

Summaries

Kateřina Bočková, Daniel Lajčín: **RIPRAN – one of the best project risk analysis methodologies** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2018, vol. 19, No. 1

JEL Classification: C02, O22

Keywords: *project management, project risk management, RIPRAN*

Project risk management is an important aspect of project management. According to the PMBoK, risk management is one of the ten knowledge areas in which a project manager must be competent. Project risk management remains a relatively undeveloped discipline, distinct from the risk management used by operational, financial, and underwriters' risk management. This gulf is due to several factors: risk aversion (especially public understanding and risk in social activities), confusion in the application of risk management to projects, and the additional sophistication of probability mechanics above those of accounting, finance, and engineering. The aim of the presented paper is to demonstrate how to use RIPRAN (the Czech project for risk analysis) as a main part of a feasibility study of a new product project in a manufacturing company. To fulfill this primary aim, we formulated these secondary aims:

- To provide a critical analysis of the available information sources dealing with risk management in new product projects in manufacturing companies.
- To study and profoundly understand RIPRAN, project risk analysis, its history, application, principles, rules, and exceptions.
- To discuss with the author of RIPRAN about the RIPRAN application in new product projects in manufacturing companies of non-Czech origin.
- To compile a feasibility study of the new product project.

All of these highly cited secondary aims were fulfilled. A short overview of the risk management topic as well as RIPRAN's characteristics and definition are part of the presented paper. To process this theoretical part of the paper, we used mostly analysis, synthesis, comparison, and deduction. We studied monographs, journals, and internet links with the impact of a source's topicality. The used sources are cited in the list of references. During the process of a feasibility study of a new product project provided through the analysis of our own experience, we discussed the application of the RIPRAN method to the new product project with the author of this method. We realized e-mail correspondence, phone discussions, and finally a personal meeting to control the whole RIPRAN analysis document and discuss the method's application in the non-Czech origin business environment. To fulfill the primary aim of the presented paper, we decided to use the case study method.

Joanna Duda, Maciej Woźniak: **Bank policies towards SME sector in Poland and selected countries worldwide** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2018, vol. 19, No. 1

JEL Classification: G2, G21, G23, L29, M21

Keywords: *SMEs, policy of banks, bank credit*

Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are very significant for the economy. However, they face many problems when trying to finance their development. In connection to the above, the

authors set four research questions that are connected with bank policies towards SMEs. Then, they make an analysis in order to answer the questions. The conclusions, recommendations, and limitations are presented at the end of the paper.

Henryk Gurgul, Marcin Suder: **Impact of ATM location on its profitability in Malopolskie and Podkarpackie provinces** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2018, vol. 19, No. 1

JEL Classification: C32

Keywords: *ATMs, number of withdrawals from ATM, location*

The first decade of the 21st century saw a dynamic development in ATM networks. This was reflected in the growth of the number of ATMs and number of withdrawals. However, in the beginning of the second decade, a slowdown in the dynamic development of this part of the banking system has been observed in Poland. The significant reduction of interchange (which is the main source of revenue for ATM network deployers) and growing availability of cashless payments tempered a further intensive development of these networks. Over the next 3 years, this regression was reflected in the declining number of withdrawals from ATMs and the insignificant growth of the number of ATMs. Therefore, ATM owners are forced to search for new solutions that could guarantee more profits. One way is the suitable choice of locations for new ATMs and removal of ATMs from non-profitable locations. In this paper, the authors have attempted to indicate the locations with the largest number of withdrawals on the basis of the number of withdrawals from the ATMs of the one of the largest ATM network deployers. The ATMs with the largest number of withdrawals are sources of the largest profits due to interchange. The authors have also indicated those locations where ATMs can be a source of losses.

Tomasz Janik, Ewa Beck-Krala: **Managing volunteer engagement in reference to empirical research** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2018, vol. 19, No. 1

JEL Classification: D64

Keywords: *engagement, commitment, involvement, voluntary work, non-profit organizations, leading a team of volunteers*

Engagement and volunteerism are important issues in the area of Human Resource Management. Organized in Krakow in 2016, World Youth Days (WYD) exposed many phenomena related to these areas, creating an interesting research field. This paper identifies and explains the terminology and concepts existing in the literature that concern engagement and characterizes the volunteering issue in the context of Polish social reality. The article also contains selected findings of a survey conducted among World Youth Days volunteers. Based on it, this paper shows the characteristics of selected relationships and the social and demographic conditions of volunteerism in that specific research perspective. Research has shown that, within the volunteers' groups, it is possible to use professional and modern management methods. Our findings lead to a set of suggestions for team leaders that have the potential of creating a higher level of engagement among participants and may enable better organizational management.

Gabriel Koman, Martin Holubčík, Milan Kubina: **Descriptive representation about transformation of company by using current technologies and tools for analytical processing and evaluation of diverse data** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2018, vol. 19, No. 1

JEL Classification: M15, O32, L25

Keywords: *big data technology, data and information, decision-making, Industry 4.0, IoT, management, synergy*

Companies are currently producing and processing larger and larger amounts of data that they were not able to effectively process and subsequently use in the management of company processes in the past. There are several technologies and tools for the analytical processing and evaluation of diverse data, such as the Big Data technology. The Industry 4.0 concept (which is closely linked with the IoT) will bring an enormous growth of produced data into the company sphere. The information value of such data can significantly affect managing and decision-making processes in a company. Here, we can see a synergy between man and technology where each influences the other. The purpose of this paper is to support the following statement: in the present business environment, we are facing the transformation of a company that, for efficient management and decision-making, needs: a) to capture and process all available data; b) to implement new tools into strategic decisions; and c) to integrate data through a single system. This article describes the possibilities of deploying the efficient use of new technologies (Big Data, Industry 4.0, and IoT) in management.

Piotr Misztal: **Universal basic income. Theory and practice** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2018, vol. 19, No. 1

JEL Classification: D31, H53, I30.

Keywords: *universal income, income inequality, economic policy*

A universal basic income is financial income agreed to all members of society without the need to provide work. The right to this income and its level are universal and independent of the size and structure of the household. In addition, a universal income is paid regardless of the income of the citizens from other sources. The purpose of the article is to provide a theoretical and empirical analysis of a universal basic income, with a particular emphasis on the origin and results of introducing this instrument. In the text, research methods are used based on literature studies in macroeconomics and economic policies as well as statistical and descriptive methods based on the data published by international economic institutions (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Bank).

Izabela Ostoj: **Reasons full-time students of economics in Poland undertake jobs** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2018, vol. 19, No. 1

JEL Classification: J220

Keywords: *supply of labor, students, Poland*

Observation of the behavior of full-time students at economics universities in Poland reveals that a significant percentage of these students combine studying with gainful employment. In

the literature there is a lack of research results and theorization concerning the decision-making mechanisms of full-time students choosing to combine studying with work. The assumption proposed in the article is that an employment-seeking student may perceive work primarily as a source of income or, alternatively, he/she may wish to gain professional experience that would make it easier for him/her to enter the labour market in the future. This article aims to investigate the motivations behind the decision to seek employment taken by full-time students of Economics in Poland. In particular, it attempts to identify the reasons behind starting a job and the criteria that played the most important role upon accepting a job offer. Focus is placed on the comparison between financial motivations and reasons relating to professional development. This article uses the results of a survey created and conducted by the author. The conclusions based on these results indicate that the main source of motivation for engaging in gainful employment was financial in nature and the primary criterion for choosing a particular employer was the level of compensation.

Barbara Siuta-Tokarska: Cooperation among SMEs in Poland on path to their development ■ *Managerial Economics* 2018, vol. 19, No. 1

JEL Classification: D22, L25

Keywords: *cooperation, SME sector, development*

On the basis of the overview of the literature of the subject, the significance of the problem of cooperation among SMEs in the context of the factors influencing their development is presented. The author's own empirical research conducted among the enterprises of the sector with and without foreign capital in Poland presents the engagement of these enterprises in cooperation with other enterprises as well as with other market entities such as local government units, research and development units, or institutions of higher education. The results of the research concerning various forms of cooperation among SMEs with other enterprises as well as the size classes of the cooperating enterprises are also graphically presented. Moreover, the assessment of the similarity of the structures of the SME sector enterprises with Polish and foreign capital is made, which in turn made it possible to define their similarities and differences by taking into consideration their capital (Polish or foreign).