouletý et al., 2021). On the one hand, considerable financial aid is implemented (Biagi et al, 2015), but on the other hand, the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of these funds is debatable (Biagi et al, 2015). The aim of the dissertation will be to evaluate selected aspects of innovation support in small and medium-sized enterprises that received financial resources from the European Union in the period 2014-2020. The goal will be to carry out a counterfactual assessment of the impact of the support by comparing the supported and control group of enterprises using the Propensity Score Matching technique. The work will adress the following research question: Did the support of small and medium enterprises have an impact on selected performance indicators of companies? To fulfill the goal of the work, a database of indicators of supported and unsupported small and medium-sized enterprises will be created, which will then be analyzed through counterfactual impact assessment methods.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Nežinský Eduard, doc. Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Two ends of welfare: A multidimensional assessment</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	Constructing a comprehensive welfare indices employing "upper" and "lower" frontier-related indices.
Annotation	Conceptually, a multidimensional assessment of social well-being is associated with the integration of sub-indicators that reflect economic, environmental or social performance into a comprehensive index. In the course of its construction in a specific area of multicriteria decision-making, aggregation is applied by means of weights endogenously determined by an optimization process, involving the benefit-of-the-doubt principle (Cherchye, 2007; OECD, 2008; Puyenbroeck and Rogge, 2020). In the thesis, the elaboration of a specific application of this principle and the construction of a composite indicator – based on the DEA model (data envelope analysis method) and integrating the economic, ecological and social dimensions (Lábaj et al., 2014) – is expected. The contribution consists in taking two perspectives - the outcomes-oriented evaluation, the frontier of the social well-being is supplemented by consideratoion of the of social underperformance, employing the so-called inverted DEA (Yamada, 1994;) in which a "bottom" is constructed instead of a "roof". Intertemporal analysis of these frontiers can provide empirical evidence for social convergence or polarization in the set of evaluated entities, captured in a comprehensive manner. Numerous databases (OECD Better Life, Eurostat Social Progress, Eurostat database) can serve as a database. Data dimensional reduction can be accomplished by factor or principal component analysis. The basic framework also provides an opportunity to identify the main drivers of development and, using Färe (2018)-type decomposition, along with the contributions of individual factors to performance change.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Novák Marcel, Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Economic theory &amp; policy responses to changes in the macroeconomic environment</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The aim of the doctoral thesis is to identify the relationship between monetary and fiscal policy responses on inflation growth and growth of indebtedness of households, firms and countries in EÚ.
Annotation	In response to the coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19) & geopolitical tensions in the world economy, there was a complementary approach to monetary and fiscal policy not only in the United States but also in the European Union and its Member States. The 2020/2021 pandemic had major shocks on both the supply and demand sides that halted the global economy for months. The macroeconomic effects of pandemic shocks (demand and supply) are analyzed, for example, in Eichenbaum, Rebele and Trabandt (2020), Fornaro and Wolf (2020), Baqaee and Fahri (2020) Guerrieri et al. (2020), Bigio, Zhang and Zilberman (2020). 2020). In our dissertation, we have the ambition to examine the crucial role of monetary policy in offsetting these shocks and the role of providing support through fiscal stimulus by the government. Baldwin and Weder di Mauro (2020), Bartsch et al. (2020) argue that neither monetary nor fiscal policy alone can protect the economy from extreme fluctuations in macroeconomic variables (GDP, employment, inflation, debt, financial stability). A successful stimulus in a time of pandemic requires that fiscal and monetary authorities have sufficient, efficient space for each other. In examining the relationships identified in the goal of the dissertation, we rely on standard scientific methods used in economics, which together with quantitative and qualitative data analysis will contribute to the fulfillment of the goal of the thesis. We expect the results to confirm the hypothesis that the combined fiscal-monetary response in the US and the EU has helped prevent the Covid-19 & geopolitical tensions in the world (crisis at all) from turning into an even greater economic recession, mitigating the impact of the pandemic, and helping to achieve faster economic recovery to pre-crisis levels. The dissertation is part of the VEGA project entitled "The indebtedness of economic entities and countries in the European Union".
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Novák Marcel, Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>The Economic importance of financial literacy in 21. century and its consequences: Theory, Evidence and Practice</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The aim of the doctoral thesis is to identify the causal context of low financial literacy of households and its consequences for the stability of financial systems.
Annotation	The pandemic situation of COVID-19, strains in the global economy & uncertainty in economic expectations have forces necessitated a revolution in the financial services industry regarding to the financial needs of consumers and the right financial decisions necessary for financial well-being. The dissertation deals with the evaluation of a rapidly growing set of economic research in financial literacy. It is based on an overview of theoretical research that builds financial knowledge as a form of investment in human capital. The endogenization of financial knowledge has important economic consequences for the social well-being of the people of the countries, as well as policies aimed at increasing the level of financial literacy. Most studies (Lusardy, A. and Mitchel, O. 2014; Messy, FA 2012; Chhatwani, M. 2022; Roa, MJ 2022; Shankar, N, Vinod, S., Kamath, R. 2022, Hasan, MM, Noor, T., Gao, J. 2022) focus on the correlations between financial literacy and financial behavior and not on the causal effects of low financial literacy. OECD / INFE studies (2012, 2018, 2018, 2020) compare the level of financial literacy of children, the adult population, or pensioners based on international data collection. The ambition of the dissertation is based on personal data collection methods (relevant questionnaire survey) to examine the causality of financial illiteracy using quantitative and qualitative data analysis, which will result in the identification of determinants (personal, socio-demographic characteristics, education, family background, financial technologies, etc.) which cause of financial illiteracy. The expected results of the thesis can help the government authorities to better set educational policies in relation to different targeted groups of the population (majority and minority population) and financial institutions to signal inadequate behavior of their clients in time (estimation of the probability of defaulting on mortgages). The dissertation is part of the VEGA project entitled "The indebtedness of economic entities and countries in the European Union".

<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Obadi Saleh Mothana, prof. Ing. PhD. - External Educational Institution: Institute of Economic Research SAS</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Gas geopolitics in the context of redistribution of world economic power</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_EUSAV_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The main objective of disertation thesis is, based on quantitative and qualitative analysis, to identify the impact of geopolitics on the European natural gas market and outline scenarios for the future price development of this energy commodity.
Annotation	The development of the natural gas market has been very fluctuating in recent years. It was influenced by several factors that significantly changed the global energy scene. The subject of the research of the doctoral dissertation will be the investigation of the relationship between the geopolitical factor and the development of the energy commodity market of natural gas, with a focus on the European natural gas market. The theoretical basis will consist in researching and characterizing the international natural gas market and predicting its future trends, identifying geopolitical-economic trends that affect the gas market and future demand for this raw material. To achieve the goal of the dissertation, it will be necessary to use econometric model such as the ARDL model. The dissertation should also analyze the European natural gas market before and after the military conflict in Ukraine and outline the future of LNG and hydrogen in the European energy market.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Pongrácz Eva, doc. Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>The creation of social impact through networking and social networks of individuals and organisations</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The aim of the thesis is to identify opportunities and barriers of active networks of individuals and organizations implementing social innovations in creating social impact
Annotation	The thesis is focused on the area of social social impact creation, which is realized by individuals or organizations through their participation in social networks, such as sectoral networks and alumni networks of various accelerators. Networks play a decisive role in the creation and support of innovations, as well as in their distribution within individual sectors and across sectors, thereby contributing to the promotion of sustainable economic growth. Benefits of networks and networking for innovation include risk sharing, access to new markets and technologies, faster market entry, use of complementary skills, and availability of external knowledge (Pittaway et al., 2004; Grandori, 1997; Hagedoorn, Duysters, 2002). To maximize social impact, social networks should be based on common and clearly defined values and characterized by trust and authentic relationships between their members (Searce, Bartczak, 2011). The research will emphasize triangulation in the context of applying mixed research approaches and explanatory or convergent models (e.g., questionnaires, focus groups, expert interviews, statistical methods).The work will identify the main elements of active networks of individuals and organizations and determinants influencing the creation of social impact of their members. The output will be recommendations for the establishment and management of social networks with the aim of maximizing the social impact of their members.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Pongrácz Eva, doc. Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>The creation of shared values and the social value chain in the context of the sustainable development concept</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The aim of the thesis is to identify and expand the dimensions of social value chain creation in relation to the development of its conceptual framework
Annotation	The thesis is focused on the issue of creating shared values in connection with sustainable development in the economic, social and environmental fields. Creating shared value is both a future factor of competitive advantage and an important factor of economic development (Ravenscroft, 2019; Von Liel, 2016). Shared values benefit all stakeholder groups, society and the economy as a whole (Young, 2008). Creating shared values increases an entity's competitiveness (Porter, 2011). The social value chain includes social value that generates other positive social influences (Kassim, Habib, 2020; Porter, Kramer, 2012). The thesis will identify the dimensions of the social value chain and determinants influencing the development of the shared values creation in Slovak conditions. The research will emphasize the triangulation of data, methods and approaches in relation to mixed research and the application of the exploratory model (questionnaires, focus groups, statistical methods).The output will be the development of a conceptual framework for the social value chain creation.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Přivara Andrej, Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Migration governance in V4 countries</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The aim of the dissertation will be to evaluate the current migration policies in the V4 countries and to formulate recommendations reflecting the current political situation.
Annotation	The EU-15 countries have a long experience with immigrants and their integration into the host societies. This is not the case for the V4 countries. However, they can draw some inspiration form “good practice examples” when managing migration. At the same time, they have to respect the new challenge their migration policies face – mainly the war in Ukraine. In the theoretical part of the thesis, the PhD student will use standard methods of economic research: data collection, data sorting, analysis, synthesis, a system approach and content analysis of documents. In the practical part, the researcher will conduct a SWOT analysis of the migration management process in the V4 countries and will draw relevant recommendations for the decision-making sphere. Eurostat and OECD databases will be used. The study will use the following quantitative research methods: primary data collection through interviews, secondary data collection from official databases, statistical, graphical and econometric analysis using modern econometric packages.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Přivara Andrej, Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Digital transformation as a global trend and its impact on the business strategies</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The main objective of the dissertation will be to examine the potential of Slovak enterprises in the context of the implementation of strategies under the influence of the 4th industrial revolution.
Annotation	The transformation of Slovak enterprises to Industry 4.0 is becoming a necessity. The most important sources of our economic growth are reaching their limits. Slovak enterprises must accept this fact when designing and implementing their strategies. The main aim of the dissertation will be to evaluate the existing situation in a selected industry and to point out the necessity of changes in the creation and implementation of new strategies. In the theoretical part of the thesis, the PhD student will systematically organise the knowledge gained by studying the relevant scientific literature. He/she will use standard methods of economic research: data collection and classification, analysis, and synthesis. In the practical part of the thesis, he/she will mainly use structured interview method and the questionnaire survey method. In addition, he/she will also use methods of quantitative economic research - collection and analysis of secondary data - especially in connection with monitoring the level of digitization in Slovakia. The obtained knowledge will serve as a basis for the formulation of recommendations for economic practice.

<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Rehák Štefan, doc. Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>City size and scientific productivity of universities</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The aim of the thesis will be to examine urban scaling law from the point of view of inter-city academic cooperation.
Annotation	Science is a complex activity, which means that the creation of new scientific knowledge usually requires the cooperation of several scientists with different but complementary knowledge. The creation of scientific knowledge is mostly an urban phenomenon because cities enable local interactions among scientists. The so-called urban scaling law (Bettencourt et al. 2007, Bettencourt, 2013) describes the relationship between the size of the city and the number of scientific outputs. All empirical results show that large cities produce significantly more scientific output than their population size predicts. The beta scaling coefficient ranges from 1.26 (Balland et al. 2020) to 1.29 (Bettencourt et al. 2007) for US patents, and in Europe from 1.07 (Italy) to 1.66 (Spain). In the case of academic publications, this coefficient was as high as 1.78 in the USA (Nomaler et al. 2014). This suggests that larger cities are more productive in science and therefore it makes sense to concentrate scientific research in larger cities at the expense of smaller ones. However, a less explored area is the extent to which academic production in cities is actually based on local interactions. Cooperation is typical for the production of academic knowledge, which usually exceeds not only the boundaries of the organization but also the geographical boundaries of cities. The aim of the work will be to examine urban scaling law from the point of view of inter-city academic cooperation. In this work, we will focus on the analysis of geocoded data on the publication outputs of authors of all European universities from the Scopus database, which was compiled in the dissertation of Špurek (2022). We will be interested to what extent the size of the scaling coefficient is influenced by intercity cooperation. If it is proven that the superlinear relationship between city size and scientific productivity is the result of greater inter-city academic cooperation, it will have a significant policy consequences of concentrating research activities in large cities.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Sika Peter, doc. Ing. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>The silver economy as an economic opportunity arising from the aging of the population</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The goal will be the identification of economic opportunities resulting from the aging of the population in the Slovak Republic as a potential for economic growth, resulting in the quantification of changes in the labor market. Based on the quantification results, recommendations will be formulated for the decision-making sphere of the Slovak Republic.
Annotation	Theoretical analysis of the investigated issue in the Slovak Republic and in the countries of the European Union, as the concept of the silver economy is still being formed and requires detailed research. The projected growth of the number of old people in the Slovak Republic and the decrease of economically active people is perceived not only as an economic but also a social threat, but it is necessary to realize that older people are able to contribute significantly to the creation of social and economic value in our society. Increasing the number of older people can lead to changes in demand, as older people tend to look for different products and services than younger people, which will lead to changes in the economy and stimulate the creation of new products and services, resulting in the creation of jobs. For this reason, it is necessary to shift the negative perception of the aging process as a burden on public finances to the perception of aging as an opportunity for sustainable economic growth. The dissertation will be focused on identifying the importance, potential and quantification of the silver economy in individual branches of the economy of the Slovak Republic in the coming period with an impact on labor market changes. In the theoretical part, we identify the importance and role of the silver economy in individual sectors of the economy of the countries of the European Union. We will analyze examples of good practice abroad with the possibility of application to the Slovak environment. In the practical part, we will focus on the quantification of the economic opportunities of the Slovak economy resulting from the aging of the population, resulting in proposals and recommendations for the decision-making sphere.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Šipikal Miroslav, doc. Mgr. PhD.</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Development trajectories of regional innovation systems - case study of the South Moravian and Bratislava regions</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The aim of the thesis is to identify the key factors that influenced the development of the regional innovation systems of the South Moravian and Bratislava regions after joining the EU
Annotation	Regional innovation systems (RIS) play one of the key roles in the overall innovation performance and subsequent economic growth of the regions (Asheim et al., 2019). Upon joining the EU, the innovation performance of regions in Central European countries was significantly lower than in developed Western countries. At the same time, the regional innovation systems in them were considerably fragmented and ineffective (Stejskal et.al, 2018). Individual regions thus looked for ways to create systems that could help catch up with more advanced regions. Theories define several possible scenarios of the evolutionary development of RIS (Capello et al. , 2017). Empirically, in most cases, metropolitan regions have been more successful. One of the exceptions outside of these regions is the South Moravian Region, which is developing better than the EU itself in many innovation indicators. On the contrary, the Bratislava region, as one of the metropolitan regions, does not achieve such development and its position is rather deteriorating. The starting position of these regions was similar in many aspects, or the Bratislava Region dominated more. For example while at EU entry more patents were registered in the Bratislava Region, currently it is in South Moravia, at the entry R&D expenditures were 70% higher in the BA Region, now they are only 20% higher (Eurostat). The aim of the work is to identify the key factors that influenced the development of these regional innovation systems after joining the EU. We will specifically focus on the role of universities and state support in these processes. The research will take place in the form of qualitative research through interviews/questionnaire surveys with relevant institutions and stakeholders as well as in the form of desk research of key documents and implemented activities. These methods are among the most common when investigating regional innovation systems (Doloreux, D., & Porto Gomez, 2017).
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Širaňová Mária, Ing., PhD. MA - External Educational Institution: Institute of Economic Research SAS</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>On the process of de-anchoring of inflation expectations</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_EUSAV_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	A review of the historical narrative and a description of the evidence of episodes of inflation expectations 'de-anchoring'. A description of theoretical modelling approaches to the problem of inflation expectations 'de-anchoring'. An analysis of the determinants increasing the probability of a reverse process of inflation expectations anchoring.
Annotation	Under the influence of pandemic inflation, the question of the possibility of a de-anchoring of inflation expectations is currently being debated. While the process of anchoring of inflation expectations due to the increasing monetary policy credibility and transparency has been relatively well studied, the reverse process of 'de-anchoring' in inflation targeting framework has not yet been sufficiently addressed in the literature. The aim of this dissertation is to provide a historical narrative describing the experience of existing periods of such 'de-anchoring', to explore the possibilities of theoretical modeling of such a process, and to analyse the determinants that may increase the likelihood of inflation expectations 'de-anchoring'.

<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Širaňová Mária, Ing., PhD. MA - External Educational Institution: Institute of Economic Research SAS</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>On construction of exchange rate policy rule in high inflationary periods</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_EUSAV_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	A theoretical review of exchange rate rules in open economies with respect to capital openness, financial markets segmentation and the use of standard monetary policy. An analysis of the exchange rate policy response during periods of high inflation via import price channel. The construction of an exchange rate policy rule in the presence of uncertainty in exchange rate policy decision making.
Annotation	Itskhoki and Mukhin (2022) theorized that a combination of standard monetary policy using changes in the key interest rate and exchange rate policy is necessary to achieve an efficient allocation of resources in an open economy, especially in the case of segmented financial markets. The aim of this dissertation is to discuss the design of an exchange rate rule under different combinations of exchange rate regime flexibility, capital openness and using the standard monetary policy instrument, the key interest rate (Khatat et al., 2020). At the same time, the dissertation will discuss the issue of possible nonlinearities during high-inflation periods. The design of the exchange rate rule will also tackle the issue of uncertainty in exchange rate policy decision making.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Šprocha Branislav, doc. RNDr. Ph.D. - External Educational Institution: Institute for Forecasting SAS</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Socio-economic differentials in regions in Slovakia and its impact on family and fertility</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_PUSAV_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	The main goal of the dissertation will be to identify the possible influence of socio-economic regional differences on the size and structure of families and the intensity and character of fertility in Slovakia.
Annotation	Socio-economic conditions are one of the important factors in demographic reproduction, family and household formation. The persistence of significant social and economic regional differences in Slovakia may be one of the reasons for the relatively large spatial differences in the formation and character of families, as well as fertility. The main goal of the work is to identify the main socio-economic differences of the regions of Slovakia and whether and to what extent these have an impact on the intensity and timing of fertility, as well as the structure of family households in Slovakia. In the theoretical part, attention will be focused on questions related to research on the influence of socio-economic conditions on family and reproductive behavior. Subsequently, the issue of empirical identification of regional indicators of socio-economic conditions, as well as tools for determining differences in terms of the intensity and timing of fertility and the size and structure of family households, will be elaborated, especially in the data conditions of Slovakia. By means of selected multidimensional statistical methods, the influence of individual determinants will be tested and subsequently constructed models allowing to explain the identified regional differences in the process of childbirth and the formation of families in Slovakia. Research into possible social and economic policies of the state that could affect these differences will also be an important research question.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Štefánik Miroslav, Mgr. PhD. - External Educational Institution: Institute of Economic Research SAS</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Evaluating the impact of immigration from Ukrainian to the Slovak labour market</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_EUSAV_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	Evaluate the impact of immigration from Ukraine to the Slovak labour market using a multidimensional approach, for instance, the impact on production, wage or employment dynamics.
Annotation	The Slovak labour market is becoming more and more dependent on the workforce from Ukraine. Its dependency on the foreign workforce is predicted to deepen in the future. Economic immigration from Ukraine raised to significant numbers after 2010 but was interrupted by two exogenous shocks. First, the lockdowns were introduced with the pandemics of COVID-19 (March 2020) and, later, the war in Ukraine (February 2022). The student will be tasked to describe the changes in the intensity and structure of the population flowing from Ukraine, focusing on labour market participation and economic activity. For this purpose, mapping available survey and administrative data sources is a necessary first step. Labour market segments that are relatively more exposed to the influx of the Ukrainian workforce will be highlighted. Conditional on the data set-up, a suitable identification strategy is going to be selected to identify the impact of immigration from Ukraine on economic performance, employment and wage dynamics in segments of the Slovak labour market.
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Štefánik Miroslav, Mgr. PhD. - External Educational Institution: Institute of Economic Research SAS</b>
Dissertation Thesis Topic	<b>Impact evaluation of Slovak active labour market policy measures</b>
Study Programme	Economics (dE_EUSAV_21 EN)
Mode of Study	full time
Aim	Evaluate the impact of participation in active labour market programmes available to registered jobseekers in Slovakia.
Annotation	The lack of a skilled workforce is perceived with increasing urgency on the Slovak labour market. Investment in activating and re-skilling of available job seekers, thus, becomes more important. Resources flowing into active labour market policies (ALMP) present a scarce good; their effective allocation, therefore, remains a challenge for economic and social research. Thanks to the availability of administrative data, the impact of particular ALMP measures can be quantified using relatively reliable methods. Empirical microeconomics develops quite dynamically in this field; whether in the case of methods reconstructing a scientific experiment by matching participants to eligible applicants, panel data processing methods, or other regression-based types of analysis. The main task is going to be the description of intervention logic of ALMP measures provision in Slovakia, documenting its particular measures using available information sources and evaluating the efficiency of particular elements of Slovak ALMP, applying up-to-date techniques of counterfactual impact evaluation.