FIRST IMPACTS OF STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE FUNDING
LESSONS LEARNT
FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

CASE STUDY
SLOVENIA

Tallinn, 10. 10. 2017
Institutional structure

Ministry of Education, Science and Sport

Science Directorate

Science Division

Division for R&D structural funds
S&T Landscape

- 4 universities
- 16 national research institutes
- > 600 R&D units in business sector
Governance of R&I system

- Government
- S&T Council
- MIZS
- MGRT
- OU SVRK
- Other ministries

**POLICY**

**FINANCING**

- SRA
- SPIRIT

**PERFORMANCE**

- Research organizations
- Centres of Excellence
- Competence centre
- Technology Parks, Networks and Centres
# R&D personnel in Slovenia (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector - TOTAL</th>
<th>Occupation - TOTAL</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Head counts</td>
<td>Full time equivalent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researchers</td>
<td></td>
<td>11308</td>
<td>7900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technicians</td>
<td></td>
<td>7149</td>
<td>4970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>2176</td>
<td>1354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business enterprise sector</td>
<td>Occupation - TOTAL</td>
<td>12405</td>
<td>9222</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Researchers</td>
<td></td>
<td>5184</td>
<td>4191</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Technicians</td>
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<td>5686</td>
<td>4057</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>973</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government sector</td>
<td>Occupation - TOTAL</td>
<td>2907</td>
<td>2427</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researchers</td>
<td></td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1629</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technicians</td>
<td></td>
<td>689</td>
<td>536</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>291</td>
<td>272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education sector</td>
<td>Occupation - TOTAL</td>
<td>5250</td>
<td>2555</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researchers</td>
<td></td>
<td>4186</td>
<td>2069</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Technicians</td>
<td></td>
<td>774</td>
<td>377</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>289</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private non-profit sector</td>
<td>Occupation - TOTAL</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researchers</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technicians</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnote:**
GERD as a % of GDP
GERD as a % of GDP by sectors

![Graph showing GERD as a % of GDP by sectors from 2011 to 2015. The graph indicates a trend where GERD is highest in the Business enterprise sector, followed by the Government sector, Higher education sector, and Private non-profit sector. The values for each year are as follows: 2011 - 1.79%, 2012 - 1.95%, 2013 - 1.99%, 2014 - 1.84%, 2015 - 1.69%. The values for the respective sectors are: Business enterprise sector: 0.35%, 0.34%, 0.34%, 0.29%, 0.30%; Government sector: 0.29%, 0.29%, 0.27%, 0.25%, 0.23%; Higher education sector: 0.29%, 0.29%, 0.27%, 0.25%, 0.23%; Private non-profit sector: 0.29%, 0.29%, 0.27%, 0.25%, 0.23%.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>leto</th>
<th>ARRS</th>
<th>Sektor za znanost</th>
<th>Skupaj</th>
<th>Indeks med leti</th>
<th>delež sredstev ARRS +SZ v BDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>183.588.245</td>
<td>4.414.592</td>
<td>188.002.837</td>
<td>0,52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>175.199.150</td>
<td>3.996.552</td>
<td>179.195.702</td>
<td>95,32</td>
<td>0,49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>179.171.330</td>
<td>7.929.755</td>
<td>187.101.085</td>
<td>104,41</td>
<td>0,51</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>157.065.214</td>
<td>5.195.023</td>
<td>162.260.237</td>
<td>86,72</td>
<td>0,45</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>149.307.779</td>
<td>4.331.605</td>
<td>153.639.384</td>
<td>94,69</td>
<td>0,43</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>142.322.042</td>
<td>8.936.749</td>
<td>151.258.792</td>
<td>98,45</td>
<td>0,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>145.388.254</td>
<td>8.433.632</td>
<td>153.821.886</td>
<td>101,69</td>
<td>0,40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>146.070.577</td>
<td>9.340.001</td>
<td>155.410.578</td>
<td>101,03</td>
<td>0,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>147.077.118</td>
<td>9.401.441</td>
<td>156.478.559</td>
<td>100,69</td>
<td>0,38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>166.069.395</td>
<td>9.512.011</td>
<td>175.581.406</td>
<td>112,21</td>
<td>0,40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>164.802.202</td>
<td>11.469.810</td>
<td>176.272.012</td>
<td>100,39</td>
<td>0,39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Innovation index

European Innovation Scoreboard 2016

EU Member States’ innovation performance
Strategies (I)

- Research and innovation strategy of Slovenia 2011-2020 (RISS)
  - Objective: „to establish modern research and innovation system that will allow for a higher quality of life for all, critical reflection in society, efficiency in addressing social challenges, increased value added per employee, and assure of more and higher quality work-places“
**Strategies (II)**

- **Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3)**
  - **Objective:** „sustainable technologies and services for a healthy life“

- **Priority areas:**
  - **HEALTHY WORKING AND LIVING ENVIRONMENT**
    - Smart cities and communities
    - Smart buildings and homes including wood chain
  - **NATURAL AND TRADITIONAL RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE**
    - Networks for the transition to circular economy
    - Sustainable food production
    - Sustainable tourism
  - **(S)INDUSTRY 4.0**
    - Factories of the future (FoF)
    - Health – medicine
    - Mobility
    - Development of materials as end products
Programme period 2007-2013 in numbers... (ESIF)

- 8 Centres of Excellence: 77 M EUR
- 7 Competence Centres: 45 M EUR
- Companies: 100+
- Research institutions: 40+
- Researchers: 700+
Programme period 2014-2020 ESIF

- Partnership Agreement between Slovenia and the European Commission for the period 2014-2020
- Operational Programme for the Implementation of the European Cohesion Policy in the 2014-2020 period
- Decree on the use of European cohesion funds in the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2014-2020 for the purpose of investments for growth and employment
25. člen

 neposredna potrditev operacije

(1) Odločitev o podpori se lahko izda posredniškemu organu brez izvedbe postopka iz prejšnjega člena v naslednjih primerih:

- če ima operacija neposredno podlago v zakonu ali strategiji na nacionalni ravni,
- če ima operacija podlago v operativnem programu na nacionalni ravni, dogovoru za razvoj regije ali trajnostni urbani strategiji,
- če ima operacija podlago v aktu o ustanovitvi javnega zavoda ali javnega sklada, ki ga sprejme Vlada Republike Slovenije,
- če za posamezno operacijo tako izhaja iz operativnega programa,
- če ima operacija lastnosti velikega projekta iz 100. člena Uredbe 1303/2013/EU,
- če v okviru instrumentov, ki se izvajajo na ravni EU, operacija iz petega odstavka 27. člena te uredbe ni bila sofinancirana iz sredstev EU, bila pa je ocenjena pozitivno,
- če je bilo s pisnim sporazumom dogovorjeno komplementarno financiranje izbrane operacije iz programa Erasmus+ z operacijo iz sredstev evropske kohezijske politike ali
- če gre za izvajanje finančnih instrumentov.

(2) V primeru iz šeste alineje prejšnjega odstavka se v vlogi za odločitev o podpori operacija lahko dopolni oziroma spremeni tako, da ustreza predpisom, ki veljajo v Republiki Sloveniji, mora pa ohraniti cilje, namene in dejavnosti, na podlagi katerih je bila na ravni EU ocenjena pozitivno.
Programme period 2014-2020 ESIF

Measures for improvement of R&I infrastructure and excellence development in R&I

Efficient use of research infrastructure and competence development for better cooperation within knowledge triangle

- Improvement of international competitiveness and research excellence for cooperation within value chains
- Better use and development of research infrastructure
- Efficient cooperation within international research programmes including H2020
- Efficient use of researchers potential and mobility (international as well as sectoral)

approx. € 185,34 mio. ESRR
Slovenia in H2020

H2020 (till 10.7.2017)
- contracts: 370
- participants in contracts: 505
- EC financing: 143 MEUR in signed contracts
Synergies between sources

Structural funds

Horizon 2020

Excellence

National Budget

SVRK

ARRS

MIZŠ

MIZŠ

NCP network
The „TEAMING“ case

- Application phase 1:
  - Memorandum of Understanding

  ....hereby agree that in the event of successfully acquiring funding for the establishment/upgrading of the centre of excellence from the European Commission in Stage 2, activities for providing necessary large equipment and infrastructure that are not to be financed by the European Commission in the framework of the project may be, in the relevant and necessary part, co-funded from 2014-2020 European Cohesion Funds planned within Priority Axis 1. This funding, according to national rules, will have to be previously approved by the Managing Authority and shall not exceed more than twice the level of funding approved from the European Commission.
The „TEAMING“ case

Application phase 2:

Letter of Commitment for financial support of the InnoRenew CoE under the Horizon 2020 call „WIDESPREAD-01-2016-2017: Teaming Phase 2“

In my capacity as the Minister, representing the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, I write this letter to express the support and commitment of cofound for the project “Renewable materials and healthy environments research and innovation centre of excellence (InnoRenew CoE)”, submitted by the “University of Primorska” to the Horizon 2020 call “WIDESPREAD-01-2016-2017: Teaming Phase 2” in the event of successfully acquiring funding from European Commission........
Advantages:

Strategic level
- Involvement of MIZŠ in preparation of strategic documents
- Good cooperation and involvement of MIZŠ with other decision makers

Operational level
- Good cooperation with applicants

Obstacles:

Strategic level
- Several decision bodies

Operational level
- Different funding systems (H2020; cohesion funds/state aid rules)
- In fact „Teaming“ = TWO projects/different schemes for monitoring results

Monitoring of synergies:
- Indirect - yearly reporting on national research strategy (RISS) implementation
- Monitoring key indicators for research system (%GDP for research, Innovation scoreboard, impact factor, citations,.....)
LESSONS LEARNED:

- Need to understand the implementation of the project WHEN preparing the instrument
- More information on good practices

SUGGESTIONS:

- Communication of co-funders from different countries (support group)
- Possibility of simplification of funding rules for projects selected on EU level and funded from different sources
Thank you for your attention!