RIS3 and ROP Assessment: Region of Epirus

A report to the European Commission, Directorate General for Regional Policy, Unit I3 - Greece & Cyprus

September 2014 (Version 2.0)

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Executive summary

Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation of Epirus (RIS3 Epirus) is a document prepared by Logotech SA for the Intermediary Management Authority of Epirus. It is a text of 131 pages organized in 5 sections: 1.Strategy of smart specialisation, 2. Socioeconomic performance of Epirus, 3. Innovation performance of Epirus, 4. Conclusions - SWOT analysis, 5. Strategy of smart specialisation.

Socio-economic performance, including the production structure, business activity, sectoral specialisation, exports, impact of crisis, innovation supply, innovation spending, patents, human resources, and innovation infrastructure, are systematically described and analysed.

The document identifies four sectors of priority / specialisation with interconnected activities: (1) primary sector and transformation of agricultural products, (2) the industry of experience combining cultural activities, tourism, and creative industries, (3) ICT linked to university research and innovation, and (4) health and well-being.

The action plan and the policy mix identifies 41 actions in the four priority domains: (1) primary sector and transformation of agricultural products: 16 actions, (2) the industry of experience – culture, tourism, creative industries: 9 actions, (3) ICT linked to university research and innovation: 10 actions, and (4) health and well-being: 6 actions.

A chapter on implementation is totally missing. Budgetary sources are mentioned in the action plan, but no budget is given per action. There is no indicative multi-annual plan for budgeting and prioritization of investments linked to EU priorities. Monitoring and assessment systems are not described, including indicators and governance structure of the monitoring mechanism. Ex ante conditionalities (EAC) are partially covered, but it is realistic to expect fulfilment within 2014or early 2015.

Recommendations towards RIS3 Epirus are about improvement of RIS3 and compliance to ex ante conditionalities: (1) advance further the consultation and entrepreneurial discovery process into the four priority sectors using business-based focus groups to reveal investment opportunities and promising markets, (2) combine the business support measures foreseen in the action plan with support towards the creation of innovation environments, (3) add a detailed chapter or a digital growth plan consistent with the Digital Agenda for Europe objectives, (4) define a regional system of monitoring and assessment, (5) provide estimations about the budget and total cost to implement the 41 measures of the action plan.

Concerning the consistency analysis between RIS3 and ROP of Epirus, we note that RIS3 Epirus SWOT analysis identifies a series of sectors and activities (agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, food industry, trade, tourism) in which a productive diversification should be engineered towards higher level of research and innovation potential, while ICT and health activities should increase in volume and obtain critical mass. However, these sectoral challenges are not reflected into the ROP actions, result, output indicators and targets, which is more horizontal.

The policy mix of ROP seems unrelated to the action plan of RIS3. There are indication of divergence between ICT and broadband investments under RIS3 and ROP. Consistency between RIS3 / horizontal action in RIS3 and ROP cannot be assessed.

Recommendations towards ROP Epirus are about (1) the policy mix, which should come closer to the overall perspective and ambition of RIS3 Epirus, (2) the overall effort towards a new development model, export orientation, and restructuring of the regional economy is not feasible with the level of funding for research, innovation, and entrepreneurship foreseen in the ROP, (3) a breakdown of budget under the 1st Priority Axis of ROP in the three investment objectives 1, 2, and 3 would offer precise information for the effort in the fields of research and innovation, ICT and broadband infrastructure, and entrepreneurship, and (4) actions described in the ROP should take into account the action plan and the list of actions proposed by RIS3; especially those seeking funds from regional sources.

1. RIS3 Epirus

The RIS3 compliance assessment refers to the RIS3, the digital growth strategy and the action plan for the implementation of the smart specialisation strategy.

1.1. RIS3 structure and content

Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation of Epirus (RIS3 Epirus) is a document prepared by Logotech SA for the Intermediary Management Authority of Epirus. It is a text of 131 pages organized in 5 sections, as below:

1.Strategy of smart specialisation (pp. 3-10)	
2. Socioeconomic performance of Epirus (pp.11-43) • Demographic trends • Economic performance • Sectoral structure • Exports • Sectoral specialisation	4. Conclusions - SWOT analysis (pp. 80-91)
3. Innovation performance of Epirus (pp. 44-79) • R&D spending • Patents • Human capital • Research and innovation infrastructure • ICT and broadband networks	5. Strategy of smart specialisation (pp. 92-131) • The vision • Smart specialisation strategy • Actions

The report adopts a typical strategic planning structure and methodology, including analysis, strategy development, and action plan. Nothing however is said about implementation, budget, monitoring, and assessment. The name of the document assessed is "RIS3 Epirus Draft", and eventually these aspects of the strategy will be addressed at a later stage of elaboration.

Analysis and SWOT

Socio-economic performance, including the production structure, business activity, sectoral specialisation, exports, impact of crisis, innovation supply, innovation spending, patents, human resources, and innovation infrastructure, are systematically described and analysed. This part of the RIS3 takes the greater part of the document. Analysis is complete, both in terms of demand and supply of innovation.

Most of the analysis is based on recent statistical data from Eurostat and Elstat for the period 2010 and 2012. The impact of the crisis is based on 2008-2013 data. Entrepreneurial activity is based on the company registry of 2008. R&D spending is given for the period 2005-2012; patent analysis for 2009.

Statistical analysis and time series conclude with a SWOT analysis for the most important sectors of production. Per sector, are traced the production capacity, FDI, exports, clusters and innovation, research potential, and related research specialisation and KETs.

SWOT reveals two complementary strategies: (1) a restructuring and modernisation strategy for sectors such as agriculture and livestock, trade, tourism, construction, and agrofood having high critical mass but low research and innovation potential, and (2) a diversification strategy the health and ICT sectors, having low critical but high research and innovation potential.

Strategy / prioritisation

The document identifies four domains of priority / specialisation with interconnected activities: (1) primary sector and transformation of agricultural products, (2) the industry of experience combining cultural activities, tourism, and creative industries, (3) ICT linked to university research and innovation, and (4) health and well-being. These are based on the unique characteristics of Epirus and the conclusions of SWOT and other analysis.

The prioritisation respond to the needs identified in the smart specialisation strategic policy framework. The prioritization of investments take also into account existing R&I infrastructures, but these are not related to the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI).

Furthermore, there is no information about the consultation and participation of stakeholders in the prioritisation process, especially the involvement of entrepreneurs and the process of 'entrepreneurial discovery' leading to the selected activities.

The RIS3 document does not provide information about the political endorsement of the above-mentioned priorities, the contribution of the Regional Council of Innovation, discussion and approval by the Regional Council of Epirus.

With respect to the national RIS3 framework, the four priority sectors selected fall into the eight priority sectors of Greece defined by GSRT. The RIS3 document does not provide information about the national – regional coordination process, the participation of the Region in the Innovation Platforms of GSRT or the Working Groups of the OP for Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation.

Action plan and policy mix

The action plan and the policy mix identifies 41 actions in the four priority domains:
(1) primary sector and transformation of agricultural products: 16 actions
(2) the industry of experience – culture, tourism, creative industries: 9 actions
(3) ICT linked to university research and innovation: 10 actions
(4) health and well-being: 6 actions.

These are expected to take funding from the Regional OP, the EPANEK, the social fund, and the OP Agri. Per action are described the specific objectives, the implementation procedure, source of funding, and final beneficiaries.

Actions include only sources of funding; no other measures are foreseen, such as administrative reform, governance efficiency, tax incentives, legislative measures, change in the university – industry collaboration procedures.

Most actions focus on companies, especially those in the priority domains (1), (2), and (4). However, it is not described how they will mobilize more private R&I investments and address the extremely low participation of the private sector to R&I (as described in the analysis and SWOT).

Implementation, budget, monitoring

The chapter on implementation is totally missing.

- Budgetary resources are mentioned in the action plan, but no budget is given per action.
- There is no indicative multi-annual plan for budgeting and prioritization of investments linked to EU priorities
- Monitoring and assessment systems are not described, including indicators and governance structure of the monitoring mechanism.

1.2. Digital growth strategy

The chapter on digital growth (3.5 ICT and broadband networks) is extremely limited and summary (pp. 76-78). It doesn't contains any kind of SWOT or similar analysis consistent with the Scoreboard of the Digital Agenda for Europe (DAE), neither an analysis of demand and supply of information and communication technologies. The chapter is not equivalent to any kind of digital growth plan or strategy.

The support measures described (3.4.1-Collaborative models for ICT; 3.5.1-Training businessmen in ICT; 3.5.2-Matchmaking events; 3.5.3-ICT infrastructure) are just titles and need more detailed description, hardware and software needs, infrastructure deployment, operation models, and budget forecast. Strategy and actions should be further elaborated and cover all the different areas of a Plan for DAE / ICT RIS3, such as:

Broadband infrastructure	Usages: Platforms, applications, e-services
• New Generation Networks – FTTH • Wireless technologies for high speed broadband • City-wide Wi-Fi • Focal Wi-Fi networks • Cloud infrastructure, Government cloud	Digital entrepreneurial services • e-Services for individual companies • e-Services for clusters and groups of companies
	Digital services to citizens • Culture & historical heritage e-services • Vocational training e-services • Health services, e-health
	Digital services for optimisation of infrastructure and utilities • Intelligent transport systems • Smart energy grid • Digital water management • Digital waste management
	Digital services for e-governance • Administration services to citizens • Planning and monitoring services

1.3. Ex ante conditionalities (Action plan checklist)

Ex ante conditionalities (EAC) are partially covered, but it is realistic to expect fulfilment within 2014 early 2015. In particular

EAC 1.1. Research and innovation: The existence of a national or regional smart specialisation strategy in line with the National Reform Programme, to leverage private research and innovation expenditure, which complies with the features of well-performing national or regional R&I systems.

Fulfilment checklist

A national or regional smart specialisation is in place that:	YES	
– is based on a SWOT or similar analysis to concentrate resources on a limited set of research and innovation priorities;	YES	
- outlines measures to stimulate private RTD investment;		NO
- contains a monitoring mechanism.		NO
A framework outlining available budgetary resources for research and innovation has been adopted.		NO

EAC 1.2 Research and Innovation infrastructure. The existence of a multiannual plan for budgeting and prioritisation of investments.

Fulfilment checklist

An indicative multi-annual plan for budgeting and prioritization of investments linked to Union priorities, and, where appropriate, the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures - ESFRI has been adopted.		NO

EAC 2.1 Digital growth. A strategic policy framework for digital growth to stimulate affordable, good quality and interoperable ICT-enabled private and public services and increase uptake by citizens, including vulnerable groups, businesses and public administrations including cross border initiatives.

Fulfilment checklist

A strategic policy framework for digital growth, for instance, within the national or regional smart specialisation strategy is in place that contains:		NO

– budgeting and prioritisation of actions through a SWOT or similar analysis consistent with the Scoreboard of the Digital Agenda for Europe;		NO
– an analysis of balancing support for demand and supply of information and communication technologies (ICT) should have been conducted;		NO
– indicators to measure progress of interventions in areas such as digital literacy, e-inclusion, e-accessibility, and progress of e-health within the limits of Article 168 TFEU which are aligned, where appropriate, with existing relevant sectoral Union, national or regional strategies;		NO
– assessment of needs to reinforce ICT capacity-building.		NO

1.4. Recommendations towards RIS3 Epirus

Based on the above described, we suggest the following to improve RIS3 of Epirus and compliance to ex ante conditionalities:

Rec 1: Advance the consultation and entrepreneurial discovery process into the four priority domains selecting using business-based focus groups to reveal investment opportunities and promising markets. Disseminate such information to companies and provide financial engineering tools to turn these opportunities into R&I investment.

Rec 2: Combine the business support measures foreseen in the action plan with support towards the creation of innovation environments (institutional, collaborative, experimental, user-driven, digital services, etc.) enabling the businesses to innovate by using external resources for product development, technology learning, and market access.

Rec 3: Add a detailed chapter or a digital growth plan consistent with the Digital Agenda for Europe objectives. As the *Digital Agenda Toolbox* defines "For the upcoming period of Structural Funds, an ex-ante conditionality applies which aims at fostering the development and implementation of national and regional digital growth measures and promoting the DAE goals by exploiting national and regional assets in line with the idea of smart specialisation. This conditionality applies to Member States and regions that are planning to allocate ERDF funding to developing ICT products and services, and public eServices. They are obliged to develop a *Strategic Policy Framework for Digital Growth*. Those wishing to use ERDF to extend broadband deployment should also develop a *Next Generation Network* (NGN) Plan." (p. 9).

Targets and actions related to next generation broadband networks in the region of Epirus and advanced digital services, should enable
By 2015

- 33% of SMEs selling online
- 20% of population buying online
- 60% of disadvantaged people using Internet regularly
- 75% of population using Internet regularly
- 15% of population having never used the Internet
- 50% of population using e-government
- 25% of population using e-government and returning forms

By 2020

- Fast broadband (>30Mbps) coverage for all
- 50% of households taking broadband subscriptions >100 Mbps
- 100% increase in ICT R&D public spending

Rec 4: Define a regional system of monitoring and assessment, define the indicators needed to monitor the progress of action plan implementation and the impact on the performance of the region. Take into account the coordination of regional and national monitoring and assessment systems.

Rec 5: Provide estimations about the budget and total cost to implement the 41 measures of the RIS3 action plan, ensuring a realistic investment framework that takes full advantage of existing instruments and maximising the R&I investment of the private sector. Allocate costs per funding line and a time schedule for the entire planning period.

2. Consistency analysis between RIS3 and ROP

In order to advise whether the Regional Operational Programme for Epirus is consistent with the Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation of the same region we address the following questions:

(a) Are the analysis in the ROP Epirus and its research / innovation / digital growth related result and output indicators and targets consistent with the results of the RIS3 SWOT or other analysis?

(b) Are the research / innovation / digital growth priority axis and description of the actions in the ROP consistent with the RIS3 specialisation fields and policy mix (including possible horizontal / generic support measures)?

(c) Are innovation-related support actions in the ROP under investment priorities 1a, 1b, 2b or 2c that are NOT consistent with the RIS3? If relevant: Are there any innovation-related actions that do not fall under investment priorities 1a, 1b, 2b or 2c (but for instance IP3 SME competitiveness or IP4 energy and eco-innovation) and are they consistent with the RIS3?

(d) What percentage of the budget for the research / innovation / digital growth priority axis goes into horizontal / generic support actions and which is targeted exclusively at the RIS3 specialisation fields? Is the OP budget consistent with the RIS3 indicative budget planning / information?

2.1. Research, innovation and digital growth action in the ROP and RIS3 of Epirus

Research, innovation and digital growth actions fall under the 1st priority axis of the ROP Epirus, which contains all actions of the Thematic Objectives 1, 2, and 3. An outlook of thematic objectives and investment priorities is given in the Table below. The overall budget to this axis comes to the fourth position of regional priorities, after support to basic infrastructure, sustainable transport, and social inclusion. Tables 1 and 2 show some fundamental features of the ROP of Epirus.

Table 1: Priority axis 1- Support of regional competitiveness through the development of innovation and ICT

EU support in Euro	% OP	Specific Objective	Investment Priority	Results indicators
35.011.173	13,43%	01-Strengthning research, technological development and innovation	1a 1b	To be used T1608, T1609, T1605, T1607, T1611, T1610, T1612
		02-Enhancing access to, and use and quality of information and communication technologies	2c	
		03-Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sectors and the fisheries and aquaculture	3a 3b 3c	

Table 2: Actions and indicators per investment priority related to thematic objectives 1, 2, and 3 (1st priority axis of ROP)

Investment Priority	Indicator	Name of indicator	Baseline value (2013)	Target value (2023)
Action 1.1.1.1. Actions supporting agencies for the development of excellence and support the networking of research institutions				
1a	T1605	Number of research organisations participating in national and international programmes of R&D cooperation	100	200
1a	T1601	Number of organisations receiving support for research infrastructure	-	4
Action 1.2.1.1 Strengthening of clusters and partnerships between the research sector and business Action 1.2.2.1 Strengthening research and innovation in companies to develop products and services				
1b	T1606	New products and services produced by collaboration of research organisations and enterprises	0	13
1b	T1607	Research and innovation spending of companies as percentage of GDP (%)	0,85	0,90
1b	CO01	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving support		10
1b	CO26	Research, innovation: Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions		25
1b	CO28	Research, innovation: Number of enterprises supported to introduce new to the market products		10
1b	T1602	Clusters of enterprises and research organisations to be supported in the Region		1

Action 2.3.1.1 Develop and provide integrated digital services to citizens and businesses Action 2.3.1.2 Organization and provision of regional data to citizens and businesses Action 2.3.2.1 Development and use of digital systems for rational management of resources and costing of services by Local Authorities in the areas of energy, water, waste				
2c	T1608	Percentage of local authorities that offer services to businesses and citizens	30	70
2c	T1609	Percentage of local authorities having remote control of infrastructure and networks	5	42
2c	T1603	Number of digital services and applications to be created for citizens and businesses		17
2c	T1604	Number of applications to be created for the management of infrastructures and networks		4

Action 3.1.1.1 Creating new businesses that incorporate or develop innovation				
3a	T1610	Number of new companies to be active in RIS3	100	200
3a	CO05	Number of new enterprises supported		22
Action 3.2.1.1 Developing sustainable business models and tool that support SMEs export orientation				
3b	T1611	Exports from Epirus	152 meuro	220 meuro
3b	CO01	Number of enterprises receiving support		90
Action 3.3.1.1 Support to businesses for investment of technological equipment				
3c	T1612	Fix capital investment in Epirus	862 meuro	1000 meuro
3c	CO01	Number of enterprises receiving support		95

It is expected that the above financial resources and expected targets will enable to implement the list of RIS3 actions that seek financial support from the ROP of Epirus. A low correspondence can be observed, however, between ROP and RIS actions. The list of RIS3 actions that seek funding from the ROP is given below:

RIS3 actions in the agro-food sector

1.1.1 Mapping and exploiting local genetic material of goat varieties and agricultural products
1.2.1 Standardization of traditional cheesemaking methods and modernization of productive units
1.2.2 Certification, standardization and innovation in processing of agricultural and livestock products
1.2.3 Establishment of innovative manufacturing firms
1.3.2 Development of sales network in domestic and international market
1.5.1 Connecting companies with universities to create new products and services
1.6.1 Sustainable management of fisheries
1.6.2 Sustainable management of aquaculture
1.8.1 Use and adoption of ICT in the agro-food sector

Actions in the domain of the experience industry (culture, tourism, creative industries)

2.1.1 Development of innovative businesses in the experience industry
2.1.2 Development of collaborative models - clusters across the value chain of experience industry
2.3.2 Develop and promote cluster in crafts and cultural industries
2.3.4 Utilization of ICT in tourism / culture
2.5.1 Creation of tools and ICT to enrich the experience industry
2.5.2 Using ICT to increase productivity and quality in the experience industry
2.6.1 Development of training programmes and e-learning

Actions in the ICT and the involvement of HEI and the university

3.1.1 Strengthening cooperation between enterprises and universities
3.1.2 Strengthening partnerships among businesses
3.2.1 Training of companies' personnel
3.3.1 Support programmes for youth innovative entrepreneurship
3.3.2 Valorisation / exploitation of research results
3.3.3 Space and structure for innovative youth entrepreneurship
3.4.1 Development of collaborative models for the ICT sector
3.5.1 Training entrepreneurs in ICTs
3.5.2 Match making events between ICT and enterprises of other sectors

2.2. Consistency analysis between RIS3 and ROP of Epirus

a. Consistency of the ROP Epirus research, innovation, and digital growth result, output indicators and targets with the results of the RIS3 SWOT or other analysis

RIS3 Epirus SWOT analysis identifies a series of sectors and activities (agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, food industry, trade, tourism) in which a productive diversification should be engineered towards higher level research and innovation potential, while ICT and health activities should increase in volume and obtain critical mass. Opportunities are identified in tourism, cultural products, agrofood and the modernisation of the primary sector, ICT and environmental technologies, and clustering. Weaknesses are in the low level of innovation, low R&I investment of companies, low collaboration among regional actors, and weak regional system of innovation management.

None of the above opportunities and weaknesses are address or reflected in the ROP result, output indicators and targets. In particular,

- A very small number of companies (45 only) will receive support under the investment priority 1b.The impact on the level of a regional economy of 30.854 enterprises will be negligible and does not lead to any improvement of research and innovation potential.

- One (1) only cluster will be supported, while the RIS3 foresee multiple actions related to clusters, collaborative initiatives, and networking.
- The baseline value of BERD (0,85% GDP for 2009) is clearly wrong and the target value (0,90% GDP) for 2013 indicates the same level of research intensity by the private sector. With this level of private innovation spending the overall diversification objective of RIS3 cannot be achieved.
- Even support of enterprises under the investment priority 3a, 3b, and 3c is foreseen for a few only enterprises (207) to make any substantial difference to the regional economy.

Contrary to RIS3, which focuses on the productive tissue and the modernisation of companies in four broad sectors of economic activity, the ROP foresees a substantial increase of support towards research organisations, doubling the number of organisations that will receive support from the ROP (from 100 to 200).

b. Research, innovation, and digital growth priority axis and description of the actions in the ROP with respect to RIS3 specialisation fields and policy mix (including possible horizontal / generic support measures).

The actions of the ROP do not provide analytical information and targets related to specialisation fields defined in the RIS3, neither to the detailed list of actions and measures proposed. It is said, however, that investments under the thematic objective 1 and 3, and the investment priorities 1b, and 3a, 3b, and 3c will fall within the priority domains of RIS3.

25 out of 41 actions of RIS3 Epirus seek funding and support from the ROP, following a policy mix which is adapted to the specialisation domains selected.

Overall, the policy mix of ROP will follow the specialisation domains selected, and a few actions related to the Thematic Objective 2 will be horizontal / generic.

c. Innovation-related support actions in the ROP under investment priorities 1a, 1b, 2b or 2c NOT consistent with the RIS3

Target indicators under the investment priority 2b show ICT related and broadband services to be developed and offered by local authorities, and eventually the development of more advanced solutions dealing with remote control and management of infrastructures and networks.

However, the ICT and broadband related orientation in the RIS3 is different, focusing on business processes, enhancing the experience industry, tourism and culture, improving productivity and quality, e-learning, and youth entrepreneurship.

There are indication of divergence between ICT and broadband investments under RIS3 and ROP.

d. Percentage of the budget for the research / innovation / digital growth priority axis that goes into horizontal / generic support actions and which is targeted exclusively at the RIS3 specialisation fields?

There is no budget breakdown at the level of RIS3. The breakdown by actions toward RIS3 specialisation fields and horizontal actions of ROP is given in the Table below. Therefore, consistency between horizontal action of RIS3 and ROP cannot be assessed.

Table 3: Priority and horizontal actions in ROP Epirus

Actions	RIS3 priority axis	Horizontal
Intelligent energy management distribution systems (???)		640,000

Water management and drinking water conservation (???)		960,000
Investment in infrastructure , capacities in SMEs linked to R&I	1,606,542	
R&I in public research centre & centres of competence		880,000
Technology transfer, university - industry cooperation		3,600,000
Advanced support services for SMEs and groups of SMEs	7,200,000	
SME business development, support to entrepreneurship and incubation	6,893,473	
Support to environmental friendly production process		3,800,000
Access to public sector information, open data, e-culture, etc.		5,613,158
ICT services and applications for SMEs	3,800,000	
Total RIS3	19,500,015 56%	
Total horizontal		15,493,158 44%
Total Axis 1 ROP	34,993,173	

2.3. Recommendations towards ROP Epirus

Based on the above described consistency analysis, we suggest the following recommendations:

Rec 1: The ROP should come closer to the overall perspective and ambition of RIS3 Epirus. The objective of diversification towards a more innovative regional economy is absent from the ROP, and the quantitative targets described cannot sustain the diversification objectives of RIS3.

Rec 2: The overall effort towards a new development model, export orientation, and restructuring of the regional economy is not feasible with the level of funding for research, innovation, and entrepreneurship foreseen in the ROP.

Rec 3: A breakdown of budget under the 1st Priority Axis of ROP in the three investment objective 1, 2, and 3 would offer a more precise information for the effort in the three fields of research and innovation, ICT and broadband infrastructure, and entrepreneurship.

Rec 4: Actions described in the ROP should take into account the action plan and the list of actions proposed by RIS3; especially those seeking funds from regional sources. An estimation of the resources necessary for the implementation of RIS3 action plan would allow assessing whether the 35 million Euro foreseen in the ROP are sufficient for turning RIS3 into reality.

Rec 5: Monitoring indicators, target and result used by the ROP should be similar to those employed by the RIS3 (still to be defined). As in the case of actions, full consistency is expected at the level of monitoring and assessment indicators.

Assessment grid

RIS3 EPIRUS: LEVEL OF ELABORATION	
PRIORITISATION/ED:	
RIS accounts for the Region in total or just the ROP	The RIS3 accounts for all research and innovation actions in the region, not only those foreseen into the ROP

Governance provisions to ensure entrepreneurial discovery	No
Priority Sectors (SS) well & clearly defined?	(1) primary sector and transformation of agricultural products, (2) the industry of experience combining cultural activities, tourism, and creative industries, (3) ICT linked to university research and innovation, and (4) health and well-being
Ensure inclusion	One (1) only enterprise having declared R&D expenditure does not fall into the selected priority sectors
Priority role to the business sector	Yes, in the description of priority sectors
Is demand side innovation addressed?	No
RIS3 ACTIVITIES PLANNED:	
Political endorsement	No
Activities for envisaged RIS3 actions and Policy mix	Yes, 42 actions are described
Indicative actions for each Priority Sector.	No
Activities - Measures with Time Schedule and Budget	No
TOTAL FUNDING:	
Total funding – all sources clear?	No
Provisions private funding	No
RIS 3 INDICATORS:	
Existence and adequacy of indicators	No
Output Indicators – do they exist?	No
Output Indicators – are they adequate?	No
Result Indicators – do they exist?	No
Result Indicators – are they adequate?	No
RIS3 – OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME	
COMPLIANCE:	
Complementarity - Synergies btn ROP and EPANEK	Not addressed
Complementarity - Synergies btn ROP and PAA	Not addressed
Are Regional RIS3 priorities reflected in ROP?	The actions of the ROP do not provide analytical information and targets related to specialisation fields defined in the RIS3, neither to the detailed list of actions and measures proposed
Are RIS3 priorities reflected in EPANEK?	Yes, EPANEK might be an implementation framework of RIS3
Does the ROP identify opportunities within the chosen sectors?	No
Compliance with RIS3 EACs	Partly
OP INDICATORS:	
Is methodology of OP/ ROP of setting up and quantifying indicators described in a separate annex?	No
Are RIS and ROP indicators identical?	No
OTHER TARGETS:	
Contribution to ΕΣΠΕΚ	No
Contribution to Digital Agenda strategy	No