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## EDITORIAL

Issue 2 of Volume 18, Year 2016 of the *Economic Horizons* scientific journal contains two original scientific papers, three review papers, preliminary communication, a book review, and the acknowledgements to the reviewers of the manuscripts submitted to the Editorial Board of the Journal, in 2015.

By using the appropriate spatial econometric model, *Yuan Xiaoling* and *Chen Ali* analyze the urban efficiency factors of 285 Chinese prefecture-level cities, during the period 2003-2012. The obtained results show that, first of all, the development of urban efficiency between cities presents the positive spatial correlation. Also, it has been found that Industrial structure, Openness to foreign direct investments and Infrastructure can enhance the development of urban efficiency, and that, at the same time, Urban agglomeration scale, Government control and Fixed asset investment and other factors can inhibit the development of urban efficiency to a certain degree. It concluded that the cities - in the new urbanization construction process - should „achieve the cross-regional coordination from the perspective of urban agglomerations and metropolitan development”. Specially, it has been indicated that the efficiency of the city should be improved through the joint scientific and rational flow of the related factors.

The relevance of the environmental dimension - along with the economic, social, institutional dimensions - of the sustainable development concept, for any country, particularly for the developing countries, indicates to the scientific, social, practical, ethical etc. validity of a comprehensive dynamic evaluation of the effects of pollutant discharge. Singling the nine

kinds of evaluation indicators according to the impact of industrial and living pollution on the air, water, and soil, *Liu Bolong* and *Li Danni* use, first of all, the modified scatter degree comprehensive evaluation method with the aim to determine the overall pollutant discharge status in 30 provinces and cities (except Tibet, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) in China, in the period 1999-2012. The convergence of pollutant discharge on the national level and in the three main regions in China has been explored through the use of the convergence test model. The results show that - considering the differences into the GDP *per capita*, industrial structure, structure of energy consumption, pollution regulation - the gross index and intensity index are conditional  $\beta$  convergence. Taking into account obtained results, it has been suggested policy makers that the transition from the extensive to an intensive economic growth implies increasing investment in pollution abatement, improving the capital efficiency, actively adjusting the industrial structure, accelerating the development of the low-emission industries, increasing the share of value-added services in industry, optimizing the structure of energy consumption, appropriate managing the foreign direct investment, etc.

Denoting the import of a considerable amount of biofuel and a biofuel feedstock from developing countries with cheap labor as a precondition for achieving the goal of the European Union (EU) of 10% biofuel for all motor vehicles in the EU countries, by 2020, *Alfred Wong* identifies the political economics of neoliberalism as a relevant obstacle to realizing an effective and equitable reduction in greenhouse-gas emission. The obtained research results indicate, first of all, that „rising demand for motor fuels in the EU will only exacerbate the externalities of the irreparable social, cultural and economic disorders in less-developed countries which produce feedstocks and/or

finished biofuel". In addition, it points out the need to provide - through the new strategy - the technical and economic assistance for less developed countries for the production of biofuels for local use, which would allow the improvement of their economies.

Starting from the attitude that the relevant interactive relationships between the leaders behaviour, leadership styles and constructed interpersonal relations, on the one hand, and followers, on the other hand, exist in the process of organizational leadership, *Vesna Stojanovic Aleksic* reviews the role of attribution in the leadership process, presents an early overview of the followers role in the leader process, discusses the important aspects of an individualized approach towards leadership in the leader - follower exchange theory. Also, the relevant aspects of the equal participation of leaders and followers in the organizational leadership process are included through the servant and shared leadership concepts. The key hypothesis - that „the quality of the leadership process, in addition to leaders characteristics, is conditioned by the characteristics of the followers, and there is an interdependence between the effectiveness of the leadership process and the active role of the followers in the process" - has been confirmed through research process.

In identifying the key implications of the complementary use of two significant managerial innovations for strategic management in management accounting - concretely, Balanced Scorecards (BSC) and Activity-Based Management (ABM), *Violeta Domanovic* researches into the important dimensions of their influence on the enterprise strategy, then, reassesses the place that contemporary information and communication technologies have in the processes of implementation of the BSC and the ABM, and presents the results of the empirical analysis of correlation between the BSC and the ABM, and the efficiency of the enterprise. Through the research process, the hypothesis has been confirmed that between the BSC and the ABM, on the one hand, and

the enterprise strategy, on the other hand, there is a positive correlation.

After presenting the key specificities of the rural areas in the Republic of Serbia (RS), and pointing out the basic features of the IPARD (Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance in Rural Development) funds of the European Union, *Stanislav Zekic, Bojan Matkovski* and *Zana Kleut* reassess the possibilities and limitations of using the IPARD funds in the rural development in RS. The conclusion is that the dominant focus of the IPARD funds on the investments in agricultural farms and enterprises, and not in rural households, limits the possibility of their stronger influence on the development of rural areas in RS.

Also, this issue of the Journal contains a book review: *Milanović, B. (2016). Global Inequality: A New Approach for the Age of Globalization.* Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, written by *Tijana Tubic*.

On behalf of the Editorial Board and my own behalf, I would, first of all, like to thank the authors of the contributions published in this issue. At the same time, we owe special gratitude to the reviewers for their efforts and constructive and critical comments and guidelines for the authors of the submitted manuscripts.

*Acknowledgements* to the reviewers of the manuscripts submitted to the Editorial Board of the Journal in 2015 - of which those positively double-blind reviewed manuscripts were published (as the original scientific and review papers, and book reviews) in Issues 1, 2, and 3, Volume 17, in 2015 - is a special allowance in Issue 2, Volume 18 of the Journal.

At the end of this Editorial, we would like to inform the academic community that the Ministry of education, science and technological development of the Republic of Serbia has financially supported the printing of the *Economic Horizons* journal, the decision No 451-03-1397/2016-02.

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## UVODNIK

Sveska 2 Volumen 18 Godište 2016 naučnog časopisa *Ekonomski horizonti* sadrži dva izvorna naučna i tri pregledna članka, prethodno saopštenje, prikaz knjige i Zahvalnicu recenzentima rukopisa podnetih Uredništvu Časopisa u 2015. godini.

Korišćenjem odgovarajućeg prostornog ekonometrijskog modela, *Yuan Xiaoling* i *Chen Ali* analiziraju faktore urbane efikasnosti u 285 gradova na nivou prefektura u Kini, u periodu 2003-2012. Dobijeni rezultati pokazuju, pre svega, da je razvoj urbane efikasnosti između gradova u pozitivnoj prostornoj korelaciji. Takođe, utvrđeno je da Industrijska struktura, Otvorenost za strane direktne investicije i Infrastruktura mogu unaprediti razvoj urbane efikasnosti, a da, istovremeno, Veličina grada, Državna kontrola, Investiranje u osnovna sredstva, i drugi faktori mogu - u izvesnom stepenu - usporiti razvoj urbane efikasnosti. Zaključuje se da gradovi - u procesu nove urbanizacije - treba da „ostvare međuregionalnu koordinaciju, i to iz perspektive urbanih aglomeracija i razvoja metropola“. Posebno se ukazuje na potrebu unapređivanja efikasnosti grada i naučnog i racionalnog kretanja odnosnih faktora.

Relevantnost ekološke dimenzije - uz ekonomsku, društvenu i institucionalnu - koncepta održivog razvoja, za bilo koju zemlju, posebno za zemlje u razvoju, odnosno, brzo razvijajuće ekonomije, upućuje na naučnu, društvenu, praktičnu, etičku, itd. opravdanost sveobuhvatnog dinamičkog procenjivanja efekata emisije zagađivača. Izdvajajuću devet vrsta indikatora prema uticaju industrijskog i ostalih zagađenja na vazduh, vodu i zemljište, *Liu Bolong* i *Li Danni* primenjuju, pre svega, modifikovani metod

sveobuhvatne procene stepena rasturanja, kako bi utvrdili stanje ukupne emisije zagađenja u 30 provincija i gradova (izuzev Tibet-a, Hong Konga, Macao-a i Taiwan-a) u Kini, u periodu 1991-2012. Kroz korišćenje odgovarajućeg modela testa konvergencije, istražena je konvergencija emisije zagađivača na nacionalnom nivou i u tri glavna regiona Kine. Rezultati ukazuju na to da - shodno razlikama u bruto domaćem proizvodu *per capita*, industrijskoj strukturi, strukturi potrošnje energije i regulaciji zagađivača - ukupni indeks i indeks intenziteta su uslovna  $\beta$  konvergencija. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata sugerise se kreatorima politika da prelaz od ekstenzivnog na intenzivan ekonomski rast implicira povećanje ulaganja u smanjivanje zagađenja, unapređivanje kapitalne efikasnosti, aktivno podešavanje industrijske strukture, ubrzanje razvoja nisko-emisionih industrija, uvećanje učešća dodate vrednosti iz industrije usluga, optimiziranje strukture potrošnje energije, odgovarajuće upravljanje stranim direktnim investicijama, itd.

Označavajući uvoz znatnih količina biogoriva i osnovnih sirovina biogoriva iz zemalja u razvoju sa jeftinom radnom snagom, kao preduslov ostvarivanja cilja Evropske unije (EU) od 10% biogoriva za sva motorna vozila u zemljama EU, do 2020. godine, *Alfred Wong* identifikuje političku ekonomiju neoliberalizma kao relevantnu prepreku ostvarivanju delotvornog i pravičnog smanjenja emisije gasova sa efektom staklene bašte. Rezultati sprovedenih istraživanja, pre svega, upućuju na to da će „rastuća tražnja za motornim gorivima u EU samo pogoršavati negativne posledice društvenih, kulturalnih i ekonomskih poremećaja u manje razvijenim zemljama koje proizvode sirovine za biogorivo i/ili biogorivo“. Uz navedeno, ukazuje se na potrebu da se nedovoljno razvijenim zemljama pruži - kroz novu strategiju - tehnička i ekonomska pomoć za proizvodnju biogoriva za lokalnu upotrebu, čime bi se omogućilo unapređivanje njihovih ekonomija.

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Polazeći od stava da između ponašanja lidera, liderskih stilova i izgrađenih interpersonalnih odnosa, s jedne strane, i sledbenika, s druge strane, postoje - u procesu organizacionog liderstva - relevantni interaktivni odnosi, *Vesna Stojanović Aleksić* preispituje ulogu atribucije u liderskom procesu, prezentira rane uvide u ulogu sledbenika u liderskom procesu, razmatra bitne aspekte individualiziranog pristupa liderstvu u Teoriji razmene lider - sledbenik. Takođe, kroz koncepte uslužnog liderstva i podeljenog vođstva, obuhvaćene su važne dimenzije ravnopravnog učešća lidera i sledbenika u procesu organizacionog liderstva. U radu je potvrđena ključna hipoteza „da je kvalitet liderskog procesa, pored karakteristika lidera, uslovljen i karakteristikama sledbenika, odnosno, da postoji međuzavisnost efektivnosti liderskog procesa i aktivne uloge sledbenika u tom procesu“.

U identifikovanju ključnih implikacija komplementarnog korišćenja dvaju važnih menadžerskih inovacija za strategijski menadžment i upravljačko računovodstvo - konkretno, Usklađene liste rezultata i Upravljanja zasnovanog na aktivnostima, *Violeta Domanović* istražuje bitne dimenzije njihovog uticaja na strategiju preduzeća, zatim, preispituje mesto koje savremene informaciono-komunikacione tehnologije imaju u procesima implementacije Usklađene liste rezultata i Upravljanja zasnovanog na aktivnostima, i prezentira rezultate empirijske analize korelacije između Usklađene liste rezultata i Upravljanja zasnovanog na aktivnostima, i efikasnosti preduzeća. Kroz istraživački proces je potvrđena hipoteza da između Usklađene liste rezultata i Upravljanja zasnovanog na aktivnostima, s jedne strane, i strategije preduzeća, s druge strane, postoji pozitivna korelacija.

Nakon prezentiranja glavnih specifičnosti ruralnih područja u Republici Srbiji (RS), i ukazivanja na osnovna određenja IPARD (*Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance in Rural Development*) fondova Evropske unije, *Stanislav Zekić, Bojan Matkovski* i *Žana Kleut* istražuju mogućnosti i ograničenja korišćenja IPARD sredstava u ruralnom razvoju RS. Zaključeno je da dominantna usmerenost IPARD sredstava ka investicijama u poljoprivredna gazdinstva i preduzeća, a ne u ruralna domaćinstva, ograničava mogućnost njihovog snažnijeg uticaja na razvoj ruralnih sredina u RS.

Takođe, ova Sveska Časopisa sadrži prikaz *Tijane Tubić* monografije: *Milanović, B. (2016). Global Inequality: A New Approach for the Age of Globalization.* Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

U ime Uredništva Časopisa i u svoje ime zahvaljujem se, pre svega, autorima priloga objavljenim u ovoj Svesci Časopisa. Istovremeno, posebnu zahvalnost dugujemo recenzentima na uloženom trudu i konstruktivnim i kritičkim komentarima i uputstvima autorima podnetih rukopisa.

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Glavni i odgovorni urednik

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