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BILAT-UKR* AINA

ENHANCING THE BILATERAL S&T PARTNERSHIP WITH UKRAINE*ADVANCED INNOVATIVE APPROACH

Conclusions – Day 2

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Innovation support policies and measures

- **Several definitions and types of innovation and of innovation Policies exist**
- **Innovation Policy intervention areas:**
 - Scientific research (public labs used by companies; grants, etc.)
 - Financial interventions and Taxation
 - Creation of growth and enterprises (spin-offs, start-ups)
 - Information management and advisory services
 - Demand-side interventions (innovation procurement)
 - (...continuing)



Innovation Policy intervention areas (2)

- Technology and knowledge transfer (TT centers)
- Cooperation b2b, PPP (clusters, Tech. platforms)
- Infrastructure for research and innovation (large scale test-beds)
- Business dev. infrastructures (science parks)
- Education and HRD (entrepreneurship education)
- IPR protection (patents, trademarks)
- Regulation and standards (environmental Regulations)
- Public enterprises (pioneering use of technologies)



Framework conditions for Innovation

- **Legal and political environment**
 - Governance (continuity and transparency)
 - Resources (funding)
 - Ownership (IPR)
- **R&D Infrastructure management**
- **Absorptive capacity of Industry**



Innovation support policies and measures

- **Innovation policy is not simple**
 - Business should be the **main driver** (Business – Academia mobility?)
 - Innovation depends from many factors → **Coordination** among domains is difficult
 - Requires **long term** policy commitment
- **Mutual learning is a valuable tool for Innovation Policy development**



Financial support tools and approaches

- **Financial support tools and approaches constitute an essential element of the innovation policy**
- **Funding:** Grants, subsidized loans, risk capital, guarantees, awards, etc.
- **Support approaches:** direct, tax based, indirect, non-financial
- **Variety of tools related among others to the ‘distance from market’**



Recommendations - Policies

- **Key words: Continuity and coherence:**
 - **Multiannual Action Plans** for implementing well adapted to the national needs Innovation Policy Mix
 - Example: Support to Innovative ideas: from school competition to Tech. Transfer projects
 - Example: Variety of financial tools: Feasibility – Project – Commercialization
- **Importance of the Regional component**
 - Smart Specialization policies (and role of Universities and Res. Centres in their definition)
 - Proximity



Recommendations - SMEs

- **Reinforcing the innovation capabilities of SMEs is a key factor**
- **Policy Mix to stimulate R&D investment in firms:**
 - Promoting establishment of R&D performing firms
 - Stimulate investment in R&D performing firms
 - Stimulate firms that DO NOT perform R&D (innov. vouchers)
 - Attract R&D performing firms from abroad
 - Increasing extramural R&D and incr. R&D in public sector



Recommendations – EEN & Technology Platforms

- The active **participation in EEN** can significantly contribute to and increasing of the innovation capabilities of SMEs and to the stimulation of TT activities
- The national Technology Platforms constitute forums for:
 - intense interaction between academia and industry to meet societal needs;
 - International networking (in particular with the ETPs/ERA).



NASU, CNRS, HNTH,
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Recommendations

- Several Innovation Policies, Systems and Instruments in place in EU MS and UA have been presented: **Mutual learning activities** should be actively promoted
- Innovation is by definition a rapidly evolving phenomenon: **Continuous evaluation** of policies and instruments is necessary





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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