



Region: Lubelskie

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Territorial Context and Background

Lubelskie - facts & figures:

- the **third largest region** in Poland - 25 122 square km (8,0 % of the area of Poland)
- neighbouring with **Belarus** and **Ukraine** - 445 km of the **international borders**
- Estimated **GNP** per inhabitant equals PLN 30 427 (around 7100 €)
- **Average gross salary** in private sector PLN 3 273,95 (around 760 €)
- **Unemployment rate** equals 12,7%
- **Number** of private enterprises: over 166 000
- **19 institutions of higher education** which educate over **100 000 students** (6% students in Poland)
- **97 R&D** entities

Territorial Context and Background

The **main industries and innovative assets**:

- agri-food processing - Lubella S.A., Perła S.A., Spomlek, Herbapol S.A., Univeristy of Life Science, Institute of Agrophysics, Institute of Soil Science and Plant Cultivation
- mining (coal and natural gas) – Lubelski Węgiel Bogdanka S.A.
- chemical industry – Azoty Puławy, New Chemical Syntheses Institute
- machinery and automotive industry (including mechatronics) - Lublin University of Technology, R&D Centre Hajduk Group, R&D Centre Inventor
- Aviation – PZL Świdnik S.A. (AgustaWestland) with R&DCentre
- furniture manufacturing - BlackRedWhite S.A.

Cluster Policy Background in the Region/Territory

Clusters are crucial actors in the design and implementation process of **RIS3 Lubelskie Voivodeship 2014-2020**:

Priority 1. Increasing the ability of business entities to create and absorb knowledge and implement innovations, particularly in the areas of regional smart specialisation.

Measure 1.4. Stimulation and development of network cooperation between business entities. This applies to supporting the formation of both trade associations (e.g. cooperatives and groups of agriculture producers) and cross-industry structures, especially clusters and platforms for cooperation involving the scientific and research sector.

Clusters initiatives as consortia can perform their missions with available financial support at national and regional level.

Cluster Policy Background in the Region/Territory

national level

- financial support
- trainings and consultancy support
- promotion activities

- OP Smart Growth, Sub-measure 2.3.2: Internationalisation of Key National Clusters
- OP Eastern Poland Sub-measure 1.3.2. Creating chain products through SME (beneficiary consortia of SMEs)

regional level

- financial support
- consultancy support
- promotion activities

- ROP for Lubelskie Voivodeship 2014-2020
- Measure 3.4. Adapting the offer of business environment institutions to the market needs (BEIs as clusters' leaders)
- Measure 3.7. Increase in competitiveness of SMEs

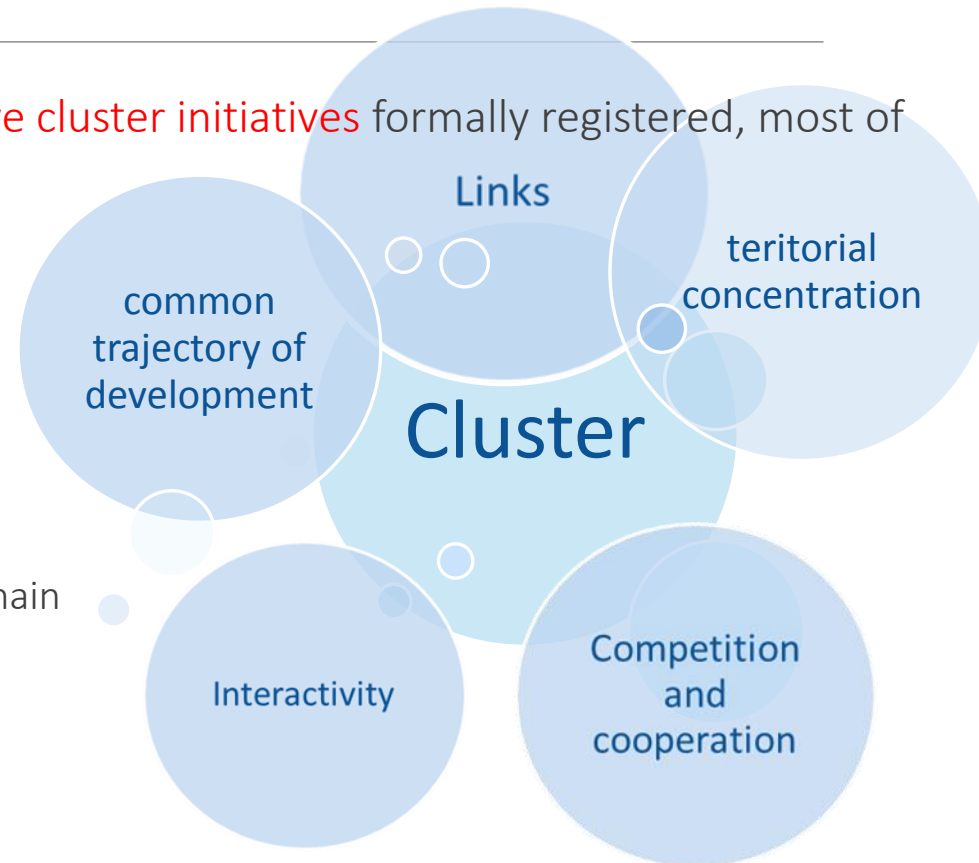
Project selection criteria: additional points in an assesment procedure for consortia (i.e. members of clusters), then one of the consortium member acts as a lead partner (legal entity is required).

Cluster Policy Background in the Region/Territory

At the end of 2015 there were **21 active cluster initiatives** formally registered, most of which are based in Lublin.

Tasks and mission of regional clusters:

- encourages entrepreneurs to undertake new types of activity,
- develops an ability to identify new needs,
- incorporating the voivodeship into global chain of innovations.



Cluster Organisations Ecosystem and Territorial RIS3

BIOECONOMY

key specialisation

Examples of technologies supporting the areas of innovation development:
The main value chains:
Key sectors of the economy:

Agricultural and industrial biotechnology, nanotechnology, biophysics

Sustainable primary production ▶ Bio-resources processing ▶ Food production

Pharmaceutical ▶ Energy ▶ Eco-business ▶ Agro-food processing ▶ Chemical ▶ Paper ▶ Wood and furniture
Information services ▶ Research and development related to particular specialisation

MEDICINE AND HEALTH

complementary specialisation

Examples of technologies supporting the areas of innovation development:
The main value chains:
Key sectors of the economy:

Biotechnology and medical nanotechnology, personalized pharmacotherapy, advanced materials

Diagnostics ▶ Therapy ▶ Rehabilitation ▶ Preventive care

Nutrition and dietetics ▶ Medical and health-oriented services ▶ Research and development related to particular specialisation

LOW CARBON EMISSION ENERGY

emerging specialisation

Examples of technologies supporting the areas of innovation development:
The main value chains:
Key sectors of the economy:

Bio-energy, photonics, clean fossil technologies, prosumer energy, smart energy systems, renewable energy sources

Acquisition of energy resources ▶ Energy production and storage ▶ Energy distribution and sale

Mining ▶ Mining support services ▶ Production and supply of energy ▶ Research and development related to particular specialisation

IT AND AUTOMATION

supporting specialisation

Examples of technologies supporting the areas of innovation development:
The main value chains:
Key sectors of the economy:

Mechatronics, smart buildings, control systems, industrial automation, mobile applications

Manufacturing ▶ Advanced products and production systems ▶ Systems engineering

Software and IT consultancy ▶ Research and development related to particular specialisation ▶ Information services
Manufacture of electrical equipment, machines, devices, computers, electronic and optical products

CUSTOMERS

Cluster Organisations Ecosystem in the Territory

- Nº of Affiliated Companies varies from dozen to several dozen
- No employees, as the coordination is in the hands of public institutions
- Most of the partners are SMEs
- STI - study visits & consulting but no ordered and outsourced research yet done
- Cluster Organisations Governance varies but mostly are public
- Clusters have no fees & for now there are no government grants but before it was partly EU funds and partly private funding
- Clusters are managed by a public institution at their own funds

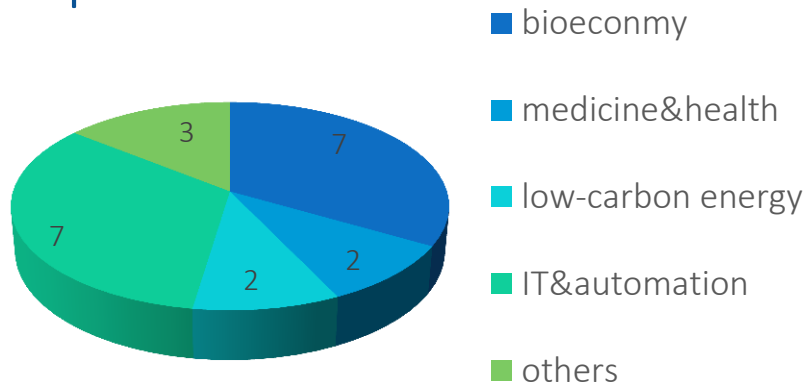
Cluster Organisations Ecosystem in the Territory

The benefits for the companies being active participants of clusters:

- strengthening the contacts with other companies in the region (closer cooperation, information exchange, creating the network of reliable subcontractors, meetings and conferences)
- joint participation in business events (trade fairs, trade missions abroad, meetings with potential partners)
- easier access to R&D units (study visits, knowledge transfer)

Cluster Organisations Ecosystem in the Territory

Clusters in regional smart specialisations



The main domains:

- Bioeconomy** - eco-business, agro-food processing, wood and furniture
- Medicine&health** - medical&health oriented services
- Low carbon energy** - production&supply of energy
- IT&automation** - software&IT consultancy; information services; manufacture of electrical equipment, machines, devices, computers, electronic&optical products and
- horizontally**: research&development related to particular specialization

Cluster Organisations Ecosystem in the Territory

Cluster Organisations' Services and Tasks

- Supporting organisational, financial and R&D potential of the clusters' members
- Initiating and implementing of common innovative projects
- Co-operation with EU administration, national administration and the regional government as well as science and business sectors
- Transfer of organisational, technological knowledge and good practices among members, especially in respect of co-operation with R&D entities
- Consultancy support (legal advice, marketing, financial advice)
- Building and strengthen capacities of the clusters' members in international co-operation

Territorial RIS3

Mission of RIS3 LV 2014-2020

- support the selective model of the voivodeship development based on creative innovation model,
- initiate the process of technological and non-technological transformation of endogenous development potentials

RIS3 Design Process

Selecting regional smart specialization, which was based on the **entrepreneurial discovery process** takes the form of debates and public consultations involving regional stakeholders: entrepreneurs, representatives of financial markets, knowledge institutions, civil society and public authorities, etc. It covered a 2-stage process: 1) identification of **endogenous development potentials**, which lead to 2) identification of the **areas smart specialisation**.

Cluster Organisations' Role in RIS3 Implementation:

- developing cooperation network between entities and start new initiatives
- as a result: creation of sufficient critical mass able to create new paths of development for the region

Regional Partner's Contribution & Expectations

Contributions

(Experiences & Competences)

1. significant number of cluster initiatives in the areas of smart specialisation and considerable number of companies around which cooperation network might be established (companies, R&D institutions, etc.)
2. open public administration bodies to provide new solutions and innovation policy instruments
3. high potential of the region's stakeholders in the sectors of regional smart specialisations
4. increasing opportunities and demand of stakeholders to be incorporated into international networks/clusters/partnership

Goals & Expectations

- Goal: higher propensity of entrepreneurs to co-operate within cluster initiatives; higher level of social capital understood as mutual trust and a higher degree of cooperation between different entities operating in the innovation system, including cooperation between science and economy \implies expectations: how to convince entrepreneurs to co-operation with other companies and/or research institutions? what instruments can be used?
- Goal: creating innovation-oriented cluster policy in the region \implies how regional clusters can benefit taking into account available financial instruments? What are good practices on cluster policy?

Other comments

The demand to elaborate the regional cluster policy together with interested parties/stakeholders is in line with RIS3 goals i.e. co-operation and link with the outside world both economically and scientifically through the quantitative&qualitative development of effectively operating clusters