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Methodology of Scientific Researches

Underused Syntax Opportunities in the Positioning of a Dissertation's Research Infrastructure

Pano Lulanski

The purpose of this paper is to further explore the recognition of the fundamentals in the wealth of syntax options for the positioning of a dissertation's research infrastructure, which inevitably focuses the doctoral thinking in the right direction and creates a balance between the subject and the scenario line of the creative process.

The object of this paper is the dissertation research infrastructure, the subject of the paper is the dissertation research infrastructure's positioning, the research indication (predicate) is the underutilized wealth of syntax options for positioning the research infrastructure, and the research task is the recognition of the appearance of imbalances from the insufficient knowledge of the syntax options for positioning the dissertation's research infrastructure.

The main thesis of the present study is differentiated into three parts: a) the attached subject line of each dissertation paper is made up of complex iterations (scenarios), which incomplete knowledge and practical use reduces the quality of the study and its presentation by raising elements of asynchrony; b) the abilities of the kaleidoscope of a selected research focuses are underused as a reliable tool to follow a precise line of analysis; c) the supporting of the center line "purpose - title" and the multidimensional triad "subject - object - predicate" has clearly defined boundaries, components and links, which the author's research and exhibition should take into account.

The main aspects of the present study are: a) an algorithm of the scientific research, and its exhibit and related determining focuses on the fundamental structural units of the dissertation, and b) the parallel center line "purpose - title" and the multidimensional triad "subject - object - predicate": boundaries, components, and links.

The results of the study are the generalized differentiated stages of the dissertation research and presentation, the determinants of the separate dissertation chapters, the designated research limits, components and links of the "object-subject-predicate" system.

Key word: dissertation research infrastructure, subject plan and guiding focuses of the chapters of a study, research object, research subject and research predicate.

JEL: B41, C42, C82, O32.

Solving Problems of Linear Algebra and Linear Programming Using MS Excel

Miroslava Ivanova

This article demonstrates the benefits of solving the general problem of linear algebra and linear programming by use of MS Excel algorithms.

MS Excel from MS Office is one of the most accessible software package. Studying Excel in depth gives the opportunity for easy assimilation of complex algorithms and elaborate on mathematical models. Solving the assigned problems becomes faster and it is easier to illustrate the basic principles and practical applications without bearing the burden of calculation procedures.

Key words: simplex method, linear programming, MS Excel, computerized algorithm

JEL: C65.

Management of Resources and Costs

Natural Resources and Sustainable Development

Yuli Radev

The present paper analyzes the contradictions between the conditions for efficiency and sustainability in macroeconomic literature of growth. Through the models of the optimal growth capital-natural resources Dasgupta and Heal (1974), Pezzey and Withangen (1998), Valente (2005) contested the Solow's formula for sustainable development (1974), proving that if the resources are exhaustible, the consumption

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falls in the long term. The model presented in the paper adds value to these analyses as in parallel to depreciation and population growth, it takes in to account also the impact of technological progress over the resources as well as the renewability of these resources. The main conclusion is that a constant consumption can be sustained only while the sum of the discount rate and the population growth exceeds the sum from the coefficient of impact of technical progress and the rate of renewability of the resources. The capital depreciation has not influence over the conditions of sustainable development of economy.

Key words: economic growth, renewable natural resources, sustainable development, Hotelling rule, Stiglitz conditions for steady state equilibrium.

JEL: C61; Q01; Q32.

ERP Systems in the Public Sector **Natalia Futekova**

Bulgaria is in the development stage, where significant investments are needed to set up and use proper e-government. One part of the idea of building e-government is related to the scope of services that public organizations provide. For these reasons it is important from a theoretical and practical point of view to clarify the factors and dependencies in the implementation of systems for resource management in this type of organizations. Unlike the business sector, the public sector has a number of peculiarities and mostly related to the public offering of services, which will focus attention on the analysis. As a result of the literature search are several milestones for implementation of systems for resource management in public organizations, and on this basis an attempt is made to define the conceptual line between what is presented in the form of charts.

Key words: ERP systems, e-management, software.

JEL: H61, H71.

Significance of Public Expenditure for the Formation of Separate Models of Socio-economic Development in the European Union **Kristina Petrova**

The article is devoted to the problem of the different models within the European Union,

prompted by the diversity in the socio-economic development of the Member States. In particular, it explores the significance of public expenditure for the formation of separate models of socio-economic development in the European Union. Through the application of the method of cluster analysis it was established that due to differences between Member States in absolute value (euro per capita) of the types of public expenditure by function, there are formed four separate models in the European Union which differ in the size and structure of public expenditure.

Key words: European Union, public expenditure, models of socio-economic development, cluster analysis, comparative analysis.

JEL: C38, F02, H50, P51.

Risk and Insurance

Information and Communication Technologies Role in Risk Analysis and Risk Management

Sevdana Docheva

Although the category of "risk" is among the key words of our time, the theory in this sphere seems to lag behind, using outdated concepts of risk and risk management methods and instruments. The specifics of contemporary (to a large extent global) risks require that different aspects of globalization be included in the thinking about risk. Therefore, information and communication technologies (ICTs) are of special importance, as their interconnection with globalization is undeniable. Whereas ICTs can undoubtedly be viewed as a new risk factor, it is logical to rethink whether and to what extent they can be used as instruments for addressing new risks. This is why this paper examines the place of ICTs in the conceptual frameworks for risk analysis and management through several lenses. First, the role of ICTs on the separate stages of the risk analysis and management models was reviewed, where a special attention has been paid to the phase of risk communication. This was done on the basis of the frames set by the International Risk Governance Council model and the DPSIR model. Then, the discussion on the ICTs role was deepened by addressing the question of political control. In conclusion, directions for

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future research were outlined.

Key words: risk, risk analysis and management, ICTs.

JEL: O330, F630.

The Place of the Compulsory Insurance in a Market Economy

Georgi Draganov

It is the custom in a market economy the compulsory insurance to give up its place to the voluntary insurance development. Based on the compulsory insurance characteristics and its application by countries with a market developed economy, we conclude that the compulsory insurance should not be neglected. It should be developed parallel with the voluntary insurance. But there are some types of insurance included in the "liability insurance form", where the compulsory insurance is preferable.

Key words: market economy, insurance market, compulsory insurance, voluntary insurance, insurance monopoly, term of insurance, insurance payment, insurer's liability.

JEL: G22.

Discussion

Health System in the Phase of Political and Economic Evolution in Bulgaria

Sasho Angelov

Modern society is witnessing a new political and economic evolution. This kind of evolution has a direct impact on the development of the health system. The purpose of this article is to reveal and outline the main features of modern healthcare system - "politics" and "economics" and their dividing line. "Public" and "private", "state" and "market" acting as interrelated and complementary components of a whole are analyzed and evaluated. A system's structure is formulated ensuring the implementation of the national health system in the phase of "turbulent economics".

Key words: pension, social security, model „Bismarck“, deposited income, pay-model, solidarity approach.

JEL: K31.

The Role of Normative Judgments in Economic Science

Vladimir Peovski

The article explores the relationship between positive and normative components of economic

theory. In the beginning interpretations of philosophy of science of the positive and normative judgments are presented and how they relate to scientific knowledge. In positive thinking we distinguish empirical from theoretical reasoning, and in normative - characteristic (methodological) from value judgments. Special attention is paid to the role of the methodological norms for the formation of positive theories. The second paragraph presents accepted by most economists principles of methodological instrumentalism and methodological individualism. They provide the logical reasoning of the postulate of rationality - the most important component of the core of the neoclassical research program. The third paragraph is devoted to the normative economic theory, presented by the welfare economics. The main methodological problem faced by the ones that are working in this branch of the economic science is to compare the usefulness of different individuals and their aggregation. The Pareto criterion is not a satisfactory solution because it is irrelevant to the distribution of benefits consequently additional criteria for social welfare are needed. Theory of social choice warns that if individual preferences are quite different, it would be very difficult to move from the individual level of utility to the level of social welfare in the construction of a social welfare function. Public choice theory focuses on procedures for political decision making on the selection of institutions that allow easier consensus among voters. In the end it is concluded that taking into account various aspects of the regulatory context is difficult to accept the dichotomy positive - normative, as the result of its implementation can lead to a sharp reduction in utility that economics brings in relation to the solution of practical tasks, including the supply of principles of economic policy.

Key words: philosophy of science, positive and normative statements, methodological principles of non-classical economics, welfare economics, public choice theory, social choice theory.

JEL: B40, B41, D70.

Review

Features and Trends in Mutual Trade between Bulgaria and the Western Balkans Countries

Monika Moraliyska

The countries of South East Europe (SEE) are heterogeneous as economic and political systems,

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levels of economic and social development and attitudes and relationships with major business units in the international system. Their attitude towards cooperation possibilities - either on a bilateral or multilateral basis in the region, is also different.

This paper considers the simplest form of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and its neighboring Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro) - mutual trade. On the basis of statistical data on foreign trade of Bulgaria and the mentioned countries in the past year, the author analyzes the major trends in multilateral trade and calculates four related-to-trade indices that determine the importance of intra-regional trade for each of these countries.

Bilateral trade between Bulgaria and the analyzed countries is traditionally with a positive trade balance for the country. The aim of this study is to analyze how large the volume of this trade is and whether there are opportunities to increase it. The author's hypothesis is that there is an untapped potential for the expansion of foreign trade of Bulgaria with these countries.

In order to check this, the author adopts the following methodology: she presents in short the historical development of Bulgarian foreign trade with these countries (since 1989), examines the legal framework of trade relations between them and the impact of Bulgaria's EU membership on mutual trade; after that she analyses the current state of mutual trade in the region, based on statistical data and calculates indices of trade openness and regional trade concentration for each of the countries; finally, she draws conclusions about the current state of trade and the potential for its expansion by the Bulgarian business.

Key words: regional cooperation, mutual trade, Western Balkans, Bulgaria.

JEL: F14, F15, F53.

Prevention the Access of Illegal Capitals to the Banking System Using a Mechanism for Customer Identification

Stoyan Nalbantov

One of the main challenges facing the financial sector is undoubtedly anti-money laundering. The banking institutions may well be used, against their will, as mediators in the transfer and storage of money acquired as a result of criminal acts. Intentional or unintentional attraction and release into circulation of money from dubious sources could destabilize the financial condition of the bank and restrict its independence. Everyday banking increasingly integrates mechanisms to combat money laundering, as one of the most important preventive practices is the client identification. In addition, more and more national and supranational regulators require as a prerequisite for the conduct of banking business the establishment and implementation of reliable customer identification mechanisms. This article examines the nature, complexity and specific features of the customer identification as mechanism for prevention the access of illegally acquired capitals to the banking system. There are clarified the legally regulated procedures for initial customer identification and there are proposed legislative and organizational measures for optimization the identification practices by the banking institutions.

Key words: customer identification, money laundering, criminal activity, financial system.

JEL: H26, K42, O17.

Scientific Activities

Renewed Interest in Political Economy at the University of National and World Economy
Valentina Dramalieva

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Guide for Authors