

## FROM THE EDITOR

Dear reader,

It is a great pleasure to introduce the new issue of Economic Review – Journal of Economics and Business, the first issue of the journal in 2017. For this issue, we selected six new interesting topics in the field of economics and business, provided by the authors from Malaysia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. As of this issue, our journal is available and indexed at the EconLit (American Economic Association Publications) base. We hope this new database will make the journal more interesting for academic and wider public, but also encourage researchers to send us their research papers.

The first paper, CAREER ADMINISTRATION AS A DETERMINANT OF PROACTIVE BEHAVIOR is written by three authors from Malaysia: Azman Ismail, Wan Aishah Wan Mohd Nowalid, and Azmawaty Mohamad Nor. The paper examines the relationship between the career administration and proactive behavior. Self-report questionnaires are utilized to collect data from employees working at an oil and gas firm in West Malaysia. The results of SPSS program presented two essential outcomes: first, job autonomy was significantly correlated with proactive behavior. Second, transformational leadership was significantly correlated with proactive behavior. This result demonstrates that career administration does act as an important determinant of proactive behavior in the studied organization. Additionally, discussion, implications and conclusion are elaborated.

The next paper THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND EDUCATION ON CORRUPTION: A CONTINGENCY THEORY PERSPECTIVE is written by Hatidza Jahic and Merima Cinjarevic. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the moderating role of national culture on the social progress-corruption link and education-corruption link. The data set for this study was obtained from secondary sources. These measures were gathered for 84 countries across five continents (Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, and South America). Consistent with a contingency theory, the findings indicate that both social progress-corruption link and education-corruption link are moderated by power distance and individualism.

The following paper by Mahir Hrnjic and Azra Brankovic titled ENDOGENOUS GROWTH MODEL: EVIDENCE FROM EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES presented the results of the analysis of the problems in the endogenous growth model and fiscal policy. The focus of this study is placed on 11 East European transitional countries for the period from 1995 to 2014. The model includes both sides of government finance, taxation and expenditures, with expenditures being grouped into homogeneous categories in order to increase the structural efficiency. The authors have found a positive impact on growth for certain government expenditures such as expenditures aimed at improving human resources, property protection, and social investment and the negative one for distortionary taxation. The results provide empirical evidence for the theoretical predictions of endogenous growth.

The following paper by Ensar Mekić and M. Sait Dinc titled IMPACTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING CAPABILITY AND ISO 9001 EFFECTIVENESS ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF EXPORTING COMPANIES IN THE FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA presented the results of the investigated relationship between Organizational Learning Capability, ISO 9001

Effectiveness, and Financial Performance of Bosnian exporters. The measurement instrument used in this study is a structured survey prepared based on literature review. In total, 84 surveys were completed by respondents, which is a sample good enough for the entity of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The regression results indicated a strong and positive influence of ISO 9001 Effectiveness on Financial Performance and Organizational Learning Capability of Bosnian exporters. A positive relationship of Organizational Learning Capability and Financial Performance was not confirmed.

The next paper RANKING FACTORS FOR SUPPLIER SELECTION WITH APPLICATION OF THE FTOPSIS METHOD is written by Adis Puska, Sead Sadic, and Admir I. Beganovic. This paper investigates the factors which are different and depend on business cooperation with suppliers. Unlike other works, this paper applies expert judgment in the ranking of supplier selection factors. The experts include the scientists who published scientific papers on this subject by the prestigious Elsevier publishing house. They were assigned a survey questionnaire containing 39 factors for supplier selection and they gave their opinion on which of these factors are important for establishing new cooperation or establishing partnerships with suppliers. The answers received were processed and the factors were ranked using the fuzzy TOPSIS method. The results showed that various factors are used in cooperation with suppliers.

The last paper, EXPORT SPECIALIZATION OF SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN THEIR TRADE WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION is written by Muamer Halilbasic and Snjezana Brkic. The paper investigates export specialization of South East European countries (SEECs) in their trade with the European Union (EU) before and after trade liberalization was introduced by the Stabilization and Association Agreements (SAA). Comparing 2003 and 2014, the paper aims to verify whether the export pattern of six SEECs (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia) has moved toward the EU demand as in the case of advanced transition countries that joined the EU in 2004. As the reference for calculating the indices and plotting the Lorenz curve, EU27 total imports were used. The research results indicate a slight despecialization in most analyzed countries.

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