

INDIKATORI EFIKASNOSTI SISTEMA UPRAVLJANJA U PREDUZEĆIMA PREHRAMBENE INDUSTRIJE

Igor Grujić¹, Branko Latinović¹

¹Pan-Evropski univerzitet APEIRON, Fakultet za informacione nauke, Vojvode
Pere Krece 13, Banja Luka, Republika Srpska, Bosna i Hercegovina

Sažetak: Tokom implementacije standarda upravljanja neophodno je praćenje velikog broja parametara. Ukoliko bi se preduzeće odlučilo za praćenje svih parametara, primjena standarda bila bi veoma skupa, zbog čega je u ovom radu postavljen cilj da se predloži manji broj specifičnih parametara (indikatora efikasnosti), koji ukazuju na ključne promjene u sistemu upravljanja. U toku istraživanja provedena je anketa u preduzećima prehrambenog sektora u četiri države Balkana (Bosna i Hercegovina, Srbija, Sjeverna Makedonija i Crna Gora) u kojoj je od anketiranih preduzeća zatraženo da se izjasne da li primjenjuju (i u kojem obimu) indikatore efikasnosti sistema upravljanja zdravljem i bezbjednosti na radu i indikatore efikasnosti sistema upravljanja zaštitom životne sredine. Provedena je statistička analiza distribucije dobijenih odgovora (Hi kvadrat test, Cramerov V i signifikantnost). Primjenom Kruskal Waliss-ovog testa ispitano je da li se prosječne vrijednosti funkcija odgovora predstavnika preduzeća o primjeni indikatora efikasnosti statistički značajno razlikuju u odnosu na državu u kojoj preduzeće posluje. Kada se analiziraju odgovori preduzeća iz svih država uključenih u ovu anketu, može se zapaziti da preduzeća kao indikatore efikasnosti sistema upravljanja zdravljem i bezbjednosti na radu najčešće prate *Broj incidenata na radu* (86%), *Izgubljeno vrijeme zbog povreda* (76%) i *Broj radnika sa profesionalnim oboljenjima* (71%), a veoma rijetko prate *Broj smrtnih slučajeva* (12%) i *Broj gojaznih osoba među zaposlenim* (22%). Kao indikatore sistema upravljanja zaštitom životne sredine anketirana preduzeća najčešće prate *Stepen smanjenja potrošnje električne energije* (88%) i *Indeks emisije gasova staklene bašte* (37%), a rijetko prate *Stepen povećanja zelenih površina* (26%). Na osnovu Kruskal Waliss-ovog testa može se zaključiti da država u kojoj posluje preduzeće nije imala statistički značajan uticaj na distribuciju odgovora o primjeni analiziranih grupa indikatora efikasnosti.

Ključne riječi: indikatori efikasnosti, sistem upravljanja zaštitom životne sredine, sistem upravljanja zdravljem i zaštitom na radu, prehrambeni sektor, države Balkana

INDICATORS OF EFFICIENCY OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN FOOD INDUSTRY COMPANIES

Igor Grujić¹, Branko Latinović¹

¹Faculty of Information Technology, Paneuropean University Apeiron,
Vojvode Pere Krece 13, Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract: During the implementation of management standards, it is necessary to monitor a large number of parameters. If the company decided to monitor all parameters, the implementation of the standard would be very expensive. In this work, the goal is to propose a smaller number of specific parameters (indicators of efficiency), which indicate key changes in the management system. In the course of the research, a survey was conducted in food sector companies in four Balkan countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, North Macedonia and Montenegro), in which the surveyed companies were asked to state whether they apply (and to what extent) indicators of the effectiveness of the health management system and safety at work and indicators of efficiency of the environmental protection management system. A statistical analysis of the distribution of the received responses was carried out (Chi-square test, Cramer's V and significance). Applying the Kruskal Walliss test, it was examined whether the average values of the response functions of company representatives regarding the application of efficiency indicators differ statistically significantly in relation to the country in which the company operates. When analyzing the responses of companies from all countries included in this survey, it can be seen that as indicators of the effectiveness of the occupational health and safety management system, companies most often monitor the number of incidents at work (86%), lost time due to injuries (76%) and the number of workers with occupational diseases (71%), and very rarely follows the number of deaths (12%) and the number of obese people among employees (22%). As indicators of the environmental protection management system, surveyed companies most often monitor the degree of reduction in electricity consumption (88%) and the index of greenhouse gas emissions (37%), and rarely monitor the degree of increase in green areas (26%). Based on the Kruskal Walliss test, it can be concluded that the country in which the company operates had no statistically significant influence on the distribution of responses regarding the application of the analyzed groups of efficiency indicators.

Key words: indicators of efficiency, environmental protection management system, occupational health and safety management system, food sector, Balkan countries