

# REGIONAL INOVATION STRATEGY OF SOUTH MORAVIA, CZ

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# South Moravian Region – Basic Facts

Self governing region without explicit powers over research and innovation

No Operational Programmes (ESIF) on regional level

14 regions in the Czech Republic

## Inhabitans



## Students



## Researchers



## Web of Science publications



3,8% of regional GDP is invested into R&D (50% private)



400+ companies with own R&D



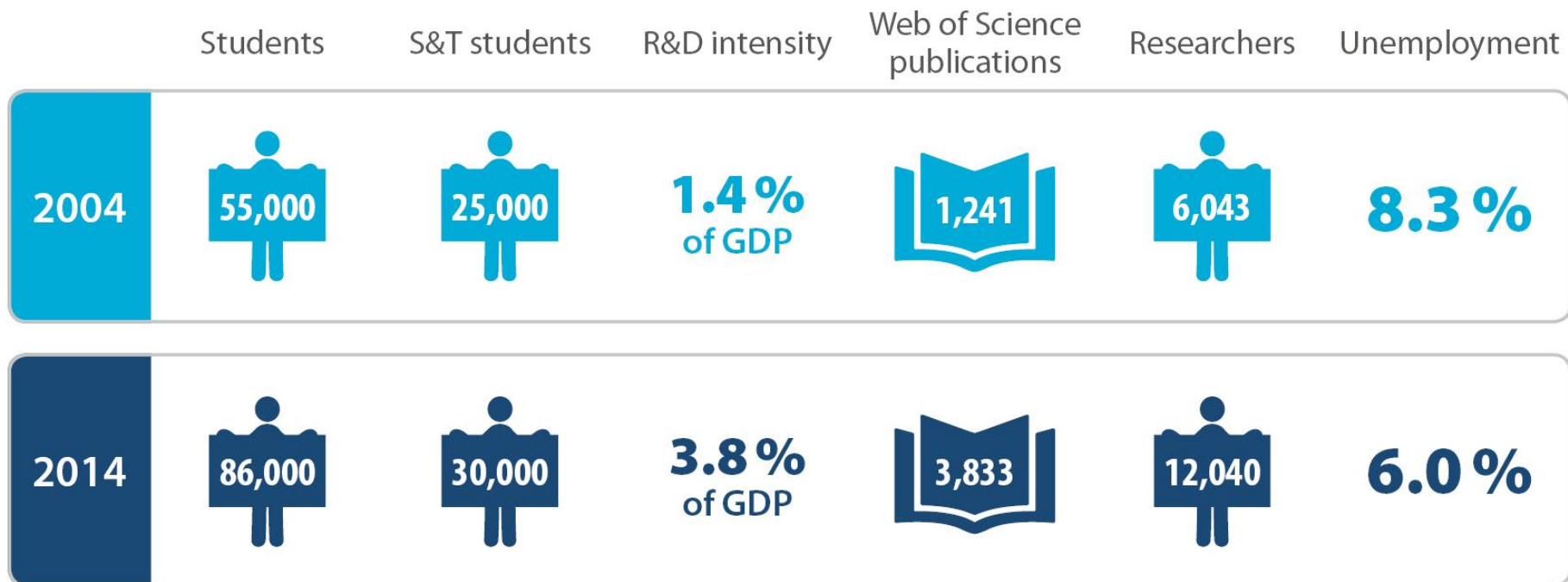
28% of global production of electron microscopes



40% of global market share of antivirus producers in the region



# South Moravian Region - Basic Facts



2001–2004



2005–2008



2009–2013



2014–2020

# Origins of innovation policy in South Moravia

## – Key factors behind RIS formulation

1. High unemployment rate in the region (12%)
2. Establishment of Regional Authorities
3. FDI policy perceived as „failure“ – end of Flextronics plant leaving 2,500 unemployed people behind
4. Debate about the new Lisbon strategy – role of R&D&I in regional economic development
5. InterpRISe project realisation (EcosOuverture)
6. NO Structural Funds (heavy funding) in place



# Selected results of RIS 2004–2015

**17 000 stable jobs thanks to foreign direct investment**

**More than 1500 high-tech jobs in more than 200 technology start ups**

**Over 8 million euro invested** into start ups from venture capital in last two years

Strong R&D investments in the region **(over 3,8 % GDP)**

**53 distinguished researchers thanks to SoMoPro programme (COFUND)**

**320 research cooperations** between universities and companies with helps of **innovation vouchers**

**700 million euro invested into R&D infrastructure** thanks to ERDF

**Ability to create and repeat consensus** across the whole RIS (foundation of JIC, JCMM, CEITEC etc.)

Most developed educational system for **highly talented students** in the country

# Selected (indirect) outcomes of RIS JMK to date

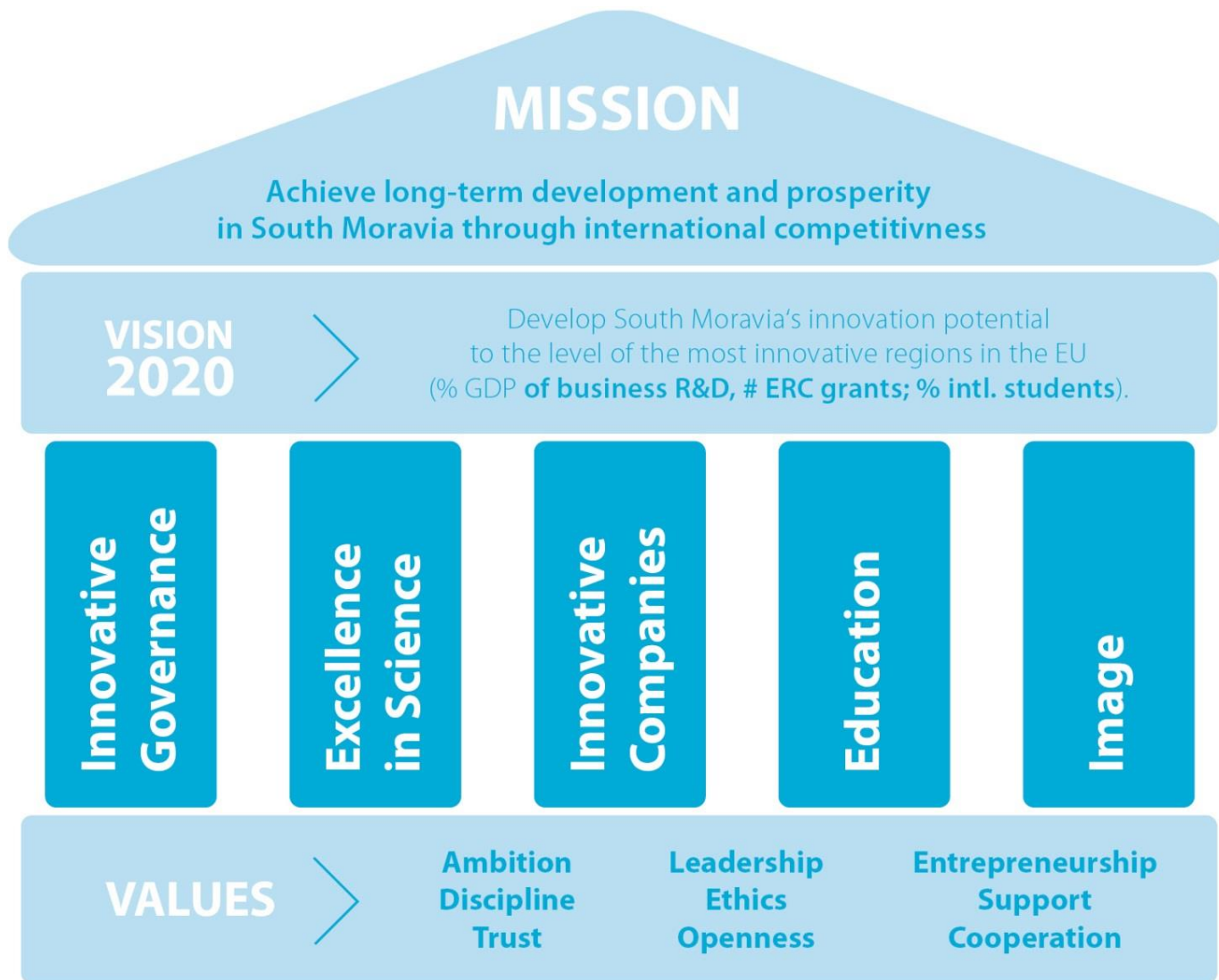
Number of researchers in companies, share of regions of total of Czech. Rep. (CZSO, 2015)						
	2005		2014		change 2005-14	
	HC	FTE	HC	FTE	researchers HC	%
Company sector Czech Rep.	12022	10143	22273	18 281	10251	100
<b>Prague</b>	<b>3872</b>	<b>2999</b>	<b>5 875</b>	<b>4 415</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>19,5</b>
Středočeský	2018	1880	2 506	2 314	488	4,8
Jihočeský	269	227	330	263	61	0,6
Plzeňský	455	402	1 081	943	626	6,1
Karlovarský	48	24	105	78	57	0,6
Ústecký	212	182	409	281	197	1,9
Liberecký	383	345	881	736	498	4,9
Královéhradecký	361	338	657	539	296	2,9
Pardubický	791	712	1 112	926	321	3,1
Vysočina	355	347	578	518	223	2,2
<b>South Moravia</b>	<b>1662</b>	<b>1444</b>	<b>5 200</b>	<b>4 517</b>	<b>3538</b>	<b>34,5</b>
Olomoucký	562	428	1 021	859	459	4,5
Zlínský	438	331	1 179	779	741	7,2
Moravskoslezský	597	486	1 339	1 113	742	7,2
<b>Share of SM in Czech Rep.</b>	<b>13, 8</b>	<b>14,2</b>	<b>20,2</b>	<b>24,7</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>

# Selected outcomes of RIS JMK to date

## Number of small companies (0-49 employees) with 5 and more researchers (CZSO, 2015)

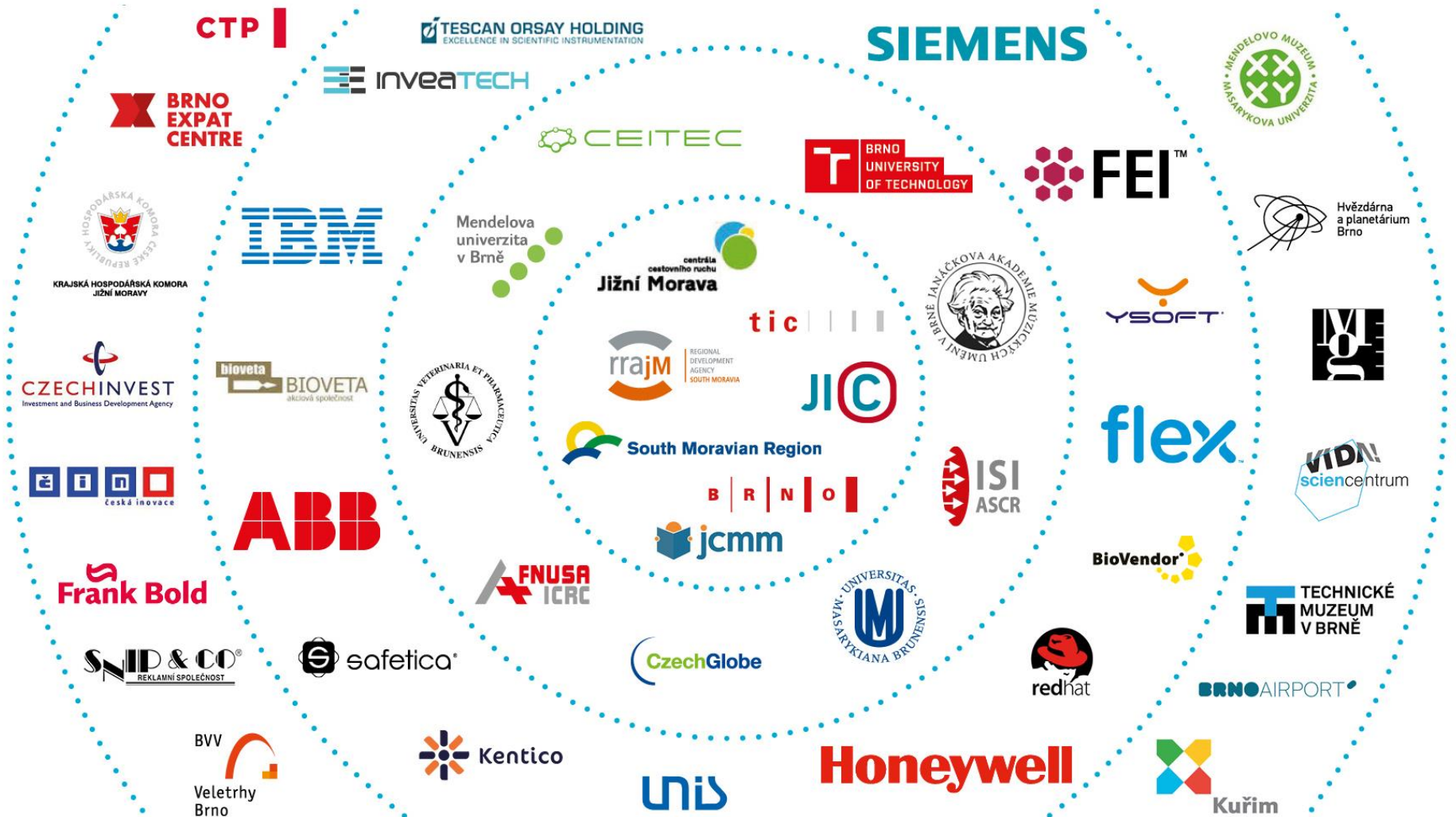
	2005		2014	
	Nr. companies	Share on CR	Nr. companies	Share on CR
Prague	45	38,5	60	24,2
Středočeský	11	9,4	21	8,5
Jihočeský	4	3,4	4	1,6
Plzeňský	6	5,1	8	3,2
Karlovarský	0	0,0	2	0,8
Ústecký	0	0,0	5	2,0
Liberecký	1	0,9	12	4,8
Královéhradecký	2	1,7	13	5,2
Pardubický	4	3,4	9	3,6
Vysočina	1	0,9	5	2,0
<b>South Moravia</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19,7</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>25,8</b>
Olomoucký	11	9,4	14	5,6
Zlínský	1	0,9	10	4,0
Moravskoslezský	8	6,8	21	8,5
Czech Rep. – total	117	100,0	248	100,0

# Strategic framework of RIS JMK 2014–2020

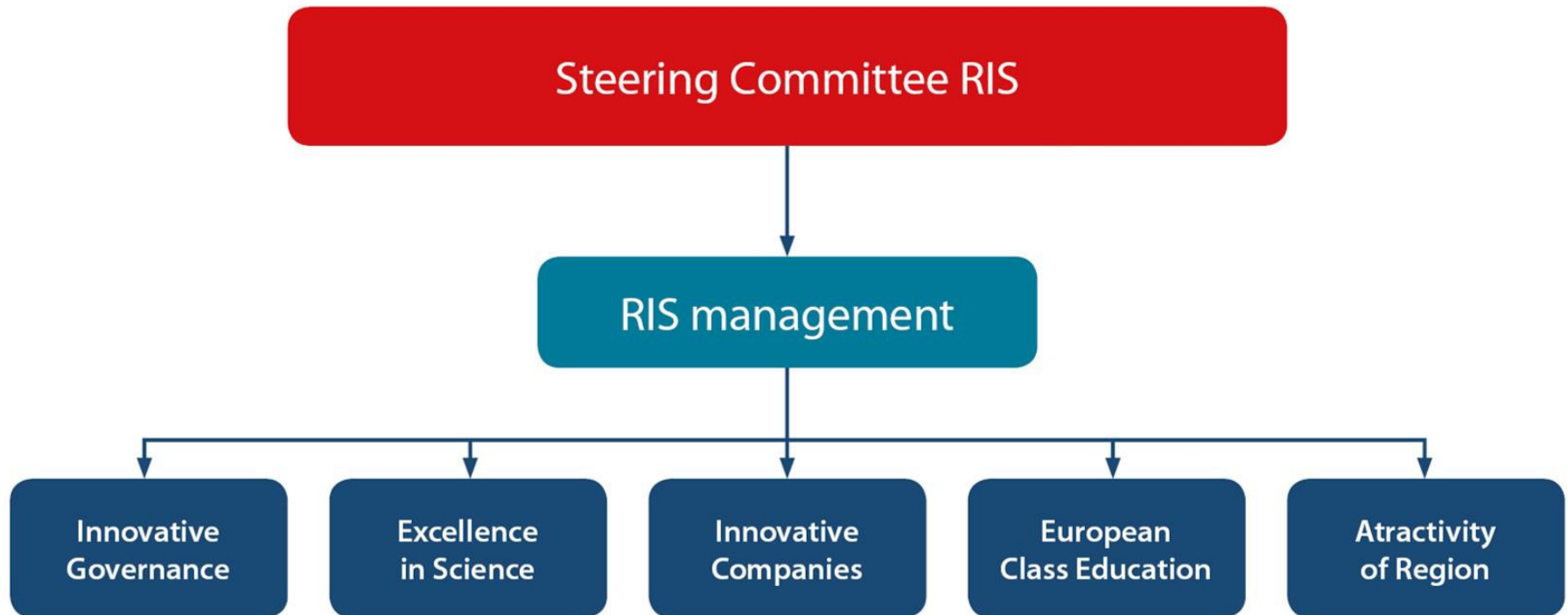




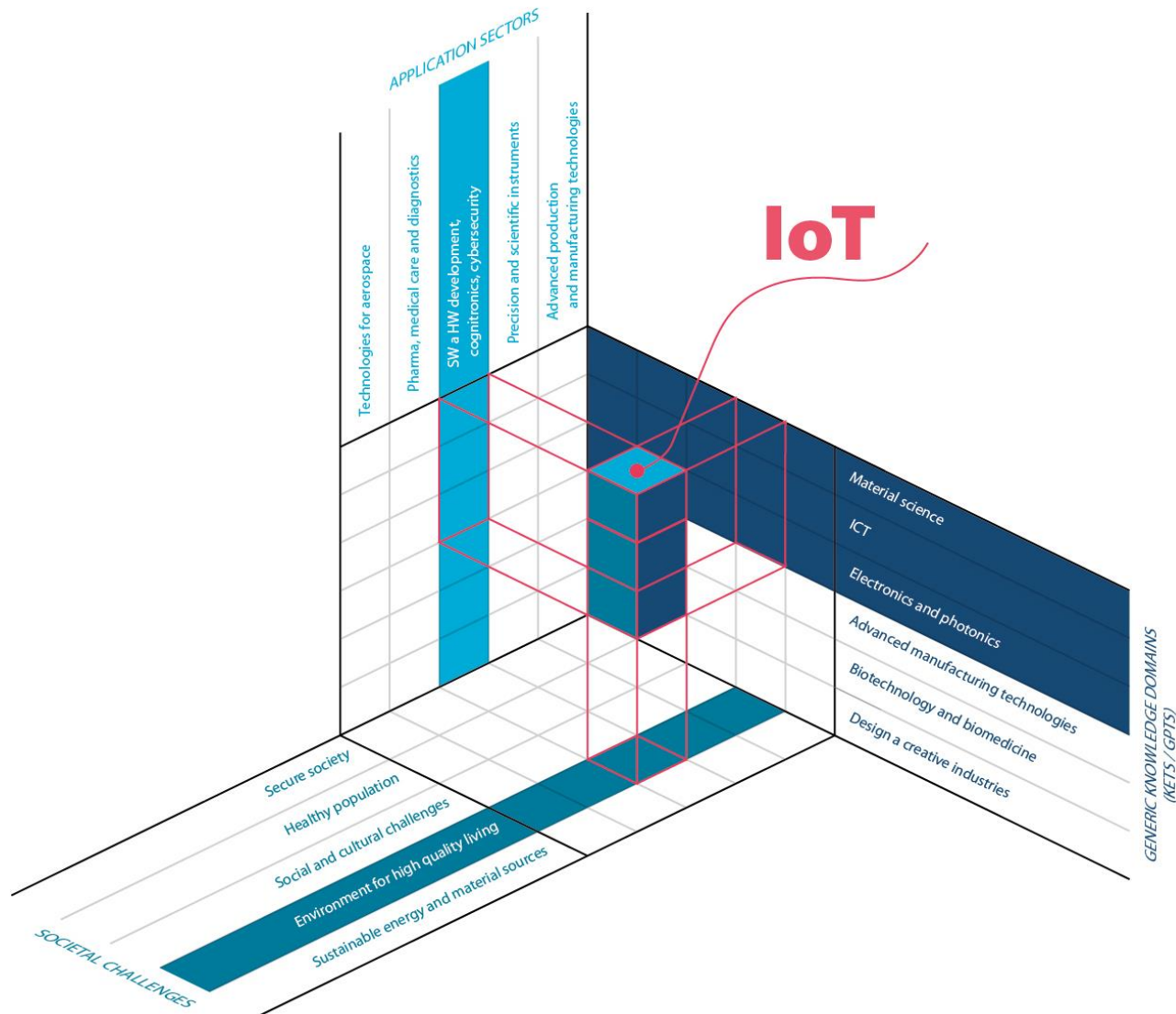
# Regional Innovation Ecosystem



# Governance Structure of RIS South Moravia



# Thematic priorities of RIS JMK (examples)



# Lessons Learned/ Key Success Factors

- Strong, stable political commitment (*a must!*)
- Keeping strategic focus and result-orientation (→ *know what we want first, money comes next: SF, FP7...*)
- Best people on board, stability of intermediaries and their people (→ *trust, flexibility, network connectivity*)
- Being constantly in the field (→ *openness to new ideas from new actors and being relations oriented*)
- Robust governance structures (→ *protected' space and possibility to be flexible*)
- Being close to policy research (→ *CRA, S3 Platform, etc.*)
- **Not document, not only process but a state of mind**