
From the Editor

South East European Journal of Economics and Business in its first issue of 2019's volume brings eight contributions with diverse topics, which we present following the order of papers.

Gashi and Williams investigate unregistered employment in Kosovo using representative survey data from 2017. The authors find that around 35% of all employees are engaged in unregistered employment, which is significantly more prevalent among men, younger people, single, widowed or divorced, those with fewer years in education, living in rural areas and in larger households. The wider theoretical and policy implications are presented in the paper.


Bošnjak investigates determinants of the Serbian and Romanian current account dynamics based on quarterly time series data over the period 2004-2017. The empirical investigation is grounded on the state space model with time-varying parameters approach. The empirical findings support specific policies that might be effective to resolve the issue of the current account deficit.

Elezaj, Gjipali and Ademaj analyse the effects of active labour market policies on employment in Kosovo. The authors identify a positive role of these policies as groups targeted by employment offices have higher probability of being employed. The paper ends with specific policy recommendations with the purpose to increase employment participation.

Škrinjarić empirically evaluates efficiency of a portfolio on the Sarajevo Stock Exchange (SSE). The paper provides broad evaluation of sources of inefficiencies, which is not positioned on the efficient frontier on the SSE, as well as Balkan region. The author concludes that efficiency can be obtained with rebalancing the initial portfolio with the inclusion of transaction costs.

Yusliza et al. in their paper investigate the relationship between HR roles and HR role stressors in determining the effectiveness of HRM in Malaysia's manufacturing companies. The findings reveal that top management support provided insights to the conditions needed to avoid perception of HR role stressors on line managers. The empirical outcomes also find a mediation effect of HR overload by line managers, but no influence on HR ambiguity.

Kožo, Činjurević and Berberović investigate the effects of perceived value dimensions (economic, hedonic, symbolic and social value) on behavioral intent to engage in collaborative consumption from the perspective of Generation Y. The research identifies that specific dimensions of perceived value have differing direct effects on young consumers' behavioral intention to engage in collaborative consumption services. The mediating effect takes place only in the symbolic value-behavioral response link.



Hacievliyagil and Eksi focus on the bank credits, performance and growth of manufacturing sub-sectors in Turkey over the period 2010-2017. Results from this paper support the theory that bank credits are more effective than loan rates on industrial production of sub-sectors. Moreover, the increase in bank credit leads the rise of industrial production in all sub-sectors, except machinery. The study concludes with the evidence of supply leading hypothesis via financial sector leads and causes the economic growth.

Minelgaite, Christiansen and Kristjánsdóttir investigate pre-arrival expectations and post-arrival experiences of temporary agency workers in Iceland. The findings indicate that the employees had relatively high expectations towards the temporary staffing agency and Icelandic society before arrival. However, the findings also indicate unmet expectations in these respects. The study provides empirical data that serves as catalyst for both expectation management and better integration of foreign temporary workforce.

On behalf of Editorial Board
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