

## Policy instruments for Smart Specialisation Strategies

## Emilia-Romagna Region



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# Main regional figures

4.5 million inhabitants

GDP per capita = 32.0 thou. €

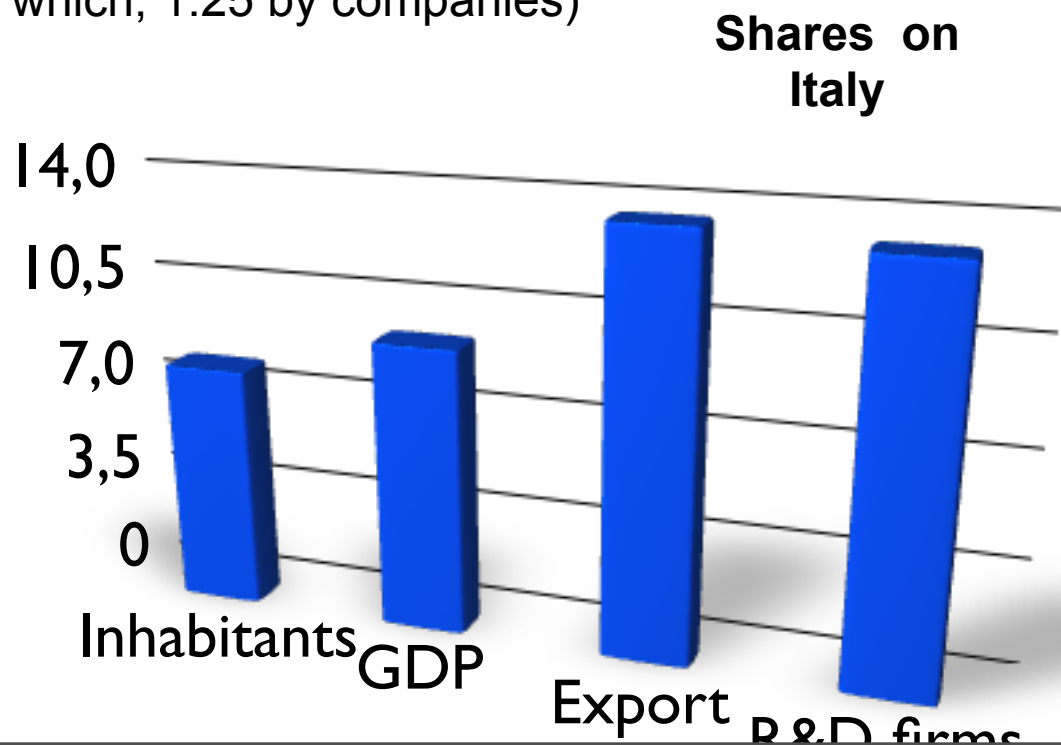
Unemployment = 6.8%

Activity rate = 72.3% of working age population

Export = 56 billions €

R&D/GDP = 1.75% (2014, of which, 1.25 by companies)

Manufacturing GDP = 27%



# The starting point. The Regional High Tech Network

**88** laboratories/centres of industrial research

**600** full time young researchers

**1200** part-time researchers

**10** Technopoles

Powerful clusters in

Agrifood,

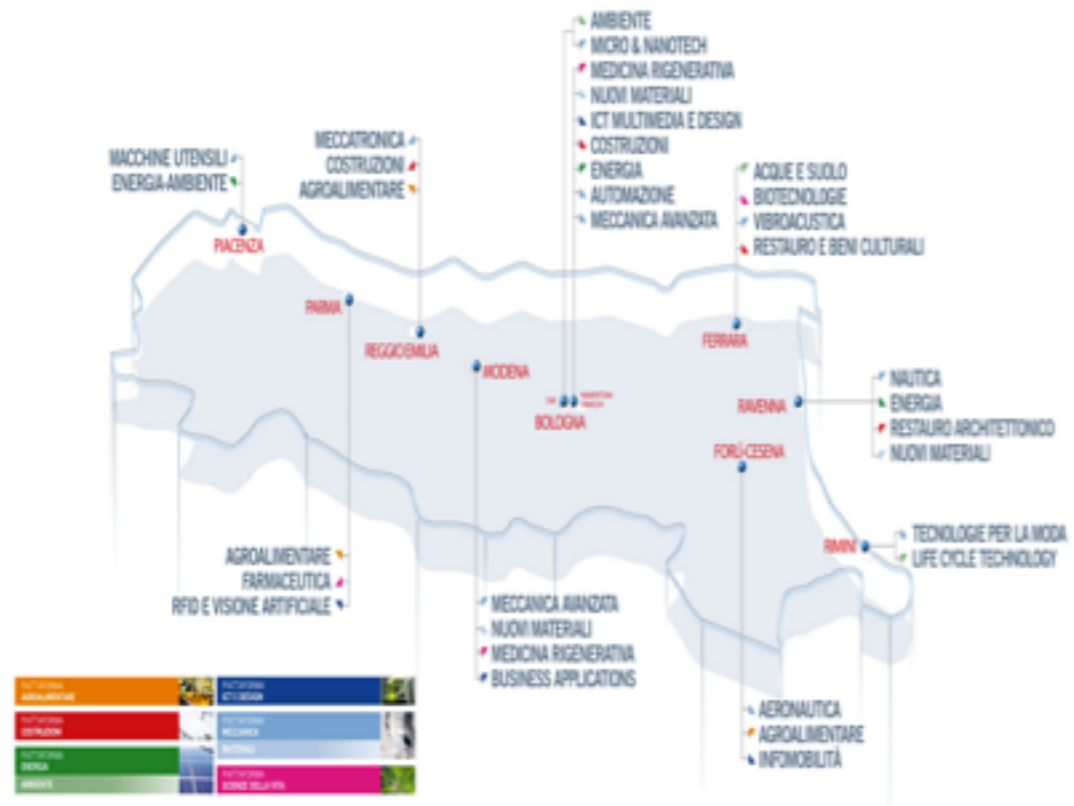
Construction technologies  
and materials

Automation/Engineering

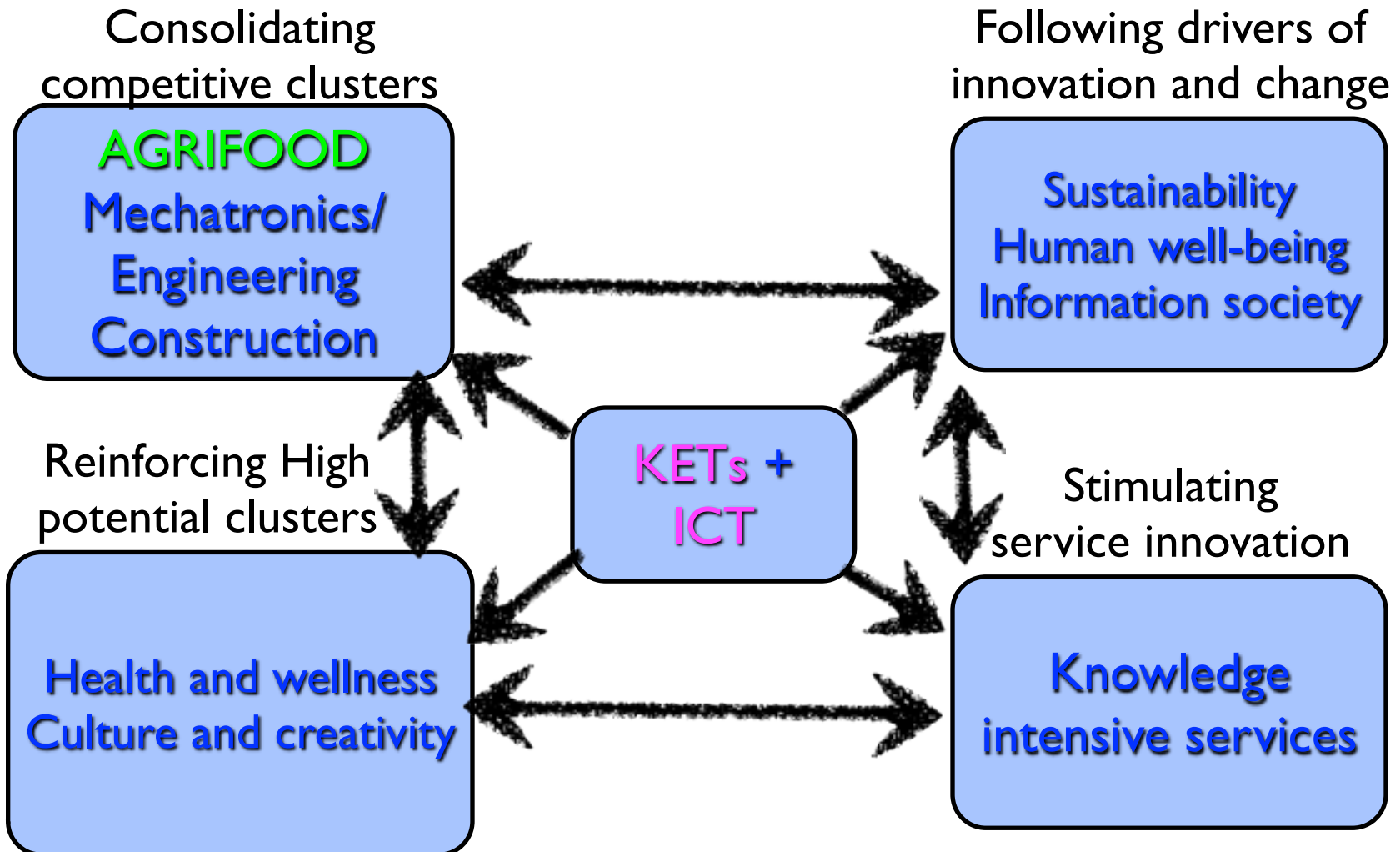
Automotive

Biomedicals

Fashion



# KETs, Clusters and Innovation Strategies



# Key open questions after 2 years of implementation

1. How the effectiveness of S3 implementation is conditioned by:

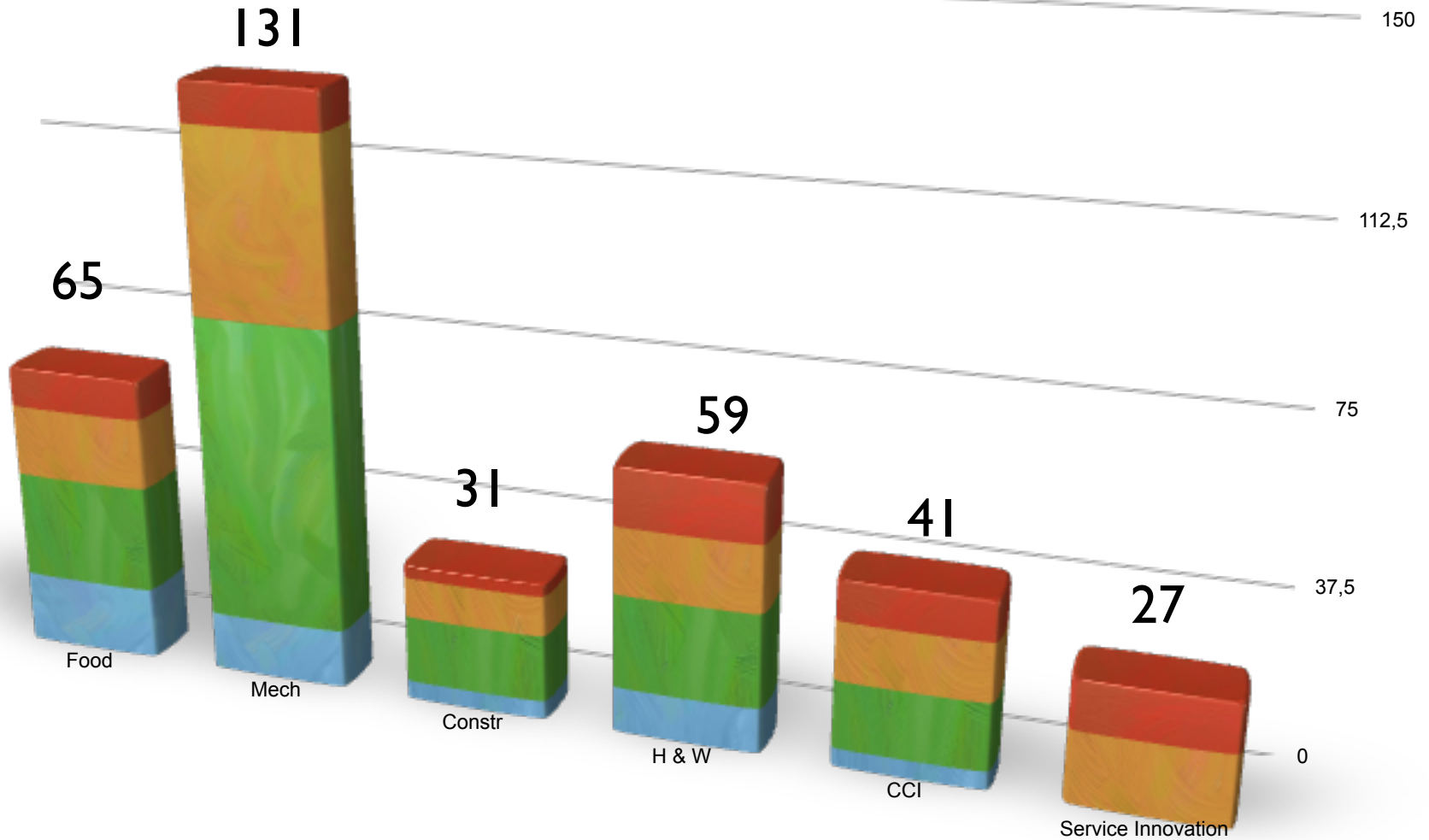
- a. ERDF rules;
- b. typology of pressures on politicians
- c. regional administrative organization
- d. availability of regional/national complementary resources

2. Which are, in other experiences, the steps for generating a stronger awareness of stakeholders in order to share a common strategy?

3. How to evaluate the structural impact of the strategy?

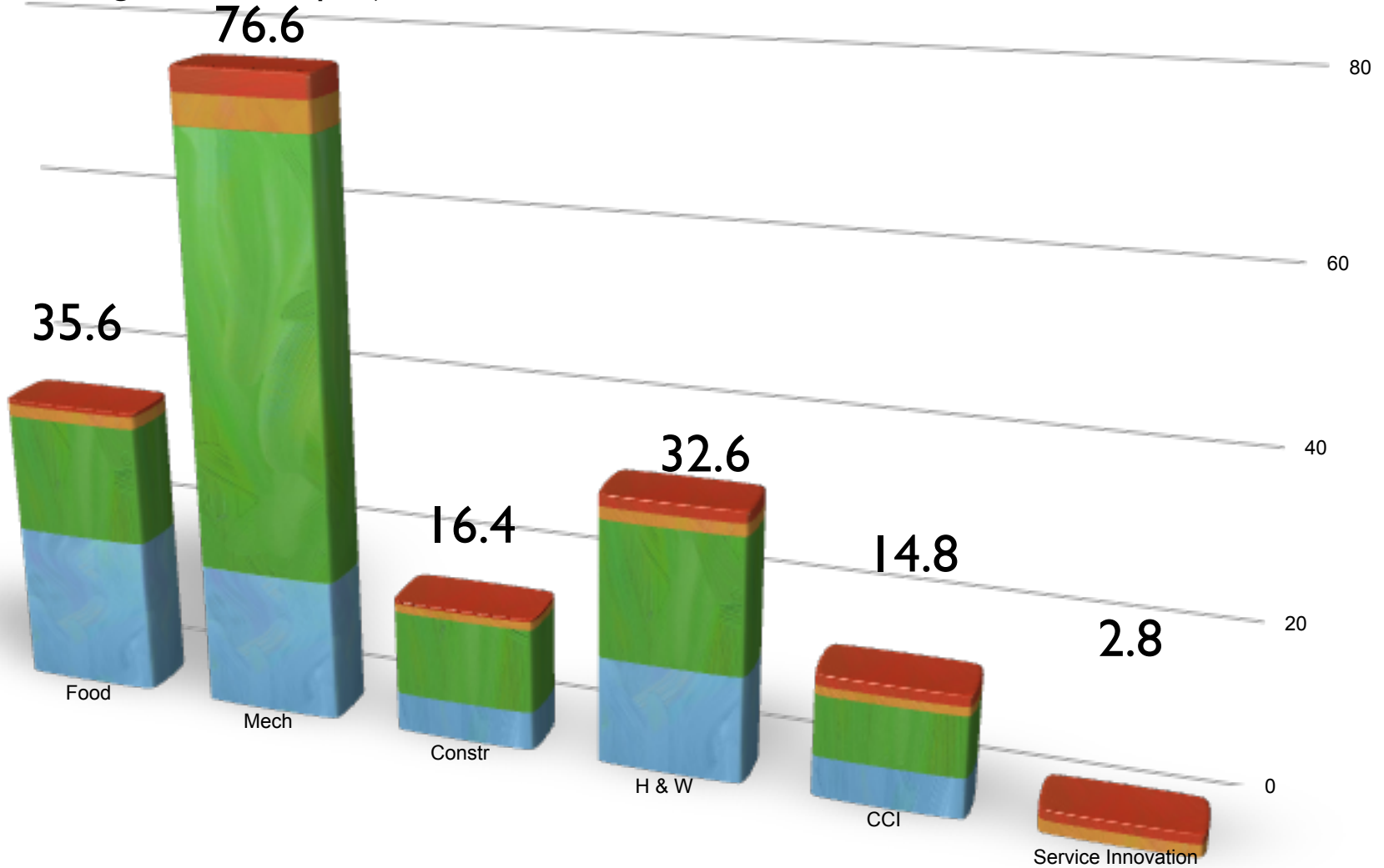
# Projects approved

- High tech & creative start ups
- SMEs product/service innovation & diversification
- Business R&D Projects
- Strategic research projects



# Budget

- High tech & creative start ups
- SMEs product/service innovation & diversification
- Business R&D Projects
- Strategic research projects



# Policy instruments for the RIS3 implementation

- **ASTER – Public consortium for governance and coordination of the innovation ecosystem is coordinating the whole network:**
  - **Steering committee**
  - **Services**
  - **Communication**
  - **Strategic initiatives**
  - **International networking**
  - **Monitoring and continuous EDP**

**Participants are the members of the Regional Technology Network (Labs and Centers)**

**The new cluster organizations must involve also companies, start ups, business organizations, training centers, other relevant actors.**



# The scope of cluster organizations

1. Sharing vision about technology challenges and innovation priorities definition
2. Individuating the most critical competencies, technical and managerial figures for the future, for training policies
3. Building cooperation and critical mass for innovation
4. Integrated participation to international networks, agreement and projects
5. Suggesting improvements, better synergy and complementarities between the different policy areas

# The organization of regional forums

## 1. Involvement of:

- all regional departments interested to the argument
- research laboratories, firms and other organizations member of the cluster
- all other interested participant and potential members
- experts

## 2. Examining the state of implementation of the S3

## 3. Individuating:

- Unexplored potentialities
- New challenges
- Technology priorities for the next 3 years
- Complementary agenda for training, internationalization, tourism, regulation, other sectoral policies

# SMART SPECIALISATION STRATEGY

Areas	Projects	Investment	Regional grants
Food	337	208,16	84,56
Construction	246	109,72	77,51
Mechatronics/Automotive	885	654,42	196,54
Health and Wellness Industries	189	81,44	47,26
Cultural and Creative Industries	501	134,93	57,51
Service Innovation	266	49,37	36,91
n.a.	175	54,85	29,98
<b>TOTALE</b>	<b>2.599</b>	<b>1.292,89</b>	<b>530,27</b>