



6th International symposium
**Innovations, reforms and
modern business**

Bijeljina 24.05.2018.

Organizers:

Oikos Institute - Research Center, Bijeljina (<https://oikosinstitut.org/>)
Faculty for Business and Tourism, Budva (<http://www.fbt-budva.com>)



Book of Abstracts

22.05.2018



INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO MEASURING THE IMPACT OF FDI ON SOME MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS IN B&H

Slobodan Subotić, Živko Erceg

University of East Sarajevo, Faculty of Traffic Engineering Doboj, **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Vladimir Marković

Slobomir P University, Faculty of Economics and Managements, **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Goran Mitrović

Drina insurance company ad Milici, **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

date of paper receipt:
22.03.2018.

date of sending to review:
23.03.2018.

date of review receipt:
31.03.2018.

Original article

doi: **10.2478/eoik-2018-0008**

UDK: **330.101.54 (497.6)**

SUMMARY

The necessity of economic life and economic development of every economy is the free movement of capital. The international movement of capital has its balance of payment when capital export represents economic surplus in relation to consumption of the national economy and the import of capital represents an increase of consumption in regard to the output of a national economy. Analysis of the influence of foreign direct investment (FDI) on economic growth of the host country, among other things, is emphasized in the function of the achieved phase of its economic development. Taking all this into consideration, the aim of this paper refers to an attempt to indicate the significance and the role of FDI as well as the importance of attracting foreign direct investment in B&H and the determination of the effects of FDI on the economy of B&H. In this regard, we will try to determine the level of FDI's impact on some macroeconomic indicators in B&H (GDP, import, export, unemployment) by using contemporary SPSS statistical analysis program (model) and applying the methods (calculating coefficients) of correlation and regression analysis. In other words, we will determine the analytical expression used to describe a statistical relationship of these macroeconomic categories.

Key words: FDI, macroeconomic indicators, regression and correlation, Bosnia and Herzegovina

LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF FORESTS TO ECONOMIC GROWTH OF PERU: A CASE OF *PINUS RADIATA* PLANTATIONS

Nadia Nora Urriola Canchari, Pradeep Baral, Lanhui Wang
School of Economics and Management, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing,
People's Republic of China

date of paper receipt:
11.04.2018.

date of sending to review:
12.04.2018.

date of review receipt:
20.04.2018.

Original article

doi: **10.2478/eoik-2018-0001**

UDK: **630:330.34(85)**

SUMMARY

The economic contributions from forestry sector remain relatively important in all developing economies. Over the past few decades, value added in the forestry sector of these economies has gradually increased. Consequently, the need for a detailed and accurate assessment of the economic contribution of the sector has grown in order to gain the attention of the policy makers and to highlight its importance in poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Contrarily, In Peru, forestry sector continues to be left behind due to faster growth in other sectors of economy. Despite having considerable forest resources, the full extent of economic contributions of the forestry sector to local as well as the national economy is still poorly understood. Sparsity of up-to-date data on value added in the forestry sector and a general disregard to any forests other than Amazonian rainforests have compounded the already existing situation. In this context, this paper aimed at making an empirical analysis of the direct contributions of the forestry sector to the local economy of Peru in the short run using an annual time series data from 2007 to 2016. The *Pinus radiata* plantation forests of the Department of Ayacucho located in the Southern Peruvian Andes served as a case for this study. The results revealed nominal but significant contributions of the *Pinus radiata* forests to the economic growth of the Department of Ayacucho. As our study was limited only to direct cash benefits, future studies should also take into account informal and non-cash benefits in order to fully apprehend the economic contributions of the forestry sector to local and national economy.

Keywords: Ayacucho, forestry sector, economic growth, Pinus radiata, forest plantations, OLS regression, causality test

METHODS OF CONTROLLED TRANSACTIONS AND THE BEHAVIOR OF COMPANIES ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC AND TAX POLICY

Constantinos Challoumis
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

date of paper receipt:
10.04.2018.

date of sending to review:
11.04.2018.

date of review receipt:
23.04.2018.

Original article

doi: **10.2478/eoik-2018-0003**

UDK: **336.2:339.94**

SUMMARY

This paper aims to the analysis of the most common methods of controlled transactions, and the interpretation of the arm's length principle under the view of the tax income comparison between countries with high and low tax rates. Moreover, the factors of comparability scrutinized with a mathematical approach which shows how the tax factors interact within the countries' economies in the frame of a global view.

Keywords: controlled transactions, transfer pricing, tax impact factors

INNOVATIVE ECONOMY IN THE LIGHT OF REFORMS AND BUSINESS MODERNIZATION¹

Petar Đukić

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, Belgrade, Serbia

date of paper receipt:
03.05.2018.

date of sending to review:
05.05.2018.

date of review receipt:
16.05.2018.

Review article

doi: **10.2478/eoik-2018-0002**

UDK: **352(497.6 RS)**

SUMMARY

It is widely obvious that the modern business depends on many new previously unknown factors: innovations, technology expanding, information dispersion and collection, culture, imaginations, and other intangible productive factors. This paper deals with some of the unexpected changes that we could recognise as the most influential ones in the new economy era. Purpose and findings of the substantial theoretic and empirical analysis are oriented to the modernisation and sophistication of today business, especially in developing, emerging and small countries. All of them are exposed to severe market reforms, in order to be more efficient and effective in global and regional level. This paper contains the analysis of content of global development documents and literary materials, as well as cross-referencing of statistical and other available data. The findings of this study could result in better orientation of industrial policies and clearer path for the future broader researches to be conducted in this field.

Keywords: invention, innovative economy, modern business, modernisation, sophistication, sustainable business

ИМПОРТАНЦЕ АНД ИМПАКТ ОФ ФОРЕИГН ИНВЕСТМЕНТ ОН ТХЕ ЕЦОНОМИЦ ДЕВЕЛОПМЕНТ ОФ БОСНИА АНД ХЕРЗЕГОВИНА

Милан Јуџић

Универзитет оф Бусинесс Студиес Банја Лука, Факултет оф Бусинесс анд Финанциал Студиес,
Босниа анд Херзеговина

date of paper receipt:
19.03.2018.

date of sending to review:
23.03.2018.

date of review receipt:
05.04.2018.

Review article

doi: 10.2478/eoik-2018-0007

UDK: 339.727.22/.24:330.34
(497.6)

SUMMARY

From the perspective of macroeconomic indicators, investment is a significant determinant of economic development as a whole, as well as the development of economic entities in the micro segment. Investments present an essential element of any economic policy, as their presence provides a platform, not only for economic development, but also create a basic condition for the stability of economic and social trends. Foreign direct investment plays an important role in the financing of the global economy, and the most common presenting the most important tool in financing the national economies of developing countries and countries in transition. Demand for foreign investment in the global market is large and therefore the states are directing significant activities in order to create a more favorable environment to attract investors. The paper pays special attention to direct investmens in financing the economy on a global scale, their importance for the development of the global economy and particularly screens the impact of foreign direct investment in the economic development of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The emphasis is placed on activities that have to be carried out in order to realize more investments. With the use of statistical and quantitative analysis, the paper shows that the inflow of foreign capital is fundamental prerequisite for generating and accelarating of economic development in general. The inflow of foreign capital has an extraordinary positive impact on the economic development and increase of business activities in visably undeveloped and slow economic in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Keywords: foreign investment, the global economy, economic development, knowledge and technology

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION MODEL SHORT-LONG TERM BETWEEN GDP AND CONSUMPTION : CASE STUDY INDONESIA

Teguh Sugiarto,

Dept. Accounting Universitas Budi Luhur, Jl. Ciledug Raya, Petukangan Utara, Pesanggrahan, Jakarta, DKI Jakarta, **Indonesia**

Ludiro Madu

Lecture at UPN Veteran Departemen Internasional Relation. Universitas Pembangunan 'Nasional' Veteran, Yogyakarta, **Indonesia**

Ahmad Subagyo

Lecture at STIE GICI Business Scholl, Depok, Jawa Barat, **Indonesia**

Sugiyanto

Lecture at Dept. Acc. Universitas Pamulang Tangerang, Banten, **Indonesia**

Achmadi

Lecture at STIE Tunas Nusantara, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12430, **Indonesia**

date of paper receipt:

03.01.2018.

date of sending to review:

08.01.2018.

date of review receipt:

25.01.2018.

Original article

doi: 10.2478/eoik-2018-0004

UDK: 339.94:338.1 (594)

SUMMARY

More recently, significant fluctuations in the Indonesian economy justify the need to pay more attention to this issue. In this case, the main purpose of this research is to know the relationship between two issues related to Indonesian macro economy called consumption and GDP for data period during 1967 until 2014. This study investigates the relationship between GDP variables and Indonesian consumption consumption variables using the test ARDL, cointegration and Granger causality. The result of the research can be concluded that, there is long-run equilibrium relationship between GDP and consumption with long-term ARDL model, 10% change of consumption will produce long-term change of 44% in GDP. It is not surprising that there is no short-run equilibrium relationship between GDP and consumption. 10% of consumption will result in a short-term ARDL model change of 95% in GDP. The variables and consumption of GDP are cointegrated in the long run significantly at lag interval 10, whereas the use of lag interval 1 and 5 is not credited in the long run. Using a cointegration test with lag interval 1, 5 and 10 indicates significant for all usage slowness. So it can be summarized in the context of GDP and coordinated short-term economic consumption for all the prevailing interval lags. concluded that long-term causality test results between GDP variables and significant consumption with time intervals 5 and 10. intervals 1, 15 and 20 have no long-term causality relationship between GDP variables and consumption variables. a short-term causal model. With lagging intervals of 1, 5, 10 and 15, there is a short-term causal relationship between the variable GDP and consumption. As for the use of delay interval 20 there is no causal relationship in the short term between the variable GDP and consumption in Indonesia.

Keywords: ARDL, cointegration, granger causality, GDP, consumption.

VALUE OF THE FIRM IN CAPITAL STRUCTURE PERSPECTIVE (Case study of tourism companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange)

Ngatemin, Azhar Maksum, Erlina, Sirojuzilam
University of North Sumatra, Medan, Indonesia

date of paper receipt:
21.04.2018.

date of sending to review:
24.04.2018.

date of review receipt:
07.05.2018.

Review article

doi: **10.2478/eoik-2018-0006**

UDK: **658:338.48 (594)**

SUMMARY

This study aims to examine whether profitability, firm size, institutional ownership, growth affect the capital structure and whether profitability, firm size, institutional ownership, growth affect the value of the company through the capital structure. The sample used in this research is the tourism industry sector companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange 2007-2014 period, which has complete financial report and published in Indonesian Capital Market Directory (ICMD) as many as 19 companies. The data collected were analyzed using Path Analysis. Path analysis obtained that Return on Equity (ROE), Institutional Ownership (KIS), Growth Assets (GA) and Debt Asset Ratio (DAR) is the direction or positive with Value of the Firm (PRICE) where every increase ROE, KIS and GA followed by a rise in PRICE. On the other hand Firm Size (SIZE) has a negative relation to PRICE where every increase of SIZE is followed by decrease of PRICE.

Keywords: Capital Structure, Value of the Firm, and Path Analysis.

COMPETITIVENESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

Младен Ребић, Милица Бојат, Немања Јаренац

Универзитет оф Еаст Сарајево, Факултет оф Економиц Пале, Босниа анд Херцеговина

date of paper receipt:
03.05.2018.

date of sending to review:
05.05.2018.

date of review receipt:
16.05.2018.

Review article

doi: 10.2478/eoik-2018-0010

UDK: 330.34:005

SUMMARY

There is no universal model of local economic development. Development strategies vary from country to country, city to city, and depend on the level of development, political system, development potential, social values, available resources, etc. Republic of Srpska faces with significant differences in the level of development of its territory. Local communities in the Republic of Srpska are increasingly facing with several obligations - providing support to business, creating a favorable business environment for attracting investment and providing an adequate infrastructure. The biggest problems that most of municipalities in the Republic of Srpska encounter are reflected in the emptying of cities, the departure of young people, low average wages and high unemployment rates. They are trying to solve these problems by attracting investments. However, it is very important to say that an effective investment policy must be based on the creation of new enterprises with capital-intensive production. The average wage level in local communities of the Republic of Srpska is low, due to the fact that most of the investments have a labor-intensive character. The subject and aim of this paper is to determine the competitiveness and level of development of local communities in the Republic of Srpska. Municipal competitiveness will be higher if it has a positive trade balance, higher average wages, high natural increase, low unemployment rate and positive migration. Higher natural increase, favorable trade balance and low unemployment rate are in direct correlation with the degree of local development. The results of the research have shown that the key problems of underdeveloped municipalities in the Republic of Srpska are demographic aging, population migration, underdeveloped infrastructure, high unemployment rates, low average wages, low level of investment, low export activity, weak institutional capacities, etc.

Keywords: unemployment, investment, migration, competitiveness, development strategy

ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACT ON TOURISM IN PAVLODAR REGION

Aliya Zhakanova Isiksal

Near East University, Faculty of Business and Administrative Sciences, **Turkey**

Huseyin Isiksal

Near East University, Department of International Relations, **Turkey**

Rakhmetullina Shynar Zhakanovna, Savanchiyeva Armanay Sagatbayevna

International University of Kyrgyzstan, **Kyrgyzstan**

Alibek Zhakanov

Eurasian National University, **Kazakhstan**

date of paper receipt:

07.08.2017.

date of sending to review:

10.08.2017.

date of review receipt:

22.08.2017.

Review article

doi: **10.2478/eoik-2018-0009**

UDK: **338.48:502.131.1**

SUMMARY

This article analyses the current environmental aspects and the mechanisms of environmental regulation in Kazakhstan with specific emphasis of Pavlodar Region for the development of tourism. The study showed that the environmental situation in Pavlodar Region requires the adoption of a number of activities and legal regulation for improvement and development of tourism. The improvement of tourism is very important for the regional budget and for the overall economic development of the area. It is argued that for the effective management and the development of the tourism industry, the existing taxation system that is the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan requires some amendments, sustainable development measures should put into the practice with the introduction of technological systems that based upon the use solar and wind energy, and “Green Economy” strategy should be implemented into the practical life and monitored effectively.

Keywords: Pavlodar Region, tourism, ecology, pollutants, taxation.

THE EFFECT OF ALLOWANCE FOR BAD DEBT LOSS TO THE LEVEL OF PROFITABILITY (Case Study in Local Bank Indonesia)

Dian Haki Nurdiansyah, Gusganda Suria Manda
Singaperbangsa Karawang University, **Indonesia**

date of paper receipt:
25.03.2018.

date of sending to review:
26.03.2018.

date of review receipt:
03.04.2018.

Short communication

doi: **10.2478/eoik-2018-0005**

UDK: **336.71:005.915 (594)**

SUMMARY

Local Bank (BPR) as one of the financial institutions in Indonesia in carrying out its activities collecting funds from the public in the form of savings and deposits and channeling back the funds collected through the provision of credit. This study aims to determine, describe and explain the Effect of Allowance for Bad Debt to the Level of Profitability in Subang BPR of Pabuaran Branch. The method used is descriptive method, and testing of the data - the data studied. The data used is data from the financial statements of PD BPR Subang of Pabuaran Branch in 2012 to 2015 with a monthly ratio reports. Any increase in the value of allowance for bad debt (X) of 1% would cause a rise in the value of profitability level in terms of the comparison of operating cost with operating income (Y) of 0.333% and vice versa. The conclusion is the level of allowance for bad debt does not significantly affect the level of profitability as measured by the comparison of operating expenses to operating income.

Keyword: Community Bank, Allowance for Bad Debt, Profitability.

doi: 10.7251/OIK1801001L

UDK: 330.34:331.105(548.7)

Short Communication

date of paper receipt: 03.05.2018

date of sending to review: 06.05.2018

date of review receipt: 17.05.2018

Workers' Remittances and Economic Growth: Evidence from Sri Lanka

Ahamed LebbeMohamed Aslam^{1,*} and Sellaiah Sivarajasingham²

¹Postgraduate Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

²Senior Lecturer Department of Economics and Statistics, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

*Correspondence: mohamedaslamalm@gmail.com; + 94 77 3995798

SUMMARY

In recent periods, workers' remittances are emerging as a major source of international financial flows in developing countries. Thus, the workers' remittances are receiving increased attention because of their size and impact on the economies of recipient countries. The impacts of the traditional sources of economic growth such as physical capital, human capital, transfer of technological change, and flow of private capital have been well documented in economic literature. However, the role of increased size of workers' remittances in the total international capital flows and, the relationship workers remittances and economic growth has not been investigated in depth in developing countries. This issue has received relatively little empirical attention in Sri Lanka. This study attempts to fill the gap in the literature and provide an in-depth analysis. The aim of this study is to explore the long – run and short – run relationship between the workers' remittances and economic growth in Sri Lanka over the period from 1975 to 2016. In this study, the auto-regressive distributed lag (ARDL) technique is employed to test the cointegration relationship between the variables. Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (PCGDP), Fixed Capital Formation (FCF), Human Capital Index (HCI) and Workers' Remittances (WR) were used as variables. In order to test the stationarity of the variables, the ADF and PP tests are

used and these tests show that all variables are integrated order one, $I(1)$. The estimated F – statistic (7.922601) and the lower bound value (3.74) and upper bound value (5.06) at 1% significant level show that there is cointegration relationship between the workers' remittance and economic growth in Sri Lanka during the study period. The speed of adjustment (-0.934) is negative and significant at 1% level, which implies that there is a long – run equilibrium between workers' remittances and economic growth. The results confirm that the workers' remittances positively and significantly spur the economic growth both in short – run and long – run. The findings of this study therefore are expected to guide the policy makers in formulating the relevant policies related to workers' remittances in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Traditional sources, Workers' remittances, Economic Growth, Cointegration, ARDL Bounds technique.

doi: 10.7251/OIK1801002F

UDK: 338.5:330.143

Review Article

date of paper receipt: 04.05.2018

date of sending to review: 07.05.2018

date of review receipt: 18.05.2018

Personalized pricing

A fashionable method of profit's optimization which may become dangerous!

Jean-François ROUGÉ

Cercle Interdisciplinaire de Réflexion stratégique

SUMMARY

Personalized pricing is now a very classical method of profit optimization for many firms with a power of market. Some also argue that it may be in the interest of the consumer. Nevertheless, combine with artificial intelligence and big data, it may be a very dangerous technique. By the way, questions surge about the legality of the technique in regard to the consumers protection laws. By hugely offending the sense of fairness of many people, personalized pricing may also be violently rejected.

KEYWORDS: *A fashionable method of profit's optimization which may become dangerous!*

doi: 10.7251/OIK1801003K

UDK: 330.143:631

Review Article

date of paper receipt: 03.05.2018

date of sending to review: 06.05.2018

date of review receipt: 17.05.2018

Paper title:

**How Nestlé applied sharedvalue creation in agriculture sector achieving
sustainableagriculture and making more profit
"Nestlé Model "**

Dr: Kherchi Ishak

Dr: Fellague Mohamed

Dr: Haddou Samira Ahlem

k.ishak@univhb-chlef.dz

mohamed.fellag@gmail.com

ahlamhaddou@gmail.com

University of Hassiba ben Bouali Chlef, ALGERIA

Faculty of Economic, Commerce and Management Science

Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef, Algeria

SUMMARY:

This paper explains how Nestlé used shared value concept to make agriculture more sustainable and achieve more profit by creating business value. Based on the qualitative descriptive approach we analysed Nestlé programs in three areas: rural development, Environmental sustainability and Water field. We found that applying shared value concept by nestle make agriculture more sustainable and leads for business value.

Key words: Sustainable agriculture, Shared value creation, Business value, Environmental value, Social value.

doi: 10.7251/OIK1801004M

UDK: 330.34:004.738.5

Review Article

date of paper receipt: 05.05.2018

date of sending to review: 08.05.2018

date of review receipt: 19.05.2018

CHALLENGES IN CREATING TRANSFORMATIVE GROWTH FOR COMPANIES IN DIGITAL ECONOMY

Branislav Mašić

Univerzitet Istočno Sarajevo, Ekonomski fakultet Pale, Republika Srpska (BiH)

Sandra Nešić

Univerzitet Singidunum, Fakultet za medije i komunikaciju / ICT Hub, Beograd, Republika Srbija

Ljubiša Vladušić

Univerzitet Istočno Sarajevo, Ekonomski fakultet Pale, Republika Srpska (BiH)

Summary

Digital economy creates waves and waves of disruptions. To survive and thrive in digital economy, where technology is disrupting industries from education to even manufacturing, companies are looking for new approaches to stay relevant. As the world becomes more digitalized, customer-centric approach to product development, short product cycles and rapid decision-making is needed. At the same time, while optimizing the existing core business, companies must grow more entrepreneurial culture and transformational growth engines inside the companies. Following this path, the major challenge for companies is how to implement strategic growth innovation along with executing traditional business model and operational excellence. This paper aims to explore and present the importance of digital transformation and innovations. Companies should strive to build collaborative relationships as a means to creating transformational growth. It is suggested that information and communications technologies are significant in the process of strategic planning. The Paper also emphasizes the importance of organizational structure and culture required for implementing strategies that are aligned with digital transformation.

Keywords: digital economy, digital transformation, innovations, collaborative innovations, new business models

doi: 10.7251/OIK1801005V

UDK: 005:330.322.2

Short communication

date of paper receipt: 05.05.2018

date of sending to review: 08.05.2018

date of review receipt: 19.05.2018

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IN FINANCIAL MARKETS

SUMMARY

The subject matter of this research is investment management and its forms practiced in developed financial markets. The goal of this research is to elaborate on the strategies and characteristics of investment companies, hedge funds, venture capital funds, and LBO funds. Investment companies deal with professional management of financial assets of individual and institutional investors. Investment companies also deal with funds management.

Hedge funds establish a pool of assets to invest in securities. The strategy of hedge funds is: aggressive growth, unpayable securities, financial markets, and market neutrality.

Venture capital funds use the capital of investors to finance entrepreneurs and promising companies. They function as general partners, while the investors are limited partners. LBO funds use credits to finance acquisitions of companies. They collect their assets by: issuing shares, speculative bonds, and private placement of debt securities.

Key words: investment companies, hedge funds, venture capital funds, LBO funds, general and limited investment partners.

doi: 10.7251/OIK1801006K

UDK: 343.62:314.745-055.2

Short Communication

date of paper receipt: 04.05.2018

date of sending to review: 07.05.2018

date of review receipt: 18.05.2018

**Violence against Female Citizens and Female Immigrants in Some Countries Worldwide:
Challenges and Solutions**

Oksana Koshulko

Ph.D. in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Department of Finance and Industrial Economics
Polotsk State University
Novopolotsk, Belarus
E-mail: oksanakoshulko2015@gmail.com

SUMMARY

This paper presents the results of studies on violence against women in many countries worldwide, including female citizens of the countries and female immigrants.

The paper has been written using the results of research conducted by the World Health Organization, the fellowship project on female immigration, supported by the Scientific & Technological Research Council of Turkey, and the Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey, conducted by the Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies and the Ministry of Family and Social Policies in Ankara, Turkey.

The paper has combined several studies on preventing violence against female citizens and female immigrants conducted in various countries throughout the world.

The research of the World Health Organization used a program Stata 12.1 that included a random effects meta-regression and large international data sets, for the data of the Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey, the following methods of research were used: field studies, face-to-face interviews and the Kish Selection Method, and in the project on female immigration, similar methods of field study were used and consisted of face-to-face interviews, surveys and direct observation among female immigrants.

According to the results of the report of the World Health Organization, more than “35% of women worldwide” have faced violence in their lives and the majority of them more than once; the Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey, from 15072 households, 2231 women have been subjected to physical and / or sexual violence by their husbands or partners; and for the third scientific project on female immigration in Turkey, 22% of them have confessed to experiencing violence towards them in society, and 13% in their Turkish families.

KEYWORDS

Violence, Female Citizens, Female Immigrants, World Health Organization, Turkey, Worldwide

doi: 10.7251/OIK1801007R

UDK: 330.34:338.1

Short Communication

date of paper receipt: 04.05.2018

date of sending to review: 07.05.2018

date of review receipt: 18.05.2018

Roy Oleg, professor, Russia, Omsk

**Development of socio-economic knowledge in conditions of
modernization**

SUMMARY

The role of socioeconomic knowledge in the modern economy is exceptionally high. Social and economic knowledge are represented in a large group of educational and scientific specialties, based on such disciplines as economics, management, public administration, logistics, human resources management, accounting, statistics, etc.

Describing the digital stage in the development of socioeconomic knowledge as modern, the author determines the risks of digitalization of education, indicating the possibility of loss of the complexity, completeness and humaneness of socioeconomic knowledge. As the next stage in the development of socioeconomic knowledge, the author determines the institutional stage, the characteristic feature of which is the mobilization of human potential in solving urgent social problems by forming a network of special institutions. In conclusion, the author presents a model of state knowledge management, formulates the basic institutional conditions for its implementation.

KEYWORDS:

socioeconomic knowledge, new economy, Russia, digital economy, institutions, modernization of the economy

doi: 10.7251/OIK1801008A

UDK: 330.34:502.131.1

Case Report

date of paper receipt: 03.05.2018

date of sending to review: 06.05.2018

date of review receipt: 17.05.2018

**Title: Innovative policy reforms for sustainable development:
Empirical evidence from PICs**

Dr Ranasinghe M.W. Amaradasa; The University of Fiji, Fiji Islands

Email: wasanthasuriya@gmail.com

SUMMARY

The science and technology capabilities inculcate economic growth in a country through various processes engaged with absorption and utilization of existing knowledge, and creation of new knowledge. The Pacific Island Countries consisted of many small developing island nations naturally have limited S&T capabilities and narrow development agenda. The present study explores how different island nations in the Pacific configure themselves and design development initiatives in the global economy. Recent policy initiatives, S&T establishments and innovative approaches in PICs are visited to derive reasonable conclusive remarks. The analysis discloses existence of focussed but partially fragmented move towards sustainable development rather than driving the economy for generating a competitive edge in the business world. The fabric of the economic growth in small developing nations is naturally blended with the social and cultural interests and hence innovations across specific segments of economic sectors are chosen based on their capabilities and access to resources. Hence, the evidence reimposes that fact that the small developing nations, in particularly the PICs, select the path of development to generate the competitive advantage in the global market, while emphasizing sustainability as a priority.

Keywords: sustainable development, Pacific Island Countries, Innovations in small developing nations

doi: 10.7251/OIK1801004M

UDK: 330.34:004.738.5

Review Article

date of paper receipt: 05.05.2018

date of sending to review: 08.05.2018

date of review receipt: 19.05.2018

CHALLENGES IN CREATING TRANSFORMATIVE GROWTH FOR COMPANIES IN DIGITAL ECONOMY

Branislav Mašić

Univerzitet Istočno Sarajevo, Ekonomski fakultet Pale, Republika Srpska (BiH)

Sandra Nešić

Univerzitet Singidunum, Fakultet za medije i komunikaciju / ICT Hub, Beograd, Republika Srbija

Ljubiša Vladušić

Univerzitet Istočno Sarajevo, Ekonomski fakultet Pale, Republika Srpska (BiH)

Summary

Digital economy creates waves and waves of disruptions. To survive and thrive in digital economy, where technology is disrupting industries from education to even manufacturing, companies are looking for new approaches to stay relevant. As the world becomes more digitalized, customer-centric approach to product development, short product cycles and rapid decision-making is needed. At the same time, while optimizing the existing core business, companies must grow more entrepreneurial culture and transformational growth engines inside the companies. Following this path, the major challenge for companies is how to implement strategic growth innovation along with executing traditional business model and operational excellence. This paper aims to explore and present the importance of digital transformation and innovations. Companies should strive to build collaborative relationships as a means to creating transformational growth. It is suggested that information and communications technologies are significant in the process of strategic planning. The Paper also emphasizes the importance of organizational structure and culture required for implementing strategies that are aligned with digital transformation.

Keywords: digital economy, digital transformation, innovations, collaborative innovations, new business models

Papers will be published in:



ECONOMICS

INNOVATIVE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH JOURNAL



www.oikosinstitut.org
<http://www.degruyter.com/wiev/j/eoik>

ISSN 2303-5005



9 772303 500006 >