



AKADEMIA EKONOMICZNO-HUMANISTYCZNA  
W WARSZAWIE

# BIULETYN INFORMACYJNY

## NOWOŚCI PUBLIKACYJNE

MONOGRAFIE I PRACE ZBIOROWE



Feliks Kurp

### Algorytmy. Struktury danych i złożoność obliczeniowa

Helion 2022

Algorytmy to skończone ciągi jasno zdefiniowanych czynności, prowadzących do wykonania określonych zadań. Niniejszy podręcznik, skupiony na algorytmach imperatywnych (od łacińskiego słowa imporo – rozkazywać) wprowadza podstawowe pojęcia algorytmiki niezbędne do nauki programowania. Uczy projektowania, zapisywania i analizy poprawności, jak również podstaw szacowania złożoności czasowej i pamięciowej algorytmów.

W książce zamieszczono szereg zadań, których rozwiązanie zmusza czytelnika do lepszego zrozumienia i pogłębienia jego umiejętności praktycznych. Książka jest bogato ilustrowana rysunkami poglądowymi i fragmentami kodów.



Wojciech Słomski

### Гуманистическое и антропологическое измерение богословских споров с исихастами

Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR

Современная ситуация в мире характеризуется стремительными и глубокими изменениями, затрагивающими не только технологическую, экономическую, политическую и культурную сферы жизнедеятельности человека, но и понимание самой сущности человека, ценность чело-веческой жизни и оценку места человека в мире. Во второй половине XX века гуманизм, как мировоззренческая и ценностная основа евро-пейской цивилизации, ставшей мировой цивилизацией, постепенно под-вергался эрозии. Пытаясь как-то описать новое мировоззрение, ученые предложили такие понятия, как «постгуманизм», «трансгуманизм», «но-вый гуманизм».



Feliks Kurp

## Sztuczna inteligencja od podstaw

Helion 2023

Nie ma wątpliwości, że sztuczna inteligencja (AI) zrewolucjonizuje w najbliższych dekadach nasze życie. Wśród największych autorytetów świata nauki panuje przekonanie, że stoimy w obliczu przełomu porównywalnego z wynalezieniem i zastosowaniami elektryczności.

Sztuczna inteligencja od podstaw to pozycja, która począwszy od opisu klasycznych metod SI, takich jak algorytm genetyczny, algorytm mrówkowy, systemy ekspertowe czy sztuczne życie, zapoznaje Czytelnika z najbardziej zaawansowanymi modelami opartymi na sztucznych sieciach neuronowych.

Autor skrupulatnie objaśnia złożone zagadnienia dotyczące zarówno podstaw teoretycznych, jak i budowy i zastosowań takich systemów, nie unika przy tym odwołania do historii ich rozwoju. Książka stanowi kompendium wiedzy na temat tej niestychanie szybko rozwijającej się i dynamicznie wkraczającej w nasze życie dziedziny. Została napisana tak, aby była przystępna dla osób posiadających podstawowe umiejętności matematyczne. Może stanowić podręcznik dla studentów takich kierunków jak informatyka, mechatronika, a także automatyka i robotyka.

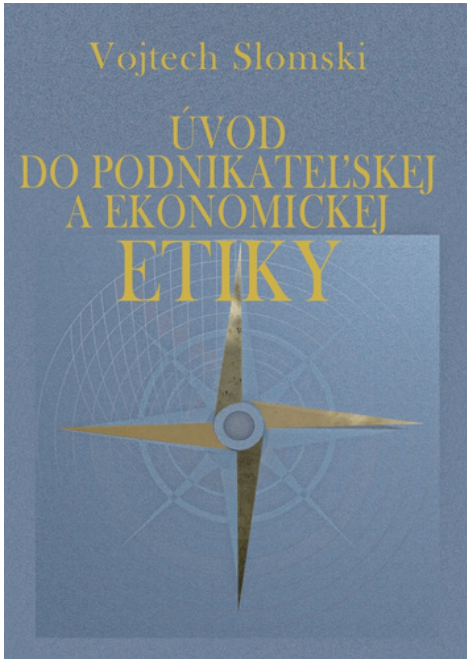


Red. Dawid Stadniczeńko

## Pedagogika solidarności Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Dzieci Przeszłość – Teraźniejszość – Wyzwania Refleksje praktyków pedagogiki solidarności

Wydawnictwo AEH

Głównym zadaniem tej monografii jest przybliżenie myśli o solidaryzmie w Towarzystwie Przyjaciół Dzieci. Stanowił on podstawę organizacji dobroczynnych w walce o prawa dzieci oraz zapewnienie im realnej ochrony. Wskazujemy również na to, jak bardzo myśli „młodszych wieków” zakorzenione są w polskiej tradycji, choć praca nie ma na celu śledzenia historii oddziaływania na nich różnych myśli, prądów filozoficzno-teoretycznych czy ideologicznych. Zasada solidarności jest jedną z fundamentalnych zasad, które formują praktykę Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Dzieci. Koncepcja misji TPD jest bardzo mocno związana z refleksją personalizmu społecznego, zakorzenioną w tradycji solidarystycznej, integralnej koncepcji praw człowieka-dziecka, godności osoby ludzkiej, etyce społecznej, jak i pedagogice społecznej, która nakazuje zobaczyć – ocenić, zdiagnozować i działać z prawidłową komunikacją realizując w pełni swoją misję.



Wojciech Stomski

## Úvod do podnikateľskej a ekonomickej etiky

Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR

Etika je súčasťou filozofie už od jej počiatkov v starovekom Grécku, preto by sa mohlo zdať, že na zodpovedanie otázky o podstate etiky je potrebné najprv objasniť, čo sa rozumie pod pojmom filozofia. Je však úplne oprávnené považovať etiku za odvetvie filozofie, najmä súčasnú etiku? Hoci si prax etiky vyžaduje všeobecné filozofické zázemie, už len preto, že klasické etické teórie sú často integrálnou súčasťou filozofických systémov a vychádzajú z tých istých základných predpokladov ako tieto systémy, na druhej strane pri uvažovaní o morálnom dobre a zle neberieme do úvahy neetické problémy, ktoré zamestnávajú filozofov už celé stáročia, ako je napríklad problém kvantity substancií, ale túto otázku považujeme za nezávislú od všeobecných riešení vo filozofických oblastiach, ako je metafyzika alebo epistemológia.

## ROZDZIAŁY W PRACACH ZBIOROWYCH

Dawid Stadniczeńko

### Dziecko–uchodźca wśród nas

w: „Pedagogika solidarności Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Dzieci Przeszłość – Teraźniejszość – Wyzwania. Refleksje praktyków pedagogiki solidarności”, Dawid Stadniczeńko (red.), Warszawa, 2023.

Dariusz Makitła

### The Establishment of the Kingdom of Poland in the Proclamation of the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary of November 5, 1916

w: „Die Heimstatt des Historikers sind die Archive”, Luboš Velek (red.), John Rogister (red.), Johannes Kalwoda (red.), Michael Pammer (red.), Milan Hlavacka (red.), Kolonia, 2023.

Stanisław Stadniczeńko

## Pedagogika solidarności misją Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Dzieci

w: „Pedagogika solidarności Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Dzieci Przeszłość – Teraźniejszość – Wyzwania. Refleksje praktyków pedagogiki solidarności”, Dawid Stadniczeńko (red.), Warszawa, 2023.

Barbara Sypniewska

## Praktyczne przykłady realizacji badań mieszanych w zarządzaniu zasobami ludzkimi

w: „Metody badań mieszanych w naukach o zarządzaniu”, Łukasz Sułkowski (red.), Regina Lenart-Gansiniec (red.), Dąbrowa Górnicza, 2023.

Anna Pawlak

## Projekt Kodeksu Rodzinnego jako wyzwanie – propozycje definicyjne

w: „Pedagogika solidarności Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Dzieci Przeszłość – Teraźniejszość – Wyzwania. Refleksje praktyków pedagogiki solidarności”, Dawid Stadniczeńko (red.), Warszawa, 2023.

Dawid Stadniczeńko

## Realizacja wartości pojęcia "dobra dziecka" w kontekście alienacji rodzicielskiej

w: „W trosce o rozwój i bezpieczeństwo dziecka – aspekty społeczno-prawne”, Anna Pawlak (red.), Beata Skwarek (red.), Justyna Stadniczeńko (red.), Warszawa, 2023.

Anna Makuch

## Strategic and Political Responsibility in the Domain of Cybersecurity – Problems and Challenges

w: „The Role of Cybersecurity in the Public Sphere - The European Dimension”, Katarzyna Chałubińska-Jentkiewicz (red.), Istvan Hoffman (red.), Maribor, 2022.

Dawid Stadniczeńko

## System ochrony praw człowieka trzeciej generacji wobec nowych wyzwań cywilizacyjnych

w: „System ochrony praw człowieka trzeciej generacji wobec nowych wyzwań cywilizacyjnych”, Jerzy Jaskiernia (red.), Kamil Spryszak (red.), Toruń, 2022.

Luis Javier Pentón Herrera, Christel Young

## Well-being as an Ecological Practice: Supporting Students Facing Housing Insecurity in Higher Education

w: „Global Perspectives on Higher Education From Crisis to Opportunity”, Christine Coombe (red.), Jacqueline S. Stephen (red.), Georgios Kormpas (red.), Cham, 2023.

Stanisław Stadniczeńko

## Wychowanie ku wartościom w erze ponowoczesnej

w: „W trosce o rozwój i bezpieczeństwo dziecka – aspekty społeczno-prawne”, Anna Pawlak (red.), Beata Skwarek (red.), Justyna Stadniczeńko (red.), Warszawa, 2023.

# ARTYKUŁY

Marinko Skare, Beata Gavurova, Volodymyr Polishchuk

## A decision-making support model for financing start-up projects by venture capital funds on a crowdfunding platform

Journal of Business Research, Vol. 158, 2023

The main goal of this study is to develop a comprehensive decision support model for financing start-up projects by venture capital funds on a crowd-investment platform. The model is aimed at supporting decision-making processes by venture capital funds regarding the financing of expensive start-up projects on crowdfunding platforms. The decision support model will prevent biased conclusions of crowdfunding platform experts regarding the evaluation of start-up projects, and venture capital funds will be able to manage the decision support process at all stages of evaluation. The research results were verified and tested using the example of evaluating a real start-up project to make a decision on its financing by a venture capital fund.

DOI: [10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.113719](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.113719)

Marinko Skare, Beata Gavurova, Volodymyr Polishchuk, Mirza Nawazish

## A fuzzy model for evaluating the level of satisfaction of tourists regarding accommodation establishments according to social class on the example of V4 countries

Technological Forecasting and Social Change Vol. 193, 2023

The main goal of this study is to develop a fuzzy model for assessing the level of satisfaction of tourists with accommodation establishments according to a social class using the example of V4 countries. The study aims to support decision-making regarding the assessment of the level of satisfaction of tourists from accommodation establishments according to social class, which reflects the individual and collective psychology of consumers. At the first stage of the model, according to the selected criteria, the level of satisfaction of tourists with accommodation establishments in the region is assessed, taking into account the social class of the tourist. Additionally, generalized estimates of the level of satisfaction of tourists from accommodation establishments in the regions are derived, based on which a ranking series of regions can be built. In the second stage, the degree of satisfaction with visiting accommodation establishments by a potential social class (tourist) in a certain region is predicted.

DOI: [10.1016/j.techfore.2023.122609](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2023.122609)

Wojciech Maruchin

## Analiza zasad konsolidacji wydawania wiążących informacji na potrzeby podatków obrotowych

Monitor Podatkowy nr 2, 2023

Ustawodawca, dążąc do określenia nowych zasad konsolidacji wydawania wiążących informacji na potrzeby podatków obrotowych – wiążących informacji stawkowych (WIS) i wiążących informacji akcyzowych (WIA) – w ramach obszernej nowelizacji przepisów zawartych w ustawie o zmianie ustawy o podatku od towarów i usług oraz niektórych innych ustaw dokonał zmian w VATU, AkcyzaU i OrdPU. W ramach przepisów dotyczących podatku od towarów i usług oraz podatku akcyzowego doszło do ujednolicenia przepisów ustawowych odnoszących się do zasad do wydawania WIS i WIA.

[LINK](#)

Asif Razzaq, Arshian Sharif, Ihan Ozturk, Marinko Skare

## Asymmetric influence of digital finance, and renewable energy technology innovation on green growth in China

Renewable Energy Vol. 202, 2023

This study examines the influence of digital finance and renewable energy technology innovation (RETI) on green growth using Chinese regional data from 2007 to 2019. It applies Method of Moments Quantile Regression (MMQR) to integrate asymmetric green growth patterns in China's prefecture-level regions. Moreover, the generalized method of moment (GMM) is used to address possible endogeneity between model variables. The results of MMQR reveal that digital finance stimulates green growth at middle to higher quantiles (4th to 6th), and central and eastern regions fall within these quantiles. In contrast, western regions have an insignificant impact as prescribed by lower quantiles (1st to 3rd). Similarly, RETI failed to increase the growth across lower to middle (1st to 6th) quantiles in western and central regions. However, the extremely high quantiles indicate a significantly positive connection, demonstrating that RETI contributes to green growth primarily in eastern regions. Moreover, the outcomes stated that government intervention significantly enhances green growth throughout quantiles. The results from GMM endorse a similar outcome, indicating that the marginal contribution of digital green finance towards green growth is more substantial in the eastern sub-sample, followed by central and western regions, respectively. Likewise, green growth is more responsive to changes in RETI in eastern and western regions. These results suggest that digital finance and RETI are imperative to ensure regional green growth; however, their marginal contribution should be improved in western and eastern regions.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.renene.2022.11.082](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.renene.2022.11.082)

Sara Aloe

## Autoportret w stylu Rembrandta, czyli Maurycy Gottlieb i jego Ahaswer

Tłomackie 3/5, Vol. 2, 2023

Maurycy Gottlieb (Mojżesz Dawid Gottlieb) (1856–1879) to jeden z najważniejszych przedstawicieli żydowskiego malarstwa XIX wieku, niesamowicie utalentowany uczeń Jana Matejki. A Ahaswer (1876) to najprawdopodobniej jego najbardziej osobiste dzieło, a z pewnością najbardziej tajemnicze. Przenikają się tu wszelkie granice gatunkowe między malarstwem religijnym i portretowym a historią. Obraz jest przesycony znaczeniami, po dokładnej analizie jego niezwyklej symboliki można stwierdzić, że jest to na swój sposób lustrzane odbicie duszy Gottlieba. Dzieło kompozycyjnie przedstawia pełnego smutku, zadumanego młodego mężczyznę. Ubrany jest w ciemne szaty i złoty diadem. Paleta barw wykorzystanych w tej pracy jest ciemna, stonowana, tylko twarz jest rozświetlona ciepłym, bursztynowo-złocistym światłem, tak charakterystycznym dla twórczości Rembrandta, którym Gottlieb się zafascynował i inspirował w ostatnich latach życia. Gottlieb na tym autoportrecie przedstawił się pod postacią Ahaswera. Ahaswer to postać niejednoznaczna. Z jednej strony – biblijny władca Persów i Medów, mąż Estery, który zapewnił Żydom wolność i przywileje, a z drugiej – biblijny Żyd wieczny tułacz. Miał być szewcem, który popędzał Chrystusa w trakcie drogi krzyżowej. Chrystus miał mu odpowiedzieć, „Idę, idę, ale ty zaczekasz aż do mojego powrotu”. I tak został przeklęty karą nieśmiertelności i od tamtej pory nieustannie wędruje po świecie.

[LINK](#)

Jan Henzel, Cezary Kęпка, Mariusz Kruk, Przemysław Dąbrowski, Łukasz Wardziak, Piotr Trochimiuk, Zofia Dzielińska, Marcin Demkow, [Magdalena Makarewicz-Wujec](#)

## Body mass components affecting low-attenuation noncalcified coronary plaque burden

European Heart Journal-Cardiovascular Imaging Vol. 24, 2023

Weight control is a major risk modifier for coronary artery disease. However, the effect exerted by individual body mass components on coronary plaque may not be uniform. Low-attenuation noncalcified plaque (LAP) has been recently identified as an independent predictor of cardiovascular outcomes. Purpose; To determine the relationship between changes in body mass composition and LAP burden. Methods: 89 participants of Dietary Intervention to Stop Coronary Atherosclerosis in Computed Tomography (DISCO-CT) were enrolled into the analysis (40% women, mean age 60±7.7 years). Patients with non-obstructive (stenosis<70%) coronary atherosclerosis confirmed in coronary computed tomography angiography (CCTA) and qualified to conservative treatment were randomized (1:1) to intensive diet and lifestyle intervention atop optimal medical therapy (OMT) versus OMT alone over 66.8±13.7 months [2]. Body mass (BM) and body mass components including total body fat (TBF), skeletal muscle mass (SMM), visceral cell mass (VCM), and extracellular mass (ECM) were measured at baseline and follow-up (InBody S10 analyser, South Korea). LAP burden was defined as the volume of coronary plaque <30 Hounsfield units divided by the vessel volume, and expressed in %. Changes in body components were compared with changes in LAP measured in serial CCTA scans.

DOI: [10.1093/ehjci/jead119.412](https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjci/jead119.412)



Arshian Sharif, Asif Razzaq, Ilhan Ozturk, Xiaodong Yang

## Central inspections of environmental protection and transition for low-carbon Chinese cities: Policy intervention and mechanism analysis

Energy Economics Vol. 124, 2023

The central government continues to elevate ecological considerations in local governments' incentive and penalty systems under the relentless pressure of dual carbon objectives. The central inspections of environmental protection (CIEP) program have emerged as an increasingly significant tool and institutional arrangement for environmental governance. Therefore, this study evaluates the impact of CIEP policy intervention on carbon emissions intensity employing the time-varying difference-in-differences model (TV-DID) in 233 Chinese cities from 2008 to 2019. The empirical evidence reveals that CIEP's enforcement significantly reduces carbon emissions intensity, and these effects are consistent for different model specifications. The mechanism analysis indicates that CIEP decreases carbon emissions intensity by improving energy utilization efficiency and intensifying local government environmental attention. The negative influence of CIEP on carbon emission intensity is only significant in eastern cities, high administrative hierarchy cities, and non-resource-based cities but insignificant in mid-western cities, ordinary cities, and resource-based cities.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.eneco.2023.106859](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2023.106859)

Bożena Waszkiewicz-Robak, Katarzyna Najman, Sylwia Adrian, Anna Sadowska, Ewelina Hallmann, Krzysztof Buczak, Arkadiusz Szterk, Katarzyna Świąder

## Changes in Physicochemical and Bioactive Properties of Quince (*Cydonia oblonga* Mill.) and Its Products

Molecules Vol. 28, 2023

Quince (*Cydonia oblonga* Miller) is a plant that is commonly cultivated around the world, known for centuries for its valuable nutritional and healing properties. Although quince fruit are extremely aromatic, due to their high hardness and sour, astringent, and bitter taste, they are not suitable for direct consumption in an unprocessed form. However, they are an important raw material in fruit processing, e.g., in the production of jams, jellies, and juices. Quince fruits fall under the category of temperate fruits, so their shelf life can be predicted. Considering that technological processing affects not only the organoleptic properties and shelf life but also the functional properties of fruits, the aim of this research was to determine the impact of various types of technological treatments on the physicochemical and bioactive properties of quince fruit. In fresh, boiled, and fried fruits and in freshly squeezed quince fruit juice, basic parameters, such as the content of dry matter, moisture, soluble solids ("Brix), pH, total acidity, water activity, and color parameters ( $L^*a^*b^*$ ) were determined. The content of key bioactive ingredients, i.e., tannins, carotenoids, flavonoids, phenolic acids, and total polyphenols, was also determined, as well as the antioxidant activity of raw and technologically processed (cooked, fried, and squeezed) quince fruits. The conducted research showed that fresh quince fruit and processed quince products can be a very good source of bioactive ingredients in the diet, such as tannins.

[DOI: 10.3390/molecules28073066](https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules28073066)

Simone Dalla Bella, Benoît Bardy, Dobromir Dotov, Valérie Cochen de Cock, Valérie Driss

## Coordination Rigidity in the Gait, Posture, and Speech of Persons with Parkinson's Disease

Journal of Motor Behavior Vol. 55, nr 3, 2023

Parkinson's disease (PD) is associated with reduced coordination abilities. These can result either in random or rigid patterns of movement. The latter, described here as coordination rigidity (CR), have been studied less often. We explored whether CR was present in gait, quiet stance, and speech—tasks involving coordination among multiple joints and muscles. Kinematic and voice recordings were used to compute measures describing the dynamics of systems with multiple degrees of freedom and nonlinear interactions. After clinical evaluation, patients with moderate stage PD were compared against matched healthy participants. In the PD group, gait dynamics was associated with decreased dynamic divergence—lower instability—in the vertical axis. Postural fluctuations were associated with increased regularity in the anterior-posterior axis, and voice dynamics with increased predictability, all consistent with CR. The clinical relevance of CR was confirmed by showing that some of those features contribute to disease classification with supervised machine learning (82/81/85% accuracy/sensitivity/specificity).

DOI: [10.1080/00222895.2023.2217100](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222895.2023.2217100)

Natalia Banasik-Jemielniak, Aleksandra Siemieniuk, Piotr Kałowski, Katarzyna Branowska, Magdalena Rowicka, Anna Olechowska, Agnieszka Fanslau, Michał Olech, Anna Zarazińska

## Dark triad predictors of irony and sarcasm use: An investigation in a Polish sample

Personality and Individual Differences Vol. 214, 2023

The current study explored the relationship between the Dark Triad (DT) traits and two comic style markers, that is, irony and sarcasm. We hypothesized that psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism would be correlated with irony and sarcasm. However, to investigate the unique effects of each DT trait on both comic styles, we fit a bifactor model of the Dirty Dozen Scale (DDS), which enabled us to separate the general factor of dark personality from its specific aspects, that is psychopathy, narcissism (which we also measured using the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire Short Scale, NARQ-S), and Machiavellianism. Two hundred and eighty-five participants completed three questionnaires: the Comic Style Markers (CSM), NARQ-S, and the DDS. Irony and sarcasm use were positively correlated with the dark personality general factor (DDS) and both subscales of the NARQ-S. CSM irony was also negatively correlated with age, while CSM sarcasm was positively correlated with DDS psychopathy. For CSM irony, age was a negative predictor, while the dark personality general factor and the NARQ-S rivalry subscale were positive predictors. Finally, for CSM sarcasm, the dark personality general factor as well as the specific factor of DDS psychopathy and the NARQ-S rivalry subscale were all positive predictors.

DOI: [10.1016/j.paid.2023.112344](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2023.112344)

Sarah Hakeem, Saghir Pervaiz Ghauri, Rizwan Raheem Ahmed, Dalia Streimikiene, [Justas Streimikis](#)

## Development of Social Welfare Policies in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Countries: Globalization and Democracy

Social Indicators Research Vol. 166, 2023

The study extends the debate on social spending in the developing world by taking the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries to examine the social policy reactions of democratic and non-democratic regimes to globalization which is one of the main social challenges of sustainable development. This article investigates the impact of globalization and democracy on the aggregate and disaggregates levels of social spending for the selected SAARC countries from the period 1996–2018. The investigation includes how governments react to the challenges of globalization with the welfare policy decisions that are located more toward reducing cost ("efficiency theory") otherwise ensuring individuals' government assistance ("compensation theory"). The results support both the efficiency and compensation thesis depending on which type of globalization indicator is taken under consideration, however, it would be misleading to assume that the efficiency thesis is valid for all developing countries. By using the TSCS data technique on SAARC countries we discovered the impact of globalization on social spending that was supposed to be conditional on regime type

[DOI: 10.1007/s11205-023-03095-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03095-9)

Marcin Zajenkowski, Maria Leniarska, [Radosław Rogoza](#), Ramzi Fatfouta

## Do communal narcissists care about intelligence? Associations with high self-assessed and low objective intelligence

Personality and Individual Differences Vol. 207, 2023

Communal narcissism reflects the tendency to self-enhance in the communal domain. However, research indicates that the underlying self-motives in communal narcissism (e.g., the maintenance of grandiose self-views) are not uniquely communal, but also agentic. We investigated the relationship between facets of grandiose narcissism (i.e., agentic and communal narcissism) and an inherently agentic attribute – intelligence. Using two independent samples (N1 = 211, N2 = 311), we found communal and agentic narcissisms were positively related to subjective (i.e., self-assessed) intelligence. However, whereas agentic narcissism was unrelated to objective intelligence, communal narcissism was negatively related to it. Finally, communal and agentic narcissism predicted overestimation of objective intelligence.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.paid.2023.112153](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2023.112153)

Arshian Sharif, Azaz Ali Ather Bukhari, Mubeen Abdur Rehman, Saeed Ahmad Sabir

## Do globalization and human capital an opportunity or threat to environmental sustainability? Evidence from emerging countries

Journal of Cleaner Production Vol. 418, 2023

Globalization is an inclusive procedure that promotes worldwide cooperation and competition among countries by reducing cross-border constraints. To this end, this study investigates the role of globalization (economic, financial, and trade globalization), human capital, and technology with carbon footprint in the context of emerging seven (E-7) countries over the period 1970–2020. The empirical outcomes based on the cross-sectional autoregressive distributive lag (CS-ARDL) model reveal the direct effect of economic and trade globalization on environmental deterioration. Though analysis results reveal that financial globalization positively connects with carbon footprint, its coefficient is considerably low. Contrarily, human capital, technological advancement, and renewable energy improve environmental performance. The study's conclusion validates that human capital preserves atmospheric quality. Similarly, renewable energy and urbanization impart their share to alleviating environmental degradation. The outcomes of this research offer necessary policy suggestions to accomplish sustainable environmental objectives.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.138028](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.138028)

Arshian Sharif, Yongzhong Jiang, Ahsan Anwar, Phan The Cong, Bawani Lelchumanan, Vu Thi Yen, Nguyen Thi Thuy Vinh

## Does green growth in E-7 countries depend on economic policy uncertainty, institutional quality, and renewable energy? Evidence from quantile-based regression

Geoscience Frontiers Vol. 14, nr 6, 2023

Environmental degradation is one of the most debatable topics at international forums and it is considered a prime concern for the entire world. Therefore, researchers and policymakers have turned their attention from conventional economic growth to green growth. Although the existing literature has discussed several determinants of green growth, the impact of economic policy uncertainty (EPU), renewable energy consumption (RENE), and institutional quality (IQ) on green growth (GGDP) is relatively unexplored. Hence, this study is the earliest attempt to investigate the impact of EPU, IQ, and RENE on GGDP for emerging seven (E-7) countries from 1996 to 2019. In doing so, we apply panel quantile regression (PQR). The empirical findings delineate that EPU has a negative impact on GGDP, whereas IQ and RENE enhance the GGDP in E-7 countries. Based on the outcomes, this study suggests policy implications for achieving targets of the SDG 07, SDG 08, SDG 13, and SDG 16. The governments of these countries can achieve higher GGDP by ensuring political stability and reliable macroeconomic policies and through making such flexible policies that can easily control or address unpredictable future economic issues.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.138028](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.138028)

Hafezali Iqbal Hussain, Nazratul Aina Mohamad Anwar, Mohsin Ali, Fakarudin Kamarudin, Jason J Turner, Sotheeswari A. Somasundram

## Does income inequality influence the role of a sharing economy in promoting sustainable economic growth? Fresh evidence from emerging markets

Journal of Innovation and Knowledge Vol. 8, nr 21, 2023

The impact of the sharing economy has become increasingly prominent in facilitating sustainable economic growth. The current study examined this relationship in the context of emerging markets. It addressed the influence of income inequality on restricting the expected benefits from activities associated with the sharing of assets or services. The study employed panel data from 20 developing countries across Africa and Asia from 2001 to 2020 and used dynamic models to mitigate the impact of endogeneity. The study utilised a proxy indicator for sharing economies developed in the literature, as well as three different measures for income inequality, in order to ensure robust findings. The study employed the generalised method of moments (GMM) as its primary methodology. The GMM results confirmed previous findings from developed countries in which the sharing economy tended to promote the sustainable growth of the economy. Income inequality was observed to have a negative relationship with sustainable economic growth, however, and this indicated that it hampered the ability of the sharing economy to stimulate sustainable growth. Interestingly, when the analysis included interaction terms to capture the moderating impact of income inequality there was more consistency with previous research. The interaction term had a negative coefficient, indicating that income inequality tended to act as an impediment in developing countries to the full capturing of the benefits of peer-to-peer transactions.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.jik.2023.100348](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2023.100348)

Chenxi Zhang, Zeshui Xu, Xunjie Gou, Marinko Skare

## The Dynamic Impact of Inflation on Supply Chain and Competitiveness: Bibliometric and Econometric Analysis

Journal of Competitiveness Vol. 15, 2023

With the intensification of market competition, supply chain management is more critical for business development. Many studies have conducted literature reviews based on supply chain management research. However, less attention has been paid to the impact of the actual economic phenomena on supply chain management research. This paper investigates the dynamic impact of various inflation indicators on supply chain management studies in the context of inflation through bibliometric and econometric analysis. Specifically, this paper first conducts a bibliometric analysis of supply chain management research and determines the literature variables. Secondly, time series data on six inflation indicators are collected as economic variables to reflect trends and fluctuations of inflation. Meanwhile, the Granger causality test investigates the dynamic relationship between inflation and supply chain management research development. Finally, the impact of inflation on supply chain management literature data is quantitatively evaluated by the analyses of impulse response functions and forecast error variance decompositions. The analysis results of this paper show that the influence between inflation and academic research on supply chain management is bidirectional, and the bidirectional impact varies across inflation indicators.

[DOI: 10.7441/joc.2023.01.09](https://doi.org/10.7441/joc.2023.01.09)

Marinko Skare, Zeshui Xu, Xinxin Wang, Yong Qin

## The effects of financial institutions on the green energy transition: A cross-sectional panel study

Economic Analysis and Policy Vol. 78, 2023

A growing body of literature has focused on exploring the potential determinants of the green energy transition. This study focuses on financial institutions' roles and efforts. This study is probably the first study to be conducted on a sample of 214 countries/regions worldwide between 1960 and 2017. We use four proxies to measure the performance of the four aspects of financial institutions: financial depth, access, efficiency, and stability. Apart from the global sample, we conduct panel data analysis on a subsample of countries/regions at different income levels. A panel-corrected standard error technique was adopted to obtain robust standard errors. Empirical evidence supports a strong causal relationship between financial institutions and green energy for the global sample. Depth and access to the development of financial institutions have a substantial impact on the green energy transition. However, there are considerable differences in the estimates for the different subsamples. The positive effect of high-income countries/regions is significantly higher than the global average. This demonstrates that high-income countries/regions with well-developed financial systems can provide a particular mix of financial instruments for green energy investment and innovation. However, the stability of financial institutions seems to hinder the further development of green energy deployment.

DOI: [10.1016/j.eap.2023.03.028](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2023.03.028)

Paweł Brudek, Stanisława Steuden, Tomasz Korulczyk, Dorota Maćik

## Early Maladaptive Schemas as Mediators in the Relationships of Personality Traits and Forgiveness: A Polish Study

Advances in Cognitive Psychology Vol. 19, 2023

Forgiveness is an interdisciplinary topic. The very fact that the concept of forgiveness is found in different spiritual traditions indicates that the act of forgiving is of special importance to human social functioning both within and across cultures. With this in mind, psychologists conduct research on the determinants of forgiveness and its impact on the psychosocial functioning of individuals. The predictors of forgiveness include, among others, personality traits. However, researchers emphasize that the impact of personality on the willingness to forgive is mediated by numerous other variables. An analysis of psychological literature as well as clinical and therapeutic experience suggest that early maladaptive schemas (EMS) may be one such variable. Thus, the main goal of the present study was to examine whether EMS played an intermediary role in relationships between personality traits and forgiveness in Polish adults. Two hundred and forty adults aged 20 to 59 years were surveyed. Four measures were used: (a) the NEO-Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI), (b) the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5-SF), (c) the Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ-S3), and (d) the Heartland Forgiveness Scale (HFS). The analyses revealed a number of statistically significant relationships. Among others, it was confirmed that EMS mediated the relationships between four (out of 10) personality traits and forgiveness.

DOI: [10.5709/acp-0385-8](https://doi.org/10.5709/acp-0385-8)

Justas Streimikis, Rizwan Raheem Ahmed, Dalia Streimikiene, Hina Qadir

## Effect of green marketing mix, green customer value, and attitude on green purchase intention: evidence from the USA

Environmental Science and Pollution Research Vol. 30, 2023

The undertaken research examines the impact of green attitude, green customer value (e.g., environmental image and perceived value), and green marketing mix (e.g., product, packaging, price, promotion, and place) on green purchasing intention. The research has integrated fundamental theoretical approaches of customers' purchasing such as attitude-behavior context (ABC) theory, signaling theory, and theory of planned behavior (TPB) in the modified conceptual framework. Additionally, this research has also incorporated the green psychological benefits (e.g., nature experience, self-expressive, and warm glow) as mediating construct. The modified conceptual framework also unified green marketing (e.g., environmental advertising and green word of mouth) as moderator to investigate further the connotation between attitude, green customer value, green marketing mix, and green purchase intention. The survey method is used to collect data with a sample size of 896 customers that are well-versed with eco-friendly green products and services from the different urban centers of the USA. The data is analyzed through a structural equation modeling (SEM)-based multivariate approach by using SPSS 26, AMOS 26, and conditional process modeling software. The findings have demonstrated a positive and significant impact of green customer value, green marketing mix, and attitude on the green purchase intention of US customers. The study has further concluded that the green psychological benefits (mediator) and green advertising (moderator) have a significant influence on a relationship between attitude, green customer value (environmental image and perceived value), green marketing mix, and green purchasing intention.

DOI: [10.1007/s11356-022-22944-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-022-22944-7)

Juying Zeng, Zhenzhen Ning, Carlos Lassala, Samuel Ribeiro-Navarrete

## Effect of innovative-city pilot policy on industry-university-research collaborative innovation

Journal of Business Research Vol. 162, 2023

The study applies the social cooperation network and multi-period DID to identify the conduction path and effect of innovative-city pilot policy on IUR collaborative innovation in 26 YRD cities during 2005–2020. The IUR collaboration innovation has made significant progress in YRD. Simultaneously, the IUR cooperative intensity and control capability of cooperative network of YRD cities have increased gradually. However, the IUR R&D efficiency and IUR transformation efficiency both haven't reached the optimal level in YRD, and the transformation efficiency is always less than R&D efficiency. The pilot policy has a positive effect on improving IUR innovation efficiency. The policy effects for provincial capital cities are greater than those for non-provincial capital cities. Provincially, the pilot policy on IUR collaborative innovation efficiency reaches highest in Zhejiang and lowest in Jiangsu. The IUR cooperative intensity and control capability of cooperative network have partial intermediary effect on pilot policy.

DOI: [10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.113867](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.113867)

Satria Bangsawan, [Muhammad Haseeb](#), M.S. Mahrinasari, Mohamad Fazli Sabri, Norzaidi Mohd Daud

## Effects of Green Operational Practices and E-CRM on patient satisfaction among Indonesian hospitals: exploring the moderating role of Green Social Influence

Operational Research in Engineering Sciences: Theory and Applications Vol. 6, nr 1, 2023

This study aims to investigate the implementation of environmentally friendly operational practices in the healthcare industry. Green operational practices or sustainable practices are acquiring widespread attention in manufacturing and other production-related industries. However, its application in the healthcare sector is still in its infancy, making this study an important addition to the existing body of knowledge, as very few studies have previously investigated the role of green operational practices in a healthcare context. The study analyzed the role of green building, eco-design, green supply chain, and green innovation in determining patient satisfaction by analyzing data collected from hospital administration and patients in Indonesia. All four dimensions of green operational practices positively correlate with patient satisfaction. In addition, the study discovered a correlation between E-CRM practices and patient satisfaction. In addition, the moderating role of green social influence was examined and found to be a positive moderator in the relationships between all four dimensions of green operational practices and patient satisfaction, as well as the relationship between E-CRM and patient satisfaction. The study's findings provide valuable insights into the management of the healthcare sector.

DOI: [10.31181/oresta/0601123](https://doi.org/10.31181/oresta/0601123)

[Bożena Waszkiewicz-Robak](#), Arkadiusz Szterk, Krzysztof Buczak, Anna Sadowska, Ewelina Hallmann, Sylwia Adrian, Katarzyna Najman

## Effect of Various Drying Methods on Physicochemical and Bioactive Properties of Quince Fruit

Agriculture 13, nr 446, 2023

The quince (*Cydonia oblonga* Mill.), due to its valuable bioactive properties and high health-promoting potential, is becoming more and more popular for the prevention of many free radical diseases. Due to the high hardness of the flesh and its bitterness and astringency, quinces are rarely eaten in the form of fresh fruit, and much more often in the form of various preserves, or in the form of dried additives, e.g., to the tea. Heat treatment (including drying) affects not only the content of bioactive compounds, but also the antioxidant activity and organoleptic characteristics. Therefore, this study examined the physicochemical properties of quinces (including the content of dry matter, soluble solids (°Brix), water activity (aw), pH, total acidity and color changes, fresh and dried by various methods, i.e., freeze-drying and convection at 50 °C and 70 °C. In addition, the effect of various drying conditions on the content of selected bioactive compounds, i.e., tannins, carotenoids, flavonoids, phenolic acids and total polyphenols, was assessed, as well as the antioxidant properties of fresh quinces and quinces dried under different conditions. Based on the research, it can be concluded that the applied processes of the dehydration of quinces significantly changed both the physicochemical properties and the content of biologically active ingredients and antioxidant properties, while both fresh and dried fruit provide nutritionally valuable bioactive ingredients and show high antioxidant potential.

DOI: [10.3390/agriculture13020446](https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture13020446)



Daniel Pankowski, Kinga Wytrychiewicz-Pankowska, Ewa Pisula, Aleksandra Jórczak- Kopeć, Iwona Nowakowska, Anna Banasiak, Milena Markiewicz

## Emotional distress, burnout and sense of safety during the COVID-19 pandemic in teachers after the reopening of schools

Advances in Cognitive Psychology, Vol. 19, nr 2, 2023

The COVID-19 pandemic is having a significant impact on people's psychological well-being and mental health. This study aimed to identify factors linked to emotional distress, burnout and sense of safety in teachers related to the reopening of Polish schools after lockdown, remote work, and the holiday period between March and August 2020. A total of 1,286 teachers from different educational institutions participated in the online study. A set of questionnaires was used to measure depressive and anxiety symptoms, sense of safety, fear of coronavirus, emotion regulation strategies, resilience, and burnout. Sociodemographic, COVID-19- and work-related variables were also controlled. Path analysis showed that emotion regulation strategies had both direct and indirect (via FCV-19 and resilience) effects on the severity of depressive symptoms, anxiety, burnout and sense of safety. These results are discussed in the context of both possible risk and protective factors for teachers' wellbeing. Possible systemic solutions or therapeutic interventions that may be beneficial for this group are also discussed.

DOI: [10.5709/acp-0386-7](https://doi.org/10.5709/acp-0386-7)

Wiktor Bohdan Daszczuk, Stanislaw Jerzy Niepostyn

## Entropy as a Measure of Consistency in Software Architecture

Entropy Vol. 25, nr 328, 2023

In building software architectures, the relations between elements in different diagrams are often overlooked. The first stage of building IT systems is the use of ontology terminology, not software terminology, in the requirements engineering process. Then, when constructing software architecture, IT architects more or less consciously however introduce elements that represent the same classifier on different diagrams with similar names. These connections are called consistency rules and are usually not attached in any way in a modeling tool, and only a significant number of them in the models increase the quality of the software architecture. It is mathematically proved that the application of consistency rules increases the information content of software architecture. Authors show that increasing readability and ordering of software architecture by means of consistency rules have their mathematical rationale. In this article, we found proof of decreasing Shannon entropy while applying consistency rules in the construction of software architecture of IT systems. Therefore, it has been shown that marking selected elements in different diagrams with these same names is, therefore, an implicit way to increase the information content of software architecture while simultaneously improving its orderliness and readability. Moreover, this increase in the quality of the software architecture can be measured by entropy, which allows for checking whether the number of consistency rules is sufficient to compare different architectures, even of different sizes, thanks to entropy normalization, and checking during the development of the software architecture.

DOI: [10.3390/e25020328](https://doi.org/10.3390/e25020328)

Arkadiusz Kustra, [Maria Sierpińska](#), Tomasz Leśniak, Sylwia Lorenc

## Evolution of Business Models of Mining and Energy Sector Companies according to Current Market Trends

Energies Vol. 16, nr 13, 2023

A business model is a "formula" for generating value in a company and is considered a conceptual object that is part of a company's intangible resources. It is a company's unique recipe for sales, cost-effectiveness in operational terms as well as investment, and the financing of operations, both in the short and long term. Due to new challenges, such as sustainable development, faced by enterprises, as well as the new ways of creating and delivering value, such as the closed-loop economy, new concepts of business models are emerging. Presently, there are many different forms of decomposition of a company's assets that will contribute to the process of creating more sustainable business models to ensure the achievement of cohesion in the financial, environmental and social areas. The purpose of this paper is to present the theoretical assumptions and practical solutions in the field of creating sustainable business models for enterprises by decomposing assets and changing their way of functioning to increase efficiency for stakeholders. The applied research method is based on statistical analysis, with the main focus on the analysis of the correlation between the prices of shares of a parent company and the prices of shares of a company separated from the existing structures.

[DOI: 10.3390/en16135212](https://doi.org/10.3390/en16135212)

[Samuel Ribeiro-Navarrete](#), Yogesh K. Dwivedi, Laurie Hughes, Nir Kshetri, Nripendra P. Rana

## Exploring the Darkverse: A Multi-Perspective Analysis of the Negative Societal Impacts of the Metaverse

Information Systems Frontiers, 6(2023)

The Metaverse has the potential to form the next pervasive computing archetype that can transform many aspects of work and life at a societal level. Despite the many forecasted benefits from the metaverse, its negative outcomes have remained relatively unexplored with the majority of views grounded on logical thoughts derived from prior data points linked with similar technologies, somewhat lacking academic and expert perspective. This study responds to the dark side perspectives through informed and multifaceted narratives provided by invited leading academics and experts from diverse disciplinary backgrounds. The metaverse dark side perspectives covered include: technological and consumer vulnerability, privacy, and diminished reality, human-computer interface, identity theft, invasive advertising, misinformation, propaganda, phishing, financial crimes, terrorist activities, abuse, pornography, social inclusion, mental health, sexual harassment and metaverse-triggered unintended consequences. The paper concludes with a synthesis of common themes, formulating propositions, and presenting implications for practice and policy.

[DOI: 10.1007/s10796-023-10400-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10796-023-10400-x)

Samuel Ribeiro-Navarrete, Shahryar Sorooshian, Madjid Tavana

## From classical interpretive structural modeling to total interpretive structural modeling and beyond: A half-century of business research

Journal of Business Research Vol. 157, 2023

Despite the widespread use of interpretive structural modeling (ISM) in business research, little is known about its overall scientific productivity and impact on business research. This study presents a comprehensive review of the published ISM research and its latest editions in business using text mining. A two-tier review (narrative and systematic) is used to examine the methods and provide a comprehensive bibliometric analysis and an application roadmap. We demonstrate the number of ISM publications has been increasing in the past fifteen years, even though ISM was developed half a century ago. The study provides evidence for the increasing impact of ISM research in business. Content analysis shows an increase in the application of an updated edition of ISM, total interpretive structural modeling (TISM). In addition, the overall scientific productivity of ISM and TISM is assessed, and an ISM/TISM method selection roadmap is proposed. We further develop ISM+, a new integrated framework combining ISM and its latest editions to improve its performance and potential applications in business research.

DOI: [10.1016/j.jbusres.2022.113642](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2022.113642)

Maria Rybaczewska, Aneta Kłopotcka, Łukasz Sutkowski, Tomasz Kuszewski

## Grocery shopping behaviour in the era of covid-19: panel data analysis from convenience store sector in England, Scotland and Wales

Economics & Sociology Vol. 16, nr 2, 2023

To the best of our knowledge this is the first attempt to address the consistencies and inconsistencies between the grocery shopping behaviour shifts in the era of Covid-19 across three devolved nations of the mainland UK. We address the strictness of 'lockdown style' closure and containment policies that primarily restrict people's behaviour (stringency index). We use a unique dataset of transactional data (778,305 observations) drawn from 1,282 convenience stores located in England, Scotland and Wales. Panel data analysis covers the pre-pandemic (Jan 2018 – Feb 2020) and pandemic period (March 2020 – Dec 2020). This research reveals that, despite the consistent decrease of single item transactions and increase of average spend per transaction across England, Scotland and Wales, the dynamics of these shifts in time varies meaningfully. All these shifts highly correlate with the stringency index. Analysis of additional explanatory variables i.e. store size, location, affiliation shows further dimensions.

DOI: [10.14254/2071-789X.2023/16-2/13](https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-789X.2023/16-2/13)

Arshian Sharif, Asif Razzaq, Ilhan Ozturk, Nana Miao

## How do the exploitation of natural resources and fiscal policy affect green growth? Moderating role of ecological governance in G7 countries

Resources Policy Vol. 85, 2023

Natural resource consumption fulfil the necessities of any society. The way these resources are extracted matters for the economy and environmental quality. Likewise, increasing resource consumption and fiscal policies direct the green economic recovery. Green growth (GG), or environmentally adjusted multifactor productivity growth, is imperative to track sustainable economic performance. Therefore, this study explores the relevance of natural resources, fiscal policy, R&D spending, and ecological governance in deriving the GG of G7 countries from 1990 to 2020. Using Methods of Moments Quantiles, the results exhibit that fiscal policy, R&D spending, and ecological governance contribute to GG, while natural resources produce inhibitory effects. The positive influence of fiscal policy and ecological governance (R&D spending) is higher at lower (higher) quantiles. Inhibitory effects of natural resources are higher at lower quantiles and vice versa. However, the negative impact of natural resources is neutralised with the integration of ecological governance. This proposition is valued using the moderation term of both variables. Similarly, results are endorsed using alternative estimators addressing cross-sectional dependency and slope heterogeneity and offering valuable recommendations.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.103911](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.103911)

Samuel Ribeiro-Navarrete, Shahryar Sorooshian, Madjid Tavana

## How Does Technology Enable Competitive Advantage? Reviewing State of the Art and Outlining Future Directions

Journal of Competitiveness Vol. 14, nr 4, 2022

In an increasingly competitive global market, companies have steadily increased their production, logistics, and innovation capacities. However, the ability to develop competitive advantages afforded by technology is becoming increasingly important. In the paradigm where competition and the speed of technological development grow exponentially, companies must be able to obtain a competitive advantage through the adoption of technologies that would allow them to improve their products, services, strategies, or production processes, among others. To this end, the present study aims to identify the characteristics of the technology to enable competitive advantages. This is achieved through a systematic review of the literature and analyzing its results with a statistical analysis known as Multiple Corresponds Analysis (MCA) developed in the R language. Based on the results, we identify four independent clusters linked to the characteristics of the technology to enable competitive advantages. The first of these clusters is focused on specialization, integration, compatibility, cost and scalability variables; the second includes flexibility, applicability, demand and innovation; the third is related to sustainability, productivity, energy and resources; finally, the fourth one is composed by complexity, utility and connectivity. The implications of the study show how the characteristics of the technology can be applied to enable competitive advantages.

[DOI: 10.7441/joc.2022.04.10](https://doi.org/10.7441/joc.2022.04.10)

Hanna Przybyła-Basista, Anna Jazłowska, Anna Kotodziej-Zaleska, Michalina Iłska, Anna Brandt-Salmeri

## How to measure ego-resiliency in the face of various life-changing crises: Measurement invariance, convergent and discriminant validity and reliability of the Polish version of the Revised Ego-Resiliency Scale (ER89-R12)

PeerJ. 2023 (9)

This study examines the generalizability of the latent structure of the Polish version of the Ego-Resiliency Scale (ER89-R12), a brief self-report scale that measures ego-resiliency. We investigated the measurement invariance, validity, and reliability of ER89-R12 among three groups of individuals who were facing various major, long-term, life-changing crises (N = 512): parents of children with Down's syndrome, women with breast cancer, and individuals after divorce. The analysis of the measurement invariance confirmed the two-factor structure of the questionnaire and the high reliability of this measure in those studied groups. A multigroup confirmatory factor analysis provided evidence of configural, metric, scalar, and residual invariance across the three groups. Moreover, the correlation patterns were similar across the groups. Ego-resiliency was strongly and consistently positively correlated with mental health: psychological well-being, perceived social support, self-esteem, and post-traumatic growth, and negatively correlated with perceived stress. The presented results indicate the potential usefulness of the ER89-R12 tool in studies on people experiencing various crises in their lives.

[DOI: 10.7717/peerj.14499](https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.14499)

Muhammad Haseeb, Nira Hariyatie Hartani

## Identifying the drawbacks of joint patents: An evaluation of IPR sharing in R&D alliances in Biotechnology Firms in Singapore

Journal of Commercial Biotechnology Vol. 28, nr 1, 2023

R&D alliances in the biotechnology industry have always been common in order to fulfill the demands and needs of the involved parties to carry out their innovation processes. The increasing trend of R&D alliances in the biotechnology industry in Singapore has also promoted IPR sharing in R&D alliances. This mechanism has promoted the concept of joint patents in this regard. Thus, the present study focused on the drawbacks of joint patents in R&D alliances in biotech firms in Singapore. For this purpose, semi-structured interviews were conducted with five employers from different biotech firms in Singapore. The collected data was then analyzed using NVivo software, and project map and tree maps were formulated for each research objective. The results obtained from this study showed that R&D alliances are effective in improving the financial and innovation performance of biotechnology firms. It has also been observed that IPR sharing in these alliances is effective in promoting technology and knowledge transfer. However, various drawbacks of joint patents were also observed, including financial issues, technology-related issues, and legal issues.

[DOI: doi.org/10.5912/jcb1528](https://doi.org/10.5912/jcb1528)

Muhammad Sadiq, Fengsheng Chien, Ka Yin Chau

## Impact of climate mitigation technology and natural resource management on climate change in China

Resources Policy Vol. 81, 2023

Climate degradation is a significant issue around the globe, and climate change mitigation technologies and the effective use of natural resources are significant factors in reducing climate degradation, which require research attention. The current article analyses the impact of climate mitigation technology (renewable energy production and consumption) and natural resource management (natural resource rent and depletion) on climate change (greenhouse gas emissions) in China. A nonlinear ARDL technique is used to test the link between the constructs over the period 1991–2021. The findings reveal that renewable energy (RE) output, RE consumption, natural resource rent, and natural resource depletion have negative associations with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in China, while industrialization and population growth have positive associations. The research provides guidelines for regulators formulating regulations related to climate change using climate mitigation technology and effective use of natural resources.

DOI: [10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.103367](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.103367)

Mario Arturo Ruiz Estrada, Evangelos Koutronas, Donghyun Park, Alam Khan, Muhammad Tahir

## The impact of COVID-19 on the economic performance of Wuhan, China (2019–2021)

Quality & Quantity Vol. 57 (2023)

This paper attempts to evaluate the impact of massive infectious and contagious diseases and its final impact on the economic performance anywhere and anytime. We are considering to evaluate the case of Wuhan, China. We are taking in consideration the case of COVID-19 to be evaluated under a domestic, national, and international level impact. In this paper, we also propose a new simulator to evaluate the impact of massive infections and contagious diseases on the economic performance subsequently. This simulator is entitled "The Impact of Pandemics on the Economic Performance Simulator (IPEP-Simulator)" Hence, this simulator tries to show a macro and micro analysis with different possible scenarios simultaneously. Finally, the IPEP-Simulator was applied to the case of Wuhan-China respectively.

DOI: [10.1007/s11135-022-01392-y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-022-01392-y)

Samuel Ribeiro-Navarrete, Abbas Mardani, Jose Ramon Saura, Daniel Palacios-Marqués

## Impact of extreme weather in production economics: Extracting evidence from user-generated content

International Journal of Production Economics Vol. 260, 2023

The last decade has witnessed an increase in the number of extreme weather events globally. In addition, the economic output around the world is at all-time high in terms of production and profitability. However, global warming and extreme weather are modifying the natural ecosystem and the human social system, leading to the appearance of extreme climate events that have an adverse impact on the world economy. To address this challenge, the present study identifies the main impacts of extreme weather on production economics based on the analysis of user-generated content (UGC) on the social network Twitter. Methodologically, a sentiment analysis with machine learning is developed and applied to analyze a sample of 1.4 m tweets; in addition, computing experiments to calculate the accuracy with Support Vector Classifier, Multinomial Naïve Bayes, Logistic Regression, and Random Forest Classifier are conducted. Second, a topic modeling known as latent Dirichlet allocation is applied to divide sentiment-classified tweets into topics. To complement these approaches, we also use the technique of textual analysis. These approaches are used under the framework of computer-aided text analysis system and natural language processing. The results are discussed and linked to appraisal theory. A total of 7 topics are identified, including positive (Sustainable energies and Green Entrepreneurs), neutral (Climate economy, Producer's productivity and Stock market), and negative (Economy and policy and Climate emergence). Finally, the present study discusses how the recent trend of an increase in extreme weather conditions has significantly impacted international markets, leading companies to adapt their business models and production systems accordingly.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.ijpe.2023.108861](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2023.108861)

Samuel Ribeiro-Navarrete, Nawazish Mirza, Muhammad Umar

## The impact of financial restatements on sell-side recommendation accuracy

Finance Research Letters Vol. 55 A, 2023

Financial restatements are considered a drag on earnings quality and in this paper, we assess their relationship with the target price accuracy. We constitute a comprehensive sample of firms from BRICS with sell-side coverage for eleven years. Our results suggest that restatements negatively influence the target price precision. Across the different types of recommendations, we observe the negative relationship to be persistent for firms in Buy and Hold categories, while for the Sell recommendations, the relationship was positive. Overall results remained robust for different constructs of forecast accuracy. These findings have important implications for retail and institutional investors and regulators.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.frl.2023.103868](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2023.103868)

Muhammad Haseeb, Nira Hariyatie Hartani

## Individual Differences in Verbal Irony Use: A Systematic Review of Quantitative Psycholinguistic Studies

Metaphor and Symbol Vol. 38, nr 1. 2023

We carried out a systematic review of psycholinguistic, empirical, quantitative studies on verbal irony use and individual differences (i.e. psychological, not demographic, traits that significantly differentiate individuals). Out of 5,967 publications screened, 29, comprising 35 studies in total, were included. Following a qualitative content analysis, six thematic clusters were identified, representing areas of research in individual differences in irony use: (a) psychological well-being, (b) personality traits, (c) humor-related traits, (d) cultural factors, (e) social skills, and (f) cognitive factors. The results of the studies in each cluster are summarized and conclusions for further research are presented. In particular, the systematic review suggests that irony and sarcasm should be clearly delineated as separate, yet related phenomena due to differing patterns of correlations with specific individual differences. Additionally, significant methodological heterogeneity between the studies suggests the need for greater standardization of irony use measures.

[DOI: 10.1080/10926488.2022.2160253](https://doi.org/10.1080/10926488.2022.2160253)

Marinko Skare, Beata Gavurova, Martin Rigelsky

## Innovation activity and the outcomes of B2C, B2B, and B2G E-Commerce in EU countries

Journal of Business Research Vol. 163, 2023

This study quantifies the relationships between innovation activity and the outcomes of business-to-consumer (B2C), business-to-business (B2B), and business-to-government (B2G) e-commerce by companies and the economic development of EU member countries. The relationship of e-commerce with innovation activities and the economic development of countries was evaluated. The analysis input was represented by annual data from the EU from 2013 to 2021, and the indicators of the e-commerce companies (where B2C, B2B, and B2G represent one variable) were classified according to company size. Twelve e-commerce indicators were analyzed in total. The panel regression analysis confirmed that a higher rate of innovation is associated with a higher rate of e-commerce, which, in turn, is associated with a higher rate of economic development in countries. Most of the relationships explored were confirmed. Nevertheless, when specifying them, it is necessary to consider the specifics of B2C and B2B with B2G. The the cluster analysis demonstrated that Bulgaria and Romania are among the countries that should pay more attention to this issue.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.113874](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.113874)



Barbara Sypniewska, Regina Lenart-Gansiniec, Jin Chen

## Innovation-driven human resource management practices: A systematic review, integrative framework, and future research directions

Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Innovation Vol. 19, nr 2 ,2023

It is increasingly emphasized that human resource management practices (HRMP), which refer to recruiting and selection, training and development, compensation and performance appraisal, are of great importance for creating innovation. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has shown that traditional HRMPs are already insufficient, which entails the need to rethink and reformulate them in the direction of more effective innovation while also allowing organizations to survive COVID-19-like crises. While there is extensive literature on human resource management and innovation, there is still no consensus on innovation-driven HRMP. This study aims to identify and synthesize the most significant and trustworthy research contributions of innovation-driven HRMP. In addition, to facilitate theory building in the field of HRMP, this article consolidates the existing knowledge into an integrative framework. This framework can be used by future researchers to identify gaps and ambiguities in the meaning of innovation-driven HRMP. The article presents the results of a systematic literature review of 71 empirical research articles referring to innovation-driven HRMP from the Web of Science and Scopus databases. FINDINGS: The systematic literature review allowed us to identify innovation-driven HRMP, taking into account three levels of analysis: individual group and organizational, with the latter level of analysis being dominant in previous publications. Recognition of innovation-driven HRMP, taking into account the levels in question, is included in an integrative framework, which is the theoretical basis for guiding future research.

[DOI: 10.7341/20231921](https://doi.org/10.7341/20231921)

Qasim Ali Nisar, Noraini Othman, Bidayatul Akmal Mustafa Kamil, Muhammad Sarfraz, Kamal Badar, Muhammad Saeed Meo

## Leaders' emotional labour strategies and followers' emotional engagement: mediating effect of perceived transformational leadership

European Journal of International Management Vol. 20, nr 2, 2023

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between leaders' emotional labour strategies (surface acting and deep acting) and followers' emotional engagement while concentrating on the mediating role of perceived transformational leadership. By using mail and personal administrated survey method, data were collected by 372 employees (33 supervisors and 339 subordinates/followers) of 87 NGOs in Malaysia. We employed the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural equation modelling (SEM) techniques for the statistical analysis. The findings revealed that leaders' emotional labour strategies (surface acting and deep acting) play a significant role to influence their subordinates' emotional engagement. Specifically, leaders' surface acting negatively affects the followers' emotional engagement, and deep acting has a positive relationship with followers' emotional engagement. Moreover, perceived transformational leadership significantly mediates the relationship between leaders' emotional labour strategies (surface acting and deep acting) and followers' emotional engagement. This study gives an insightful understanding of the crucial roles of leaders' emotions and followers' emotional engagement in the workplace.

[DOI: 10.1504/EJIM.2023.131371](https://doi.org/10.1504/EJIM.2023.131371)

Radostław Rogoza, Ana Blasco-Belled, Claudia Tejada-Gallardo, Carles Alsinet

## The links of subjective and psychological well-being with the Dark Triad traits: A meta-analysis

Journal of Personality Vol. 91, nr 3, 2023

**Objective:** The aim of this study is to investigate the specific links that the Dark Triad traits have with subjective and psychological well-being through a meta-analysis of the existing literature. **Background:** Over the past few years, associations between the Dark Triad traits and well-being have been a stimulating but understudied topic in personality research. **Method:** Cross-sectional, correlational studies examining these relationships were searched in the PsycINFO, PubMed, and Web of Science databases. Meta-analyses were performed at the dimension and facet level to account for the multidimensional structure of the Dark Triad traits. **Results:** A total of 55 studies were included (n=26,252). In general, grandiose narcissism and boldness/dominance related to higher well-being, while vulnerable narcissism, antagonism, disinhibition, and Machiavellianism related to lower levels of well-being. Age and gender moderated few of these associations. **Conclusions:** We recommend including multidimensional measures of the Dark Triad traits as an essential step to move the field forward.

[DOI: 10.1111/jopy.12853](https://doi.org/10.1111/jopy.12853)

Wojciech Stomski

## Love in the great canon theology of st. Andrew of Crete

Acta Patristica Vol. 13, nr 26/2022

The article analyzes the conception of love in the theology of the Great Canon. The author of the Canon is St. Andrew, Archbishop of Crete. The Canon represents the spiritual way of a penitent soul. The key topic of the Canon is repentance. It does not contain a systematic and consistent theological doctrine of love. Nevertheless, love is one of the most significant conceptions for understanding the theological meaning of the Canon. The way of a repentant sinner is a ladder like John Climacus' "The Ladder of Divine Ascent". Repentance is one of the lowest steps, love is the highest step as the highest virtue of a Christian. So there is a long way from repentance to a man's love to God. In the process of repentance and deliverance from passions, a penitent soul awakens love for God, which grows and reaches fullness by the end of the path. Divine love to man accompanies a penitent soul during climbing up the Ladder. Due to his love God forgives human beings. The Canon represents apophatic way for the knowledge of God and salvation. The states of mind during the process of repentance are illustrated by the Old and New Testaments personalities. The Christology of St. Andrew rejects Monophysitism and Monothelitism. St. Andrew mentions "immaterial fire", probably, referring to the hesychastic conception of the uncreated Tabor Light or the uncreated divine energies.

[PEŁNY TEKST](#)

Marinko Skare, Yong Qin, Xuecheng Fan, Zeshui Xu, Shengnan Lv

## The mean reversion/persistence of financial cycles: Empirical evidence for 24 countries worldwide

Equilibrium Vol. 18, nr 1, 2023

The globalization trend has inevitably enhanced the connectivity of global financial markets, making the cyclicity of financial activities and the spread of market imbalances have received widespread attention, especially after the global financial crisis. Purpose of the article: To reduce the negative effects of the contagiousness of the financial cycles, it is necessary to study the persistence of financial cycles and carve out the total connectedness, spillover paths, and sources of risks on a global scale. In addition, understanding the relationship between the financial cycle and economic development is an important way to prevent financial crises. Methods: This paper adopts the nonlinear smoothing transition autoregressive (STAR) model to extract cyclical and phase characteristics of financial cycles based on 24 countries during 1971Q1-2015Q4, covering developed and developing countries, the Americas, Europe, and Asia regions. In addition, the frequency connectedness approach is used to measure the connectedness of financial cycles and the relationship between the global financial cycle and the global economy. Findings & value added: The analysis reveals that aggregate financial cycles persist for 13.3 years for smoothed and 8.7 years for unsmoothed on average. The national financial cycles are asynchronous and exhibit more prolonged expansions and faster contractions. The connectedness of financial cycles is highly correlated with systemic crises and contributes to the persistence and harmfulness of shocks.

[DOI: 10.24136/eq.2023.001](https://doi.org/10.24136/eq.2023.001)

Marinko Skare, Xinxin Wang, Zeshui Xu, Anran Xiao

## Measuring short- and long-run impacts of COVID19 on the sharing economy and business models

International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal Vol. 19, nr 2, 2023

Research has highlighted the impact of COVID-19 on firms without elaborating on how the epidemic effect sharing economy and business models from both the short and long-run perspectives. Drawing on the literature-based view and the vector error-correction model, this study attempts to examine the effects of COVID-19 related factors on companies that provide or share access to goods and services that are facilitated by a community-based online platform. We argue that the government response, and the testing policy and contact tracing will promote managers to adjust their business model. In the long term, economic support, such as income support and debt relief, will reduce stuffs' motivation to work, leading to less achievements. On the other hand, due to the strictness of policies, people will increase online activities and stimulate the sharing economy. Using Indxx data and the Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker database, the analysis of time series data from 75 U.S.-listed companies provides supports for both the short-run effects of the lockdown restrictions and closures with measures, and the government response, and the long-run effects of economic support, and the strictness of lockdown-style policies. This study contributes to business management literature by elaborating upon the causality relationships of how COVID 19 related factors effect sharing economy and business models in the short and long terms.

[DOI: 10.1007/s11365-023-00868-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-023-00868-z)

Sahar Afshan, Calvin W. H. Cheong, [Arshian Sharif](#)

## Modelling the role of energy price movements toward economic stability in Malaysia: new evidence from wavelet-based analysis

Environmental Science and Pollution Research Vol. 30, 2023

Energy is one of the prime factors in influencing the sustainable development of a country. Different energy sources play important roles in driving the income growth of different economic sectors such as industrial, agricultural, and services. Fossil fuels, however, have come under strong criticism for actively accelerating climate change. As such, it is imperative to investigate the contributions of various energy sources toward sustainable growth. With Malaysia as the test-bed, the present study analyzes the impact of energy prices on economic stability using the novel wavelet-based analysis. Specifically, the study analyzed the impact of crude oil, natural gas, and gasoline prices on the economic (brown) and green growth from 1995 to 2020. The results show that in continuous wavelet transform, the cone of influence of all five factors exhibits strong short-run variance and fluctuations from 2005 to 2013. However, the intensity of brown growth is more influential than green growth. Similarly, in wavelet coherence graphs, the downward right arrows indicate positively significant associations between crude oil prices, natural gas prices, and gasoline prices with brown and green growth. Additionally, wavelet-based Granger causality reveals a bidirectional causal relationship between all variables. The results thus strongly suggest that energy prices predominantly affect the economic (brown) and green growth progression of the Malaysian economy. The study concludes with some suggested implications to augment the country's sustainable growth.

[DOI: 10.1007/s11356-023-28660-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-023-28660-0)

[Radosław Rogoza](#), Dominika Witke, Zuzanna Molenda, Marta Rogoza, Marta Marchlewska, Oliwia Maciantowicz

## More identified so less envious? On the links between different types of national identity and in-group envy

Journal of Social Psychology Vol. 163, 2023

We investigate relations between benign and malicious in-group envy and the two types of national identity (i.e. secure national identification vs. national narcissism). In two studies (Ns = 1000 and 633), we found that secure national identification was negatively linked to malicious envy, while national narcissism was positively related to both malicious and benign envy. In Study 2, we additionally analyzed how in-group envy and two types of national identity shape in-group altruism. We found that low malicious envy significantly mediated the relationship between secure identification and in-group altruism. We discuss the role of envy in shaping the links between secure (vs. narcissistic) identity and positive intragroup attitudes.

[DOI: 10.1080/00224545.2023.2240479](https://doi.org/10.1080/00224545.2023.2240479)

Małgorzata Niewiadomska-Cudak

## Nierówności ekonomiczne w zawodowych rolach społecznych kobiet i mężczyzn w Polsce

Humanitas Pedagogika i Psychologia Vol. 2(26), 2022

Artykuł dotyczy dysproporcji płacowych kobiet i mężczyzn na przykładzie Urzędu Miasta Łodzi. Celem artykułu jest wyjaśnienie zjawiska dotyczącego różnicy średnich wynagrodzeń kobiet i mężczyzn zatrudnionych w Urzędzie Miasta Łodzi na podstawie umów o pracę według zajmowanych stanowisk zgodnie ze stanem na dzień 3 marca 2021 r. Dokonano próby identyfikacji przyczyn występowania różnic płacowych. Przedstawiona ocena zachodzących procesów i ich wpływ na rozbieżności płacowe, w szczególności na stanowiskach decyzyjnych w UMŁ, służy wskazaniu przyczyn nierówności płacowych między płciami oraz sformułowaniu wniosków.

[DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0016.3266](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0016.3266)

Stanisław Stadniczeńko

## Oświadczenie woli w celu wspólnego pożycia w małżeństwie w epoce ponowoczesnej

Biuletyn Stowarzyszenia Kanonistów Polskich XXXIII, nr 36, 2023

Autor wskazuje, że czasy współczesne, czyli tak zwana era ponowoczesna charakteryzuje się wyraźnym wzrostem niepewności wzoru zachowania, poczuciem chwiejności między dobrem i złem, poczuciem daremności wysiłków w opanowaniu chaosu. Osoba uwiktana coraz silniej w skomplikowany układ powiązań społecznych, coraz silniej od tych powiązań uzależniona, coraz częściej będzie narażona na to, że jej jakiegokolwiek przejawy autonomii z jej strony będą zawsze miały pewien refleks na sytuację innych uczestników. W sieci władzy jakiej się poddała sprawuje nad nią władzę wpływając na jej umysł przede wszystkim, choć nie wyłącznie, za pomocą multimedialnych sieci komunikacji masowej. To prezentowane pojęcia odpowiednio dobrane i zhierarchizowane nie tylko stanowią niezbędny środek wyrazu, lecz warunkują wstępnie, stojący u podstaw światopoglądu tak zwany obraz świata. Uzależnienie od sieci wyklucza swobodę myśli, ocen, opinii, nie pozwalając na weryfikację informacji uzyskanych w sieci. Technologia zmierza więc do coraz większego kontrolowania ludzkich myśli, poglądów, postaw, ocen wpływając na ich urzeczywistnianie, tworząc model nowego człowieka. To one kształtują prywatne światopoglądy poszczególnych ludzi. Tak więc źródłem władzy jest konstruowanie znaczeń w ludzkich umysłach. Sposób myślenia jednostkowych osób decyduje o losie instytucji, norm i wartości wokół których zorganizowane są społeczeństwa. Zauważyć należy, iż emocje zdominowały rozum a nawet intelekt. Społeczeństwo usieciowione w tym jednostkowe osoby nie potrafią już składać świadomego i swobodnego oświadczenia woli, bowiem podlegają i ulegają wpływom świata oglądu, który prezentowany jest przez sieć. Składa więc oświadczenie woli pod wpływem błędu co do otaczającej go rzeczywistości. W życiu społecznym widoczna jest atrofia woli, a wraz z nią odpowiedzialność za siebie, za innych, która może być ujmowana jako pochodna socjalizacji społeczeństwa ponowoczesnego, m.in. narcyzm, pogoń za ciągłą stymulacją, konsumpcja, kult młodzieńczej niedojrzałości, hedonizm, wydłużający się okres zależności dzieci od nadopiekuńczych rodziców, która w konsekwencji prowadzi do kształtowania u nich osobowości niezdolnych do wysiłku, skupienia, trudów i wyrzeczeń, w celu realizacji aktów woli.

[DOI: 10.32077/bskp.4895](https://doi.org/10.32077/bskp.4895)

Anna Anyżewska, Joanna Lewczuk

## Personality correlates of health behaviors among men training recreationally in the interdisciplinary spirit of health pedagogy

Studies on the Theory of Education Vol. XIII, nr 4(41), 2022

The aim of the study was to identify the personality traits (according to the so-called Big Five personality model) in relation to healthy behaviour among amateur athletes. One hundred physically active men participated in the study. Health Behaviour Inventory questionnaire developed by Juczyński was used to assess health-related behavior, and the NEO-Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) developed by Costa and McCrae, in the Polish adaptation, was used to determine principal personality dimensions. Significant correlations between the level of health-related behavior or some kind of them and personality dimensions were observed. Two clusters (personality profiles) related to prohealthy behaviours were separated. Observed correlations between health behaviours and personality traits of physically active men confirm the validity of the research and a need for healthy behaviour education. Understanding the associations between healthy behaviours and personality traits can be used in health pedagogy, including development of effective methods of education and health prophylaxis in amateur athletes.

[DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0016.1644](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0016.1644)

Robert Skoczek, Alexandra Ebel, Ursula Hirschfeld

## Phonetic transcription in GfL lessons - usefulness and problems

Deutsch als Fremdsprache Vol. 59, nr 4, 2022

German has relatively complex phoneme grapheme relationships. They can be particularly difficult for learners of German, especially in the early stages. The use of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) in teaching materials and in GFL-lessons can support listening, reading, speaking/pronouncing and writing. Using phonetic transcription can specifically help to raise awareness of the phoneme-grapheme correspondences in German, to impart knowledge of pronunciation features and rules, and to clarify phonological and phonetic differences and similarities between the source language and German. Up until now, this has hardly been taken into account in classroom practice or in teaching and learning materials.

[DOI: 10.37307/j.2198-2430.2022.04.05](https://doi.org/10.37307/j.2198-2430.2022.04.05)

Alicja Balcerak, Alexandra Zbucnea, [Jacek Woźniak](#),

## Predictors of fairness assessment for social media screening in employee selection

Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Innovation Vol. 19, nr 2, 2023

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this paper is to analyze the factors that determine the response of potential candidates to the screening of private (represented by Facebook) and professional (LinkedIn) social networking sites (SNS) for personnel selection purposes, and in particular to examine how SNS screening in the personnel selection process is perceived by innovative candidates. **METHODOLOGY:** The empirical data were obtained through an e-questionnaire survey among c. 150 young Polish Internet users in 2021. Multiple linear regression with backward elimination was used to determine the predictors of perceived justice of Facebook and LinkedIn screening in the selection process. **FINDINGS:** The results confirmed previous scientific findings that the perceived justice of Facebook cybervetting is significantly lower than for LinkedIn and the privacy invasiveness of Facebook screening was rated significantly higher than for LinkedIn. The results of linear regression with backward elimination indicated that among the assumed factors influencing the perceived justice of Facebook and LinkedIn screening in the selection process (i.e., privacy invasiveness, personal innovativeness, self-image management, risk aversion, ability to control a social networking site's information, above-average performance self-assessment, a general concern for internet privacy, and – in the case of LinkedIn – having an account on LinkedIn) the perceived privacy invasiveness is the best predictor of perceived justice of both private (Facebook), and professional (LinkedIn) social networking site screening for personnel selection purposes.

[DOI: 10.7341/20231923](https://doi.org/10.7341/20231923)

[Daniel Pankowski](#), Tomasz Oleksy, Kamilla Bargiel-Matusiewicz, Anna Studzińska, Agnieszka Ewa Łyś, Anna Wnuk, Małgorzata Gambin, Mirosława Huflejt-Łukasik

## Predictors of pretraumatic stress during the COVID-19 pandemic in Poland

PLOS ONE Vol. 18, 2023

Pretraumatic stress has the same symptoms as post-traumatic stress but instead pertains to anticipated threats. There is evidence that pretraumatic stress occurs among soldiers and pregnant people. We analyzed correlates of pretraumatic stress concerning the threat of COVID-19 infection. Our pilot study was cross-sectional (N = 74); our main study was longitudinal and consisted of three waves (N = 1067, N = 894, and N = 752 for Waves 1, 2, and 3, respectively). Our pilot study used correlation and multiple linear regression. Our main study used quadratic regression and a random intercept cross-lagged panel model. The pilot study found that pretraumatic stress was positively correlated with agreeableness ( $r = .24, p < .01$ ) and negatively correlated with emotional stability ( $r = -.30, p < .01$ ) and intellect/imagination ( $r = -.37, p < .01$ ). The main study demonstrated that pretraumatic stress was positively correlated with other measures of mental health problems during the COVID-19 pandemic and with perceived positive aspects of the pandemic ( $r = .11, p < .01$ ). There is evidence of a U-shaped relationship between pretraumatic stress and perceived positive aspects of the pandemic. A random intercept cross-lagged panel model analysis demonstrated that pretraumatic stress in Wave 2 was negatively predicted by levels of prosocial behavior in Wave 1 ( $B = -1.130, p < .01$ ).

[DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0290151](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0290151)

Żaneta Gwardzińska-Chowaniec

## Procedura odprawy czasowej w Unii Europejskiej

Doradztwo Podatkowe. Biuletyn Instytutu Studiów Podatkowych Vol. 5, nr 321, 2023

Problematyka badawcza artykułu koncentruje się na zasadach prawnych konstytuujących procedurę odprawy czasowej w obrocie gospodarczym. Omówiono również dwa warianty realizowania tej procedury, a więc odprawy czasowej z całkowitym zwolnieniem z należności celnych oraz z częściowym zwolnieniem z należności celnych. Poddano analizie także spełnienie kryteriów podmiotowych i przedmiotowych, jak i kryteriów związanych z kontrolą celną przy wydawaniu pozwoleń celnych. Przeanalizowano również stosowane formy pozwolenia na korzystanie z procedury odprawy czasowej w formie zgłoszenia elektronicznego lub papierowego, karnetu ATA lub CPD, ustnego zgłoszenia celnego oraz czynności uznawanych za zgłoszenie celne.

[DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0053.6109](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0053.6109)

Xuecheng Fan, Zeshui Xu, Yong Qin, [Marinko Skare](#)

## Quantifying the short- and long-run impact of inflation-related price volatility on knowledge asset investment

Journal of Business Research Vol. 165, 2023

The study of the link between price volatility, measured in the inflation index, and knowledge asset investment is a topic under intense research. Knowledge asset investment is moving with inflation shocks (high synchronicity), particularly at the troughs and peaks of a business cycle. This research investigates the influence of inflation shocks on knowledge asset investment. Previous studies do not provide a piece of direct empirical evidence on the impact of inflation shocks on knowledge asset investment that is available. We employ panel structural vector autoregression to explore the short and long-run effects of inflation shocks on knowledge asset investment in 29 advanced economies from 1995 to 2019. Our empirical results prove a strong and statistically significant connection between knowledge asset investment and price volatility. In addition, we identify a robust empirical link between knowledge asset investment and the inflation index. The findings further indicate that the inflation index determines knowledge asset investment. Our work contributes to technology innovation, asset allocation, and price-level research to inspire novel research on knowledge asset investment.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.114048](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.114048)



Beata Gavurova, [Marinko Skare](#), Jaroslav Belas, Martin Rigelsky, Viera Ivankova

## The relationship between destination image and destination safety during technological and social changes COVID-19 pandemic

Technological Forecasting and Social Change nr 191, 2023

This study aimed to assess the relationship between safety perceptions and destination image in the Central European region during the technological and social environment change brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. The study sample consisted of respondents from three Central European countries, namely, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia. The quantile regression analysis was used to analyze the relationship between the image of the destination and its perceived safety. The results showed that concerns about the safety of the tourism environment could be negatively associated with the image of the infrastructure in Hungary and Slovakia, with value for money in the three countries, and with images of enjoyment in Slovakia. Higher levels of destination safety may be associated with a more positive destination image, with health, facilities and services being the most important dimensions of perceived safety, because of the pandemic. This study contributes to the knowledge of the concept of destination images and the development of tourism.

[DOI: 10.1080/10926488.2022.2160253](https://doi.org/10.1080/10926488.2022.2160253)

Agnieszka Łukaszczyk

## The right to education in turkey and poland: comments on the constitution and the jurisprudence of the ECHR

Osmaniye Korkut Ata University Journal of Economics and Administrative Sciences  
Vol. 7, nr 1, 2023

The Constitution, established on April 20, 1924, laid the grounds for this in Art. 2: the official language of the state is Turkish, and anyone who cannot use it in spoken or written form cannot be elected as representative of the people. Higher secular education was concentrated around the university, functioning as five faculties: medical, legal, humanities, natural science, and theology. Teaching religious culture and moral education is included in the obligatory curriculum for primary and secondary schools. Attending other religion classes is voluntary, and in the case of minors, it is a decision of their legal guardians. The Constitution established April 2, 1997 in Chapter II Economic, Social and Cultural Freedoms and Rights in Art. 70 guarantees the right to education in Poland. In the case of the right to education, such a connection is justified by the importance of this right for the development of the individual and the society. It has a guarantee character, providing the actual implementation of this right, even against the will of the person entitled, and also depends, at least in terms of primary education, on international standards. In this study it is tried to make a comparison between right to education in Turkey and Poland.

[PEŁNY TEKST](#)

Daniel Pankowski, Kinga Wytrychiewicz-Pankowska, Ewa Pisula, Konrad Janowski, Bartłomiej Kisiel, Witold Tłustochowicz, Andrzej M. Fal

## The role of cognitive appraisals and illness-related beliefs in adaptation to life with rheumatoid arthritis: variable- and person-centred approach

Current Psychology Vol. 42, nr 8(2023)

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a serious chronic disease that affects daily functioning and quality of life. Two studies were conducted to analyze the role of cognitive variables (namely cognitive appraisals and illness-related beliefs) in adaptation to life with chronic disease. A total of 150 people with rheumatoid arthritis (47 men and 103 women) were assessed both stationary (N = 69) and online (N = 81). The results of study 1 indicate that cognitive appraisals explain a greater percentage of variance than coping strategies with regard to the severity of depressive symptoms and the level of acceptance of living with the disease. In turn, the second study found that social support mediates the relationship between selected cognitive appraisals (loss, challenge and value) and anxiety. The latent profile analysis showed that the subgroups distinguished according to the illness-related beliefs levels differed in cognitive appraisals, but do not in the level of anxiety. The results indicate that cognitive appraisals, in line with theoretical assumptions, seem to be the key psychological factor determining the level of adaptation to life with rheumatoid arthritis. Social resources mediate the relationship between selected cognitive appraisals and anxiety. Cognitive appraisals are modeled through illness-related beliefs, which, in turn, can be modified, e.g. as part of psychological intervention.

[DOI: 10.1007/s12144-023-04604-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-023-04604-2)

Khaled Al Omoush, Carlos Lassala, Samuel Ribeiro-Navarrete

## The role of digital business transformation in frugal innovation and SMEs' resilience in emerging markets

International Journal of Emerging Markets Vol. 87, 2023

The present study aims to examine the relationships between digital business transformation, organizational learning, frugal innovation and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) resilience in emerging markets. Empirical data collection has been implemented using a questionnaire method from 214 owners and managers of SMEs. The partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) approach was used to examine the measurement model and test hypotheses. The results show that digital business transformation significantly impacts frugal innovation and SMEs' resilience in emerging markets. They also confirm the significant impact of frugal innovation on SMEs' resilience. Furthermore, the results revealed that organizational learning significantly impacts digital business transformation, frugal innovation and SMEs' resilience. This study provides novel insights into the existing theories and literature regarding the determinants of SMEs' resilience in emerging markets. It also provides practical contributions, confirming the SMEs' need to develop their dynamic capabilities, including digital transformation, frugal innovation and organizational learning to maintain their resilience.

[DOI: 10.1108/IJOEM-12-2022-1937](https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOEM-12-2022-1937)

Arshian Sharif, Marius Sorin Dincă, Wasi Ul Hassan Shah, Rizwana Yasmeen, Xuhui Zhang

## The role of wind energy towards sustainable development in top-16 wind energy consumer countries: Evidence from STIRPAT model

Gondwana Research Vol. 121, 2023

Wind energy is the second most extensively used source of renewable energy. This has the potential to maintain long-term economic growth by meeting rising global energy demand while also addressing climate issues. This study explores the factors that drive wind energy consumption and emission reduction in the top-16 wind energy consumer countries from 1992 to 2020. China (38.5 %), the United States of America (16.1 %), and Germany (8.5 %) have the highest shares in terms of global wind turbine capacity. The main implication of this study is that it uses the cubic form of income to explain the technique, scale, and cumulative effects on wind energy and carbon emissions. The study evaluates the mediation effect of income and foreign investment to promote wind energy consumption and reduce emissions. This study explored whether the increment of wind energy capacity is derived from economic growth. The results show an inverted N-shaped curve between income and wind energy consumption. The carbon emissions model shows an N-shaped environmental Kuznets curve. The feedback hypothesis is supported by causality analysis between wind energy and growth. Energy policies aimed at accelerating the transition from fossil fuels to renewables will affect wind energy consumption and wind capacity.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.gr.2023.02.024](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gr.2023.02.024)

Arash Kordestani, Rana Mostaghel, Pejvak Oghazi

## Smart contract diffusion in the pharmaceutical blockchain: the battle of counterfeit drugs

Journal of Business Research Vol. 158, 2023

Counterfeit drugs have long been a major concern. In search of a solution, this study conducted a systematic literature review. Using an automated content analysis of pharmaceutical blockchains, this study identifies the (1) unique characteristics of smart contracts on blockchain platforms in the pharmaceutical supply chain, (2) role of smart contracts to combat counterfeit drugs, and (3) avenues for future studies. Theoretical and managerial implications are discussed at the end of this paper.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.113646](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.113646)

Samuel Ribeiro-Navarrete, et.al.

## “So what if ChatGPT wrote it?” Multidisciplinary perspectives on opportunities, challenges and implications of generative conversational AI for research, practice and policy

Journal of Information Management nr 71/2023

Transformative artificially intelligent tools, such as ChatGPT, designed to generate sophisticated text indistinguishable from that produced by a human, are applicable across a wide range of contexts. The technology presents opportunities as well as, often ethical and legal, challenges, and has the potential for both positive and negative impacts for organisations, society, and individuals. Offering multi-disciplinary insight into some of these, this article brings together 43 contributions from experts in fields such as computer science, marketing, information systems, education, policy, hospitality and tourism, management, publishing, and nursing. The contributors acknowledge ChatGPT's capabilities to enhance productivity and suggest that it is likely to offer significant gains in the banking, hospitality and tourism, and information technology industries, and enhance business activities, such as management and marketing. Nevertheless, they also consider its limitations, disruptions to practices, threats to privacy and security, and consequences of biases, misuse, and misinformation. However, opinion is split on whether ChatGPT's use should be restricted or legislated. Drawing on these contributions, the article identifies questions requiring further research across three thematic areas: knowledge, transparency, and ethics; digital transformation of organisations and societies; and teaching, learning, and scholarly research. The avenues for further research include: identifying skills, resources, and capabilities needed to handle generative AI; examining biases of generative AI attributable to training datasets and processes; exploring business and societal contexts best suited for generative AI implementation; determining optimal combinations of human and generative AI for various tasks; identifying ways to assess accuracy of text produced by generative AI; and uncovering the ethical and legal issues in using generative AI across different contexts.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.jinfomgt.2023.102642](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinfomgt.2023.102642)

Gilda Martinez-Alba, [Luis Javier Pentón Herrera](#)

## Strength in storytelling: Peacebuilding via wordless books

TESOL Journal Vol. 14, nr 2, 2023

Peace and restoration (henceforth, peacebuilding) have become buzzwords as we continue to wrestle with global problems. In this article, the authors focus on storytelling as a form of peacebuilding using wordless books (or picture books without words), with a focus on how peacebuilding may be conceptualized and woven into the fabric of the English language teaching field. Wordless books have been used for decades to help people develop meaning from pictures, comprehend story structures, improve engagement and motivation, support language learning, and develop storytelling skills (Cruzado-Guerrero & Martínez-Alba, 2022). As such, wordless books become part of an open invitation to engage in storytelling. Through this article, peacebuilding via storytelling using wordless books is explained as a social-emotional learning (SEL) classroom practice. Supported by the available literature focusing on storytelling and peacebuilding, the authors share a lesson design providing a clear way to develop capacity for peacebuilding skills using wordless books.

[DOI: 10.1002/tesj.735](https://doi.org/10.1002/tesj.735)

Radostaw Wiśniewski, Emilia Miszewska, Maciej Niedostatkiwicz

## Sustainable Development of Water Housing Using the Example of Poland: An Analysis of Scenarios

Sustainability Vol. 15, nr 14, 2023

At the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, Polish cities began the process of returning to live by water. There is a growing interest in water reservoirs not only as places for recreation, but also as new areas suitable for living, at the very center of the city. Unfortunately, due to the lack of appropriate legal regulations, the dynamic development of floating homes (FHs) is starting to raise increasing concerns in Poland. Regardless of the potential direction of development in water construction in Poland (growth, stabilization, or regression), the question arises of "how to make the potential vision of the future of water construction in Poland consistent with the idea of sustainable development (SD)". In order to try to answer this question, the authors of this publication indicate the future limitations of formulating a strategy for the development of houses on water in Poland, according to different domains of SD. These domains are the economic, socio-cultural, and environmental spheres. Using the states of surrounding scenarios method (SSSs for short), we developed future scenarios for FHs (an optimistic scenario, a pessimistic scenario, a surprise scenario, and the most probable scenario). Then, using five inferential methods, we defined the constraints that should be taken into account when strategizing for water construction in accordance with the values of SD.

DOI: [10.3390/su151411368](https://doi.org/10.3390/su151411368)

Wojciech Maruchin

## Taxation of Revenue Derived from Activities Carried out by Farmers in Poland

Contemporary Economics Vol. 17, nr 2, 2023

The main aim of this study is to present the basic principles of taxing revenue derived from activities carried out by farmers in Poland, resulting from the regulations of tax law in Poland, and propose solutions concerning that law as it should stand. These are revenues derived from agricultural activities as defined in the provisions of the Polish Act on Agricultural Tax as well as in the provisions of the Polish Act on Goods and Services Tax, regardless of whether they are carried out by farmers acting as individuals or utilizing agricultural cooperatives with legal personality or commercial law companies without legal personality for their activities. This revenue is not subject to either forestry tax or income tax (only revenue from special sections of agricultural production may be subject to income tax, but this is treated as revenue generated by farmers). The rationale for the study stems from the scarcity of scientific publications on the subject - probably due to low interest among the entities conducting this type of activity. The method adopted involved the analysis of legal material and the views presented in the legal scholarship and in the case-law of administrative courts. Comparative analysis of Polish and EU law was applied. Moreover, currently applicable law was analyzed by employing a method of interpretation of both Polish and EU regulations, to the extent necessary to conduct comparative legal investigation. The particular nature of agricultural activity in Poland, dating back to the previous economic system, has influenced the decision to perform research on two levels.

DOI: [10.5709/ce.1897-9254.506](https://doi.org/10.5709/ce.1897-9254.506)

Samuel Ribeiro-Navarrete, Alba Yela Aránega, Rafael Castaño Sánchez

## Techniques to strengthen entrepreneurship: is mindfulness a useful concept for resilience development?

Journal of Enterprising Communities-People and Places in the Global Economy 1/2023

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to increase the resilience capacity of residential health-care professionals to achieve intrapreneurial development in workers. Through training based on the development of emotional competencies and the application of mindfulness techniques, the aim is for the individual to become aware of his or her role, learn to manage emotions and reduce feelings of distress and anxiety. **Design/methodology/approach:** The proposed programme has a duration of eight weeks. Every four days of training, mindfulness sessions are integrated, and at the beginning and end of the working day, 10 min are spent with superiors to give feedback on what happened during the day and the setting of new objectives. A control group is also established where they do not undergo such training. After the delivery of the programme, the results obtained after the application of the methodology to a sample of 91 residential health-care professionals are presented. By means of a validated resilience questionnaire composed of 25 items, the aim is to measure the resilience capacity of the participants before and after training and to observe the impact of the programme. **Findings:** The results of this study show that the training has led to an improvement in the overall resilience capacity by 3.93% and has been able to reduce the existing gap between those over 45 years of age and younger people, although the age-related variable still represents a significant difference.

[DOI: 10.1108/JEC-09-2022-0127](https://doi.org/10.1108/JEC-09-2022-0127)

Muhammad Haseeb

## The use of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) in treating anxiety disorders among adolescents

Archives of Clinical Psychiatry Vol. 49, nr 3, 2022

This research study aims to gauge how frequently adolescents with anxiety problems receive cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT). This research study relies on primary research to ascertain its findings. It employed smart PLS software and produced illuminating data about using cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) to treat anxiety disorders. The indicator correlations, R squares, statistical reliability analysis, and the co-linearity statistical analysis also present the smart PLS Algorithm model between both indicators. The result found that direct link between cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and treating anxiety disorders. The therapy focuses on resolving an individual's problem by reshaping his or her thinking pattern and behavior. The CBT approach recognizes the interconnection between human feelings, emotions, and resulting behavior, so if their approach is negative, it can lead to a negative cycle. CBT design a framework that can help individuals combat their problems by adopting a positive approach by breaking it down into smaller parts so the individual can cope with these negative thoughts easily.

[DOI: 10.15761/0101-60830000000421](https://doi.org/10.15761/0101-60830000000421)

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Radosław Rogoza, Diana Malaeb, Abir Sarray El Dine

## Validity and reliability of the arabic version of the self-report single-item self-esteem scale (A-SISE)

BMC Psychiatry Vol.23, nr 351, 2023

Meta-analytic findings documented a substantial impact of self-esteem on a broad range of psychological and behavioral indicators, thus highlighting its high clinical relevance. Proving a simple and cost-effective measure of global self-esteem to the Arabic-speaking community, who mostly live in low- and middle-income countries, and where research may be challenging, would be highly valuable. In this context, we sought to investigate the psychometric characteristics of an Arabic translation of the Single-Item Self-Esteem Scale (A-SISE) in terms of factor structure, reliability, and construct validity. A total of 451 participants were enrolled between October and December 2022. An anonymous self-administered Google Forms link was shared on WhatsApp. To examine the factor structure of the A-SISE, we used the FACTOR software. We conducted an exploratory factor analysis (EFA), using a principal component analysis on the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) items first, then after adding the A-SISE. The results of the EFA of the RSES revealed two factors (F1 = negatively-worded items; F2 = positively-worded items), which explained 60.63% of the common variance. When adding the A-SISE, the two-factor solution obtained explained 58.74% of the variance, with the A-SISE loading on the second factor. Both RSES and A-SISE correlated significantly and positively with each other, as well as with extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, open mindedness and satisfaction with life. Moreover, they correlated significantly and negatively with negative emotionality and depression. These results suggest that the A-SISE is a simple-to-use, cost-effective, valid and reliable measure of self-esteem. We thus recommend its use in future research among Arabic-speaking people in Arab clinical and research settings, particularly when researchers are limited by time or resources constraints.

[DOI: 10.1186/s12888-023-04865-y](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-023-04865-y)

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## Wielokulturowe zasady tworzenia innowacyjnego profilu marketera: zastosowanie polskich doświadczeń w Ukrainie

Przegląd Organizacji Vol. 9, 2022

Celem artykułu jest wypracowanie standardów dotyczących szkoleń, przygotowujących ukraińskich marketerów do pracy w wielokulturowym środowisku. Zawarte w opracowaniu wnioski oparte są na analizie przedmiotowej literatury i na doświadczeniach Polski w zakresie szkoleń i treści przedmiotów na uczelniach o profilu menedżerskim. Artykuł stanowi naukową dyskusję w zakresie organizacyjnego, metodologicznego i dydaktycznego wsparcia w procesie kształtowania międzykulturowych kompetencji przyszłych marketerów w Ukrainie. Celem badań empirycznych było wypracowanie propozycji treści kształcenia ukraińskich studentów studiów licencjackich i magisterskich dla kształtowania „innowacyjnego profilu marketerów” i wzmacniania ich konkurencyjności na krajowych i zagranicznych rynkach pracy. Wkład autorów w rozwój problemu polega na opracowaniu definicji „profilu marketingowego” oraz na uzasadnieniu uwzględnienia zagadnienia wielokulturowości w procesie kształcenia ukraińskich marketerów. Analizę poruszonego problemu oraz wnioskowanie ułatwia doświadczenie ukraińskich autorów opracowania, związane z realizacją programu visiting professor w Polsce oraz doświadczenia wszystkich autorów w realizacji wspólnych ukraińsko-polskich i ukraińsko-niemieckich projektów badawczych z zakresu internacjonalizacji przedsiębiorstw i międzynarodowej ekonomii.

[DOI: 10.33141/po.2022.09.01](https://doi.org/10.33141/po.2022.09.01)

Barbara Sypniewska, Małgorzata Baran, Monika Kłos

## Work engagement and employee satisfaction in the practice of sustainable human resource management – based on the study of Polish employees

International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal Vol. 19(1), 2023

Sustainable human resource management (SHRM) views employees as a very important resource for the organisation, while paying close attention to their preferences, needs, and perspectives. The individual is an essential element of SHRM. The article focuses on analyzing selected SHRM issues related to the individual employee's level of job engagement and employee satisfaction. The main objective of our study was to identify individual-level correlations between factors affecting employee satisfaction, such as: workplace well-being, employee development, employee retention, job engagement, and employee satisfaction. Based on the results of a systematic literature review, we posed the following research question: is there any relation between factors affecting employee satisfaction (employee workplace well-being, employee development, employee retention, work engagement) and employee satisfaction in the SHRM context? To answer the research question, we have conducted a quantitative study on the sample of 1051 employees in companies in Poland and posed five hypotheses (H1-H5). The research findings illustrate that higher level of employee workplace well-being (H1), employee development, (H2), employee retention (H3) was related to higher level of employee engagement (H4), which in turn led to higher level of employee satisfaction. The results show the mediating role of employee engagement in the relationship between workplace well-being, employee development, employee retention, and employee satisfaction (H5). The presented results contribute to the development of research on work engagement and job satisfaction in the practice of SHRM. By examining the impact of individual-level factors on job satisfaction, we explain which workplace factors should be addressed to increase an employee satisfaction and work engagement.

[DOI: 10.1007/s11365-023-00834-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-023-00834-9)



Arkadiusz Cudak

## Wpływ zmiany trybu rozpoznawania zarzutu w sprawie egzekucji administracyjnej na pozycję procesową wierzyciela i zobowiązanego

Roczniki Administracji i Prawa Vol. XXIII nr 1

Przedmiotem poniższego tekstu jest wpływ zmiany trybu rozpoznania zarzutu w sprawie egzekucji administracyjnej. Przeanalizowano, jakie skutki dla pozycji procesowej wierzyciela i zobowiązanego ma powierzenie rozpoznania tego środka zaskarżenia wierzycielowi. Słowa kluczowe: zarzuty w sprawie egzekucji administracyjnej, wierzyciel, zobowiązany.

[DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0053.4001](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0053.4001)

Elżbieta Biller, Mieczysław Obiedziński

## Związki bioaktywne roślin krzyżowych- glukozytolany i izotiocyjaniany

Przemysł Fermentacyjny i Owocowo-Warzywny Vol. 2, 2023

Dane GUS wskazują, że w Polsce w 2021 r. spożycie warzyw zamiast 334 g wynosiło 20,3 g/os./d, pomimo ich dobroczynnego wpływu na organizm człowieka. Związkami aktywnymi zawartymi w warzywach są m. in. glukozytolany obecne w roślinach krzyżowych. Wyniki badań naukowych potwierdzają ich działanie przeciwzapalne, antimikrobiologiczne, antyutleniające, przeciwnowotworowe, przeciwcukrzycowe, wspomagające leczenie otyłości, funkcjonowanie serca, pracę układu nerwowego, regenerację i mineralizację układu kostnego. Pracuje się ponadto nad wykorzystaniem pochodnych glukozytolanów jako składników utrwalających żywność. W artykule opisano powyżej wyszczególnione kierunki działania glukozytolanów.

Zachęcamy do współtworzenia Biuletynu - przekazywania informacji o podejmowanych i organizowanych przez Państwa inicjatywach i wydarzeniach, osiągniętych sukcesach, wydanych publikacjach, planowanych konferencjach i innych działaniach, o których chcielibyście Państwo poinformować społeczność akademicką. Zredagowaną informację wraz ze zdjęciem, opatrzoną imieniem i nazwiskiem autora, prosimy przestać do Biblioteki AEH: [biblioteka@vizja.pl](mailto:biblioteka@vizja.pl)

