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**POLICY OF INNOVATION AS A DOMAIN OF ACTIVITY OF THE PUBLIC
AUTHORITY.
AT THE EXAMPLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARKS
(Summary)**

Dissertation concerns the involvement of the public authority, of different levels, in the process of implementation of the innovation policy in the working of institutions responsible for the transfer of knowledge from the institutions of science to the business world. Author pays a special attention to the Science and Technology Parks. The main goals of this dissertation are: 1. to understand the mechanisms of correlation and its consequences in the political system in a given period of time, 2. to give a critical perspective on the innovation policy through a prism of the 20 years of Parks activities in Poland.

Evaluation of this policy will help with the application of the scientific understanding of the policy pragmatic. Those two goals also define the scientific and cognitive character of this dissertation.

The main question that became a pivotal element of the research, revolves around the real impact that the public authority has on the creation and implementation of the innovation policy. Other questions are: what is the history of the institutions responsible for the transfer of knowledge? What is the relations between What is the relation between the policy of innovation and the policy of development? How is the innovation policy created and implemented (both on the central government and local levels)? Which of the parks did succeed in the realisation of their mission? Did parks help with the level of innovations being implemented? How does the cooperation between parks and authorities look like? What kind of changes are needed to better that cooperation?

In a search for the answers for those and other questions author does verify the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 1.: The difference in the amount of success parks have had strongly correlates with the amount (and quality) of local authorities involvement. This hypothesis was positively verified. Most of the successful initiatives are located in big agglomerations with a substantial scientific and economic potential. But even in those agglomerations there seems to be a

problem with implementation of the regional strategy of innovation and development. Only handful of parks can be viewed as a fully successful endeavors.

Hypothesis 2.: Political involvement of the public authorities with the activities of parks did not fulfil the potential for pragmatic success. This hypothesis also was positively verified by the author. Dissertation shows the barriers in achieving the goals of science and technology parks. Most notable barriers are: lack of oversight and the dispersion of legal power of the authorities.

Hypothesis 3.: There can be observed a lack of cohesive policy of responsibility for the implementation of innovation strategy. Hypothesis was positively verified. The implementation of this strategy was not able to produce a correct level of efficiency in the field of knowledge transfer.

Hypothesis 4.: The lack of cooperation between universities and businesses is a result of nonexistent changes in regulatory and motivating system. Hypothesis was verified positively. Universities does not think they can really, substantially benefit from that sort of cooperation. On the other hand lack of funds and a big implementation risk hinders the interest of the business world.

Hypothesis 5.: We observe a big omission error in not including local government in creating innovation strategy and even bigger one in not fully including them in the implementation of these strategies. The fifth hypothesis was also positively verified. Research shows that there truly is a lack of agreement between parks and local community (even tho there are declared agreements it does not transfer into practice).

The research conducted showed that activity of science and technology parks might be viewed as a example of what works and what does not when it comes to the policy of development in general and innovation policy in particular. Outside of many other conclusions of this dissertation two points seem to be crucial to fully understand the essence of this thesis. Firstly, moving forward there needs to be a fully cohesive policy of responsibility for implementing the strategy of country innovation. This task is not an easy one. It requires multi dyscyplin approach to the subject. Secondly, there needs to be an expansion of legal competence of the local government when it comes to implementation and also a creation of innovation policy.

Findings of the research presented in this thesis conclude that organs and institutions of public authority are extremely important actors playing on many stages that decide about the future fate of our country. A comprehensive and fully aware activity of the government in all the sensitive sectors (economy, culture, education etc.) cannot be improvised. In a harsh

economic reality there is no time for learning from mistakes. Modern government in a modern world needs to use a scientific knowledge to make the right decisions about the strategies for development and innovation. Science and technology parks are the example of how to distribute the knowledge and the achievements of science in order to achieve the realisation of economic and social growth.