SUPPORT THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG BUSINESS – EXPERIENCE OF SELECTED UE COUNTRIES

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Summary

In addition to internal factors that affect the development of young business-academic entrepreneurship a big impact to external factors. The article presents good practices in promoting young university business in various forms and at different levels in EU.

Keywords: internal factors, organization, management, business-experience, globalization

Introduction

Under the conditions of globalization, the growing part of the world's labor force is engaged in branches which compete or are bound by international trade and the international production-economic activity undertaken in other countries. This means that the national labor markets become more and more interdependent. The pursuit of economic policies to maintain or increase employment is not only a response to changes in the national economy, but also to adapt to changing conditions in the global economy[3]. Academic entrepreneurship and the promotion of young business (organizationally, legally, financially, etc.) is for many years practiced successfully

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[3] M. Byczkowska, K. Czyrka, J. Soboń; *Bezpośrednie inwestycje zagraniczne a kapitał ludzki*, w: Sucesne problemy riadenia , pod red. E.Weiss, J. Polacko, Z. Sirojc, Wyd. Mega Plast, Wyższa Szkoła Informatyki, Zarządzania i Administracji w Warszawie, Warszawa 2011, s.123.

by countries in Western Europe, the USA and Japan. This policy obviously is highly variable depending on the country and continue. The most important factor is the existence and implementation of a coherent policy in this area, covering both legislative and fiscal elements, as well as organizational and social. On the form of academic entrepreneurship support differences also affect the definition of the phenomenon. Colloquial and most common is recognition of the academic establishment as any kind of involvement of students in business. In narrower terms, academic entrepreneurship is limited to the involvement of farmers in new business creation science lab-the so-called. spin-out. In the us the main manifestation of academic entrepreneurship is a direct business creation based on knowledge. In turn, academic entrepreneurship in Europe is defined much more broadly, as the entire spectrum of activities, including: fostering relationships on the science-business incubation management coming out of College, etc. We therefore learn how to assist a young business, proposed by most countries experienced in this area. Key success factors for cooperation of science and business- regulatory environment (organizational-legal) to promote cooperation between science and business.

Support young business the German experience

Germany is the country with the great potential in scientific and research and development expenditure, her considerable resources to Research and Development (R & D) activities in the European Union in this respect, the front of the five regions (of which three are German regions), on which there are a total of more than 20% of the total EU spending on R & d activities during the year. They are: Ile de France (France), Oberbayern (Upper Bavaria, Germany), Stuttgart (Germany), Lombardy (Italy) and Köln (Cologne, Germany). If the measure. the intensity of R & d activity, understood as the ratio of R & d spending to gross domestic product, is in the top ten regions take-up until seven German regions (four consecutive). Such potential growth potential lies should be best used and bring tangible results.

In implementing the model welfare state, such as Germany, you will notice a significantly lower activity in terms of the creation of new companies than in the more liberal countries, where entrepreneurship indicators achieve a much higher level. In countries with developed social system, higher costs are also driving their own businesses – if only because of the heavier after on one common. And so for example. countries which boast the greatest respect the rights of workers and far-reaching protection of existing jobs, such as Sweden or Germany, to achieve much lower positions in

the rankings of entrepreneurship than lax in this respect, the United States, Canada or even Ireland. Welfare State System has meant that the German society cherishes without leave and related to the workplace and is willing to minimize the risk of call – defeat. In the ranking of self-employment, followed by Germany at a distant place. While in the United States in 2000. 8.5% of the economically active own, Germany's led this percentage amounted to only 2.2%[4].

Impact on statistics also has a fact that self-employed person shall, as a general rule, people under the age of 35 years. They also are steps to promote business. Meanwhile, German society is referred to as an ageing population, and the proportion of young people going from year to year. In the slowly changing attitudes to entrepreneurship. Study of the GEM (Global Enterpreneurship Monitor) have shown that although most students without indirectly after graduation plans to hire for the job to gain experience, however, after the ok. 5 years 40% percent of them would like to start working on their own account. Does not change the fact that most of these 40% very worried for professional music training. You can venture to say that in terms of the principles of subsidiarity are pessimistic nation Germany companies, not believing in their own ability. The main factor discouraging the Germans to set up their own business ventures is the fear of failure and negative assessment of market opportunities. In the light of these facts, it is necessary to change mentalities and to encourage the public to take independent decisions.

Create the enterprise requires considerable financial outlays, national authorities for many years and yet another means citizen expectations for success. A tool for the implementation of the above changes are all kinds of programs to support business, implemented by the Government and especially for young people just beginning his professional career. It should be noted that this type of initiatives are economically more beneficial than the financing of unemployment.[5] Their goal is to create. a culture of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial attitude before to setting up their own business was not seen as an act of courage or, worse, desperation, but was a natural stage of development.

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[4] Own calculation.

[5] A. Kaczmarek, Miejsce firm sektora MSP w teorii rozwoju regionalnego i polityce RP [w:] J. Engelhardt, M. Kiba- Janiak (red. nauk.)Techniczne, ekonomiczne i społeczne uwarunkowania rozwoju państw europejskich. Stan, perspektywy, możliwości, szanse, zagrożenia, WSB Gorzów Wlkp., 2008, s. 81

Table 1. The person for whom the fear of failure is a major factor in these a daunting prospect to undertake economic activities (as a% of the population of working age)

Country	2001 r.	2004 r.
Hungary	26	24
Norwey	29	27
United Kingdom	34	33
Sweden	34	36
Irland	42	39
Italy	35	40
Finland	38	41
Poland	53	43
Germany	53	48
France	33	50

Source: Global Enterpreneur Monitor 2004, National and Regional Summaries.

Germany's budget expenditure on research have increased significantly since 1998 r64.In 2005 amounted to 9.985 billion euros, an increase of 37% compared to 1998. The German Ministry of education and research (BMBF) has funded six research and development projects, reg, often engaging in cooperative activities with specific Länder. And so in the year 2000 for research and development have been ok. 15.9 billion (appropriations of the Ministry and of the Länder), and 32% of the total expenditure on R & d focused on sfinanso has been with Government measures; 4.7 billion[6]. The EURO was spent on research carried out in the most prestigious German institutions, namely:

1. Helmholtz-Gesellschaft (HFG),
2. Max Planck-Gesellschaft (MPG),
3. Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft (FHG),
4. Leibniz-Gemeinschaft.

German research and development programmes and the implementation of innovative concept are largely coordinated by the Federal Ministry of Economics and labour (FEDERAL MINISTRY) and the Federal Ministry of education and research (BMBF). The promotion of enterprise based on knowledge is the Ministry of education and research, which on the one hand, it supports research conducted among others. in the field of the protection of health, biotechnology, information technology, environmental strategy, on the other hand, is taking measures to increase employment in the new technologies and using mach fir growth in the number of such companies.

[6] Own calculation.

In this regard, in Germany are undertaken activities aimed at:

1. change of the mentality of society, education characteristics conducive to business particularly the willingness to take risks, the creation of the so-called. round balls,
2. conducting research and development for use by businesses,
3. enhancing the competitiveness of German companies on international markets by lowering taxes and other financial burdens on businesses,
4. increasing access to capital (also known as risk capital),
5. increase in the number of inventions, patents and the intensification of their implementation.

One of the biggest and most famous programs in support of academic business in Germany is EXIST. It is part of the support offered by the Federal Government for the development of innovative companies and significantly contributes to increase the transfer of knowledge and technology from University Centers.

Table 2. The EXIST program includes three programs

EXIST		
EXIST program line „Culture of Entrepreneurship"	**EXIST Business Start-Up Grant**	**EXIST Transfer of Research**
supports projects at universities to build up an infrastructure for providing skills and support for technology and knowledge-based innovative ventures. In support of these activities, universities receive an allowance from the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology over a three-year period.	supports the preparation of innovative business start-up projects at universities and research institutions.	promotes technology-based business start-up projects in the pre-start-up and the start-up stage. EXIST Transfer of Research" complements the broadly targeted EXIST Business Start-Up Grants with an excellence-oriented measure for high-tech start-ups.
Areas for action:	**Areas for action:**	**Areas for action:**
The projects may include measures geared towards the following activities: to establish a lasting "culture of entrepreneurship" at universities and research institutions, to support consistent transfer of scientific knowledge into commercial output, to promote the enormous potential of	The grant aims to help scientists, university graduates and students developing their business ideas into business plans and to advance their ideas for products and services. To cover their living expenses, the entrepreneurs receive a grant between 800 to 2,500 euro per month,	The purpose of the first funding phase is to support research teams at universities or research institutes so as to enable them to provide proof for the technological feasibility of their product idea and to prepare the business start-up. The funding includes staff expenses for up to three

business ideas and entrepreneurial personalities at universities and research institutions in a targeted manner, to increase the number and the chances of success of innovative business start-ups.	depending on their degree, for a maximum period of 12 months.	staff members and 60,000 euro for materials and equipment.

Source: the development of their own on the basis of the: http://www.exist.de 27.06.2013

The Idea EXIST[7] was born in December 1997 Launched her storm, whose aim was to discuss the possibility of creating a platform for cooperation among at least three different partners in the region, including higher schools below. The objective was to stimulate the economy by increasing the number of emerging companies, operating in hi-tech industries. Such assumptions cannot be achieved by stepping up measures to promote entrepreneurship among people associated with the sphere of scientific research. EXIST has been launched by the Federal Ministry of education and research in 1998, His goal was to create favourable conditions for FL Denmark new companies based on modern technologies. Because such technology are universities, the program focused on stimulating entrepreneurship in research centres. The essence of EXIST can be described as supporting new companies coming from academia. Hence the name of the "EXIST-university based start-ups".

Assumptions:

1. Creating a culture of entrepreneurship, foster the graduate and extra--European universities is supported under the scientific sphere-related economic ventures of its own.
2. Translating scientific inventions on a specific economic value is added to increase the transfer of technology.
3. To foster interest in setting up businesses.
4. A significant increase in new knowledge-based companies and the creation of new, permanent workers jobs.

Initially, the programme to participate in the program were selected some of the most developed regions, with the greatest potential for scientific and r & d strategy level, that as far as the implementation of the programme were to evolve in the direction of the so-called. centres of excellence and serve as

[7] EXIST is a support program of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi) aimed at improving the entrepreneurial environment at universities and research institutions and at increasing the number of technology and knowledge based business start-ups. The EXIST program is part of the German government's Hightech Strategy for Germany" and is co-financed by funding of the European Social Fund (ESF).

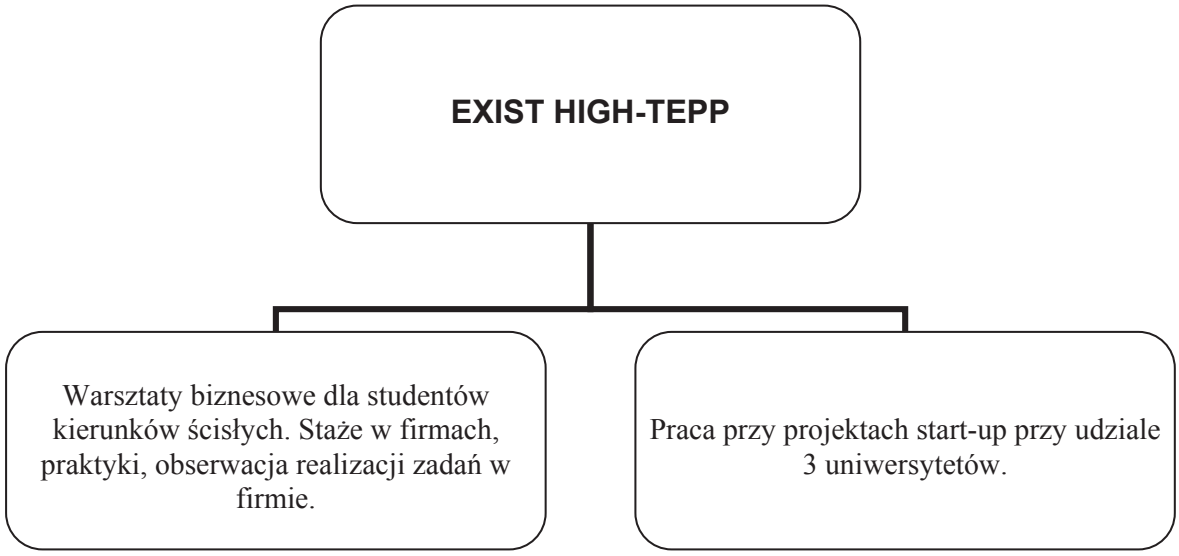
a role model. As a selection criterion has been proposed, among other things. the number and position of the academic colleges in the region, as well as a climate conducive to investment. Finally, to participate in the program are classified in five regions. In these regions a platform of cooperation between research centres and partner with the business sphere, science and policy in order to achieve the objective of the programme. For this reason, networks EXIST differ depending on the region, in some cases the dominant role played by school, in other institutions. The involvement of different partners also takes a variety of forms – who does not offer direct support, others eg. sponsorship. All networks have a joint management office, offering advisory services, as well as providing information and seeking partners. In turn, who works with the Expert Committee EXIST project recognized figures in the world of science, finance and business. The task of the Council is to promote the regions involved in the project, as well as the citizen advice when creating. spatter EXIST, such as EXIST Seed and High TEPP.

For example, "High TEPP, (High Technology Enterpreneurship Postgraduate Programme) College is a program implemented in the framework of the EXIST by the universities of Jena, Bamberg and Regensburg. In addition, EXIST High TEPP, part of partners are involved the realm of business, venture capital funds, investment advisors. Its aim is to support projects of type start-up and training of executives for the support of high-tech companies. The "College" can use alumni both directions of the Humanities as well as science. The idea is to get as close as possible to a wide range of experience and expertise. For example, the Economist may take place in the laboratory practice a company, but an engineer may participate in workshops on the subject. The Program also allows you to make the foreign service. in the United States. The objective of the programme is, on the one hand, the education of engineers capable of create and manage companies like start-ups, on the other hand, technical training, which will be able to better manage technology companies.

EXIST Seed is child programme EXIST.[8] Is designed for graduate students and College extra-European universities is supported under and five years after graduation, as well as for young. Task EXIST Seed is to promote these ideas, that may appear on the occasion of doing research. While working on a doctorate. Thanks pro researchers shall bear no indication-inventor can count on personalized help-direct financial support and substantive during establishment. The Program allows you to reduce the risk of financial failure in the process of setting up the company, in addition to the potential entrepreneur can focus on developing your idea and the preparation of a business

[8] EXIST seed- Direct substantive and financial support for the initial.

Figure 1. Operating principles EXIST HIGH-TEPP.



Source: the development of their own on the basis of the „Exist – university-based start-ups", BMBF, 2000.

plan. The financial support offered in this period is crucial, because in the initial stage of virtually no capabilities gain external financing. Thanks to EXIST Seed company can obtain funding for ca beginner expenditure related to current payments and training for a maximum period of 1 year. This is the time to prepare your idea and develop a business plan for the business characteristics. Throughout this period the potential entrepreneur can count on support from the assigned him. Furthermore, in order to develop a business plan for the beneficiary as soon as possible should participate in organized workshops on, inter alia. marketing. In addition to the monthly support it is also possible to obtain extra funding consultancy services or the purchase of necessary equipment. It should be noticed that the live funding under the EXIST Seed is possible even before the emergence of the business plan. The objective is to provide young entrepreneurs the best terms available to develop your idea. At a later stage of a start-up company. EXIST Seed provides support at the stage of development of a business plan and think the premise and between companies[9].

[9] Palaščáková, D., Cooperation between business sector and higher education and science institutions in scientific research in Slovakia. In: Jorunal on Law, Economy .& Management. Vol. 1, no. 1, 2011, p. 71-76.

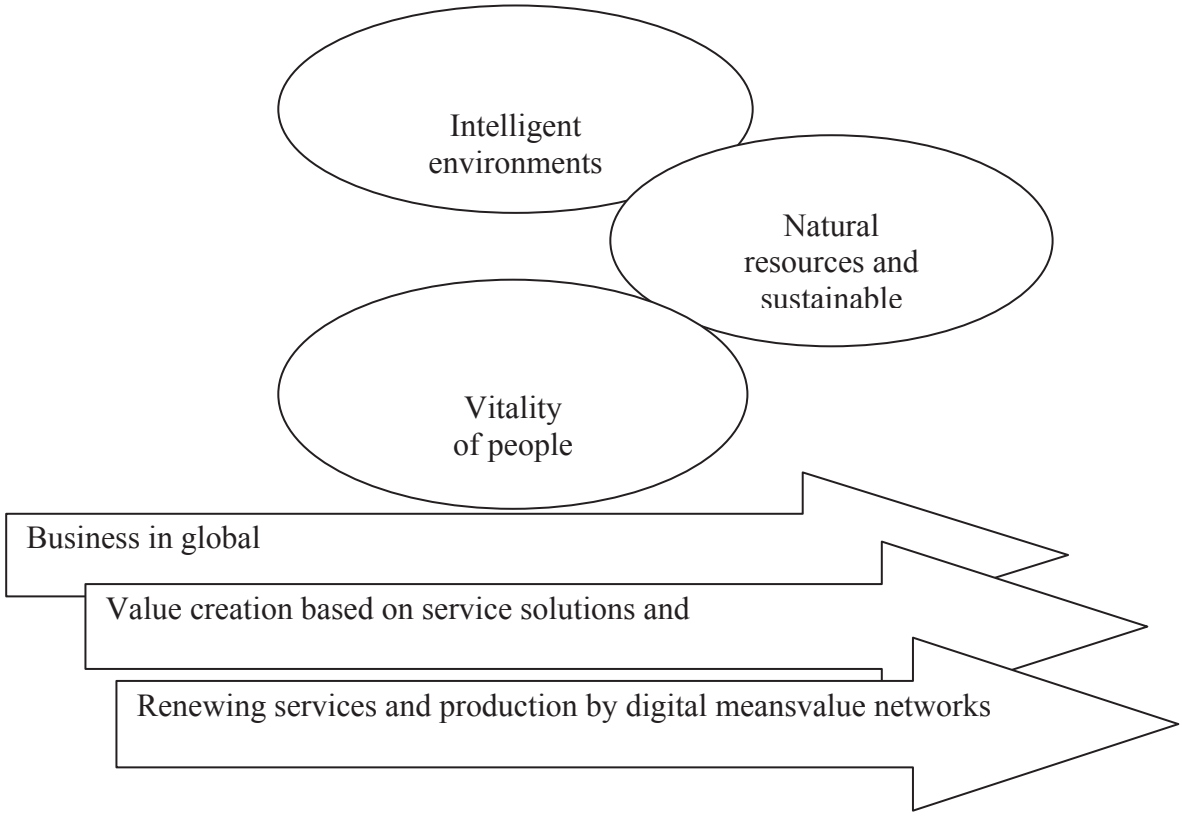
Support young business the Finland experience

An example of a country which adheres to the policy of encouraging the creation of spin off companies is Finland. There are at least a couple of reasons for this state of affairs: the high expenditure on R & d (high-tech R&D), both public and private, broad cooperation between institutions of the work related to transfer of technology – universities, research institutions, technology centres, and investors (individuals with capital). Another very important reason is the availability of capital, particularly at the stage of initial/embryonic stage. State policy refers to the range of issues directly or indirectly related to the elaboration of academic entrepreneurship. The Finnish Government spends big on a broadly understood measures the promotion-related business research and development sector, and particularly the links on strengthening its contacts with the economy. In addition to this focus on networking (network) of individuals and institutions involved in the process, from universities, which play a crucial role as a generator of ideas, on the basic of which knows can arise a new knowledge-based spin-off-research institutions, incubators, regional and capital funds (seed capital and venture capital) to the scientific and technological parks. Already in the mid-80s of the 20th century began, backed up by significant in German capital, in order to strengthen the cooperation between science and economy, research directions and changes in the structure of employment in the various sectors of the economy (reducing employment in the traditional industries to increase employment in services and the so-called new switch I think, with an emphasis on new technologies and innovation, both on the supply side (universities, research institutions) and the demand (enterprises, especially again after knowledge-based companies). Since its accession to the EU (1995) the Finnish Government, regional and local authorities and non-governmental organizations have taken many initiatives related to the fight against the IND, also an academic, in order to improve the deficient situations at that time in the labour market, with significant use of already available structural funds structural change within.[10] An example of such activities was implemented in the Helsinki region project "YRITTÄMISESTA TYÖTÄ" prepared immediately to improve the situation on the labour market. It consisted of several smaller components, and consisted, among other things. on the positioning of Infor potentially interested, you can get 50% funding on terms for a feasibility study (feasibility study) for the new business incubators. In addition, the newly formed promotion actions incubated

[10] „GoodNIP – Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Polices", P. Koch, L. Norgen, J. Oksanen. STEP – Centre for Innovation Research, Oslo, 2003.

zapla during the first year of their operations. The results of these activities are significant. In 1998 there were 16 incubators. One of the last projects aimed at stronger cooperation in the period of exploitation of the results of research and development in the broad scope of the system is an innovative national understands ProACT Programme (Research Programme for Advanced Technology Policy, 2001-2005) – its aim is to better understand the 1st and gain knowledge of the impact of s & t policy- innovation on society and the economy. A special button on the on the understanding of the role of public and social effects in the period of technological development. The results of the program you will find a range of activities in the regulation is formulated builds on creating future technological policy//innovation/science and scientific research cooperation. It is funded by the Ministry of industry and trade and TEKES (Finland's the National Technology Agency). With a budget of EUR 10 million on 40 projects is one of the world's leading national research programmes in this field[11]. In addition, Finland (TEKES data) there are 18 technological centres. Most of them are located near the University. Often they ditch off their own incubators. Science Park and

Figure 2. Focus areas guide selections in Tekes programmes.



Source: The development of their own on the basis Teksas strategy, Growth and wellbeing from renewal, Helsinki, Finland 2013

[11] http://www.tekes.fi

SPINNO. Programs to support the company's spin-offs were and are in Finland, financed from both public and private funds. The main partner on the side of public institutions is the TEKES with ok. 380 million per year in deployments. A significant part of these funds is allocated to the universities, especially as seed capital. Second a major project is SITRA (the Finnish National Fund for Reasearch and Development) focused mainly on the financing of the commercialisation of research, while the State-funding company-FINNVERA invests not in the heads of business incubators. In addition, in Finland there are many other opportunities to obtain financing by type of company spin-off, especially with private funds. It is estimated that currently on the Finnish market works ok. 30 companies type of VC (venture capital), many of which are private. Two nationwide programs presented in table 3 and 4.

Table 3. Financial programs LIKSA i NITRO

Country	**Finland**
The scope of the geographic Branch requested (national/ regional)	National
Summary (idea, main for recovery)	The primary goal of the project was to fill a gap in the financing of the type of companies start up on the initial stages of their development, and reset at the same time their level of funding closer venture capital. The main tasks of the project: 1. to encourage and stimulate the generation and acceleration of knowledge-based companies in the early stages of their development. 2. raising the level of knowledge and technology commercialization from the University and other scientific institutions. 3. encouraging and stimulating the financing of companies based on by private equity investors between knows (private capital investments) on the initial stages of development.
The Originator Of The	SITRA – Finnish National Fund for Reasearch and Development
Project start year	2001
Year of project completion	2003
The level of funding	Central-by TEKES (Government Agency) and SITRA (independent public equity fund responsible before Parliament)
The target group	Individuals (individual innovators) Scientists/researchers
Organisation and management of the project (implementation)	Through two programs: LIKSA-joint initiative by TEKES and SITRA. Both institutions to provide financial resources, and four companies specialized in tech transfer technology ensure the implementation of the project at the operational level.

	INTRO-the initiative and implementation through SITRA. This institution provides financial resources in cooperation with the national network of business angels as well as institutional investors. Presentation of companies start up directly to a potential investor.
Finanse	6,7 mln EUR

Source: The development of their own on the basis of "GoodNIP – Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Polices"Oslo 2003

Table 4. TEKES funds for feasibility studies

Country	Finland
Geographical scope the present impacts	Krajowy
Summary (idea, main assumptions)	The financing of feasibility studies for SMEs, universities and other scientific institutions. The aim of this action is to raise/increase chance/possibility of placing on the market (start and implementation of successful pro R & d projects and the establishment of knowledge-based companies based on them).
The Originator Of The	TEKES
Project start year	1999
Year of project completion	The project continues
The target group	SMES and universities and other public research institutions
Organisation and management of the project (implementation)	TEKES is responsible for the whole thing. Potential interested can apply for funding for feasibility studies for free time, because no project for mkniętych application periods. Financing decision shall be taken within a period of six weeks from the moment you deposit the present proposal.
Finance	4,2 mln Euro (2002 r.)

Source: The development of their own on the basis Teksas strategy, Growth and wellbeing from renewal, Helsinki, Finland 2013

Support young business the Denmark experience

The Danish Government initiates a few programs aimed at the impact of the partnership not in the line of research institutions-a young business. Earlier, because in 1998, created six technological incubators across the country, in accordance with the previously accepted schema Denmark Innovation Incubators Scheme.[12] The purpose of this initiative is to support innova-

[12] In legal terms, the innovation incubators are private limited companies approved as operators by The Danish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Higher Education following

tive new companies by providing pressure close contact between them and the research sector and capital facilities focused on the development of new products and services in a young business. Since 2002, the incubators offer financial assistance, training and advice. Since the beginning of the program after the financial power and practical received 150 projects. The first at the moment, the project is already enough mature and attractive that may 8-GAC for external financial support (private equity, venture capital).[13] Within the framework of the programme also has research centres, whose main task was and is to encourage and promote cooperation in the field of media economy research commercial (business), support institutions, especially and the same scientists. The System environment of the specific cooperations in Denmark consists of seven universities, two research institutes and at least one incubator. These are strong institutions involved in work related to the identification of the creation and promotion of companies spin-off. Some of them, outside of the individual assistance (from their own institution) for companies spin-off, works in this field also with technology parks. An example of such cooperation could be the CAT network Science, focusing on the outside of the Technological Park (CAT Science) and the University of Roskilde, the Technical University of Copenhagen and Risø National Laboratory. It is estimated that currently the whole Denmark carried out is ok. 10 official programmes to support the company's spin-off70.[14] We present two example projects: RUC-project implemented by CAT Science (Science Park) and the University of Roskilde, which allow companies to stage start-ups access to modern research facilities of their own. Business start-ups can be incorporated into ongoing research at the University of environmental sciences, communication and education studies. CAT/RUC hotel is located very conveniently; the nature of accessibility by car, both easily specializes and s-Bahn from Copenhagen and the rest of the region. DTU is a project implemented by the CAT Science (Science Park) and the Technical University of Denmark (DTU). DTU is Europe's largest technical University in engineering sciences. The project is enabling businesses to access start-up to modern office facilities and a modern donor at the Technical University of Denmark. In addition, the CAT has access to them. DANCHIP (clean room facilities)-pure laboratory facilities and training for the purpose of carrying out the so-called. test production (for

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a European public procurement. Currently, the scheme is financed by a national budget grant of approximately 200 million DKK annually (similar to 25 million €).

[13] http://fivu.dk

[14] „University spin-outs in Europe – overview and good practice", Directorate – General for Enterprise, UE, Luxemburg, 2002.

the production of the micro-and nano-scale). Prepared by the Ministry of science, technology and innovation and adopted 6 June 2002 the Act Law on Technology and Innovation71 applies in particular to the promotion of cooperation and related supplements the unfolding of diffusion of knowledge between companies and public research units. This document aims to generate knowledge-based companies through the use of different sources of funding for this type of work activity, for example. through seed capital funds. This law brings innovation and Technology Council (Council of Technology and Innovation), an advisory body of the Minister. Head to toe with the tasks of the Council should, first and foremost, to analyze and modify the appropriate strategy, not a national innovation system assessment, and also working on a proposal for a future me programs and regulation of the above thematic scope. A very important element is the fact that this law tidied and a variety of technology and innovation initiatives within one document and recorded a single institution responsible for it (the Ministry of science technology and innovation). In addition, activities relating to entrepreneurship, including academic, ditch off reflected in further legal regulations. In January 2003 the Government "strategy published Knowledge in Growth" in the full cooperation between the scientific institutions "NESSIE (knowledge institutions) and companies ' particular attention to the forms of potential cooperation. The document also puts forward four potential paths of cooperation work of scientific institutions (including universities) with companies:

1) cooperation in the field of human resources, internships, apprenticeships, the mobility of researchers into the economy,
2) cooperation,
3) cooperation in the field of commercialization of research results,
4) other forms. These four categories is a set of various initiatives, including, among other things. participation in scientific conferences, the use of the press and scientific studies and inform practitioners and close cooperation of personnel (close personal networks).

Support young business the France experience

In France, for action in the field of the promotion of innovation and technology transfer are within the Department of research at the Ministry of education. This strolls is based on three pillars[15]:

[15] „University spin-outs in Europe – overview and good practice", Directorate – General for Enterprise, UE, Luxemburg, 2002.

1) Legislative Issues-law Law on Innovation and Research to Promote Creation of Innovative Technology Companies, adopted in July 1999, its provisions focus on four issues, which aim is to make it easier for researchers and educators to establish companies spin-up based on knowledge (the results of ongoing research by them). The purpose of these provisions is to increase data flow capabilities of researchers/ scientists to develop the economy, facilitate cooperation between public research and scientific sector and from within; very important is also the simplification of the fiscal and legal adjustment of the for innovative companies. The introduction of the above law has increased the number of companies assumed by scholars/researchers from 20 to 100 in the back end of the year 2000.
2) financial aspects of the transfer of technology. The French Government has increased to 30.5 million € the resources devoted to the creation and development of business incubators. Half of 96 of these measures has been set aside to promote business incubators in parks technology. Today was 31 new incubators, most in cooperation between the universities and research centres. Since 1999, in addition to the € 7.6 million. 3.15.2 million has been placed in the form of shares in capital funds by public research centres its main and colleges ready to invest this money in your own initial capital (seed capital), in the company based on established knows its own researchers and scientists. Since 1999, there have been three national and five regional funds of this type. Regardless of the above actions you created two other capital funds: I-Source and EMERTEC, both co-financed by public research centres. Minister. Research has created a network of 31 business incubators. All of them use slide mat company spin-off as a mechanism for technology transfer. On the basis of the carried out research tests carried out, it is estimated that at least 70 universities and scientific institutes sharing works with enterprise incubators.

Support young business the Sweden experience

Sweden has a rich tradition in developing and fostering innovation, techno logical and entrepreneurship. The economic development of the country in the 20th century, largely based on innovation and commercialization of new technologies in the industry. Examples include companies such as: SKF, Tetra Pak, Asea, Alpha Laval, Volvo, etc. Also activities linked to the promotion of companies spin off is no exception. 20 years most of the University supports and promotes the formation of such companies.

As a result of legislative changes in 1996 and 1998, universities, in addition to education and conduct research, have been formally required to take action in favour of social and economic development, including ditch also to cooperation with industry (businesses). Depending on the size, location, research and educational universities carry out this task in different ways. Large universities with a high reputation, good infrastructure, adequate critical mass, a high level of resourcefulness and educational and research focused on formal programmes in the field of formation and supports her spin-off companies, while smaller universities sought less expensive alternatives. Some smaller universities have taken joint action in favour of entrepreneurship and the creation of spin off companies. Some of them offer attractive terms on the possibility of setting up start-ups his best graduates (engineers). In addition, universities can obtain financial support for such activities (spin-off activities) from a variety of government agencies and Government, such as the capital funds. NUTEK (The Swedish Business Development Agency), ALMI (State company offering support and financing for businesses) or Teknikbrostiftelserna (a network of 7 regional equity funds). [16]

In Sweden there are about 30 in support of the creation and development of companies spin-off 76- more than half of them is carried out by universities or colleges and very often located in the Science Park on the campus of the University.

Support young business the UK experience

The British Government is heavily involved in activities related to the transfer of techno technology. In 1998, the UK Business Incubation (UKBI) [17]created the document-which is a kind of catalyst, in order to obtain as large benefits from working responsible for incubating in the UK and raise

[16] The Swedish Business Development Agency - NUTEK - is the central public authority for enterprise development and regional development. Since January 2001 NUTEK, together with ALMI Företagspartner, forms a national competence centre for entrepreneurship, business development and business financing. NUTEK/ALMI provides various support to enterprises including financing, advice and information. Another role of the organisation is to encourage networks and to develop knowledge and evaluation methods within the area of enterprise and regional development. http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/emcc

[17] Business incubation provide growth SMEs and start-ups with the ideal location to develop and grow their businesses, offering everything from virtual support, rent-a-desk through to state of the art laboratories and everything in between. They provide direct access to hands-on intensive business support, access to finance and expertise and to other entrepreneurs and suppliers to really help businesses and entrepreneurs to grow - faster.

the level of awareness and knowledge about the role and benefits of business incubation. One of the main activities in support of the creation and development of companies during the phase of spin-outs in recent years was the creation of the Enterprise Fund and University Challenge Scheme. Although in recent years a growing number of universities setting up offices, 200 metres from the technology are just a few of them are involved in the processes of commercialization of research findings from more than 10 years are: Nottingham University, Queen's University Belfast, Strathclyde University and St. John's Innovation Centre in Oxford. [18] 15 our universities awarded financial support from University Challenge Scheme had formal programs support companies spin-off. Nine universities included by Bannock consulting, also had such programs. A further 63 universities supported the ad hoc creation and development of the spin-off" at the level of the joint. A total of more than 87 programs in supporting companies spin-off was active in the United Kingdom in 2002. Lambert report of December 2003 roku78 is considered as the basis for the UK innovation policy in the area associated with the effects of the University with business. In accordance with the suggestions made by the author of the aim of this study was to analyze the current elaboration of capabilities associated with changes in the industry's approach to research and development and the opening of the College on new forms of cooperation with industrial partners. Presented by the fireplace, from which flow the benefits for both parties, may constitute pattern for most companies are not at all with universities. According to the report, the main challenge for the UK is not an increase in the supply of commercial research results from the University, but increase the expectations in relation to the services industry, the research sector, both private and public systems financed. You can indicate the six major benefits for the industry, encourage the cooperation with the institution:

1) access to new ideas, the ability to achieve excellence in a wider range of scientific disciplines,
2) is the ability to leverage the resources allocated to research,
3) is a chance to recruit the best minds,
4) the possibility of extending the scope of pre-competitive research,
5) access to specialized consultants.

Currently, there are a few government programs in support of this cooperation. Used in previous years, "Teaching Company Scheme now has been replaced by" Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP), which is a good example of promoting the transfer of knowledge from the University to the business. Projects (1-3 years), based on an outstanding graduate (or group),

[18] http://www.ukbi.co.uk

employed by the company to address physiological problem technical/technological, in cooperation with the company and the University representative accessories. In 2002-2003 the budget for the project invested in 25 million pounds, the rest of the funding came from the business. The evaluation of this project in 2001, showed that 44% of industry partners cooperated so far from the University. 75% of enterprises, improve or come up new technology and more than 50% of the employees of the project – grantees – won later work in enterprises that implement the KTP project.[19] Another government scheme is a program LINK, which shall be borne by the budget of the country at 43 million pounds per year, tens of millions comes from industry. The LINK is based on the cooperation of competing research on university and covered by the programme. Thanks to the efforts of both sides, reduced the decision-making process and the application to begin implementation of the new pro passing only 22 weeks. It is estimated that in the UK 80% of universities engaged in technology transfer centres. Since 1999, the Government introduced a special program financing such centres operating in higher education. Assumes an increase in available resources for this type of activity to 90 million pounds in 2006. Many college English resources believes that the funds allocated for this purpose are too small given the 1.8 billion pounds for research in 2003-2004.

Conclusions

On the basis of past experience, you can draw the following conclusions: 1. to support the young business (entrepreneurial University is investing in the future of the economy.

1. Innovative academic entrepreneurship is a key component of the innovation policy of the State and requires its intervention and should find expression in the following legislative acts and regulations and the Department.
2. Transfer of knowledge and innovation from the University to the economy requires support at both national and regional level and the use of European measures and mechanisms tested in the EU-framework programmes, structural funds etc.
3. Change the orientation of colleges and universities to cooperate with the economic environment is the pro been manufacturing forage which affects the academic community and general transport related awareness changes regulate inside academic and takes time.

[19] www.advantage-westmidlands.co.uk

4. the University of economy in the region can be successfully supported by the structural funds of the EU (ZPORR PROGRAMME, then ROP 2007-2013) through the creation of two networks and platforms to communicate with the economy and projects that make up the University/universities appropriate structures or their consortia.
5. There is no single European model of supporting young Dominant models: are business and network of dressed Center is the University.

The success factors must certainly include the following elements:

1. availability/provision of legal services,
2. the business contacts,
3. access to regional networks,
4. technology transfer infrastructure,
5. direct financial support.

In addition to this very important role play:

1. the provision of training services for both entrepreneurs and researchers, mostly in the form of courses,
2. the provision of financial services – such as projects subsidised. through venture capital,
3. the introduction of the conditions of competition for financial resources.

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