

Rado Bohinc: Družbena Odgovornost [Social Responsibility]

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The new scientific monograph *Družbena odgovornost* [Social Responsibility], published in 2016 by the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Ljubljana and authored by Professor Dr Rado Bohinc, one of Slovenia's most renowned experts in the area of corporate management, places an emphasis on the connection between efficient corporative management and socially responsible management, whereby the author determines that current corporative legislation does not align with the basic concepts of corporate social responsibility. The author deals with the levers of socially responsible management, such as corporate social responsibility, social economy, and financial and structural participation, and identifies these as important steps towards overcoming social tensions, which are often created as a consequence of an imbalance between labour and capital. The reasons for this are analysed in depth in nine chapters.

In the first chapter the author analyses the causes of the crisis of contemporary capitalism, and his analysis focuses on Slovenia and its social development since Slovenian independence. The author claims that Slovenia needs a new development model that must be based on economic growth, from which all the citizens will benefit. The second chapter presents the theoretical bases of socially responsible corporate management, followed in the third chapter by an analysis of the legal regulation of corporate

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management, which focuses specifically on the position of shareholders and employees in corporate governance.

The fourth chapter is one of the key chapters, because it places an emphasis on the idea of corporate social responsibility, ranging from its theoretical and historical origins to the search for the answer how to achieve greater corporate social responsibility, both in the complex international environment as well as in that of post-transitional countries such as Slovenia.

The last two chapters in particular are very important in view of the current Slovenian political and economic situation because the author analyses the concepts of social responsibility in the management of state-owned corporations, followed by an analysis of corporate governance of public institutions. The author analyses the plans for the withdrawal of the state from the economy and their actual implementation, specifics of corporate governance in state-owned corporations, and presents possible solutions for the management regulation of state-owned enterprises. Here the author presents a comprehensive analysis of the legal status of the Slovenian Sovereign Holding (*Slovenski državni holding; SDH*), giving a clear overview of both positive and negative legislative solutions governing the status of the Slovenian Sovereign Holding. The author does not try to avoid one of the most irritating issues in modern Slovenian politics; i.e., how to avoid political recruitment in state-owned companies. In the final chapter the author addresses the unresolved questions of legal status and management of public institutions in Slovenia, and presents some possible starting points for extensive reform – which has been proclaimed by all Slovenian governments for a decade, but, unfortunately, has not yet come to fruition.

To conclude, the monograph seeks to use complementary scientific research methods to offer a new model of socially responsible management and to ensure that efficiency and effectiveness meet the interests of all stakeholders, with a particular focus on the interests of workers and civil society organisations. The book is written in Slovenian and has a total of 448 pages.