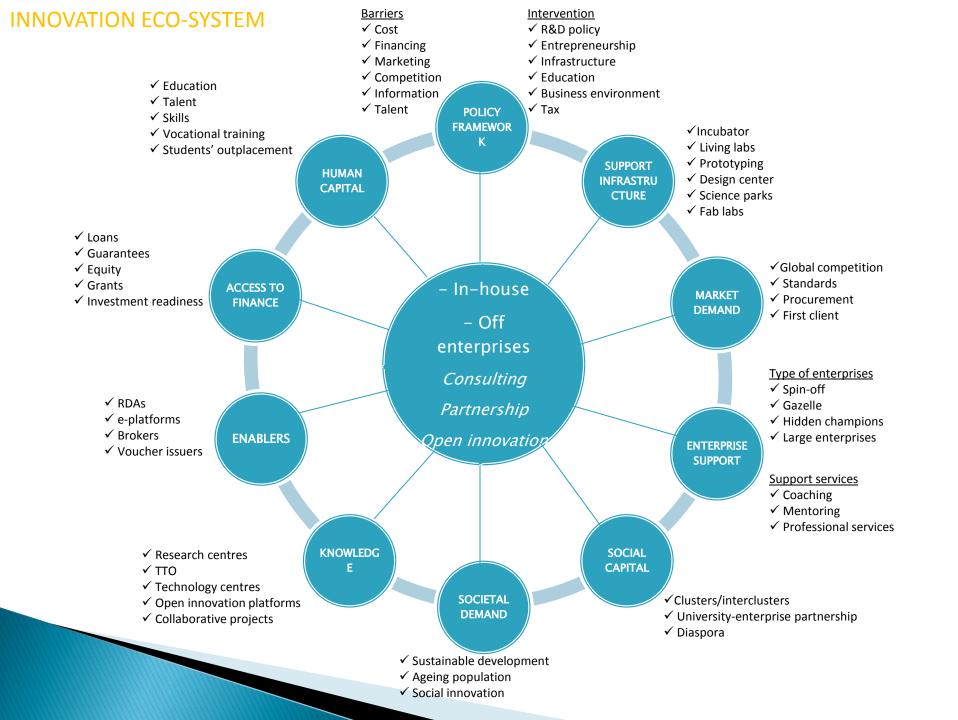


RIS³ review



Enterprise Competitiveness "Sandwich" Theory

Niche iApple BMW/Audi Dyson Mass Dell Acer Nokia Opel Peugeot/Citroën Low Cost Dacia Easy Jet Ryanair

1. The RIS³ strategy has to be based on an appropriate stakeholder involvement

To be done:

Involve all the key stakeholders

How to do it:

- Organise a series of consultations
- Avoid the syndrome "Hola, café para todos!!!"

•Regional Development Agency

Regional Innovation Agency

- City
- Region
- Regional Energy/Environment Agency

Public

authorities

and their

agencies

Actors of

knowledge

Civil society

- Public investment funds
- Industrial parks
- Incubators
- Regional Employment Agency
- Associations
- · Qualified people
- Trade unions
- Political parties
- · Regional banks
- Centres for public welfare
 - Schools
 - Universities
 - Research centres
 - Technology centres
 - Technology parks
 - TTOs & IPR centres
 - · Knowledge transfer
 - Centre for professional education
 - · Observatory of professional qualifications
 - Proof of concept advisors
 - Consultants
 - Living labs
 - Cluster managers

Governance for S³

Investors

Peer reviewer

experts

International

- Prospective
- Benchmark
- · Regional offices abroad

Enterprises

- Expats
- FDI consultants

- Banks
- Business Angels
- Venture capitalists
- Seed fund
- Serial entrepreneurs
- Crowd funding
- Micro-credit
- Spin-off fund
- Corporate venturing
- Guarantees
- Export credit
- Investment readiness consultants
- Real estate developers
- Start-ups
- Multinationals
- · Entrepreneurial growth companies (gazelles)
- Newly-developed companies
- Spin-outs and spin-offs of large businesses.

research centres and universities

- Locally-rooted companies (microbusinesses
 - and craft companies)
- Innovative businesses and companies leveraging RTD outcomes
- · Companies in the process of being transferred
- Subcontractors
- Companies at risk of bankruptcy or engaged in
 - a restructuring process
- Phoenix enterprises
- Social enterprises
- Enterprises engaged in a relocation and/or

outsourcing process

Source: EURADA

- Which institution is driving the innovation policy?
- Which is the main entry point?
- What are the links between the national and regional policies?
- What are the policy coordination mechanisms?
- Who is responsible for the intra-regional coordination?
- Who is looking for new fields of development?
- Who takes care of internationalisation?

How to recognize the entrepreneurial discovery process?

- Check how enterprises invest in
 - Offering next generation of technology products/services/solutions (e.g. robotics, nano, bio, advanced ICT, ...)
 - Enhancing their competitiveness in traditional sectors (use of KETs, outsourcing, nearshoring, ...)
 - Enhancing productivity in non-tradeable services



- Accessing specialised professional services (seed capital, IPR, ...)
- Identifying SMEs rewarding innovative staff members or purchasing non-technology innovative support services

2. The RIS³ strategy has to be «evidence-based»

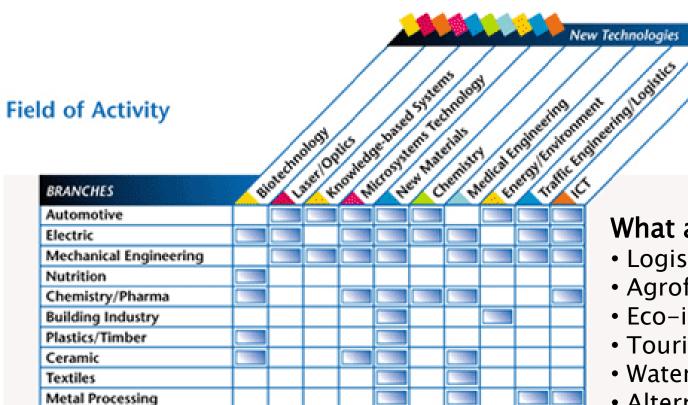
To be done:

- Verify/contribute to the analysis of the existing/emerging regional economic specialisation assets
- Ask all regional administrations to provide data

How to do it:

- Ask to comment on the regional SWOT analysis
- Review with enterprises the support service bottlenecks
- Discuss the gaps in cluster policies, sectorial value chains and regional foresight
- Assess the regional ability to work at cross-sectorial frontiers and to use key-enabling technologies (KETs)

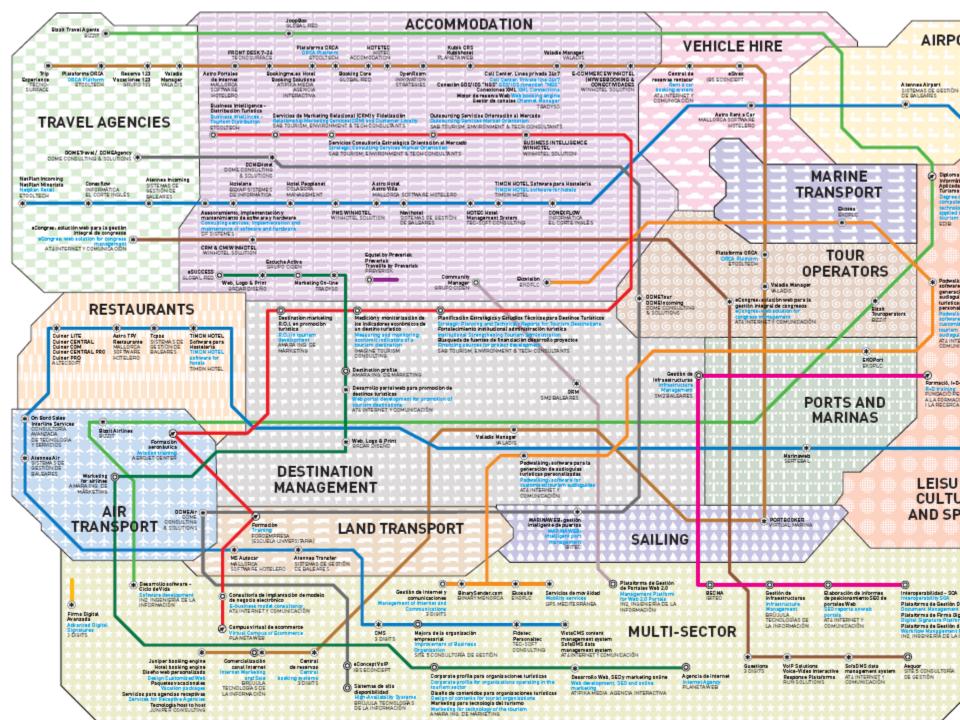
Cross-sectorial technology platforms good practice



(The marked fields symbolise combinations of technologies and branches and change according to new tasks.)

What about your region?

- Logistics/transport
- Agrofood
- Eco-innovation
- Tourism
- Water
- Alternative energies
- Astrophysics
- Ocean technology



The main challenges

- Ensure that public research capacities match with the local industry
- Ensure that public research results are exploited by local enterprises
- 3. Support the emergence of gazelles
- 4. Be attractive for additional private investment
- 5. Ensure that human resources match the ecofabric of the region
- Make available knowledge intensive support services

3. RIS³ focuses on innovation and knowledge-based development

To be done:

- Check if all types of innovation have been introduced in the strategy
- Check if all types of enterprises can benefit from this strategy

How to do it:

- Identify the forgotten needs/expectations/target groups
- Assess the potential mismatch in the strategy (skills, competences, financial capacity, ...)
- Discuss the potential market failures, the missing links in public support, and the lack of critical mass

SME typology

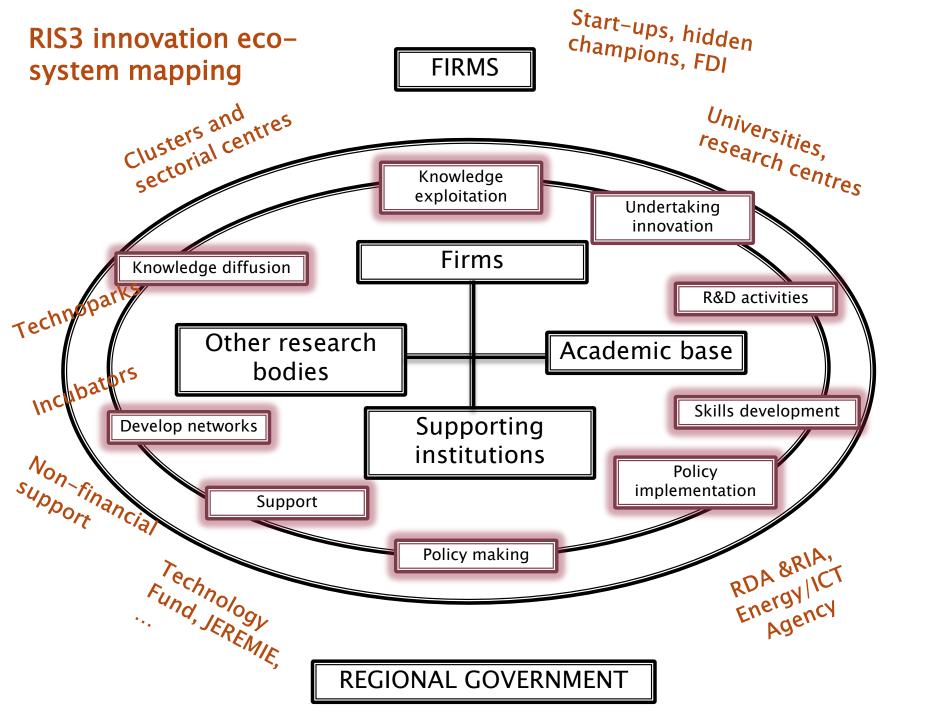
- Newly-developed companies
- Spin-outs and spin-offs of large businesses, research centres and universities
- Start-ups (less than five years in existence)
- Locally-rooted companies (micro-businesses and craft companies)
- Entrepreneurial growth companies
- Globally born enterprises
- Innovative businesses and companies leveraging RTD outcomes
- Companies in the process of being transferred
- Subcontractors
- Companies at risk of bankruptcy
- Phoenix enterprises
- Multinationals
- Social enterprises

Types of innovation

- New knowledge, competences, technologies
- New products, technical solutions, production processes
- New services
- New designs or brands
- New business operating models
- New systems and networks
- New life style ways
- New working practices, organisations or management models
- Public service realised in a new way

How many forms of innovation are there in this business idea?





4. RIS³ needs a sound policy mix

To be done:

Review the effectiveness of the SME public support system

How to do it:

- Eliminate the gaps in the innovation ecosystem and in the financial and non-financial regional support service value chain
- Balance the budget of the different elements of the strategy

The real demand for public support

- Market intelligence
- Access to finance
- Access to skills
- Access to networks

Towards an eco-system of support services

Creating an innovation idea fabric Forging innovation ability

Providing innovation support

Supporting access to finance

Providing market entry opportunities

- Business plan
- Innovation business plan competition
- Online training

- Innovation training
- Tool kit/box
- Self-assessment
- Incubation
- Entrepreneur boot camp

- Vouchers
- Business plan support programme
- IPR valorization
- Proof of concept
- Open innovation support

- Investment readiness
- Early stage finance
- Crowdfunding

- Soft landing
- First users PP
- Market matching / forum

Knowledge flows from Region A to Region B

PEOPLE BASED ACTIVITIES

Mobility
Participation in networks
Attending conferences
Coaching/mentoring/training
Joint publications

COMMUNITY BASED ACTIVITIES

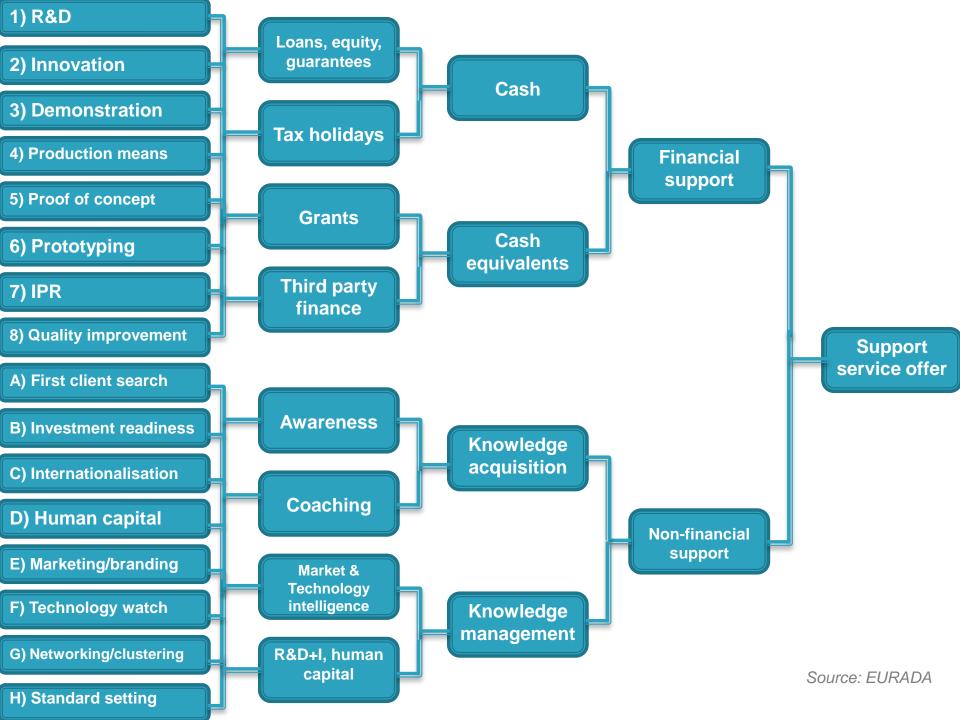
Exhibitions/fairs
Conferences/workshops
Technology showcases
Clusters
internationalisation

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACTIVITIES

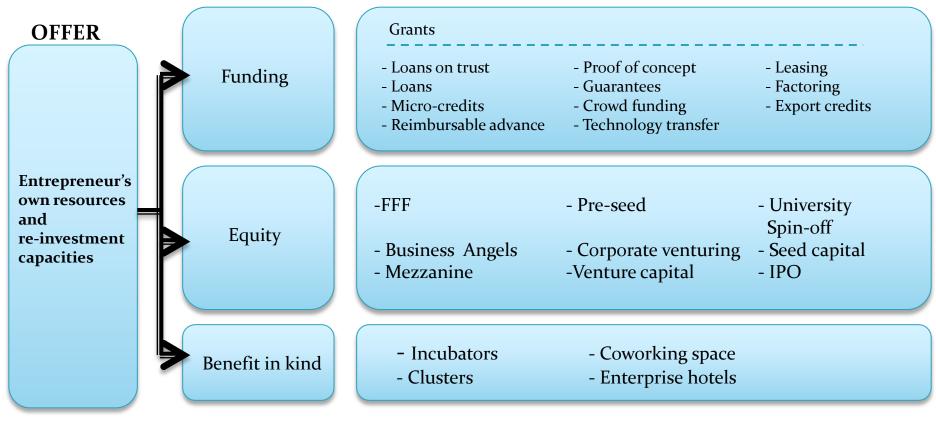
Purchase of patents
Licensing
Spin out attraction

ACTIVITIES

Joint research
Joint ventures
Co-development
Prototyping and testing
Staff mobility
Consultancy services
Soft landing packages
Feasability studies



REGIONAL FINANCIAL AND EQUITY VALUE CHAIN



DEMAND

- Investment readiness
- Prize/sponsorship

- Proof of concept
- Technology transfer fund
- Risk Sharing Facilities

PRE-REQUISITES

Risk taking investors: Private, public Infrastructure: business angels, networks, incubators, etc. Intermediaries: advice, investment readiness, tutorship, rating, assessment Human capital: Professional fund managers, state aid experts

Taxation holidays: Business Angels, research activities, etc

OFFER

REGIONAL NON-FINANCIAL VALUE CHAIN

Infrastructure

Incubator, industrial estates, science parks, soft landing offices

Entrepreneurs own skills and resources

Advise & audit

Business plan, innovation capacity, export readiness, IP protection & valorization, self assessment, regional intelligence, benchmarking, info days

Matchmaking, networking & clusters

Fairs, university/enterprise club, investment readiness, living labs, open innovation, meet the buyers & intercluster events

Knowledge & skills

Training, skills observatory, talent attraction, PhD outplacement, coaching, technology transfer

Product improvement

Prototyping, quality management, design, e-business, productivity improvement through ICT, R&D+I

DEMAND

Pre-commercial procurement

Market replication

Technology demonstration center

PRE-REQUISITES

Human capital:

Public & private qualified advisors

Intermediaries:

No wrong door network

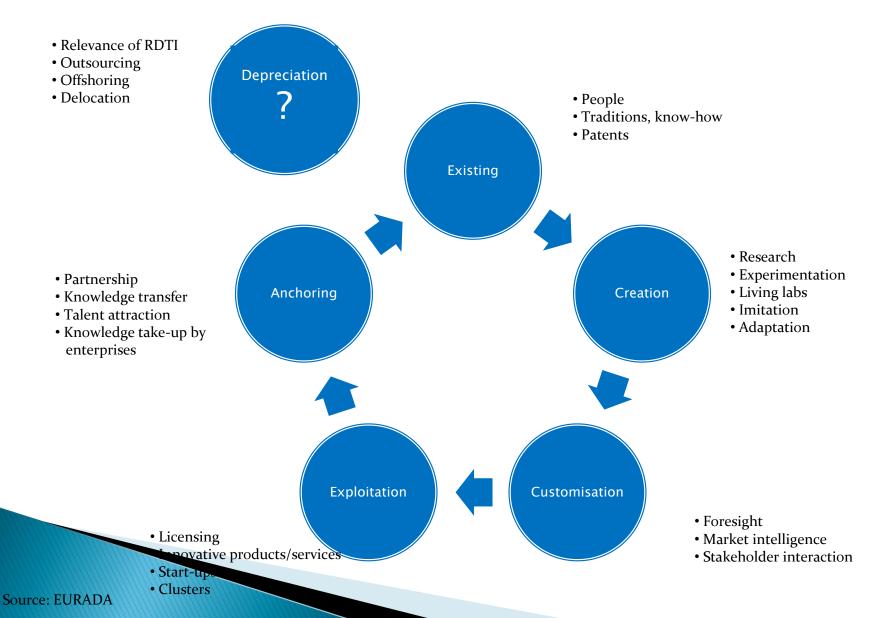
Infrastructures:

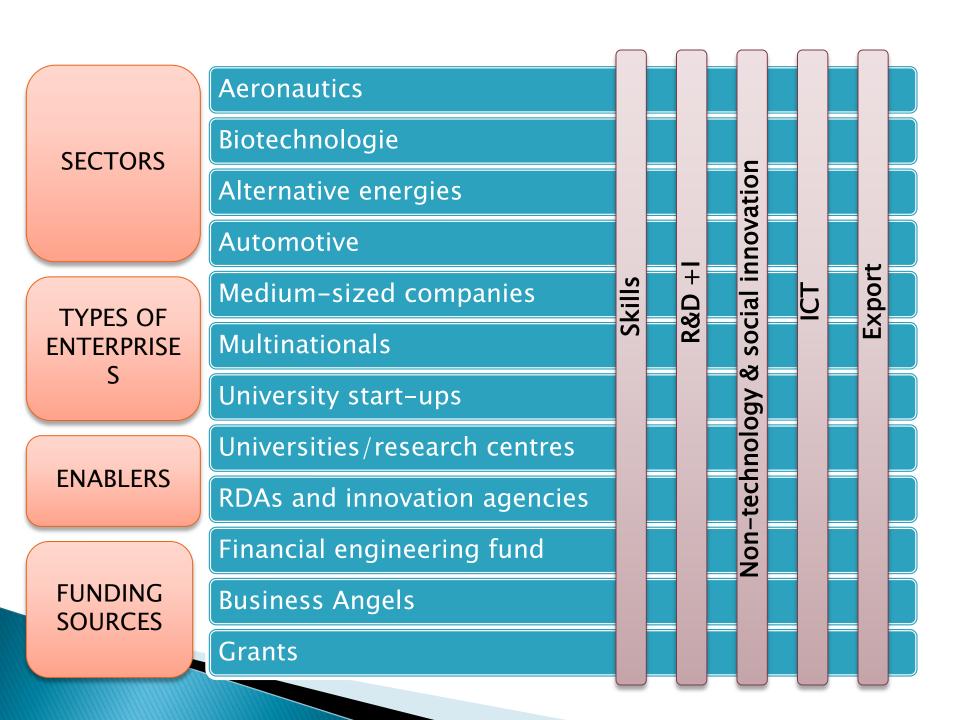
tangible & intangibles

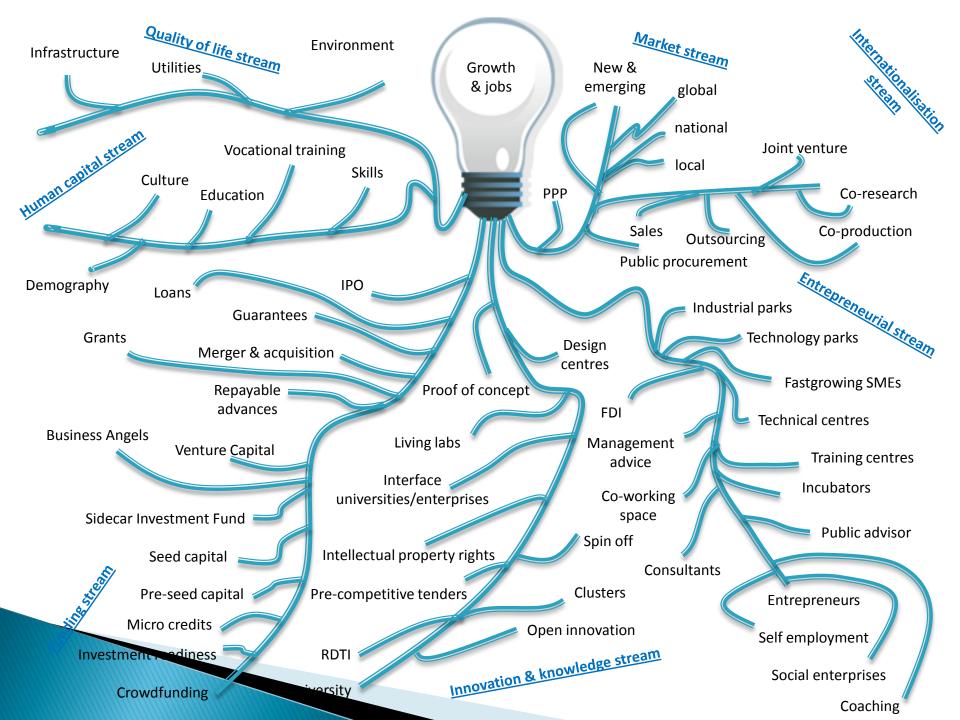
Delivery schemes:

Vouchers
Grants
Equity
Non-financial support

Knowledge cycle in a region







5. RIS³ has to be outward looking

To be done:

- Provide feedbacks on globalisation issues faced by regional enterprises
- Look for interregional cooperation opportunities: Navarra, Midi-Pyrénées, Catalonia, ...

How to do it:

- Put in place a regional intelligence system and a knowledge flow management, as well as a support mechanism for knowledge absorption
- Provide internationalisation support services

Identified Hotspots for 7 Emerging Industries in EU

- Creative industries:
 - Antwerp, Ile-de-France (Paris), Inner London
- Eco industries:
 - Upper Austria (Linz), Jihovychod (Brno), Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)
- Experience industries:
 - Berlin, Attiki (Athens), Berkshire-Buckinghamshire-Oxfordshire
- Maritime industries:
 - Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki), Catalonia (Barcelona), Lisbon
- Mobility industries:
 - Yugozapaden (Sofia), Catalonia (Barcelona), Lombardi (Milan)
- Mobile services:
 - Mazowieckie (Warsaw), Stockholm, Inner London
- Personalised medicine:
 - Oberbayern (Munich), Stockholm, Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur

6. RIS³ has to build synergies between the different EU national/sectorial policies

To be done:

Reinforce at regional level the interdepartment/inter-agency cooperation culture

Examples of support measures for SMEs' drafting of better Horizon 2020 proposals

- Awareness raising, information and advice to access Horizon 2020
- Creation of sectoral or cross-sectorial interest groups,
- Promotion of local academia-industry cooperation and their crossborder networking,
- Advise and quick check of project ideas,
- Aid for international partner search,
- Grants for exploring project feasibility and validation of project ideas,
- Use of specialised consultants.
- Provision of training to potential project managers,
- Support to ERA-Net projects on strategic topics. These projects are excellent springboards for regional actors' participation in FP7.
- Provision of mentoring and coaching to EU project partners

7. RIS³ has to be evaluated

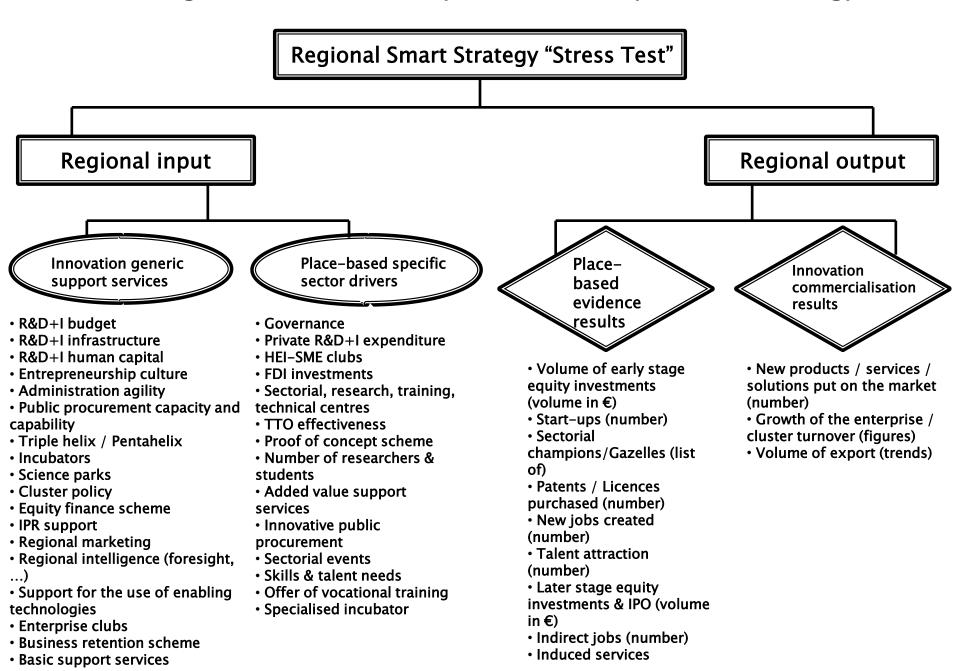
To be done:

Advise on the evaluation system and its indicators

How to be done:

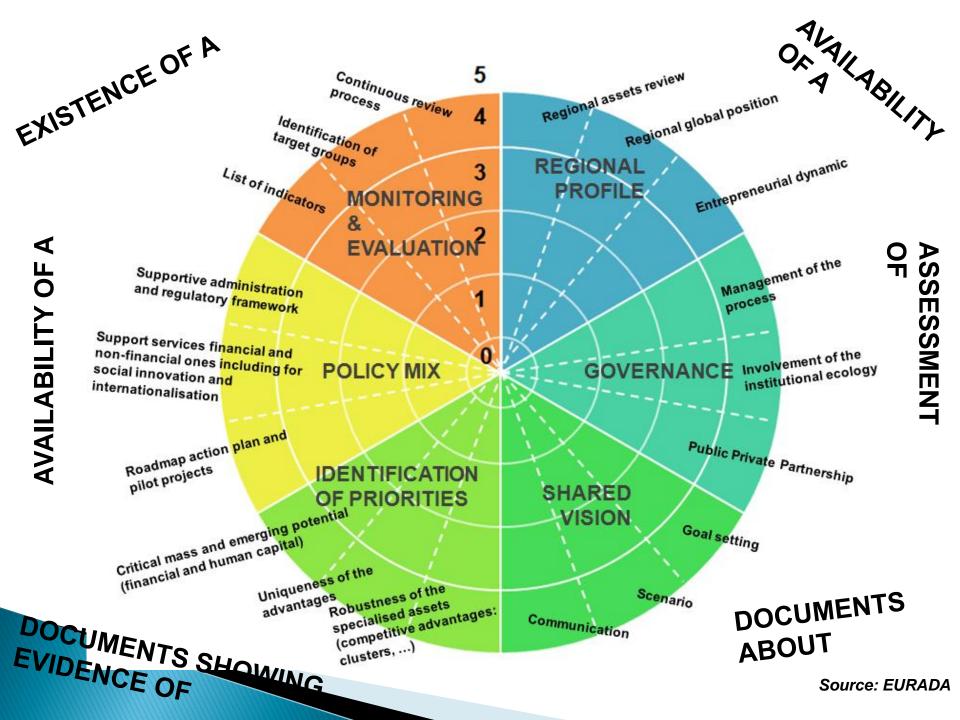
Build a monitoring system and indicators

From a generic innovation eco-system to a smart specialisation strategy

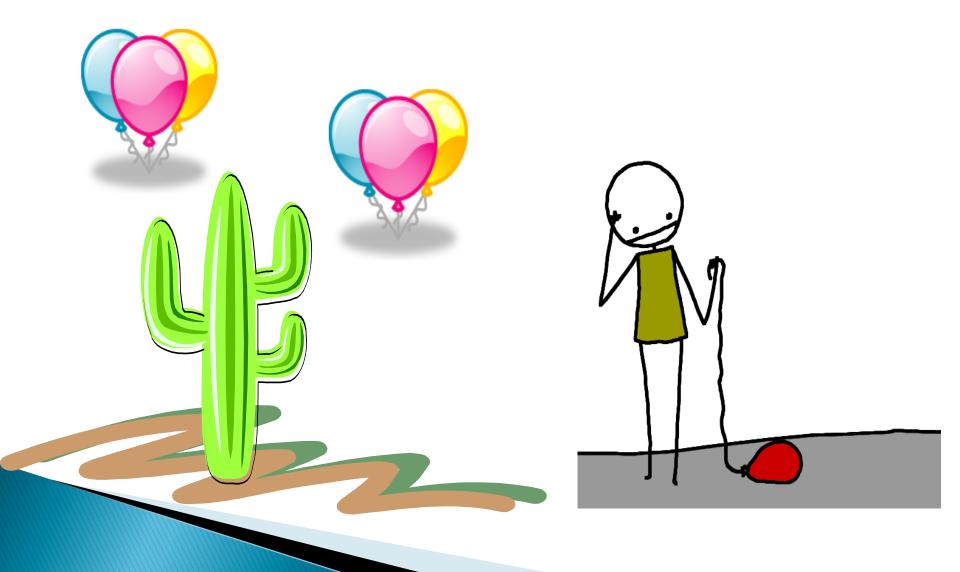


Conclusion: which pitfalls to avoid?

- Gap between the offer and demand
- 2. Transaction vs transformation
- 3. Capital recruitement
- 4. Organisation-centric
- 5. Politically driven
- Short-term focus in long-term inflexible programming period
- 7. Fuelled by grants
- 8. Poor knowledge management



My feeling as an S3 manager: I have to sell balloons in the cactus shop





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