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Directions for increasing innovativeness of the economy for 2007-2013, in the perspective of 2020.

Kierunki zwiększania innowacyjności gospodarki na lata 2007-2013

Country	Poland
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Name of authors/organisation responsible	Ministry of Economy, Department of Economy Development
Keywords	economy, innovation, ministry, development
Type	Official government policy document: discussion/strategy document
Overview	<p>The document shows the directions and states the needs to create positive conditions to improve the innovativeness of the Polish research system. The document is a continuation of an earlier governmental program: "Improving the economy innovativeness in Poland until 2006."</p> <p>The rationale to prepare this document is the difficult situation of the Polish research system in comparison to most of the European Countries. In order to fulfil the Lisbon goals, there is a perceived need to counteract this situation.</p>
Main issues addressed	<p>The main priority of the document stated is the improvement of the innovativeness of Polish firms through strengthening the National Innovation System.</p> <p>It is to be reached by actions aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing human resources to build the knowledge-based economy, • Linking public R&D activities with the needs of the enterprise sector, • Improving Intellectual Property Rights, • Mobilising private capital to create and develop innovative companies, • Building the infrastructure for innovation.
Policy priorities	<p>1.2.1 Strategic Research policies (long-term research agendas); 1.2.2 Innovation strategies; 1.3.3 Other horizontal policies (ex. society-driven innovation); 1.3.1 Cluster framework policies; 1.3.2 Horizontal measures in support of financing; 2.1.1 Policy measures concerning excellence, relevance and management of research in Universities; 2.1.2 Public Research Organisations; 2.1.3 Research and Technology Organisation (private non-profit); 2.1.4 Research Infrastructures; 2.2.1 Support infrastructure (transfer offices, training of support staff); 2.2.2 Knowledge</p>

	<p>Transfer (contract research, licences, research and IPR issues in public/academic/non-profit institutes); 2.2.3 R&D cooperation (joint projects, PPP with research institutes); 3.1.1 Awareness creation and science education; 3.1.2 Relation between teaching and research; 3.1.3 Stimulation of PhDs; 3.2.1 Recruitment of researchers (e.g. fiscal incentives); 3.2.2 Career development (e.g. long-term contracts for university researchers); 3.2.3 Mobility of researchers (e.g. brain-gain, transferability of rights); 5.1.1 Support to the creation of favourable innovation climate (ex. road shows, awareness campaigns); 5.1.2 Innovation prizes incl. design prizes; 5.3.1 Measures to raise awareness and provide general information on IPR; 5.3.3 Support to the innovative use of standards; 5.3.2 Consultancy and financial incentives to the use of IPR</p>
Main audience	Government; Research community; Policy makers
Policy context	<p>The economic situation in Poland is challenging. Poland has one of the lowest levels of share of GDP in R&D outlays. In 2004 the share was only 0,58 % while the EU25-average is about 2%.</p> <p>Concerning the innovativeness of the Polish economy, it is one of the lowest all over Europe. Using CIS data, only a small share of companies are in the group on innovative ones. The cooperation between research institutions and companies is not much developed. The number of implementations of new technologies and the number of new companies created on the basis of innovative technologies is low. In addition only about 1% of companies sees innovativeness as a source of their future competitiveness.</p> <p>Thus the main goal of this document is to prepare the research system for the longer process of deep, rational and effective reforms.</p>
Indicators	<p>The report is based mainly on economic and statistical indicators concerning R&D outlays as a share of GDP, innovation in companies, employment, number of patents and new technologies. It contains data to present the situation of Poland in comparison to the other EU countries and some outside of Europe.</p> <p> General and regional statistics Economic and financial Sectoral data (industry, services, trade) Science and technology</p>
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