

Povzetki *Abstracts*

Madžarska in romunska kmetijsko-prehrambena trgovina v Evropski uniji

József Fogarasi

Prispevek proučuje konkurenčnost madžarskih in romunskih kmetijsko-prehrambenih proizvodov v Evropski uniji, in sicer na podlagi metode konstantnega tržnega deleža (angl. *cms* – Constant Market Share). Empirični rezultati kažejo, da se izvoz kmetijsko-prehrambenih proizvodov na trg Evropske unije povečuje zaradi povečanja uvoza teh izdelkov v EU (strukturni učinek), in ne zaradi povečanja konkurenčnosti (rezidualni učinek in učinek druge stopnje) obeh držav. Pozitivni kazalniki rezidualnega učinka in učinek druge stopnje izkazujejo, da konkurenčnost obeh držav v EU narašča, vendar nižje vrednosti, primerljive s strukturnim učinkom, kažejo, da ne sledijo naraščanju tržnega deleža.

Ključne besede: Madžarska, Romunija, konkurenčnost, izvoz, konstantni tržni delež

Notranje podjetništvo in poslovni rezultati: Slovenija in Romunija

Boštjan Antončič in Cezar Scarlat

Razvoj podjetništva je nujen del programa za izboljšanje konkurenčnosti sedanjih in prihodnjih članic Evropske unije. Notranjepodjetniške dejavnosti in usmeritve pomenijo pomembne napovedovalke poslovnih rezultatov. Razvite in preverjene so bile hipoteze o povezavah med notranjim podjetništvom (podjetniško ravnanje na ravni organizacije) in elementi rezultatov ter med strateškimi povezavami in elementi notranjega podjetništva. Analize so bile izvedene na podlagi anketnih podatkov iz dveh držav: Slovenije in Romunije. Rezultati kažejo zelo majhne razlike med državama v aritmetičnih sredinah pri elementih notranjega podjetništva in v poslovnih rezultatih. Inovacije izdelkov in storitev so ključne za poslovne rezultate podjetij in gospodarsko rast. Strateške povezave bi lahko bile pomembne za razvoj notranjega podjetništva.

Ključne besede: notranje podjetništvo, poslovni rezultati, strateške povezave, Slovenija, Romunija

The Influence of Restructuring Business Practices to Satisfy Customers: The Case of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia

Tina Januš and Massimo Manzin

The new Chambers of Commerce and Industry Act prescribes voluntary chamber membership and thus represents a transition from the

public law model to the private law model of chamber organisation. Consequently, it also creates completely new circumstances for the existing Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Gospodarska zbornica Slovenije, GZS). GZS is required to thoroughly reorganize its operation, harmonize its activities with the new legislation and devote more attention to each individual member. The article deals with the advantages and disadvantages of various models of organisation. The study focuses mainly on the comparison between member satisfaction before and after the restructuring of GZS and aims to measure the extent to which the members are acquainted with the services and products offered by GZS. We have established that member satisfaction with the GZS services and activities rose significantly after the restructuring and that members are well acquainted with the services of GZS, the only exception being newer services.

Key words: restructuring business practices, member satisfaction, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia

Paperless Office

Dejan Šraml

The informatization of processes and the multimedia approach are making a mark on everyday life and are changing it. In the information age organizations have to face the fact that the only way to gain advantage over their competitors and remain in the market in the new economy is by introducing modernized and technologically advanced economic operations. Non-profit organizations, like institutions of higher education, are no exception. To officiate without paper has become an ideal to which organizations are adjusting today by suitable gradual electronic operations and the modernization of existing operations. The research demonstrates that the institution in question has already successfully applied certain elements of informatization into practice. People (knowledge), management and the rationality of time and space in the digital economy are accompanying factors of the quality and the development of higher education, and of the satisfaction of the students and employees.

Key words: informatization of processes, electronic operations, digital economy, officiate without paper, higher education

The Relevance of Competencies of Business Study Graduates at the Labour Market

Doris Gomezelj Omerzel and Ana Azevedo

This paper provides a brief description of a research study entitled Mislēm – 'Developing Meta-level quality Indicators for establishing a Systematic Linkage between institutions of higher Education and the labour Market', carried out between 2005 and 2007 (Leonardo da Vinci

Project, Sponsored by the European Union). The aim of this paper is to report key findings from the project involving nine partners from four different countries: Austria, England, Slovenia and Romania. It gives an overview of the research methodology framework and some findings of the first, qualitative stage, and second, quantitative stage of the research. Among the most important empirical findings from this 2-year research project was that both employers and recent business graduates agree that the development of certain critical competencies during business education, in addition to acquisition of business knowledge, is considered most important for subsequent success in their careers.

Key words: competencies, knowledge, employability, higher education

Bologna Process After 2010 or the End of the Beginning

Karmen Rodman

The article displays the effects of the Bologna process and emphasizes the key fields which, so it seems, will not be efficiently achieved by 2010. In the next implementation steps of the Bologna declaration and the Lisbon strategy it is necessary to: (1) engage different fields of European policy with the aim of transmitting part of the responsibility for the future European competitiveness off 'the education policy shoulder', and (2) include other publics such as researchers, academicians and other field specialists. Motivating elements for changes stimulation, which derive from the European level actors and are oriented mainly in informing and promoting, have to be supplemented with consultancy and training.

Key words: higher education, Bologna process, managerialisation, self-leading

Measuring Law and Institutions

Janez Šušteršič

The report on the workshop Measuring Law and Institutions highlights two topics. One is the World Bank governance indicators; improvements in governance significantly increase national income. The other is the importance of legal origins; different legal traditions are supposed to influence economic performance. Civil law tradition is closer to constructivist top-down regulation of society, whereas common law is closer to liberal order, based on independent individual decisions. The workshop concluded that better tools for measuring law and institutions are needed and that also the benefits, not only the costs of regulations need to be taken into account.

Key words: law, legal origin, institutions, governance, indicators