
ENTREPRENEURIAL DISCOVERY PROCESS - TRAINING DAY 2

KATARZYNA KACZKOWSKA, POLAND

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REVISION – TRAINING DAY 1



How to attract stakeholders?



How to help them participate?



How to manage the process?



How to keep the process alive?

ENTREPRENEURIAL DISCOVERY PROCESS – FEATURES (REVISION - TRAINING DAY 1)

Inclusive

Participatory

Meaningful

Efficient

Continuous

QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

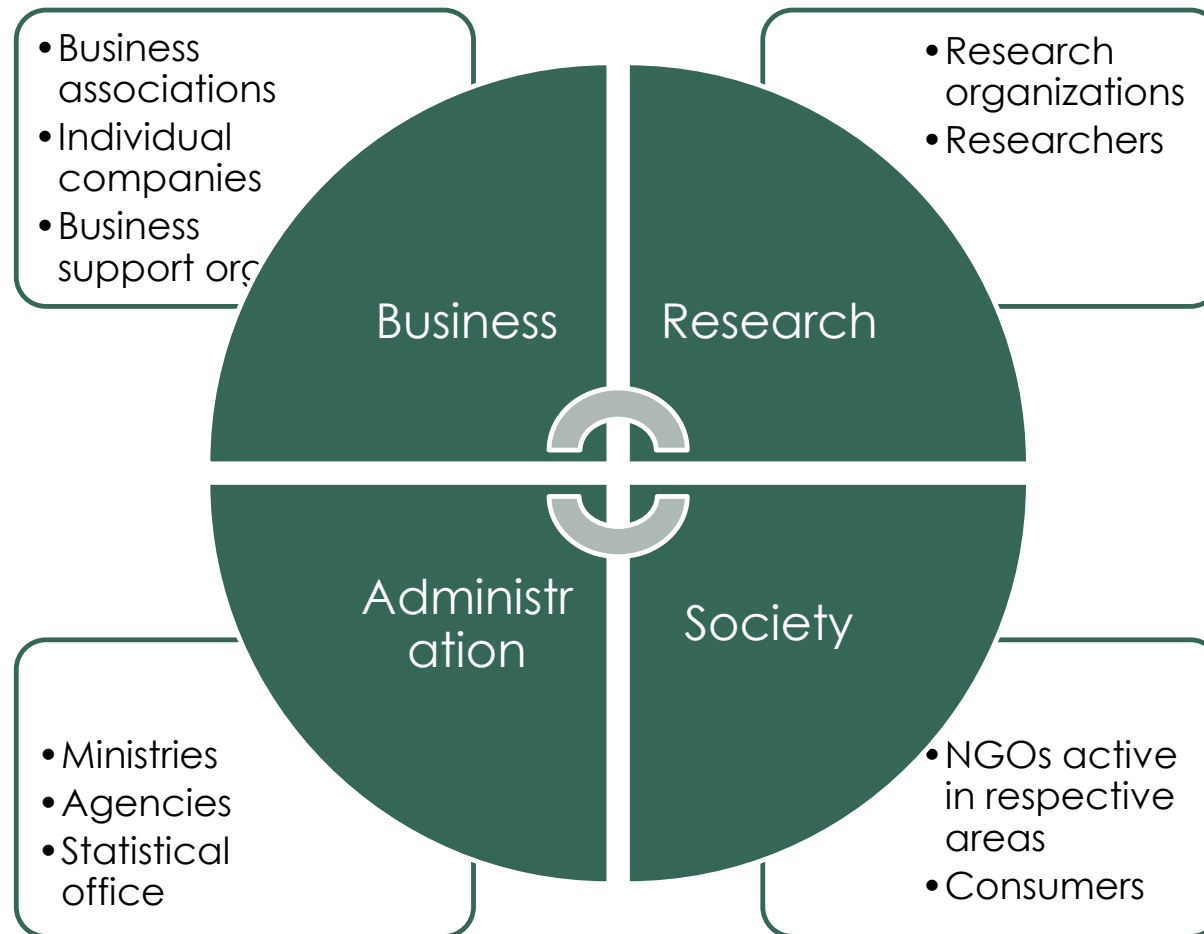
- Whom could you engage to your working groups? Types of entities / specific entities (institutions, organizations, companies, individuals)?
- How would you like to organize the operations of the Working Group? What should be the first tasks they should focus on?

TRAINING DAY 2

ENTREPRENEURIAL DISCOVERY PROCES IN PRACTICE

1. Stakeholders to engage in Working Groups
2. Organization of WG operations
3. Alternatives to WGs – case studies
4. Tasks for WGs
5. Sources of information for EDP
6. Verification of priority areas as a result of EDP

WORKING GROUPS IN POTENTIAL S3 PRIORITY AREAS



WORKING GROUPS – POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS

BUSINESS

Business
associations

Chambers of
commerce

Workers'
unions

Clusters/cluster
managers

Science &
technology
parks

Industrial parks

Start-up
organizations

Venture
capital funds

Other
financing
institutions

Individual
enterprises

Serial
entrepreneurs

State-owned
enterprises

WORKING GROUPS – POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS

RESEARCH

Universities
(public &
private)

Research
organizations

Technology
institutes

Private R&D
centres

Research
teams

Distinguished
researchers

Associations
of
researchers

WORKING GROUPS – POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS SOCIETY

Technical
organizations

Consumers'
associations

NGOs active
in a particular
area

Educational
organizations

WORKING GROUPS – POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS ADMINISTRATION

Ministries

Agencies

Regional
administration

Regional
development
agencies

Managers of
special
economic
zones

Municipalities

INITIATION OF THE WORKING GROUP ACTIVITIES

- Explanation of the purpose
- Introduction of participants
 - Organization
 - Role in the organization
 - Relation to the priority area
 - Experience in research, development and innovation (RDI)
- Explanation of role of public administration
- Plan for first steps/tasks
- Rules of operation

ORGANIZATION OF WORKING GROUPS

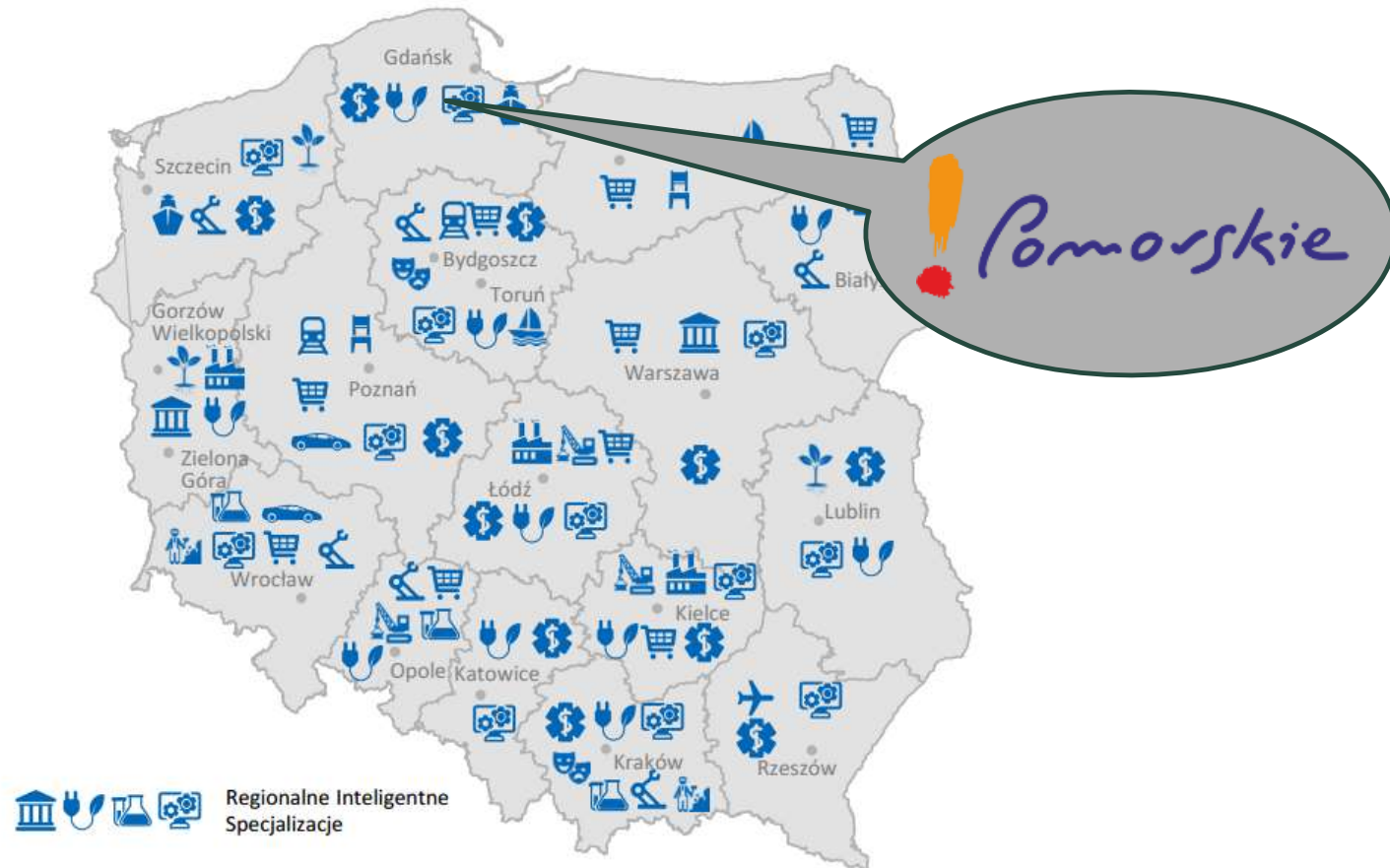
- Q1: Who should be the head of the working group? The representative of:
 - A: business
 - B: research
 - C: society
 - D: administration
- Please **use the chat box** to vote on your preference!

ORGANIZATION OF WORKING GROUPS

- Q1: Who should be the head of the working group? The representative of:
 - A: business
 - B: research
 - C: society
 - D: ~~administration~~
- Please **use the chat box** to vote on your preference!

ALTERNATIVES TO WORKING GROUPS – CASE STUDIES

- Pomorskie/Pomerania – north of Poland
- Innovative, highly entrepreneurial
- Large base of SMEs
- Focus on services, IT, offshore/marine industries



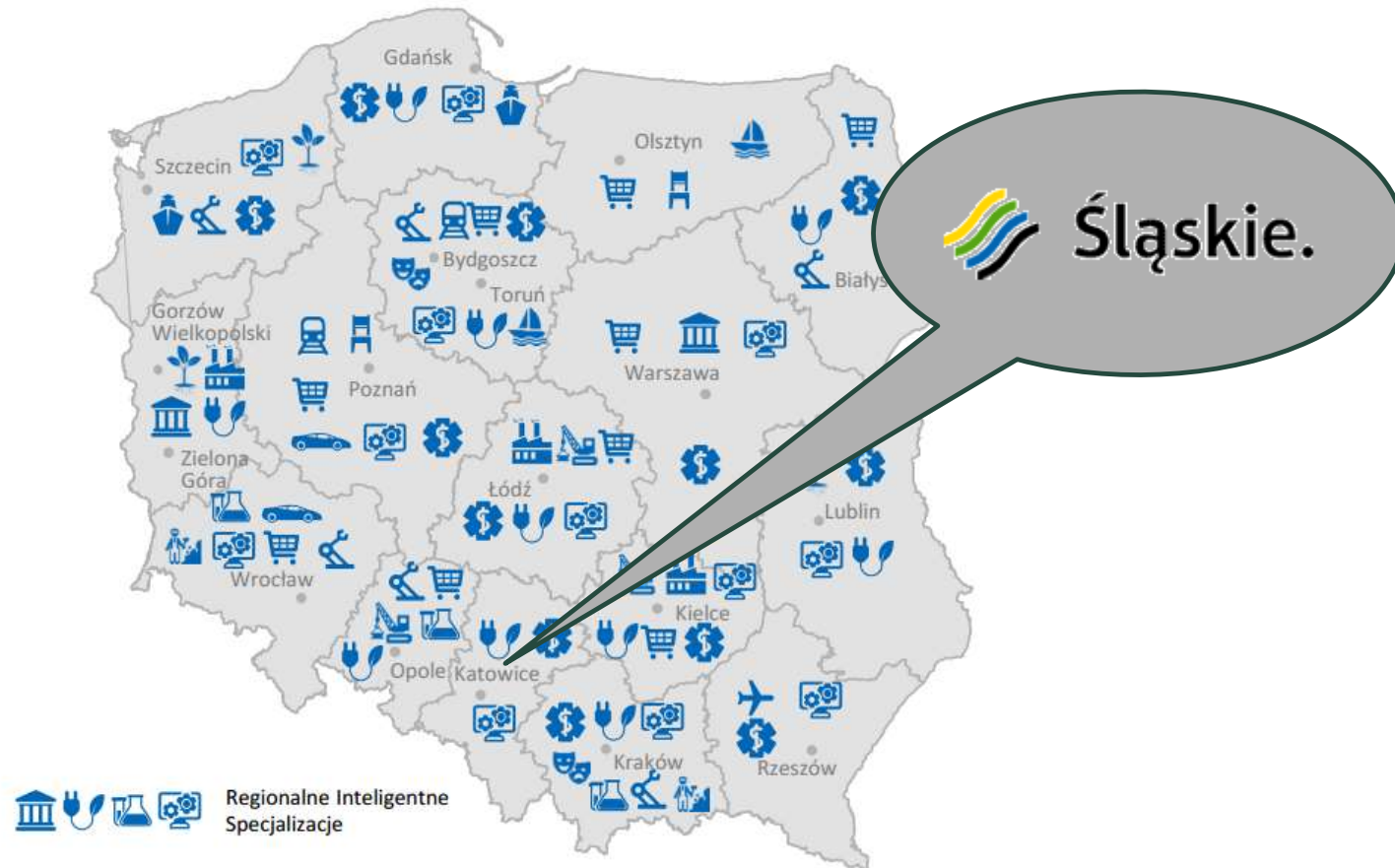
ALTERNATIVES TO WORKING GROUPS – CASE STUDIES

- Opening of the EDP: open call for smart specializations (partnerships):
 - Stage 1: concepts
 - Stage 2: full applications
- Memoranda of understanding with the 4 winner partnerships on:
 - Objectives of development of each priority area
 - Framework rules for support of projects in the priority area
 - Framework declaration of the administration regarding enhancement of environment supporting the particular area
 - Rules for co-operation
- Partnerships open for all interested parties
- MoU renewed on a regular basis



ALTERNATIVES TO WORKING GROUPS – CASE STUDIES

- Śląskie/Silesia – region in the south of P
- Second PL region in terms of contribution to GNP
- Strongly industrialized (mining, metallu
- Research sector focusing on traditional industries



ALTERNATIVES TO WORKING GROUPS – CASE STUDIES



- Selection of primary S3 priority areas => establishment of Regional Specialized Observatories in each area, run by partners (BSIs, research institutes)
- Tasks of observatories:
 - Animate co-operation, partnerships, build networks
 - Collect and analyze data, including surveys among enterprises
 - Search for potential new areas around the selected ones
 - Contribute to verification and redefinition of priority areas

CONTINUOUS EDP – TASKS FOR WORKING GROUPS

Definition of priority areas

- Starting point: results of qualitative & quantitative analyses
- Discussion on priorities: NACE codes of business activity + research areas + available competences + competitive advantage
- Inside a general area (ICT, medicine, waste management) – define niches, e.g.:
 - Medicine: diagnostics and treatment of breast cancer, production of rehabilitation equipment, innovative diets supporting patients undergoing radiotherapy/chemiotherapy
 - ICT: solutions for creation of new 5G-based services, optimization of communication networks, machine learning
 - Waste management: innovative technologies of eliminating gas, odour and dust emissions, innovative technologies of production waste processing
- Good practice – include info on what is excluded

CONTINUOUS EDP – TASKS FOR WORKING GROUPS

Definition of barriers for development, including regulatory, financial, competence etc.

- Starting point: analyses (if available), surveys
- Definition of types of barriers
- Prioritization of the barriers
- Vital: readiness of the administration to work on elimination of identified barriers!

CONTINUOUS EDP – TASKS FOR WORKING GROUPS

Drawing-up of a roadmap for the area

- Starting point: definition of priority area
- Elaborating of the roadmap:
 - Goals in the given period (best if measurable)
 - Resources needed to obtain the goals (skills, technical resources, research, financial)
 - Milestones
 - Risks & mitigation
- Vital: committment of all participants to implement!

CONTINUOUS EDP – TASKS FOR WORKING GROUPS

Advisory on calls for proposals

- Starting point: definition of priority area + roadmap
- Potential areas of discussion:
 - Definition of projects to be financed (e.g. R&D, implementation, training etc.)
 - Type of instrument (grant/loan/VC)
 - Selection criteria
 - Timing of the call
- Vital: sufficient time to implement recommendations!

WHAT TO CONSIDER WHEN VERIFYING YOUR PRIORITY AREAS?

Working groups

Statistical data

Projects supported from public sources

Activity of venture capital

Areas of research

Analytical data

RESULTS OF EDP – VERIFICATION OF PRIORITIES

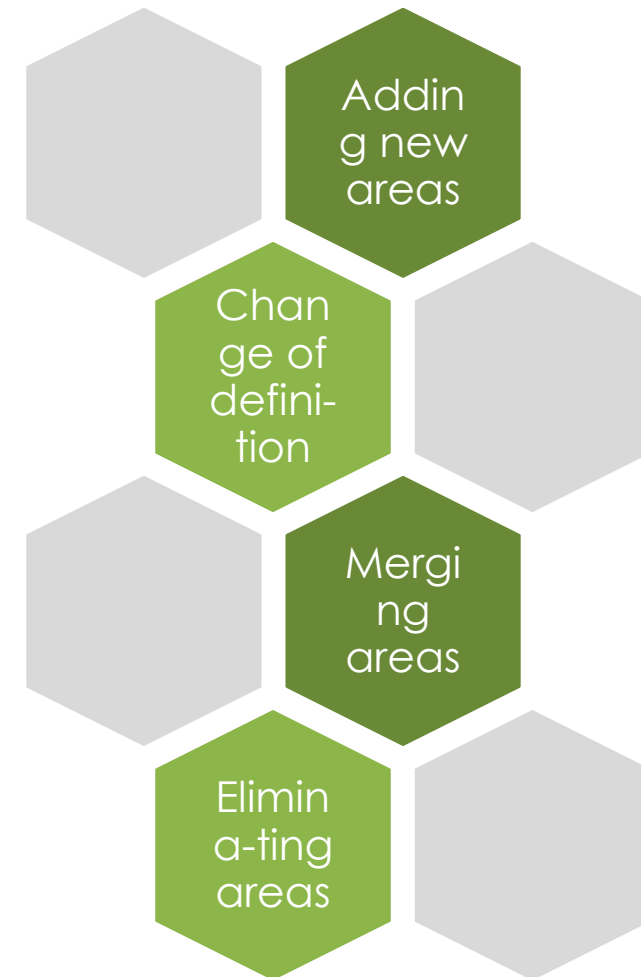
- Q2: How often should an S3 be modified?
 - A: never
 - B: every 5 years
 - C: every 1-2 years
 - D: monthly
- Please **use the chat box** to vote on your preference!

RESULTS OF EDP – VERIFICATION OF PRIORITIES

- Q2: How often should an S3 be modified?
 - A: ~~every 1 year~~
 - B: every 5 years
 - C: every 1-2 years
 - D: ~~never~~
- Please **use the chat box** to vote on your preference!

RESULTS OF EDP – VERIFICATION OF PRIORITIES



- Verification on a regular basis
- Good practice: include in the Smart Specialization Strategy information on planned verifications
– S3 IS AN OPEN DOCUMENT
- Communicate openly



SUMMARY

- Working Group – the most popular, but not the only method to organize EDP
- Be creative when engaging stakeholders to Working Groups – not just usual suspects!
- Plan tasks for WGs
- Commit to regular verification of the S3 & be open-minded when doing it!

THANK YOU

- Kasia.kaczkowska@gmail.com
-  +48501402132
-  Kasia Kaczkowska