

## OBJECTIVE<sub>3</sub> Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

### Priorities of the Transnational Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

## CENTRAL EUROPEAN SPACE PROGRAMME

### Priority I: Innovation

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## Content

- ❖ **Part A: The CEUS Programme and Priority I**
- ❖ **Part B: Regional stakeholders (Example: Region of Baden-Wuerttemberg)**
- ❖ **Part C: Potential projects**



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## About CEUS

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**Part A:**

**CEUS  
Programme**

**and**

**Priority I  
Innovation**

*Central Europe Programme goals are: “Strengthening territorial cohesion, promoting internal integration and enhancing the competitiveness of Central Europe.”*

The overall programme budget: 300 000 000 €  
(ERDF: 246.000.000 €)

Maximum co – funding rate for partners from ERDF: 85%  
(AT,DE,IT: 75%)

Minimum portion of national funds: 15%

**Priority I: Facilitating Innovation across Central Europe**

**Priority II: Improving Accessibility of and within Central Europe**

**Priority III: Using our Environment Responsibly**

**Priority IV: Enhancing Competitiveness and Attractiveness of Cities and Regions**

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# CEUS Programme Area

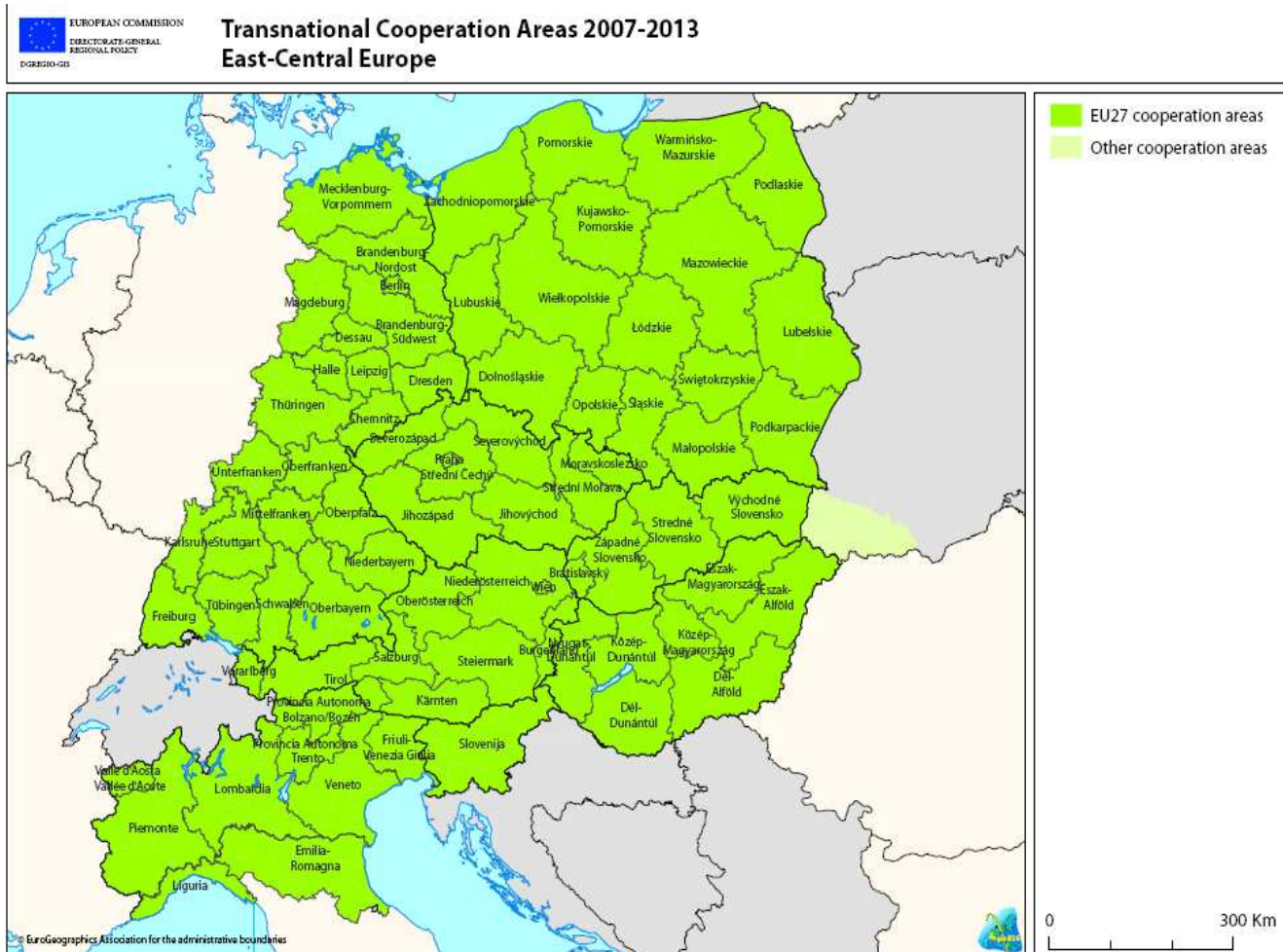
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## SWOT analysis for Priority I: *Innovation*

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### **Strengths**

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- Average or higher than average employment in high-tech services in most countries
- Public R&D expenditure on average with EU-25
- R&D infrastructure well developed in the central regions
- High educational potential

### **Weaknesses**

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- Less than average share of population with tertiary education and fewer new science and engineering graduates in most countries
- Less than average participation in life-long learning in most countries
- Low R&D expenditure in the private sector
- Unfavourable R&D infrastructure and considerably lower cluster participation in the rural/non urban regions

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# SWOT analysis for Priority I: *Innovation*

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## **Opportunities**

- Dynamic catching-up process in some new Member States
- Strong foreign direct investments in R&D in the new Member States
- Mobile work force
- Further development of the existing innovation systems (R&D infrastructure, transfer of know-how, education facilities)
- Further improvement of incentives and other business environment conditions
- High cluster portfolio strength in the capital regions of the larger new member countries

## **Threats**

- Strong increase of economic and income differences among the regions due to selective flow of foreign direct investments
- High centralisation of innovation activities in urban areas
- Low catching-up process regarding qualification level (in total)
- Brain-drain of well educated persons



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## Priority I : Areas of intervention

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### **Priority I: Facilitating Innovation across Central Europe**

The objective of the priority is to improve the climate for innovation in all regions and to enable them to make better use of their innovation potential by addressing their specific needs and areas of weakness and fostering the areas of strength.

Priority objectives are achieved in the following areas of intervention:

**I.1 Enhancing Framework Conditions for Innovation**

**I.2 Establishing Capabilities for the Diffusion and Application of Innovation**

**I.3 Fostering Knowledge Development**



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## P I.1: Enhancing Framework Conditions for Innovation

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- setting up exchange and coordination mechanisms for innovation approaches and policies across Central Europe between key players of the innovation system (regional development agencies, chambers of commerce, universities, research institutions, small and medium sized enterprises etc.), e.g. through foresight initiatives
- supporting the establishment and development of transnational clusters in key competence areas
- setting up links between public authorities and financing institutions to develop capacity in financial engineering (funding schemes, venture capital etc.) for innovation across the cooperation space
- implementing transnational cooperation between public and private (regional) players in innovation
- creating and strengthening institutions for technology transfer with a specific view to transnational transfer approaches and intellectual property right practices
- fostering policies to support easy access to and link between R&TD facilities

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## P I.2: Establishing Capabilities for the Diffusion and Application of Innovation

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#### Priority 1 Innovation

An improved framework for knowledge development will be pursued by

- creating new and improved existing transnational educational and training networks in higher education or life-long learning
- implementing joint strategies and action plans for strengthening human resources and knowledge development
- putting into action joint strategies for managing demographic change, migration and brain-drain and
- establishing transnational cooperation between training facilities and labour market organisations
- promoting actions on the diffusion of technological and innovation results as well as on the importance of regional innovation systems



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## P I.3: Fostering Knowledge Development

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#### **Priority 1 Innovation**

The aim is to remove bottlenecks for the diffusion of innovation and to intensify technology transfer and improve the cooperation among key players by

- stimulating technology transfer and knowledge exchange mechanisms, in particular in disadvantaged regions
- putting into practice the cooperation of technology transfer institutions and the production sector
- fostering access to scientific knowledge and the use of already existing knowledge
- establishing transnational networks between appropriate tertiary education and research institutions
- encouraging the use of ICT to create better transregional and transnational communication and cooperation between innovation systems
- setting up and intensifying the application-oriented cooperation between research system and companies
- creating preconditions for making access to high-level technologies easier on transnational level

# Innovating and technology transfer structures at the example of the region of Baden-Wuerttemberg

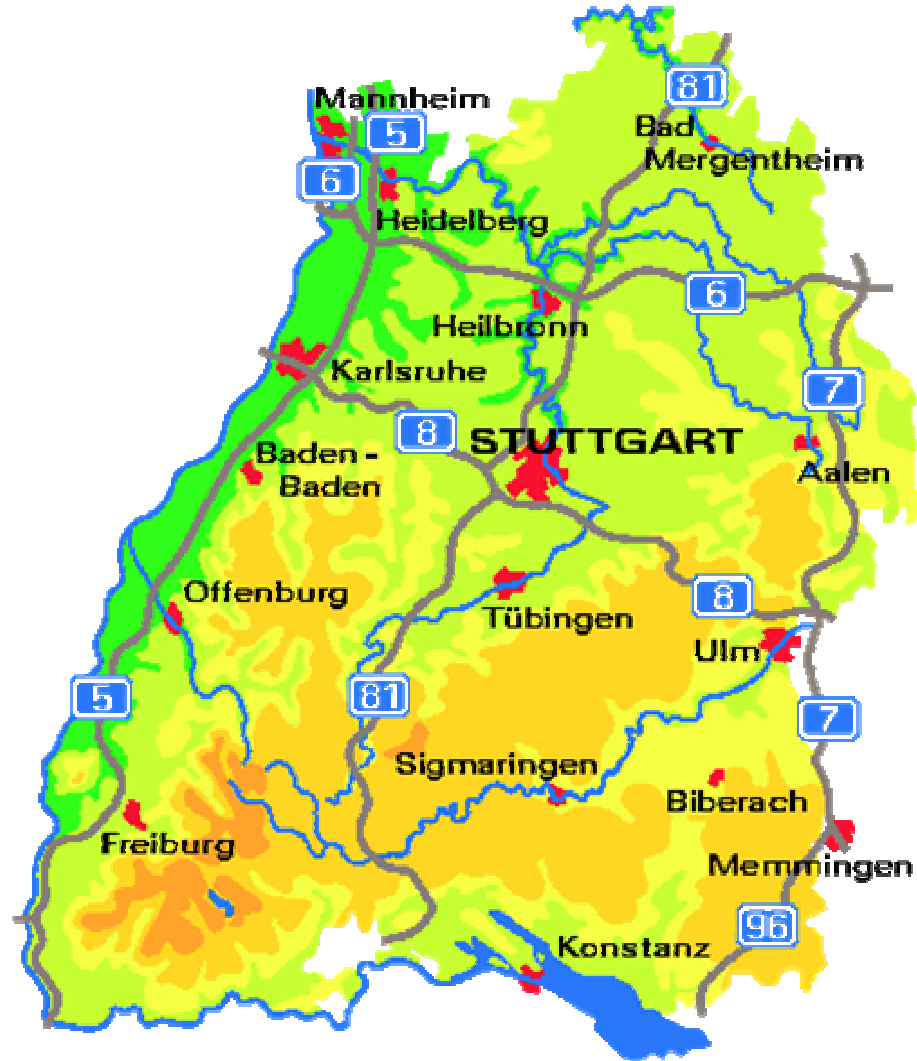
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Transfer

and

Best-Practice  
Examples



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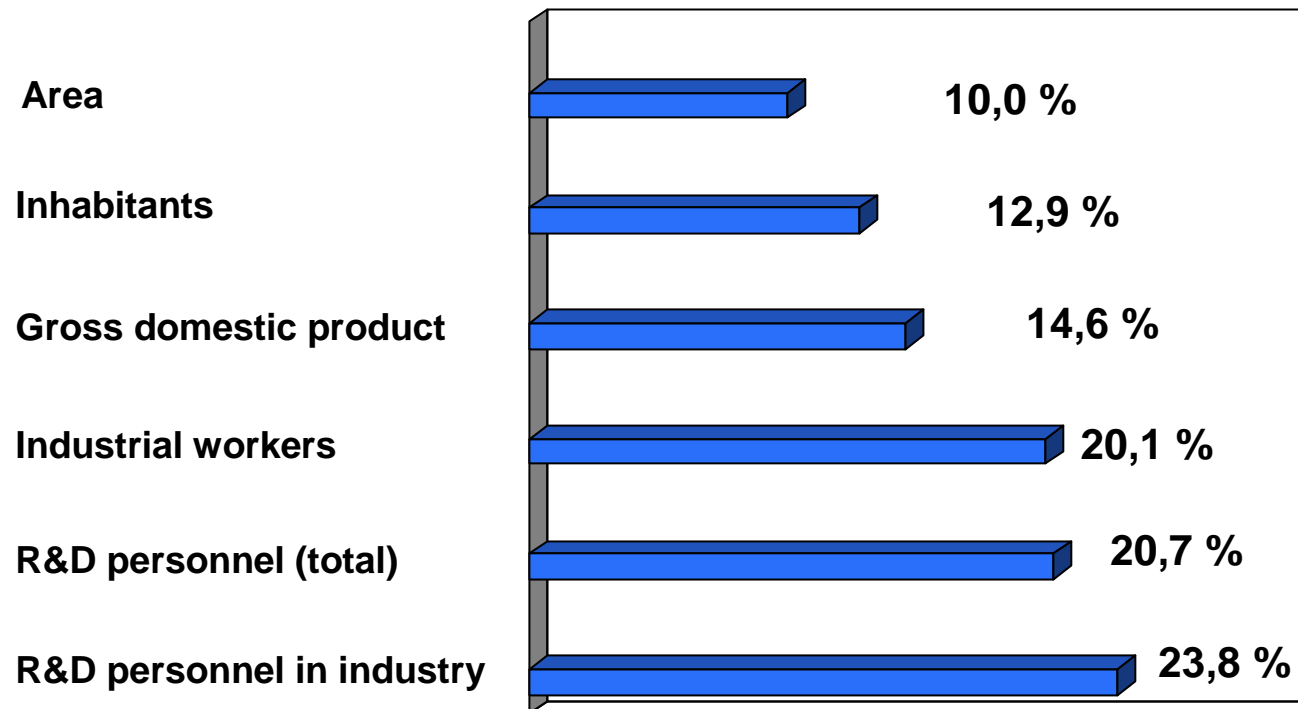
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## Economic structure in *Baden-Wuerttemberg* compared with the Federal Republic of Germany (2006)



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## Baden-Wuerttemberg (BW) today: higher education in three types of universities

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Transfer**

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**Best-Practice  
Examples**

### **9 traditional Universities**

Training and education of researchers and (strategic) managers

3 comprehensive universities: Heidelberg, Freiburg, Tuebingen

6 more specialised universities: Mannheim (business), Hohenheim (agriculture), Karlsruhe and Stuttgart (technology), Konstanz (administration), Ulm (business and technology)

### **24 Universities of Applied Sciences**

Focused training and education of engineers and (tactical and operational) managers

Esslingen (engineers)

Reutlingen (engineers and managers)....

### **8 Universities of Co-operative Education**

higher education in a “dual mode”

combines practical training and theoretical education

students are under contract by industrial companies like Daimler Chrysler, Bosch, Carl Zeiss....

## The motors of the Baden-Wuerttemberg economy: Education, Research, Industrial Clusters

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**Best-Practice  
Examples**

**Three types of universities offer an excellent infrastructure for higher education**

- Traditional Universities
- Universities of Applied Science
- Universities of Co-operative Education

**A rich landscape of research facilities create R&D results in a high variety of subjects and technologies**

- Universities
- Max-Planck Institutes
- Fraunhofer Institutes
- Other large and small scale R&D facilities

**Industrial clusters are driving the economic progress**

- Traditional technologies
- Emerging technologies



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## BW spends 3,9% of GDP for R&D – more than any other European region

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Best-Practice  
Examples

Research funded by public money, carried out by

- \* 9 Universities, 14 Max-Planck Institutes: generic research

- \* 24 Universities of Applied Sciences, 14 Fraunhofer Institutes: applied research

- \* Large scale research institutes: generic and applied research

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Research funded by private money, carried out by

- \* R&D departments of mayor companies, and SMEs

- \* Fraunhofer Institutes

- \* Other research facilities

e.g.: Large scale research institutes

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## Ensuring of efficient Technology Transfer (national level)

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Examples**

❖ **Central:**

**Government Commissioner for Technology Transfer, Ministry of Economic Affairs**

❖ **Locally and technically organized in :**

**41 local and company-related contact advisory centres at industrial organizations (chambers) and polytechnics („Technical Advisory Services“)**

**More than 500 Steinbeis Transfer Centres (STC) of the Steinbeis Foundation (STW) and subsidiary companies as well as co-operation and project partners in over 40 countries**



## **BW co-operates by networking: Clusters are import drivers of the economic growth**

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Transfer**

**and**

**Best-Practice  
Examples**

**6 important clusters (= thematically oriented networks of industrial firm and R&D institutions) can be identified as main drivers of the economy**

- \* Automotive technologies
- \* Production technology
- \* Enterprise software and services
- \* Photonics (opto-electronic, light and laser industry)
- \* Telemedia (telematics, new media)
- \* Health (biotech, medical technology, clinical medicine, home care, pharmaceutical industry)

## Ensuring of efficient Technology Transfer (international level)

### ❖ Central:

Government Commissioner for Europe, Ministry of Economic Affairs

### ❖ Locally and technically organized in :

✦ Steinbeis-Europa-Zentrum Stuttgart and Karlsruhe

✦ Organized in 71 IRC consortia with 243 partner organizations and 1.350 IRC staff

✦ 33 countries: EU, Chile, Iceland, Israel, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey

✦ In the Technology Transfer Facility (TTF) landscape many IRCs are hosted by Regional Development Agencies (RDAs)

✦ Collaboration with Cluster Initiatives (CIs)

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Part B:

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Transfer

and

Best-Practice  
Examples

## Project potentials (examples)

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**Examples for  
potential projects**

- P I.1 :**
- \* **Setting up of CEUS „meta-clusters“**
  - \* **Measures for strengthening (transnational) technology transfer**
- P I.2 :**
- \* **Foster access to (research) knowledge for SME**
  - \* **Reduction of the „time-to-market“**
- P I.3 :**
- \* **„Brain-drain – brain-gain“**
  - \* **Knowledge development in „Open Innovation“ systems**



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# Thank you for your attention!

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