

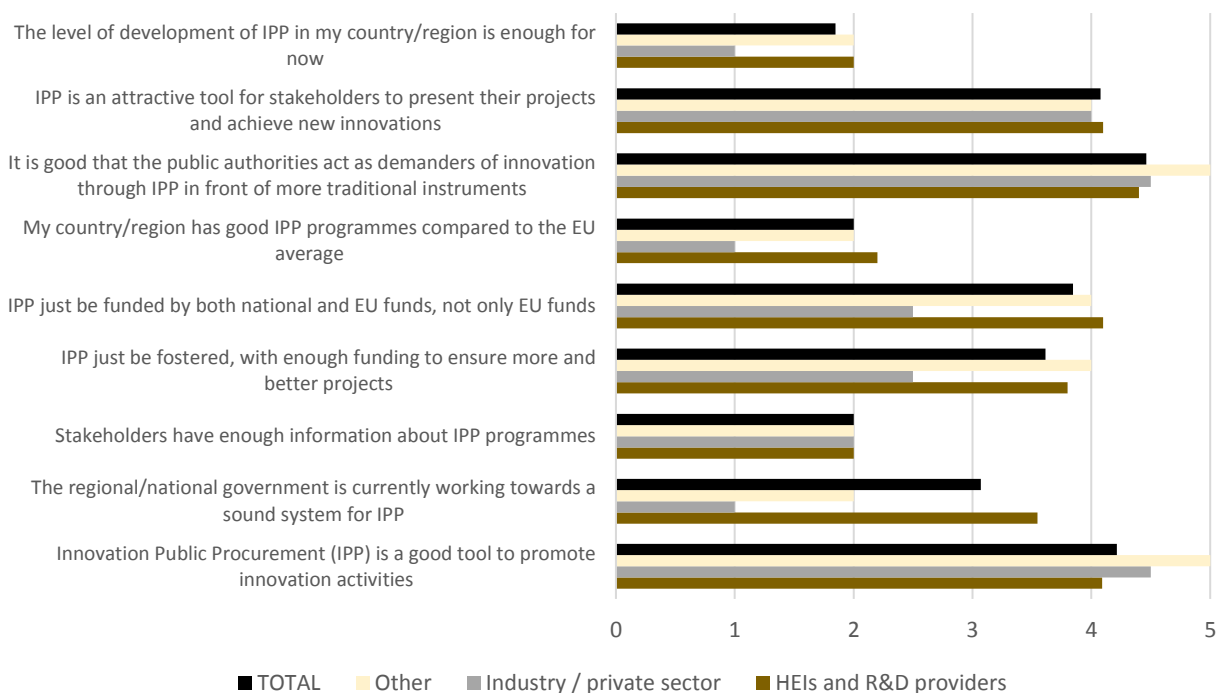
QUESTIONNAIRES – Portugal, by the National Innovation Agency

1.1. Respondents

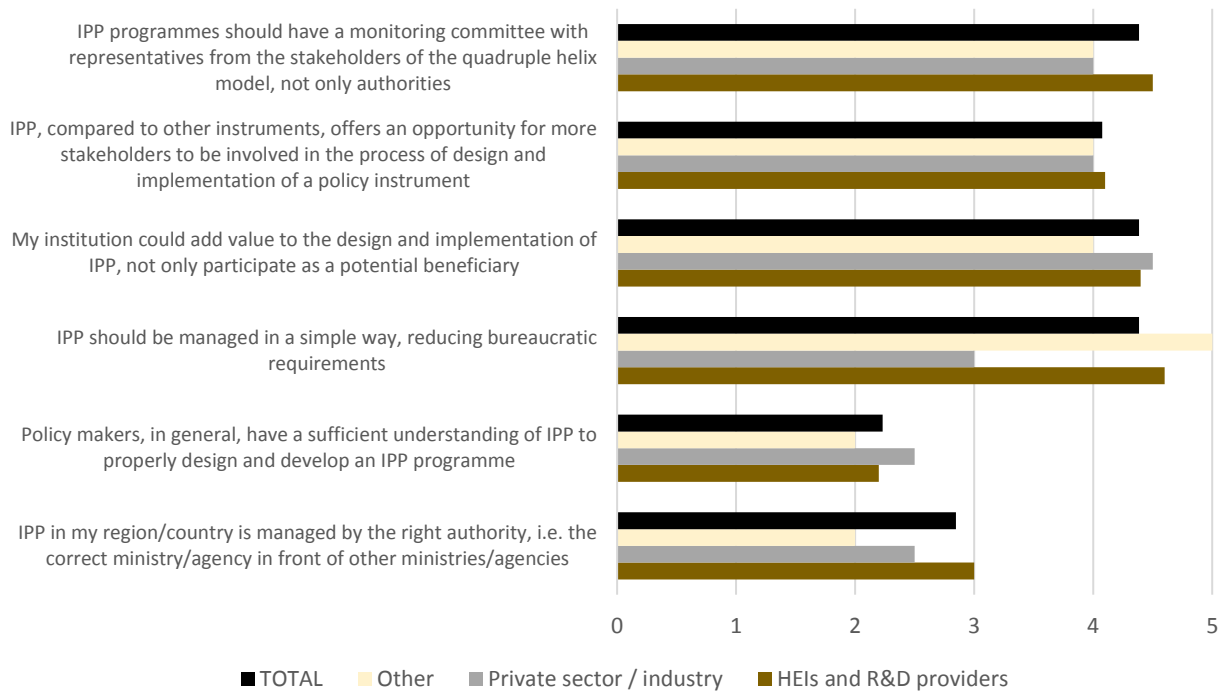
Type of stakeholder	Number
Public administration (national, regional)	5
Public administration (local)	1
Public agency linked to a public administration	4
Research or technology centre	1
Higher education institutions	1
Other: clusters	1

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

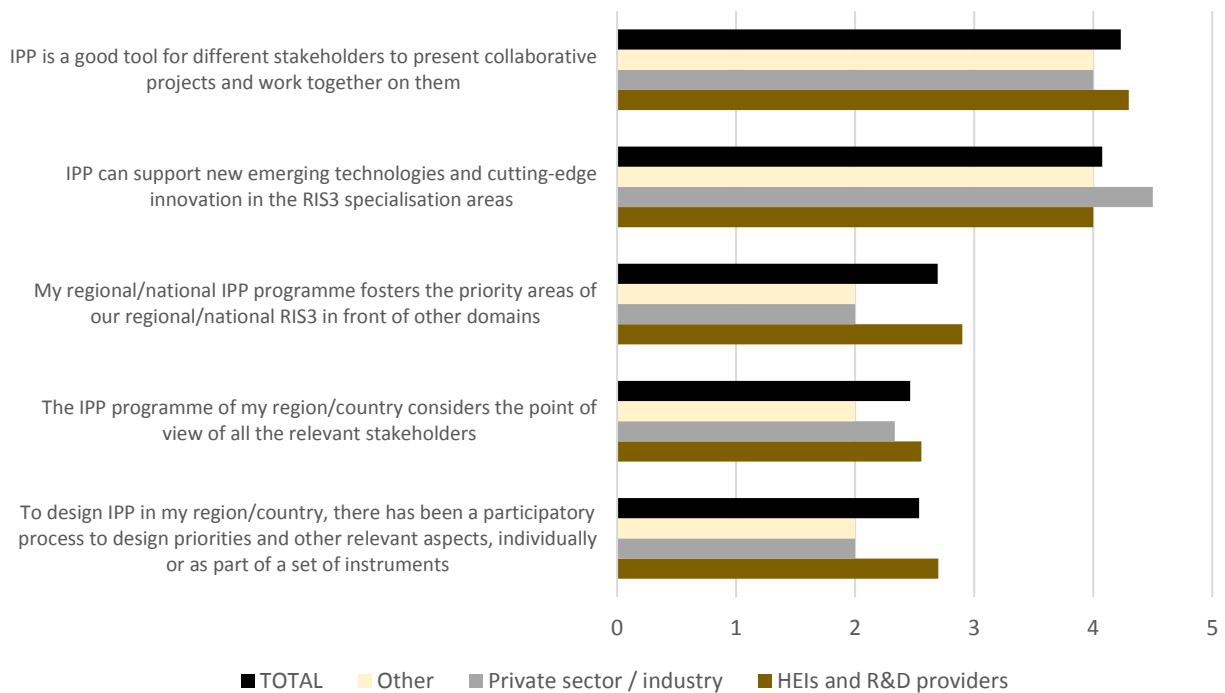
1.2. Current state of the instrument



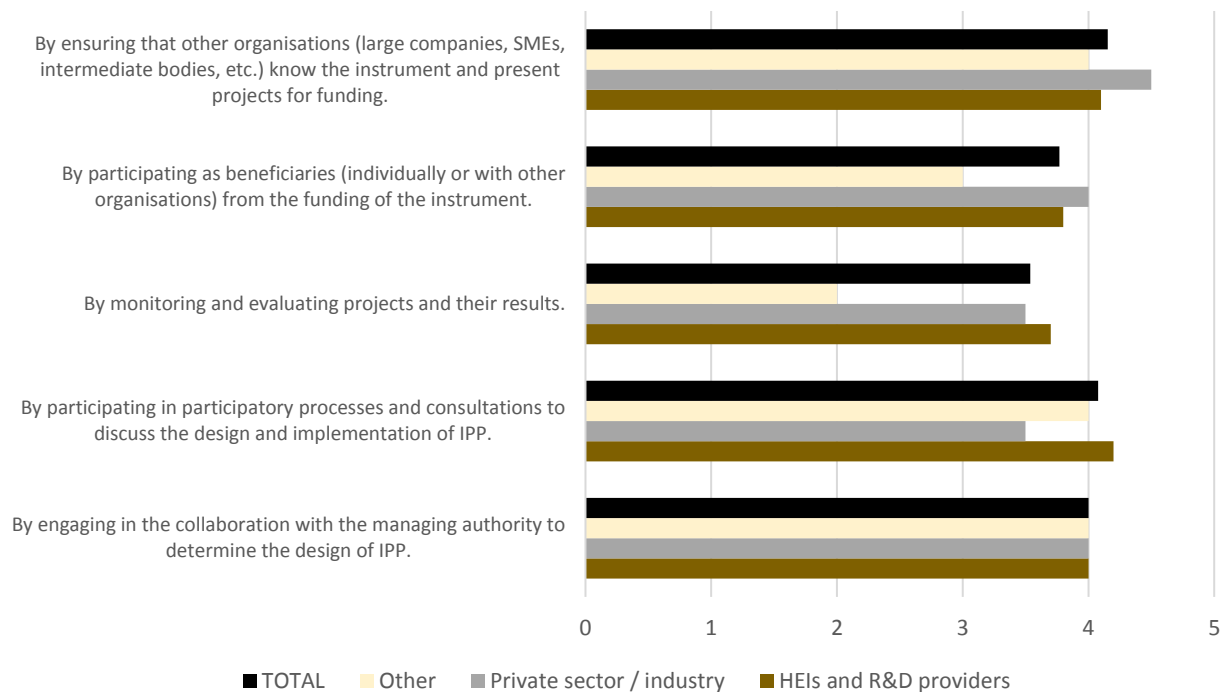
1.3. Governance



1.4. Entrepreneurial discovery process and RIS3



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



1.7. Conclusions

As a previous remark is relevant to observe that the group of 13 respondents was dominated by stakeholder's representatives of "Public administration (national, regional)" (5), "Public agencies linked to public administration" (4), "Public Administration-Local" (1), "HEIs and R&D providers" (2) and a "Others-Cluster" (1). Therefore, the conclusions must take in consideration the particular characteristics associated to this groups and its unbalanced representativeness.

With regards the "current state of the instrument", it is relevant to conclude that all groups consider that the level of development of IPP in the country/region is not satisfied. Another strong conclusion is the consensus that national IPP programmes compare poorly with the EU average and stakeholders doesn't have enough information about IPP programmes. On the other hand, all the three groups are very much aligned agreeing that IPP is a good tool to promote innovation activities.

With regards to the "governance" issues, a great alignment was found among all the three groups concerning the need that IPP programmes should have a monitoring committee with representatives from the stakeholders of the quadruple helix model, and not only authorities. This confirm group feeling that policy makers in general hasn't a sufficient understanding of IPP to properly design and develop an IPP programme.

There is a common agreement that IPP is a good tool to establish collaborative work among different stakeholders and that IPP can support new emerging technologies and cutting edge innovation in the RIS3

specialisation areas. Although, all the groups don't recognise that national or regional IPP programme prioritise areas of the regional/ National RIS3 in front of others. This could also be reflected by the general opinion that the design of IPP in the country has not originated from a participatory process where priorities and other relevant aspects were identified.

For the improvement of the instrument, stakeholders mostly agree that can contribute by participating in participatory processes and consultations to discuss design and implementation of IPP. Engaging in the collaboration with the managing authority is also referred as important to influence the design of IPP.