



Regione Toscana



# ***Tuscany: Towards a **RIS3** strategy***

Pisa, 28 September 2012  
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# *Peer review expectations*

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## *Issues we would like to discuss*

- The **inclusive process** for RIS3 design;
- The **strategic approach**, differentiated policies **supporting excellences** and **avoiding imbalances**;
- New Technological Transfer dynamics made of **cooperation among stakeholders**.

## *Main challenges to face*

- **Not just new roadmaps** toward **economic growth**, but a **new Social Cohesion Model**, trying to combine **“Intelligence”** with **“Capacities”**.





# Italy Social and Economic background



The 2009 world economic crisis is likely to strongly affect social and economic structures

- Negative GDP growth: - **2,5%** (2011 2q / 2012 2q);
- High debt ratio: **120% of GDP**;
- Public expenditure blocked by **European Fiscal Compact** policies;
- Low **investment ratio** in R&D: **1,26%** of GDP;
- **Welfare state** crisis;
- **Loss of competitiveness** of national **entrepreneurial** system;
- **Lack** of tax revenue **implying** a **downgrading of previous welfare standards**.





# ***Tuscany in brief***

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Population: **3,75 M**;

Area: **23.000 km<sup>2</sup>**;

GDP per capita: **€28.700** (EU27 ave. €25.000-EU15 ave. €29.000);

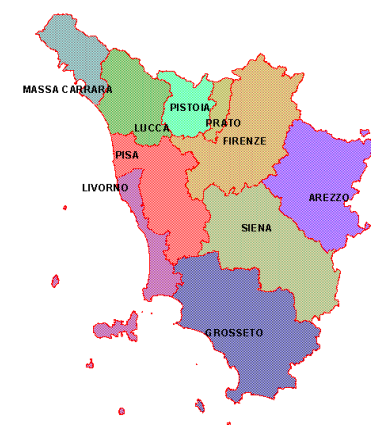
Registered companies: approximately **420.000** (2012);

Around **85%** of companies have less than 10 employees;

Around **9%** of companies have less than 20 employees;

Manufacturing: over the **27%** of regional workforce;

Employment rate **62.5%** (EU27 ave. 64.1% - EU15 ave. 65,13%);



Population with higher education: **10%** (2011);

R&D expenditure as a % of GDP: **1,22%** (40% from private sector);

University size: **130.000** students (2011).

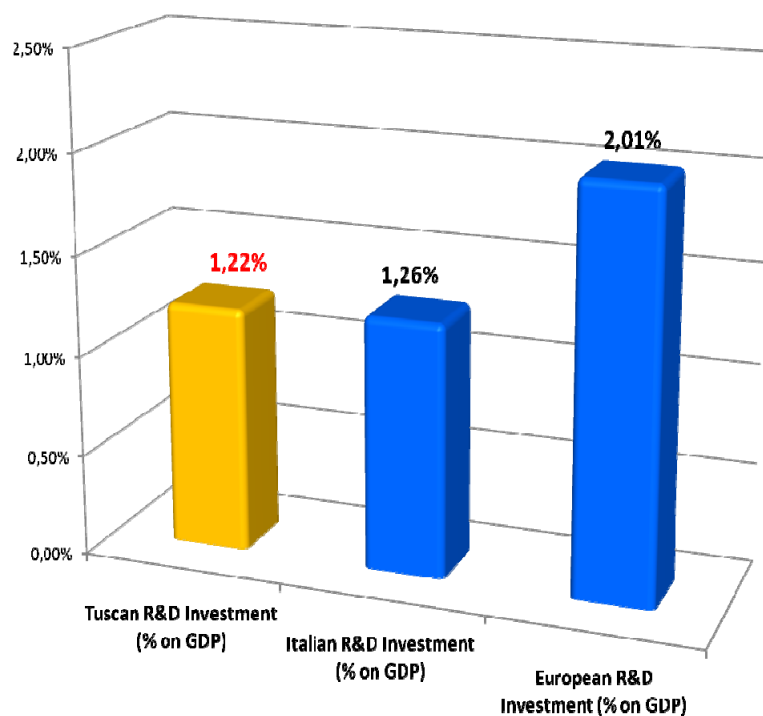




# Tuscany R&D framework



- **Low investment ratio in R&D activities;**



- **Public regional expenditure 0.59%**, in line with EU27 0,66% and EU 15 0,67%;
- **Private expenditure 0,42%**, against EU27 1,2% and EU15 1,26%.

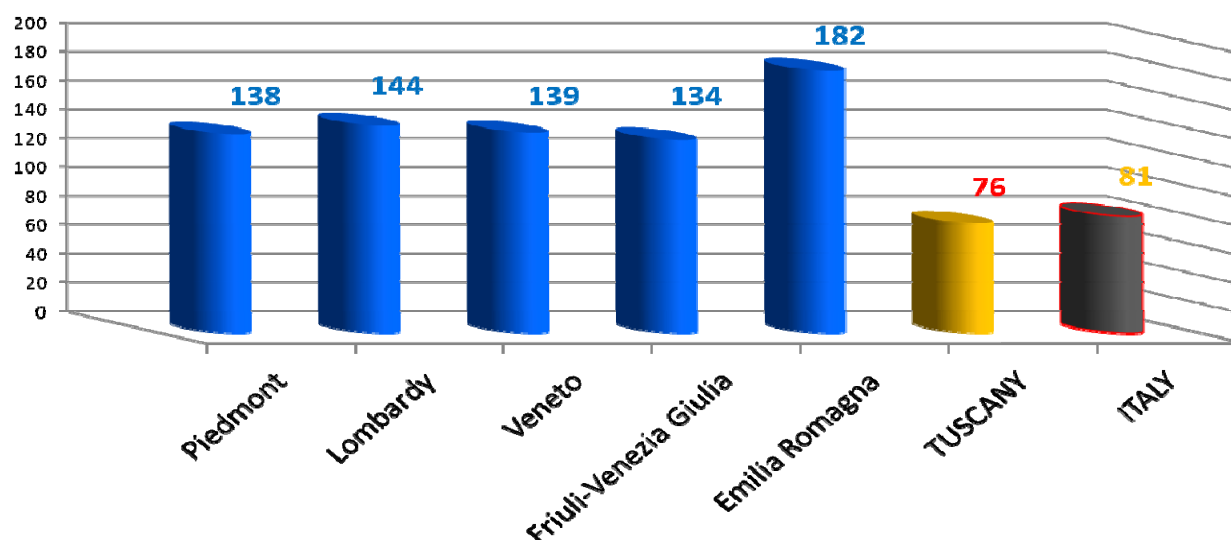




# Tuscany R&D framework



- **Medium-low ratio** of registered **patents**;



*Number of patents **per** million inhabitants*

- **High level of scientific publications:**

16th place in EU27 for scientific density (163 per capita);

- **High number of research personnel and researchers:**

R&D personnel: 0,57 % of active population (EU27 0,49% - EU15 0,53%)

Researchers: 0,34% (EU 27 0,35% - EU15 37%).





# Tuscany Innovation System



# Tuscany Innovation System



Tuscan productive system is based on manufacturing:

## Fashion:

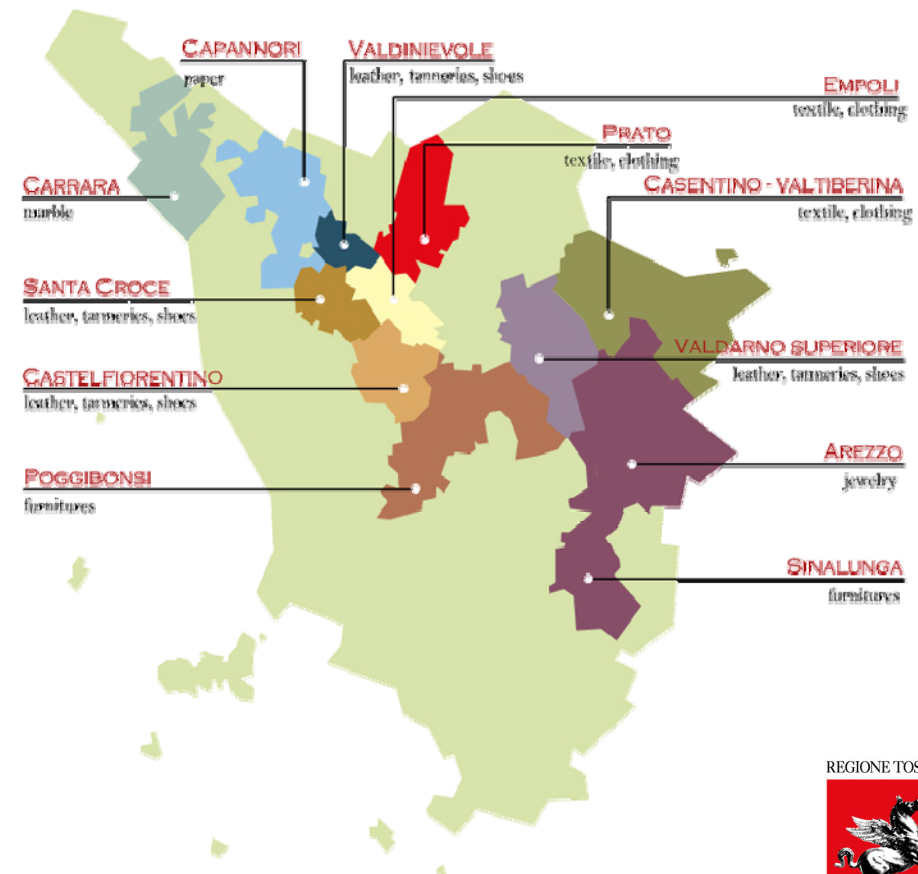
Textile, Clothing,  
Shoes, Leather,  
Tanneries,  
Jewellery

## Paper;

## Interiors:

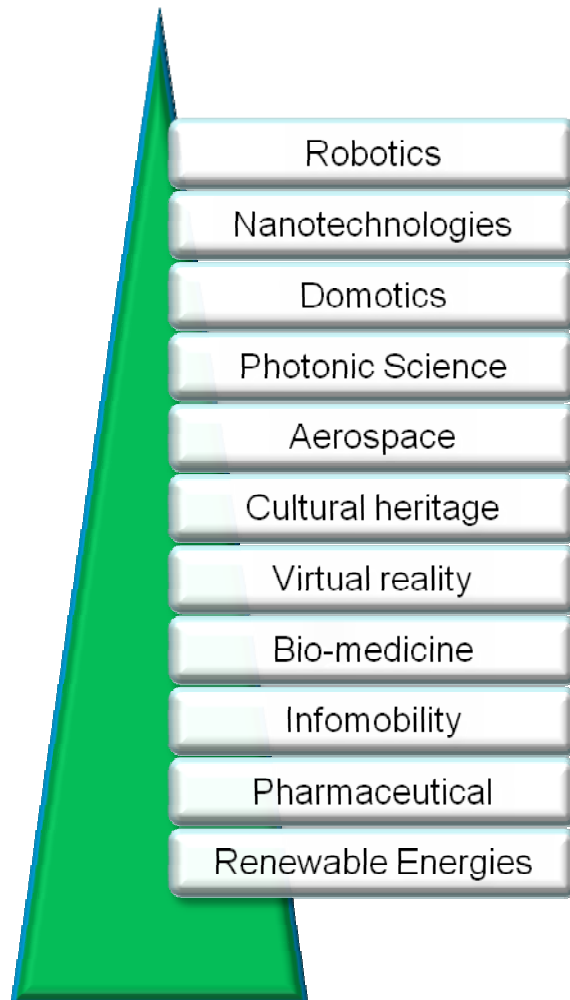
Marble, Furniture  
Furnishing

**Shipbuilding;**  
**Mechanics.**





# Tuscany Innovation System



Emerging Clusters  
operating in **fast  
growing sectors** and  
able to compete in  
international markets



# Tuscany Innovation System



## Good quality of R&D in the Public Sector

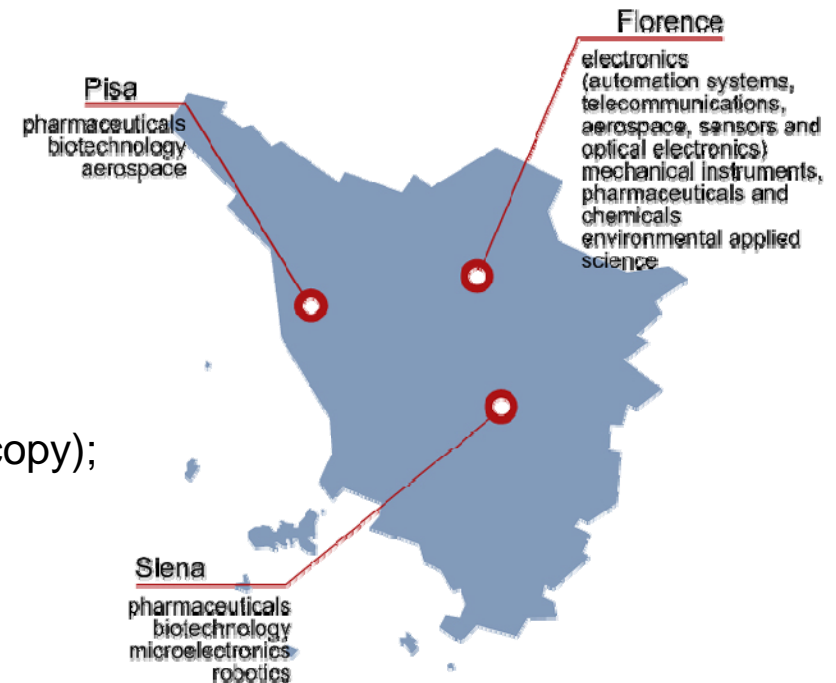
**University System** (UNIFI, UNISI, UNIPI, S.S. Normale, SSSA, IUE, IMT).

Most relevant **research centers**:

CNR (National Research Council);  
INFN (Nuclear Physics National Institute);  
CERM (Magnetic Resonance Research Centre);  
LENS (European Laboratory for Non-Linear Spectroscopy);  
EGO (European Gravitational Observatory).

**ERIC:**

NEST (National Enterprise for nanoscience and nanotechnology);  
LABEC (Nuclear Techniques for Cultural heritage Lab).



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## Infrastructure providing Technological Transfer

Centers for Technological Transfer and Scientific-Technological Centers are in an on-going process of rationalization, consisting in **12 Innovation Poles** for **KIBS to companies**:

- ▲ Fashion (Textile, Apparel, leather, tanning, footwear);
- ▲ Paper;
- ▲ Marble;
- ▲ Shipbuilding and sea technologies;
- ▲ Furnishing/furniture;
- ▲ Energy Saving and RES technologies;
- ▲ Life Science;
- ▲ ICT and Robotics;
- ▲ Nanotechnologies;
- ▲ Technologies for Sustainable Cities;
- ▲ Optoelectronics and Aerospace;
- ▲ Mechanics for Transportation and automotive.



# ***Tuscany Innovation System***



## Clustering hi-tech industries R&D



**ICT District and Telecommunications**



**Life Science District**



**Cultural Heritage District**



**Technological district for energy efficiency,  
renewable energies and green economy**



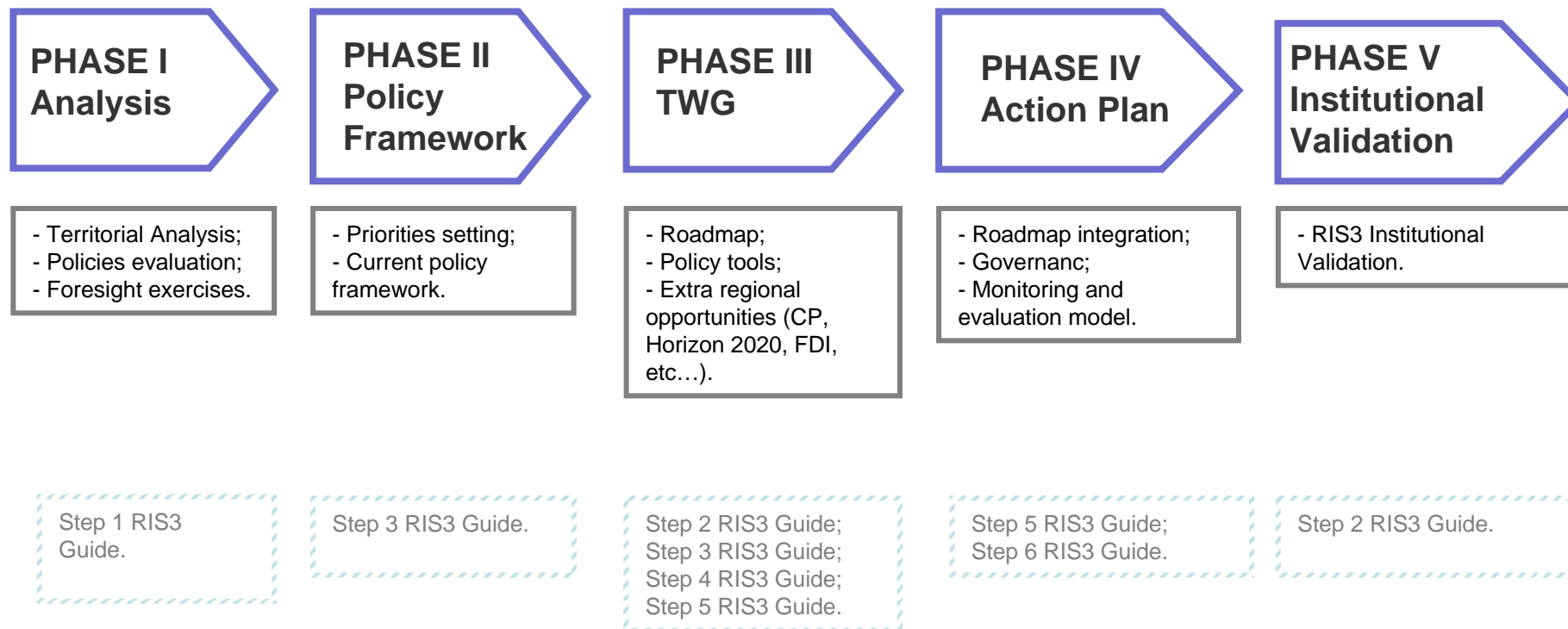
**Technological Railway District, high-speed  
and rail network security**



# The path for a **RIS3** in **Tuscany**



# The path for a RIS3 in Tuscany



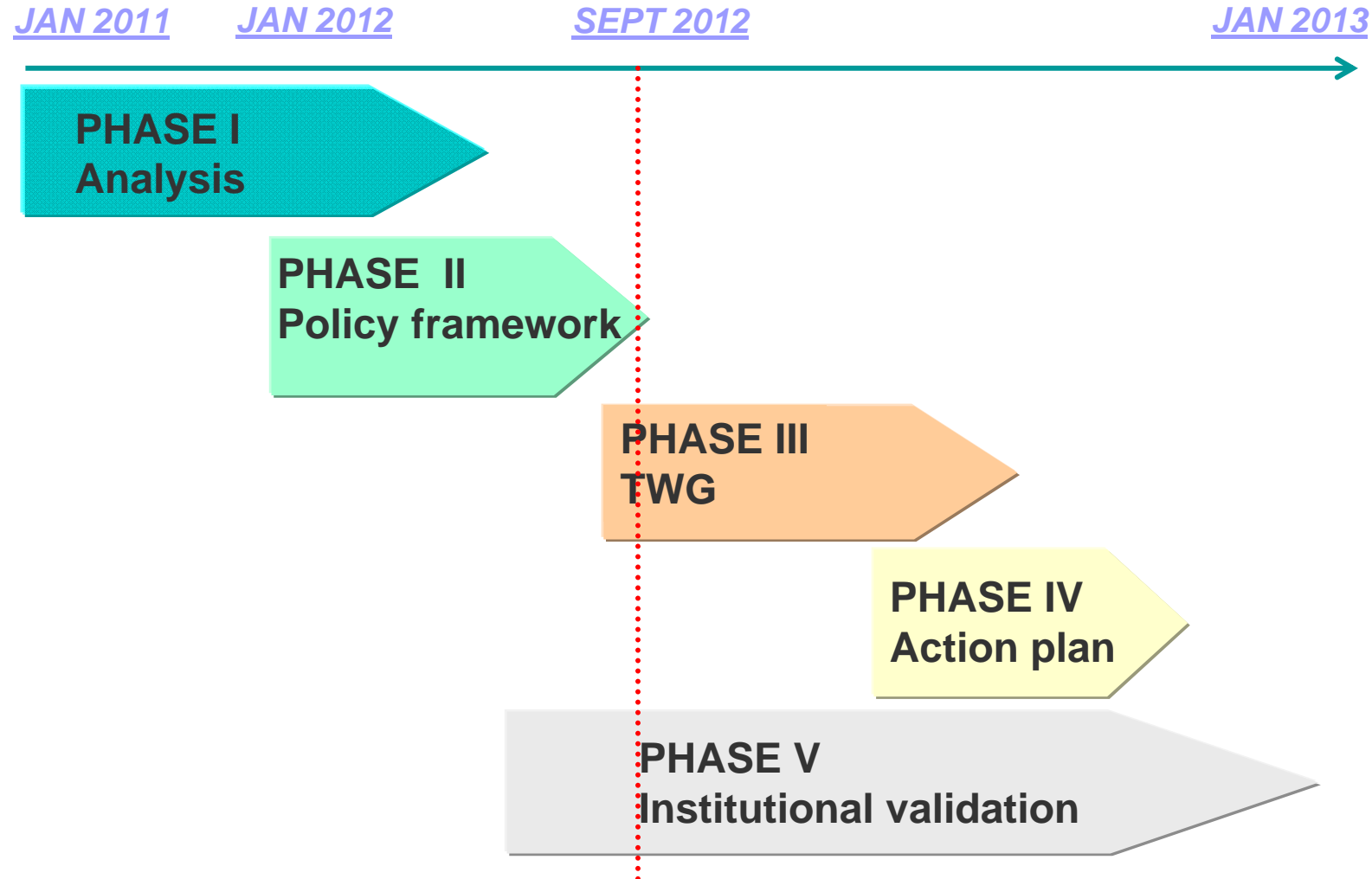
## RIS3 Guide Steps

- Step 1 - Analysis of the regional context and potential for innovation;
- Step 2 - Governance: ensuring participation and ownership;
- Step 3 - Elaboration of an overall vision for the future of the region;
- Step 4 - Identification of priorities;
- Step 5 – Definition of coherent policy mix, roadmaps and action plan;
- Step 6– Integration of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.





# *The path for a RIS3 in Tuscany*





# Phase 1 – Analysis





# Phase 1 – Analysis



## Territorial Analysis:

EUROSTAT; ECB; OECD; Banca Italia; ISTAT; IRPET.

## Policy evaluation:

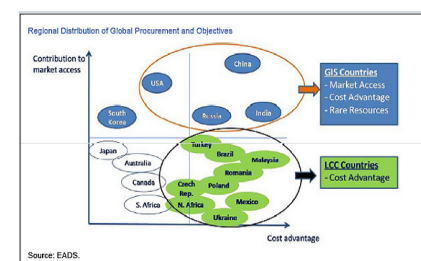
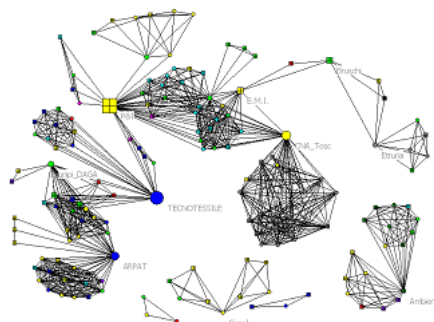
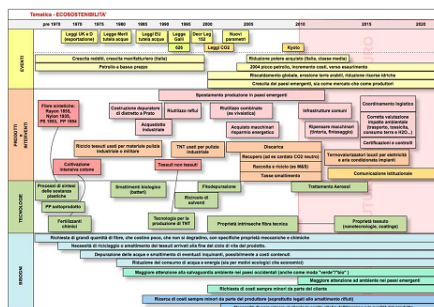
Mainly industrial research, financial engineering, technological transfer 2000-2010.

## Foresight exercises:

Fashion and Textile; Biotech and medical devices; Shipbuilding.

## Analisis of international positioning of emerging clusters

Fotonics; Renewable energies; Robotics; Virtual reality technologies; Nanotech; Infomobility; Pharma; Domotics; Medical devices; Aerospaces technologies; Cultural Heritage technologies.





# Phase 1 – Main conclusions



- 1) Investing on excellences;
- 2) Mitigating imbalances.

Green growth

Inclusive growth

Engaging growth

Economic growth

Human capital growth

Introduction of a “**discontinuity element**” to build a new model of social development (integration of policies, cooperation between different levels of government);

Not just new roadmaps toward economic growth, but a new **Social Cohesion Model**, trying to combine “**Intelligence**” with “**Capacities**” .





# Phase 2 – Policy framework





# ***Phase 2 – Policy framework***

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## **Main regional tools**

- a. R&S initiatives for SMEs and Big enterprises;
- b. KIBS for SMEs;
- c. Innovative enterprise spin-off and start-ups;
- d. Technological transfer networks;
- e. Infrastructures for technological transfer;
- f. Human capital qualification.

***From technological transfer to cooperation among stakeholders!***

## **Current Policy mix**

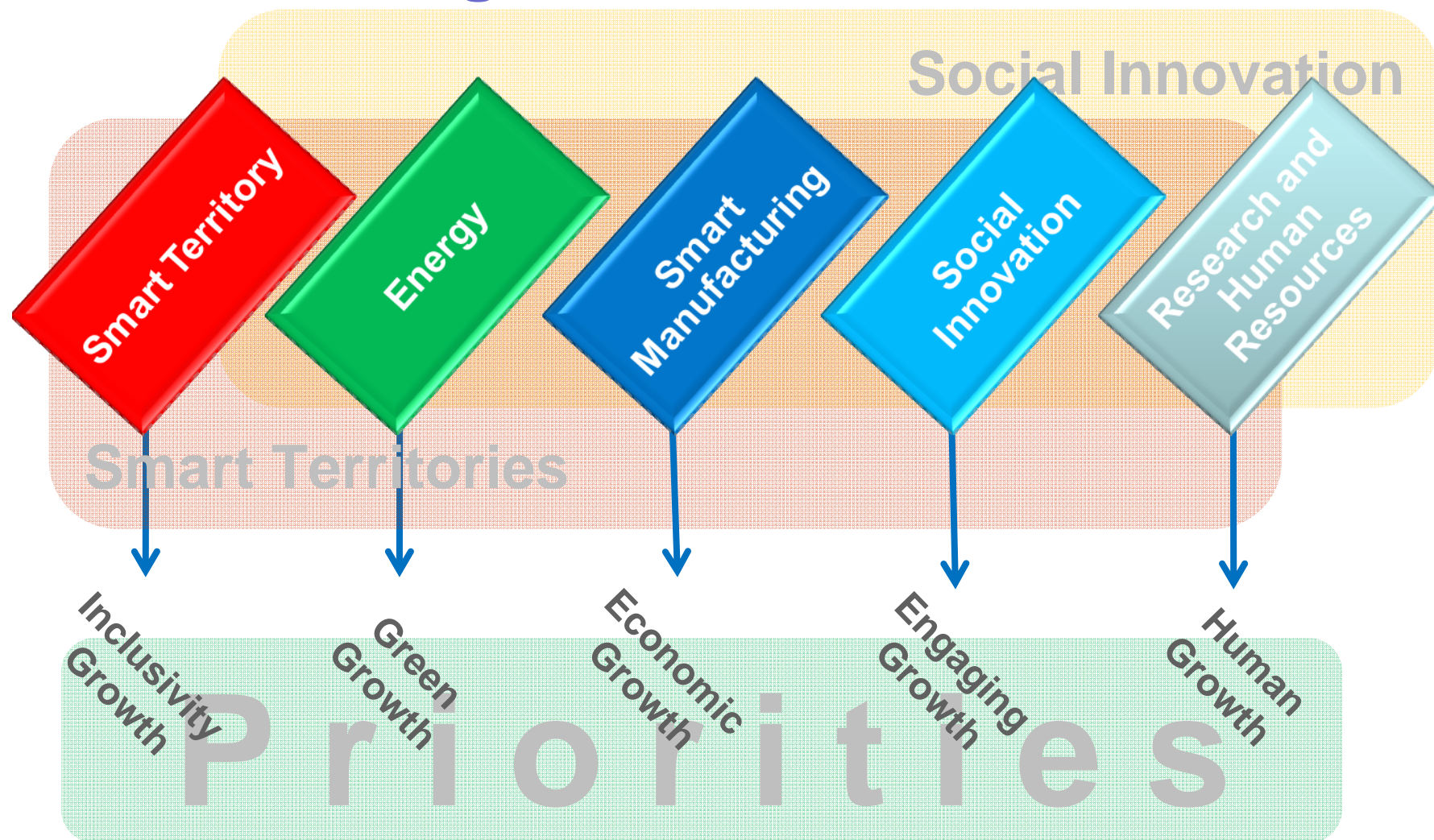
- Regional Development Plan 2011-2015;
- Act for Research;
- ROP 2007-2013;
- FAS (National Funds) 2007-2013;
- Regional Economic Development Plan 2012-2015
- Regional Health Plan;
- Environmental and Energy Plan;
- Regional Plan for Electronic Administration;
- Infomobility Regional Plan;
- Regional Plan for education, training and employment;
- Rural development Plan.



# Phase 2 – Policy framework



## How to design this vision





# Phase 2 – Policy framework



## Energy and environment

### Energy:

- Energy supply solutions (gas, geothermal);
- RES technologies;
- Energy saving solution.



### Rural development:

- Protection of the environment (seismic, forest fire, hydro-geological risk mapping);
- Environment reclamation;
- Preserving and developing a social and economic environment to sustain peripheral territories.



### Agri-food:

- Sustainability and quality of food;
- Agrarian biotechnologies;
- Agroforestry to control climate change, energy production, environment protection.





# Phase 2 – Policy framework

## Smart territories



### Accessibility (people and goods):

- Infrastructural assets (material and ICT);
- Logistic upgrading, infomobility;
- Social Accessibility (digital citizenship, e-government).



### Urban development:

- Requalification of urban spaces;
- Relationship between urban and rural areas.



### Public transportation and info-mobility:

- ICT for a public transportation;
- Upgrade of railway system for broader spillover effects.



### Cultural and environmental heritage:

- Strengthen touristic supply, in order to better link urban and rural areas;
- Valorization of the international position of Tuscany.



# Phase 2 – Policy framework

## Smart manufacturing

### Excellence, networks, capacities

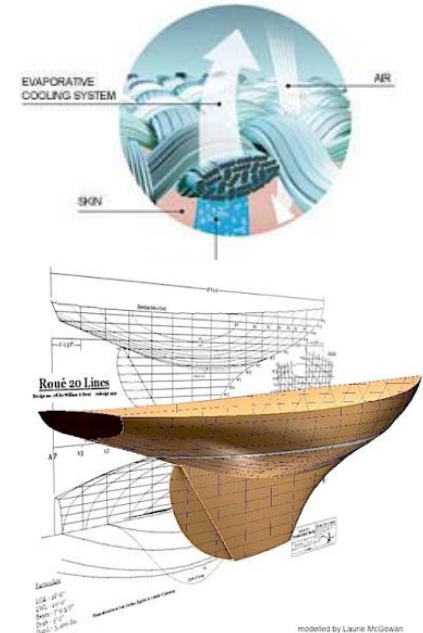
- Research-Industry relations especially in traditional sectors;
- Business intelligence and KIBS: Innovation Poles;
- Financial tools for emerging clusters;
- R&D aid for excellence;
- Innovation infrastructures.

### Distinction between:

- Calls for “new processes” vs. calls for “new products”;
- Calls for “exploration activities” vs. “exploitation activities”.

### Introduction of:

- Regulatory policies;
- PC – procurement.



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# Phase 2 – Policy framework



## Research and human capital

### Scientific competences and knowledge spill-over:

- Life Sciences and Neurosciences;
- Robotics and Biorobotics;
- Knowledge acceleration;
- Photonics;
- New Materials and Nanomaterials;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Social Innovation;
- Energy
- Environment, climate, agriculture and forests;
- Space.



### Education and self-entrepreneurship:

(Mobility, infrastructures, e-learning).

Manufactural and artisan skills (life-long learning, labour demand, resources/curricula for companies).





# Phase 2 – Policy framework

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## Social Innovation

### Individuals, enterprises, territories;

Not just initiatives fulfilling social needs, but the capability to build context capacities;

An interdisciplinary process leading to new public/common goods&services;

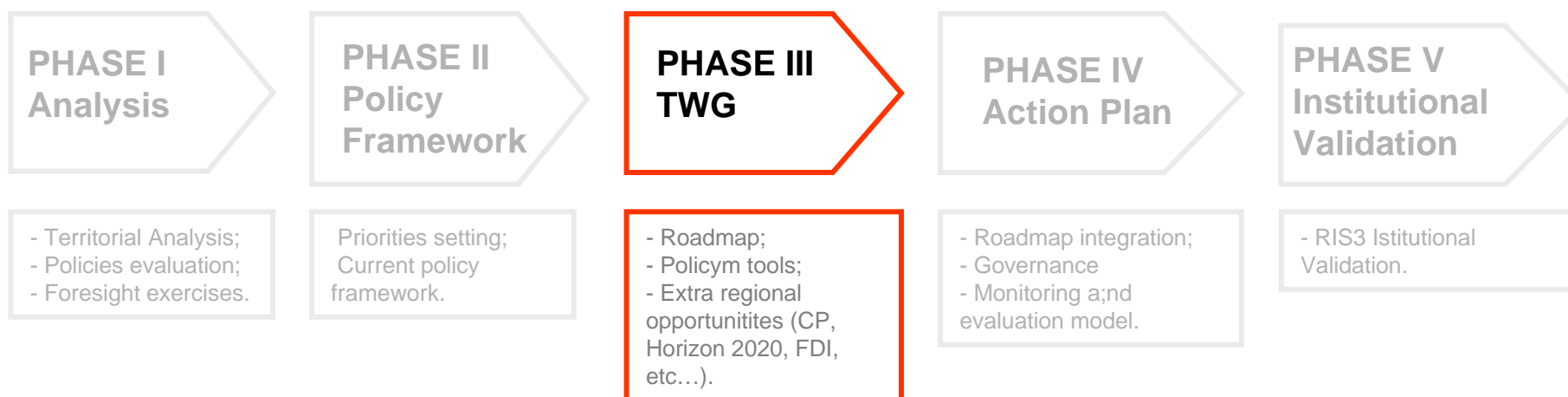
Transformation of institutional mechanisms of production and distribution of incomes and services.

### An attempt to combine Intelligence and Capacities!!!





# Phase 3 – Thematic WG





# Phase 3 – Thematic working groups



## 5 Thematic working groups

### Stakeholders:

- Universities;
- Research centers;
- Business associations;
- Handicraft;
- Innovation Poles;
- Technological Districts;
- Local government representatives;
- Regional governments representatives (coordination).



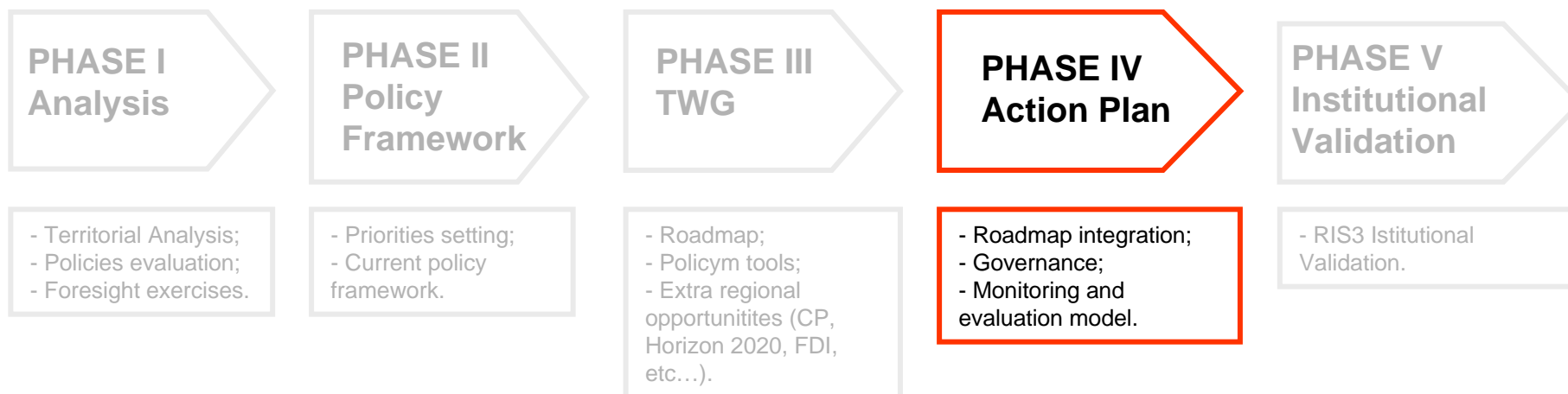
### Expected results:

- Roadmap;
- Policy tools;
- Extra-regional opportunities (CP, Horizon 2020, FDI, etc...);
- Targets, outputs, outcomes, context.





# Phase 4 – Action Plan





# Phase 4 – Action Plan

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## Driving integrated priorities into an integrated action plan

### Policy mix:

- Context initiatives;
- Exploration initiatives;
- Selection initiatives.

### .....integrated governance model

- Management team;
- Steering group;
- Mirror group.

### ...integrated monitoring and evaluation model:

- A matrix approach between policies, priorities and dimensions of innovation.





# Phase 4 – Action Plan

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## Monitoring activity

The first step in defining RIS3 strategy will be establishing the **Key integrated Indicators** of monitoring process:

- ☐ Output indicators
- ☐ Outcome indicators
- ☐ Context indicators

*In order to maximize integration, indicators will be “homogeneous, unitary and detectable” on the base of the new **SF framework** and the structure of OP.*

*Those indicators* will be based on specific **EU requirements** and implemented also to foster **benchmarking analysis** at European and OECD level.



# Phase 5 – Institutional validation



## Institutional validation

### Approval by the Regional Government

- Around Dec 2012.

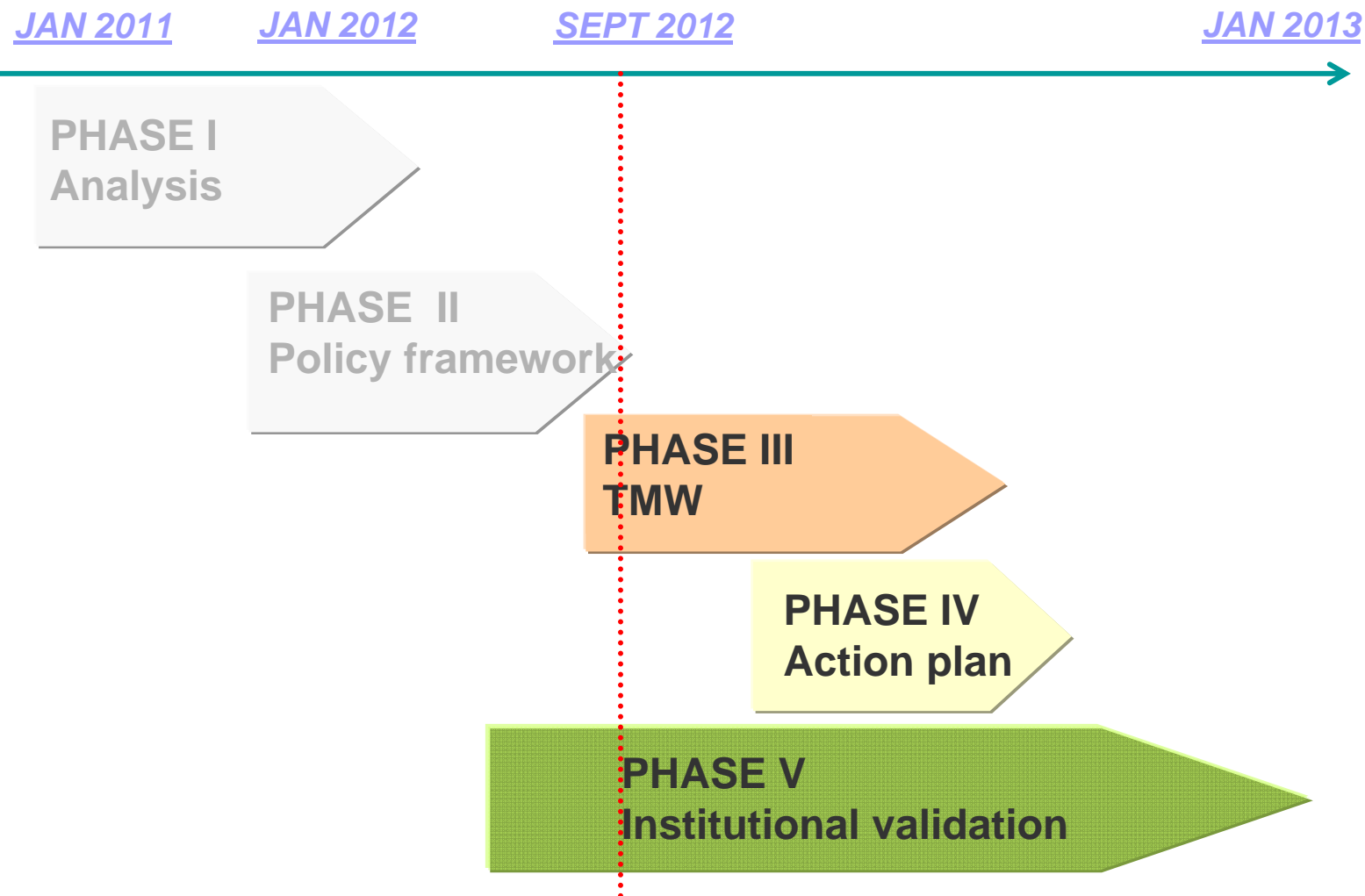
### The engaging process:

- The current policy framework;
- The TWGs;
- The Governance model.



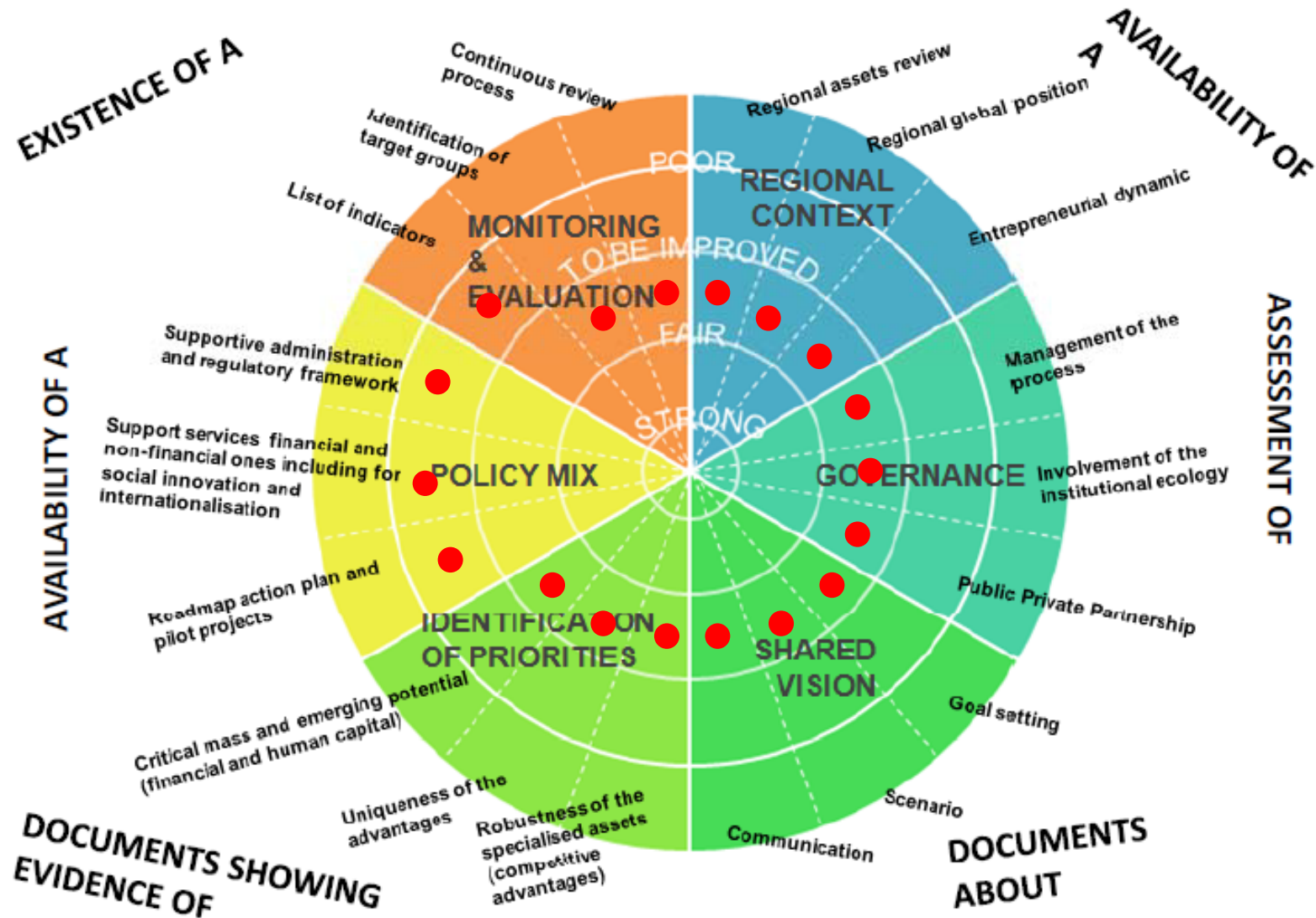


# *The path of a RIS3 in Tuscany*





# Self-assessment







***Thank you for listening!***

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