

SUMMARIES

Baha Kalinowska-Sufinowicz: **Telework as a form of limiting human and social capital depreciation among parents with young children** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2015, vol. 16, no. 2

JEL Classification: J2, J240, J710

Keywords: *telework, depreciation of human and social capital, parent, women*

The main goal of the article is to present telework as a form of employment for parents with young children and its evaluation in the context of methods counteracting the depreciation of human and social capital – both from the labour demand and labour supply perspectives. The paper consists of two parts: a theoretical perspective and a practical one. The first part of the paper begins with a reflection on the phenomena of the depreciation of human and social capital in the light of literature review, especially with reference to the situation of parents raising young children. In the following – more practical – section, the concept and types of telework are introduced as well as its advantages and disadvantages from the points of view of employers and employees.

Justyna Patalas-Maliszewska: **Assessing the relationship between business strategy and knowledge acquisition in Polish Manufacturing Enterprises** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2015, vol. 16, no. 2

JEL Classification: M2, D24

Keywords: *business strategy, knowledge acquisition, Polish manufacturing companies, GMDH*

This study analyzes the interplay between the characteristics of business strategy implementations and their interaction with different types of knowledge in the manufacturing enterprise. It is based on a survey and data obtained from 119 Polish manufacturing enterprises. This study is innovative in applying the Group Method of Data Handling to the business context. This article develops a framework of achieving the strategy's goals in terms of the types of knowledge acquisition in a manufacturing company, and further discusses the research results.

Krzysztof Pośluszny: **Fragmentation and the value-added structure of exports in Polish industry** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2015, vol. 16, no. 2

JEL Classification: F62

Keywords: *international trade, global value chains, fragmentation, globalization*

Keywords: The accession to the European Union contributed to an increase in Poland's foreign trade, and the growing export market is coupled with an increasing importance of intermediate imports, which is necessary to produce goods of appropriate quality and price. This phenom-

enon is a part of the process of fragmentation in global value chains. Fragmentation of the value chains should manifest themselves, in particular, in a multi-phase manufacturing process that requires many components of different types. In this paper, the recently available OECD database of the Trade in Value Added (TiVA) has been used to assess changes in the composition of gross exports of Poland and other Central Europe countries. In Poland, practically all sectors show a growing share of the imported value added. The cases analyzed confirm the thesis that the high technology sectors foster fragmentation. In the case of technologically less-advanced sectors and short-value chains, benefits of fragmentation are limited. The progressing fragmentation and, as a consequence, a growing share of the imported value added made the gross export value (which is commonly used in statistics) of little use for the analysis of the economic role and competitive position of sectors. However, thanks to new projects based on I-O matrices of the global economy, it is possible to decompose gross exports into respective domestic and foreign value-added streams.

Robert Rogowski: Markets in catholic social teaching ■ *Managerial Economics* 2015, vol. 16, no. 2

JEL Classification: A11, A12

Keywords: *Catholic social teaching, markets, business ethics*

An aim of this article is to present the Catholic social teaching in regard to one basic institutions of economic life that is the market. The analysis starting point is an Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, *Rerum novarum*, who initiated Catholic social teaching. All the social encyclicals were studied, which directly or indirectly refer to the market category. In the final part of the article, a synthesis of teaching the Catholic Church in market terms was carried out.

Rafał Warżala: Specialization and business cycles fluctuations of Polish regions ■ *Managerial Economics* 2015, vol. 16, no. 2

JEL Classification: E3

Keywords: *region, business cycle, specialization, economic structure*

The aim of this article is to investigate the relationship between the cyclical fluctuations in Poland on a regional perspective and the level of specialization of regional economies. To do this, the correlation between the morphology features of regional business cycles and the level of their specialization was made. The morphology features were represented by such parameters: cycle length, phase length, standard deviation ratio, coefficient of variation ratio and average amplitude of upward and downward phases. The evolution of economic structures was measured by the Krugman specialization index.

Assessing the GDP cyclical fluctuations in the Polish regions during 1996–2013, it can be concluded that the regions have different sensitivity to economy “shocks,” both positive and negative. The results of the regional specialization measuring are ambiguous. Most of them appear falling specialization, and the others show stable specialization levels. Despite a few exceptions, a correlation between the level of regional specialization and the degree of sensitivity to economic disturbances can be observed. Regions that are less specialized and have more-diversified production structures show greater resistance to economic fluctuations. This is confirmed by the analysis of the morphology of cycles on a regional basis.