

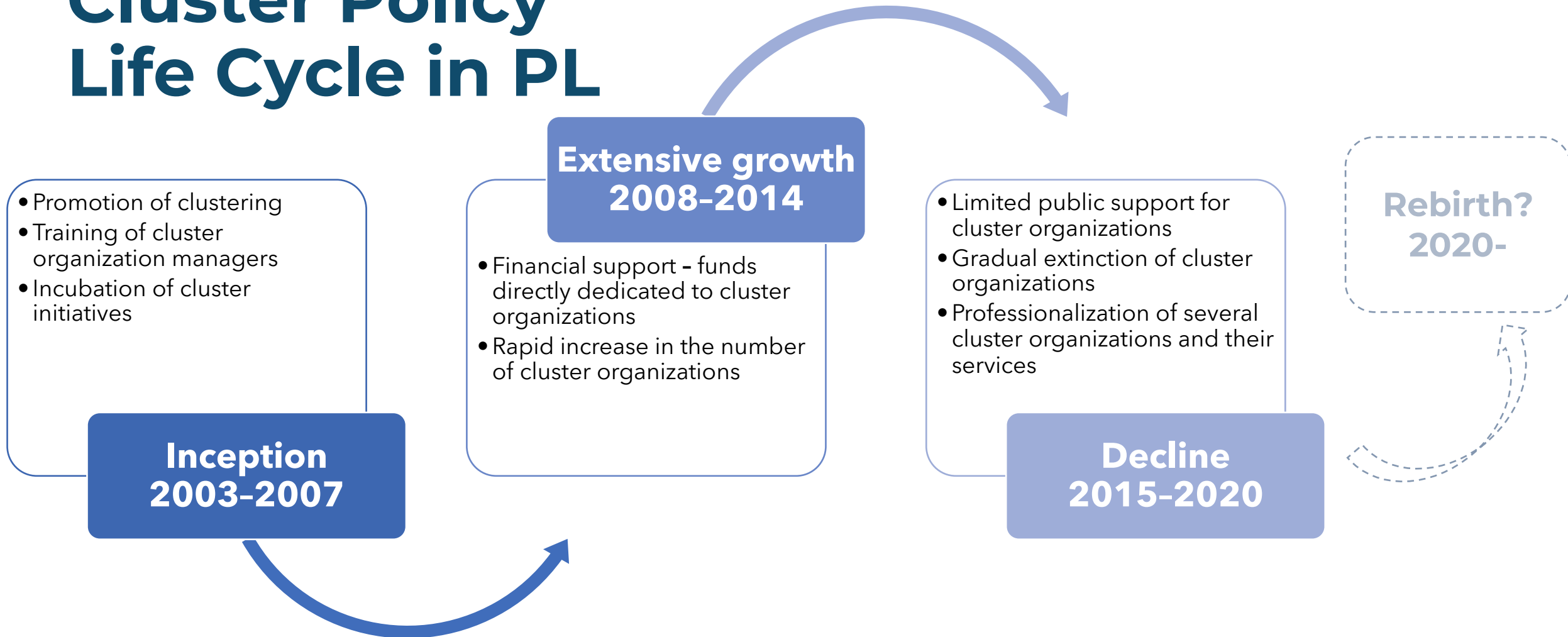
Polish Clusters Landscape Workshops

Katowice, November 7-8, 2022

Dominika Kuberska

Cluster Policy Life Cycle in Poland
&
Research-Business Collaboration Across the Visegrad (V4)

Cluster Policy Life Cycle in PL



Model of B2R collaboration in cluster organizations across the Visegrad

Government



Motives

Personal
Intraorganizational
Interorganizational
External



Initiation

B2R
R2B
B2CO
R2CO
CO2B
CO2R
Other



Cooperation

Forms of
cooperation



Results

Personal
Organizational
External

Research-related
Education-related
Industry-related
Other

Cooperation
factors: facilitators



Funding



Cooperation
factors: inhibitors



What occupies cluster organization managers across the Visegrad? [% of time, average]

Area	Networking	HR	R&D&I	Internationalization	Marketing	Admin	Other
V4	25%	13%	16%	21%	11%	12%	2%
CZ	17%	13%	<u>34%</u>	16%	9%	10%	1%
HU	<u>31%</u>	12%	1%	23%	13%	<u>18%</u>	4%
PL	24%	13%	16%	<u>29%</u>	10%	8%	0%
SK	<u>29%</u>	15%	10%	16%	13%	14%	3%

Results of research-business collaboration

Results	V4	Poland
Scientific papers/monographs	39%	40%
Other publications	48%	50%
Applications/project proposals	54%	45%
Receiving grants (international)	33%	25%
Receiving grants (domestic)	43%	30%
Trademarks	11%	15%
Patents	15%	20%
Prototypes	22%	15%
Extending one's network	70%	75%
Product innovations	28%	20%
Business innovations	17%	20%
Marketed product or service	17%	20%
Trainings for cluster members	26%	30%
Presentations, panels, etc.	48%	65%
Students' theses	26%	15%



Article

Cluster Policy in Poland—Failures and Opportunities

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Abstract: The EU has been leaning towards evidence-based policymaking with the aim of ensuring coherence between industrial, environmental, climate, and energy policy. It focuses on supporting the development of a business environment which would enable sustainable growth, job creation, and innovation. It is generally agreed upon that, at the current level of development, the EU should focus on boosting innovations and theory and practice deliver an array of suggestions on how to achieve this goal. Among them clusters and cluster-led development play a prominent role. Poland inherently follows this belief and has introduced cluster policy to its policy mix by supporting cluster initiatives and cluster organizations. The objective of the paper is to investigate the evolution of cluster policy in Poland, identify its success factors, and propose recommendations for cluster policy. This case study of cluster policy in Poland is based on a series of in-depth interviews as well as secondary data. The conclusions resulting from this case study indicate that adoption by the government of a cluster policy at the national level and implementation of a comprehensive strategy for cluster development at regional and national levels is a basic condition for cluster policy success. Positive results can be achieved if public intervention is continuous and tailored to the needs of cluster organizations at different development stages with particular emphasis on the internationalization of cluster activities, which was a key measure highly evaluated by the respondents. The paper touches upon the timely issue of the future direction of cluster policy. The debate on it is accompanied by another debate on how to build an economic ecosystem capable of reaching sustainability goals.

Keywords: cluster; cluster organization; cluster policy; competitiveness



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Clusters as platforms for business-research (B2R)/research-business (R2B) relations

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CLUSTERS MEET REGIONS

TOWARDS A GREEN TRANSITION:
CHALLENGES, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES
FOR POLISH REGIONS AND CLUSTERS

KATOWICE | 07-08
POLAND | NOVEMBER 22

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