



# SLOVENIA

## Assessment of Smart Specialisation Strategies implementation and its impact Webinar 1: Impact of Smart Specialisation Strategies implementation on governance

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# Impact of S3 implementation on policy governance

New or Improved institutional arrangements and impact	Factors / policy instruments triggering changes	Indicators
<p>Introduction of the new interministerial governance structure. It is organised as a group of „state secretaries“ from ministries , involved in a S4 implementation.</p> <p>Recently there is a plan to change the structure of the top governance level and introduce only „3 most relevant“ state secretaries, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of economic development and technology;</li> <li>- Ministry of education, science and sport;</li> <li>- Governmental office for development and European cohesion policy</li> </ul> <p>The overall governance of the science, research and innovation ecosystem is to be precised in a subject matter law, which is currently in the pipeline of the government. RIS and S4 governance are coherently explained in the draft law, as well as the role of prioritisation (strategic priorities)</p>	<p>The most important change/challenge is harmonisation of sectoral policies and financing instruments, which will cover all the instruments/activities from the basic research to final commercialisation. With S4 Slovenia introduced a coherent approach to policy mix related to TRL 1-19</p>	<p>Governance indicator: the number of sessions Indicators on the policy level: common/harmonised tenders, number of policy instruments in synergy with HORIZON 2020</p>

# Impact of S3 implementation on policy governance

New or Enhanced Stakeholders and impact	Factors/ policy instruments triggering changes	Indicators
<p>New entities were established – Strategic research and innovation partnerships (SRIPs). They involved most important stakeholders, including academia, business sector and other stakeholders (e.g. NGOs). For each of the priority domains one partnership was established. The intention was that SRIPs become a „common voice“ in priority domains in relation to policy makers.</p> <p>There is also a mechanism of evaluation of their performance, with an aim to „navigate“ their work. See the Web3 slide for more information</p>	<p>SRIP as a intermediary institution and as a strategic cluster</p> <p>The key role of SRIPs is a continuous Entrepreneurial discovery process (EDP) and the evolution of Action plans taking into account the dynamics in the State of The Art (relating to current developments in innovation process in a concrete product/service ) and of the market.</p>	<p>Number of SRIPs.</p> <p>Number of Action plans being changed (annually) and adopted by the governance structures of strategic clusters and of the government.</p>

# Impact of S3 implementation on policy governance

<b>Improved administrative capacity and impact</b>	<b>Factors/ policy instruments triggering changes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<p>Administrative capacity is one of the key factors, which was not addressed properly. The team of people on ministries dealing with S3 issues was not strengthened. Some people, working on cohesion issues were partly reoriented on the S3 issues.</p> <p>The human resource base is an issue since it is highly necessary for the region (government in our case) to develop long term in house capacity for S3 management.</p>	<p>Nevertheless the implementation of S3 changes some procedures, especially regarding the priority setting. We try to address S3 priorities through all the instruments where priority based research and innovation is financed.</p>	<p>Number of people working on S3 issues.</p>

# What are the links you identify between the changes and factors listed above and the ultimate goal of S3, which is territorial economic transformation?

The influence of S3 on R&I ecosystem is crucial. It brings different stakeholders together and enhance the communication with different parts of the system. It is also increase the capacity of public sector (ministries) for coordination of policies.



# Assessment of Smart Specialisation Strategies implementation and its impact

Webinar 2/ Towards economic transformation:  
Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies on innovation ecosystems

# Towards economic transformation: Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies on innovation ecosystems

Impact of introducing/ improving innovation ecosystems (industrial transition, environmentally driven innovation, knowledge networks, outward looking dimension, clusters, etc.)

Types of changes	Key impact
<p>Coordination ,cross-fertilisation of activities through <u>SRIP action plans</u>.</p> <p>New intermediary structures have been already developed and put in place by SRIPs (industrial transition demo centers, Factories of the future demonstration plants, DIHs and other structures to assist SMEs in transition to INDUSTRY 4.0. and to Circular Economy.</p>	<p>S3 has changed the ecosystem in a way that the research and innovation agendas on strategic domains are coordinated and harmonised. As major stakeholders are sitting around the same table, they coordinate their future needs, including basic research, higher education programmes and other parts of the environment.</p> <p>The result is also a changed relationship between research organisations and industry, which results in common projects and more open relationship and consequently improved knowledge transfer.</p>

# Towards economic transformation: Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies on innovation ecosystems

## Factors triggering changes

- Challenges linked to competitiveness of the business sector;
- Challenges of academia, how to achieve societal relevance and better connection with the industry;
- Challenges in the system, how to increase research and innovation funds and improve effect of investments

# Towards economic transformation: Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies on innovation ecosystems

## Indicators

- Indicators linked to RIS3

# What are the links you identify between the changes and factors listed above and the ultimate goal of S3, which is territorial economic transformation?

We believe, that the the main impact of transformation in this respect is building of ecosystem, which is not (or not so strongly) devided into closed circles. It is crucial that high level of trust is established between stakeholders.

On the other hand it is important, that the stakeholders are talking with a one voice with policy makers. At the same time it is important to stressthat there should be a proper balance between open dialogue and on the other side political responsibility of policy makers.

The main question remains, how to include players which are (from different reasons) out of the existing structures – how to secure openness and transparency of the system.



# Assessment of Smart Specialisation Strategies implementation and its impact

Webinar 3/ : Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies in terms of growth and jobs

# Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies in terms of growth and jobs

Impact of S3 in macro-economic terms	Factors / policy instruments triggering changes	Indicators
<p>Preconditions: Clear, transparent definition of revealed competitiveness of sectors in economy based on empirical data and entrepreneurial discovery process. Data acquisition per sector/per-company/ and per product.</p> <p>For this reason, Slovenia subcontracted a consortia of experts for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of S4 at the very beginning - at the time of adoption of the strategy, and renewed the contract with the consortia in November 2019.</p> <p>The monitoring of the shares in GDP, export and jobs creation including the productivity rate and value added per employee is being introduced due to the difficulties in data acquisition. The impact assessment is therefore envisaged in 2021 and is planned to be repeated post-ante in 2024.</p>	<p>Integral Clustering policy including project generation across domains of S4, cross-fertilisation, systematic introduction of KETs, development as well as marketing internationalisation and human resource development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value added per employee</li> <li>• Share in GDP.</li> <li>• Increase of export activity</li> <li>• Increased productivity and entrepreneurial activity in the domain concerned.</li> </ul> <p>As for this moment, we are at the stage of final definition/tuning of (SMART) result/impact indicators.</p>

# Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies in terms of growth and jobs

Sectoral Impact of S3	Factors / policy instruments triggering changes	Indicators
<p>Better participation in global value chains Increased participation in Horizon 2020 and other centralised schemes.</p> <p>Sectorial indicators related to GDP, productivity and job creation (specific targets per the domain / Strategic cluster)</p>	<p>Support for project generation. Upstream measures (improving infrastructure and ecosystem functions) Downstream measures ( support of RR projects including TRL 3-9)</p>	<p>Value added per employee in the sector</p> <p>New technologies, products, services, business models Internationalisation, revenue generated by SRIP members based on new products</p> <p>Market manifestations (including IPR, prototyping and introduction of new business models and social innovations), new joint ventures/international, increase in export (revenue generated on foreign markets)</p> <p>Newly emerged enterprises and no. Of employees</p>

# Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies in terms of growth and jobs

<b>S3 impact in terms of jobs and growth</b>	<b>Factors / policy instruments triggering changes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Centres of competence for career development being established in diverse domains of Smart Specialisation	Career platform under construction after a first period of Competence centers for career development was put in function	Development of human resources (increased no of R&D personnel, new trainings, increased education and skill level of employees among SRIP members)

# Other

Public call's specifications for monitoring of Strategic clusters performance:

- Achievement of the objectives from the Action plan (AP)
- Progress in development of joint R&D initiatives
- Introduction of enabling technologies
- Joint market activities
- Success in internationalisation

# Conclusion, Key findings:

- Heterogeneity: SRIPs were created at different starting level- in some fields there was an existing cooperation (clusters, Centres of Excellence, Competence Centres), some created from scratch; the monitoring and particularly the setting of the targets therefore need to take heterogeneity most seriously into account. Comparisons across sectors are hardly possible in quantitative terms, since - at this stage – we largely focused on the assesment of the progress made.
1. Application of indicators needs to be pragmatic
  2. Matrix of indicators & objectives set in the strategic clusters (SRIP) funding schemem needs to be interpreted with flexibility
  3. More debate on scales and quantitative indicators