# Did not applying for the loan part of the RRF-funds make sense?

An AMT-based analysis of a Hungarian government official's argumentation

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### This study deals with a relevant economic issue from an unusual perspective.

#### Relevance

- The Hungarian recovery and resilience plan has just been accepted last week by the EC.
- An unprecedented economic instrument and expert consensus that its characteristics fit well for achieving the goal of recovery and resilience building.

But the **Hungarian government still decided not to make full use of it** – room for research!

#### The idea

It is **not obvious why the Hungarian government rejected** a seemingly good economic instrument.

- Is this a general derivative of the many disputes between the Hungarian government and the EU? Or is there a thorough reasoning behind?
- To find out, an argumentation technical analysis is needed.



### This study uncovers the argumentation technical characteristics of an argumentation on Hungary not taking the RRF-loans.

#### Research question

What are the **argumentation technical characteristics** of the Hungarian argumentation on the refusal of the RRF-loans?

As put forward by Szabolcs Ágostházy, Secretary of State in an interview given to Világgazdaság in May 2021.

#### Methodology

#### **Argumentum Model of Topics**

a framework to reconstruct argumentations, proven to be applicable for argumentations in the financial-economic context

### **Findings**

No analogous arguments identified.

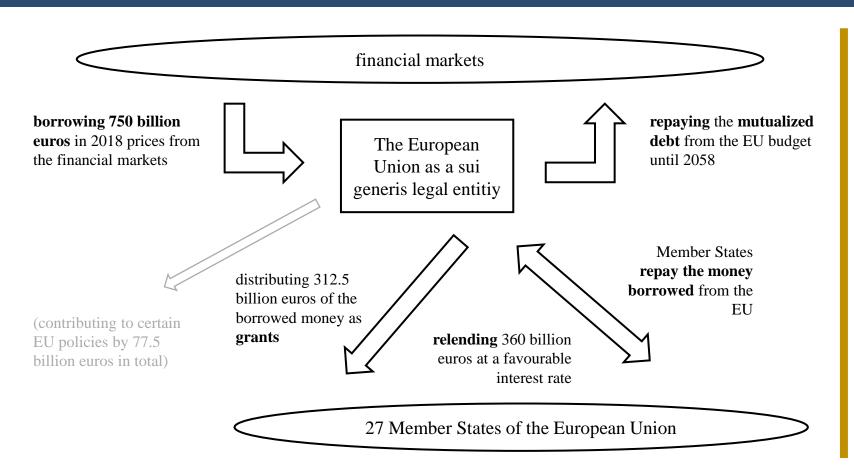
- Contrary to the suggestion of Rigotti and Palmieri (2010).
- Points to the direction that...

The decision might have been taken on a technical basis.

Thus unconnected to the general EU-Hungary disputes.



### The NGEU is a one-time top-up package to the EU budget, of which €5.4 bn grants and €9.1 bn loans were available to Hungary.

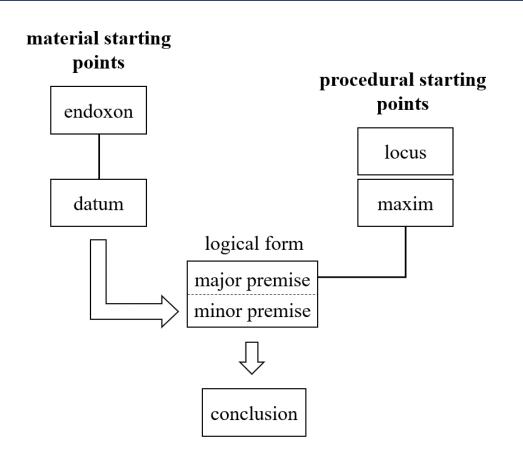


## The schematic functioning of the NextGenerationEU-package

Source: based on own figure



### The AMT is a tool to reconstruct financial-economic argumentations by inferentially connecting material and procedural starting points.



### An overview of the components of the Argumentum Model of Topics

Source: own figure based on Rigotti and Greco Morasso (2010)

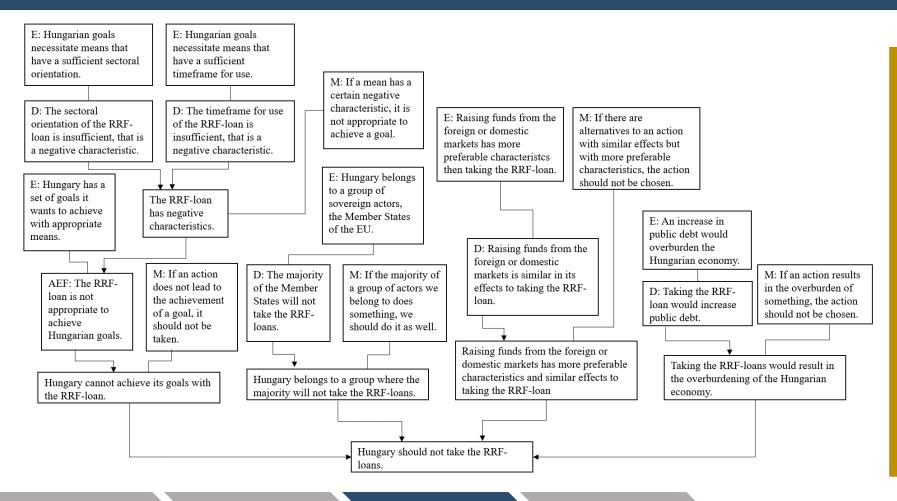
#### Chosen because

It can be applied to argumentations advanced in a financial-economic context.

It can be extended to reconstruct a complex argumentation consisting of multiple arguments.



### The analysed text contained six arguments that were connected into the structure below, of which none were analogous.



### The complete AMT-based reconstruction of Mr Ágostházy's argumentation

Source: own figure

Additional information: E – endoxon, D – datum, M – maxim, AEF – argumentatively established fact



### The refusal of the RRF-loans may not be connected to the general EU-Hungary disputes, but not the whole argumentation is seen.

### **Findings**

No analogous arguments identified.

- Contrary to the suggestion of Rigotti and Palmieri (2010).
- Points to the direction that...

The decision might have been taken on a technical basis.

Thus unconnected to the general EU-Hungary disputes.

Summary

#### Limitations

The **argumentation** put forward **behind closed doors may differ** from that of Mr Ágostházy.

Is the reconstructed argumentation the strongest one?

There **may have been** some **hidden interests** at stake.

Is this a negotiation situation?

#### **Further directions**

- How does the uncovered argumentation compare to that of other government's?
- How has the Hungarian argumentation evolved since May 2021?
- Can the issue be analysed from a **negotiation** technical perspective?



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