

## Summaries

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Štefan Bojnec, Drago Papler: **The analysis of liberalisation of the electricity market in Slovenia** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2019, vol. 20, No. 1

*JEL Classification:* L94, L81, L11, D49, C22, C83

**Keywords:** *electricity market, electricity enterprises, market concentration, determinants of price, wholesale-to-retail-sale supply chain management, Slovenia*

The purpose of this paper has been to investigate wholesale-to-retail-sale electricity supply management in Slovenia. The rapid increase in electricity supply in Slovenia has been determined by increasing industry, public and household electricity demands. The paper analyses structures and dynamics in wholesale-to-retail supply chain structures and management that are important for purchases of electrical energy by electricity distribution retailers. By using Lorenz's curve and Gini's coefficient of concentration, there is found to be a relatively high degree of concentration of wholesale electricity suppliers in the delivery of electrical energy to the retail electricity distribution enterprises. Whereas the number of the wholesale electricity suppliers has increased, the great majority of them hold with relatively small market shares vis-à-vis the large traditional wholesale electricity supplier. The electricity supply by smaller electricity producers is largely based on renewable sources of energy, which also depends on the weather conditions. The empirical evidence suggests that wholesale-to-retail electricity supply structures are shifting slowly from a monopoly market structure towards greater competition with the characteristics of product differentiation and market segmentation. The regression analysis for the electricity price formation for the retail electricity distribution enterprise confirms the significance of the costs for the purchased electricity, expenses for wages and for taxes. The multivariate factor analysis confirms the importance of recognition and business trust in the wholesale-to-retail-sale electricity supply chain management.

Halil Tunca, Ferda Esin Gulel, **Youth unemployment and crime: an empirical investigation for Turkey** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2019, vol. 20, No. 1

*JEL classification:* C33; J64; A12

**Keywords:** *youth unemployment, crimes, spatial econometrics*

The crime economy has lately become a popular field of research because of regular increases in crime rates. Economists' interest in crime analysis goes back to Becker's (1968) model. "Cost-benefit" analysis determined the crime preferences of rational individuals in this model. According to this analysis, if the benefit from the crime is higher than the cost to be faced, the individual will be willing to commit the crime. One of the factors studied in the crime phenomenon is migration. The main reason for migration is unemployment and poverty. The main purpose of

this study is to determine the relationship between youth unemployment and crime rates by migration-receiving regions. By this purpose, aggregated crime rates, as well as non-aggregated crime rates (property crime, theft, and violent crime), were used. Also, the youth unemployment rate has been subdivided by gender differences and educational levels. We prefer to use spatial econometrics models in this study because of the unemployment rate, and crime rate showing the regional cluster pattern. Migration-receiving is considered as regions neighboring.

Ewa Kubińska-Jabcoń, Mariusz Niekurzak: **Methods of limiting selected risk types in the municipal waste incineration plant** ■ *Managerial Economics* 2019, vol. 20, No. 1

*JEL Classification:* B41, L60.

**Keywords:** *risk, risk management, risk control methods, ecological risk, sustainable enterprise.*

Risk has become one of the most important categories in the global economy. This term belongs to the most popular phenomena in the economy. Decision making is always connected with risk. It is an inseparable part of human history and there are no man's actions which cannot be associated with it. The notion of risk is universal: it concerns political, economic and social activities. It takes on specific meaning in the space of economic activity: taking risk entails certain financial consequences. Due to this fact, the essence of risk, methods of its evaluation, as well as its management are the topics of a growing number of publications in various scientific fields. The key problem for an entrepreneur is to first determine sources of risk, to assess its size and the influence it may have on the business, and then—to take action in order to minimize this influence. The article analyses dangers in a municipal waste incineration plant. In incineration plants there are various risks but environmental threats, broadly analysed in this article, belong to the most serious ones. Two independent risk analysis methods have been used for this purpose to determine the most serious threats related to environmental risk and options of counteracting them.