





organization of large firms. Market price quantity equilibrium, competitive behavior, and the role of market structure on market equilibrium and competition are addressed. Finally, the text considers market regulation in terms of the generic problems that create the need for regulation and possible remedies for those problems. Although the academic literature of managerial economics often employs abstract mathematics and large corporations create and use sophisticated mathematical models that apply economics, this book focuses on concepts, terminology, and principles, with minimal use of mathematics. The reader will gain a better understanding of why businesses and markets function as they do and how those institutions can function better.

From the perspective of commercial and non-commercial organizations, this monograph with contemporary organizational and management problems, focus on four thematic areas. Traditionally, the first one is concentrating the reader's attention on the internal aspects of the organization's functioning as an object of research. In this regard, articles related to the concept of corporate social responsibility in two ways: organizational research and bibliometric analysis. The authors used an analogical (bibliometric) approach to examine trends in publishing for the concept of learning organizations. In this part of the discussion, the social aspect has been strongly displayed, also thanks to the social capital and enterprise. Another topic in this section is the role of the workers' knowledge in creating innovative solutions, emphasizing the role of trust and culture-rich collaboration between employees, employees' participation in creating projects, and organizational change. In addition, it discusses the role of information and knowledge networks and sharing knowledge among employees, which does remain without influence on the shaping of individual employees' careers. Slightly different from the other articles, though set in this section, there is an article referring to the organizational pathology. These considerations are much more valuable, usually because of the difficult access to negative information. The next section presents articles in the context of the modern tools used in the management of commercial and non-commercial organizations. This part of the discussion starts an article about forecasting methods and modern models of business management. In opposition to these considerations, the problem of unused, modern management methods in the local government sector, remains valid. Also, it refers to social media as a source of customer knowledge and management control, which should be considered as a strong and innovative determinant influencing the development of contemporary management methods of a modern enterprise. Interesting considerations are included in the article on the process management, with emphasis on the dynamic management of business processes and IT systems that go with it. The other articles present the concepts of the risk management model in a technology project, business model used in franchising, and the concept of accountability in conjunction with the development of innovation thanks to negotiating the role of intellectual capital. The modern market economy forces organizations to develop their ability to

adapt to the conditions by improving their organization continually. It shows how modern-day commercial and non-commercial organizations are competing in a competitive market. This section opens the article, referring to the social competences of students developed during their studies and the competences of the future, which were studied and compared in two universities. The integral part of the organization's functioning of the organization in the environment is their broadly understood cooperation for the implementation of the objectives and achieving a competitive advantage in the market. This trend covers articles referring to the participation of county in networking, modeling synergistic interrelations within the business association, or the conditions that should be met between enterprises and institutions supporting the technological development of the organization. Other considerations concern customer preferences concerning their choice of commercial banks, the factors that determine the choice of financial instruments by small and medium enterprises, or the demands of sustainable family business development. The final part of the articles is related to a broader perspective, and so the functioning of the organization from a sectoral perspective and across industries. A distinctive feature is a sectoral approach to knowledge-based business services, the determinants of knowledge-based products in the pharmaceutical industry, and the behavior of competing companies in the chocolate and confectionery industry. A separate topic in this section is the concept of capturing value or the value in a sectoral approach. The issues related to the protection of personal data in the healthcare sector, patent activity of enterprises in the technology park, as well as the management of resources in the cluster. The prepared monograph is an interdisciplinary compendium of knowledge on the functioning of both commercial and non-commercial organizations in the context of three perspectives: micro, meso, and macro. The advantage of this type of studies is modern and up-to-date look at the problems of management, organization behavior, or the functioning of the organizations in the sector.

Public expenditure management

Focuses on corporate governance, broadly defined as the system of controls that helps corporations and other organizations effectively manage, administer, and direct economic resources. This book focuses on: the impact of deregulation and corporate structure on productive efficiency; and the effectiveness of the fraud triangle and SAS.

Excel

Managerial Economics Cengage Learning

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From small law offices to federal agencies, all entities within the justice system are governed by complicated economic factors and face daily financial decision-making. A complement to Strategic Finance for Criminal Justice Organizations, this volume considers the justice system from a variety of economic and financial perspectives and introduces quantitative methods designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of organizations in both the non-profit and for-profit sectors. Using only a minimum of theory, Economic and Financial Analysis for Criminal Justice Organizations demonstrates how to make decisions in the justice system using multiple financial and economic models. Designed for readers with little knowledge of advanced mathematics, quantitative analysis, or spreadsheets, the book presents examples using straightforward, step-by-step processes with Excel and Linux Calc spreadsheet software. A variety of different types of decisions are considered, ranging from municipal bond issuance and valuation necessary for public revenues, pension planning, capital investment, determining the best use of monies toward construction projects, and other resource planning, allocation, and forecasting issues. From municipalities and police departments to for-profit prisons and security firms, the quantitative methods presented are designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of all organizations in the justice domain.

Integrative planning in supply chains is an essential field in logistics management. But still there are open questions especially in a long-term perspective: In order to align strategic decisions of several supply chain partners an integrated long-term demand planning process is necessary but in many industries sill mission. This would enable companies for example to co-ordinate their long-term investments in production facilities as well as transport and storage capacities and therefore increase overall efficiency in supply chains. This edition gives a very good outline about the basic problem, providing further an innovative stepwise approach to solve the integrated planning problem. The concept is matched with the business case 'BP' as a typical company and industry with influential long-term changes ahead. By this business example implementation the real life value of such planning instruments can be shown. This will motivate many companies and industries to transfer the concept to their specific environments in order to further optimize their supply chains in the future.

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