



Strategy for Responsible Development

Policy Support Facility as a background for
HEI and PRO reforms

Brussels, 30.01.2017

Strategy for Responsible Development goals:

- 1,7% GDP for science and research till 2020;
- more Polish innovative products and services competitive on global market;
- support for high-tech start-ups;
- targeted support for selected sectors with high competition potential (i.e. cybersecurity, electromobility, biotechnology);
- higher education and research entities as a source of human capital and innovative R&D results



Gowin's Strategy sectoral branch of SRD

- a) Science for society
- b) Innovations for the economy
- c) Law 2.0 - „constitution” for science and higher education



Science for society

Goal: social responsibility of scientists and researchers

Measures:

National Congress of Science

Children's and Third Age Universities

Mobile Copernicus Centres



Innovation for the economy

Goal: more R&D based products and solutions developed by the researchers and entrepreneurs

Measures:

National Institute of Technology

New law on supporting innovations, i.e. tax reliefs

Public supported VC funds

Improved NCRD operations

Innovation for the economy

- National Institute of Technology – Fraunhofer’s like structure, merging of current research institutes in one structure – January 2018,
- Law on innovation – White Book on Innovation – tax reliefs (for SME’s, start-ups, large companies, increase of the level of reliefs in time), simpler commercialisation procedures for HEIs and PROs, more money for commercialisation, broader economic use of research infrastructures, new IPR protection system (i.e. IPR courts) – January 2017/ January 2018;
- Large allocation of public money for VC activities – Polish Development Fund and NCRD projects – 2017 operational
- New instruments implemented by NCRD – smart, innovative public procurements, grants substituted with repayable assistance – 2017 operational



Law 2.0 for science and higher education

Goal: higher education system more efficient, closer to the needs of society and the economy

Measures:

Law 2.0 – new approach to management of the HEI sector

New formula for financing of HEI's and PRO's

New evaluation pattern for HEI and PRO's activities

New type of HEI – research universities

Industrial („Implementation”) Doctorates

National Students Exchange Agency

Polish PSF – scope (1)

Structural changes in the science and higher education system

- ✓ Models of **output evaluation** (public and private sectors).
- ✓ **Consolidation vs. restructuring/ streamlining of higher education institutes** (e.g. in the context of demographic change). The system of incentives to consolidate vs introduction of the legislation forcing consolidation.
- ✓ **Career development of researchers** (research and teaching).
- ✓ **Research universities vs. higher vocational education**, including notably support for youth in the process of choosing their higher education path.
- ✓ **Role of regional authorities** in shaping of the higher education system in the region.

PSF – scope (2)

Links between the higher education sector and the other actors of the innovation system

- ✓ **Financing pro-innovation activities in the higher education sector – i.e. grants vs statutory funding**
- ✓ **Commercialization of research results**

Internationalisation of the science and higher education sectors

General overview

1. Number of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)

– **415**

- public – 132
- non-public – 283

2. Number of students – **1,4 m**

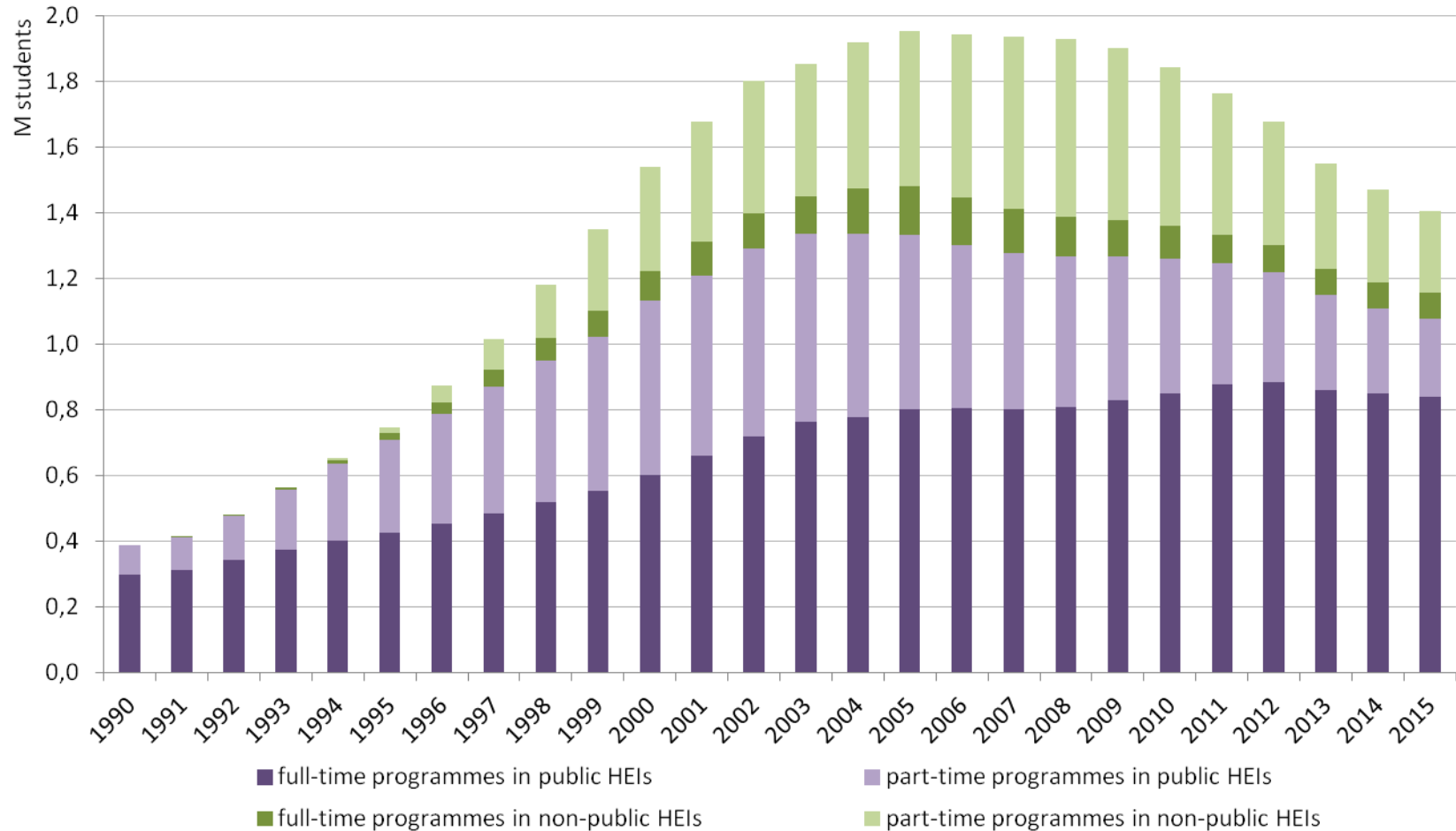
- in public HEIs – 1,1 m
- in non-public HEIs – 312 k

3. Number of academic teachers: **96,5 k**

Main characteristics

- Public vs. non public -> full-time students at public HEIs are not charged tuition fees;
- Main distinction: university vs. non-university HEIs;
- University HEIs: “an establishment providing degree-level education with a minimum of one academic unit authorised to confer the degree of „doktor”:
 - majority of public institutions: universities, universities of technology, universities of fine arts, universities of economics etc.’
 - 11 non-public HEIs.
- Non-university HEIs:
 - State Schools of Higher Vocational Education;
 - majority of non-public HEIs.

Students by sector (public/non-public) and programme (full-time/part-time)



Trends in the number of students

1. „Deprivatisation” of higher education

- Decrease in the number of students since 2006 concerns primarily fee-based programmes (non-public HEIs and part-time programmes at public HEIs);
- The share of students paying tuition fees decreased (approximately 60% in 2001-2003 -> 39% in 2015);
- Decrease in the number of non-public HEIs (337 in 2010 -> 284 in 2016).

2. Increase in the incoming degree mobility rate (0,9% in 2009 -> 4,0% in 2015).

ELA – economic activities of the graduates

- Since 2011 HEIs have tracked their graduates' careers – important element of internal quality assurance system;
- New central tracking system in order to get reliable and comparable data on graduates' employment outcomes – important information for public opinion, especially potential students and their parents (different goal than when it comes to tracking by HEIs).
- Based on administrative data: matching database of graduates with anonymized data from the Social Insurance Institution.



Public expenditure on higher education and science (according to Budget Act)

Year	Budget for science (bn zł)	Budget for higher education (bn zł)
2014	7,1	14,1
2015	7,8	15,0
2016	8,3	15,8
2017	8,4 (0,43% GDP)	16,0 (0,84% GDP)

Grants from the State budget

- tasks related to the education of students; maintenance of HEIs, including staff and renovation of premises (basic grant);
- tasks related to non-refundable financial support for students and doctoral students;
- co-financing and financing of investment projects;
- tasks regarding the provision of appropriate conditions for the full participation in the learning process by disabled students;
- special grants intended for improving quality;
- funds for statutory research and development activities.

Formula of teaching funding – basic grant

Funding formula is based on :

- **the so-called transmission constant** – responsible for calculation of **57%** of the total grant in 2017, and **50%** in 2018
- **4 „current” components** – responsible for calculation of **43%** (50%) of the total grant:
 - students and doctoral students with weightings for the levels of expensiveness
 - *40% (out of 43%),*
 - teaching staff – 45%,
 - research – 10%,
 - international exchange – 5%.

In 2017 two new quality factors have been introduced:

Student Staff Ratio – reference level 13

Science potential indicator (refers to average science unit category)



Quality-promoting subsidy

- available to both public and non-public HEIs:
 - National Leading Research Centres (KNOW's);
 - Additional financing for HEI departments identified as outstanding by the Polish Accreditation Committee;
 - Financing for non-public HEIs to conduct full-time doctoral studies;
 - Higher scholarships for the best 30% of doctoral students at both public and non-public HEIs.
- available to public HEIs which:
 - Recruit the best graduates



Thank you for your attention

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