



Third International Scientific Conference
CONTEMPORARY MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES AND THE
ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCES

Thematic focus:
STRATEGIC ORGANIZATION FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE
ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS

/ Conference proceedings

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ULOGA LOBIRANJA U SAVREMENIM DRUŠTVENO- EKONOMSKIM ODNOSIMA

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APSTRAKT

Lobiranje je pojam sa višestrukim značenjem, čije poreklo potiče od engleske reči LOBY koja znači predsoblje, gde su se vodili razgovori. Vremenom, u savremenom društvu, izvedeni su pojmovi LOBIRANJE, što znači pregovaranje, i LOBISTA, što označava osobu koja pregovara. Lobi i lobiranje nastaju u 17. veku u Britaniji u parlamentarnoj praksi, a puno značenje i primenu lobiranje dobija u američkoj praksi, gde su LOBIJI deo sistema, a njihov rad je regulisan propisima.

Danas, a i u budućnosti lobiranje predstavlja i predstavlja osnovno sredstvo komunikacije u društveno ekonomskim odnosima, odnosno prodoru na svetsko tržište. Uključuje nacionalne privrede (države) u evropske integracione procese stvarajući preduslove za otvaranje tržišta i povećanje sloboda kretanja robe i usluga, kapitala i ljudi, a to je preduslov ostvarenja trajnog ekonomskog rasta, u čemu lobiranje ima značajnu ulogu.

Uloga lobiranja eksponira se u okviru ekonomske diplomatije u globalnom procesu stvaranjem duha otvorenosti i saradnje, povećane razmene i pomoći zemljama u razvoju.¹

Polazeći od toga da je ekonomska diplomatija u širem smislu spoj diplomatije i diplomatskih veština u klasičnom smislu, ekonomskih nauka, nauka o menadžmentu, metoda i tehnika pregovaranja, odnosa sa javnošću, ekonomske špijunaže, onda je lobiranje kao veština pregovaranja od posebnog značaja i u ekonomskom i političkom području.

Primarna funkcija lobiranja postaje zaštita i promocija nacionalnih ekonomskih interesa u međunarodnim ekonomskim odnosima i u tome je osnovni cilj ovoga rada, a zadatak je u domenu uloge lobiranja u savremenim društveno-ekonomskim odnosima, i aktivnostima lobista.

¹ D. Dašić, Ekonomska diplomatija i lobiranje, Univerzitet BK, Beograd, 2003.

Ključne riječi: lobiranje, lobi, lobista, ekonomska diplomatija, društveno ekonomski odnosi.

THE ROLE OF LOBBYING IN MODERN CONDITIONS OF THE SOCIO – ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Lobbying is a term with multiple meanings, the origin of which is derived from the English word which means LOBY hall, where the talks were held. Over time, in modern society, are derived concepts LOBBYING, meaning negotiation, and lobbyists, which means a person who negotiates. Lobby and advocacy resulting in the 17th century in Britain in parliamentary-practice, a lot of the meaning and application of lobbying gets in American practice, where the lobbies of the system, and their work is governed by rules.

Today and in the future lobbying is and will be the primary means of communication in the social and economic relations, and the penetration of the world market. Involvement of the national economy (state) in the European integration process creates the conditions for the opening of markets and increased freedom of movement of goods and services, capital and people, and that is a prerequisite to achieve lasting economic growth, where lobbying plays an important role.

The role of lobbying exposed within the economic diplomacy in the global process of creating a spirit of openness and cooperation, increased trade and aid to developing countries.

Starting from the fact that economic diplomacy in the broader sense blend of diplomacy and diplomatic skills in the classic sense, economics, management science, methods and techniques of negotiation, public relations, economic espionage, it is lobbying the negotiation skills of particular importance in the economic and political area.

The primary function of lobbying becomes the protection and promotion of national economic interests in international economic relations, and that's the main goal of this work, a task in the domain of the role of lobbying in the contemporary socio-economic relations, and the activities of lobbyists.

Keywords: lobby, lobbyist, lobbyist, economic, diplomatic, social and economic relations.

AKTUELNOST LOBIRANJA U SAVREMENIM DRUŠTVENOEKONOMSKIM ODNOSIMA

Lobiranje je na in pristupa DONOSI OCIMA ODLUKA, koje ima sve važniju ulogu u procesu pregovaranja i u planiranju poslovanja u svim domenima društvenoekonomskog života. Takva generalna uloga lobiranja danas je sistemski regulisana u svim razvijenim ekonomijama u kojima su lobiji deo sistema.²

Lobiranje se bavi javnim odlukama i suštinski predstavlja niz aktivnosti u odnosima sa institucijama vlasti sa ciljem ostvarivanja uticaja na zakonodavnu i drugu regulativu. U tom smislu savremena praksa lobiranja ukazuje na strategije, metode, tehnike, sredstva i instrumente kojima se lobisti koriste. S obzirom na usmerenost naših zemalja u aktivno uklju enje u proces evroatlantskih integracija, izuzetno je važno poznavati suštinu lobiranja u Briselu i Vašingtonu, a to zna i i sagledavanje pravnog, političkog i ekonomskog okruženja, kao i poznavanje pravila diplomatije i poslovne komunikacije.³

U lobiranje se danas ulažu velika finansijska sredstva, a značaj lobiranja u Evropskoj Uniji potvrđuje broj interesnih (lobističkih) grupa i lobista koji nastoje da ostvare uticaj na rešavanje raznih pitanja na evropskom nivou.⁴

Lobiranje je savremeni način komunikacije sa svetskim upravljacima (Brisel i Vašington). Jedan od glavnih ciljeva svake države koja je u procesu evropskih integracija jesu politički i ekonomski pregovori, a lobiranje je jedan od ključnih faktora za ostvarenje tih ciljeva.

² K. Pušara, Uloga i značaj lobiranja u procesima evrointegracija, Beograd, 2013.

³ M. Mitić, Diplomacija-delatnost, veština, profesija, Beograd, 1999.

⁴ Trenutno u Briselu aktivno učestvuje oko 20 hiljada lobističkih grupa i lobista...K. Pušara, Uloga i značaj lobiranja u procesima Evropskih integracija, Beograd, 2013.

Osnovno obeležje savremenog doba jesu promene u svim sferama društveno-ekonomskog života, zasnovane na ubrzanom tehnološkom razvoju (internet) koji omogućava veći i bržu razmenu informacija u komunikacijama.

Informacija i znanje danas predstavljaju osnovni resurs za uspešno lobiranje, naročito u finansijskom sektoru.

Izuzetno lobiranje (teorijski i praktično) ima poseban značaj za zemlje koje su u razvoju i nastoje da se uključe u globalne tokove. Pregovaranje je platforma za političke i ekonomske odnose da bi se predstavili nacionalni interesi, zatim interesi u poslovnom svetu naročito u domenu investicija i ekonomskog razvoja, kao i predstavljanje i zastupanje interesa pojedinačnih kompanija na pojedinim tržištima, ili, pak, uticaj na lokalne organe vlasti u procesu donošenja i sprovođenja određenih propisa, od interesa za pojedine privredne subjekte.

Evropska Unija je sistem koji neprekidno evoluira u procesima integracije na pravnom, političkom i ekonomskom nivou. Uslovi koje jedna država mora da ispuni u pridruživanju jeste stvaranje odgovarajućeg političkog, pravnog i ekonomskog okvira.

Osnovne političke pretpostavke podrazumevaju postojanje stabilnog demokratskog sistema (ljudska prava, vladavina prava, zaštita manjina...). U ekonomskoj sferi mora se uspostaviti funkcionalna tržišna ekonomija sposobna za konkurenciju na evropskom jedinstvenom tržištu. U pravnom pogledu neophodno je sprovesti usaglašavanje (harmonizovanje) domaćih propisa sa evropskim zakonodavstvom.

U procesu pregovora, u pogledu svih ovih uslova, neophodno je prilagoditi propise, a u svakom procesu lobiranja izuzetno značajnu ulogu. U svim procesima lobiranja nije samo koordinacija pojedinačnih aktivnosti da bi se postigao neki cilj, već je lobiranje aktivnost na ostvarenju razvoja dugoročnih stabilnih odnosa.

SUŠTINA LOBIRANJA

Lobiranje je aktivnost-profesija multidisciplinarnog karaktera, a to znači i poznavanje politike, prava, ekonomije, diplomatije, komunikacija... Na temelju toga lobiranje je ustaljena praksa regulisana posebnim propisima, za ostvarivanje interesa grupa, pojedinaca, kompanija u razvijenim društvima sa demokratskom, političkom i tržišno-ekonomskom

orijentacijom. To znači, lobiranje je postalo razvijena i opšte prihvaćena kategorija u demokratskim državama.⁵

Poznavanje propisa koji regulišu lobiranje, kao i nadležnosti u procesu donošenja odluka, dva su bitna faktora koji utiču na efikasnost lobiranja. Lobiranje se zasniva na razmeni informacija u neposrednim komunikacijama.

Danas, ključnu ulogu u nadnacionalnim integracijama ima ekonomija, multinacionalne kompanije koje svoj uticaj ostvaruju na tržištu putem lobiranja.

Zemlje Istočne Evrope koje su pripadale socijalističkom sistemu nisu poznavale praksu lobiranja. Zato je potrebno da te zemlje u procesu tranzicije prihvate lobiranje kao aktivnost i brzina tranzicije vezuje se za lobijske resurse. Zemlje Balkanskog poluostrva koje su u procesu tranzicije i pridruživanja Evropskoj Uniji, trebale bi da prihvate lobiranje kao strateški cilj sa jasnim zadacima za srednji i duži rok.

LOBI, LOBIRANJE I LOBISTA – POJMOVNO ODREĐENJE

Lobi, lobiranje i lobista-ove tri reči u savremenim uslovima postale su sastavni deo rečnika gotovo svih svetskih jezika, označavaju i procese u kojima organizovane grupe nastoje da ostvare uticaj na donosiocima odluka i kreatorima politike radi postizanja određenog cilja. Suština je da se određeni zakoni koji utiču na živote pojedinaca ili zajednice donesu, ukinu ili promene.

Danas je lobiranje integralni deo demokratskih sistema. Povezivanjem u organizaciju koja ima poseban društveni, ekonomski ili politički program, građani stvaraju interesnu grupu koja može neposredno da utiče na proces donošenja odluka na nivou zakonodavnih organa.

Lobiranje, međutim, sa sobom nosi i određene negativne konotacije. U ranijim vremenima se na lobiranje kao i na ljude koji se tim poslom bave, gledalo vrlo negativno.⁶

Negativan aspekt ove aktivnosti, ispoljen u modernom (savremenom) dobu kada lobiranje vrše profesionalci jeste taj da odnos između lobista i lobiranih može biti zasnovan na korupciji – ovo potvrđuje

⁵ K. Pušara, Uloga i značaj lobiranja u procesu evrointegracija, Beograd, 2013. D. Dašić, Ekonomska bilateralna i multilateralna, Univerzitet BK, Beograd, 2003.

⁶ R. Smith, Stari način lobiranja, Beograd, 1975.

injenica da je lobiranje uslovljeno značajnim finansijskim sredstvima: to potvrđuje primer SAD-a (u periodu između januara i juna 2005. godine potrošeno je na lobiranje preko 840 miliona dolara).⁷ To pokazuje da je praksa lobiranja najrazvijenija u SAD-u i sastavni je deo američkog sistema. O lobiranju je napisano dosta knjiga koje obrađuju aktivnosti i praksu lobiranja, među kojima su najpoznatiji pisci: WITTENBERG, CURRY, MILLER, KOLLMAN, THOMAS i dr....

U suštini, prema ovim autorima, lobiranje je aktivnost agenata specijalnih interesnih grupa koji primenjuju pritisak na zakonodavce da bi ostvarili uticaj na donošenje odluka, dok se lobiranje u demokratskim društvima smatra uobičajenom političkom aktivnošću, ili kao poseban deo odnosa sa javnošću i institucijama vlasti. Analizom brojnih definicija lobiranja može se uočiti da je lobiranje aktivnost uslovljena različitim naučnim disciplinama. Mišel Kalman u svojoj knjizi „LOBIRANJE.“ daje pojam miks lobiranja, koje uključuje pravo, politika, ekonomija, diplomatija i komunikacije.⁸ Takođe prema ovim autorima, lobista je osoba određena od strane interesne grupe da upravlja ostvarivanjem uticaja na javnu politiku za račun grupe preduzimajući sledeće aktivnosti:

- Ostvarivanje direktnog kontakta sa zvaničnicima;
- Praćenje političkih i državnih aktivnosti;
- Savetodavni uticaj na formiranje političke strategije i taktike;
- Razvoj i upravljanje procesom lobiranja koji grupa ostvaruje u lokalnoj samoupravi.⁹

Lobisti imaju značajnu ulogu u prikazivanju stanja od javnog interesa, a u interakciji sa građanima i organima vlasti, što omogućava zakonodavcima da budu bolje informisani. Tako se posredstvom lobiranja zadovoljava potreba javnosti da učestvuje u donošenju odluka.¹⁰

Interesne grupe u procesu lobiranja definišu se kao organizacije koje su nezavisne od vlasti i političkih stranaka, a koje određanim aktivnostima ostvaruju uticaj na javnu politiku.¹¹ Za razliku od političkih stranaka koje se kroz izborni sistem direktno bore za vlast, interesne grupe kao lobisti žele da ostvare uticaj na formiranje vladajuće strukture.¹²

⁷ Podatak objavljen u St-Izveštaju za 2005.

⁸ M. Tanuševski, Lobiranje u lokalnoj samoupravi, Bitola, 2009.

⁹ M. Clamen, Le lobbying et ses secrets, Paris, 2000.

¹⁰ I. Vidacak, Lobiranje, kanali uticaja u EU, Zagreb, 2007.

¹¹ D. Dasić, Ekonomska diplomatija i lobiranje, Univerzitet BK, Beograd, 2006.

¹² M. Mitić, Diplomacija, delatnost, organizacija, veština, ZUNS, Beograd, 1999.

Interesne grupe se mogu deliti prema tome da li se temelje na zajednici ili na udruživanju. Veze na temelju zajednice stvaraju se ro enjem (porodica). Na drugoj strani nalaze se veze na temelju udruživanja radi zajedni kih ciljeva (Društvo za zaštitu životne sredine).¹³ Veze na temelju zajednice dominiraju u zemljama u razvoju, a one druge na temelju udruživanja u razvijenim zemljama.

U praksi u razvijenim zemljama, danas, se razlikuju 4 tipa interesnih grupa:

- Obi ajne (pleme ili kasta);
- Institucionalne (vojska, birokratija, crkva);
- zaštitne (sindikati, strukovna udruženja);
- promotivne (ekološke grupe koje promovišu ideje i vrednosti).

Analizom rada interesnih grupa u skladu sa procesom globalizacije i velikim brojem me unarodnih institucija i regionalnih integracija, dolazi se do preraspodele tradicionalnih interesa unutar jedne zemlje. U postoje em složenom okruženju i države postaju interesne grupe u nastojanju da ostvare uticaj na me unarodna tela.¹⁴ Rezultat je to da je, danas, ve ina u esnika na me unarodnoj sceni, istovremeno i lobist i objekat lobiranja, a da bi se razumeli politi ki, ekonomski i zakonodavni procesi neophodno je znati ko lobira, za koga, kako, sa kakvim resursima i sa koliko uspeha.

AKTIVNOSTI LOBISTA U SAVREMENIM USLOVIMA

Osnovne aktivnosti koje lobisti preduzimaju u cilju ostvarivanja uticaja na institucionalne strukture su:

USMERAVANJE PAŽNJE je prvi korak kojim klijent želi da približi odre eno pitanje klju nim ljudima na bazi postojanja poverenja. PRA ENJE je klju na aktivnost u procesu lobiranja, a to je obezbe enje kontinuiteta dotoka informacija koje su podloga za dalje istraživanje o opho enju, ponašanju i navikama u sistemu.¹⁵ ZASTUPANJE i ostvarivanje uticaja u vezi sa pitanjem da li lobista treba direktno da zastupa odre ena pitanja u ime svojih klijenata u kontaktu sa zvani nicima. U Vašingtovnu lobisti ne lobiraju direktno donosiocima odluka, ve savetuju klijente kako da zastupaju svoje

¹³K. Pušara, Lobiranje, profesija i zanimanje, Zbornik radova, ANTIM, Tara, 2009.

¹⁴K. Pušara, Globalizacija i siromaštvo, Zbornik radova, MK VŠ, Novo Mesto, 2014.

¹⁵HOBSON: moj posao je da do em do informacija, a to ne u posti i ako sam ja taj koji pri a, jer informacije koje primamo su valuta našeg posla, Opširnije: K. Pušara, uloga i zna aj lobiranja, Beograd, 2009.

interese na najbolji način. Znači, lobisti kreiraju strategiju i upravljaju celokupnim procesom lobiranja, a klijenti su ti koji direktno prenose poruke.¹⁶

U Evropskoj Uniji, primena pritiska kao aktivnost lobiranja nije dovoljno razvijena u poređenju sa američkom praksom.¹⁷ Zasniva se na postojanju mogućnosti da se aktivira široka mreža ljudi, kao što su: građani, ciljane grupe, stručnjaci, Univerzitetski profesori, agencije, verski lideri...

STVARANJE koalicija je taktika kojom se mogu postići značajni efekti.

VRSTE, METODE, TEHNIKE I ALATI LOBIRANJA

U savremenim uslovima lobiranje se može podeliti na direktno i indirektno u zavisnosti na koji se način ostvaruje komunikacija sa donosiocima odluka.

DIREKTNO LOBIRANJE podrazumeva da organizacija predstavlja svoju poziciju u vezi sa određenim zakonskim propisima direktno pred zakonodavcem. Metode koje se koriste u tom kontekstu su: sastanci, telefonski razgovori, direktno upućena pisma i drugi oblici savremene korespondencije. Ovde je sama veština komunikacije od ključnog značaja.

U liberalnim demokratijama najveći pritisak se vrši na administraciju. Interesne grupe nalaze se tamo gde se donose odluke. U praksi SAD-a interesne grupe su u uredima Američkog Kongresa gde se stvara povoljan teren za lobiranje i za to koriste velika finansijska sredstva.

Ako interesne grupe zaključie da nisu uvažene u procesu kreiranja politike, mogu se osporavati odluke preko sudova. Ova vrsta lobiranja ima široku primenu u anglosaksonskom području.

INDIREKTNO LOBIRANJE tiče se pitanja od javnog značaja koje utiče na veliki broj ljudi. To su pitanja koja se tiču celokupne zajednice i zato se tretiraju kao pitanja od nacionalnog značaja.

Indirektnom lobiranju određeni broj organizacija stiče značajnu prednost, zahvaljujući činjenici da poseduju masovno članstvo, a time i pristup velikom broju potencijalnih aktivista. Indirektno lobiranje je usmereno na organizacije ili na pojedince koji ne odlučuju direktno, ali

¹⁶ I. Petkova, IKP, Sofija, 2006. „Lobiranje, praktikata vo SAD“.

¹⁷ I. Vidak, Kanali uticaja i lobiranje u EU, Zagreb, 2007.

mogu ostvariti uticaj na one koji donose odluke. Ovde se radi o obra anju široj javnosti putem masovnih medija. Javnost se informiše o odlukama, iniciraju se debate, oblikuje se javno mišljenje i to uti e na poziciju zvani nika.

Pored direktnog i indirektnog lobiranja interesne grupe mogu ostvariti uticaj posredno preko politi kih stranaka. Stranke e ostvariti cilj ukoliko do u na vlast, dok interesne grupe teže isklju ivo da ostvare uticaj bez obzira koja je stranka na vlasti. Stranke svoje osnivanje i funkcionisanje baziraju na ideološkim ciljevima, a lobiji na interesima. Uprkos razli itim zadacima odnosi stranaka i interesnih grupa ponekad mogu biti izuzetno bliski, jer se neke politi ke stranke u praksi pojavljuju kao izdanci interesnih grupa.

Kao jedan od oblika organizovanja interesnih grupa javljaju se i demonstracije i izlivi nasilja kao na in za izražavanje nezadovoljstva onih koji su izgubili poverenje u vlast. Oni koriste mirne ili nasilne demonstracije i uli ne nereda kao sredstvo dodatnog pritiska na vlast.¹⁸

Masovni protesti u novije vreme u brojnim zemljama rezultat su indirektnog lobiranja interesnih grupa: uli ni neredi u Francuskoj, Nema koj, Velikoj Britaniji, Italiji, Severnoafri ke zemlje, Balkanske zemlje, Ukrajina, Kina, Južna Amerika, SAD i dr...Interesnim grupama koje aktiviraju masovnu kampanju indirektnog lobiranja na raspolaganju su razli ite tehnike, emu je tehnološki razvoj doprineo . Akcija po inje obaveštavanjem lanstva o stavu koji je interesna grupa zauzela. lanovi se podsti u da kontaktiraju zvani nike, pri emu se koriste telefonski pozivi, e-mailovi, faks, elektronski i pisani mediji...

Etika lobiranja je izuzetno važno podru je u okviru koga su definisani principi ponašanja u procesu lobiranja.

ZAKLJU AK

Lobiranje je profesija koja u savremenom društvu pretstavlja zna ajno obrazovno podru je u okviru univerzitetskog sistema.

Lobiranje je veština pregovaranja koje zahteva multidisciplinarno obrazovanje, od ekonomije i prava do diplomatije. Danas je nezamislivo razvijanje saradnje na svim nivoima bez u eš a lobista. Posebno važna uloga lobiranja je u procesu globalizacije, odnosno evroatlantskih integracija.

¹⁸ K. Pušara, Vrste lobiranja, Univerzitet BK, Beograd, 2010.

..Lobista je zanimanje koje se stiče u procesu univerzitetskog obrazovanja kroz posebne specijalističke programe. Uz to lobista je osoba koja mora da poseduje posebne osobine lične prirode koje se utvrđuju Zakonima o lobiranju u svakoj državi, i koji u svom radu moraju da se pridržavaju principa etičkog ponašanja u lobiranju. Odnos između lobiste i klijenta treba da se zasniva na iskrenosti i međusobnom poštovanju, a odnos između lobiste i zvaničnika podrazumeva da zvaničnik ima pravo na otvoren izveštaj od strane lobiste, a to znači i tačne i pouzdane informacije.

..Lobiranje kao veština pregovaranja u okviru ekonomske diplomatije predstavlja i predstavlja osnovno sredstvo u procesima globalizacije, i posebno kao moderno sredstvo u borbi protiv korupcije.

..Primarna funkcija lobiranja u okviru ekonomske diplomatije je zaštita i promocija nacionalnih ekonomskih interesa u savremenim društvenoekonomskim odnosima.

..U savremenim uslovima postoji direktno (ekonomsko) i indirektno javno lobiranje uz korišćenje različitih metoda, tehnika, sredstava i instrumenata.

..Uloga lobiranja i ekonomskih predstavnika u svetu uopšte dolazi posebno do izražaja danas, u vreme globalne svetske privrede i globalističkih tendencija u upravljanju svetom (novi svetski poredak). Zapadne diplomatije su već sredinom osamdesetih godina dvadesetog veka dale trajne naloge svojim diplomatama i lobistima da ubuduće najvažniji prioritet u njihovoj aktivnosti bude ekonomska diplomatija i lobiranje. Sa globalizacijom svetske privrede i međunarodne politike, interes pojedinih privreda da bude promovisanje u inostranstvu i da se, na svetskom tržištu izbore za što veći udeo u profitu i da to postane državni interes njihovih zemalja.

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REVIVING F STRATEGY FOCUSED ORGANIZATION THROUGH CHANGE MANAGAMENT

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ABSTRACT

Kaplan and Nolan at the beginning of the '90 developed the concept of Strategically Focused Organization (SFO) while analyzing the implementation of company's strategy through performance management. Analyzing strategies of a large number of companies they came to a conclusion that they lagged in implementing a large proportion of good strategies due to their focus on one (financial) or two dimensions (profit and service of customers which contribute to the profit) of organizational life. Introducing the concept of a balanced focus of the strategy in the framework of finances, clients, internal processes and learning and development, they essentially altered the holistic approach as a methodology in developing and implementation of company's strategy. As a result of the wide interest on behalf of the academic and consulting communities, they developed their tool Balanced Score Cards (BSC), which spanned four consecutive generations. The fourth generation made this tool equally applicable in both profit and non-profit sector as a model of creating value in an organization: learning – processes – clients – finances (for profit organizations), and finances – learning – processes – beneficiaries (for the non-profit organizations – public and private)

This paper presents results from the conducted action research on using BSC as a tool to develop organizational strategy for three types of

organizations: business entities, civil organizations, and organizations in the public (state) sector. Content analysis of the previous strategic documents and organizational strategies developed with the assistance of BSC shows positive qualitative and quantitative differences in relation to paying due attention to improving internal processes as a way to organically link strategic profit projections at the profit entities, or beneficiaries expectations at the non-profit organizations (a strategy in the classical sense), with the necessary *organizational changes* as a precondition for an effective *operations management* (improving internal processes and learning and development).

Keywords: strategy focused organization, change management, operations management, organizational learning.

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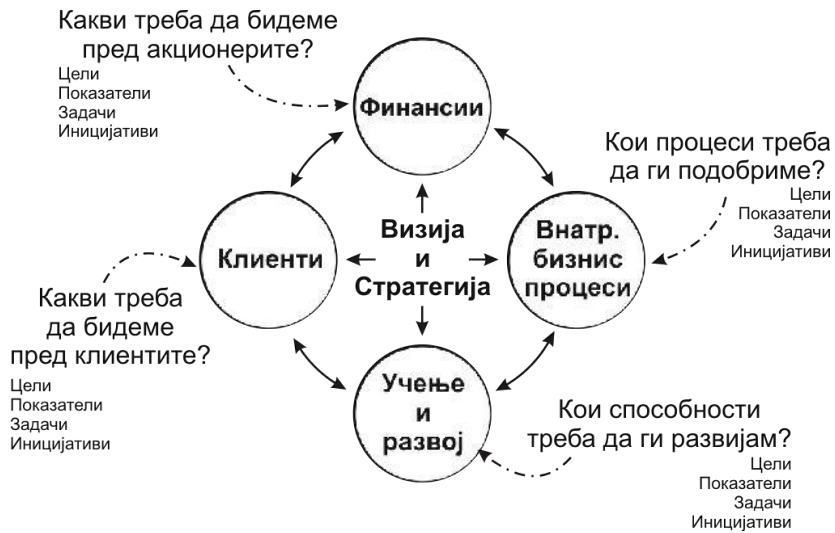
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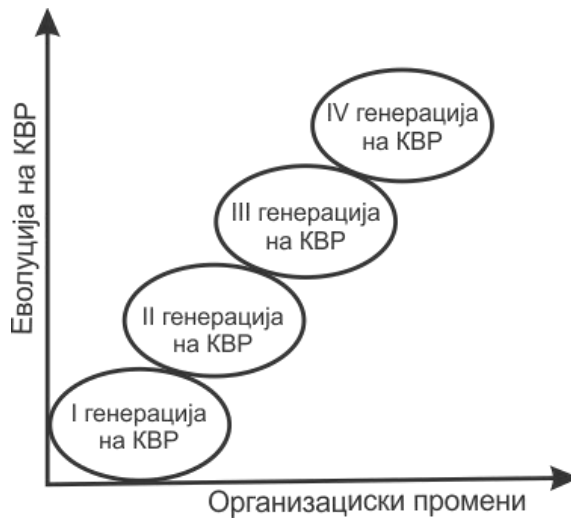
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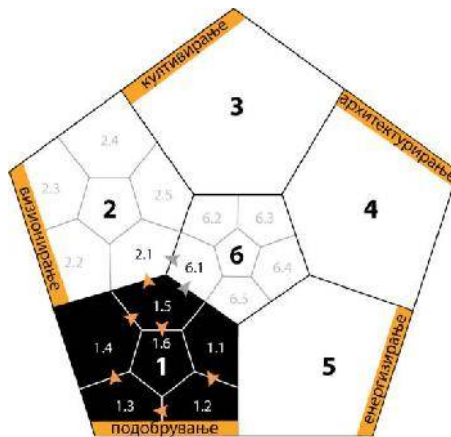
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SECTION 1:
ORGANIZATIONS LIKE STRATEGICALLY
FOCUSED ORGANIZATIONS FOR
COMPETITIVENESS

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VaR (Value at Risk)

USING SIMULATION ON STOCHASTIC PROCESSES APPLICATION OF METHOD MONTE CARLO IN MAKING MANAGERIAL DECISIONS IN RISK ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

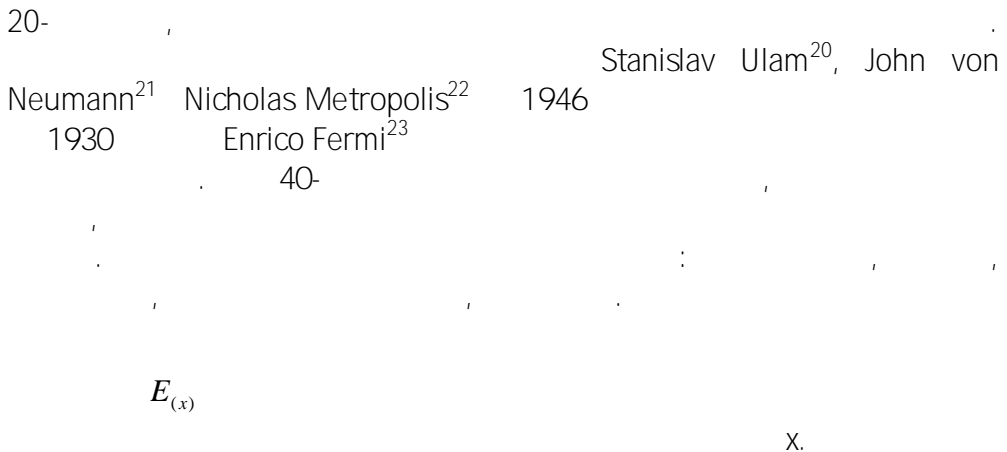
Companies across all of functions encounter risks and uncertainties that are an integral part of their operations. Economic theory in its evolutionary process goes through periods imply deterministic elements and approach, although in actual operation are phenomena that cannot simply be explained.

Using scientific methods to deal with the risks evident in the last twenty years. Methods in risk management aim to optimize processes for identifying, analyzing and managing risks. Managing risk values VaR (Value at Risk) aim to perform testing extremely events with specific methodology. There are a number of numerical methods used and in this paper we pay attention to the Monte Carlo method, which is defined as a statistical simulation method. The given method uses a series of random numbers to perform the simulation processes. This method gets the status of a full mathematical method which is capable of solving the most complex requirements. The method is based on the physical system that describes the probability density. Monte Carlo method through simulation continues with random values of the function. Statistical methods are often based on random sizes. In order to realize the calculation requires a source of random numbers. These numbers are used in simulation studies of stochastic

processes unable to build analytical mathematical expressions based on re-sampling the relevant population.

The paper includes a framework for risk management based on the Monte Carlo method. For many companies regardless of their business information solutions play a crucial role through which encompass all relevant components, using one of the methods enabling correct process and risk management.

Keywords: Monte Carlo, mathematical methods, statistical methods, risk management, decision making.

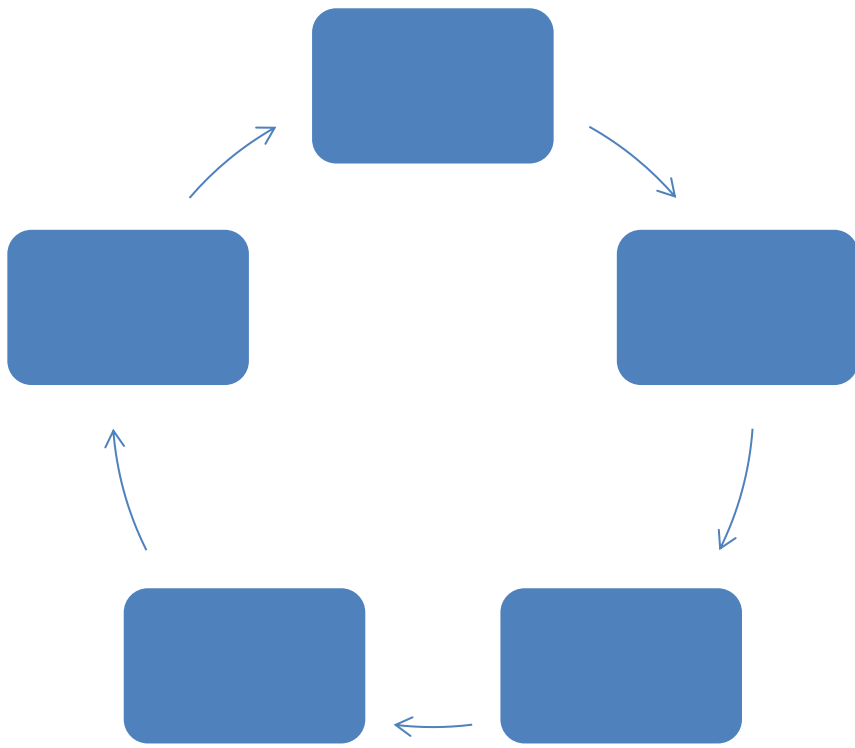


²⁰Stanislaw Marcin Ulam, 1909-1984,

²¹John von Neumann, 1903-1957,

²²Nicholas Metropolis, 1915-1999,

²³Enrico Fermi, 1901-1954,



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$$x \geq 0: N(x) = 1 - N(x) * (a * k + b * k^2 + c * k^3)$$

$$x < 0: N(x) = 1 - N'(x)$$

N(x)

x

$$N'(x) = (2)^{1/2} * e^{-x^2/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1 - y * x)}$$

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$$x_k = \sqrt{\lambda_i} x_{norm} v_{ki}$$

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$$x_k = \sqrt{\lambda_i} x_{norm} v_{ki}$$

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COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE WITH BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYTICS

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REZIME

Da bi bila uspešna, kompanija mora da donosi dobre poslovne odluke. Poslovno odlučivanje je vrlo složen proces u konkurentnom okruženju, a da bi se donela ispravna odluka neophodno je raspolagati pravom informacijom u pravom vremenskom trenutku. Iz ovog razloga organizacije koriste poslovnu inteligenciju i analitiku kako bi poboljšale svoju konkurentsku poziciju. Poslovna inteligencija (BI) se obično posmatra kao skup procesa i tehnologija koji transformišu podatke u informacije, smislene i korisne sa aspekta poslovanja. Kompanije su je prihvatile kao alat za postizanje konkurentnosti. Međutim, nije dovoljno samo steći konkurentsku prednost, već je potrebno i održati je. Cilj ovog rada je da razmotri na koji način se poslovna inteligencija i analitika mogu koristiti kako za dostizanje, tako i za očuvanje konkurentске prednosti.

Cljučne reči: poslovna inteligencija, poslovna analitika, konkurentska prednost.

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ABSTRACT

In order to be successful, a company has to make good business decisions. Business decision making is a very complicated process in a competitive environment and in order to make the right decision it

becomes essential to have the right information at the right time. This is the reason why organizations use business intelligence and analytics to improve their competitive position. Business intelligence (BI) is often considered as a set of processes and technologies that transform data into meaningful and useful information for business purposes. It has become an accepted tool for companies looking to achieve competitiveness. However, it is not enough just to gain competitive advantage. One must sustain it. The aim of this paper is to discuss the ways in which business intelligence and analytics can contribute both achieving and sustaining competitive advantage.

Keywords: business intelligence, business analytics, competitive advantage.

UVOD

U današnjem dinami nom poslovnom okruženju nije lako donositi dobre poslovne odluke, a posledice loših mogu biti fatalne. Sa druge strane, od kompanija se traži da brzo reaguju, ukoliko žele da se dobro pozicioniraju na tržištu. Tako se raspolaganje kvalitetnim i pravovremenim informacijama nametnulo kao nužnost pri poslovnom odlučivanju. Ukoliko raspolažu informacijama od strateškog značaja, menadžerima je olakšano donošenje valjanih odluka, koje će obezbediti uspešno poslovanje preduzeća. Oni koji pobeđuju na tržištu su oni koji raspolažu informacijama koje drugi nemaju, ili bar do njih dođu u pre svojih konkurenata. Stoga generisanje informacija sve više postaje osnova za postizanje konkurentne prednosti.

Sudeći po Forrester-ovom istraživanju, današnje kompanije su prepoznale značaj generisanja i korišćenja informacija u procesu odlučivanja. Tako 75% ispitanika posmatra informacije kao svoju stratešku prednost, dok 70% njih donosi poslovne odluke na osnovu raspoloživih informacija (A Forrester Consulting, 2013). Postavlja se, međutim, pitanje kako ih obezbediti? S obzirom na automatizaciju poslovanja, kompanije obrađuju i uvaju velike količine podataka, u kojima se nesumnjivo kriju korisne informacije. A transformaciju podataka u informacije upravo omogućava poslovna inteligencija, tako da će o njenim osnovnim konceptima biti više reči u nastavku rada.

POSLOVNA INTELIGENCIJA I POSLOVNA ANALITIKA

Savremeno poslovanje se ne može zamisliti bez upotrebe informacionih tehnologija i informacionih sistema. Većina preduzeća koristi itav niz softverskih rešenja, koja pokrivaju sve aspekte njihovog poslovanja.

Me utim, naj eš e se radi o softverskim paketima koji su pojedina no kupovani, implementirani na razli itim platformama i, na žalost, esto ih je teško integrisati. Ovo postaje veliki problem, jer je menadžerima prakti no nemogu e da donesu dobre poslovne odluke ako ne raspolažu integrisanim podacima i pravim informacijama. Ovo je pogotovo važno sa aspekta postizanja i održanja konkurentске prednosti. Zato se javlja sve ve a potreba za usvajanjem koncepata poslovne inteligencije, koja predstavlja skup procesa i tehnologija koji transformišu podatke u informacije, smislene i korisne sa aspekta poslovanja (Schniederjans, Schniederjans, Starkey, 2014).

Poslovna inteligencija (business intelligence - BI) podrazumeva koriš enje svih potencijala podataka i informacija u preduze u zarad donošenja boljih poslovnih odluka, a u skladu sa tim identifikovanja novih poslovnih mogu nosti (iri , 2006). Po mnogim autorima ona se zasniva na tri klju ne tehnologije, a to su: skladišta podataka (data warehouse), interaktivno analiti ko procesiranje (On-line Analytical Processing – OLAP) i traganje kroz podatke (data mining).

Skladišta podataka su ta koja rešavaju problem integracije podataka koji poti u iz razli itih izvora, kako transakcionih sistema, tako i nekih eksternih i drugih izvora podataka. Ono predstavlja bazu podataka koja uva teku e i istorijske podatke koji su od potencijalnog interesa za menadžere kompanije (Laudon & Laudon, 2004). Samo skladište podataka se može posmatrati kao kolekcija manjih celina – ispostava podataka (data mart). Ispostava podataka je spremište podataka koje treba da podrži odre eni poslovni proces (mišljenje Ralph Kimball-a) ili potrebe organizacione jedinice tj. odeljenja (mišljenje Bill Inmon-a).

Nakon što su podaci objedinjeni u jedinstvenom spremištu tj. skladištu podataka, potrebno ih je analizirati. Za ovu svrhu se mogu koristiti OLAP i data mining. OLAP predstavlja aktivnost postavljanja upita i prezentovanja numeri kih i tekstualnih podataka iz skladišta podataka (Balaban, Risti , urkovi , Trnini , 2002). Posredstvom OLAP-a je omogu ena analiza podataka iz razli itih perspektiva tj. poslovnih dimenzija (Veljovi , 2002). Pri tome je podatke mogu e posmatrati kao agregirane ili sa ve im nivoom detaljnosti, po jednoj ili više poslovnih dimenzija, a podržani su i alternativni prikazi podataka. Ovo je mogu e zahvaljuju i injenici da OLAP tehnologija organizuje podatke iz skladišta u višedimenzionalne nizove podataka koji se nazivaju kockama podataka (iri , 2006), nad kojim je mogu e vršiti prethodno opisane operacije. Nad

podacima iz skladišta se projektuje više OLAP kocki (Roiger, Geatz, 2003), jer svaka omogućuje specifičan pogled na podatke.

Data mining podrazumeva automatizovan analitički proces pretraživanja velikih količina podataka u cilju otkrivanja obrazaca tj. paterni u podacima. I dok OLAP stvara seriju hipotetičkih zakonitosti i veza među podacima i koristi sisteme upita da ih potvrdi ili opovrgne, dotle se data mining ne bavi hipotezama, već pokušava da nađe neku zakonitost među podacima (Iriš, 2006). Na ovaj način se OLAP i data mining dopunjuju, jer pre nego što se utvrde zakonitosti među podacima, moraju se postaviti određene pretpostavke (op.cit.).

U novije vreme se u stručnoj literaturi pored pojma poslovne inteligencije često pojavljuje i pojam poslovna analitika (business analytics - BA). I na Google-u se može videti kako trend pretraživanja pojma „business intelligence“ sve više opada, dok je od 2005. godine trend pretraživanja pojma „business analytics“ u stalnom porastu (videti na <http://www.google.com/trends/>). Ovo ukazuje na sve veću „popularnost“ drugopomenutog termina. Prirodno se postavlja pitanje kakav je odnos ova dva pojma, postoje li razlike između njih, i ako postoje, koje su? Odgovor nije lako dati, jer se mišljenja po ovom pitanju razlikuju, i to kako među različitim autorima, tako i proizvođača softvera. Turban, Shauda, Aronson i King (2008) u svojoj knjizi „Poslovna inteligencija: menadžerski pristup“ najpre, u prvom poglavlju, navode da je poslovna analitika tehnološka komponenta poslovne inteligencije, te da ona treba da joj obezbedi modele i analitičke procedure. Međutim, kasnije (u trećem poglavlju) kažu da je BA takođe poznata i kao analitičko procesiranje, BI alati, BI aplikacije ili samo BI. Drugim rečima, i ovi autori ističu da se nekada ova dva pojma koriste kao sinonimi, što se sreće i u drugoj stručnoj literaturi.

Schniederjans et. al. (2014) su uočili kako postoji stanovište da poslovna inteligencija zapravo obuhvata analitiku, poslovnu analitiku i informacione sisteme. Oni ističu da je prikupljanje podataka u domenu BI, a ne BA, što znači da se skladištenje podataka ne može smatrati komponentom poslovne analitike. A što se analize podataka tiče, po njima je BI uglavnom fokusiran na upite i izveštavanje tj. daje odgovore na pitanje šta se i gde dešava i to analizom istorijskih podataka (što je uglavnom domen deskriptivne analitike), dok BA može dati odgovore i na pitanje zašto se nešto dešava, koji su to novi trendovi, šta će se sledeće desiti (domen prediktivne analitike, koja predviđa buduće trendove) i kakav kurs preduzeće treba da zauzme u budućnosti (ovo već spada u domen

preskriptivne analitike, čija je svrha da optimalno alokira resurse kako bi se iskoristile buduće prilike). U tom smislu, oni su ove razlike prikazali i tabelarno (videti Tabelu 1).

Tabela 1. Karakteristike poslovne inteligencije i poslovne analitike (op.cit.)

Karakteristike	Poslovna analitika (BA)	Poslovna inteligencija (BI)
Uloga u planiranju poslovnih performansi	Šta se dešava u sadašnjosti, šta će se dešavati u budućnosti i koja je najbolja strategija za budućnost?	Šta se dešava u sadašnjosti i šta smo u prošlosti radili da se sa tim nosimo?
Upotreba deskriptivne analitike kao glavne komponente analize	Da	Da
Upotreba prediktivne analitike kao glavne komponente analize	Da	Ne
Upotreba preskriptivne analitike kao glavne komponente analize	Da	Ne
Korišćenje kombinacije svih tri komponente (deskriptivne, prediktivne i preskriptivne analitike)	Da	Ne
Usmerenost na poslovanje	Da	Da
Usmerenost na učenje i održavanje podataka	Ne	Da

Karakteristike	Poslovna analitika (BA)	Poslovna inteligencija (BI)
Potrebna usmerenost na unapređenje poslovnih vrednosti i performansi	Da	Ne

Dakle, za razliku od poslovne inteligencije, poslovna analitika je više okrenuta upotrebi matematičkih i statističkih metoda. I dok se BI zaustavlja na izveštavanju o performansama preduzeća, dotle BA ide korak dalje, pa pored izveštavanja omogućava i da se one razumeju i predvide (Davenport, 2010).

I dok neki BA posmatraju kao komponentu BI, postoje i mišljenja da je BA zapravo širi pojam. Tako po IBM-u, poslovna inteligencija predstavlja deo poslovne analitike, u smislu da je samo jedna komponenta istoimenog softverskog paketa (IBM). Ipak, u ovom radu ne može biti prihvaćeno ovakvo stanovište, već ono bliže ranije diskutovanim. Ali kako ne postoji potpuna saglasnost oko toga u kojoj meri se BI i BA međusobno prepliću, više se akcenat stavlja na to kako se dopunjuju, tj. koriste se termin poslovna inteligencija i analitika (BI&A), koji treba da ih objedini tj. pokrije i oblast prikupljanja, integrisanja i uvođenja velikih količina podataka, i svih oblika njihove analize zarad boljeg razumevanja tržišta i poslovanja, kao i unapređenja poslovnog odlučivanja, sa posebnim akcentom na doprinos u povećanju konkurentnosti preduzeća.

KORIŠĆENJE POSLOVNE INTELIGENCIJE I ANALITIKE U CILJU POVEĆANJA KONKURENTNOSTI

Vodeći autori iz oblasti marketinga, Kotler i Armstrong (2012) navode da se konkurentna prednost postiže kreiranjem veće vrednosti za kupca i to tako što im se nudi proizvod po nižoj ceni, ili tako što im se nude povoljnosti koje opravdavaju nešto višu cenu proizvoda. Ukoliko se opredele da konkurentnost zasnivaju na snižavanju troškova, a samim tim budu u mogućnosti da ponude proizvod po nižoj ceni, preduzeće ima od pomoći i mogu biti one BI aplikacije koje npr. uključuju ispitivanje metrika kvaliteta vezanih za određene proizvodne procese, ili analizu sirovina koje se nabavljaju od različitih dobavljača, a u cilju procene stope defektnosti, ili pak aplikacije koje prate troškove prodaje i sl. (Turban et al, 2008).

Davenport (2006), me utim, misli da je u današnje vreme prakti no nemogu e konkurentnost zasnivati samo na proizvodu. Ovo iz razloga što su i konkurenti u stanju da ponude sli an proizvod, a zahvaljuju i jeftinoj offshore radnoj snazi teško je biti cenovno konkurentan. Stoga on predlaže da se kompanije okrenu poslovnoj analitici, koriste sofisticirane tehnologije za prikupljanje i analizu podataka, ne bi li na taj na in „iscedile“ i poslednju kap vrednosti iz svojih poslovnih procesa, jer su oni to što ih može razlikovati od drugih. Ove kompanije ne samo da znaju koje proizvode kupci žele da kupe, ve mogu i da procene koju su cenu spremni da plate, koliko e takvih proizvoda kupiti za svog života, i šta ih može podsta i da kupuju više (op.cit.).

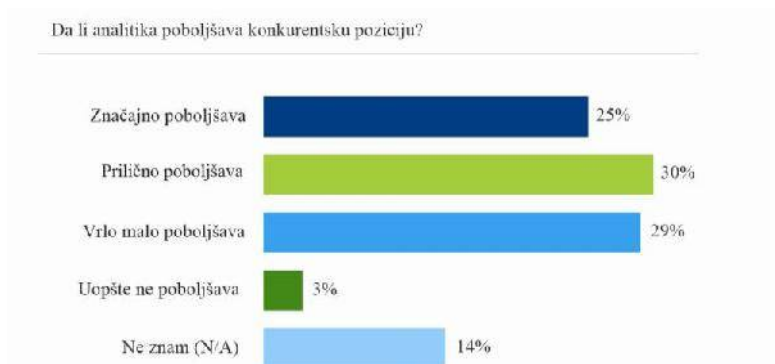
Analiza podataka koriš enjem koncepata poslovne inteligencije svakako može doprineti postizanju konkurentnske prednosti. Tako prikupljanje i analiza podataka o prodajnim trendovima, proizvodnom miks, nivoima usluge potroša ima i sl. mogu da olakšaju donošenje važnih poslovnih odluka i daju odgovore na pitanja kao što su: kako obezbediti rast prodaje, kako bolje razumeti probleme vezane za pružanje usluga, koje marketinške programe treba razviti, da li je potrebno kreirati nove linije proizvoda ili osvojiti nova tržišta? (Ray, 2011)

Me utim, nije dovoljno samo postiti konkurentnsku prednost, potrebno je i o uvati je, odnosno svakom preduze u je cilj da postigne tzv. održivu konkurentnsku prednost. Ovo je mogu e samo ako potroša i ostanu lojalni kompaniji, pa mnoge firme BI koriste za postizanje lojalnosti brendu i izgradnju lojalnosti kupaca (Turban et. al, 2008). Pri tome je prvo potrebno identifikovati koje to kupce kompanija želi da zadrži. Ponekad važi tzv. pravilo 80:20, po kome oko 80% prodaje nekog proizvoda poti e od 20% njegovih kupaca (Jobber, Fahy, 2006). Najprofitabilniji kupci se mogu identifikovati primenom prediktivnog modeliranja (Davenport, 2006), kao i oni koji e najverovatnije oti i. Koriste i poslovnu analitiku, mogu e je segmentirati kupce u manje grupe i zatim prilagoditi ponudu svakoj od njih. Npr. za svaki segment se koriš enjem regresione analize mogu identifikovati faktori koji su u najve ojoj korelaciji sa gubitkom koji grupa generiše. Zatim se definišu cene po grupama, takve da kompaniji omogu e profitabilno poslovanje. A da bi se testirale finansijske implikacije ovakvih hipoteza, koristi se softver za simulaciju (op.cit.).

Samo zadovoljni kupci su lojalni, pa je za svako preduze e jako bitno da identifikuje potrebe i želje svojih kupaca i zadovolji ih na pravi na in. Poslovna inteligencija i analitika ovde igraju jako važnu ulogu. Najpre je

potrebno obezbediti sveobuhvatnu sliku o kupcima, na nivou itave kompanije. Ovo esto nije mogu e jer su podaci o kupcima rasuti po razli itim bazama podataka. Stoga je prvo potrebno implementirati skladište podataka, koje e integrisati sve podatke o kupcima i njihovom ponašanju. Tek kada se obezbede potrebni podaci, pristupa se njihovoj analizi. Analiza podatka o na injenim kupovinama omogu ava da se jasno sagledaju ponašanje i potrebe kupaca, što omogu uje kompaniji da bolje formuliše na koji na in e ih zadovoljiti. Neke kompanije analiziraju i podatke o reklamacijama, ne bi li u tome identifikovale odre ene paterne i spre ile odlazak kupaca.

Me utim, postavlja se pitanje u kojoj meri se bolja pozicioniranost preduze a na tržištu zaista može posti i analizom podataka? Deloitte je tako 2013. godine sproveo zanimljivo istraživanje koje daje odgovor na pitanje kakvu korist preduze e ima od poslovne analitike. U istraživanju je u estvovalo 100 preduze a iz Severne Amerike, Velike Britanije i Azije (Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, 2013). Ono je pokazalo da više od polovine ispitanika, ta nije 55%, smatra da je poslovna analitika u nekoj meri doprinela poboljšanju konkurentske pozicije preduze a (kao što se sa Slike 1 može videti, njih 25% smatra da je to poboljšanje zna ajno, dok 30% smatra da je ono prili no). Ali još uvek ima ak 29% onih koji smatraju da je taj doprinos veoma mali.



Slika 1: Koliko poslovna analitika doprinosi boljem pozicioniranju na tržištu (op.cit.)

Ipak, istraživanje je pokazalo da ni jedan od ispitanika ne misli da e u naredne 3 godine manje koristiti poslovnu analitiku, tako da se ak i oni koji do sad nisu postigli zna ajnije rezultate nadaju da e ih ostvariti u budućnosti (op.cit.)

Bitno je znati zašto neke kompanije imaju više uspeha u korišćenju alata poslovne inteligencije i analitike zarad povećanja konkurentnosti od drugih? Ako BI sisteme posmatramo kao savremene sisteme za podršku odlučivanju zasnovane na podacima, onda se i na njih može primeniti stanovište po kome je potrebno da budu ispunjena tri kriterijuma (Power, 2002):

- 1) Jednom implementirana, aplikacija za podršku odlučivanju mora postati glavna ili bar značajna snaga kompanije.
- 2) Ona mora biti jedinstvena tj. jedina takva aplikacija i mora biti u vlasništvu kompanije.
- 3) Sistem mora biti održiv u narednom periodu od oko 3 godine (da bi se obezbedio povraćaj investicija).

Ako su sva tri kriterijuma ispunjena, onda će ovi sistemi doprineti kreiranju konkurentske prednosti (op.cit.).

ZAKLJUČAK

Današnje dinamično poslovno okruženje traži od kompanija da se brzo prilagode stalnim promenama na tržištu. Oni koji u tome ne uspeju, ne mogu da budu konkurentni, pa samim tim ni da uspešno posluju. Tako da je vreme koje se menadžerima nalazi na raspolaganju za donošenje poslovnih odluka sve kraće. Sa druge strane, danas se ne smatra racionalnim odlučivanjem koje je zasnovano na intuiciji, već ono koje se temelji na informaciji i znanju. To drugima reči znači da je pravovremeno generisanje informacija od ogromnog značaja, pa se zato kompanije sve više okreću sistemima poslovne inteligencije i analitike.

Preduzeća danas inače generišu ogromne količine podataka, tako da samo posedovanje podataka retko predstavlja problem. Već je problem što su oni smešteni u različitim bazama, te nisu ni analizirani na odgovarajućim i sveobuhvatnim načinima. Tu je značaj primene koncepta poslovne inteligencije. Jer, pre nego što se krene sa bilo kakvim analizama podataka, oni se moraju integrisati i sakupiti na jednom mestu, odnosno unutar skladišta podataka. Kasnije se mogu primeniti različiti oblici analize zarad povećanja konkurentnosti, a mnogi od njih su diskutovani u ovom radu. Većina istraživanja pokazuje da se značaj primene koncepta BI&A neće smanjiti u budućnosti, već naprotiv kompanije tek očekuju korist od njihove primene.

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THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ORGANIZATIONAL INTELLIGENCE: GEATHERING, ANALYSIS AND EXPLOITING INFORMATION IN STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Intelligence component in the organization is tasked to gather, process and transmit appropriate information to the management team, based on which it needs to make a proper assessment of market conditions. The ultimate goal is to create a strategy for high competitiveness of the organization.

For the open and dynamic competitive environment as it reigns today, it is not enough to have available good information. The market, which is prone to change more than ever before, the speed with which the already high technological advances enhance and the merciless competition leave short space to create a long-term strategy of the organization. Therefore, organizational intelligence has a short timeframe to collect, process and analyze the necessary information and thus enable a rational decision and productive assessment by the management team.

Organizational intelligence needs to know and be able to select and produce the information that provide the best overview of market conditions for the organization to gain better conditions for competitiveness. To achieve the desired effects of competitiveness in the market, the organization needs a theoretically specialized and practically effective intelligence entity. It involves setting up a systematic program for creating and analyzing information about market conditions, competitive activities and general business trends. This program greatly facilitates the prioritization of strategic management.

This paper aims to present the fundamentals and practical application of organizational intelligence and their use in achieving better competitiveness in the market.

Keywords: organizational intelligence, strategic planning, competition, management, decision-making.

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Upravljanje obaveštajnim resursima (IRM) je proces koji omogućuje organizaciji da dobije i koristi informacije koje su potrebne za donošenje odluka i postizanje konkurentne prednosti.

IRM se sastoji od nekoliko ključnih elemenata: (1) identifikacija potrebnih informacija, (2) prikupljanje informacija, (3) analiza informacija, (4) distribucija informacija i (5) zaštita informacija. Ovi elementi su međusobno povezani i doprinose cjelovitom procesu upravljanja obaveštajnim resursima. Upravljanje obaveštajnim resursima je ključna komponenta strategije organizacije, jer omogućuje da se dobiju i koriste informacije koje su potrebne za donošenje odluka i postizanje konkurentne prednosti. Ovi elementi su međusobno povezani i doprinose cjelovitom procesu upravljanja obaveštajnim resursima.

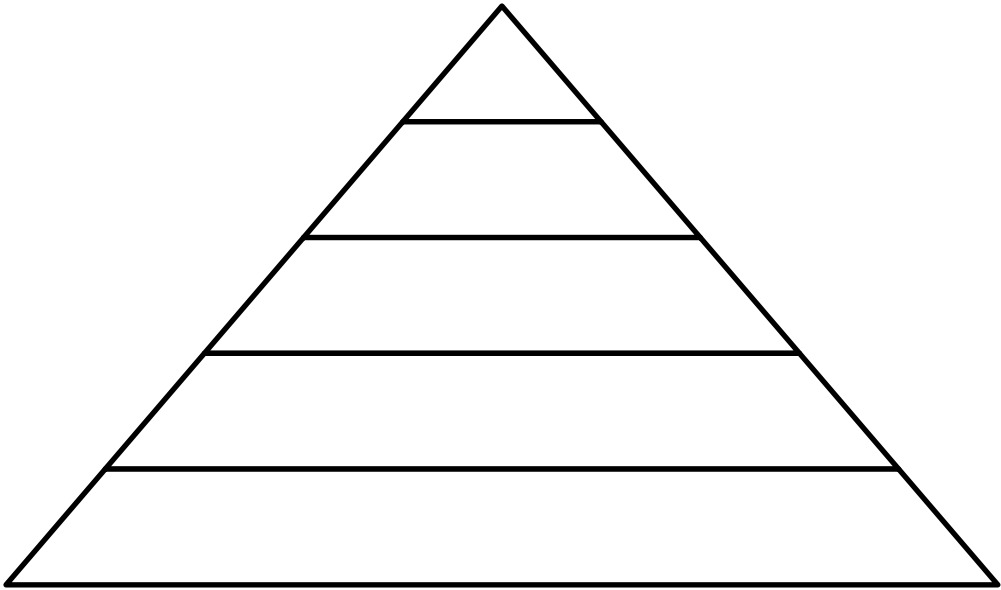
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CREATING A SYSTEM FOR ENVIRONMENT MONITORING AS A SOUND BASIS FOR PREDICTING THE FUTURE AND THE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE OF THE SMES IN THE MARKET

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ABSTRACT

Strategic management as a modern approach to managing organizations, is defined as the process established with the mission, vision and goals of the organization, as well as creating plans and allocation of organizational resources in order to achieve the set organizational goals.

It is believed that this is the highest level of managerial activity, which among other things includes the analysis of the external environment, the current state of the organization and understanding of the challenges in the future, to achieve greater competitiveness in the market. In fact, the task of management is not to perceive the current state of the organization, but what might it be in the future.

But in much of SMEs in R. Macedonia the state of the ad hoc monitoring of the environment is present, without having to select the received data and information in appropriate clusters, which could be used in the process of determining the future strategic direction. In this way organizations perform significant digression from the main point of strategic management, which is continuity and longevity.

In the frames of this problem, the paper gives an overview on the necessity of creating a system for continuous monitoring of the environment, as well as a range of recommendations for practicing it. This is the way to minimize the nebulosity with the teams for strategic planning in the process of taking future strategic steps to achieve competitive advantage in the market for extended periods.

Keywords: system, environment analysis, strategy, management.

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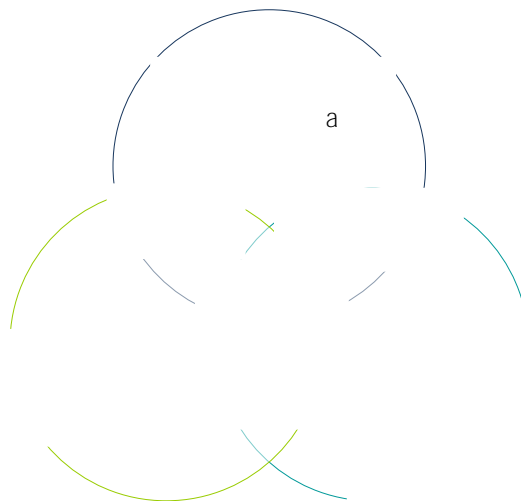
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DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF JSC „ELEM“ AS A FACTOR FOR THE CREATION OF SUSTAINABLE COMPANY COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Electricity is certainly the most noble type of energy which mankind learned to create, control and utilize. The production of electricity is an important economic activity, and the most important factor for the social and economic development of a country, while the production capacities are the crucial segment of the electrical energy system.

Each company follows certain objectives that would be achieved through a company strategy, which has a vital role in achieving and maintaining competition advantage of the company, which is a condition for survival and a generator for economic development of the company. On the other hand, competition is a mechanism that separates success from failure, and the actual competition to JSC ELEM, it is still absent due to the regulated production capacities, but it is expected to happen after the complete liberalization of the electricity market in the Republic of Macedonia. Therefore, the elaborated issue is up-to-date; due to the fact that it concerns the development strategy of JSC ELEM, which is of great economic and environmental importance, since investing in growing electricity production, especially RES, has a great influence over the economic development of the country as a whole including environmental protection.

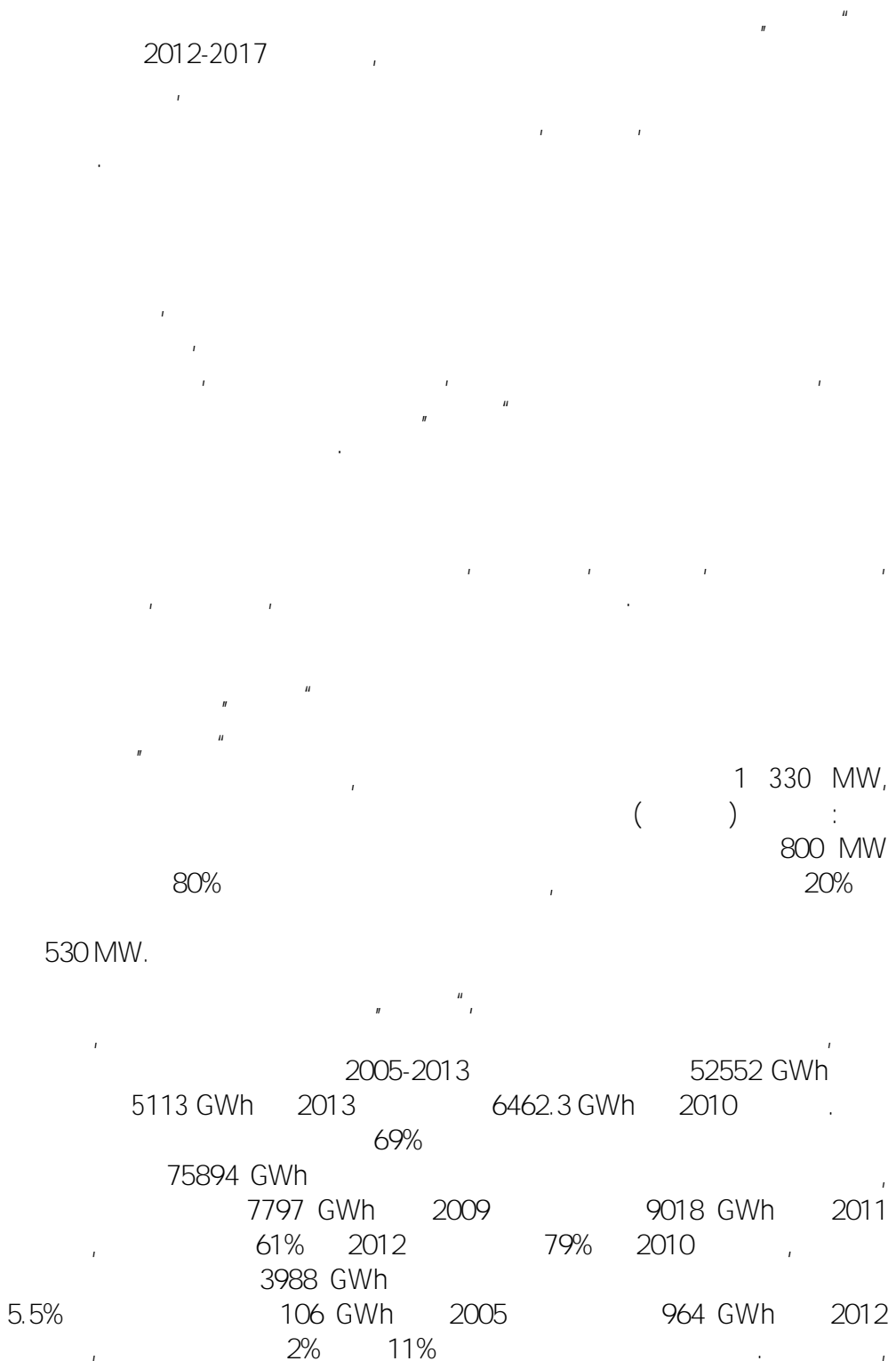
In this manner, the analysis of this paper is mainly focus and aim at covering the importance and influence of the activities within the frames of the development strategy of JSC ELEM in the creation of sustainable company competitiveness. For this purpose, the research is based on carefully selected and processed data which shape the basic thesis on

characteristics, importance and contemporariness of the development strategy and competitiveness of JSC ELEM.

Keywords: development strategy, sustainable company competitiveness, production of electricity, economic development.

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56540 GWh 74.5%

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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
[GWh]	6353	6196	5513	5615	5886	6462	6044	5370	5113	52552
-	3801		3910	4033	3809	4210	4023	4732		
/GWh	0.60		0.71	0.72	0.65	0.65	0.67	0.88		
[GWh]	106	370	538	219	346	310	298	964	837	3988
[GWh]	1662	1923	2600	2747	1565	1420	2676	2465	2296	19354
[GWh]	8121	8489	8651	8581	7797	8192	9018	8799	8246	75894
/ [%]	78	73	64	65	75	79	67	61	62	69
/ [%]	2	4	6	3	5	4	3	11	10	5.5
/ [%]	20	23	30	32	20	17	30	28	28	25.5
[€]	499,8	602,8	705,3	956,1	583,1	729,1	1033,9	1078,3	807,0	6.995,4
[€]	55,7	50,0	180,8	234,9	89,2	85,9	165,3	196,7	127,8	1.186,3
/ [%]	11,14	8,29	25,63	24,57	15,30	11,78	15,99	18,24	15,84	16,96

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18% 2011 83

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0.72 /GWh 2008 0.60 /GWh 2005 0.67

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2005-2013
 GWh 2010 2747 GWh 19354 GWh 1420
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²⁵ Đurić N. Dragan, Janošević V. Stevo, Kalinašević M. Đorđević, „Menadžment i strategija“, Beograd, 2010

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2012 - 2017

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			(2012 - 2017)	%
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		45,90	45,90	85
		18,17	18,17	15
		102,97	102,97	85
		15,00	15,00	15
		85,00	85,00	85
		6,00	6,00	15
		34,00	34,00	85
		26,83	4,85	38,2
		30,00	7,85	61,8
Nox		17,70	16,10	18,5
		70,80	70,80	81,5
		9,00	9,00	100
Sox		15,00	15,00	15
		85,00	85,00	85
		52,50	52,50	15
		297,50	297,50	85
		6,00	6,00	15
		34,00	34,00	85
		8,00	8,00	20
		32,00	32,00	80
		22,50	22,50	7,5
		127,50	127,50	42,5

Third international scientific conference

		150,00	150,00	50
		38,84	13,76	64,9
		41,04	7,44	35,1
- II		6,97	6,97	20,6
		27,10	26,81	79,4
- III		10,80	10,80	15
		61,20	61,20	85
		42,00	41,97	39,2
		65,00	65,00	60,8
		9,34	9,34	15
		52,93	52,93	85
		50,00	40,00	8,7
		488,00	420,00	91,3
		22,60	22,55	40,9
		32,90	32,54	59,1
		4,95	4,95	15
		28,05	28,05	85
		390,30	331,56	15,8
		1.252,89	1.196,49	57
		638,00	570,00	27,2
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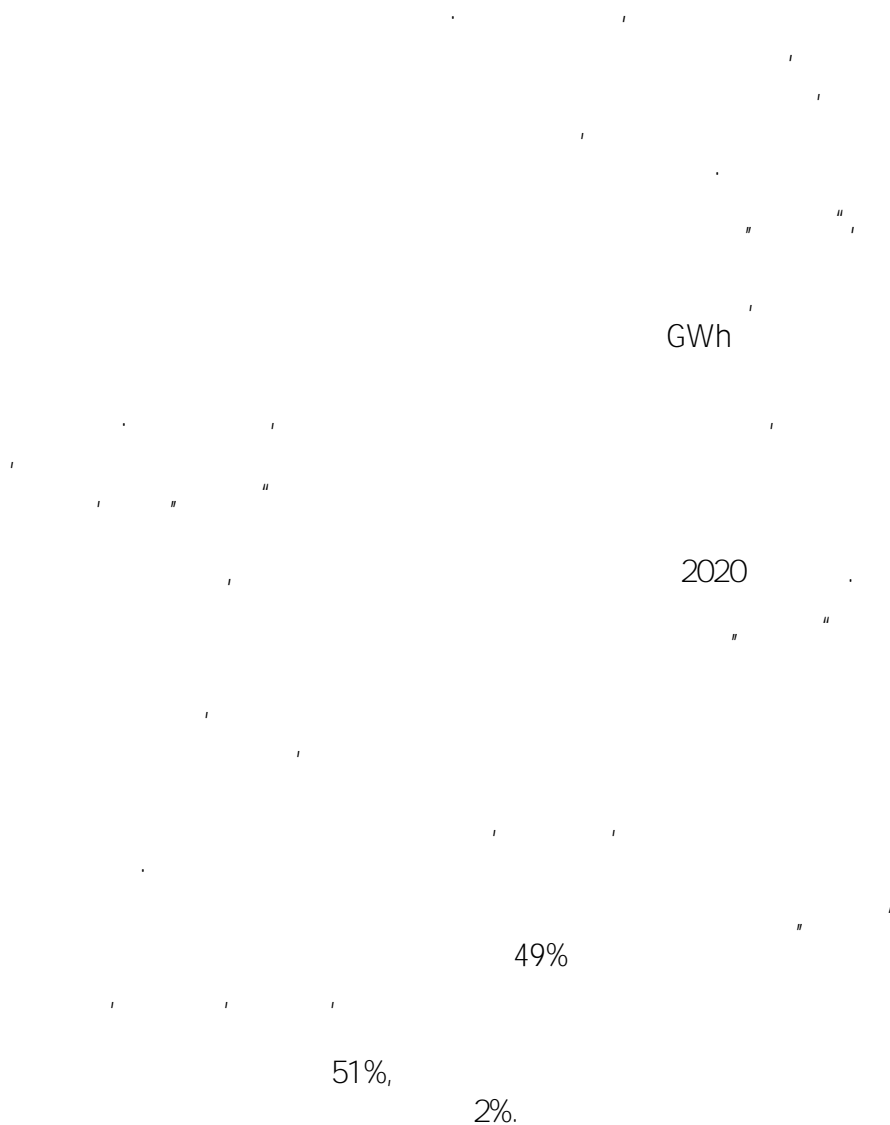
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- 12) „...“ .63/2006, 36/07, 106/08, 16/2011;
- 13) „...“ .59/2006;
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334.72.012.63/.64:339.137(497.7)

CREATING A STRATEGY OF DIFFERENTIATION AS A CONDITION OF REALIZATION OF COMPETITIVE

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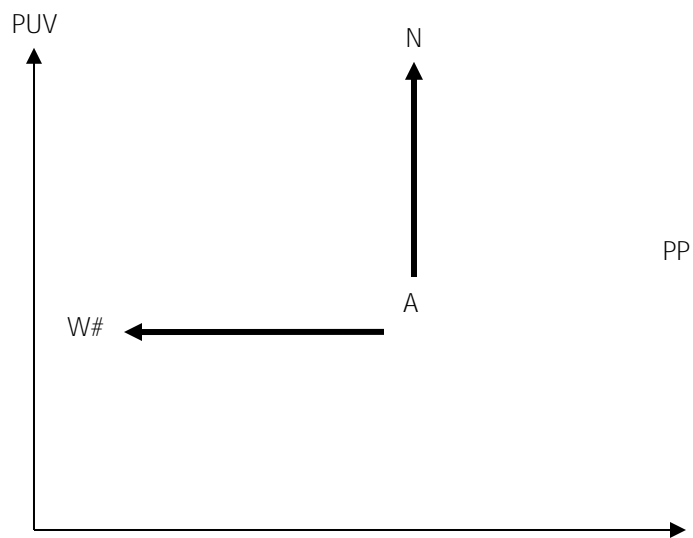
334.72.012.63/.64:339.137(497.7)

ABSTRACT

Macedonian companies that have the vision to compete in the global market have the opportunity to do it with lower prices on its products and services, or with better products and services. Given the strategic consensus of Macedonia's EU, starting basic characteristics of consumers in the EU Member States, it seems to offer quality products and services is the dominant choice for success.

Accordingly, we believe that within the strategic management of companies should dominate strategies for differentiation as a prerequisite for creating quality products and services required for customers in this highly competitive market and highly profitable market.

Keywords: strategy, differentiation, business, market, value.



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(perceived use value-PUV)
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³⁰ Bouman, K., (2003) *Strategija u praksi*, Prometej, Novi Sad, .21.

³¹ (2011), (), - , 78-81.

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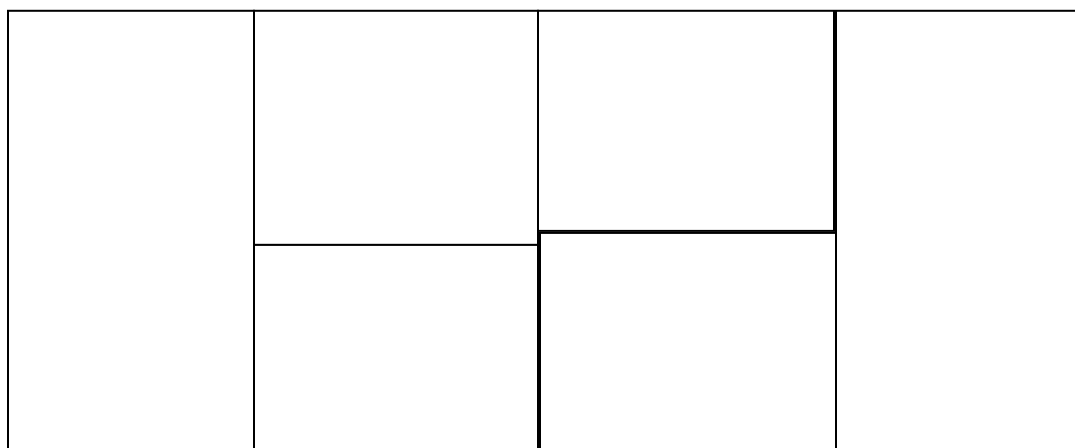
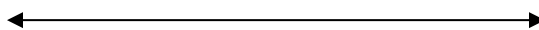
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³⁶(2012), (), .228

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³⁹ Harigan, K., I Porter, M., End -Game Strategies for Declining Industries, Harvard Business Review, julu-avgust, 1983, pp.111.

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STRATEGIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE COMPANY COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Strategic financial management can be described as managing the financial resources of the company in order to achieve the established business objectives and increase its value. It involves a defined sequence of steps which covers the full spectrum of finance of the company, from setting goals and identifying resources, data analysis and making financial decisions, to monitor the changes between the actual and budgeted results and identify the reasons for the differences occurred.

Financial management has a strategic role. Prefix "strategic" in financial management means that the decision to accept or reject a given financial proposal should be based on the factors that have a long term horizon. Strategic financial management is the process of setting goals throughout the business and making decisions about what resources will be needed to achieve these goals. Financial management has a strategic role in terms of planning in the changing environment in order to achieve sustainable competitiveness on the market.

The fundamental success of the financial strategy depends on three key factors: company's alignment with the external environment, the real insight of the own competencies and sustainable competitive advantages, and careful implementation and monitoring of financial assets.

A good strategic plan includes the parameters through which the vision and mission of the company will become finished objectives. This paper aims to explain how finance, financial objectives and financial

performance can play an essential role in the process of planning and decision making, especially in the process of achieving sustainable competitiveness.

Keywords: strategic financial management, financial resources, budgeting process, sustainable growth, sustainable competitiveness.

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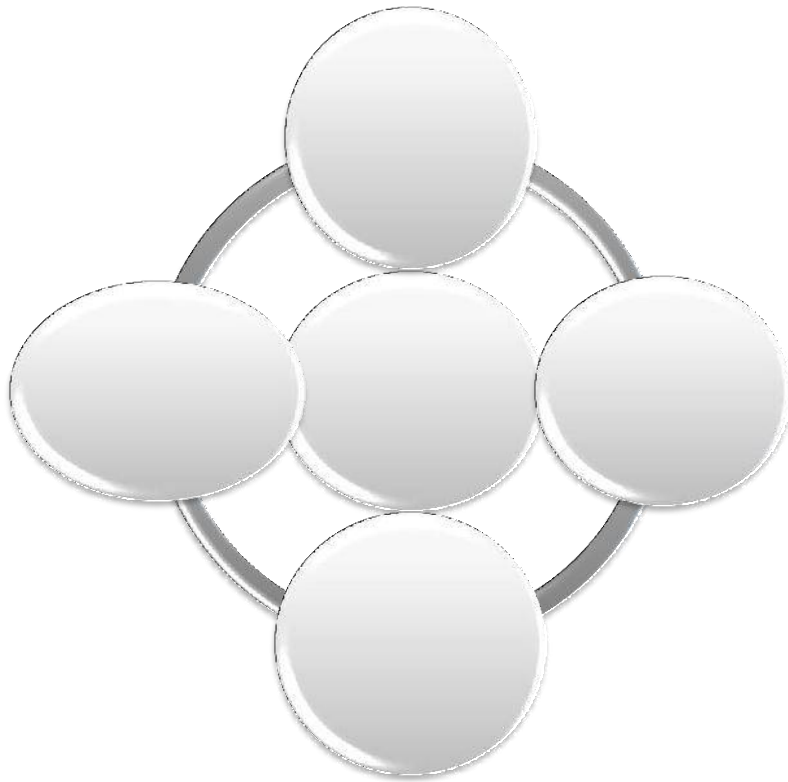
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PROACTIVE STRATEGY FOR LOBBYING – CONDITION FOR BIGGER COMPETITIVENESS OF THE CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In multicultural Europe, the degree of success of civil organizations in the process of creating politics is usually measured with applied strategies of lobbying. Managerial lobbying gives strong impulse to the civil sector in the process of telling ideas for organization's mission and goals and determination to realize it.

The civil organizations in the world pay attention on their own competencies, academic education and use of skills and strategies, because they want to be more effective in the actions they take. The strategic planning is in manager's focus and in the other part of the organization as only condition for having competitive advantage.

In this work are presented researches and comparative analysis which confirm the use of managerial lobbying as a complex process. There is an answer on the open questions for choice of strategy for lobbying as sum of skills and knowledge and it is recommended the proactive strategy for lobbying as a part of the general strategy of every civil organization, because it provides recognition, credibility and integrity for intensifying process of lobbying which happen on local, national and international level.

If the civil organizations have problem with "unfinished business", then they have to be strategically focused on the open "marketplace of ideas" where only competitive succeed and "survive".

Keywords: proactive strategy for lobbying, competitiveness, civil organizations.

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⁴⁴ „ , „ , „ - , 2012

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<http://burson-marsteller.eu/2013/06/lobbying-guide-2013/>
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STRATEGICALLY MANAGING, REGIONALLY COMPETITIVE DOMESTIC COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

Since the customer's demands are expanding continually and their perception for the quality of the products rises significantly, serious production companies must follow the newest technological achievements in order to satisfy the consumers' needs and to gain the competitors share.

This paper shall focus on explaining how strategically to manage the regionally competitive domestic company. The paper shall research and discuss the aspects that bottled water is perceived as "special, high price product, appropriate for special occasions, but not always available, a drink for high class people, and of delicate, sophisticated taste". Therefore, the paper analyses that only issue here that has to be improved is that the price has to be clearly communicated.

On the other hand the perceived value pricing strategy for setting the price is compatible with the product position in the minds of the customers (high quality product for the same price).

Finally, this paper concludes that for a successful realization of the proposed business activity, the company needs to consider the critical risks the business could confront. Only the full understanding and the beforehand preparation of how to deal with these critical risks will assist in avoidance or minimization of the loss or damages to the business.

Keywords: Production, Strategy, Company, Management, Competition.

INTRODUCTION

Vitalia J.S.C. is a company which offers unique range of technologically processed bottled water, available, acceptable and affordable for the consumers, with the ideal balance of minerals, purity, size, texture, taste, colour and flavour. This is considered as a companies' mission.

The vision of Vitalia J.S.C. is to become a company that is implementing the highest technology in weal water treatment into processed bottled water, a company that provide high production efficiency with a significant comparative advantage, creating product desirable to the consumers with sophisticated demands and tastes. Regarding and following the educated customer demands, Vitalia will be an indisputable provider of quality on the domestic water market which will supply recognized packaged water throughout the developed sales network in the country and abroad, finding its own place on the shelves in every outlet in the region and on the menu of every family and restaurants.

The strategy of Vitalia J.S.C is to participate on the market with healthy, tasty and quality product. High quality and healthy product is the basic signboard in the development of this company. The priority, at the beginning of the factory existence, is given to the carbonated bottled water. The first portfolio extension is planned for the second year of a factory existence, when a new product – flavoured bottled water will be promoted.

The strategies of a company are, 1.developing of the domestic market and 2. product penetration on the market. The target group is a buyer with Macedonian origin, whose priority is a high quality domestic product of healthy and purified natural water with convenient taste. Therefore, the ideas withdrawn in the development policy of this company are mainly pointed towards the deployment projects for production of high-quality, purified and healthy bottled water, according to the highest criteria and world-wide standards. Implementation and practising of these criteria will lead the company to become serious player on the domestic market with realistic 12,5% of water market share in five years time.

The availability of a product shall be quarantined throughout recognised distribution network. The idea is to exploit the existing and proved distribution firms in the country. One exclusive distributor located in Prilep, shall be announced for the western part of a country (4.734 outlets), another distributor located in Kocani will distribute water in the eastern part of a country (4.523), while the responsibility for the capital, Skopje (2.997 outlets), where the consumption of a water represents 40% of a total country consumption, will be responsibility to a third distributor. All three distributors will have the exclusive right to distribute and sale Vitalia's water in their territories. The distributors responsible for the western and eastern part of a country shall transport products to their warehouses by lorries and later to their customers by small distribution trucks and vans.

The distributor in Skopje will distribute ready product to his customers by small trucks and vans.

The sales department of the company has developed customer loyalty programs and prepared special contracts for the "key accounts". The contracts with the "key accounts" offer higher margin regarding the loyalty and Vitalia brand preferences provided by the customer's side.

In general, full market coverage shall be supported not only by the controlled and measured distribution but by the intensive visits and calls from the responsible for the regions.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSES

Industry analysis

The increasing rate of urbanisation, the growth in real income, the change of life style with the growing awareness of quality issues are only few of the factors that have significantly developed the bottled water market. As the table below shows, the water consumption per capita as a percentage share of the overall beverage consumption per capita in Macedonia, has evidenced an incredible growth over the last 10 years. In 2003, it contributed with only 3.5 % of the overall commercial beverage consumption, while in 2013 it has reached significant 17.1 % of the market share. If compared in million litres, the consumption of packaged water in Macedonia, from 13 million litres in 2003, has reached enormous 96,4 million litres in 2013.

Table 1 Packaged water consumption (million liters)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Packaged water consumption (million litres)</i>	13,0	13,6	14,6	15,0	20,1	32,2	44,6	58,5	71,8	85,1	96,4

(Source: Canadian (2014) The Soft Drinks Service Annual report – 2013 Cycle Macedonia, England)

Table 2 Forecast for packaged water consumption (million litres)

	2014F	2015F	2016F	2017F	2018F	2019F	2020F	2021F
Forecast for packaged water consumption (million litres)	108,0	120,8	131,2	143,2	154,0	165,6	173,5	180,0

(Source: Canadian (2014) The Soft Drinks Service Annual report – 2013 Cycle Macedonia, England)

The attractiveness of the packaged water market led to many new or already existing beverage producers starting bottling water. The major characteristic of this industry is that there is only one major player – Pelisterka, with market share of 58%. Others competitive producers follow with market share of not more than 5% per each.

Strategies

In order to position Vitalia J.S.C. to become the water of choice in Macedonia by meeting consumer's demand through a comprehensive line-up of still, medium, and classic, and possible introduction of flavour variants, the strategy should be made to achieve the main goal which is to become a strong contender in the FCM and ICM by the end of 2019. The company needs to create a positive image of the Vitalia brand that consumers can relate to. By increasing the brand awareness and image, the company hopes to grow, following market trends in seven years' business plan, and increase the market share from 6,5% to 12,5% by 2021.

The single objective is to position Vitalia J.S.C. as the most sophisticated producer of packaged water, commanding with 12,5% of the market share within seven years. The marketing strategy will seek first to create customer awareness regarding marketing activities and services offered, develop the customer base, and work toward building customer loyalty.

The Company seek to communicate the message that Vitalia is the most sophisticated producer of bottled water. This message will be communicated through a combination of different strategies and approaches. By using differentiation strategy the company will create a product that will be perceived as being unique "throughout the industry and the market". The emphasis will be on quality, brand image, advanced

and proprietary technology, special features, superior service, and a strong distributor network. This uniqueness does not affect the price of the product, which will remain on the same level as competitor products.

MARKETING MIX

Vitalia's marketing mix is comprised on the following approaches to 4 Ps in order to create desirable value in consumer's minds. Product extension of Vitalia is planned for second season of brand existence on the market. Flavoured bottled water (lemon, and lime) and water with aphrodisiacs (completely new taste appearance) are budgeted in addition to the current Vitalia brands. The key elements of the Vitalia's launch in order to position the brand to take share away from Pelisterka and to become a strong competitor in the FCM and the ICM market by 2021 are:

- Creation of a brand image/identity for Vitalia that consumers can associate with;

- Achieve 70% of brand awareness in first year of launching in targeted outlets;

- Achieve 250 weekly TRPs and reach of 20 during launching campaign;

- Develop weighted distribution of 80%;

- Position of TSA in premium outlets (coolers).

The most important segment for Vitalia is Supermarkets and Superettes. Their number is relatively small, but they perform continuous growth and development and become real competitors to L&T Groceries. Intention of the Vitalia is direct control of the distribution and product placement in this channel (supermarkets and superettes), realised throughout company's market developers and sales representatives. Another priority in product penetration is L&Ts, despite their location dispersal. The key strategic issues for the product placement during the Vitalia's launch are:

- Focus on Supermarket, Superettes and L&T (local and traditional outlets);

- Focus on HORECA channel and petrol stations;

- Positioning of cooler equipment in selected outlets;

- Enforcement of merchandising standards;

Regarding the price, Vitalia J.S.C. has adopted mark-up pricing as a strategy. Speaking about pricing of Vitalia in the FCM market, the company policy is to create competitive price, since the main target is to adjust the channel pricing accordingly – to compete more aggressively in FCM, to evaluate wholesale pricing in ICM, in order to balance package mix for profitability.

In addition, Vitalia’s pricing strategy is to maintain the same price for bottled water all over the country. In order to achieve that, the company will create the system of functional discount for the distribution centres that are exclusive regional Vitalia distributors.

Price	Hi	He - Ba	Korphy	Perrier
	Medium	Kozuvcanka	Bonaqua	Vitalia
	Low	Aqua Spectar	Pelisterka	Pela Rosa
		Low	Medium	Hi
		Value		

The research that was made by the research company “Stratum” with target groups showed that bottled water is perceived as “special, high price product, appropriate for special occasions, but not always available, a drink for high class people, and of delicate, sophisticated taste”. Therefore the only issue here that has to be improved is that the price has to be clearly communicated.

The requirement for net income and the objectives for long term market control, mostly influence the pricing strategy. The basic strategies that is considered is the comparable pricing strategy due to the fact that Vitalia is relatively new player on the market, the leaders already created a price expectation in the minds of the marketplace.

Vitalia’s challenge becomes to determine how to lower the costs in order to produce a higher profit than the competitors. Basically, in this situation, Vitralia will sell intentionally at a loss for a time to establish a position in the market. The appeal of a penetration strategy increases to

the extent that customers are sensitive to price, economies of scale are important, there is threat of competition.

On the other hand the perceived value pricing strategy for setting the price is compatible with the product position in the minds of the customers (high quality product for the same price).

The pricing strategy includes discounts to customers (key accounts) who offer a business benefit. Vitalia will offer cash discounts to customers who pay promptly. This will help to maintain a steady, positive cash flow and reduce credit-collection costs.

By offering quantity discounts for large orders for supermarkets and big retailers Vitalia will increase stock level in the customers' warehouses and achieve bigger exclusiveness and loyalty. Seasonal discounts will be given to buyers who purchase during a product's low season in order to reward customers who essentially assist a company in meeting production demands.

Promotional allowances when they make economic sense. For example, if a retail chain that includes the product in its ads or in promotional activities sells the product, those activities leverage the marketing efforts. If so, the company might choose to discount the price to this retail chain.

The key promotion strategic requests here are:

Launch timing;

Organization of samplings and promotions;

Sponsorships;

Ideal balance between ATL & BTL advertising to support branding campaign (according to research TV is the most cost effective medium).

The agency responsible for the brand building is Publicis. Their first objective is to organize a brand campaign in order to inform the consumers about the product launching, educate the customers and the consumers for the offered product benefits and alter their perception. Market research should be planned and made just in order to keep on tracking consumers' behavior. Vitalia as a brand should be targeted towards the younger generation and middle age consumers who care for their health and life style. A whole concept should be developed on brand image developing

where the promotional materials should be more eye catching. The companies' task with promotion is to communicate with customers to foster their awareness of the product, knowledge about its features, interest in purchasing, likelihood of trying the product and/or repeat purchasing it. The company is going to use a combination of two strategies: Consumer promotions (pull strategy) in order to pull the product through the channels and trade promotion (push strategy) in order to push the product to the end users. At the beginning we are going to emphasise retail and wholesale distributors promotions in order to alert potential buyers that we are ready to do business with them and where buyers can go to make the purchase.

Coolers will be a tool that will support sales and brand promotion. Annual purchasing of 150 Vitalia branded coolers is planned.

POP Activation Objectives:

FCM POP: coolers, poster, bottle neck, display's runner tape, price tag, shelf dividers, stickers and hangers;

ICM POP: coolers, glasses, and trays.

It's important to conclude that Vitalia should not allow to overlook the still water segment. It is indeed a small percentage of the overall market, but fastest growing. The main segment to be attacked is carbonated. As a consumer promotion the company will use:

Promotional activities, sampling, sponsorship for special event, trade shows and fairs;

Marketing collateral (brochures, newsletters, fliers, posters);

Advertising - print advertising only in media with highest reach (rubrics for lifestyle, rubrics and sport); Direct mail; Outdoor advertising, such as billboards, city lights and bus shelters; Broadcast advertising on radio and TV (planned production of TVC and radio commercial by Publicis).

Creative part will be prepared by the advertising agency Publicis. The execution of the BTL activities is responsibility of the sales team of the company.

Responsible agency for the PR activities is Image PR. Image PR is the agency with the greatest experience on domestic market and great knowledge of the consumers' insight. Their attention for the brand image building will be focused in creating "random" news articles about the

importance of clean and healthy water consumption associating to Vitalia brand and positive brand image presence in public speaking.

The DME budget for the first year is 200.000,00 EUR, split as follows:

2 months TV and radio launch campaign + 4 months season campaign = 75.000,00

OOH production and rent (6 months campaign)
= 30.000,00

Total ATL =

105.000,00 EUR

Sampling in key accounts

= 25.000,00

POP production

= 45.000,00

Sponsorship

= 25.000,00

Total BTL =

95.000,00 EUR

Total ATL&BTL =

200.000,00 EUR

Marketing plan is as follows:

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
TVC airing					■	■	■	■	■			■
Radio airing					■	■	■	■	■			■
OOH campaign					■	■	■	■	■			
Sampling					■	■		■	■			
Promotion						■	■	■				
BTL tailor makes					■	■	■				■	■

CRITICAL RISKS

For a successful realization of the proposed business activity, Vitalia needs to consider the critical risks the business could confront. Only the full understanding and the beforehand preparation of how to deal with these critical risks will assist in avoidance or minimization of the loss or damages to the business.

Competition

First of all, it is imperative to consider the actions of the competitors upon Vitalias' start up and penetration in the market. Most possible is that they will try to keep the existing customers by promoting their products, offering special discounts or engaging in various promotional campaigns. Vitalias' strategy will be to distinguish, but also to accept the good things in their strategy when approaching the customers, by benchmarking their competitive advantages. Vitalia is not going to follow a price war if they initiate one, but will continue own marketing strategy as it is, emphasizing the fact of own product being premium highest quality product, targeting the health aware segment of the market. Vitalias' advantage is the organizational structure, with highly educated management team, fully flexible to quickly integrate or modify already existing products or procedures. Additionally, the company uses the newest technology of water processing and has heavily invested in machinery and the quality control of the final product. The competitors have either outdated technology, which is much less efficient, or are small local companies, highly vulnerable to inspections because of not having invested in the laboratory water testing, nor in the technology that could produce the quality water that Vitalia has. The fact that Vitalias' method of water filtration by reversible osmosis assures zero possibilities of water corruption, while the method the competitors are using in the moment does not, decreases immensely this risk from the competition.

Another risk that might be considered when taking into account competitors should be risks of new entrants into the market, both domestic and international companies. However, although the market is rapidly growing, still overall it is a small market of only 2 million for a foreign investor to come and invest later on, when the market will be saturated. The risk of foreign existing water bottlers entering the market by selling from abroad is again low because of the transport costs and custom duties that increase the costs. As mentioned before, the custom duties of 40% for

carbonated water and 53% for still water are huge and burden significantly the cost of the imported water in order to be considered competitive.

Management and staffing issues

The risks of the employees not having sufficient skills, experience and knowledge in the successful realization of the company are highly unlikely to be confronted. This will be assured with diligent and careful selection when hiring the second and third level of the personnel. In regards to the management team skills, their mix of expertise only proves the success and the minimization of such risks. Some difficulties might be seen when hiring the personnel in charge of quality control, due to few being available on the market. However, continuous trainings will decrease such gaps if they exist and will improve the overall competitive advantage of the company of having highly skilled personnel.

Obsolescence factors - Water capacities

One risk that the company has to seriously consider is the water capacities of the resources it has. However, the facts taken from researches and statistical evidence of eminent institutions in the country, have assured Vitalia that the area they will build own facilities is rich with water and that this will guaranty continuous water extraction for more than a decade.

Water concession

Because water is the largest component of the product, Vitalia needs to think about the possibility that the government might impose concession on the water that is extracting. Although nothing has been presented in the public yet and Vitalia cannot calculate it in own costs for the future, they should be expecting it due to the European standardizations imposed on own regulations as well. In a defence to such added costs to own production Vitalia could only say that it will be added costs to the whole industry, not only to own business.

Risk from suppliers' power

Possibilities of quality inadequacies of components of the packaging coming from the suppliers should also be taken into mind. For example, own final product could be deteriorated in case the cap is not in compliance with the quality standards. In order to avoid such risks, the purchasing department will have to very carefully choose own suppliers and build a strong relationship with them on the basis of confidence. Only this will result in a win-win situation: both, Vitalia as a buyer will be certain in the

quality of the components, will be able to control the price and will be able to impose own ideas of their product modifications; and them as suppliers will be confident in getting the order and being paid on time. In addition, later during the years Vitalia might think about buying out some of the suppliers or investing in own production of components in order to decrease the costs and assure full quality.

Risk from distributors' power

Due to one of the main logistics activity – distribution of own products being completely outsourced from existing companies, Vitalia needs to take into considerations how own business will be affected if certain distributors' power is imposed to and be proactive and flexible to avoid it. Are they only few? What are their resources? Could the company easily switch to another one if the current company requests increase in discount it receives per bottle? Dilligent research should be made into giving full insight of all existing companies Vitalia could use for distribution. This way Vitalia will have alterations in case to need them. In addition, long-term contracts and friendly relationship with them as well could show benefits, as seen above with the suppliers. The built confidence among eachothers could only improve the business success. However, the company should not avoid examining the alternative of investing later on in own distribution resources if seen more profitable.

General economic factors

The product is targeting the health aware population that is knowledgeable about the quality of water and can afford it. The water market growth in the latest years is directly correlated with the overall economic growth, and the company could confront realistic impedance if the country will suffer from another economic crisis.

CONCLUSION

Exit strategy

The management team should be strongly confident in the success of own business. Own readiness to enter in the business on own with crediting additionally proves own full beliefs in the opportunities opened in the bottled market. Vitalia is here to enter in the business and stay in it as long as long as possible and grow as much as possible.

The bottled water market will grow and will give the prospects to gain larger market share. After the fourth year Vitalia will expand own warehouses, after the seventh year can expand own production capacity and expand to neighbouring countries, that are deficient in high quality bottled water, such as Kosovo and Albania.

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STRATEGY OF RISK MANAGEMENT AS A CONDITION FOR COMPETITIVENESS IN BANKS IN R. MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Risk management strategies have become the essential component of strategic management in banks in the banking system in Republic of Macedonia. Management of banking risks is treated as one of the main business activities, typical for the overall banking system. Therefore, if risks in banks are not properly managed, the overall banking system can suffer major problems, which can lead to failure, not only of individual banks, but, a complete collapse in the entire banking system of the economy. Risk management is not a simple task for banks, mainly because it contains a number of activities such as identifying, measuring, and controlling, in order to minimize all material risks. The success in the risk management, impacts the achievement of goals and the overall success in banking.

This paper is an attempt to make correlation between risk management in the banking system and the ability of individual banks to provide greater competitiveness and stability of the financial markets, and thus the overall banking system. Different models and techniques were examined, for managing all types of risks undertaken by banks for reducing risks, and improving banking in general.

Risk management has become a source of competitive advantage and contributes for effective management in the banking business. One of the suitable solutions for managing risks, considered and highlighted in this paper is meeting the requirements of the domestic regulator - The National Bank of Republic of Macedonia, on one side, and the requirements of The Basel standards as international regulatory standards on the other.

In conclusion, every bank should integrate strategy for risk management in its entire management system. Only those banks that will succeed to manage risks effectively, will sustain on the market in the long run. Moreover, without risk management success in the banking sector is impossible.

Keywords: risk management strategies, strategic management in banks in the banking system, banking risks, competitive advantage.



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THE UNITY OF SUBLIMATING ELEMENTS FOR ORGANIATIONS' STRATEGIC PLANNING

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ABSTRACT

Whether it is about a public or private sector, the tendency of each organization should be the continuing pre-charting of the direction where the organization should be heading in order of achieving the best possible results and a higher scale on the market competition. The basic starting feature of strategic planning is the constantly present "why", as opposed to "what" at the current operational planning or planned organization's operations.

Strategic planning would be almost equal to the operational planning if there were not specific visionary views of those involved in the production process. In that way, alongside with their knowledge of the objective it should be accomplished, and also the values they aspire, a single frame is created, that represents the summarized image of successful business working, not only here and now, but also for what, whom, how...

The perception of current opportunities and the planning the available resources, sublimates in strategic planning, where of course, in terms of equal competitive demands, a greater economic profit is expected.

Keywords: strategic planning, organization, values, strategic elements, profit.

(. value based management).

Robert S.Kaplan i David P.Norton (Balanced Scorecard
Institute –Strategy Menagment Group)

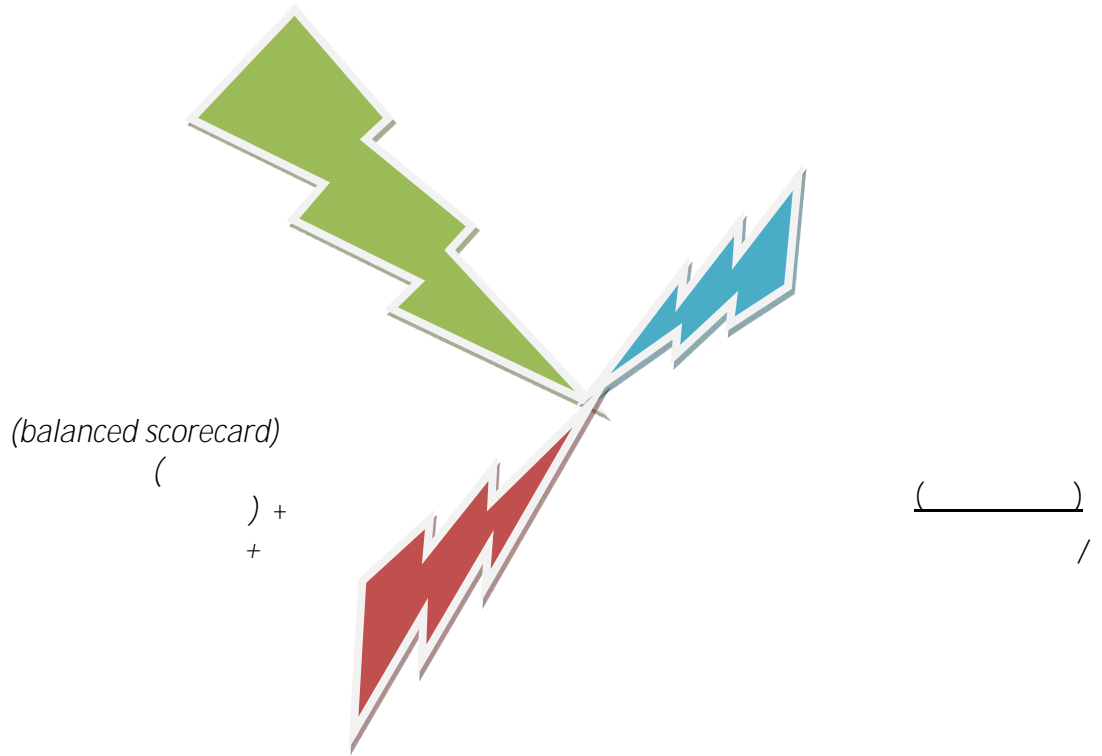
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BALANCED SCORE CARD- COMPREHENSIVE TOOL FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING

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ABSTRACT

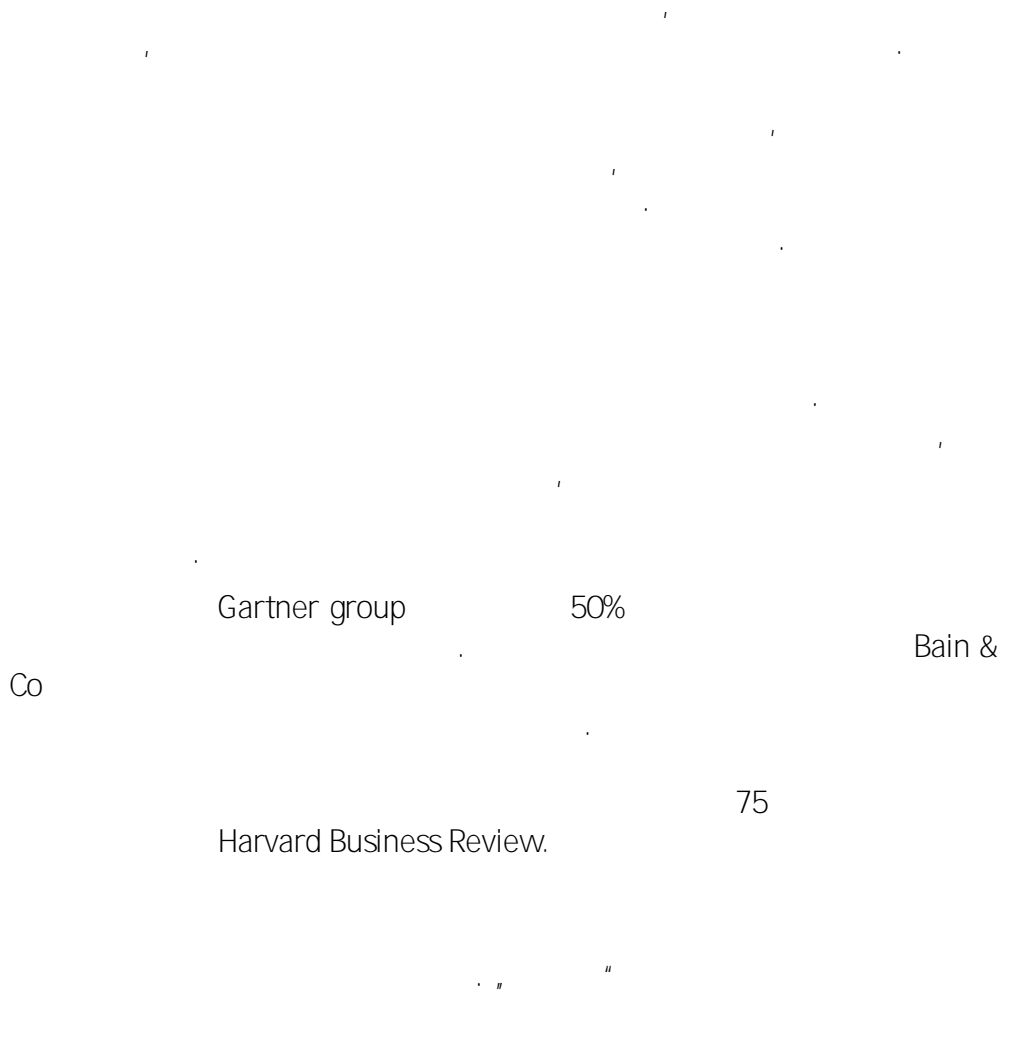
Strategically focused organization and strategic planning are essential for organization's success. The organization needs direction in which to move having in mind the market and the unpredictable environment. Organization's strategy is a document that is result of a strategic planning process through which strategic goals are defined and afterwards the strategic goals are turned into operational plans.

Balanced score card makes strategic planning process much easier. The advantage of using the balanced score card is that it offers comprehensive view of key components in an organization: organizational learning and development, internal processes, client's relationship and finance. The functionality of balanced score card is that in one document there is the connection between general strategic targets for each component and then each strategic target is transformed into operational targets and action plans.

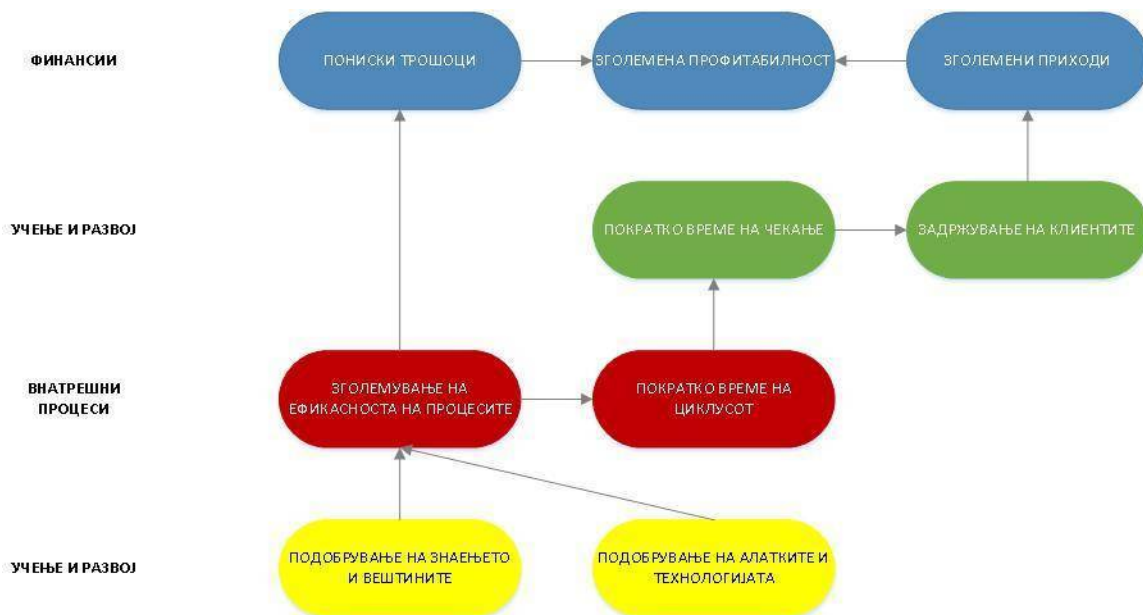
Not all organizations do strategic planning process or if they do, they do it partially. In some organizations only one person writes the strategy, in other organizations the old strategy is overwritten and in third organizations there isn't any strategy as formal document that is distributed through the organization. Strategic planning process affect on company

competitiveness and organizational development. The organization tries to predict the future and the necessary steps towards fulfilling it and balanced score card is one of the tools that makes strategic planning process easier.

Keywords: strategic planning, strategy, balanced score card, competitiveness.



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ANALIZA KONKURENTNOSTI SRBIJE U ODNOSU NA ZEMLJE REGIONA UTVRDJENA NOVIM INDEKSOM KONKURENTNOSTI

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ABSTRACT

Konkurentnost je danas postala dominantna ekonomska tema. Njenom značajju je, pored tradicionalne potrebe da se bude konkurentniji ili bolji od drugih, doprinela i svetska ekonomska kriza kroz koju prolaze sve privrede, pa i srpska.

Važnost konkurentnosti proisti e iz činjenice da se radi o nalizi upotrebe svih raspoloživih resursa. Za svaku zemlju je važno da sagleda kvalitet upotrebe raspoloživih resursa. Srbija je od početka krize, 2008, do danas, ostvarila pogoršanje nivoa konkurentnosti. Istraživanje u radu ukazuje na osnovne pravce pogoršanja, odnosno poboljšavanja, konkurentske pozicije tokom krize.

Tema rada je svrsishodna jer se konkurentnost svake zemlje zasniva na produktivnosti upotrebe svih raspoloživih resursa. Nivo konkurentnosti koji je Srbija ostvarila u 2013. – 95. mesto u svetu među 142 zemlje – nije zadovoljavaju i iako Srbija ima značajne potencijale za podizanje nivoa konkurentnosti. Tome posebno ide u prilog činjenica da se po nivou BDP - a prema paritetu kupovnih snaga Srbija nalazi na 70. mestu u svetu.

Analizom indikatora konkurentnosti i kvaliteta poslovanja ukazali smo na konkurentske nedostatke Srbije i definisali putanju kako se konkurentske prednosti mogu ostvariti. Analiza se zasniva na poređenju 2008. i 2013. godine. Pored analize konkurentske pozicije Srbije analiziran je i uzorak zemalja u regionu (Hrvatska, Rumunija i Bugarska) čime se utvrdio položaj Srbije u regionu iz ugla nivoa konkurentnosti.

Ključne reči: konkurentnost, novi indeks konkurentnosti, indikatori konkurentnosti.

ANALYSIS OF SERBIA COMPETITIVENESS IN RELATION TO COUNTRIES IN THE REGION AS DETERMINED BY THE NEW COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

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ABSTRACT

Competitiveness has become the dominant economic issue. Its importance, in addition to the traditional need to be competitive or better than others, contributed to the global economic crisis through which all economies, including Serbian.

The importance of competitiveness stems from the fact that it is finds it use all available resources. For each country, it is important to look at the quality use of available resources. Serbia since the beginning of the crisis, in 2008, to date, achieved the deterioration level of competitiveness. Research work shows the main directions of deterioration or improvement, competitive position during the crisis.

Subject of the work is meaningful because the competitiveness of each country based on the productivity of the use of all available resources. The level of competitiveness that Serbia has made in 2013 - 95th in the world among 142 countries - is not satisfactory, although Serbia has significant potential to raise the level of competitiveness. That specifically supports the fact that the level of GDP - a parity purchasing power Serbia is in 70th place in the world.

The analysis of indicators of competitiveness and quality of operations, we pointed out the competitive disadvantages Serbia and define the path to a competitive advantage can be achieved. The analysis is based on a comparison of 2008 and 2013. In addition to the analysis of the competitive position of Serbia is analyzed and a sample of countries in the region (Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria) to determine the position of Serbia in the region from the perspective of competitiveness.

Keywords: competitiveness, index of competitiveness, indicators of competitiveness.

UVOD

U okvirima makroekonomske teorije, konkurentnost bi podrazumevala sposobnost neke otvorene privrede da istovremeno trajno ostvaruje punu zaposlenost i održi nivo tekućeg i ukupnog platnog bilansa. Ova analiza na strukturne faktore konkurentnosti koji utiču na alokaciju resursa i ključne aspekte ekonomske efikasnosti (kao što su produktivnost, inovacije, tehnički progress, znanje i obrazovanje itd.) komplikuje analizu i, po Krugmanu, negira postulate teorije komparativnih prednosti koja u stvari tvrdi da zemlje jedna drugoj ne konkurišu direktno (kao preduzeća), da u svetu ima mesta za sve i da je spoljna trgovina "igra sa pozitivnom sumom" u kojoj, da pri datom rasporedu faktora, svi dobijaju.

Ova analiza ima za cilj da prikaže poziciju Srbije prema dostignutom nivou konkurentnosti za 2013. godinu prema listi Svetskog ekonomskog foruma (SEF), uporedi je sa zemljama u okruženju i postavi temelje za poboljšanje pozicije u narednom periodu. Takođe je ukazano na faktore koji su presudno uticali na promene koje su dovele do aktuelne pozicije Srbije.

METODE KOJE SU SE PRIMENJIVALE U ISTRAŽIVANJU

Analitičko-empirijski metod istraživanja je korišćen prilikom pisanja ovog rada koji je podržan proučavanjem adekvatne i raznovrsne literature, kao i mišljenja, konstatacija i zaključaka pojedinih autora. Korišćen je razvojni tip istraživanja, tj. razvojna studija. Upotrebljavana mišljenja, konstatacija, zaključci i literature ne pripadaju identičnom vremenskom periodu, već različitim vremenskim periodima i rezultat su višegodišnjeg istraživanja i rada u ovoj oblasti.

U teorijsko-metodološkom postupku istraživanja na izradi ovog rada koristi se:

- istorijsko - deskriptivna metoda,
- analitička metoda,
- komparativna metoda i
- empirijska metoda.

Istorijskom metodom i deskriptivnom metodom istraživali su se teorijski okviri i mehanizmi, konkurentnost i efekti u privredi Srbije, kao i ukupni ambijent i privlačnost ekonomije Srbije za strana ulaganja. Pomoću empirijske, analitičke i komparativne metode analizirala se i upoređivala konkurentnost Srbije i zemalja regiona (Rumunija, Bugarska i Hrvatska).

NOVI GLOBALNI INDEKS KONKURENTNOSTI

Konkurentnost jedne privrede se meri preko globalnog indeksa konkurentnosti, uzimaju i u obzir 12 najznačajnijih dimenzija jedne privrede. Pa se tako nacionalna ekonomija posmatra sa aspekta razvijenosti slede ih komponenti⁴⁷:

- Institucije
- Infrastruktura
- Makroekonomska stabilnost
- Zdravstvo i obrazovanje
- Više obrazovanje
- Efikasnost tržišta roba
- Efikasnost tržišta rada
- Efikasnost finansijskog tržišta
- Tehnološka spremnost
- Velika tržišta
- Razvijenost biznisa
- Inovacije.

Svi navedeni indikatori posmatraju se na primeru Srbije, a zatim upoređuju sa drugim zemljama koje su prošle put tranzicije i zemljama u okruženju.

IGK, kao kompozitni indeks, formira se kao ponderisani prosek vrednosti svakog od navedenih stubova. Inače, svaki od navedenih stubova sam po sebi predstavlja kompozitni indeks koji se formira kao ponderisani prosek podindikatora⁴⁸. Njegovе vrednosti se dobijaju iz dva tipa izvora – primarnih i sekundarnih.

Primarni podaci dobijaju se na osnovu standardizovanih anketa koje se svake godine sprovode u obuhvaćenim zemljama na koje odgovaraju predstavnici najvišeg menadžerskog nivoa („top menadžeri“) preduzeća koja formiraju reprezentativni uzorak. Broj preduzeća koja ulaze u uzorak varira od zemlje do zemlje i zavisi prevažno od njene veličine. Uzorak može biti mala, srednja i velika preduzeća. Udeli preduzeća prema veličini u

⁴⁷The Global Competitiveness Report 2008-2009, © 2008 World Economic Forum

⁴⁸ Prema izveštaju SEF -a iz 2013. godine u strukturi IGK ima ukupno 114 podindikatora konkurentnosti

uzorku precizno su definisani smernicama SEF-a. Važno je napomenuti da svake godine polovinu uzorka formiraju preduzeta koja su se nalazila u uzorku prethodne godine, dok se druga polovina bira slu ajnom metodom iz definisanog uzora kog okvira.

Tabela 1. Vrednost IGK po stubovima konkurentnosti

Stub konkurentnosti	2012.	2013.
1. Institucije	3,16	3,20
2. Infrastruktura	3,78	3,51
3. Makroekonomsko okruzenje	3,91	3,36
4. Zdravstveno i osnovno obrazovanje	5,73	5,75
5. Visoko obrazovanje i obuka	3,97	4,05
6. Efikasnost zastite dobara	3,57	3,64
7. Efikasnost trzista rada	4,04	3,90
8. Sofisticiranost finansijskog trzista	3,68	3,48
9. Tehnoloska osposobljenost	4,10	3,94
10. Velicina trzista rada	3,64	3,68
11. Sofisticiranost poslovanja	3,11	3,18
12. Inovacije	2,81	2,85

Na osnovu Tabele 1. uradjene od strane Fondacije za razvoj ekonomske nauke Srbije, može se i vizuelno zaklju iti da najzna ajnija razmimoilaženja (padove) dve susedne godine imamo na stubovima 2, 3 i 8, respektivno, na Infrastrukturi, Makroekonomskom okruženju i na Sofisticiranosti finansijskog tržišta.

Padovi umerenog intenziteta prisutni su i na stubovima 7 i 9, tj. na Efikasnosti tržišta rada i Tehnološkoj osposobljenost i. Zna ajnih pozitivnih pomaka u 2013. godini nije bilo. Umereni pomaci prisutni su na stubovima 6 i 11, a odnose se na Efikasnost tržišta dobara i Sofisticiranost poslovanja. Na ostalim stubovima koje nismo spomenuli promene se mogu smatrati

minornim, pa je takav i njihov uticaj na promenu ukupne vrednosti Indeksa globalne konkurentnosti (IGK) u ovoj godini.

U domenu stuba konkurentnosti koji se odnosi na Infrastrukturu, značajnom padu doprinelo je blago smanjenje kvaliteta i usluga infrastrukture prema percepciji ispitanika, zatim objektivno i značajno smanjenje broja pretplatnika mobilne telefonije na 100 stanovnika (sa 125,4 na 92,8) i smanjenje broja aktivnih fiksnih telefonskih linija na 100 stanovnika (sa 37,3 na 30,2).

Kada je Makroekonomsko okruženje u pitanju, pad se prevashodno može pripisati objektivnim razlozima, koji se odnose na produblivanje budžetskog deficita (sa - 4% na - 7% BDP), zatim smanjivanje nacionalne štednje (sa 16,1% na 8% BDP), te porast ukupnog javnog duga zemlje (sa 47% na 63% BDP). U okviru Sofisticiranosti finansijskog tržišta ukupan pad je prouzrokovan manjim padovima na gotovo svim pojedinačnim elementima ovog stuba u uskom rasponu u promena od - 0,1 do - 0,2.

Na pozitivni pomak stuba Efikasnost tržišta dobara presudno je uticalo povedanje uvoza (sa 53,5% na 60,7% BDP), dok se kod ostalih elemenata beleže zanemarljive kako pozitivne tako i negativne promene koje se međusobno neutrališu. Pozitivna promena kada je Sofisticiranost poslovanja u pitanju rezultat je poboljšanja percepcije domaćih privrednika o različitim aspektima kvaliteta poslovnog ambijenta u Srbiji, koje nedemo navoditi, budući je reč o nizu relativno malih pozitivnih promena.

Tabela 2. Uporedna tabela zemalja u regionu

Zemlja	IGK		RANG	
	2012.	2013.	2012.	2013.
Srbija	3,87	3,77	95.	101.
Bugarska	3,86	3,93	96.	91.
Rumunija	4,07	4,13	78.	76.
Hrvatska	4,04	4,13	81.	75.

Ono što možemo videti u prethodnoj tabeli nam kazuje da je u poslednje dve godine izražen trend konvergencije vrednosti IGK-a za izabranu grupu zemalja. Kod zemalja sa visokim vrednostima IGK redukcija

vrednosti nastupila je kao rezultat neodrživosti osvojenih pozicija, usled naleta krize, te pogoršanja vitalnih parametara koji se odslikavaju kroz kvantitativne podatke, ali i kroz pogoršanu percepciju konkurentnosti zemlje ispitanih top menadžera, što zajednički formira kompozitnu vrednost IGK. Sa druge strane, zemlje koje su i pored udara krize u poslednje dve godine ostvarile značajan napredak i pored pogoršanja kvantitativnih pokazatelja konkurentnosti svoj napredak duguju pre svega optimističnim rezultatima dobijenim anketom.

ZAKLJUČAK

Konkurentnost ne predstavlja samo jednu od "faza" poslovanja i razvoja preduzeća, odnosno privreda. Konkurentnost danas predstavlja borbu za ulazak i opstanak na tržištu poslovanja. Ekonomska politika mora da razvija konkurentne prednosti privrede Srbije, a ne samo komparativne prednosti. Stvaranje povoljne klime za inostrane investicije prevazilazi standardne makroekonomske pretpostavke. Potrebna je ekonomska politika bez uplitanja birokratskih organa, a svakako bez administrativnih odugovlačenja pri registraciji, izdavanju dozvola, zapošljavanju, izvozu, obezbeđivanju potrebne pravne zaštite i dr. Osim toga, potrebna je efikasnost bankarskog sistema, odnosno finansijskog sistema.

Vlada Srbije danas vodi ekonomsku politiku strednje, odnosno smanjenje javnih rashoda, penzija i plata u javnom sektoru. Možda ovo jeste jedan od koraka oporavka privrede, ali nedovoljni korak za povećanje BDP-a, bolji životni standard građana i uspešno vođenje razvojne ekonomske politike.

Potrebno je da Srbija pripremi kompleksnu razvojnu politiku i jasno definiše konkurentne prednosti svoje privrede.

Budžetski rashodi – ukinuti subvencije preduzeća ima u restrukturiranju i velikim gubitcima među javnim preduzećima, smanjiti budžetske transfere lokalnim samoupravama i na taj način ih naterati da povećaju svoje prihode boljom naplatom lokalnih poreza, borba za smanjenje sive ekonomije i dr.

Srbija svoj razvojni put treba da vidi isključivo u onim segmentima gde može da bude konkurentna u odnosu na zemlje regiona.

1. Poljoprivreda sa prehrambenom industrijom

Srbija treba da iskoristi ukrajinsku krizu i sankcije EU prema Rusiji i poveća izvoz prehrambenih proizvoda u Rusku federaciju. Vlada i resorno ministarstvo treba da omoguće poljoprivrednim proizvođačima bespovratne kredite za sisteme za navodnjavanje i podizanje novih zasada voća i povrća. Bankarski sektor treba da omogući povoljnije, subvencionisane kredite za nabavku nove mehanizacije i ulaganje u opremu prehrambene industrije,

2. Prirodna bogatstva i energetika,

3. Podrška i razvoj malih i srednjih preduzeća,

Projekat "Beograd na vodi" može doprineti značajnom poboljšanju konkurentne pozicije Srbije

4. Ulaganje u obrazovanje, mlade talente, podrška istraživačkim projektima, ulaganje u brendove, naučne projekte i dr.

Sve ovo ne bi imalo uspeha bez ozbiljne reforme obrazovnog sistema u Srbiji.

Konkurentnost Srbije – PREDNOSTI: Spoljno-trgovinski sporazum sa Rusijom, sa EU, sa Turskom, SAD, Kinom i drugim velikim zemljama koje su značajni potrošači hrane u svetu. Porez na dobit je 10%, značajno manja od zemalja u regionu. Jeftina radna snaga. Odličan geografski položaj. Projekat „Beograd na vodi“ značajno može da utiče na konkurentnost Srbije.

Konkurentnost Srbije – MANE: Birokratija, korupcija, nestabilno finansijsko tržište, nedovoljna konkurentnost na tržištu, skupi bankarski krediti, loša infrastruktura i dr.

Kreiranje prepoznatljivosti Srbije kao zemlje investicionih mogućnosti, tržišne ekonomije, otvorenih granica, spremne da se na konkurentan način uključi u evropske tokove, predstavlja nacionalni interes Republike Srbije. Na tim osnovama utemeljeno je suštinsko opredeljenje Privredne komore Srbije kao vodeće asocijacije srpskih privrednika. Aktivno delovanje na unapređenje privrednog razvoja zemlje, povećanje izvoza i stranih direktnih investicija, jačanje konkurentnosti srpske privrede i razvoju preduzetništva, kao i promovisanje privrednog prostora Srbije kao respektabilne investicione destinacije, strateški su ciljevi Privredne komore Srbije i ekonomske diplomatije Republike Srbije.

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THE PRESENCE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING IN THE COMPANIES IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

The term strategy is a term that is often used, but rarely is completely understood, even for those who are using it. It's origin comes from the Greek word *strategist* that means general, military leader, or leading big army. Today, the term strategy is used in different concepts and with different meanings. Moreover, in common sense is used for marking big plans, important plans, plans whose accomplishing or not accomplishing is related with big consequences. That indicates of the value of the decision, or the choice of the strategy indicates of the importance and significance of the decision.

After becoming independent Republic of Macedonia has changed the political regulation, and that inevitably caused transition from contractual economy to market economy. In the contractual economy the companies are making long term, midterm and short term plans and the strategic planning doesn't exist.

Republic of Macedonia became a member of the world trade organization, which membership obliges free trade between the members. These kinds of changes in the political and economic surrounding inevitably requires for Macedonian companies to make strategic plans.

With this thesis beside it is researched the percentage of the presence of the strategic planning in the companies in Republic of Macedonia, it is also researched and the quality of the strategic plans that are made.

Keywords: surrounding, strategic planning, management, profit.

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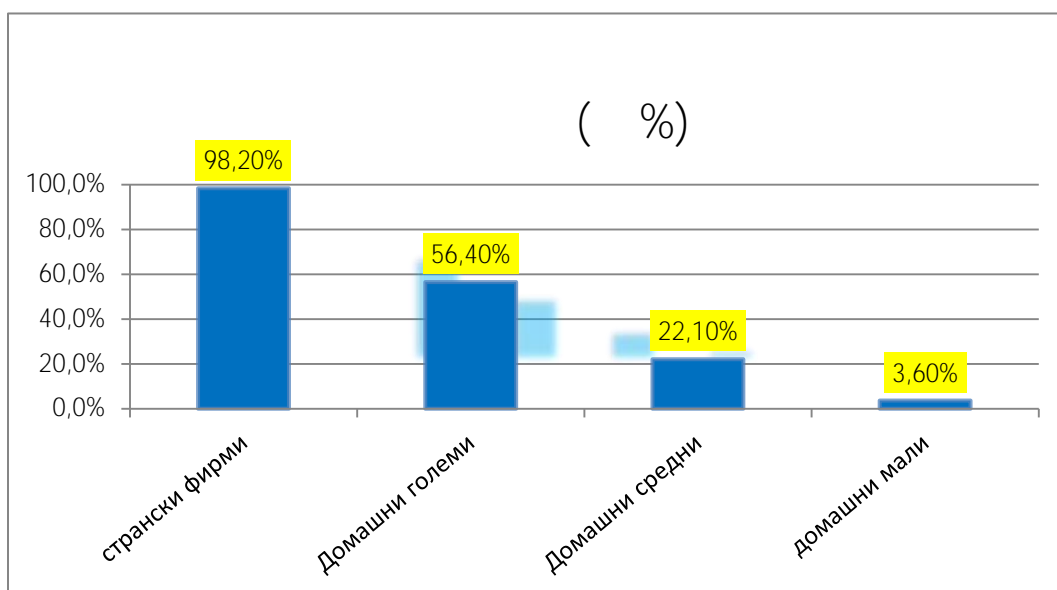
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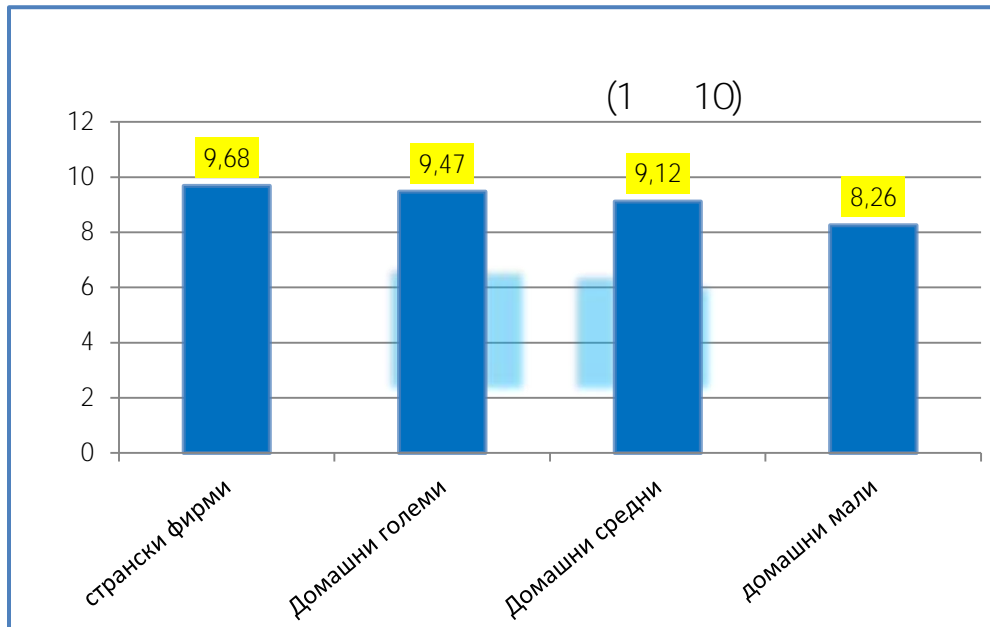


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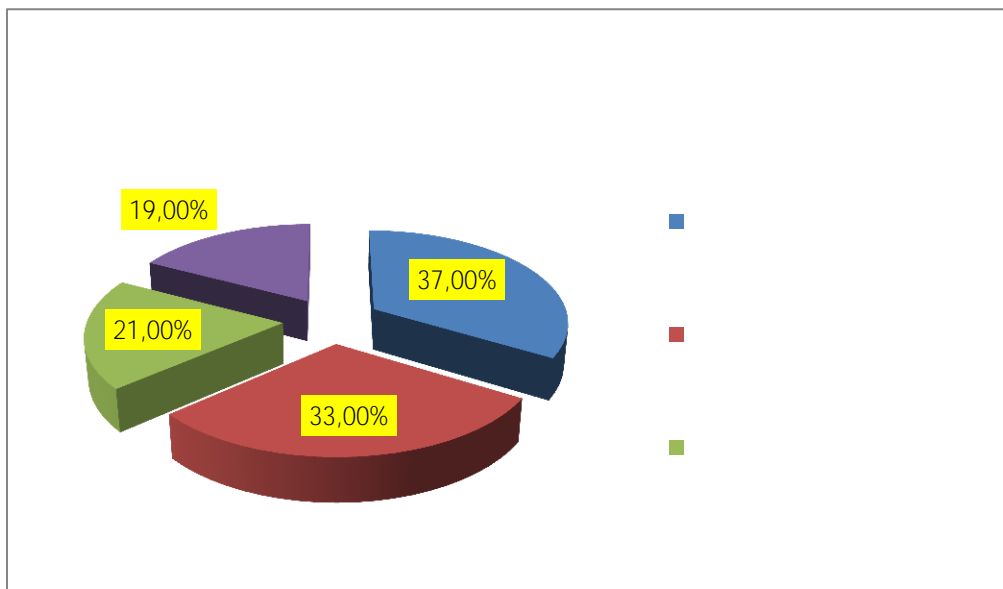


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MARKETING RESEARCH – KEY FACTOR FOR ACHIEVING COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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ABSTRACT

Marketing research is a key factor for working of each company. Marketing research represents a collection of knowledge and information, their processing, distribution and use in order to taken appropriate marketing decisions. Marketing research can occurs in various situations, but with its help the decision makers in the company can facilitate their work and decisions can be made much faster and easier. Through information obtained from marketing research can be made appropriate marketing decisions that can help companies to achieve a competitive advantage in a market where they act.

Marketing research focuses on consumer shopping habits, competition, market trends, method of distribution, pricing, promotions and any other indicators that are relevant to the activities and operations of the companies. Marketing research helps companies to communicate effectively, to identify and understand opportunities and also to identify obstacles and problems that are happening. In the theoretical part of this paper will be explained in details the importance of marketing research in decision-making that can provide a competitive advantage to companies. While in the practical part of this work will be mentioned case studies of a company from Republic of Macedonia that has done appropriate marketing

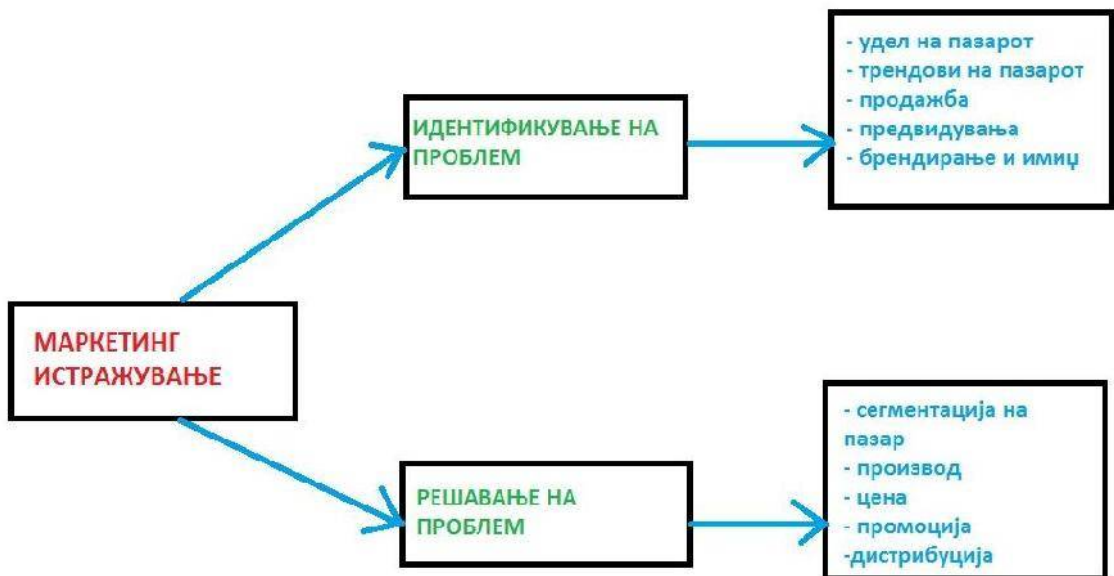
decisions and has achieved competitive advantage at the market through appropriate marketing research.

The purpose of this paper is to motivate companies to do market research before every decision making in order the decision to be appropriate and to provide competitive advantage at the market.

Keywords: competitive advantage, marketing research, marketing decisions.

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CUSTOMER BASED BRAND EQUITY

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APPLICATION OF THE MODEL CUSTOMER BASED BRAND EQUITY IN THE CONTEX OF THE POSITIONING THE NEW KIDS MAGAZINE

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ABSTRACT

The basic strategy of each company is in the heart of the marketing. Here blend the strengths of the company with the market possibilities. The position of the product is a sum of perceptions, impressions and feeling that consumers have for a specific product. The positioning of the product refers to the picture that clients have for a company or its products.

The client's personal experience based on using the products or services creates tough and inextricable connection between the companies and the consumers.

The key for conquering and maintaining the clients is understanding their needs better than the opponent. Positioning does not refer to what is done to the product but what is done to the awareness of the future clients.

The capacity to reach to the consumer awareness is limited only to human imagination.

Keywords: positioning, consumer awareness, competitive advantage.

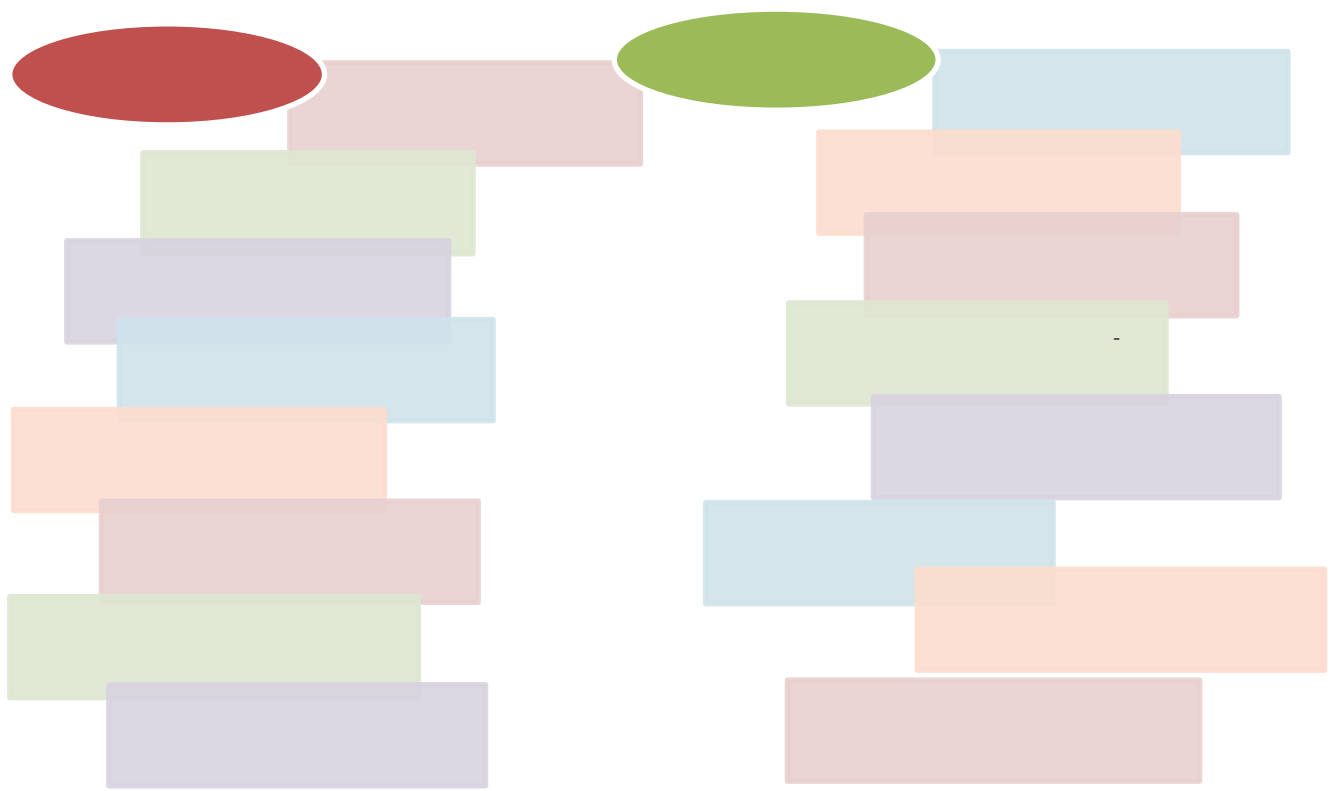
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: 005.412:339.137.2(497.7)

„know – how“

COMPANY COMPETITIVENESS AS THE BASIS OF THE STRATEGY FOR SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

The globalization of the market, increased competition between companies, forming a large number of strong companies from emerging world economic forces - China, India and Korea, the admission of new countries in the European Union, the limitations of raw materials and energy resources represent... are only a part of the conditions that characterize today's global business environment.

In this defined context, the survival of the companies not rest only on a company's activities based on "know - how" expertise and concept of survival of the organization, but rather survival of the company and its action for improvement in modern conditions depends solely and exclusively on the possibilities of the company to adjust its product range, technology and quality to the new needs and demands of the modern market. Acceptance of risk will undoubtedly lead to greater success and improved operating results. In order to successfully survive, companies will have to follow the trends in the development of science and technology, achievements in information technology and modern management strategies.

Only competitive oriented company that can offer quality and modern product that will meet the needs and expectations of customers, and that will be offered to the market under more favorable conditions than their competitors, will have the possibility to survive. This undoubtedly means that, in a modern context, only through company competitiveness as a core strategy of the company will improve the overall resultant of the company's business.

Keywords: Globalization, competition, strategy, development, survival.

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SUSTAINABILITY OF SERBIAN SPA TOURISM AND ACHIEVING COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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ABSTRACT

At the beginning of the new century, tourism has become one of the world's largest industry, thanks to globalization in all socio-economic parts of humanity. It can be said that tourism becomes important part in the economic development of each country. However, the development of tourism has contributed to some increase of environmental pollution. For this reason, sustainable development, becomes important concept of sustainable tourism. Since the Serbian spa tourism has a great potential for economic development, the paper emphasis on the sustainability of spa tourism, and the importance of development of Serbian spa tourism. SWOT analysis are highlighted opportunities, weaknesses, strengths and threats in the Serbian spa tourism and provide basic strategic directions of further development.

Keywords: Sustainable development, sustainable tourism, Serbian spa tourism, SWOT analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The basic concept of sustainable development could be expressed by the most frequently quoted definition that originates from the „Our Common Future“, also known as the Brundtland Report : "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs[1]." Each generation must solve their tasks and also must not leave them to future generations [2]. National strategy for sustainable development of each country aims to promote sustainable development as a comprehensive process that combines economic, social and environmental principles of a modern society at all levels. National Strategy for Sustainable Development

of Serbia is task-oriented, long-term, sustainable and synergetic process that affects all aspects of life. Sustainable development includes models which are able to satisfy the socio-economic needs and interests of citizens, and at the same time removes or significantly reduces the impacts that threaten or harm the environment and natural resources. Permanent social growth contributes the economic efficiency, technological progress, the development of clean technologies, and on the long term it contributes the innovation of the whole society, encourages corporate social responsibility, reduces poverty, promotes better use of resources, improves health conditions and quality of life, leads to the reduction of pollution to a level that can withstand environmental factors and promotes biodiversity. Sustainable development coordinates various aspects of development and conflicting motives, that are included in the programs of all sectors of society, at the national level. The aim of sustainability is to balance the three key factors, or three pillars of sustainable development: sustainable development of the economy and technology, sustainable development of society based on social balance and environmental protection and rational management of natural resources [3]. At the same time, the aim of the strategy is to merge the three pillars of the whole, that will be supported by appropriate institutions.

VISION OF SERBIAN NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Vision, as a major component of management and governance at all levels and in all processes, is a desired image of the future, so vision of sustainable development in Serbia could be characterized as the image of a new and modern country. According to the Vision of National Strategy for Sustainable Development, Serbia in 2017 is institutionally and economically developed, in accordance with European Union standards, with efficient use of natural resources, with economy based on knowledge, with educated people, with greater efficiency and productivity, with a preserved environment, historical and cultural heritage, the country that provides equal opportunities for its all citizens and the country with compatible both private and public sector. Based on the analysis of the Serbian potential, the desired future could be achieved by achieving fundamental short-term goals, that are based on the needs of citizens and complied with their desire for a better life. Vision of sustainability identified following national priorities: candidacy and membership in the European Union treaties, which require Serbia to fulfill a number of complex and inter-related conditions

(Serbian compliance with the EU acquis and commitments arising from such membership); development of a competitive market economy and balanced economic growth (fostering innovation, creating links between science, technology and entrepreneurship, increase the capacity for research and development, including new information and communication technologies); ensuring security of energy supply could be achieved by increasing the efficiency of energy companies and energy economic efficiency; educated people, creating more jobs (attracting professionals, improving the quality of labor, greater investment in human resources, to find ways to invest in public health, especially in primary care and prevention, balanced regional development and infrastructure investment (and enhancing the attractiveness of the country region of an adequate level of services); protection and improvement of environment and rational use of natural resources. Of these social, economic and environmental objectives, it is necessary to put emphasis on the natural environment, improvement of the environment and rational use of natural resources. Thus, although the last mentioned, the goal of sustainability takes first place in the protection and enhancement of the environment, especially as an important precondition for sustainable development, because the healthy environment is the condition of sustainable development. In addition to reducing pollution and use of natural resources so they remain available for future generations, to achieve this goal it is necessary to achieve the following conditions [3]: establishment of the protection and sustainable use of natural resources; strengthening of interaction and mutual achievement of significant environmental effects of economic growth and investment; reduction of environmental pollution and the development of clean technologies; reduction of the high energy intensity of the economy of the Republic of Serbia and the efficient use of fossil fuels; encouraging the use of renewable energy sources; planning sustainable production and consumption, and reduction of waste per unit of prod.; protection and Biodiversity Conservation. Conservation of natural resources and the environment in Serbia in a sustainable manner, is possible if special attention is paid to natural resources such as: air, water, land, biodiversity, forests, mineral resources, renewable energy sources. Renewable energy sources include geothermal sources, and given the fact that Serbia has a lot of these sources, in many of them are located spas. Spas offers a special form of tourism, that includes economic, social (health), and a natural component of the economy of modern country.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN SERBIA

Spa resorts are places affluent in mineral water, mud, air, or other characteristics that help or facilitate the discomfort, or otherwise help the healing process. Although some spas have opulent mud treatment, there are often sources of geothermal and mineral water, while some of the mountainous regions are abounding in clean and fresh air, and are often referred to as "air baths." There are over 1000 mineral water springs in Serbia and 49 active natural spas and resorts, so it could be stated that Serbia lies on thermal mineral waters. In reference to sustainable tourism, it can be argued that it is an industry that has a minimal impact on the environment, productive, leading to job creation and also to the protection of local ecosystems [4]. Given the fact that it has friendly relations between the natural and cultural heritage, this type of tourism can also be called responsible tourism. Interpretations by the World Sustainable Tourism Organization, sustainable tourism recognizes and meets the needs of carriers of tourist services, ie. tourists, as well as carriers and offers provided, and it achieves these goals at the same or higher level in the future. Figure 1 presents a model of sustainable tourism [4].

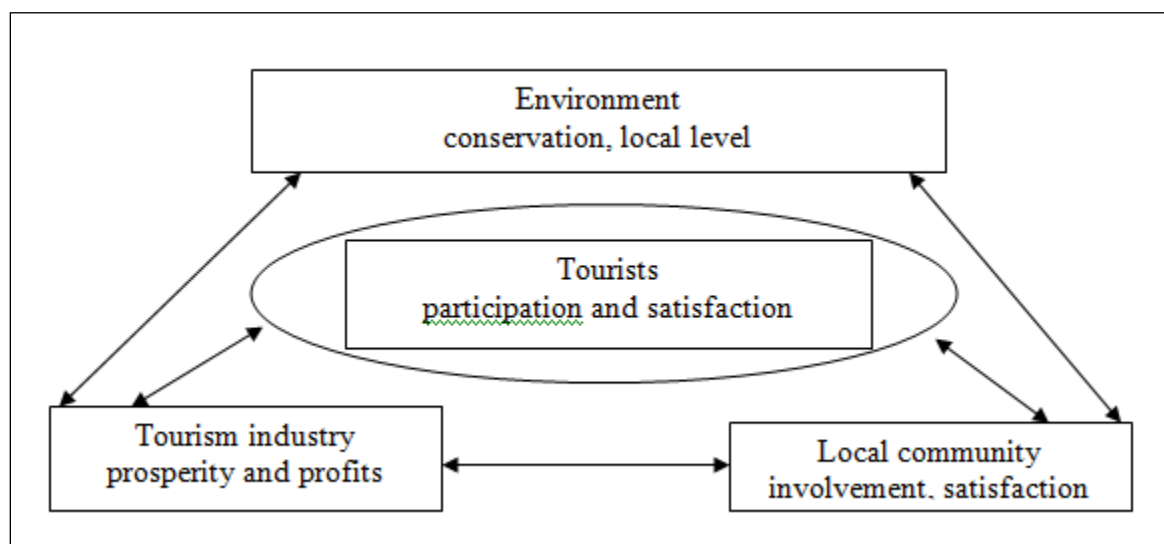


Figure 1. Model of sustainable tourism Source: [4]

The aim of sustainable tourism is sustainable and coordinated development, that pays attention to the five components: environmental, economic profit achievement, fostering cultural characteristics of the local

population, optimally meeting the needs of tourism promotion and social integrity. Aims to be achieved are at the same time and conditions for their realization. It should not be on account of the economic component, forget about the environment, and the lives of the local population, because this orientation that would lead to economic performance, were profitable in the short time, that is certainly not a condition of sustainability, given that sustainable development means and development on long time.

Traces of the Roman culture confirm they paid attention to healing waters on whose wells they built baths and facilities for treatment, rest and pleasure [5]. The remnants of the Roman baths were found in the following spas: Vrnjacka Banja, Sokobanja, Niska Banja, Gamzigradska Banja, as well as in many other spas [6].

IMPORTANCE OF THE SERBIAN SPAS IN SERBIAN TOURISM

Although the territory of Serbia is extremely rich in waters (none of the European countries has so many thermo-mineral wells as Serbia does), only about 30% of this underground watery potential have been used [7]. Since the spa tourism in Serbia is one of the segments of the Serbian economy, which is expected of much more in future, it is, therefore, necessary to use it up as its developmental chance as much as possible[8]. Serbia has great chances to get profit from the spa tourism. While researching possibilities for development of the spa tourism in Serbia and working out the strategy of sustainable managing in spa tourism, we used the data of the National Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia on the number of both domestic and foreign tourists. We did a comparative analysis of the data on the number of visits and overnight stays in different tourist destinations in different periods of the year. Using the method of a questionnaire, we investigated the attitude of the citizens to tourism, and if visitors are satisfied with services in spas, primarily with medicinal services (measures of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation), as well as with offered services and accommodation facilities (hotels, suites, local hospitals and quarters for the night). Both domestic and foreign tourists were questioned. Obtained results were used for working out the SWOT analysis. The method of the SWOT analysis defined both crucial factors having influence on tourism development and the strategy of management over sustainable tourism development of Serbian Spa. This method determined also specific aims that should be achieved in managing sustainable tourism development in this area

Table 1. Realized overnight stays per types of tourist destinations of Serbia

	Total	% 2011/10.	Dom. g.	% 2011/10.	For. g.	% 2011/10.	For.g %2012/11	% 2013/2012.
Srebia	6,644,738	+ 4 %	5,001,684	+ 1 %	1,643,054	+ 13 %	+9%	+ 13 %
Beograd	1,149,029	+ 2 %	301,114	- 11 %	847,915	+ 7 %	+8%	+ 13 %
Novi Sad	213,549	+ 27 %	70,926	+ 4 %	142,623	+ 42 %	+1%	+ 15 %
Spas	2,308,435	+ 4 %	2,176,622	+ 3 %	131,813	+ 26 %	+2%	+ 29 %
Mountain	1,590,016	+ 8 %	1,442,213	+ 8 %	147,803	+ 15 %	+5%	+ 22 %
Other tour. dest.	1,172,675	- 5 %	847,263	- 11 %	325,412	+ 16 %	+21%	+ 5 %
Other dest.	211,034	+ 2 %	163,546	+ 3 %	47,488	- 2 %	+6%	+ 14 %

Source: [8]

Table 2. The number of overnight stays by domestic tourists in researched tourist dest.

Selected destinations	Domestic t.overnights stays	% 2011/2010.	Domestic t. overnights stays	%2012/2011
Vrnja ka Banja Spa	528,963	+ 3 %	454,966	-14%
Mt. Zlatibor	410,833	+ 17 %	401,703	-2%
Sokobanja Spa	321,500	+ 11 %	303.499	-6%
Belgrade	301,114	- 11 %	326,483	+8%
Mt. Kopaonik	241,557	+ 15 %	261,477	+8%
Niska Banja Spa	194,985	-7 %	190,152	-2%
Banja Koviljaca Spa	192,370	+ 15 %	150,371	-22%
Mt. Tara	186,293	+ 27 %	214,333	+15%
Mt. Divcibare	124,131	+ 9 %	112,844	-9%

Source: [8]

Considering the number of overnight stays of domestic and foreign tourists in the year 2011, it can be observed from the Table 1 [8] that there were total of 6,644,738 overnight stays, out of which domestic tourists stayed for 5,001,684 nights (1 % more), amounting 75% of the total number of overnight stays, while 1,643,054 (13 % more), making 25 % of the total number of overnight stays, relate to tourists from abroad. Expressed by the number of overnights stays, domestic guests stayed most in the spas (44 %),

then in mountain resorts (29 %). Tourists from abroad stayed most in Belgrade (52 %), while 20% of visits were to other places in Serbia. Regarding the number of overnight stays in the year 2011, domestic tourists stayed most in Vrnjacka Banja Spa (528,963, which is 3 % more than in 2010), then on Mt. Zlatibor, Soko Banja Spa, Belgrade, Mt. Kopaonik, etc. (table 2) [8]. Regarding the spas in Serbia in 2012., the data on visits to spas in Serbia are shown in the Table 3 [9]. The composition of tourists staying in spas in 2010 and 2011 years show that there were more domestic guests in relation to the number of tourists from abroad; a positive trend of foreign tourists was recorded in 2012, but also negative trend in stays of domestic guests in spas.

Table 3. Visits to spas in 2012.

Selected destination	Arrivals	Overnights stays
Vrnjacka banja spa	125,658	456,236
Sokobanja spa	46,960	290,954
Niska banja spa	15,949	167,858
Bukovicka Banja Spa	21,507	50,824
Mataruška spa	5,514	54,187
Koviljaca spa	15,053	142,428
Prolom spa	15,153	72,323
Gornja Trepca spa	10,121	97,696
Vranjska spa	4,276	30,817

Source: [9]

CHARACTERISTICS OF SERBIAN SPAS

On various regional health, wellness and spa conferences of tourism, we can hear the notes and warnings of health, economic and environmental experts. They are saying that it is necessary quickly and efficiently adapting of Serbian spa tourism on changes that are coming from the environment and that are turbulent. As visitors come to the spas with health problems, it is direction that should be developed health spa tourism. However, a significant number of visitors are seeking rest and relaxation from everyday stress in recent years in the Serbian spas. How much the spas are really important and necessary in the opinions of patients and ordinary visitors, it can be seen in the following items: disease prevention, treatment, maintenance of mental and physical fitness, "beauty and health"; sports

activities; walks and collection of medicinal plants; conferences, seminars, sports camps and preparation, healthy food, meeting the specific culture of the region. The fact is that the Serbian spas are chosen destination of people who want a break from stressful lifestyle, in recent years. So, it should be offer to them appropriate programs (wellness, spa programs, etc..), in order to attracting more visitors, and on the way to earning funds, for improving the operations of these businesses. Although Serbian spas have professional medical staff, it is necessary to develop Wellness Tourism (includes disease prevention, relaxation, fitness, relaxation), in terms of providing medical services to attracting foreign tourists.

The term spa is taken from the latin phrase "Salus per Aquam", that means „water to health“, while the word wellness is an abbreviation of English well being, that means „a good feel“. Price of the spa products depends on this type of services [8]. If we consider the fact that according to the number of visitors spas, domestic tourists are dominant, the question is how to interest foreign tourists for visiting Serbian spas. The answer should be found in the results of the SWOT analysis, but also in able that Serbia can offer pristine nature, diverse cultural and historical heritage, and also a part of Europe to guests from abroad, in addition of modern Spa and Wellness programs.

SWOT ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF SERBIAN SPAS

If we take into account the fact that spas of Serbia should be represent Serbian spa industry, in achieving of this goal it should be undertaking the following activities [10]:

- 1) SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of some business subject)
- 2) Introducing new programs, that will be compliance with environmental
- 3) Identifying development objectives in terms of their compliance with sustainable tourism
- 4) Establishing Partnership
- 5) Improving medical quality
- 6) Emphasizing the natural resource of authentic treatments
- 7) Using postulate: spa as a business!
- 8) Treating visitors as guests and not as patients
- 9) Building infrastructure

10) Allowing short break packages

SWOT analysis, as the first step in promoting of spa destination and in achieving the targets of spa tourism goals, is shown in table 4 [11].

Table 4. SWOT analysis of Serbian spas

<p>S</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A favorable geographic location - "New" destination in the international tourism market - Preserved natural resources (national parks, protected areas) - Hospitality population and a positive attitude towards population tourists - Medical and health factors - Highly educated professionals - Environment and Food 	<p>W</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor brand of tourism products and regions - Lack of product differentiation from the competition - Lack of tourist signs - Poor infrastructure - Obsolete medical equipment - Lack of strategy - lack of education - Lack of finance for development - Poor research in the field of Marketing
<p>O</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approaching and entering Serbia's EU membership - Improving the image of Serbia as a tourist destination - Attracting foreign investment - Positive developments on the demand side of tourism - Regional cooperation - High quality product - Location of spas and eco-tourism - A good organization and support of the Serbian Spa and Resort Association - Support from relevant ministries 	<p>T</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The unstable political and economic situation - Lack of support for tourism development - insufficiently attractive destination for investments in tourism - Disregard settings "Tourism Marketing Strategy" - High / Low prices - Competition

Source: [11]

SWOT analysis shows the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the environment of Serbian spas. The strengths of Serbian spa tourism include: tradition, a number of medical and health factors, highly educated personnel, the rich cultural and historical heritage, geographic location, as well as a healthy environment and healthy food. Opportunities for the development of Serbian spas are: high-quality product in terms of a combination spa and eco-tourism, opening of a wellness hotel, good organization and adequate support from the Serbian Spa and Resort

Association, as well as adequate support from the relevant ministries. Weaknesses of Serbian spas are: poor infrastructure, obsolete medical equipment, lack of education and a good strategy, and finance for development, then poor marketing research.

However, with the support and help of the state and also Serbian spas top management, it is possible to overcome these weaknesses,. Based on the factors above SWOT analysis, it could be conceived program orientation to the strategy of development spa tourism, that includes the following activities [11]:

- Develop the strategy with short-term and long-term plans in collaboration with the Ministries
- Support the development of spa tourism
- Determine to which market Serbia should be turned
- Examine and accept the principles of wellness
- support private initiatives in the Wellness and partnerships
- Conduct education and training Wellbeing Spa-menagement
- Development of branding, marketing and sales
- Apply experience from European spas
- Common Organization and kvilitetan in the domestic and foreign markets

The task of promotive and development strategy of Serbian spas and places with good climate is to create consciousness about the tourist product of Serbia on the world market, creating a recognizable image, providing, thus better positioning of Serbia [12]. Serbia has to turn to quickly development and commercialization of spa products ("*medical spa*" and "*mineral springs spa*" - this segment of products, in relation to the product of the Serbian spas, requires relatively less investment and has the potential of relatively rapid international positioning) [13].

CONCLUSION

The most significant resources for development of tourism in Serbia, especially spa tourism, are undoubtedly thermo-mineral, mineral and thermal waters. The diversity of their physical and chemical composition, temperatures, abundance of water, and alike makes this area very attractive. Regarding basic natural values and their dominant functional characteristics, the spas in Serbia offer the image of high-functional health-care and recreational tourist centers. The answer to the basic question, how

to minimize negative effects of tourism development in Serbia, with keeping positive ones, is to develop sustainable tourism. Nowadays, sustainable development is one of the most acceptable, however, most controversial approach to tourism management. Therefore, it can be considered as an ultimate aim that can not be completely achieved in practice [14]. It is, however, undoubtedly the aim that has to be strived for in future. Taking into consideration the results of the SWOT analysis, it can be concluded that the aim that Serbia is to strive for and which should have maximum support by the state authorities is sustainable or harmonized development of tourism based on integral and complex approach which emphasizes five components: the environment preservation, affirmation of social integrity, cherishing cultural characteristics of the local population, satisfying as better as possible the needs of tourists and realization of economic profit.

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THE ROLE OF THE MANAGER-LEADER IN THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

Today, in these dynamic, competitive and turbulent economic conditions, managers of organizational entities particular attention to the formulation and implementation of organizational strategy should be pay in order to provide a suitable place to market and achieve positive results at the work.

Proper formulation of organizational strategy involves the application of various concepts and models that will enable understanding of current and future conditions and the market requirements.

On the other hand, the implementation of the strategy requires forcefulness and reality by the manager, statements confirmed with facts and time distance.

The paper includes considerations for proper formulation and implementation of organizational strategy, through theoretical elaborations and empirical researches.

Keywords: strategy, process, options, conditions, competition, leadership.

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⁶⁰ David Brodwin

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Table 1. Questionnaire responses

Questions /	Answer Options /	/ Answers			
		Managers /		Employees /	
		results /	%	results /	%
1. ?		27		63	
		6		34	
		3		99	
	/ Total	36	100	196	100
2. ?		22		31	
		14		111	
		0		54	
	/ Total	36	100	196	100
3. ?		12		99	
		21		63	
		3		23	
		0		7	
		0		4	
	/ Total	36	100	196	100

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ULOGA LIDERSTVA I ODRŽIVA KONKURENTSKA PREDNOST

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APSTRAKT

Liderstvo ima ključnu ulogu u stvaranju konkurentske prednosti preduzeća, budući da inicira promene i stvara uslove za viši kvalitet proizvoda i usluga i unapređuje tržišne pozicije preduzeća, u odnosu na pojava u domaćini i međunarodnu konkurenciju. Preduzeća se, po pravilu, nalaze u ravni potrebe da postanu lideri kroz kvalitet, ili da do kvaliteta dođu u pomoć lidera, odnosno efikasnog liderstva. Poslovanje preduzeća zahteva stalnu borbu. Da bi se ostvario neki cilj potreban je svakodnevni rad na poboljšanjima i na radikalnim promenama putem inovacija, a lider je upravo taj koji usmerava aktivnosti na pravi način, motiviše i aktivira radnike u preduzeću.

Liderstvo je važno u svakoj organizaciji, u svakoj zajednici. Biti odličan lider u menadžmentu

znanja predstavlja veliki izazov za savremene lidere, a imati dobrog lidera na vrhu organizacije znanja, pitanje je od ključnog značaja za stvaranje konkurentske prednosti.

Korporacije žele da za njih rade ljudi koji poseduju liderske sposobnosti, jer veruju da takvi ljudi mogu da obezbede dodatnu vrednost njihovim organizacijama. Generalno, liderstvo je postalo tražena i visokovrednovana sposobnost stvaranja konkurentske prednosti.

Ključne reči: liderstvo, konkurentska prednost.

ROLE LEADERSHIP AND SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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UDK: 005.322:316.46]:339.137.2

ABSTRACT

Leadership plays a key role in creating a competitive advantage, since it initiates change and fight the conditions for higher quality products and services and improving the market position of the company in relation to increased domestic and international competition. Companies, as a rule, are located in the plane needs to become leaders through quality, or the quality to come by leaders and effective leadership. The company's operations requires a constant struggle. In order to achieve a goal is needed daily work on improvements and radical changes through innovation, a leader is precisely that which directs the activities in the right way, motivates and activates the workers in the company.

Leadership is important in every organization, in every community. Be a great leader in the management of knowledge is a major challenge for modern leaders, and have a good leader at the top of the organization of knowledge, the question is of crucial importance for the creation of competitive advantage.

Corporations want to work for them people who have leadership skills, because they believe that such people can provide added value to their organizations. Generally, leadership has become the most highly sought ability to create competitive advantage.

Keywords: leadership, competitive advantage.

PREDMET I POLAZIŠTE ISTRAŽIVANJA

Liderstvo i izvori konkurentnosti i njihovo unapređenje u savremenoj organizaciji na nacionalnom, regionalnom i na globalnom nivou, promovišu se u neophodan proces u stvaranju i održavanju konkurentne prednosti.

Glavni razlog što se liderstvu i izvorima konkurentnosti poklanja izuzetna pažnja jeste priznanje ekonomskog i društvenog doprinosa koji liderstvo i konkurencija ima u razvoju društva. Naime, zdrava konkurencija doprinosi ekonomskom rastu i razvoju društva i stvaranju mogu nosti zapošljavanja. Zdrava konkurencija, gledano sa stanovišta društvene zajednice predstavlja generator privrednog razvoja, pa je zbog toga neophodno stalno istraživanje i razvoj izvora konkurentnosti i unapre enje liderstva kao faktora stvaranja konkurentne prednosti.

Zna aj ovog istraživanja je u bližem razumevanju mogu nosti koje firma ima u stvaranju i održavanju konkurentne prednosti u odnosu na 5 faktora konkurentnosti (ulazak novih konkurenata na tržište, opasnost od supstitucije, pregovara ka snaga kupca, pregovara ka snaga dobavlja a i rivalitet me u postoje im konkurentima), koji odre uju prose nu profitabilnost jedne industrije.

Nau ni cilj ovog rada jeste udovoljavanje prakti nim potrebama, odnosno doprinos liderstva, znanja, visokih tehnologija i inovacija u ostvarivanju konkurentne prednosti, koja je osnov poslovnih rezultata firme na konkurentskim tržištima.

Hipoteti ki okvir istraživanja sastoji se od slede ih pretpostavki:

Generalna hipoteza:

U uslovima globalizacije poslovanja, jake konkurentnosti i promenljivosti okruženja, liderstvo, znanje, visoke tehnologije i inovacije kao faktori i izvori stvaranja konkurentne prednosti, omogu avaju isporu ivanje odre ene vrednosti koju firma može da stvori za svoje kupce, a koja prevazilazi troškove njenog stvaranja.

Pojedina na hipoteza:

Da bi pripremila efektivnu konkurentnu strategiju, firma na elu sa liderom mora da identifikuje strategije, ciljeve, snage i slabosti konkurenata, koriš enjem analiza koje se zasnivaju i na grani i na tržištu. Firma mora uzeti u obzir i latentne konkurente.

Metodološki pristup zahteva primenu deduktivne, komparativne, statisti ke i metodu modelovanja. Adekvatna primena ovog pristupa omogu ie da se steknu pouzdana saznanja o predmetu istraživanja, o injenicama, pojavama, procesima i odnosima na kojima po iva

konkurencija, ali i o pojmovima, stavovima, sudovima i zaključcima koji su relevantni za ispunjavanje svrhe ovog rada. Primenom ovih metoda, kako pokazuju dosadašnji rezultati istraživanja moguće je validno ostvarenje naučnog i društvenog cilja istraživanja. Pristup istraživanju je integrativan, sintetički u tom smislu što se ni jednom metodološkom postupku ne daje isključiva prednost.

O LIDERSTVU

Klasično liderstvo definiše se kao: "uticaj na druge da usmere napore u pravcu ostvarivanja konkretnog cilja (Luthans), pridobijanje pojedinaca u organizaciji da rade određene stvari (Mullins), ponašanje individue koja usmerava aktivnosti grupe ka zajedničkom cilju (Hemphill & Coons), interpersonalni uticaj, uvežban u situacijama i povezan kroz komunikacione procese ka ostvarenju specifičnog cilja ili ciljeva (Tannenbaum, Washler & Massarik), inicijacija i održavanje strukture u otkrivanjima i interakciji (Stogdill), uticaj na aktivnosti organizovane grupe prema ostvarivanju cilja (Rauch & Behling), uticaj na aktivnosti individue ili grupe u cilju postizanja zajedničkog cilja u datoj situaciji (Hersey & Blanchard), uticaj na aktivnosti sledbenika kroz komunikacione procese ka ostvarenju nekog cilja ili ciljeva (Donnelly, Ivancevich, Gibson), postizanje ciljeva kroz usmeravanje saradnika (Harvard Business Review), korišćenje moći da se utiče na mišljenje i delovanje drugih ljudi (Zelenik), aktivna mobilizacija drugih da žele i da se bore za zajedničke ciljeve (Kouzes & Posner), uticaj koji omogućuje menadžeru da pridobije svoje ljude da svojom voljom urade najbolje ono što je potrebno uraditi (Gribbin), umetnost uticanja na druge da daju maksimum svojih mogućnosti za ispunjenje zadataka, ili ostvarenje cilja ili projekta (Cohen) i razvijanje jasnog i kompletnog sistema otkrivanja u cilju identifikovanja izazova i korišćenje svih raspoloživih resursa organizacije, od kojih je najvažniji ljudski potencijal, u cilju ostvarivanja postavljenih zadataka (Batlen)".

Liderstvo se definiše i u kontekstu odnosa moći koji postoji između lidera i njegovih sledbenika. Sa tog stanovišta, lideri poseduju moć i služe se njome da bi proizveli promene kod drugih. Drugi, opet, posmatraju liderstvo kao transformacioni proces kojim se sledbenici motivišu da postignu više nego što bi se to inače moglo od njih očekivati. Konačno, neki naučnici posmatraju liderstvo sa aspekta veština. To stanovište naglašava sposobnosti (znanje i veštine) koje omogućuju avajzu efektivno liderstvo.

Liderstvo je proces u kome pojedinac ostvaruje uticaj na grupu radi ostvarivanja zajedničkog cilja. Definisanje liderstva kao procesa podrazumeva da nije u pitanju osobina ili karakteristika koju lider poseduje, već je reč o odnosima razmene koji se uspostavljaju između lidera i njegovih sledbenika. Proces podrazumeva da lider utiče na sledbenike, ali i oni na njega. Dakle, mora se naglasiti da liderstvo nije linearan, jednosmeran, već pre interaktivan fenomen. Kada se liderstvo definiše na takav način, postaje dostupno svima, odnosno nije ograničeno samo na formalno izabranog lidera u grupi.

Liderstvo podrazumeva da postoji uticaj – posmatra se na koji način lider utiče na sledbenike. Uticaj je condition sine qua non za liderstvo. Bez uticaja liderstvo ne postoji. Grupe su sredina u kojoj liderstvo nastaje. Pod liderstvom se podrazumeva ostvarivanje uticaja na grupu pojedinaca koji imaju zajednički cilj. To može biti mala radna grupa, određena društvena grupa ili velika grupa koja obuhvata celokupnu organizaciju.

Pod liderstvom se podrazumeva usmerenost na ciljeve. To znači da lideri usmeravaju grupu pojedinaca ka ostvarivanju određenog zadatka ili rezultata, odnosno da usmeravaju svoju energiju ka pojedincima koji pokušavaju nešto zajedničko da postignu. Stoga se liderstvo javlja i funkcioniše u uslovima u kojima se pojedinci orijentišu ka cilju.

Ljude koji se bave liderstvom nazivamo liderima, a one prema kojima je liderstvo usmereno – sledbenicima. I lideri i sledbenici zajedno su uključeni u proces liderstva. Liderima trebaju sledbenici, a sledbenicima su potrebni lideri. Iako su jedni i drugi vrsto povezani, isto je lider taj koji podstiče stvaranje odnosa, stvara uslove za komunikaciju i brine se o održavanju odnosa.

Lideri imaju moralnu odgovornost i obavezu da brinu o potrebama i zastupaju interese svojih sledbenika. Lideri nisu iznad sledbenika niti su važniji od njih. Lideri i sledbenici bi trebalo da se analiziraju u međusobnom odnosu i kolektivno. Oni su u procesu liderstva zajedno – dve strane istog noviteta. Liderstvo je dinamički proces koji podrazumeva upotrebu moći. Moć je, opet, značajan faktor koji ukazuje na mogućnost komandovanja od strane vođe. Vođe koriste moć da bi ostvarili uticaj na performanse svojih sledbenika.

IZVORI MOĆI I UTICAJ LIDERA NA KONKURENTSKU PREDNOST

Moć je sposobnost da se utiče na ponašanje i performanse drugih. Ona predstavlja značajan resurs sa kojim se može utiče na promene i ponašanje članova organizacije. Ovo se koristi moć, bez koje nema stvarnog uticaja na ponašanje pojedinaca ili grupa. U organizaciji postoje četiri izvora moći:

Legitimna moć dolazi iz formalne pozicije menadžera u organizaciji i autoriteta koji može da se osloni na legitimnu moć. Ona je zasnovana na određenoj percepciji organizacionih članova da ovo, tj. lider ima pravo da vrši uticaj, jer ima poziciju koja mu to pravo daje. Ova moć je bazirana na ulozi lidera koja mu je data od strane pozicije ili položaja koji ima u organizaciji.

Moć nagrade i vanja proističe iz autoriteta, dakle prava lidera da nagradi pojedince u organizaciji. Ovo, tj. lider može da daje formalne nagrade, kao što je, na primer, povećanje plate ili nagrade u vidu pohvala, priznanja, unapređenja i dr. Ovo, tj. lider, može da koristi određene nagrade kako bi ostvario uticaj na ponašanje svojih podinjenih.

Moć prisile (kazni) - Ovo raspoloženo autoritetom, dakle pravom da kazni ili, pak, preporu i kaznu za određeno član organizacije. On može da kazni član organizacije na više načina - da mu ukine povišicu, da posao koji mu manje odgovara, uskrati potrebnu podršku i ne predloži za unapređenje i konačno, može da otkaz. Ekspertska moć je derivat socijalnih znanja i veština kojima raspoloženi lideri u odnosu na zadatke sledbenika, članova organizacije. Ova moć se zasniva na percepciji podinjenih da je lider stručan i kompetentan, ekspert u svojoj oblasti. Kada je lider istinski ekspert, podinjeni su spremni da ga slede, da traže uputstva, mišljenje i sugestije, da slušaju njegove stavove i preporuke. Ovo, dakle lideri, na određenim organizacionim nivoima, imaju specifična, uska znanja iz oblasti za koju su odgovorni. Tako, na primer, ovo na organizacionom nivou gde se vrši kontrola imaju potrebna iskustva u vezi procesa proizvodnje, tehnologija i sl. Međutim, pojedini lideri na najvišim menadžerskim nivoima nemaju, na primer, dovoljno iskustva iz specijalizovanih oblasti, ili nemaju onoliko iskustva koliko imaju pojedinci koji neposredno rade u njima. Referentna moć dolazi iz ličnih karakteristika lidera, a ne iz pozicije ili zvanja. Ona se zasniva

na identifikaciji podinjenih sa liderom, koji ima odgovarajuću harizmu i uticaj na socijalne aktere da ga slede.

Izvori moći su međusobno zavisni i koriste jednu moć i može da izazove upotrebu druge moći. Osim toga, lideri mogu da kombinuju upotrebu moći i da moć koriste u skladu sa željenim efektima i organizacionim okolnostima. Sledbenici, tj. podinjeni u organizaciji mogu da reaguju na izvore moći na tri načina: u smislu obaveze koja podrazumeva da radnici dele mišljenje svog lidera i sa entuzijazmom izvršavaju dobijene instrukcije, u smislu saglasnosti koja znači da će radnici prihvatiti narednje i da će izvršiti instrukciju, iako se sa njom ne slažu, ali bez odgovarajućeg entuzijazma; i u smislu rezistentnosti koja znači da će radnici pokušati da izbegnu da izvrše dobijenu instrukciju. Moć prisile je najčešći generator ovakvog odnosa radnika prema dobijenim instrukcijama i nalogima.

KARAKTERISTIKE LIDERA

Liderstvo je proces inspirisanja članova organizacije, da marljivo i dosledno rade u pravcu ostvarivanja određenih ciljeva. Ono podrazumeva usmeravanje pojedinca i grupa ka zajedničkom cilju, prema nečemu što je neophodno i sa stanovišta napora opravdano. Da bi neko bio uspešan lider u inspirisanju i usmeravanju članova organizacije neophodno je da poseduje znanje, iskustvo i sposobnost da radi sa određenim aspektima motivacije, komuniciranja, interpersonalnih veza, timskog rada i grupne dinamike. Poznato je da lideri imaju značajnu ulogu u procesu motivisanja zaposlenih kako bi pojačali svoje napore u izvršavanju dobijenih zadataka; kako bi podstakli skup unutrašnjih snaga pojedinaca i intenzivirali njihove napore i aktivnosti pri izvršenju svojih zadataka. U procesu vođenja ljudi na motivisanje utiču unutrašnje snage pojedinaca, kao što su radne navike, aspiracija, nivo identifikacije, socijalni elementi i dr. U eksterne faktore spadaju sistem plaćanja, karakteristike radne sredine, elementi sigurnosti, respekta i dr. Uspešno vođenje zaposlenih podrazumeva kultivisanje unutrašnjih faktora u smislu njihovog jačanja i razvoja i sistematsko poboljšanje i kontrolu eksternih faktora u skladu sa potrebama i otklivanjima pojedinaca i objektivnim okolnostima same organizacije. Osim toga, podrazumeva razvijanje motivacionog procesa putem efikasnog kombinovanja različitih motivacionih faktora.

Ako su definisane potrebe i zaposleni imaju želju da se one zadovolje na višem nivou, lideri su u poziciji da usmeravaju njihove napore i stvaraju uslove da se to ostvari. Traženje načina je, zapravo, određivanje potrebnih

skale vrednosti i uslova koji stimulatивно deluju na ponašanje članova organizacije. Kao posledica angažovanja su više performanse (rezultati rada) i nagrade za dodatne napore u ostvarivanju ciljeva. Poslednja faza jeste sameravanje ostvarenog u odnosu na konstatovano stanje potreba.

Vođenje pojedinca kroz organizaciju odvija se uz pomoć određenih standarda, postupaka i procedura koje su formalizovane i primerene karakteru pojedinih zadataka. Osim toga, vođenje pojedinaca odvija se kroz uticaj, interakcije i neformalne kontakte koji se održavaju na različitim nivoima i uslovima. Vođenje kroz interpersonalne relacije može da bude komplementarno i konkurentsko. U komplementarnom vođenju postoje realna očekivanja da se postigne viši, u suprotnom, odnosno viši nivo performansi. U konkurentskom procesu vođenja, verovatno je da se ostvare manji rezultati, odnosno niži nivo planiranih performansi. Da bi se to izbeglo, neophodno je da se stvore uslovi koji smanjuju otpor pojedinaca, nezadovoljstvo ili indiferentnost. Ti uslovi se tako stvaraju što se decentralizuje organizacija, skrate interpersonalne interakcije, otklone određene barijere u komuniciranju i stvore mreže kojima se povezuju homogene grupe ili timovi u organizaciji.

Na vođenje posebno utiču četiri interpersonalne dimenzije:

- 1) Postizanje pozitivnih uticaja, odnosno razvoj i održavanje veština koje su neophodne da bi se ostvario pozitivan i ubedljiv uticaj na ponašanje pojedinaca;
- 2) Razvoj i održavanje veština koje su nužne za konstruktivno delovanje u konfliktnim situacijama;
- 3) Razvoj i održavanje sposobnosti za pregovaranje sa drugim ljudima u cilju stvaranja određenih sporazuma, i
- 4) Razvoj i održavanje veština za efikasan rad sa stresom.

Liderstvo ima posebnu ulogu u formiranju, održavanju i razvoju pojedinih grupa. Lider ima zadatak da u fazi formiranja grupe odredi njene ciljeve i potrebe, ekonomske, socijalne ili društvene prirode; u fazi održavanja grupe da radi na jačanju kohezije grupe, moralnih vrednosti i uloga pojedinaca i da rešava nastale konflikte i otkloni njihove uzorke.

U razvoju grupe, lider ima zadatak da radi na promenama i prilagođavanju grupe novim vizijama i zahtevima i da podstigne članove grupe u razvoju njihove kompetentnosti i mogućnosti. Osim toga, liderstvo ima posebnu ulogu u stvaranju efikasnih grupa. Teško je nastaju, jer su

grupe sastavljene od različitih pojedinaca koji imaju različite osobine, sklonosti i aspiracije. Otuda se lideri suočavaju sa izvesnim problemima, kao što su usklađivanje različitih stilova rada „peglanje“ netolerantnosti i otklanjanje barijera u komuniciranju i sporazumevanju članova grupe. Grupa je efikasna ako je u stanju da ostvari satisfakciju, interakciju, produktivnost i štednju.

Efikasnost grupe zavisi od više različitih faktora, kao što su struktura, stavovi, vrednosti i obim, tj. veličina grupe. Mera efikasnosti grupe je satisfakcija, interakcija, produktivnost i štednja. Na efikasnost grupe deluju i organizacioni faktori, kao što su struktura, tehnologija, materijalni resursi (sirovine, alat, oprema) i priroda, tj. karakter proizvodnih zadataka. Grupe sa visokim performansama imaju sledeće karakteristike: jasne ciljeve, orijentaciju prema rezultatima, kompetentne članove i kooperativnu klimu i kulturu.

Tabela br. 1 Prilazi karakteristikama lidera

Prilaz sa stanovišta ličnih karakteristika	Fokus na ličnim karakteristikama
Prilaz sa stanovišta ponašanja lidera vis-a-vis službenika	Fokus na ponašanju lidera u odnosu na druge
Prilaz sa stanovišta situacije	Fokus je na povezivanju ponašanja i situacije
Prilaz sa stanovišta gledanja u budućnost	Fokus je na sposobnosti da se menja vizija

Izvor: Schermerhorn, J. (1996) Management, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, str.32454

Da bi lider ostvario svoje zadatke iz domena motivisanja, interpersonalnih relacija i timskog rada i grupne dinamike, neophodno je da poseduje ključnu karakteristiku koja se odnosi na sposobnost da imaju viziju. Ona podrazumeva smisao za predviđanje budućnosti i shvatanja potrebnih akcija za njeno ostvarenje. Principi vizionarskog lidera su:

- Biti prvi – podsticati inovacije i podržavati pojedince sa idejama.
- Biti entuzijasta – kroz lični primer inspirisati druge da participiraju u viziji.
- Pomagati drugima – biti idol tima i podržavati napore drugih.
- Dati primer – obezbediti model uloge kao uzor kako drugi mogu i treba da rade.
- Proslaviti uspeh – uneti emociju i raditi srcem koliko i glavom.

U teoriji postoje različiti prilazi karakteristikama liderstva: pre svega, to je prilaz koji u obzir uzima lične karakteristike pojedinaca, prilaz koji u

obzir uzima ponašanje pojedinaca u odnosu na one koje vodi, usmerava i utiče, prilaz koji dovodi u vezu situacione faktore i ponašanje lidera i prilaz sa stanovišta gledanja na budućnost, u smislu mašte, vizije i sl.

MENADŽMENT VERSUS VOĐSTVO

Menadžment je proces racionalne upotrebe proizvodnih faktora radi osvrvarivanja određenog cilja. Najvažniji aspekt menadžmenta su planiranje, organizovanje, vođenje i kontrola. Liderstvo je opet proces usmeravanja i inspirisanja pojedinaca da rade na ostvarivanju zajedničkih ciljeva. Tako shvaćeno liderstvo obuhvata određene aktivnosti kao što su davanje smernica, angažovanje, motivacija i inspirisanje.

Između menadžmenta i liderstva postoje ključne razlike u planiranju procesa rada, organizovanju i izvršavanju. U menadžmentu, sistem planiranja i budžetiranja je rigidan, formalan i odnosi se na precizan raspored aktivnosti, alokaciju potrebnih sredstava, vreme i nosioce ekonomskih zadataka. Sistem je tako strukturiran da obuhvata strategijsko planiranje, funkcionalno i operativno na najnižim nivoima menadžmenta. Struktura i obim planskih zadataka srazmerni su, s jedne strane, definisanim ciljevima preduzeća i, s druge strane, budžetskim okvirima ili finansijskim mogućnostima. Za razliku od „strogog“ planiranja i budžetiranja, liderstvo se oslanja na davanje određenih smernica koje se tiču razvijanja vizije budućnosti i strategija da se izvrše promene kako bi se vizija ostvarila. U menadžmentu, proces organizovanja obuhvata stvaranje odgovarajuće strukture, izbor osoblja, delegiranje odgovornosti i autoriteta i formulisanje politika i procedura, kao osnove za ponašanje ljudi i konačno, stvaranje sistema kojima se uspešno prati izvršenje posla. U liderstvu, umesto formalizovanog postupka organizovanja, primenjuje se sistem podsticanja ljudi i stvaranje izvesnih timova i koalicija koje shvataju smisao vizije i strategije za njeno ostvarivanje i prihvataju ih kao istinu, nešto što je vredno.

TEORIJE I STILOVI LIDERSTVA

Stil vođstva je zapravo način na koji lideri usklađuju i usmeravaju ponašanje zaposlenih da bi ostvarili svoje ciljeve. To je način uspostavljanja odgovarajuće relacije između lidera, s jedne strane i zaposlenih, s druge strane. U literaturi se razlikuju stilovi i koncepti vođstva: klasični i savremeni.

Klasni oblici vođstva su izvedeni iz poznatih studija, kao što su: *Hawtorn, Iowa, Ohio i Michigan studija*. *Hawtorn i Iowa* su prve studije posvećene liderstvu, koje su naučno fundirane i čiji rezultati su široko rasprostranjeni i uvažavani. Ove studije su istraživale liderstvo sa stanovišta uticaja tri stila vođstva na ponašanje i performanse pojedinaca i to autokratski ili autoritativan stil, demokratski ili participativni i laissez-faire ili liberalni stil.

Autokratski stil vođstva odlikuje se time da vođa (lider) daje zaposlenima precizna uputstva i zadatke, da vrši stalni nadzor i kontrolu; da koristi prinudu i zahteva apsolutnu poslušnost.

U okviru ovog stila koristi se autoritet pozicije, komandovanja i formalnog komuniciranja.

U literaturi se ovaj tip lidera često naziva "proizvodno usmeren" ili "zadatku okrenut" lider. – U autokratskom stilu moguće je identifikovati dva tipa lidera ili dva tipa vođstva: harizmatičko i paternalističko. Harizmatičko vođstvo je u prvi plan ističe lične osobine vođe, kao što su upornost, talenat, šarm i dr. Paternalističko vođstvo je zasnovano na stavu da vođa treba graditi na viziji preduzeća kao porodice i vođa kao oca koji brine za svoje preduzeće i njegove zaposlene.

Demokratski stil vođstva odlikuje se isključivanjem podinjenih i određenih grupa u donošenje odluka, posebno onih odluka koje se odnose na potrebe pojedinaca, njihove ciljeve, mogućnosti i planove. U demokratskom stilu dolazi do delegiranja autoriteta na niže organizacione nivoe i razvijanja modela učesnika u procesu odlučivanja, davanja sugestija i mišljenja o određenim problemima. Demokratski vođa svojim podinjenima omogućava inicijativu, bolju motivisanost i neposrednu komunikaciju. Proces odlučivanja je decentralizovan, participativan, fleksibilan i sa višim performansama i mogućnostima.

Liberalno (laissez-faire) vođstvo odlikuje se uključivanjem zaposlenih u sve faze procesa odlučivanja, u identifikovanje problema i rešavanje. Radi se o vođstvu gde zaposleni imaju isti "status" i slobodu izbora i diskusije o pitanjima od značaja za život u organizaciji. Ovaj stil vođstva primenjuje se kod organizacija u kojima deluju radne grupe i timovi sa sofisticiranim znanjima i mogućnostima u okviru inovativnih programa koji zahtevaju invenciju, stvaralaštvo i komunikaciju bez matice i šablona.

Sli no istraživanjima na University of Iowa, istraživanja su sprovedena na Ohio State University na interdisciplinarnoj osnovi u kojima su u estvovali sociolozi, psiholozi i ekonomisti. Zadatak ovih studija bio je da utvrdi koji stil vo enja omogu ava najbolje ekonomske rezultate, zadovoljstvo zaposlenih i smanjenje odsustvovanja radnika sa posla. Istraživa i su identifikovali dva klju na dvodimenzionalna stila: stil inicijalne strukture i stil "obzira". Prvi stil podrazumeva izvesno ponašanje u kome vo a, tj. nadre eni daje zadatke sledbenicima, tj. podre enima i pre svega, vodi ra una da se nesmetano odvija proizvodnja kao osnov ostvarivanja definisanih ciljeva organizacije. Drugi stil podrazumeva da vo a, tj. lider, pre svega, radi na razvijanju poverenja me u lanovima grupe, participacije i višesmernog komuniciranja i razumevanja pojedinih uloga i potreba organizacionih lanova. Prvi stil ima karakteristike lidera koji je prevashodno orijentisan prema zadacima. Drugi stil ima karakteristike orijentisanog lidera na brige za ljude, za odnose me u ljudima. Istraživanja su sugerisala da su oba stila u funkciji brige za ljude, za odnose me u ljudima, u funkciji ostvarivanja ve ih u inaka, ukoliko vo e forsiraju visoku inicijalnu strukturu i brigu za zaposlene.

ZAKLJU AK

Inovacije ine osnovu razvoja, kada privreda iscrpe mogu nosti rasta bazirane na prirodnim resursima i akumuliranim sredstvima kroz proces koriš enja tih resursa. Efekti inovacija, koji se ostvaruju preko inovativne aktivnosti firme, mogu imati zna ajne pozitivne efekte na unapre enje kvaliteta, kapaciteta i fleksibilnosti proizvodnje.

Liderstvo je nesumnjivo veoma važan faktor koji uti e na efektivnost programa menadžmenta znanja. Uspešno liderstvo koje je fokusirano na znanje, ali u smislu njegovog iskoriš avanja radi postizanja dodatne vrednosti za organizaciju, daje veoma pozitivne rezultate u praksi, koji se naj eš e ogledaju u pove anju produktivnosti i agilnosti firme, ja anju inovativnosti, poboljšanju reputacije, unapre enje kreativnosti zaposlenih i ja anje njihovog morala. Biti uspešan lider u menadžmentu znanja predstavlja veliki izazov sa savremene lidere, a imati dobrog lidera na vrhu organizacije znanja, pitanje je od krucijalnog zna aja za uspešnost programa znanja.

Da bi organizacije maksimalno osetile benefite koje može pružiti uspešan program menadžmenta znanja i, u tom smislu, iskoristile nesumnjiv uticaj koji liderstvo može imati na efektivnost samog programa, potrebno je

da liderstvo bude okrenuto ka znanju kao osnovi konkurentske prednosti savremene organizacije; da postoji jasna vizija o tome kako se znanje može iskoristiti na najbolji na in u tu svrhu; da se neguje otvorena komunikacija i poverenje; da se neguje kultura u enja i usavršavanja zaposlenih i da se zaposleni na pravi na in motivišu u tom pravcu.

Osnovna prepreka savremenim organizacijama kao inkubatorima liderstva jesu organizacije klasi nog tipa sa strogo definisanom hijerarhijom, stati nim kulturama koje se opiru promenama i rizicima, menadžerima sklonim mikromenađmentu i sl. Da bi se snašli u današnjem svetu u kome je teško na i putokaz, preduze a moraju pristupiti promenama i upravljanju pomo u slabih signala, afirmišu i kategorije kao što su: lider, vizija, kvalitet.. Uspesne organizacije su usmerene na emocionalno zadovoljavanje potroša a. One svoju prednost sti u igraju i vlastitu igru druga iju od drugih, njihova strategija je sve više senzacionalna, okrenuta ka kvalitetu onakvom kakvog ga zamišlja i vidi gospodin kupac. Novo bojno polje sa konkurencijom je sve više u dizajnu, brendu, garancijama, servisnim ugovorima, imidžu, uslovima pla anja i mnogim drugim paketima usluga. Budu nost pripada onim organizacijama koje na svom elu imaju ljude koji se ne boje da rizikuju. Budu nost pripada onima koji e ugrabiti priliku da je stvore. Biti sjajan u poslu više nije dovoljno, da bi uspjeli ljude treba iznenaditi, privu i i u initi zavisnim.

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MORAL AND PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF THE WOMAN LEADER IN THE FUNCTION OF COMPANIES QUALITY MANAGEMENT

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UDK: 005.322:316.46-055.2]:174

ABSTRACT

In modern world today there is an essential need for leaders which are featured with high performances, which practice virtues like respect, consideration, tolerance and other personal and general moral values in their everyday work, that will in turn ensure peace and satisfaction not only for themselves but for their employees as well.

Nowadays it is often pointed at the fact that the leader is the first person of the organization, he or she is an example for the employees and with its personal example contributes to raising the awareness of every individual. Ethical thinking and ethical behavior are not only the driving force of human civilization, but also the basis for culture, peace, mutual understanding and solidarity between men and lead to a happier and contented existence. The basic criteria for the evaluation of human actions, as well as the purposes and meaning of moral claims and actions in social life, are priorities of Business Ethics.

The highest moral pathway is the pursuit towards a straight, non-polluted with lies and evil thought, honest and virtuous attitude to other people, to work, to property and to oneself. It is a proof that a person has chosen a straight path, which gives him the right to be called human. The leader who follows this path executes his noble task with love, encourages his associates to be honest and moral, to respect ethics, which is so needed in this complex and alienated world.

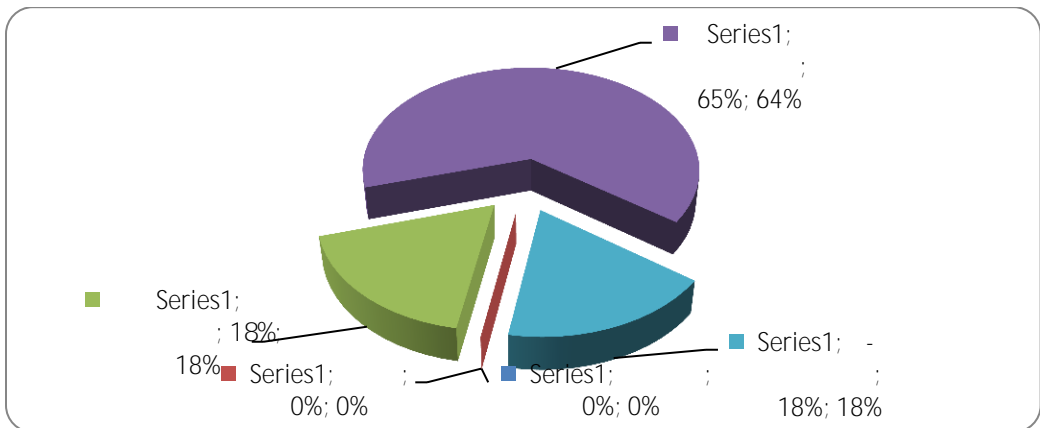
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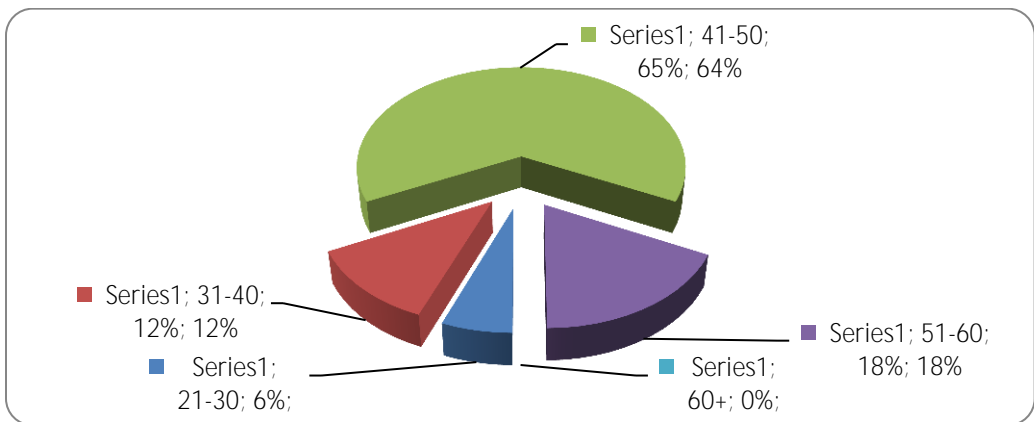
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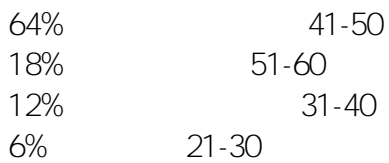
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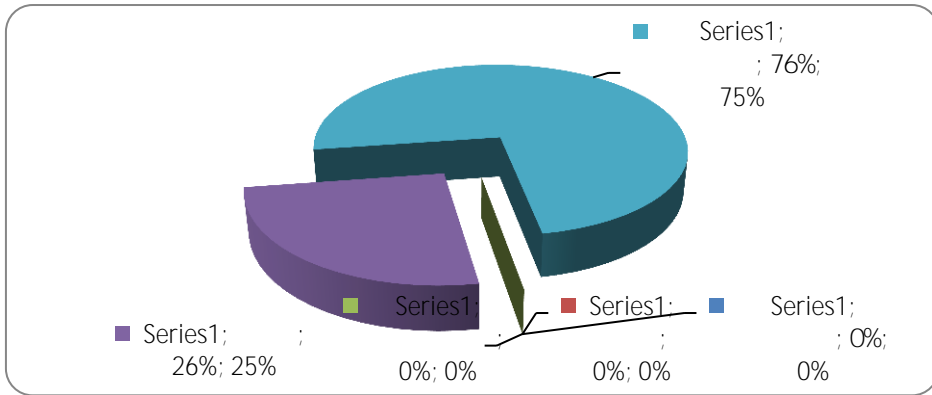
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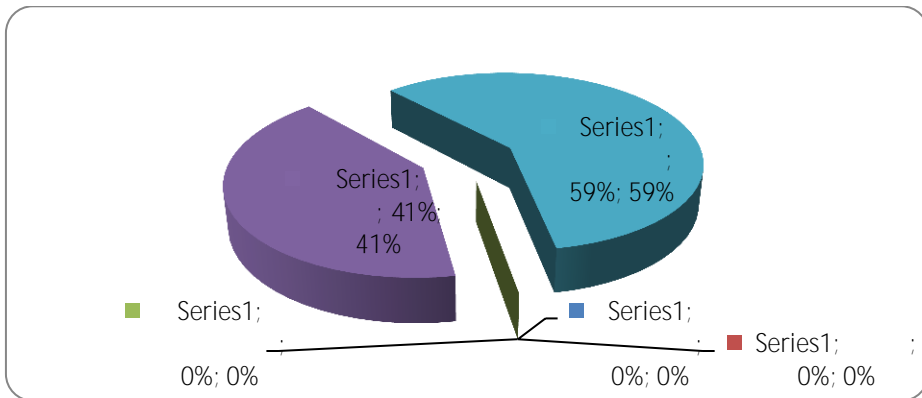


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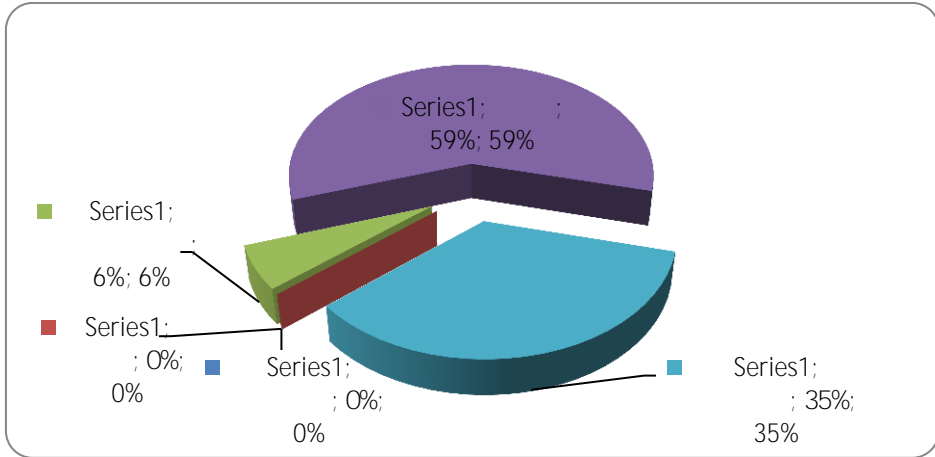
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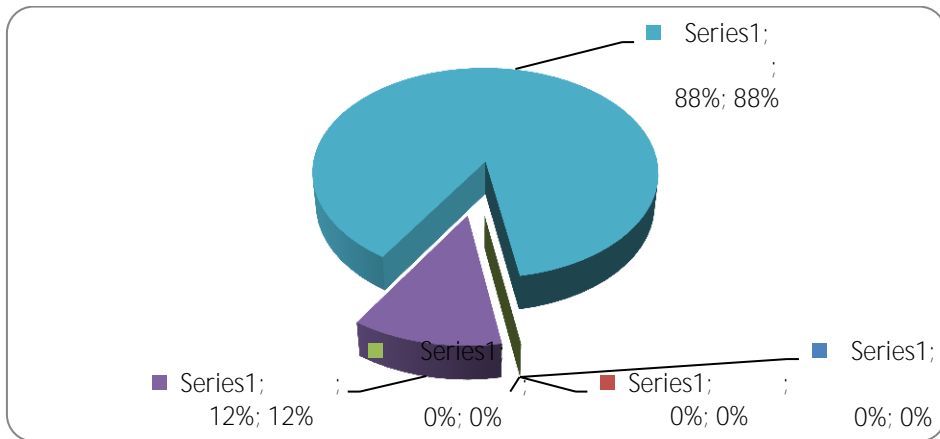
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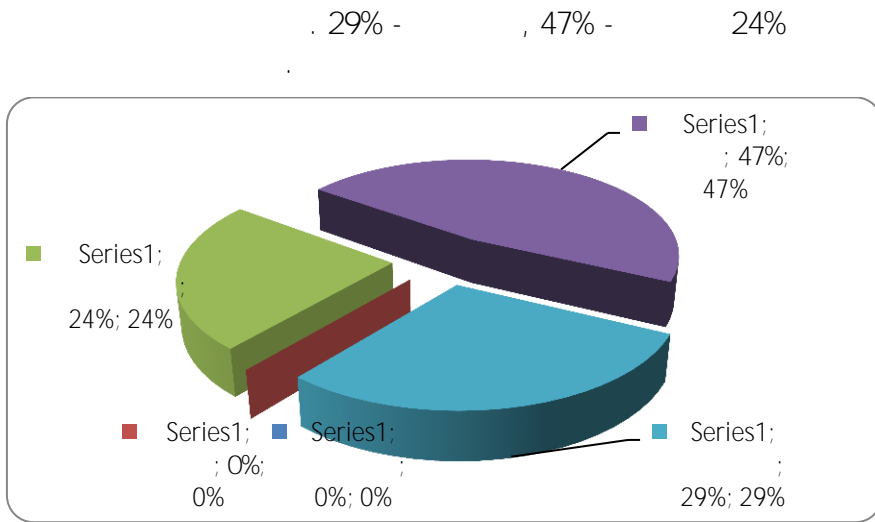
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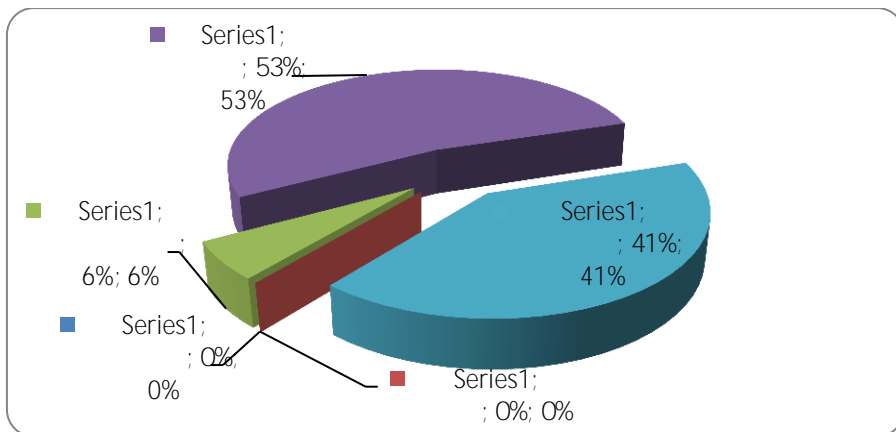
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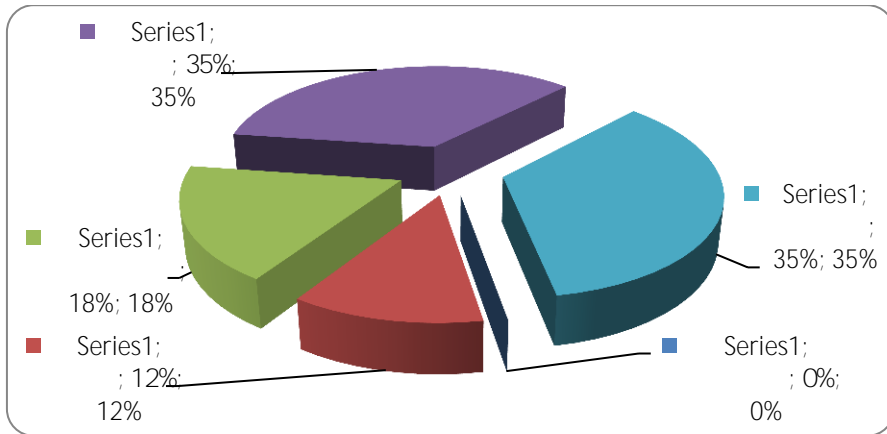
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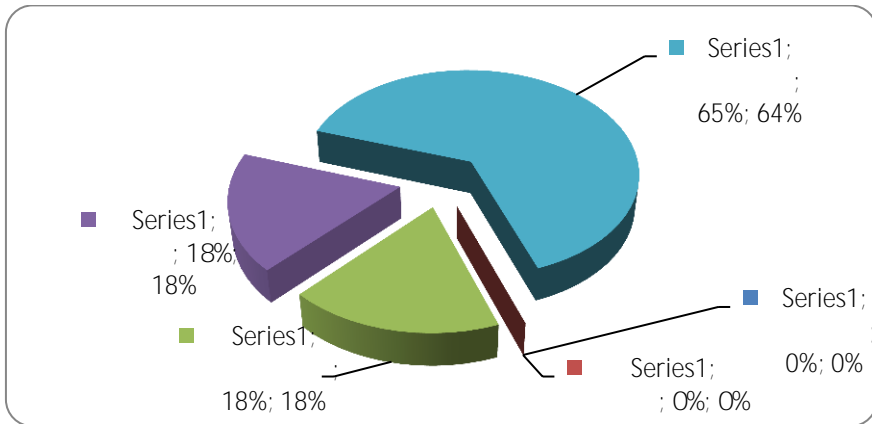
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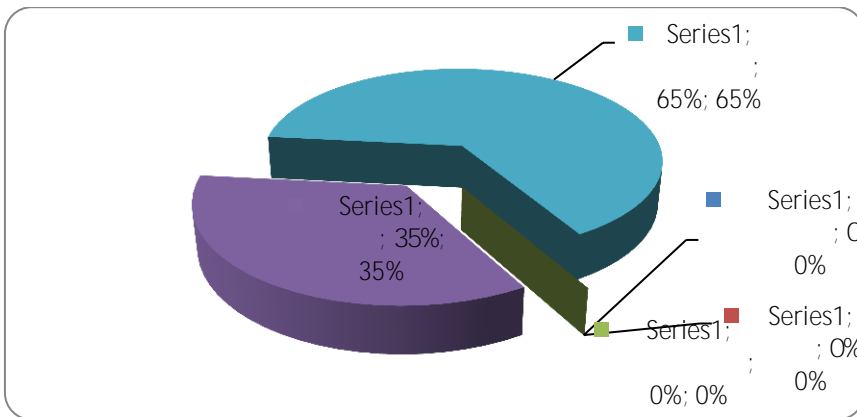
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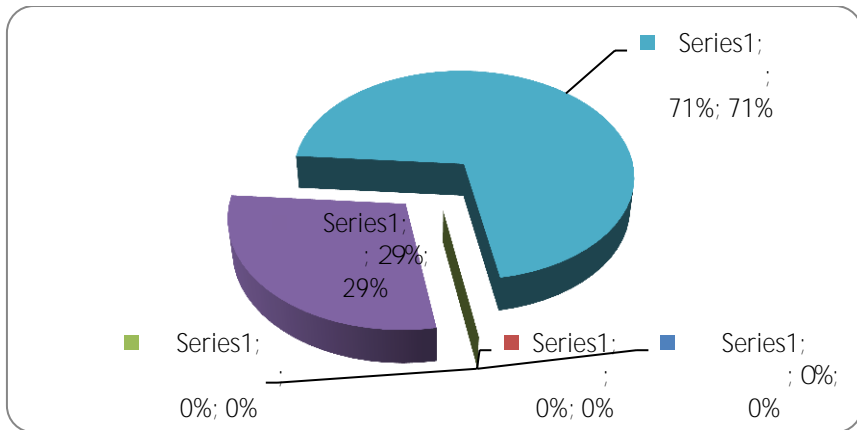
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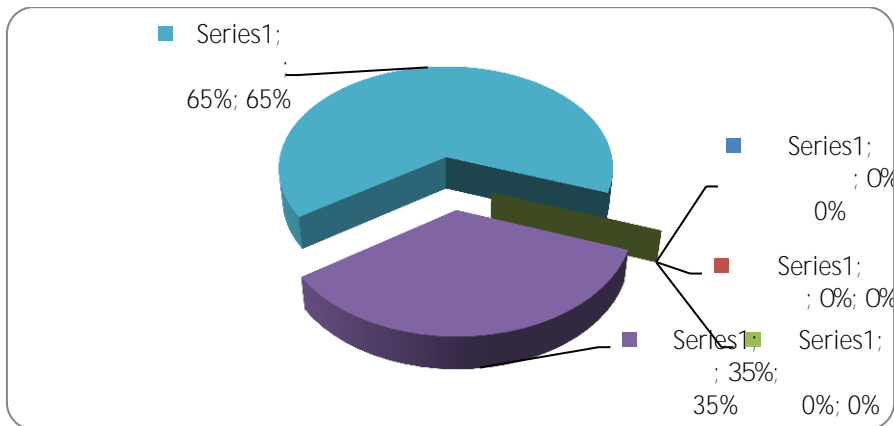
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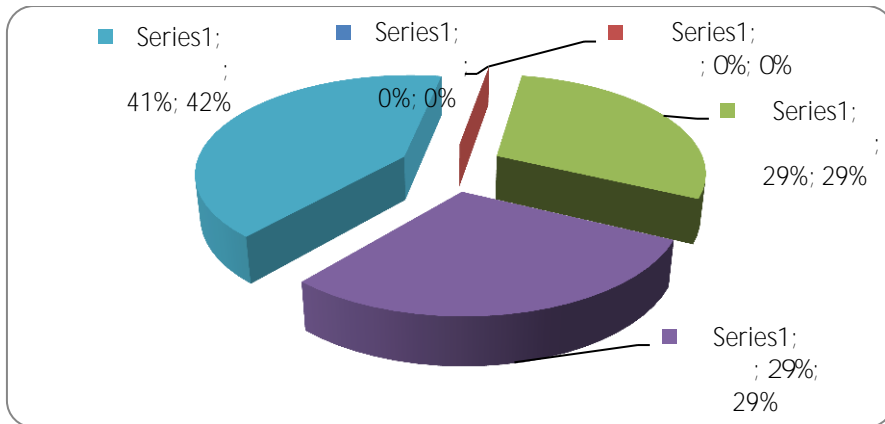
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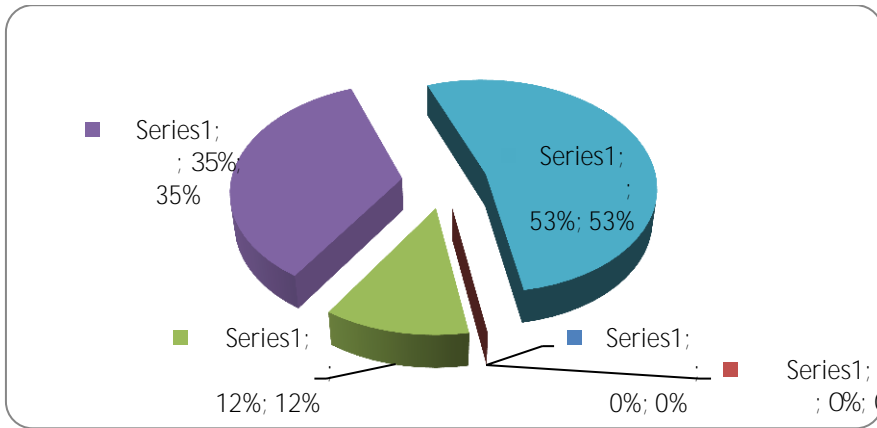
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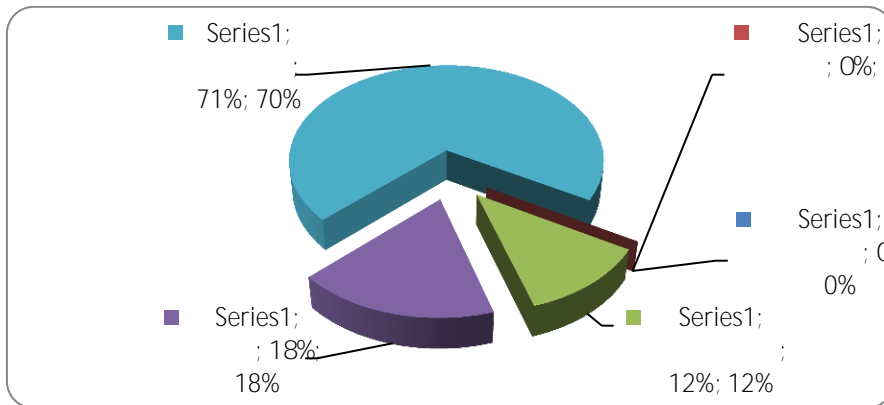
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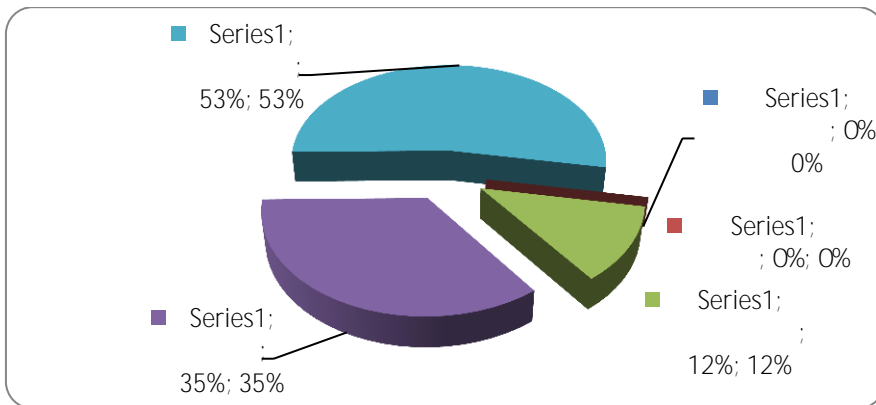
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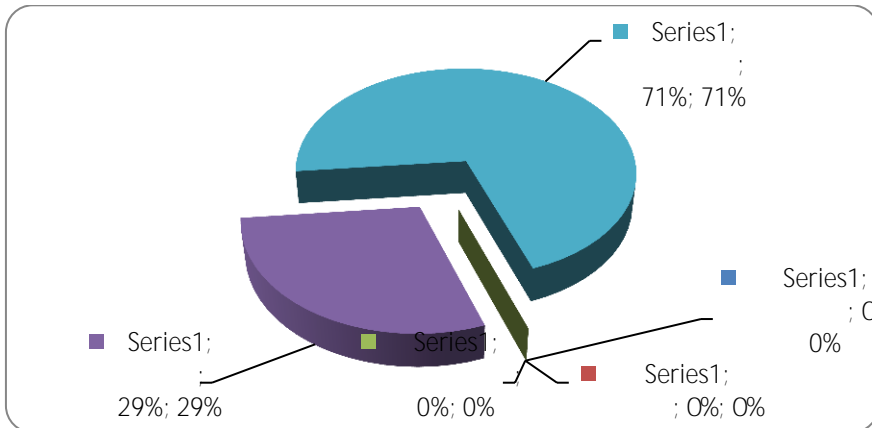
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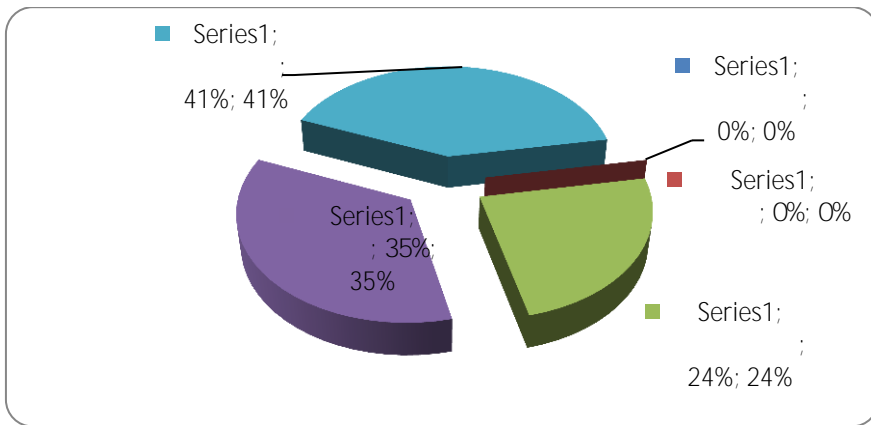


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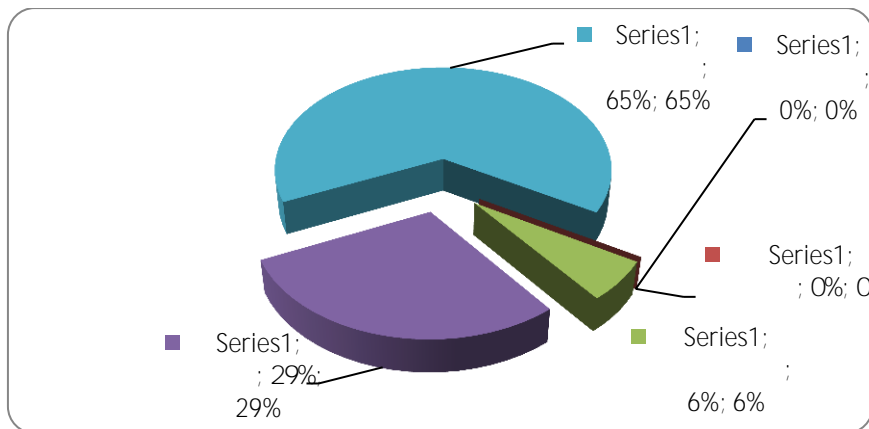
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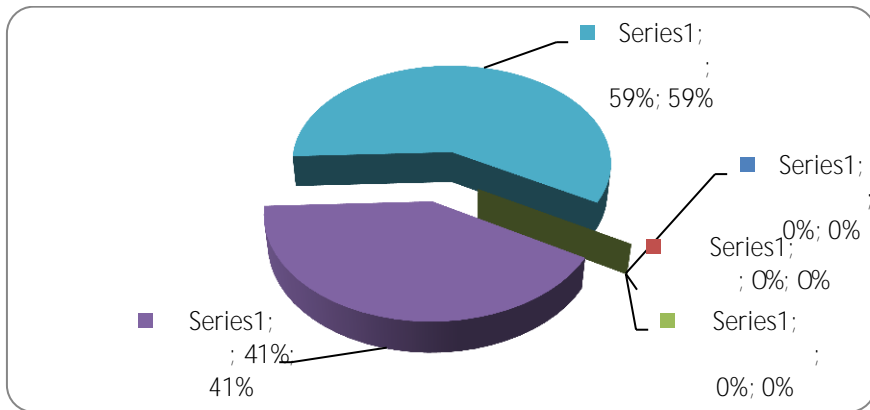
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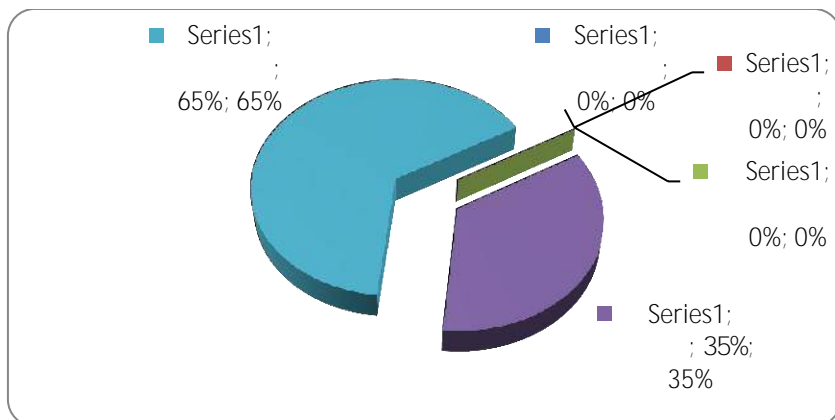
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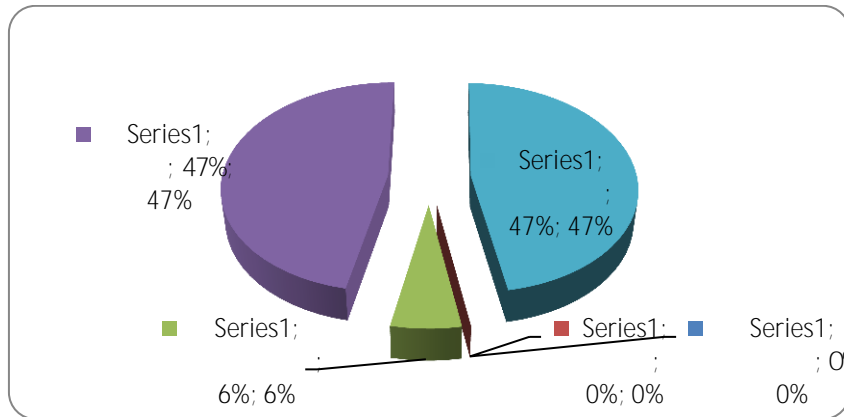
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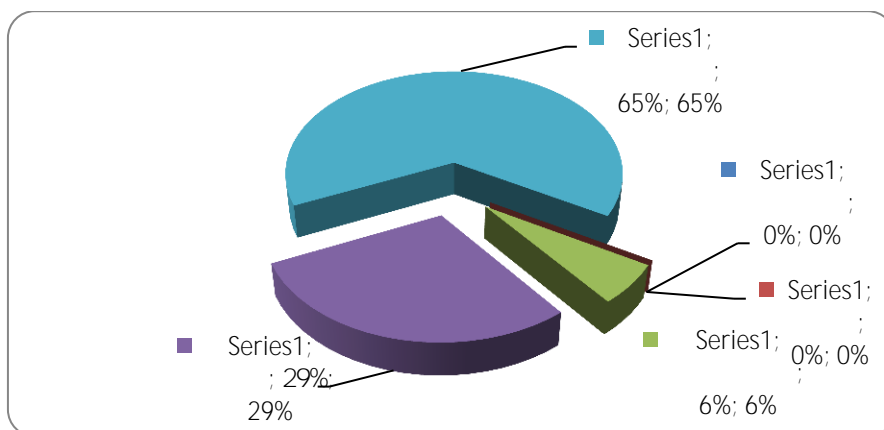
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NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN COMPANIES

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UDK: 005.322:316.46]:005.332.3:303.62

ABSTRACT

The use of the intellectual capital that every organization has in its disposal depends in great measure of its leadership. Considering the above mentioned, like a phenomenon that will be treated in this research can be single out: leadership of the organizations. Due to this as a problem that is being dominantly imposed in the terms of the phenomenon is the lack of quality leadership in the organizations that as a consequence has a bad management of the human resources and reduce profit, or the work results.

In those terms especially is felt the lack of transformational leadership that is being significant from aspect of necessity of the organizations to cope with challenges of the new age and to reach to their quality solutions. Therefore in the focus of this research it will be set the transformational leadership.

As a subject in the research is defined: establishment of the necessities and opporthunities for the transformational leadership in the organizations. This research possesses dominantly practical aim.

During the research the following methods will be used: descriptive method, analyses and synthesis method, classification method, generalization method, confirmation and contradiction method.

In order to collect the necessary empirical indexes in the research will be used the following techniques: survey, interview, content analyses, scaling.

Also for the needs of the research will be used the following instruments: questionnaire, interview protocol, contents analyses protocol, attitudes and opinions scale.

The results of this research will be presented through the prism of special hypotheses and the general hypothesis. The following tasks are established to this research:

To establish the necessities and opportunities for application of the transformational leadership;

To check the application of the transformational leadership in the business sphere;

To specify the relation between the organizational concept and the transformational leadership.

Keywords: leadership, management, changes, effectiveness, efficiency, transformational leadership.

Theories.

Relationship

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Yukl⁶⁵, Burns

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⁶⁵ Yukl, G. (1999): *An evaluative essay on current conceptions of effective leadership*, European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology, Vol. 8 No.1

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⁶⁸ Manske, F. M. Jr. (1990): *Secrets of Effective Leadership*, Columbia, USA, p. 5

⁶⁹ Hersey, P. & Blanchard, K. H.: *Management of the organizational behavior Utilizing Human Resources*, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, Inc. p. 83

⁷⁰ Frigon, N. & Jackson, H. (1996): *The Leader*, New York, Amacom – American Management Association, p. 5

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⁷¹ Mintzberg, H. (1973): *The Nature of Managerial Work*, N. Y., Harper and Row Publishers, pp. 54-100

⁷² Mintzberg, H. (2007):

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⁷³ . . (2009): . . . 14
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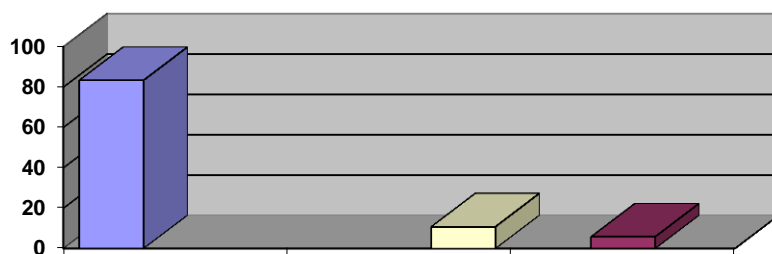
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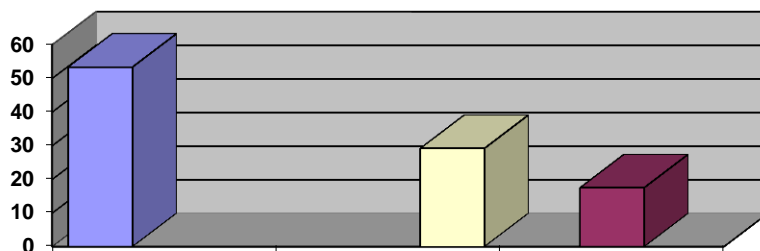
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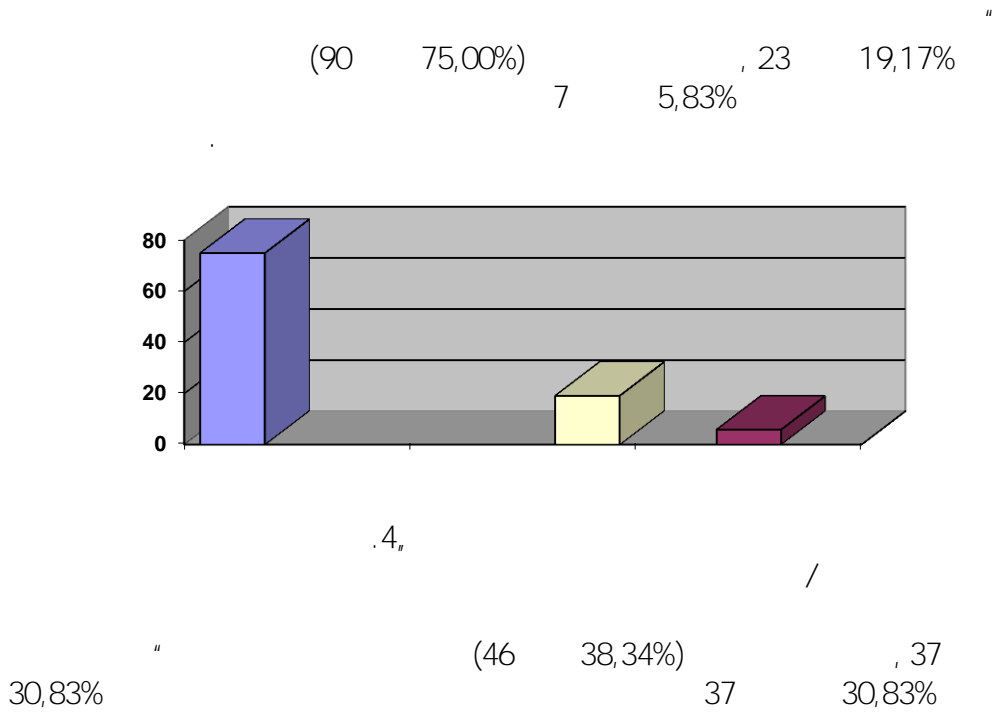
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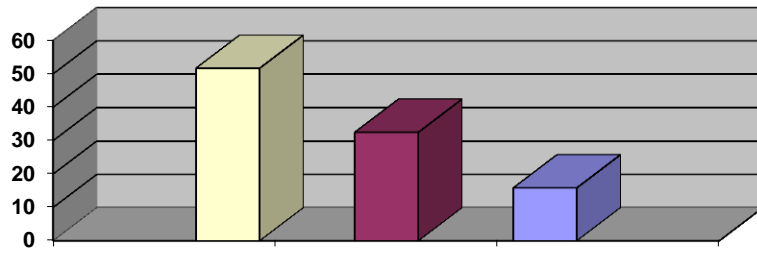


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- 12) Work and Organizational Psychology, Vol. 8 No.1

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SAŽETAK

Ovim radom se želi naglasiti značaj intelektualnog kapitala, posebno u vrijeme promjenljivog poslovnog okruženja. U literaturi je relativno malo poznato o uticaju intelektualnog kapitala na konkurentsku prednost. Autor članka smatra da je intelektualni kapital "znanje" i "iskustvo", koji direktno doprinose preživljavanju i održivosti organizacije, kao i njenoj konkurentnosti. Intelektualni kapital obuhvata znanja i kompetencije koje „žive“ sa zaposlenima u kompaniji. Organizacije primjenjuju posebne oblike strategija kako bi konsolidovale svoje interne sposobnosti. Međutim, vrlo malo studija se bavi procjenom odnosa između vitalnih sposobnosti organizacije; intelektualnog kapitala i poslovne strategije. U budućnosti, znanje će biti ključni faktor korporativnog rasta i razvoja. Kompanije sve više zavise od sposobnosti da vrednuju i razvijaju svoje znanje i stručnost i da sa njima upravljaju. Široko je prihvaćen stav od strane menadžera i teoretičara da su u savremenoj ekonomiji znanja, ljudi (ljudski resursi) najkritičnija imovina organizacije. Ovim radom se nastoji utvrditi postojanje veze između poslovanja organizacije, njene strategije i upravljanja intelektualnim kapitalom. U literaturi se tvrdi da razlika između tržišne vrijednosti organizacije i njene knjigovodstvene vrijednosti zavisi od njenog intelektualnog kapitala. Kako bi mogli da se suočavaju sa uslovima stalnih promjena tržišta i tehnologija, kompanije moraju razvijati sposobnosti i kompetencije neophodne za preostrojanje i adaptaciju svom okruženju.

Ključne riječi: intelektualni kapital, konkurentska prednost, ekonomija zasnovana na znanju, strategija.

HUMAN CAPITAL IN FUNCTION OF THE COMPETITIVENESS OF COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

This paper wants to stress the importance of intellectual capital, especially in the time varying business environment. Relatively little is known in the literature about the impact of intellectual capital on the competitive advantage. Author of the article believes that intellectual capital is "knowledge" and "experience", which directly contribute to the survival and sustainability of the organization, as well as its competitiveness. Intellectual capital includes knowledge and competencies that "live" with the employees in the company. Organizations use special forms of strategies to consolidate their internal capabilities. However, very few studies dealing with the assessment of the relationship between the vital capacity of the organization; intellectual capital and business strategy. In the future, knowledge will be the key factor in corporate growth and development. Companies increasingly depend on the ability to evaluate and develop their knowledge and skills and to manage them. In the modern knowledge-based economy, it is widely recognized by managers and theorists that people (human resources) are the most critical assets of an organization. This paper seeks to identify the existence of a link between the organization's operations, its strategy and management of intellectual capital. The literature argues that the difference between the market value of the organization and its "book value" depends on its intellectual capital. To be able to cope with the conditions of constant changes of the market and technologies, companies need to develop skills and competencies necessary for realignment and adaptation to their environment.

Keywords: intellectual capital, competitive advantage, knowledge-based economy, strategy.

UVOD

Konkurencija primorava mnoge kompanije da akumuliraju intelektualnu imovinu i da ih koriste efikasno kako bi pokrenule profitabilne akcije (Bismuth and Tojo, 2008). U dvadesetom vijeku pojavljuju se novi koncepti „informaciono društvo“, „društvo znanja“, i „ekonomija znanja“, koji isti u ulogu znanja kao ključnog faktora privrednog rasta (Lavanderos, 2008.). Za razliku od ostalih primarnih resursa, znanje se korištenjem ne umanjuje, već dobija na dubini i dijeli sa drugima. Iz tog razloga, snažne firme se oslanjaju na upravljanje znanjem koje će obezbijediti dodatne vrijednosti znanju zaposlenih, proizvodnji i interakciji.

U budućnosti, sve manje ljudi će obavljati fizičke poslove, a sve više ljudi će koristiti mozak za rad. To je intelektualni kapital. On se ne pojavljuje u bilansu stanja kompanija, ali ima veću vrijednost za organizacije od fizičkih imovine. Sve više i više firmi identifikuju svoje jezgro kompetentnosti kao nevidljivu aktivu nego vidljivu (Bismuth i Tojo, 2008; Hsu i Fang, 2008). Sve je rašireniji stav da performanse bilo koje organizacije, u suštini zavise od znanja zaposlenih, primjene i integracije tog znanja u strukturama organizacije i njihovih veza odnosa (Silvi i Cuganesan, 2006.).

Ekonomsko bogatstvo sve manje zavisi od korištenja zemljišta, prirodnih resursa, opreme i kapitala, a sve više zavisi od informacija, znanja i njegove primjene. Efikasnim upravljanjem znanjem poboljšava se intelektualni kapital organizacije.

Društvo ne može da napreduje bez znanja i razvoja intelektualnog kapitala, posebno u periodima nepovoljne ekonomske situacije i poslovnog okruženja. U savremenoj ekonomiji znanja, ljudi (ljudski resursi) su najkritičnija sredstva koja organizacije imaju. Međutim, u praksi, ljudski resurs (HR) često postaju prvi resurs koji bude marginalizovan zbog dominacije troškova. Intelektualni kapital je „znanje“ i „iskustvo“ koji direktno doprinose krajnjem rezultatu kompanije i koji direktno doprinose preživljavanju i održivosti organizacije. Intelektualni kapital obuhvata znanja i kompetencije koje posjeduju zaposleni u kompaniji. On uključuje „nematerijalni“ intelektualni kapital znanja koji se odnosi na zaposlene, kupce, prodavce, vlasnike, investitore, konkurente i sve druge partnerske veze koje utiču na uspješnu održivost organizacije.

Znanje je postalo najvažniji ekonomski resurs i zamjenjuje finansijski i fizički kapital kao najvažniji kapital u novoj ekonomiji (O'Donnell et al., 2003, Demediuk, 2002.). Eksponencijalni rast informacija u novoj

ekonomiji usmjerava pažnju na važnost upravljanja sredstvima u organizacijama zasnovanim na znanju. Mnoga ranija istraživanja su utvrdila da prilagođavanje poslovne strategije i unutrašnjih mogućnosti organizacije vode ka superiornim performansama (Finney, Kembel i Pael, 2004; Pits i Lei, 2003).

Interne mogućnosti organizacije obuhvataju široka korporativna znanja, vještine i aktivnosti. U novim ekonomijama sredstva su zasnovana na znanju, tako da znanja ugrađena u pojedince i organizacije ineveinu internih sposobnosti organizacije. Dakle, organizacioni uspjeh i performanse zavise od toga koliko dobro organizacija upravlja svojim sredstvima zasnovanim na znanju.

Prema Stevart (2002), nova ekonomija stoji na tri stuba:

- 1) znanje postaje ono što kupujemo prodajemo i radimo.
- 2) sredstva zasnovanih na znanju postaju najvažnija za organizaciju.
- 3) u cilju razvijanja novih tehnika menadžment tehnike, novih tehnologija i novih strategija, potrebno je objasniti na znanja zasnovana sredstva.

POJAM INTELEKTUALNOG KAPITALA

Pojam intelektualnog kapitala još uvijek nema jedinstvenu definiciju. Jedno od često korištenih pojmovnih određenja intelektualnog kapitala navodi da je to sposobnost da se nevidljiva imovina poput znanja pretvara u proizvode i usluge koji imaju vrijednost. Posmatrano u poslovnom kontekstu, kapital se odnosi na bilo koju imovinu koja se proizvodi buduće novane tokove. To su dobro poznate vrste aktive koje su „opipljive“ u praksi. Dakle, materijalni kapital se odnosi na fizička i finansijska sredstva organizacije. Vrijednost te imovine može se vidjeti u bilansu stanja finansijskih evidencija društva. Pod fizičkom imovinom podrazumijeva se zemljište, mašine, inventar, biljke, kamioni, i dr., dok finansijska sredstva označavaju vlasnički udio kapitala, zadržanu dobit, obrtni kapital, pripremljene troškove, potraživanja, i dr.

U posljednjim decenijama, sve veća važnost dobijaju nematerijalna ulaganja, kao što su vještine radne snage i njena organizacija, koja postaju od ključne važnosti za određivanje buduće profitabilnosti. Problem je kako kvantifikovati nematerijalne vrijednosti. Zato ove vrste imovine ostaju uglavnom nevidljive za spoljašnji svijet. U raunovodstvenom smislu ne

postoje parametri kojima se mjeri suština ljudskog kapitala pojedinca. Termin "intelektualni kapital" (Sullivan, 2000) generalno se odnosi na sve resurse koji određuju vrijednost neke organizacije, kao i konkurentnosti preduzeća. Ovaj pojam nije lako prevesti u finansijskom smislu. Iz tog razloga, često se koristi termin "nefinansijska imovina". Paolo Magrassi definiše ljudski kapital kao "znanja i kompetencija koje žive sa zaposlenima u preduzeću" i definiše organizacioni intelektualni kapital kao "kolektivno znanje, čak i izvan mogući pojedinih zaposlenih, koji doprinosi organizaciji" (Magrassi, 2002).

Intelektualni kapital obuhvata znanja i kompetencije koje posjeduju zaposleni u kompaniji. On obuhvata, ne samo organizaciona znanja, već je tako i industrija znanja. Predstavlja kombinaciju kognitivnih i intuitivnih znanja i iskustava.

Znanja ugrađena u pojedinca i organizaciju, mogu se nazvati "intelektualni kapital" (Demediuk, 2002; Saliven, 1999; Stjuart, 1997). lako ne postoji konsenzus o tome šta je intelektualni kapital, postoji široko prihvata njegoa definicija. Intelektualni kapital se može povećati povećanjem kapaciteta svakog zaposlenog. Prema teoretičarima intelektualnog kapitala, intelektualni kapital se sastoji od tri glavne komponente:

- 1) ljudski kapital,
- 2) relacioni (trenutni) kapital, i
- 3) organizacioni kapital.

Ljudski kapital predstavlja znanje, kompetentnost zaposlenih, iskustva, intuicije i stavovi radne snage. On se odnosi na sposobnost osoblja organizacije da svoje znanje, vještine i iskustvo tokom poslovnog procesa transformišu u nove dodatne vrijednosti.

Ljudski kapital je kolektivna sposobnost firme da, na osnovu poznavanja svojih ljudi, izvuče najbolja rješenja, koja su često izvor inovacija i strategija. Individualne kompetencije su važne za organizacije. To su sposobnosti ljudi da se adekvatno ponašaju u različitim situacijama. To uključuje vještine, obrazovanje, iskustvo, vrijednosti i socijalne vještine. Na taj način kompanija dobija na konkurentnosti. Ljudi su jedini pravi faktori u poslovanju. Sva sredstva i strukture, bez obzira da li su u pitanju materijalna ili nematerijalna, rezultat su ljudskog djelovanja i zavise od ljudi. Ljudi stvaraju znanje, nove ideje i nove proizvode, time se uspostavljaju odnosi koji omogućavaju da procesi zaista rade.

Za organizaciju nastaje problem kada ljudi napuštaju organizaciju. Oni sa sobom odnose svoja znanja, kao i unutrašnje, spoljašnje, formalne i neformalne odnose. Intelektualni kapital - posve enost i kompetentnost radnika - je ugra en u organizaciju. On postaje ključan za firmu iz više razloga (Ulrich, Dave, 1998, p. 15-26.):

Intelektualni kapital je jedina zna ajna imovina jedne organizacije. Ve ina drugih sredstava (zgrade, postrojenja, oprema, mašine, i tako dalje) po inju da se amortizuju, po evši od dana njihovog pribavljanja. Sa druge strane, kako firma napreduje, intelektualac kapital raste. Menadžer ima zadatak da znanje u ini produktivnim i da intelektualni kapital preokrene u vrijednost klijenta.

Znanje se radom ne smanjuje, ve se pove a. Kvalitet usluga obi no dolazi iz odnosa zasnovanim na stru nosti i posve enosti pojedinaca.

Zaposleni sa najve im intelektualnim kapitalom u suštini postaju volonteri. Oni su emotivno vezani za firmu.

Još uvijek, mnogi menadžeri ignorišu ili umanjuju zna aj intelektualnog kapitala.

Zaposleni koji posjeduju najviše intelektualnog kapitala esto su najmanje cijenjeni.

Sadašnji ulaganja u intelektualni kapital su esto pogrešno usmjerena.

Obukom i obrazovanjem profesionalaca, kod njih se postiže razumijevanje kako ljudi u e, dijele znanje i rade zajedno. Na taj na in kod njih se razvija svijest kako kultura organizacije može da uti e na inicijative za u enje, koliko je teško promijeniti kulturu jedne organizacije i kako se mudrim upravljanjem može iskoristiti ljudski potencijal (Bassi, Laurie, J., 1997.). U enje e sve više biti ugra ivano u tehnologije, kako bi nam omogu avalo da radimo svoj posao. U enje kroz rad e postati praksa, a ne izuzetak. Aktivnost nastavnika i pasivnost u enika e biti prošlost. U enje e biti osnovna radna vještina (Plott, 1996.). U enje postaje kontinuirani proces, nikada se ne završava i uvijek se mijenja. Ono postaje temelj i prilagodljivosti inovacija.

Relacioni (spoljni) kapital je vezan za odnose eksternim, posebno interorganizacionim okruženjem, sa kupcima, dobavlja ima, distributerima i drugim povezanim licima. On se odnosi na mreže organizacija i saradnika i njihovo zadovoljstvo i lojalnost kompaniji. To uklju uje poznavanje

marketing kanala, sadašnjih i potencijalnih kupaca i odnosa sa dobavlja ima.

Organizacioni (strukturni) kapital određuje organizacione sisteme, kulturu, praksu i procese, kao što su organizacija poslovanja, strategija, planovi, sistemi komunikacije i sl. Obuhvata intelektualno vlasništvo preduzeća u pogledu patenata, licenci, autorskih prava. Sastoji se od širokog spektra patenata, koncepata, modela, radova i administrativnih sistema. Ovaj oblik kapitala se kreira od strane zaposlenih i na taj način postaje „vlasništvo“ organizacije. Organizacioni (strukturni) kapital može biti stečen izvana. Odluke da se takva sredstva razvijaju ili investiraju u njih, može se donijeti sa određenim stepenom povjerenja, jer rad se može obavljati u kući ili naručiti izvana. Takođe, unutrašnjoj strukturi pripada neformalna organizacija, unutrašnja mreža, "kultura" ili "duh" organizacije. Unutrašnja struktura i ljudi zajedno čine ono što mi generalno zovemo „*organisation*“ (Sveiby, 1998).

Strukturni kapital obezbjeđuje kompaniji organizacionu sposobnost da zadovolji zahtjeve tržišta. To podrazumijeva rutine i strukture organizacije koje olakšavaju zaposlenima da urade zadatke koji omogućiti postizanje optimalnog intelektualnog ulaganja, kao i ukupnog poslovnog ulaganja. Ako organizacija nema dobre sisteme i procedure, onda njen ukupan intelektualni kapital neće dostići svoj puni potencijal, bez obzira na intelektualni nivo njenih pojedinaca (Bontis, Nick 1996). Prema Van Buren, strukturni kapital se sastoji od inovacija kapitala (sposobnost organizacije da inoviraju i stvaranja nove proizvodne i usluge) i procesa kapitala (proces organizacije, tehnike, sistemi i alati) (Van Buren, Mark E., 1999).

Strukturni kapital se sastoji od neke organizacione strategije, internih mreža, sistema, baza podataka i datoteka, kao i legalnih prava na tehnologiju, procese, pronalazke, autorska prava, patente, poslovne tajne, brendove i licence. Ulaganjem u nove inicijative, tehnologije i nove procese razvoja, strukturni kapital se poboljšava (Knight, Daniel J., Performans 1999).

Strukturni kapital firme se sastoji od četiri elementa (Saint-Onge, Hubert, Tacit Knowledge 1996):

Sistemi - na kojima se procesi organizacije (informacije, komunikacije, donošenja odluka) i izlaza (proizvoda / usluga i kapitala) provode .

Struktura - raspored obaveza i odgovornosti koje definišu položaj i odnos izme u lanova organizacije.

Strategija - ciljevi organizacije i na ini kojima nastoje da ih ostvare.

Kultura - zbir pojedina nih mišljenja, stavova, zajedni kih vrijednosti i normi u organizaciji.

U organizaciji treba da postoji jaka veza izme u strategije i kulture. Kultura kompanije doprinosi efiksnijoj realizaciji poslovne strategije. Ako nema stalne veze izme u strategije, strukture i kulture organizacije, to može predstavljati najve u prepreku za uspjeh u sprovo enju promjena. Organizacija ne e ste i konkurentsku prednost koja poti e iz novih strategija i prate ih organizacionih promjena ako to nije podržano od strane organizacione kulture.

Neke studije su pokazale da je osobina prakse ljudskih resursa da pomaže u stvaranju prilika za obezbje enje konkurentnosti (Pehrson, 2001; Kapelli i Kroker-Hefter, 1996). Ljudski resursi se odnose na zalihe akumuliranog znanja, vještina i sposobnosti koje pojedinac posjeduje (Kamoche, 1996) i upravljanje ljudskim resursima koje se koristi da se pove a vrijednost ljudskog kapitala i vrijednost povrata, kao što je produktivnosti (Russells sar 1993, Boudreau i Berger, 1985). U ve ini literature koja se bavi intelektualnim kapitalom, istraživa i se slažu da ljudski kapital ili *know how* zaposlenih predstavlja dio intelektualnog kapitala (npr. Edvinsson i Malone, 1997). Bez obzira na uvjerenje da je ljudski kapital najvažniji resurs u novoj ekonomiji, isti argument treba da se primijeni na druge dvije dimenzije intelektualnog kapitala; relacioni kapital i organizacioni kapital.

UPRAVLJA KI INTELKTUALNI KAPITAL

Sadašnji debata o intelektualnom kapitalu je postavljena u kontekstu promjene modela upravljanja i organizacione strukture. To govori da se organizacije kre e od komandovanja i kontrole prema delegiranju, osnaživanju i obuci. Na taj na in, svaka organizacija ima priliku da oblikuje na in na koji radi.

Menadžment ima zadatak da iskoristi i maksimizira taj potencijal (Devis, Waddington; 1999.). Jasno je da menadžeri koji žele da uve avaju intelektualni kapital svog preduze a treba da budu sposobni da pove avaju inteligenciju, podsti u inovacije i integritet obuke. Ovo su tri klju ne kompetencije intelektualnog kapitala. Razvijanje ove tri osnovne

kompetencije kapitala predstavlja izazov za menadžere. Znanje se kreira i prenosi kroz razgovor, a lideri moraju ovladati vještinom podsticanja dijaloga između članova tima.

Ako menadžeri efikasno upravljaju znanjem, njihova organizacija će poboljšati svoj intelektualni kapital. Kod intelektualnog kapitala postoje dva nivoa znanja: Eksplicitno i prećutno znanje. Eksplicitno znanje je ono znanje koje može da se kodifikuje u informacije koje su dostupne i sistematski se šire. Prećutno znanje predstavlja iskustvo i intelektualna kreativnost i uveličava kapaciteta na ljudskim resursima firme.

KARAKTERISTIKE INTELEKTUALNOG KAPITALA

Iako je intelektualni kapital u svom potencijalu za generisanje budućih novih tokova sličan materijalnoj imovini, on je radikalno drugačiji od opipljivog kapitala u sljedećim aspektima:

Intelektualna imovina nije rivalska.

Ljudski kapital i Relacioni kapital ne mogu biti u vlasništvu, već moraju da se dijele sa zaposlenima, dobavljačima i kupcima.

Respektovanje ovog kapitala zahtijeva pažljivo njegovanje.

Strukturni kapital je nematerijalna imovina koja može biti u vlasništvu i pod kontrolom menadžera. Međutim, ne može se lako sa njim trgovati pošto za njega nema tržišta.

Firme koje iskoriste svoj intelektualni kapital su u stanju da generišu veći i profit.

Ljudski, strukturni i relacioni kapital često djeluju zajedno u razumnim kombinacijama, te iz tog razloga, nije dovoljno da se investira u ljude, sisteme i kupce odvojeno, već u kombinacijama koje proizvode krajnji vrijednost.

ODRŽAVANJE INTELEKTUALNOG KAPITALA

U velikom broju organizacija postoji problem održavanja kapitala. Zaposleni se osipaju kroz otpuštanja, ostavke, penzionisanja i druge oblike odlaska zaposlenih iz kompanije. Menadžment organizacije treba da predviđa odlaske najuspješnijih zaposlenih iz organizacije, kako bi se ublažili ili otklonile negativne posljedice tih odlazaka. Zaposleni imaju veliko znanje o svom poslu i poslovnim procesima, posjeduju informacije koje su značajni za njihove poslove, znaju kako se stvari odvijaju i šta najbolje funkcioniše. Nažalost, danas uveličavaju njihovo veće znanja odlazi sa

zaposlenima i ono nije prenijeto ili stavljeno na raspolaganje drugima. U vrijeme ekonomske krize, usljed stalnih otpuštanja, smanjenja i/ili eliminacija, smanjuje se lojalnost zaposlenih, koji traže prvu priliku da prona u nove mogu nosti zaposlenja. Poslodavci koji ne pridaju puni zna aj zaposlenih ne bi trebalo ra unati na njihovu lojalnost. Mnogi poslodavci ne mogu u potpunosti shvatiti šta je potrebno da se zadrže dobri radnici.

ZNA AJ PROCESA IMPLEMENTACIJE INTELKTUALNOG KAPITALA

Danas je od velikog zna aja da zaposleni posjeduju znanja o svom poslu, poslovnim procesima, informacije koje podržava njihov posao i te procese, kao i znanje o tome kako na najefikasniji na in da se stvari dešavaju i uvid o tome šta funkcioniše, a šta ne. Na žalost, u ve ini slu ajeva, zaposleni nemaju podsticaj da dijele svoje znanje. Njihovo znanje nije prenijeto ili stavljeno na raspolaganje drugima. Ovo znanje je potencijalno izgubljeno u organizaciji. Prema tome, uspješna primjena novih tehnologija zavisi od više faktora, uklju uju i efikasno upravljanje ljudskim resursima sistemima i procesima.

Ve ina autora smatra da su ljudi (ljudski resursi) najkriti nija imovina organizacije u savremenoj ekonomiji znanja. Oni su klju ni za uspjeh savremenih poslovnih preduze a, bilo da se radi o malim i srednjim, ili velikim preduze ima korporacijama.

Globalne korporacije imaju još zahtevnije uslove za razumijevanje intelektualnog kapitala s obzirom na razlike u jeziku, kulturi, vremenskoj zoni, kao i svim drugim oblicima komunikacijskih zahtjeva.

Korporativno znanje je fluidno i ono treba da odgovori na protok potrebnog znanja u cijeloj korporaciji. Imaju i u vidu da se najve i dio intelektualnog kapitala nalazi u glavama zaposlenih, organizacija treba, u cilju preuzimanja znanja da ohrabri ljude da ga dijele.

Ljudski kapital se može posmatrati kao primarni alat za organizaciju koja u i, uti u i na njenu sposobnost da stekne nova znanja (Kang & Snell, 2009). Fokus je na kompetencijama, stavovima i intelektualnim sposobnostima, jer kompetencije spadaju u najzna ajnije dijelove ljudskog kapitala. Nadležnost zaposlenog se posmatra kao nešto što je pojedinac u stanju da uradi ili djeluje u okviru kompanije. Stoga obuhvata znanja i vještine. Znanje nije uro eno i ono mora da se usvoji. Vještine se odnose na prakti nu primjenu znanja.

OBUKA I RAZVOJ ZAPOSLENIH

Organizacije moraju kontinuirano upravljati sa četiri ključna resursa: novac, oprema, informacije i ljudi. Investicije u savremeniju opremu podstiču bržu i efikasniju proizvodnju. Ulaganje u trening i razvoj zaposlenih može povećati njihovu produktivnost i efektivnost u poslu (Burke and Day's, 1986.). Svrha razvojnih programa obuke i upravljanja je poboljšanje sposobnosti zaposlenih, kao i organizacionih sposobnosti. Organizaciono ulaganje u znanje i vještine zaposlenih, vraća se u vidu povećanja produktivnosti i efikasnosti. U cilju efikasnog upravljanja razvojnim programima, potrebno je imati u vidu da su zaposleni odrasli učenici (Forrest & Peterson, 2006). Knowles's (1990) objavljuje teoriju učenja odraslih ili "Andragogija", baziranu na pet ideja:

- odrasli treba da znaju zašto nešto učiti;
- odrasli treba da budu samo – usmjereni;
- odrasli donose više iskustva u vezi sa radom u situacijama učenja;
- odrasli unose iskustva u učenje zasnovano na problemima – centriran pristup u učenju; i
- odrasli su motivisani da učine (spoljašnji i unutrašnji motivatori).

Pošto je problem u centru pristupa znači da zaposleni učine bolje učiti kad mogu vidjeti kako im učenje može pomoći u obavljanju zadataka ili u nošenju sa problemima sa kojima se suočavaju u radu.

TEORIJE LJUDSKOG KAPITALA

Izraz intelektualni kapital (IK) je dobio značajnu ulogu u istraživanju, prvenstveno zbog pojave nove "ekonomije znanja" koja se ogleda u širenju masovne proizvodnje zasnovane na ekonomiji koja se oslanja na informacije i znanja (Rastogi, 2000). William Pettyje tvrdi da razlozi za bogatstvo kompanije leže u vrijednosti radnika.

Pregled literature intelektualnog kapitala pokazuje da teorija o IK kao koncept evoluirao od strane stvarne poslovne prakse, a ne na teorijski zasnovanom pristupu (Petti & Guthrie, 2000). Oslanjanje samo na tradicionalne finansijske računovodstvene prakse sve više i više može se posmatrati kao neprikladno za procjenjivanje ukupne vrijednosti firme, jer nema mogućnost da istakne vrijednost nematerijalnih ulaganja (Rastogi, 2003; Bontis, 2001). Osnaživanje na osnovu ekonomije znanja znači da je neophodno da se razvijaju metode koje ističu obe vrijednosti, materijalnu i nematerijalnu imovinu.

Neki autori navode ograničenja koja imaju teorijske osnove za praktične koncepte ljudskog i intelektualnog kapitala (Bontis, Dragonetti, Jacobsen i Roos, 1999, Grassenick i Low, 2004). Bilo je raznih pokušaja teoretičara da se pozabave suštinom ljudskog kapitala. Na primjer, za unovodstvo ljudskih resursa (HRA) posebno je obezbijedilo sveobuhvatan model mikro - ekonomske vrijednosti pojedinaca u specifičnim organizacijama (Flamholtz, 1985 na osnovu pionirskog rada Hermanso, 1964). HR pokušava da mjeri HR u finansijskom smislu, kroz primjenu raunovodstvenih principa za ljude u smislu njihove vrijednosti imovine. Sa druge strane, neki autori kritikuju svu enje HR na finansijsku metriku (Bueno, Salmador i Merino, 2008, Pfeffer, 1997). Kada je u pitanju stav da su ljudi (HR) u organizacijama ključni u ekonomiji znanja, može se reći da ne postoji neslaganje. Međutim, provođenje retorike u praksu često postaje problematično.

ULOGA UPRAVLJANJA ZNANJEM U INSTITUCIJAMA VISOKOG OBRAZOVANJA

Među ekonomskim teoretičarima, raširen je stav da zemlje koje se razvijaju treba da budu usmjerene na nacionalne investicije i bazno obrazovanje, i da se na taj način nudi najviši društveni povrat. Ovaj stav je osporen u nedavnoj studiji Svjetske banke (2003) koja se zalaže za nove investicije u visoko obrazovanje. Kroz ulaganje u znanje, privreda otkriva da se konstantno obnavljaju ekonomski i društveni sistemi. Od visokog obrazovanja se otkriva da konstantno proširuje znanja i specijalisti koje vještine; da se efikasno angažuju u proizvodnji znanja i jača obrazovni sistem; da bude društveno odgovorno, kao i da bude u bliskom kontaktu sa industrijom (Asmal 2000). Razvojem akademskih istraživačkih kapaciteta stvara se sjeme budućeg ekonomskog i društvenog razvoja u obliku ljudskog kapitala. Usmjeravanje znanja u tehnološke inovacije i nove izvore, postaje jedan od najvažnijih akademskih zadataka i mijenja strukturu i funkciju univerziteta. Korist od ovog pristupa, koji se manifestuje kroz organizacione inovacije, kao što su tehnologija, transfer znanja i primijenjena istraživanja uz industrijsko učesništvo.

Primarne funkcije univerziteta su nastava i istraživanja, dok funkcija ljudskog kapitala i pripreme obučanih lica ima sporednu ulogu. U proteklom vremenu, unaprjeđenje znanja je, prije svega, bila briga univerziteta, dok je kapitalizacija znanja bila briga industrije. Krajem dvadesetog vijeka,

univerziteti su dobili ulogu obezbjeivanja inputa za ekonomski i društveni razvoj.

ZNAČAJ INTELEKTUALNOG KAPITALA ZA KONKURENTSKU PREDNOST

"Oduzmite mi moje fabrike; oduzmite mi moj novac i sve, - samo mi ostavite moje ljude: i za dvije ili tri godine ja ću sve nadoknaditi." (Andrew Carnegie).⁷⁸

Firma koja razvija karakteristično jezgro kompetentnosti, može obezbijediti konkurentsku prednost (Hoffman et al., 2006: 140). U literaturi se navodi da se konkurentna prednost znatno lakše postiže u onim firmama koje uspiju da mobiliziraju svoju nematerijalnu imovinu u vidu znanja, vještina, tehnoloških iskustava i strateških sposobnosti u cilju stvaranja novih procesa, proizvoda ili ponuda usluga (Tovstiga i Tulugurova, 2007: 697). Iz tog razloga, uspješna mobilizacija ovih nematerijalnih sredstava može biti identifikovana kao prepoznatljivo jezgro kompetentnosti za organizaciju. Za neku kompaniju može se reći i da ima konkurentsku prednost ako je njena profitabilnost veća od prosječne profitabilnosti u toj industriji u određenom vremenskom periodu. Konkurentska prednost podrazumijeva mnogo više nego finansijske performanse i vrijednosti za akcionare.

Globalno konkurentsko okruženje koje nas okružuje, zahtijeva, brze reakcije, dinamičke mogućnosti i fleksibilnost. Glavni organizacioni cilj je pomjeren je sa maksimiziranja profita na maksimiziranje vrijednosti. Generisanje vrijednosti kompanije preko nematerijalnih ulaganja, odnosno kroz intelektualni kapital, nosi veću i značajniju nego finansijska dobit. Kako bi obezbijedila održivu konkurentsku prednost, kompanija treba da veći dio značajke pridaje unutrašnjim faktorima nego spoljnim. Ovo prvenstveno iz razloga što se spoljašnji uslovi mogu kontrolisati samo do određene tačke, a ostalo se ne mogu uopšte kontrolisati. S druge strane, organizacija može upravljati unutrašnjim resursima, odnosno internom imovinom organizacije. Osnovni strateški pravci organizacije treba da budu usmjereni na unutrašnje organizacione faktore. Razvoj tehnologija je doveo do toga da fizička sredstva i finansijski kapital više nisu primarni resursi na kojima se zasniva konkurentna prednost društva zasnovanog na znanju, jedina konkurentna prednost postaje znanje. Znanje ne podrazumijeva stvaranje ljudi sami po sebi. Znanje je rezultat interakcije ljudi i grupa koja na kraju rezultira novim organizacionim znanjem. Sve je oiglednije da na opstanak na svjetskom

⁷⁸ Poznati američki industrijalac sa početka XX vijeka

tržištu mogu ra unati samo one kompanije koje budu sposobne da proizvode, upravljaju i kontinuirano uve avaju svoj intelektualni kapital.

ZAKLJU AK

Znanje danas predstavlja najzna ajniji ekonomski resurs. koji zamjenjuje finansijski i fizi ki kapital kao najvažniji kapital u novoj ekonomiji. Nematerijalna ulaganja, kao što su vještine radne snage i njena organizacija dobijaju sve ve u važnost. Ljudi su postali jedini pravi faktori u poslovanju organizacije. Radom se znanje ne smanjuje. Naprotiv, ono se radom pove ava.

Ljudi su najkriti nija imovina organizacije. Od njih najviše zavisi uspjeh organizacije. S obzirom da se najve i dio intelektualnog kapitala nalazi se u glavama zaposlenih, organizacija treba da ohrabruje zaposlene da dijele svoja znanja. Zaposleni koji napuštaju organizaciju sa sobom odnose ve i dio svojih znanja. Menadžment organizacije treba da preduzeme mjere kako bi se ublažile ili otklonile negativne posljedice tih odlazaka.

Tradicionalne finansijske ra unovodstvene prakse nisu prikladne za procjenjivanje ukupne vrijednosti firme iz razloga što ne postoji mogu nost prikazivanja vrijednosti nematerijalnih ulaganja, zbog ega je neophodno razvijati metode koje isti u i materijalnu i nematerijalnu imovinu.

Sve više se mijenja stav po pitanju visokog obrazovanja. Ranije je akcenat stavljan na bazno obrazovanje, dok se sada pažnja usmjerava na nove investicije u visoko obrazovanje. Ja anjem visokog obrazovanja stvaraju se pretpostavke budu eg ekonomskog i društvenog razvoja u obliku ljudskog kapitala

Kako bi opstale na svjetskom tržištu, kompanije e morati da kontinuirano uve avaju svoj intelektualni kapital. Uspjeh organizacije zavisi od sposobnosti stvaranja, otkrivanja, prihvatanja, širenja i mjerenja znanja. Unaprje enjem organizacionog u enja, organizacija pove ava svoje znanje i intelektualni kapital.

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CONCEPTUAL MODELS FOR STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN CREATING SUSTAINED COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper will be elaborated theoretical principles and management implications in creating sustainable competitive advantage and models for connecting human resources management practices with the competitive strategies. We expand the traditional idea that human resource management (HRM) encompasses not only functional and operational approach, but also the vertical link with the strategic management process in the organization, a horizontal link among the various HR functional practices and an external link with the other organizational and environmental factors.

Based on a systematic review of literature below we are explaining the four different approaches through which strategic human resources management is reviewed: the universalistic approach, the contingency approach, contextual and configurational approach.

Keywords: sustainable competitive advantage, strategy, human resource management, conceptual models.

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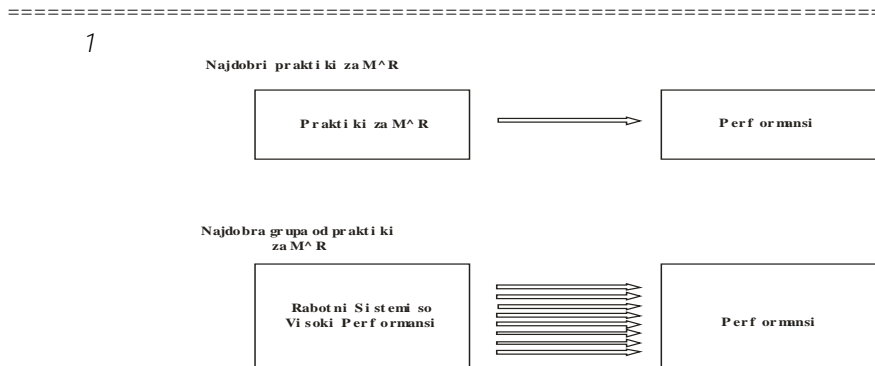
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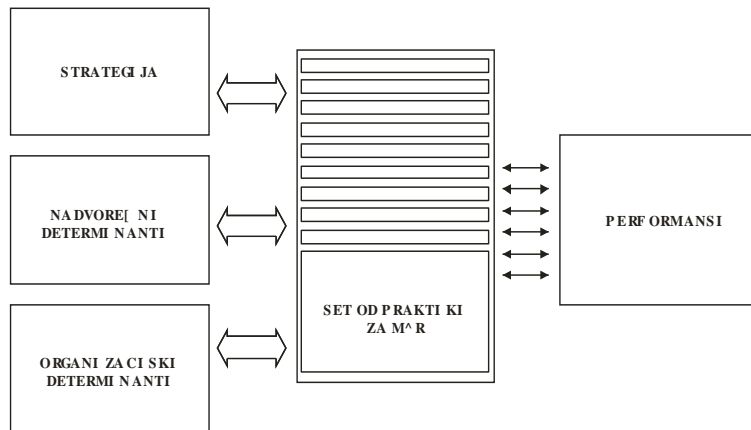
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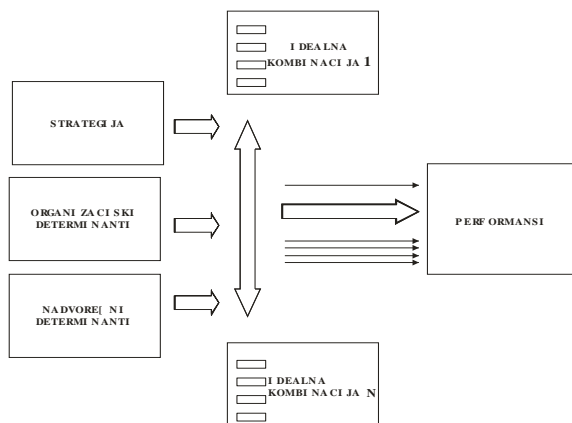
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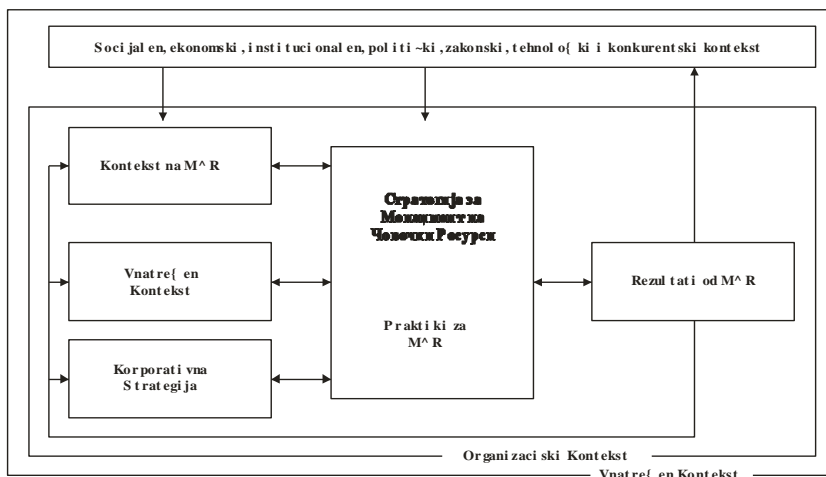
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Табела број 8

СПОРЕДБА НА ЧЕТИРИТЕ ИСТРАЖУВАЧКИ ПОГЛЕДИ

	Основна претпоставка	Односи меѓу варијаблите	Ниво на анализа	Сет од практики	Методологија
Универзалитички	Постојење на најдобри практики за менаџмент на човечки ресурси	Линеарна и универзално генерирализирана	Една практика една практика води кон суперIORни перформанси	Сет од практики одреден сет од практики води кон суперIORни перформанси. Тие не ги имаат предвид синергетската зависност и механизмите на интеграција	Дедуктивна логика Регресија
Контигенција	Не постојат најдобри практики. Ефектите зависат од трети варијабли како корпоративната стратегија или внатрешното и надворешното окружување	Врска меѓу зависните и независните варијабли се воспоставува преку варијабли на контингенција	Една практика	Во некои случаи се фокусираат на сет од практики, но без дефинирање на паралелни конфигурации. Ефектите се доддатни, иако се трудат да го анализираат внатрешниот фит, интеграцијата на практиките не е проучувана	Дедуктивна логика Регресија Кластер и факторска анализа
Конфигурациски	Можно е да се идентификуваат јазли на СМЧР од комбинација на елементите што го градат системот на МЧР и ќе бидат еднакво ефикасни	Конфигурациската перспектива се фокусира како јазлите од практики за МЧР влијаат врз организациските перформанси. Постои синергетска зависност	Скогаш го применуваат системското ниво на анализа		Холистички пристап Кластер и факторска анализа Мрежна анализа
Контекстуален	СМЧР е претставува повеќе од менаџерска одлука. Тој е дел од поголем социјален макро систем што е под влијание на стратегијата за МЧР	Варијаблите за МЧР се интегрирани во супра-систем	Супра - организациско ниво на анализа		Идеографички пристап каз. Индуктивна логика. Фокусиран на експлицитни докази, а не на тесноста на претпоставките

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NORMATIVNO URE IVANJE MENADŽMENTA LJUDSKIH RESURSA – ORGANIZACIONI PRISTUP

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REZIME

Kvalitetno i sveobuhvatno normativno ure ivanje menadžmenta ljudskih resursa predstavlja zna ajnu osnovu za obavljanje svih procesa u ovoj delatnosti. Iz tog razloga, pored odredbi opštih pravnih akata, koje treba da budu u funkciji ostvarivanja ciljeva organizacije, neophodno je doneti i set organizacionih akata. To su procedure i i uputstva za obavljanje odre enih aktivnosti u okviru menadžmenta ljudskih resursa. Izrada i sprovo enje obe skupine normativnih akata treba da doprinese poboljšanju procesa u navedenom podsistemu organizacije i pove anju kvaliteta odluka o ljudskim resursima.

Klju ne re i: menadžment, ljudski resursi, proces, normativni akt, procedura, uputstvo.

NORMATIVE REGULATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT – *ORGANISATIONAL APPROACH*

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ABSTRACT

Good quality and comprehensive regulation of human resources management represents significant base for performance of all process in this field. For this reason, in addition to stipulation of general normative acts which should be in function of achieving of organization's goals it is necessary to adopt also group of organizational acts. Those acts are procedures and guidelines for performing of certain activities within human resources management. Making and applying of both types of normative

acts should contribute to improvement of processes in said organization subsystem and increase of quality of decisions on human resources.

Keywords: management, human resources, process, normative act, procedure, guidelines.

UVOD

U menadžmentu ljudskih resursa (u daljem tekstu: HRM - *Human Resource Management*), kao poslovnoj funkciji i menadžment procesu, veoma je izražena normativna komponenta, kako organizacije, tako i njenog okruženja. Naime, većina odluka o ljudskim resursima organizacije donosi se u skladu sa normama okruženja (*zakonima i podzakonskim aktima*) a na osnovu internih normi organizacije. Ove interne norme ugrađene su dve vrste akata: (a) opšta (pravna) akta i (b) organizacione akte. U *opšte akte* svrstavamo: statut, pravilnike i odluke opšteg karaktera, a u *organizacione akte* uvršćujemo procedure za obavljanje određenih procesa i uputstva za obavljanje određenih radnih aktivnosti (*kao dela procesa, ili kao sadržaj rada određenog radnog mesta*). Imaju i to u vidu, pristup u normativnim uređivanju HRM ima niz specifičnosti, koje u velikoj meri razliku od pristupa koji se primenjuje u normiranju ostalih podsistema organizacije. Zbog toga je pre detaljnije razrade procesa normativnih uređivanja HRM potrebno istaknuti neke karakteristike ovog podsistema, jer one u velikoj meri determinišu obavljanje procesa iz HRM koje treba i normativno oblikovati.

Pored opštih pravnih akata, kao tradicionalnih normativa za uređivanje prava, obaveza i odgovornosti zaposlenih, značajnu ulogu u obavljanju HRM treba da ostvare navedeni organizacioni akti. Promena uloge normativnih akata iz navedene oblasti zahteva transformaciju njihovog sadržaja, ali i promenu pristupa u njihovom koncipiranju. Tradicionalnim pristupom normiranju, koji se svodio uglavnom na primenu zakonskim odredbi donošenjem opšteg akta o pravima, obavezama i odgovornostima zaposlenih, ne mogu se ostvarivati rezultati koji se očekuju od savremeno koncipiranog menadžmenta ljudskih resursa. Potrebno je da za to postoje i odgovarajući organizacioni alati kojima se direktno utiče na kvalitet odluka o ljudskim resursima. Ti alati su odgovarajuće organizacione procedure i uputstva.

KARAKTERISTIKE MENADŽMENTA LJUDSKIH RESURSA KAO OSNOVA ZA NJEGOVO NORMATIVNO URE IVANJE

Svaka organizacija je socijalna tvorevina nastala radi ostvarivanja određenih ciljeva. Da li će se i u kojoj mjeri ostvariti ti ciljevi zavisi od radnog i stvaralačkog potencijala zaposlenih u organizaciji, njihove motivisanosti da upotrebe taj potencijal i ostvarenog radnog angažovanja. Iz tog razloga obavljanje svih aktivnosti vezanih za ljudske resurse spada u najznačajnije delatnosti organizacije, jer poslovni rezultati organizacije i njen razvoj u velikoj mjeri zavise od organizacije HRM, koja se velikim delom kreira odgovarajućim normativnim aktima.

HRM predstavlja veoma složen poslovni podsistem organizacije, i to iz više razloga. U obavljanju različitih aktivnosti u procesima menadžmenta ljudskih resursa uestvuje veliki broj subjekata iz organizacije i njenog okruženja - menadžment organizacije, jedinica za ljudske resurse, druge organizacione celine, sindikat organizacije, služba zapošljavanja, obrazovne institucije, različite istraživačke i konsultantske agencije i dr. Svi ti brojni subjekti obavljaju različite aktivnosti, i to najčešće na osnovu određenih pravnih i organizacionih akata, tako da je složenost posledica velikog broja subjekata, različitih aktivnosti i brojnosti normativnih akata kojima su uređena određena pitanja statusnog i procesnog karaktera.

Pored složenosti, HRM karakteriše i heterogenost interesa subjekata, koji sa različitim ulogama u estvuju u kreiranju ili obavljanju normiranih procesa. Svaki od njih ima svoje interese, koji međusobno mogu biti delimični ili u potpunosti usklađeni, ali po nekim pitanjima i u određenim situacijama mogu biti i suprotstavljeni.

Većina procesa HRM je po svom sadržaju i karakteristikama višedimenzionalna. Uporedo sa pravnom i organizacionom dimenzijom, koje su dominantne u normativnim aktima organizacije, u mnogim procesima su zastupljene i sledeće dimenzije: psihološka, andragoška, socijalna, ekonomska, etička ... Tako, na primer, popuna upražnjenog radnog mesta ima pravnu dimenziju (*situacija kada se može pokrenuti postupak za popunu radnog mesta, posebni uslovi za rad na radnom mestu, nadležnost za donošenje odluke o oglašavanju/raspisivanju konkursa, nadležnost za donošenje odluke o izboru kandidata, zaključenje ugovora o radu ...*), psihološku (*motivisanost kandidata za zasnivanje radnog odnosa, njegove intelektualne sposobnosti i karakteristike ličnosti, stav prema organizaciji i dr.*), andragošku (*znanja i veštine koje poseduje, znanja i*

veštine koje mu nedostaju..), socijalnu (porodi ni i materijalni status kandidata za zasnivanje radnog odnosa, stav grupe u kojoj se vrši popuna radnog mesta prema novozaposlenom ...), ekonomsku (ekonomska opravdanost popune radnog mesta, plata i naknada za ostvarene radne rezultate, materijalni i ostali trškovi vezani za radno mesto ...), eti ku (savesno obavljanje procesa selekcije, nefavorizovane kandidata na osnovu elemenata koji nemaju veze za njihovim radnim potencijalom i potrebama organizacije. nediskriminacija odre enih kandidata ...).

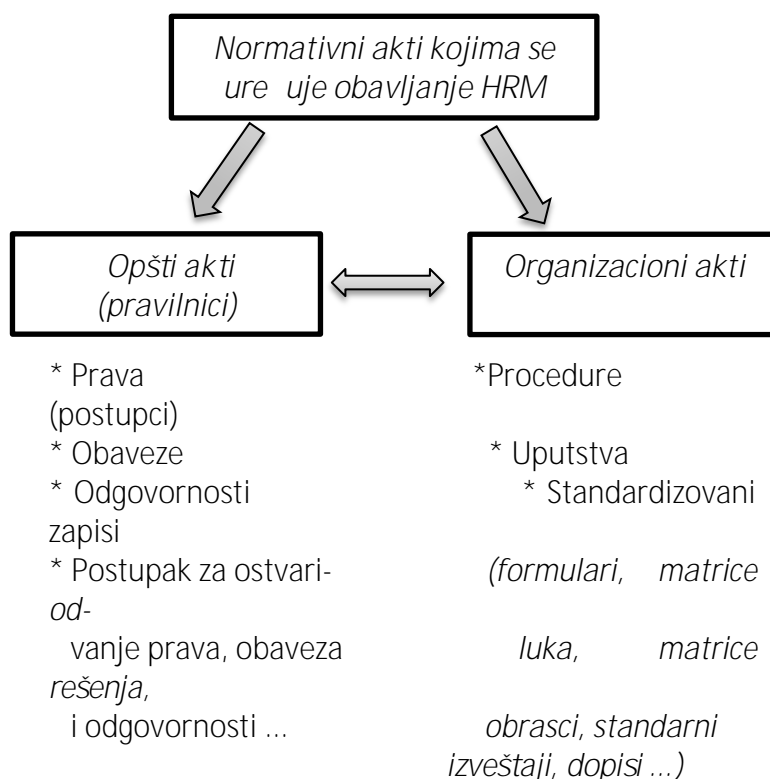
Imaju i u vidu navedene karakteristike HRM, pristup normativnom ure ivanju obavljanja ove delatnosti se bitno razlikuje od normativnog ure ivanja ostalih podsistema organizacije. Zna aj ljudskih resursa i karakteristike HRM (*složenost, heterogenost i vi edimnzionalnost*) zahtevaju sasvim nov pristup u normiranju ovog podsistema organizacije, koji u osnovi karakteriše primena principa totaliteta i integriteta u ure ivanju svih pitanja koja se odnose na ljudske resurse organizacije.

Totalitet se svodi na sagledavanje svih eksternih i internih elemenata koji uti u na funkcionisanje HRM u konkretnoj organizaciji: propisa koji se primenjuju, normativnog sistema organizacije, procesa, dokumentacije ... Princip integriteta podrazumeva povezivanje svih eksternih i internih elemenata, koji su direktno ili indirektno vezani za ljudske resurse, u jednu celinu - *HRM organizacije*.

NORMATIVNI AKTI O MENADŽMENTU LJUDSKIH RESURSA

Obavljanje ve ine procesa u okviru menadžmenta ljudskih resusa je u funkciji donošenja odluka o ljudskim resursima - njihovim radnom statusu i na toj osnovi o pravima, obavezama i odgovornostima. Pravni osnov za donošenje tih odluka sadržan je u odredbama opštih akata organizacije, koji se naj eš e donose u formi pravilnika (U ur, M., 2007). Ti akti sadrže materijalnopravne odredbe o pravima, obavezama i odgovornostima, definišu nadležnost za donošenje odluke i esto, ali ne uvek, razra uju postupak za ostvarivanje tih prava, obaveza i odgovornosti. Ostvarivanje tih prava vrši se donošenjem odgovaraju ih pravnih odluka, koje, sa aspekta upravljanja poslovanjem i razvojem organizacije, treba da doprinesu ostvarivanju odre enih poslovnih ciljeva organizacije. Deo tih ciljeva vezan je njene ljudske resurse, bez obzira da li su oni formulisani u okviru opšte strategije organizacije ili strategije menadžmenta ljudskih resursa (Coulter M, 2010). Iz tog razloga odluke o ostvarivanju prava, obaveza i odgovornosti zaposlenih su po svom karakteru i poslovne odluke jer se njihovim

donošenjem i sprovođenjem obezbeđuje i funkcionisanje organizacije. Za pripremanje i donošenje optimalnih odluka iz navedene oblasti potrebno je da se u procesu njihove pripreme, ali i sprovođenja obavljaju niz različitih aktivnosti. Način obavljanja tih aktivnosti u velikoj mjeri utiče na kvalitet tih odluka kao i na rezultat njihovog sprovođenja, pa se iz tog razloga posebna pažnja mora posvetiti sadržaju i načinu obavljanja procesa iz oblasti menadžmenta ljudskih resursa. Da bi se ti procesi uvek odvijali na utvrđen način potrebno ih je normirati pisanim aktima. To se u praksi čini propisivanjem određenih procedura i uputstava (Armstrong M. 2009). Procedure, po pravilu, sadrže spisak svih aktivnosti koje treba obaviti u okviru određenog procesa, određuju nosioce (*izvršioce*) svake od aktivnosti, preciziraju način obavljanja aktivnosti, određuju ulazne dokumente koji služe da bi se određena aktivnost obavila i izlazne dokumente koji nastaju kao rezultat njenog obavljanja. Uputstvima se detaljnije opisuje obavljanje jedne ili više složenijih radnih operacija. Obe vrste ovih akata (*opšta pravna akta i organizaciona akta*) uključuju neke elemente normativnog i organizacionog sistema organizacije, od kojih kvalitet u velikoj mjeri zavise i efekti menadžmenta ljudskih resursa (Slika 1).



Slika 1. Vrste i sadržaj normativnih akata o HRM

Opšti akti predstavljaju klasi ne pravne akte organizacija, sa veoma dugom tradicijom. Organizacioni akti su nova vrsta akata koji su vezani prevashodno za tehnologiju obavljanja odre enih radnih aktivnosti da bi se na najbolji na in ostvarili željeni rezultati odre enog procesa. Funkcija ovih akata je:

- obezbe enje svih informacija o tome šta, , da ko treba da uradi,
- efikasno obavljanje svih procesa iz oblasti HRM,
- stvaranje osnove za donošenje optimalnih odluka o ljudskim resursima i
- rastere enje opšteg akta od tehni kih odredbi.

Ovi akti imaju veliku tradiciju u organizaciji osnovne delatnosti organizacije, nastali su u proizvodnim kompanijama koje su procedurama i uputstvima ure ivali obavljanje proizvodnih procesa. Njihova funkcija se svodila prevashodno na postizanje maksimalne produktivnosti uz ostvarivanje željenog kvaliteta proizvoda, odnosno usluge. Istovremeno su predstavljali i jako dobru osnovu za trening novozaposlenih i lica kojima se poveravaju poslovi koje ranije nisu obavljali. Time su ovi akti direktno doprinosili postizanju i održavanju odre enog kvaliteta rada zaposlenih.

Motiv njihovog donošenja nije bilo izvršavanje neke zakonske obaveze, ve zadovoljavanje potreba organizacije. Iz tog razloga oni su sadržali samo odredbe o obavezama zaposlenih da odre ene radne aktivnosti obavljaju na propisani na in, tako da je kod njih dominirala organizaciono-tehnološka komponenta, za razliku od opštih akata u kojima dominira pravna komponenta.

PROCES DONOŠENJA NORMATIVNIH AKATA O MENADŽMENTU LJUDSKIH RESURSA

Navedne karakteristike HRM determinišu sadržaj normativnih akata o tom podsistemu, ali i celokupan pristup normativnom ure ivanju. Zbog velikog stepena me usobne povezanosti izme u elemenata zakona, podzakonskih akata, opštih akata, procedura i uputstava neophodno je da se izrada nacрта normativnih akata, pre svega opštih, zasniva za integrisanom pristupu. Ovaj pristup, pored ostalog, karakteriše:

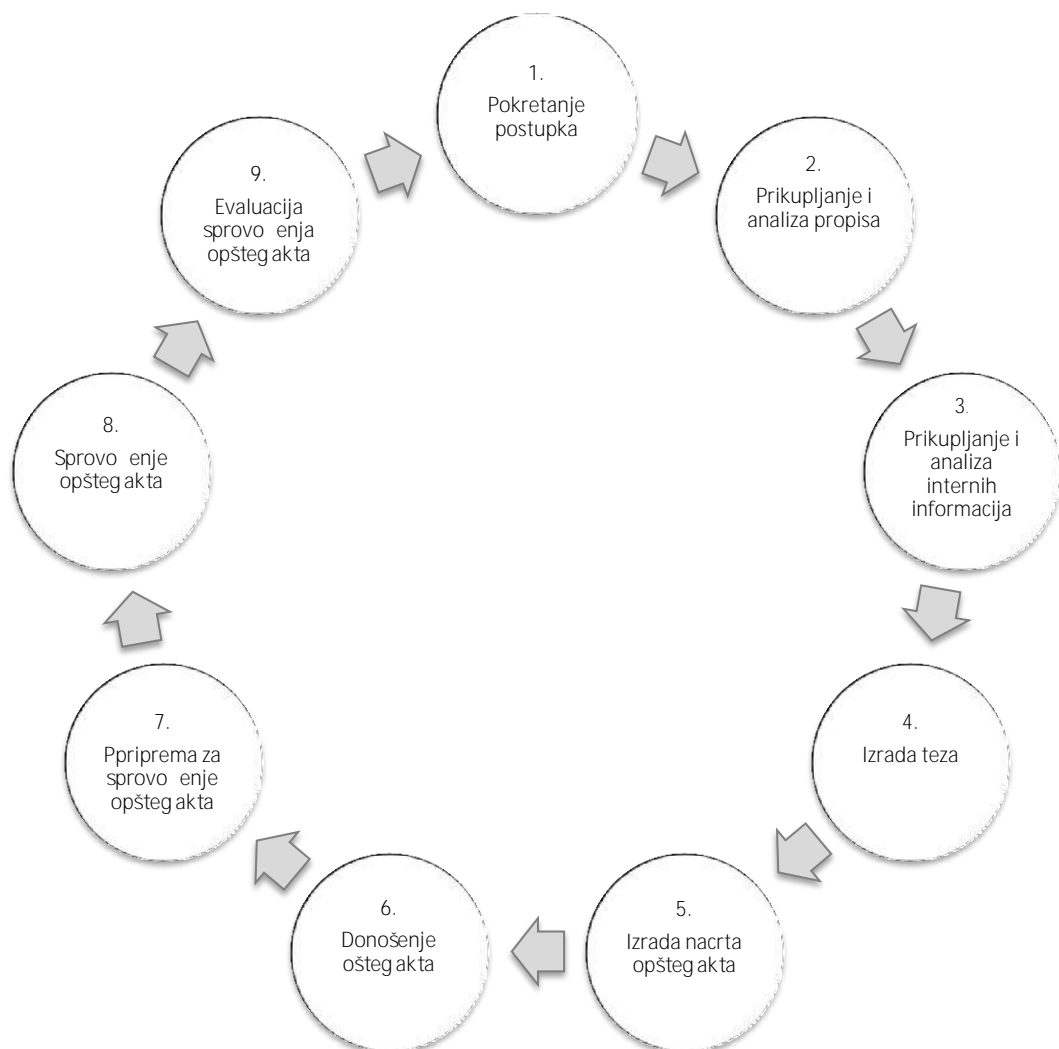
uspostavljanje konekcije svake odredbe s konkretnim odredbama zakona, podzakonskih akata, drugih opštih akata, procedura i uputstava;

kompletan uvid u sve odredbe propisa, opštih i organizacionih akata koje su me usobno povezane;

jednostavna i efikasna izmena odredbi i njihovo me usobno usaglašavanje kada dođe do izmena ili dopuna propisa i/ili normativnih akata organizacije;

povećana efikasnost u primeni odredbi normativnih akata ...

Proces izrade opštih akata je složen, jer se zasniva na primeni različitih pravnih i organizacionih osnova i sastoji se iz niza aktivnosti (Slika 2) koje obavljaju različiti subjekti. Rezultat obavljanja tog procesa treba da bude donošenje opšteg akata kojim se sprovođenjem ostvaruju određeni ciljevi organizacije. Pošto je izrada i usvajanje opštih akata u većini organizacija standardan proces, nema potrebe za detaljnijom razradom faza njegovog obavljanja. Bitno je samo naglasiti da je funkcija teza simplifikacija razmatranja mogućih rešenja, koja mogu biti i alternativno data, da bi se nakon njihovog usvajanja pristupilo formulaciji pravnih odredbi. Zato se u tezama, na jedan maksimalno kondenzovan način, formulišu moguća opredeljenja sa dodatnim objašnjenjem razloga za takvu formulaciju, ukazuje na moguća rizika, formulišu otkivani rezultati ako se teze prihvate, prikazuju posledice ako se one ne prihvate i specificiraju uslovi koje treba obezbediti da bi se ta opredeljenja sprovela.



Slika 2. Proces izrade i sprovo enja opšteg akta

Pre izrade teza i nacrtu opštih akata, a to važi i za organizaciona akta, utvr uju se ciljevi koji se žele ostvariti sprovo enjem njihovih odredbi i indikatori za pra enje i ocenjivanje njihove realizacije.

Ciljevi zavise od vrste opšteg akta koji treba doneti i potreba i mogu nosti organizacije. Oni su uvek specifi ni i u biti se svode na potrebu da se promeni ili zadrži odre eno stanje u oblasti HRM.

Stepen ostvarivanja ciljeva može se utvr ivati samo na osnovu relevantnih indikatora. Iz tog razloga za svaki od utvr enih ciljeva potrebno

je utvrditi jedan ili više indikatora za merenje rezultata ostvarenih obavljanje procesa koji je u funkciji realizacije tog cilja.

Procedurama i uputstvima, kao organizacionim aktima, ne utvrđuju se prava, obaveze i odgovornosti zaposlenih. Iz tog razloga ovi dokumenti ne spadaju u kategoriju opštih pravnih akata. Od njih se bitno razlikuju po funkciji, sadržaju, vezama sa drugim dokumentima, dizajnu, pratećim dokumentima i nadležnosti za donošenje. Zato se i proces njihove izrade i donošenja znatno razlikuje od procesa donošenja opštih akata. Karakterističan je procesni pristup, projektovanje, modeliranje, primena reinženjeringa, inovativnost, dinamika u razvoju, naglašen monitoring i evaluacija. Ceo proces se u velikoj mjeri svodi na obavljanje sledećih blokova aktivnosti (Slika 3):

Uputstva se donose na osnovu procedura i njihova funkcije je detaljnije objašnjavanje kako obaviti određenu radnu operaciju ili kako obavljati sve radne operacije u okviru određenog radnog mesta. Kao i procedure, uputstva mogu da sadrže određene skice, slike i sl. vizuelne prikaze, ali nemaju algoritam aktivnosti, koji je ključni element svake procedure.

Snimkom naprednog obavljanja određene procesa (Radović M., Karapandžić S., 2005) i analizom dobijenih podataka stvara se osnova za ocenjivanje kvaliteta njegovog obavljanja, u ovom slučaju se uska grla u procesu, problemi koji se javljaju i njihove posledice, potrebe i mogućnosti za popravljajem određenih elemenata i sl. Na osnovu navedenih konstatacija odlučuje se u kom pravcu će se odvijati naredne aktivnosti i kakav će biti njihov sadržaj. Ako je potrebno izvršiti samo određena poboljšanja u odvijanju procesa, onda je to jednostavan zadatak koji se može brzo realizovati. Kada je potrebno izvršiti velike i korenite promene u obavljanju procesa onda se kao metoda koristi reinženjering procesa. Da bi se na taj način ostvario značajan kvalitativni pomak u obavljanju određene procesa, potrebno je da organizacija raspolaže se izvršiocima koji su kompetentni za obavljanje tog zadatka. Pošto se ovaj zadatak realizuje timskim radom, potrebno je formirati tim odgovarajućih stručnjaka koji ispunjavaju u celini ili u velikoj mjeri sledeće uslove (Amilović S., Vujić V., 2007):

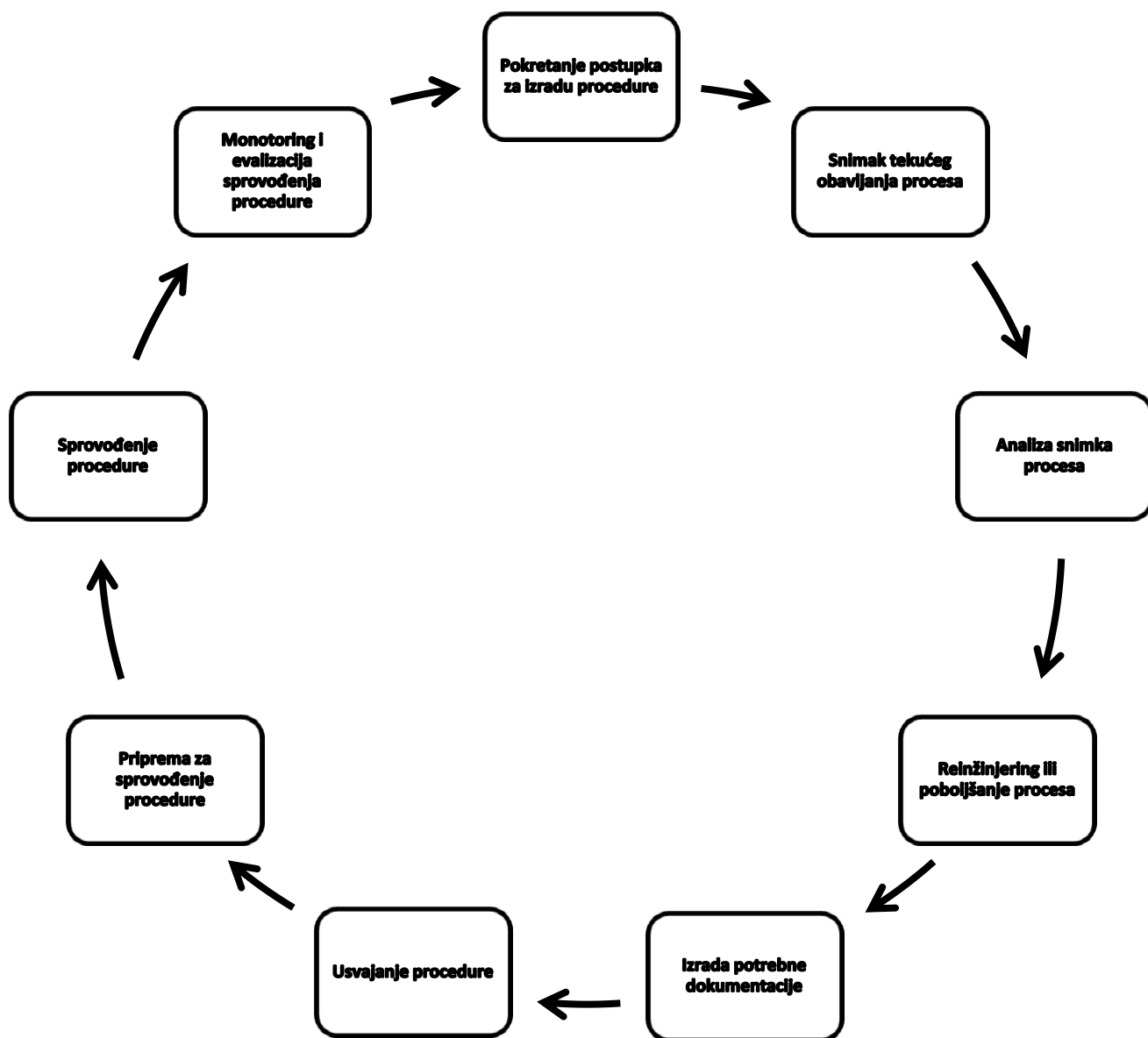
dobro poznavanje organizacije i procesa iz oblasti HRM koji se u njoj obavljaju,
stručnost za obavljanje postavljenih zadataka,

pozitivna orijentacija prema promenama,
objektivnost i savesnost u dosadašnjem obavljanju poslova,
komunikativnost i spremnost za timski rad,
raspoloženost za intenzivan rad, esto i van radnog vremena i za
dane sedmi nog odmora i dr.

Uporedo sa dekomonovanjem procesa na radne aktivnosti i opisom njihovog obavljanja potrebno je uraditi i nacрте svih izlaznih dokumenata. Deo tih dokumenata, kao nosilaca odre enih informacija, esto se transformiše u ulazni dokument za obavljanje neke od aktivnosti u okviru datog procesa. Kreiranjem i koriš enjem izlaznih, a po potrebi i ulaznih dokumenata, pojednostavljuje se i ubrazava obavljanje radnih aktivnosti, pove ava nivo kontrole i smanjuje mogu nost za nastajanje odre enih propusta u radu.

Monotoringom se prati odvijanje procesa, prvenstveno radi uo avanje problema koji se mogu javiti u primeni odre ene procedure i uputstva. Evaluacijom sprovo enja opšteg i organizacionih akata utvr uje se, i to preko odgovaraju ih indikatora, da li se i u kojoj meri ostvaruju ciljevi radi kojih su doneta navedena dokumenta. Da bi se ovaj proces kvalitetno obavio potrebno je utvrditi: vrste podataka koji se prikupljaju, na in njihovog prikupljanja, subjekte u ijoj je nadležnosti njihovo prikupljanje, strukturu izveštaja koji se pripremaju na osnovu prikupljenih podataka, subjekte kojima se dostavljaju ti izveštaji i sl.

Kao rezultat obavljanja monotoringa i evaluacije nastaje inicijativa za izmene i dopune navedenih akata. To se dešava u slu ajevima (a) kada se primenom odre enog akta ne ostvaruju željeni rezultati, (b) kada se konstatuje da postoje problemi u primeni odre ene odredbe i (c) kada iz internih ili eksternih razloga do e do promene ciljeva organizacije.



Slika 3. Proces izrade procedure

ZAKLJUČAK

Uspešnom ostvarivanju strateških, taktičkih i operativnih ciljeva iz oblasti HRM u velikoj mjeri treba da doprinese primena kvalitetno koncipiranih opštih i organizacionih akata. Zbog značajke i višedimenzionalnosti ovog podsistema neophodno je da se njihova izrada obavlja stručno, temeljito i analitički – primenom principa totaliteta i integriteta. To se postiže procesnim pristupom i timskim radom kompetentnih stručnjaka za ljudske resurse, koji, pored relevantnih stručnih znanja, imaju i odgovarajuće sposobnosti i lične osobine. Da bi normativni akti o HRM ostvarili u potpunosti svoju osnovnu funkciju neophodno je da se u kontinuitetu vrši monitoring i evaluacija efekata njihove primene. Time se, pored ostalog, stvara i kvalitetna osnova za poboljšanje postojećih normativnih akata i sprovođenje drugih aktivnosti za efikasnije ostvarivanje postavljenih ciljeva organizacije.

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EMPLOYEE EMPOWERMENT: AS A HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

Empowerment is a concept which is widely used in management and many managers and professional in various organizations claim to be practicing it. Nowadays empowerment has occupied a central point in many organizations of the 21st century. Employee empowerment is said to have benefited many organizations, if managed and nurtured properly especially in enhancing employee commitment and reducing employee turnover. In this era of globalization there is need for employees' empowerment in order to enable organization to respond quickly to any changes in the macro- environment. Therefore, the aim of this paper was to find out what should be done in organizations to enhance employee empowerment and reduce employee turnover. The outcome from the review indicates that employee empowerment is essential to enable the organization to respond quickly to any changes in the environment and reduce employee turnover. Today, many organizations have adopted some kind of empowerment initiative for at least part of their workforce. To be successful in today's global business environment, companies need the knowledge, ideas, energy, and creativity of every employee, from front line workers to the top level managers in the executive suite. The best organizations accomplish this by empowering their employees to take initiative without prodding, to serve the collective interests of the company without being micro-managed, and to act like owners of the business.

Keywords: empowerment, employee, strategy, HRM.

INTRODUCTION

Effective human resources practice within an organization requires a strategic focus to ensure that resources can facilitate the achievement of organizational goals. An effective way for managers to deal with direct reports is to empower them more, but many managers seem unable to

achieve this. Once employees in the organization are empowered by management, shared values provide the only practical way to ensure that everyone is aimed in the same direction. Corporate management values such as empowerment, candor, integrity, facing reality, taking responsibility, being accountable, investing in education and respecting diversity sound good, but are they really being applied and practiced in a way that makes the organization more effective? How will society handle such dilemmas, as competition forces businesses into radical change? This workplace revolution may be remembered as a historic event. The turmoil in the workplace results in part from management ineffectiveness that made these organizations less competitive. Workers who gave loyalty under the old system have suffered under the new. It is no surprise that employee cynicism has grown. For effective performance to occur, even in large organizations, which depend on thousands of employees understanding the company, strategies must be translated into appropriate actions and leaders must win over their followers one by one.

The problem for most executives is that managing employees is complex. An organization may simultaneously be working on employee empowerment and several other programs designed to improve performance. The key goal for managers is to understand the balance of performance elements with employees and trust their employees by empowering them to help the organization.

Empowerment of employees in the work place provides them with opportunities to make their own decisions with regards to their tasks. Nowadays more and more bosses and managers are practicing the concept of empowerment among their subordinates to provide them with better opportunities. According to Thomas A. Potterfield (1999) employee empowerment is considered by many organizational theorists and practitioners to be one of the most important and popular management concepts of our time. Companies ranging from small to large and from low-technology manufacturing concerns to high-tech software firms have been initiating empowerment programs in attempts to enhance employee motivation, increase efficiency, and gain competitive advantages in the turbulent contemporary business environment.

Empowerment is the process of enabling or authorizing an individual to think, behave, take action, and control work and decision making in autonomous ways. It is the state of feeling self-empowered to take control of one's own destiny.

When thinking about empowerment in human relations terms, try to avoid thinking of it as something that one individual does for another. This is one of the problems organizations have experienced with the concept of empowerment. People think that someone, usually the manager, has to bestow empowerment on the people who report to him.

Empowerment is a desirable management and organizational style that enables employees to practice autonomy, control their own jobs, and use their skills and abilities to benefit both their organization and themselves.

The word "empower" has potency and strength. Sometimes it's misused. Similar to the concept of "motivation," the most common misuse of the idea of empowerment is that one person can empower another.

Empowerment is an inner-to-outer dynamic, most useful when preceded by silence and awareness of inner guidance. Empowerment is not simply another way to "get" something, it's a condition that supports you in living life fully. It is the process of providing production and managerial guidelines, and then allowing employees to make the day-to-day decisions that affect their job duties. It can be an effective way to improve morale, and to evolve job duties into more efficient tasks.

The reporting staff members wait for the bestowing of empowerment, and the manager asks why people won't act in empowered ways. This led to a general unhappiness, mostly undeserved, with the concept of empowerment in many organizations.

The organization has the responsibility to create a work environment which helps foster the ability and desire of employees to act in empowered ways. The work organization has the responsibility to remove barriers that limit the ability of staff to act in empowered ways. Empowerment is also known as employee involvement and participative management are often used to mean empowerment. They are not really interchangeable.

CLASSIC EMPOWERMENT APPROACHES

Over the last two decades, two complementary perspectives on empowerment at work have emerged in the literature (Liden & Arad, 1996). The first is more macro and focuses on the social-structural (or contextual) conditions that enable empowerment in the workplace. The second is more micro in orientation and focuses on the psychological experience of

empowerment at work. The two perspectives can be distinguished by a focus on between empowering structures, policies, and practices and a focus on perceptions of empowerment, which focuses on individuals reactions to the structures, policies, and practices they are embedded in (Eylon & Bamberger, 2000).

The social-structural perspective on empowerment is rooted in theories of social exchange and social power. The classic study in the development of a social-structural theory of empowerment was Kanter's (1977) "Men and Women of the Corporation", an award-winning ethnographic study of an industrial organization conducted at a time when more women were entering work organizations. She showed how women were often "tokens" as a function of their small numbers and as a result their successful advancement was impeded as they lacked access to "power tools" which is defined as opportunity, information, support, and resources. Kanter's original research has now served as the foundation of the large body of empowerment research from a social-structural perspective described below.

The social-structural perspective is embedded in the values and ideas of democracy, where power ideally resides within individuals at all levels of a system (Prasad, 2001; Prasad & Eylon, 2001). Employees at low levels of the organizational hierarchy can be empowered if they have access to opportunity, information, support and resources. Even the secretary, mail clerk, or janitor has potential in an organization with democratic principles. Of course, in contrast to a formal democracy, where each person has an equal vote in the system and the majority rules, most organizations stop short in behaving as a real democracy (Eylon, 1998). Yet, employees at all levels can still have a voice in a system even if they don't have a formal vote when they have access to opportunity, information, support and resources.

The essence of the social-structural perspective on empowerment is the idea of sharing power between superiors and subordinates with the goal of cascading relevant decision-making power to lower levels of the organizational hierarchy (Liden & Arad, 1996). Empowerment from the social-structural perspective is about sharing power (i.e. formal authority or control over organizational resources; Conger & Kanungo, 1988) through the delegation of responsibility throughout the organizational chain of command. By sharing decision-making power, upper management may thus have more free time to think strategically and innovatively about how to

move the organization forward. In this perspective, power means having formal authority or control over organizational resources and the ability to make decisions relevant to a person's job or role (Lawler, 1996). Relevance is key, empowered employees have the power to make decisions that fit within the scope and domain of their work. For example, manufacturing employees might not be making decisions about firm strategy but instead make decisions about how and when to do their own work. Thus, social-structural empowerment is about employee participation through increased access to opportunity, information, support and resources throughout the organizational chain of command.

The social-structural perspective focuses on how organizational, institutional, social, economic, political, and cultural forces can root out the conditions that foster powerlessness in the workplace (Liden & Arad, 1996). Practically, organizations can change organizational policies, processes, practices, and structures away from top-down control systems toward high involvement practices where power, knowledge, information and rewards are shared with employees in the lower echelons of the organizational hierarchy (Bowen & Lawler, 1995).

For example, management can change practices to allow employees to decide on their own how they will recover from a service problem and then surprise-and-delight customers by exceeding their expectations rather than waiting for approval from a supervisor.

Specific practices that indicate a high involvement or self-managing system include:

Participative decision-making: Employees and/or teams may have input into and influence over decisions ranging from high-level strategic decisions to routine day-to-day decisions about how to do their own jobs (Lawler, 1996). Increasing self-managing teams are the mechanisms for building authority and accountability.

Skill/knowledge-based pay: Employees share in the gains of the organization and are compensated for increases in their own skills and knowledge.

Open flow of information: This includes the downward flow of information (about clear goals and responsibilities, strategic direction, competitive intelligence, and financial performance in terms of costs, productivity, and quality) and the upward flow of information (concerning employee attitudes and improvement

ideas). The point is to create transparency so that employees have "line of sight" about how their behavior affects firm performance. Those with better information can work smarter and thus make better decisions.

Flat organizational structures: Empowering organizations tend to be decentralized where the span of control (more subordinates per manager) is wide (Spreitzer, 1996). It becomes very difficult to micro-manage when managers have many people to manage (Quinn & Spreitzer, 1997).

Training: Educative efforts enable employees to build knowledge, skills, and abilities, not only to do their own jobs better but also to learn about skills and the economics of the larger organization (Lawler, 1996).

Each of these practices contributes to employee empowerment by increasing access to opportunity, information, support, or resources.

Research has found that any one of these practices by itself will have only a marginal effect on empowerment. The real impact comes from the interaction and reinforcement among these practices (Lawler, 1996; MacDuffie, 1995).

The social-structural perspective on empowerment is embedded in theories of social exchange and power. However, while this perspective has garnered much attention from practitioners because it links specific managerial practices to performance, it is limited because it provides an organizationally-centric perspective on empowerment. It does not address the nature of empowerment as experienced by employees. This is important because in some situations, all of Kanter's empowerment tools which are power, knowledge, information and rewards have been provided to employees, yet they still feel disempowered. And in other situations, individuals lack all the objective features of an empowering work environment yet still feel and act in empowered ways.

THE PROCESS OF EMPOWERMENT

The process which enables individuals/groups to fully access personal/collective power, authority and influence, and to employ that strength when engaging with other people, institutions or society. In other words, "Empowerment is not giving people power, people already have plenty of power, in the wealth of their knowledge and motivation, to do

their jobs magnificently. We define empowerment as letting this power out." It encourages people to gain the skills and knowledge that will allow them to overcome obstacles in life or work environment and ultimately, help them develop within themselves or in the society.

Empowerment includes the following, or similar, capabilities:

The ability to make decisions about personal/collective circumstances

The ability to access information and resources for decision-making

Ability to consider a range of options from which to choose (not just yes/no, either/or.)

Ability to exercise assertiveness in collective decision making

Having positive-thinking about the ability to make change

Ability to learn and access skills for improving personal/collective circumstance.

Ability to inform others' perceptions through exchange, education and engagement.

Involving in the growth process and changes that is never ending and self-initiated

Increasing one's positive self-image and overcoming stigma

Increasing one's ability in discreet thinking to sort out right and wrong

BENEFITS OF EMPOWERMENT

Empowerment benefits the organization itself by creating an environment which encourages proactively problem-solving, accepting challenge, innovation, continues improvement, optimum utilization of employees, a high degree of employee motivation and enhancement of business performance

For employees, empowerment provides a sense of high self-esteem, high degree of involvement and participation a learning environment opportunity for personal growth and development and a greater of sense of achievement. Replacing the 'fear and greed' hierarchy with of network of empowered workers creates benefits like faster responses, loyal customers, high quality-lower costs, greater productivity and employee orientation.

Employee empowerment is critical for the success and survival of organization in this era of globalization. It provides significant benefits to the organization and individual as highlighted below.

First, it makes employees feel that they are vital to the success of the organization. It is also a vote of confidence in the employee's ability to significantly contribute to the organization objectives. Employee empowerment places people at the centre of the circle rather than on the fringes. This in the long run employees would be committed towards achieving organization objectives. Employees, feel most valued through, empowerment, especially when they are involved in decision making process of the organization.

Second, empowerment builds commitment and creates a sense of belonging. Acceptance and ownership are basic human needs that are satisfied through the employee empowerment.

Third, empowered people join in creating their own destiny; work becomes exciting, stimulating, enjoyable, and meaningful. Employee empowerment builds trust and promotes effective communication.

Fourth, employee empowerment increases organizational effectiveness and employee wellbeing. For instance empowering employees has shown to improve efficiency and reduces costs on the assembly line in a transmission plant. Employee empowerment leads to job satisfaction, job involvement, loyalty, higher performance and faster service delivery to customers.

Fifth, empowered employees make quick decisions and suggestions that improve quick service delivery in their sphere of operations and this saves a lot of money and time in organization. In addition, empowered employees provide exceptional customer service in several competitive markets and improve the profits of the organizations through repeated business.

Sixth, employee empowerment promotes good relationship between the employee and the customers and the end result will be promoting good image of the organization in the environment.

Other benefits of employee empowerment in organization include reduced workload of the top management improve training of employees and boost their morale. Employee empowerment fosters competitive climate and facilitates change in organization. In practice empowered employees has a high sense of self-efficiency, are given significant responsibility and authority over their jobs (Conger and Kanungo, 1988; Quin and Sprietzer, 1997).

EXAMPLES OF EMPOWERMENT

These are examples of empowerment in action:

The manager of the Human Resources department added weeks to the process of hiring new employees by requiring his supposedly empowered staff members to obtain his signature on every document related to the hiring of a new employee. When the time problem was brought to his attention, he fostered empowerment by telling employees they no longer needed his signature unless the hire involved extraordinary circumstances.

John empowered himself to discuss the career objectives he wished to pursue with his supervisor. He told his supervisor, that if the opportunities were not available in his current company, he would move on to another company.

Mary took charge of her career by fueling her sense of empowerment when she developed a career path plan, met with her manager to ask for her assistance to achieve it, and set goals for its accomplishment in her performance development plan.

The company's management style involved sharing the goals, sharing each employee's expectations and framework with the employee, and then, getting out of the way while employees were empowered to set goals, accomplish their objectives, and determine how to do their jobs.

CONCLUSION

Empowerment is an important process in the organization to foster the decision -making, issues and to motivate the employees who get immense job satisfaction. In the contemporary business environment, employee empowerment is essential to be more competitive and productive. Empowerment and improvement are said have higher quality product and services, less absenteeism, lower turn over, better decision-making and problem solving which, in turn, result in greater organizational effectiveness. Thus, too much or too little empowerment in a given situation may be dysfunctional.

The last two decades have brought a substantial body of new research in understanding empowerment at work. The biggest contribution has been more integration of the social-structural and psychological perspectives on empowerment. That integration highlights that need to

further develop a more comprehensive theory of empowerment at work. Thus far, we have many of the pieces of this theoretical puzzle but a theory would articulate how the pieces fit together into a whole. A theory would specify more than definitions, measures, and the antecedents and consequences of empowerment. It would identify the mechanisms and processes of empowerment, and specify the individual and organizational boundary conditions of when and under what conditions empowerment has potency. We have come a long way over the last two decades, but there is still work to be done in integrating the current knowledge base toward a more holistic theory of empowerment at work.

Employees should always be involved in decisions which affect their work and, it is one of the strategies which can be used by management to motivate and retain employees in organizations. In empowering employees in organizations, management should consider external environment forces, the strategy of the organization, the nature of the decision, the attitudes of the employees, the size and the growth rate of the organization and desire for dependence vis-à-vis interdependence. Employees' empowerment goes hand in hand with accountability.

Accountability instills discipline and creates sense of responsibility among employees. Employees' empowerment should be used by management as one of the strategies in achieving organization objectives.

Employee empowerment creates a high degree of commitment and reduces employee turnover. Management should trust their employees and encourage open communication in organizations. This article will contribute to the existing literature of employee empowerment and will inspire managers to come up with various interventions to promote employee empowerment in organizations. This study specifically will make management to see employee empowerment as an opportunity to minimize employee turnover in organization.

In this era of globalization the idea empowering the lower levels of management is being given great attention. In order the organization to respond quickly to any environmental change there is need for employee empowerment.

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CRISIS MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN POLICE AS A PREREQUISITE FOR SUCCESS IN WORK

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ABSTRACT

Crisis management is a systematic attempt to avoid crises or to manage crisis events that occur in an organization. There are two distinct categories of crisis events: events "still simmer" and events that are "sudden". "Sudden" events include accidents and emergencies, acts of terrorism, mechanical failure, a hostile takeover or some unexpected legal action. Events "still simmer" are those that lurk beneath the surface of the organization and can erupt into crisis at any time. In this category we can accommodate: industrial unrest, crimes of various kinds, ineffective management, etc. Crisis management has two main objectives: prevention of crisis and harm reduction, if it occurs. It is wrong to use the term "crisis management" to describe those activities which include what must be done before and during any emergency.

The labor force is one of the most capital parts of any organization. The crisis of human resources has a negative impact on growth and results of the company. It can contribute to escalation of strikes, failure of operational and strategic plans, irrational actions and decrease of productivity.

Crisis management of human resources covers overcoming the organizational problems: loss of key managers, defamatory, unrest among employees, gossip, loss of key personnel, growth of vandalism, accidents,

violence in the workplace, increased absenteeism, inadequate elected staff and etc. In this paper through special analysis, data processing and my observations I will place emphasis on prevention, planning and managing crises of human resources in police, as the biggest challenge for regulating a successful operation.

Keywords: human resources, crisis management, crisis management of human resources in police.

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⁷⁹ Crisis management , United Kingdom, Department of Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform. October 2007

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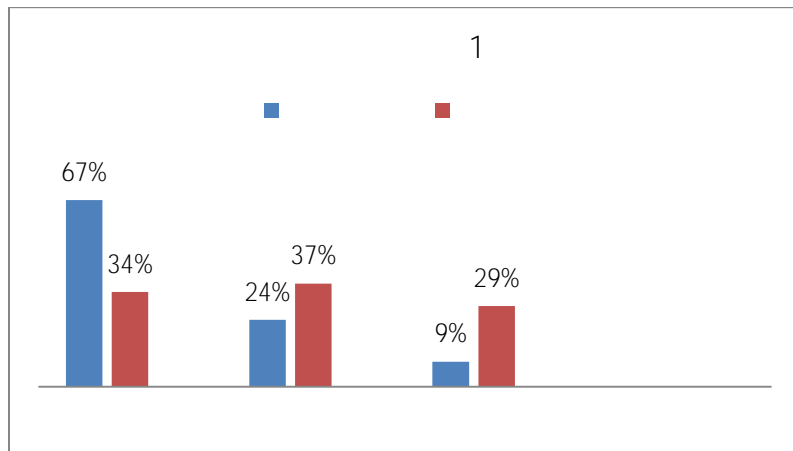
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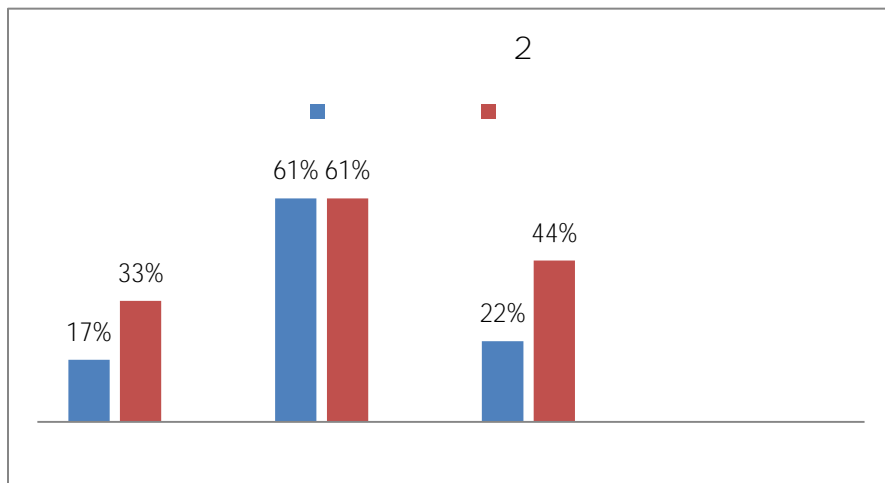
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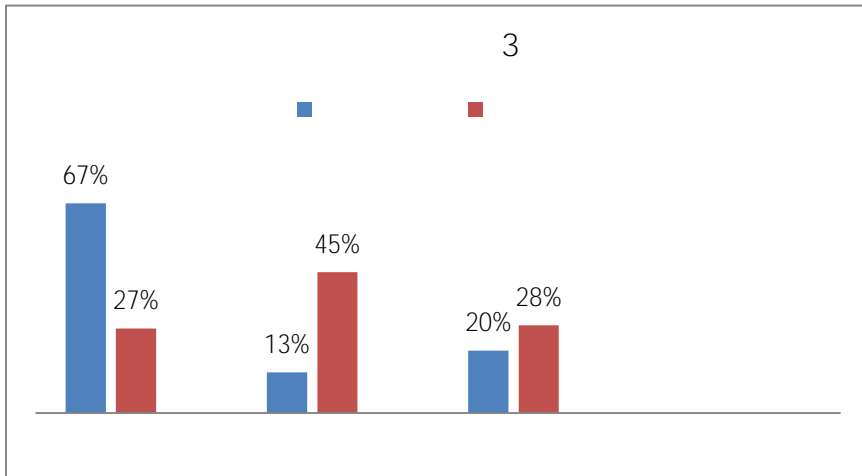
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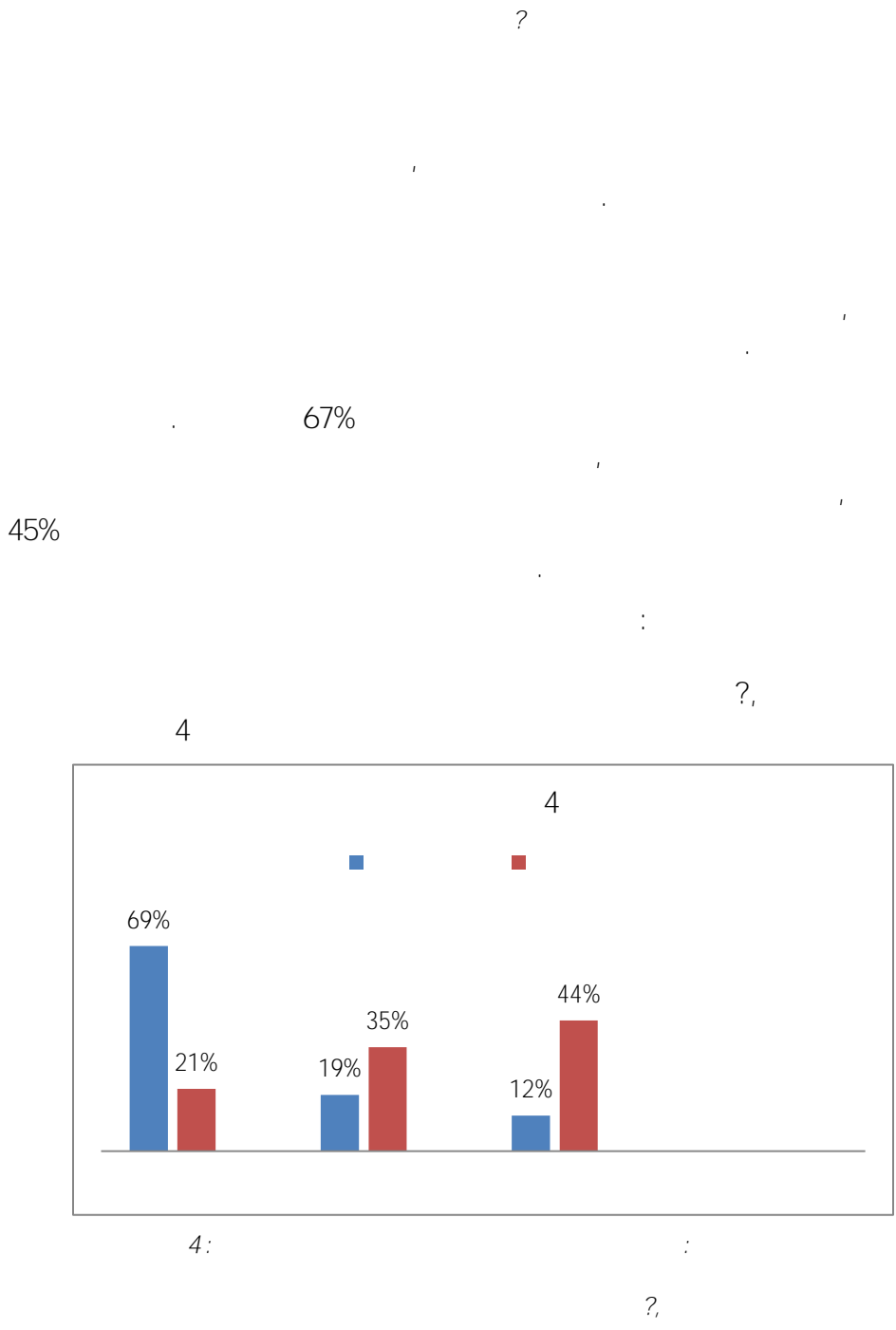
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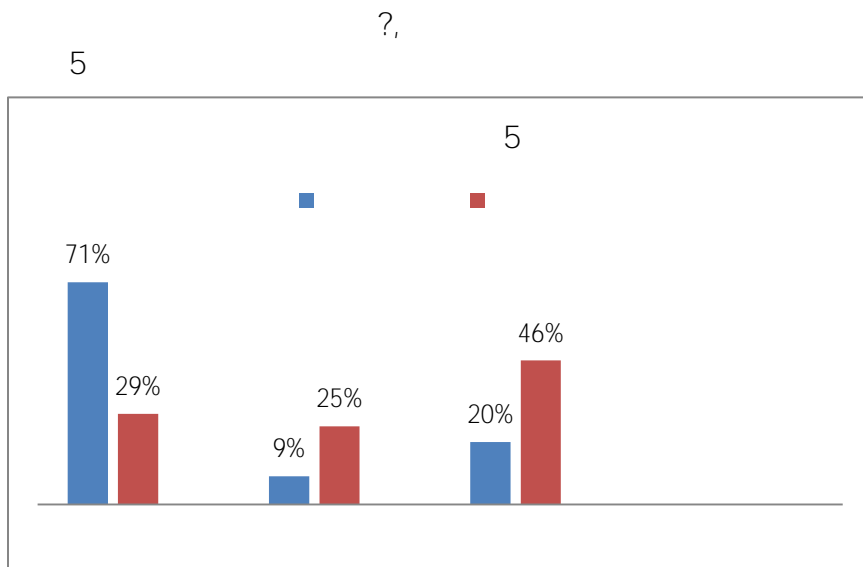
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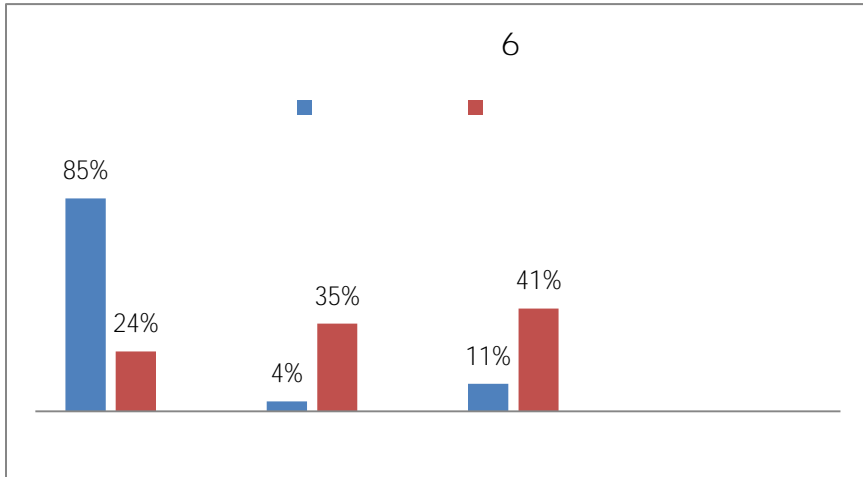
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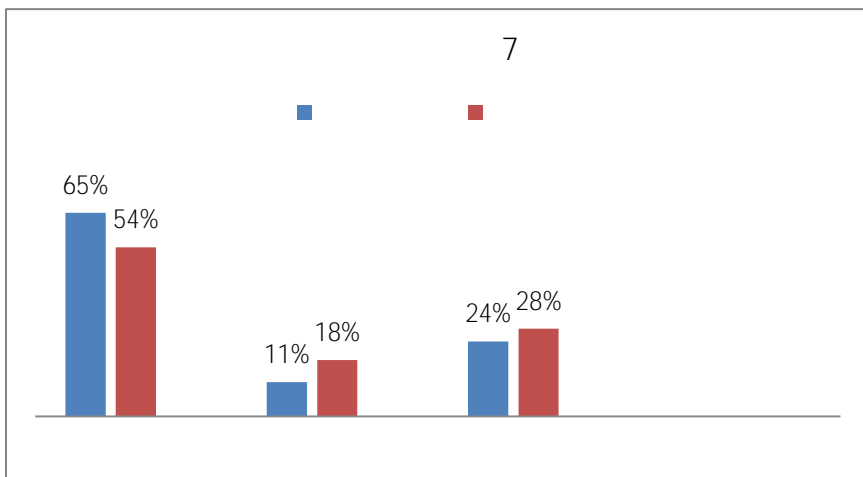
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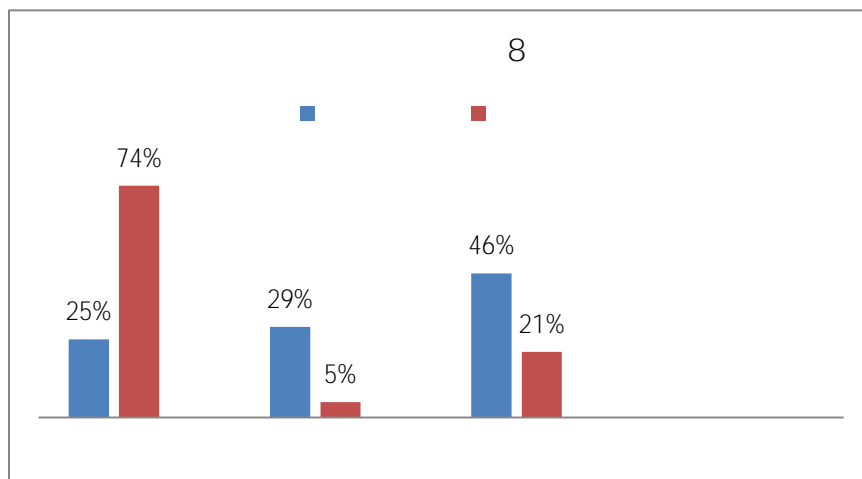
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THE QUALITY HUMAN RESOURCES SELECTION AS A PREREQUISITE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The management of human resources has always been a subject of special interest in science and daily human practice as an expression of the need for group lifestyle and work.

The selection of quality human resources is permanent and critical management challenge for productive and satisfactory functioning of organizations. Only capable, talented and disciplined working staff, employed through the proper selection process, can contribute to efficiency in overall activities in the organization.

Therefore, successful organizations today invest substantially in money, time and effort in choosing i.e. selecting human resources. The new economic conditions are looking for the same, where, specifically affirm the staff in the organization and act as determinants of competitive ability. Hence, it seems that the purpose of the selection process to predict the future performance of the employees and the organization.

In this paper, by tabular and graphic displays, the results from the conducted survey about the process of selection in many organizations are presented. They show that that this process is often insufficiently thoughtful and organized.

Keywords: human resources, organization, selection, competitive ability.

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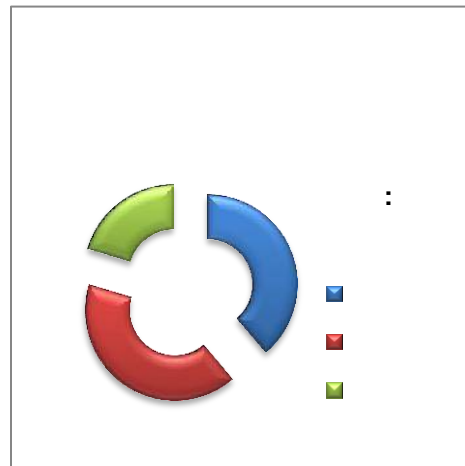
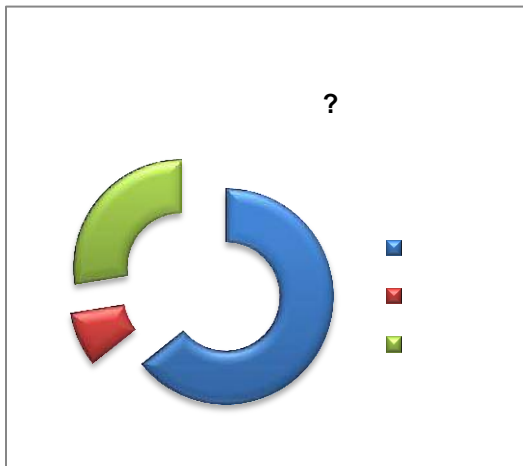
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Table 1. Adequacy of selection criteria and employee satisfaction

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CREATING AN COMPANY COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH CHANGING THE CULTURAL VALUES OF THE COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

"If we do not change our culture, we'll never achieve our highest business goals" - Kees Kruythoff.

The latest experiences show us that the company culture is key to its performance. On average, it's several times more important than business strategy when it comes to performance. It may be a "magic wand of the success of the company" and "a silent killer" of it.

The company's values are helpful and motivating for employees to reach long-term goals and for reaching the final mission of the company. The values of the individuals who work in the company plays an important role in deciding the company's culture. The changes of the company also mean changing the people.

This paper will address the need for changes to the company's values in order to change its culture to achieve greater corporate competitiveness. It answers the question: when are changes needed in its values. First of all it is when a company has different values that do not fit into the environment, if the company is small but it's growing rapidly or when the company collapsed because of its toxic culture and leadership inspired by limiting values. The final conclusions from this research have great theoretical and practical significance, since the success of the company and the "strength" of the company's culture influences the quality of the services offered by the company, planned strategies for development, management, coordination between employees, work motivation, marketing etc.

Keywords: corporate competitiveness, company culture, company values.

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EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT RESOLVING OF CONFLICTS AS COMPANY BENEFITS IN THE FAMILY BUSINESS (FB)

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ABSTRACT

From many authors on empirical way is's proven that in family businesses (FB) the level of conflicts is higher, compared to the other forms of business. Conflicts as inevitable and as necessary, should be managed so we can benefit from them. FB especially should be treated from this aspect,

because it is certain that a conflict will happen when business needs to be passed from one generation to next.

The purpose of this paper is to suggest how to manage conflicts in FB so we can benefited from it and be even more competitive.

Another goal is to locate the conflicts in fB so they can be successfully managed.

Keywords: conflict, family business, the task conflict, relationship conflict.

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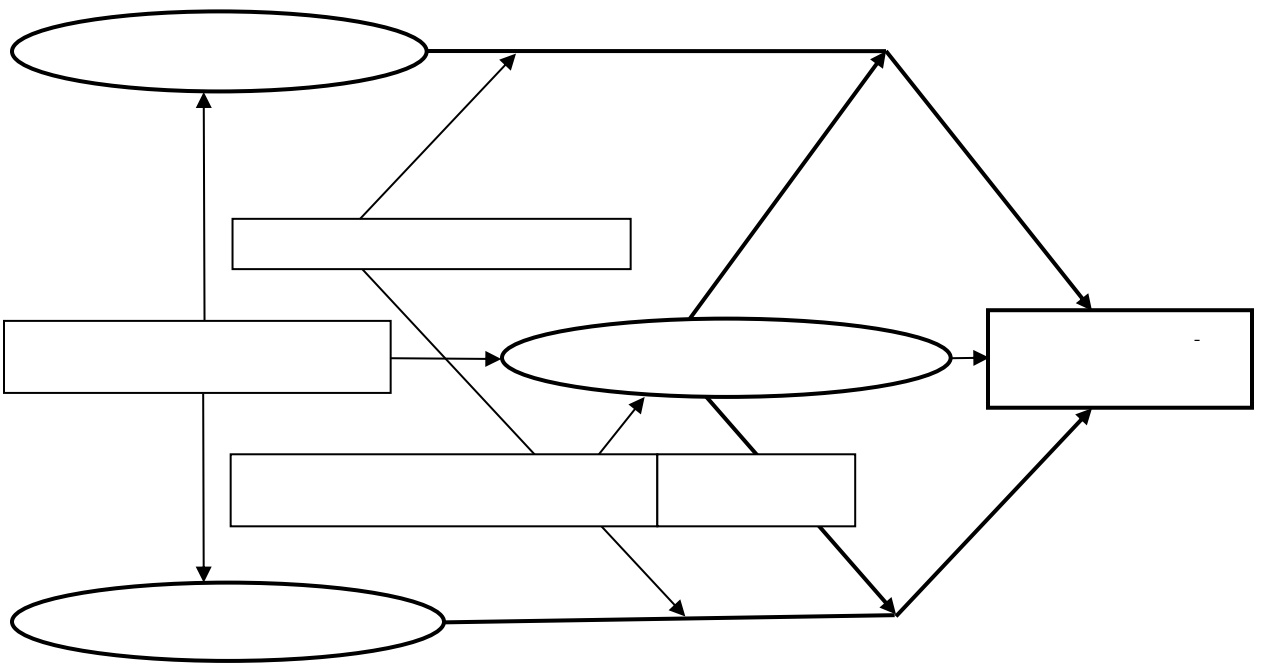
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ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE IN A DIRECTION OF RAISING THE COMPANY'S COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

The improvement of the competitiveness in conditions of accelerated social economical and technological development represents top challenge of the contemporary management. One of the methods that improve the competitiveness of organizations is by creating a healthy organizational culture. Organizational culture extends and encompasses all the activities of the companies. It affects how the organization, is establishing the authority of the organization, the degree of formalization of the rules and procedures of functioning and so on. In a word, organizational culture influences the overall behavior of companies.

The term culture includes a series of elements such as traditions, customs, habits, value systems, beliefs, attitudes, norms and standards of behavior. According to these elements we distinguish individual nations and societies. Similarly, organizations have a culture that distinguishes them from the other organizations.

From here, we can say that if you have a great organizational culture, you have more chances to be a top company that attracts talented staff and achieves the best results. If organizational culture is weak or toxic, people, especially the most vital and the best ones will start to leave you, you will increase the costs and you will become expensive, slow and uncompetitive.

Keywords: organizational culture, management, company competitiveness.

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COMUNES AND COOPERATIVES AS COMPETITIVENESS SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the experiences and conditions of formation of cooperative and farm-cooperative movement in the world. It also discusses the phenomenon of successful joint ventures in relation to the individual one. The situation in Serbia and the need for this kind of organization is the subject of a separate chapter with consideration of domains of food production and small industries.

Keywords: cooperatives, farms, Euro-Atlantic region, mondragon, family cooperative, deindustrialization, ecology, industry, food production.

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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE LABOR MARKET

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ABSTRACT

The issue of linking education and the labor market is often raises but rarely systematically analyzed. Especially lacking comprehensive analysis of the problem that will not only keep the quantitative analysis of existing statistical data, but would go further qualitative analysis of individual aspects of the problem.

The key role of education at this point should be the ability to predict the changes and successfully adapt to them. It is understood that the educational system is not able to change as fast as the industry. What we can do is to train the students with skills that would enable them to quickly and easily adapt to new market conditions.

Much more important than getting professional knowledge skills: critical thinking (the ability to learn how to learn or willingness for continuous learning), creativity and courage. These and similar skills are considered most important in today's knowledge economy, where being successful means being competitive. It means investing in people, their education and qualifications, which are significant for new investment than competitive prices.

Keywords: educational institutions, labor market.

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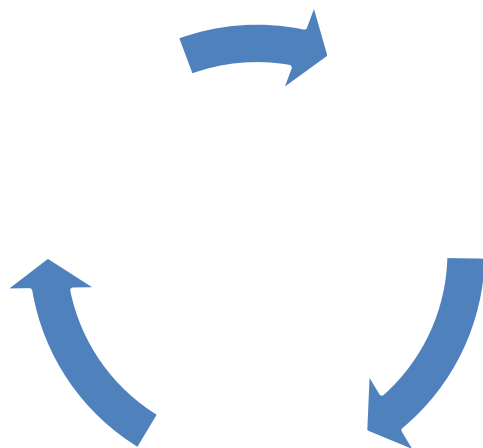
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LIFESTYLE SEGMENTATION OF FURNITURE CUSTOMERS IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE COMPANY'S COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

By using multivariate analysis, the purpose of this research is to separate out the factors that define the customer's lifestyle and to determine whether they can be used for segmentation which will allow the company to better understand customers and to be more competitive on the market. The sample includes 136 respondents from different regions of the Republic of Macedonia. Considering the problem and purpose of the research, a main, starting and specific hypothesis have been defined. By using the factor analysis 16 factors were isolated, which were then used as basic variables in segmentation. Cluster analysis defined four segments of customers identified as: Accomplishers, Traditionalists, Economists and Practitioners. To describe them better, demographic variables were employed. Survey results confirmed the hypothesis and indicated that furniture companies in the country should know the lifestyle of customers, to create and sell appropriate products, close to their lifestyle, which will enhance its competitiveness on the market before other furniture-makers and sellers.

Key words: segmentation, customers, lifestyle, competitiveness, multivariate analysis.

INTRODUCTION

At the end of last and the beginning of this century, the companies worldwide have become aware **that it is not enough to develop a good product and an attractive price for it, but it is necessary to know the customers. Moreover, it is necessary to learn their characteristics in order to target some segment.**

Segmentation is very important for small and medium companies, maybe more than for large companies. They need to be effective and efficient in marketing strategy with critical resource constraints. That's why they need to know the customer and to give him what he wants.

Segmentation of the market is important tool of modern marketing approach. Classification of customers according to their lifestyle will allow the company to better understand customers and to be more competitive on the market. Values, attitudes and customer's lifestyle are valuable base for segmentation analysis. Application of lifestyle analysis into market segmentation can often provide the marketing manager in search of a competitive advantage with useful new data and fresh insights into the firm's target markets (Plummer, 1974).

CUSTOMER LIFESTYLE

The first mentions of lifestyle appear in the works of sociologists and psychologists in the twenties of the last century. For example, the German sociologist Max Weber observed lifestyle as a mark of belonging of the individual in some social group (Uth, 1996). However, the concept of lifestyle in Weber's works has a smaller role, unlike the psychologist Alfred Adler who has studied the stated concept in the forties of the last century. According to him, the term style of life means only the individual characteristic which separates him from others. Despite the uniqueness, people are similar to each other on the issue of his lifestyle. However, they are not quite the same. Lifestyle, according to Adler, is created through styled creative power of the individual during the early years of childhood. The term lifestyle in research on consumer behaviour was introduced by Lazer in 1963, when he introduced the concept and how it is used in market segmentation and understanding of target customers.

Different definitions of customer lifestyles can be found in more essays and books. Numerous empirical researches agreed that the term lifestyle stems from sociology and psychology (Walters, 2006). Some researchers have suggested that lifestyle denotes the way in which individuals allocate their income, both in terms of relative allocations to different products and services and specific choices within these groups (Zablocki, Kanter, 1976). Lifestyle as a specific form of behaviour is the result of internal values of the individual (Mitchell, 1983). According to Horley, Carroll, and Little (1988), lifestyle could be identified as distinctive characteristics or an individual's typical way of life.

The term lifestyle or way of life has always been popular. Lifestyle is a pattern of life which the consumer expresses his actions, opinions and beliefs. It is a way of life and spending the people's money. "The term lifestyle (life style) is currently in vogue. While the term in sociology has a

narrower meaning signifying lifestyles of certain status groups in contemporary consumer culture it connotes individuality, own stylistic expression and self-awareness. Body, clothes, speech, leisure, taste in food and drink, home, car, choice of holidays etc. should be considered as indicators of individual taste and sense of style of the owner / consumer" (Fearthestone, 2001).

"Lifestyle is the way a person lives. Usually it is said that everyone has their own style or way of life and that there aren't two people with the same lifestyle. Psychologists say that lifestyle occurs in childhood and builds throughout life, reflecting the values and attitudes of the person in the use of time and purchase products and services. The lifestyle of a person is influenced by external and internal factors "(Nedelkoska, 2011).

Lifestyle is a collective construct that is defined as the way people live and spend their time and how they spend their money. "Lifestyle is a complex structure which is defined as scheme under which people live and waste their time and money" (Blekvel,et al., 2010).

In other words, it reflects their activities, interests and opinions to their self, their attitudes and the values they appreciate.

ACTIVITIES, INTERESTS AND OPINIONS

Psychographic segmentation divides markets based on consumer's lifestyle or personal criteria. The way of life, however, can be measured by asking questions about consumer's attitudes, activities, interests, opinions (AIO method). Psychographics by Zografos and Alcroft (2007) measures the beliefs, opinions and interests of consumers by measuring psychological characteristics (religious beliefs, opinions about the crime, the characteristics of the personality, leisure activities), rather than demographic characteristics of consumers.

AIO concept is a technique used in psychographic analysis to measure the lifestyle of consumers. Author of this technique for many is William Wells, but according to a study published in 1979 authors of this technique are Leo Burnett and William Wells, (Madden, 2007), who developed in the late sixties by last century. The customers usually are asked questions in the form of a conclusion and they are required to respond depending on the degree of agreement and disagreement. In general, AIO psychographic studies use a series of reports (List Psychographics statements) that are designed to capture the various

relevant aspects of consumer personality, buying motives, interests, attitudes, beliefs and values.

The activities relate to consumers work, shop and spend their leisure time. Interests relate to the priorities expressed in consumer spending, opinions and respond to the views of consumers to world events, economic situation, politics, culture, morality. Wells and Tigert (Kavak, Gumusloulgu, 2006, p.74) stated that demographics alone are not enough to separate users into subgroups. They developed the AIO Scale, which has become a popular instrument of psychographic measurement.

In a study conducted in Malaysia by Ahmad and Ramayah (2014), were identified e-lifestyle factors of Malaysian online consumers in order to understand the effect of e-lifestyles factors on continuance intention to purchase online. AIO (Activities, Interest and Opinions) inventory and Value and Lifestyle (VALS) scale were used to understand the lifestyles of the target population.

In a study by Lin (2003), conducted in the United States, a hospitality consumer lifestyle instrument was constructed to examine how today's consumer engages in hospitality activities. Lee (2005) developed 59 AIO statements as a lifestyle measurement regarding housing preferences among multifamily housing residents in the US. Yu (2011) developed 52 items based on AIO, VALS, RVS, and LOV to measure individual e-lifestyle. In his study to investigate how consumers' lifestyle influences the success of information and communication technology (ICT) products/services, Yu (2011) extracted seven lifestyle factors. Ahuvia, et al., (2006) in their manuscript compares traditional (AKA quantitative), and Consumer Culture Theory (AKA qualitative), approaches to lifestyle segmentation. Kuvshinskiy (2013) in his research project empirically examines key e-lifestyles of German consumers in the context of mobile services. The author quantitatively investigates the concept of lifestyles and psychographics with e-lifestyle instrument replicated in the domain of mobile services.

RESEARCH AND RESULTS

The purpose of this research is by using appropriate multivariable techniques to separate out the factors that affect the lifestyle of consumers and to determine whether they can be used for segmentation which will allow the company to better understand customers and to be more competitive on the market.

Considering the problem and purpose of the research, three hypotheses have been defined – basic, starting and specific hypothesis.

The basic hypothesis of the paper is: There is a mutual relationship between lifestyle of consumers and factors that are influencing lifestyle.

The starting hypothesis is: Certain factors that are affecting consumers' lifestyle can be differentiated from the views of consumers.

The specific hypothesis is: The lifestyle influences consumers' behavior.

The data of the study of lifestyle of the furniture consumers in the Republic of Macedonia were collected using a self-structured questionnaire consisting of three parts. The first part of a structured questionnaire contains questions about getting the consumer demographics, such as sex, age, education and income. The second part has 55 views, AIO - (Activities, Interests and Opinions) and VALS (Values and Life-Styles). The views are formulated views of the Wells and Tigert activities, interests and opinions of the people on certain things. Several of them are those of the SRI questionnaire (SRI Consulting Business Intelligence Research Programs). Respondents could respond by Likert's five point scale from "completely disagree" to "completely agree". The third part consists of the questions about buying furniture. The questionnaire was prepared and put from google.docs on Facebook, and then forwarded by friends from March to September 2013. 136 valid questionnaires were collected. Respondents were divided on the basis of factor and cluster analysis with SPSS - Statistical Package for Social Sciences, 20.0 software.

The factor and cluster analysis were made on the basis of a questionnaire that included variables closely related to lifestyles and values of consumers. The suitability of the Correlation matrix of the test was investigated prior to the PCA and cluster analysis. Adequacy was assessed using the Bartlet test and test KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin). In this research KMO value showed 0.664, Bartlet test was Sig. .000, indicating that the questionnaire variables of the lifestyle are suitable for the Principal Component Analysis (PCA). As a method of rotation was used Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization.

Using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) as a method of extraction, number of variables was reduced from 55 to 16 factors that served to divide

consumers with k-means clustering on the special features and the way of life (see Tab.1).

Table 1: Total Variance Explained

Com pon ents	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings ^a
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulativ e %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulativ e %	Total
1	7.536	13.702	13.702	7.536	13.702	13.702	4.333
2	5.174	9.408	23.110	5.174	9.408	23.110	3.408
3	3.839	6.981	30.090	3.839	6.981	30.090	3.081
4	3.091	5.620	35.710	3.091	5.620	35.710	3.463
5	2.403	4.370	40.080	2.403	4.370	40.080	2.640
6	2.214	4.025	44.105	2.214	4.025	44.105	2.488
7	1.970	3.581	47.686	1.970	3.581	47.686	1.985
8	1.886	3.429	51.115	1.886	3.429	51.115	4.166
9	1.713	3.115	54.230	1.713	3.115	54.230	2.922
10	1.455	2.646	56.876	1.455	2.646	56.876	2.021
11	1.401	2.547	59.423	1.401	2.547	59.423	2.107
12	1.326	2.410	61.833	1.326	2.410	61.833	1.938
13	1.250	2.272	64.106	1.250	2.272	64.106	3.759
14	1.203	2.187	66.293	1.203	2.187	66.293	2.187
15	1.113	2.025	68.318	1.113	2.025	68.318	2.365
16	1.060	1.927	70.245	1.060	1.927	70.245	4.021
17	.982	1.786	72.031				
18	.936	1.702	73.733				
19	.919	1.671	75.404				
20	.895	1.627	77.030				
21	.828	1.506	78.536				
22	.784	1.426	79.962				
23	.751	1.365	81.327				
24	.719	1.307	82.634				
25	.659	1.198	83.832				
26	.606	1.102	84.934				
27	.570	1.036	85.970				
28	.552	1.003	86.974				

29	.523	.951	87.924
30	.508	.924	88.848
31	.493	.896	89.745
32	.445	.809	90.554
33	.437	.794	91.348
34	.415	.755	92.103
35	.391	.711	92.814
36	.338	.615	93.429
37	.327	.594	94.023
38	.320	.582	94.605
39	.301	.547	95.152
40	.287	.521	95.674
41	.259	.471	96.145
42	.236	.430	96.575
43	.230	.419	96.993
44	.209	.380	97.373
45	.199	.361	97.734
46	.182	.330	98.064
47	.170	.309	98.373
48	.161	.292	98.665
49	.137	.250	98.915
50	.132	.239	99.154
51	.116	.211	99.365
52	.109	.199	99.564
53	.096	.175	99.739
54	.091	.166	99.904
55	.053	.096	100.000

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. When components are correlated, sums of squared loadings cannot be added to obtain a total variance.

Source: Calculations based on own survey data

Because it was a large sample, and according to the research of many experts in this area, the most appropriate use of k-means cluster analysis was to define the cluster centers. Any survey respondents were connected to the nearest center. There were designated 4 groups - clusters of consumers as best solution.

Based on descriptive statistics of the 136 respondents, the respondents are Macedonian nationwide, which consists of female (n=92, 67.6 %) and male (n=44, 43.5%). Majority have high education (n=75, 55.1 %). Most of them have monthly salary between 20 000 and 50 000 Macedonian denars.

The data in the following table shows the division of consumers according to their values and AIO's. This table allow us to characterize the clusters by variables and by median factors. Thus, the consumers in cluster 1 want to buy branded goods as well as those in third and fourth cluster. This is evident from the values of the final cluster centers. When interpreting the data, value 6.00 was taken as the lowest value, therefore - any value greater than this was considered a valid interpretation and explanation of each cluster. The highest values in each cluster (separately for each factor that participated in clustering), show the most relevant features of that cluster or group. In the interpretation of each value for each factor, all the variables that contain the factor with a value greater than 6.00 were taken into account. The characteristics for each group were determined separately (see Table 2).

Table 2: Final Cluster Centers

	Clusters			
	Accomplishers	Traditionalists	Economists	Practitioners
Traveling	2.13	1.68	1.66	2.46
Price	6.08	7.51	12.75	11.30
Brand	10.27	8.95	10.38	10.08
Decision	6.87	6.22	6.84	6.65
Angry	.09	.09	.10	.09
Family	7.87	7.93	9.38	11.98
Community	8.33	4.90	6.19	7.29
Tradition	2.21	3.10	3.41	3.18
Payment	2.67	2.25	2.41	2.86
Uncertainty	.12	.14	.16	.15
Diversity	2.67	2.17	2.75	2.67
Panache	6.27	4.54	5.41	5.88
Life	.04	.03	.03	.03
Education	10.33	6.22	7.50	9.17
Clothing	1.43	1.62	2.08	2.74

Activity	13.80	8.68	12.25	6.83
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Source: Calculations based on own survey data

The research profile of consumers conducted in Macedonia in this paper shows that the Macedonian consumers at the decision making process are more focused on price, quality and family life. The educational level of the respondents is high, which means that promotional activities of companies if they want to be competitive on the market, especially furniture market, can specialize in particular media and they can use this method to segment market and target right customer. With these results we can confirm the starting hypothesis: Certain factors that are affecting consumers' lifestyle can be differentiated from the views of consumers.

Based on Macedonian clusters and their characteristics, first cluster named Accomplishers likes sports activities more than dancing, can influence on their friends' choice when buying products on the market, believe in education but they think that should be paid by Government, like brands, they are interested in politics, are confident, dress modern, like movies and good product packing. Second cluster, named Traditionalists likes brands, but price is more important for them. They like to talk with friends about brands and sport. Most important for this cluster are order and discipline in the home, love children, but not dirty home. This cluster prefers watching movies that other people talk about. Most important for the third cluster, Economists is a product price. They are checking price for particular product in more stores. They like family, proven products and social events. Practitioners are the forth, largest cluster. They like family, brands with low price, education and computers. They are helping their friends with internet and computers questions.

Information about customers, their habits, attitudes, activities, interests and opinions, they all confirm that there is a mutual relationship between lifestyle of consumers and factors that are influencing their lifestyle, so the basic hypothesis of the paper is confirmed.

Results from each cluster separately confirmed the specific hypothesis: The lifestyle influences consumers' behaviour.

Table 3: Salary percentage of clusters

Salary	Accomplishers		Traditionalists		Economists		Practitioners		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
<10 000	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	4.17%	2	1.47%
10 000-20 000	4	26.67%	6	14.63%	2	6.25%	9	18.75%	21	15.44%
20 000-30 000	7	46.67%	15	36.59%	12	37.50%	16	33.33%	50	36.76%
30 000-50 000	3	20.00%	15	36.59%	15	46.88%	16	33.33%	49	36.03%
>50 000	1	6.67%	5	12.20%	3	9.38%	5	10.42%	14	10.29%
	15		41		32		48		136	100%

Source: Calculations based on own survey data

From the Tab.3 we can be conclude that financially, the third cluster named Economists has best position. They participate in social events, family is important for them, and they are buying proven brands. But they know how to bargain, because the price of the product is very important. We can conclude that people's lifestyle is somewhat related to their financial situation; higher the income – higher are the demands of the product. But on the other hand, it can be concluded that higher income does not necessarily mean that people will spend their money easily. This is evident from the fact that this cluster showed the highest value for factor price of 12.75. So, people with more money buy luxury product on the market, but not necessarily. Sometimes people with less money buy some products to show luxury.

From the results of this research we can see that by using appropriate multivariable techniques we can separate out the factors that affect the lifestyle of consumers and to determine that they can be used for segmentation which will allow the company to better understand customers and to be more competitive on the market.

CONCLUSION

Lifestyle segmentation is very useful for companies as is giving them important view of market. First it gives us information about people's lifestyle and then it determines how external and internal factors fit into their lives. With this tree dimensional view of targeted customers, companies can be more competitive on the market.

This paper is describing lifestyle segmentation, activities, interests and opinions of customers and with the received data it is giving us a

detailed knowledge of Macedonian customers which can be a useful input to marketing strategies of many companies.

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SECTION 2:
OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT AND
ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

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REDESIGNING OPERATIONAL PROCESSES AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF OPERATIONAL TEAMS IN THEIR REDESIGN

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ABSTRACT

The design of operative processes is a very important characteristic of every operative process. This is the case, since the everyday activities of the employees included in the same operative process are depending on it. Of course, the characteristics of the operative processes define the suitable characteristics of the organisation to which they belong, as well.

The technological changes lead to changes in the design of the operative processes. Therefore, in order to maintain its competitiveness, the organisation should occasionally reexamine its operative processes from the aspect of effectivity and efficiency. The goal of that redesign has to be the adjustment of the operative processes toward the changes in the technologies and materials.

The redesign of the operative processes can be made by consultant experts. But, the same can be also assigned to employees organised in operative teams, under the supervision of process consultants. The use of operative teams increases the effectiveness and efficiency of the redesign.

The use of the operative teams has two additional benefits: the price of the redesign, and teamwork. The cost of the redesign is smaller when its made by operative teams composed by employees of the organisation, compared to the cost of hiring a consultant expert. The second benefit is, of course, the dissemination of team spirit inside the organisation.

Keywords: operative process, design, changes, redesign, operative team.

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THE IMPACT OF BUSINESS PROCESSES REENGINEERING IN POST-MERGER/ACQUISITION INTEGRATION OF BANKS ON THE COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

The globalization of markets, economic recessions, customer demand for quality products and services, and the rapid development of information technologies, require new strategies for successful entrepreneurship, and new methodologies and tools for system design and analysis in the dynamic environment.

The business processes reengineering is the fundamental thinking and radical redesign of business processes, in order to achieve dramatic improvements in critical, important measures of performance, such as cost, quality, service and speed. In order to perform a successful process of mergers and acquisitions in the banking sector, initially is needed to implement the concept of reengineering of the entire business model within post merger/acquisition integration. The main objective of the paper is to present the business processes reengineering as an important concept in the implementation of radical organizational change.

Based on the analysis of the primary goals of implementing the concept of the business processes reengineering, it can be concluded that this process provides increased volume of banks activities, productivity, reduce operating costs, increase employee loyalty and a sense of belonging and this leads to increased competitiveness in the banking sector.

Keywords: business processes reengineering, mergers and acquisitions, competitiveness, banks.

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SME'S OWNERSHIP, LOCATION, SIZE, AGE AND SECTOR OF
OPERATION AS DETERMINANTS OF SUCCESS – CASE OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are one of the main drivers of employment and gross domestic product (GDP) growth, performing an important role in economic diversification as well as a social stabilizer. Researchers and practitioners found number of factors that determine company success. The researchers' efforts for studying and determination of the success factors have to be encouraged, due to their valuable inputs for governments and donors in preparation of instruments for boosting the growth and strengthening the success of companies. The aim of this paper is to analyze several factors extracted from the literature and recognized by researchers as factors that have direct influence on the company success. The authors decided to analyze the influence of the ownership, location, size, age and sector of operation as factors for success of the SMEs in the country. Within the internal project of World Bank Office in Skopje, analysis was conducted in period May – July 2014. This research is based on the data obtained by the Central Registry of the Republic of Macedonia (CRRM) including all companies registered in Macedonia which achieved subsequent growth in 2011, 2012, and 2013 in: (1) Revenue, (2) Number of employees, (3) Profit, (4) Annual investment in new equipment and processes. Total of 18.024 companies were identified and selected success

factors were correlated with whole population of companies received from CRRM. Results of this analysis showed that for the Republic of Macedonia company ownership, location, size, age and sector of operation are NOT related to the SMEs success.

Keywords: success factors, measuring success, success indicators.

INTRODUCTION

There is a strong consensus between SME owners, scientists, policymakers and donors related to the importance of high-growth companies in each country. The scientists use different names for these companies such as "high-growth companies", "high-impact companies" and "gazelles" which have a potential to grow really quickly, 20% and more on annual basis.

On the other side, it is evident a strong need to change the focus on developing micro and small companies that have potential to drive growth. In the World Bank's report, "SME, Growth and Poverty: Cross Country Evidence" Beck and Demirgüç-Kunt (2004) conclude that "although a prosperous SME sector is a characteristic of flourishing economies, we cannot reject the view that SMEs do not cause growth". On the other hand, it is important to have strong evidence why some companies have large growth with effect of the economic growth on the country and why some driven by the necessity simply stagnate and do not bring enough economic growth to the countries.

Although the business environment in the Republic of Macedonia is substantially improved over the past few years, especially in the areas as tax administration, business registration, simplifying regulations and customs procedures that were awarded again with a high rank in the latest World Bank Doing Business 2014 (25th out of 189 economies), there is still very high unemployment rate. Republic Macedonia is a country with unemployment rate that is around 28% - 30% especially among youth, the rural population, ethnic minorities and less educated people. Because of that, one of the main challenges for the Republic of Macedonia is to create employment. These challenges can be addressed only with the new jobs creation through increased entrepreneurial activities. However, focus should be on activities that will really create high-growth potential enterprises. In the latest EU progress report for 2013, several problematic areas in the country are pinpointed: "Long-term unemployment, high youth

unemployment, and very low labor market participation by women, and all of them need more attention. The public sector remains the largest employer. The national budget allocated to the active labor market program remains inadequate and decreased slightly”.

The main objective of this paper is to present the research about some general success factors based on literature review that can have influence on the company success as ownership, location, size, age and sector of operation, analyse data related to high-growth companies in the Republic of Macedonia and check if they have influence on the success of companies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this research, authors have developed specific methodology consisted of four stages:

- 1) Literature review. In order to select factors related to the success of high-growth companies in the Republic of Macedonia, authors have conducted extensive literature review.
- 2) Definition of dataset required for the analysis. The purpose of the first stage of the methodology was to have clear definition of the dataset that will be analyzed as a part of the research. At this stage the research methodology define the basic criteria that we have used in order to select companies that will be interesting for the purpose of the research. The basic criteria for the selection of initial dataset were companies from the Republic of Macedonia that are at least 3 years active, that are predominantly owned (>51%) by individuals or legal bodies from the Republic of Macedonia or companies that have now foreign investments because of their success in the past, and companies that are privately owned (in order to exclude public enterprises and non-profit organizations). Additional criteria were used to select high-growth companies as 20% annual growth with fewer than 250 employees and income at least 6,000,000.00 MKD (100.000 EUR) annually in the last 3 years, sequential growth in the number of employees in the last 3 years, without companies that in the last year have less than 10 employees, growth in profit for at least 3 years with minimum 2,000,000.00 MKD (30.000 EUR) annual profit in the

- analyzed period and sequential growth of annual investment in new processes, products and equipment in the last 3 years.
- 3) Data collection. In order to cover all relevant companies for the purpose of this research, the methodology required data from the Central Registry of the Republic of Macedonia for all companies registered in the country for the period 2011, 2012 and 2013 and have achieved: (1) Revenue growth in last three years, (2) Increase in the number of employees in last three years, (3) Profit growth in last three years, and sequential growth of annual investment in new equipment and processes in last three years according to the definitions of dataset in the previous stage.
 - 4) Analysis and conclusions. The last stage of the methodology was related to final analysis of all collected data and preparation of conclusions related to the selected success factors based on literature review, or general company's determinants as success factors like ownership, location, size, age and sector of operation.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Ownership of the company logically can have influence of the performance, especially because different ownership options can shape different competences that will come from different ownership structures inside company. On the other side, it is true that the type of ownership or ownership concentration will have direct impact of the managerial team's decision making and in such a way directly designs company's future. There are many researchers who try to connect the ownership with the performance of the companies and their success. Balsmeier and Czarnitzki (2010) in their research did not find significant linear relation between ownership concentration and company's performances, but they discovered existence of the relationship for non-EU member states.

The next success determinant that can be find in the literature is location. Location of the company also can have impact on the success of the companies. Audretsch and Dohse (2007), mentioned that location of the company is a „neglected determinant“ when it comes to the research of success factors, and confirmed that location of a company is an important factor related to its growth performance especially having in mind availability of human capital, proximity to non-traded inputs and specialized

goods as well as easy access to market. Porter (1998) talks about different industry activities in a specific geographic regions that will have possible impacts on the companies' performances. Larger competition in a specific location will require companies to innovate if they want to be competitive. According to Porter (1998), companies that operate in locations with industry clustering will require to be more innovative than companies that are located and operate from regions with less industry clustering.

Beside Gibrat (1931) and Gibrat's Law which states that the size of the company and its growth rate are independent, there are other researches who show contrary evidence. It is logically to think that larger companies will have larger potential in innovation, but this is not strongly evident from the theory. Having in mind research of Christensen (2011), the success of innovation, especially disruptive innovation is not related to the size of the company. On the other side if we take the growth rate, it is logical that smaller companies will have larger growth rate than larger companies who already passed high growth rate in their business life cycle. Barkham, Gudgin, Hart and Harvey (1996) showed from the research of SMEs with 50 persons or fewer that small companies grow faster than large. Also, Harhoff and Stahl (1995) in their research of 11000 companies from manufacturing, construction, trade, finance, and services sectors found that likelihood of company's survival is positively related to the size, the growth is negatively related to the size and the likelihood of survival and growth rates are systematically different related to the different sectors of the economy. Other researches also support non existence of Gibrat's Law when it comes to the company size. Doms, Dunne and Roberts (1995) from their research in the US manufacturing sector showed that older and larger sized companies have higher survival rates and lower growth rates. So, these differences in past researches brought us to the conclusion that we need to check is Gibrat's Law true regarding growth of the Macedonian companies.

With the age of the company there is huge accumulation of knowledge, experience and skills that can be used in order to expand the growth. Most studies on firm survival found that age matters. Dunne, Roberts and Samuelson (1988) have conducted research on a census data from manufacturing and have discovered positive relation between companies' age and survival. Also, studies mentioned in the previous factor - size, all relate the age of the company with its growth, or more precisely,

that increase in the age of the company brings larger survival rate, but also lower growth rate for the company.

Additionally we have included sector of operations as a possible success determinant having in mind that different sectors have different growth rate for the companies in the specific sector. The sectors of interest in this research are given in table 1.

In order to check the association between the variables from the data that we have received from the Central Registry we conducted correlation analysis based on Pearson's correlation coefficient. The purpose of this analysis was to make intersections of all data in order to find correlation dependency with each other variable. The first analysis was conducted on all data received from the central registry, or more precisely on 18024 companies. Because this first attempt did not give us some strong or medium correlation, in the next step of the analysis we added additional variables for analysis conducted from primary received from the Central Registry as: cumulative profit, cumulative loss, cumulative profit/loss, cumulative investments in equipment, cumulative turnover, return on assets, profit margin for each year, cumulative profit margin and profit per employee for each year. The results of this analysis are presented in table 2.

Table 1: Sectors of Interest for the Research

C/	MANUFACTURING
D/	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY
E/	WATER SUPPLY;SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES
F/	CONSTRUCTION
G/	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES
H/	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
I/	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES
J/	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
L/	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES
M/	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES
P/	EDUCATION
Q/	HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES
R/	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION
S/	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Table 2: Results of the correlation analysis

	Location	Sector	Age	Ownership	Employees 2011	Employees 2012	Employees 2013
Location	1	-.180**	.005	-.050 [†]	.060**	.057**	.050 [†]
Sector	-.180**	1	-.055**	.016	-.131**	-.123**	-.122**
Age	.005	-.055**	1	-.045 [†]	.131**	.108**	.085**
Type of ownership	-.050 [†]	.016	-.045 [†]	1	.187**	.205**	.193**
Employees 2011	.060**	-.131**	.131**	.187**	1	.965**	.939**
Employees 2012	.057**	-.123**	.108**	.205**	.965**	1	.972**
Employees 2013	.050 [†]	-.122**	.085**	.193**	.939**	.972**	1
Profit/Loss 2011	-.069**	-.037	.157**	-.010	.136**	.144**	.146**
Profit/Loss 2012	-.068**	-.002	.127**	.037	.210**	.204**	.215**
Profit/Loss 2013	-.056**	-.017	.072**	.066**	.134**	.144**	.160**
Cumulative Profit 3 Years	-.078**	-.016	.118**	.098**	.201**	.213**	.226**
Cumulative Loss in 3 Years	-.009	.024	-.069**	.238**	.059**	.087**	.085**
Cumulative Profit/Loss in 3 Years	-.075**	-.021	.131**	.045 [†]	.186**	.191**	.205**
Investments Equipment/Process 2011	-.009	.014	.154**	.180**	.296**	.299**	.284**
Investments Equipment/Process 2012	-.014	.012	.143**	.181**	.282**	.292**	.283**
Investments Equipment/Process 2013	-.005	.012	.115**	.153**	.234**	.249**	.251**
Cumulative Investments 3 Years	-.008	.012	.139**	.172**	.273**	.283**	.277**
Turnover 2011	-.075**	-.043 [†]	.213**	.136**	.321**	.324**	.323**
Turnover 2012	-.075**	-.014	.159**	.141**	.288**	.307**	.317**
Turnover 2013	-.073**	.001	.128**	.115**	.245**	.272**	.301**
Cumulative Turnover 3 Years	-.078**	-.016	.169**	.136**	.293**	.312**	.328**
Total Assets 2013	-.042 [†]	-.031	.129**	.167**	.239**	.257**	.268**
Return of Assets (Income)	.023	.004	.007	-.006	-.011	-.009	-.006
Return on Assets (Profit)	-.044 [†]	.062**	-.068**	.029	-.025	-.027	-.021
Profit Margin 2011	-.010	.021	.007	.007	.014	.015	.007
Profit Margin 2012	-.011	.033	-.021	.036	-.014	-.036	-.027
Profit Margin 2013	-.004	.055**	-.030	.065**	-.030	-.031	-.033
Cumulative Profit Margin 3 Years	-.009	-.019	.039 [†]	-.050 [†]	.009	.005	-.001
Profit Per Employee 2011	-.083**	-.012	.072**	-.044 [†]	-.063**	-.076**	-.063**
Profit Per Employee 2012	-.071**	.007	.057**	.019	-.064**	-.073**	-.064**

Profit Per Employee 2013	-.038	-.006	.027	.063**	-.040*	-.042*	-.045*
** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).							
* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).							

CONCLUSIONS

This analysis doesn't show some strong correlation between different factors except for the variables that are expected to have strong and medium correlation as following:

- 1) Strong positive correlation between profit and profit per employee
- 2) Strong correlation that when company invests in new equipment and process it will continue to invest in the next two years
- 3) Strong positive correlation between total assets in 2013 and investments in new equipment and process
- 4) Medium correlation between cumulative profit/loss and turnover and total assets.
- 5) Medium correlation between profit margin and profit per employee

What is the situation in the Republic of Macedonia regarding general success determinants as success factors? These results bring us to the following conclusion:

Ownership of the analyzed companies do not have correlation with company's income, profitability or number of employees.

Related to location as success determinant, correlation analysis doesn't show strong correlation between location of the company and their income, profitability or number of employees.

When it comes to the size of the company, from our research we can not find strong relationship between the size of the companies and growth, growth rate or their income or profitability.

Age of the company is not related to the success of the companies.

Sector of operations is not related to the success of the high-growth companies in the Republic of Macedonia.

These results mean that we need to focus our attention in the future research on more specific success determinants, such as financial

determinants, innovativeness, market and marketing, business model and human resource management.

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INTERNAL REORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTION CENTER FOR INFANTS AND TODDLERS – BITOLA

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ABSTRACT

Deinstitutionalization of the public sector for social welfare is a process of reform in which institutional services are replaced by local and alternative services. The process is taking place under examined findings that individuals, in this case children who are included in the system of institutionalized social welfare, are not fully dependent on the care that they receive from institutions, as well as the services can be provided by the local community in a more downright manner. As for the benefit of the transition from institutionalized into deinstitutionalized or commonly known alternative forms of social welfare, it is an extremely important segment within the frames of national strategy for deinstitutionalization: the main beneficiaries are the recipients of the services since the level of individual support is increased, which is essentially crucial in one's most tender age for appropriately coordinated psychomotor development later on. However, the transfer from current into new competitive forms of child protection without parents and parental care cannot be implemented overnight; instead, the transfer is complex and occupies all the resources included in its progress by putting them in function of the main aim: reaching anticipated values that are important for the children to have in future in order to become respected and useful in the social community where they live and grow.

Highly motivated to reach this aim, the Public Institution Center for Infants and Toddlers – Bitola provides social welfare by meeting the individual needs of every child in the institution. The center does that through implementation of priorities whose strategic aim is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the system for welfare, i.e., through reorganization of when, where and how the beneficiaries are provided with care and other services.

Keywords: deinstitutionalization, reorganized institution, competitive services.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGY WITH A FOCUS ON THE ADAPTATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

To implement the organizational strategy, special attention should be paid attention to organizational structure, which can be the base for the appropriate strategy.

Every organization should adapt its organizational structure, in order to ensure and accomplish the strategy, with appropriate coordination, execution and control of the separate parts and the entire organizational structure. Thus, in organizations with multiple levels of organizational structure, for the proper accomplishment of the separate strategies the joints of common organizational strategies are necessary.

This is the only way to achieve competitive advantage and successful business results.

In this work consideration to adapt favorable organizational structure as well the results of empirical researches in some companies in this area will be presented.

Keywords: strategy, structure, accomplishment, results, competitiveness.

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Table 1. Questionnaire responses

/ Questions	/ Answer Options	/ Answers			
		Managers		Employees	
		results	%	results	%
1.		23		40	
		7		12	
		4		72	
?	/ Total	34	100	124	100

1.		25		45	
		5		16	
		4		63	
?	/ Total	34	100	124	100

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THE OPERATIONS PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Structured and effective placed of operations processes significantly improve operating performance, improve productivity and other economic

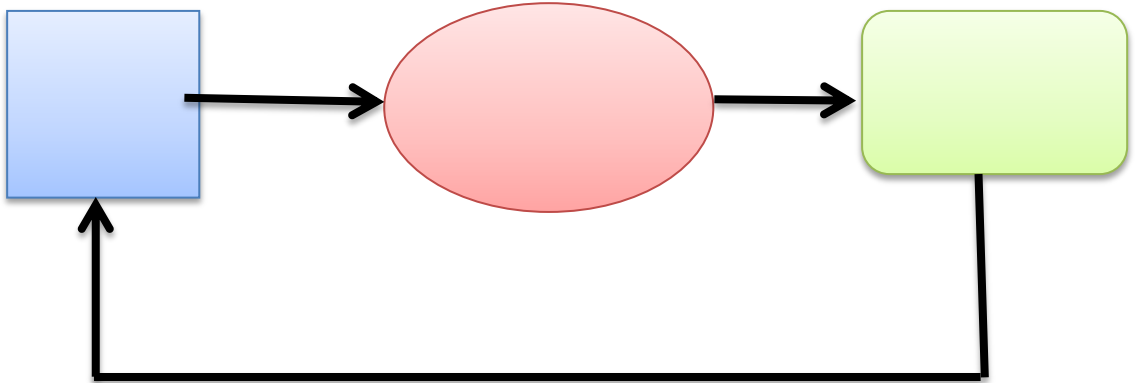
indicators of performance and are helping in the decision making in the organization.

The effective operations management provides the most optimal solutions to organizational challenges and problems in organizational technology, improve conditions in the workplace, affect the organizational performance and is a source of new innovations in operational processes.

Efficiently organized operations process provides: better quality, increased flexibility, reliability, lower costs and lower prices of products or services. This makes them much more competitive organizations.

Keywords: operations processes, organizational competitiveness.

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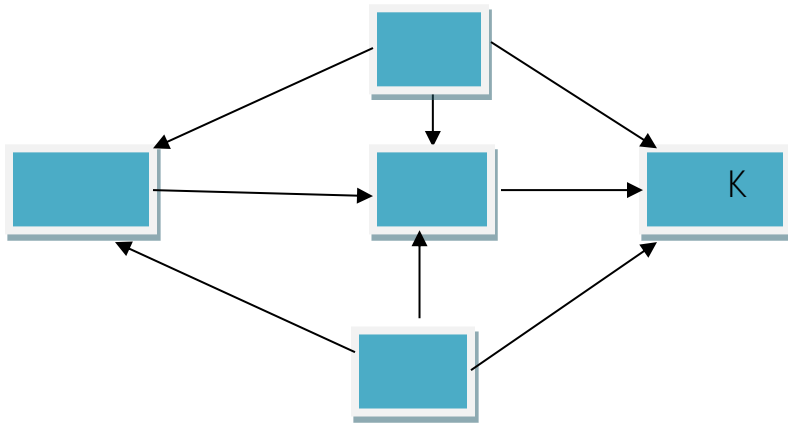
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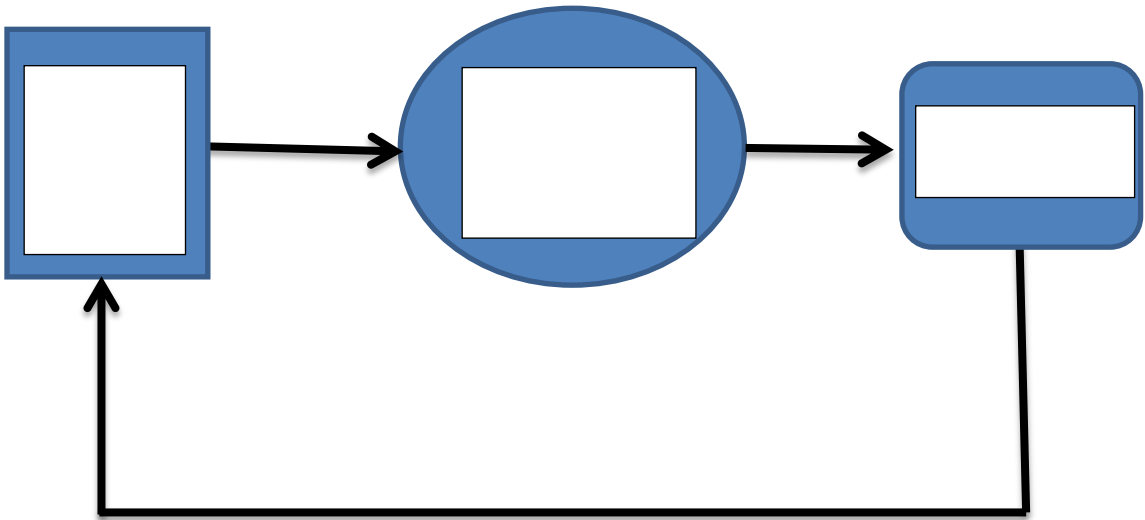
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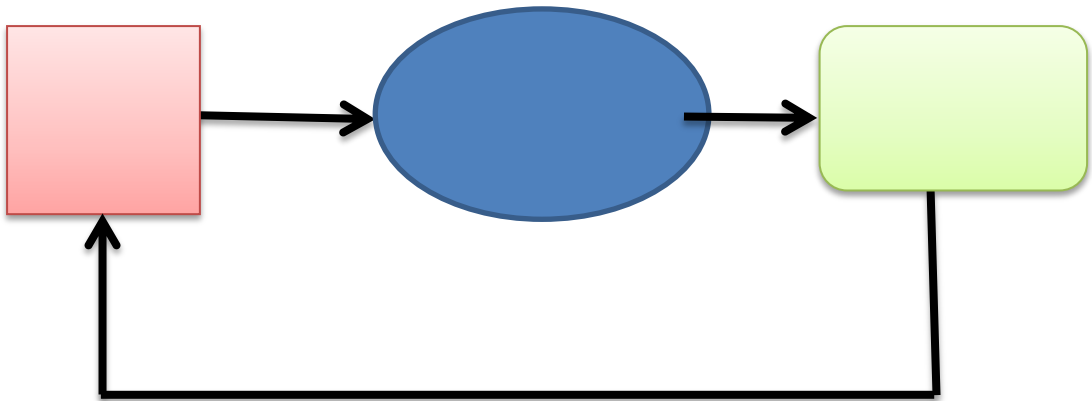
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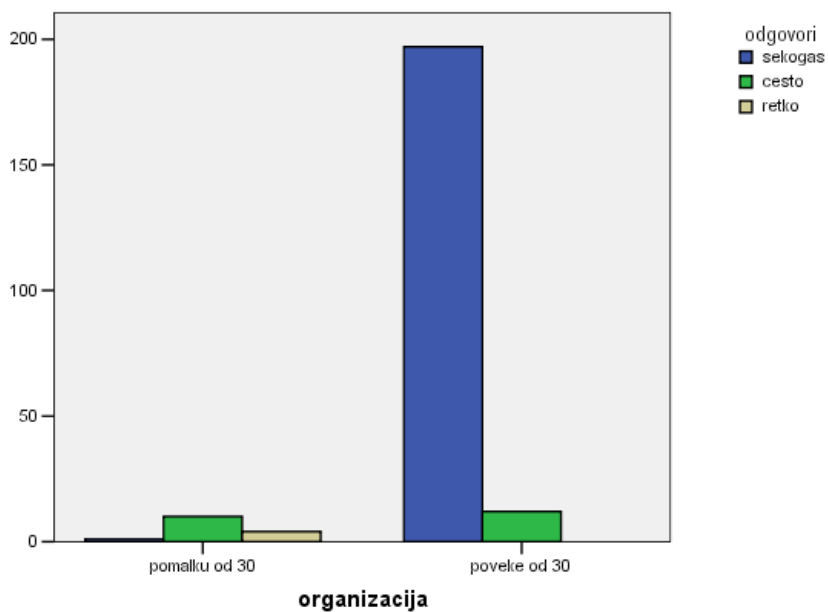
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organizacija * odgovori Crosstabulation

			odgovori			Total
			sekogas	cesto	retko	
organizacija	pomalku od 30	Count	1	10	4	15
		Expected Count	13,3	1,5	,3	15,0
	poveke od 30	Count	197	12	0	209
		Expected Count	184,7	20,5	3,7	209,0
Total		Count	198	22	4	224
		Expected Count	198,0	22,0	4,0	224,0



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Symmetric Measures

	Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig. ^c
Interval by Interval Pearson's R	-,733	,064	-16,068	,000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal Spearman Correlation	-,695	,076	-14,394	,000 ^c
N of Valid Cases	224			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

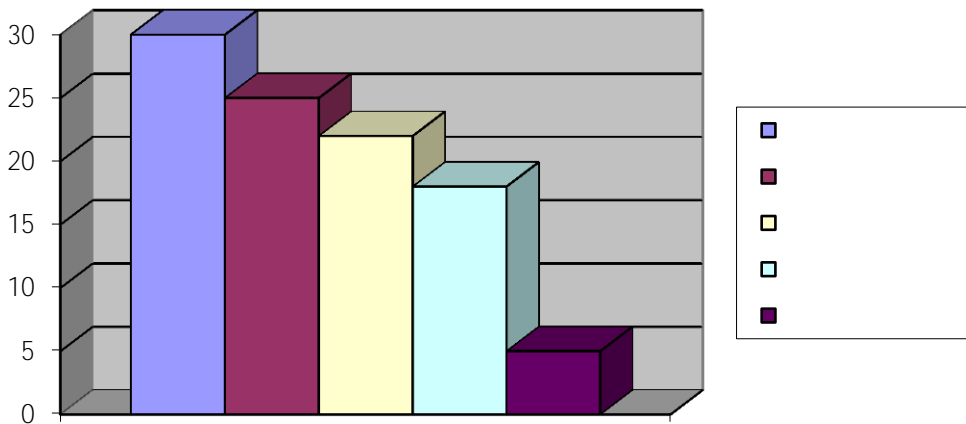
3. 2 :

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	120,775 ^a	2	,000
Likelihood Ratio	67,192	2	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	119,900	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	224		

a. 3 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,27.

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WITH FORMAL TRAINING TO BETTER PERFORMANCE AND BETTER RESULTS

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ABSTRACT

Learning from formal training is a type of learning which is becoming more demanding these days, mainly because some of his characteristics as determining specific needs, getting direct instructions from an experienced implementer of those tasks and functions and constant control of the enforcer in achieving new tasks that are needed for the new operating function.

This kind of learning through formal training, leads to a successful completion of tasks and activities by the participant, thus it also reduces the costs done while inappropriate and poor quality of work. Increasing the quality of work, increases the confidence of employees, alters their creativity and helps them achieve higher results in the organization.

Keywords: formal training, results, quality.

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SECTION 3:
INNOVATION AND THE ORGANIZATIONAL
CHANGES FOR SUSTAINABLE
ORGANIZATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

INOVACIJE I TEHNOLOŠKI PROGRES U SVETLU ODRŽIVE KONKURENTNOSTI

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ABSTRAKT

Upravljanje promenama i konkurentnošću u savremenim organizacijama obuhvata tri ključna faktora: promenu organizacione strukture, razvoj tehnologije i ljudskih potencijala. Pri tome, ključnu ulogu u ovom procesu imaju inovacije koje permanentno stimulišu napredak i procese prilagođavanja savremenih organizacija. S obzirom na značaj tehnoloških i društvenih inovacija, one predstavljaju okosnicu revolucije, progresa i reformi u savremenom društvu. Kako su savremene organizacije, u dinamičkom procesu globalne konkurencije, prinuđene na kreiranje novih proizvodnih rešenja, kao i na usvajanje novih sofisticiranih tehnologija, danas se najznačajniji akcent stavlja na stimulisanje inovacija. U najznačajnije organizacione varijable koje utiču na stimulaciju inovacija spadaju: organizaciona struktura, organizaciona kultura i praksa upravljanja ljudskim resursima. U ovom kontekstu treba istaći i značaj ljudskog faktora koji je voljan i sposoban da stiče nova znanja i iskustva, kako bi prerastao u kategoriju „šampiona promena“. U radu se daje i analiza upravljanja rizikom i inovacijama u malim i srednjim preduzećima, sa posebnim naglaskom na egzistenciju rizika inovacija. Na kraju se ističe detaljan pregled značaja inovacija sa mikro i makroekonomskog aspekta. Posebna pažnja se posvećuje značaju Indeksa globalne konkurentnosti i inovacijama kao jednom od dvanaest „stubova konkurentnosti“. Stoga su kompanije u razvijenim zemljama prinuđene da se usmeravaju na primenu najnovijih tehnologija, proizvodnih metoda, sistema i najmodernije opreme, kako bi zadržale konkurentsku prednost.

Ključne reči: inovacije, organizaciona struktura, „šampioni promena“, rizik inovacija, konkurentska prednost.

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IN THE LIGHT OF SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Management of changes and competitiveness in contemporary organizations include three key factors: organizational structure change, technological change and human resources development. In so doing, a key role in this process has innovation which continuously stimulates progress and modern organization's adjustment processes. Given the importance of technological and social innovations, they represent the backbone of the revolution, progress and reforms in modern society. Modern organizations are in a dynamic process of global competition forced to create new product solutions, as well as the adoption of new sophisticated technologies. So today, the most important emphasis is placed on stimulating innovations. The most important organizational variables affecting the stimulation of the innovations include: organizational structure, organizational culture and human resources management practices. In this context we should emphasize the importance of the human factor, which is willing and able to acquire new knowledge and experience, in order to grow into the category of "champions of change". This paper provides an analysis of risk and innovation management in small and medium-sized enterprises, with special emphasis on the risk of innovation existence. At the end, the paper points out a detailed overview of the microeconomic and macroeconomic importance of the innovations. Special attention is paid to the Global Competitiveness Index importance and innovation as one of twelve "pillars of competitiveness". Therefore, companies in developed countries are forced to focus on the latest technologies application, production methods and modern equipment in order to maintain a competitive advantage.

Key words: innovation, organizational structure, "champions of change", the risk of innovation, competitive advantage.

UVOD

Upravljanje promenama u savremenim organizacijama obuhvata tri značajne kategorije (Robbins & Decenzo 2001, str. 238): 1) organizacionu strukturu, 2) tehnologiju i 3) ljude (odnosno zaposlene). Metamorfoza organizacione strukture podrazumeva bilo koju promenu koja se odnosi na odnose upravljanja organizacijom, mehanizam koordinacije, stepen centralizacije, dizajn posla, stvaranje radnih timova ili slične organizacione strukturne varijabilne faktore. Strukturne komponente poput decentralizacije, širenja raspona kontrole, uprošćene specijalizacije rada i unakrsno funkcionalnih timova omogućavaju zaposlenima da aktivno učestvuju u procesima unapređivanja savremene organizacije. Promena tehnologije podrazumeva modifikaciju načina i metoda rada i/ili opreme. Osnovna usredsređenost na tehnološke promene, u skladu sa zahtevom za permanentnim napredovanjem, kreće se u pravcu razvoja fleksibilnih procesa sa ciljem poboljšanja kvaliteta proizvodnih i drugih poslovnih zahvata. Kako su zaposleni, koji su *odani* konceptu trajnog organizacionog napretka, usmereni na pronalaženje inovativnih rešenja, iz navedenog proizilazi da se radni procesi moraju prilagoditi stalnim promenama u okruženju. Pomenuti zahtev za prilagodbom napredovanjem podrazumeva obimnu posvećenost obrazovanju, treningu zaposlenih i podsticanju inovacija. Promena ljudi (odnosno zaposlenih kadrova), kao najkompleksnija i najsuptilnija organizaciona komponenta, se odnosi na promenu stavova zaposlenih, njihovih očekivanja, percepcije (odnosno opažanja) ili ponašanja. Humana dimenzija promena zahteva radnu snagu koja je posvećena ispunjavanju ciljeva organizacije, kao i kvalitetu i njenom stalnom napretku. Pored potrebe za obrazovanjem, obukom i razvojem ljudskih potencijala, takođe se nameće i imperativ za ocenjivanjem radnog učinka, kao i za uvođenjem adekvatnog sistema nagrade i podrške i podstiranje trajan napredak.

Inovacije dodaju vrednost, pri čemu je ne zamenjuju (Drucker 1959, str. 31). Preciznije, one nisu u stanju da zauzmu mesto kreativnom delovanju, kao ni iznenadnom trenutku inspiracije. Međutim, inovacije ne mogu preterano uticati na preciziranje i usvajanje novih znanja, jer ovi procesi zavise i od drugih faktora. Naprotiv, one istovremeno utiču na multiplikaciju kako trenutaka i efekata inspiracije, tako i na stalno

podsticanje napretka i procesa prilagođavanja savremenih organizacija. Istovremeno, one mogu da uti u i na unapređenje radnih procesa. I naposljetku, inovacije imaju sposobnost da *naslute* momenat u kojem mali i nemaštoviti koraci mogu da ugroze pojavu nove imaginacije, odnosno maštovite ideje.

Inovacije, takođe, ne mogu uticati na stalno prisutna ograničenja u postojanju savremenog društva. Uprkos navedenom, one dodaju novu dimenziju koja se ogleda u postavljanju *nedostižnih* ciljeva, utvrđuju i na ine adekvatne i poželjne organizacije posla. Iako je oduvek, istorijski posmatrano, bilo raznih inovacija, savremeni period se karakteriše činjenicom da je društvo postalo sposobno za sistematično delovanje, organizovanje i uključivanje ljudi sasvim proširenih mogućnosti u zadatke koje su svojevremeno mogli da ispunjavaju samo ingeniozni pojedinci. Inovacije determinišu dve glavne oblasti: 1) kreativnu prirodu kosmosa i 2) savremeno društvo (Drucker 1959, str. 32). Tehnološke inovacije, kao vid pronalazača novih načina poimanja prirode i njenog usmeravanja i stavljanja pod kontrolu savremenog društva, imaju za cilj da spreče nepoželjne pojave, kao i da pokrenu nove proizvodne procese. Za razliku od njih, društvene inovacije utvrđuju potrebe i mogu nositi savremeno društvo sa ciljem da doprinesu razvoju koncepata i institucija usmerenih na zadovoljavanje humanih potreba. Stoga nove tehnologije predstavljaju okosnicu reforme i revolucije u savremenom društvu.

METODOLOGIJA ISTRAŽIVANJA

Ovaj rad proizilazi iz savremenih teorijsko-empirijskih iskustava vezanih za aktuelne ekonomske tendencije i kretanja. Zasniva se na primeni opštih metodoloških postupaka naučnog rada. U radu se primenjuju metode potpune analize sagledavanja problema i njihovih komponenti, kao i izvesne metode parcijalne analize – analiza sadržaja, funkcionalna analiza, neki elementi komparativnih razmatranja, generička i faktorska analiza. Rad se ujedno zasniva i na metodi produktivne sinteze izvedenih saznanja i zaključaka. Pored apstrakcije i konkretizacije, u referatu se primenjuju i metode sistemske klasifikacije i dedukcije kao vid izvođenja posebnih zaključaka na osnovu opštih saznanja.

REZULTATI I ANALIZA

U radu je analiziran značaj inovativnih procesa i tehnološkog progresa kao najbitnijih determinanti mikroekonomske i makroekonomske

konkurentnosti. Iz analize proizilazi značaj necenovnih faktora konkurentnosti, sa posebnim akcentom na primenu inovacija u savremenim organizacijama. Zaključuje se da su najuspešnije inovativne organizacije jer one hrabro usmeravaju svoje kreativne potencijale u proizvodnju profitabilnih outputa. Pored inovacija, savremene organizacije imaju poseban interes da stimulišu procese istraživanja i razvoja (R&D) i tehnološkog napretka. Stoga su one prinuđene na primenu najnovijih tehnologija, metoda i najnovije opreme kako bi bile u mogućnosti da sofisticiranim proizvodima i/ili uslugama steknu i zadrže komparativnu prednost. Iz rada ujedno sledi da u Indeksu globalne konkurentnosti (*Global Competitiveness Index-GCI*) *dvanaesti stub*, koji se odnosi na inovacije, ima izuzetan značaj, posebno u najrazvijenijim zemljama sveta.

PODSTICANJE INOVACIJA I TEHNOLOŠKOG PROGRESA U SAVREMENIM ORGANIZACIJAMA

Prvi ekonomista koji je ukazao na izuzetan značaj necenovnih faktora konkurencije, sa posebnim naglaskom na inovacije, bio je Joseph Schumpeter koji je ve tridesetih i četrdesetih godina prošlog veka razradio tezu o inovacijama kao osnovnom faktoru rasta i konkurentnosti. U svom epohalnom delu *Kapitalizam, socijalizam i demokratija*, umesto cena Schumpeter isti je dominantne faktore konkurentnosti koji proizilaze iz novih proizvoda, nove tehnologije, novih izvora ponude i novih tipova organizacije. Samo ovakav koncept konkurentnosti obezbeđuje presudnu prednost u troškovima proizvodnje i kvalitetu proizvoda. Ovaj koncept ne utiče samo na visinu profitne stope i proizvodnju posmatrane organizacije, već opredeljuje i temelje njenog tržišnog opstanka. Ovakav je model konkurentnosti daleko delotvorniji u poređenju sa klasičnim cenovnim nadmetanjem ili agresivnim nastupom na tržištu. Stoga se ta *monopolna poluga*, koja podstiče dugoročni rast outputa i smanjenje cena, javlja kao jedini *modus operandi* savremenih organizacija (Schumpeter 1994, str. 84-85). Schumpeter je inovacioni proces podelio na: 1) invencije, 2) inovacije i 3) imitacije. Invencija je bilo istraživanje, bilo pronalaženje novih ideja i mogućnosti za kreiranje novih i poboljšanje postojećih proizvoda i proizvodnih procesa u elementarnoj fazi i formi (Kovačević 2002, str. 272).

Savremene organizacije su, u dinamičkom procesu globalne konkurencije, prinuđene na kreiranje novih proizvoda i usluga, kao i na usvajanje novih sofisticiranih tehnologija kako bi se uspešno takmičile i opstale na globalnom tržištu. Standardi inovacija, kojima mnoge

organizacije teže, upereni su ka usvajanju sposobnosti njihove dugoro ne stimulacije. U pomenutom kontekstu se postavlja i logi no pitanje faktora koji podsti u inovacije. Me u najzna ajnijim determinantama inovativnih promena u savremenim kompanijama izdvajaju se (Robbins & Decenzo 2001, str. 245-246):

Kreativnost – kao sposobnost kombinovanja ideja na jedinstven na in, ili kao realizacija neobi nih interakcija izme u postoje ih zamisli. Samo one organizacije koje stimulišu kreativnost poseduju mogu nosti razvoja neuobi ajenih pristupa, kao i jedinstvenog rešavanja problema i

Inovacije – kao proces pretvaranja kreativne ideje u svrsishodnu uslugu, proizvod, metod ili konkretnu aktivnost.

Svaka se inovativna organizacija karakteriše sposobnoš u usmeravanja svojih kreativnih potencijala u korisne i profitabilne proizvode i/ili usluge. Stoga se obi no, tokom razmatranja organizacionih promena, sa ciljem podsticanja kreativnosti, akcenat stavlja na stimulaciju inovacija i tehnološkog progresa. Pri tome, tehnološki progres može da se posmatra sa dva aspekta: 1) sa aspekta efekata tehnoloških promena – tj. uloge tehni kog progresa u razvoju zemlje i 2) u vidu promena u samoj tehnologiji koje oblikuju karakter proizvodnih procesa u savremenim organizacijama. Kako tehnološke promene predstavljaju zna ajan faktor rasta produktivnosti i konkurentnosti savremenih organizacija, ekonomska teorija obi no posmatra tehnologiju kao odnos izme u (kvantitativno i kvalitativno) posmatranih faktora, s jedne, i proizvoda sa druge strane. Pod tehnološkim progresom se podrazumevaju promene u tehnologiji koje nastaju kao posledica svojevrsnog spoja sprovedenih istraživanja, inovacija, nau nih otkri a (npr. patenata), novih korenitih, prakti nih i primenjenih saznanja i privrednog rasta. Stoga se tehnološki progres, iniciran pomenutim determinantama, nikada ne iscrpljuje jer on endogeno raste. S druge strane je opseg primene savremene tehnologije determinisan stepenom njenog usvajanja, razumevanja i rasprostranjenosti (Korres 1996, str. 1.).

STRUKTURA I UBRZAVANJE INOVACIJA U INOVATIVNIM ORGANIZACIJAMA

Dok izvesni ljudi veruju u to da je kreativnost uro enog karaktera, ostali smatraju da se ona može podsta i kontinuiranim treningom i usavršavanjem. Druga grupa ljudi tretira kreativnost kao kompleksan proces koji je uslovljen (Robbins & Decenzo 2001, str. 246):

Percepcijom – u smislu jedinstvenog doživljavanja stvarnosti. Međutim, transformacija percepcije u stvarni događaj ne može da nastane u jednom trenutku. Preciznije, sve ideje moraju da prođu kroz svojevrsni proces *inkubacije* koji podrazumeva prikupljanje i analizu obimne količine uskladištenih, pažljivo odabranih, preuzetih, analiziranih i uobičajenih informacija kako bi se konačno došlo do inovacije. Podrazumeva se da pomenuti period može trajati veoma dugo, čak i godinama;

Inspiracijom – kao trenutkom ili fazom u toku stvaralačkog mišljenja u kojem se iznenada dolazi do rešenja problema i

Kreativnim radom – koji zahteva kontinuirano ulaganje inventivnih napora. Stoga inovacija podrazumeva metamorfozu inspiracije u svrsishodan proizvod, korisnu uslugu ili način delovanja. Obično u ovoj fazi dolazi do grupisanja pojedinaca na konkretnom radnom zadatku, što jeste od ključnog značaja, jer čak i najbolje i najveće inovacije mogu biti odložene, usporene ili izgubljene u slučaju kada pojedinac nije u stanju da efikasno saraduje i komunicira sa svojim neposrednim okruženjem. Stoga se kreativni rad javlja kao preduslov ostvarivanju kreativne ideje.

U obimnim istraživanjima utvrđene su tri grupe organizacionih varijabli koje utiču na stimulisanje inovacija u inovativnim organizacijama. Prema autoru Damanpour Fariborzu (Damanpour 1991, str. 555-590) one se odnose na:

Organizacionu strukturu – najpre je dokazano da organska struktura organizacije pozitivno utiče na razvoj inovacija, jer se ovakve organizacije karakterišu manjkom specijalizacije rada, *labavijim* pravilima, kao i većom decentralizacijom. Ovakve organizacije podstiču fleksibilnost i prilagodljivost, što u krajnjoj liniji utiče na olakšano usvajanje inovacija. Potom, dostupnost obilnih resursa predstavlja ključni korak u procesu kreiranja inovacija jer obilje faktora omogućava savremenom menadžmentu da kupuje i/ili stiče inovacije, istovremeno podnose i troškove njihovog pokretanja, kao i apsorpcije mogućih neuspeha. I naposljetku, permanentna komunikacija između organizacionih jedinica i unakrsna interakcija između organizacionih odeljenja pomažu procesu uklanjanja mogućih prepreka u procesima kreiranja inovacija. U ovom kontekstu treba naglasiti i ulogu top menadžmenta u posvećenosti podsticanju inovacija;

Organizacionu kulturu – inovativne organizacije su obično orijentisane na podsticanje eksperimenata. Za njih je karakteristično da istovremeno nagrađuju kako uspehe, tako i neuspešne pokušaje. U izvesnim okolnostima, ovakve organizacije čak i *slave* svoje greške, imaju i u vidu činjenicu da preuzimanje rizika, pre ili kasnije, nužno i neminovno vodi ka uspehu. Inovativna organizaciona kultura se karakteriše sledećim osobenostima (Robbins & Decenzo 2001, str. 247):

- a. prihvatanje dvosmislenosti i koncepta relativnosti – jer preterani naglasak na objektivne okolnosti i specifičnosti dokazano ograničavaju kreativnost,
- b. visok stepen tolerancije *nepraktičnosti* – jer pojedinci, koji nude nepraktična, pa čak i *ludost* rešenja, mogu doprineti podsticanju inventivnih *odgovora* i solucija,
- c. nizak stepen spoljne kontrole – jer se pravila, propisi i sistemski kontrolni mehanizmi zadržavaju na minimalnom nivou,
- d. velika trpeljivost rizičnih poduhvata – u ovakvim okolnostima se zaposleni podstiču na učesnik u eksperimentima, pri čemu su istovremeno lišeni straha od mogućih nepovoljnih posledica, jer se greške sagledavaju kroz prizmu mogućnosti za sticanje novih znanja i iskustava,
- e. tolerisanje sukoba – ohrabruje raznolikost mišljenja, gledišta i individualnih verovanja,
- f. usmerenje na rezultat, radije nego na način i sredstva – s obzirom na jasno postavljene ciljeve, pojedinci mogu da razmatraju alternativne načine njihovog ostvarivanja. Usmeravanje na rezultat ukazuje na mogućnost postojanja nekoliko pravih odgovora na bilo koji problem i
- g. usmerenje na otvoreni sistem – skoro svaka savremena organizacija veoma pažljivo prati promene u poslovnom okruženju sa namerom da što brže i što adekvatnije odgovori na njih i

Praksu upravljanja ljudskim resursima – sa aspekta savremenog menadžmenta ljudskih resursa, inovativne organizacije aktivno sprovode procese treninga, obuke i razvoja zaposlenih kako bi se stalno unapređivalo njihovo znanje i iskustvo. Ovakve organizacije obezbeđuju zaposlenima visoku sigurnost zaposlenja kako bi im smanjile strah od potencijalnih otkaza koje bi mogli da dobiju usled nenamerno sačinjenih grešaka. One ohrabruju pojedince da se

transformišu u one ključne organizacione resurse koje su autori Stephen Robbins i David Decenzo nazvali *šampionima promena* (Robbins & Decenzo 2001, str. 248). Nakon razvoja nove ideje, *šampioni promena* aktivno i sa velikim zanosom i radnim elanom promovišu konkretnu ideju, obezbeđuju podršku, savlađuju otpore i obezbeđuju primenu inovacija. Pomenuta kategorija ljudi se karakteriše izuzetnim stepenom samopouzdanja, istrajnošću, velikom energijom, kao i sklonošću ka preuzimanju rizika. Oni, putem svojih vizija o potencijalima mogu ih inovacija, kao i putem jakih individualnih ubeđenja u svrsishodnost njihove misije, nadahnjuju i ostale članove kolektiva. Stoga i ne čudi da *šampioni promena* predstavljaju predvodnike procesa dinamičkog rukovođenja. Pored toga što su skloni dobijanju podrške, posvećenosti i poverenja od strane zaposlenih, oni najčešće učestvuju u procesima donošenja odluka.

UPRAVLJANJE RIZIKOM I INOVACIJAMA U MALIM I SREDNJIM PREDUZEĆIMA

Uspešnost inovacija najviše zavisi od identifikacije i kontrole rizika. Pri tome, opstanak manjih organizacija u velikoj meri zavisi od efikasnog upravljanja rizikom. Mala i srednja preduzeća (MSP) se nalaze u krajnje nezavidnoj situaciji jer su, s jedne strane, uslovljena konkurentskim pritiscima od strane zahtevnih potrošača, zahtevima za poštovanjem sve obimnijih i strožijih standarda kvaliteta, rigidnom kontrolom troškova, kao i potrebom za brzim *odgovorima* na zahteve dobavljača. U opisanim uslovima, od vitalnog je značaja za sva MSP da ubrzaju i proizvode inovacije. S druge strane, prateći rizik inovacija jeste daleko veći za mala preduzeća, nego što je slučaj sa velikim organizacijama. Rizik inovacija u malim organizacijama dolazi do izražaja u onim slučajevima u kojima, na primer, jedan od značajnih proizvoda ili razvojnih procesa može da ugrozi opstanak preduzeća, kao i njegovu poslovnu aktivu. U ovakvim okolnostima dolazi do krajnje razumljive i karakteristične averzije prema preuzimanju rizika (Brown 1997). Inovacije treba posmatrati u kontekstu mnogobrojnih faktora poput lanaca snabdevanja, ali i trajne konkurentnosti svih proizvoda i/ili usluga koji zavise od inovativnosti svih obuhvaćenih karika u posmatranom lancu snabdevanja. Na primer, u slučaju industrijskih grana poput inženjeringa ili tehnike, tehnološki razvoj ima poseban primat u lancu manjih dobavljača jer ove organizacije moraju da se dokazuju krajnjim potrošačima ne samo putem proizvodnje konkurentnih i kvalitetnih dobara,

ve i odanoš u konceptu razvoja veština i faktora proizvodnje. Stoga su male organizacije prinu ene na zadržavanje konkurentne pozicije i u budu nosti.

Za razliku od velikih organizacija koje se karakterišu razvojem i delovanjem posebnih sektora za inovacije, procesi inovacija su u ve ini malih i srednjih preduze a još uvek slabo prihva eni i shva eni (Brown 1997). Pomenuto se ponekada ogleda u stavu, odnosno gledištu da je posedovanje adekvatnih informacija sasvim dovoljno za pokretanje inovacija. U tom smislu mala i srednja preduze a *prihvataju* rizik inovacija jedino ukoliko raspolažu informacijama o nau nim dostignu ima, tehnološkom razvoju i trendovima tržišnog razvoja. Me utim, kako je stvarnost daleko kompleksnija, male firme su prinu ene na prikupljanje informacija putem specijalnih veza sa nau nim bazama iz javnog sektora, sa bazama podataka sa univerziteta i tome sl. Slede a zabluda *leži* u injenici da je modele inventivnog ponašanja velikih kompanija lako *prekopirati*, odnosno primeniti na mala i srednja preduze a. Me utim, u praksi metode, koje se koriste za upravljanje procesima istraživanja i razvoja (R&D) i uvo enja novih proizvoda u velikim centralizovanim organizacijama, ne mogu lako da se primene na MSP. Pomenutom ide u prilog i injenica da sektor MSP nije homogenog karaktera. Dok velike kompanije posluju sa ciljem maksimiziranja vrednosti za svoje akcionare, u malim i srednjim organizacijama postoji širok spektar interesa vlasnika i/ili preduzetnika. Dalje, manjak shvatanja zna aja inovacija u malim organizacijama se tako e ogleda i u procesu njihovog finansiranja. Pri tome, mnoge finansijske institucije, uprkos relevantnim statisti kim podacima, procenjuju da tehnološke inovacije u sektoru MSP *nose sa sobom* ve i stepen finansijskog rizika.

MAKROEKONOMSKI ZNA AJ INOVACIJA

Aktuelni ekonomski problemi ukazuju na zna aj dugoro ne konkurentnosti koja se rešava sanacijom kratkoro nih problema. U ovom momentu, u konkurentne privrede spadaju one koje su se usmerile na podsticanje faktora razvoja inovacija i rasta produktivnosti, kao jedinih determinanti koje mogu uticati na njihov trenutni status i mogu nost prosperiteta. Podržavanje konkurentnog ekonomskog okruženja tako e može da pomogne nacionalnim privredama da se odupru pritiscima recesije, sa ciljem poboljšanja njihovih ekonomskih performansi, privrednog razvoja i dugoro nog napretka (ed. Schwab 2009, str. 3). Od 2005. godine

Svetski ekonomski forum zasniva analizu konkurentnosti primenom kompleksnog Indeksa globalne konkurentnosti (*Global Competitiveness Index-GCI*) koji obuhvata mikroekonomske i makroekonomske osnove konkurentnosti nacija na globalnom planu. Forum definiše konkurentnost kao set faktora, institucija i politika koji uslovljavaju nivo produktivnosti u posmatranoj zemlji. Nivo produktivnosti zemlje utiče na mnogobrojne privredne aspekte, među kojima se ističu stopa povrata ulaganja, rast investicija, podsticanje inovacija, rast BDP-a, pa samim tim i rast dohotka i životnog standarda građana. Konkurentnije privrede imaju veće šanse za brži oporavak i razvoj u srednjoročnom periodu. Ovaj koncept konkurentnosti uključuje statičke i dinamičke elemente. Iako produktivnost zemlje određuje njene mogućnosti za zadržavanjem nacionalnog dohotka na već dostignutom nivou, ona takođe predstavlja i najvažniju determinantu profita savremenih organizacija, kao ključnog izvora rasta privrednih potencijala posmatrane zemlje.

Konkurentnost se može posmatrati kao: 1) uporedivost između stepena konkurentnosti nacionalnih privreda na globalnom nivou, 2) na nivou pojedinih sektora ekonomije (sektorska konkurentnost) i 3) na nivou pojedinačno posmatranih preduzeća. Postoji velik broj faktora koji određuju konkurentnost određene zemlje. Indeks globalne konkurentnosti predstavlja prosek mnogobrojnih komponenti koje su svrstane u takozvanih *12 stubova konkurentnosti*. U najvažnije faktore, odnosno *stubove* koji utiču na globalnu konkurentnost pojedinačno posmatranih nacija spadaju (Porter & Schwab 2008, str. 3-20): 1) institucije, 2) infrastruktura, 3) makroekonomska politika, 4) zdravstveni sistem i kvalitet osnovnog obrazovanja, 5) kvalitet višeg i visokog obrazovanja i procesi treninga, 6) efikasnost tržišta, 7) efikasnost tržišta rada, 8) sofisticiranost finansijskog tržišta, 9) tehnološka *spremnost* i raspoloživost, 10) veličina tržišta, 11) kvalitet i priroda poslovne klime i 12) inovacije.

Bez obzira na to što se suštinski dobici i društveno blagostanje javljaju kao posledica unapređenja institucija, jačanja infrastrukture, smanjenja makroekonomske nestabilnosti, razvoja ljudskih resursa i drugih činilaca, svi pomenuti faktori postepeno gube na važnosti (Uki 2008, str. 10). Isti argument važi i za efikasnost svih tržišnih oblika (finansijskog, tržišta rada i proizvoda i usluga). Dugoročno posmatrano, rast životnog standarda može biti podstaknut isključivo inovacijama. Inovacije imaju poseban značaj za privrede koje se *približavaju* granicama znanja i integrisanim tehnologijama koje postepeno gube na aktuelnosti. Iako manje razvijene

zemlje još uvek imaju šanse da poboljšaju produktivnost usvajanjem postoje ih tehnologija ili inkrementalnim unapređenjima u drugim oblastima, za one razvijene zemlje koje su dostigle fazu podsticanja i razvoja inovacija, faktori obuhvata eni grupom od prvih 11 stubova više nisu dovoljni za rast produktivnosti. Savremene organizacije u razvijenim zemljama moraju da se usmere na primenu najnovijih tehnologija, metoda, sistema i najmodernije opreme, kako bi imale mogućnosti da proizvode sofisticirane proizvode, kao i da zadrže komparativnu prednost. Ovo zahteva napredno okruženje koje može da podstigne inovacije i u javnom i u privatnom sektoru što, konkretnije, podrazumeva povećanje ulaganja u istraživanje i razvoj (posebno u privatnom sektoru), razvoj visokokvalitetnih naukoistraživačkih centara, ekstenzivnu saradnju (na polju istraživanja) između univerziteta i privrede, kao i zaštitu intelektualne svojine.

ZAKLJUČAK

Novi proizvodi i usluge imaju za cilj da zadovolje sve sofisticiranije zahteve potrošača, kao i one potrebe koje ranije nije bilo moguće zadovoljiti. Međutim, inovacije su po svojoj prirodi riskantne, pri čemu rizik konkretne inovacije u velikoj meri zavisi od načina njene primene. Iz navedenog sledi zaključak da rizik inovacija zavisi od stepena informisanosti, odgovornosti i svesnosti ljudi pri izboru modusa njihove praktične primene. Ukoliko savremene organizacije i vlade uzmu u obzir moguća neželjena dejstva inovacija, utoliko ove institucije moraju da budu svesnije ograničenja modela na osnovu kojih ljudi donose odluke u vezi sa njihovom praktičnom implementacijom (Merton 2013, str. 48). Prevazilaženje rizika inovacija i pomenutih prepreka zahteva primenu raznovrsnih pristupa i instrumenata koji se nalaze u nadležnosti savremenih vlada, organizacija za lobiranje i pojedina njih preduzeća. Mnogi od pomenutih pristupa se već uveliko primenjuju u uspešnim malim i srednjim preduzećima. Najznačajniji izazov se odnosi na sistematizaciju i usklađivanje *dobrih praksi* koja se ogleda u kreiranju adekvatnog organizacionog dizajna, kao i u brzom i produktivnom upošljavanju specifičnih alata i metoda poslovanja MSP.

Razvoj tehnologije jeste jedan od najznačajnijih faktora razvoja privrede i društva u celini. Da bi transfer tehnologije u savremenim organizacijama bio uspešan i da bi doprineo planiranim razvojnim ciljevima preduzeća, neophodno je obezbediti odgovarajući nivo istraživačko-razvojne osnove. U savremenim uslovima privrednog razvoja, tehnološki razvoj prerasta u osnovu razvoja privrednih subjekata i društva. Tehnološki razvoj

se ogleda u stvaranju novih ili poboljšanju postoje ih proizvoda, usluga i procesa. Njegovi ciljevi su usmereni na obezbe ivanje bržeg, potpunijeg i kvalitetnijeg zadovoljavalja potreba savremenog društva.

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INNOVATIONS AND STRATEGIC HRM- FOCUS ON INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

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ABSTRACT

The responsibilities of experts and managers dealing with the strategic HRM and HR professionals as a business partners and integrators are becoming more complex in the global society. The factors influencing this are also becoming more complex. Multidisciplinary approaches of strategic management are becoming common practice, which logically influence the strategic HR management. The achieving and sustain a company advantage is more than necessary in this environment, and the innovations are usually driver for the advantages. Since the innovations are becoming intellectual capital resulted from their creative and inventive approaches, appropriate management and partnership with this people can be seen as a future of strategies for HRM. That is why specifically this paper will give theoretical views about the intellectual capital and strategic HRM.

Keywords: strategic HRM, intellectual capital, innovations.

INTRODUCTION

There are various determinations of innovations in various fields of the business and various interdependences to other disciplines, but here we will be more oriented to the applicable approach which can be easily understood and applied in the real business life, and moreover to be useful for HR managers and any other related functions.

INNOVATION AND STRATEGIC HRM

Therefore e some crucial aspects of innovation are seen as⁹⁷:

⁹⁷ Jan de Leede and Jan KeesLooise, Innovation and HRM: Towards an Integrated Framework, Creativity and Innovation, Volume 14 Number 2 2005, © Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2005. 9600 Garsington Road, Oxford OX4 2DQ and 350 Main St, Malden, MA 02148, USA.

the introduction of something new, at least for the existing organization, in terms of new products or services, new technology or new forms of organization;

having a process aspect, this means that there are activities/stages such as goal formulation, design and organization, implementation and monitoring;

a development with somewhat radical leaps (discontinuities), although many authors also speak of incremental innovation (or continuous innovation);

the intention to gain advantages for the organization.

Moreover, there are some key elements emphasized in another definition⁹⁸:

The reference to novelty implies something that is new to the organization; it doesn't necessarily have to be new within the industry or commerce at large, simply that for this organization at this particular point in time, it is novel

The implication of novelty however doesn't mean that the difference between the 'old' and the 'new' must be radical; we are not only referring to discontinuous innovation but also to incremental or continuous innovation;

This definition also emphasizes the importance of considering the result of innovation; it is not simply the emergence or generation of a new idea, but must create value through commercialization for the organization.

Referring to sustainable value does not imply only economic returns; the value may be linked to financial, social, environmental or other outcomes ultimately beneficial to the organization.

Moreover, if we focus on applicable level of innovation, we can consider the strategic approach of HRM perspective. From that perspective, (from strategic HRM perspective), the critical factors for Innovation leaders is about abilities of⁹⁹:

Creating and deploying a holistic approach to open innovation that leverages best practices into an integrated market-based-management (MBM) open innovation capability.

⁹⁸ Becker, Karen L. and Matthews, Judy H. (2008) Linking HRM and innovation: formulating the research agenda. In: 22nd ANZAM Conference 2008: Managing in the Pacific Century, 2 – 5 December, Auckland, New Zealand.

⁹⁹ <http://www.15inno.com/2013/01/10/jobdescription/>, 28.10.2014

Position open innovation within the company's consumer products as "upstream" thinking relative to innovation and identifying the "unknown".

Provide methodology and thought leadership to new and active categories across the company's consumer portfolio

To become an innovation leader, the organization from practical point of view is good to have Innovation manager with specific roles. From practical point of view, the companies may be free in creating the job descriptions according to their strategic HRM intentions, but the general role of Innovation manager can be divided in 2 sub-roles¹⁰⁰: chief innovation manager and operational innovation manager, where from perspective of Strategic HRM it is important to be assigned to the first role the requirement of influence over creating a corporate culture that esteems and encourages innovation, and at the operational level is important to be assigned the requirement leadership of individuals and teams to participate in the innovation process.

According to the World Intellectual Property Report in 2011- The Changing Face of Innovation¹⁰¹ gives information and opening question about the changing of the face of innovation changing:

- 1) The geography of innovation has shifted, although high-income countries still dominate global R&D spending
- 2) The innovation process is increasingly international in nature
- 3) Innovation is seen to have become more collaborative and open.. but is this perception correct?
- 4) IP ownership has become more central to business strategies
- 5) Knowledge markets based on IP rights are on the rise, though still nascent
- 6) Patent portfolio races complicate cumulative innovation processes

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

Since we presented some practical oriented inputs, now we will focus on intellectual capital. The conversion of knowledge into a valuable

¹⁰⁰ Presentation by Dirk Aemeel during the Labour Market Observatory Hearing on "Innovative workplaces as a source of productivity and quality jobs" of 15.12.2010 in the European Economic and Social Committee, <http://www.slideshare.net/EESCsection/the-innovation-manager-role-competencies-and-skills-the-relevance-of-implementing-specific-positions-for-managers-creating-innovative-organisations> , 28.10.2014

¹⁰¹ By WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization), http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/intproperty/944/wipo_pub_944_2011.pdf

asset has come to be known as an intellectual asset or intellectual capital¹⁰². Intellectual capital includes all non-tangible resources (human capital –knowledge, skills, creativity, behaviors etc, structural capital - organizational culture, processes/routines and Intellectual property and relational capital-all types of relation in and out the company) that¹⁰³:

- (a) are attributed to an organization, and
- (b) contribute to the delivery of the organization's value proposition.

One study showed that three types of intellectual capital –employee capital, structural capital, and customer capital– had a significantly positive relationship with innovation performance¹⁰⁴. In one other study the findings showed that successful growth in innovative SMEs seems to be highly dependent on the process for transforming the knowledge of employees into organisational knowledge, i.e. the key is the organisational learning capability, moreover the link between Human Capital and Structural Capital could suggest that employees can make no contribution unless the firm plays a role with its shared values and organisational structure¹⁰⁵. In a third case, it was found that networks and alliances (a dimension of Relational Capital), is the only dimension simultaneously related with the innovation created and adopted constructs, hence, Relational Capital being the only Intellectual Capital construct related simultaneously with both innovation creation and adoption¹⁰⁶.

Form practical point of view, we will focus on different form of models of innovation. Meaning, authors identify three forms of the open innovation model¹⁰⁷: inbound-via in-licensing as technology from elsewhere

¹⁰²(Electronic Journal of Knowledge Management Volume 5 Issue 2 2007 (181 - 192), Intellectual Capital Management as Part of Knowledge Management Initiatives at Institutions of Higher Learning, Andrew Kok).

¹⁰³Bernard Marr, Impacting Future Value: How to Manage your Intellectual Capital, MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING GUIDELINE, Published by The Society of Management Accountants of Canada, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and The Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, http://www.cimaglobal.com/Documents/ImportedDocuments/tech_mag_impacting_future_value_may08.pdf.pdf, 29.10.2014

¹⁰⁴Muammer Zerenler (1), Selcuk Burak Hasiloglu (2), Mete Sezgin (3), Intellectual Capital and Innovation Performance: Empirical Evidence in the Turkish Automotive Supplier, J. Technol. Manag. Innov. 2008, Volume 3, Issue 4, <http://www.scielo.cl/pdf/jotmi/v3n4/art03.pdf>, 29.10.2014

¹⁰⁵GONZÁLEZ-LOUREIRO, M.; FIGUEROA DORREGO, P. (2012). Intellectual capital and system of innovation: What really matters at innovative SMEs. Intangible Capital, 8(2): 239-274. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3926/ic.273>, 29.10.2014

¹⁰⁶Helena Santos-Rodrigues. "Intellectual Capital and Innovation: A Case Study of a Public Healthcare organisation in Europe" The Electronic Journal of Knowledge Management Volume 11 Issue 4 (pp361-360) available online at www.ejkm.com

¹⁰⁷Jennifer Brant and Sebastian Lohse, THE OPEN INNOVATION MODEL, research paper 2, International Chamber of commerce, <http://www.iccwbo.org/Advocacy-Codes-and-Rules/Areas-of-work/Intellectual-Property/Innovation-and-intellectual-property/>, 28/11/2014

and integrate with its own technology, and , outbound – via out-licensing an invention to other firm and coupled innovation process – firms work together and it is a combination of both approaches previously mentioned.

But, from practical point of view, we can witness projects failures. A this paper to be more applicable to the real business, it is given one approach explaining the reasons why innovation projects don't reach potential¹⁰⁸:

Lack of Senior Management/Key Constituent Alignment.

Not Budgeting for the Back-End of Innovation.

Over-/Under-Researching Innovation Strategies.

Lack of Innovation Prioritization.

Innovation is not just about New Products.

CONCLUSION

Considering the complexity in the business environment factors, the challenges that the companies are facing continuously, the fast information sharing, is explaining why the innovation process should be paid attention plus. Also the possibilities of open cooperation and innovation between people and companies, gives more significant role to Strategic HRM, where the HR professionals may also be required to put in place some practices that are not intended only to the regular employees, but also to other involved people and entities. Even some forms of joined SHRM for open innovation can be a future perspective of HR professionals' upgrade of knowledge.

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CHANGE MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CONFLICT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF CHANGES

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ABSTRACT

Successful change management is essential for any organization that pretend to develop and to be competitive in the market. Competitiveness, market, technological and scientific progress and international relations generate continuous changes that requires from businesses to suit to the new challenges and to changed conditions, to change organizational structure, staff, knowledge and skills that can be followed by conflicts and disputes in the organization.

Knowing the nature of change is a crucial for planning the process of change, which could be reviewed in terms of dynamics, size of occurring and its complexity. Organization without changes cannot survive or operate, as well as properly not managed changes in external and internal environment can cause loss of balance and disorder within the organization.

Therefor organization in order to survive and continuously evolve should be prepared to continuously manage and lead changes occurring around. Managed change should include systematic and structural approaches in order to establish a sustainable change in employees' behaviors in organization.

This research includes business organizations in Kosovo, wherein is reviewed method of change management and relation between the changes and conflict. Additionally, actualization of the issue of changes and their management in our country is also reviewed. The purpose of this paper is to consider change management theories, approaches to organizational changes and management of conflicts that arise as a result of constant changes in organization.

Another purpose is to analyze changes, level of changes and their impact in domestic business. From all theoretical and empirical finding would be provided sustainable recommendation.

Keywords: change management, transformation, organizational changes, conflicts.

INTRODUCTION

Environment in which business organization in 21st century operate is becoming more different, dynamic, dangerous, difficult and full of discontinuities. Changes are more frequent, complicate operations and require development of strong leadership. This paper analyses changes and their relation between conflicts, elaborates few change management theories.

Global economy creates more risk but also the challenges and opportunities for everyone, encourages organizations as well as people to make significant and dramatic improvements not only to be competitive but often to be sustainable. Hereby is presented a short research of changes and their impact in business organization in Kosovo.

Change is an ever-present feature of organizational life, both at an operational and strategic level (Burnes, 2004). Changes are constantly present in every moment of life and are very significant. Changes are seen always as something new. Some changes are controllable and some not. Can be both simple and complex, small and big. This is a time immemorial process and will continue to last.

Change management is becoming highly required managerial skill due to importance of organizational changes. Change managements according to Moran and Brightman (2001) has been defined as the process of continually renewing an organization's direction, structure and capabilities to serve the ever-changing needs of external and internal customers.

Occasionally, changes are followed by conflicts. Conflict is part of life. Stepping around it doesn't make it go away. The more we avoid conflict in business relationships, the more destructive it becomes. Conflicts (Schlesinger, Eccles and Gabarro (1983) arise due to wrong communication, different ways of work and approaches. There is no management without conflict.

Business owners need to become so comfortable with their skills for addressing interpersonal problems productively, that they actually welcome the opportunity conflict offers for change. With a good conflict-resolving system, business organization relationships become assets rather than

liabilities, because they provide additional motivation for shared problem-solving.

Through this research is made possible to see the relation of changes that are accompanied by conflicts, which in some cases where construction, positive, manageable and controlled and in some destructive and with negative impact.

It's well known that moderate degree of conflict is unavoidable and good for a healthy business organization. A conflict-resolving system is essential for any business team (Kaye, 1996); and what is most important thing in business environment is that is necessary to turn conflict from destructive to constructive.

According to Kaye (1996), members of the business organizations must recognize when interpersonal problems are important, and must have the skills (and know that they have the skills) to resolve them together.

Another thing that stemmed from this research and that is worth mentioning is communication and trust that are closely connected with change management and conflict solution.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Problem definition

The processes of globalization continues to accelerate faster development and changes in the following areas: technology, international economics integrations, transition of former socialist countries, and development of new economic giants.

The problem arises when changes become enormously fast, human mind and senses do not recognize them or recognize them too late, do not know cause and do not have optimal solution in given and new circumstances. To find the way to manage changes it's crucial to understand what the change are and what is causing the change.

Change can be defined as a movement out of a current state (how things are today), through a transition state and to a future state (how things will be done). Change can also be seen as a process or an act through which something becomes different¹⁰⁹. For example, transition from traditional way of operating to modern, using internet and new technology

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/change>

for business development, changes in society as life style and tastes, government changes, changes in government policy etc.

The process where changes are introduced, understood, planned, implemented, controlled, communicated and managed is well known as change management. We can interpret change management as approach that is structured in order to ensure that changes are implemented and that expectations are achieved.

According to Burnes (2004) change management is not a distinct discipline with rigorous and defined boundaries, but more that the theory and practice of change management draws upon a number of social science disciplines and traditions. We have to bear in mind that *change is a process that must be carefully planned and executed*.

Collaboration within and between teams is an essential fact of organizational life in general and change management in particular.

Generally people are afraid from changes and fight against change, they feel insecure. All this fear and uncertainty causes stress that is increasing more and more along with change implementation. In business environment, people prefer unchanging and foreseeable workplace. They see change as something that present a threat for them. More stress means more conflict¹¹⁰.

This is also quite tough situation, knowing the fact that generally people feel reserved about the changes especially for those with unknown, unclear or questionable goal.

In this situation especially where the fear is present, conflict is inevitable. Constructive or destructive conflict depends on how we approach to the situation (Weisinger, 1985). It's very important to manage this kind of situation and turn destructive conflict into constructive with good communication and explanation of the change.

We define conflict as a disagreement through which the parties involved perceive a threat to their needs, interests or concerns.

¹¹⁰ <http://www.seattlebusinessmediation.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Handling-Workplace-Conflict-During-Organizational-Change.pdf>

Aims and objectives of paper

The purpose of this paper is to consider change management theories, approaches to organizational changes and management of conflicts that arise as a result of constant changes in organization.

Actualization of the issue of changes and their management in our country is also reviewed. This research includes business organizations in Kosovo, wherein is reviewed method of change management and relation between the changes and conflict.

In modern business environment can occur changes inside the organization and around its environment. Depending on the size, organization can manage and adapt the new changes. Changes can be political changes, technological, social, economic and financial, ecological etc. Changes and resistance to change is growing with the years, and cannot be stopped but can be controlled and managed to succeed in business.

Sampling and Research instruments

Taking into account the specifics of this research are used different methods in order to achieve the principle of objectivity, reliability, generality and systematization.

The methods that are used in research are basic and technical methods of data collection. From basic methods are used analytical and synthetic methods, while technical methods of data collection are used content analyze and statistical method.

In this paper work is used random sample, while as population are used business organization in our country. As sample are used organizations that have met the following criteria:

- 1) Must be business organizations;
- 2) Must have more than 5 employees;
- 3) Have at least one manager.

In the research is included the whole territory of Republic of Kosovo, in order that sample should be representative. Will be surveyed 120 business organization.

In order to obtain more reliable results and to real data will be used questionnaire which consists 30 closed questions, six of them are general questions while 24 are directly related to the research goal.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Based on the above, questionnaire consists 30 questions and all 120 respondent – business organizations answered the questions.

In terms of number of employees in business organization, there were different numbers that we divided in four categories: up to 10 employees, from 11 to 20 employees, from 21 to 50 employees and more than 50 employees. 31% of business organization had up to 10 employees, 43% had from 11 to 20 employees, 18% from 21 to 50 employees and only 8 business organization had more than 50 employees. 17% of respondent were head of sectors, 42% were departments' manager, 9% were human resource manager and 32% general manager. 43% or 52 respondents were female and 57% or 68 were male.

Regarding the business type 28% of business organization were production business, 72% service providing business, while from all respondent business organizations 42% were small businesses, 39% medium business and 19% large businesses (enterprises). Another general question was related to the employees' experience as a manager; in small business organization they had approximately 7.5 years, 8.7 years in medium organization and longer experience employees had in large business about 13.2 years of experience.

The second part of the questionnaire is related to the conflicts and change management. Here are presented some results of the questions related to organization performance.

On the question "Our organization is well managed", 18% of respondents strongly disagree with that fact, 19% disagrees, 20% moderately agree, 29% agree and only 14% strongly agree. When we asked them about the vision of the managers for future of the business organization, 9% strongly disagree, 17% disagree, 13% moderately agree, 37% agree and 24% strongly agree; while about the question "Our organization has its mission" 8% strongly disagree, 17% disagree, 18% moderately agree, 31% agree and 26% totally agree.

When they were asked about the consistent with organization values 39% strongly agree, 23% agree, 17% moderately agree and 12% and 9% disagree and strongly disagree. About the "I have confidence in the decisions made by the business organization manager" 38% of the

respondent moderately agree, 9% strongly disagree and 11% disagree, while 23% agree and 18% strongly agree.

Below in the Fig. 1 are presented some of the results related to the changes. On the question "Staff is not afraid from changes" 21% strongly disagree and 17% of them disagree – which means that they are afraid from changes, 27% of them moderately agree and 21% respectively 14% agree and strongly agree. Based on the answers, it's concluded that most of changes are not planned (only 8% strongly agree with fact that changes are planned, while 23% and 25% strongly disagree respectively disagree).

When respondent where asked about the positive relation between conflicts and changes mostly of them (29%) either agree or disagree that changes cause a conflicts. changes are related to the conflicts was also another question for which 15% of respond answered that they strongly disagree and 17% disagree, while 32% is sort of escaping from an answer on this question said that they neither agree or disagree about this raised question and 14% of responded said that they agree or strongly agree that changes are related to the conflicts.



Figure 1. Changes and change management

When they were asked about the way of managing or resolving the conflicts 21% of responded said that managed is using modern management technics such as communication, negotiation (16% strongly agree, 24% agree. 26% neither and 17% strongly disagree respectfully disagree) and about communication or discussion as can be seen in the figure No. 2 above answers are very mixed; 14% strongly disagree and 24% disagree about the conflict discussion between the employees or

management, 26% answered neutrally, while only 14% agree and then 22% strongly agree with that fact. It's very important to emphasize that 25% and 29% of responded said that they agree respectfully strongly disagree about analyzing the source of conflict that is maybe the most important thing in



conflict management (Deutsch, M. & Coleman, 2000).

Figure 2. Conflicts

CONCLUSIONS

These research findings briefly have presented the changes in organization and conflicts related to the changes. From above, it is concluded that managerial and leadership skills are crucial for change management that must be accompanied by successful planning process.

There are different model for change management, such as Kotter's 8 Step Change Model, Lewin's Change Management Model and McKinsey 7Ss model. The McKinsey 7Ss model is one that can be applied to almost any organizational or team effectiveness issue. If something within your organization or team isn't working, chances are there is inconsistency between some of the elements identified by this classic model. Once these inconsistencies are revealed, you can work to align the internal elements to make sure they are all contributing to the shared goals and values. While John Kotter's 8 step change model comprises eight steps. These steps are about creating climate for change, engaging and enabling the organization, implementing and sustaining change.

Based on above, it's important to work hard to change organization successfully. According to Kotter (1996), the change to be successful, 75% of an organization's management needs to "buy into" the change. Each step of change has its significance and must be planned and implemented carefully in order to make change part of organizational culture. Therefore, to declare a true victory and enjoy the change you have to create a sense of urgency, recruit powerful change leaders, build vision, effectively communicate, remove obstacles, create quick wins and build on your momentum.

Very important thing in change management is to facilitate organizational change, to help implementation of a new strategy, identify how each area may change in a future and facilitate the merger of organizations.

As can be seen from the research, employees are afraid from changes, afraid of the unknown and they believe that past will reappear. This fear cause resistance and occurred resistance cause conflicts inside organization. This conflict can occur between the employees in the same sector or department, between employees and managers, that's why it is necessary to manage conflicts and changes. The secret to successfully manage change is to define and to understand the changes.

External and internal factors are causing planned and unplanned changes that can occur within an organization. Planned changes occurs when deliberate decisions are made in organization while, unplanned changes are result of unforeseen occurrence (Hart, 1996). In order to manage this types and other types of the changes it's crucial to discuss about them within the organization's employee and to make an effort explain in best way reason and results of a change.

Positive relation between conflicts and changes is present in business organization, i.e. where the change is present also is present a conflict and vice versa in a presence of conflict there is always a change. Keep communication channels opened with your employee so they can understand what is coming and what change means to them.

Also it is necessary to bear in mind that is necessary to initiate constructive changes and to find the way to manage them, this requires a proactive working and reflecting approach which involves predictive skills in order to create a necessary climate for changes, and an appropriate environment.

It can be concluded that conflict are integral part of every human relation in business organization and conflict manages is a successful management condition. Therefore, according to Greenberg (2010) conflict should not be avoided, but must be dominated by carefully chosen strategies and techniques.

Conflict (Fisher, 2000) is an inevitable fact of human existence. If we work to understand and manage it effectively, we can improve both the satisfaction and productivity of our social relationships.

Good communication is a key for everything!

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Peter Drucker

THE ROLE OF INNOVATION MANAGEMENT IN ACHIEVING COMPANY COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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ABSTRACT

In recent years the concept of innovation has marked significant development. In the past, innovation was seen as a development that resulted from research conducted by the researchers. More recently, innovation is seen not as a specific result of individual actions, but rather as a process of transformation of ideas into potential commercial value in the market. In many fields, such as art, economics, politics, the "new thing" must be different to be innovative. From the economic point of view, innovation must create value for customers and/ or value to manufacturers. The goal of innovation is positive change, to make things better. Companies that do not innovate may be destroyed by those who innovate. The basic assumption which is reviewed in this paper is that the basis for achieving company competitive advantage is innovation. Companies must be able to use the system- procedural approach to innovation, as Peter Drucker say "Innovation Plan", because companies their develop mostly experienced through the introduction of new products/ services. In this context, stressed the role of innovation management in achieving the company's competitive advantage as the subject of this paper. The role of innovation management is unveiling the hidden potential of companies in their ability to recognize

good and profitable ideas. The incorporation of innovation as systemic capability allows companies to achieve a competitive advantage.

Keywords: innovation, enterprise competitive advantage, innovation, development of new products and/ or services.

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PROCESS OF INTRODUCTION OF NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES
TO THE CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION OF THE BANKS IN
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

In a situation of a growing competition in the financial market in Republic of Macedonia, the communication between market participants and the ability to respond to their needs is of crucial importance. Due to the process of globalization, technological advances, the discovery and introduction of new products and services, financial institutions are constantly looking for ways to meet new challenges, and keep the basic postulates of their function as highly regulated institutions.

Introduction of new products, services, activities and systems in banks is an activity that presents an integral part of banks business plan, and is consistent with their strategy and main goals.

Banks establish appropriate internal acts in order to regulate the manner, procedures and responsibilities in the process of implementation of the introduction of new products, which are designed for sale to the end-users, individuals and legal entities, then, introduction of changes in the existing products, or introduction of standard products offered by the Bank with new financial activities in accordance with the legislation, and finally the introduction of new banking systems with upgraded services provided by the already existing systems.

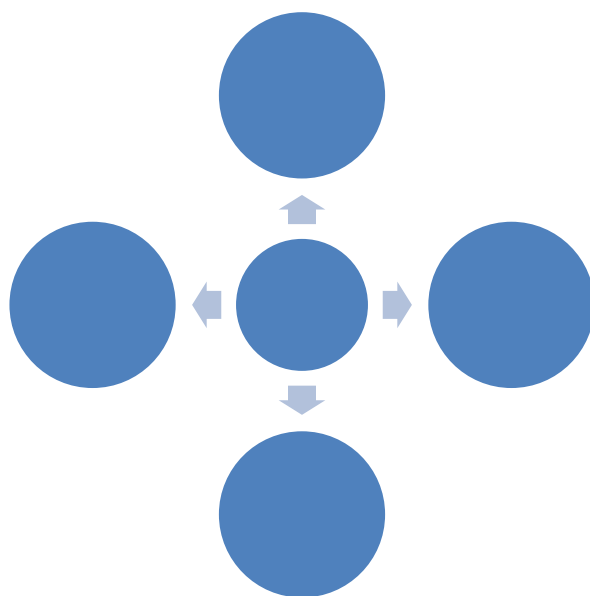
It is a fact that in The Republic of Macedonia there is a developed and stable financial market for banking products and services, which constantly adapts to the customer needs, but it is also a fact that in the struggle for competitiveness each bank should find its competitive advantage over other banks in the supply of products and services, the price

at which they are available, the time period for their processing and the acceptable risks and costs for their introduction and implementation. From this depends the life span of products and services, on one hand, and the benefit for banks in their balance sheets, on the other.

In response to the question about the types of products and services that should be offered to financial markets emerge financial innovation. The determinants for financial innovation and the incentives that trigger their appearance should be detected with analysis.

New products and innovation in financial markets are created by the desire of individuals and banks to make profit, whereby banks as profit institutions through the creation of new products and services achieve their primary objective, the maximization of profits.

Key words: new products, financial market, types of financial products and services, risk.



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THE MODEL CIR IN INNOVATION MANAGEMENT FACTOR FOR CREATING INNOVATIVE COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

In circumstances where uncertainty arises as a reality in companies working, one of the ways to achieve competitive advantage in innovation. Thus there is a need to create a favorable innovation atmosphere, creation and implementation of innovation as primary tasks of modern companies. Innovations require energy and knowledge to change things. Entrepreneurs/ managers know that companies operating in turbulent and hipper competitive environment. Many of them find themselves unable to accommodate companies of competition, new technologies and the changing needs of customers. To get out of such a situation arises the need of modeling the organizational culture as a key element in the creation of innovative companies.

The basic model elaborated in this scientific paper based on the thesis that innovation management is the process that is the result of: creativity, innovation and development (CIR). The meaning of the acronym CIR- "master" or "gentleman" indicates that to become and remain competitive companies must innovate more and faster, to invest in intellectual capital, knowledge, research and development of new products. The introduction of innovation becomes permanent legitimacy to the work while achieving competitive advantage requires creating an environment in which creative thinking is central to organizational values, assumptions and actions.

Keywords: innovation, competitive advantage, creativity, innovation, development of new products/ services.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INNOVATION PERFORMANCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

As more organizations make innovation an integral part of their organizational structure, leaders must turn their attention to innovation performance. The outcome of innovation must be delivered in order to both justify the expenditure and to ensure the continuing success of the business. There often is a long time between when the expenditure for innovation is promised and when the final outcome is achieved. If this time can be reduced by efficient innovation performance, then the organization can deliver growth at a faster rate. The European Innovation Scoreboard (EIS) is the instrument developed at the initiative of the European Commission, under the Lisbon Strategy, to provide a comparative assessment of the innovation performance of EU Member States. The EIS provides an annual assessment of innovation performance across the EU and other leading innovative nations. The EIS has been both welcomed as a relevant tool for innovation benchmarking. Macedonia from 2010 year is a part of European family through its involvement in EIS. In this paper we will focus on a comparative analysis with Macedonia and other EU countries. Macedonia is one of the modest innovators with a below average performance.

Keywords: innovation, EIS, innovation performance, comparative analysis.

INTRODUCTION

It is a widespread belief that innovation is a necessary assumption for the economic growth of a country, region or enterprise. The concept of innovation and the methods for measuring it have been under constant dispute for decades. Without doubt, the measurement of innovation and its dynamics is of great importance for theoretical and empirical analysis of growth models, and to support the decision-making process of potential investors. We emphasize that there are at least three good reasons why

innovation measurement is important. First, innovation assessment is important for the theoretical analysis and development of innovation theories. Second, the assessment of innovation is important for the development and implementation of public policies. Third, the results of innovation assessment are important inputs for the development of company strategy. Data on the technological capability and innovation of different countries make it possible to acquire a better understanding of the geographical contexts in which firms can develop and establish their innovative activities and make necessary investments.

Innovation is at the heart of economic development, social welfare, and protection of the environment. Today, the need for innovation is greater than ever, and the challenge to make these three objectives compatible is formidable.

Historically, innovation measurement has mainly been based on single indicators like R&D investments, number of patents, etc. However, these indicators generally reflect only one aspect of the complex phenomenon of innovation and do not provide a comprehensive overview. The role of innovation has remarkably increased in the assessment of the innovation processes in recent decades.

The main focus of this study is on analyzing the innovation performance of the Republic of Macedonia and other EU countries. Our aim is to explore what factors have been the most influential in the innovation performance of these countries, and whether these are captured by the EIS indicators. We believe that the results of our analysis will provide additional understanding for the development of innovation assessment methodologies taking into account the size and path dependence of an economy. The overwhelming aim of the study is to generate new information for elaborating policy proposals and for making decisions that support the development of national innovation performance.

As Fagerberg and Srholec (2008)¹¹¹ have pointed out those differences in nature, geography and history influence the ability of a country to develop a well-functioning innovation system. In that sense, the Republic of Macedonia is an especially interesting case for studying innovation performance as well as the factors behind the differences.

¹¹¹ Fagerberg, J.; Srholec, M. (2008), „National innovation systems, capabilities and economic development“, *Research Policy*, Vol.37, pp. 1417-1435.

THEORETICAL OVERVIEW OF EUROPEAN INNOVATION SCOREBOARD (EIS)

European Innovation Scoreboard (EIS) provides a comparative assessment of the research and innovation performance of the EU Member States and non-EU Countries and the relative strengths and weaknesses of their research and innovation systems. It helps countries assess areas in which they need to concentrate their efforts in order to boost their innovation performance.

The European Innovation Scoreboard (EIS) has been published annually since 2001 to track and benchmark the relative innovation performance of EU27 Member States and non-EU Countries. Innovation performance is measured using a composite indicator the Summary Innovation Index which summarizes the performance of a range of different indicators (Figure 1). The EIS distinguishes between 3 main types of indicators: Enablers, Firm activities and Outputs and 8 innovation dimensions, capturing in total 25 indicators (Figure 2). These dimensions bring together a set of related indicators to give a balanced assessment of the innovation performance in that dimension. The blocks and dimensions have been designed to accommodate the diversity of different innovation processes and models that occur in different national contexts.

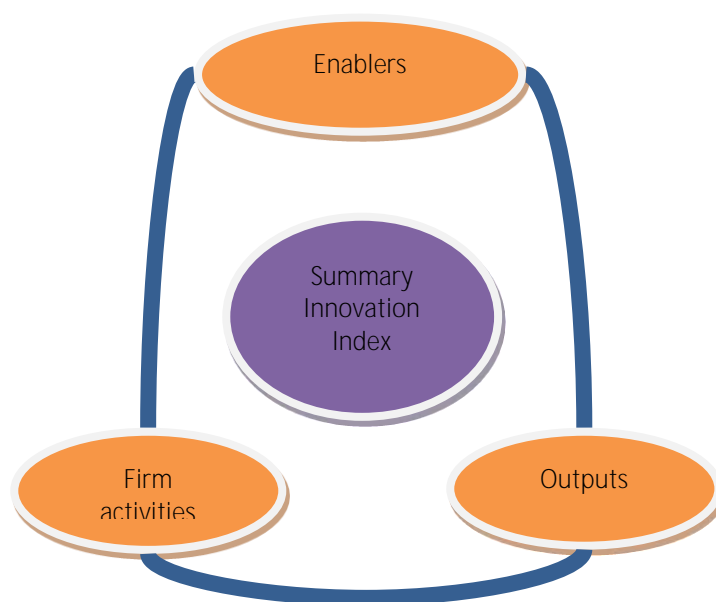


Figure 1: Measurement framework of the European Innovation Scoreboard

The Enablers capture the main drivers of innovation performance external to the firm and differentiate between 3 innovation dimensions. *Human resources* include 3 indicators and measures the availability of a high skilled and educated workforce. The indicators capture new doctorate graduates, Population aged 30-34 with completed tertiary education and Population aged 20-24 having completed at least upper secondary education. *Open, excellent and attractive research systems* includes 3 indicators and measures the international competitiveness of the science base by focusing on the International scientific co-publications, Most cited publications and Non-EU doctorate students. *Finance and support* includes 2 indicators and measures the availability of finance for innovation projects by venture capital investments and the support of governments for research and innovation activities by R&D expenditures by universities and government research organisations.

Firm activities capture the innovation efforts at the level of the firm and differentiate between 3 innovation dimensions. *Firm investments* include 2 indicators of both R&D and Non-R&D investments that firms make in order to generate innovations. *Linkages & entrepreneurship* includes 3 indicators measuring innovation capabilities by looking at SMEs that innovate in-house and Collaboration efforts between innovating firms and research collaboration between the Private and public sector. *Intellectual assets* captures different forms of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) generated as a throughput in the innovation process including PCT patent applications, Community trademarks and Community designs.

Outputs capture the effects of firms' innovation activities and differentiate between 2 innovation dimensions. *Innovators* includes 3 indicators measuring the share of firms that have introduced innovations onto the market or within their organisations, covering both technological and non-technological innovations and Employment in fast-growing firms of innovative sectors. *Economic effects* includes 5 indicators and captures the economic success of innovation in Employment in knowledge-intensive activities, the Contribution of medium and high-tech product exports to the trade balance, Exports of knowledge-intensive services, Sales due to innovation activities and License and patent revenues from selling technologies abroad.

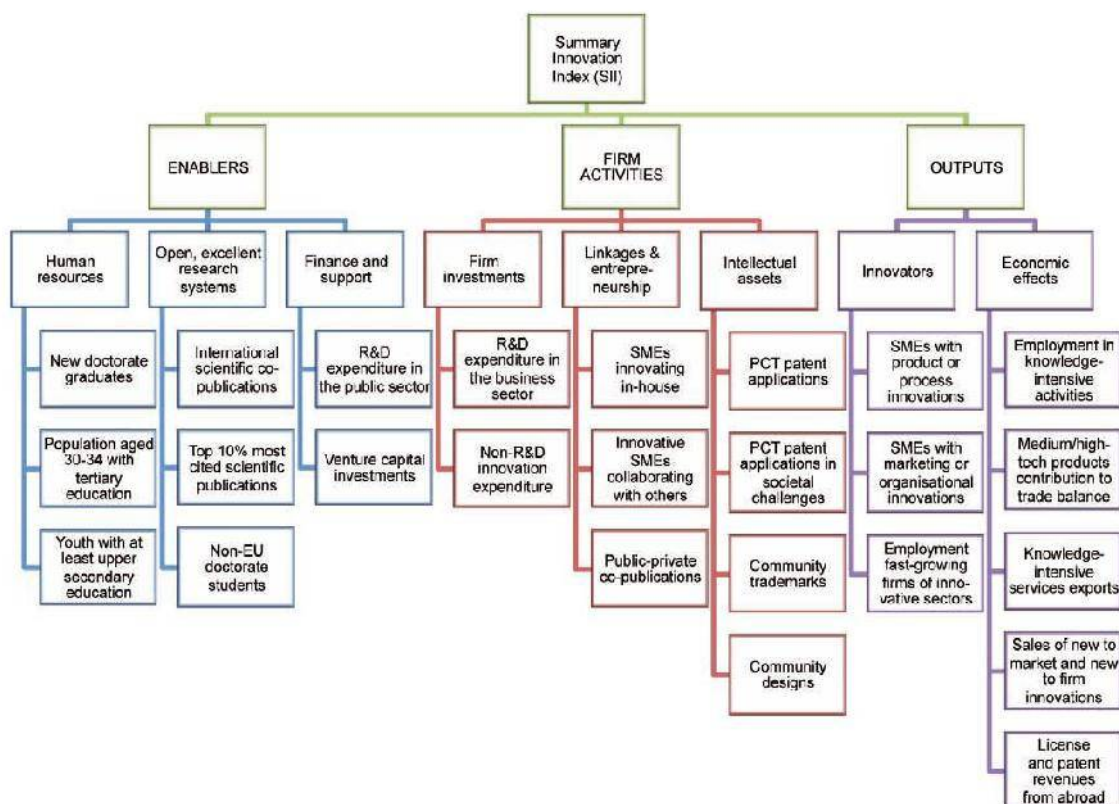


Figure 2: European Innovation Scoreboard indicators¹¹²

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MACEDONIA AND OTHER EU COUNTRIES

The Republic of Macedonia is a modest innovator (Figure 3). From non-EU Countries only Macedonia and Turkey are modest innovators.

¹¹² Hollanders.H & Es-Sadki.N (2014), *Innovation Union Scoreboard*, UNU-MERIT, Belgium

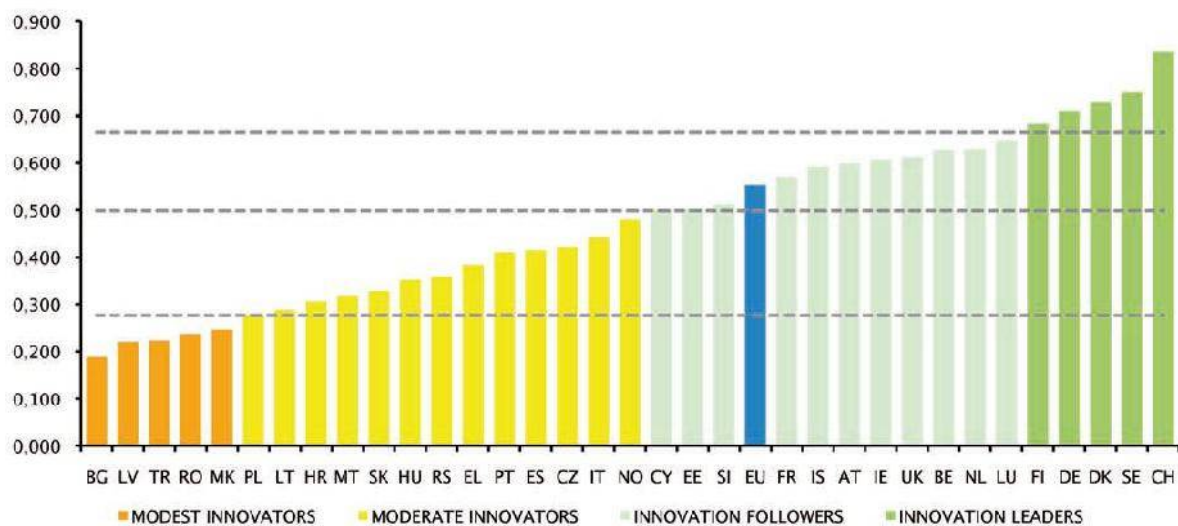


Figure 3: Innovation performance in Europe¹¹³

The first group of Innovation leaders includes Member States in which the innovation performance is well above that of the EU, i.e. more than 20% above the EU average. When looking at a wider European comparison, Switzerland is the overall innovation leader in Europe, outperforming all EU Member States. Sweden is also the most innovative Member State over the whole 2006-2013 period, followed by Denmark, Germany and Finland.

The second group of Innovation followers includes Member States with a performance close to that of the EU average i.e. less than 20% above, or more than 90% of the EU average. Innovation performance has been improving for all Innovation followers. Within the group of Innovation followers there have been continuous changes in rank performance, in particular among the most innovative Followers. First is Luxemburg than Netherlands, Belgium, United States, Ireland, Austria, Iceland, France, EU, Slovenia, Estonia and Cyprus.

The third group of Moderate innovators includes Member States where the innovation performance is below that of the EU average at relative performance rates between 50% and 90% of the EU average. Croatia, Norway, Serbia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy,

¹¹³ Ibid.

Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Spain belong to the group of Moderate innovators.

The fourth group of modest innovators includes Member States that show an innovation performance level well below that of the EU average, i.e. less than 50% of the EU average. This group includes Bulgaria, Latvia, and Romania, Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

Table 1: Position for Macedonia & EU to the pillars of EIS/IUS

	EU	MK
Main type/ innovation dimension/indicator		
ENABLERS		
Human resources		
1.1.1 New doctorate graduates (ISCED 6) per 1000 population aged 25-34	1,7	0,6
1.1.2 Percentage population aged 30-34 having completed tertiary education	35,8	21,7
1.1.3 Percentage youth aged 20-24 having attained at least upper secondary level education	80,2	87,1
Open, excellent and attractive research systems		
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications per million population	343	147
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited publications worldwide as % of total scientific publications of the country	11,0	3,6
1.2.3 Non-EU doctorate students ¹¹⁴ as a % of all doctorate students	24,2	7,0
Finance and support		
1.3.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector as % of GDP	0,75	0,2
1.3.2 Venture capital investment as % of GDP	0,277	
FIRM ACTIVITIES		
Firm investments		
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector as % of GDP	1,31	0,02
2.1.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures as % of turnover	0,56	0,90
Linkages & entrepreneurship		
2.2.1 SMEs innovating in-house as % of SMEs	31,8	11,3
2.2.2 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others as % of SMEs	11,7	9,6
2.2.3 Public-private co-publications per million population	7,3	0,0
Intellectual assets		
2.3.1 PCT patents applications per billion GDP (in PPSE)	1,98	0,42
2.3.2 PCT patent applications in societal challenges per billion GDP (in PPSE) (environment-related technologies; health)	0,92	

¹¹⁴ For non-EU countries the indicator measures the share of non-domestic doctoral students.

2.3.3 Community trademarks per billion GDP (in PPSE€)	5,91	0,49
2.3.4 Community designs per billion GDP (in PPSE€)	4,75	0,03
OUTPUTS		
Innovators		
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product or process innovations as % of SMEs	38,4	39,2
3.1.2 SMEs introducing marketing or organisational innovations as % of SMEs	40,3	30,8
3.1.3 Employment in fast-growing firms of innovative sectors	16,2	
Economic effects		
3.2.1 Employment in knowledge-intensive activities (manufacturing and services) as % of total employment	13,9	7,0
3.2.2 Contribution of medium and high-tech product exports to the trade balance	1,27	5,92
3.2.3 Knowledge-intensive services exports as % total service exports	45,3	22,5
3.2.4 Sales of new to market and new to firm innovations as % of turnover	14,4	9,9
3.2.5 License and patent revenues from abroad as % of GDP	0,77	0,28

Innovation performance has been increasing between 2006 and 2013. The country has been catching up to the performance level of the EU: its relative performance improved from 38% in 2008 to 44% in 2013. The Republic of Macedonia is performing well below the EU average (Table 1). Relative strong weaknesses are in Public-private scientific co-publications, Community designs and R&D expenditures in the business sector and Community trademarks. Relative strengths are in Non-R&D innovation expenditures and Youth with upper secondary level education. Performance in terms of growth has increased significantly for Community trademarks, new doctorate graduates and most cited scientific publications. Other high growing indicators are Non-EU doctorate students and Population with completed tertiary education. Strong declines in growth are observed in R&D expenditures in the business sector, PCT patent applications and Public private scientific co-publications.

CONCLUSION

This paper reviews the main activities for developing innovation performance in the Republic of Macedonia and other EU countries. In these two decades of independence, the country has constantly been undertaking evolutionary strides in each of the three spheres of the society: academic, industrial and governmental. From the given retrospective, it can be noticed

that many of the infrastructural organisations created during these two decades extinguished due to disability to adapt to the changed legal framework, or lack of continual financing. However, these organisations were crucial lever in improving certain aspect of the society during their existence and their impact can be considered as significant contribution to the prosperity of the country.

In the last decade, the reforming steps are assessed very positively by the European and international experts (World Bank, 2013)¹¹⁵. The reforms of the business environment and simplifying of the business registration system encourage opening of new businesses. However, despite being committed to a reform program for over a decade, including fiscal consolidation and reforms in the public sector, labour market and business environment, the reforms are yet to lead to sustainable results. In fact, the country still suffers from low growth in GDP, high unemployment and low FDI in comparison to other EU countries (World Bank, 2014)¹¹⁶.

According to European Innovation Scoreboard (EIS) and Innovation Union Scoreboard (IUS) the Summary Innovation Index for Macedonia fluctuates. Generally, the enabler indicators measured are in a steady rise, which is result of the improvements in the quality of human resources, research systems and the additional funding sources available (Business Angel network, Balkan Venture Forum, Accelerator program and Several International Donor grand schemes). The governmental decision for equipping 80 laboratories in public institutions, which investment in total is around 60 million Euros, is an excellent initiative for boosting the R&D. In addition to this, scholarships for studying abroad are provided and a brain gain strategy is adopted. The educational role of the educational institutions is significantly improved with respect to innovations and entrepreneurship (introduction of courses Innovation and Entrepreneurship in 1st, 2nd and 3rd year in secondary schools since 2012, and Innovation in 9th class of primary schools since 2014), although the results are intangible and very difficult to be measured especially on a short term. Indeed, developing soft and difficult-to-measure infrastructure, such as knowledge networks present in competitive regions as a source for generating higher

¹¹⁵ World Bank (2013). Western Balkans Regional R&D Strategy for Innovation. Country Paper Series – Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

¹¹⁶ World Bank (2014). World Bank Group – FYR Macedonia Partnership Country Program Snapshot, April 2014.

level of innovativeness and growth is often part of the problem in developing countries (Todtling and Trippl, 2005)¹¹⁷.

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¹¹⁷ Todtling, F. and Trippl, M. (2005). One size fits all? Towards a differential regional innovation policy approach. *Research Policy*. 34, pp. 1203-1219

INOVACIJA I LIDERSTVO KAO KLJU NE KARAKTERISTIKE ZA ODRŽIVI RAZVOJ

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APSTRACT

Globalizacije je pretvorila svet u jedno malo globalno selo, provinciju, varoš u kojoj postoji velika konkurencija između organizacija, a samim tim ih prati visok nivo borbe za nagradu. Jedan od najboljih i najefikasnijih načina za organizacije jeste kreativan pristup svakom problemu, manevar koji uključuje inovaciju u poslovanju. U ovom tekstu se bitno uložilo lidera kao nekog ko je spreman da izvrši promene u preduzeću i da započne proces inovacije. Lider kao osoba koja je spremna da uvede organizaciju u potpuno drugom smeru, u smeru gde tehnologija zauzima značajno mesto u organizaciji, zadovoljstvo klijenata ne bi trebalo da bude pod znakom pitanja ni u jednom trenutku. Napredak, visoka očekivanja kupaca, kao i sve promene na tržištu jesu situacije koje primoravaju organizacije da stalno preispituju svoje ponašanje, svoj rad, razumevanje, kako sprovode promene, kako ih usvajaju i kako reaguju na promene trendova. Promena organizacije jeste glavna tema i ona je potrebna za opstanak samih preduzeća kao i opstanak kadrova. Organizacije koje posluju u današnjem vremenu, koje je veoma konfuzno i zahtevno, moraju da priđu problemu veoma ozbiljno, potrebno je da se pripreme ne samo na ono što se trenutno dešava u organizaciji već i na buduće trendove rasta, kako bi zadržali uspeh u poslovanju. Istraživanja pokazuju da čak 70 procenata organizacija ne ispuni svoje zacrtane ciljeve. Proces promena u organizaciji zahteva veoma sposobno liderstvo, odnosno tim visoko kvalifikovanog kadra, koji je spreman da u preduzeću napravi duboke

rezove zarad najboljih rezultata i prodora inovacija na tržište kome pripada. Analiza literature otkriva da liderstvo koje sadrži viziju i inovativnost kao glavne karakteristike, može sprovesti kompleksne pozitivne promene u organizaciji. Pozitivne promene dalje mogu voditi do osnivanja odeljenja koje bi se bavilo inovacijama, istraživanju i razvojem, a sve u cilju dogoro nog razvoja i uspeha.

Ključne reči: Vizija, Liderstvo, Inovacije, Održivi razvoj, Organizacione promene.

INNOVATION AND LEADERSHIP AS KEY CHARACTERISTICS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The globalization has converted the world into a small global village; a village in which there is an ever high stream of contentions and competitions between organizations. In this scenario the most effective and beneficial maneuver for any organization is to create innovative ways in conducting business. The leader as a person in charge or as a change agent can manage an organization or the process of organizational change more effectively and successfully if h/she is capable and competent. Rapid technological advancements, high expectations of customers, and ever changing market situations have compelled organizations to incessantly reassess and reevaluate how they work and to understand, adopt and implement changes in their business model in response of changing trends. Organizations now a days, well understand the importance of the matter, and are serious to prepare themselves not only the current, but also for the

future trends to get the level of sustainable success, but Along with all of its implications and importance the process of organizational change is also a very complex and challenging. Research shows that 70 percent of organizational changes fail to get their goals. As leadership has a central role in evolution and cultivating an organization, the process of organizational change demands a very effective and highly competent leadership that is well capable to perceive the most desirable shape of an organization and address the issue of organizational change in most appropriate way. Leadership with the competencies of "Vision" and "Innovative Approach" along with other characteristics can prove more effective to conclude the complex phenomena of organizational change with success. Further the successful organizational change can leads to innovation for organization, which is the key of long term success and sustainability.

Keywords: Vision, Leadership, Innovative Approach, Organizational Change, Sustainability.

UVOD

Svako od nas kao pojedinac ima svoje snove, svoje životne ciljeve, za bolju, uspješniju i napredniju budućnost. Naravno da samo snovi i životni ciljevi nisu dovoljni, potrebno je preduzeti praktične mere, korake i koristiti razne vrste znanja, talenta i vještina kako bi ta budućnost bila uspješna. Kao i pojedinac, svaka organizacija mora postupiti isto, kako bi zadržala stabilnost poslovanja, opstanak na tržištu kao i dugoročni uspeh. Veliki broj autora se slaže da organizacije moraju prihvatiti promene u načinu poslovanja, moraju se prilagoditi tim promenama i na kraju te promene moraju sprovesti i uneti u njihove modele poslovanja. Postoji velika verovatnoća da organizacije koje se plaše promena i od njih zaziru, zauvek izgube pozitivnu reputaciju i značajno izgube tržišnu ulogu.

Kada se sagleda velika promena u organizaciji, kada su sve činjenice već poznate, vještine usvojene, postavljaju se sledeća pitanja: „ko će preuzeti inicijativu da ove promene u organizaciji sprovede“, odnosno, „koja će to osoba biti“? Kako se autori slažu i oko prethodne teme, odnosno prihvatanju promena kao načina da se poslovanje poboljša, tako se i na temu uloge lidera, kao nekog ko će tim promenama rukovoditi i biti onaj koji će ceo proces promena i završiti, tako se slažu. Kennedy veruje da je uloga lidera ta koja može dovesti do efikasnosti same organizacije (Kennedy 2000). Autori knjige „Organizational Change“, Senior and Fleming tako će

diskutuju o ulozi lidera kao glavnog agenta u preuzimanju inicijative i uvođenju promena u organizaciju (Senior and Fleming 2006).

Dolaze i do saznanja da nije samo liderstvo, već kompetentno liderstvo ona prava osobina i karakteristika koja je bitna za razumevanje promena, za njihovu formulaciju i napokon za implementaciju u sistem koji vodi samu organizaciju, sledeća etapa razmišljanja je: koje vrste znanja, koje posebne veštine, koji talenat i kompetencije jedan lider mora da poseduje kako bi uspešno sproveo promene? Takođe ne bi trebali da zaboravimo i nešto što je veoma bitno, a to je, koji je odnos uspešnosti sprovedenih promena sa liderskim nadležnostima?

LIDERSTVO

Liderstvo i njegova uloga u današnjem biznisu i organizacijama širom razvijenog sveta igraju glavnu ulogu. „Lideri jesu pojedinci koji uspevaju da od grupe individualaca, naprave tim, postavljaju im ciljeve, usmeravaju ih, motivišu i njima rukovode (Conger, 1992, p18). Termin liderstvo se može sagledavati iz više perspektiva. Tradicionalno, liderstvo je skup ljudi koji su u vlasništvu samog lidera ili je to socijalni fenomen koji proizilazi iz mreže usobnih veza unutar grupe. Već ova debata se vodi po pitanju da li liderstvo stvara pojedinac kroz njegove lične osobine ili liderstvo dolazi iz nasleđenih verovanja prethodnika (Grint 2006.). Grint takođe postavlja pitanje: da li je lider onaj koji vodi glavnu reč, nekoga svi slušaju, nekoga svi poštuju, onaj koji ima pravi autoritet ili je to samo osoba koja je na čelu i koja prima uputstva?

Poslednji komentari govore o liderstvu kao procesu, pri čemu pojedinac utiče na grupu pojedinaca radi ostvarivanja određenog, zajedničkog cilja. Možemo reći takođe, da liderstvo ustvari podseća na „snežnog čoveka“ koji za sobom ostavlja otiske stopala u snegu, a niko ga nikad nije video. Teško da možemo da kažemo da postoji prirodna selekcija lidera, ali sigurno da kultura i način gledanja na život imaju uticaj na odabir nekoga ko će imati važnu ulogu u organizaciji i nekoga ko će voditi, biti zadužen za sprovođenje napretka, inovacija i razvoja.

Organizaciono liderstvo jeste sposobnost menadžmenta da uvede i profit kompanije, širi tržišne pozicije, uvažava prednosti i koristi ih u uslovima velike konkurencije, a to može uraditi samo ako zaposlenima pruži normalne uslove za rad, motiviše ih i stvori okruženje zajedništva i pripadnosti kompanijskim ciljevima.

Organizaciono liderstvo ima za cilj evoluciju preduze a, transformaciju organizacije. Ono pomaže da se zaposlenima predo e ciljevi postojanja organizacije, pomaže u pronalaženju radnih timova koji e sprovoditi strategiju preduze a. Organizaciono liderstvo mora ostavljati svoje tragove u svim delovima organizacije.

INOVACIJA

U ovom vremenu, nesigurnosti i nepredvidljivosti kakvo je trenutno, organizacije i kompanije u svakom trenutku mogu o ekivati neku vrstu neželjenih okolnosti i u tom smislu autori Prestwood and Schumann 2002, govore da je liderstvo na in razmišljanja, a nikako pozicija". Zaklju ak je svakako da lider sada, više nego ranije, mora imati više use aja, intuicije za rešavanje nagomilanih problema i da u svakom trenutku bude ispred situacije koja naginje protiv preduze a, protiv radnih timova, odnosno, da inovativnim pristupom reši problem.

Maštovitost i kreativnost su komparativne prednosti u današnjem poslovanju. Inovativnost je svakako posebna karakteristika, osobina lidera koja e mu doneti prednost u odnosu na konkurente. Inovativnost lidera gura preduze e napred, preska e sve prepreke za održiv razvoj preduze a, inovativnost je formula za uspeh razvoja strategije za budu nost. Nešto što do sada niko nije pokušao, akcija koja se preduzme da bi se rešio neki problem, to je ono što podrazumeva re inovativnost. Obe konstatacije bazirane su na dve komponente:

Inovativni pristup liderstvu: Novi, jedinstveni i druga iji pristup vi enja i rešavanja problema i,

Liderstvo za inovaciju: Lideri moraju promovisati, moraju negovati kulturu inovacije u organizaciji, i to tako što e motivisati druge da iznesu nove ideje, stvaraju i osnovu za njihovu realizaciju.

Inovacija je umetnost odgovora na tržišne izazove budu ih trendova poslovanja preduze a koji na najbolji mogu i na in vode preduze e u dugoro nu stabilnost. Neophodno je naprav iti proizvod, osmisliti uslugu ili novi biznis model koji e odgovoriti trenutnoj poslovnoj klimi, odnosno potražnji potroša a – klijenta, a sve u cilju dostizanja željenih i projektovanih rezultata organizacije. Postoji nekoliko teorija koje indentifikuju karakteristike liderstva i njihov uticaj na efikasnost:

Teorija situacije

Fiedler konstatuje teoriju situacije podvla e i tri važna faktora koja uti u na performanse lidera:

- 1) Odnos lider – zaposleni: Koliko poverenja lider može uživati od strane zaposlenih, kako motivisati zaposlene i na koji na in ih inspirisati.
- 2) Struktura, opis posla: Teorija govori o strukturi posla zaposlenih, u smislu da li je posao rutinski ili nije, i na osnovu toga tražiti na ina da od zaposlenog izvu emo najviše.
- 3) Položaj lidera u organizaciji: Govori o položaju, odnosno mo i lidera da donosi odluke bez uplitanja i mešanja druge strane, odnosno nezavisnost lidera u donošenju odluka koje su bitne za organizaciju.

Teorija ciljanog puta

Ova teorija govori o liderima koji svoje zaposlene motivišu tako što im precizno predstave put koji vodi do zacrtanih ciljeva organizacije. Po ovoj teroiji, lideri prave timove, predstavljaju im ciljeve, motivišu ih, rade zajedno sa njima i na kraju dobro izvršenog posla, nagrade ih tako što im uliju sigurnost, podsete ih na njihovu sposobnost i vrline koje su ih i dovele do željenih ciljeva. Davaju i im sve zahtevnije i kreativnije poslove kao timu, prave od pojedinace slede e lidere.

Teorija menadžerske povezanosti

Robert R. Blake and Anne Adams daju tuma enje ove teorije. Ova teorija kombinuje razli ite tipove liderstva, lidrstvo zasnovano na brizi o zaposlenima i tražnji na tržištu. Dok sa jedne strane smatraju da je menadžersko liderstvo idealno, sa druge strane se ipak suo avaju sa nemogu nosti inplementacije tog modela. Efikasni menadžeri su zabrinuti, kako za zaposlene tako i za potroša e. Menadžeri su tu da rade kako bi motivisali zaposlene da rade maksimalno profesionalno i efikasno.

Teorija visokog nivoa liderstva

Teorija objašnjava kvalitet u donošenju odluka u organizaciji, koje bi trebalo da budu prihvatljive kako za zaposlene tako i za menadžere srednjeg nivoa. Ova teorija tako e govori o tome da bi lideri trebalo da prona u prave mehanizme da uklju e i zaposlene u proces donošenja odluka, naravno na nivou konsultacija.

Teorija transformacije

Teorija transformacije govori o promeni na ina funkcionisanja tima, odnosno promene funkcionisanja ka boljim rezultatima i efikasnoj komunikaciji na relaciji lider – tim i to na nekoliko na ina:

- 1) Povećati svest zaposlenih o njihovom uticaju na posao i u estvovanju u donošenju odluka,
- 2) Dokazati zaposlenima da poboljšanjem njihovih performansi može dovesti do poboljšanja samog poslovanja,
- 3) Pokazati im da njihova li na ambicija ne treba da preovlađuje na štetu organizacije u kojoj rade.

ULOGA LIDERA U SPROVO ENJU PROMENA

Efikasno liderstvo je, u emu se slaže ve ina organizacija, jedno od najboljih i najvažnijih faktora održivog razvoja. Intelektualni lideri su oni koji u sebi imaju snage, volje i veštine za pokretanje promena, iskustva u vo enju timova. Efikasni lideri su uvek tu da donesu efikasne promene (Kennedy, 2000.). Neki autori smatraju da sama kultura lidera, odnosno njihovo ponašanje, uti e na promene koje e se sprovoditi u organizacijama. Neke od metoda koje koriste lideri za efikasnije sprovo enje promena su svakako njegove karakteristike ponašanja, kao što su: tajnovitost, individualnost, poverljivost... U svakom trenutku lider mora da zna koji metod primeniti i u kojoj situaciji iskoristiti svoje karakteristike.

KARAKTERISTIKE LIDERA ZA USPEŠNOST PROMENA MENADŽMENT ORGANIZACIJE

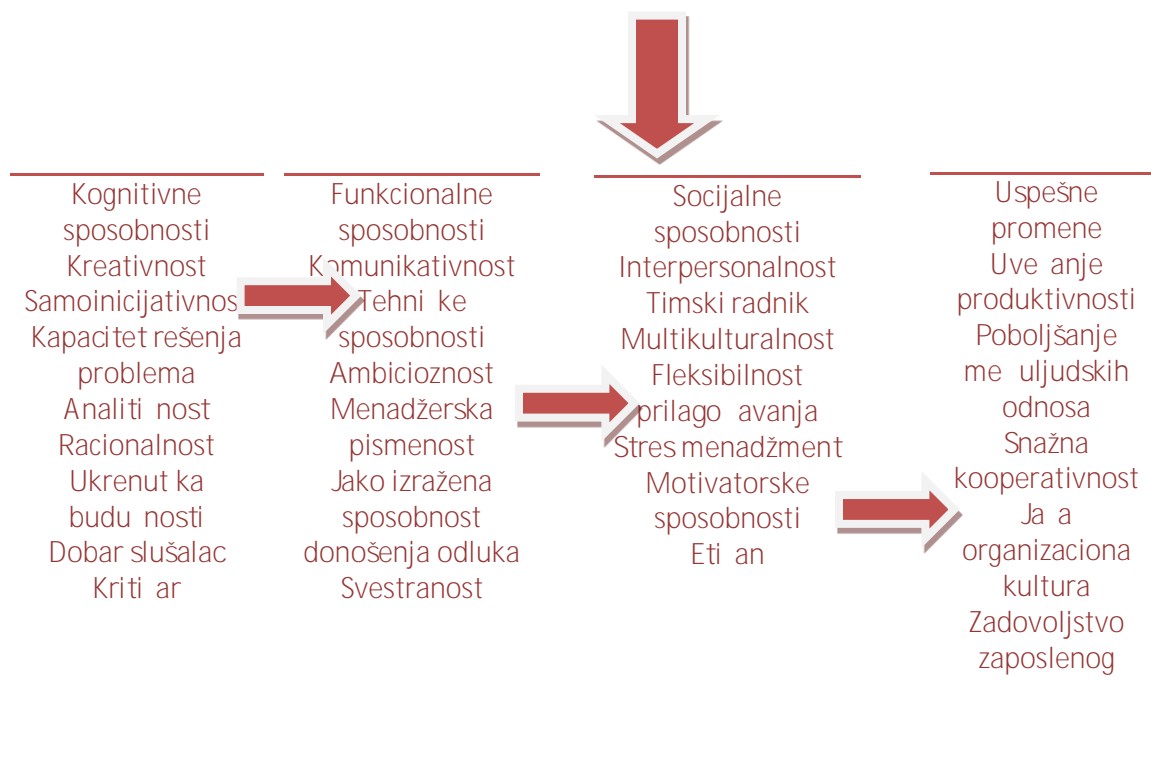


Tabela nam govori o sposobnostima koje lider treba da poseduje kako bi efikasno sproveo promene i kako bi organizaciona kultura bila stabilna, zaposleni zadovoljni. Kako bi povećali produktivnost, odnosno kako bi preduzeće dugoročno bilo stabilno i uhvatilo se u vrtlog novog vremena koje zahteva ovako jasne karakteristike i sposobnosti novih lidera. Liderske sposobnosti su usko povezane sa uspešnom organizacijom i nikade ne treba stavljati u drugi plan prirodne sposobnosti pojedinca, nego ih treba iskoristiti na najbolji način.

ZAKLJUČAK

Kao rezultat onoga što smo pisali, a uzimajući u obzir razne aspekte, autor i nauka dostignuta o odabranoj temi, verujemo da promene u organizacijama dolaze od strane lidera, njihovih vizija za bolje poslovanje,

njihovim karakteristikama i sposobnostima da uo e nedostatke, pokrenu proces inovacija u samom preduze u. Samo njihovim zalaganjem za ja i tim, dobar odabir lanova tima, njihova spremnost za stalni rad i usavršavanje, to je ono što današnjoj organizaciji treba, lideri sa vizijom i znanjem, lideri koji poseduju talenat i veštine koje služe da se preduze e bolje pozicionira na tržištu i održava proces proizvodnje.

U prethodnim re enicama, kao i u celom istraživanju, odnosno u priloženom tekstu, a svakako i u razgovorima koje smo vodili sa akademskom zajednicom, došli smo do zaklju ka da promene nisu samo neophodne ve su one pitanje vremena, pitanje asa, a lideri su glavni pokreta i, oni su ti koji imaju glavnu ulogu u tim procesima. Naše istraživanje je tu da doprinese boljem razumevanju uloge lidera kao nekog koji sprovodi promene. Naše istraživanje i zaklju ci bi trebali da podstaknu ostale organizacije i privredu da obrate pažnju na sposobnosti lidera, a posebno na njegovu ili njenu „Viziju“ i „Inovativni pristup“, koji može doprineti da promene, koje su svakako neizbežne, dovedu organizaciju u bolju i kreativniju budu nost.

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THE NEW ARCHITECTURE OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The global crisis of 2008 is not forgotten past nor completed process. Rather, it initiates activities through which to create a new architecture of the global economy. Two factors are important in causing these processes: the Federal Reserve System which is a personification of the Central Bank of the United States is in private hands and through his financial elite controls the currency but there is less noticeable effect on the IMF and World Bank; Russia's 2006 returns all debts to the World Bank financial institutions achieving full sovereignty and joining China which due to its social and political system run planned economy without borrowing.

International Monetary Fund failed to reach a new system of allocation of financial quotas to particular group BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) that are in economic expansion. Russia and China initiate an initiative to create an alternative global financial institution that has different features in terms of the IMF and the World Bank. This initiative not only the dollar loses primacy as an international reserve currency, but creates a new international monetary order.

Russia, China and India over the last 10 years have expressed the process of buying gold in order to protect their financial sovereignty (Russia in February 2013 to buy 570 tons of gold, China 1054 tons). At the same time in this period expressed a process in the member states of the Brix gradually selling dollars to act on their reserve currency economies.

All directions to destabilize the currencies of the member states of Brix actually cause chaotic situation on the U.S. and European monetary policy. One of the world's experts on the gold markets Jim Sinclair said: "Russia has economic nuclear bomb that could destroy the American economy. Russia and China with sales of government bonds could cause devastating effects on the U.S. economy. "

Task before him have set members Brix is creating a synergy of national economies to reform the global financial and economic system. Representatives of members of Brix on July 15, 2014 at the Brazilian city of Fortaleza signed an agreement to establish a new development bank with a founding capital of 50 billion dollars and establishing its own currency reserves of 100 billion dollars in order to protect the national currency. With this new process established financial institution is an alternative to the World Bank and IMF causing changes in the global financial architecture and thus changes in the world economy.

Keywords: Brix, national economy, economic order, for foreign currency reserves, IMF, World Bank, economic crisis, world economy, financial architecture.

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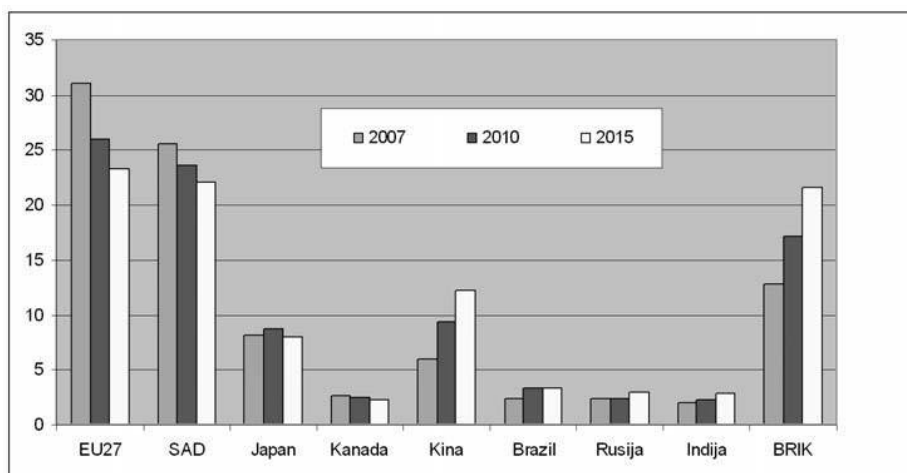
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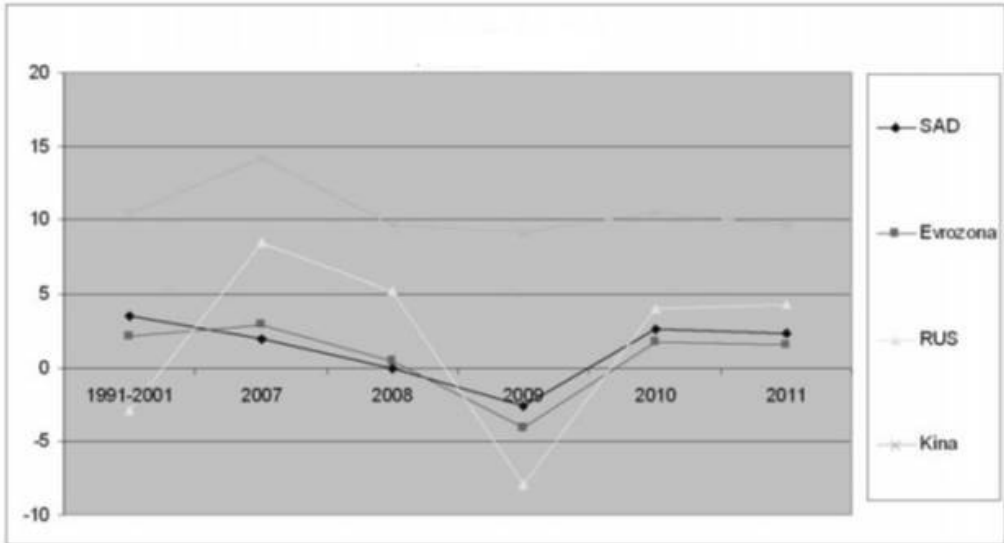


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GEP SERVICE QUALITY MODEL IN HIGH EDUCATION INSTITUTION FOR POSITIONING AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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ABSTRACT

The high education institutions that work in dynamic and competitive environment need to transform to flexible and open organization where each employee will accept its role and new way of collaboration in order to provide competitive and high quality service.

The high education institution is service oriented organizations which provide a notional, heterogeneous, variable service inseparable from person who give it to person who accept it. In order to deliver a superior service, this kind of institution needs to identify individual needs and to create a supply which will satisfy these needs in more effective and efficient way compare with other competitive high education institutions. Service's quality of this institutions is function of student's perception or present how students perceive this service compare its expectations. Because of service is intangible category, is pretty hard to perceive it and create standards for measurement. If this expectations is fulfill than the students are more satisfied and in the same time they are truly "promoters" of this institution.

In real conditions, delivering of perfect service which will satisfy expectation completely show same gaps. The main objective of this paper is to explain all gaps that appear while delivering service and to show how high education institutions can identify all factors that influence on quality from students point of view through continuous investment and research.

Keywords: service, quality, high education.

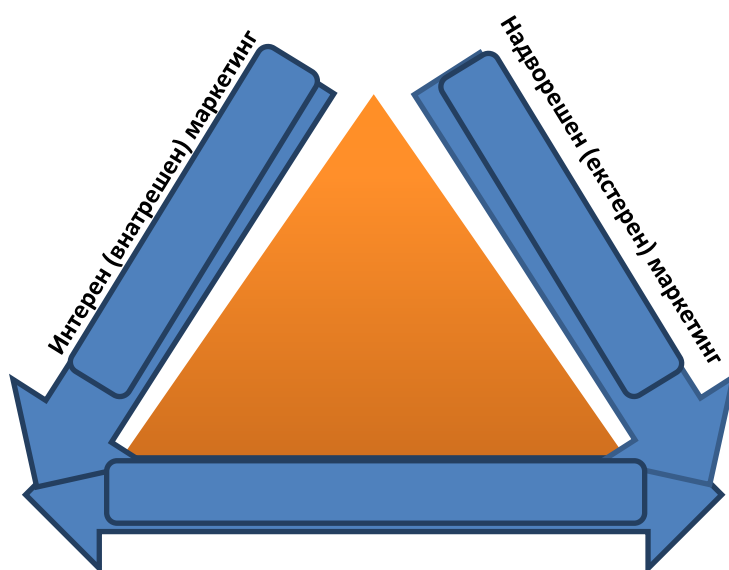
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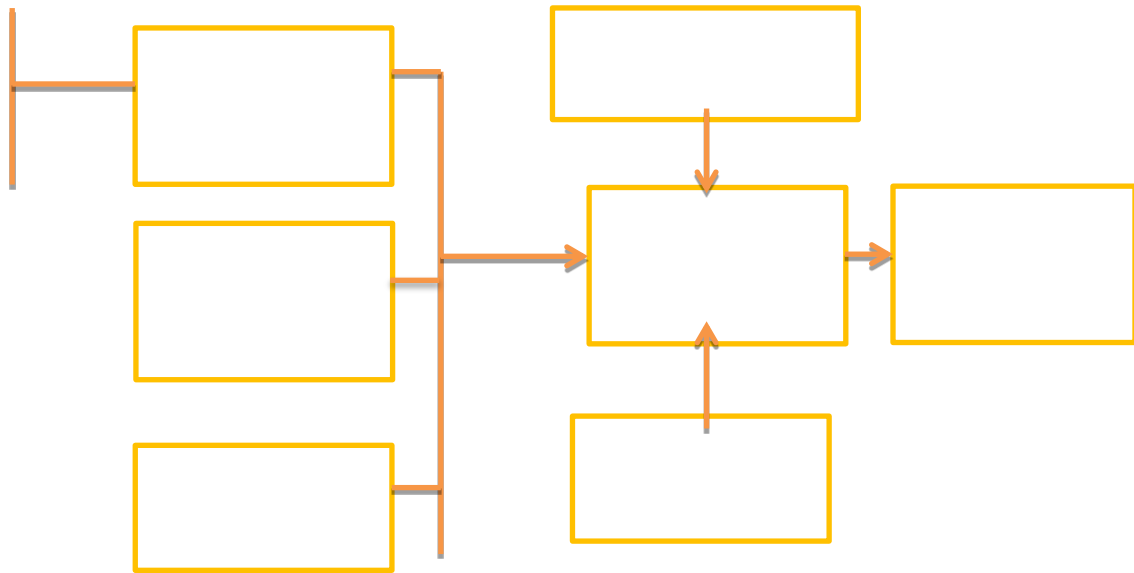
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CONTRIBUTION OF INNOVATIONS IN ORDER TO IMPROVE COMPANIES' COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Starting from the basic goal of any company to adapt to the contemporary social changes and to be stable in the labor market, this article will attempt to show how innovations contribute to improve the competitiveness of the companies nowadays. A basic requirement for the realization of this goal is the competence of the human resources in the companies that guarantees its success in the labor market.

According to the concept of lifelong learning, through this article we will try to actualize the constant need of lifelong education which would also create competent human resources who will respond to innovations that are inevitably imposed to the permanent social changes. The research will include companies offering services for learning foreign languages from the public and the private sector in the region at a time of rapid growth of companies' competitiveness. The emphasis will be placed on the contribution of innovations in the teaching process and the competence of the human resources to apply innovative approach in the teaching, so that their company will not only be more competitive, but also ready to respond to the current needs of the customers, in order to keep them as regular.

The final part of the article will cover the advantages of human resources training aimed to improve the productivity of the companies which will necessarily include innovations in the field.

Keywords: education, innovation, companies' competitiveness.

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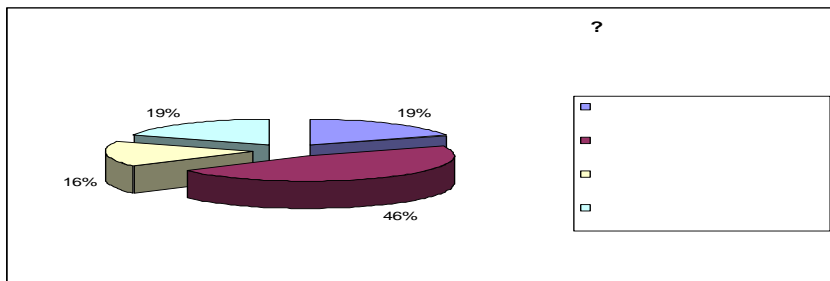
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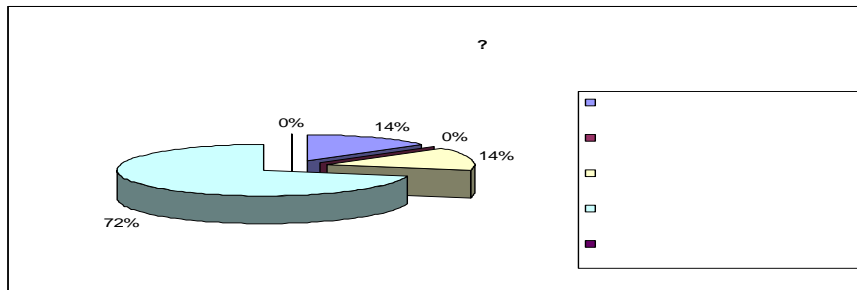
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IMPACT OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND INNOVATION ON THE SUCCESS AND COMPETITIVENESS OF COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

Under the influence of globalization processes occurred array technological, economic, political and social changes. These changes significantly altered the global economy and impact the business environment of enterprises. The traditional organizational structure got a new shape by changing the role of managers as well as employees. The production process is increasingly turning into a scientific process that resulted in the discovery of new materials, technologies, processes, procedures, that until a few years ago were completely unknown. The most important economic resource for achieving competitive advantage today is not capital, labor and natural resources but also innovation. Innovation and R & D activities today are drivers of overall economic development. So in today's unstable competitive environment, only companies that will be able to create innovation will be more competitive than others. It is required that the management of any enterprise, regardless of its size, to create innovative capacities. Outdated technology, low level of investment in technological modernization of Macedonian companies and almost no investment in research and development are serious reasons for Macedonian companies and their products are extremely uncompetitive in foreign markets.

This paper is focused on identifying opportunities for enterprises in existing conditions to innovate, create and maintain competitive advantage which will result in improved competitiveness and market success.

Keywords: Competitiveness. R&D. Innovation. Barriers to innovation. SMEs.

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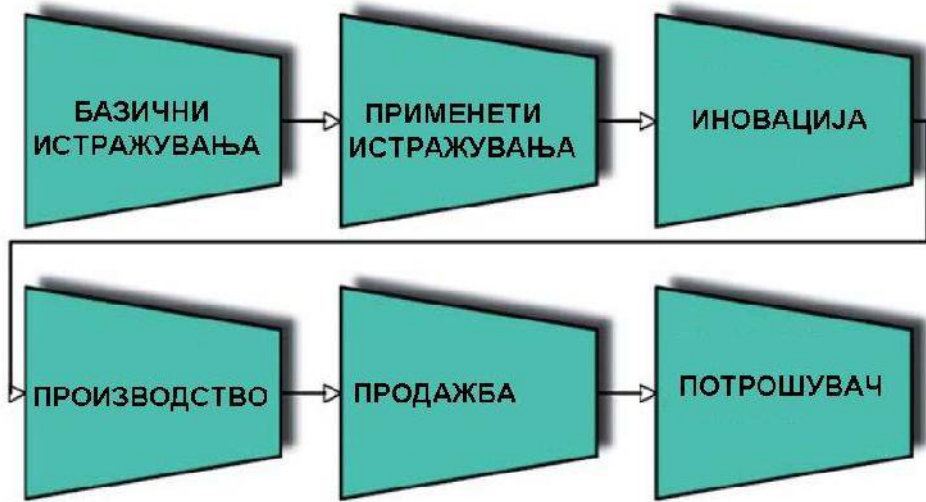
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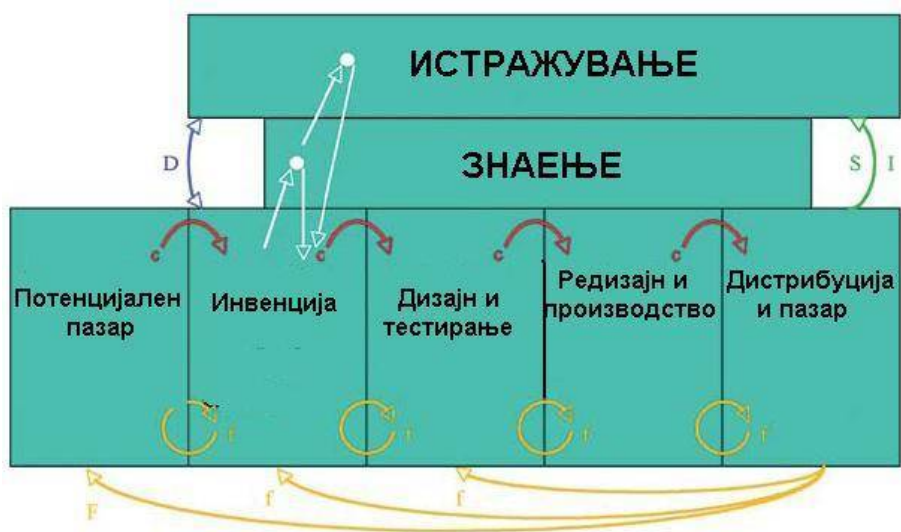


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CONTRIBUTION OF PAST EXPERIENCES TOWARDS INNOVATION AND CHANGES IN COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

The term competitiveness as essential and inevitable necessity appears in any company, any business. Because of its essential significance for the development of the above mentioned, the research in that context appears as a necessary process. That is for many types of research or surveys within the category, realized at the national level, but also on a global level. But they should speak in terms of how competitive they are, and also successful.

Thus, a comprehensive analysis inevitably raises the question: what did the subject change, in which level is the progress and what would realize the desired progress. Actually, in that way we get the answer of our need from the past experience. Without them, the comparison would not be possible, and so on the progress because they represent just the matter of the start point, which helps in the comparison and from which the final word is based, also about the need of changes, to what extent and in which direction.

Additionally, the benefits and the absolute importance of past experiences are dominating in the way that we as researchers of competitiveness are not limited to work just in our company, but we have happy circumstances to learn from others' mistakes, which is real and easy way.

Keywords: Past experience, competition, changes.

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WAYS OF DEALING WITH CRISES AND IMPROVE COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

In today's market economy, when the clients and the environment are dictating the organization's market place, it is really important to follow the changes in the environment and they should be the starting base with which you are going to formulate future strategic plans. Only in that way the organizations can acquire or to maintain the competitive advantage on the market.

Being competitive on the market does not mean to follow only the client's demands, but also to follow the competitor's initiatives, what they do, what they are good in and what they are not good in, how they maintain the competitive advantage, etc... When it comes to productive activity, it is also really important to follow the novelty in the technology development.

The basic aim of the labor is to give retrospect of the need of investing in the competitiveness in an organization, especially in condition of crisis and attempt to improve themarketposition.

Keywords: competitiveness, crisis, strategy, novelty.

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REBIRTH OF CYBERNETICS

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the causes and consequences of the economic crisis at the turn of the centuries, breaking the old industrial giants of the Euro-Atlantic region and analysis the creation of new centers of power. Here are also reviewed the new uses of the Internet, which has created an old world, and used the new one, in commerce as well as in manufacturing.

Discusses some desirable directions for the development of society, particularly the return to the old view of management as the organizer of the society and the industry with the help of the organizing-systems science. Instead of generally accepted attitude that the managers are slave drivers, who need to immediately squeeze the last drop of profit from existing business, without a vision of the future.

Keywords: de-industrialization, new technologies, investment funds, online trading, education, the downward spiral of investment, management and sideways.

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BRAINSTORMING AS A TOOL FOR GATHERING AN INNOVATIVE
IDEAS AIMED AT INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE
ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

"There is nothing more powerful than an idea whose time has come to realize" - Victor Hugo

Good and innovative business idea is just the beginning, a vision and great efforts are crucial for its realization.

Creativity and innovativeness are important not only for starting a new business. Successful business development requires them to be present at all stages of its development, constantly, permanently. Any good entrepreneur is constantly thinking how to increase sales. In this effort, the entrepreneur animates his employees, so he says: "Think freely, without any limitations and suggest everything that comes to your mind at the moment so we can increase production and sales of our products. Please listen carefully every idea, but don't comment or criticize." That is the essence of brainstorming!

In fact, the entrepreneur here applied the so called brainstorming method, as one of the most popular techniques for improving the creative process, creative thinking to solve complex business problems that all companies are facing- large or small.

In this paper it is explained how the use of a seemingly "simple" but also a very useful tool, such as brainstorming plays a significant role in increasing the competitiveness of organizations.

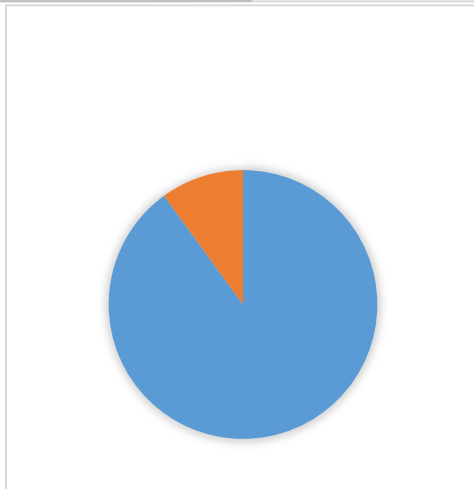
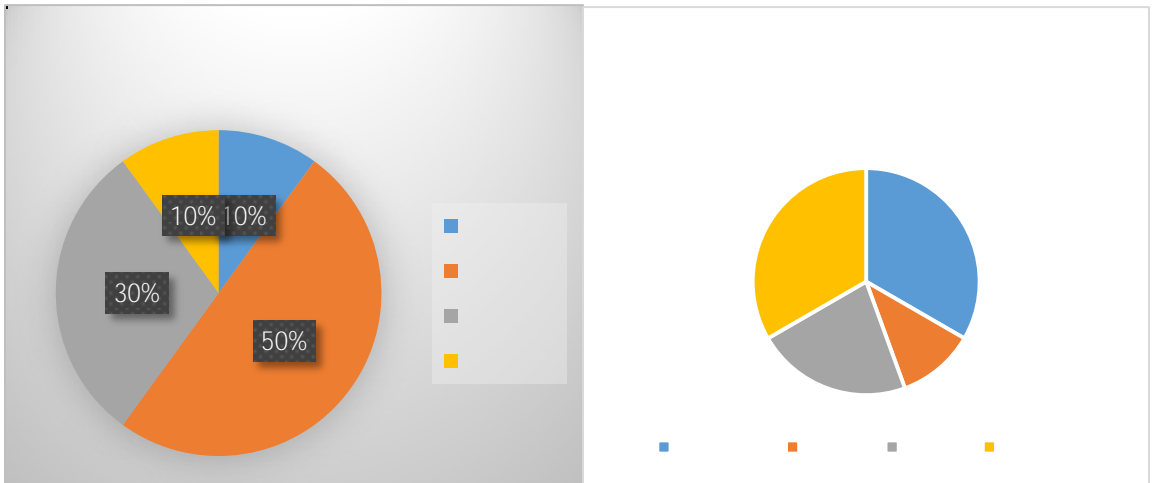
Keywords: idea, brainstorming, competitiveness.

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SECTION 4:
COMPLEMENTARY INTERNAL FACTORS OF
COMPETITIVENESS

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MARKET AND COMPETITION IN A SITUATION OF DOMINANCE OF MONOPOLIS

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ABSTRACT

Competition is an inevitable factor for any business regardless of size, production and economic potential, the development and diversity of the market in a given space and time specified timing . Even if there is no competition , it does not mean she will not appear at some stage of development of the market rules. But the legal entities in a modern market-oriented society should not be afraid of competition if implemented in a certain strategic and systematic approach in her analysis on one hand and the implementation of the acquired knowledge in the daily operation of the business with a single task - staying true to the goal .

Theorists rightly define competition as an attempt by two or more parties acting independently to enable the business to the third party by offering the most suitable conditions . Competition , by itself , contributes to companies to develop new products , services and technologies , which would give a wider consumer choice and better products , thereby enabling diversification and the labor market .

Keywords: competition, market, companies.

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FISKALNO FOKUSIRANJE NA KONKURENTNOST

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APSTRACT

Globalizam modernog sveta karakteriše se mrežom koja povezuje zemlje, kapitale, institucije i ljude u me uzavisnu internacionalnu privredu sa liberalizovanom svetskom trgovinom i rastu im direktnim inostranim investicijama i globalnim vi enjem tržišne konkurencije. Strategijski menadžment u formalizovanju alternativnih globalnih strategija polazi od analize globalnog okruženja i informacija sa globalnog tržišta u funkciji procene svetskih trendova u domenu ekonomije, politike, kulture, tehnologije i rizika, kako bi se determinisali globalni korporativni ciljevi, koji su vezani za podru ja profitabilnosti, marketinga, finansija, proizvodnje, istraživanja i razvoja.

U tom sklopu relevantna je tzv. multifokolna strategijska alternativa koja „radi“ na iznalaženju prednosti integracije širom sveta i na pravljenju strategijskih alijansi, koje reprezentuju najbrži na in realizacije globalne strategije. Globalne strategijske alijanse u stvari predstavljaju partnerstva dva ili više preduze a izvan nacionalnih granica u cilju izbegavanja uvoznih barijera, pravilne deobe troškova i rizika razvoja, poboljšanja konkurentske pozicije, zajedni kih ulaganja i licencnih aranžmana, kao i postizanja ekonomije obima ujedinjenjem snaga u oblasti proizvodnje komponenti, montaže proizvoda i marketinga. Strategijske alijanse u osnovi mogu reprezentovati potpuno nova globalna partnerstva, poput Forda (SAD) i Mazde (Japan), koji teže da postanu prvorazredni svetski lideri. To je „novi“ put razvoja „novih“ izvora konkurentskih prednosti.

Klju ne re i: globalna konkuretnost, strategijske alijanse, fiskalna politika, poreska konkuretnost, poresko prestrukturiranje.

FISCAL FOCUS ON COMPETITIVENESS

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APSTRACT

Modern world globalism is characterized by a network linking countries, capital, institutions and people in an interdependent economy with a liberalized world trade, and growing direct foreign investments and a global outlook on market competitiveness. In formalizing alternative global strategies, the strategic management starts with an analysis of the global environment and information from the global market in order to assess global trends in the fields of economy, politics, culture, technology and risk, in order to determine global corporate goals related to areas such as profitability, marketing, finance, production, research and development [1].

In this constellation, the so called multifocal strategic alternative is relevant, which works on identifying advantages of world-wide integration and forging strategic alliances which represent the quickest manners to implement a global strategy. Global strategic alliances are, in fact, partnerships of two or more enterprises across national borders, with a goal to avoid export-import barriers, fair division of expenses and development costs, improving competitive position, joint venturing and licensed arrangements, as well as joining forces in order to reach economy of scale in the area of components production, installation of products, and marketing. Strategic alliances can readily represent completely novel global partnerships, such as FORD (USA) and MAZDA (Japan) who are aiming to become first-class world leaders. This is the "Novel" road to developing "novel" sources of competitive advantages [2].

Key words: global competitiveness, strategic alliances, fiscal policy, tax competitiveness, tax restructuring.

GLOBALNA KONKURENCIJA, STRATEGIJSKE ALIJANSE I FISKALNA POLITIKA

U tom smislu, i tzv. Bela knjiga Ekonomske komisije EU pokrenula je pitanje održivosti rasta evropskih privreda uz o uvanje me unarodne konkurentnosti i otklanjanje rigidnosti na strukturnom planu, radi pove anja globalne konkurencije. Eksperti EU ukazali su na prednosti i slabosti konkurentskog položaja globalizacijc privrede. Radi stvaranja bazi nih uslova za o ekivano delovanje politike globalne konkurentnosti Evropski savet je akceptirao slede e ciljeve: (1) vladine intervencije u privredi moraju se usredsrediti na rast tržišta i na razvoj grana sa snažnim konkurentskim potencijalima, (2) vladine intervencije moraju da otklone konfliktnosti izme u konkurentnosti i otvaranja novih radnih mesta, (3) poreska optere enja moraju se redistribuirati tako da se smanje optere enja radne snage kako bi se pove ali konkurentnost i poreska optere enja u koriš enju prirodnih resursa, (4) vlade moraju da unaprede ljudski kapital, tj. investicije u znanja, koje moraju biti vrhunski prioritet generalne politike konkurentnosti, (5) oživeti potrošnju i oja ati interakciju izme u promena u ponudi i tražnji na me unarodnom nivou, (6) stimulisati one oblike rasta koji proizvode ve u konkurentnost i kratkoro nim merama ja anja konkurentnosti promovisati brži privredni rast, i (7) ja ati fundamentalne sposobnosti sticanja novih znanja i veština u funkciji širenja novih tehnologija i novih oblika konkurentnosti[3].

Evropski savet uticao je na brojne vlade zemalja EU da smanje poreze i doprinose u odnosu na društveni proizvod i da poja aju kontrolu javnih rashoda. Visina i struktura poreza na zarade i doprinose za socijalno osiguranje imaju direktan uticaj na rast konkurentnosti i zaposlenosti. „Porezi i doprinosi koji direktno terete rad iznose 23,5% društvenog proizvoda EU, što je više od polovine ukupnih poreza i doprinosa (40%).“ Visoki troškovi rada zbog poreza i doprinosa, primoravaju firme na otpuštanje radnika ili njihovo prealociranje u sivu ekonomiju, uz obaranje nivoa konkurentnosti[4]. Reformisana poreska politika trebalo bi da uti e na promenu dosadašnjeg modela razvoja, koji je vodio suboptimalnoj kombinaciji radne snage i prirodnih resursa. Sadašnji model razvoja karakteriše se preleranim koriš enjem prirodnih resursa i nedovoljnim koriš enjem ljudskih resursa, uglavnom zbog r ave poreske politike. Iz tih razloga Ekonomski savet je ukazao na potrebu za jednom strateškom makroekonomskom poreskom politikom koja e svojim instrumentima stimulisati snažnije koriš enje ljudskih resursa. Me u zamišljenim instrumentima posebno se isti u indirektni porezi na zaga ivanje okoline

(zbog eksternih društvenih troškova), smanjenje poreza kao moćno sredstvo za stimulisanje ekonomskih aktivnosti i razvoja internog tržišta koje respektuje meunarodne konkurentne sile. Tranzicija ka novom modelu „održivog“ razvoja implicira i razvoj tržišnih motivacija i preispitivanje mikroekonomske politike u funkciji jačanja globalne konkurentnosti. Kako živimo u istom megaselu – tehnika, komunikaciona i kompjuterska revolucija omogućavaju munjevito prebacivanje firmi, fabrika i kapitala (u cilju zgrtanja profita) na nove konkurentne osnove. „Sledi i investiraj“ i „bogat se i množi se“ jesu novi izazovi i za konkurentnu globalnu i strukturnu politiku, koja treba da nauči azijsku lekciju: Kina koja ima 1,2 mlrd. stanovnika ubrala je tokom 1995. godine manje poreza na imovinu od Meksika. Azijska kompetencija državnih struktura, preko redukcije socijalnih davanja iz javne kase, baca rukavice konkurentskih izazova [5].

Današnje države konkurišu jedna drugoj u borbi za uvećanje konkurentnosti nacionalnih firmi. Firme stoje sada iza nacionalnih država, a države iza firmi. Zbog toga se makromenadžment više ne odnosi samo na makroekonomsku politiku već na celovitu paletu aktivnosti države, kao što su savetodavne, regulatorne, podsticajne i infrastrukturne aktivnosti, posredstvom kojih vlada pomaže domaće firme. I pošto se vlade poistovećuju sa svojim firmama (u nastojanjima da osvoje veću ulogu na svetskom tržištu), to i makromenadžment sve više postaje konkurentski. U multifunkcionalnim procesima tržište rada ostaje nacionalno, tržište roba i usluga postaje regionalno, tržište kapitala postaje globalno. To pak reflektuje izmene u makromenadžment funkcijama. Sposobnosti individualnih transnacionalnih kompanija (TNK) sada bivaju upotpunjene strateškim alijansama čiji je cilj osvajanje tržišta i novih tehnologija, kao i stvaranje neraskidive veze između firme i države. Dobro državno upravljanje treba da pomogne firmama u krizi – putem povećanja njihove snage i konkurentnosti. To je u osnovi koncept makromenadžmenta koji prevazilazi individualističko viđenje firme van konteksta okruženja [6]. Internacionalizacija tržišta neraskidivo povezuje korporativni i državni menadžment u makromenadžment. Sada tradicionalne forme stranih direktnih investicija i osnivanje filijala bivaju dopunjene suptilnim formama franšizinga, IR konzorcijuma i finansijskog partnerstva, koji postaju ugaoni oslonci poslovnih alijansi i mreža. Oni brišu razlike između poslovnih i državnih identiteta, stvaranjem integrisanih internacionalnih proizvodnih sistema u kojima transnacionalne kompanije svoje poslovne funkcije regionalno i nacionalno dislociraju. Time se faktički stvaraju razvijene mreže, responzivne na razlike u nivou razvijenosti i kvaliteta državnog upravljanja sa ciljem da se ostvari

održivi razvoj kao paradigma tehnološkog i informacionog razvoja u funkciji rasta konkurentnosti.

PORESKA KONKURENTNOST I PRESTRUKTURIRANJE

Danas su, me utim, dostignuti nivo državnog ingeriranja u tržišni i privredni mehanizam [7] i dosegnuti nivo fiskalnog optere enja, nezaobilazni suštinski test provere u vrednovanju efekata javnog sektora. Zato u prvi plan izbijaju problemi i dileme [8]: (1) da li porezi guše podsticaje za radom, štednjom i investicijama, (2) kako i koliko porezi uti u na sveukupnu alokaciju privrednih resursa i redistribuciju dohotka, (3) kakve su i kolike koristi od državnih ulaganja, (4) kakvi efekti proisti u iz vladinih programa izdataka, (5) koliko je privredni sektor istisnut sa tržišta hartija od vrednosti i (6) koje su perspektive javnog sektora u budu nosti, koji traže decidirane odgovore i nove alternative. Valja otvoriti i zatvoriti novi krug o zna aju i dometu fiskalne politike u okviru makroekonomske politike. Izgleda da je izdaleka zapo eta monetaristi ka kontrarevolucija protiv posleratne kejnzijanske revolucije uticala na ponovno oživljavanje zna aja nekada pouzdane fiskalne politike; ali se sada nova „fiskalna revolucija“ situira u okvir teorije ekonomike ponude [9], u ijem se epicentru nalazi princip poreskih sniženja u funkciji „osemenjavanja rasta“. Trijada: rad-štednja-investicije upravo se bazira na politici redukcije fiskalnog optere enja, koja osigurava povratak ekonomskom biznisu oslobo enog korektiva državnog intervencionizma [10]. Ekonomika ponude, dakle, teži da izvrši fiskalnu „kontrarevoluciju“ u demontaži „države blagostanja“ u okviru posustale kejnzijanske revolucije, koja je socijalnom kompozicijom potrošnje unazadila javni sector [11].

Zagovara i ove ideje teže sprovođenju implicitno uravnoteženog budžeta u kome je poreski prihod prilago en ekonomskom sistemu prema vladinim rashodima. Ukupni dohodni efekti, u takvom okruženju, mogu da se jave jedino ukoliko se primer vladinih rashoda suštinski razlikuje od primera rashoda koji bi rezultirali u nedostatku državne intervencije. Tada se i fokus analize poreske politike pomera na ispitivanje zna aja supstitucionih efekata, koji su neminovna posledica kretanja relativnih cena izazvanih poreskim promenama. Zato pristalice Laffero-ve krive u teoriji ekonomike ponude i tvrde da bi smanjivanje sadašnjih visokih poreskih stopa vodilo prividnom smanjivanju prihoda od poreza, jer smanjenje poreskih stopa, koje vodi smanjenju prihoda, prati smanjenje cene (pove anje istog prihoda) i vodi takvom porastu tražnje za robom (ponuda

radne snage) kao da zna i porast poreza u celini; dakle, poput objašnjenja Cantoa, Joines i Laffera zasnovanog na mikroekonomskim neoklasničnim pretpostavkama. Smanjivanje marginalne poreske slope može da obezbeduje podsticaj radnoj snazi da izlazi iz „skrivena privreda“ iz koje proizlazi povećanje prihoda od poreza, što je potpuno u skladu sa neoklasničnim okvirom. Roberts, pak, smatra da je ovaj pristup važan i za kratkoročno na makroekonomska razmatranja, posebno ako privreda preživljava nezaposlenost i ako poreska sniženja stimulisu privredu, potrošačako ekvivalencija i likvidnost. Potencijalni kratkoročni makroekonomski efekat posebno dolazi do izražaja u meri u kojoj poresko smanjenje stimuliše privrednu aktivnost tako da rezultanta porasta u transakcijama tražnje za novcem dopušta vladi da finansira pojedine rashode putem kreiranja novca. Pošto smanjivanje poreskih stopa vodi porastu prihoda jedino kada su poreske stope izuzetno visoke, pristalice Lafferove krive plediraju na poresku reformu, koja povlači i smanjenje najvećih marginalnih poreskih stopa na prihod (Wanniski i Laffer), da bi se državna intervencija u poslovanju privatnih tržišta pojavila na najefikasniji način [12].

Efekti fiskalnog programa na planu ponude upravo treba da proisteknu iz amelioracije relativnih cena rada, štednje i investicija koje rezultiraju iz smanjenja poreza. Oficijelna predviđanja idu za tim da modifikacije sa reformom reglamentacije i redukcije budžetskih rashoda i socijalnih transfera diferenciranim podsticajima štednje, amelioracijom abatamana za amortizaciju i olakšavanjem investicionih plasmana, promovišu i konstituišu u „glavni motor“ akceleracije ekonomske aktivnosti i ponude u realnim okvirima. Međutim, postoji evidentna konfliktnost ciljeva: suzbijati nezaposlenost po cenu inflacije i deficita platnog bilansa ili smanjiti inflaciju uz nezaposlenost i pad proizvodnje, implicira oprezno odabiranje prioriteta među datim alternativnim ciljevima. Nezaposlenost se, u kontekstu smanjenja inflacije, može redukovati merama fiskalne politike i to tako što valja smanjivati „odliv“ smanjenjem poreza i povećati „priliv“ povećanjem državnih izdataka radi simultanog delovanja na liniji „odliva“ (linija štednje) i liniji „priliva“ (linija investicija) [13].

Svaka poreska reforma, po reformatorima, ima unapred postavljena dva cilja: podsticanje stvaranja bogatstva i njegova pravedna raspodela. A to sa svoje strane treba da doprinese sniženju ukupnog poreskog opterećenja, smanjenju udela države u privrednim aktivnostima, podsticanju rasta akumulacije i kapitala i stimuliranju inovacija. Teorijski posmatrano, oporezivanje po definiciji koje i rast na tri načina: prvo, preterano oporezivanje

može iskriviti izbor izme u rada i dokolice i izme u oporezivih i neoporezivih delatnosti; drugo, previsoko oporezivanje dohotka isklju uje izbor izme u sadašnje i budu e potrošnje, favorizuju i sadašnju potrošnju i isklju uju i štednju (a preko pove anja kamatne stope i investicija i tehnološki napredak) i, tre e, preoštro oporezivanje dohotka obuzdava sklonost ka preuzimanju rizika i slabi me unarodnu konkurenciju. Tako nastupa kumulativni proces, koji implicira pove anje subvencija (kao zaštitni instrument), koje se moraju finansirati ili direktnim pove anjem poreza ili stvaranjem sve ve eg budžetskog deficita, koji dovodi do anticipiranja viših poreza u budu nosti.

Fiskalna zahvatanja trebalo bi stabilizovati i fiksirati na 20%–35% od ostvarenog dohotka. Naše je, me utim, mišljenje da u fazi osnivanja preduze a, u hodavanja proizvodnog procesa i tržišnog selekcionisanja proizvodnog programa ukupno poresko optere enje ne bi trebalo da pre e granicu od 1/5 ostvarene dobiti (dakle, poreska stopa bi iznosila 20%). U drugoj fazi, u kojoj dolazi do izražaja reprodukovanje uloženog kapitala, poreska stopa bi iznosila 25% (tj. 1/4 od ostvarene dobiti). Kona no, u tre oj fazi, kada biznis dostigne zavidan nivo (evropski prošek), na poreski teret ne bi smelo da ode više od 1/3 ostvarenog profita – poreska stopa 33%.

Doprinosi ne bi trebalo podjednako da poga aju mala preduze a, jer svi „privatnici“ nisu korisnici usluga društvenih i socijalnih delatnosti.

Oslobo enje od poreza treba omogu iti za obveznike koji prvi put po inju sa obavljanjem delatnosti u trajanju od dve godine, za obveznike koji ulažu sredstva za kupovinu i izgradnju poslovnog prostora, nabavku nove opreme, izgradnju proizvodnih kapaciteta, modernizaciju i novu tehnologiju u trajanju od 2 do 3 godine (dok se uložena sredstva ne reprodukuju), za obveznike povratnike iz inostranstva za uvezenu opremu u trajanju od 1 do 2 godine, i za obveznike koji upošljavaju „pripravnike“ i invalide rada u trajanju od 1 do 2 godine.

Malim preduze ima treba omogu iti poreske beneficije i to onim obveznicima koji prvi put po inju sa obavljanjem delatnosti na slede i na in: za prve dve godine porez se ne pla a (oslobo enje 100%), u tre oj godini porez se pla a u iznosu od 25% ukupno razrezanog poreza, u etvrtoj godini porez iznosi 50% od utvr enog poreza, i u petoj godini porez bi iznosio 75% od ukupno razrezanog poreza.

Prestrukturiranje doma e privrede preko ulaska novih malih i srednjih preduze a (tzv. krovni projekat), postavljanje preduzetnih

inkubatora (pilotnih, novih, internih i opštih), u funkciji podsticaja preduzetništva, menadžmenta i korporacijskih finansija, nabavka know-how, SPEDA i poslovne komunikacije sa Saveznom agencijom za mala i srednja preduzeća i preduzetništvo valja u potpunosti osloboditi plaćanja poreza (i doprinosa) iz dobiti (i ličnog dohotka) u toku narednih 5–7 godina, pošto se radi „o stvarima od neprocenjive vrednosti za 21 vek“ .[14]

Lombardni i hipotekarni (kao i eskontni kontokorentni) kredit, kao element sigurnosti poverioca, reflektuju u osnovi svojinski odnos i sigurnost ulagača kapitala. Poreska politika, u tom kontekstu, treba da podstakne razvoj lombardnog kredita i hipoteka u prestrukturiranju jednostrane društvene svojine pluralizacije svojinskih odnosa.

Prodaja znanja o preduzetništvu, menadžerstvu i korporacijskih finansija jeste novo srpsko zanimanje u okviru već poznatog i razvijenog menadžment konsaltinga i afirmisanih konsultantskih firmi. Taj koncept mora biti institucionalno podržan, prvenstveno fiskalnom politikom. Kad to konstatujemo, imamo u vidu potrebu poreske stimulacije stvaranja novih malih i srednjih preduzeća, prestrukturiranje jezgra velikih preduzeća (transformacija malih preduzeća) i pravljena koalicija univerziteta i biznisa za podržavanje preduzetništva, kao instrumenta prestrukturiranja. Preduzetnički i menadžerski razvoj uvek reflektuju rizici poslova i poduhvata. Zato su potrebne finansijske institucije tipa riziko kapital fonde. Formiranje mora imati neporeski tretman. Za to je potrebno i znanje – domaće i strano – koji „nosioci“ moraju biti korisnici generalnih poreskih beneficija. Perspektivni razvoj najavljenih „finansijskih supermarketa“ kada će tehnologija i deregulacija omogućiti opštu konkurenciju između bankara, berzanskih brokera i osiguravajućih kompanija, isto tako, implicira poreske stimulacije. Poduhvati za kolektivne investicije u prenosive vrednosne papire, tj. jedinice trustalnog preduslova za slobodan protok kapitala i razvoj finansijskog tržišta, takođe, mogu biti predmet poreskih podsticaja.

Prelaz iz dužničke u preduzetničku ekonomiju po definiciji mora biti fiskalno podržavan. Neadekvatan poreski sistem (veliki stepen njegove nepotrebne decentralizacije, ogromno poresko opterećenje, velike regionalne razlike u poreskim tretmanima, decenijsko izostajanje poreza na profit pravnih lica i progresivnog oporezivanja fizičkih lica, egzistencija poreza na promet umesto poreza na dodatnu vrednost) jeste „teška“ prepreka za razvoj biznisa i za integraciju Srbije u Evropi. Razlike u visini poreskih tereta i načinu oporezivanja smetnja su za ulaganje privatnog,

domaćeg i stranog kapitala, i za razvoj preduzetničke ekonomije. Prevelika poreska opterećenja, koja su zasnovana na oporezivanju potrošnje, uvoza i ličnih dohodaka, u Srbiji se kompenziraju izrazito niskim platama (premale neto zarade). Razlike u opterećenju plata su predimenzionirane i kreću se od 30% do 100% (porezi i doprinosi na neto plate). No, vlasnike preduzeća i poslodavce ne interesuje neto plata nego bruto plata koja je trošak preduzeća. Oni čak prave razliku između poreza i doprinosa i nemaju razumevanja za obavezne zajmove i udruživanje sredstava. Za njih je izuzetno važna integracija poreza i doprinosa i eliminacija parafiskalnih davanja. Za vlasnike preduzeća poreska osnovica jedino može biti dobit. Nije im neophodna jedinstvena poreska stopa u celavoj zemlji, jer i poreska konkurencija republika i pokrajina može dati pozitivne rezultate. Važno im je jedino da utvrđene poreske stope na profit budu stabilne. Granična poreska opterećenja inkorporiraju informacije o tome u kojoj meri dodatna dobit iz dodatne investicije podleže oporezivanju. Granično oporezivanje je, prema tome, odlučujuće i veličina za kalkulaciju investicionih poduhvata u preduzeću [15].

Zapadnoevropske zemlje su sprovele poreske reforme gotovo u tri faze tako da su „Velike“ poreske reforme osetno reducirale graničnu fiskalnu opterećenja za primaoca plata i za vlasnike malih i srednjih preduzeća, što bi i Srbija mogla da iskoristi kao pozitivno iskustvo.

Razvojni ciklus i privatizacija jesu ključne poluge izvlačenja privrede iz recesije koja je iznuđena zbog obaranja inflacije. Sada je na potezu razvojni ciklus i obavljanje stabilnog rasta na trajnim osnovama u kojima je epicentrom otvaranje procesa prestrukturiranja preduzeća. No, prestrukturiranje privrede nije moguće bez integralne transformacije svojine i ubacivanja dodatnog kvantuma svežeg kapitala. Razvojni ciklus integrisao bi preduzetnički i infrastrukturni tip. U teoriji izmodeliranih razvojnih ciklusa preduzetnik je epicentralna tačka u prvom tipu razvojnog ciklusa, koji daje prednost biznisu u predominantnim tržišnim uslovima predviđanja koji je motus poslovanja – profit. Država je, pak, nosilac drugog tipa razvojnog ciklusa, koji obezbeđuje razvoj infrastrukturnih grana kao bazične pretpostavke razvoja celokupne privrede (iako za njih nisu neposredno finansijski zainteresovani privatni preduzetnici). I jedan i drugi tip razvojnog ciklusa moraju biti podržani poreskom politikom, pogotovu ako su u funkciji prestrukturiranja preduzeća i privrede. Mere fiskalne politike upravo iz tih razloga treba da stimuliraju ulaganja u razvojne projekte koji garantuju, na kratak i srednji rok, povraćaj uložених sredstava, ulaganja u

izvozno orijentisane projekte, ulaganja u nove tehnologije, ulaganja u revitalizaciju eko-ravnoteže, ulaganja u fond rizika kapitala (koji podržava biznis malih i srednjih preduzeća), ulaganja u transformaciju malih preduzeća i privatizaciju, ali i ulaganja u preduzetnički duh i menadžere. Iza toga treba da stoji promotivna uloga države, koja preko inovativnih centara i agencijskih institucija i projektnih jedinica „osigurava“ privlačenje inostranog privatnog kapitala, svojinsko prestrukturiranje, finansijsku podršku malim i srednjim preduzećima, poresku i kreditnu stimulaciju na kratak i srednji rok, i pomeranje težišta sa energetske-sirovinskog razvoja na visoko produktivne i inovativno-tehnološke intenzivne projekte sa izvoznom propulzivnošću i sa impulsiranjem amelioracije privredne strukture. Na to se nadovezuje preduzetničko-menadžerski duh koji se ogleda u smanjivanju potrošnje energije i sirovina, repromaterijala i radne snage po jedinici proizvoda, u podizanju produktivnosti rada, nivoa organizacije i efikasnosti poslovanja, u podizanju neophodnog kvaliteta i dizajna, i razvoju marketinga i propagande.

Ali, novu tržišnu konkurentnost mora da prati i nova fiskalna konkurentnost, koja se logikom „ekonomike ponude“ ispoljava kroz poresku redukciju (sniženje poreskih stopa), koja se pozitivno-podsticajno efektira povećanjem akumulacije i produktivnog investiranja, proširenjem proizvodnih kapaciteta i povećanjem zaposlenosti [16]. Isto tako, i realokacija resursa, kao suština preduzetničkog procesa, od manjih ka većim i upotrebnim vrednostima mora da prati realokaciju fiskalnog tereta od većih ka manjim poreskim stopama. Tako dolazimo do toga da i profitni račun, koji se izvodi iz realokacije resursa sa poslovnim rizikom, mora da sledi poreski račun kao stimulator za povećanje poslovnog efekta i kao nagodba za preuzeti rizik.

U današnje vreme, i posrednici i neposrednici, i radnici i menadžeri, i preduzetnici i rentijeri, i službenici i nezaposleni želeli bi da utiču na poresku politiku, pošto bogati uvek teže da plaćaju što manje poreza (dok siromašni smatraju da plaćaju neposredno mnogo državi). To što važi za pojedince, važi i za preduzeća i za područja. Ali to ne znači da poreska politika mora biti uniformna, pošto transformaciji poreza pogoduje raznolikost. I upravo različitost poreske opterećenja po republikama privlače oskudne i seljive kapitale – doma i iz strani, jer tu sada dolaze do izražaja poreske olakšice i koncesije. To, pak, znači da poreski sistem ne mora biti jedinstven po svaku cenu. On mora biti samo racionalan i efikasan. Pri tom, novi poreski sistem, mora biti moderan po ugledu na reformisane poreske sisteme zemalja

EZ/EU, koji anglobiraju proporcionalni porez na dobit preduze a, odnosno kompanija (oporezivanje pravnih lica), progresivni porez na dohodak pojedinaca (oporezivanje fizi kih lica), i porez na dodatu vrednost (VAT ili TVA), itd. Kona no, poreski sistem mora biti stabilan, jer je to osnovna pretpostavka za ulaganje privatnog doma eg i inostranog kapitala koji se prvi osloba a nacionalnog romantizma, zalaže za uspostavljanje efikasnog sistema ekonomskih funkcija savezne države, zahteva uspostavljanje ekonomske unije i profitno recikliranje sinteze ekonomskih interesa kapitala, pledira na ekonomsko prestrukturiranje (kao membrane ekonomske dezintegrisanosti), insistira na efikasnosti u ponudi javnih dobara od strane savezne države (koja je jeftinija od produkcije federalnih jedinica). Samo tada se potpuno shvata klasi na konstatacija da „oni koji su u suštini jednaki treba jednako da budu i oporezovani“, i da ekonomski nejednaki treba da budu i nejednako oporezovani. Samo tako se može shvatiti injenica da se poreski mehanizam ne doživljava kao nejednako oporezivanje Slovenca, Hrvata, Srbina, itd., jer su poreski obveznici gra ani, koji se (ne)jednako oporezuju u zavisnosti od ekonomske snage. Istorija našeg razvoja poreskog sistema u inila je, doduše, da ne delujemo kao tržišni agensi nego kao pripadnici partije, nacije, religije i regiona. Takav tok doga aja omogu ava i rang jugoslovenskog paradoksa „od vrste federacije ka labavoj konfederaciji“, odnosno situacija kada „ni vrsta federacija ni klimava konfederacija ne predstavlja oblik istinske ekonomske unije.“ [17] To, pak, ne zna i da treba graditi jedinstveni poreski sistem sa prepoznatljivim centralisti kim silama i integralni sistem finansiranja federacije sa skrivenim unitaristi kim apetitima. Novi pristup fiskalnom mehanizmu treba da polazi od zajedni kih interesa svih republika, koji podrazumevaju razu ivanje poreskog sistema i na ina finansiranja savezne države. Tako se ja a poreska konkurentnost izme u federalnih jedinica, kojima pripada izvorni fiskalni suverenitet na osnovu ega se mobilišu i koncentrišu poreski resursi. Na to se nadovezuje distribucija poreskih resursa za finansiranje zajedni kih funkcija savezne zajedni ke države (federacija) na principu srazmernog u eša svake republike u društvenom proizvodu.

Vlada se, po logici, okupira problemom transformacije društvene svojine, pošto svojinsko prestrukturiranje shvata kao sredstvo u funkciji pove anja efikasnosti postoje eg kapitala i rekapitalizacije, odnosno obezbedenja dodatnog kapitala za novi razvojni ciklus. U tom sklopu, država bi sticala pravo svojine ili susvojine u preduze u na isti na in kao i druga pravna ili fizi ka lica – kupovinom preduze a ili dela preduze a. No, ovaj

proces ne prati fino komponovana i skladno dozirana politika, koja bi naročito došla do izražaja u momentu prodaje preduzeća a zaposlenim radnicima [18]. Zaposleni radnici, kao kupci preduzeća, dobijali bi specijalne poreske olakšice i beneficije u zavisnosti od toga da li koriste bankarski kredit koji bi se otplaćivao iz budućeg profita ili koriste obveznice koje primaju umesto dela ličnog dohotka. Tu je i pitanje da li se dividende, kao prihod, koje se ponovo ulažu u kupovinu akcija mogu u potpunosti osloboditi od poreza.

REZIME

Srednjoročna fiskalna politika predviđena poreskom reformom u osnovi treba da vodi ka sveobuhvatnom sniženju direktnih poreza i preduzeća i preduzetnika uporedo sa rastućim trendom fiskalnih podsticaja i stimulansa da bi se oslobodilo dejstvo tržišnih sila. Poreska kvota mora biti drastično reducirana da bi se poboljšale ekonomske performanse malih i srednjih preduzeća u skladu sa intencijama poreskih reformi, gotovo u svim zemljama OECD i EU. Rastuće međunarodna integracija i slobodno kretanje kapitala već stvaraju pogodnosti za proizvodno preseljenje po oblastima i regionima u kojima se profili oporezuju po relativno niskim poreskim stopama i sa relativno značajnim fiskalnim bonifikacijama i koncesijama. To je nagnalo brojne vlade da se okrenu politici snižavanja tereta poreza na poslovnu aktivnost, poreza na neto imovinu i poreza na nepokretnosti, i ukidanju poreza pri inkorporisanju i poreza na transfer deonice na berzi [19]. A taj „uspeh“ u zaokretu meri se u zavisnosti od toga da li je ostvaren cilj u oslobađanju preduzetničkih performansi izraženih kroz poreze, da li je rastući proizvodni potencijal ekonomije održao „konkurentnost“ i da li je moguće održanje porasta broja zaposlenih. Koncepti reforme oporezivanja malih i srednjih preduzeća u 90-im godinama zato i teže da doprinesu trajnim poboljšanjima klime za inovacije i investicije, da odstranjuju fiskalne diskriminacije deonice arskog kapitala u odnosu na dužničke obaveze po zajmovima, da uvažavaju princip neutralnosti u odnosu na „zakonski“ oblik preduzeća i da doprinesu uprošćavanju poreskih zakona uzimanjem u obzir međunarodna kretanja na fiskalnom planu.

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KONKURENTSKA PREDNOST KOMPANIJA I NACIONALNE EKONOMIJE

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APSTRACT

Prva dekada dvadesetprvog veka je posvedoila da je poeo period globalne konkurencije, koji se identifikuje prodorom standarda svetskog tržišta i meunarodne orijentacije kompanija. Danas nema privrednih grana u kojima konkurencija još nije poremetila stabilnost i dominantan položaj na tržištu. U savremenim uslovima poslovanja, nijedna kompanija i nijedna zemlja ne mogu sebi da priušte zanemarivanje potrebe za konkurisanjem ili konkurenciju – postoje u i budu u. Sve kompanija, kao i privrede svih zemlja savremenog sveta, moraju da pokušaju da shvate konkurenciju i da njome ovladaju.

Da bi kompanija realizovala tržišni uspeh potrebno je da poseduje konkurentsku prednost u vidu nižih troškova i diferencijacije proizvoda, uz strategiju dugotrajnog obezbeivanja proizvoda i usluga visokog kvaliteta, uključujući i permanentno inoviranje. Preduzeća moraju da ulažu sve značajnije napore da bi zadovoljili zahteve, sve obrazovanih i informisanih klijenata (potrošača). U takvim uslovima kvalitet poslovanja predstavlja elementarni faktor konkurentnosti, koji se bazira na stalnom unapređivanju produktivnosti rada i znanja.

Konkurentska prednost je osnov poslovnih rezultata firme na konkurentskim tržištima. Konkurentske prednosti pojedinih država nisu nasleđene, već stvorene strateškim izborima i njihovom realizacijom, zasnovanim na znanju i razvijenoj infrastrukturi, visokim tehnologijama i inovacijama.

Inovacije predstavljaju pokretačku snagu razvoja firme, ali i razvoja nacionalne privrede. Zbog toga je važno ukazivanje na značaj firmi sa višim nivoom tehnološke intenzivnosti, koje imaju više uslova za inovacije i

osvajanje tržišta. Firme sa višim nivoom tehnološke intenzivnosti imaju više uslova za inovacije, osvajanje novih tržišta i produktivniju upotrebu raspoloživih resursa.

Kreiranje poslovnih strategija i kvalitet poslovnog okruženja bitni su preduslovi za jačanje konkurentnosti privrede. Prema Porteru, kombinacija spoljnih podsticaja (dijamant) i odgovarajućih strategija kompanija – imaju i u vidu specifičnosti svake zemlje posebno – predstavlja konkurentski potencijal jedne zemlje.

Ključne reči: konkurentska prednost, kompanije, nacionalna privreda.

COMPANY'S COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES

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ABSTRACT

The first decade of the twenty-first century, testified that he began a period of global competition, which is identified by the penetration of the standards of the world market and the international orientation of the company. There are industries in which competition has not disrupted the stability of a dominant market position. In the modern business environment, no company and no country can afford to neglect the need for competitive bidding or competition - existing and future. All companies, as well as the economy of the country of the modern world, they must attempt to understand the competition and her master.

That the company realized market success you need to have a competitive advantage in the form of lower costs and product differentiation, with a long-term strategy of providing products and services of high quality, including continuous innovation. Companies must invest all significant efforts to meet the requirements of all educated and customers (consumers). In such conditions, the quality of the business is the

elementary factor of competitiveness, which is based on continuous improvement of productivity and knowledge.

Competitive advantage is the basis of business performance companies in competitive markets. Competitive advantages of individual countries are not inherited, but created strategic choices and their implementation, based on knowledge and developed infrastructure, high technology and innovation.

Innovation are the driving force in the development of the company, but also the development of the national economy. Therefore, it is important to point out the importance of firms with higher levels of technological intensity, with more conditions for innovation and win the market. Firms with higher levels of technological intensity have more conditions for innovation, winning new markets and productive use of available resources.

Creating business strategy and the quality of the business environment are essential prerequisites for improving the competitiveness of the economy. According to Porter, a combination of external stimulus (diamond) and corresponding strategies of companies - taking into account the specificities of each country - is the competitive potential of a country.

Keywords: competitive advantage, companies, national economies.

PREDMET I POLAZIŠTA ISTRAŽIVANJA

Predmet ovog rada je istraživanje i proučavanje glavnih faktora i izvora stvaranja održive konkurentske prednosti u savremenim organizacijama. Postoje različiti teorijski izvori koji obrađuju ovu oblast, od uopštenih koji izvore konkurentnosti definišu kroz veličinu i ostvareni udeo na tržištu do posebnih koja istražuju različite izvore konkurentske prednosti, ali ih ne dovode u vezu sa trenutnim udelom na tržištu.

Istraživanja u ovom radu imaju okvir u radovima Portera o konkurentske prednosti i konkurentskim strategijama kao jedno šire teorijsko razmatranje.

Naučni cilj ovog istraživanja jeste naučni opis glavnih faktora i izvora stvaranja održive konkurentske prednosti u savremenim organizacijama, da se premosti jaz između jednostavnih popularnih pristupa liderstvu i apstraktnih teorijskih pristupa, naučni opis liderstva i inicijalne strukture izvora konkurentnosti, naučni opis funkcija liderstva i naučni opis

svih kvantitativnih i kvalitativnih svojstava izvora konkurencije u savremenim organizacijama.

Pored naunog opisa nau ni cilj je ostvarivanje i odre enih nivoa nau ne klasifikacije i tipologije. Ovo zbog toga što deskripciju nije mogu e izvršiti bez analize, a analiza nužno koristi analogiju. Naime, da bi se utvrdilo, prilikom opisivanja, da odre ena svojstva, inoci, veze itd., postoje odnosno ne postoje, da su ispoljene ovde ili onde, neophodno je utvrditi kriterijume razlikovanja, odnosno istovetnosti, sli nosti i razlike.

Hipoteti ki okvir istraživanja sastoji se od slede ih pretpostavki:

Generalna hipoteza:

Konkurentske prednosti su rezultat kreativnosti u poslovnoj aktivnosti lidera, odnosno sposobnosti angažovanja široko shva ene poslovne inteligencije;

Pojedina na hipoteza:

Iako je danas konkurentska orijentacija imperativ, firme ne treba da budu previše usmerene na konkurente , one moraju biti izbalansirane u nastojanjima da stvore i zadrže potroša a i ograni e i anuliraju konkurenciju.

Faktori koji su bitne determinante sticanja, održavanja i poboljšavanja konkurentskih pozicija su dinami ki, promenljivi, sa razli itim zna ajem i uticajima u funkcionalnom, teritorijalnom i vremenskom kontekstu.

Metodološki pristup istraživanja koji e se primenjivati u izradi ovog rada postavljen je veoma kompleksno i zahteva primenu:

od analiti kih osnovnih metoda: metod analize, metod apstrakcije, metod specijalizacije i metod dedukcije;

od sinteti kih osnovnih metoda: sintezu, konkretizaciju, generalizaciju i indukciju;

od opštenau nih metoda: hipoteti ko deduktivnu, analiti ko

Analiza e biti ostvarena na dva nivoa: na nivou izvornih podataka, na osnovu izvornih dokumenata, i na nivou sekundarne analize rezultata ranijih istraživanja i adekvatne literature.

IZVORI KONKURENTNOSTI U SAVREMENIM ORGANIZACIJAMA

Tržište je stalno su eljavanje odnosa ponude i potražnje. Ponuda i potražnja ispoljavaju svoje delovanje posredstvom konkurencije. U tom smislu konkurencija predstavlja unutrašnju motornu snagu koja pokre e tržišni mehanizam. Konkurentski odnosi me u u esnicima na tržištu mogu biti razli ite prirode i razli itog uticaja. Naj eš e zavise od broja i veli ine u esnika na tržištu (kupaca i prodavaca), od ve e ili manje mogu nosti pojave novih u esnika na tržištu (konkurenata), homogenosti ili heterogenosti roba, stepena elasti nosti ponude i tražnje i sl. Zapravo, sve su to karakteristike na osnovu kojih se obrazuju razli ite tržišne strukture i razli ita tržišna stanja.

Sve do 30-ih godina XX veka, do pojave nema kog ekonomiste Štelberga i njegove klasifikacije tržišnih stanja, morfologija tržišta se posmatrala vrlo pojednostavljeno. U ekonomskim analizama se polazilo od ekstremnih tržišnih stanja: potpune, neograni ene (apsolutne, perfektno) konkurencije i potpunog monopola.

Odnosi potpune neograni ene konkurencije u svom istom obliku nisu nikad uspostavljene. Smatra se da je liberalni kapitalizam (period *laissez faire*) bio sistem sa najviše ekonomskih sloboda, ali se ne može tvrditi da je to bilo doba potpune konkurencije.

Potpuno suprotno stanje na tržištu od odnosa potpune konkurencije je stanje monopolske konkurencije. Zapravo, to je takvo tržišno stanje u kome se na strani ponude nalazi samo jedan prodavac (monopol), odnosno na strani tražnje samo jedan kupac (monopson). Tržišno stanje monopola i monopsona može nastati na razli ite na ine: prirodnim putem, vešta kim putem – delovanjem ekonomskih zakona ime se obezbe uje visoka koncentracija ponude i tražnje u rukama jednog proizvo a a ili kupca, sporazumom ili dogovorom izme u jednog broja proizvo a a ili kupaca.

Uglavnom, u savremenim ekonomskim analizama tržišnih struktura i oblika konkurencije, izme u ekstremnih tržišnih stanja (potpuna konkurencija i monopol), velika pažnja se pridaje oblicima ograni ene i nepotpune konkurencije. Re je o mešovitim oblicima konkurencije, koji su najbliži realnom privrednom životu. Ograni enu ili nepotpunu konkurenciju posebno obeležava: relativno mali broj prodavaca i kupaca (dva prodavca – duopol, dva kupca – duopsol, dva prodavca i dva kupca – bilateralni monopol), zbog velike ekonomske mo i pojedina nih prodavaca i kupaca postoji mogu nost uticaja na cene, ali ih ipak ne mogu u potpunosti

kontrolisati, postojanje još uvek relativne homogenosti proizvoda i supstituta, niska mobilnost faktora proizvodnje, mogućnost dogovaranja u vezi sa nivoom cena, podelom tržišta, vrstom i kvalitetom proizvoda koji su predmet prodaje, mestom i vremenom prodaje i sl., što čini osnovni interes učesnika u razmeni.

KONKURENCIJA KAPITALA

Konkurencija koja važi na tržištu proizvoda i usluga, na isti način deluje između samih kapitalista u oblasti proizvodnje, trgovine, bankarstva i manifestuje se u nastojanju svakog pojedinačnog kapitaliste da prisvoji što više i profit na tržištu. Svi kapitalisti se trude da ga plasiraju u one delatnosti u kojima može se najbrže oploditi i ostvariti što više i višak vrednosti, sučeljavaju i se pri tom sa interesom drugih kapitalista. Svaki od njih pokušava da ponudi bolje uslove i tako istisne svog konkurenta. Izvesno je da oni vlasnici kapitala koji neprekidno usavršavaju sredstva za proizvodnju i povećavaju organski sastav kapitala (u pravcu povećanja zastupljenosti minulog rada u njemu) mogu računati na više i uspeh u stalnoj konkurenciji.

I obrnuto, oni koji to ne mogu da postignu, moraju računati s tim da jednog dana budu istisnuti sa tržišta. Pravilo je da krupniji kapital istiskuje sitni tako što jedne uništava (gasi preduzeća) a druge tako što ih pripaja sebi, čime se njihova akumulativnost neprekidno povećava.

Iz izloženog proizilazi da konkurencija kapitala neprekidno stimuliše povećanje kapitalističkih preduzeća. Dva su osnovna oblika koji vode ka tome; koncentracija i centralizacija kapitala. Nakon toga dolazi do pojave krupnih polumonopolističkih ili monopolističkih organizacija, što se odražava u promeni karakteristika konkurentne borbe među kapitalom. Tu se više ne radi o borbi jakih i slabih kao u doba liberalnog kapitalizma nego o borbi među jakim, uglavnom ravnopravnim. Tako nastaju novi oblici konkurencije kapitala koja se manje vodi isto ekonomskim, a više političkim i drugim neekonomskim metodama. To ujedno dovodi do povećanja protivnosti (deformisanja konkurencije) funkcionisanja privrednog mehanizma kapitalističke privrede. Otuda se u takvim situacijama nameće sve veća potreba za intervencijama države kako bi se izbegla recesija i veći poremećaji koji kulminiraju u nastanku opšteekonomske - krize.

KONKURENTE PREDNOSTI SAVREMENIH ORGANIZACIJA

U savremenoj, sve otvorenijoj i integrisanoj svetskoj ekonomiji, konkurentnost zauzima središnje mesto u ekonomskim strategijama, kako

razvijenih tako i zemalja u razvoju. Konkurentnost je mera sposobnosti zemlje da u tržišnim uslovima proizvede robe i usluge koje prolaze test me unarodnog tržišta, uz istovremeno zadržavanje i dugoro no pove anje realnog dohotka stanovništva.

U studiji „*Konkurentske prednosti država*“, Majkl Porter je razvio novu teoriju konkurentnosti, prema kojoj prednosti pojedinih država nisu nasle ene, ve stvorene strateškim izborima. Dok se u prošlosti razvitak zemlje zasnivao na komparativnim prednostima, poput jeftine radne snage i prirodnih resursa, u savremenom razdoblju se osnovom za ekonomski razvitak smatraju napredni faktorski uslovi zasnovani na znanju i razvijenoj infrastrukturi, visokim tehnologijama i inovacijama. Po Porteru nije važno koji se proizvodi proizvode, ve kako se proizvode.

Konkurentske prednosti se stvaraju i održavaju stalnim unapre ivanjem na ina konkurisanja, koji proizilaze iz jedinstvenih nacionalnih proizvoda i procesa.

Iako su po svojim osnovnim ulogama javni i privatni sektor razli iti, me usobno su povezani u stvaranju produktivnog i konkurentskog poslovanja. Dobra fiskalna i monetarna politika, efikasni pravni sistem i stabilne demokratske institucije neophodni su za uspešnu ekonomiju, ali nisu dovoljni. Konkurentske prednosti savremenih organizacija nastaju na mikroekonomskom odnosu poslovanja, koje je utemeljeno na kvalitetu mikroekonomskog i makroekonomskog poslovnog okruženja.

Uporedo sa razvojem društva dolazi i do promena u na inu poslo vanja. Menja se koncept poslovanja i me unarodnih poslovnih aktivnosti sa makroekonomskog na mikroekonomski nivo.

Firma predstavlja klju nog nosioca me unarodnog poslovanja, me unarodne razmene roba i usluga. Pojava internacionalizacije i globalizacije proizvodnje i razmene dovela je do pitanja šta l gde proizvoditi, kao i koliko i kako proizvoditi.

Novi okviri me unarodnog poslovanja i me unarodne razmene, umnogome su poja ali potrebu za uklju ivanje firmi u me unarodne tokove. Uklju ivanje u me unarodno i globalno tržište je neminovnost, razlozi koji govore u prilog tome su izme u ostalog:

konkurencija je sveobuhvatnija, kompleksnija, ja a,
tehnološke promene su mnogo brže i tehnološki razvoj je skuplji
(posebno je skup za male firme kada je u pitanju razvoj proizvoda),

barijere za ulazak na savremena tržišta su sve veće, kao i troškovi održavanja odnosno zadržavanja tržišta, firmi je sve potrebnije postizanje odgovarajuće ekonomije obima i ekonomije znanja.

U savremenom poslovanju došlo je do pojave ranjivosti nacionalnih privreda gubitkom lokalnih atributa i konkurencijom koja je postala međunarodna i globalna po formi, obliku i intenzitetu. Od velikog značaja je i ulaganje u R&D i stvaranje svetske marke.

Potrebno je uspostavljanje strategije firme, određivanje ciljeva i načina na koji se dolazi do postavljenih ciljeva. Strategija je nužan uslov za postizanje konkurentskih prednosti. Biti konkurentan u savremenom svetu zahteva od firme da lokalne pozicije i prednosti pretvore u globalne, nacionalne u internacionalne. Važno je uspostavljanje globalne strategije.

Konkurentska strategija predstavlja načina na koji se kompanija nadmeće na odabranom tržištu proizvoda kako bi ostvarila svoje posebno definisane ciljeve. Da bi kompanija ostvarila svoju konkurentsku prednost, neophodno je da definiše sopstvenu strategiju koja se je razlikovati od ostalih kompanija. Strategija mora da podržava inovacije, promene, stalna poboljšanja, jačanje ukupnog sistema vrednosti i globalni pristup.

Konkurentske prednosti koje su jednom postignute, ostaju i verifikovane kao internacionalne pozicije u globalnom sistemu proizvodnje održavaju se i unapređuju putem stalnog traganja za iznalaženjem novih ili boljih načina poslovanja ili stalne promene ponašanja firme u sklopu opšteg, strateškog koncepta delovanja.

Konkurentske prednosti i pozicije lidera u određenim privrednim granama i njihovim segmentima se teško stiču, ali zato dugo drže. Prema Porteru postoji pet kriterijuma na osnovu kojih je definisana atraktivnost tržišta: - nove ili promenjene potrebe kupca, - nove ili promenjene tehnologije, - neophodnost novih privrednih segmenata, - promenjeni inputi troškova ili koristi, promene u upravljačkoj funkciji.

Neophodno je stvoriti diferencijalnu konkurentsku prednost. To se može postići ostvarenjem:

menadžmenta know-how-veština u vođenju poslova na mnogim tržištima, obilno stečena iskustvom u različitim zemljama, multinacionalne mreže distribucije i prodajnih ogranaka u mnogim zemljama; pristup retkim sirovinama; uspostavljanje jake marke

proizvoda ili trgovinskog imena; posedovanja tehnologije koju će konkurencija kopirati itd. Od velikog je značaja da se poslovanje usmeri ka potrošaču, da se ima vizija, da su planovi održivi na dugi rok i da su razumljivi, fleksibilni, motivacioni. Svaka kompanija proživljava svoj životni ciklus i ako je uspešna, zna i da ga je izgradila po svojoj meri.

DEFINISANJE UTICAJNIH FAKTORA KONKURENTNOSTI KOMPA NIJA I NACIONALNE PRIVREDE

Konkurentske prednosti, prema Porteru, ne proizilaze iz nezavisnosti faktorskih intenzivnosti na nivou grana i prirodnih bogatstava države. One su rezultat napora kompanija da razviju nove proizvode ili unaprede postojeće, razviju nove robne marke, unaprede sisteme plasiranja proizvoda na tržište i uopšte da inoviraju u širem smislu. Napori menadžmenta kompanije daju podsticaj za razvoj konkurentskih prednosti tamo gde postoje uslovi koji stimulišu inoviranje, bez obzira na faktorsku intenzivnost grana i firmi. Uslovi mikroekonomskog okruženja su uobličeni elementima Porterovog dijamanta konkurentskih prednosti. Ovi uslovi jesu neophodni, ali ne i dovoljni. Kompanije moraju da razviju odgovarajuće strategije kako bi odgovorile na spoljne podsticaje, a same se strategije razlikuju prema lokaciji. Kombinacija spoljnih podsticaja (dijamant) i odgovarajućih strategija kompanija – imaju i u vidu specifičnosti svake zemlje posebno – predstavlja konkurentski potencijal jedne zemlje. Porter navodi brojne primere zemalja i privrednih grana kako bi pokazao kako konkurentske prednosti proizilaze iz ove kombinacije, istu i da tradicionalna učenja o apsolutnim i relativnim komparativnim prednostima ne mogu dobro da objasne savremene oblike trgovine između zemalja. Međutim, ono što je značajno jeste Porterova tvrdnja da ocena nacionalnog dijamanta i strategija kompanija omogućavaju ocenu konkurentskog potencijala svake zemlje na mikronivou.

Pravilno shvatanje koncepta konkurentnosti, prema Porteru, podrazumeva nalaženje odgovora na pitanje: Šta je izvor konkurentnosti država, odnosno šta je u osnovi državnog prosperiteta i životnog standarda? Životni standard je rezultat produktivnosti države, merene vrednošću dobara i usluga proizvedenih po jedinici ukupnih resursa kojima jedna ekonomija raspolaže (ljudski kapital, finansijski kapital, prirodni resursi). Konkurentnost zasnovana na produktivnosti je u saglasnosti sa ekonomskim

razvojem i visokim životnim standardom stanovništva (adekvatno plaćena radna snaga, jaka nacionalna valuta, visoki prinosi na kapital.)

Mikroekonomsku osnovu produktivnosti i dve me usobno povezane oblasti:

stepen razvijenosti strategija i operativne prakse kompanija, i
kvalitet mikro i makroekonomskog poslovnog okruženja.

Jedna ekonomija ne može biti konkurentna ako kompanije koje posluju u njoj nisu konkurentne, bez obzira na to da li se radi o domaće ili stranim kompanijama i njihovim filijalima. S druge strane, razvijenost strategija i operativnih praksi kompanija je neizbežno povezana sa kvalitetom poslovnog okruženja. Naprednije i razvijenije korporativne strategije zahtevaju visoku obimnu radnu snagu, laku dostupnost informacijama, kvalitetnu infrastrukturu, brojne ponuđene, razvijene naučnoistraživačke institucije i prisustvo jake konkurencije. Uspesni ekonomski razvoj zahteva od kompanija stalno pronalaženje novih izvora konkurentskih prednosti, odnosno unapređivanje i konkurenisanje. Konkurencija kompanija zasnovana na komparativnim prednostima (jeftina radna snaga i prirodni resursi) mora ustupiti mesto konkurenciji kompanija baziranoj na konkurentskim prednostima koje proizilaze iz jedinstvenih nacionalnih procesa.

Danas se smatra da organizacija ima najviše izgleda za uspeh u onim industrijskim granama ili segmentima u kojima su najpovoljniji dijamanti, izraz koji koristi da bi označio odrednice sistema koje se me usobno podržavaju i podupiru u ostvarivanju najpovoljnijih rezultata za sistem kao celinu. Slabost bilo koje odrednice limitira i potencijal cele privredne grane za unapređivanje i poboljšanje. Prednosti u jednoj odrednici mogu da stvore ili poboljšaju prednosti u drugima. Prednosti u svakom dijamantu neophodne su za postizanje i održavanje konkurentskog uspeha u privrednim granama koje zahtevaju intenzivno korišćenje znanja, a sačinjavaju osnov strukture razvijenih privreda i svetske privrede u celini. U osnovi koncepta konkurentskih prednosti nalazi se inovacija i promena, uključujući i promenu i kreiranje konkurentskih prednosti.

ZNAČAJNOVIH TEHNOLOGIJA I INOVACIJA

Konkurentnost u nacionalnoj i međunarodnoj ekonomiji važno je analizirati putem tehnoloških promena, koje utiču i na strateške i na strukturne promene u ekonomiji.

Tehnologija je proces, tehnika ili metodologija koja je opredme ena u dizajnu proizvoda, ili u industrijskim ili uslužnim procesima, koja transformiše inpute rada, kapitala, informacija, materijala i energija u outpute ve e vrednosti. Tehnologija se odnosi na procese pomo u kojih organizacija transformiše rad, kapital, materijale i informacije u proizvode ili usluge. Tehnološke promene igraju važnu ulogu u konkurentskoj dinamici. Promene imaju nekoliko ishoda. Prvo, donose nove proizvode i procese. Drugo, menjaju vrednost lanca i vrednost konstalacije firme. Tako e menjaju i prirodu rivaliteta izme u firmi. Promene u strukturu privrede su stalne. Nova tehnologija, kao rezultat inovacije, ima za posledicu pojavu novih firmi i novih grana. Pra enjem životnog ciklusa proizvoda i firmi mogu se pratiti i strukturne promene u nacionalnoj i me unarodnoj ekonomiji.

Tehnološke promene bitno uti u na promenu ekonomije. Uo lživ je njihov uticaj na rast i razvoj firmi i svake pojedine grane. Tehnološke promene doprinose i strateškim promenama ekonomije.

One dovode u pitanje postoje u konkurentsku prednost firmi, ali i kreiraju novu koja je ja a od postoje e prednosti. Tehnološke promene izazivaju stanje u kome mnogi proizvodi i usluge postaju nekonkurentni, pa firme u kojima se dešava taj proces imaju samo dve opcije: smanjiti troškove ili izvršiti tehnološke promene kojima e stvarati nove proizvode ili usluge. U dinami noj privredi ovo je stalan proces i predstavlja objektivnu ocenu dometa tehnoloških promena. Tehnološke promene ne snižavaju samo troškove poslovanja, što je nekad bio njihov cilj, ve osposobljavaju firmu da menja svoju tržišnu orijentaciju, a u slu ajevima novih tehnologija i otvaraju nova tržišta. U XXI veku tehnologija je osnovni izvor konkurentskih prednosti Tehnološke inovacije su prva primena nauke i tehnologije u novom smeru sa komercijalnim uspehom i potencijalnom konkurentskom prednoš u.

ZAKLJU AK

Respektuju i redosled do sada prikazane sistematike izlaganja, a u skladu sa postavljenim hipotezama, mogu e je donošenje slede ih bitnih zaklju aka: 1. Ponuda i potražnja ispoljavaju svoje delovanje posredstvom konkurencije. U tom smislu konkurencija predstavlja unutrašnju motornu snagu koja pokre e tržišni mehanizam. Usled procesa globalizacije i regionalizacije tržišta, kompanije moraju mnogo ažurnije da razmišljaju o ja anju svoje konkurentnosti. Konkurentnost kao jedan od glavnih faktora privrednog razvoja jedne države, omogu ava poboljšanje položaja

pojedince, firme i države u pore enju sa drugim sli nim entitetima. Pove anje konkurentnosti zavisi od razli itih elemenata, u zavisnosti od potencijala kojima se raspolaže. 2. Efikasnost na bazi obilja prirodnih resursa i jeftine radne snage je legitimna konkurentska strategija. Problem je u tome što prirodni resursi i jeftina radna snaga, ak i kada ih ima u izobilju, predstavljaju resursnu kombinaciju koja se lako imitira, tako da postoji velika verovatno a pojave novih konkurenata koji isti proizvod mogu ponuditi po nižoj ceni. S druge strane, zemlje koje su podigle životni standard taj prosperitet su prevashodno ostvarile izvozom proizvoda i usluga višeg stepena prerade, plasiraju i ih kupcima sa visokim zahtevima, ostvaruju i istovremeno i više cene za svoje proizvode. 3. Moderan na in rada kompanija podrazumeva preure ivanje funkcija poslovanja. Preduze a se moraju okrenuti proaktivnom razmišljanju, koje podrazumeva shvatanje i kreiranje promena, kao i davanje ve eg zna aja onim funkcijama poslovanja koje omogu avaju preduze u da realizuje, zadrži i ja a svoju konkurentnost. Kvalitet i marketing predstavljaju dve funkcije koje poseduju stratešku važnost za poslovanje kompanije.

Kao rezultat navedenih injenica i analiza, isti e se da se u savremenom razdoblju, osnovom za ekonomski razvitak smatraju napredni faktorski uslovi zasnovani na znanju i razvijenoj infrastrukturi, visokim tehnologijama i inovacijama i da konkurentske prednosti obuhvataju integralno itav vrednosni sistem ekonomskog subjekta i relevantnog okruženja.

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ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING'S IMPACT ON ORGANIZATION COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Life and business environment are constantly exposed to changes. In recent years, these changes have been so radical that they made organizations take large steps in the field of technology, learning, thinking and behavior. Once being simple forms of organizations, they become complex, multi-organizations and high-structured organizations. The unexpected rapid development of information technology, on the one hand and the dramatic increase in knowledge and information obtained from various sources, on the other, forced organizations to create such an organizational structure that would allow them to act in all directions of communication between the management and the employees, simultaneously providing competitive market advantage. In this paper, through analysis and review of theoretical contributions, the influence of organizational learning on the competitiveness of organizations has been presented.

Keywords: organizational learning, learning organization, organizational knowledge, competitiveness.

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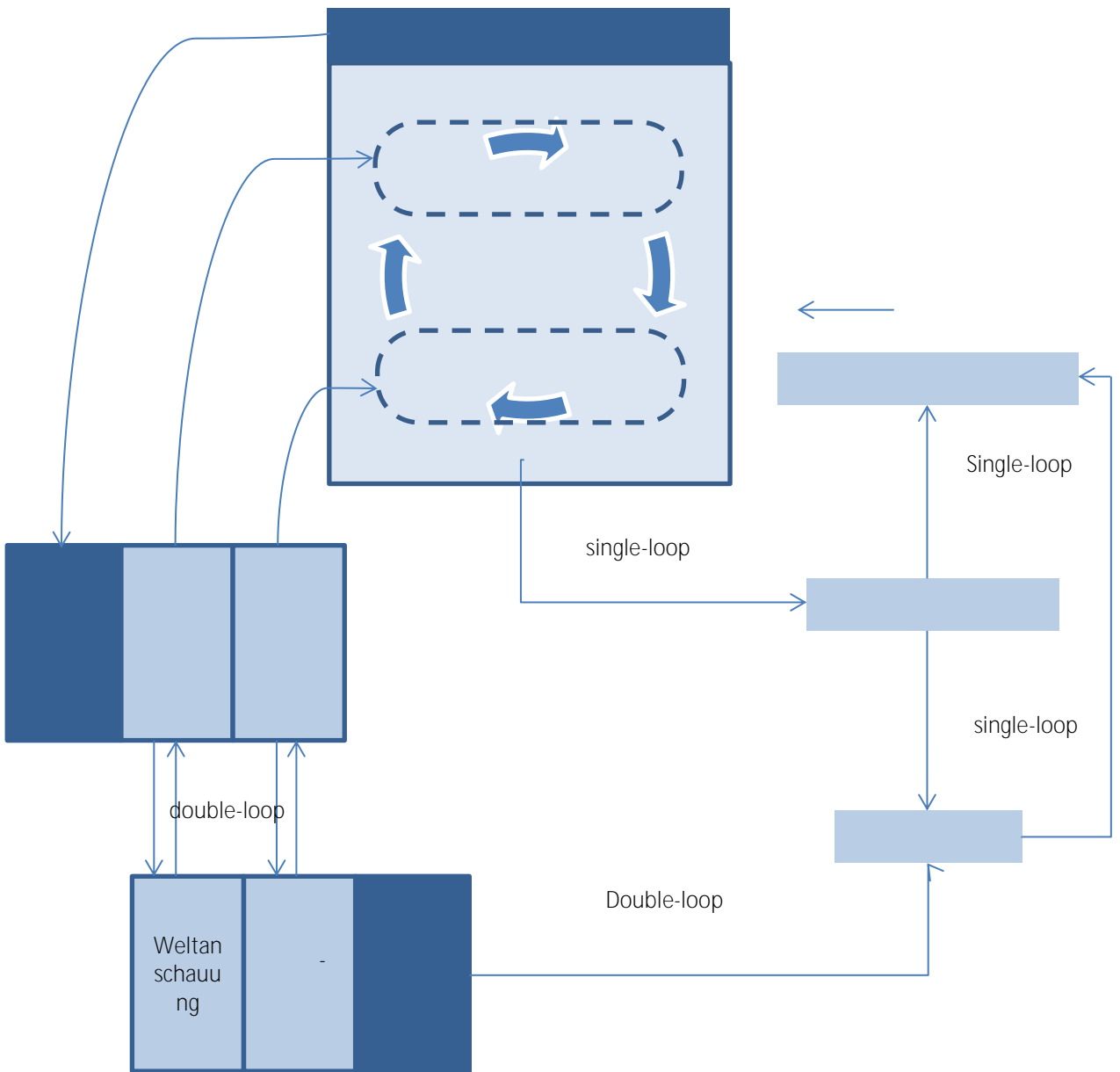
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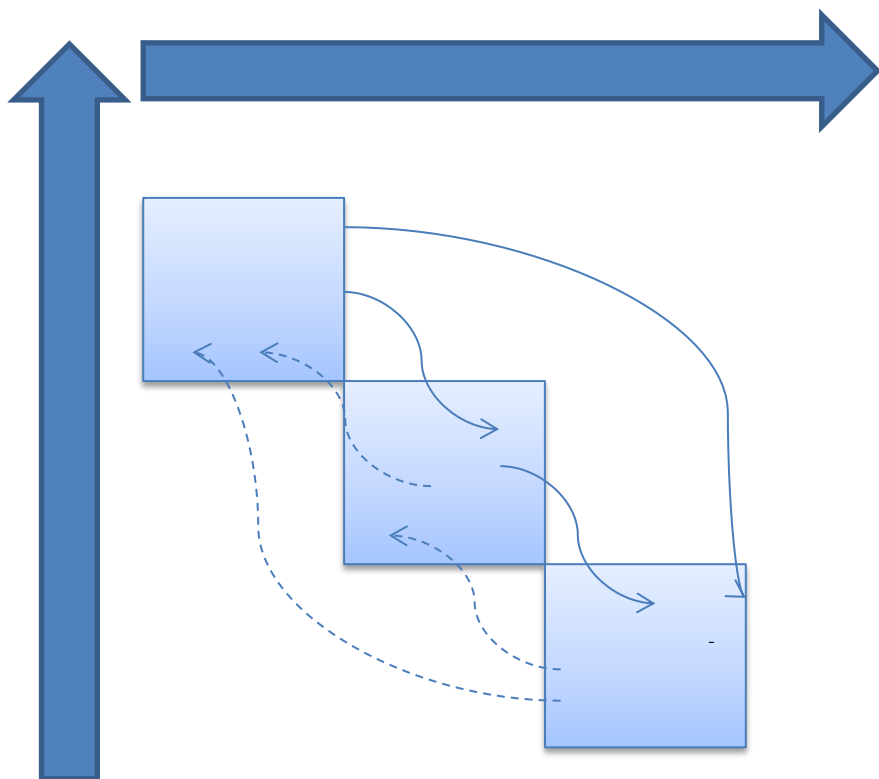


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INTELEKTUALNI KAPITAL I KORPORATIVNA KULTURA KAO RAZVOJNI FAKTOR SAVREMENE EKONOMIJE

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APSTRACT

Kompetentnost menadžera i svih zaposlenih, zadovoljstvo potrošača, kvalitet svih segmenata rada, timski rad, prihvatanje ljudi kao najvrednijeg resursa, ulaganje u znanje na svim nivoima itd. predstavljaju temelj na kojem sve uspješne svjetske kompanije zasnivaju svoje poslovanje. Cilj rada jeste pokazati da su ljudi, odnosno ulaganje u znanje budućnost savremene ekonomije, te da zajedno sa efikasnom korporativnom kulturom, predstavljaju konkurentsku prednost svake organizacije.

Ključne riječi: intelektualni kapital, korporativna kultura, menadžment znanja, konkurentska prednost, ekonomija znanja.

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND CORPORATE CULTURE AS A FACTOR IN DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The competence of managers and employees, customer satisfaction, quality of all segments of work, teamwork, regarding people as the most valuable resources, investment in knowledge at all levels, etc. are the foundation upon which all successful companies base their business. The aim of this paper is to show that people and investment in knowledge are the future of the modern knowledge economy, and that, together with an effective corporate culture, represent a competitive advantage for any organization.

Keywords: intellectual capital, corporate culture, knowledge management, competitive advantage, knowledge economy.

UVOD

Za organizacije, odnosno preduzeća u modernoj ekonomiji, kao i za pojedince u organizacijama, vrijeme bezbrižnosti, lagodnosti i opuštanja zauvijek je prošlo. Tržište kao vrhunski kriterijum uspješnosti i „divovska“ borba koja se na njemu vodi suzili su prostor za neprofesionalnost, nekompetentnost i nekvalitet. Ovim razvojem događaja svakako mogu biti zadovoljni potrošači. S druge strane, ovakvi trendovi otvorili su mnoga pitanja, ne samo za menadžment kompanija već i za sve pojedince – zaposlene koji razmišljaju o svojoj budućnosti. Sigurne pozicije na tržištu više nema. To je prouzrokovalo da mnoge kompanije – one koje su na vrhu, one koje tamo žele da stignu, ali i one koje samo žele da ostanu u utakmici, veoma ozbiljno, odgovorno i sveobuhvatno razmišljaju o svim aspektima svog posla.

Kompetentnost menadžera i svih zaposlenih, zadovoljstvo potrošača, kvalitet svih segmenata rada, timski rad, prihvatanje ljudi kao najvrednijeg resursa, ulaganje u znanje na svim nivoima itd. predstavljaju temelj na kojem uspješne svjetske kompanije zasnivaju svoje poslovanje. Budući da je odavno već jasno da najveći kapital leži u znanju, a ne u bogatstvu, nije teško zaključiti da uspjeh poslovne politike preduzeća u velikoj mjeri zavisi od upravljanja intelektualnim kapitalom. Samo nadareni i visoko obrazovani kadrovi mogu stvarati i primjenjivati novu tehnologiju, preuzeti i modernizirati ekonomiju, usavršavajući i racionalizirajući proizvodnju, poboljšavajući organizaciju rada, smanjujući trošak u poljoprivredi, industriji i drugim oblastima. U isto vrijeme, znanje i nauka povećavaju zaposlenost u oblasti saobraćaja, turizma, obrazovanja, zdravstva, telekomunikacija i sporta dovodeći do ozbiljnih promjena u strukturi zaposlenosti stanovništva. Pretvaranje nauke u osnovnu proizvodnu snagu društva znanja dovodi do intelektualizacije ekonomije. Taj fenomen se često u literaturi označava kao proces dematerijalizacije ekonomije zahvaljujući kojem ljudski kapital dobija primat nad fizičkim kapitalom. Uspješno poslovanje savremenih organizacija ne zavisi više od novca, već znanja kao ključnog generatora razvoja. *Ljudski kapital se odnosi na produktivne sposobnosti pojedinca – tj. znanje, vještine i iskustvo koje imaju ekonomsku vrijednost*¹³⁰.

Ipak, u nastojanju da na tržištu ostvare konkurentsku prednost, kompanije sa vizijom se sve više okreću sebi, pokušavajući i da u svojim internim i relativno neistraženim odnosima i strukturama pronađu u novom potencijal za kvalitet i razvoj. Na taj način in ovdje osim pojedinca znanja kao presudnog u tržišnoj utakmici, uvodimo i ciljano i osmišljeno bavljenje korporativnom kulturom, kao skupom vrijednosti, vjerovanja, normi ponašanja, stilova rada, odnosa itd. koji svaku organizaciju čine jedinstvenom i različitom od drugih i koje treba da koristi u na posao i ljude.

INTELEKTUALNI KAPITAL KAO KLJUČNI RAZVOJNI FAKTOR NOVE EKONOMIJE

Znanje predstavlja ekskluzivni proizvod čovjekovog uma, mjerljivo je kada stvori vrijednost, a da bi se oslobodila energija za proizvodnju znanja, organizacija treba da stvori ambijent koji stimulira razvoj pojedinca. Društvo takođe treba da podrži ljudske razvojne i duhovne izazove. U savremenim

¹³⁰ Noe, A. R., Holenbek, R. Dž., Gerart, B. i Rajt, P., *Menadžment ljudskih potencijala: postizanje konkurentске prednosti*, Mate, Zagreb, 2006, str. 541.

upravlja kim pristupima naglašava se u enje kao osnovni proces, upravljanje znanjem i pristup zaposlenima kao potencijalima koje treba identifikovati i razvijati. Ovdje se radi o upravlja kom izazovu da se zaposleni u organizaciji posmatraju iz strateške perspektive i da se stalno prati i podsti e razvoj novih vještina i znanja kao osnova organizacionog razvoja. Od rukovodilaca se o ekuje da budu inspiratori i moderatori koji treba da prepoznaju, privla e i osloba aju znanje u organizaciji, budu i da ljudi ne dijele instinktivno informacije koje su izvor mo i. Zbog toga je glavni izazov savremenih organizacija efikasno upravljanje procesom prenosa znanja.

Paradigma ekonomije znanja podrazumijeva konkurentsku prednost baziranu na upravljanju znanjem i investiranju u ljude. Ona je zamjenila paradigmu informati ke ekonomije koja je svoju konkurentsku prednost zasnivala na informaciji i investiranju u informacione tehnologije, kao i paradigmu industrijske ekonomije ija se konkurentnost zasnivala na proizvodnim procesima i ulaganju u sirovine. U ekonomiji znanja fokus se usmjerava na obezbje ivanje i koriš enje kvalitetnih ljudskih potencijala. Istovremeno se razvijaju metode mjerenja ljudskog kapitala koji se priznaje kao nematerijalna imovina preduze a. U globalnoj mreži društva današnjice smatra se da su takozvane *organizacije koje u e*, odnosno one koje neprestano podsti u stru no usavršavanje svojih zaposlenih, te ulažu u njihov profesionalni razvoj i programe cjeloživotnog obrazovanja, osnovni faktor ekonomskog razvoja, gdje su ljudski resursi daleko zna ajniji u pore enju sa drugim resursima. Pitanje koje se sve više postavlja u ekonomiji zasnovanoj na znanju je kako ljudske potencijale razviti u primarni izvor konkurentске prednosti?

Radna snaga i uobi ajeni na ini poslovanja svakim danom postaju sve više razli iti. Ovim se pred poslodavce, koji se ne mogu više osloniti na tradicionalnu praksu regrutovanja i koji moraju razviti novu politiku da bi prevladali sve ove razlike, postavljaju novi izazovi. *Svi indikatori ukazuju da put od industrijske, preko informati ke i revolucije znanja vodi do humanisti ke revolucije. Nakon što je ovekovu snagu zamenio njegov um, organizacija budu nosti otkriva oveka kao meru svih stvari*¹³¹. O ekivalo se da e nove tehnologije istisnuti ili potpuno zamjeniti ovjeka u organizaciji. Me utim, ono što se desilo je to da su nove tehnologije i na ini proizvodnje pomjerali ovjeka sa periferije (dodatka mašini) na klju nu poziciju u

¹³¹ Pržulj, Ž., *Osnove menadžmenta ljudskih resursa*, Fakultet za poslovni inženjering i menadžment, Banja Luka, 2006, str. 258.

savremenoj organizaciji. Posao se pojednostavljuje i svodi na pritisak dugmeta, a odgovornost poveća. Time su ljudski intelektualni potencijali došli do punog izražaja, a fizička snaga postala skoro nepotrebna.

*Ekonomija budućnosti je mnogo humanija nego ona koju upravo ostavljamo iza sebe. Ne postoje više industrijske potrebe, kapital nije više osnovno sredstvo ekonomije i uvijek otkriva samog sebe kao grandiozno tržište*¹³². Nove organizacione forme mijenjaju strukturu klasične organizacije, a time i tokove komunikacije, zatim odnose upravljanja i izvršenja i nadzora i kontrole. Pojedinaac dobija daleko veći stepen odgovornosti, a kontrola se transformiše u samokontrolu. Time se uvijek pridaje novi značaj i on postaje ključni faktor i subjekt u postizanju organizacionih ciljeva. Nove forme rada usmjerene su na korišćenje uvijekovih individualnih i grupnih potencijala i prevazilaženje organizacionih ograničenja. U cilju oslobađanja kreativne energije pojedinaca i korišćenja grupne sinergije, preduzeća danas praktikuju razne forme grupnog i timskog rada koje afirmišu uvijekov kao misaono biće i subjekta koji kreira rješenja organizacionih problema. Forme radnog odnosa i radno vrijeme postaju fleksibilnije i prilagođene novoj kulturi življenja, u kojoj slobodno vrijeme i lični život postaju sve značajnija vrijednost. Rad postaje sredstvo za zadovoljavanje potreba višeg ljudskog nivoa, kao što su socijalne, potrebe za samoaktuelizacijom i poštovanjem. Komunikacija postaje manje formalizovana i neposrednija. Tendencija smanjenja hijerarhijskih nivoa u organizaciji ima za cilj dalju humanizaciju odnosa u organizaciji gdje menadžeri i zaposleni postaju ravnopravni članovi koji zajedno rade na ostvarivanju istih ciljeva. Savremena organizacija je, dakle, usmjerena na uvijekov kao istovremeno smisao i sredstvo preduzetničkih aktivnosti.

INTELEKTUALNI KAPITAL KAO FAKTOR STICANJA I ODRŽIVOSTI KONKURENTSKE PREDNOSTI

Intelektualni kapital je, kao što smo već ranije naglasili, glavni pokretač inovacija i konkurentne prednosti u današnjoj, na znanju baziranoj, ekonomiji. Prvi koji je definisao i na taj način pokrenuo koncept intelektualnog kapitala bio je Tomas Stjuart 1991. godine. Po njegovom mišljenju, kompanije u sve većoj mjeri zavise od znanja koje im je patentni procesi, vještine menadžmenta, tehnologije, informacije o klijentima i dobavljačima, iskustvo. Povezivanjem nabrojanog znanja u cjelinu dobija se intelektualni kapital. U literaturi se mogu naći i druge definicije

¹³² Ibidem.

intelektualnog kapitala – od zbira korisnog i upotrebljivog znanja kako zaposlenih u organizaciji tako i njenih klijenata, do zbira sinergije kompanijskog znanja, iskustva, veza, procesa, otkrića, inovacija, prisustva na tržištu i uticaja na društvo. Intelektualni kapital, dakle, nije znanje zaposlenih, informacije, intelektualna svojina, iskustvo koje se može upotrijebiti za kreiranje dodatne vrijednosti organizaciji. Ipak, treba imati u vidu da ga je teško identifikovati, još teže efikasno razviti¹³³.

Postoje tri vrste intelektualne imovine ili kapitala¹³⁴:

ljudski kapital (iskustvo, vještine i sposobnosti ljudi),
struktura ili interni kapital (patenti, tržišne marke i zaštićena prava, baze podataka, dizajn, informacijski sistemi),
tržišno zasnovan ili eksterni kapital (profitabilnost i lojalnost potrošača, marka, licenca, franšiza).

Intelektualni kapital predstavlja ključ strateškog preimущества za organizaciju, a menadžment intelektualnog kapitala glavni je faktor konkurentne prednosti organizacije. Prvi korak u menadžmentu intelektualnog kapitala¹³⁵ jeste identifikacija ključnih resursa intelektualnog kapitala u organizaciji. Polazna tačka je strategija kojom organizacija identifikuje najvažnije resurse po redu kojim se ostvaruju strateški ciljevi. Uvidom u osnovu resursa preduzeća dobija se set organizacionih resursa koji će biti pokretač i strateškog razvoja preduzeća. Resursi intelektualnog kapitala podrazumijevaju ljudske resurse (vještine, kompetencije), stejkholderske odnose (odnose sa korisnicima usluga, licence, distribuciju) i organizacione resurse (sisteme, procese, organizacionu kulturu, filozofiju menadžmenta, intelektualna dobra, brend). Sa intelektualnim kapitalom usko su povezani fizički resursi (nekretnine, mreže), kao i finansijski resursi (investicije, novac) i svi zajedno organizaciji omogućavaju stvaranje dodatne vrijednosti.

Drugi korak jeste utvrditi kako intelektualni kapital pomaže u postizanju strateških ciljeva organizacije. Ta vizuelna prezentacija uzrokovanih odnosa između različitih činilaca u preduzeću poznata je kao strategijska mapa ili mapa uspjeha. Te mape kao poslovna logistika preduzeća predstavljaju puteve i načine stvaranja novih vrijednosti koji

¹³³ Stewart, T. A., *Intellectual Capital: The New Wealth of Organizations*, Currency, Doubleday, 1997.

¹³⁴ Hope, J. and Hope, T., *Competing in the Third War: the Ten Key Management Issues of the Information Age*, Harvard Business School Press, 1997, str. 69.

¹³⁵ Marr, B., Gupta, O., Pike, S. and Roos, G., "Intellectual Capital and Knowledge Management Effectiveness", *Management Decisions* 41/8, 2003.

vode ka postizanju strateških ciljeva. Na osnovu njih organizacija može da prati indikatore djelatnosti koji e joj pomo i da evidentira situacije s postignutim uspjehom implementiranjem svoje strategije. Kapacitet organizacije mjeri se znanjem njenih zaposlenih kao i kolektivnim, tj. organizacionim znanjem. To objašnjava nastojanje organizacija da budu institucije koje u e teže i kontinuiranom razvoju svojih pokazatelja znanja. Važna strateška uloga znanja jeste da definiše koncepte, pristupe i sredstva pomo u kojih e se intelektualni kapital pretvoriti u identifikovane i korisne resurse.

ZNANJE KAO NEVIDLJIVA IMOVINA ORGANIZACIJE

O znanju kao nevidljivoj strukturi organizacije posebno govori Karl Erik Svibi navode i tzv. „nevidljivi bilans stanja“. Nevidljivi, odnosno nematerijalni dio bilansa stanja se može klasifikovati na tri vrste¹³⁶:

interna struktura – patenti, koncepti, modeli, kompjuterski i administrativni sistemi i organizaciona kultura,
eksterna struktura – veze i odnosi sa korisnicima, dobavlja ima, marka, žig, reputacija odnosno imidž,
individualna kompetencija – vještine, obrazovanje, iskustvo, vrijednosti i socijalne vještine pojedinaca.

Svibi naglašava da su ljudi jedni pravi pokreta i poslovanja. Posljednjih dvadesetak godina znanje kao nevidljiva imovina osnažilo se kao glavna imovinska kategorija u organizacijama. Tendencija pove anja vrijednosti znanja kao neopipljive imovine u tržišnoj vrijednosti poznatih svjetskih korporacija nastavlja se ja anjem organizacija kao „inteligentnih organizacija“, „organizacija koje u e“, „organizacija znanja“, odnosno kompanija koje su zasnovane na menadžmentu znanja i prostoru u kome rade, kako ih je nazvao Draker, radnici znanja¹³⁷.

STVARANJE DODATE VRIJEDNOSTI U EKONOMIJI ZNANJA

Ve ina autora koji se bave definisanjem klju nih odlika i karakteristika ekonomije znanja saglasno je da su glavni pokreta i te ekonomije: globalizacija koja se odlikuje otvorenom ekonomijom i globalnom hiperkonkurencijom; znanje i intelektualni kapital kao klju ni strateški faktor sticanja konkurentske prednosti; razvoj tehnologije i na tom

¹³⁶Sveiby, K. E., (1997-2001), *The Invisible Balance Sheet*, <http://www.sveiby.com/articles/InvisibleBalance.html> posje eno 21 .4. 2012. godine.

¹³⁷ Knowledge workers.

osnovu elektronsko povezivanje svijeta i, naravno, promjene – kontinuirane, rapidne i kompleksne. Da bi u ekonomiji znanja kompanija bila uspješna i ostvarila konkurentsku prednost potrebno je da znanjem koje posjeduje stalno uvećava svoju vrijednost.

Potencijal koji kompanija ima za stvaranje dodatne vrijednosti ogleda se u sljedećim sposobnostima¹³⁸:

sposobnost za proizvodnju – omogućava kompaniji stalnu kontrolu složenih poslovnih procesa, obezbjeđivanje i usklađivanje mreže mnogobrojnih dobavljača, najefikasniji i najjeftiniji način da proizvod stigne do korisnika;

sposobnost da se odgovori – veliki broj savremenih kompanija koje sa uspjehom održavaju svoje mjesto u vrhu konkurentskog okruženja smatraju da se tajna njihovog uspjeha krije upravo u brzom odgovoru na promjene i zahtjeve tržišta;

sposobnost predviđanja – da bi stvarno bila uspješna, kompanija mora biti u stanju da sagleda cjelokupnu sliku poslovnog okruženja i ne samo da odgovara na trendove već i da ih predviđa;

sposobnost kreiranja – odražavanje konkurentске prednosti uveliko zavisi od sposobnosti kompanije da kreira znanje i to na razne načine: stvaranjem novih proizvoda ili tehnologija, upotrebom postojećih znanja na nov način, sticanjem novih znanja o klijentima i sl.;

sposobnost učenja – organizacija koja uči predstavlja organizaciju koja podstiče kontinuirano učenje i generisanje znanja na svim nivoima, razvija sposobnost da stalno uči, prilagođava se i mijenja i njeni zaposleni upravljaju znanjem tako što ga stalno usvajaju i međusobno razmjenjuju i spremni su da ga primijene prilikom donošenja odluka ili tokom obavljanja posla;

sposobnost trajanja – kompanije se moraju prilagođavati i mogu postati radnici znanja da traže bolje uslove rada i veću autonomiju ali se moraju biti primorane da razvijaju načine na koji se mogu revitalizovati i to stalnim ažuriranjem i obnavljanjem znanja svojih zaposlenih.

¹³⁸ Tisen, R., Andriessen, D. and Depre, F. L., *Dividenda znanja*, Adžes, Novi Sad, 2006, str. 16 – 40.

MENADŽMENT LJUDSKIH RESURSA I MENADŽMENT ZNANJA

Korišćenjem novih imperativa u 21. vijeku menadžment ljudskih resursa mora da izgradi stratešku sposobnost (sposobnost da kreira novu vrijednost baziranu na nevidljivoj imovini organizacije), proširi svoje granice (da se programi, politika i praksa koje su do sada bile okrenute isključivo unutrašnjosti organizacije, iskoriste u odnosima sa spoljašnjim stakeholderima: dobavljačima, distributerima i naravno, kupcima), da obavlja nove uloge (upravlja ljudskim kapitalom, olakšava kretanje znanja, igra uloge veze i odnose i efikasan razmještaj specijalista i vlasnika znanja)¹³⁹.

U ekonomiji znanja organizacijama je potreban menadžment ljudskih resursa sa novim ulogama¹⁴⁰:

upravljanje ljudskim kapitalom koje prepoznaje vrijednost intelektualnog kapitala, obezbjeđuje dostupnost i efikasnost ljudskog kapitala, ima tendenciju povećanja vrijednosti, olakšavanje kretanja znanja podrazumijeva stavljanje naglaska na učenje i razvoj, efikasan program menadžmenta znanja i stvaranje okruženja koje bi podržavalo kreiranje, dijeljenje i širenje znanja, izgradnja veza i odnosa fokusira se na kreiranje veza i praktičnih zajednica koje imaju za cilj povezivanje ljudi na nove načine, efikasan razmještaj specijalista i vlasnika znanja hvata se u koštac sa rapidno promjenjivim tržištem gdje se informacije, poslovni procesi i organizacioni dizajn kombinuju na različite načine da bi bili spremni za dinamično promjenjivo okruženje u ekonomiji znanja.

Prema jednom istraživanju¹⁴¹ na uzorku od 726 menadžera za ljudske resurse, prvenstveno u Sjevernoj Americi, u globalnom okruženju u toku je „rat“ za talente. Organizacije se grjevito bore da pronađu, regrutuju, zaposle i adekvatno motivišu i razvijaju svoje zaposlene. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da većina ispitanika (oko 75%) smatra da je menadžment talenta od strateškog značaja za organizaciju navodeći da je u njihovim organizacijama to pitanje visokog ili veoma visokog prioriteta. Neophodno je sposobnosti upravljanja talentima integrisati sa organizacionom poslovnom strategijom i zajedno ih ugraditi u poslovne procese kako bi se obezbijedio trajan izvor konkurentne prednosti

¹³⁹ Lengnick-Hall, M. L. and Lengnick-Hall, C. A., *Human Resource Management in the Knowledge Economy: New Challenges, New Roles, New Capabilities*, Berrett-Koehler Publishers, Inc., 2003, str. 1 – 16.

¹⁴⁰ Borjević Boljanović, J., *Menadžment znanja*, Data Status, Beograd, 2009, str. 115 – 116.

¹⁴¹ Business Performance Management Forum and Success Factors with Human Capital Institute (2007), *Performance and Talent Management Trend Survey*, www.successfactors.com posjećeno 21. 4. 2012. godine.

organizacije. Talenat je strateško pitanje i strategija ljudskih potencijala je suštinsko pitanje svake poslovne strategije.

KULTURA KAO KREATIVNI ODNOS U EKONOMIJI

Korporativna kultura je za organizaciju isto ono što li nost predstavlja za svakog pojedinca. U tom smislu se korporativna kultura može uporediti sa strujanjem koje te e kroz organizaciju. To strujanje se može kretati u pravcu kvaliteta, kada e svi napori rezultirati pozitivnim efektima i razvojem organizacije, ili pak može biti velika prepreka koja e zna ajno otežavati ostvarivanje ciljeva organizacije. Prema tome, korporativna kultura je realnost koja postoji u svakoj organizaciji. Da li smo nje svjesni, i posebno, da li smo njom zadovoljni sasvim je drugo pitanje. One kompanije koje u našem ambijentu u u u ovo kompleksno istraživanje sopstvenog identiteta, koje utvrde vrijednosti na kojima po ivaju, svoje jake i slabe strane i na taj na in spoznaju prostor i mogu nosti za novi razvoj i afirmaciju, zaslužuju da se nazovu progresivnim i vizionarskim organizacijama¹⁴².

Kultura je sistem zajedni kih pretpostavki, vrijednosti i normi ponašanja, odnosno ona je „kolektivni um“ koji omogu ava „konsenzus“ u organizaciji, mehanizam vo enja i oblikovanja stavova i ponašanja zaposlenih u organizaciji. Velike organizacije imaju dominantnu kulturu i više subkultura, dok subkulture pripadaju pojedinim organizacionim jedinicama. Jaka kultura u organizaciji gradi koheziju, lojalnost zaposlenih i spre ava fluktuaciju zaposlenih, jaka kultura može zamijeniti formalizaciju organizacione strukture, ona postiže isti cilj, bez pisane dokumentacije. Klju ni orijentir u izgradnji kulture je misija organizacije. Uspješne organizacije nastoje da u kulturu ugrade: inovativnost i u enje, razumijevanje misije, ciljeva, strategije, orijentaciju na potroša e, zajedništvo, lojalnost kompaniji i odgovornost.

Upravljanje kulturom podrazumijeva usmjeravanje i kontrolu njene dinamike. U literaturi postoje dva pristupa oblikovanju kulture: prvi pristup smatra da kulturu oblikuje lider organizacije, a drugi pristup smatra da je kultura proizvod socijalne interakcije, te lider nije kreator kulture. U organizacijama sa jasnom organizacionom strukturom i rasporedom mo i, lider ima ve i uticaj na oblikovanje kulture. U nestrukturiranim organizacija, lider postaje onaj ije su ideje prihva ene, te kultura (socijalni odnosi)

¹⁴² „Plark“ Managment support sistem, tema Korporativna kultura (www.plark.info 2007)

oblikuje mo . Osniva i kompanija imaju glavni uticaj na oblikovanje po etne kulture, definišu viziju i misiju organizacije. Po etna kultura se formira na osnovu vizije osniva a i usvajanja stavova od strane sljedbenika na osnovu sopstvenog iskustva. Kada je kultura formirana, ona postaje praksa u organizaciji. Kada je rije o promjeni ukupnog sadržaja kulture, one su rijetke, lako se mijenjaju gornji slojevi kulture: simboli, pravila, jezik, dok se teško mijenjaju pretpostavke i vrijednosti, jer ine mentalnu matricu zaposlenih. Praksa pokazuje da su kulturne promjene vjerovatne u slu aju: krize organizacije, promjene liderstva i strategije, mladih i malih kompanija, slabih kultura.

CJELOŽIVOTNO U ENJE KAO KULTURA ORGANIZACIJE

Kultura je usko vezana sa progresom u jednom društvu, što zna i da su u kulturi povezani elementi tradicije i inovacija. Pojedinaac društva kulturu svoje sredine usvaja procesom obrazovanja i socijalizacijom: preko porodice, škole ili grupe kojoj pripada. Name e se pitanje kako u savremenim tokovima privre ivanja kultura jednog društva uti e na novi vid poslovanja u preduze ima.

Kultura preduze a predstavlja sistem vrijednosnih orijentacija, vjerovanja, stavova i mišljenja na osnovu kojih preduze e nastoji da savlada probleme eksterne adaptacije i interne integracije. Odbojnost preduze a prema inovacijama tuma i se razli itim uzrocima, s tim da se dio ovih uzroka odnosi na stepen spoznaje uticaja okruženja, a drugi na klimu ili kulturu preduze a, kao, na primer: postojanjem birokratske strukture; postojanjem organizacionih barijera i nedostatkom prepoznavanja problema; relativna uspješnost postoje e proizvodnje (ponude); preferisanje kratkoro nog povrata uloženog kapitala; teško e koje nosi promiena i želja ljudi da rade ono što su navikli da rade, itd. Korporativna kultura je sistem podjeljenih vrijednosti, orijentacija, vjerovanja i navika u organizaciji koja me usobno uti u na formalnu strukturu kako bi proizvodila norme ponašanja¹⁴³. Kultura daje ljudima osje anje neformalne i formalne obaveznosti na osnovu socijalizacije kako da se ponašaju i šta treba u odre enoj identi noj situaciji da rade¹⁴⁴.

Istraživanja su pokazala da uspješne kompanije u razvijenim zemljama imaju, po pravilu, precizno definisanu korporativnu kulturu, kao i

¹⁴³ Sharplin, A., *Strategic Management*, McGraw-Hill, NY, 1958.

¹⁴⁴ "Corporate Culture: The Hard to Change Values That Spell Success of Failure", *Business Week*, October 27, 1980.

zajedni ki sistem vrijednosti zaposlenih. Kako kultura uti e na nivo zadovoljstava vlasnika, menadžmenta, zaposlenih i potroša a, tako uti e i na okruženje, tj. javnost. Pravilnom korporativnom kulturom uspostavljaju se uspješne veze preduze a sa spoljašnjim okruženjem. Korporativna kultura oblikuje ponašanje svih zaposlenih, a prevashodno ponašanje najvišeg menadžerskog sloja. Razumljivo je da, kao takva, u svom razvojnom putu korporativna kultura zahtijeva duži vremenski period, jer se jednom izgra en sistem vrijednosti, teško dalje mijenja. Ogranizacijski relevantni elementi aktuelne kulture jednog društva su, kontekst opšte organizacijske kulture, kao što je ona opet, kontekst korporacijske kulture odre ene organizacije u odre enom momentu. Ove aspekte organizacijske kulture karakterišu razli iti nivoi opštosti kulturnih obrazaca. Na svakom od ovih nivoa, pored najaktuelnijih, djeluju i neki raniji, više ili manje, marginalizovani obrasci, pa se može re i da postoje i razli iti nivoi aktuelnosti kulturnih obrazaca. Transfer kulture iz drugih društava ili drugih organizacija, u razli itim periodima, tako e umnožava obilje kulturnih obrazaca koji mogu modelirati organizacijsko ponašanje konkretnog pojedinca.

ZAKLJU AK

Ustanovili smo da se u savremenim upravlja kim pristupima naglašava u enje kao osnovni proces, upravljanje znanjem i pristup zaposlenima kao potencijalima koje treba identifikovati i razvijati. Zbog toga smo u radu istakli da menadžeri imaju pred sobom izazov da se zaposleni u organizaciji posmatraju iz strateške perspektive i da se stalno prati i podsti e razvoj novih vještina i znanja kao osnova organizacionog razvoja. Od menadžera se, prema tome, o ekuje da budu inspiratori i moderatori koji treba da prepoznaju, privla e i oslobaaju znanje u organizaciji, budu i da ljudi ne dijele instinktivno informacije koje su izvor mo i. Shodno tome, zaklju ujemo da je glavni izazov savremenih organizacija efikasno upravljanje procesom prenosa znanja.

Mogućnost organizacije da u i i da se razvija predstavlja klju ni faktor koji doprinosi njenom uspjehu. Stoga, prednost nad konkurencijom može biti ostvarena samo kroz kreativnost i napore ljudi koji rade za organizaciju. Nadalje, uvidjeli smo da su nove tehnologije i na ini proizvodnje pomjerali ovjeka sa periferije (dodatka mašini) na klju nu poziciju u savremenoj organizaciji. Umjesto teških i prljavih poslova ovjek preuzima funkciju upravlja a mašinama, ime se mijenja i sistem kontrole,

kao i ukupnih odnosa u proizvodnji. Prema tome, ovjek postaje subjekt od kojeg se očekuje spremnost na permanentno učenje i razvijanje sopstvenih potencijala, što je uslov za prilagodbu promjenama. Dakle, intelektualni kapital i ljudi, te stvaranje korporativne kulture u organizaciji, a ne tehnologija postaju ključ za pobjedu.

Ekonomija zasnovana na znanju i organizacije koje podstiču u cjeloživotno učenje, te razvijaju korporativnu kulturu, dovode nas i do vjerovanja da će u budućnosti napredovati samo one organizacije koje otkriju kako da podstaknu ljudsku predanost i sposobnost za učenje na svim nivoima. Sve vrijednosti i strukture rezultat su aktivnosti ljudi i njihova dalja egzistencija ultimativno zavisi upravo od njih samih. Iz ovog proizilazi zaključak da je neophodno sposobnosti upravljanja talentima integrisati sa organizacionom poslovnom strategijom i zajedno ih ugraditi u poslovne procese kako bi se obezbijedio trajan izvor konkurentске prednosti organizacije.

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(Seligman, 2002).

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CAPITAL – NEW PARADIGM OF RIVAL ADVANTAGE

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ABSTRACT

The human capital is a very important source of productivity and rival advantage of every organization. If one neglects it, it will have negative effect on the success of every business. The human capital is a complex psychological and managerial paradigm which integrates the intellectual, social and psychological capital which are shown through abilities and knowledge, contacts and the ability of individuals to adapt of the constant changes in the business world. The positive psychology studies these three components from the aspect of the mental prosperity and complete realization of the potential which exists in every human being (Seligman, 2002). The positive psychological capital is defined as positive and developing state of the individual that is characterized with high self-efficiency and optimism which are the source of work energy, progress and success. If the psychological capital leads to positive results, the question which influences its formation is raised. The question is if the psychological capital can develop and if the people with higher psychological capital have different features, education or work. This paper focuses on these essential questions through rationalization of measurable positive skills, abilities and competence of the employees and the characteristics that they can develop and improve in certain situations. This paper also has the aim to raise the importance of the psychological capital as a capital treasure and as a source of rival advantage in the modern living.

Keywords: psychological capital, social capital, rival, management.

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ULOGA BEZBEDNOSNOG MENADŽMENTA KORPORACIJE U PODSTICANJU KONKURENTNOSTI

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APSTRACT

Moderne korporacije karakteriše odvojenost vlasničkih i upravljačkih struktura. Izabrani menadžment sprovodi ciljeve korporacije koje određuju vlasnici kapitala i ti ciljevi mogu biti opstanak na tržištu, uvećanje profita, smanjenje troškova itd. Da bi se ostvarili projektovani ciljevi korporacije u uslovima globalizacije, neophodno je uspostaviti efikasno korporativno upravljanje koje generiše konkurentsku prednost, profit, rast i razvoj. U uslovima globalne umreženosti i integralne bezbednosti, korporativna bezbednost kao deo upravljačkih aktivnosti dobija veliki značaj jer direktno utiče na konkurentnost korporacije i njenu poziciju na nacionalnom i globalnom tržištu. Korporativna bezbednost je uslov za podsticanje konkurentnosti i kao takva mora obuhvatiti eliminaciju svih izazova, rizika i pretnji koji remete efikasno i produktivno poslovanje.

Ključne riječi: bezbednost, menadžment, korporacije, konkurentnost.

THE ROLE OF CORPORATE SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN PROMOTING COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Modern corporations have separate ownership and management structures. Chosen management implements the objectives of corporation by the owners of capital and those goals can implicit survival in the market, increasing profit, reducing costs etc. To achieve the projected goals of the corporation in terms of globalization, it is necessary to establish effective corporate management that generates competitive advantage, profit, growth and development. In terms of global networking and integrated security, corporate security, as part of management activities gets a great importance because it directly affects the competitiveness of the corporation and its position in the national and global market. Corporate security is a prerequisite for the promotion of competitiveness and, as such, must include the elimination of all the challenges, risks and threats that disrupt the efficient and productive business activities.

Keywords: security, management, corporations, competitiveness.

UVOD

Povezanost ekonomskog razvoja i bezbednosti vidljiva je u svakom segmentu globalizovanog društva. Ekonomski jake države karakteriše ve i socijalni mir u odnosu na privredno slabije države koje zbog siromaštva, visoke stope nezaposlenosti i političkih previranja predstavljaju plodno tlo za različite bezbednosne izazove, rizike i pretnje.

U vremenu globalne umreženosti i rastu njihovih bezbednosnih izazova, rizika i pretnji, uloga bezbednosnog menadžmenta u kompanijama dobija

poseban značaj. Da bi kompanija bila uspešna i produktivna, neophodno je otkloniti sve bezbednosne probleme koji ugrožavaju imovinu, sredstva za proizvodnju i zaposlene u kompaniji. Konkurentnost kompanija može se uspostaviti na tržištu samo pod uslovom ako vrednosti kompanije (materijalne i nematerijalne prirode) nisu ugrožene. Oblici ugrožavanja bezbednosti kompanija mogu biti tehničke prirode (kvarovi na opremi za proizvodnju, havarije...), krivi na dela u inje od strane zaposlenih ili lica izvan kompanije (krađa, sabotaže, industrijska špijunaža, terorizam...), elementarne nepogode, socijalni nemiri, zloupotrebe službenog položaja itd.

Produktivnost kompanija, a samim tim i njihova konkurentnost na tržištu, direktno je ugrožena nepostojanjem adekvatnih mehanizama za odgovor na bilo koji od navedenih oblika ugrožavanja bezbednosti poslovnog sistema. Uticaj eksternih faktora u poslovanju kompanije (izvršna, sudska i zakonodavna vlast, ekonomska i socijalna klima u zemlji...) nije zanemarljiv ali predstavlja komponentu poslovanja na koju je nemoguće uticati. Menadžment kompanije može izvršiti direktan uticaj na interne faktore i procese koji su vezani za samu kompaniju, njeno poslovanje i na taj način osnažiti korporativnu bezbednost, odnosno stvoriti uslove za prosperitetno poslovanje i povećanje konkurentnosti.

METODOLOŠKI OKVIR ISTRAŽIVANJA

Način istraživanja uslovljen je definisanim problemom i predmetom istraživanja, kao i ciljevima i hipotezama istraživanja. Sprovedeno istraživanje ima teorijski karakter i zasnovano je na analizi dostupnih izvora koji jasno ukazuju na ulogu bezbednosnog menadžmenta korporacije u podsticanju konkurentnosti. Osnovni izvori podataka korišćeni u ovom istraživanju su knjige, naučni i stručni članci, naučne monografije i elektronske prezentacije koje se bave različitim teorijskim pristupima i pogledima na istraživanu temu kao i postojećim i mogućim modelima unapređenja korporativne bezbednosti sa ciljem podsticanja konkurentnosti korporacije. Predmet i ciljevi ovog naučnog istraživanja kog rada zahtevaju primenu nekoliko naučnih metoda istraživanja. U navedenom istraživanju korišćeni su osnovne metode naučnog saznanja poput metoda analize i sinteze, indukcije i dedukcije, apstrakcije i konkretizacije, generalizacije i specijalizacije.

Istraživanje bezbednosnih pojava u poslovnom okruženju zahteva primenu komparativne metode. Spomenuta metoda pruža mogućnost

utvrđivanja sličnosti, različitosti kao i izvornija generalizacija na osnovu dobijenih rezultata te je korišćena prilikom uporedne analize konkretnih oblika korporativne bezbednosti u različitim delovima sveta. Složena priroda predmeta istraživanja upućuje na neophodnost primene hipotetičko-deduktivne metode koja ima karakteristike dijagnostičke i prognostičke metode i često se spontano primenjuje u istraživanjima društvenih pojava.

Najniži cilj istraživanja je deskripcija, klasifikacija i objašnjenje faktora koji mogu uticati i utiču na korporativnu bezbednost i konkurentnost kompanije. Mada se najniži cilj istraživanja posmatra kao najniži nivo naučnog saznanja, ima veliku značajku jer omogućava sticanje jasne slike o predmetu istraživanja i pruža osnovu za više nivoa naučnog saznanja o problemu istraživanja, tj. daje smernice za prognozu kao najviši nivo naučnog saznanja. *Društveni cilj* ovog istraživanja se ogleda u praktičnoj upotrebljivosti rezultata istraživanja o postojanju direktne veze između korporativne bezbednosti i konkurentnosti kompanije.

KORPORATIVNA BEZBEDNOST I KONKURENTNOST KOMPANIJE

Konkurentnost kompanije i dobar imidž na tržištu predstavljaju put za ostvarivanje profita kao krajnjeg cilja svake kompanije. Identifikacija i eliminisanje pretnji koje ugrožavaju efikasno polovanje nameće se kao prioritetni zadatak kompanija koje posluju u nestabilnim i neizvesnim uslovima globalne umreženosti na svim nivoima.

Da bi postojali uslovi za donošenje odluka usmerenih ka konkurentnosti i profitu, neophodno je da upravljačke strukture kompanije obezbede dobro funkcionisanje sistema korporativne bezbednosti, odnosno da se stvore mehanizmi koji eliminišu bezbednosne izazove, rizike i pretnje eksternog i internog karaktera kao tri uslovljena, stepenovana i međusobno povezana pojma. *Bezbednosni izazov* predstavlja potencijalni, posredni izvor ugrožavanja stabilnosti i bezbednosti nekog entiteta ili organizacije, a između bezbednosne situacije i izazova postoji posredna veza. *Bezbednosni rizik* se može definisati kao skup procesa koji sadrže uzroke eventualnog ugrožavanja bezbednosti.¹⁴⁵ Veza između rizika i bezbednosnog stanja je direktna. Rizici su generatori *bezbednosnih pretnji*, odnosno situacija i stanja koja neposredno ugrožavaju bezbednost.

Ubrzan protok roba, ljudi i kapitala na globalnom tržištu povećao je konkurenciju i primorao kompanije da obezbede uslove za produktivno

¹⁴⁵ Trivan, Dragan, *Korporativna bezbednost*, Dosije studio, Beograd 2012, str. 41

poslovanje. Veoma je važno da bezbednosni menadžment kompanije pravovremeno izvrši procenu rizika i procenu bezbednosti poslovanja. Zaštita imovine, zaposlenih i poslovanja zahteva integrisani sistem zaštite. Upravljačke strukture imaju zadatak da pravovremeno primete signale koji ukazuju na ugroženost bezbednosti. U zavisnosti od veličine kompanije i njenih birokratskih procedura, postoji mogućnost da top menadžment ne dobije informacije na vreme ili da bezbednosni problem bude potcenjen zbog preterane samouverenosti menadžmenta, što može imati dalekosežne posledice ne samo u vidu narušavanja konkurentnosti i ugleda kompanije, već može naneti ozbiljne materijalne gubitke¹⁴⁶. Jedan od poznatijih primera gubitka konkurentnosti i narušavanja ugleda kompanije dogodio se 1994. godine u kompaniji Intel usled potcenjivanja informacije o neispravnosti tipa Pentium procesora. ¹⁴⁷ Afera je rezultirala medijskim linom spomenute kompanije, gubitkom velikog broja potrošača i konkurentnosti na tržištu.

Analiza rizika poslovanja jedne korporacije predstavlja kompleksan proces koji pomaže bezbednosnom menadžmentu da identifikuje imovinu i lica odnosno objekte zaštite, bliže određivanje bezbednosne pretnje, njenog dometa i potencijalne štete koju može naneti, kao i donošenje odluke o merama koje je potrebno preduzeti radi saniranja eventualne štete. Pretnje mogu imati izvor unutar kompanije kao interni faktori koji narušavaju bezbednost, ili se mogu identifikovati kao eksterne pretnje koje ugrožavaju kompaniju iz njenog spoljnog okruženja.

Bezbednosni rizici i pretnje kompaniji neadekvatno tretirani od strane menadžmenta mogu naneti materijalnu štetu imovini, prouzrokovati povredu ili gubitak života zaposlenih lica. Upravljanje rizicima u kompaniji u tesnoj je vezi sa povećanjem konkurentnosti i profita. Načela i smernice za upravljanje rizicima u korporativnom okruženju objavljeni su 2009. godine od strane Međunarodne organizacije za standardizaciju – ISO¹⁴⁸ (tzv. *standard ISO 31000*) i predstavljaju pokušaj da kompanije koje posluju u uslovima povećanog rizika primenom navedenih standarda poboljšaju bezbednosne uslove rada kompanije. Implementacijom nekih od navedenih principa poput participacije zaposlenih u donošenju odluka, sistematičnosti i prvovremenosti prilikom prikupljanja i obrade podataka koji se tiču bezbednosti kompanije i njenog poslovanja, transparentnosti, izričitog lociranja izvora ugrožavanja bezbednosti, brige o ljudskim resursima itd.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ Groves, Andrew, *Only the paranoid survive*, Currency Doubleday, New York 1996, p. 3-4

¹⁴⁸ <http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards/iso31000.htm>

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.

podigne se nivo svesti o značaju korporativne bezbednosti i njenom uticaju na konkurentnost i profit kao krajnju destinaciju poslovnih aktivnosti.

Kompanije, esto, u trci za profitom, zanemaruju procenu rizika, ve preduzimaju poslovne aktivnosti koje e proizvesti instant uspeh i zaradu. Idealno ponašanje, posmatrano iz perspektive korporativne bezbednosti i zauzimanja pozicije kompetitivne prednosti, bilo bi u sluaju kada bi se potencijalni benefiti u vidu profita poredili sa rizicima poslovnih aktivnosti koje se preduzimaju.

„BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE“ I KONKURENTNOSTI KOMPANIJE

Vrhunski izazov predstavlja bezbednost poslovnih informacija u globalnom okruženju. U okolnostima slobodnog tržišta oslobodnog uticaja države, konkurentnost predstavlja determinišu i faktor za svaku kompaniju koja želi da ostvari profit i dobru reputaciju.

Industrijska špijunaža predstavlja jedan od najopasnijih oblika ugrožavanja korporativne bezbednosti i, samim tim, njene konkurentnosti na tržištu. Šira javnost dobija oskudne informacije o incidentnim situacijama i aferama iz ove oblasti iz sasvim opravdanih razloga. Kompanije se trude da takvu vrstu informacija sakriju zbog potencijalnog stvaranja loše reputacije i gubitka konkurentnosti, straha od pada rejtinga ili zbog njenice da bi javnim priznanjem otkrile konkurenciji svoje slabosti i pukotine u sistemu. Pojam *business intelligence* (poslovna inteligencija) se esto greškom koristi kao sinonim za nelegalnom poslovnom (industrijskom) špijunažom.¹⁵⁰ Business intelligence je proces legalnog prikupljanja javnosti dostupnih informacija radi analize i donošenja odluka koje pospešuju konkurentnost i profit.

Neki autori smatraju da business intelligence poseduje dve komplementarne komponente (ofanzivnu i defanzivnu) ijim prožimanjem ostvaruje svoju funkciju.¹⁵¹ Na ve spomenute sadržaje ofanzivnog karaktera, defanzivna, kontraobaveštajna komponenta usmerena je na eliminaciju delovanja konkurentskih kompanija na planu prikupljanja informacija o poslovnim aktivnostima kompanije koja vrši *business counterintelligence*.

Da bi aktivnosti prikupljanja informacija sa ciljem podizanja nivoa korporativne bezbednosti i konkurentnosti bile uspešne, neophodno je da

¹⁵⁰ Trivan, Dragan, *Korporativna bezbednost*, Dosije studio, Beograd 2012, str.113

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

upravlja ke strukture u kompaniji poseduju jasnu viziju ciljeva i razvoja kompanije. Investiranjem u *business intelligence* kompanije sti u prednost, unapre uju svoje poslovanje i ja aju konkurentsku poziciju na tržištu.

ZAKLJU NA RAZMATRANJA

Ekonomska mo države u direktnoj je vezi sa ukupnim stanjem nacionalne bezbednosti jedne države. Konkurentne i jake privatne kompanije predstavljaju srž i bazu ekonomske stabilnosti svake moderne države. Prioritet takvih kompanija i njihovog rukovodstva predstavlja obezbe ivanje uslova za efikasno i profitno orjentisano poslovanje, odnosno eliminisanje svih eksternih i internih izvora rizika i pretnji po imovinu, zaposlene i sve nematerijalne vrednosti kompanije (informacije).

Preventivno i represivno delovanje organizacionih jedinica koje se bave poslovima korporativne bezbednosti unutar jednog poslovnog sistema (fizi ko-tehni ko obezbe enje, eksperti za business intelligence itd.) usmereno je ka identifikaciji i eliminaciji rizika i pretnji koji prete da ugroze opstanak, konkurentnost i produktivnost. Bezbednosni menadžment kompanije ima izuzetno važnu ulogu u zaštiti celokupnog poslovanja kompanije jer svojim proaktivnim i reaktivnim delovanjem objedinjuje razli ite aspekte korporativne bezbednosti poput zaštite informacija, zaposlenih, imovine, zaštite autorskih prava itd., kreiraju i vrste temelje za poslovanje konkurentne kompanije sa besprekornom reputacijom. U zavisnosti od prirode rizika ili pretnje (ljudski faktor ili delovanje prirodne sile /elementarne nepogode) bezbednosni menadžment sprovodi kontrolu rizika i saniranje posledica krize.

Zaštita poverljivosti podaka predstavlja najve i izazov bezbednosnog menadžmenta kompanije. „Odlivom“ poverljivih informacija direktno se urušava konkurentnost i kredibilitet kompanije. Adekvatan odabir ljudskih resursa ima klju nu ulogu u personalnom aspektu zaštite tajnosti podataka u korporacijama. Ja anje bezbednosne kulture zaposlenih i podizanje nivoa svesti top menadžmenta zaduženog za korporativnu bezbednost o uticaju korporativne bezbednosti na ukupno poslovanje kompanije predstavlja klju ni faktor u dostizanju i o uvanju konkurentnosti kompanije na lokalnom i globalnom tržištu.

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: WIPOnet, TriNet, Patnet, WIPO, EPO,

GLOBAL INTERNET AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

The application of modern information computer technology (ICT), intellectual property is booming, and estimates of our future is one of the main landmarks of the 21st century. Several years ago, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), started an ambitious project of network WIPOnet, and today built this network connects to the network information Trilateralata to form a worldwide network of intellectual

property. In such situations the question of protection is in the foreground (a priori).

Keywords: WIPOnet, TriNet, Patnet, WIPO, EPO, protection, intellectual property.

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THE USE OF ICT IN SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES FOR INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Information - communication technologies (ICT) made worldwide revolution in the corporate world. This paper is dedicated to the use of ICT in enhancing the competitiveness of companies in the market, and especially important for SMEs that are more strategically using this technology and its modern services. As a result of the use of ICT companies grow faster, invest more and are more productive than non-users. When companies invest more in new technology, they are more likely to become twice more competitive. Whether they are developing management information system for decision making support or implementation of improved communication, effective ICT emphasizes the importance of good information management. The main focus of this article is to consider how best management information can affect and improve corporate strategy to improve the company's strategy and final profit.

Keywords: competitiveness, ICT, small enterprises, medium enterprises.

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Sigma, ISO

TQM, TPM, Six

Microsoft Office

Open Office, Linux Red Hat

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	300	5,1	321	6,9	344	7,3
	932	0,0	967	3,8	1.007	4,1
	1.624	-1,2	1.635	0,7	1.668	2,0
	3.673	0,0	3.749	2,1	3.888	3,7

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Cloud Computing. Cloud computing

computing Cloud
(SaaS – Software as a Service)
SaaS Google Apps Google.
SkyInsight GoodData,

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TACTICAL MANAGEMENT FOR GREATER COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Can Tactical Management be addressed with a method that will provide higher adaptability and handling complexity of work? This Research is focusing on the Tactical Management complexity in dealing with uncertain and unpredictable environment, and fundamental need of adaptability. It aims to differentiate the characteristics of tactical management that require specific addressing with Information Systems. Currently – Tactical Management is addressed as any other levels (Operational and Strategic) with reports, big data, rigid business processes, narrow vision and supply chain and is perceived as the managerial layer that does middle-range planning. Tactical management is in the middle – but not of time planning. The Tactical Managers are in the Middle of (1) Strategy and Operations, (2) Clients and the Company, (3) Management and Employees. They (the people performing tactical management functions) operate in highly dynamic, unpredictable environment, needing adaptability and responsiveness to changing circumstances while still guiding their teams (collaborators) towards a goal, managing information input/output mismatches and dynamically aligning resources, capabilities and information inputs/processing/outputs. The Tactics is the way businesses achieve their difference, their competitive advantage. It has been somewhat neglected with nowadays Real-time information shooting up to Strategic KPIs, or vice versa. If we place several tactical managers in a situation, with same 'Endings', KPIs, resources, ... , and all given circumstances, we would observe several person-dependent approaches and tactical management. If we try to enforce the prescribed business processes to the tactical manager, we would observe deviations and adaptations to context, resources, handling exceptions, information sensors setting.

Keywords: Tactical Management, Adaptability, Complexity, Management Information Systems.

PROBLEM, QUESTION, JUSTIFICATION

Can tactical management be addressed with a method that will provide higher adaptability and handling complexity of work?

This Research is focusing on the Tactical Management complexity in dealing with uncertain and unpredictable environment, and fundamental need of adaptability. It aims to differentiate the characteristics of tactical management that require specific addressing with Information Systems.

Currently – Tactical Management is addressed as any other levels (Operational and Strategic) with reports, big data, rigid business processes, narrow vision and supply chain and is perceived as the managerial layer that does middle-range planning.

Tactical management is in the middle – but not of time planning. The Tactical Managers are in the Middle of (1) Strategy and Operations, (2) Clients and the Company, (3) Management and Employees. They (the people performing tactical management functions) operate in highly dynamic, unpredictable environment, needing adaptability and responsiveness to changing circumstances while still guiding their teams (collaborators) towards a goal, managing information input/output mismatches and dynamically aligning resources, capabilities and information inputs/processing/outputs.

The theoretical research provides evidence that tactical level is somewhat neglected – “The feeding with information to the tactical management is done mostly on a technical level of implementation, and usually with structured, automatized data and automatic connections and dashboards. The present tendency of closing with endings by shooting real-time operational data towards strategic dashboards that are performing some sort of KPI monitoring on different levels of management is visible in 50% of the papers, which, according to our standpoint, is too big of a distance, and too present of mismatch for feasible implementation in the real business world.” (Petrevska Nechkoska et al. 2014)

How we perceive should be addressed to is: the dynamics, ad-hoc decision making, elasticity, context, flexible information flows (emitters and receptors), properly positioned information sensors according ‘Endings’, needed components, given components, context, information sensor positioning as event-driven, upon time-frequency or on-demand approach to reports and with constant revisioning.

The Tactics is the way businesses achieve their difference, their competitive advantage. It has been somewhat neglected with nowadays Real-time information shooting up to Strategic KPIs, or vice versa. If we place several tactical managers in a situation, with same 'Endings', KPIs, resources, ... , and all given circumstances, we would observe several person-dependent approaches and tactical management. If we try to enforce the prescribed business processes to the tactical manager, we would observe deviations and adaptations to context, resources, handling exceptions, information sensors setting.

Distinctive aspects of the research: This research is aiming to ultimately assist the behavior of the Person as a Tactical Manager, not the company as a whole. When placed in the shoes of a tactical manager, one would see seemingly unrelated complexity of issues and domains such as: core business, HR, marketing, IT, projects, clients, domain-specific and organizational or business process prescriptions. It is a complexity of problems while utilizing among others, the most specific – the human resource. At the same time, the context of the environment is only known to the current tactical manager in the current setting, so he/she should be able to guide towards the most appropriate decision path, neither the Senior or Line management can make that call more appropriately than tactical management can. In the early research stage interviews when we tried to verify and position the problem existence, performed with Senior, Middle, Project Managers, we concluded that most of the Senior managers feel that they need to instruct the tactical managers about how to deal with certain aspects of their obligations. This denotes a top-down information flow which is omitting the important point that the tactical manager knows first of all the context best, to make appropriate tactical decision. For example, we propose that the scope of the information sensors should be wide and should be as follows:

INFORMATION SENSORS, EMITTERS, REVISIONING

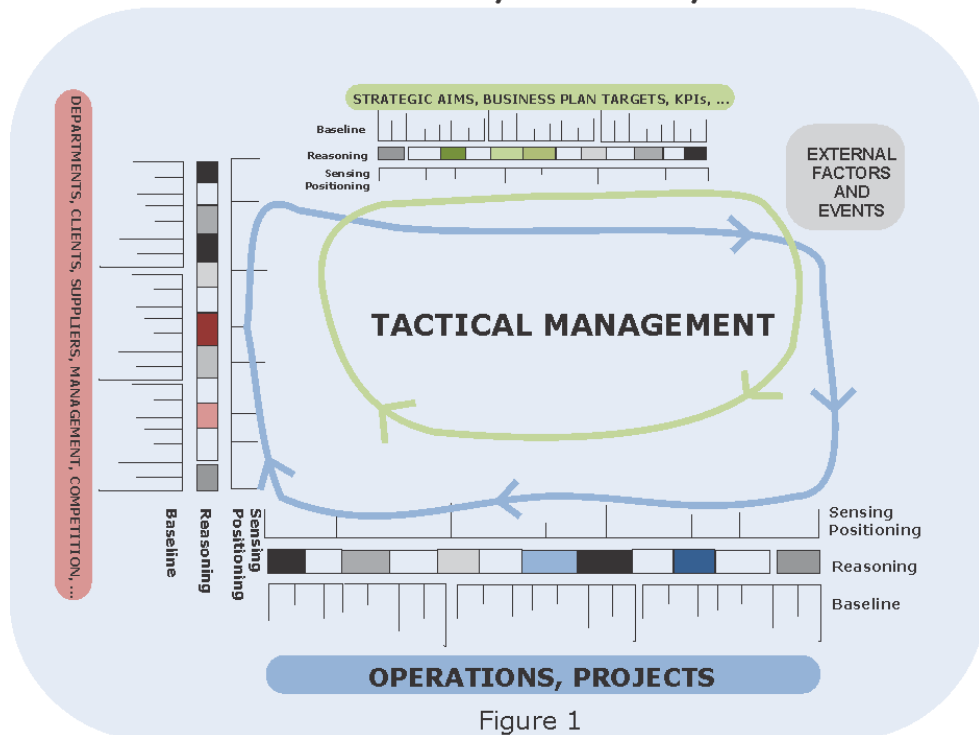
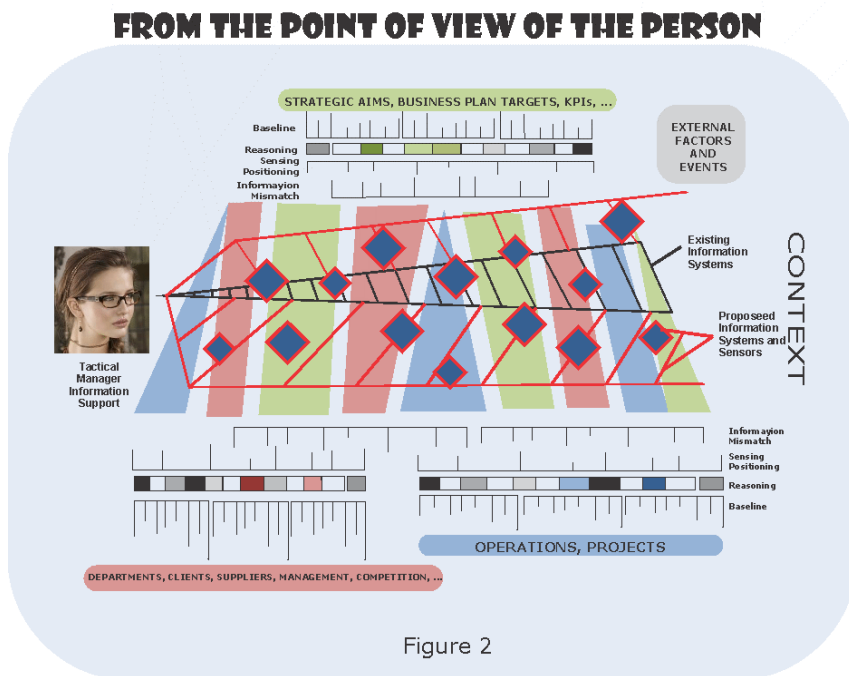


Figure 1

Namely, we perceive the baseline core business operations and projects covered with core business software, reports and rich information flows in a prescribed, usually event-driven manner. The tactical manager should have general knowledge about the depth of the business line and use some Reasoning to position his/her sensors accordingly current judgment. As mentioned earlier, the information systems for the operational line are in place and with big data, or so called – “high frequency – low latency environments” (Khan 2013).

Our standpoint is that the tactical manager should have information sensors placed on a wider scope of entities, aside from the previously discussed ones, such as other Departments dependent on, Clients, Suppliers, Competition, Management, furthermore – State, Legislative, Economy, ... The tactical manager should have some awareness, if not deeper knowledge for these entities or processes, and should position own sensors according some Reasoning, in the current Moment, Context and last but not least, expected Endings (Purpose, KPIS, Strategic goals, Project goals and expectations). This information is not automatized, it's usually semi-

structured or unstructured, and is rarely covered with the internal information systems, or at least not to the extent as operational ones. These reports should be gathered on-demand, and a lot of efforts should be set to properly place and gather this knowledge, since it's in the borderless company and environment to some extent. This information flow is shown on Figure 1, with one loop that gathers information from custom-built sensors with tailored content, from all the widest scope of entities/processes; conjoined by another loop that sets the Ending in the reasoning for initial positioning of the information sensors in the first place. Important to stress is our standpoint that these sensors should be constantly revised, according changes in any of the dimensions: context, content, ending, resources, frequency, structure, ... This should provide the adaptability in small steps rather than being too late upon monthly or quarterly top-down reports or being too flooded with operational "big data". The idea behind this is encouraging and facilitating, among others, middle-up and middle-down signals for changes and improvements. This was one of the concluding remarks from the Senior managers interviewed in the early stages of the research.



If placed properly, as shown on Figure 2, the information sensing for tactical management would cover wider, deeper area with higher quality differentiated information. As recognized in the early stage interviews with Middle managers, regardless of having ERP or domain software solutions in the company, they individually, at certain points in time, have to extract the data from the systems, and from that moment on, perform customized operations in order to handle the mismatch of what is coming as input and what is needed to make a proper decision and/or intervention. These customized maneuvers are individual for the specific manager, they differentiate due to educational and career background of the person, and they differ among individual managers on same levels even in the same company. There is certain freedom left from delivering standardized "one size fits all" reports to using that as data input (not always as delivered information) from the individual managers, which in best case may be used most appropriately, but that does not always happen, depending on the technical expertise and skills of the person performing the data operations.

We have the ambition, in parallel with information sensors, to point out the need for information emitters also, denoting the specific unaddressed and rarely practiced action of timely sending information signals to related parties and constituents due to changes in preliminary set up accountabilities.

SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS

There are several multidisciplinary aspects of this research, all picking up scientific foundations for the problem and the idea for solving.

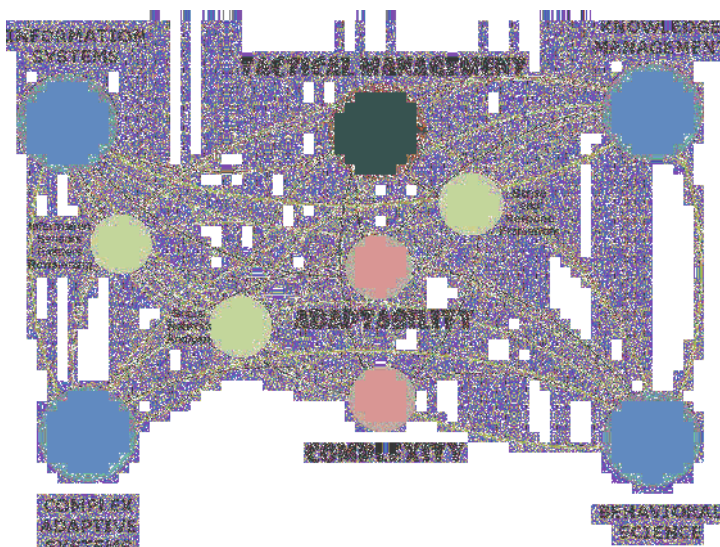


Figure 2

The specific combination of sciences is necessary due to the specificity of the Tactical Management itself, and it enables a researcher to strengthen the position of the ultimate aim of this Design Science Research – designing a generic method for tactical managers in developed and country in development.

At this point, we would like to elaborate the choice of the Tactical Manager team, organization, company, ... perceived as Complex Adaptive Systems and the Sense-and-Respond framework as a concept that properly addresses most of the specifics of the Complex Adaptive Systems, providing greater adaptability and resolving complexity, maintaining on the Edge of Chaos.

The Knowledge Management 'wiring' of the research is supported by the aspiration to embody and incorporate in the information sensing, and generally, in the behavior of a tactical manager, the distinctive components of knowledge as "a fluid mix of framed experience, values, contextual information, expert insight and intuition that provides an environment and framework for evaluating and incorporating new experiences and information. It originates and is applied in the minds of knowers." (Davenport, Prusak 1998) The processes of adding meaning through relevance and purpose, are to be performed by the 5Cs: Contextualization, Categorization, Calculation, Correction, Condensation; after which, we perceive the generation of knowledge, which is always person-dependent, through 'actionable information' is continuing to bring fruitful effects to the specific issue dealt with, by the tactical management. The ultimate compilation for proper use of knowledge in any institution is taking place in and from the person performing the tactical management function, which are the experience, ground truth, complexity, judgment, rules of thumb (heuristics) and intuition and values and beliefs." (Ahuja 2000) That's actually achievement of the primary goal of Knowledge Management – "to facilitate opportunistic application of fragmented knowledge through integration" (Ahuja 2000)

To some extent, we are pursuing 'Sensemaking' too, by detecting and positioning information sensors, in the context, by the person, because "only a miniscule portion of this tacit knowledge gets formalized in databases, books, manuals, documents and presentations; the rest of it stays in the heads of people." We believe that our research would add value also "by formalizing the need of informal channels". (Weick 1995)

In general, we will be striving towards artifact design with 'negative feedback' – "continuously respond to discrepancies between system's desired and actual states (avoid long-term predicting)"

The concepts of Sense-and-Respond and the needs of the Complex Adaptive Systems are urging and aiming for 'evolvable modularity', not static one, and that is one of the reasons for aiming to provide a method as an artifact, by exploring and experimenting in various environments and countries. (Mannaert, Verelst et al. 2014)

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE DERIVING FROM BEST TACTICAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

We firmly believe that there is a great difference when choosing one, another or third way of achieving the same goal with the same given resources, in the same context. The difference is made initially by the person, trying to utilize resources in the best possible way for the current setting, and steering them by continuously revising the System design, Information Sensors, Information Emitters and Risks. If the tactical manager has proper: "Support with dynamic positioning, using and revising of Information Sensors, Sensibility for the "right" information in terms of context, scope, role, manner of obtaining, structure, timeframe, frequency, ..., f Connection with Ends – Strategic guidelines, Targets, Reason for being, ..., Alignment of mismatch of incoming/outgoing information and 'Right time' information" (Petrevska Nechkoska et al. 2014) he/she would properly steer the project towards successful outcome (not process output) where the stakeholders are satisfied with the last re-negotiated iteration (not the initial 5-year plan, in this world of unpredictability and interdependency).

With this research in progress, we are trying to shape tactical management and stress its distinction from operational and strategic, and furthermore, to point out ways how it can contribute towards competitive advantage in a sustainable and feasible manner, and in any company or business. The opportunity to perform it in highly developed business environment, such as Belgium, and in highly adaptable environment, such as Macedonia, is a helping hand towards offering real-world useful and scientifically sound solution.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To my mentors, promoters, supporters and facilitators Prof. Dr. Gjorgji Mancheski, UKLO, Bitola, Macedonia and Prof. Dr. Geert Poels, UGent, Gent Belgium and my advising mentor in methodology and researcher's scientific foundation and support Prof. Dr. Ljupcho Pechijareski, UKLO, Bitola, Macedonia; and to all my Professors who have educated and supported me throughout the journey of life and wisdom. Of course, last but certainly not least, are the business contributors to the research, whose helping hand and open vision were the turning point for this research to turn into something worthwhile in world dimensions. Extended list of acknowledgements accessible on: <http://moodle.eccfp.edu.mk/course/view.php?id=173>

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TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT- A MODERN CONCEPT OF MANAGEMENT FOR ACQUIRING COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE OF ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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UDK: 005.6:339.137.2(497.7)

ABSTRACT

This study is focused on the analysis of a very important point of view in the process of implementing total quality management in organizations for gaining competitive advantage. By integrating the basic principles of total quality management, the organizations themselves begin to experience the benefits and positive effects of utilizing it.

Briefly, a great number of studies are necessary to completely understand the implementation and the use of total quality management in organizations.

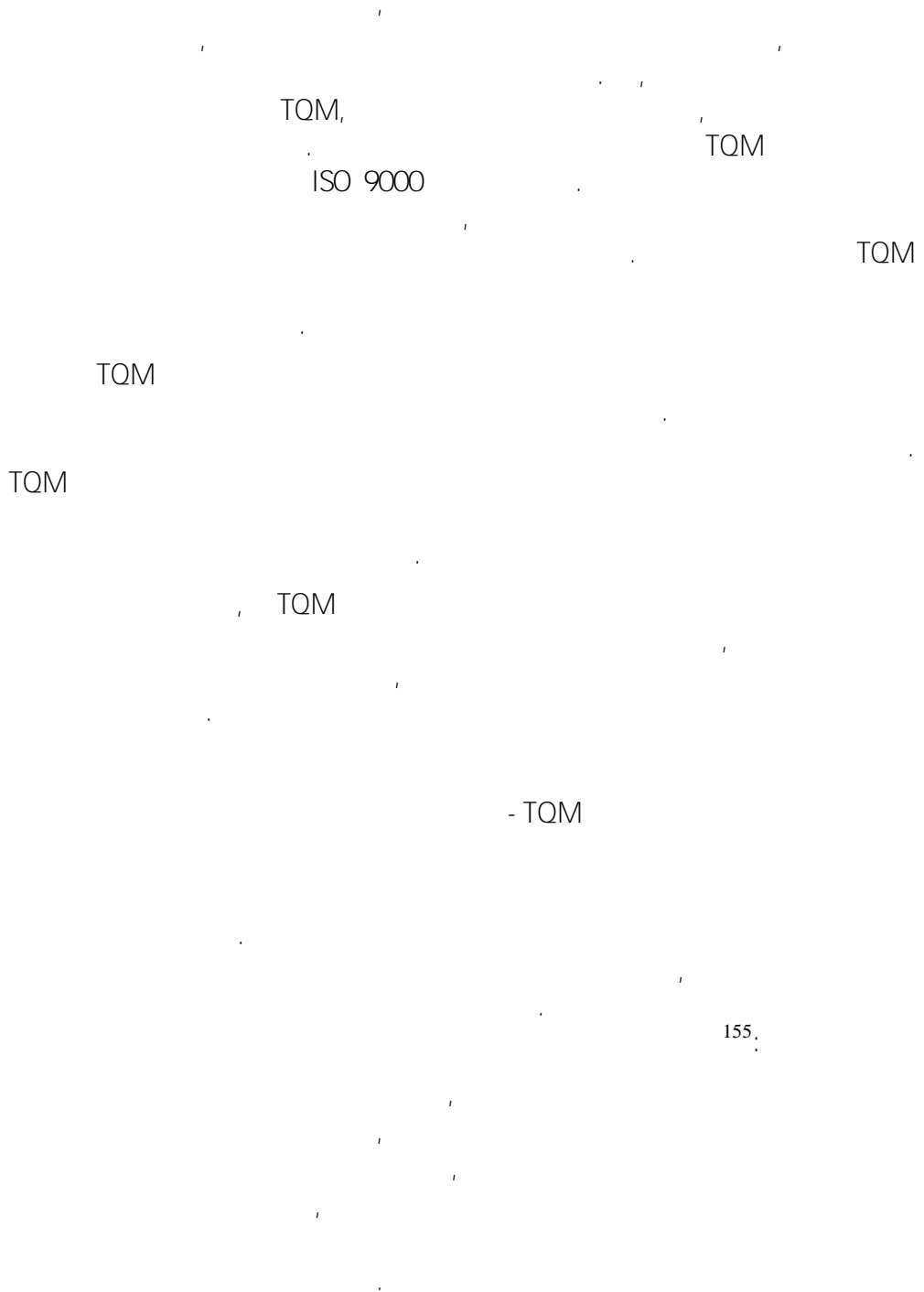
The studies that were made will contribute to furthering the knowledge of this current global process and will stimulate organizations to have a more scientific approach to the assesment of the benefits of total quality management in the future, and at the same time, to begin using total quality management in order to acquire competitive advantage. Namely, the results of these studies are supposed to help the organizations of the Republic of Macedonia in recognizing the need of implementing total quality management in their operating and in applying its principles in order to become leaders of the local market.

Keywords: organization, quality, quality management, total quality management, competitiveness, competitive advantage.

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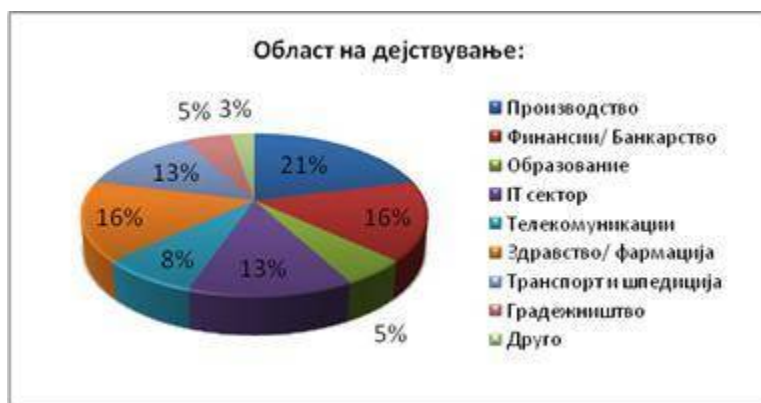
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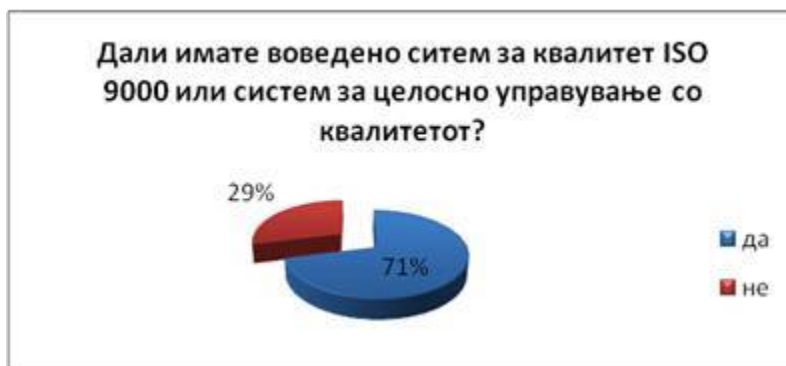
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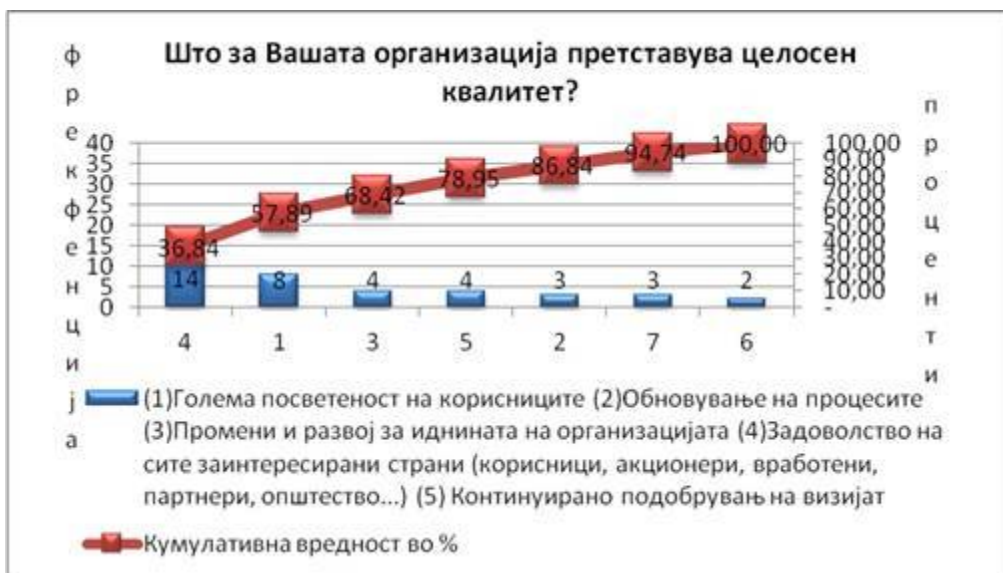
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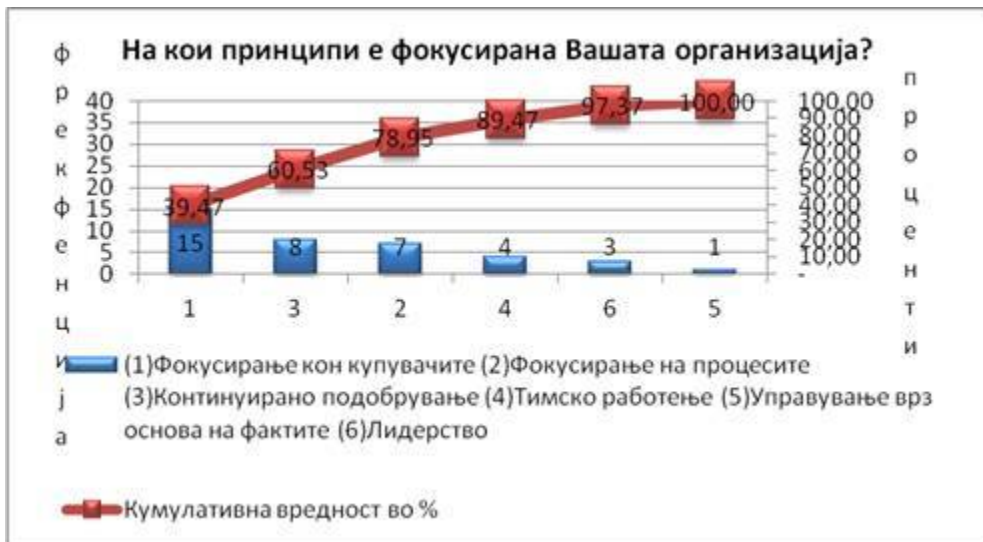
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LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN EUROPEAN UNION FOR THE
INVOLVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE PROCESS OF DECISION
MAKING IN COMPANIES

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UDK: 331.107:341.24(4)

ABSTRACT

In the terms of increase capital inflow between the EU country member and highly regulated national labor markets there are predictable conditions for collision between the goals for overall investment level increase and EU labor law shaping. Within this direction is formation of the European works councils under the EU labor law as well as the Societas Europaea concept itself. The paper examines and determines main postulates of the European works councils functioning with regards to the principle rights of workers and their influence on legal framework. Furthermore it examines related collision of law having examined the relevant Directives. Finally paper tries to establish correlation among the collective bargaining principles and European works councils concept.

Keywords: European works councils, European company, Collective bargaining agreements.

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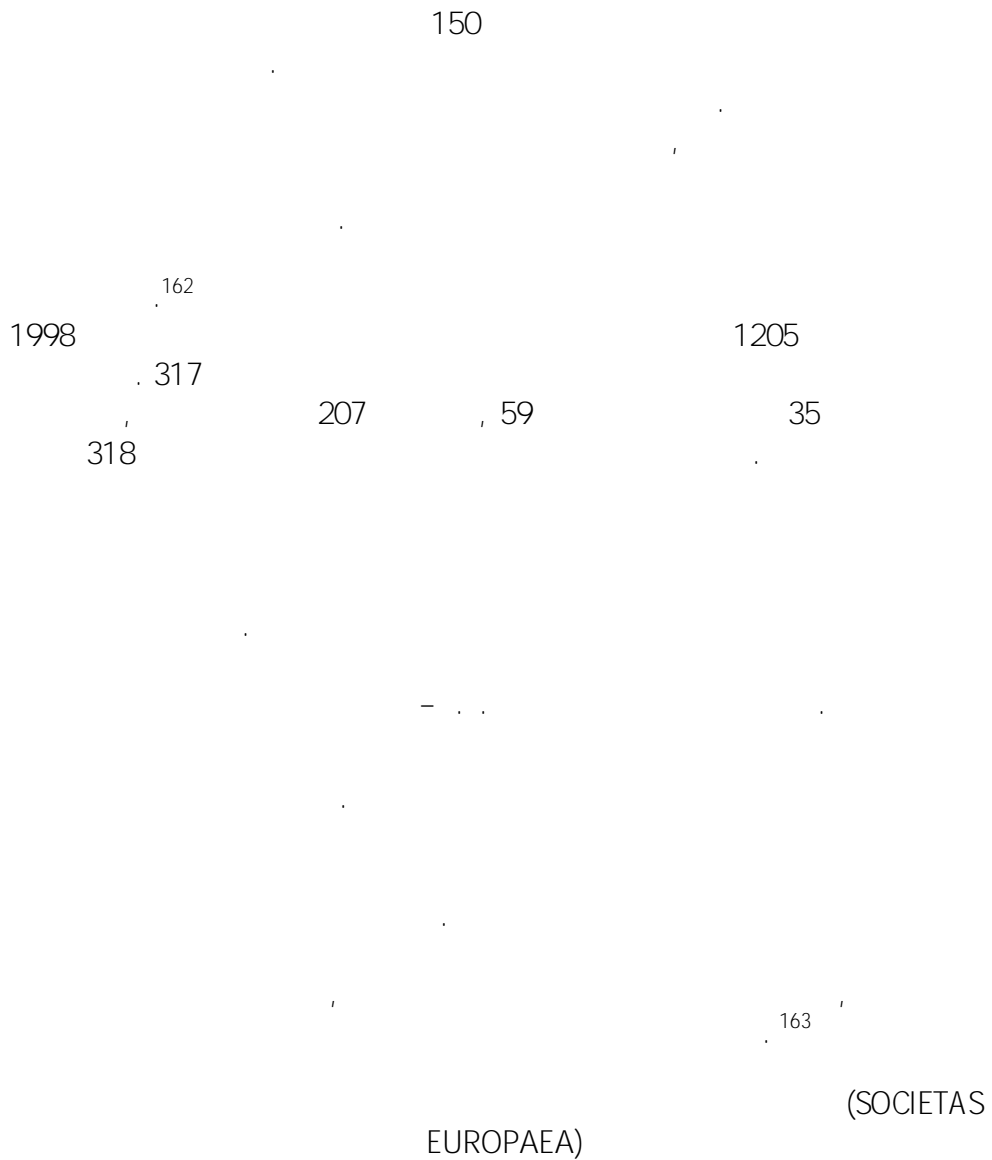
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PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AS AN EFFICIENT MODEL FOR SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

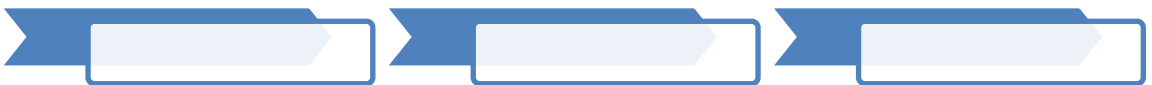
Public-private partnership (PPP) is a complex contractual relationship. In the broadest sense, PPP involves collaboration between public bodies with the private sector, on the state or local level, in order to meet certain public needs. In narrower terms, PPP can be defined as a set of joint initiatives of the public sector and private profit and non-profit sector in which each entity contributes with certain resources and participate in planning and decision making. Accordingly, the concept of PPP can be observed in terms of the interests of the public sector, the private sector and the community, respectively, the citizen as a consumer or service user.

The subject of this paper is to elaborate the PPP regarding the interests of private companies. The paper consists of an introduction, three parts and a conclusion. In the introduction, a brief overview of the theoretical definition of PPP, the PPP forms, purposes and characteristics will be given. The first part is a normative analysis of the legal framework for PPP in the law of the Republic of Macedonia and the European Union law. In the second part we will present the empirical data for the process of PPP as a new management reform in the Republic of Macedonia. In the third part we will offer certain qualifications and recommendations for the PPP concept in the Republic of Macedonia. In the conclusion we will

summarize previous analyzes in terms of the thesis that the PPP model is an effective tool for sustainable enterprise competitiveness in the Republic of Macedonia and a challenge for the management structures.

The aim of this paper is to promote the public-private partnership as an innovative concept of which can benefit all stakeholders within the state organization.

Keywords: public-private partnerships, private sector, public services.



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(Guidelines for Successful Public Private Partnership)¹⁷⁵,

¹⁷¹ : <https://www.imf.org/external/np/fad/2004/pifp/eng/031204.pdf>

¹⁷² : <http://ppp.worldbank.org/public-private-partnership/sitemap>

¹⁷³ : <http://www.eib.org/epec/>

¹⁷⁴ Gulija Bozena, Javno-privatno partnerstvo, Euroscope, god.13, br.73, 2004, str. 3.

¹⁷⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/guides/ppp_en.pdf

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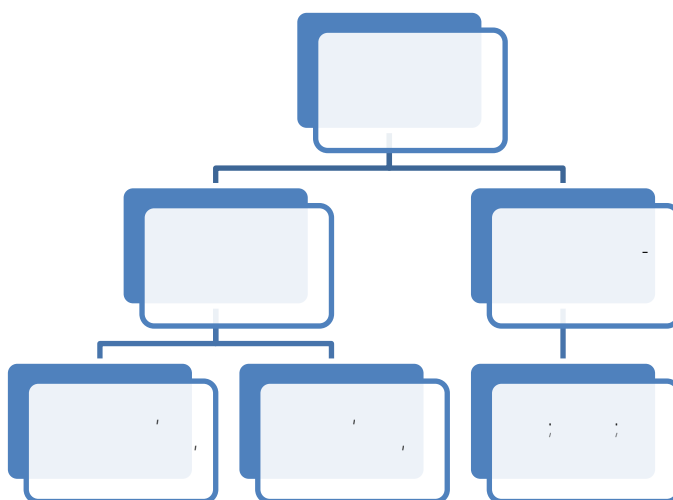
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3	Slovenia	61.8
4	Latvia	54.4
5	Hungary	53.8
6	Poland	52.0
7	FYR Macedonia	51.1
8	Russia	51.0
9	Albania	50.5
10	Turkey	49.6

: *Economist Intelligence Unit 2012 EECIS Infrascope rankings*

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PUBLIC INTEREST, SOCIAL VALUES AND THE GOVERNMENT

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ABSTRACT

The role and functions of the modern state and the authorities are studied by various socio-political and legal sciences. Common to all is that the state was understood as an independent public organism, either as a social given, either as institutionalized power, main objective is the preservation and maintenance of state-organized society. The mission of the state as an organization is the preservation of internal and external forces that are contrary to the interests and unity. The main task of the authorities government to direct and manage the processes in society in accordance with the public interest.

Keywords: public interest, social values, state authorities, state government, Constitution.

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SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AS BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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SUMMARY

Enterprises can achieve better position on global market only with the appliance of contemporary methods and techniques of management. Social responsibility stands out among them, as one of the important activities for achieving competitive advantage and better market position. For an enterprise to become competitive it should satisfy different interest publicities, increase positive and decrease negative effects of management toward environment. Social responsibility is one of the most important principles of modern business because it has an effect on intensifying competitive position of enterprises and it is the reason why it has got a special importance for the enterprises in the countries of transition. A problem with which our enterprises are faced is increasing a level of social responsibilities in business. The results of research about attitudes of the employee in the enterprises are presented in this work, about the concept of social responsible management. The results enable better insight in representation of social responsible management in the enterprises, the activities that are applied, and advantages and disadvantages of implementation of this concept in business politics of domestic enterprises.

Key words: social responsible management, competitive advantage, enterprises, modern business.

INTRODUCTION

Gradually, corporate social responsibility (CSR) is for several reasons becoming widely accepted among enterprises in developed markets, and it almost becomes a business activity that entails. On the other hand, there are many discussions on the topic what are the values and contributions of

corporate social responsibility, and for the company and society as a whole. Companies are now perceived not only as an economic entity but also as a social institution, which are expected to contribute to society to deserve the acceptance of society which is necessary for the survival and growth of enterprises (Daugherty, 2001). Often, the question arises and it leads to controversy whether CSR contributes to the increase of profits or represents only the cost for the enterprise? Numerous studies were conducted on the topic, but there are no definite conclusions.

Although there is no hard evidence of a positive and direct action of CSR on business results, companies apply the concept of corporate social responsibility because they believe that this is an important prerequisite for survival and results of operations. CSR can contribute to the image and reputation of the company, and consequently, provide it with competitive advantage (Tench, 2006). Numerous studies have shown that socially responsible business affects customers' point of view, and also on their decisions and behavior.

Another important releases for the promotion of CSR are employees. Employees who often represent the main link with certain groups of the public, and are particularly reliable source of information, can potentially be strong advocates of socially responsible activities of companies (Dawkins, 2004).

Different views are on whether CSR should be required by law or not. On the one hand are those of the opinion that it is necessary to set the new legislation and regulations relating to the category of socially responsible companies, others are strongly opposed to such suggestions and their opinions are that CSR is a concept which is developed and overseen by the government, NGOs and other stakeholders and influential groups, through direct or indirect controlling.

Another problem that companies face today are adopting different business strategies and focusing on long-term effects, rather than relying on short-term plans and results. Globalization brings changes and short-term financial results are not sufficient for long-term survival of companies in the market. New strategies are not only a foothold in financial gain, but with the economic goal they include environmental and social awareness. This approach requires raising awareness of this business model for all employees, because the principles of CSR must permeate the entire business.

Quite often the motive for socially responsible company is public pressure for example: various associations for consumer protection, environmental protection, monitoring human rights violations etc. Social responsibility does not start with good intentions, but with the work of influential interest groups (Tench and Yeomans, 2009). The companies will adjust their business standards of corporate social responsibility because they have to take care about their reputation and prestige, which affects the value of shares and customer loyalty. How much involvement in social initiatives can influence the success is evident from the action of one of the leading nonprofit organizations in the world, "Business for Social Responsibility" that connects social responsibility and business strategy. Based on a survey of the organization and experience it was noticed that the companies have achieved a variety of benefits including: increased sales and market share; strengthening the position of the brand; enhance corporate image and influence; strengthening the capacity of attracting, motivating and retaining employees, reducing operating costs and increasing the attractiveness for investors and financial analysts (Kotler and Li, 2007).

All who are engaged in planning program of responsible business are facing the challenge of social choice problems, the manner of how to deal with, implementation of the program and at the end the assessment outcome. Therefore, the ways of implementation of social responsibility through corporate business should be taken and learned from countries in the region. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the concept of corporate social responsibility is slowly introduced into the business practices of companies and one of the proofs is the membership in the UN Global Compact. Global Compact network in Bosnia and Herzegovina was established in 2005 and initially consisted of twenty members. Today it brings together leading companies, small and medium-sized businesses and has more than 90 companies and representatives of civil society, as a member of the Agreement, that its market position is not built on the profits but also on social responsibility.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research of attitudes of employees on the concept of corporate social responsibility in companies that do business in the domestic market has been realized on the basis of especially designed instrument - interviews with employees in the company.

The questionnaire was composed of a combination of questions with the ability to answer about understanding and perception of CSR, difficulties, but the recommendations and suggestions for improvement. This research was conducted in September 2012 with the intention of obtaining the opinion of employees in various enterprises on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which can be used for future directions in the development strategies of enterprises and improving the concept of corporate social responsibility of companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A sample of employees in enterprises is projected to the size of 50 units and a questionnaire was sent to the mail address of the company. Companies are selected randomly and include companies of different sizes and different economy activities.

The group of employees in companies includes all persons who work in the sector, which includes business activities in the field of CSR, communications, public relations and marketing, or the types of jobs in the mentioned areas, performing as a minor part of the work within other sectors within the company. It is considered that companies don't have a separate department that deals with corporate social responsibility, and that this kind of work is most performed by those sectors in companies.

The aim of the research is to find out the views of employees on CSR, on the application of this concept and activities that are applied within the company.

Using statistical methods in the analysis of responses and creating diagrams and tables in order to obtain relevant data, leads to a specified range of attitudes of the conducted research that provide basic features for identifying recommendations and guidelines.

All the relevant factors in a research study were analyzed through a survey where employees in enterprises in the field of CSR, communications, public relations and marketing were given their opinion on the basis of which came attitudes that will continue to serve as the basis for determining the recommendations and guidelines and their implementation in the future. Determining the recommendations and guidelines has a goal to improve the business of enterprises i.e. to influence the improvement and strengthening the role of social responsibility as a business enterprise.

The reasons why the study was done is to get a better idea of corporate social responsibility in BiH, and to realize how the concept of corporate social responsibility applies and on which jobs and the problems that employees in this sector are facing. The research will show how employees of the companies are looking at this type of activity, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of social responsibility as a business activity in a local company, as one of the conditions of competitive advantage.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES FIRMEMPLOYEES BIH

On the basis of the research on a sample of 50 companies, ie. employees in companies in the field of CSR, communications, public relations and marketing leads to certain results. By reviewing the final results and the structure of the sample it was determined that respondents is dominated by women (68%). The analysis results showed that the group of respondents employed as a higher level of education is (68%), ie. to have a university degree. Seen from a demographic point of view the highest percentage of respondents (48%) are employed aged 30-39, and a smaller proportion (36%) were aged 20 to 29 years. The largest number of respondents (40%) were employed in companies that counted over 50, ie. from 50 to 250 employees.

Employees believe that the most important elements of social responsibility are responsibility to the environment (30%) and responsibility towards the employees (28%), and third is investing in sponsorships and donations (18%). Further, under the notion of CSR employees classify high quality products and services (12%), business in line with corporate principles (8%), and finally, as the least significant, profitable business (6%).

These data indicate the need for more intensive activities directed to employees who have a significant impact to the image and reputation of a company and also represent one of the most important sources of information to the public about the company and its activities. About half of the employees surveyed (54%) believe that companies in BiH are not responsible nor irresponsible. Only 14% of employed respondents believe that companies in BiH are mainly responsible. Most of the employees, or more precisely, 78%, work for the companies that have the budget for its implementation of certain socially responsible activities.

88% of employed respondents believe that the public should be informed about the operations of the company, and about the activities that are primarily related to corporate social responsibility. The employees agree that the most important source of information about the social responsibility is the media (68%). On second place the employees allocate the internet (20%). A smaller share is taken by employees of the company (8%), reports of companies (2%) and relatives and friends (2%). No respondents stated conferences, fairs, etc..

As for the quality of information available on socially responsible activities of companies, the majority of employed respondents (64%) assessed as bad. The results indicate that the employee respondents believe that awareness of social responsibility is not sufficiently represented and that there is space to improve.

Surveyed employees agree the most (46%) that the biggest obstacle to greater CSR initiative is the lack of awareness about the importance of CSR, as well as inadequate support to civil authorities (22%), 18% of respondents believe that it is the lack of finance, 6% believe that it is the general situation in society, and 4% indicated the general business environment and legal nonregularity. The largest number of respondents (86%) show a preference in the selection of products and services originating from socially responsible companies.

Out of the elements, the majority of employed respondents (60%) believe that companies can improve the quality of life in their environment, investing in health, and in second place is education (28%). Respondents stated as less important environmental protection (8%), and investment in sport (4%). None of the respondents thought that companies should invest in addressing social issues.

82% of respondents believe that companies need to create some form of benefit from their own contributions to corporate social responsibility.

Respondents were mostly (79%) declared that companies should legally commit to social responsibility. Although the activities in the field of corporate social responsibility should be a freewill companies, respondents believe the opposite.

As the most important incentive for companies accepting CSR, most of the respondents have set in the first place education (32%), followed by tax relief in the business (26%), and legal regularity (24%), followed by initiatives of institutions (12%), sorting out the economic situation (4%), and finally a better business environment (2%).

This can be explained by the fact that the employees feel that the lack of awareness of the importance of CSR is a big obstacle to the acceptance and development of corporate social responsibility. When asked how they see the future of CSR in BiH, respondents (74%) are suspicious and believe that the companies are occupied by some other priorities and that it will take a long time for CSR to take an important place in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Only 16% of employees consider that CSR will take an important place in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CONCLUSION

Bosnia and Herzegovina is passing through a transition period and gradually adopt standards of corporate social responsibility and it is understandable that these standards are lagging behind the standards of developed countries. Social responsibility as a business enterprise's activity is still seen as a kind of activity that is trendy and which is still often misunderstood by company managers and by the employees.

Given that the concept is quite unknown in our country, it is necessary to invest a lot of effort to socially responsible approaches to employers and other stakeholders. It is necessary to constantly work on organizing different types of training that would be through seminars, conferences, training, etc.. to contributed raising the level of awareness and knowledge about CSR. Training should include all sectors of society that would CSR has presented on the best way, and it is through practical examples from the region and beyond.

The next thing that should be addressed include tax relief as one of the most important inducement for the acceptance and implementation of CSR. Efforts should be directed towards the establishment of an adequate legal and regulatory framework governing the operation of the company in this domain. Work to amend the legislation, work on changing the existing and regulate the adoption of new laws related to CSR activities. Here are the first thoughts on tax relief, primarily deduction for donations. All this can be related to the attitude of the respondents realized research, that

companies need to create some form of benefit from their own contributions in CSR. Companies that operate social responsibility should be rewarded by all stakeholders, the loyalty of consumers or users of certain goods and services to the statutory exemptions and benefits that companies realize and deserve through responsible contribution to the local community and society.

It is necessary to affirm the concept of corporate social responsibility through better informed public, which will contribute to greater awareness of all stakeholders. Through more quality and a wider awareness of social responsibility activities are encouraged other undertakings to undertake the same or similar activities, and the general public is becoming more aware of the very concept of social responsibility, its essence and importance of the individual, the community and society as a whole, viewed beyond that, at the global level.

It is comforting that most of the companies covered by this research has provided a budget for social responsibility. Next should investigate what is the percentage that the company set aside for CSR and inform them about how the allocation of funds for this activity, and how, in what way and in what proportion they plan to allocate funds.

There is no unified position on what may be an indicator of corporate social responsibility, as well as the interconnectedness of corporate social responsibility and competitiveness in the market. Because this area is still a challenge, on the one hand, managers of operations and implementation of the business plan and strategy of the company, and on the other by scientists for research and identification of specific recommendations and guidelines for implementing and improving the development of the concept of social responsibility.

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ODNOSI RA UNOVODSTVENO-NADZORNE FUNKCIJE I UPRAVLJANJA

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UVOD

Upravljanje u složenom korporativnom sistemu uključuje povezanost upravljačkog vrha, internog nadzora i informacija, jednako dostupnih Upravi i dionici. To je proces svjesnog usmjeravanja poslovne aktivnosti, ukomponovan u poslovnu strategiju menadžmenta, u čijem kreiranju učestvuje i ra unovodstveno – nadzorna funkcija, koja generira i provjerava informacije i izvještaje.

Strategija poslovanja, nadziranja i upravljanja zahtijeva :

pouzdanost (i taj provjereno) i dostupno finansijsko izvještavanje, pridržavanje eksternih i internih propisa i ra unovodstvenih politika, jednako pravo Uprave i dionici na pristup informacijama, bez obzira što je menadžment bliži informativnim izvorima.

U svemu tome je najrelevantnije strategijom poslovanja i efikasnim nadzorom osigurati zaštitu i povezanje dioničkih uloga, te razvoj korporacije. Uspješno funkcioniranje korporacije implicira :

definiranje i primjenjivanje internih načela upravljanja složenom korporacijom, respektiranje svih grupnih i pojedinačnih interesa u finansijskim učincima korporacije, osiguranje pozitivnog utjecaja na okoliš, njegovanje poštenog odnosa prema poslovnim partnerima i fer konkurencije na otvorenom tržištu, uspostava odgovarajućih nadzornih konfiguracija, utemeljenje i razvijanje upravljačkih i nadzornih struktura,

primjerenih poslovnim funkcijama u konkretnom složenom korporativnom organizmu.

Navedena struktura upravljačkog i nadzornog djelovanja osigurava efikasnost funkcioniranja poslovnih operacija, te shodno tome kontinuitet poslovanja cjeline, sa zadovoljavajućim poslovnim ušticama. Distribucijom funkcija upravljanja između Nadzornog odbora, Uprave i Skupštine dionikara, upravljanje složenom korporacijom se definiše kao pomirenje suprotnih interesa između interesnih grupa, i tako se osigurava uspješno poslovanje i razvoj složenog sistema.

Interni nadzor (kontrola i revizija) ima nezamjenljivu funkciju u procesu upravljanja složenom cjelinom konfliktnih interesa, s obzirom na informatske potrebe dionikara, koji su dosta udaljeni od informativnih izvora korporacije u koju su uložili svoj kapital. Interni nadzor treba osigurati dionikarima prava iz osnova posjedovanja dionica: pravo na dividendu u obračunskom periodu i pravo glasa u Skupštini dionikara, a to uključuje ravnopravan tretman u pristupu informacijama, njihovu vjerodostojnost potvrđuje nezavisna revizija. Poredak stvari i prava je zakonski uređen, tako što investitori ulažu u dionice i biraju Nadzorni odbor i upravu, te ih ovlašćuju da u njihovo ime donose upravljačke odluke i kontrolišu dosljednost provođenja odluka. Od toga sa koliko uspjeha ovlašćeni organi upravljaju povjerenim sredstvima, ovisi i stav dionikara o nastavku ulaganja u poslovanje ili povlačenje svojih uloga iz te korporacije.

Finansijski izvještaji i postignuti ušticama su vjerna slika rada menadžmenta i nadzorne funkcije. Dionikari nastoje da što bolje zaštite svoje uloge (depozite) i to postižu na osnovu izvještaja koje je Uprava obavezna da im podnese za obračunski period. Radi pojačanja nadzora, izvještaje provjerava i njihovu vjerodostojnost potvrđuje nezavisna revizija.

FUNKCIJA ODBORA ZA REVIZIJU

Odbor za reviziju je obavezno nadzorno tijelo, formirano u skladu sa Zakonom⁽¹⁹³⁾. Njegova je nadležnost kontinuirano kontrolisanje finansijskog upravljanja složenom cjelinom (korporacijom), ne samo na osnovu finansijskih izvještaja, već i uključivanjem u procedure procesuiranja poslovnih uštica iz kontrolnog aspekta: smanjenja rizika odstupanja od važećeg zakonodavstva, uvođenja unovodstvenih standarda i uvođenja unovodstvenih politika. Paralelno sa organima internog nadzora, Odbor za reviziju pomaže

¹⁹³ Zakon o privrednim društvima.

Upravi u otkrivanju i korigiranju nedostataka u sistemu internih kontrola, povezano sa finansijskim izvještavanjem. U elaboriranju delegiranih zadataka, Odbor koristi profesionalna znanja, iskustvo i specijalisti ke ekspertize uglednih eksperata za pojedine oblasti. Zbog toga, Odbor za reviziju treba da sa injavaju profesionalci razli itih profila stru nosti, a me u njima bar jedan sudionik treba biti finansijski ekspert¹⁹⁴..

Od njega se o ekuje da :

razumije,
kontrolira,
koordinira i
informira Upravu i Nadzorni odbor.

Informacije treba da upozore na eventualnu nedostatnost internih kontrola, te aktivnost upravljanja rizicima i sa njima povezanim aktivnostima.

Da bi udovoljio svojoj specifi noj ulozi, Odbor za reviziju ima (treba da ima) potpunu neovisnost u odnosu na Nadzorni odbor i Upravu. U izvršavanju svojih ovlasti Odbor za reviziju se u punoj mjeri oslanja na rezultate rada Odjela internog nadzora. Istovremeno, ovaj odjel dobija nadre eno tijelo, ime se pove ava nezavisnost cjelokupnog nadzora u odnosu na upravu. Time se relativizira poznata lozinka, da je interna revizija produžena ruka menadžmenta. Menadžer je najodgovornija osoba za upravljanje poslovanja, a nadzorna funkcija ga snabdijeva elementima za korekciju sopstvene strategije. Podsjetit emo da su menadžeri kreatori bitnih funkcija :

organizacija,
planiranje,
ljudski resursi,
vo enje,
nadzor svih oblika.

Adekvatno utemeljene, ove poslovne funkcije u stanju su osigurati efikasno i u inkovito poslovanje, koje se završava finansijskim u incima. Implementacijom ovih funkcija top menadžment (Uprava) izvršava svoju obavezu upravljanja složenom poslovnom cjelinom (korporacijom).

¹⁹⁴ Sovi , J., Kikanovi , R.: Ra unovodstveni inžinjering poslovanja kompanija, Off-set, Tuzla, 2014.str 340,

Rizik uspjeha / neuspjeha uvijek je prisutan. Uprava odlučuje i zaključuje je li rizik na prihvatljivom nivou, te sukladno svojoj opservaciji poduzima interventne aktivnosti usmjerenja raspoloživih resursa prema planiranim ciljevima. Monitoringom rizika stiču se elementi za adekvatnu uspostavu internog nadzora i vice versa. U tome je bitno uspostaviti optimalnu strukturu internih kontrola, i to je briga Interne revizije. Najčešći zahtjevi menadžmenta upućeni internom revizijskom nadzoru jesu :

kontinuirano izvještavanje o tome, da li se u svim dijelovima složene poslovne cjeline dosljedno provodi poslovna politika menadžmenta, usvojena na početku poslovnog perioda,
ocjena adekvatne pokrivenosti poslovnog procesa internim kontrolama,
kreiranje novih kontrola na bazi izvještaja o efikasnosti funkcioniranja postojećih kontrola,
analiza rizika i pružanje uvjeravanja o rizicima zbog prisustva različitih interesa.

FUNKCIJA NEZAVISNOG NADZORA

Konfliktni interesi su realnost, nastala razdvajanjem vlasništva i upravljanja, što može prouzrokovati odstupanja u finansijskom izvještavanju. S obzirom da brojni korisnici finansijskih izvještaja nisu u mogućnosti sami prepoznati valjanost podataka i informacija prezentiranih u finansijskim izvještajima, oni to žele nadomjestiti angažovanjem nezavisne revizije, daju joj ovlasti i povjerenje da izvrši verifikaciju izvještaja i dokumentacije na osnovu koje su generirani izvještaji. Revizijska verifikacija ima puni kredibilitet, jer se provodi primjenom načela i standarda, sve u skladu s kodeksom profesionalne etike.

Certificirani profesionalci vrše provjeru, ne samo finansijskih izvještaja složenih korporacija, već u isto vrijeme provjeravaju njihove računovodstvene sisteme i računovodstvene politike, te kontrolu evidencija na kojima su izvještaji utemeljeni. Svrha je ove retroaktivne provjere (revizije), utvrditi i potvrditi jesu li finansijski izvještaji pripremljeni u skladu s važećim propisima i računovodstvenim standardima, te da li prikazuju realno finansijsko stanje i finansijski položaj složene cjeline (korporacije).

Nezavisna revizija ima primjerenu saradnju sa internom revizijom. Kolegijalni profesionalni odnosi uređeni su posebnim revizijskim

standardima i kodeksom profesionalne etike. U tom kontestu, nezavisnoj reviziji se sugerira da se upozna sa organizacijom i na inom djelovanja internog nadzora i da procijeni u kojoj mjeri interna revizija olakšava rad nezavisne revizije, ili još bliže, sa koliko povjerenja se može u svom izvještaju osloniti na rad interne revizije. U saradnji internog i eksternog nadzora poslovanja uspostavlja se odredena koordinacija, koja pojeftinjuje i upotpunjava izvještavanje eksterne revizije, u onim slučajevima kad ona procijeni da je interni nadzor profesionalno kompetentan. Smatra se da je kompetentan ako su sve poslovne funkcije pokrivene profesionalcima odgovarajućeg znanja: tehnološkog, ekonomskog i pravno unovodstvenog.

Da bi se postigao visok stepen pouzdanosti u kvalitet finansijskih informacija, potrebna je adekvatna kolegijalna saradnja profesionalaca na istom poslu, ali sa različitim pozicijama i odgovornostima. Temeljnim poznavanjem poslovnih procesa i neposrednim prisustvom u složenoj korporaciji, interni nadzorni organi osiguravaju jasnu predstavu o postojećim i mogućim rizicima u poslovanju. Saradnja i sa internom revizijom na principu kolegijalnosti i povjerenja, eksterni organi mogu provoditi nadzor mnogo efikasnije i ekspeditivnije, te osigurati standardno uvjerenje i povjerenje u kvalitet prezentiranih finansijskih izvještaja.

ODNOSI NADZORNIH I UPRAVLJAJUĆIH FUNKCIJA

Upravljanje složenim poslovnim cjelinama (korporacijama) ima dugu tradiciju, ali i potrebu za pojačanim nadzorom, zbog namještenih bankrota i drugih skandala u poslovanju. Osipanje dioničara je upozoravajući znak da je vrijeme da se pristupi unapređenju kvaliteta upravljanja na bazi povećane kontrole. Relevantno je da profesionalni nadzorni eksperti ispituju da li se u svim organizacijskim dijelovima poslovne cjeline dosljedno provodi poslovna politika menadžmenta i u kojoj mjeri se provode poslovne procedure u skladu s internim aktima i normama poslovnog morala. Takve ocjene i procjene su kompetencija interne revizije.

Interna revizija je nezavisni, objektivni i savjetodavni nadzor, čiji je cilj unapređivanje i poboljšavanje rada poslovne cjeline. U takvoj plemenitoj ulozi, interni retroaktivni nadzor je od pomoći menadžmentu za ispravno procjenjivanje i upravljanje rizikom, kontrolom

i procesom operativnog upravljanja.

Saglasno prednjim navodima, interna revizija je posebna nadzorna funkcija, ekipirana profesionalcima, koji primjenjuju profesionalne standarde u provo enju kontinuiranog internog nadzora poslovanja.

Upravlja ki efekti interne revizije postizu se (1) procjenom i nadzorom rizika, te (2) osiguranjem efikasnosti djelovanja sistema internih kontrola.¹⁹⁵ U nadležnosti je poslovodstva (menadžmenta) da odlu i je li rizik na prihvatljivom nivou, te shodno sopstvenoj odluci poduzeti primjerene korektivne i kreativne mjere. Okvir interne kontrole je primjerena reakcija na ove rizike. Savjeti internih revizora u vezi sa rizicima su informati ke sugestije za Upravni odbor, Nadzorni odbor, Odbor za reviziju, Skupštinu dioni ara i Upravu.

Neovisnost internog nadzora treba stalno pove avati i poja avati, posebno neovisnost interne revizije. Normativno treba definisati (odrediti) da interni revizijski odjel svoje izvještaje podnosi Odboru za reviziju ili direktno Nadzornom odboru, ime se neovisnost nadzorne funkcije u odnosu na objekt ispitivanja podiže na pijedestal pune nezavisnosti.

KONFIGURACIJA ODNOSA NADZORNIH I UPRAVLJA KIH ORGANA

Promatramo odnose nezavisne revizije i Uprave. Funkcija nezavisne revizije (eksterne revizije) je ispitivanje finansijskih izvještaja i izražavanje mišljenja o njihovoj istinitosti i objektivnosti, dok je odgovornost Uprave (menadžmenta) da osigura zakonitost finansijskih izvještaja i njihovu uskla enost sa standardnim okvirom finansijskog izvještavanja. Stoga, nezavisna eksterna revizija ima najintenzivniju komunikaciju i saradnju baš sa Upravom složene poslovne cjeline (korporacije).

Izvještaj o reviziji finansijskih izvještaja ne amnestira ni Upravu ni organe upravljanja od odgovornosti za ispravno poslovanje, evidentiranje i obra unavanje (prikazivanje) poslovnih u inaka. Ono što je u jednom izvještaju ocijenjeno kao prihvatljivo, može ve u sljede em izvještaju biti poljuljano. Ništa nije trajno osigurano, tj. mišljenje revizije o finansijskim izvještajima ne garantira budu u sposobnost opstanka poslovne cjeline, niti kvalitet uspješnosti kojim je Uprava vodila poslovanje u revidiranom periodu. Ovo su relevantne odrednice u odnosima odgovornosti izme u

¹⁹⁵ Kikanovi , R.,Predavanje na PDS – Upravlja ko ra unovodstvo, „Sveu ilište“ Vitez, Travnik, 2013,

vanjskog nadzora (eksterne revizije) i Uprave (menadžmenta) složene poslovne cjeline (dioni kog društva). One posebice dolaze do izražaja u onim slučajevima kad klijent pokrene sudsku parnicu u vezi s revizijskim izvještajem.

Ublažavanje potencijalnih konflikata i nesporazuma postiže se nadzornim procedurama. Prije nego što revizor započne angažman, on provodi fazu upoznavanja klijenta, tj. upućuje pismo Upravi dioni kog društva, stavljajući joj na znanje da je prihvatio obavezu revizije. Svojim pismom, revizor potvrđuje da je prihvatio angažman (imenovanje, mandat) i punu odgovornost prema klijentu, te da će sačinjavati izvještaj o rezultatima izvršenog pregleda. Sa svoje strane, Uprava potvrđuje uzvratnim pismom prihvatanje uvjeta provođenja revizije, ukoliko je saglasna s navodima u primljenom pismu.

U narednom turnusu ispitivanja finansijskih izvještaja, revizor po pravilu, ne može ponoviti pismo klijentu o svom angažmanu, ukoliko se nisu promijenile okolnosti (recimo, promjena Uprave / menadžmenta i sl.).

Imajući u vidu da su finansijski izvještaji, ustvari, izjave Uprave i da ona ima odgovornost za njihovu istinitost, revizor treba pribaviti dokaz da Uprava prihvata svoju odgovornost za nepristrano prikazivanje finansijskih izvještaja, te da ih je odobrila. Dokaz može biti : ovjeren faksimil finansijskih izvještaja, zapisnik sa sjednice kolegija, pisana izjava Uprave, kojom ona potvrđuje svoju odgovornost.

Kad revizor dobije od Uprave izjavu kojom ona potvrđuje prihvatanje odgovornosti za prikazane finansijske izvještaje, on treba izvršiti sravnjenje i uvjeriti se da izjava nosi isti datum kao i revizijski izvještaj. Ako Uprava odbije dati izjavu, revizor to može kvalificirati kao ograničenu svog angažmana i ostaviti sebi pravo izdavanja mišljenja s rezervom ili se suzdržati od izražavanja mišljenja.

U slučaju neslaganja između revizora i Uprave u pogledu primijenjenih računovodstvenih politika (riječ je o okviru finansijskog izvještavanja), revizor može izdati mišljenje s rezervom ili se opredijeliti za negativno mišljenje. Ponekad nesporazum oko mišljenja dovodi do prekida posla i raskida ugovora... Ako se to desi, ugovorne strane su dužne obavijestiti Odbor za nadzor, koji djeluje kao tijelo profesionalne organizacije računovođa i / ili revizora. Odbor može arbitrirati u pogledu opravdanosti raskida angažmana.

Neovisni nadzorni organi (eksterna revizija) nailaze na različite nedosljednosti (greške, prijevare, utaje), koje uvjetuju neistinito prikazivanje finansijskih izvještaja. Greške mogu biti namjerne i nenamjerne. Brže se uoče avaju one nenamjerne. Veće su teškoće u otkrivanju namjernih, dobro maskiranih grešaka, namještenih sa ciljem prijevare. Ovi delikti su opasni i štetni, utoliko više ukoliko su u njih uključene i osobe iz Uprave, Nadzornog odbora i drugi pojedinci odgovorni (neodgovorni) za upravljanje u složenoj poslovnoj cjelini.

Nenamjerne greške su uglavnom lapsusi, permutacije, pogrešno zbrajanje i sl. Namjerne greške su dvojake, a nastaju sa ciljem (1) „pogrešnog“ finansijskog izvještavanja sa motivima prevare i (2) „pogrešnog“ prikazivanja s motivacijom bespravnog prisvajanja imovine. Modaliteti zamagljivanja su raznovrsni : namjerno propušteno knjiženje, izostavljanje određenih iznosa, neobjavljivanje podataka, vezivanje promjene za period kojem ti podaci ne pripadaju i dr., s ciljem dezinformiranja i zavaravanja korisnika finansijskih izvještaja. Sve se to svrstava u neistinito finansijsko izvještavanje sa motivima prijevare.

Odgovornost je Uprave i svih sudionika u upravljanju da preventivnim organizacijskim mjerama osujete radnje prijevare i potkradanja imovine. Kad revizija otkrije ovakve pojave, šteta je već nastala, što znači i da revizija ne sprečava, već obavještava o nastalim pronevjerama i štetama. U ovom slučaju, revizijsko izvještavanje služi kao pouka za buduće poslovanje. To su razlozi koji opravdavaju inzistiranje revizije da dobije izjavu Uprave, kojom ona prihvata odgovornost za ispravnost finansijskog izvještavanja.¹⁹⁶ Preventivno djelovanje Uprave dolazi do izražaja u donošenju Odluke o uvođenju sistema internog nadzora, sa nizom kontrola oblikovanih za sprečavanje prijevara i pogrešaka u procesu poslovanja.

Ima slučajeva gdje nadzorni organ može doći do uvjerenja da nije moguće nastaviti revizijsko ispitivanje dok se otkrivene prijevare ne rasvijetle. U takvim situacijama revizor može obavijestiti Upravu i Nadzorni odbor, te napraviti pauzu u svom angažmanu. Organizacija u kojoj je revizor uposlen razmotriti i mogućnost raskida ugovora s klijentom, uz prethodno informisanje Uprave, Nadzornog odbora i eventualno Skupštine dionikara o novonastaloj situaciji.

Ukoliko nadzorni organ (nezavisna revizija) može doći do uvjerenja da klijent čini odstupanja u primjeni zakona i internih propisa, što za posljedicu

¹⁹⁶ Kikanovi, R., Predavanje na PDS – Upravljačko raunovodstvo, „Sveučilište“ Vitez, Travnik, 2013.

ima značajne uplive na pogrešno prikazivanje finansijskih izvještaja, on će izraziti mišljenje s rezervom ili dati negativnu ocjenu. Naime, Uprava je odgovorna za dosljedno primjenjivanje vanjskih i unutarnjih propisa i normi. Kod složenih poslovnih cjelina, ova zadaća je povjerena internoj reviziji i Odboru za interni nadzor. Nije suvišno još jednom naglasiti da vanjska nezavisna revizija nije odgovorna za zaobilaženje važnih zakona, propisa i normi.

Ako klijent nije kooperativan ili je onemogućio reviziji pribavljanje dovoljnih dokaza za utemeljenje mišljenja o dosljednoj primjeni zakona i propisa, i u tom slučaju će revizor izraziti mišljenje s rezervom ili se suzdržati od davanja mišljenja o finansijskim izvještajima, uz obrazloženje da je naišao na ograničene djelokруга svog angažmana.

U skladu s načelima Kodeksa profesionalne etike, revizor može odustati od daljeg rada na angažmanu ako klijent nije kooperativan, tj. ako ne poduzima ništa po upozorenjima koja mu je revizor uputio. U ovakvim situacijama, revizor će postupiti profesionalno i o svemu informisati Upravu, Nadzorni odbor i Skupštinu.

ZAKLJUČAK

U radu smo istakli neophodnu povezanost upravljačkog vrha, internog nadzora i informacija za kreiranje poslovne aktivnosti, ukomponovanu u poslovnu strategiju menadžmenta, u čijem kreiranju učestvuje i nova unovodstveno – nadzorna funkcija, koja generira i provjerava informacije i izvještaje. Istakli smo da je nadležnost Odbora za reviziju kontinuirano kontrolisanje finansijskog upravljanja složenom cjelinom (korporacijom), ne samo na osnovu finansijskih izvještaja, već i uključivanjem u procedure procesuiranja poslovnih u inak iz kontrolnog aspekta, smanjenja rizika odstupanja od važećeg zakonodavstva, unovodstvenih standarda i unovodstvenih politika. Odbor za reviziju treba da sačinjavaju profesionalci različitih profila stručnosti, a među njima bar jedan sudionik treba biti finansijski ekspert. S obzirom da brojni korisnici finansijskih izvještaja nisu u mogućnosti sami prepoznati valjanost podataka i informacija prezentiranih u finansijskim izvještajima, oni to žele nadomjestiti angažovanjem nezavisne revizije, dajući joj ovlasti i povjerenje da izvrši verifikaciju izvještaja i dokumentacije na osnovu koje su generirani izvještaji. Revizijska verifikacija ima puni kredibilitet, jer se provodi primjenom načela i standarda, sve u skladu s kodeksom profesionalne etike. Sarađujući sa internom revizijom na principu kolegijalnosti i povjerenja,

eksterni organi mogu provoditi nadzor mnogo efikasnije i ekspeditivnije, te osigurati standardno uvjerenje i povjerenje u kvalitet prezentiranih finansijskih izvještaja. Interna revizija je nezavisni, objektivni i savjetodavni nadzor, čiji je cilj unapređivanje i poboljšavanje rada poslovne cjeline. U takvoj plemenitoj ulozi, interni retroaktivni nadzor je od pomoći i menadžmentu za ispravno procjenjivanje i upravljanje rizikom, kontrolom i procesom operativnog upravljanja. Saglasno prednjim navodima, interna revizija je posebna nadzorna funkcija, ekipirana profesionalcima, koji primjenjuju profesionalne standarde u provođenju kontinuiranog internog nadzora poslovanja. Funkcija nezavisne revizije (eksterne revizije) je ispitivanje finansijskih izvještaja i izražavanje mišljenja o njihovoj istinitosti i objektivnosti, dok je odgovornost Uprave (menadžmenta) da osigura zakonitost finansijskih izvještaja i njihovu usklađenost sa standardnim okvirom finansijskog izvještavanja. Stoga, nezavisna eksterna revizija ima najintenzivniju komunikaciju i saradnju baš sa Upravom složene poslovne cjeline (korporacije). Na kraju treba istaći i da je rađena unovodstveno –nadzorna funkcija veoma bitna u procesu upravljanja.

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THE IMPACT OF MODERN ADVERTISING AND PR ON THE PROMOTION OF BUSINESSES

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ABSTRACT

We live in a dynamic era, and due to that, every industry must constantly adapt and redefine. Those who were willing to learn and adapt, continued further and became stronger and therefore better.

Nowadays there are many advertising agencies and PRs that can fully take care of the marketing of a company, if of course the same company does want to be competitive in the global market and looks forward to attracting larger share of customers. But these agencies today must be updated with all the modern trends, they must constantly learn and adapt and they need to use both, classic and modern communication tools. And that would be the best way of getting the perfect product and creative communication that "sells". Today advertising is one of the most dynamic businesses that can be imagined. You need to know the business of their customers well enough to be able to offer a good communication strategy for its product or service. Advertising is a service business, the agencies that are engaged in this activity should exist for its customers and of course, if an agency is working well, it can be evaluated very easy: through sales and customer confidence. The richer and happier the customer is, the more successful one agency will be.

Keywords: dvertising, PR, marketing, communications, business.

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- 2) www.fakulteti.mk
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- 4) www.popara.mk
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PROMOTION OF NEW AFTER-SALES ACTIVITIES AS A
PRECONDITION TO INCREASED CORPORATE COMPETITION
BETWEEN VEHICLE IMPORTERS IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Research for this paper the authors conducted in one importers vehicle centre in the Republic of Macedonia, and they are focused on having and making special packages for after-sales services from body shop, who made an analysis that nobody offers this packages to the customers in to the state. After setting up the packages, there is a strategy for the promotion and presentation of the packages, and after their launch they are expected to increase the company's competitiveness in the relationship of the importers center with the other centers. The end conclusion of the paper is given the analysis of packages sold in the period of the implementation to date, which sees increasing of the profitability of the center based on packages of services, and increase the image and competitiveness of the importers service compared to the other importers.

Keywords: package, competitiveness, service, costumer satisfaction, importers center.

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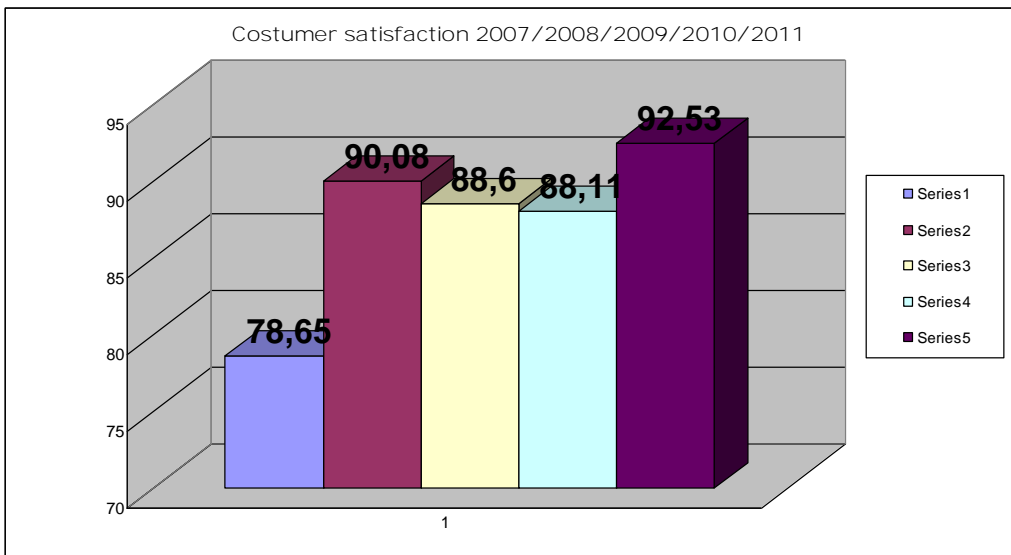
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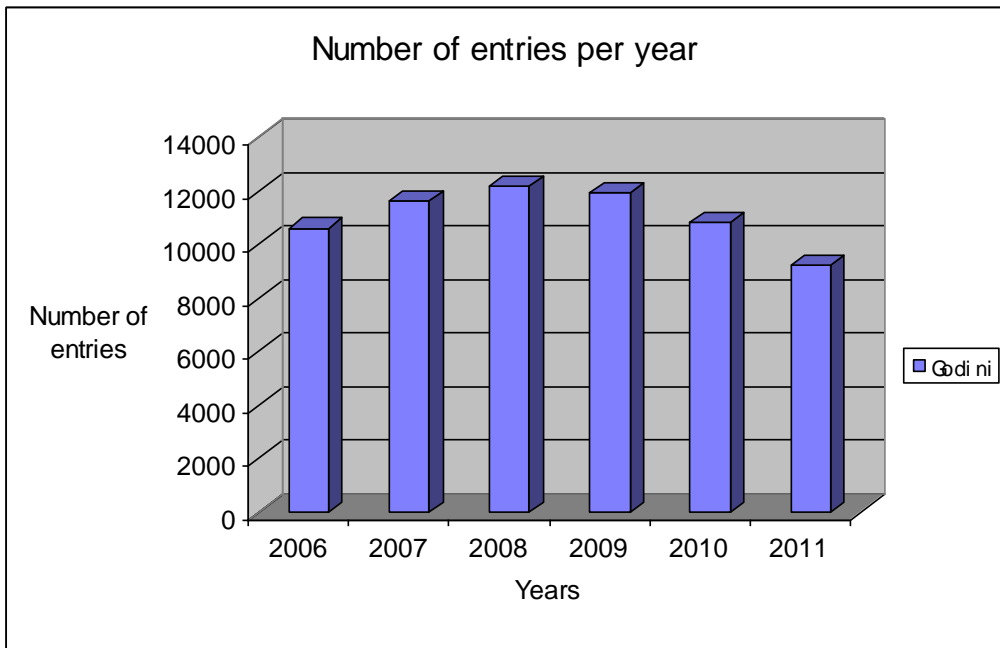
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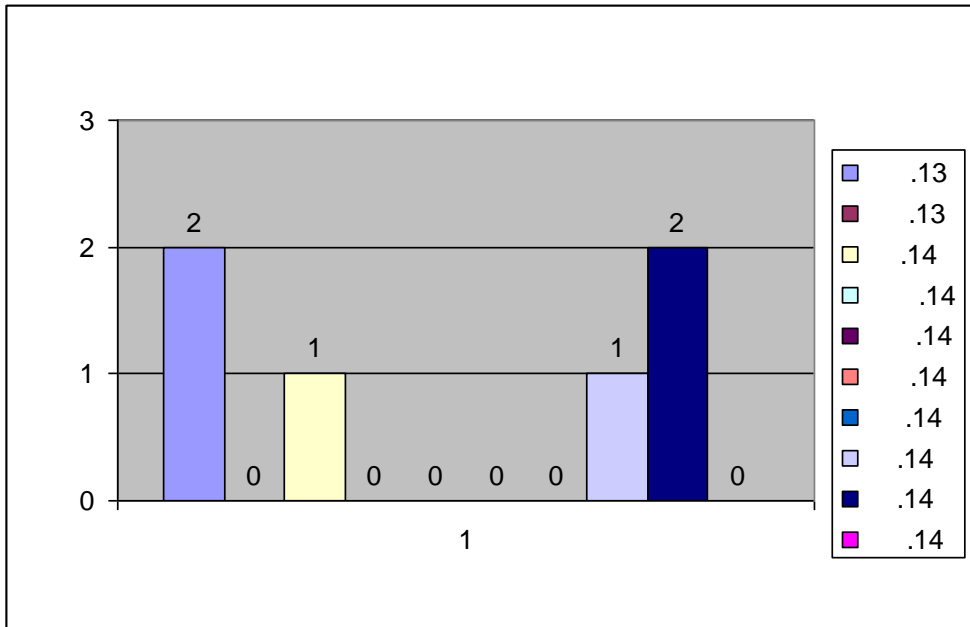
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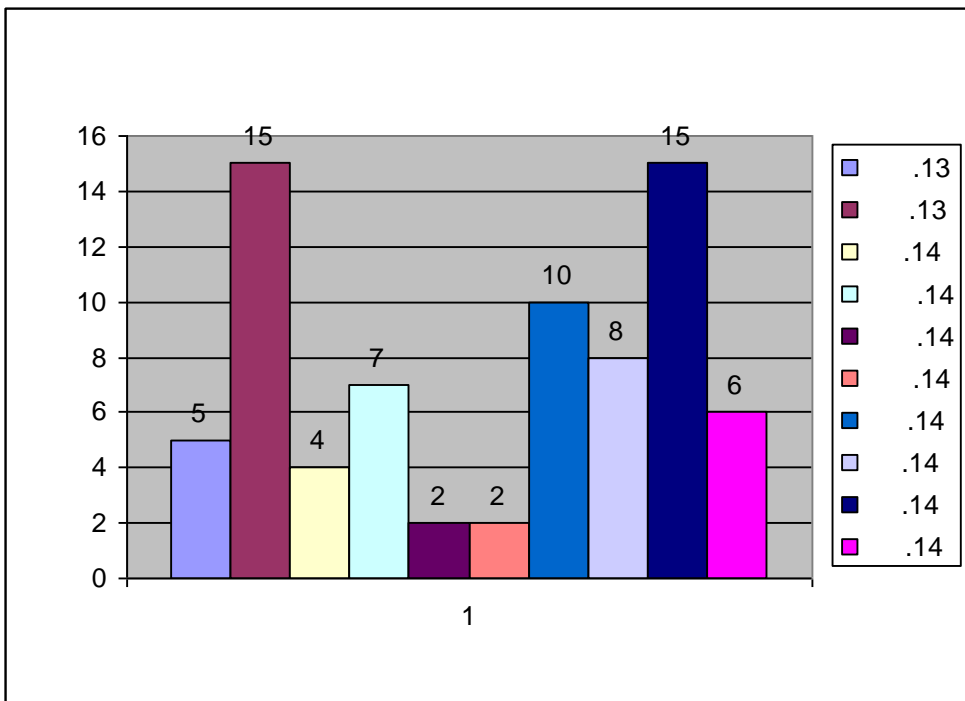
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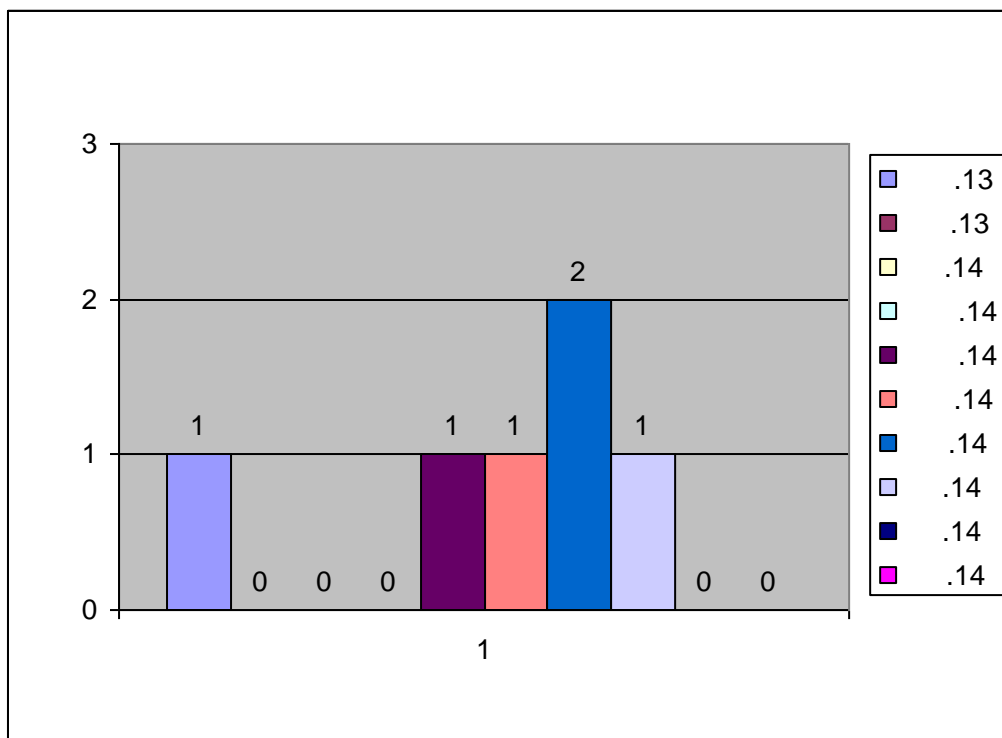
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STRESS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

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ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the concept of the term "stress", appearing forms and its consequences on people and society as a whole. This paper focuses on the analysis of stress by the side of cybernetics and systems theory, and it is only marginally mentioned in popular political-medical interpretation of the term.

Emphasis is on the quantum, seasonal and periodic nature of the universe in which we live and the consequences of violating these natural cycles. Briefly this paper treats the history of human civilization, with an emphasis on the industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries and its relationship with the pandemic of stress related illnesses. In the end it gives one of the possible solutions enabled by recent advances in science and technology.

Keywords: stress, ecosphere, universal natural cycles, the industrial revolution, cybernetics.

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ULOGA KORPORATIVNO ODGOVORNOG KOMUNICIRANJA U STVARANJU ODRŽIVE KONKURENTNOSTI

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APSTRACT

Stvaranje dobrog imidža, koji za savremene kompanije predstavlja jedan od važnih izvora konkurentnosti, je u direktnoj vezi sa načinom na koji organizacija posluje, ali i sa stepenom u kojem je organizacija inkorporirala načela korporativne odgovornosti u svoju poslovnu filozofiju. Predmet ovog rada jeste analiza uloge korporativne odgovornosti u stvaranju održive korporativne konkurentnosti, sa posebnim akcentom na komunikaciju i komunikacione strategije korporativne odgovornosti kompanija.

S obzirom na to da aktivnosti koje organizacija sprovodi na polju internog i eksternog komuniciranja, bitno utiču na percepciju stakeholdera o društveno odgovornom poslovanju, ovaj rad doprinosi promociji koncepta korporativne odgovornosti i komunikacionih strategija korporativne odgovornosti i jačanju svesti kompanija u tranzicionim ekonomijama o neophodnosti primene koncepta društvene odgovornosti i adekvatnih komunikacionih strategija društvene odgovornosti.

Ključne reči: korporativna odgovornost, komunikacija, komunikacione strategije, održiva konkurentnost.

THE ROLE OF CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY COMMUNICATION IN CREATING SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Creating a good image, which is one of the important sources of competitiveness in modern companies, is directly related to the way the organisation operates, and the extent to which the organisation has incorporated the principles of corporate responsibility in their business philosophy. The subject of this paper is to analyse the role of corporate responsibility in creating a sustainable corporate competitiveness, with a particular emphasis on communication and communication strategies of the companies' corporate responsibility.

Considering the fact that the activities conducted by the organisation in the field of internal and external communication, significantly affect the perception of stakeholders on corporate social responsibility (CSR), this paper contributes to the promotion of the concept of CSR and CSR communications strategy and strengthens the awareness of companies in transitional economies on the necessity to apply the concept of CSR and appropriate CSR communication strategies.

Keywords: corporate responsibility, communication, communication strategies, sustainable competitiveness.

UVOD

Korporativna društvena odgovornost je u savremenoj poslovnoj praksi često korišćen koncept, s obzirom na to da kompanije u značajnoj mjeri snose odgovornost za dešavanja i aktivnosti od šireg društvenog značaja. U nastojanju da doprinesu rešavanju problema društvene zajednice

u kojoj obavljaju svoju poslovnu aktivnost, kompanije sprovode različite korporativne društvene inicijative (Velković i Petrović, 2011).

Stvaranje dobrog imidža, koji u savremenom poslovanju predstavlja jedan od najvažnijih resursa organizacije, u direktnoj je vezi sa na inom na koji ono posluje, pri čemu istraživanje i praksa potvrđuju da su one organizacije koje su inkorporirale načela korporativne odgovornosti u svoju poslovnu filozofiju sposobne da ostvare bolie rezultate i obezbede stabilniji i dugoročni rast. Drugim rečima, korporativno odgovorno poslovanje predstavlja opciju koja donosi dvostruku korist, kako samim organizacijama, tako i društvu u celini (Dušak i dr., 2011). Zato je društveno odgovorno poslovanje preduzeća postalo bitan faktor opstanka i uspeha preduzeća (Predić i dr., 2009). Odgovorno ponašanje prema interesnim grupama, društvu i životnoj sredini može obezbediti preduzeće u sticanje održive konkurentске prednosti (Predić i dr., 2009).

Trenutno u svetu postoji veliki broj socijalnih problema koji su nastali kao rezultat neodgovornog ponašanja pojedinaca, preduzeća i država. Na primer, zbog konzumiranja alkohola u trudnoći svake godine rodi se oko 5000 beba sa fetalnim alkoholnim sindromom, puši svaka četvrta osoba starija od 18 godina i pored toga što je pušenje izuzetno štetno po zdravlje pušača i njegove okoline, samo 29% majki pridržava se preporuke da doji dete bar šest meseci iako je majčino mleko izuzetno bitno za razvoj i zdravlje deteta, oko 30% vozača i putnika u automobilima ne veže sigurnosne pojaseve iako oni smanjuju opasnost povreda prilikom nesreća, manje od 5% zdravih ljudi dobrovoljno daje krv iako ona može nekome spasiti život, zbog izbegavanja preventivnih kontrola ogroman broj ljudi umire od kancera (Kotler i Lee, 2009).

Korporativna društvena odgovornost se može definisati kao odgovor organizacije na "ekonomske, pravne, etičke i diskrecione obaveze društva od organizacije u datom vremenskom trenutku" (Carroll i Buchholtz, 2003).

Način na koje se ispoljava podrška preduzeća društvenim ciljevima su brojni i ispoljavaju se kroz: novane priloge, bespovratnu pomoć, plaćeno oglašavanje, davanje publiciteta, promotivno sponzorstvo, tehničku pomoć, priloge u naturi, volonterski rad zaposlenih i pristup distributivnim kanalima (Kotler i Lee, 2009).

Globalna ideja o odgovornom poslovanju i održivom razvoju u kratkom vremenskom periodu je prerasla u svojevrsni svetski pokret (Milenković i dr., 2010).

POJAM KORPORATIVNE ODGOVORNOSTI

Korporativna društvena odgovornost je pojam koji se esto spominje, ali mnogima nije jasno njegovo znaenje. Jednostavno objašnjenje bi bilo da je to koncept koji podrazumeva da organizacije uzimaju u obzir interese društva tako što preuzimaju odgovornost za uticaj sopstvenih aktivnosti na potroša e, zaposlene, dobavl a e, deonice, zajednice i druge interesne grupe, kao i životnu sredinu. To je proces u kojem organizacije sara uju sa raznim interesnim grupama u društvu radi izlaženja u susret potrebama zajednice (<http://serbia.usaid.gov/upload/documents/Bulletin/Bilten%2009%2029%2008.pdf>).

Društveno odgovorno poslovanje je evoluiraju i pojam koji nema standardnu definiciju, ni precizno definisanu grupu elemenata koje obuhvata, a u srpskom jeziku još uvek ne postoji opšteprihvataeni prevod. U engleskom govornom području se naj eše sre e izraz "Corporate Social Responsibility" (korporativna društvena odgovornost), koji prihvata i objašnjava veliki broj teoreti ara (Ivanovi - uki , 2010). Taj pojam se odnosi na odluku organizacije da se etino ponaša i doprinosi ekonomskom razvoju, iskazuju i pri tome poštovanje prema svojim zaposlenima, zajednici, društvu u celini i životnoj sredini (Du ak, 2010).

KORPORATIVNA ODGOVORNOST I KOMUNIKACIJA KOMPANIJA

Kako bi što uspešnije koristile mnogobrojne prednosti negovanja društveno odgovornog ponašanja, kompanije moraju da afirmišu svoje ideje i ose anja brige za probleme drugih i promovišu sve aktivnosti na njihovom rešavanju (Vel kovi i Petrovi , 2011). Svaka ljudska aktivnost ve ima svoj komunikacijski odraz u globalnom virtuelnom ogledalu, a brzina protoka i dostupnosti informacija se permanentno ubrzava. Egzaktna sposobnost za efikasno i funkcionalno uspostavljanje i održavanje komunikacionih kanala na svim nivoima (internom i eksternom) predstavlja prioritetan uslov opstanka (Slijep evi , 2011).

Nije dovoljno da kompanije samo razviju i implementiraju društveno odgovorne inicijative i aktivnosti, nego da rezultate istih šire i promovišu, jer realizacija društveno prihvatljivih i željenih misija, zahteva ve u transparentnost. Neizostavni deo slobodnog tržišta je dostupnost i informacije o ovim akcijama, koje mogu zna ajno da uti u na odluke i ponašanje kupaca i drugih stejkholdera (Vel kovi i Petrovi , 2011). Izme u

uspešno primenjenog komunikacionog modela i uspešnosti organizacije (kompanije) naj eš e stoji znak jednakosti. Na in na koji kompanije komuniciraju s javnoš u eksterno i interno odre uje u velikoj meri uspešno poslovanje i opstanak kompanije. U razli itim fazama privrednog i ekonomskog razvoja društva u celini kao i razli itih razvojnih poslovnih ciklusa, kompanije su stavl ale akcenat na razli ite vrste komunikacija (Slijep evi , 2011).

Stejkholderi kompanije

Stejkholderi je naziv za osobe, grupe ili organizacije koje su direktno ili indirektno zainteresovane za organizaciju, jer mogu uticati ili biti pod uticajem onoga šta i kako organizacija radi i emu stremi (Du ak, 2010). Stejkholderi preduze a su svi pojedinci i grupe bez ije podrške preduze e ne može da opstane.

Umesto termina stejkholderi, Filip Kotler i Nensi Li u svojoj knjizi „Korporativna društvena odgovornost - u initi najviše za svoju kompaniju i izabrani društveni cil “, koriste termin zajednica i definišu ga kao širok pojam koji obuhvata zaposlene u korporaciji, dobavl a e, distributere, partnere iz neprofitnog i javnog sektora, kao i javnost uopšte (Kotler i Lee, 2009). U stru noj i nau noj literaturi su podjednako zastupl ena oba termina.

Korporativne komunikacije

Korporativne komunikacije predstavlj aju modernu komunikacijsku disciplinu koja se koristi u poslovima širom planete radi komunikacije sa kl u nim stejkholderima.

Reputacija kompanije proisti e iz na ina na koji stejkholderi doživl avaju organizaciju, šta misle, ose aju ili ine u odnosu na nju. Od vitalnog je zna aja da organizacije koje su zainteresovane za izgradnju i razvoj svoje reputacije dobro obrate pažnju na to kako ih drugi doživl avaju i da svoje odnose sa razli itim stejkholderima koriste kao strategijski resurs. Stejkholderi za kompaniju predstavlj aju podjednako i opasnost, i šansu. Na primer, ako neka institucija ima dobru reputaciju kod stejkholdera, oni joj mogu dati više „manevarskog prostora“. S druge strane, loša reputacija može dovesti do donošenja takvih zakona od strane regulatora, da se poslovanje kompanije još više oteža (or evi , 2011).

Odnosi s javnoš u imaju zna ajnu ulogu u realizaciji koncepta društveno odogovornog poslovanja unutar organizacije. Sprovo enje

politike društvene odgovornosti zahteva aktivno praćenje društvenih problema i trendova i ukazivanje na ove pojave. Zadatak stručnjaka za odnose s javnošću jeste i komuniciranje aktivnosti koje organizacija sprovodi na planu društveno odgovornog poslovanja. To podrazumeva upoznavanje medija i svih drugih ciljnih javnosti o konkretnim potezima koje organizacija preduzima u zajednici.

Komuniciranje omogućava organizacijama da stvore dodatne beneficije od svojih poslovnih ulaganja, te da unaprede svoj javni imidž, unaprede moral zaposlenih i podrže društvenu zajednicu u kojoj posluju. Veoma bitan aspekt u primeni koncepta društveno odgovornog poslovanja jeste i koliko i kako organizacije komuniciraju sa svojim stakeholderima u primeni aktivnosti navedenog koncepta. Posebno je važno komuniciranje sa zaposlenima, kao internim stakeholderima, u primeni i unapređenju koncepta korporativno odgovornog poslovanja kroz politike i procedure u organizaciji. Interno komuniciranje i menadžment ljudskih resursa imaju isti krajnji cilj, a to je da organizacija ostvari uspeh i poslovne rezultate preko svojih zaposlenih, istovremeno ispunjavaju i zahteve za društveno odgovornim poslovanjem (Duka, 2010).

KOMUNIKACIONE STRATEGIJE KORPORATIVNE ODGOVORNOSTI

Način na koji se kompanija komunicira svoje društveno korisno angažovanje postaje presudan i od njega zavisi percepcija koju stakeholderi i šira javnost stiču o njoj (Velković i Petrović, 2011). Sve sistemske i pojedinačne aktivnosti izložene su (i)racionalnoj analizi i ocenjivanju, što za svaku organizaciju ili kompaniju predstavlja posebnu vrstu tržišnog ispita. Prepoznavanje, adekvatna primena i stalno unapređivanje "dobre" komunikacione strategije čini uspeh realno dostupnijim, obzirom da globalna mreža daje mogućnost komuniciranja svakog sa svima (Slijepčević, 2011). Morsing i Schultz (2006), na osnovu karakterizacije modela odnosa sa javnošću (Grunig i Hunt, 1984), detaljno objašnjavaju razlike između tri vrste odnosa prema interesnim grupama (stakeholderima), koje opredeljuje to kako se kompanija strateški odnosi u korporativno odgovornoj komunikaciji prema svojim interesnim grupama (stakeholderima): 1. Strategija informisanja interesnih grupa; 2. Strategija odgovora interesnim grupama; 3. Strategija uključivanja stakeholdera.

Strategija informisanja interesnih grupa (stejkholdera)

Model informisanja stejkholdera podrazumeva da su stejkholderi uticajni jer oni mogu ili dati podršku u smislu kupovnih navika pokazuju i lojalnost i uvažavaju i kompaniju ili mogu pokazati protivljenje u vidu demonstracija, štrajkova i bojkota kompanije (Smith, 2003). Dakle, kompanija mora obavestavati interesne grupe (stejkholdere) o svojim dobrim namerama, odlukama i postupcima da bi obezbedila pozitivnu podršku od strane stejkholdera. Dosta kompanija koriste korporativno odgovorne smernice zato što korporativni menadžeri smatraju da to je „ispravna stvar“ (Peine, 2001), i ova, esto iskrena, želja za poboljšanjem socijalnih uslova u lokalnom ili globalnom društvu je u saglasnosti sa strategijom informisanja stejkholdera.

Jedan od strateških zadataka strategije informisanja interesnih grupa, prema Morsing i Schultz (2006), je da obezbedi da se pogodno korporativno odgovorne odluke i akcije efikasno saopšte interesnim grupama kompanije. Zadatak odelenja za korporativnu komunikaciju je da obezbedi da koherentna poruka bude prenet na dopadljiv i da fokus bude na kreiranju idejne poruke (Van Riel, 1995.).

Strategija odgovora interesnim grupama (stejkholderima)

Strategija odgovora stejkholderima je prvenstveno jednostrani pristup, jer kompanija ima isključivu nameru da ubedi stejkholdere u svoju privlačnost. Dakle, treba ista i ulogu reagovanja stejkholdera, više nego njihovo proaktivno uključivanje u proces komunikacije. Stejkholderi se sagledavaju kao uticajni, ali sa pasivnim reagovanjem na korporativne akcije. U pokušajima kompanije da shvati zabrinutost stejkholdera posmatrano iz korporativno odgovorne perspektive, ona rizikuje da bude samo eho sopstvenog glasa, koji se reflektuje nazad; kompanija postavlja svojim stejkholderima takva pitanja za koja se podrazumevaju odgovori koji kompanija hoće da čuje. Ono što pretenduje da bude dvosmerni mehanizam komunikacije je, u stvarnosti, jednosmerni metod podrške i uvršćivanja korporativnih delatnosti i identiteta. Strategija odgovora stejkholderima, navode Morsing i Schultz (2006), je esto korišćen model u okviru korporativno odgovorne komunikacije, jer mnoge korporativno odgovorne akcije podrazumevaju osećajnost stejkholdera, ona se može smatrati izuzetno važnom.

Strategija ukl u ivanja stejkholdera

Prema Morsingu i Schultz (2006), strategija ukl u ivanja stejkholdera, podrazumeva dijalog korporacije sa svojim stejkholderima. Može do i i do ube ivanja, koje e koristiti stejkholderi kao i sama organizacija pokušavaju i da ubede jedni druge da se promene. U idealnom slu aju, kompanija, kao i stejkholderi, e se promeniti zbog ukl u ivanja u simetri ni model komunikacije, tj. uz progresivna ponavl anja procesa „pronalaženja smisla“ i „prenošenja smislene informacije“. Pošto u strategiji ukl u ivanja stejkholdera odnosi me u stejkholderima imaju ogromnu važnost, kompanije bi trebalo ne samo da vrše uticaj, ve i da teže da budu pod uticajem stejkholdera i time se menjati kada je to neophodno (Morsing i Schultz, 2006). Umesto nametanja stejkholderima specifi nih korporativno odgovornih inicijativa, strategija ukl u ivanja stejkholdera poziva na istovremeno pregovaranje sa svojim stejkholderima u cil u istraživanja njihovih zabrinutosti u vezi sa kompanijom, paralelno prihvataju i promene kada je to neophodno (Morsing i Schultz, 2006).

KORPORATIVNA ODGOVORNOST I ODRŽIVA KONKURENTNOST

Kompanije ne mogu biti odgovorne za sve svetske probleme, niti imaju resurse za rešavanje svih problema. Svaka kompanija može da identifikuje odre eni skup socijalnih problema i može, ukoliko je kompetentna, da pokuša da ih reši, ime doprinosi sopstvenoj konkurentnosti na tržištu. Korporativna odgovornost e s vremenom postajati sve važniji aspekt za konkurentni uspeh (Martino, 2009). Odluke kompanija moraju da donose koristi, tj. prednosti za obe strane. Aktivnosti koje organizacija sprovodi isklju ivo u sopstvenom interesu, a na uštrb drugih, negativno uti u na njenu konkurentost. Sticanje kratkoro nih benefita na ovaj na in, može ugroziti njihovu dugoro nu konkurentnost.

Dobijanje privremenih prednosti za pojedine kompanije može ugroziti njihov dugoro ni prosperitet.

Zbog uloge koju korporativna odgovornost ima u izgradnji održive konkurentnosti kompanije, neophodno je da organizacije ugrade korporativnu odgovornost u temelj svojih poslovnih strategija (Porter, Kramer, 2006).

Bez pažljivog procesa identifikacije na ina razvijanja socijalnih efekata tokom vremena, preduze a mogu ugroziti svoj opstanak. Ne samo

da poslovne aktivnosti uti u društvo, nego i spoljni socijalni uslovi mogu imati uticaj na biznis na bolje ili na gore (Martino, 2009).

Priroda odnosa između kompanije i interesnih grupa, koje u odnosu na istu kompaniju mogu da budu heterogene i međusobno suprotstavljene, definiše konstatnu nestabilnost strukture okruženja u kome kompanija funkcioniše. Principi interakcije organizacije i interesnih grupa moraju se primarno posmatrati u kontekstu kriznog odnosa, u kome dominiraju pritisak i pitanja s jedne i ograničeni resursi s druge strane (Slijepcević, 2011).

Korporativna odgovornost brine o otkivanjima zajednice istovremeno koriste i mogu nositi koje postoje na tržištu za ostvarenje ekonomskih, socijalnih i ekoloških benefita ("Triple-bottom approach") organizacija (Perrini, 2006) tj. pokušava da ublaži negativne efekte, jača i strategiju kompanije, na osnovu napretka socijalnih uslova. Time se između uspešnosti preduzeća i rezultata dobijenih iz zajednice stvara se simbiozni odnos koji ih međusobno jača (Martino, 2009).

Talentovana radna snaga, dovoljno kapitala i sigurno tržište su ključni uslovi sticanja konkurentne prednosti preduzeća. Na taj način odgovorno ponašanje prema interesnim grupama u njihovim rukama se nalaze resursi koji su izvor vrednosti, direktno utiče na konkurentsku prednost preduzeća. Pored direktnog uticaja, odgovorno ponašanje prema lokalnoj društvenoj zajednici i životnoj sredini indirektno utiče na povećanje konkurentnosti preduzeća. Društveno odgovorno poslovanje preduzeća je postalo bitan faktor opstanka i uspeha preduzeća (Predić i dr., 2009).

ZAKLJUČAK

Korporativna društvena odgovornost je kompleksno pitanje. Nema sumnje da socijalna odgovornost prema kompanijama raste i da su veća nego ikada prethodno. Rezultati različitih istraživanja sugerišu da one kompanije koje razvijaju sopstvenu reputaciju kroz aktivnosti i saradnju sa društveno odgovornim i etičkim interesnim grupama uvećavaju svoje ukupne performance (Slijepcević, 2011). Korporativna odgovornost je nematerijalna imovina preduzeća i kao takva utiče na profitabilnost preduzeća u sadejstvu sa njegovom materijalnom imovinom. Zato je dugogodišnji zahtev za korporativnom društvenom odgovornošću u prerastao u zahtev korporativne društvene integrisanosti, inkorporiranja osnovnog biznisa kompanije u sve socijalne dimenzije i uticaja svih socijalnih dimenzija na osnovni biznis

kompanije (Figar, 2010). Za mnoge kompanije koje posluju u razli itim sektorima, u ovom trenutku, korporativna odgovornost je postala konkurentna nužnost, i je nesprovo enje ne mogu sebi da priušte. Organizacije za koje korporativna odgovornost ostaje periferna briga, uglavnom su ograni ene na odnose s javnoš u i one e verovatno izgubiti priliku da dobiju i poboljšaju svoju konkurentnost (Martino, 2009).

Komunikacione strategije i funkcionalnost komunikacionih kanala od presudne su važnosti za funkcionisanje kompanije, obzirom da interesne grupe svojim delovanjem esto kompaniji name u uslove poslovanja koji se mogu nazvati stanjem permanentne krize. vrsto etablirani kredibilitet organizacije koji egzistira kao rezultat primenjene strategije korporativno odgovornog komuniciranja omogu ava organizaciji da i u uslovima krize promoviše sopstvenu misiju interesnim grupama, koje su naj eš e spremne da „veruju“ i „oprote“ uglednim kompanijama (Sljep evi , 2011).

Kako bi što uspešnije koristile mnogobrojne prednosti negovanja društveno odgovornog ponašanja, kompanije moraju da afirmišu svoje ideje i ose anja brige za probleme drugih i promovišu sve aktivnosti na njihovom rešavanju. Izuzetno je važno da obezbede potpunu transparentnost svoje posve enosti širim društvenim interesima, pa je u tom cil u vrlo pogodno intenzivnije koriš enje web sajtova. Ova promotivna uloga web sajta omogu ava prezentaciju relevantnih informacija o sprovedenim društvenim akcijama, a pogodna je i za pružanje korisnih obaveštenja o svim drugim oblicima promovisanja društvenog angažovanja kompanija (Vel kovi i Petrovi , 2011).

Aktivnosti koje organizacija sprovodi na pol u internog i eksternog komuniciranja, preplu se sa aktivnostima koje doprinose društveno odgovornom poslovanju. U tom smislu, sve inicijative koje funkcije komunikacije organizacija imaju u pogledu unapre enja internih i eksternih odnosa, snažno uti u na ukupnu percepciju organizacije, ali i sagledavanje njenih aktivnosti u domenu društveno odgovornog poslovanja (Du ak, 2010).

Za izgradnju novog socijalnog odnosa izme u poslovnog sektora i društva - kroz primenu sistema odnosa sa svim stejkolderima, neophodna je politička saglasnost i del enje vrednosti radi afirmacije održivog razvoja koji ukl u uje razli ite aspekte društvene odgovornosti (La responsabilità sociale: un'opportunità per superare la crisi pensando al futuro, 2009).

Da bi se koncept korporativne odgovornosti promovisao, neophodno je dvosmerno komuniciranje koje je svojstveno holisti kom konceptu menadžmenta. Razmena znanja, kreativnog razmišljanja, poslovnih ideja i poruka o misiji i ciljevima kojima se organizacija rukovodi u poslovanju, zavisi od individualnih sposobnosti svakog zaposlenog pojedinaca i svih zajedno (Duka, 2010).

Korporativna odgovornost ima pozitivan efekat na konkurentnost kompanije. Za neke organizacije, njihova sklonost da implementiraju korporativnu odgovornost zavisi od njihove konkurentske pozicioniranosti (Martino, 2009).

U ovoj fazi razvoja korporativne društvene odgovornosti u Srbiji neophodno je ispoljiti razumevanje za sve njene vidove, koje ostvarenje je, u pravilu, uslovljeno i određeno raspoloživim finansijskim sredstvima i resursima, ali i sve što mogu i potrebnom (Bosanac, 2011). Pošto je u Srbiji prisutan veliki broj društvenih problema poželjno je mnogo više angažovanje države i preduzeća. Država treba da utiče na stvaranje ambijenta koji će biti podsticajno okruženje za sva preduzeća da posluju na društveno prihvatljiv način, što podrazumeva borbu protiv sirove ekonomije, neetičkog poslovanja, kršenja socijalnih i prava iz rada, korupcije i diskriminacije osoba sa invaliditetom itd. (Ivanović, 2010).

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FINANCING ENTERPRISES IN COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION (LEASING)

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ABSTRACT

In the market operator act many operators as individual and organized unit, a part of them own tangible assets, while the rest do not possess them.

As all the processes even the market operator and needs to function as indicator or mediator, which interact among themselves and provide synergy to this process, so is the process of Leasing, which is an important source of financing for countries in transition such as Albania. Leasing has proved that is beneficial to all parts involved in this process.

For the preparation of this study, we have tried to bring as many local and foreign material, and we have tried to bring everything that could be valuable to the audience and readers of this conference. In this study we have tried to provide a combination of theory and practical Leasing thinking that this study will help not only students, but also those who have already left studying. In this study besides the research side, a special importance has been the drafting of questionnaires and spontaneous conversations with many people and all their thoughts and suggestions are taken into consideration on our part. Also in this study was used the hypothesis in the form of assertions, the results of which served as the conclusions from our side.

Leasing is an important source of medium and long term financing in countries with developed economies and in countries with economies in transition. It helps small and medium enterprises and initiatives, which have an important role in the modernization and competitiveness in the economy and creating jobs.

In transition economies such as the economy of our country, Leasing is often the only way to take possession of the assets of many enterprises with lack of cash (CASH).

Leasing provides a way to develop small and medium business to moderate the production. It is an effective mechanism to boost an economy, mobilizing huge opportunities for growth and expansion of various sectors of the economy

For preparation of this topic study we used consolidated knowledge of SKK and SNK for financial lease.

The data belong to society, "Noshi" Ltd and society "Kastrati" Ltd

eywords: market, operators, leasing, transition, job, economy.

INTRODUCTION

In this study aims to treat external financing of enterprises in the medium and long term through a new operator of the banking system that is financial leasing. This service is competing best foreign enterprises financing through lending. The main reason that pushed me to focus in this study is that financial leasing is an important source of medium and long term financing of enterprises in developed economies and in countries with economies in transition. It helps small and medium enterprises and initiatives, which play an important role in the modernization and competitiveness in the economy and creation of jobs. In transition economies such as our economy, the Leasing is often the only way for taking possession of assets for many enterprises in lack of the cash (CASH).

The financial Leasing is considered as a new service in the Albanian banking system and being considered as that, its treatment may constitute interest. Stage of economic development of our country, as a country in transition, where small and medium enterprises have the most important role in economy and external financing is imperative, that pushed me to explore in this planning area. Financial Leasing offers favorable conditions for small and medium business because it is the newest form of purchase, to complete the needs for assets even when you don't have all the necessary liquidity. This type of banking service has its benefits for both, for the enterprises that are in the position of lenders and for enterprises that are in the position of borrowers.

For the preparation of this study, we tried to bring as many local and foreign material, and we tried to bring everything that may be valuable for the audience and readers of this conference, we have tried to provide a combination of theory and practical financial Leasing thinking that this study will help not only students of auditors, but also those who have already left them.

In this study we show a description on financial Leasing, the necessity of its presence in the functioning of a normal market, the benefits of this service not only for enterprises that are in the position of lenders but also for enterprises that are in the position of borrowers. We have showed a clear description of mitigating procedures to benefit the Leasing service compared to other services for external financing of enterprises that are provided by banking institutions. As mentioned above we have studied the market in which the leasing operates by reference to market in Albania, companies which provide service leasing and parallel the leasing market in Europe, its development and its extend in the future.

In this study apart from the demand side, the drafting of questionnaires and spontaneous conversations with many people have had an important role. It is worth to mention that all their thoughts and suggestions are taken into consideration on our part. The study addresses the risks and benefits of companies from the financial leasing service. It is worth to mention that for the finalization of this study was used the hypothesis in the form of affirmation, its results served as the conclusions and recommendations from our side.

THE NECESSITY AND UNDERSTANDING OF FINANCIAL LEASING .

- In the market operate many operators as individuals and organized units, which have owned temporarily free assets. These operators tend to exploit opportunities and alternatives that the market offers, making it possible to put them in work and income benefit in the best possible way.
- Other operators, individual or organized units, have lack of assets in the form of capitals, this lack of assets puts them in difficulty operational without which they can not develop economic activity and to think making possible to expand this activity. These operators draft more beneficial projects, but lack of assets in the capital form leads to the failure of their projects. Necessarily they will show up in

the market and will exploit the opportunities and benefits that the market brings them to realize their goals.

- As any process that has the necessary indicators, which in interaction bring synergies to the process, and in operating market the brokers action that allow the most perfect functioning of the market. Such is the financial leasing, where through it becomes possible the use of cheap assets and completing the needs of operators with the necessary capital for continuation or expansion of their economic activity. So daily economic activity, which aims at replicating the inputs and producing outputs, is realized with itself property capital or in the absence of such a relationship, is realized with capital of renting.

Leasing is a form of financial lease, where in the agreement lease there is a 3- multilateral relationship 3 (three) operators; landlord, the mediator (supplier), leaseholder, which transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset. Title of ownership as in the case may be transferred or may not.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEASING IN OUR COUNTRY (ALBANIA) AND IN THE REGION.

Leasing has an earlier history in its implementation for multiple entities needs. By continuing studies on Leasing is proved that in 2000 BC. Babylonians implemented a variant of leasing in their ships and pets. One of the first descriptions of leasing is found in the Roman legal texts. Financial leasing in its modern form has its origin from the United States. The company's first financial leasing was founded by Henry Shofeld in 1952 in the U.S.A, this company was created to carry out a particular transaction in the rail transportation. This transaction showed up the economic efficiency and financial leasing and Shofeld decided to continue his business and founded his company leasing.

In the 1950s consumers began to seek a wide range of goods. They require speed, flexibility and feasible. Manufacturers used leasing to help improve the production of new products such as televisions, advanced communications equipment and aircraft. This fast growing showed up an idea that is ideal for creating a formal leasing industry.

In Europe, the financial lessee began to develop from the late 1950s and early 1960s. The most suitable conditions and the most favorable tax

that Leasing offered made to return to the most attractive financial instrument for companies in Europe.

Different factors that encouraged the rapid spread of financial leasing in North America and Western Europe were:

- a. Advantages in technology brought the need for enterprises to update their capital assets.
- b. The financial leasing created necessary mechanism to take possession of the active capital in suitable conditions than buying equipment.
- c. At the same time, in 1950, appeared a financial services market that provide a greater supply credit, which is supported by a structure of low interest rates. This served to keep the information and the cost of goods.

These factors was combined with the necessary tax that accompain leasing transactions and made financial leasing companies so attractive. Increasing the number of leasing companies stimulated further development of financial leasing sector as a whole.

In the 1970s the concept of financial leasing was finding application in developing countries of Asia, South America and Africa. In 1980 the concept of financial leasing is recognized throughout the world.

Nowdays leasing is an effective financial instrument in obtaining and renewal of capital assets for small and medium enterprises and in financing several million dollar transactions in the field of transport (aircraft leasing p.sh), the extraction Petroleum (oil wells lessee) and many other forms.

It is worth to mention that Lease Europe company which counts 123 member companies, the number of employees reaches 18,000 employees. Of these 123 companies, 78 of them related to banks, 17 are dependent on banks and 28 are independent companies; which use the service leasing as single.

Leasing in our country is a financial recent technic. Its beggining belongs October 2003 as a collaboration between the Ministry of Economy of Albania and Southern European Economic Corporation. The new law of financial leasing was approved in May 2005 and had the terms of a financial contract type. For the development of leasing in Albania BERZH-i played a considerable role, which granted a loan of 1 million euros for society "Landeslease" which was used by this company to expand its services for

ongoing and expanding economic activity small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Nowadays in Albania six (6) corporations develop the leasing activity.



"Tirana Leasing" is the first company in Albania, which performs financial leasing. It established in November 2004 as a market demand for more opportunities of credit. Tirana Leasing offers lease purchase (rent to credit) of vehicles.



LandesLease "Landeslease" is a company which operates in the Albanian market since 2005. First it was established by the initiative of local investors, while in 2008 foreign investors joined the company who with their investment gave the possibility of rise to help the Albanian business directly. Nowadays Landeslease owns about 30% of domestic market share of leasing. It funds each year on about 350 vehicles and a large number of different clients that seek equipment funding.



"Raiffeisen Leasing" with headquarters in Tirana is part of Raiffeisen-Leasing International GmbH lying in 16 countries from Central and Eastern Europe. 75% of its capital is owned by Raiffeisen Bank Albania and 25% is owned by Raiffeisen-Leasing International GmbH based in Vienna. Raiffeisen Leasing operates in Albania in May 2006, providing financing for the products that are included from the cars to heavy machinery and new technological lines.



"Credins Leasing" its activity started in September 2007, officially. It is a company that has entered in the market with great ambitions to be among the best in the market by focusing on the structure and service of the product. Credins Leasing is planning to offer the product of operational leasing in collaboration with concessionaries of instruments, soon.



"Societe Generale" has considerably developed since 1997, thanks to the development of its subsidiaries and acquisitions in its businesses in Europe and worldwide. With the takeover of Credit du Nord (by buying a majority stake in 1997 and the rest of the shares in 2009).



"Albarent" was created in October 2009. It was created by the Albanian market demand for a quality service in the areas of rental vehicles, services with driver, long-term operating lease, dedicated services for events, delegations and socializing as well as a complementary basket of tourism and transport services that was missing in the market.

PAYMENT'S DETERMINATION OF RENT.

The "Noshi" L.t.d company and the "Kastrati" L.t.d company which develop various business activities, the "Noshi" L.t.d company deals with car leasing of various types, and the "Kastrati" L.t.d company deals with tourism hotel. They have signed a financial lease agreement in between. The "Kastrati" L.t.d company is considered as leasing company customer of "Noshi" L.t.d, and means that it will be called tenant company. In realization of this "business" between the two sides, giving and receiving rent, these companies sign a lease agreement where company "Noshi" L.t.d rents an asset (car) "Kastrati" L.t.d company which contains the conditions that are necessary to be respected by both parts and all necessary information about the asset (car) that "Kastrati" L.t.d company is renting.

- 1) 1. From the assessment of the asset at the beginning of the lease agreement has proved that its exchange value is € 25,000.
- 2) 2. The term of the lease is accepted to be 5-years and periodic payments by the tenant will be monthly, which means that at the end of the lease term tenant would have paid 60 installments lease (5-years * 12 months). Also it continues adding that this lease agreement will be non-cancellable.
- 3) 3. The agreement is defined by "Noshi" L.t.d (lessor) and is accepted by the "Kastrati" L.t.d company (tenant) that: in fact the amount that would be treated under a finance lease and that means it will be paid monthly installments, would be only 70% of the exchange value of the asset (the car) and the rest comprising 30% must be prepaid to landlord in the beginning of signed lease.
- 4) 4. An another condition is: the total monthly payment will be € 360 and must be paid at the end of each month.

- 5) 5. The annual interest rate is accepted to be around 8.6%, which means that the amount of 360 € includes principal and interest and the tenant must pay constitutes that is an important issue in the signing of a lease agreement.
- 6) 6. Another criterion is that the lease agreement does not contain the opportunity to purchase the asset at the end of the lease by the tenant, or otherwise called the possibility of renegotiating the lease, and that the end of the lease asset (the car) turns back to landlord.

Tenant company uses linear depreciation method, the depreciation rate will be 20% and the 5-year period.

With the signing of the agreement as the dependent variable is the rate of return which can be interpreted as a meaning percentage that the landlord needs to win to justify leased assets. Other factors that are taken into consideration and that in our case function as independent variables which influence in the determination of the percentage of returns are: trustworthiness of the client (lessee), the term of the lease, the residual value of the asset, and the tenants incomes. So having always in focus above the example we have:

The hypothesis

The higher the reliability of the customer, the well-defined the term of the lease, the finite the value of the asset, the more secure is the return and the fulfillment of the contract of finance lease.

The value of equipment leased exchange

€ 25,000

That amount that is required as prepayment

€ 7,500

The current value of the amount to be received by the landlord through lease payments

€ 17,500

The residual value of the asset at the end of the lease term

0

Total Lease payments are € 21,600 (60 Months = 5 years * 12 months * € 360).

And the capitalized amount as leased assets is € 25,000, the value of the lease payments is determined:

The capitalized amount = $360 \times \text{PVIFA} (8.6\%, 5 \text{ years}) = \text{€ } 25,000$.

In the table below we present the schedule of amortization lease based on the method of paying the usual rent.

a - Is the column in which all periodic payments appear that "Kastrati" Ltd (tenant) company have to perform, excluding costs incurred during this period.

b - Is the column of calculating interest (8.6%) of the column -d-

c = a - b

d - this column is calculated as the difference between the total amount of the prior lease period to the current period -C- column.

d = (d-1) - c (current period)

	a	b	c	d
Date of payment	Periodic payments	Interest 8.6%	Principalal	The required total of lease.
	Installment of principal+ interest			Residual values
01.01.2008	0	0,00		17.500,00
31.01.2008	360	123,96	236,04	17.263,96
28.02.2008	360	123,98	236,02	17.027,94
31.03.2008	360	122,29	237,71	16.790,23
30.04.2008	360	120,58	239,42	16.550,81
31.05.2008	360	118,86	241,14	16.309,67
30.06.2008	360	117,13	242,87	16.066,80
31.07.2008	360	115,39	244,61	15.822,19
31.08.2008	360	113,63	246,37	15.575,82
30.09.2008	360	111,86	248,14	15.327,68
31.10.2008	360	110,08	249,92	15.077,76
30.11.2008	360	108,28	251,72	14.826,04
31.12.2008	360	106,48	253,52	14.572,52

So from the account in T-shape seems clear that the "Noshi" Ltd company, at the end of the 5-year period realizes an income of € 29,100 (TD) that is the calculated value of the asset (the car) € 25,000 (TK) + 4.100 € (TK) interest period.

Subscriptions financial leasing "Kastrati" L.t.d (tenant) company's financial statements. Presentation in T-shape

The "Kastrati" L.t.d company through leasing service took possession of assets that increases its manufacturer capacity and its ability to generate income, not having the necessary unused liquidity, and not collateralized real estate at financial institutions, which in this case are insufficient or nonexistent.

Through leasing service this company has been managing its monetary instruments, which can be used in an alternative investment, is financed 100% enabling the company to use as much resources as the capital, has a high security since the contract can not be canceled by the lessor and the payments are fixed since signing the contract, is made possible renewal of assets by adapting technology developments without the need for additional capital activation, the flow of cash after the installments returns are small and % interest is much lower than the effective interest % of a bank loan and the repayment period is adjusted with the useful life of the asset, not putting the company in the temporary financial difficulties is made the best possible manage.

Leasing turns out to be profitable for all parties involved. With limited financial resources and no requirement of collateral (the real estate, and made available to the landlord), the tenant may possess assets that enhance its manufacturer capacities and its ability to generate revenue.

Landlords have a lower risk for business financing, because they take ownership of the asset until the lease to will be paid fully by the tenant.

Landlords are also able to have a greater control over their investment through regular monitoring of assets, rather than to monitor working capital loans.

For suppliers leasing expands their market base by giving businesses a way to buy equipment immediately without high cost.

For transition economies such as our economy (Albanian economy), leasing is often the only way to take possession of assets for many enterprises with lack of the cash (CASH).

Another advantage arising from the use of leasing is increasing formality to businesses. Leasing contracts, payments through banks in general and the information available to leasing companies can be used by tax authorities to increase the efficiency of tax collection and combat evasion.

Risks that come from the leasing service

From our study, it showed that leasing service had a significant extent in urban areas, while in rural areas and interurban economic operators and individuals had little information about leasing services. This comes as a result of a continuous monitoring policy on leased assets from leasing companies in terms of a non-formalized market where risk is present in any financial service. So leasing as a banking service is not being a massive financial instrument and encouraging business development and meeting the needs of the population.

Despite austerity policies as the significant percentage of the fee and insurance asset Casco which make it possible to reduce the risk of insolvency tenants, in terms of an non-formalized economy this risk is imminent and market assets used in Albania is not efficient. In these conditions it is necessary to search international markets, such a thing requires fiscal incentives, which in our country lacks such as facilities.

In underdevelopment of leasing service, have affected a number of factors, legal infrastructure, banking system, the level of consumer education, business and family members etc. But here we will highlight the lack of a clear political orientation, supporter for the development of business, and especially the lack of a clear treatment of the incentive fiscal.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Leasing can be an effective mechanism to move on an economy, mobilizing huge opportunities for growth and expansion of various sectors of the economy.

Leasing provides a way to develop small and medium modernizing production. Leasing companies play an important role in financing small and medium enterprises, which need financing to expand, but unfortunately, do not have a credit history or collateral sufficient for other funding sources. Leasing enables these enterprises to create, expand and modernize their production.

Leasing creates competition in the financial market. Leasing, which doesn't have much risk, as the giving loan of working capital, creates an alternative way of financing businesses and competes directly with loans from banks, which result in a higher cost over the years.

In transition economies leasing match bank financing, allows businesses to have access to financing as well as leasing in additional bank financing without increasing their collateralized debt.

Leasing increases total capital investment in an economy. Leasing is a complementary form of financing that serves as a substitute for bank loans and other forms of increased funding. Financial Leasing has indisputable advantages for businesses, population and state.

Leasing increased sales of equipments. Leasing offers domestic and foreign suppliers a new mechanism to increase their customer base, and access to new customers, where small and medium enterprises have been poorly funded.

LITERATURE

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- 3) Text Advanced Financial Accounting Prof. Flutura Kalemi latest edition.
- 4) Data leasing companies operating in our country.
- 5) The data belong to, "Noshi" sh.p.k society and "Kastrati" sh.p.k society.

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KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN SPORT INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The possibility of managing knowledge nowadays becomes important, if not crucial moment, in the wider achievements, and in sports. The ability to create and transfer or dissemination of knowledge within modern sports institutions and organizations is a more decisive factor in the professionalism of the best achievements and gaining competitive advantage. Modern sports institution and organization in the knowledge era, globalization of work and lightning technological and economic development is one that learns, remembers and responds to the received information and knowledge acquired.

For making this work is done collecting data through direct talks and conducted surveys in several sports educational and scientific institutions and organizations in the Republic of Macedonia. Our goal was to determine the level and possible differences in knowledge management (creation and knowledge transfer) in sports institutions primarily engaged in science and sports organizations which expect practical application of knowledge.

Keywords: creation, transfer, management, knowledge.

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¹⁹⁷ Mašić, B., Babić, L., Čorović – Bojanović, J., Dobrijević, G. i Veselinović, S. (2010). *Mena ment, principi, koncepti i procesi*. Beograd: Univerzitet Singidunum. Str. 501.

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¹⁹⁸ Malacko, L. i Ra o, I. (2006). *Mena ment ljudskih resursa u sportu*. Univerzitet u Sarajevu-Fakultet sporta i tjelesnog odgoja. Fojnica: Svetlost. str. 20.

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¹⁹⁹ Mašić, B. i. i. Bojanović, J. (2009). *Organizacija zasnovana na znanju*. Organizacioni menadžment i globalna kriza: Zbornik radova VII skup privrednika i naučnika-SPIN 09, Beograd. str. 92-99.

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Kreiranje na znaenje		Mean	Std. Deviation	N
VAR01	1,00	3,00	,926	36
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	Total	3,03	,926	86
VAR02	1,00	3,83	,378	36
	2,00	3,46	,646	50
	Total	3,62	,577	86
VAR03	1,00	3,50	,507	36
	2,00	3,16	,866	50

Third international scientific conference

VAR04	Total	3,30	,753	86
	1,00	3,25	,732	36
	2,00	3,26	,899	50
	Total	3,26	,829	86
VAR05	1,00	3,67	,478	36
	2,00	3,24	,847	50
	Total	3,42	,743	86

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Transfer na znaenje		Mean	Std. Deviation	N
VAR01	1,00	2,92	,874	36
	2,00	2,98	,892	50
	Total	2,95	,880	86
VAR02	1,00	3,67	,632	36
	2,00	2,98	,820	50
	Total	3,27	,818	86
VAR03	1,00	3,08	,649	36
	2,00	2,96	,903	50
	Total	3,01	,804	86
VAR04	1,00	2,67	,956	36
	2,00	2,66	1,099	50
	Total	2,66	1,036	86
VAR05	1,00	2,67	,956	36
	2,00	2,66	1,022	50
	Total	2,66	,989	86

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Effect		Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	,982	885,616 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,982
	Wilks' Lambda	,018	885,616 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,982
	Hotelling's Trace	55,351	885,616 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,982
	Roy's Largest Root	55,351	885,616 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,982
Kreiranje na znaenje	Pillai's Trace	,171	3,292 ^b	5,000	80,000	,009	,171
	Wilks' Lambda	,829	3,292 ^b	5,000	80,000	,009	,171
	Hotelling's Trace	,206	3,292 ^b	5,000	80,000	,009	,171
	Roy's Largest Root	,206	3,292 ^b	5,000	80,000	,009	,171

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Effect		Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	,957	353,866 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,957
	Wilks' Lambda	,043	353,866 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,957
	Hotelling's Trace	22,117	353,866 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,957
	Roy's Largest Root	22,117	353,866 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,957
Transfer na	Pillai's Trace	,300	6,853 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,300

Third international scientific conference

znaenje	Wilks' Lambda	,700	6,853 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,300
	Hotelling's Trace	,428	6,853 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,300
	Roy's Largest Root	,428	6,853 ^b	5,000	80,000	,000	,300

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2014

61.6%

USAGE OF PRODUCTION CAPACITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Companies worldwide take more and more into account the maximum usage of production capacities, because the financial results of the companies work is dependent on the percent of usage of production capacities.

Macedonia is now a free market, so the competition of foreign products is getting bigger. More of the Macedonian companies will not be able to build their profitability on high prices for their products and low wages, but with a larger usage of production capacities, lowering the prices of the products, and thus becoming a better competition than the foreign imported products. The average usage of the capacities of the business subjects in July 2014 was 61,6% of normal usage. This percent of usage of capacities is very low and is the reason for the high prices of the products manufactured in Macedonia.

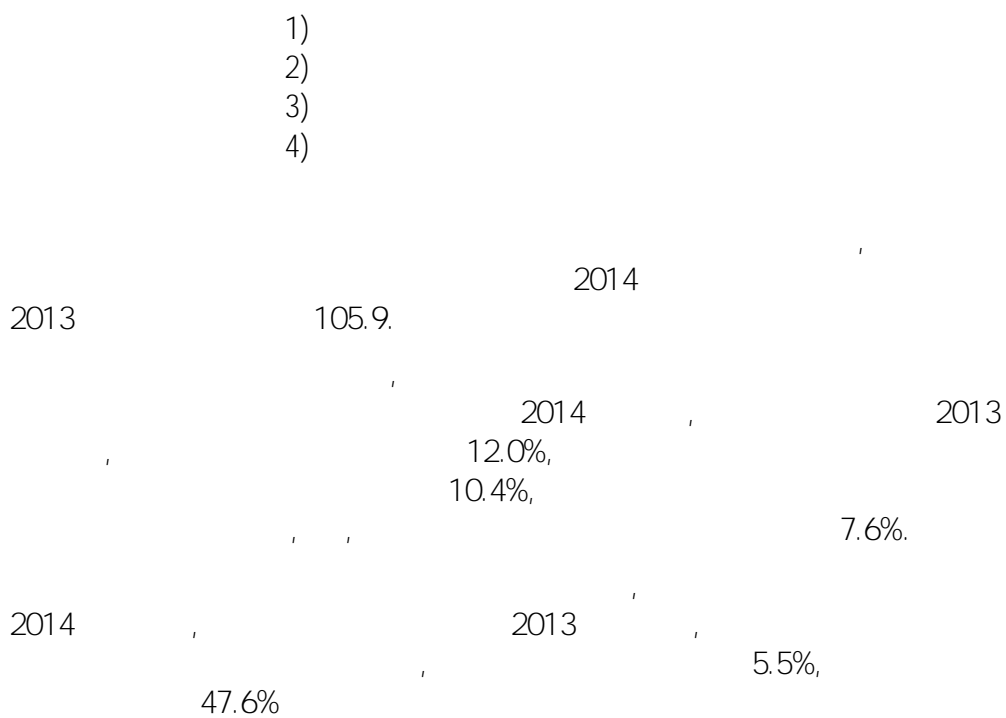
With this thesis, besides the research of the percentage of usage of production capacities, the influences that brought to this position are also researched, the influencing factors are identified and solutions are offered for a better usage of capacities in the Republic of Macedonia.

Keywords: production capacities, management, costs, profit.

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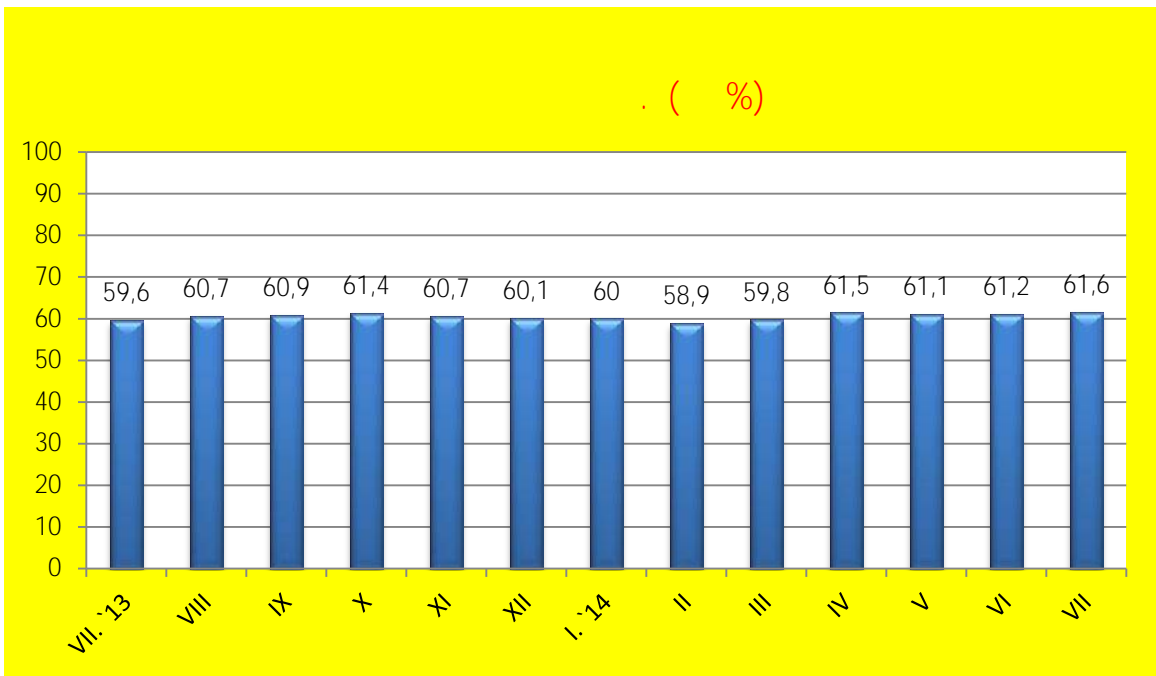
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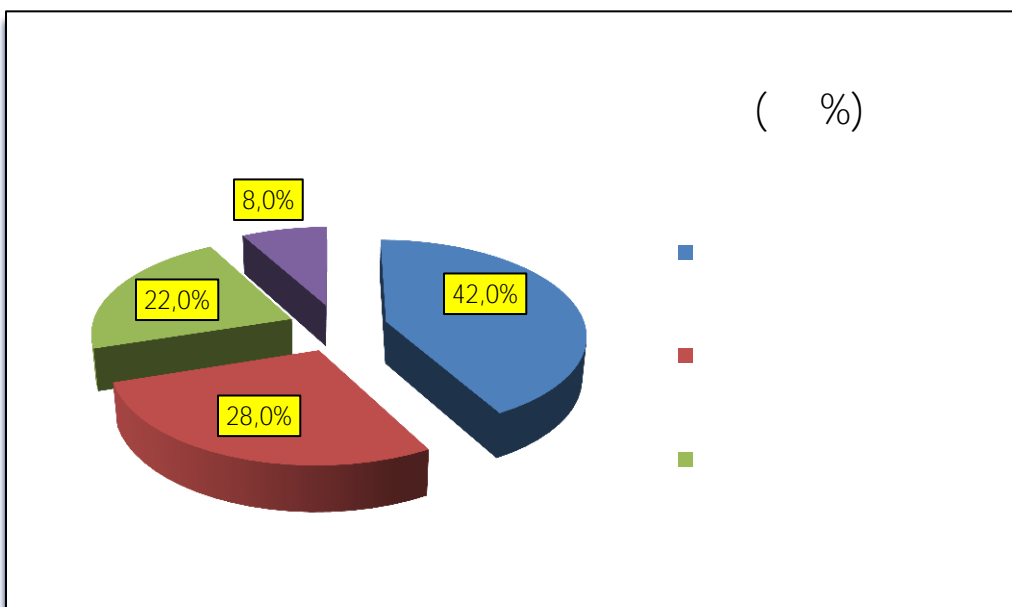
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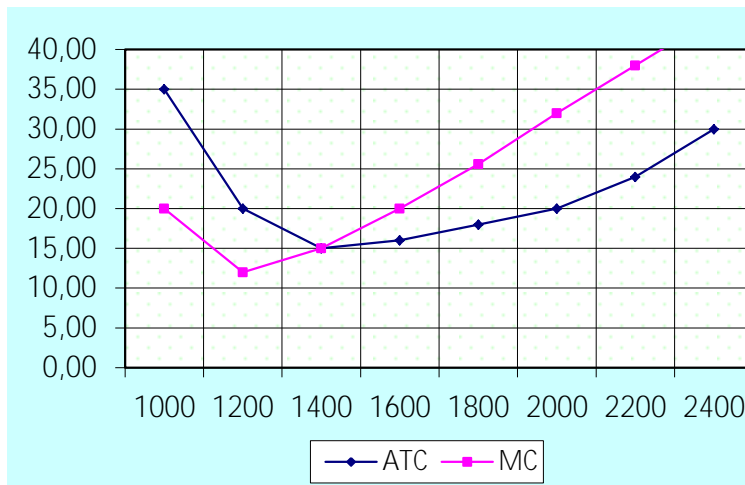
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MANAGING SPACE, TIME AND CULTURE IN VIRTUAL BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

By van Binsbergen: "globalization is not about absence or dissolution of boundaries, but about ... the opening up of new spaces and new times within new boundaries that were hitherto inconceivable".

Globalization as a condition of the social world today revolves around the interplay between unbounded world-wide flow, and the selective framing of such flow within localizing contexts; such framing organizes not only flow (of people, ideas and objects) and individual experience, but also the people involved in them.

Clearly, virtual teams are neither effective only because of technology nor as a result of organizations wanting to extend their boundaries, but also and most importantly because individuals are able to trust, and thus interact and work together in these electronic and nontraditional environments.

Space, time and culture are three key variables affecting virtual teams. In this paper we explain why these variables are so important and suggest some steps you can take to address the challenges that come from a lack of shared offices and common working hours.

Keywords: space, time, culture, technology, globalization.

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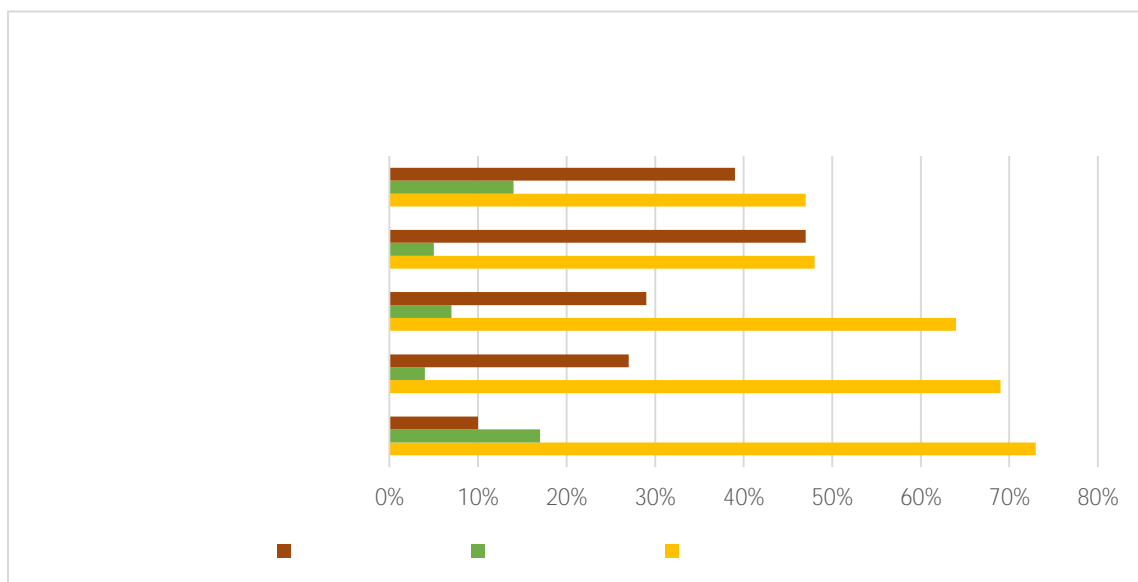
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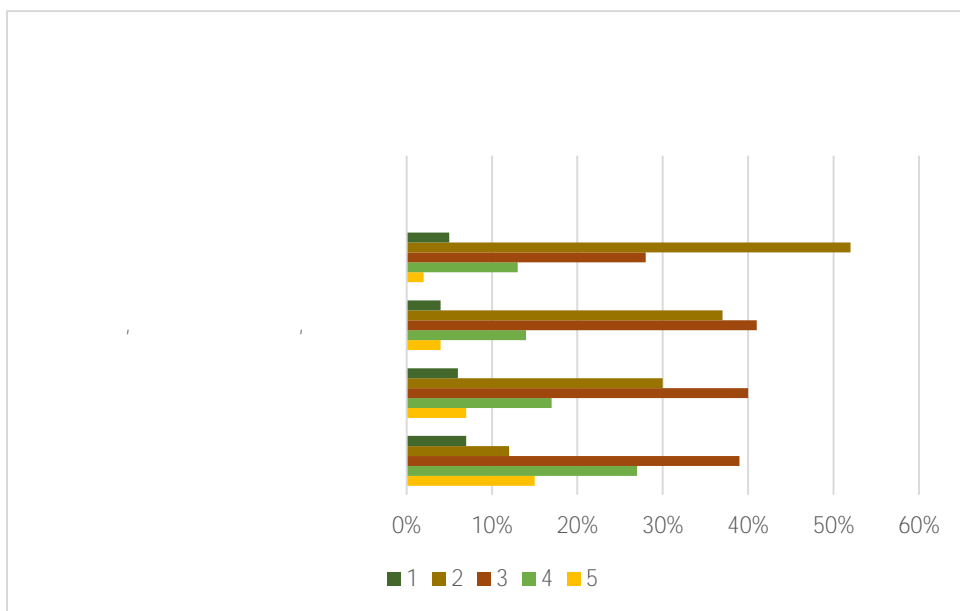


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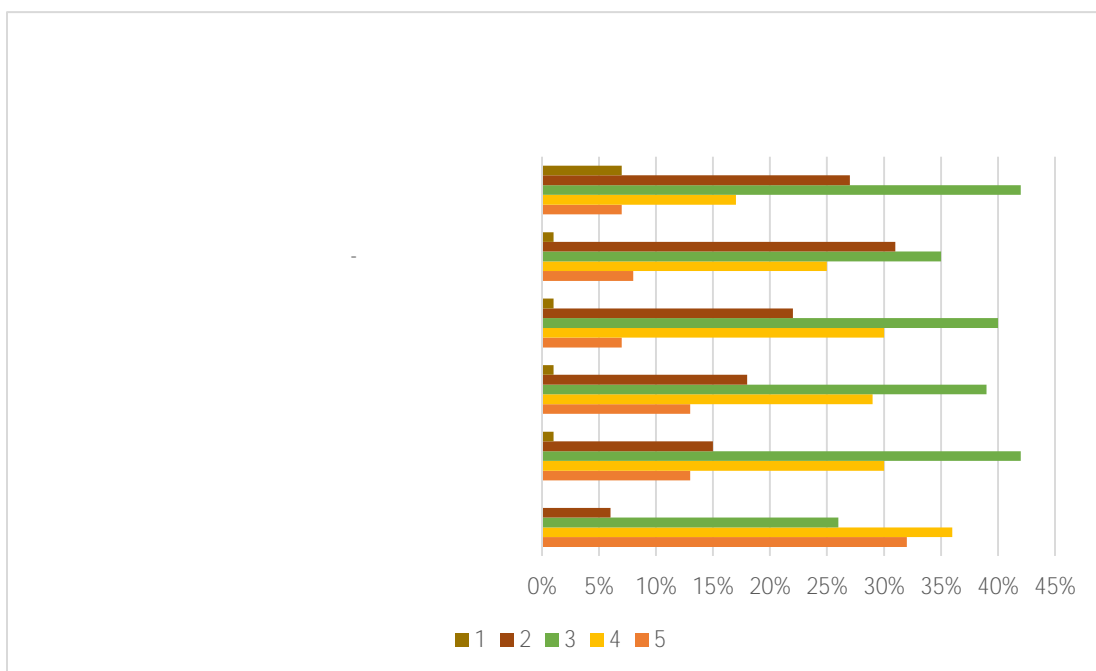


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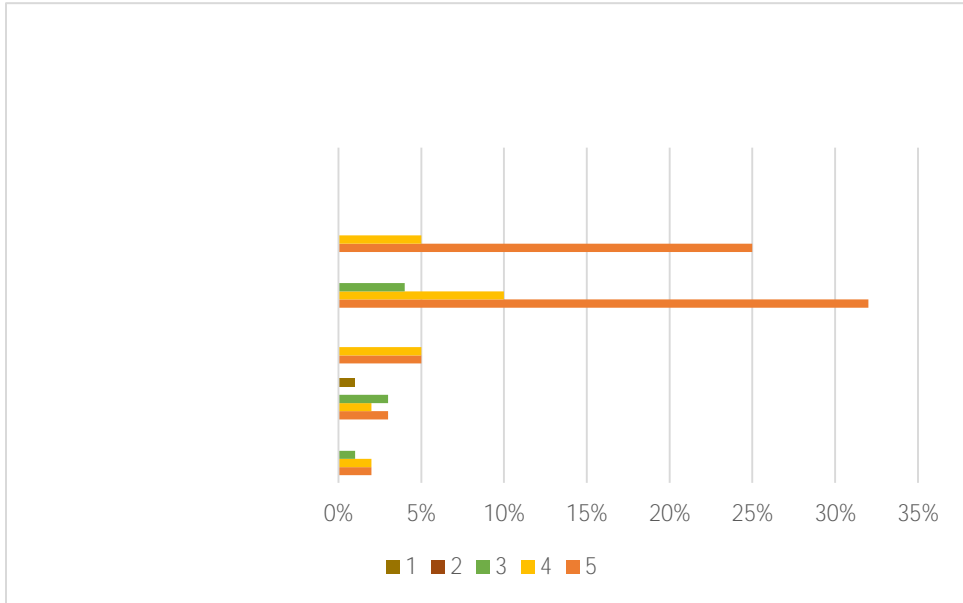
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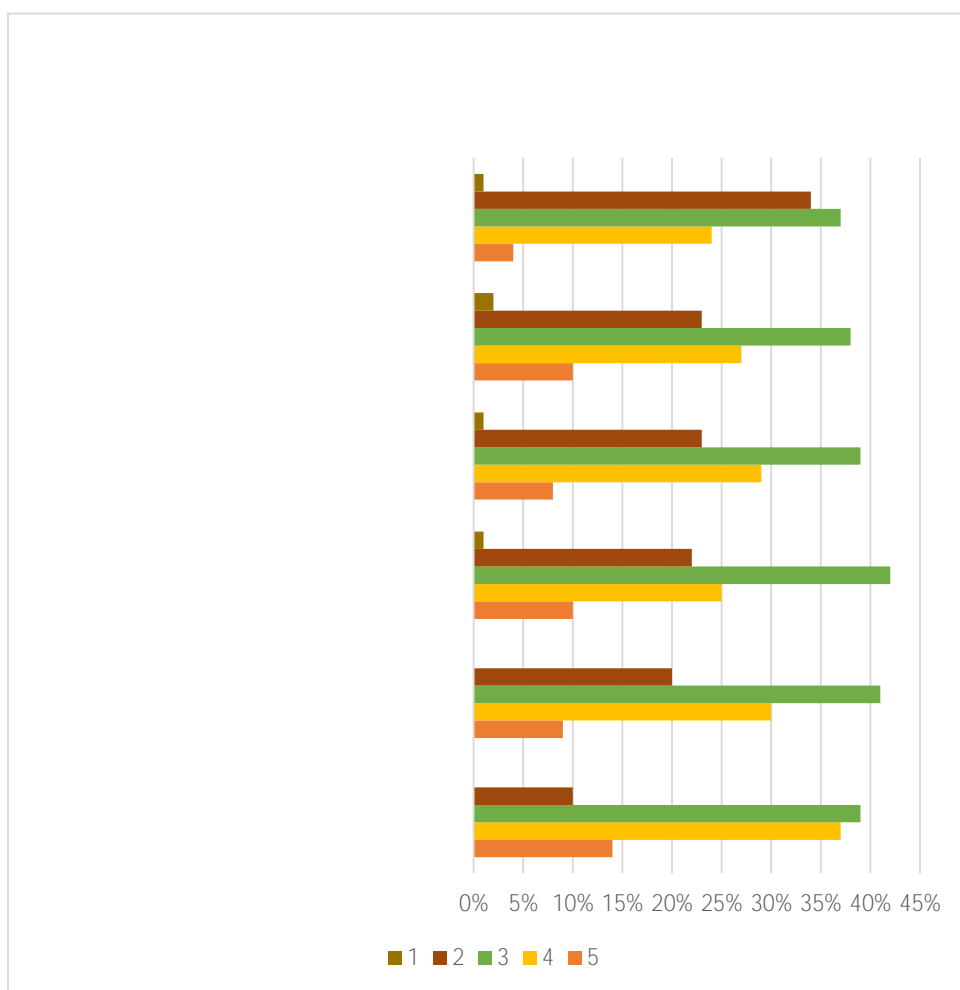
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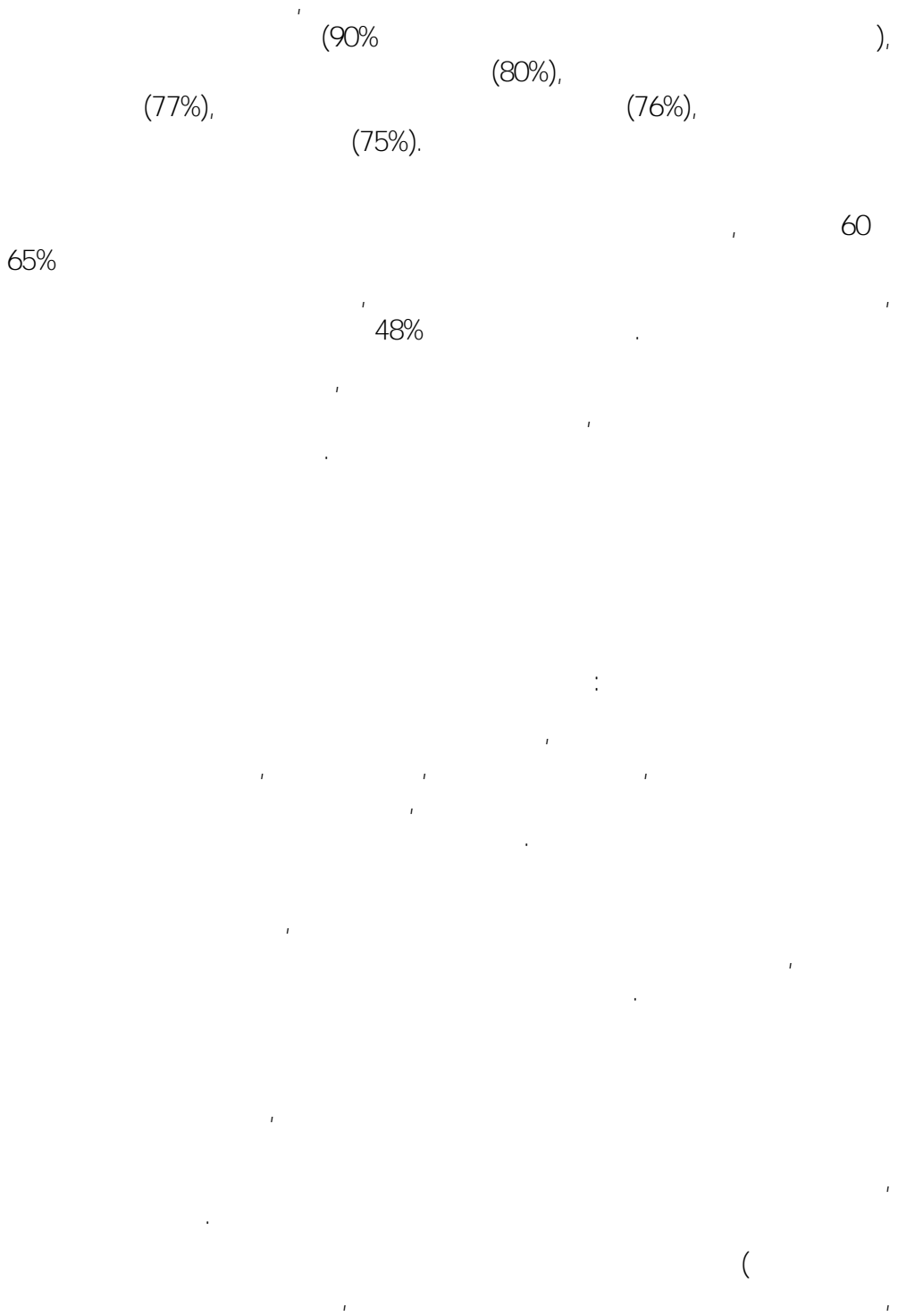
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THE USAGE OF ORGANIZATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND THE INCREASING OF ORGANIZATIONAL VALUE

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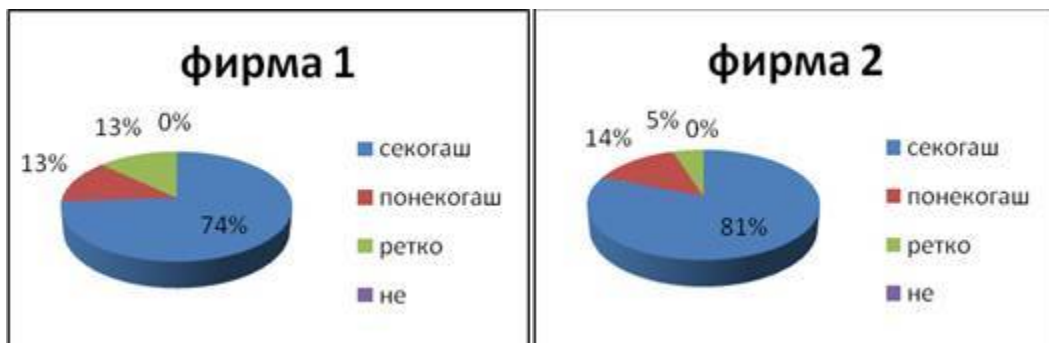
ABSTRACT

In many organizations the lack of care and the lack of knowledge are the leading causes to undesirable situations, when possessed knowledge

cannot be put into operation in order to achieve a certain goal, or when it is not known whether is possessed or not. The identification and analysis of the available and required knowledge, creation of knowledge capital and its usage in the further process of planning, implementation and control activities are the keys to achieving organizational goals. The more we work on the usage of organizational knowledge the more we are enhancing the organizational value of the company.

Keywords: knowledge, care, organizational values.





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MODERN ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with ecology beyond the usual political and modern trends of debate. After a brief review of the most common abuse of ecological concepts, this paper discusses the basic concept of ecology from the perspective of the Theory of systems and cybernetics, the science of management.

Considering most of today's environmental problems which include "genetic engineering", as well as the role of governmental, industrial and banking systems, we have tried to point out the possible solutions. Specifically it elaborates the role of the new world in making of Eurasia.

Keywords: ecosphere, the Roman club, Grenpeace, genetic engineering, industry, banks, a state.

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APSTRAKT

Industrijski i komunalni otpad, su veliki ekološki problem, a istovremeno i veliki potencijal neiskorišćenog izvora energije. Ova je se poznata i zrela tehnologija „gasifikacije u anaerobnim reaktorima sa strujno generisanom plazmom“. Dat je i osvrt na zloupotrebu ove teme i generisanje velike mreže suvišnih propisa, metoda i procedura koje omogućavaju organizovanom kriminalu ogromne zarade i liji je interes samo pogoršavanje ove situacije. Pored toga predložena je i mobilna konstrukcija ovakvih manjih postrojenja, da bi se izbegli ogromni troškovi fiksnih stacioniranja bilo kakvih objekata, koji su glavni izvor finansiranja lokalnih samouprava i političkih partija, što svaki projekat unapred čini neekonomičnim.

Ključne reči: gasifikacija, plazma, komunalni otpad, syngas, ekologija.

TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGH IN THE DOMAIN OF ECOLOGY "PLASMA GASIFICATION OF THE WASTE"

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ABSTRAKT

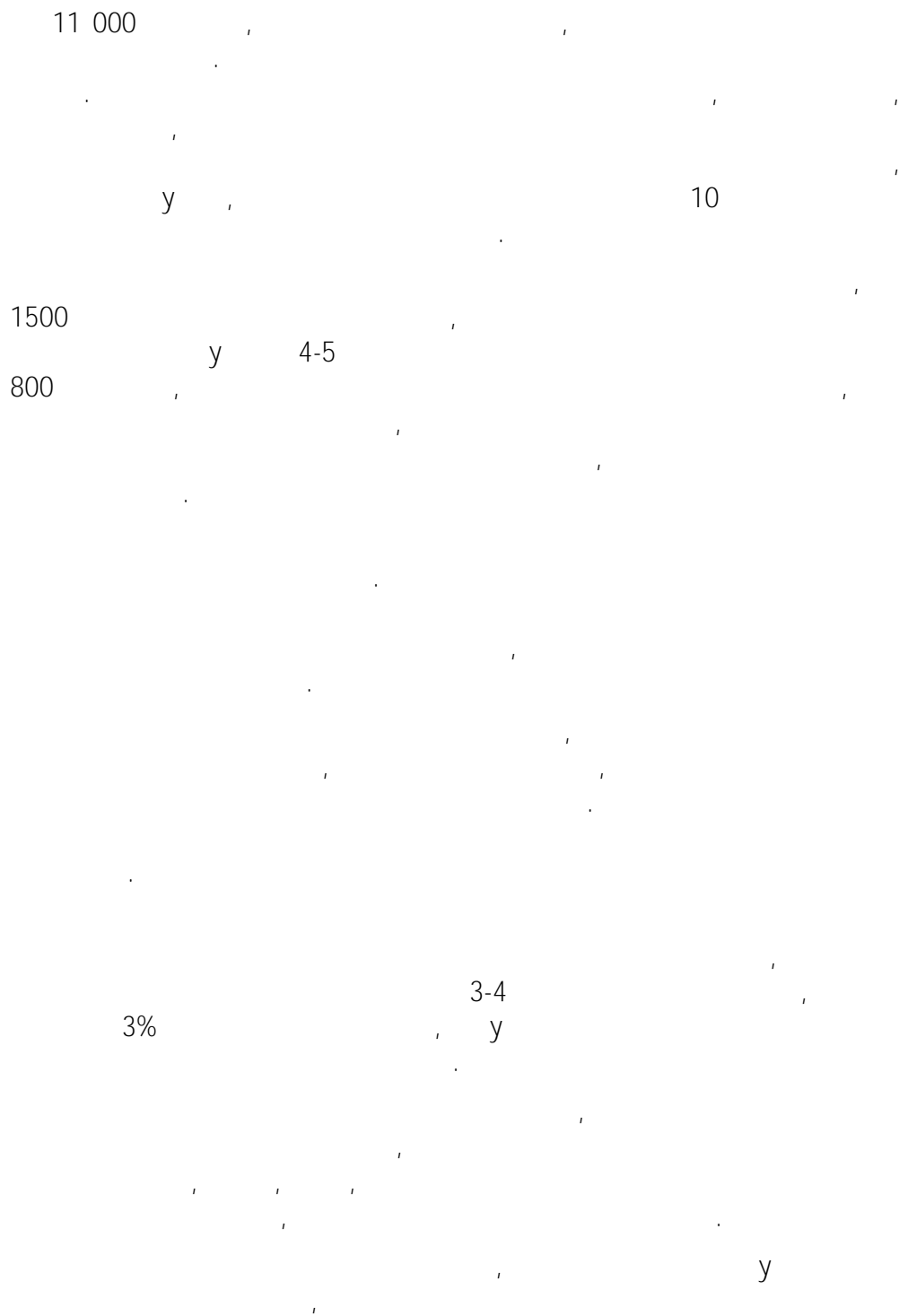
This paper deals with the issue of industrial and municipal waste, environmental problems and the large untapped source of energy. It also analyzes the well known and mature technology of "gasification in anaerobic reactors with current generated plasma." Furthermore, here it is given a reference to the abuse of this topic and generating a large network of redundant regulations, methods and procedures that enable to the organized crime chains huge profits and whose only aim is the worsening of present situation. In addition, this paper proposes mobile constructions of such small plants, to avoid the huge fixed costs of stationing of any objects, which are the main source of funding for local self-governments and political parties and that makes each project uneconomic in advance.

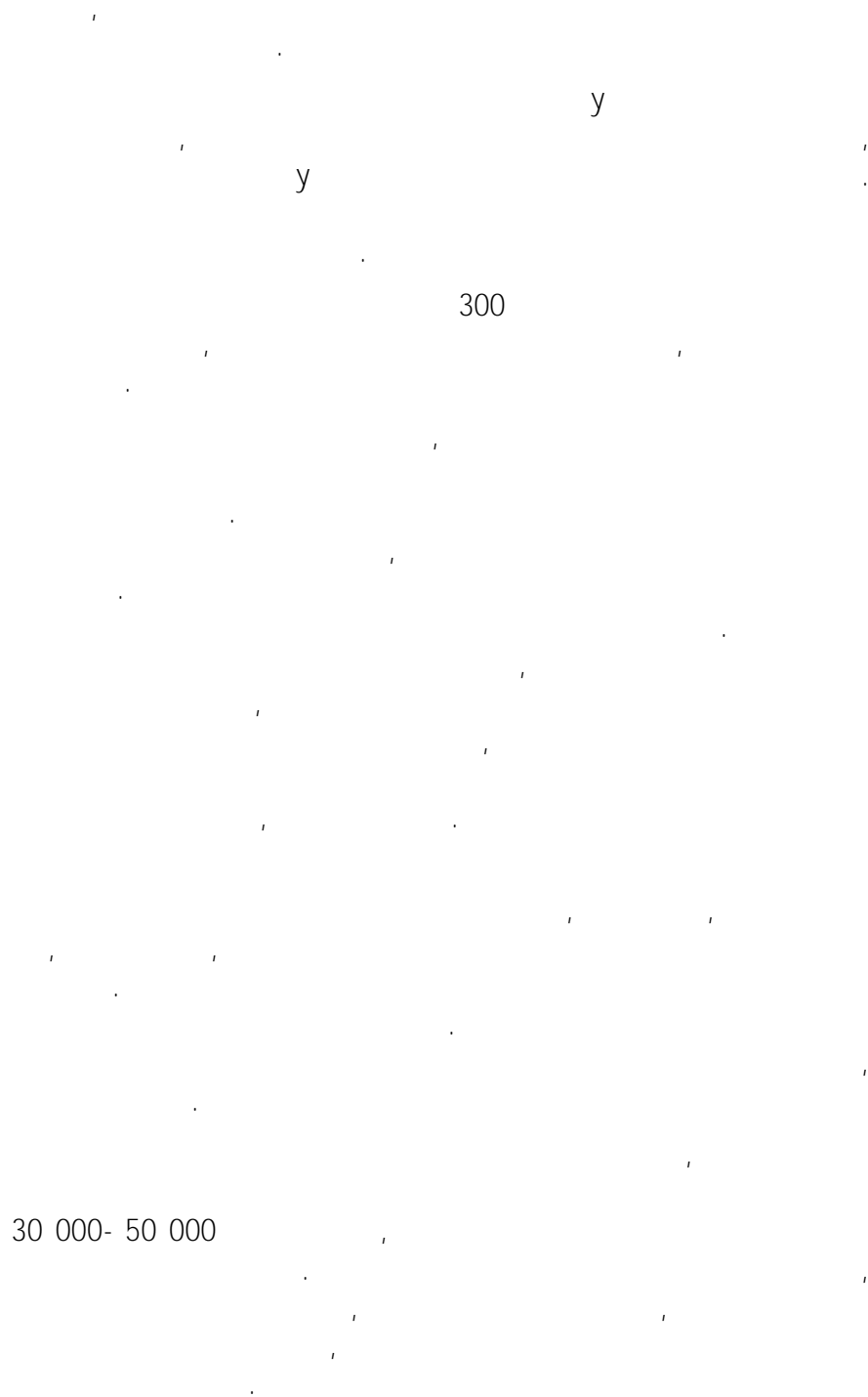
Keywords: gasification, plasma, municipal solid waste, industrial, toxic, syngas, ecology.

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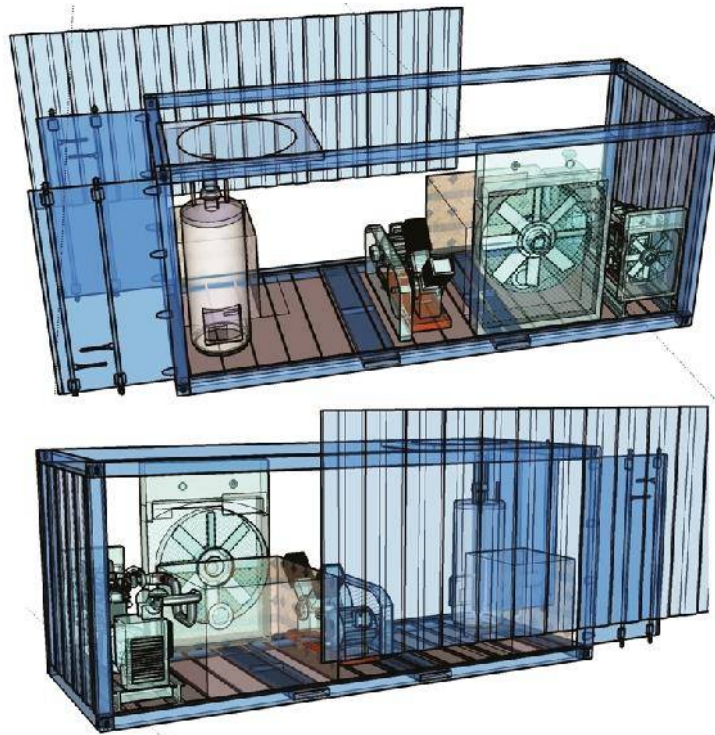
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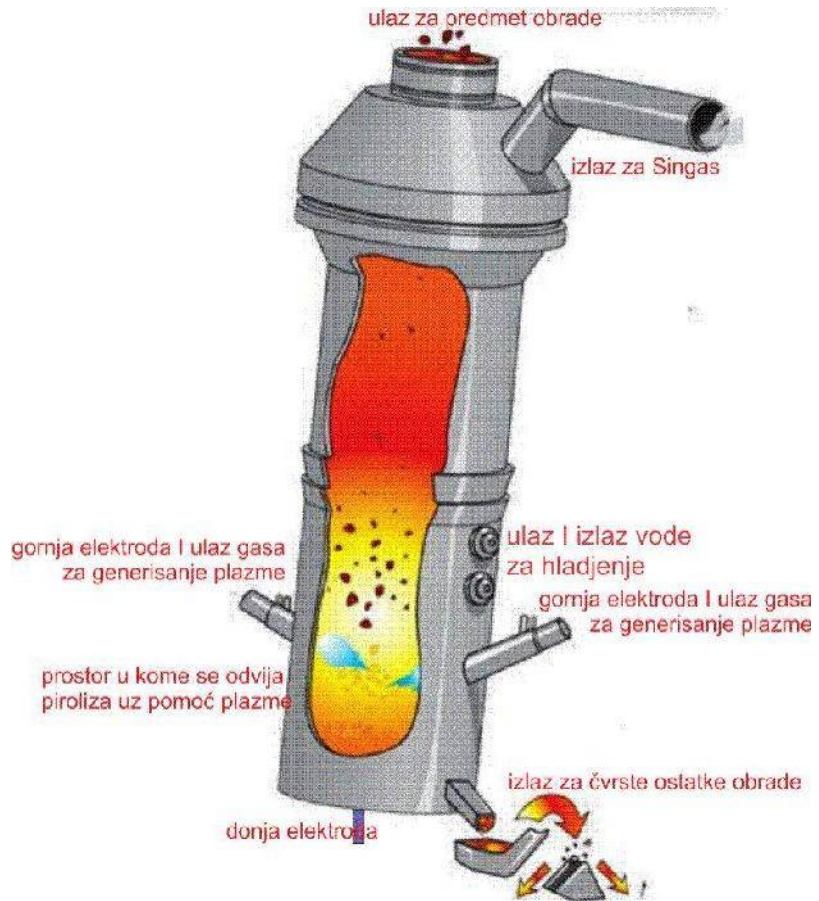
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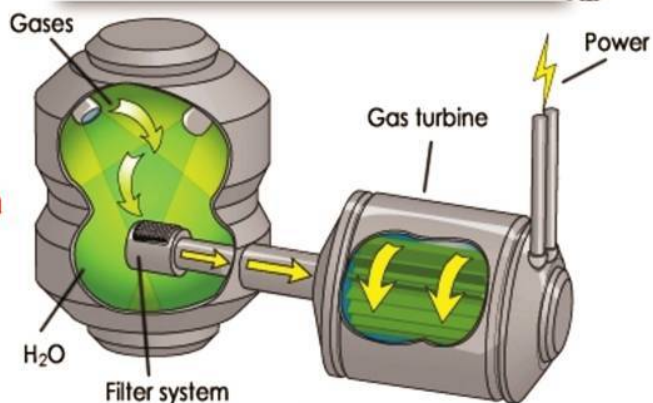
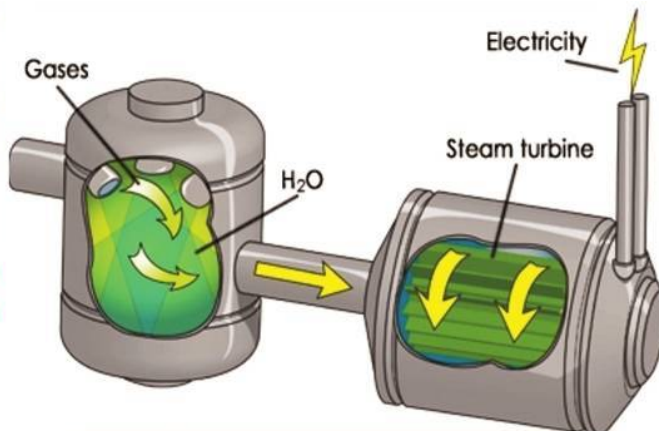
izlaz rastopljenih
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vitriфиковane granule sa
zarobljenim polutantima



kamena vuna za
adsorpciju izliva



gasna turbina sa i bez
filtriranja syngasa

Type of Thermal Process Technology	Net Energy Production to Grid
Mass Burn (Incineration)	493 kWh/tonne MSW (544 kWh/ton MSW)
Pyrolysis	518 kWh/tonne MSW (571 kWh/ton MSW)
Pyrolysis/Gasification	621 kWh/tonne MSW (685 kWh/ton MSW)
Conventional Gasification	621 kWh/tonne MSW (685 kWh/ton MSW)
Plasma Arc Gasification	740 kWh/tonne MSW (816 kWh/ton MSW)

Table 2. Thermal Process Technology and Net Energy to Grid

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN CORPORATE COMPETITIVENESS

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UDK: 620.92/.97:[334.72:339.137.2(497.7)]

ABSTRACT

Energy efficiency is executing the same or greater amount of activities with the same or less amount of wasted energy (heat, light, kinetic).

This paper confirms that investments in energy efficiency reduce energy costs and a more efficient heating, cooling and saving resources, build better quality of life in any company, avoiding the risk of various diseases caused by harmful materials and contribute to healthy environment by using renewable energy sources and reduce harmful impacts to the environment.

As a concluding recommendations that arise in labor energy efficient investments for any business apply for: reducing energy consumption, thus reducing energy costs, gaining competitive advantage by using energy efficient machinery and equipment, process automation operation , a healthier work environment, efficient management of resources, return on investment and behavior change behavior of employees towards more rational resource use.

Keywords: energy efficiency, efficient investment, competition.

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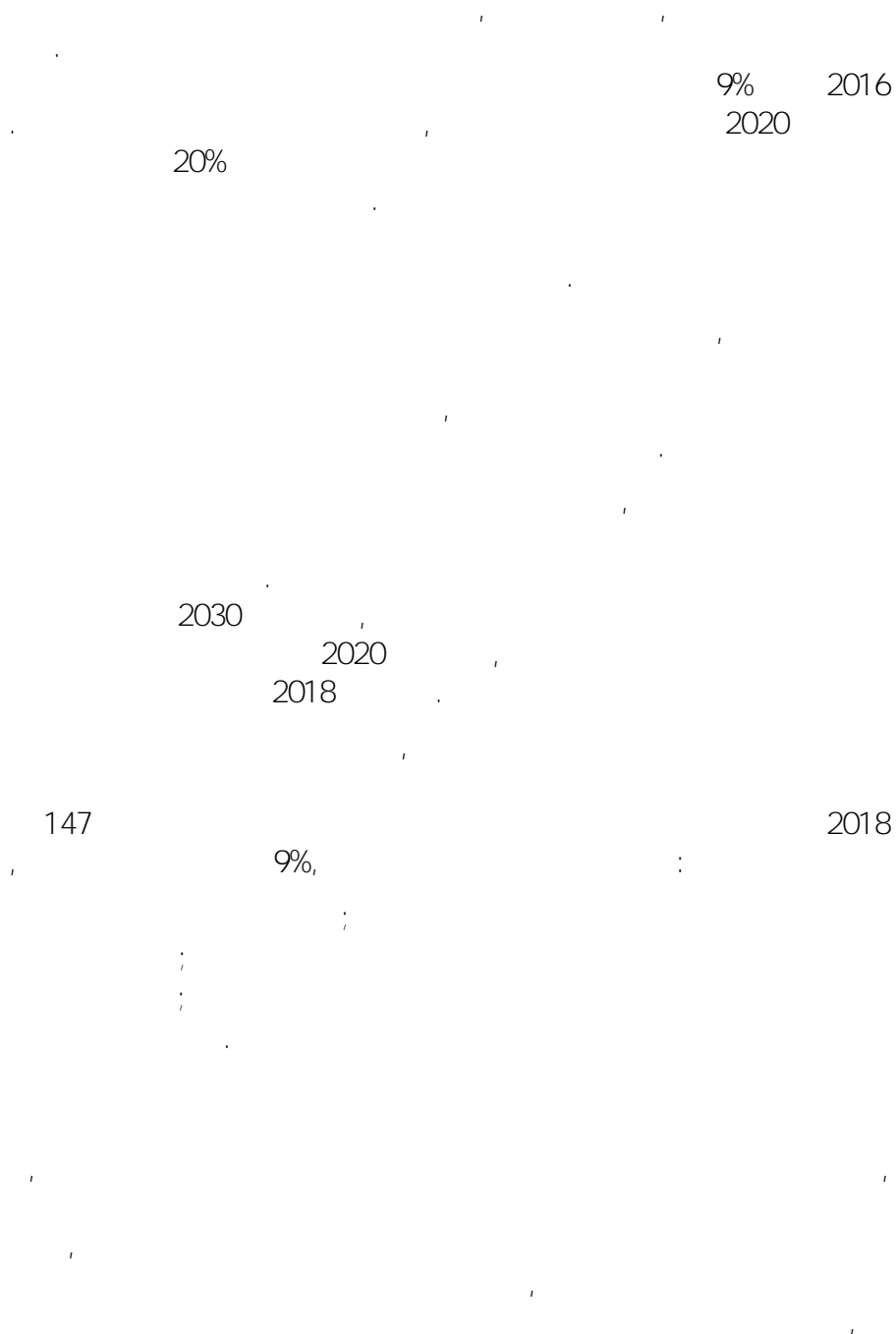
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