

Slovenian Innovation Ecosystem - Experiences and Lesson learned.

IZAZOVI USPOSTAVLJANJA NAUČNO-TEHNOLOŠKIH PARKOVA
U CRNOJ GORI

Podgorica 10th May 2018



Da li u Sloveniji postoji Nacionalni Inovacioni Ekosistem?

Da li u Sloveniji postoji Nacionalni Inovacioni Ekosistem?

3

1998-2006

- Clusters
- University incubators
- Technology park
- Business incubators
- Centers of Excellence
- RDA – Regional Development Agencies
- TTO
- VEM

- System of grants for R&D and Entrepreneurship
- R&I

- SEF – new law; strong role for financing R&D&I&SME
- TIA
- JAPTI – classic Vouchers
- RDF

- Single responsible Ministry

2007-2013

- ~~Clusters~~
- University incubators
- Technology park
- Business incubators
- ~~Centers of Excellence~~
- Technology Platforms
- CoC; DCoSE
- RDA
- VEM
- TTO

- System of grants for R&D and Entrepreneurship
- Grants → Loans
- Venture Capital
- Modern Vouchers schemes (as a tender)

- SEF –strong role for financing Start-Up & SME
- ~~TIA, TO~~ ↓
- JAPTI → SPIRIT
- RDF
- SID
- Tax incentives

- Many responsible Ministries (5)

2014-2020

- ~~Clusters~~
- ~~UI-TP-BI~~ → Services
- New CO
- ~~CoC; DCoSE~~
- TTO
- VEM
- SRIP
- Smart Specialization
- KOC

- System of grants for R&D and Entrepreneurship
- R&I
- Venture Capital - new - CEFOF
- Vouchers – low profile
- Seed Capital

- SEF –strong role for financing Start-Up & SME
- TO – spinout of SPIRIT
- SPIRIT –technology part has gone
- RDF
- SID
- Tax incentives

- Many responsible Ministries (6)

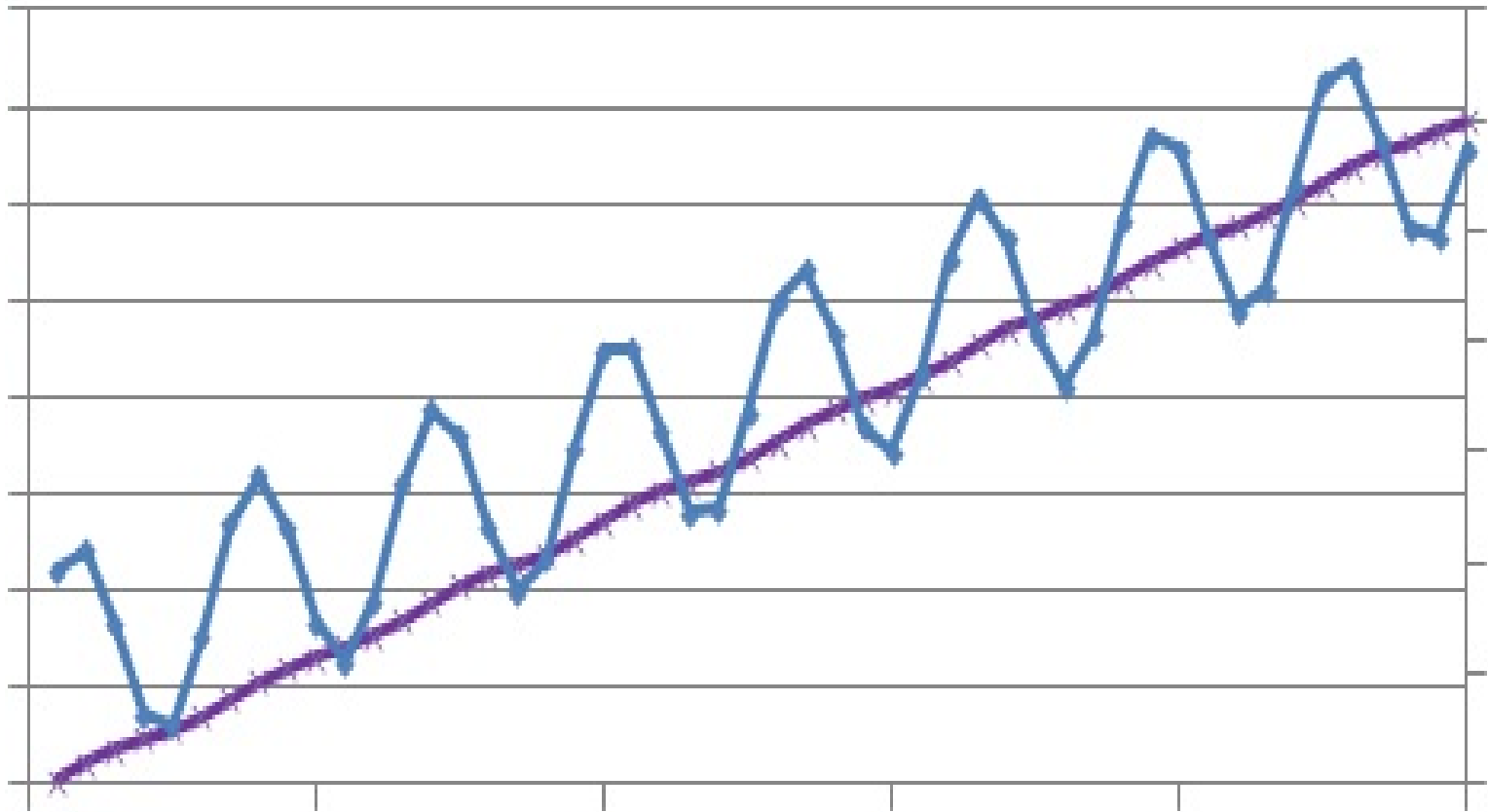
Da li u Sloveniji Nacionalni Inovacioni Ekosistem funkcioniše?

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Da li u Sloveniji Nacionalni Inovacioni Ekosistem funkcioniše optimalno?

Da li u Sloveniji Nacionalni Inovacioni Ekosistem funkcioniše optimalno?



WHY – Start-Up Ecosystem?

A World Bank Group Flagship Report



Doing Business 2018

Reforming to Create Jobs

Economy Profile
Slovenia



WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Agenda Initiatives Reports Events About




JRC SCIENCE FOR POLICY REPORT

RIO Country Report 2017:
Slovenia



2017 EUROPEAN INNOVATION SCOREBOARD
EU MEMBER STATES' INNOVATION PERFORMANCE

- Innovation Leaders
- Strong innovators
- Moderate Innovators
- Modest innovators



Since 2010, the innovation performance improved in 15 EU countries.



The Global Competitiveness Report 2017–2018



Your **TRUSTE!**

WHY – Start-Up Ecosystem?

The Global Competitiveness Index 2017–2018 Rankings

Covering 137 economies, the Global Competitiveness Index 2017–2018 measures national competitiveness—defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity.

	Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
1	Switzerland	5.86	1	
2	United States	5.85	3	
3	Singapore	5.71	2	
4	Netherlands	5.66	4	
5	Germany	5.65	5	
6	Hong Kong SAR	5.53	9	
7	Sweden	5.52	6	
8	United Kingdom	5.51	7	
9	Japan	5.49	8	
10	Finland	5.49	10	

	Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
46	Brunei Darussalam	4.52	58	
47	Costa Rica	4.50	54	
48	Slovenia	4.48	56	
49	Bulgaria	4.46	50	
50	Panama	4.44	42	
51	Mexico	4.44	51	
52	Kuwait	4.43	38	
53	Turkey	4.42	55	
54	Latvia	4.40	49	
55	Viet Nam	4.36	60	

	Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
92	Argentina	3.95	104	
93	Nicaragua	3.95	103	
94	Cambodia	3.93	89	
95	Tunisia	3.93	95	
96	Honduras	3.92	88	
97	Ecuador	3.91	91	
98	Lao PDR	3.91	93	
99	Bangladesh	3.91	106	
100	Egypt	3.90	115	
101	Mongolia	3.90	102	

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2	United States	5.85	3	
3	Singapore	5.71	2	
24	Ireland	5.16	23	
25	Qatar	5.11	18	
26	Korea, Rep.	5.07	26	
27	China	5.00	28	
28	Iceland	4.99	27	
29	Estonia	4.85	30	
30	Saudi Arabia	4.83	29	
31	Czech Republic	4.77	31	
32	Thailand	4.72	34	
33	Chile	4.71	33	
34	Spain	4.70	32	

	Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
46	Brunei Darussalam	4.52	58	
47	Costa Rica	4.50	54	
48	Slovenia	4.48	56	
69	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.27	76	
70	Jamaica	4.25	75	
71	Morocco	4.24	70	
72	Peru	4.22	67	
73	Armenia	4.19	79	
74	Croatia	4.19	74	
75	Albania	4.18	80	
76	Uruguay	4.15	73	
77	Montenegro	4.15	82	
78	Serbia	4.14	90	
79	Tajikistan	4.14	77	

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92	Argentina	3.95	104	
93	Nicaragua	3.95	103	
94	Cambodia	3.93	89	
115	Pakistan	3.67	122	
116	Cameroon	3.65	119	
117	Gambia, The	3.61	123	
118	Zambia	3.52	118	
119	Guinea	3.47	n/a	
120	Benin	3.47	124	
121	Madagascar	3.40	128	
122	Swaziland	3.35	n/a	
123	Mali	3.33	125	
124	Zimbabwe	3.32	126	
125	Nigeria	3.30	127	

WHY – Start-Up Ecosystem?

Slovenia

48th / 137

The Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018 edition



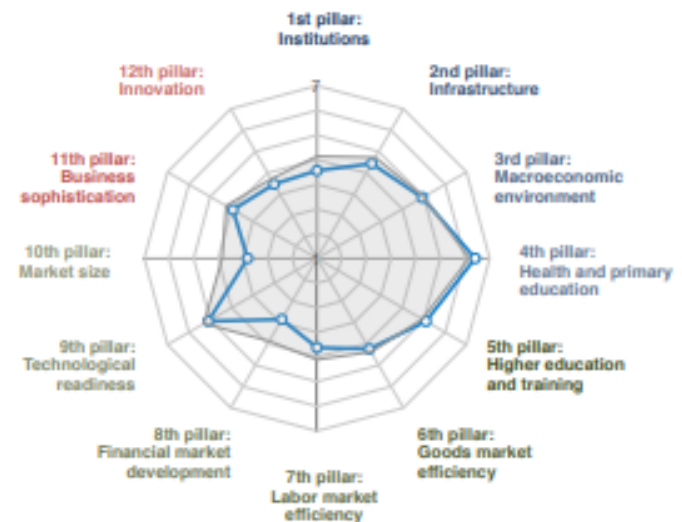
Key indicators, 2016

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2017)

Population millions	2.1	GDP per capita US\$	21,320.2
GDP US\$ billions	44.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.06

Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Global Competitiveness Index	48	4.5			Rank	56 / 144	62 / 148	70 / 144	59 / 140	56 / 138	48 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	35	5.1			Score	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
1st pillar: Institutions	56	4.1									
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	39	4.8									
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	40	5.2									
4th pillar: Health and primary education	14	6.5									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	53	4.4									
5th pillar: Higher education and training	24	5.4									
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	40	4.6									
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	82	4.1									
8th pillar: Financial market development	106	3.4									
9th pillar: Technological readiness	35	5.4									
10th pillar: Market size	82	3.4									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	37	4.2									
11th pillar: Business sophistication	41	4.4									
12th pillar: Innovation	35	4.0									



■ Slovenia ■ Europe and North America

WHY – Start-Up Ecosystem?

Slovenia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
1st pillar: Institutions	56	4.1	
1.01 Property rights	64	4.4	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	39	4.7	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	66	3.5	
3.05 Country credit rating 3-100 (best)	44	64.9	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	14	6.5	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	n/a	m.f.	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	6.6	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	19	7.2	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	19	6.6	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	<0.1	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	25	6.4	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	7	2.1	
4.08 Life expectancy years	29	81.1	
4.09 Quality of primary education	22	5.2	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	40	97.7	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	24	5.4	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	19	110.7	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	13	82.9	
5.03 Quality of the education system	52	4.0	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	11	5.4	
5.05 Quality of management schools	53	4.4	
5.06 Internet access in schools	23	5.4	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	51	4.7	
5.08 Extent of staff training	52	4.1	

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	40	4.6	
6.01 Intensity of local competition	38	5.4	
6.02 Extent of market dominance	26	4.3	
6.03 Effectiveness of antimonopoly policy	67	2.2	
9th pillar: Technological readiness	35	5.4	
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	26	5.7	
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	45	4.9	
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	83	4.2	
9.04 Internet users % pop.	42	75.5	
9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	30	28.3	
9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	14	239.2	
9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	65	62.3	
10th pillar: Market size	82	3.4	
10.01 Domestic market size index	91	3.0	
10.02 Foreign market size index	65	4.6	
10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	87	66.2	
10.04 Exports % GDP	13	91.0	
11th pillar: Business sophistication	41	4.4	
11.01 Local supplier quantity	41	4.8	
11.02 Local supplier quality	18	5.3	
11.03 State of cluster development	77	3.7	
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	36	4.3	
11.05 Value chain breadth	62	3.9	
11.06 Control of international distribution	41	4.1	
11.07 Production process sophistication	33	4.7	
11.08 Extent of marketing	79	4.3	
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	60	4.4	
12th pillar: Innovation	35	4.0	
12.01 Capacity for innovation	32	4.8	
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	29	4.9	
12.03 Company spending on R&D	33	4.2	
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	44	3.8	
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	121	2.6	
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	69	3.9	
12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	23	71.9	

WHY – Start-Up Ecosystem?

Montenegro

The Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018 edition

Key indicators, 2016

Population millions	0.6
GDP US\$ billions	4.1

Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best
Global Competitiveness Index	77	4.1		
Subindex A: Basic requirements	80	4.4		
1st pillar: Institutions	66	3.9		
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	70	4.2		
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	116	3.7		
4th pillar: Health and primary education	62	5.9		
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	72	4.1		
5th pillar: Higher education and training	61	4.5		
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	65	4.4		
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	74	4.2		
8th pillar: Financial market development	47	4.2		
9th pillar: Technological readiness	48	4.9		
10th pillar: Market size	128	2.3		
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	92	3.4		
11th pillar: Business sophistication	101	3.6		
12th pillar: Innovation	91	3.2		

Slovenia

The Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018 edition

Key indicators, 2016

Population millions	2.1
GDP US\$ billions	44.0

Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best
Global Competitiveness Index	48	4.5		
Subindex A: Basic requirements	35	5.1		
1st pillar: Institutions	56	4.1		
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Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	37	4.2		
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12th pillar: Innovation	35	4.0		

WHY – Start-Up Ecosystem?

European Innovation Scoreboard 2017



Slovenia is a Strong Innovator. Over time, performance has declined by 0.2% relative to that of the EU in 2010.

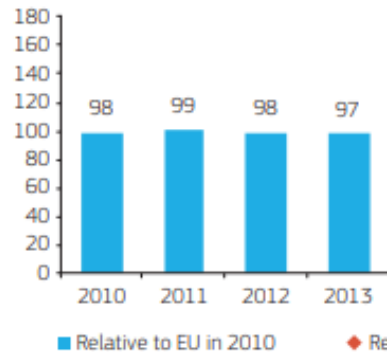
Innovation system

Relative strengths of the innovation system are in Human resources, Firm investments, and Innovation-friendly environment. Relative weaknesses are in Finance and support, Sales impacts, and Innovators.

Structural differences

Notable differences are a larger share of employment in Agriculture & Mining and Manufacturing, a larger share of micro enterprises and SMEs in turnover, a smaller share of large enterprises in turnover, a larger share of foreign controlled enterprises, a lower number of Top R&D spending enterprises and a lower average R&D spending of these enterprises, a smaller share of enterprise births, lower buyer sophistication, a lower growth rate of GDP, and a lower growth rate of population.

	SI	EU
Structure of the economy		
Composition of employment, average 2011-15		
- Agriculture & Mining (NACE A-B) (%)	8.4	5.1
- Manufacturing (NACE C) (%)	23.0	15.6
of which High and Medium high-tech (%)	37.0	36.4
- Utilities and Construction (NACE D-F) (%)	8.0	8.6
- Services (NACE G-N) (%)	54.2	63.6
of which Knowledge-intensive services (%)	57.1	58.0
- Public administration, etc. (NACE O-U) (%)	6.3	7.1



Slovenia

	2010	2016	Change 2010-2016
SUMMARY INNOVATION INDEX	98.0	97.8	-0.2
Human resources	113.2	112.9	-0.3
New doctorate graduates	100.0	100.0	0.0
Population with tertiary education	86.8	86.8	0.0
Lifelong learning	100.0	109.5	+9.5
Attractive research systems	76.3	101.6	+25.3
International scientific co-publications	22.7	37.8	+15.1
Most cited publications	66.7	80.8	+14.1
Foreign doctorate students	35.6	35.6	0.0
Innovation-friendly environment	114.3	114.3	0.0
Broadband penetration	144.4	137.8	-6.6
Opportunity-driven entrepreneurship	114.0	69.5	-44.5
Finance and support	50.9	40.4	-10.5
R&D expenditure in the public sector	85.8	66.2	-19.6
Venture capital expenditures	6.8	7.7	+0.9
Firm investments	143.6	141.0	-2.6
R&D expenditure in the business sector	111.3	102.6	-8.7
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	114.5	118.5	+4.0
Enterprises providing ICT training	100.0	100.0	0.0
Innovators	86.8	76.6	-10.2
SMEs product/process innovations	82.3	72.2	-10.1
SMEs marketing/organizational innovations	98.1	76.5	-21.6
SMEs innovating in-house	79.7	81.0	+1.3
Linkages	128.6	105.7	-22.9
Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	110.7	119.9	+9.2
Public-private co-publications	114.0	106.2	-7.8
Private co-funding of public R&D exp.	113.7	93.8	-19.9
Intellectual assets	91.2	93.6	+2.4
PCT patent applications	90.1	89.9	-0.2
Trademark applications	111.6	107.8	-3.8
Design applications	60.0	64.6	+4.6
Employment impacts	71.3	74.3	+3.0
Employment in knowledge-intensive activities	98.7	102.6	+3.9
Employment fast-growing enterprises	51.4	53.6	+2.2
Sales impacts	87.8	75.7	-12.1
Medium and high tech product exports	107.2	102.3	-4.9
Knowledge-intensive services exports	31.7	34.6	+2.9
Sales of new-to-market/firm innovations	100.0	91.8	-8.2

Dark green: normalised performance above 120% of EU; light green: normalised performance between 90% and 120% of EU; yellow: normalised performance between 50% and 90% of EU; orange: normalised performance below 50% of EU. Normalised performance uses the data after a possible imputation of missing data and transformation of the data.

Change highlighted in green is positive; change highlighted in light red is negative.

The **Enablers** or.... The **Blockers**

- ❑ Legislation & Legislative context
- ❑ Strategic & Operational Programmes
- ❑ Financial Framework
- ❑ Institutional Framework

Legislation & Legislative context

1991

357 laws &

872 executive acts and
implementing regulation

2017

834 laws &

19.167 executive acts and
implementing regulation

Legislation & Legislative context

17



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE,
ZNANOST IN ŠPORT



EVROPSKA UNIJA
EVROPSKI SKLAD ZA
REGIONALNI RAZVOJ
NALOŽBA V VAŠO PRIHODNOST



Na podlagi določb Uredbe (EU) št. 1303/2013 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta z dne 17. decembra 2013 o skupnih določbah o Evropskem skladu za regionalni razvoj, Evropskem socialnem skladu, Kohezijskem skladu, Evropskem kmetijskem skladu za razvoj podeželja in Evropskem skladu za pomorstvo in ribištvo, o splošnih določbah o Evropskem skladu za regionalni razvoj, Evropskem socialnem skladu, Kohezijskem skladu in Evropskem skladu za pomorstvo in ribištvo ter o razveljavitvi Uredbe Sveta (ES) št. 1083/2006 (UL L št. 347 z dne 20. 12. 2013, str. 320; v nadaljnjem besedilu: Uredba 1303/2013/EU), Uredbe (EU) št. 1301/2013 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta z dne 17. decembra 2013 o Evropskem skladu za regionalni razvoj in o posebnih določbah glede cilja "naložbe za rast in delovna mesta" ter o razveljavitvi Uredbe (ES) št. 1080/2006 (UL L št. 347 z dne 20. 12. 2013, str. 289), Uredbe (EU, Euratom) št. 966/2012 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta z dne 25. oktobra 2012 o finančnih pravilih, ki se uporabljajo za splošni proračun Unije in razveljavitvi Uredbe Sveta (ES, Euratom) št. 1605/2002 (UL L št. 298 z dne 26. 10. 2012, str. 1, v nadaljnjem besedilu: Uredba 966/2012/EU) in njene izvedbene uredbe, Zakona o državni upravi (Uradni list RS, št. 113/05 - uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 89/07 - odl. US, 126/07 - ZUP-E, 48/09, 8/10 - ZUP-G, 8/12 - ZVRS-F, 21/12, 47/13, 12/14, 90/14 in 51/16), Zakona o integriteti in preprečevanju korupcije (Uradni list RS, št. 69/11 - uradno prečiščeno besedilo), Zakona o javnih financah (Uradni list RS, št. 11/11 - uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 14/13 - popr., 101/13, 55/15 - ZfisP in 96/15 - ZIPRS1617), Zakona o izvrševanju proračunov Republike Slovenije za leti 2017 in 2018 /ZIPRS 1718/ (Uradni list RS, št. 80/16), Proračuna Republike Slovenije za leto 2017 /DP2017/ (Uradni list RS, št. 96/15 in 80/16), Proračuna Republike Slovenije za leto 2018 /DP2018/ (Uradni list RS, št. 80/16), Pravilnika o postopkih za izvrševanje proračuna Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 50/07, 61/08, 99/09 - ZIPRS1011, 3/13 in 81/16), Zakona o izumih iz delovnega razmerja (Uradni list RS, št. 15/07), Uredbe o porabi sredstev evropske kohezijske politike v Republiki Sloveniji v programskem obdobju 2014-2020 za cilj naložbe za rast in delovna mesta (Uradni list RS, št. 29/15, 36/16, 58/16, 69/16-popr. in 15/17), Partnerskega sporazuma med Slovenijo in Evropsko komisijo za obdobje 2014-2020, št. CCI 2014SI16M8PA001-1.3, z dne 30. 10. 2014, Operativnega programa za izvajanje Evropske kohezijske politike v obdobju 2014-2020, št. CCI 2014SI16MAOP001, z dne 4. 7. 2016, s spremembo z dne 29. 7. 2016 (v nadaljnjem besedilu: OP 2014-2020), Slovenske Strategije Pametne Specializacije (potrjena s strani Vlade RS dne 20. 9. 2015 in Evropske Komisije dne 3. 11. 2015, v nadaljnjem besedilu: S4), Resolucije o raziskovalni in inovacijski strategiji Slovenije 2011-2020 (Uradni list RS, št. 43/11, v nadaljnjem besedilu: RISS), Zakona o raziskovalni in razvojni dejavnosti (Uradni list RS, št. 22/06 - UPB1, 61/06-ZDru-1, 112/07, 9/11 in 57/12-ZPOP-1A, v nadaljnjem besedilu: ZRRD), Okvira za državno pomoč za raziskave in razvoj ter inovacije (UL EU C št. 198 z dne 27. 6. 2014), Programa za spodbujanje raziskav in razvoja Ministrstva za izobraževanje, znanost in šport na področju znanosti 2016-2020, št. 631-1/2016-1, z dne 8. 1. 2016 in odločitve Službe Vlade Republike Slovenije za razvoj in evropsko kohezijsko politiko v vlogi organa upravljanja o podpori št. 1-2/1MIZŠ/0 za javni razpis, št. 3032-55/2017/11, z dne 14. 6. 2017,

Republika Slovenija, Ministrstvo za izobraževanje, znanost in šport, Masarykova 16, Ljubljana, objavlja

JAVNI RAZPIS »SPODBUJANJE DEJAVNOSTI PRENOSA ZNANJA PREKO DELOVANJA PISARN ZA PRENOS TEHNOLOGIJ«

18 **Legislation & Legislative context**

You may **simplify** the legislation and make it reasonable and give it the role of **enabler**.

Clear **responsibilities** for the long term stability and predictability.

Not easy BUT Worthwhile

„**SME Test**“ may help.



Legislation & Legislative context

19 Critical Questions

- What is the **responsibility** of the owner and the NTP manager?
- How **IPR** is defined and the relation within the institutions?
- Who is responsible for licensing and who manages the **royalty payment**?
- What is the relations between the **budget** – Ministry and the NTP?
- The **ownership** of the equipment – laboratory?
- Who are the **stakeholders**?
- What are the **motivators** for the stakeholders?
- How to **mitigate the possible obstacles** for the further development of the start-up ecosystem?

Strategic & Operational Programs

Strategies as a top down policy course and a basis for a multiyear programs that shall bring **stability** and **predictivity**.

- ❑ Strategies at EU, National, Regional Level
- ❑ Strategies for the certain interconnected areas (SMEs, Science, Education, Entrepreneurship, Industry, Start-Up, Internationalization...)
- ❑ Multiyear programs of Ministries and main institutions (Funds, Agencies, Universities, Institutes...)
- ❑ Budget: yearly or/and multiyear
- ❑ Public calls, Public Procurement



Strategic & Operational Programs

RISS 2011-2020

Research & Innovation Strategy of Slovenia

Nice attempt to connect science and the economy at the policy level under one common long term strategy.

Based on Article 109 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 92/07 – official consolidated text), the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the

Resolution on Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia 2011-2020

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Strategic & Operational Programs

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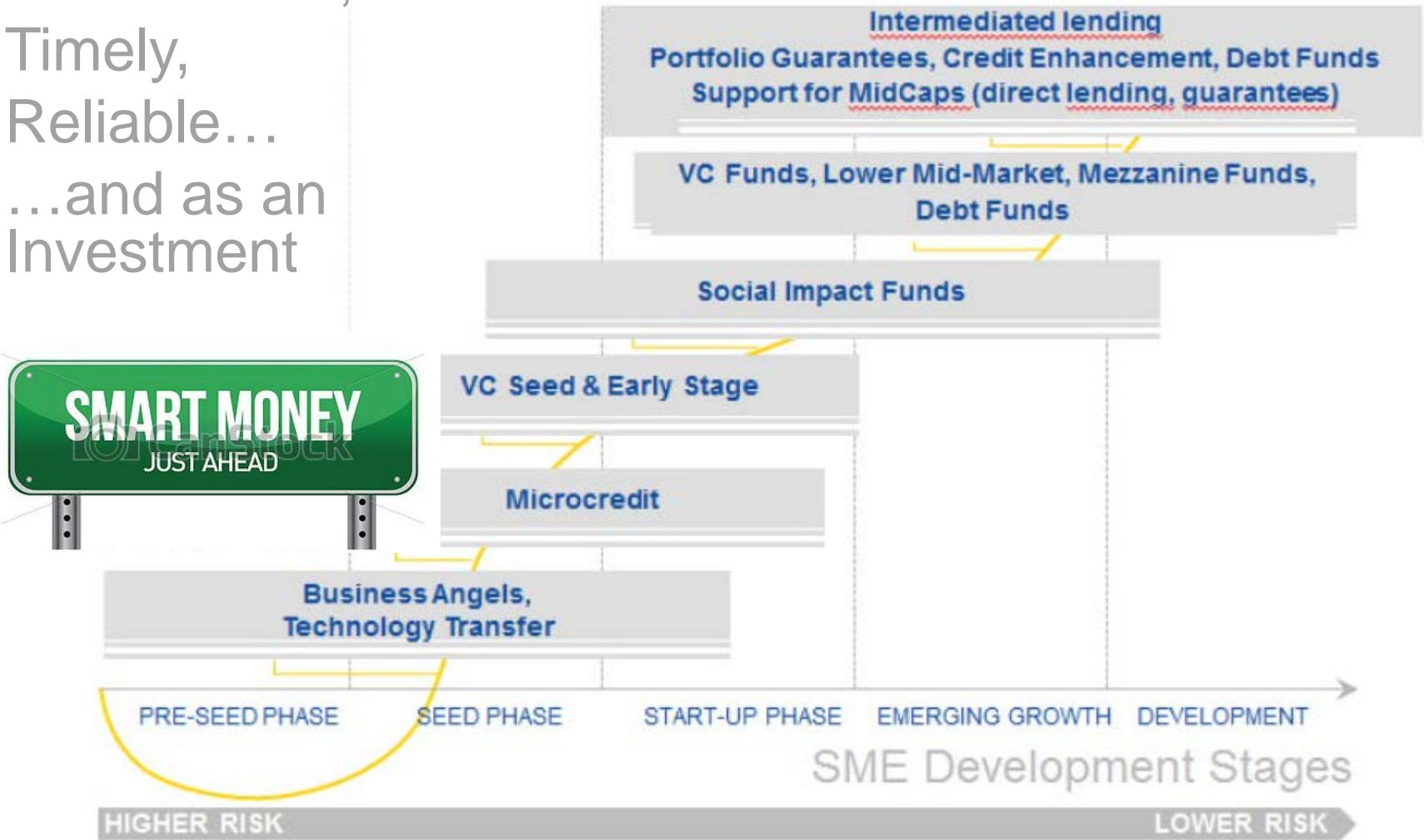
Critical Questions

- How well are the main **strategies and operational programs** interconnected?
- How all the **main policies** are interconnected?
- How well the **strategies and the budget** for supporting the activities are aligned?
- What is the **time line** for gaining first results? Long term results?
- How the **long term stability** is established - secured?
- How the priorities have been confirmed – **the role of private sector**?

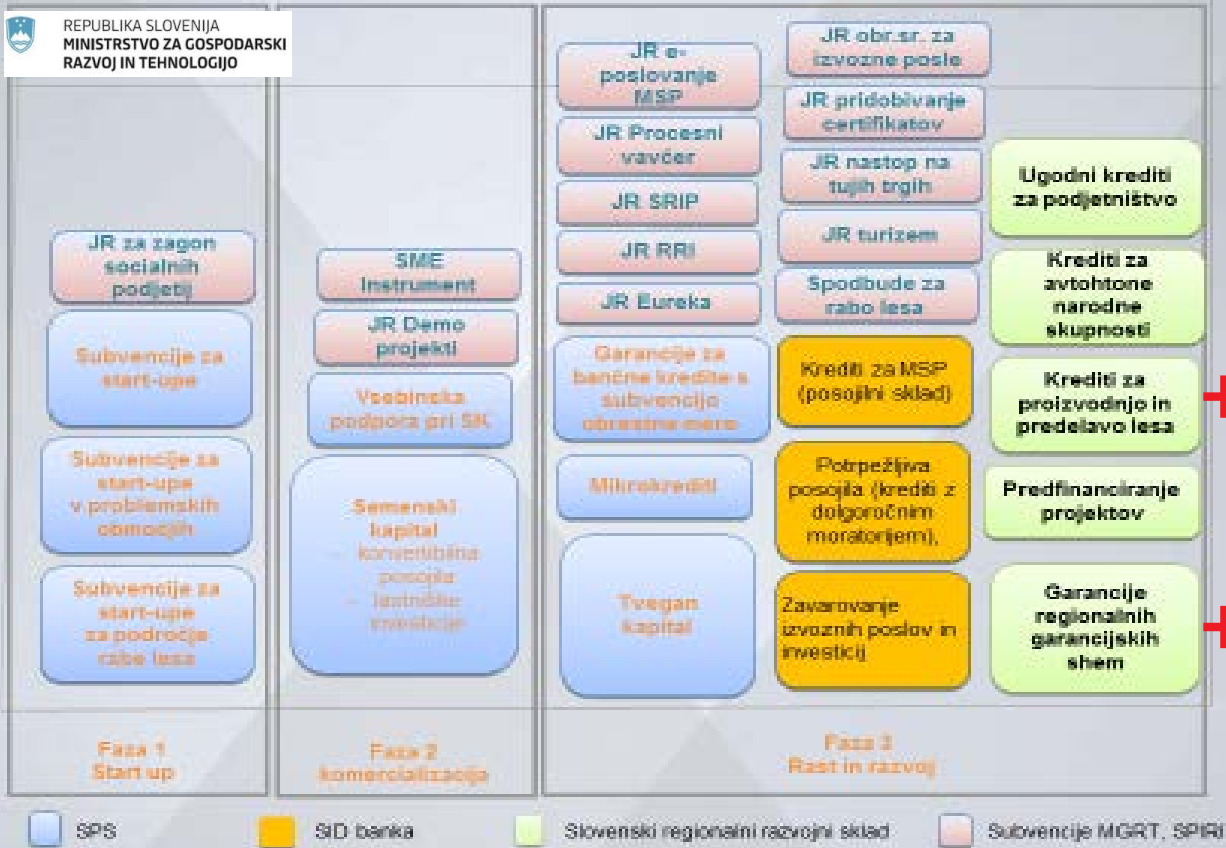
Financial Framework

Stable,
Foreseeable,
Timely,
Reliable...
...and as an
Investment

Not the final
destination...just one
of many instruments!



Financial Framework



+ MES&S

- + R&I
- + Education & Training
- + Science-Industry cooperation
- + CoE
- + International

+ MLabour

- + KOC
- + Training&Education

+ MFinance

- + Tax incentives: Investment
- + Tax incentives: R&D

+ MAgriculture

- + Rural Areas

+ Municipalities

- +

In the process to get a single entry point just alike the e-PublicProcurement.



[Domov](#) | [Javni razpisi in naročila](#) | [Javni razpis za izvedbo podpornih storitev subjektov inovativnega okolja v Republiki Sloveniji v letih od 2018 do 2019 »SIO 2018-2019«](#)

Javni razpis za izvedbo podpornih storitev subjektov inovativnega okolja v Republiki Sloveniji v letih od 2018 do 2019 »SIO 2018-2019«

02. 02. 2018 | [Podjetništvo, inovativnost in tehnološki razvoj](#)

Rok prijave: **Rok za oddajo vlog je 15. 3. 2018.**



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA GOSPODARSKI
RAZVOJ IN TEHNOLOGIJO



EVROPSKA UNIJA
EVROPSKI SKLAD ZA
REGIONALNI RAZVOJ
NALOŽBA V VAŠO PRIHODNOST

http://www.spiritslovenia.si/resources/files/doc/javni_razpisi/RAZPISI_2018/1041/Javni_razpis_SIO_2018_2019.pdf

Financial Framework

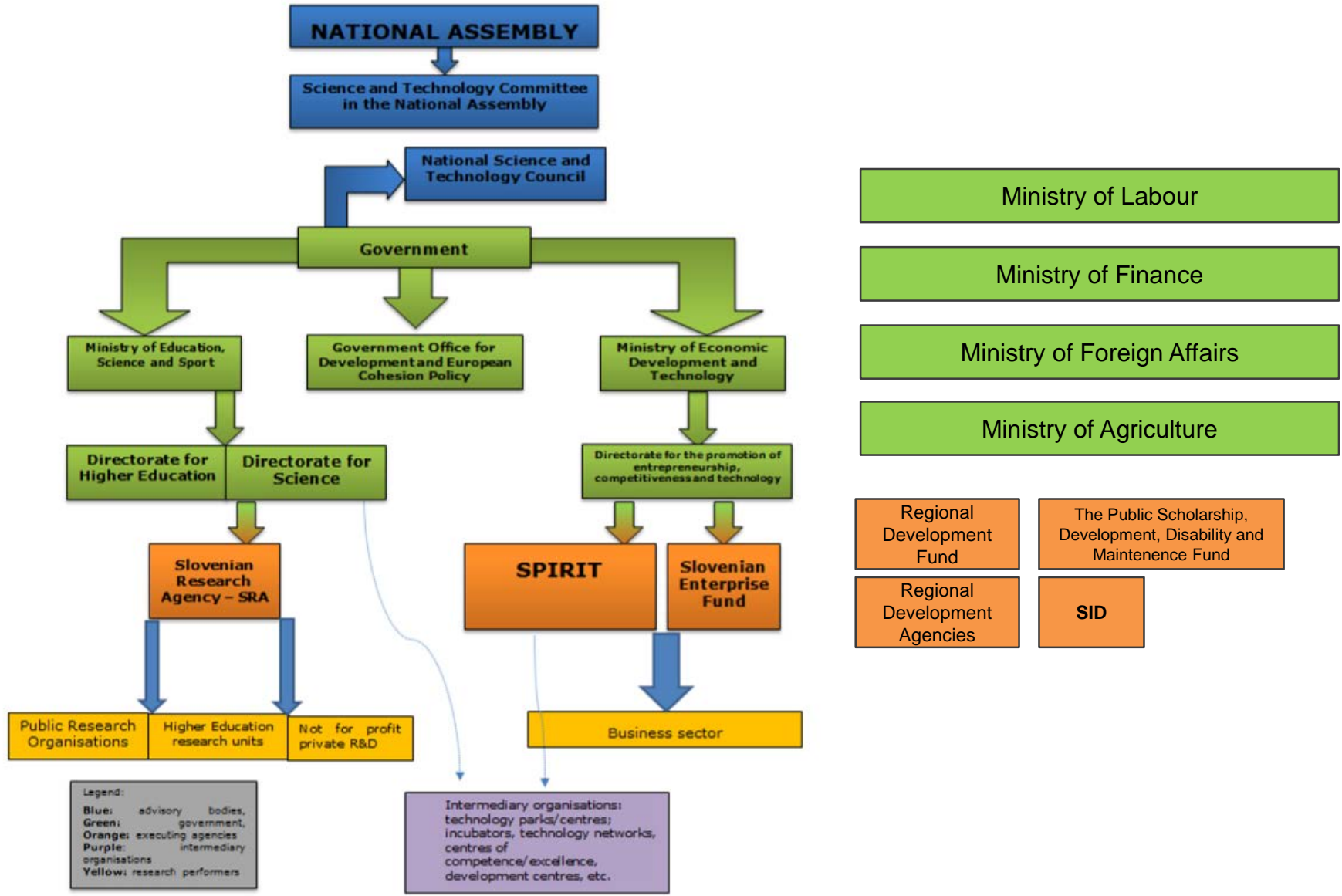
26

Critical Questions

- ❑ How well are the financial instruments of different Ministries **interconnected**?
- ❑ How all the **main policies** are interconnected?
- ❑ How well we understand the **overall development** of the ecosystem?
- ❑ How the **long term stability** is established - secured?
- ❑ Infrastructure vs **Services**?
- ❑ When only financial support and how to introduce the combination with the **mentoring**?
- ❑ How often and how the public institutions **operates on the market**?

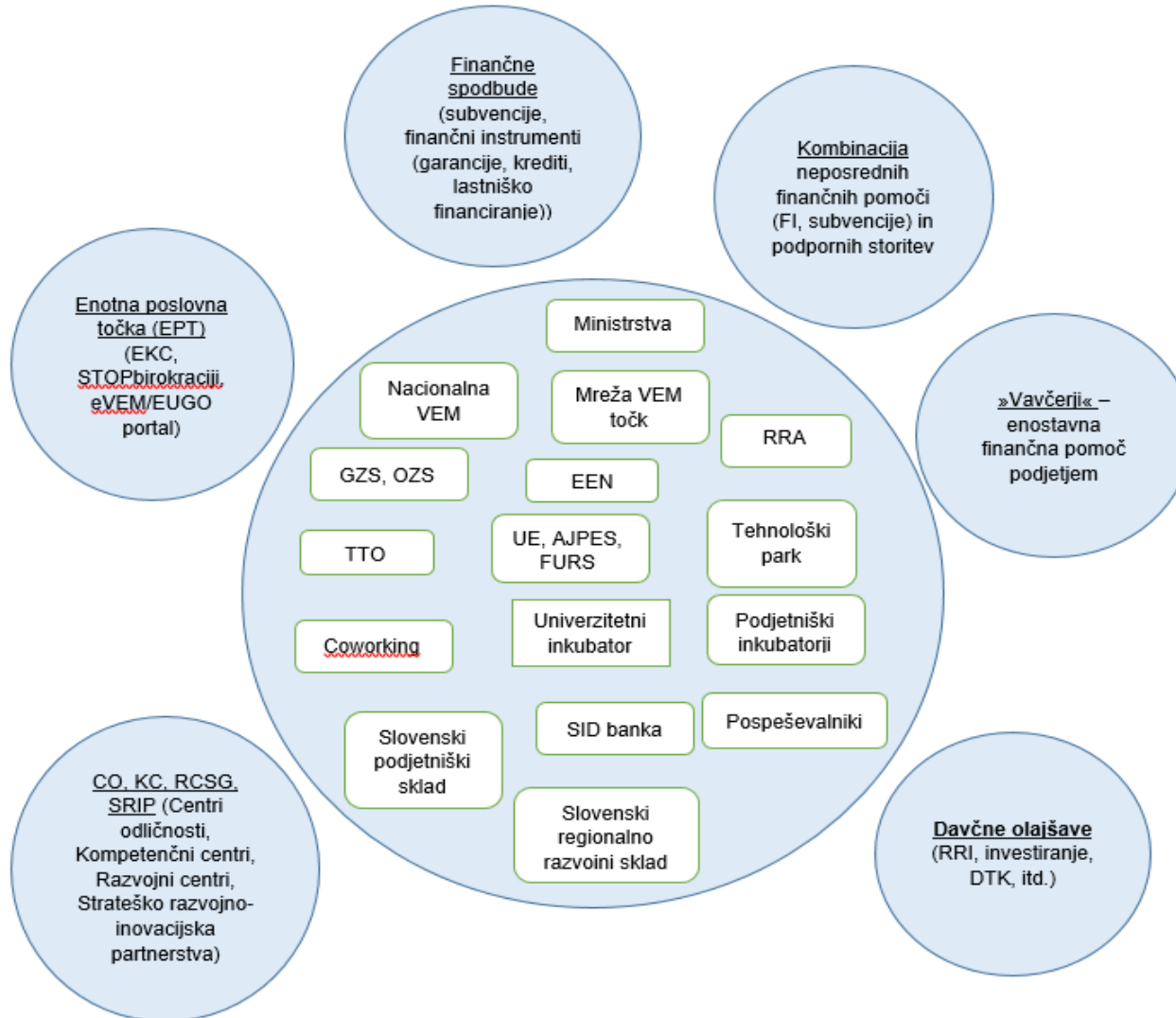
Institutional Framework

Figure 1: Organisation structure of the Slovenian RDI system (September 2017)



Institutional Framework

Obstoječe podporno okolje – podjetniško, inovativno in finančno



From the institutions toward the efficient service providing

Institutional Framework

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Institut
"Jožef Stefan"
Ljubljana, Slovenija

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Podjetniški portal › Zagon › Inovativno okolje › Tehnološki parki in inkubatorji

Tehnološki parki in inkubatorji

Pomemben del slovenskega **inovativnega okolja** predstavljajo **podjetniški in univerzitetni inkubatorji ter tehnološki parki**, ki **spodbujajo nastajanje novih podjetij**, zlasti tistih, ki so pomembna za večjo konkurenčnost, višjo dodano vrednost in enakomernejši regionalni razvoj podjetništva.

Univerzitetni inkubatorji podpirajo realizacijo podjetniških idej v okviru univerz in novonastalim podjetjem omogočajo razvoj v spodbudnem okolju z zagotavljanjem ugodnejših prostorov, ter upravnih in intelektualnih storitev.

Podjetniški inkubatorji so podporne institucije, ki na določeni lokaciji omogočajo nastajanje in razvoj novih podjetij z ugodnimi pogoji najema prostorov in številnimi podpornimi storitvami za najemna podjetja.

Tehnološki parki na eni lokaciji združujejo razvojno raziskovalne in poslovne dejavnosti novih tehnološko usmerjenih podjetij. Svojim članom nudijo spodbudno okolje, lažjo izmenjavo informacij, prenos znanj in potrebno infrastrukturo.

Institutional Framework

FIRMA	SEDEŽ DRUŽBE	VRSTA SUBJETA INOVATIVNEGA OKOLJA
Primorski tehnološki park d.o.o.	Vrtojba, Mednarodni prehod 6, 5290 Šempeter pri Gorici	tehnološki park
Tehnološki park Ljubljana d.o.o.	Tehnološki park 19, 1000 Ljubljana	tehnološki park

IRP Inštitut za raziskovanje podjetništva	Ulica škofa Maksimilijana Držečnika 6, 2000 Maribor	univerzitetni inkubator
Ljubljanski univerzitetni inkubator d.o.o.	Vojkova cesta 63, 1000 Ljubljana	univerzitetni inkubator
UIP, Univerzitetni razvojni center in inkubator Primorske d.o.o.	Ferrarska ulica 8, 6000 Koper	univerzitetni inkubator

INKUBATOR d.o.o. Sežana	Kraška ulica 2, 6210 Sežana	podjetniški inkubator
RRA Koroška - Regionalna razvojna agencija za Koroško, d.o.o.	Meža 10, 2370 Dravograd	podjetniški inkubator
Pomurski tehnološki park d.o.o.	Plese 9A, 9000 Murska Sobota	podjetniški inkubator
Razvojni center Novo mesto d.o.o.	Ljubljanska cesta 26, 8000 Novo mesto	podjetniški inkubator
Razvojni center za informacijske in komunikacijske tehnologije d.o.o.	Ljubljanska cesta 24A, 4000 Kranj	podjetniški inkubator
Regionalni center za razvoj d.o.o.	Podvine 36, 1410 Zagorje ob Savi	podjetniški inkubator
SAŠA inkubator d.o.o.	Šaleška cesta 2A, 3320 Velenje	podjetniški inkubator
Štajerski tehnološki park d.o.o.	Pesnica pri Mariboru 20A, 2211 Pesnica pri Mariboru	podjetniški inkubator

Pisarne za prenos tehnologij

SPIRIT Slovenija podpira dejavnost prenosa tehnologij, tehnološkega razvoja in inovativnosti **javno raziskovalnih organizacij** (JRO - javni raziskovalni in visokošolski zavodi), z namenom **prenosa znanja in tehnologij v gospodarstvo**.

Aktivnosti pisarn za prenos tehnologij:

- ▶ **Postopki pred prevzemom intelektualne lastnine na matični JRO**; npr. prijava izuma/pripravi osnutka patentne prijave
- ▶ **Postopki ščitena intelektualne lastnine** npr. izpeljava postopkov zaščite s pomočjo patentnih zastopnikov, priprava pogodb z določbami glede lastništva ter trženja, ocenjevanje tržnega potenciala, ocenjevanje smiselnosti zaščite IL, začetno financiranje patentnih prijav,
- ▶ **Postopki trženja intelektualne lastnine** npr. ocenjevanje tržnega know-howa, priprava tehnoloških ponudb, pasivno trženje - oglaševanje v primernih bazah, aktivno trženje tehnoloških ponudb – sejmi/konference/obiski podjetij, aktivno iskanje s pomočjo patentnih baz in tržnih podatkov, priprava sporazumov
- ▶ **Spremljevalne aktivnosti** npr. spremljanje in evidentiranje dejavnosti prenosa tehnologij, nudenje informacij o virih financiranja, nudenje informacij v zvezi z razpisi in pomoč ko gre za sodelovanje raziskovalne skupine z gospodarskim subjektom, izobraževanja s področja prenosa tehnologij na JRO, promocija prenosa tehnologij, promocija dejavnosti konzorcija
- ▶ **Ustanavljanje odcepljenih podjetij (spin off in spi out podjetij)** npr. priprava dokumentacije za odobritev odcepljenega podjetja na matičnem JRO, oblikovanje ekipe, izdelava poslovnega načrta, pridobivanje VC in razpisnih sredstev

Seznam pisarn za prenos tehnologij:

- ▶ Institut "Jožef Stefan"
- ▶ Univerza v Ljubljani
- ▶ Kemijski inštitut Ljubljana
- ▶ Nacionalni inštitut za biologijo
- ▶ Univerza v Mariboru
- ▶ Univerza na Primorskem

Institutional Framework

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Critical Questions

- Have you cleared the **responsibilities** to get transparent business environment?
- How you take into consideration a **critical mass**?
- Stability**, long term development and predictibility?
- Business model** for operation – private-public-participation and financing?
- KPIs** – how, who, when... to monitor?
- Are you thinking about an **exit strategy**?
- Project or a **Business Function** – e.g. for the University, Institute?

Opportunities – Strategic Level

- ❑ Development of a well co-ordinated and transparent R&I governance
- ❑ Ensure the sustainability of R&D&I funding – Smart Money
- ❑ Human resources in S&T&I
- ❑ Improve the links between R&D&I investment and performance.
- ❑ Think on the long term sustainability - the Government as a promoter not the long term owner

Opportunities – Operational level

- ❑ Promoting the excellence and smart specialization of the entities
- ❑ The quality of support services is of utmost important
- ❑ Excellence of the Management is critical for the success
- ❑ Utilization of the capacities that have been developed in the past
- ❑ Critical mass is very important - „not all everywhere“ use the multilevel approach
- ❑ Better integration of stakeholders
- ❑ Improving access to capital in the early stages of growth
- ❑ Stimulate joint financing of private and public sector
- ❑ Simplify administrative procedures
- ❑ Connecting the academic and research spheres and the economy - Speed-Up the transformation of research achievements into the economy and for the markets

.....SO START-UP.....

Janko Burgar, M.Sc

Senior Business Developer
&
President of the ScienceTech
Management Board at CCIS

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