

In my presentation, I would like to present some opinions, evaluations, and the consequences of this state of affairs for the careers of the young residents of Lodz. Can flexible jobs make or break professional careers? When are they functional, and when dysfunctional? Do flexible forms of employment stimulate the development of the creative class, or rather boost the precariat? What does entrepreneurship really mean to young people? What strategies do they adopt in their professional and personal lives?

### **Referances**

1. Florida Richard, 2002, *The Rise of the Creative Class. And How It's Transforming Work, Leisure and Everyday Life*, Basic Books.
2. Florida Richard, 2005, *Cities and the Creative Class*, Routledge.
3. Landry Charles, 1995, *The Creative City: A Toolkit for Urban Innovators*, Routledge.
4. Sennett Richard, 1998, *The Corrosion of Character, The Personal Consequences Of Work In the New Capitalism*, Norton.
5. Sennett Richard, 2006, *The Culture of the New Capitalism*, Yale.
6. Standing Guy, 2011, *The Precariat. The New Dangerous Class*, Bloomsbury, London-New York.
7. Wojnar Katarzyna, 2016, *Polska klasa kreatywna*, NCK, Warszawa.

**Vongrej M.,**

PhD.,

Assistant professor of University  
of Economics in Bratislava, Slovakia

### **CURRENT PROBLEMS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

This abstract is dedicated to a research project VEGA Ekonomické aspekty ochrany práv duševného vlastníctva (prípadová štúdia SR) – Economic aspects of intellectual property rights protection (case studies of the Slovak Republic). Number of the project: 1/0020/16. Duration of the project: 2016–2018.

As already mentioned above, this project addresses the issues of intellectual property rights protection. The project aims to address current issues in the field of intellectual property rights in the academic

environment. Effective protection of intellectual property is an integral part of the effective use of outcomes in every field of research.

This research area is very wide, in this abstract, we put only brief contribution to this problem, there will be other abstract, articles, which are going to continue and deal with these issues.

Intellectual property as intangible asset is in many aspects similar to fixed assets (possession, ownership), because it is a result of investment activities, it contributes to economic benefits, it is identifiable, transferable and we can determine its own value [1]. The valuation of intellectual property consists of technical, legal and economic part [2]. Any interference with the property rights of other persons is excluded; therefore, the principle of law enforcement should be protected by the state. That is why the private property and its protection represents an important role not only for the individuals but also has a significant impact on the order of society and the nature and functioning of economic systems (the issue of equity and distribution).

The problems of intellectual property protection in Slovakia can be introduced by several elements: the fact of poor law enforcement, weak financial capacity of the Industrial Property Office of the Slovak Republic (IPO SR), absence of Patent Court existence, or an increase of intellectual property rights promotion.

The barriers of intellectual property transfer have their inward and outward characters. The main inward barriers in Slovakia represent low personal and financial capacities, which lead to poor propagation activities and results. This problem points in Slovakia to its poor global awareness. Significant outward barriers are represented by insufficiently developed environment (limited offer of services, lack of skills and experience, small interest from Slovak business companies or limited realization of steps in the TT process) [3].

Among the EU countries, the Slovak Republic belongs to so called Moderate Innovators. [4] Slovakia has a relatively low number of patents granted per million inhabitants, which indicates a low creative activity and capacity of the country to utilize the knowledge with available financial resources and turn them into potential economic gains.

During the year 2016, in the Slovak Republic, there were 48 cases of newly technology transfer (TT) registrations from 9 Slovak scientific-research institutions. For a period 12/2011 – 31.12.2016, there were together registered 216 cases of TT from 14 Slovak scientific research

institutions. The concept of technology transfer event is a case when a particular technology and the agenda related to the implementation of its transfer enters the practice. As the process of protection and commercialization of intellectual property is time-consuming, it is not the exception that the services attached to one case of TT are provided over several years. [5]

### **Conclusion**

Protection of private property is fundamental for the protection of intellectual property. Institute of intellectual property and its protection has an impact on overall economic performance of the country, the potential for innovation, enhance the competitiveness of companies and, ultimately, to shape a knowledge-based society. Bad conditions of intellectual property protection in Slovakia have several causes: the fact of poor law enforcement, weak financial capacity of the Industrial Property Office of the Slovak Republic, absence of Patent Court existence, or low level of intellectual property rights promotion. The Slovak Republic has a relatively low number of patents granted per million inhabitants, which indicates a low creative activity and capacity of the country to utilize the knowledge with available financial resources and turn them into potential economic gains.

### **References**

1. *Lalíková L.* Ekonomické aspekty práv duševného vlastníctva. Available at: [http://ttb.cvtisr.sk/bulletiny-2014/2-2014/ekonomicke-aspekty-prav-dusevneho-vlastnictva.html?page\\_id=701&lang=sk](http://ttb.cvtisr.sk/bulletiny-2014/2-2014/ekonomicke-aspekty-prav-dusevneho-vlastnictva.html?page_id=701&lang=sk) (accessed 27 February 2017)
2. *Kardoš P.* Royalties used in the valuation of intellectual property (trademarks). Available: [http://nptt.cvtisr.sk/buxus/docs//podujatia\\_%201/9\\_-Peter\\_Kardos\\_bratislava06052014.pdf](http://nptt.cvtisr.sk/buxus/docs//podujatia_%201/9_-Peter_Kardos_bratislava06052014.pdf) (accessed 27 February 2017)
3. *Müllerová K.* Experiences with technology transfer of SAS in SR. Available at: [http://nptt.cvtisr.sk/buxus/docs//podujatia\\_%201/7\\_K-Mullerova\\_-SAV\\_WIPO\\_prednaska\\_06052014.pdf](http://nptt.cvtisr.sk/buxus/docs//podujatia_%201/7_K-Mullerova_-SAV_WIPO_prednaska_06052014.pdf)
4. *Hlinka M.* Research and innovation strategy for smart specialisation of SR. Available: [http://nptt.cvtisr.sk/buxus/docs//podujatia\\_%201/5\\_Hlinka\\_RIS3\\_-06052014\\_EN\\_verzia.pdf](http://nptt.cvtisr.sk/buxus/docs//podujatia_%201/5_Hlinka_RIS3_-06052014_EN_verzia.pdf) (accessed 27 February 2017)
5. *Expertné podporné služby.* Správa 02/2016, Centrum transferu technológií CVTI SR. Available: [http://nptt.cvtisr.sk/buxus/docs//ESP\\_spravy/Podpora\\_-TT\\_prehľad\\_cely\\_rok\\_2016.pdf](http://nptt.cvtisr.sk/buxus/docs//ESP_spravy/Podpora_-TT_prehľad_cely_rok_2016.pdf)