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- **Visegrad Fund**
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“Visegrad Common Smart Specializations”

Date: 15th May 2018

WSB University
until 15th April 2018 known as the University of Dąbrowa Górnicza



Content of presentation

- The main goals of Smart Specialization in the European point of view;
- Smart fields;
- ITC;
- Health;
- Industry;
- Sustainable development;
- Map of SS in V4;
- Contact.

Definition of SS by EU

NATIONAL/REGIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION STRATEGIES FOR SMART SPECIALISATION (RIS3) ARE INTEGRATED, PLACE-BASED ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AGENDAS THAT DO FIVE IMPORTANT THINGS:

- THEY FOCUS POLICY SUPPORT AND INVESTMENTS ON KEY NATIONAL/REGIONAL PRIORITIES, CHALLENGES AND NEEDS FOR KNOWLEDGE-BASED DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING ICT-RELATED MEASURES;
- THEY BUILD ON EACH COUNTRY'S/REGION'S STRENGTHS, COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES AND POTENTIAL FOR EXCELLENCE;

Definition of SS by EU

- THEY SUPPORT TECHNOLOGICAL AS WELL AS PRACTICE-BASED INNOVATION AND AIM TO STIMULATE PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT;
- THEY GET STAKEHOLDERS FULLY INVOLVED AND ENCOURAGE INNOVATION AND EXPERIMENTATION;
- THEY ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCLUDE SOUND MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS.

Research and Innovation strategies for SS

The RIS3 approach is relevant to all three priorities of Europe 2020 i.e. smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

First, smart specialisation matters for the future of Europe because the development of an economy based on knowledge and innovation remains a fundamental challenge for the EU as a whole.

Research and Innovation strategies for SS

Secondly, smart specialisation is relevant to achieve sustainable growth, as an important innovation effort and considerable investment is required to shift towards a resource-efficient and low carbon economy, offering opportunities in domestic and global markets

Third, smart specialisation contributes to inclusive growth between and within regions by strengthening territorial cohesion and by managing structural change, creating economic opportunity and investing in skills development, better jobs and social innovation.

Research and Innovation strategies for SS

The concept of smart specialisation is also consistent with and supports the main reform goals of the proposals for the EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020, published in October 2011:

delivering the Europe 2020 objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth,

reinforcing policy performance and focus on results,

maximising the impact of EU funding through thematic concentration.

A stepwise approach for RIS3 design

STEP 1. Analysis of the regional context and potential for innovation

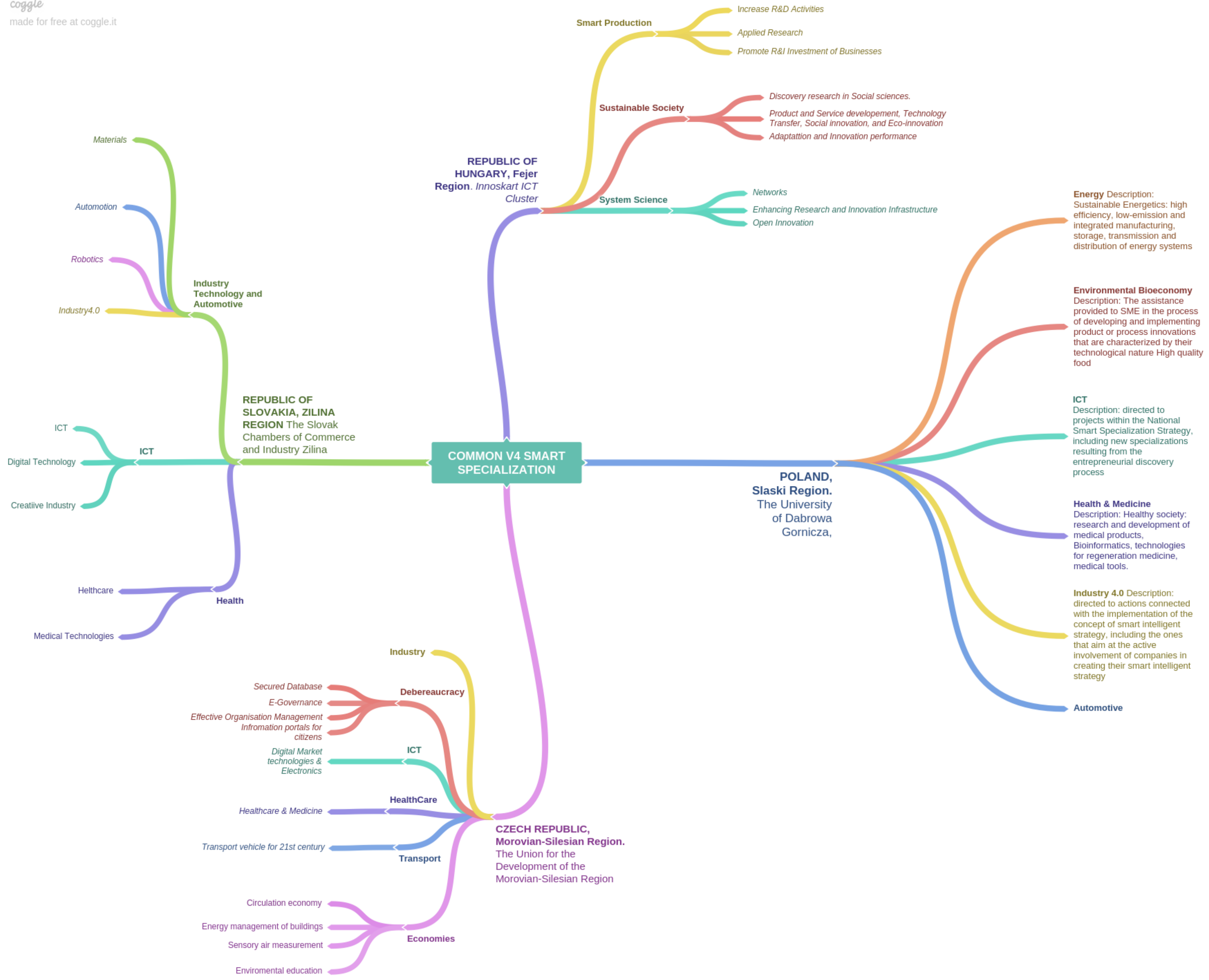
STEP 2. Governance: Ensuring participation and ownership

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, road maps and action plan

STEP 6. Integration of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms



Main "Smart fields" in V4 countries

ICT

Health

Industry

Sustainable
development

ICT

PL,CZR,SK,HU

ICT and Digital
Technologies

Creative
Industry/Open
Innovation

Networks

Research
and Innovation
Infrastructure

Health

PL,CZR,SK

Health
and Healthcare

Medicine

Medical
Technologies

Industry

PL,CZR,SK,HU

Industry/Industry
4.0./Smart
Production

R&D Activities/Promotion
R&I investment of
Businesses/Applied
Research

Materials

Automotive

Robotics

Transport

Sustainable development

Product and service development/
Technology Transfer/Adaptation
and innovation performance

Secured Database/E-
Governance/Effective Organisation
Management Information portals for
citizens

Environmental
Bioeconomy/Environmental
education/Eco-Innovation

PL,CZR,HU

Circulation economy/Building Energy
Management Systems/Sensory air
measurement

Social Innovation/Research in
Social Science

Energy

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION

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