

<b>Dissertation thesis topic</b>	<b>Perception of fiscal integration in the European Union</b>
Annotation	In recent years the development of the European integration has been influenced not only by the recession and stagnation in European economies, but also by other factors, which raise questions about further developments of integration processes. It is obvious that the current state of economic integration within EU and Eurozone requires the completion of the fiscal union, even though it can take up different concrete forms. However, the completion of fiscal union must be based on the support of these processes by the member countries and their citizens. Based on the state of the art (e.g. Alesina, Ardagna (2009):, Krugman (2013) De Grauwe (2013)) using the available data (e.g. from Eurobarometer, or Big Data) the dissertation research will be focused on the analysis of the factors, which determine the support/or the lack of it, of further progress of fiscal integration. Based on the analysis carried out, the generalizations will be made so as to contribute to the discussion on the progress towards such fiscal union, which would be acceptable for member countries and their citizens.
Mode of study	full time
Supervisor	prof. Ing. Anetta Čaplánová, PhD.
Study programme	Economic Theory
<b>Dissertation thesis topic</b>	<b>Global value chains, income inequality, and biased technological change: an input-output approach</b>
Annotation	High division of labor on an international scale leads to the fact that production is increasingly fragmented not only in-between sectors but on a global scale. A country's position in international value chains affects its competitiveness. Traditional comparative advantage measures based on international trade statistics are becoming irrelevant indicators of competitiveness (Deb - Hauk, 2017). Value added in gross export, and not the amount of gross export is important for the development of domestic economy (Koopman et al., 2014). Increase in the international division of labor was made possible by technological advances in transport and information and communication technologies, and economic policies that dismantled the barriers to international trade and allowed a free movement of capital and labor. Technological changes that have occurred in recent decades were not neutral and significantly increased the intensity of production based on high skilled labor and capital (Reijnders et al, 2016). An information and communication technologies at the same time speed up technological progress, which has led to the replacement of routine activities and thus lower demand for semi-skilled labor (Goos et al., 2014). Automation and substitution of capital for labor contributed to a decline in income from labor in total income and a higher share of capital in income. These phenomena have contributed significantly to widening income inequality within countries (both the accumulation of capital income as well as the polarization of income from work). Investigation of the links between the fragmentation of value chains, biased technological progress and income inequalities requires data that would allow to capture them consistently. World input-output tables are a useful basis for this type of analysis. They contain a detailed flow of production and value added between 56 sectors and 43 countries in the world economy. An updated version of the world input-output database, covering the period 2000-2014, will be published in the summer of 2017, including socio-economic indicators on labor (for three different qualifications and respective wages), income from capital and fixed capital stock. Through augmented international input-output model, it will be possible to examine the relationship between income inequalities, biased technological change and global value chains. The analysis will require an examination of the current state of theoretical knowledge in this area and the current state of theoretical and empirical aspects of input-output analysis in an international context. Dissertation should contribute to a better understanding of the outlined relations through an empirical research of the links between them.
Mode of study	full time
Supervisor	doc. Ing. Martin Lábaj, PhD.
Study programme	Economic Policy
<b>Dissertation thesis topic</b>	<b>Market structure, entry, and competition in transition economies</b>
Annotation	The relationship between entry barriers, competition, and market structure, is the main focus of Industrial Organization and empirical research in this field. Until recently, these relations have been analyzed in standard developed countries (Bresnahan-Reiss, 1991; Schaumans-Verboven, 2015). In this doctoral thesis, the empirical research should focus on the analysis of changes in chosen markets in the Slovak economy during the transition period and thereafter. New markets were „created“ in that period and therefore, the analysis is a good „laboratory“ for a research in this area. The research should build on recent studies that analyze the Slovak economy (Lábaj et al, 2014; Lábaj et al, 2015), with a focus on different markets and a more detailed data.
Mode of study	full time
Supervisor	doc. Ing. Martin Lábaj, PhD.
Study programme	Economic Policy

<b>Dissertation thesis topic</b>	<b>The impact of inequality on accumulation of human capital and economic growth</b>
Annotation	The relationship between economic growth and distribution of income and wealth has been extensively discussed in the literature, both older and more recent, in a variety of ways. The paper by Aghion et al (1999) provides a very good survey on this topic. According to the economic theory, one of the key factors of economic growth is the rate at which nations accumulate productive resources, physical and human capital. Consequently the question arises: what is the effect of inequality on the accumulation of human capital and subsequently on economic growth? One approach is that a more unequal distribution of income leads to lower human capital accumulation (see e.g. Weil (2009), chapter 13). The two concepts of inequality can be considered. The first concept concentrates on wealth inequality, while the second focusses on wage inequality. Looking at the effects of inequality on growth, according to the research question in the proposed dissertation, we are primarily interested in the way in which „distribution“ can affect the investments in human capital. For this question the distribution of wealth is relevant, no matter whether this wealth results from the accumulation of labour earnings or capital income. Because of lack of data the most common approach in previous empirical studies was to use data on income inequality as a proxy for wealth inequality. Now we have data on the distribution of wealth for a number of European countries (including Slovakia) such that they can be used in this research project and in this way provide new insights into the discussion on the relationship between growth and inequality. The second expected contribution of the dissertation thesis is related to the comparison of the two methodological approaches: parametric based on econometric methods vs. non-parametric (or frontier approach) based on data envelopment analysis.
Mode of study	full time
Supervisor	Univ. prof. i. R. Dipl. Ing. Dr. Mikuláš Luptáčik
Study programme	Economic Policy
<b>Dissertation thesis topic</b>	<b>Impacts of out-migration on households and the labor market in Slovakia</b>
Annotation	Using quantitative methods and data from SK LFS this research will map out-migration from Slovakia and measure its impacts on employment and human capital of the staying household members. It will in particular quantify its impacts on the labor supply and labor market outcomes of spouses staying behind. It will also measure the effects of out-migration on household income and education of the children.
Mode of study	full time, part time
Supervisor	doc. Mgr. Martin Kahanec, PhD., MA
Study programme	Economic Policy
<b>Dissertation thesis topic</b>	<b>Determinants and intergenerational transmission of poverty in Slovakia</b>
Annotation	Using quantitative analysis and data from EU SILC and other sources this research will measure the determinants of poverty in Slovakia. In doing so it will distinguish the determinants of income inequality and material deprivation, as well as extreme forms of poverty. It will identify key channels through which different forms of poverty are transmitted from parents to children. In particular, it will look at the impacts of poverty in the household on the human capital (education, health) of children. It will then formulate implications for labor market and social policies.
Mode of study	full time, part time
Supervisor	doc. Mgr. Martin Kahanec, PhD., MA
Study programme	Economic Policy
<b>Dissertation thesis topic</b>	<b>Provision of Public Inputs in Small Open Economies</b>
Annotation	The central and eastern EU (CEE) Member States generally offer significantly lower capital tax rates than most of the EU15 Member States while needing to attract as much FDI as possible. At the same time, CEE countries offer significantly lower levels of accumulated public inputs. Government expenditure on public inputs such as human capital formation and public infrastructure can also significantly affect productivity. Nevertheless, the tax competition literature has traditionally focussed on capital taxation as the main driver of cross-border capital mobility with government expenditure restricted by a balanced budget constraint. Based on a theoretical modelling approach the dissertation work should offer new insights into whether the decentralized provision of public inputs in a small open economy, even though it is associated with cross-border externalities can under certain conditions lead to more efficient results than a single centralized European policy.
Mode of study	part time
Supervisor	prof. Ing. Pavol Ochoťnický, CSc.

Study programme	Finance and Banking
<b>Dissertation thesis topic</b>	<b>The Impact of Governmental Paternalism on saving decisions – Experimental Investigation</b>
Annotation	Should governments save people from themselves? Do governments have the right to influence citizens' behavior related to smoking tobacco, eating too much, not saving enough, drinking alcohol — or does this create a nanny state leading to demotivation and breaches in individual autonomy? We want to approach legal restrictions on risky behavior (as well as taxation of harmful activities, and subsidies for beneficial activities). Particular attention will be paid to the phenomena of "nudge" or libertarian paternalist proposals that try to change the context in which individuals make decisions so that they make the right ones. Individuals often show "reasoning failure": an inability to achieve the ends that they set themselves (Le Grand and New, 2015). These cases are ideal for paternalistic interventions. We do focus on specific policy area of saving, we will investigate the impact of selected factors experimentally.
Mode of study	full time
Supervisor	doc. Ing. Jana Péliová, PhD.
Study programme	Finance and Banking
<b>Dissertation thesis topic</b>	<b>Decisions and Group Identity in Economic Decision Making</b>
Annotation	In economics and finance a 'decision maker' is usually modeled as an individual. However, in many everyday situations the decisions are made by teams rather than individuals, such as group of experts, negotiators, boards of directors, legislatures or committees. The process of making decisions is often complex and there are numerous phenomena that affect the choices of groups in an uncontrolled manner when studying their behavior using traditional methods in the field. Experimental economics provides a suitable tool for studying behavior of individuals and teams under controlled conditions and allows for causal inference by implementing an exogeneous ceteris paribus variation in the studied factors. The current dissertation project employs experimental economics methods to systematically investigate the impact of group membership and group identity on organizational and financial decisions in a market context.
Mode of study	full time
Supervisor	doc. Ing. Jana Péliová, PhD.
Study programme	Finance and Banking