

QUESTIONNAIRES – Bucharest-Ilfov,

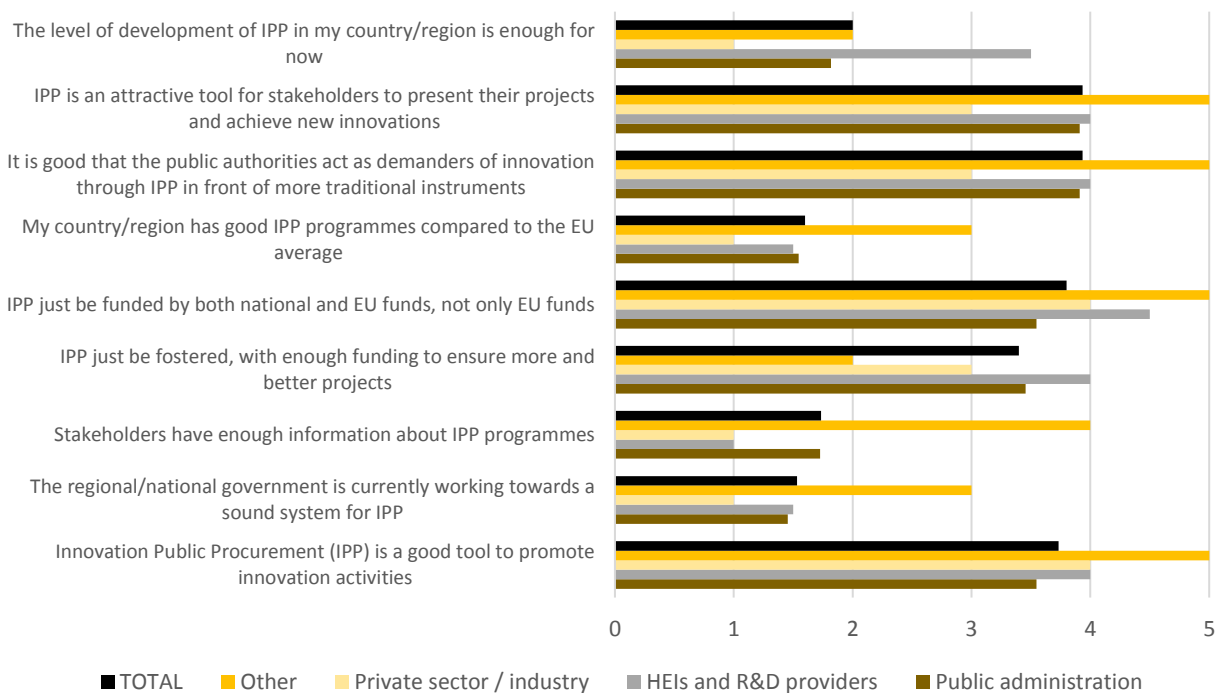
by the Regional Development Agency of Bucharest-Ilfov

1.1. Respondents

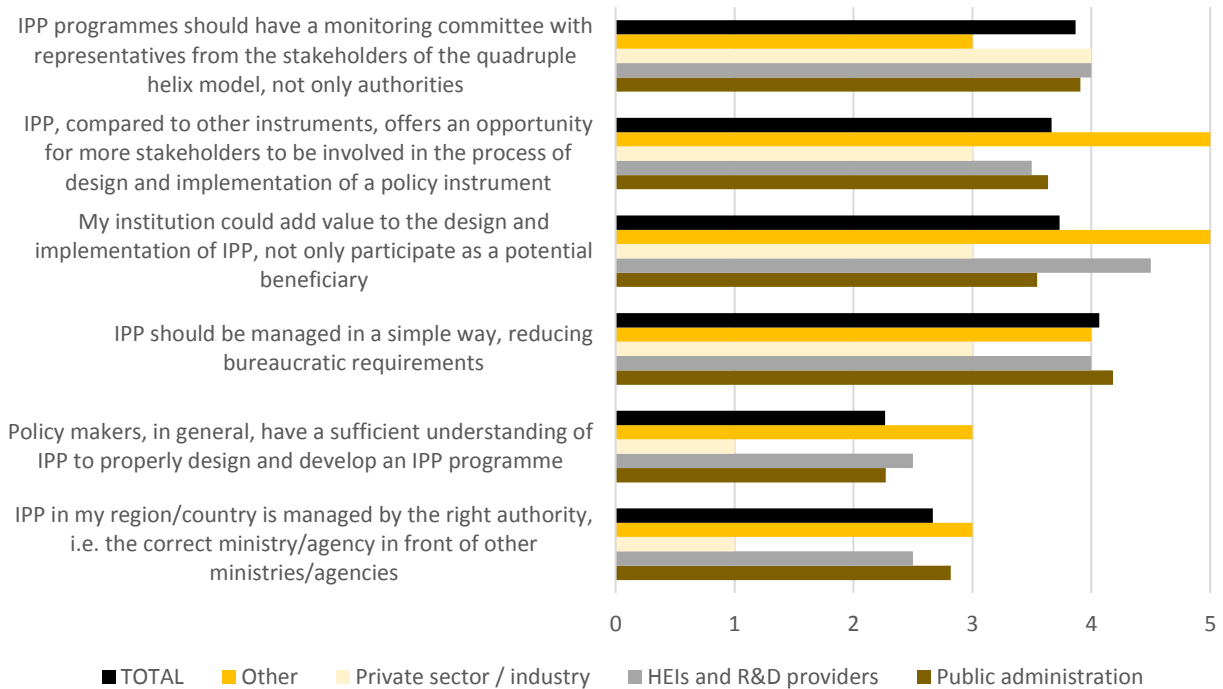
Type of stakeholder	Number
Public administration (national, regional)	1
Public administration (local)	8
Public agency linked to a public administration	2
Research or technology centre	1
Other R&D providers or associations	1
Business support association or similar	1
Other: Administrative jurisdictional body	1

READING THE GRAPHS: 0 = totally disagree, 5 = totally agree

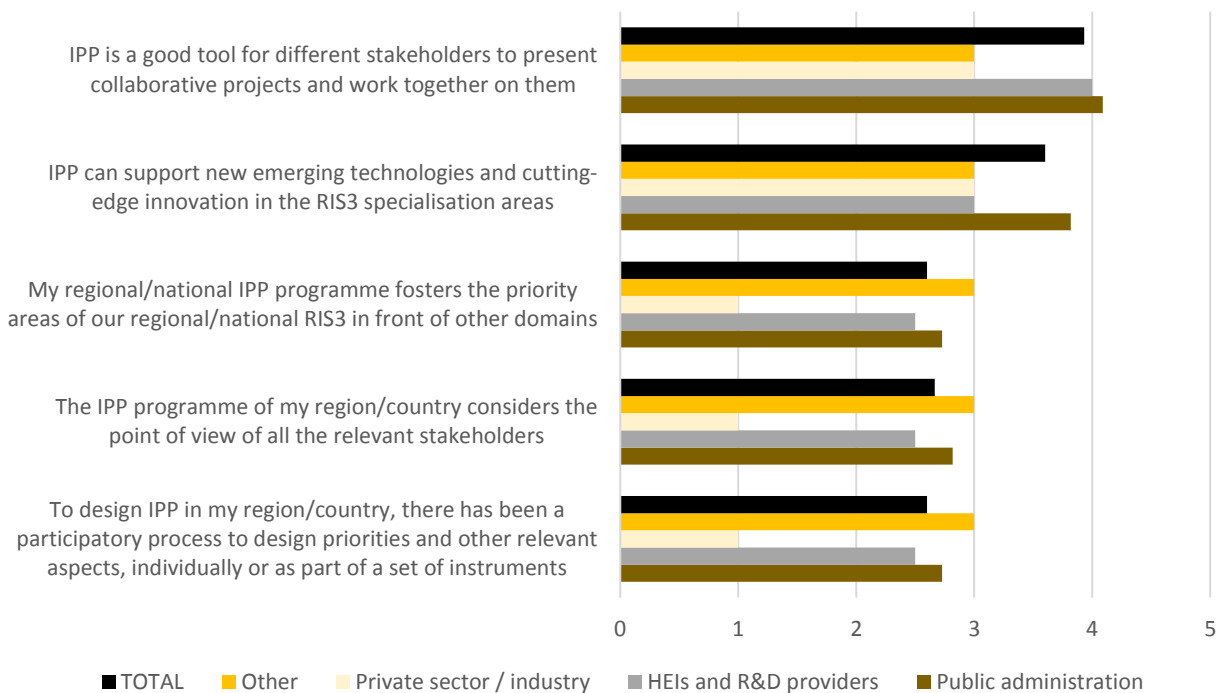
1.2. Current state of the instrument



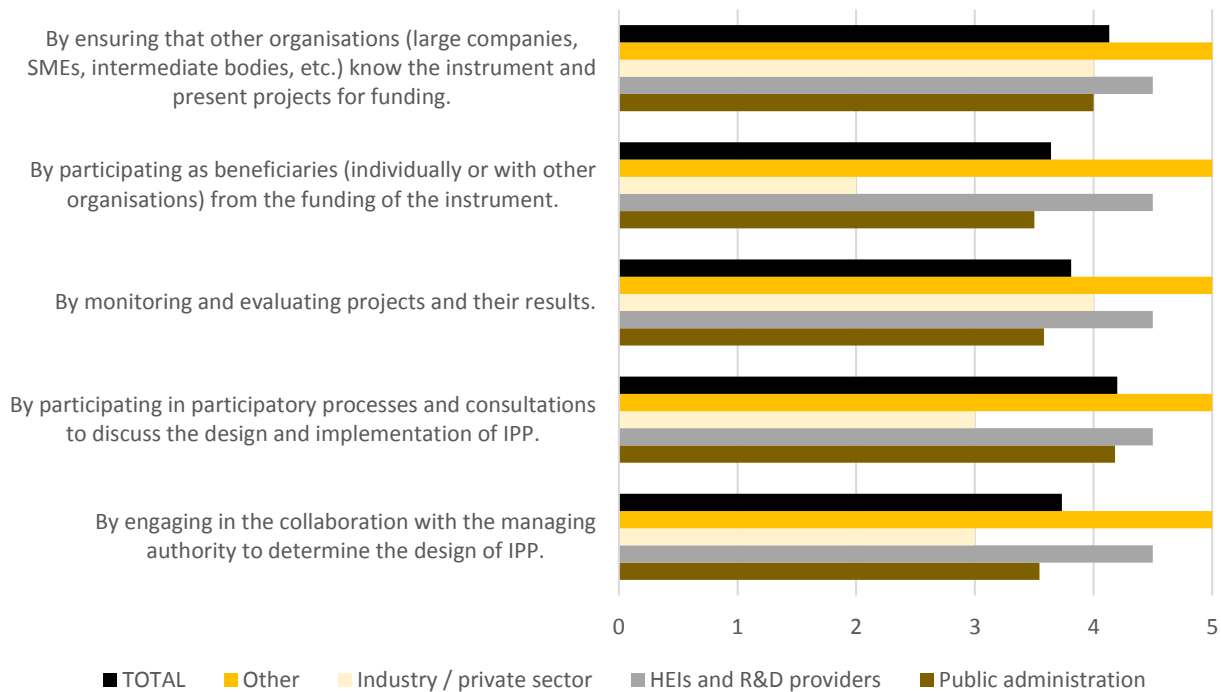
1.3. Governance



1.3. Entrepreneurial discovery process and RIS3



1.4. How can responding stakeholders contribute to improve the instrument?



1.5. Conclusions

Questionnaires were filled in by 15 respondents in total, of which 11 respondents from the public administration, 2 respondents from the HEIs& research providers, 1 respondent from the private sector and 1 respondent from the “Other” category (Administrative jurisdictional body).

When asked about the current state of the instrument, the first 3 types of stakeholders (Public, HEIs and R&D providers, Private) provided somewhat similar answers, while the questionnaire filled in by 4th type of stakeholder (Administrative jurisdictional body) provided much higher and positive scores. The majority of respondents consider that IPP could be a good tool to promote innovation although it seems that it is not sufficiently developed yet and the stakeholders do not possess sufficient information about this domain. Most of the answers indicated that there needs to be a stronger allocation of funds to IPP programs both from national and EU funds.

Regarding the governance of the IPP programs, most of the respondents agree that IPP programs are not always managed by the right authority and the policy makers do not have a sufficient understanding of IPP. They have also stressed that IPP should be managed in a simple way reducing bureaucratic requirements compared to the private sector. We can also observe some differentiation among different respondents’ groups - representatives of public administration, HEIs & research providers and Others (Administrative jurisdictional body) see that they can add value to the design and implementation of IPP more than the representatives from the private sector.

Analyzing the relation of RIS3 and IPP in Romania, the majority of respondents agree that IPP can support emerging technologies and innovations in RIS3 specialization areas and that IPP is a good tool for different stakeholders to present collaborative projects and work together on them. When asked about the IPP programs in relation to the stakeholders, most of them agree that the program does not fully consider the point of view of all relevant stakeholders and that the design process of IPP was not participatory.

When talking about improving the instrument, different types of stakeholders see different ways to be involved in the process. The representatives of the Administrative jurisdictional body (Other category), HEIs& research providers, followed by Public administration, consider themselves capable of contributing to IPP programs (design and implementation of the program, monitoring and evaluating projects), while the representatives from the Private sector gave lower scores to all of the statements presented although it seems that they could be capable of contributing to various aspects of IPP.