Záznam o průběhu obhajoby disertační práce

Akademický rok: 2022/2023

Jméno a příjmení studenta:	Taras Hrendash, M.A.
Identifikační číslo studenta:	79792536

Typ studijního programu:	doktorský
Studijní program:	Ekonomie a ekonometrie
ID studia:	420279

Název práce:	Essays in Economics of Innovations
Pracoviště práce:	CERGE (23-CERGE)
Jazyk práce:	angličtina
Jazyk obhajoby:	čeština
Školitel:	Patrick Gaule, M.A., Ph.D.
Oponent(i):	Ina Ganguli, Ph.D.
	Gaetan de Rassenfosse, Ph.D.
Datum obhajoby:	14.03.2023 **Místo obhajoby:** Praha
Termín:	řádný

Průběh obhajoby:

The Defense Committee Chair initiated the defense by verbal statements confirming (i) that a satisfactory number of Defense Committee Members were present, (ii) that the student Taras hrendash fulfilled all the requirements as listed in the Study and Examination Code of Charles University including showing the appropriate documents.

At the beginning, the curriculum vitae of the Student was presented. Following this presentation, the Student started the presentation of the dissertation "Essays on Economics of Innovation", presenting the main topics, methodologies, and findings of the dissertation to the Defense Committee. After reading the referees' comments, an open discussion followed. During the discussion, Student satisfactorily answered all the questions from the audience.

Christian Ochsner: I have a question about plot on innovation setup. It equalizes to 0 the last pre-treatment year? What does it show us?
Taras Hrendash answered.

Paolo Zacchia: Does treatment occur in the same year or one year later?
Taras Hrendash answered.

Christian Ochsner: Could you give an economic interpretation of the coefficients?
Taras Hrendash answered.

Paolo Zacchia: Can we go back to the last slide of paper one? I

would like to clarify slightly the first bullet points here. Why don't you have solid results for geographical evaluation? What is the interpretation of it? Can we learn something about the economics of collaborations if we look both at the meter of dimension and geography of dimension?
Taras Hrendash answered.

Christian Ochsner: If you go to the large cities like New York, the average distance, a commuting time is more than in the cluster you are defining here. What is the sense of it?
If we have individuals, it may happen that we have a cluster of people but they all have the same employer, right?
Taras Hrendash answered.

Christian Ochsner: If you identify a cluster of people who commute, like around 20 km here in Prague, that might also mean that there is a strong firm with a large research department, you identify a cluster, but in fact it is not a cluster of firms, but a cluster of one big company.
Taras Hrendash answered.

Christian Ochsner: In regards to paper number two: Why do you choose this option of having a fast-track line? Do you have some evidence?
The other main concern, that is also commented by the referee, is how to interpret the finding? So, it is hard to say that there is a causal effect because there are a lot of unobservables and sorting of what is going on. Can you tell us a bit about all of these variables, your matching and which kind of matching approach you applied. Balancing or some other things?
Taras Hrendash answered.

Paolo Zacchia: Can you estimate the returns of the fast track? One pays for the fast track, and maybe there is a return out of that. For example, sales, profits, whatever financial results. So, the angle here is the commercialization, right?
Taras Hrendash answered.

Christian Ochsner: Why do you focus on this specific academic sub-field in Chapter 3 and why on the United States only?
It would be good to look at the data, and if there are any possible extensions for the fields.
If you look at Eastern Germany, or any Central Europe country, after the fall of the Iron Curtain, if you are given an education in Western Germany it is easy to find a professorship position in the East, although the research cold be not of high quality.
Taras Hrendash answered.

Martin Dlouhý: Do you have any directories for seniors, without PhD students?
Taras Hrendash answered.

Paolo Zacchia: You suggested the ways to reverse the trend, but there is cost of such policies. Does the society behave optimally? How the society should organize the scientific sector? What determines spillovers? What is an explanation for the difference in productivity of young and old researchers?
Taras Hrendash answered.

Štěpán Jurajda: For the future I suggest to look at the reasons of low number of patents (in the fast track).

Výsledek obhajoby:	prospěl/a (P)
Předseda komise:	Christian Ochsner, Ph.D. (přítomen) ....
Členové komise:	Paolo Zacchia, Ph.D. (přítomen) ....
	prof. Mgr. Ing. Martin Dlouhý, M.Sc., Dr. .... (přítomen)