

## Editorial

The current issue of the South East European Journal of Economics and Business publishes twelve contributions from diverse economic and business empirical studies. In the first paper, Budak and Erdal (2022) investigates the mediating effect of burnout syndrome on toxic leadership and job satisfaction in businesses using primary data from Turkey. The results confirm that toxic leadership has negative consequences for burnout syndrome and job satisfaction, advocating importance of the type of leadership for employees performance. The second contribution by Almasri (2022) investigates emergence of mobile applications that are used to support the healthcare services linked to the Corona pandemic. The author collects primary data in Aman and finds numerous systematic influences of different perceptions and expectations on the use of such applications. The third research is by Markić et al. (2022) who examine the impact of knowledge management on the organizational performance of companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The paper finds that the size of companies affects systematically knowledge management, which is reported to have a positive impact on various indicators measuring performance of companies.

The following few studies are more economically oriented, including the first contribution by Frey et al. (2022) who investigate perception of corruption, but in two different contexts, corruption in business-to-business and business-to-government interactions, relying on primary evidence from Serbia. The analysis shows that small and medium enterprises are specifically affected by negative corrupt environment, while large companies are seen often as the

source of corruption. The next paper is by Petrovska et al. (2022) who examine the monetary transmission mechanism in North Macedonian economy over the last decade. The results imply that monetary tightening in this country has number of systematic influences on economic mechanism that should be carefully observed by policy makers. Another empirical contribution covering all Western Balkans countries is written by Williams and Gashi (2022), who analyse the formal institutional failings associated with informal employment. The analysis reveals that the perceived incidence and share of informal employment is a complex issue affected by number of factors linked to government and its policies.

The next study focuses on banking sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which Dede and Kuşakci (2022) use survey data and examine the effect of motivation on work performance. The result of their empirical analysis suggests that job performance is affected positively by intrinsic and negatively by extrinsic motivation, with other related findings that can be found in this paper. Özen et al. (2022) examine whether tax policies affected non-performing household loans in Turkey over the last couple of years. The results from this analysis indicate that the effect of tax regulations on non-performing household loans is quite strong, suggesting importance of fiscal policy for the type of loans used in this economy.

Panteli and Delipalla (2022) investigate whether the effect of institutions on environmental quality differs among the European western and post-socialist states. The study signifies importance of observing not only the direct, but also indirect effects of institutions

associated with environmental pollution and quality by reporting different effects and for different groups of countries. Raguž Krištić and Rogić Dumančić (2022) analyse if there is product market integration in the Euro area using two decades long dataset, which confirms evidence of integration, including some brakes over time, and confirmation of different outcomes for different countries. Interestingly, membership in the Euro area is found to be not a sufficient condition for market integration.

The last two contributions look at contemporary topics associated with digitalization and cryptocurrencies. Bon Nguyen (2022) analyses the impact of digitalization on inequality for a sample of advanced and developing economies over the last two decades. The paper reveals that digitalization narrows inequality in developed economies but it widens the gap in developing countries, thus having different effects in countries with different levels of development. The second study by Levkov et al. (2022) investigates the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of crypto users and their financial behaviour in North Macedonia. The authors find that crypto-adopters have some common characteristics and systematic patterns which can be identified for this specific group of people.

On behalf of Editorial Board

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