



**P2L2**  
**PUBLIC POLICY LIVING LAB**  
 SGM & Study Visit  
 Vilnius  
 4-6 April 2017

**DRAFT** notes

**First Day – Tuesday, 4<sup>th</sup> April 2017**

Venue: MITA (Agency for Science, Innovation and Technology). <http://www.mita.lt/en>

| Agenda Item | Subject   |
|-------------|---|
|             | <p><b>Welcome and Introduction</b> (Ričardas Valančiauskas, MITA)</p> <p><b>The Rzeszow SGM Minutes</b> were unanimously approved.</p> <p>The PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT was distribution as certified copy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1x Philippe Gonin, CRA (Nouvelle Aquitaine)</li> <li>- 1x Uffe Andersen, DASTI (Denmark)</li> <li>- 1x Marcin Garlak, Marshal Office (Podkarpackie)</li> <li>- 1x Maciej Chrzanowski, RTU (Podkarpackie)</li> <li>- 1x Sara di Falco, Regione Piemonte</li> <li>- 2x Caroline Privat, SENWAH (Bremen)</li> <li>- 1x Justinas Lapienis, MOSTA (Lithuania)</li> <li>- 1x Martynas Survilas, MITA (Lithuania)</li> </ul> <p><b>Status of the project</b> (Uni Bremen)</p> <p>Tanja Woronowicz (Uni-HB) presented what is going to happen in the next 12 months and the related outputs. The focus lies on the improvement of the Policy Instrument as main activity for the second year of the project. Partners shall elaborate their Policy Briefs as basis for regional action plan towards the end of 2017.</p> <p><b>WP 1 * Policy Analysis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close “limited mapping” methodology for the regional analysis.</li> <li>• Finalise guided self-assessments (April 2017)</li> <li>• Report on regional analysis (April 2017).</li> </ul> <p><b>1 WP 3 * Definition of Regional Action Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Case Study, based on the regional analysis and the study visits (Autumn 2017)</li> <li>• Discuss and launch joint ERANET activity (Spring/Summer 2017)</li> <li>• Policy Briefs /Recommendations (Winter 2017/2018)</li> <li>• Regional Action Plan (early 2018)</li> </ul> <p><b>WP 2 * Interregional Exchange in 2017</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4-6 April 2017 – Vilnius / Kaunas</b></li> <li>✓ Study Visits with Thematic Workshops</li> <li>✓ Stakeholder Meetings</li> </ul> |



- ✓ Map Policy Learning Exchange
- **27-29 June 2017 – Aarhus**
- ✓ Study Visits with Thematic Workshops
- ✓ Stakeholder Meetings
- ✓ Complete the Regional Case Study
- **October/November 2017 – Bordeaux**
- ✓ Study Visits with Thematic Workshops
- ✓ Stakeholder Meetings
- ✓ Complete the Regional Case Study

### **Panel Debate on the Lithuanian RIS3, Innovouchers | presentations and panel discussion**

#### **Tracing the Policy Instrument LT Innovouchers**

Participants:

- Ramojus Reimeris (MOSTA)
- Ričardas Valančiauskas (MITA)
- Edgaras Leichteris (Lithuanian Robotics Association)

Main focus of the discussion is the innovation vouchers, a particular scheme with a long history that is being continuously updated.

#### **Presentation: Innovation in Lithuania by Ricardas Valanciauskas (MITA)**

- Lithuania is a moderate innovator but growing fast. Some coordinates:
- R&D expenditure in the country as % of GDP: 1%
- EU average: 2%
- Biggest contribution is coming from universities and research centres.
- EU structural support for R&D&I 2014-2020: 648 Million Euro (thereof around 30% for infrastructure).

Lithuanian S3 strategy has identified 6 priority areas:

### **Lithuanian Smart Specialisation**

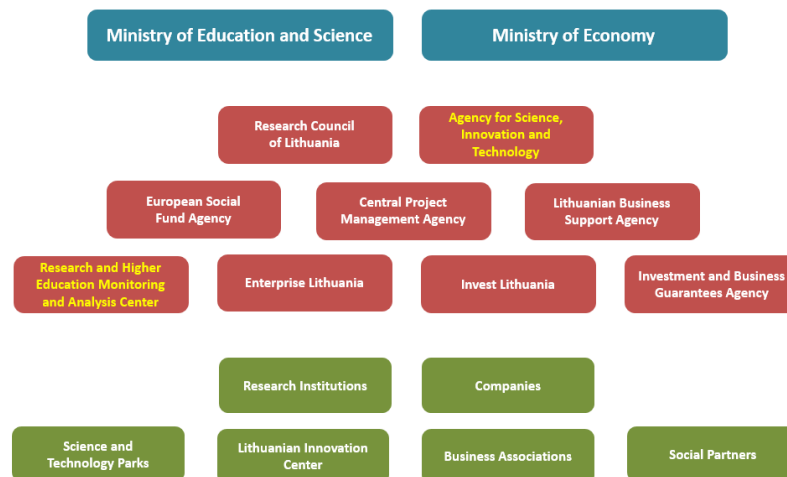
#### **Priority Areas**



Excerpted from the Presentation Item *FAQ: Innovation in Lithuania* by Ričardas Valančiauskas, Head of R&D&I Division, MITA during the SV and SGM in Vilnius 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

2

## Lithuanian Innovation System

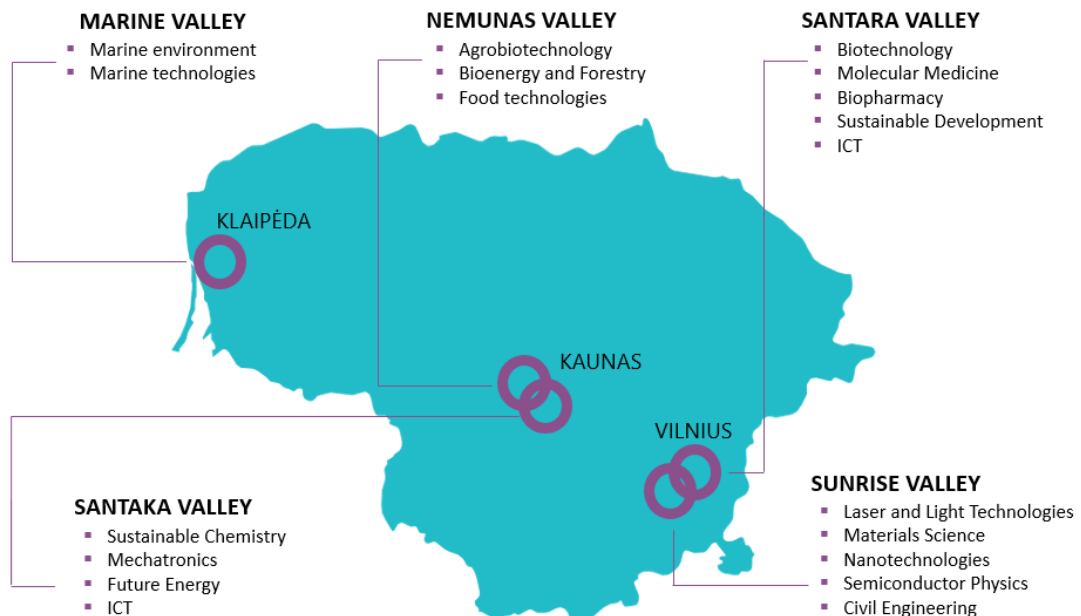


Excerpted from the Presentation Item *FAQ: Innovation in Lithuania* by Ričardas Valančiauskas, Head of R&D&I Division, MITA during the SV and SGM in Vilnius 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

Integrated science, studies and business centres.

Lithuania made a big investment in infrastructures organised around different valleys, marine valley, Nemunas valley, Sunrise Valley... How are they financed? The funds are distributed to the institutions represented there but the valleys are virtual entities.

## Integrated Science, Studies and Business Centers



Excerpted from the Presentation Item *FAQ: Innovation in Lithuania* by Ričardas Valančiauskas, Head of R&D&I Division, MITA during the SV and SGM in Vilnius 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

Open R&D Lithuania is the biggest open innovation structure around the Baltic countries.

There are different measures supporting R&D like Tax incentives for example, but there are other measures to be remarked:

- MITA is financed by 2 Ministries (Economy and Science and Education).
- Innovouchers
- Industrial and intellectual property protection
- MITA has an agreement with ESA and NASA for internship of students

There are 46 small clusters (5-15 companies and research institutions represented) and a number of valleys.

- Valley: big virtual infrastructure oriented cluster with geographical coverage;
- Cluster: value chain oriented organisation representing the interest of the members;

Innovouchers are a policy Instrument promoting the cooperation between the members of the valley. Marketing of InnoVouchers is a big challenge. The shift to market demands is too slow. The KPIs are in development and shall mirror the aim.

Managing authority of the ERDF programmes: there are 2 ministries (Economy and Science and Education). The financial contribution ranges between € 100-200 mio from a total of € 700 mio.

MITA is responsible for the branding and marketing of the valleys.

Open access to research results is one of the preconditions to access to funds.

Valleys are previous to the definition of the LT S3 strategy and to the identification of priority areas. Of course there is a correlation between the valleys and the priority fields.

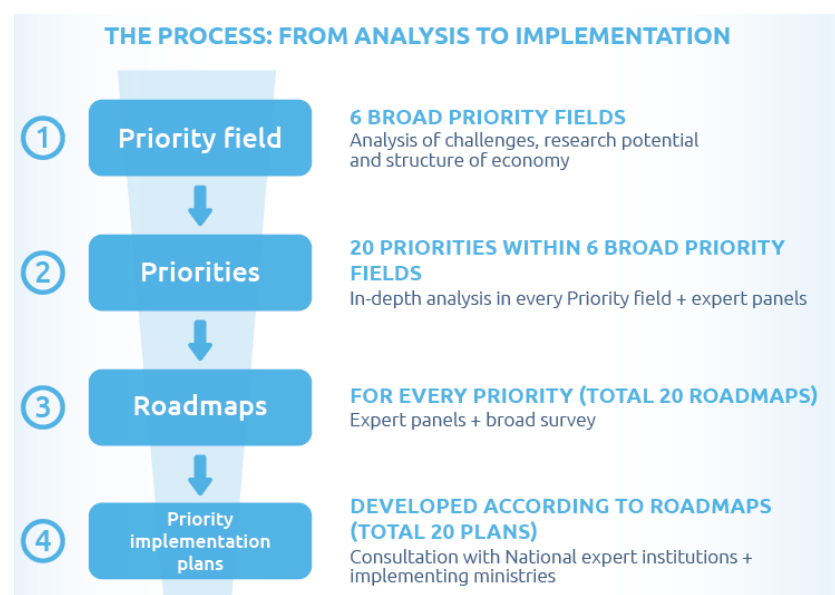
The cluster is a bottom up private initiative and the members of the cluster are free to decide to request for innovouchers to buy knowledge. Thanks to this instrument it is also possible buy knowledge outside Lithuania.

Policy levels: national level. Regional dimension is not very relevant in LT, they can reconsider the national strategy. There are regional boards that decide on priorities but usually not related to research and innovation.

### **Presentation: Smart Specialization: Procedures, priorities, monitoring and first results by Ramojus Reimeris (MOSTA)**

Starting point are the 6 priority fields split in 20 priority fields in order to facilitate the implementation of the strategy. For each priority there are 20 roadmaps (expert panels + broad survey) and according to the roadmaps there are 20 priority implementation plans.

Part of the good preparation work has been lost in the implementation. A lot of research support measures are not there anymore.



Excerpted from the Presentation Item *Smart Specialization: Process, Priorities, Monitoring and First Results* by Ramojus Reimeris, MOSTA during the SV and SGM in Vilnius 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

## PRIORITIES

### Agro-innovation and food technologies

Safer food and sustainable usage of biomaterials  
Functional food  
Innovative development, improvement and processing of biological raw materials (biorefinery)

### Energy and sustainable environment

Smart systems for energy efficiency, diagnostic, monitoring, metering and management of generators, grids and customers  
Energy and fuel production using biomass/waste and waste treatment, storage and disposal  
Technology for the development and use of smart low-energy buildings – digital construction  
Solar energy installations and technologies for using them for the power generation, heating and cooling

### Health technologies and biotechnology

Molecular technologies for medicine and biopharmaceutics  
Advanced applied technologies for individual and public health  
Advanced medical engineering for early diagnostics and treatment

### Inclusive and creative society

Modern self-development technologies and processes promoting formation of creative and productive individuals  
Technologies and processes for the development and implementation of breakthrough innovations

### Novel production processes, materials and technologies

Photonic and laser technologies  
Functional materials and coatings  
Structural and composite materials  
Flexible technological systems for product development and fabrication

### Transport, logistics and information and communication technologies

Advanced electronic content, content development technologies and information interoperability  
ICT infrastructure, cloud computing solutions and services  
Smart transport systems and ICT  
Technologies/models for the international transport corridors' management and integration of modes of transport

Excerpted from the Presentation Item *Smart Specialization: Process, Priorities, Monitoring and First Results* by Ramojus Reimeris, MOSTA during the SV and SGM in Vilnius 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

There is a mechanism for managing and monitoring the implementation structured in 3 levels:

- Monitoring function
- Coordination function
- Strategic R&I Council: MOSTA is the secretariat

The interim evaluation will take place in 2018. Challenges identified for the mid-term review are:

- do we need new priorities?
- What is the impact already?

For monitoring:

NACE code → RIS3 priorities → Publications/ H2020 (and other projects)

RR presented graphic with the distribution of money reserved for innovouchers after the first call.

Also the results by H2020, not direct relation to smart specialization sections. The reason is that maybe scientists are not raising funds internally and are applying for funds in H2020.

There is a clear influence of the Lobbies in the definition of the S3 strategy.

Presentation: INNOVOUCHER Policy Instrument by Edgaras Leichteris (Lithuanian Robotics Association).

The innovoucher was imported from the Netherlands in a policy exchange Mission around 2010. In order to deliver free innovation support services to the company and

have never worked before. Started as a very small and successful measure, very appreciated by business company and quite similar without bureaucracy. There was not much scientist who tried to offer services and not much experience in evaluation.

After the first call, the PI was improved in an ongoing process, more and more scientist became interested in providing new services, the portfolio of science and technology services was enhanced and MITA started hiring experts for the evaluation, more companies were attracted.

NOW there is a big success, there are around 1.400 services available. The challenge now is to connect the bottom up approach with the S3 priorities. During the first screening 50% of new service proposals were rejected by MITA because they did not meet criteria of S3. This has been criticized by some tech centres and companies, because in their opinion, the S3 strategy should be reviewed to include new priority fields.

EL presented some success stories in the history of Innovoucher, like for example:

SME Baltic Ortho Service have used innovoucher to prepare 3 feasibility studies

Later they did a big R&D project with Lithuania university medical sciences (0,8 million) and have attracted funding for building private competence center (1,8 million euro)

There have also been identified some improvement areas in this Policy Instrument (feedback from LRA companies)

- Focus needs to be changed too much concentration on criteria and 'research push' approach;
- The list of more than 1,400 services is not user friendly;
- Small amount of money not enough for attracting new companies (around 5,600 € VAT included);
- It is necessary to promote the sustainability of approved project with follow-up activities for further steps (prototyping, validation, launch to the market, internationalization...).

Innovoucher is a subsidy to buy innovation services (Ričardas Valančiauskas)

Main features of the Innovoucher are:

- 10 M Eur for the period 2014-2020;
- Value of a voucher: 5.682 EUR (4.696 Eur without VAT) and offers support for R&D projects (TRL2-7) and technical feasibility Studies;
- R&D services must be chosen from a catalogue of services approved by MITA after expert evaluation (2500 services) that must meet the Smart Specialization criteria;
- Eligible projects must also meet the S3 strategy and the Lithuanian innovation programme;
- Duration of the project - up to 9 months (+1 for feasibility studies/ +6 for R&D projects).

RV presented the selection criteria: cooperation intensity (preferential treatment to companies without R&D experience) and R&D phase (preferential treatment to projects close to the market).

Main goal of the Innovoucher is to attract companies to the universities/ research centres, not to finance prototypes or launch new products, that is why the amount of money has not been increased. One should put the € 5.000 voucher value into relation of its aim. The modest voucher is the entry card to cooperation of SMEs with research. Hence demonstration and low R&D experience are key selection criteria.

There are some improvement areas like increasing the amount of the Innovoucher but there are many barriers.

## 4 Steering Committee Meeting

Approval of the Rzeszow SGM Minutes

- 4.0 The minutes are approved. A correction in the first name of the panel debate to be corrected by Marcin Garlak.

### Work Plan – Outputs and Deliverables (Uni Bremen)

Tanja Woronowicz (UNI-HB) presented the Work Plan and reviewed the status of the deliverables due in PR1 and PR2:

- ✓ Report on Regional Analysis Bremen
- ✓ Report on Regional Analysis Aquitaine: Nouvelle Aquitaine to provide a final version
- ✓ Report on Regional Analysis Piemonte
- ✓ Report on Regional Analysis Podkarpakie
- ✓ Report on Regional Analysis Denmark: Ex-DASTI to provide a final version.
- ✓ Report on Regional Analysis Lithuania
- ✓ “limited mapping” methodology
- Study Visits Programme: IkerConsulting to prepare a final document with the updated calendar of the study Visits.
- ✓ Communication and Dissemination Plan
- Press release published in 6 regional newspapers
  - Recommendation is to connect with the press releases with the study visits. Press release. All regions should prepare a regional press release and provide a copy of the publication (scan with indication of media, date...).
- 4.1 • 1 project website + References in organizational websites
  - EX - DASTI and Nouvelle Aquitaine to prepare a reference of the project to be included in their own organizational Website.
- ✓ 10 posters (1 per partner)
- ✓ Newsletter Issue 1
- ✓ Partnership Agreement
- ✓ Quality Handbook (Guide Manual)

The list of outputs for PR2:

- ✓ Study Visit Podkarpakie
- Case Study Bremen: SenWAH in coordination with WFB should complete the case study, summarizing information about the PI, the regional environment, the players of the ecosystem and incorporating information on good practices to be exported. This will be a living document to be updated until the end of phase 1, including new good practices to be imported in Bremen for the improvement of the related PI.
- Case Study Podkarpakie: Marshalls Office in coordination with RTU should started completing the case study, summarizing information about the PI, the regional environment, the players of the ecosystem and incorporating information on good practices to be exported. This will be a living document to be updated until the end of phase 1, including new good practices to be imported in Bremen for the improvement of the related PI.

- Policy Brief Bremen: As Soon as the hosting region makes progress with the Case Study, should start completing the Policy Brief.
- Policy Brief Podkarpacie: As soon as the hosting region makes progress with the Case Study, should start completing the Policy Brief.
- Initial Promotional Leaflet: who is the main target group of this online leaflet? Stakeholders? Policy makers? Event five will draft a layout and Podkarpacie Office. Proposal to create a virtual leaflet for the invitation of potential stakeholders. Caroline Privat suggested the inclusion of information about the study visits companies and clusters to be visited, challenges for the improvement of the policy instrument...

Distribution of the Leaflet and the newsletter to the EEN distribution list.

- Newsletter Issue 2: Regione Piemonte will prepare the Newsletter 2 including the information of the Study Visit in Vilnius.

Event5 to circulate the list of recipients of the Newsletter, because some partners have not received it (Philippe Gonin and IkerConsulting for example...).

### **Policy Learning Exchange: Improving Policy Instruments (DASTI and Regione Piemonte)**

Uffe Andersen (DASTI) and Sara di Falco (Regione Piemonte) presented the templates proposed for the case study and the policy brief. For accessing the final version of these templates, please click on here:

- [Questionnaire](#) (for the visiting partners)
- [Case Study](#) (for the hosting partner/region)
- [Policy Brief](#) (for the hosting partner/region)

DASTI prepared a template for the hosting region to complete with some information about the study visit, the PI, the environment and the players of the ecosystem (policy makers, stakeholders) and the PI challenges and planned improvements. This template is to be completed by each hosting partner. Final draft of the template will be circulated.

- The case study should start with a short description of the Policy instrument, a brief description of the PI addressed in the project and to be improved.
- Main players and stakeholders involved in the PI
- Policy Structure and innovation strategies in the hosting region, where the PI is located.
- Activities, initiatives and good practices identified in other regions
- Improvement of the Policy Instrument

#### **4.2**

The case Study Template will be completed by a questionnaire to be completed by the visiting partners, providing input about what they learnt and what they want to share with the hosting region to exchange and contribute to the policy learning. The hosting partner will be responsible for gathering the input of the visitors to be included in the case study.

SdF presented an overview on the structure of the methodology and focused on the policy brief structure. For the preparation of the policy brief SdF from Regione Piemonte has prepared a template including several sections bridging between the case study and the Regional Action Plan. The template finalises with a description of the expected territorial impact. The policy Brief will contain policy recommendations to be implemented at regional level. These recommendations will be obtained from 'translating' good experience from other regions into the own 'regional environment'

Both deliverables are living documents, because they can be updated in an ongoing basis until the end of phase 1, including new good practices, new ideas and documenting the policy learning experience of past and future study visits.

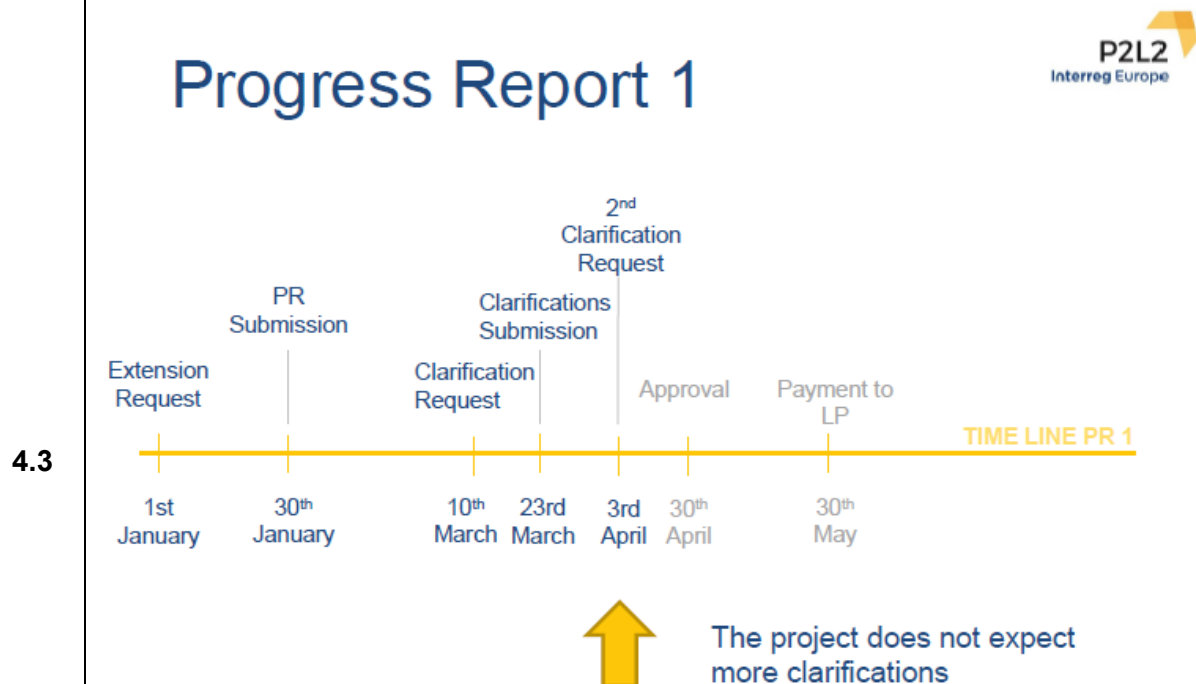


### Reporting Procedures / Info on PR 1 and PR2 (IkerConsulting)

Ignacio Rada (IkerConsulting) explained the status of PR1 with the following timeline (see below).

Currently the report is in a second round of clarifications with the Joint Secretariat and will be submitted by the 10<sup>th</sup> of April. The report is expected to be approved by the end of April and the first payment of the reimbursement is expected to be executed by the certifying authority by the end of May.

Below you can find a graphical representation of the timing.



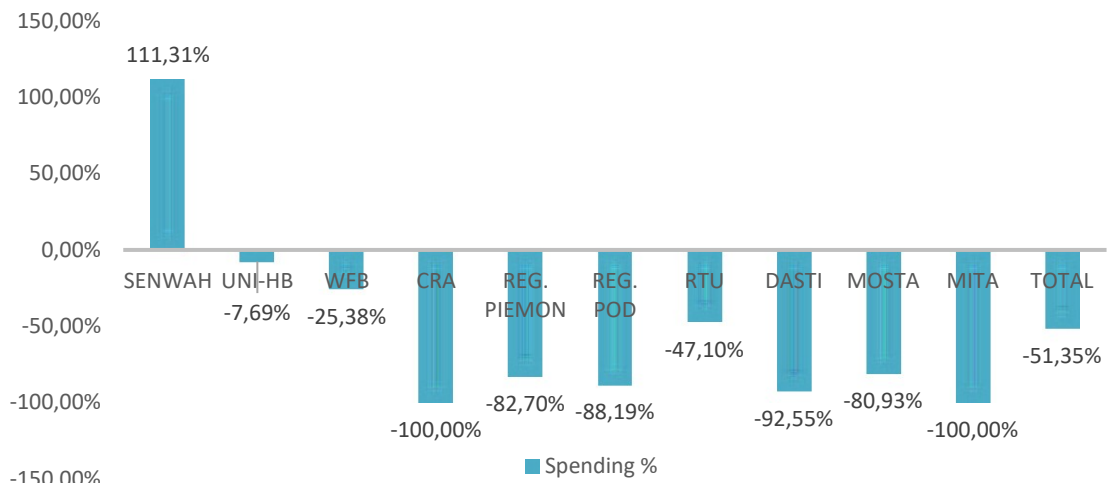
Excerpted from the Presentation Item 4.3 Reporting procedures by Ignacio Rada (IkerConsulting) during the SGM in Vilnius 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

The quality of the partner report was better than average, but the partners still need to pay attention to small details, especially in the itemization list like:

- The item of the list of external services and experts, as per defined in the Application Form;
- The date of payments of the expenditure, that need to be debited from the partners account before the end of the reporting period;
- The amount certified by the FLC, even when the amount has been fully accepted by the FLC, the amount certified must be completed in column Q;

Concerning the spending plan, the project is underspent (-50%) and this underspending should be recovered in the following progress Report(s) in order to avoid eventual consequences of decommitment from 2018 onwards!

## PROGRESS REPORT 1



Excerpted from the Presentation Item 4.3 Reporting procedures by Ignacio Rada (IkerConsulting) during the SGM in Vilnius 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

The Joint Secretariat has changed the procedure and from PR2 onwards, project partners will not report on paper, everything will have to happen in the iOLF system (<https://www.iolf.eu/Account/Login?ReturnUrl=%2f>).

The Secretariat plans to open the system with the partner section together and the joint progress report during the month of April.

This should give the partners enough time to fill in your **individual progress report**, get the FLC certification, and submit to the lead partner, which in turn would be able to submit the **joint progress report** on time.

We will circulate an email with guidance soon.

### Feedback from the self-assessment? (Uni Bremen)

- formal issues (filling-in)
- compare good practice and lessons learnt

#### 4.6 MB presented the example of the quantitative part of the Limited mapping.

The rating of the processes is an average and presented in different colors.

Partners are interested in exchanging information about the results obtained in the limited mapping.

### Visit EKSPLA

<http://ekspla.com/>

EKSPLA is manufacturer of lasers, laser systems and laser components for R&D and industrial applications. Since its beginning, the company has aimed at production of high performance advanced solutions.

- 6 New ideas, broad knowledge and experience of employees ( around 25 people working on R&D) made it possible to create an innovative company. EKSPLA is member of Lithuanian photonics cluster and Baltics photonics cluster. Close cooperation with academic and industry partners enable to contribute to EU and international projects like [OPTIX](#) (an advanced system for detecting explosives in terrorist attack situations) and [AP-POLO](#) (consortium for establishing and coordinating connections between the end-users and manufacturers).

Starting from a picosecond Nd: glass laser and a small series of mechanical mounts,

**EKSPLA** has significantly increased its production range and now offers to its customers:

- Solid-state lasers, laser systems and accessories for R&D applications
- Optical parametric oscillators/generators
- Complete spectroscopy systems
- Laser power supply and cooling units
- Laser optoelectronics
- Industrial DPSS lasers
- Custom designed laser system

## Second Day – Wednesday 5th April 2017

**Item Subject**

### 10 Transfer from Vilnius to Kaunas

#### Visit at Elinta (Electronics + INTelect= ELINTA)

<http://www.elinta.eu/en>

Innovative product development in Lithuania (PhD Vytautas Jokužis CEO ELINTA)

The company was founded in 1996: as an engineering company, without large production facilities. The business idea was to combine electronics with intellect. It is located in a tax free zone in Kaunas.

Fields of operation:

- Industry automation
- 3D vision systems (for orthopaedic market)
- e-mobility

Elinta is a group of various companies dedicated to measurement systems and 3d visions. Commercial activities include a mix of industry representation, robotization, assembly and development.

11

In addition Elinta counts with 3 spin-offs and cooperates with a good number of partners in industry automation system from all EU (Siemens, Vega, Stego, INOr...), building measurement devices for universities and big companies. An important strategic line is the integration of robots into manufacturing services. Some products are presented like robots embedded in production manufacturing processes or in testing laboratories (oxygen masks testing labs) or plastic bottles production.

The company is focused on the electronic, while they cooperate with a partner for the mechanical part ([www.terekas.com](http://www.terekas.com)).

Another example is a 3D scanner. They produce products under different brands. Currently 5 types of scanners. This scanners require 10 years of development from design, prototype, to launch to the market. The scanners have been embedded in the value chain for the production of customized shoes in the united states. Hewett Packard is a strategic partner. All electronics for the scanner is made internally. The scanner is not patented, but it is designed in such a way that it is not possible to be copied.

Another field is Elinta motors producing drive systems, intelligent systems for vehicles, charging points for electrical vehicles.

An example is the Citycharge D. Main customers of this product are in Lithuania but there are already plans to export to Norway and the Netherlands.

Another example is the Drive systems G3 Drive module or EV battery systems or iPHEV intelligent Plug-in Hybrid electric vehicle. This system automatically detects the green zones by GPS and drives in pure electric mode within these areas. The difference

is made by a special algorithm and a powerful processor developed by ELINTA. In Norway this product led to new legislation putting this drive free of taxes.

Another example is the Rubeer, an electrical motor to be installed in bicycles to convert your bike in an electrical bike in 30 seconds costing ca. € 700. At the beginning of 2018 year will start a mass production of this product. This product has a big impact in media from all over.

Financing of R&D: internal financing and also EU projects with EU funds.

The company has a very good relationship to the university but cooperation is not easy because the company prefer not to publish knowledge and writing articles.

When externalizing the production, in order to protect knowledge, they split the production in components, and the engineering is responsible for the assembling process.

### **Visit at NIVC National innovation and entrepreneurship centre**

<http://nivc.ktu.edu/en.htm>

SCIENCE Valley

Over 90 years of experience in partnership with business.

### **8 research institutes**

### **9 faculties**

### **2 valleys: NEMUNAS VALLEY AND SANTAKA VALLEY**

Main objective is the commercialization of research results and business ideas from the university.

The centre offers 300 + services

100+ inventions and technologies around

3.000.000 EUR income from industry collaboration

The strategy is to support scientist with IPR and manage research contracts. Thus they can concentrate on the development of the technology.

14

The centre also promotes the entrepreneurship mind-set and the conditions for starting up. The centre counts also with an incubator. Business presents a challenge and a multidisciplinary team of researchers present a technology solution and the other way round, the business side also cooperates in the commercialization of research results.

### **From idea to technology solutions**

Examples:

- The world's first non –invasive intracranial meter pressure;
- Electronic nose for fresh meat with a great success in USA;
- New type of beer with a special flavour (8 months from the idea to the product).

The last product development used the Innovoucher instrument. One was enough for acquiring the knowledge necessary to develop the product.

Intellectual property management and commercialization employing the stage-gate principle.

Another example is MOTUS, a different music expression “music to sound” ([www.motus.io](http://www.motus.io)).

There are other examples, like Game developers or smart charge box (in 2016 opened a charge station in Satanakas park and in 2018 plans to start mass production).

TECHNORAMA event: an event for students, bachelors where day present organised in teams prototypes and R&D ideas. Over 60 teas from Latvia, Estonia, Poland and Lithuania, Over 2000 visitors and Prize fund will reach 5.000 Eur.

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## Working Session \* Policy Learning & Exchange (continued from SGM 4.2)

### Improvement of the Policy Instrument

P2L2 established a methodology for facilitating the policy learning and exchange, with the organization of 6 regional study visits and the organization of thematic encounters with regional stakeholders and policy makers.

During the study visits, the partners explore good practices to be imported in their own regions and also contribute exchanging own good practices to be exported to the hosting region.

The exchange and the policy learning taking place during the study visit must be documented in the 6 regional case studies. Conclusions obtained will be translated into 6 policy recommendations to be imported in each region and further on in the 6 regional action plans.

During this study visit, 3 project templates for documenting the policy learning exchange were presented:

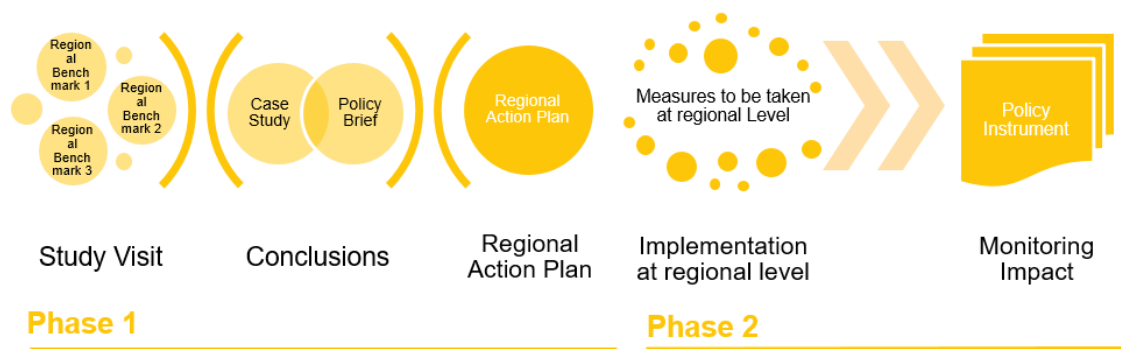
- Case study (for the hosting partner);
- Questionnaire (input from the visiting partners);
- Policy Brief (for the hosting region responsible of the PI improvement).

The final versions of these templates will be circulated soon.

For the preparation of the regional action plan there is a template at programme level, that can be found under following link: [Template Regional Action Plan](#)

Please, find enclosed below a graphical representation of the P2L2 methodology:

15



Excerpted from the Presentation Working Session: Improvement of the Policy Instrument by Ignacio Rada (IkerConsulting) the SV and SGM in Vilnius 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

Starting point for the policy learning and exchange, are the **regional good practices** identified during the study visits.

A good practice is a practice that has been proven to work well by ensuring desired results, and could be recommended as a model.

It is a successful experience, which preferably has been tested and validated, and deserves to be shared so that a greater number of regions can adopt it.

Visiting regions may identify good practices to solve own regional challenges. If necessary they will keep into closer contact with other region(s) to obtain more information and use this experience and translate into an own regional context.

It is important to establish PI improvement areas or regional challenges to have a clear picture about what I want to improve or in which direction I want to improve the PI.

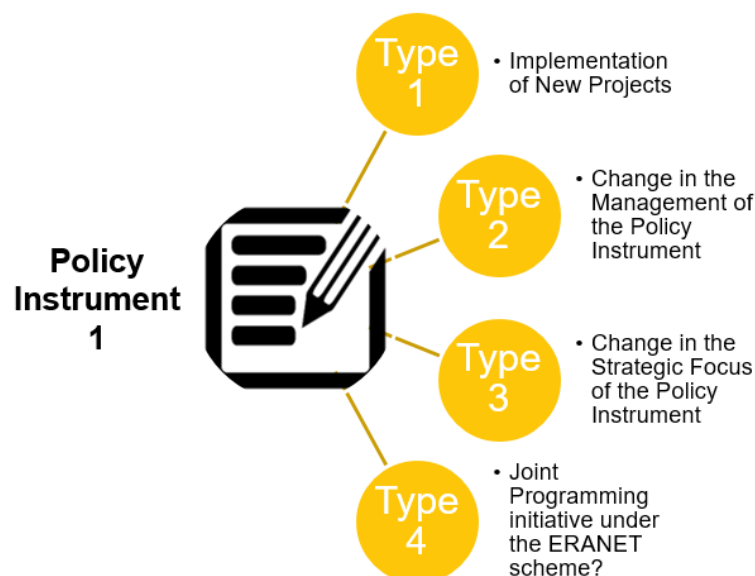
During the session, an example was presented linking some regional challenges with exemplary good practices and potential actions for improvement (see table below).

| Key Factors   | Good Practice   | PI Improvement   | Actions   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Align the priorities of the stakeholders in 3 different regions | Podkarpackie Innovation Council                             | Organization of a interregional Council (Bremen, Hamburg, Lower Saxony) for the review of the S3 Strategy  |   |
| Promote 'cross-clustering interregional R&D Activities'         | Joint Programming Initiative proposed by Nouvelle Aquitaine | Launch of a joint programming initiative to promote the innovative application of new materials to different sectors through interregional cooperation R&D projects. | A group of managing authorities representing a number of regions apply for specific funds under the Horizon2020 programme and manage a joint programme together with other regions for supporting cooperation projects. |
| Accompanying measures supporting R&D Infrastructures            | Innovoucher LT  | New programme supporting cooperation projects in the priority field of new materials for those companies established in ECOMAT;                                      |   |

Excerpted from the Presentation Working Session: Improvement of the Policy Instrument by Ignacio Rada (IkerConsulting) the SV and SGM in Vilnius 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

But, what means Policy Improvement?

In terms of results, cooperation can influence policy instruments in various ways. Based on the INTERREG IVC experience, this improvement may take different forms (see types 1, 2, 3 and 4 below), which can sometimes be interconnected.



### Type 1: implementation of new projects

Type 1 implies that the policy instrument provides funding as is the case with Structural Funds programmes. Thanks to interregional cooperation, managing authorities and other relevant bodies can find inspiration in other regions and import new projects to be

financed within their programmes. This type of impact requires the availability of funding in the programme.

Examples:

- New Programme financing staff exchanges between universities - technology centres – industry within the region;
- New programme supporting cooperation projects in the priority field of new materials for those companies established in ECOMAT;
- New strategy for promoting cross-sectoral clusters across the KET 'new materials' and S3 priority fields of my region (e.g. aerospace, maritime industries, energy...).

### **Type 2: change in the management of the policy instrument**

Interregional cooperation can also influence the way policy instruments are managed. New approaches can be adopted thanks to lessons learnt in other regions.

Example:

- New methodology for monitoring or evaluating a the definition and implementation of the S3 strategies (new measures to be developed within the policy instrument);
- A managing authority can also improve the way thematic calls are organised or the way projects are selected. Evaluation criteria for the innovouchers are reviewed;
- A governmental body modify the conditions to become a member of a cluster for promoting cross-sectoral cooperation;

The governance of the programme may also refer to the way environmental issues are integrated into the different measures of the operational programmes.

### **Type 3: change in the strategic focus of the policy instrument**

The third type is the most challenging since it requires a change in the operational programme. To integrate the lessons learnt from the cooperation, some managing authorities can modify existing measures or even create new measures in their OP.

Example:

- A programme to tackle unemployment is updated for including preferential treatment of people over 50;
- A programme to support innovation is updated to include preferential treatment of cooperation projects addressing S3 priority fields;

### **Type 4: Joint Programming Initiative**

A fourth type could be added for new initiatives that require a joint programming initiative, for example under the ERANET scheme through interregional cooperation R&D projects

Example:

- A group of managing authorities representing a number of regions decided to promote the innovative application of new materials to different sectors through interregional cooperation R&D projects. For that purpose they apply for specific funds under the Horizon2020 programme and manage a joint programme together with other regions for supporting cooperation projects.

### Time Line of the Action Plan (Uni Bremen – IkerConsulting)

– Implementation of Policy Instrument Improvements and ERDF and S3 mid-term reviews

As some of these improvements require the modification of the relevant Regional Operational Programmes and or the S3 strategies, **partners are required to search for the schedule of these modifications in order to synchronise them with the improvement of the Policy Instrument.** Partners please to inform the LP about the plans. A tour-de-table gave the following picture:

4.9

| Re-gion      | RIS3 and ERDF mid-term review time line  |
|--------------|--|
| NA           | RIS3 due in 2018 (defined in 2014), FEDER OP in the case study is in the strategic level of RIS3   |
| DK           | Ending 2018, reviewed before the end of 2018   |
| Podkarpackie | S3 being reviewed in 2018, ERDF programme open – to inform   |
| Piemonte     | S3 stems from 2016 and due for review in 2018  |
| Bremen       | Mid review of the OP should take place in 2018, but needs to be confirmed.<br>S3 review still doubtful, more information to become available at the end of 2018. |
| Lithuania    | S3 to be updated in 2018 (monitoring started now)<br>ERDF OP to find out and inform us   |

### Communication

Target group:

- Industrial and Research institutions including small business (from the sectors involved, materials, aviation, the networks themselves...);
- Policy makers (involved in smart specialization strategy);

4.8

RK remarked the importance of the communication. Starting point is the identification of the target group and then adequately adapt the channel and the content of the messages.

RK presented a communication material of ERUDITE interreg project.

For preparing the video the Erudite project organised a workshop and RK proposed to organise a small workshop as a brain storming to identify target groups with the following questions:

- Why do we need support?
- What do we expect from the collaboration with the stakeholder?

Suggestion from the partners: to include in the Project website a section with the facepics and the contact details of the partners and the stakeholders.



### Third Day – Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017

#### Item Subject

#### 18 Shuttle to Šviesos Altechna

##### Visit at Altechna

<http://www.altechna.com/>

Altechna is a supplier of laser related products and solutions, specializing in the following key fields of activity:

- Laser related components.
- Distribution of well-known photonics industry brands in local markets.
- R&D solutions in laser optics.
- Manufacturing of laser related components.
- Quality assurance and measurements to guarantee the highest quality.

Altechna products and solutions are based on added value for the customer:

- Highly qualified sales staff dedicated to specific geographic regions
- Aim to build long lasting relationship with our customers
- Product shipment only after meticulous quality control processed
- Growing number of standard products available from stock
- Experience in providing customized products for customers in various fields
- Focused growth of company group providing diverse added value solutions.

#### 19 During the study visit the participants attended a presentation about the laser community in Lithuania:

- 50 companies
- 11 Science and Tech. centres
- Sales of around 120. Million EUR
- Expert oriented
- 10% investment in R&D.

The laser community goes beyond the Lithuanian boundaries, working with foreign scientific partners.

The history of the company includes agreements with universities with companies for the creation of joint laboratories.

Altechna is located in the middle of the value chain, between companies and universities.

Key activities of Altechna are:

- Feasibility Studies on laser and micro-machines
- Laser micromachining solutions and technologies for industries
- Laser R&D Workstation
- Special Optics production

#### 20 Shuttle to Saulėtekis

##### Visit to CENTER FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY (FTMC)

[http://www.ftmc.lt/en?set\\_language=en](http://www.ftmc.lt/en?set_language=en)

#### 21

CENTER FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY (FTMC) is the largest scientific research institution carrying out a unique fundamental research and technological development works in scientific fields of laser technologies, optoelectronics, nuclear physics, organic chemistry, bio and nanotechnologies, electrochemical material science,

functional materials, electronics, etc. in Lithuania. In the Center not only the innovative science but also high technologies expedient for business and society needs are developed.

FTMC was established in 2010 by joining institutes of Chemistry, Physics, Semiconductor Physics in Vilnius and Textile institute in Kaunas. Over the recent years the Center combining different science branches has become one of the leading scientific institutions in Lithuania.

The main activity of FTMC is to carry out fundamental and applied research as well as experimental investigations in the fields of physics, chemistry and technologies, which are of utmost importance to the state, society and business.

Not only the advanced scientific research and the technological development work are performed in FTMC, but also PhD studies and post-doc fellowships are organized as well as qualified researchers capable of performing an independent high level research and solving scientific problems on their own are trained. The research work is carried out to order of business entities, the methodological, methodical and other assistance is rendered, a versatile expertise is provided as well as scientific consultations are given. FTMC disseminates the scientific knowledge to the public and contributes to the development of innovation-based economy and the knowledge society education.

As FTMC unites the best Lithuanian researchers and it is equipped with the modern laboratory facilities, thus most of the performed scientific investigations are unique not only in Lithuania, but also all over the world, and the developed technologies and the achieved scientific results are known at the international level. 38 habilitated doctors of science, 246 doctors of science, more than 500 researchers and 60 PhD students are working in FTMC. During the time of its activity FTMC carried out more than 300 scientific investigations to order of business entities and contributed to the accomplishment of business goals of more than 100 enterprises.

The following open access centers and technology parks actively contribute to the commercialization of the performed research results:

- Open access center of electronic microscopy, X-ray diffractometric and spectrometry.
- Open access center of processing technologies - BALTFAB
- Science and technology park of Physics Institute
- Park of science and technology

In the development of new technologies and innovative devices FTMC is closely cooperating with scientists from Germany, France, Great Britain, Scotland, Poland, Taiwan, USA and other countries and is implementing joint European Union and bilateral scientific projects. FTMC and its researchers are members of various international organizations: EPIC (European Photonics Industry Association), OSA (Optical Society of America) and LIA (Laser Institute of America).

In 2016 the centre moved to a new geographical place at Saulėtekis (Sunrise) valley, to a new building equipped with new facilities containing modern technological infrastructure. This change required nearly 10 years of thorough preparation: starting from definitions of scientific trends, evaluation of scientific resources and considerations on technological backgrounds; continuation with writings of feasibility studies and investment projects and, finally, careful installation of the newest equipment, precise accommodation of all technical services and building a managing system in a smart new environment of the National Centre for Physical and Technological Sciences.

### **End of the Meeting**

**Next Steps:**

| #  | Action  | Responsible                               | Deadline                                     |
|----|---|---|--|
| 1  | Circulate final versions of the Policy Learning Exchange documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Questionnaire</a> (for the visiting partners)</li> <li>- <a href="#">Case Study</a> (for the hosting partner/region)</li> <li>- <a href="#">Policy Brief</a> (for the hosting partner/region)</li> </ul> | DASTI & Reg. Piemonte                     | 30/04/2017                                   |
| 2  | Prepare Regional Case Studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bremen</li> <li>- Podkarpackie and</li> <li>- Lithuania</li> </ul>  | SenWAH/ WFB<br>RTU/ Marshal<br>MOSTA/MITA | 15/05/2017                                   |
| 3  | Prepare Regional Policy Brief: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bremen and</li> <li>- Podkarpackie</li> </ul>   | SenWAH/ WFB<br>RTU/ Marshal<br>MOSTA/MITA | 30/05/2017                                   |
| 4  | Prepare a layout for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Newsletter Issue 2</li> <li>- Promotional leaflet</li> <li>- Other materials</li> </ul>   | Event5                                    | 30/04/2017                                   |
| 5  | Finalise regional Analysis Report   | CRA and DASTI                             | 30/04/2017                                   |
| 6  | Prepare the content of the Promotional Leaflet: Proposal to be circulated   | Marshall Office                           | 30/04/2017                                   |
| 7  | Prepare Individual Partner Reports in the iOLF system and submit to the FLC for verification  | All                                       | 30/04/2017                                   |
| 8  | Complete list of addressees of communication activities (addressees of newsletter, invitations to dissemination events, future invitations to study visits). And send it to Annika Meyer (a.meyer@eventfive.de) For accessing the current list please click on <a href="#">here</a>   | All                                       | 30/04/2017                                   |
| 9  | Publish a Press release connected with the study visits. Press release.   | DASTI<br>NA - CRA<br>Reg. Piemonte        | 24/06/2017<br>November 2017<br>February 2018 |
| 10 | Include a reference to the P2L2 project in your organizational Website  | DASTI<br>NA - CRA                         | 30/04/2017                                   |
| 11 | Prepare a Study Visit Programme for the Aarhus meeting in cooperation with the Danish partner   | IkerConsulting                            | 30/04/2017                                   |
| 12 | Update the chronogram linked to the Work Plan   | IkerConsulting                            | 30/04/2017                                   |
| 13 | Check regional timing for the modification of the ERDF and the S3 strategy, contact responsible partners in order to synchronise them with the improvement of the relevant PI. Inform the LP about the regional timing.   | ALL                                       | 30/04/2017                                   |