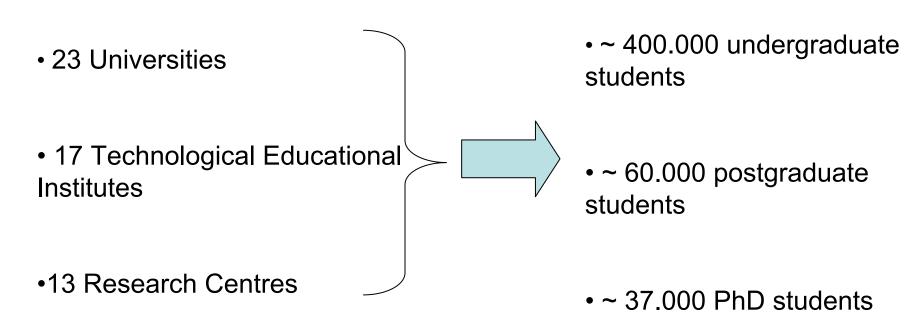
Framework for Industry - Academia collaboration in Greece



"CHALLENGES FOR INDUSTRY-ACADEMIA COLLABORATION" Workshop

Sofia, 23-24 November 2009

The Greek Academia Landscape



Major improvements during the last 30 years

1975: 9 Universities, 9% of the population with tertiary education

2009: 23 Universities, 18 % of the population with tertiary education



The Greek Academia Landscape

RESEARCHERS IN MOTION



The Greek industry

Main sectors: Tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, shipping, chemicals, food industries

GDP composition by sector: agriculture: 3.7%

industry: 20.6%

services: 75.7% (2008 est.)

In Greece, the vast majority of enterprises is SMEs, and more specifically micro

Source: Eurostat 2008 (SBS size class)

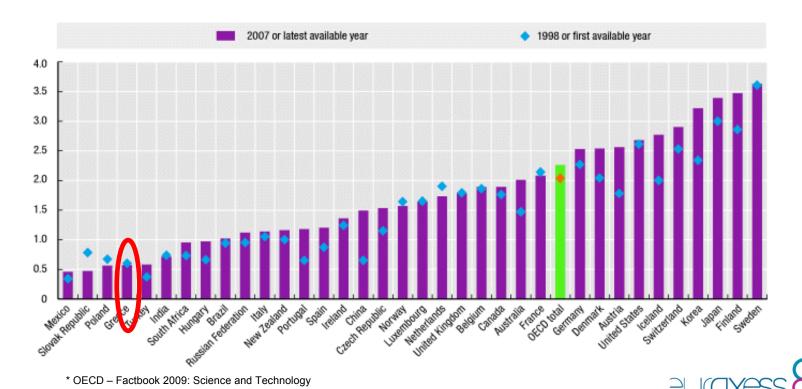
Structural weaknesses of the Greek productive base:

Many small enterprises; traditional activity sectors; very low potential in sectors generating technological innovation, such as medicines etc.; "turnkey" transfer of off-the-shelf mature technology, rather than development of in-house RTD activities in enterprises; personnel with low scientific qualifications; "risk avoidance" attitudes, etc

Research in Greece

• 0,6% of GDP expenditure on R&D* (GERD)

- 2,25% of GDP expenditure for research in OECD countries
- Barcelona target: 3% of GDP on R&D expenditures by the end of 2010



Research in Greece

• Funding resources (OECD - FACTBOOK 2007: Science and Technology)

	State funding	Industry	Abroad (mostly EU funding)	Other
Greece	47%	31%	18%	4%
EU-25	35%	54%	9%	2%

- Number of researchers (OECD FACTBOOK 2007: Science and Technology)
 - 3,9 researchers/1000 workers in Greece
 - 6 researchers/1000 workers in EU (Prof. Gago)
 - 6,9 researchers/1000 workers in OECD countries

Greece is ranked among the 30 countries with the biggest research activity!

(Institute for Scientific Information, ISI - www.isiknowledge.com)



• AKMON (2001 – 2006)

Scope: Support public research laboratories to provide services to industry

Budget:30 million euros

• HERON (2002 - 2006)

Scope: Employment of the young researchers in the industrial sector and support for the development of R&D departments in SMEs or large firms

Budget: 60 million euros

• PAVET (2002 – 2006)

Scope: Enhancement of the industrial research and technology

Budget: 53 million euros



• ENTER (2004 – 2006)

Scope: Integration of Foreign Researchers for attracting notable researchers from abroad and integrating them in the national research system for a specific time period

Budget: 7 million euros

UNIVERSITY INDUSTRY LIAISON OFFICES

Budget: 30 million euros

REGIONAL INNOVATION POLES & THESSALONIKI INNOVATION ZONE

Scope: Mega clusters of networks of academic and research labs, regional authorities and private companies

TANEO (NEW ECONOMY FUND)

Scope: To provide funds to VC companies to finance NTBFs 11 New Economy VC Funds created (1 Green economy)



 Strategic Development Plan for Research, Technology and Innovation 2007 – 2013 under National Strategic Research Framework (NSRF)

Scope: Support the formulation of RTDI policy for all regional and operational programmes during the programming period. It is implemented through the Sectoral and Regional Operational Programmes of the NSRF 2007-2013

Budget: 1.315 million euros

Goals: Gross Domestic Expend. on R&D (GERD) in 2015 will represent 1.5% of GDP

40% of GERD will be contributed by enterprises

Policy Priorities:

- 1. Increase and improve investments in knowledge and excellence with utter aim the achievement of sustainable development
- 2. Promote innovation, the diffusion of new technologies and entrepreneurship with utter aim the generation of economic and social value



Examples of funded activities under NSRF/RTDI:

Activity 'COLLABORATION'

• Financed by: GSRT (Greek Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs)

• Call closed: 13/11/2009

- Aim: Improve the competitiveness and the extroversion of private sector enterprises and enhance the cooperation linkages with public research institutions through collaborative projects between SMEs, Universities and research centres
- **Target scientific sectors**: Health, Biotechnology, Energy-Environment-Climate, Nanotechnologies, Transportation, Social Sciences-Culture, ICT, Handicraft and Manufacturing
- Total budget: 74 million euros



Examples of funded activities under NSRF/RTDI:

- •Activity "Establishment and support of new innovative knowledge intensive companies (spin-offs and spin-outs)"
 - Financed by: GSRT (Greek Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs)
 - Call closes: 30/6/2010
 - Aim: Support and enhance the establishment and evolution of innovative entrepreneurial activities; exploit patent results; implementation of innovative investment plans; exploitation of research results
 - Target group: newly established (up to 6 years at the deadline) spin-offs, spin-outs
 - **Budget:** €25m for the period 2009-2013



Examples of funded activities under NSRF/RTDI:

Activity "Support of R&D in SMEs networks"

• Budget: 21.8m euros

No call yet published



Examples of funded activities under NSRF/RTDI

Innovation Vouchers for SMEs

• Financed by: GSRT (Greek Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs)

• Finished: May 2009

• Aim: Support SMEs of the manufacturing sector, software industry and research and development firms, in buying innovative consulting services and know how from public laboratories of universities, technological colleges, research centres and institutes. The applicant SMEs have to identify a problem that requires know how or expertise supplied by the innovation agent. No more than one voucher can be allocated by applicant company

Value of each voucher: 7000 euros



Greek Legal Framework for Research and Innovation

Law 3653/2008 "Law for the Institutional Framework of Research and Technology "

Main issues addressed:

- The creation of new institutions for setting policy directions, planning, funding, and implementation of the research and technology policy;
- The reviving of the National Programme for Research and Technology which was incorporated into the Community Support Framework during the 1990s;
- A shift towards basic research which was rather neglected in favour of the applied and industrial research;
- Creation of a new regulatory framework for the public research centres regarding their organisation, their collaboration with HEIs and the development of their human resources as well as the incentives provided to the research staff



Greek Legal Framework for Research and Innovation

The enforcement of the new law should have been started by 1st January 2009; however since that date no significant progress had been made for the creation of the new bodies and organisations foreseen in the law. Therefore, the implementation was postponed until January 2010

In addition, the new government which was elected on 4th of October 2009 has proceeded in major reformations in key policy areas including research. Therefore, we are expecting the new policy in research issues



Institutional tools promoting intersectoral cooperation

- EURAXESS Researchers in Motion Initiative (www.euraxess.gr)
- PEOPLE National Contact Points (<u>www.ncp-people.gr</u>)
- Enterprise Europe Network HELLAS (<u>www.enterprise-hellas.gr</u>)
- HELP FORWARD NETWORK (www.help-forward.gr)



Greek EURAXESS Network

The enhancement of Industry-Academia collaboration is part of the Greek EURAXESS Action Plan for 2009 with visits/contacts to Chambers of Commerce. In addition the Network has prepared a specific Action Plan for Industry-Academia Collaboration which includes:

- Collaboration with relevant Networks (NCP People Enterprise Europe Network)
- Mapping industry needs for researchers
- Mapping intersectoral mobility obstacles
- Intersectoral mobility guide
- Guide for IPR issues



Greek EURAXESS Network – NCP People Network

In 2009, several events were organised targeting Industry-Academia collaboration:

Date	Location	Organised with
6/4	Athens	Hellenic Organisation of Small and Medium Enterprises and Handicraft
23/4	CERTH, Thessaloniki	Brokerage event with representatives from CERTH, representatives from the Greek industry, professors from the Aristotle University, the University of Western Macedonia and professors from the University of Sofia
4/5	Thessaloniki	Thessaloniki chamber of commerce and industry
15/6	Volos	Magnesia chamber of commerce
10/7	Heraklion, Crete	Hellenic Organisation of Small and Medium Enterprises and Handicraft - Heraklion Chamber of Commerce and Industry



Greek EURAXESS Network – NCP People Network

In 2009, several events were organised targeting Industry-Academia collaboration:

- More than 300 participants
- Mainly from the industrial sector
- Representative from NCP SMEs was present in all events
- NCP People and NCP SMEs signed a memorandum of cooperation



Enterprise Europe Network - Hellas

16 members (Industrial organisations, Research and Technological institutes, Chambers of Commerce)

Services (one-stop shop):

- Information on market opportunities, European legislation and policies
- Possible Business partners search
- Facilitate synergies with other research actors
- Funding information

Promotion of a memorandum of understanding and a joint action plan 2010 among EURAXESS, NCP-People, NCP-SMEs and Enterprise Europe Network - Hellas



HELP - FORWARD NETWORK

A network established in 1992 by FORTH, Federation of Greek Industries & Association, in order to promote technology transfer and exploitation of research.

Additionally, the network provides guidance on spin-off development and coorganizes every year the VC Forum event in Athens.

It currently employs 20 people and is active all over the country



MAIN BARRIERS FOR ACADEMIA – INDUSTRY COLLABORATION IN GREECE

- 1. Culture not supportive for collaboration
- Differences in timing and goals between academia and industry
 Limited demand due to the structure of the Greek industry (lack
- Limited demand due to the structure of the Greek industry (lack of large enterprises, no R&D departments)
- 4. Underdeveloped intermediary system (ILOs and Technology transfer organizations established recently)
- 5. Concentration of industry in the areas of Athens and Thessaloniki (Practical no industrial activities in the periphery, only very traditional sectors)
- 6. Limited funding for R&D, in particular from the private sector
- 7. Framework conditions (IPR, legislation, contractual arrangements for researchers and professors etc)
- 8. Little interaction (variety of channels, personnel intersectoral mobility, no industrial placement programmes)
- 9. No strategic plan for industrial development



благодаря

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