

Summaries

Mariola Dźwigol-Barosz: **Prerequisites for successful succession in family company according to its successor** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2018, vol. 19, No. 2

JEL Classification: M12, L00

Keywords: *succession, family businesses*

The aim of this paper was to indicate prerequisites for successful succession in a family company from the successor's point of view. The author presented the methods used to assess the conditions of the succession process with the use of observations and an individual semi-structured interview. Particular emphasis was placed on the influence of being brought-up in an entrepreneurial family on the further development of the successor's professional career. Special consideration was given to finding out why a successor chose a particular area of education and what the parents' influence on was shaping his/her entrepreneurial attitudes. The author underlined the role of emotional intelligence, as the latter is a part of the successor's competencies. In this field, the author defined the competencies that are of crucial importance for the given process. The author enumerated factors affecting the succession process to the greatest extent, and the key role of the senior member in ensuring the continuity of the family company was also shown. Furthermore, the paper indicated the course of the succession process in the family business, as the former should be a comprehensive, long-term, and meticulously planned process in which (apart from the formal requirements and competencies) one should take into consideration family values, rules of the behavior and traditions of the company.

Izabela Jonek-Kowalska: **Exposure of Polish enterprises to risk within business cycle** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2018, vol. 19, No. 2

JEL Classification: M21, M10, E32

Keywords: *economic risk, risk assessment, Polish enterprises, business cycle*

In economies with relatively short free-market traditions, enterprises are highly exposed to general economic risk, including fluctuations in the business cycle, which may result in the limitation of their development opportunities and discourage them from undertaking business activity. Having regard to the aforementioned circumstances, the main goal of this article is to assess the exposure of Polish enterprises to the risk related to changes in the economic situation. To achieve the goal set in such a manner, the first part of the article covers the grounds for the undertaken research along with an overview of the literature concerning the presented issues. In the second part of the article, the results of the risk assessment and the relationships of its level to the course of the business cycle in Poland during the years of 2000 to 2015 are shown. In the process of risk measurement, the statistical measures of variability and dynamics indices regarding the financial results of Polish enterprises are used. Whereas, in the course of determining the changes in the business cycle, the author makes use of the changes in the level of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Łukasz Kuźmiński, Arkadiusz Halama: **Odra River in Lower Silesia: probabilistic analysis of flood risk dynamics as part of sustainable development of water management** ■ Managerial Economics 2018, vol. 19, No. 2

JEL Classification: C02, C3, Q01, Q25, R14

Keywords: *flood risk, flow, sustainable development, water management, extreme value distributions, Gumbel distribution*

One of most common natural catastrophes in Poland are undoubtedly floods. Climatic change contributes to more and more often and violent occurrences of the maximum flow in rivers, which increases flood damage. Inadequate land management and the unjustified belief in the effectiveness of technical flood control measures can also contribute to flood damage. The development of water management (including flood protection) should be carried out in a sustainable way by integrating social, environmental, and economic objectives. In flood protection, those measures that are least invasive to the natural environment should be used first; in particular, non-technical flood protection methods (e.g., flood risk assessment and management, and the proper definition and management of flood plains). One of the bases for the sustainable development of water management is the preparation of models that can help us calculate the likelihood of maximum flow and to identify areas that are at risk of flooding. On this basis, the proper spatial policy and prevention of flood effects will be possible. This article presents the probabilistic analysis carried out on the flood risk dynamics for a selected area of the Odra River basin. The authors based their risk dynamic assessment on the results from the distributions of the maximum values for a selected hydrological characteristic – the flow rate. Based on the daily flow data from the years of 1994–2013 collected at a hydrological station on the Odra River in Malczyce, the 30-day flow maxima were set individually for four 5-year periods. Then, a probabilistic model of the maximum flow was developed based on these peaks for each 5-year period. The resulting models were used to estimate flood risks and for analyzing the dynamics for the studied area.

Małgorzata Wachowska: **Cluster as place of efficient diffusion of knowledge. Experiences of Lower Silesia** ■ Managerial Economics 2018, vol. 19, No. 2

JEL Classification: O30, D62, D85, R10

Keywords: *knowledge flows, clusters, patent cooperation, patent citations, Poland*

Due to the fact that clusters should implement the idea of an open innovation model, the paper focuses on the role of Lower Silesian clusters in promoting knowledge flow between enterprises and other network participants, which are measured by the numbers of joint inventions and patent citations. On the basis of the analysis of national and international patent applications, it has been found that few inventions of enterprises are created in cooperation with other cluster members as well as that enterprises refer to the knowledge of other cluster members in their patent descriptions to a limited extent, which in general does not support the thesis that cluster membership contributes to the intensification of knowledge-diffusion processes.

Rafał Wiśła: **Patterns of technological accumulation in European Union countries** ■ Managerial Economics 2018, vol. 19, No. 2

JEL Classification: O33, O34

Keywords: *technological advantage, technology concordance table, ranking of technological advantages*

This paper discusses the issue of the patterns of technological accumulation in selected European Union countries. Using the WIPO Technology Concordance Table and the index of relative comparative advantage (Balassa's Revealed Comparative Advantage), it seeks to answer the question about the directions and dynamics of technological change in selected EU countries. The main objectives of the research are the identification of relative technological advantages in individual countries and an assessment of the diversification of comparative technological advantages. The principal findings of the analysis are (1) technological advantages (and competences) are relatively stable over time, and (2) technology leaders rarely change.