BRIDGES
Interreg Europe

European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

BRIDGES, 6th PR

Reference to the **Story telling section** of the 6th progress report

www.interregeurope.eu/BRIDGES

The BRIDGES project methodology

Pre-condition: Bio-based industries part of the RIS3 if all partner regions

1. Diagnosis

From the RIS3 industries, identification of the most promising industries

Innovation map

Assessment of the state of play of technological connectivity types relevant to RIS3 in the region

2. Opportunities

Good practices

Examples of technological connectivities

Good practice selection

3. Localisation

Optimisation questions = Localisation of the GP to regional opportunities, needs and findings on innovation map

Analysis of the RIS3 in terms of possibilities for the GP transfer, as a precondition for the action plan

Feasibility study

4. Action plan and implementation

Title	Status	Transferred & frequency
1. The Bioeconomy Science Centre (BioSC), located in Jülich (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	Published on project website. Under validation.	**1**
2. Photonics cluster to create value chains along various economic sectors	Published on database	
3. DIOFARM -PROMIXTURE OF FEED ADDITIVES: R2B & B2B collaboration between Dioscurides and Greek Honey	Published on project website, not included in database	
4. Online precise irrigation scheduling / OpIris	Published on database	
5. Improvement of anti-inflammatory & anti-lipid functions of dairy and wine products	Published on database	
6. Helsinki-Uusimaa Regional Council RIS3 coordination	Published on database	**1**
7. Spin-out and entrepreneurial process of Helsinki Innovation Services	Published on database	
8. Voucher for Innovation	Published on database	
9. Innocsekk Plusz 2008 innovation voucher	Published on database	
10. Traceability and Big Data for achieving European AgroFood Sector Smart Specialisation	Published on project website, not included in database	
11. AUTODIAGNOSTIC TOOL FOR AGRO-SMEs	Published on database	**2**
12. Unit of Measurement q Technology (MITY) – University of Oulu, as regional specialisation infrastructure	Published on database	
13. Kantola industrial estate and Woodpolis centre of competence	Published on database	**2**
14. European Business and Innovation Centre of Burgos (CEEI Burgos)	Published on project website, not included in database	
15. Innovation voucher	Published on project website. Under validation.	
16. Slovenian national instrument for centres of excellence and competence centres	Published on database	
17. CENTROPE innovation voucher	Published on database	**3**
18. Large research infrastructure services for SMEs (Science Link & Baltic TRAM projects)	Published on database	**1**

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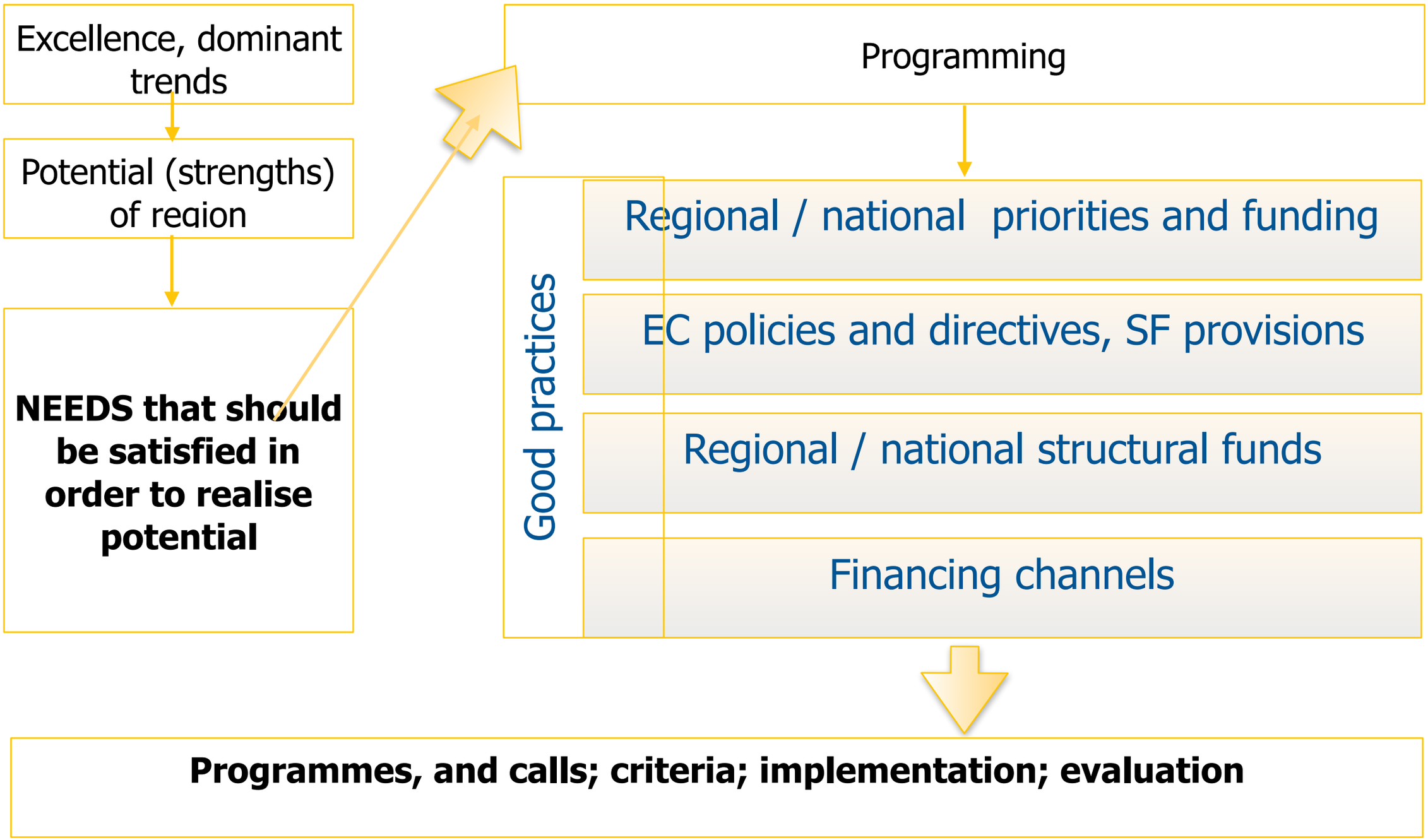
BRIDGES GPs, status, and transfers

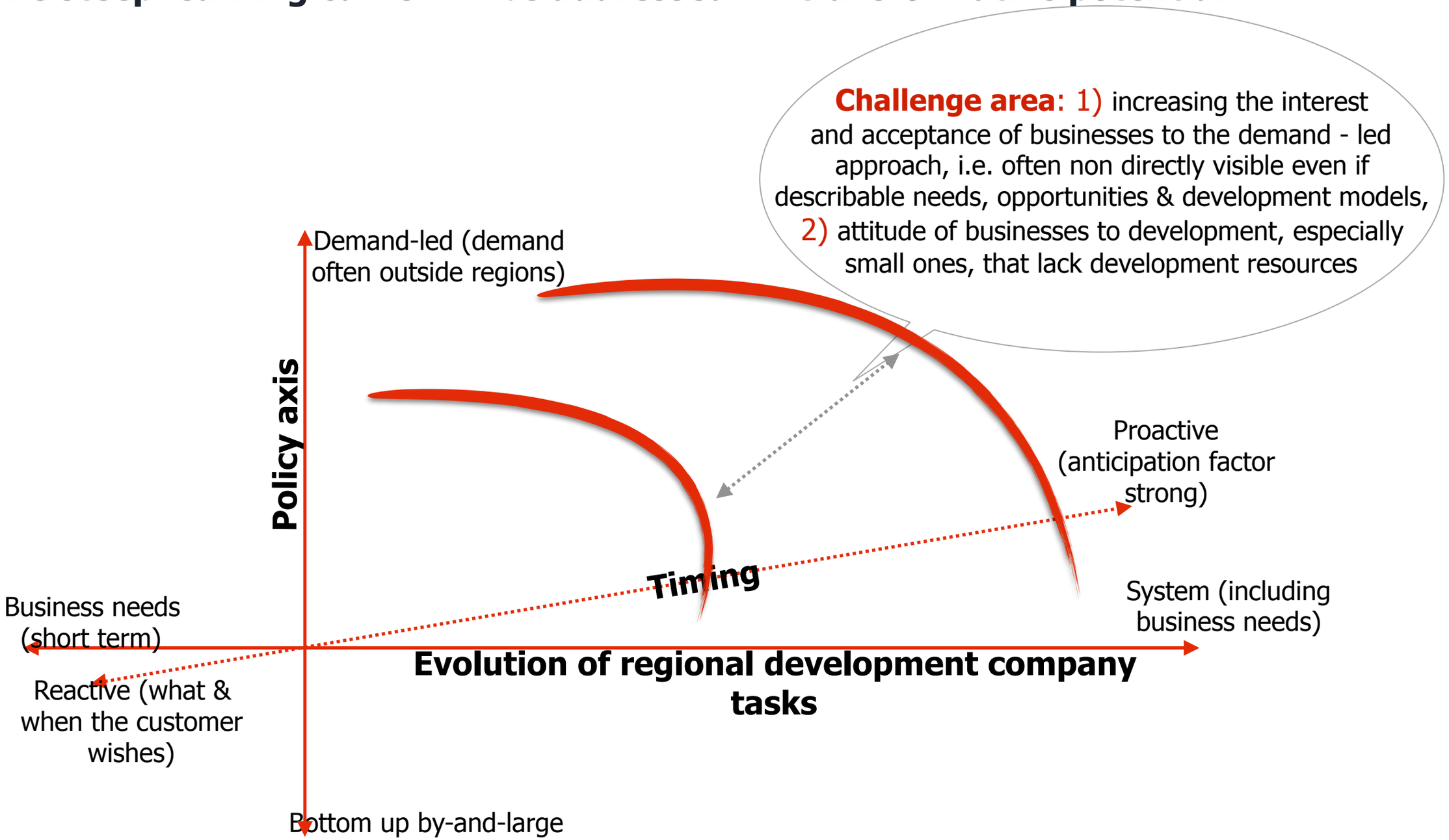
Transformative potential of RIS3

By including external / dominant excellence and growth drivers into the RIS3 programming, implementation and evaluation



Transformative potential of RIS3

The steep learning curve will be addressed--> transformative potential



First presented: INNO PROVEMENT project kick off meeting, Budapest 24.11.2018, Kainuun Etu presentation.

BRIDGES action plans and learning /1

ACTION PLANS ACHIEVEMENTS

1.6/17 GPs were transferred.

2. Specific approaches for excellence-based knowledge transfer, critical to bio-based RIS3 industries of PP2/PP1 Kainuu, PP6 Goriska, PP7 Western Transdanubia, have been identified thanks to the 4 GPs on Centres of Competence (CoC). The 3 regions included CoC functions in their AP; PP2 & PP6 are implementing them.

3.SMEs absorptive capacity for innovation was identified as a precondition for effective RIS3 delivery. Based on GP transfer, PP3 Lubelskie, PP5 Western Macedonia, PP7 included in their AP tools assessing the absorptive capacity of SMEs; PP3 & PP5 linked this function to policy impact with implementation starting during Phase 1.

4.Non-programme area collaborations: (4.1) interregional technological connectivity solutions have been acknowledged as good ways to address mismatches between the regional economic and research bases. During Phase 1, PP4 Helsinki - Uusimaa, PP5 and PP6 looked deeper into the SF, the 2013 Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) and explored the potential for interregional activities. (4.2) PP2 plans to include 'interregional innovation partnerships' in the revised RIS3 (Phase2). (4.3) thanks to Phase 1 testing and the GP exchange, PP2/PP1, PP4, and PP5 are jointly testing a GP supporting 'innovation on demand' & excellence-to-business options at interregional level (pilot action). The aim is improving the SF & revised RIS3 of the 3 regions in Phase 2.

5.Internationalisation of the commercialisation of excellence as a regional development tool: PP4 introduced this concept & made it the focus of the AP.

6.RIS3- related investments are expected to occur during Phase 2 in PP2/PP1, PP3, PP5, and PP6 regions.

7.Policy instrument project criteria have been impacted in PP3, PP4, PP5, & PP6 during Phase1.

8.Policy instrument governance improvements through new action lines in the SF & the RIS3 are planned for Phase 2 in PP2/PP1, PP4, &PP5 regions.

9.PP7 has been assigned the task by their MA to contribute a report based on the experience of addressing their AP.

10.Mobilisation of funds: 5 MAs/IBs decided to invest their structural funds (SF) and beyond with 2 IBs investing also national/regional and own funds, into new projects. Total actual dedicated funds will be clarified during Phase 2.

BRIDGES action plans and learning /2

LEARNING HIGHLIGHTS

(1) Insights reached regarding better regional stakeholder (RS) involvement: RS:s are better addressed when we recognise and take into account their interest as potential direct beneficiaries of GPs rather than qualified external agents, i.e. GPs should demonstrate relational proximity to RS:s and project teams should explore GPs from this perspective, too.

(2) RIS3 implementation differentiates between advanced and less advanced regions. Advanced regions may focus on individual challenges (e.g. internationalisation of commercialisation of excellence as the case is in BRIDGES), while less advanced regions require more comprehensive, programme-types of initiatives, i.e. systemic approaches.

(3) Policy impact, especially when it involves policy instrument improvement, is more than a decision, it is an evidence-based process, and requires time.

(4) Interregional cooperation options, as day-to-day innovation management tools addressing mismatches between the economic and research bases of regions, have been adopted by 3 regions.

(5) Collaboration between advanced and less advanced regions is possible: excellence can be valorised across the EU, regardless of regional classifications.