



European Institute of  
Innovation & Technology



## Development of Synergies

# in the implementation of the EIT Regional Innovation Scheme & Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialization (RIS3)

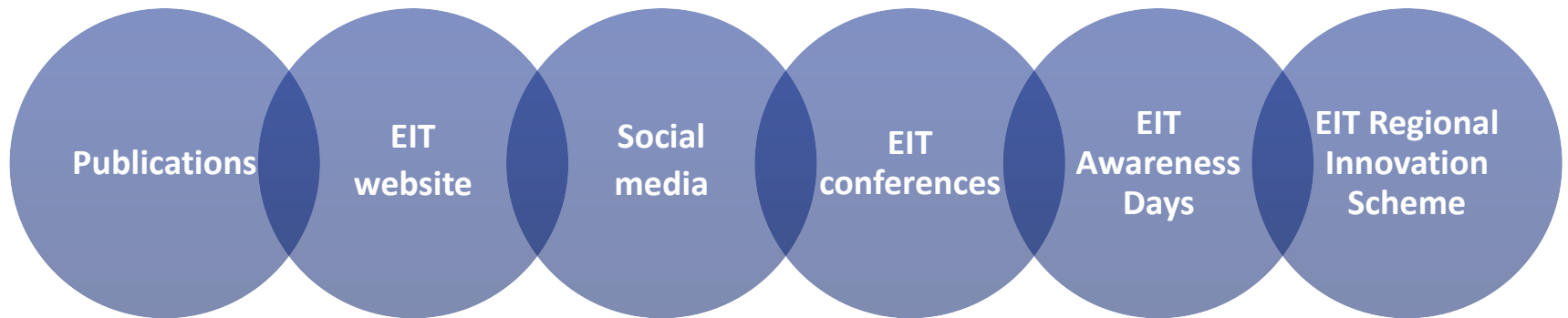


The EIT is a body of the European Union

Antonis Fysekidis, KIC Project Officer/ EIT Education Officer (acting)  
Athens, 18 March 2016

# Dissemination and outreach

Active sharing of learnings, novel practices and results which emerge from EIT/ KIC activities with stakeholders across the EU and beyond through a wide range of communications, dissemination and outreach tools:



# EIT RIS: general considerations

## Outreach:

- an activity of engaging and providing services to those who might not otherwise have access to those activities or services. In addition, outreach has an educational role, raising the awareness of existing activities and services.

## EIT Regional Innovation Scheme (RIS):

- one outreach activity of the EIT KICs
- fully in line with the EIT's mission to support the integration of the Knowledge Triangle and increase the innovation capacity in areas/regions in Europe not yet directly benefitting from the EIT and its KICs.

# EIT RIS: key principles

- ✓ **Coherent and structured outreach scheme**
- ✓ **Excellence**
- ✓ **Thematic alignment**
- ✓ **Voluntary and autonomous implementation by the KICs**
- ✓ **Openness and transparency**

As described in the EIT Strategic Innovation Agenda, *'The EIT can play the decisive role in synthesising the diversity of approaches applied by the KICs and in making them transferable in areas where innovation capacity is weak'*.

# EIT RIS: Implementation

- Based on excellent merits of the applicants which will become real change agents promoting the integration of the knowledge triangle and further develop a regional innovation community.
- KICs should be able to demonstrate that the selection criteria are **thematic area** (i.e. innovative energies, ICT, climate change etc.) and the **link** to relevant national/regional innovation plans.

Strategies for attracting new RIS partners should be based in integrative, place-based economic transformation agendas and:

- build on each country's strengths, competitive advantages and potential for excellence;
- support technological as well as practice-based innovation and aim to stimulate private sector investment;
- get stakeholders fully involved and encourage innovation and experimentation;
- provide evidence-based and include sound monitoring and evaluation systems.

# EIT RIS: expected outcomes

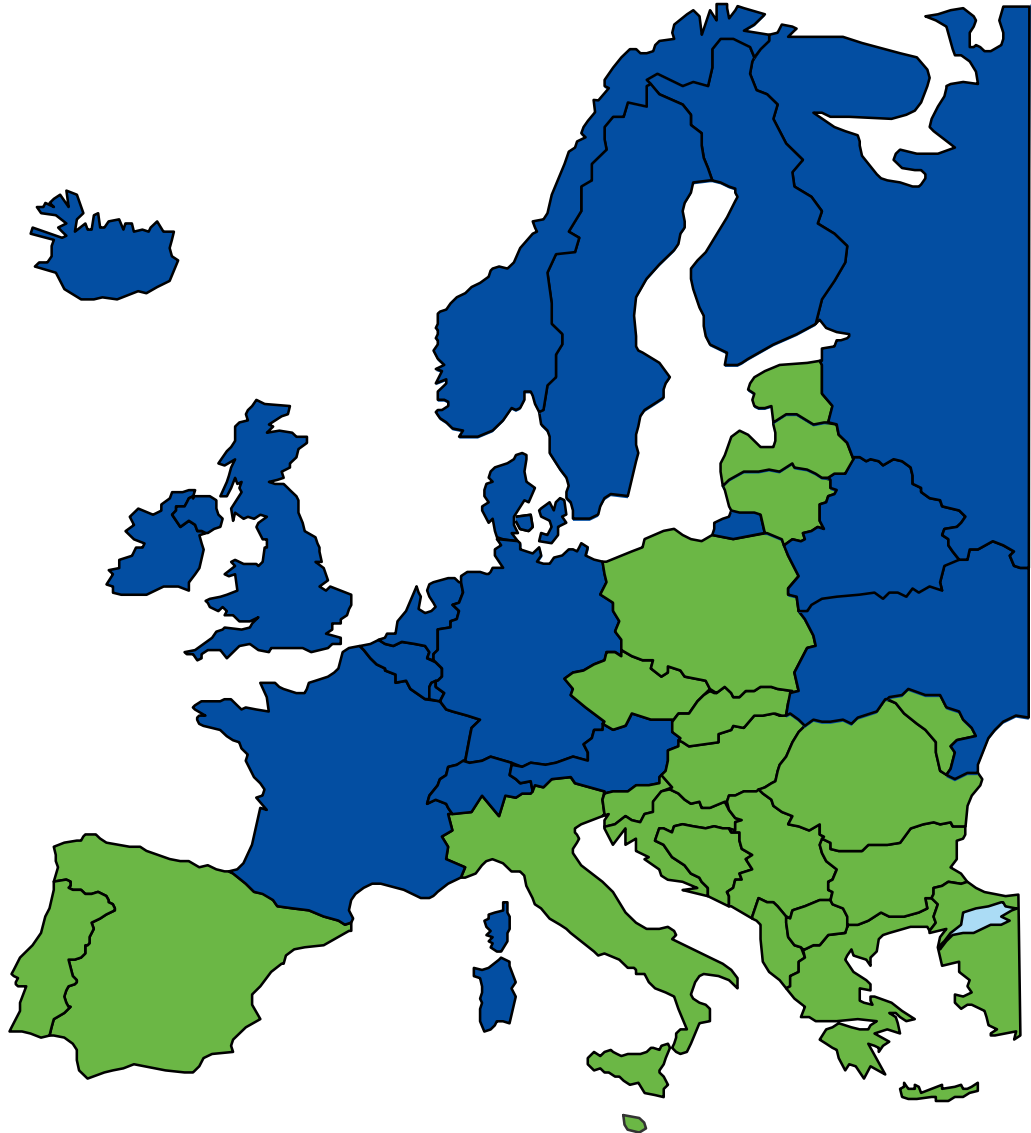
The EIT RIS activities should result in the following outcomes:

- Addressing of the developmental needs as specified in the development plan of the given EIT RIS region;
- Benefits for individuals from the RIS regions – their ability to establish a start-up registered in the given RIS region;
- Benefits for entities from the RIS regions that took part in the KIC Entrepreneurship/Business Creation activities (i.e. start-ups) – the ability of these entities to attract funding (e.g. venture capital) and become profitable in the mid-term prospective;
- Entities from the EIT RIS regions that participated in the EIT RIS scheme are being able to set up a regional or national scheme aimed at the strengthening of the knowledge triangle integration (i.e. they will “replicate” the EIT’s mission on the regional or national level).

# EIT Regional Innovation Scheme

## List of eligible countries:

- 1) Bulgaria
- 2) Croatia
- 3) Cyprus
- 4) Czech Republic
- 5) Estonia
- 6) Greece**
- 7) Hungary
- 8) Italy
- 9) Latvia
- 10) Lithuania
- 11) Malta
- 12) Poland
- 13) Portugal
- 14) Slovakia
- 15) Slovenia
- 16) Spain
- 17) Romania
- 18) Albania
- 19) Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 20) Faroe Islands
- 21) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- 22) Moldova
- 23) Montenegro
- 24) Serbia
- 25) Turkey



European Institute of  
Innovation & Technology

# S3 in Greece and possible links

- One national and 13 regional S3.
- The national strategy was drawn up by the General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT) of the Ministry for Education, Research and Religious Affairs, whilst each Region was responsible for preparing its own strategy.
- Identification of 8 sectors of important potential of competitive edge, with the critical mass and excellence of the research potential:
  - **Agri-food**
  - **Health - medicines**
  - **ICT**
  - **Energy**
  - **Environment and sustainable development**
  - **Transport**
  - **Materials - construction**
  - **Tourism – Culture – Creative industries**





# Why the KIC model and the RIS could be an interesting model for ESIF Managing Authorities and national / regional policy designers

The KIC-model of **cooperation between research and education institutes and enterprises (“*Knowledge Triangle*”)** and its opening to cooperation and complementarities with other countries **is inherent** to the Smart Specialisation approach and can help improving the cooperation among research, education and business in the regions/MS in line with ERDF investment priorities.

# Benefits from Greek engagement in EIT KIC activities

- ✓ Develops **existing capacities**
- ✓ Provides **networking opportunities** for business cooperation
- ✓ increases **the promotion of outward looking initiatives** towards the objective of creations of critical mass and paradigm shift.
- ✓ Widens stakeholder involvement- ideally from the business sector- in **testing market potential** through the activities in the EIT Entrepreneurship Pillar
- ✓ Could produces **synergies between different policies and funding sources**
- ✓ Reinforces **Innovation culture**

# EIT RIS: summary of key messages

- Structured outreach scheme aimed at increasing the innovation capacity in regions not directly benefitting from the EIT and its KICs
- Based on a **two-way engagement** between KICs and selected partnerships from the wider European innovation community
- Based on key principles:

