

UNIVERSITY OF RIJEKA
Faculty of Economics and Tourism "Dr. Mijo Mirković"
Pula

### Globalization and Entrepreneurship: Fears, Challenges and Opportunities

**Proceedings** 

Book of Abstracts and CD-ROM with Full Papers

ISBN 953-9143-5-X

# Globalization and Entrepreneurship: Fears, Challenges and Opportunities®

Proceedings

Editor:

Denisa Krbec

<sup>©</sup> Faculty of Economics and Tourism "Dr. Mijo Mirković" Pula, 2003.

All rights reserved. No part of this book or full papers published on the CD-ROM may be reprinted or reproduced or utilized in any form without permission in writing from the publisher.

Full papers have undergone blind review by an international panel of peers.



Faculty of Economics and Tourism "Dr. Mijo Mirković" Pula

Preradovićeva 1/1, HR-52 100 Pula

**\*** ++ 385 52 377-000

☐ conf@efpu.hr

For the Publisher: Alfio Barbieri, Dean

Managing Editor:
Denisa Krbec, Conference Director

#### Reviewers:

Alen Bellulo (Croatia), Lovre Božina (Croatia), Aleksandar Bogunović (Croatia), David Currie (USA), Mirjana Dragičević (Croatia), Zoran Jašić (Croatia), Zoran Kovačević (Croatia) Serge Matulich (USA), JLS McCombie (UK), Anthony Thirlwall (UK), Mia Mikić (Croati Željko Mrnjavac (Croatia), Matjaž Mulej (Slovenia), Ariana Nefat (Croatia), Vojko Poto (Slovenia), Ivan Ribnikar (Slovenia), Soumitra K.Sharma (Croatia), Marinko Škare (Croati Ljiljana Vidučić (Croatia), Julian Vincze (USA, France), Krešimir Žigić (Czech Republic)

Typesetting: Mladen Bačić Cover: Tiskara Pula

CIP - Katalogizacija u publikaciji Sveučilišna knjižnica u Puli

UDK 339.9:334.722] (063) (048.3)

INTERNATIONAL Conference Globalization and entrepreneurship: fears, challenges and opportunities, (2003; Pula)

Globalization nd entrepreneurship: fears, challenges and opportunities: proceedings: [book of abstracts]/International conference, Pula, April 24-26, 2003; editor Denisa Krbec. - Pula: Faculty of economics and tourism «Dr. Mijo Mirković», 2003. - 119 str.; 24 cm + 1 CCDD-ROM

ISBN 953-96143-5-X

1. Krbec, Denisa

2. Globalizacija · Poduzetništvo

Pula, 2003

## Tableofeontens

Preface	Soumitra K. Sharma	9
Program Schedule		11
	Abstracts	26
AKINKOYE, Ebenezer Yemi	Globalization and Entrepreneurship Development - Africa Perspective	19
ALBU, Ioana	Globalization: Crisis and Transformation	20
ALFANO, Maria Rosaria	Globalization and Delocalization: the Challenge for Fiscal Policy	21
BALCEROWICZ, Ewa HASHI, Iraj LOWITZSCH, Jens SZANYI, Miklos	Bankruptcy Laws in Transition Economies: A Comparative Analysis - abstract not available	24
BARBIERI, Alfio	Accounting framework and Concept of Determining and Analizing Financial Flow - Croatian Economy Example	25
de BEER, Jesse	Globalization and Bank Regulation: The Implementation of the Proposed New Basel Accord in an Emerging Market Context	26
de BEER, Jesse PRETORIUS, Anmar	The Changing Face of Capital Flows in a Globalized World: The Case of South Africa	27
BEVANDA, Vanja BIJAKŠIĆ, Sanja LUCOVIĆ, Damir	Example of Knowledge - Based System Supporting Business Intelligence Development	28
BEZDENEJNYKH, Marina M.	New Types of Entrepreneurship on Russian Consumer Market in Terms of Globalization	29
BOGUNOVIĆ, Aleksandar VUKOJA, Oriana	Enlargement of the European Union, Migrations, and the Labour Market	30
BONFIGLIO, Andrea BUSSOLETTI, Stefania	Development Perspectives in the Balkan Applicant Countries	31
BOOLAKY, Mehraz GUNGAPHUL, Mridula	Making a Move: Women entrepreneurs of Mauritius	32
BORAS, Ivan BUTERIN, Vesna BUTERIN, Denis	The Process of Globalisation and the Labour Market in the Republic of Croatia	34
BOŽINA, Lovre UČKAR, Dean LONČAR, Jasmina	Monetary System in Republic of Croatia and Globalization	35

BRYAN, Jon L.	The Impact of Rising Debt on Global Economic Development	36
BUŠELIĆ, Marija AFRIĆ, Kristina	Globalization and Structural Changes of Croatian Economy	37
ČIČIĆ, Muris BRKIĆ, Nenad	Globalization and Advertising Industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina	38
CINGULA, Marijan KLAČMER, Marina REĐEP, Milivoj	Towards Rethinking of Entrepreneurship: Social Entrepreneurship	39
DABIĆ, Marina BANERJEE, Sisir K.	Developing Management Strategies in Croatia: Influence of Knowledge and Technology	40
DOBBELAERE, Sabien	Ownership, Firm Size and Rent Sharing in a Transition Country	41
DRAGIČEVIĆ, Mirjana	Globalisation and Further Development of the Transition Country/The Case of Croatia	42
EGHBALI, Ali Reza ZAAMARI, Abdol Amir HALLAFI, Hamid Reza GASKARI, Reihaneh	Effects of some Variables on Private Investment: The Case of Iran	43
FELIPE, Jesus McCOMBIE, JSL	Why are some countries richer than others? A reassessment of Mankiw-Romer-Weil's test of the neoclassical model	44
FRANJIĆ, Zoran	The Service Rendering Policy in Istrian Service Enterprises from 1997 to 2002.	45
DJAKOVIC, Kristina	The Effect of the Globalization Process on Foreign Languages in the Istrian Tourism	46
GASKARI, Reihaneh EGHBALI, Ali Reza ZAAMARI, Abdol Amir	The Oil Export and Economic Growth: The Case of Iran	47
GORICA, Klodiana	Globalisation Impact on Development of Countries in Transition	48
GOTTSCHALL, Richard	Strategies for Smaller and Poorer Economies Getting the Most out of Globalization Example of Montenegro and Olive Farming	50
GÜNTHER, Jutta	Technology Spillovers from Foreign Investment Enterprises in Transition Economies	51
HORVAT, Đuro	Internationalisation, Objectives and Possibilities of Strategic Linking of Small and Medium-sized Business in Croatia	53
HORVAT, Đuro PLEŠ, Ante KRISTIJAN, Ljiljana	Role of Tax in the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Business	54
IVANOV, Marijana STOJANOVIĆ, Alen	Globalisation and international financial architecture	55
KALBASI, Hassan	Globalisation and Patterns of Intra-Industry Trade (Iran's Case Study)	56
KAMMOUN, Slim	Globalisation, Environment Evolution and Decision Making	57
KAR, Muhsin CELIK, Adnan	Retrospect and Prospect of Small and Medium Size Enterprises of Turkey in a Globalising World	58
		27

	KERSAN-ŠKABIĆ, Ines	Trade Liberalization Impact on Economic Development of Transitional Countries	59
	KHALID, Umer	Opportunities and Challenges for Pakistan in an Era of Globalization	60
	KHWAJA, Yasmeen SCARAMOZZINO, Pasquale	What the Brain Drain Can Tell You: Human Capital and Migration	61
	KORDIĆ, Gordana	Development of Banking System in Transition Countries with Currency Board Arrangement	62
8	KOSTIĆ-BOBANOVIĆ, Moira	Business English and Global Labor Market	63. V
	KOSTOVSKA, Ljubica	Globalization and its Impact upon a Small and Open Economy	64
	KRBEC, Denisa	Globalization and Social Role of Educational Entrepreneurs	65
	KRTALIĆ, Sandra	Comparative Analyze of the Welfare States in the Conditions of Globalisation	66
	KUKIĆ, Slavo MARIĆ, Željko ČUTURA, Marija	Social Values and Political Priorities of Student's Population in Bosnia and Herzegovina	67
	KULHÁNEK, Lumir UHEREK, Daniel	Globalization, Financial System and Equity Market Linkages in Transition Countries	68
	KÚNIN, Michael ŽIGIĆ, Krešimir	Strategic Trade Policy, Vertical Product Differentiation, and Quality Reversal in Natural Duopoly	69
	LANGER, Josef	Globalisation and Democracy - Deteriorating the Environment of Business	70
	LJUBOJEVIĆ, Čedomir	Corporate Competence - the Basis for Achieving Competitive Advantage of a Services Business on the Global Market	71
	LJUBOJEVIĆ, Gordana	Globalization and Corporate Governance	72
	MARKOVIČ HRIBERNIK, Tanja	Globalisation and Environmentally Sustainable Growth: The Case of Slovenia	73
	MEDIĆ, Đuro	Review of Concepts and Criticisms of Globalization	74
	MIKUSOVA, Marie	Restructuring the Czech economy with assistance of the European Union	75 -
	MILJAN, Ingrid	International Portfolio Management - The Case of Croatian and EMU Stock Markets	76
	MIRZA-MOHAMMADI, Saeed	Economic Integration across a Group of the Asian Countries: Testing for Convergence	77
	MOŠNJA-ŠKARE, Lorena ZENZEROVIĆ, Robert	Croatian Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in the International Accounting Harmonisation	78 —
	MRAOVIĆ, Branka	Social Audit in the Network Society	_ 79 _
	NIKOLOVSKA, Natalija	Globalization versus regionalization - unrealistic approach to the realistic goals	82
	NINKA, Eniel	Social and Economic Development in Transitional Countries. Territorial Differences in Albanian Districts	83

A Section of the second

	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
OBADIĆ, Alka ŠIMURINA, Jurica	Restructuring and Growth in Transition Economies	84
PERKOV, Alida	The Regional Foreign Trade Strategy as a Path to Successful Globalization	85
PERŠIĆ, Milena ILIĆ, Sandra VLAŠIĆ, Dubravka	Uniform System of Accounts for the Lodging Industry - A Part of Global Accounting Standards	86
PERVAN, Ivica	Goodwill as Controversial Issue in International Financial Accounting	88
PERVAN, Ivica	New Global Trends in Management Accounting and Croatian Practices	89
PETRAKIS, Panagiotis E. KOTSKIOS, S.	Growth, Entrepreneurship and Risk: The positive connection	90
POTOCAN, Vojko MULEJ, Matjaz	Globalization and Entrepreneurship: Transition of Entrepreneurs Ethics for Sustainable Development	91
PRETORIUS, Anmar BLAAUW, Derick	The Impact of Globalisation on the Labour Market in South Africa: Evidence from the Manufacturing Sector.	93
PROHASKA, Zdenko OLGIĆ, Bojana	Financial Local Public Sector in Croatia by Issuing Municipial Bonds	94
RADULESCU, Irina Gabriela	Global Governance and the Public Goods	95
RAFFER, Kunibert	Making the WTO More Development-Friendly - Some Proposals in Favour of Developing Member Countries - abstract not available	96
REIĆ, Zlatan VLAHINIĆ-DIZDAREVIĆ, Nela	Globalization and Croatian Foreign Trade	91
de RIDDER, Elizabeth	Addressing Globalisation through Local Economic Tourism Development: A South African Case Study	98
SANDULESCU, Maria Magdalena	Signs of Globalization on Telecommunication Market of Eastern European Countries Practical (case study)	99
SANIAKHMETOVA, Nina	Globalization, Privatization and Demonopolization in Transitional Countries: case of Ukraine	10
SANTINI, Ivan ŠEGO, Boško	Contribution to the Research of Natural Monopoly Regulation on the Basis of Incremental Costs	1
SCHÜLE, Ulrich	Exchange Rate Mechanism and Internationalisation Strategies of Multinational Companies	1
SCHUMACHER, Adam E.	Opportunities & Obstacles for Privatizing Telecommunications in a Transition Economy: A Case Study of the Republic of Moldova	1
SEGETLIJA, Zdenko LAMZA-MARONIĆ, Maja	Internationalization of Retail Trade and Global Trade Perspectives	1
SHARMA, Soumitra K. ŠKARE, Marinko	Does Globalization affect Growth – a Case of Croatia	1
SINKOVIĆ, Đorđo	ISO 9001:2000 and Balanced Scorecard - Two complementary Systems for Management of Industrial Companies	1

STOJANOV, Dragoljub	An aid-driven economy on the crossroad between a globalphobia and a globalpassion: A case study of Bosnia and Herzegovina	10
STRAHINJA, Dušan ROTAR, Mirjana	Globalization and Global Development Discrepancies	108
THIRLWALL, Anthony	Testing Kaldor's Growth Laws Across The Countries Of Africa	109
URAVIĆ, Lenko	Franchising and its application in Croatian economy	110
VASIGH, Brijan ERFANI, Rod.G. HARIRIAN, Mehdi	Ownership Structure, Pricing Policy and Performance: Case of Commercial Airports	112
VESELY, Ivo	Significant Ways of SME Support in the Old Industrial Regions	113
VIDUČIĆ, Ljiljana BRČIĆ, Gordana	The Role of Franchising in the Internationalization of Businesses: A Case of Croatia	114
VORONKOVA, Olga V.	A Case of Globalization Impact: Russia	115
WEECH, Тепу	Globalization and Social Policy from the Perspective of the Library	116
ZACHOROWSKA- MAZURKIEWICZ, Anna	The Influence of Globalization on the Institutional Situation of Women in Poland	117
ZAVRŠNIK, Bruno JERMAN, Damjana	Global Marketina Commission	118

#### BUSINESS ENGLISH AND GLOBAL LABOR MARKET

#### Moira Kostić-Bobanović

University of Rijeka
Faculty of Economics and Tourism
"Dr. Mijo Mirković" Pula

☐ moira.bobanovic@efpu.hr

Abstract: As global communication expands throughout the world, so does the need for a global language - a language that is recognized and understood by people everywhere.

English language has become almost an obligatory course of studies at the universities all around the world, as well as in Croatia. The knowledge of English is necessary, not only for mastering the foreign language programme at University, but also for general international communication.

The main aim of this article is to presents the students' point of view of the benefits of studying Business English for their future career on the Global Labor Market. The research was carried out among the students of the Faculty of Economics and Tourism "Dr. Mijo Mirković" during the year 2002.

Key words: Business English, Global Labor Market, international communication.

#### INTRODUCTION

The global spread of English over the last 40 years is remarkable. It is unprecedented in several ways: by the increasing number of users of the language; by its depth of penetration into societies; by its range of functions.

Worldwide over 1.4 billion people live in countries where English has official status. One out of five of the world's population speaks English with some degree of competence. Over 70% of the world's scientists read English. About 85% of the world's mail is written in English. And 90% of all information in the world's electronic retrieval systems is stored in English. By 2010, the number of people who speak English as a second or foreign language will exceed the number of native speakers. (7)

English is also used for more purposes than ever before. Everywhere it is at the leading edge of technological and scientific development, new thinking in economics and management, new literatures and entertainment genres. These give rise to new vocabularies, grammatical forms and ways of speaking and writing. Nowhere is the effect of this expansion of English into new domains seen more clearly than in communication on the Internet and the development of "net English" (3).

The most important word in today's economy is globalization. It can be defined as the turning of the world into a single market where the appearance of new telecommunication techniques and transport has made fast the circulation of goods and services. (2) Market has become more international than any time.

The increasing globalization of the marketplace is forcing companies to pay more attention to international developments. Domestic firms are adjusting their structures and methods of operation to fit a broader and rapidly changing economic environment. They are increasing their geographic outreach because more of their suppliers and customers are located on various continents.

Joint ventures are no longer just theoretical possibilities. Mergers and acquisitions, increasingly cross national boundaries. This trend is expected to continue into the next millennium.

According to the article from The Economist (1996), internationalization is illustrated in three ways:

- First, companies change their basic goals to conform to a global marketplace.
- Second, they adapt their products to local markets.
- Third, they do not set up international bureaucracies; instead, they hire foreign nationals who understand the local markets.

Information is sent and received at increasing speed. The competitive demands of governments, industries and corporations, both national and multinational, for technological progress require an understanding of the language of that technology—English.

#### 2. THE PROCESS OF RESEARCH

The courses and the exercises of English at Faculty of Economics and Tourism aim to enable the logical continuation of acquisition of knowledge and skills, which is performed within English for Specific Purposes – Business English from the previous years. The aim is achieved by the enrichment of professional lexis on the texts from the business world and on the topics from micro and macro economy.

The research was carried out on a sample of 216 students through the four years of the Faculty Economics and Tourism "Dr. Mijo Mirković" in Pula. The students' attitudes were collected on basis of the questionnaire that contained a mix of question types. It was divided into two parts: A and B.

In part A the students were requested to answer the following open type question:

What are the benefits of studying Business English for my future career on the Global Labor Market? Part B was made out of four statements:

- 1. Studying Business English gives me more opportunities to get a good job.
- 2. The knowledge of English vocabulary (professional lexis) is important for my future career.
- 3. The knowledge of English pronunciation is important for my future career.
- 4. Capability to communicate in English is important for my future career.
- 5. The knowledge of English grammar is important for my future career.

The students estimated them on the scale of Lickert's type. For chosen answers the following evaluations were predicted:

- 5 I fully agree
- 4 I agree

- 3 I hesitate to give an answer
- 2 I do not agree
- 1 I do not agree at all

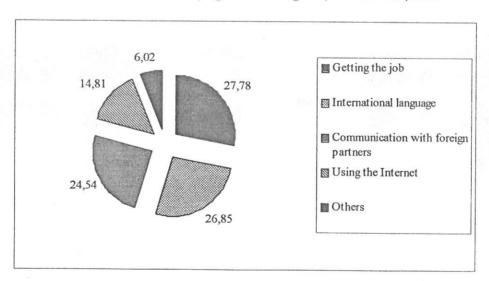
#### 3. THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH

According to the results of the research the most common answers to the question: What are the benefits of studying Business English for my future career on the Global Labor Market? were the following:

Table 1: The most common answers

Four most common answers	Number of students
Getting the job	60
International language	58
Communication with foreign partners	53
Using the Internet	32
Others	13

Picture 1: Benefits of studying Business English (students' view) in %



From the pie is seen that 27,78 % of students think that the knowledge of Business English may pave the way to people with a diploma to more opportunities to find a job.

A great number of students 26,85% think that English as international language is associated with the globalization of economy. Globalization gives force to the English language and vice –versa. In the Global Labor Market, students of economics (the future managers) are supposed to write reports, faxes, e-mails, to make a presentation and negotiate in English.

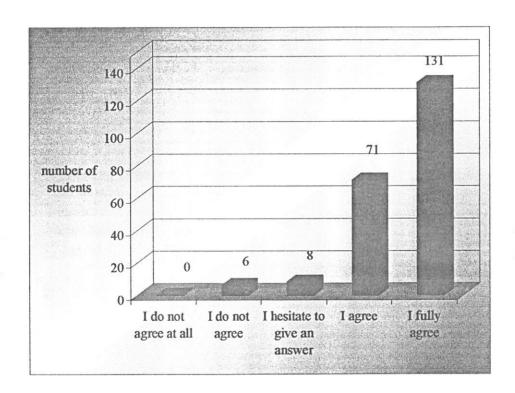
According to the fact that businessmen and firm's success in the global market depends on their ability to express themselves in English, students think that knowing Business English is very important for their own success and communication with foreign partners on Global Labor Market.

One of the benefits of knowing English language is using Internet. English and computers have seemed, for decades, to go together. Computers and programs, which make them useful, were largely the invention of English-speaking countries.

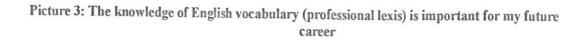
But although Internet services themselves are, generally speaking, not very difficult to learn, you will find yourself isolated on the Internet if you are not familiar with English. Being able to read, write and understand English may allow you to reach the majority knowledge on the web since "English is the medium for 80% of the information stored in the world's computers" (4).

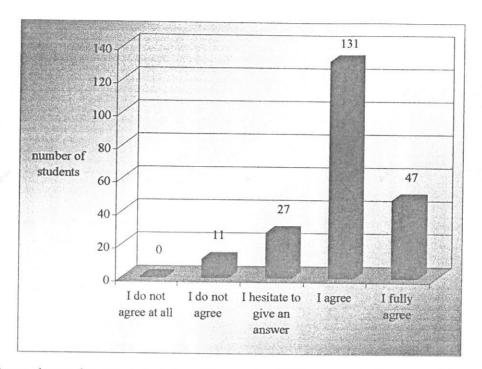
The results for the part B are the following:

Picture 2: Studying Business English gives me more opportunities to get a good job



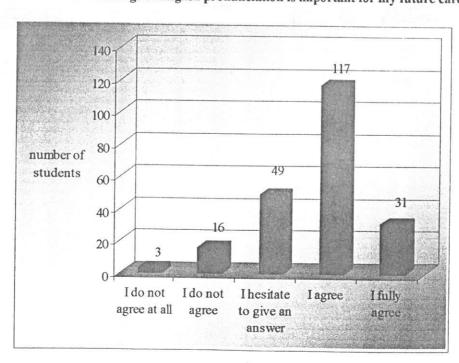
From the graph is seen that majority of students agree (71 student agree and 131 fully agree) that the knowledge of Business English will give them more opportunities to get a good job. Only 6 students do not agree with the above-mentioned statements. It is interesting that 8 students hesitate to give an answer.



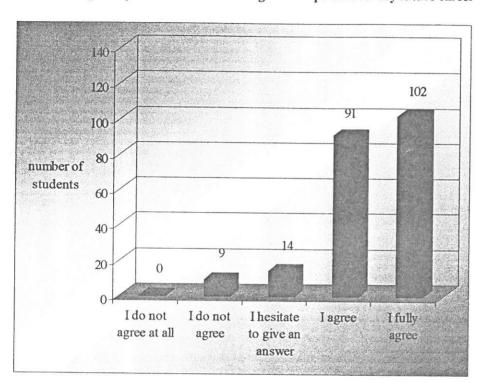


According to the results, 131 students from the sample of 216 agree and 47 students fully agree that the knowledge of English vocabulary (professional lexis) is important for their future career. The number of 11 students does not agree with above-mentioned statements and 27 of them are not sure about their opinion.

Picture 4: The knowledge of English pronunciation is important for my future career

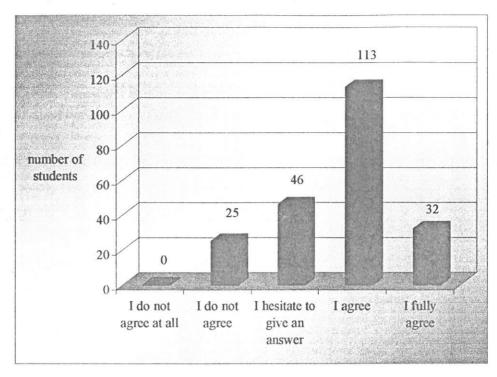


148 students agree or fully agree that the knowledge of English pronunciation is important for their future career. What is very interesting is the fact that 6 students do not agree that pronunciation is important for their future career and 3 of them do not agree at all; 49 students are not sure about their opinion.



Picture 5: Capability to communicate in English is important for my future career

According to the results, we can see that majority of students 193 from the sample of 216 agree with the statement that capability to communicate in English is important for their future career. Only 9 students do not agree with the above-mentioned statements and 14 hesitate to give an answer.



Picture 6: The knowledge of English grammar is important for my future career

46 students hesitate to give an answer to the question if the knowledge of English grammar is important for their future career. Some students (25) disagree with the importance of speaking grammatically correctly English but still a great number of students (113 fully agree and 32 agree) express their agreement.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The world is in various stages of social, economic, and demographic transition. Economically and politically, the world has changed more rapidly in the past few years than at any time before.

The world economy has been going towards the situation where integration between countries has led to the birth of a large interdependent village. The effectiveness of companies, managers, businessmen and school leavers in this single village depends on their ability to communicate by using the English language. Effective English skills are indispensable in today's global business environment.

Regarding to the obtained results we may conclude that our students think that there are lot of benefits of studying Business English. The majority of them think that the knowledge of Business English will give them more opportunities to get a good job. They think that capability to communicate in English is necessary for their future career if they want to perform their job successfully.

The demand for international language will continue to grow especially on the global market. The global market is compelling firms to give more attention to the changing economic environment. They are re- structuring themselves and they are changing their objectives. In general, companies are looking for success in international business. One of the many conditions to enhance positive achievement is the English language. English is essential for work and education. Without English, students are denied job opportunities, job promotions, access to overseas business trips and even admittance to university programs.

We may conclude with the following words: "English may become one tool that opens windows to the world, unlocks doors to the opportunities and expands our minds to new ideas." (5)

#### REFERENCES:

- 1. Bailey, R. W., (1991), Images of English, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- 2. Bailey, R. W. and Görlach, M., (1984), English as a World Language, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- 3. Crystal, D., (1997), English as a global language, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- Graddol, D., (2000), The Future of English? A guide to forecasting the popularity of the English language in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, (The British Council: The English Company (UK) Ltd).
- 5. Hasman, M. A., (2000), "The Role of English in the 21st Century", Forum 38(1): 2-7
- 6. The Economist, (1996), The Economist, (London: Profile Books).
- 7. Twomey, D.F. and Scott, M. G., (1988), The Long-Term Supply of Entrepreneurs: Students' Career Aspirations in Relation to Entrepreneurship, Journal of Small Business Management.