AMIS 2020 Conference Structured Abstracts: Written Abstracts as a 'mini pitch'

Structured Abstract Design: AMIS 2020 submitters are invited to prepare a written 'mini-pitch' of their research paper by using the 6 core elements of Faff's (2017) template tool, with a maximum total of **250 words**. These abstracts will appear in the AMIS conference booklet.

Idea?	Identify the 'core' idea that drives the intellectual content of this research topic. If appropriate: a. articulate the central hypothesis/prediction/proposition b. identify the key dependent ('explained') variable and the key test/independent ('explanatory') variable(s).
Data?	Make a brief statement about the data/sampling used in the study. For example: a. What data are used? e.g. country/setting; Unit of analysis? sample period; sampling interval? Type of data: firm specific vs. industry vs. macro vs. …? b. What is the sample size? Cross-sectionally? Time-series/longitudinal? c. Is it a panel dataset? d. Data Sources? Are the data commercially available? Any hand-collecting required? Are the data created based on authors own survey instrument? Or by interviews? e. Are there any problems with missing data/observations? f. Other data obstacles?
Tools?	State the basic empirical framework and research design. Is it a regression model approach? Survey instrument design? Interview design?
What's New?	What is really new about your study? Briefly state (up to) three key findings of the study.
So What?	Why is it important to know the answer? How will major decisions/behaviour/activity etc be influenced by the outcome of this research? What is the economic significance of the findings?
Contribution?	What is the primary essence of the contribution to the relevant research literature?

EXAMPLE of Written Abstract (One of the previous winners)

Title: DETERMINANTS OF CORPORATE R&D ACTIVITY IN POLAND: DOES THE PARTICIPATION OF SCIENTISTS ON THE BOARD MATTER?

Authors: Mrs. Anna Bialek-Jaworska, University of Warsaw, Poland
Mrs. Barbara Grabinska, Cracow University of Economics, Poland

Keywords: R&D; academic entrepreneurship; R&D subsidies; patents; internal finance

Abstract:

Idea: To examine the determinants of company R&D investment and verify the impact of academics participation within management or board of directors, taking into account financial constraints, subsidies and IP protection. To identify needs and barriers for the R&D outcomes commercialization by scientists engaging in business activity without university engagement as a shareholder.

Data: Panel data from annual reports of Polish private companies merged with data from the National Court Register (boards members), and data on patents and scientists employed at universities.

Tools: Tobit panel analysis based on a sample of 18,125 non-public Polish limited liability and joint-stock companies for 2003-2013.

What's new?: Three key findings: (1) financial constraints are a more important limitation for R&D investments of companies with a scientist on their management. (2) Important sources of financing of R&D investment of companies with a scientist on their management or supervisory board are government subsidies for research and infrastructure. (3) Companies with scientists on the management and/or supervisory board with lower growth opportunities increase spending on commercializing their R&D outcomes.

So what?: These findings could assist policymakers, investors, and scientists in effectively combining science with business in catching-up countries. They allow to learn the needs of companies established by scientists that are interested in commercialization of R&D outcomes.

Contribution: Identifying that companies with a scientist on their supervisory board are likelier to invest more in the R&D outcomes for commercialization. Private firms that conduct R&D activity resulting in patents are likelier to invest more in the R&D outcomes.