

S3 Peer Review Workshop on Regional Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation, Novi Sad, 10-11 April 2014

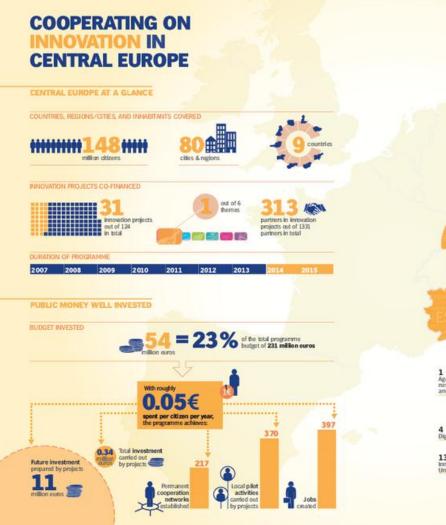
Innovation between policy learning & implementation - Lessons from CENTRAL EUROPE

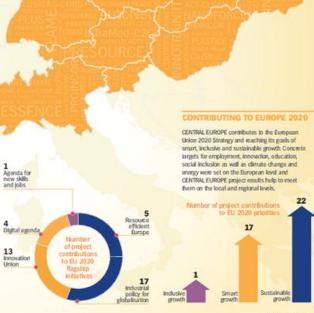
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PROJECTS





Data: March 2013 Design studioQat

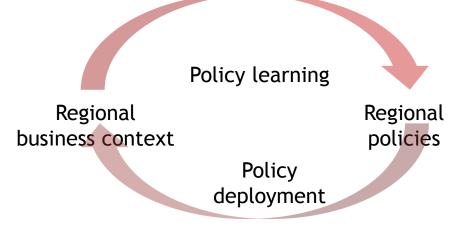


Transnational Cooperation project can create the framework for

- a fruitful policy learning process in the innovation field
- addressing the relevant barriers to innovation faced by regional businesses

High complementarity of <u>policy learning cycle</u> and <u>implementation cycle</u> with concrete measures for business support

- International dimension (critical mass, synergies, complementarities and spill-over effects)
- Bottom up and multi-governance character
- > Triple/quadruple helix approaches
- Knowledge management on regional level
- Development of regional innovation support services





Policy learning - Learning from others and learning from own success and failures

Improving local practices:

- benchmarking of existing policies and programmes
- implementation of formal evaluation / review mechanisms (such as peer review or other external review schemes)

Adopting external practices:

- watch mechanisms to identify successful approaches at a global scale (screening and validation of external measures that can be adapted to local contexts through mainstreaming)
- access to support and assistance for implementation of external good practices (e.g. twinning mechanisms, partnering fora) leading to implementation of new programmes and measures



Direct support to businesses and especially SMEs to unlock their innovation potential - how is it ensured?

Addressing <u>barriers to innovation</u> faced by regional businesses:

- Shortage of own financial resources and the problem of accessing finance for innovation
- Shortage of innovation management skills
- Insufficient marketing of innovation and of innovative products and services
- Lack of research capabilities in most firms and in particular SMEs
- Weaknesses in networking and co-operation with external partners



Policy mix underlying RIS3 should balance different tools and schemes

Examples of several schemes/tools which could be successfully tested through transnational co-operation projects:

- Support to gain <u>access to specialist infrastructure</u> Living Labs approach (*CentraLab*), promotion of use Innovative Light Sources (*CENILS*), business incubation and settlement (*SMART FRAME*)
- <u>Advisory service schemes</u> IPR issues (CERIM, FREE, InTraMed-C2C), to Young Innovators (InoPlaCe), innovation management (PROINCOR with its innovation audits), open innovation (Central Community platform for life science community), "innovoucher" scheme (centrope_tt), advisory services to regional "Hidden Champions" (i3SME), KET (Key Enabling Technology) mainstreaming, in this case one specific nanotechnology (NANOFORCE)
- Support to <u>stakeholder regional/international collaboration</u> clusters (CNCB, AutoNet, ClusterCOOP, CLUSTERS-COORD, CluStrat), "cross innovation vouchers" (FORT), Nanodeals generator (NANOFORCE)

Contact



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