



DELIVERABLE D.T2.2.3
FINAL RI ROAD MAP
PP06 & PP07



Content

Content	1
1 Regional Innovation Policy Context	2
2 Regional RI Maturity	3
2.1 RI Performance of Regional Policy Making	3
2.2 RI Performance of Enterprise	12
2.3 Assessment of Local RI Maturity Level	21
3 Priorities for Action	22
4 Lessons from the Pilot Actions	22
5 Lessons from the Study Visits	24
6 The Roadmap	25
6.1 Action #1	25
6.2 Action #n	29
6.3 A Visual Rendering of the Roadmap.....	33



1 Regional Innovation Policy Context

Briefly describe:

- the regional innovation S3 priorities focused on SMEs and those that relate to sustainability, social accountability, social innovation and other priorities that may offer an opening to an evolution towards responsible innovation:
- the innovation maturity of the region (you may refer to the Regional Innovation Scoreboard);
- highlights about the regional innovation ecosystem, if they matter to responsible innovation.

The Slovenia's Smart Specialisation Strategy is based on a **model of "open and responsible innovation"**, including social innovation. A critical contemplation regarding various aspects and consequences of the process of increasing (market) competition and market specialisation for the individual and the society is indeed an integral element of the smart specialisation process. In addition to purely economic parameters and conditions, the introduction and penetration of new technologies depends on a wide range of soft factors. **S4 therefore places great emphasis on non-technological and social aspects at various levels (individual, social groups, organisations)**, e.g. in terms of identifying, defining and evaluating the individual thematic areas and future societal needs, joint co-decision, etc.

The priority areas that are defined by S3 are:

- **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

Regional innovation ecosystem comprises of **9 strategic development-innovation partnerships (SRIPs)**, one for each priority areas. The SRIPs are responsible for networking among innovation stakeholders: SMEs, industry, education and research organisations, innovation support organisations, and other innovation players.

Slovenia is divided in two regions:

- Zahodna Slovenija (SI04)/Western Slovenia is a **Moderate + Innovator**; according to Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2019 innovation performance has decreased over time (-15.2%);
- Vzhodna Slovenija (SI03)/Eastern Slovenia is a **Moderate Innovator**; according to Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2019 innovation performance has decreased over time (-13.6%).

2 Regional RI Maturity

2.1 RI Performance of Regional Policy Making

RI Category	RI Component	Indicator	Type of measurement	Metric	Data source	Assessment (Modest/Moderate/Substantial) + Short description
Purpose	Motivation for doing/supporting research/innovation	M1: Integration of innovation/S&T in policy planning and strategies	Qualitative	Inclusion of innovation/S&T components in the official policies of the organizations (e.g. strategic plans, policy documents, etc.)	Regional policy/planning documents – Partners’/Experts’ assessment	<p>Assessment: MODERATE</p> <p>Slovenia has been strongly motivated in supporting research, technology development and innovation, that were already introduced in several national policy papers and strategies. Among the most important policy papers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 - Slovenian Smart Specialisation Strategy – S4 (2017) - Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia 2011-2020 (RISS) - National Strategy on Social Responsibility (2017, draft version) - Digital Slovenia 2020 – Development Strategy for the Information Society until 2020
	Motivation for engaging with RI	M2: Integration of RI components in policy planning and strategies	Qualitative	Inclusion of RI components in the official policies of the organizations (e.g. strategic plans, policy documents, etc.)	Regional policy/planning documents – Partners’/Experts’ assessment	<p>Assessment: MODEST</p> <p>Slovenian Smart Specialisation Strategy (S4) is based on a model of “open and responsible innovation”, including social innovation. A critical contemplation regarding various aspects and consequences of the process of increasing (market) competition and market specialisation for the individual and the society is indeed an integral element of the smart specialisation process. In addition to purely economic parameters and</p>

						<p>conditions, the introduction and penetration of new technologies depends on a wide range of soft factors. S4 therefore places great emphasis on non-technological and social aspects at various levels (individual, social groups, organisations), e.g. in terms of identifying, defining and evaluating the individual thematic areas and future societal needs, joint co-decision, etc. (S4, p. 9).</p> <p>The RI components were also introduced through RISS 2011-2020 with the promotion of a balanced research and innovation system that equips individuals with both knowledge and the courage and skills for responsible entrepreneurship (RISS, p. 41).</p>
		M3: Financial commitment on RI components	Quantitative	Budget allocation for RI components in the budget of regional policy makers: (a) presence of specific budget headings for RI or its components; (b) annual amount (% or €); (b) evolution (increase, decrease, stable over the last 3 years – or other programming	Budget documents – Partners’/Experts’ assessment	<p>Assessment: MODEST</p> <p>In the public tender the co-financing of the certification system for socially responsible companies, published in September 2018 by the Ministry of labour, family, social affairs and equal opportunities planned 500.000 EUR per year in the period 2019-2022.</p>

				period where appropriate)		
	Ethics (justification of intended outcomes)	E1: Significance of UNDGs in policy planning and strategies	Qualitative	Reference to UNDGs in regional policy documents (e.g. strategic plans, policy documents, etc.)	Regional policy/planning documents – Partners’/Experts’ assessment	<p>Assessment: MODERATE</p> <p>The RISS 2011-2020 addresses Ethics in research and of the researchers. The strategy emphasises that the growing integration of research and innovations into social environment, and search for solutions of fundamental problems and questions posed by the society, together with the difficulty of the assessment of research and development activities results on human life, and on the environment, create growing need for the researchers to be aware of ethical issues. At the same time, the research profession requires a high degree of integrity and a strong sense of responsibility, because, particularly in a small area, like the Slovenian one, researchers often encounter situations that could be understood as a conflict of interests, or they may interfere with reputation of the research institution and the research profession in general. (RISS, p. 18)</p> <p>The Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 encompasses the 17 UNDGs within 12 Slovenia’s development goals. The strategy encompasses ethics through the 2. goal Knowledge and skills for a high quality of life and work, that will also be achieved by promoting the concepts of sustainable development, active citizenship and ethicality as educational principles (Slovenia 2030, p. 26).</p>
Process	Anticipation	A1: Foresight and strategic planning activities (e.g. Scenario building, delphis, etc.)	Quantitative/Qualitative	Number of foresight and strategic planning activities in the current and	Regional policy/planning documents – Partners’/Experts’ assessment	<p>Assessment: MODEST</p> <p>In September 2018 the Ministry of labour, family, social affairs and equal opportunities published a Public tender for the co-</p>

		(adapted from Eastwood et al. 2017)		preceding governing period (e.g. regional legislature, depending on local regulation) [Presence/Absence of activities if the number is not available]		financing of the certification system for socially responsible companies.
	Public engagement	PE1: Public perceptions on public involvement in science and technology (Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Quantitative	% of respondents who stated that “the public should be consulted and public opinion should be considered when making decisions about science and technology”	Special Eurobarometer 340 (national data), p. 87.	Assessment: MODEST According to Special Eurobarometer 340: Science and Technology 24% of respondents in Slovenia consider that “the public should be consulted and public opinion should be considered when making decisions about science and technology” (p. 87).
		PE2: Formalisation and extent of public involvement in regional science and technology decision-making (Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Qualitative	Qualitative discussion and self-classification as: - Formalised / high involvement - Formalised / low involvement - Not formalised /	Partners’/Experts’ assessment	Assessment: MODEST Not formalised / low involvement Public involvement in regional science and technology decision-making in Slovenia is not formalised and there is a low level of public involvement.

				high involvement - Not formalised / low involvement		
	Responsiveness	RES1: Potential to adapt policies and strategies (adapted from Eastwood et al. 2017)	Qualitative	Existence of stakeholder/public feedback mechanisms in policy/strategy implementation	Regional policy and strategy documents/ Partners'/Experts' assessment	Assessment: MODERATE There is a moderate level of existence of mechanisms that enable stakeholders/public feedback, usually through EU funded projects that comprise the preparation of policies, strategies and action plans and at local or regional levels through the preparation during the preparation of development programmes and strategies. In 2015 the Ministry for Public Administration issued the Guidelines for public inclusion in the preparation of regulations.
		RES2: Openness and transparency of the planning and policy process (adapted from Eastwood et al. 2017)	Qualitative	Existence of stakeholder/public communication mechanisms in policy/strategy implementation procedures	Regional policy and strategy documents/ Partners'/Experts' assessment	Assessment: MODERATE There is a communication mechanism – a public web portal - that allows to the public to be informed about the preparation and adoption of legislation that the Government of the Republic of Slovenia makes at public disposal.
	Reflection	REF1: Reflexive guidance in regional policy/strategy on RI (adapted from	Qualitative	Existence of offices, fora, committees, etc. for the monitoring and assessment of program/project	Regional policy and strategy documents/ Partners'/Experts' assessment	Assessment: MODEST The assessment of programme/project implementation activities involving RI and its components is provided by the ministries that publish public tenders, related to RI.

		Eastwood et al. 2017)		implementation activities involving RI and its components		
		REF2: Regional support/incentives for the use of standards and certifications related to RI (e.g. ISO, SA, UNI) (adapted from Eastwood et al. 2017)	Qualitative	Existence of regional programs/actions supporting /requiring the use of instruments such as codes of conduct and standards in R&I	Regional policy and strategy documents/ Partners'/Experts' assessment	Assessment: MODEST In September 2018 the Ministry of labour, family, social affairs and equal opportunities published a Public tender for the co-financing of the certification system for socially responsible companies.
	Governance	G1: Extent of R&I networks (e.g. platforms, hubs, incubators, accelerators) promoting / supporting RI in the region (Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Quantitative/Qualitative	Self-assessment in terms of: - Number of networks [Existence of networks if the number is not available] - Extent of involvement of regional policy makers in these networks - Formal / informal	Regional policy and strategy documents/ Partners'/Experts' assessment	Assessment: MODERATE There is a moderate level of promoting /supporting RI in the region. Through the implementation of ROSIE project CCIS promotes and provides support in the whole region and MONG involved the Primorska Technology Park and Chamber of Crafts Ajdovščina to promote the RI among SMEs.

				character of networks		
		G2: Activities of funders to promote RI at regional level (Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Quantitative/Qualitative	Self-assessment in terms of: - Number of funding mechanisms to support RI activities [Existence of mechanisms, if the number is not available]; - € invested in RI-relevant projects	Regional policy and strategy documents/ Partners'/Experts' assessment	Assessment: MODEST
	Ethics (deontology)	E2: Ethical considerations in the evaluation for the regional funding of R&I proposals (Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Quantitative/Qualitative	% of R&I proposals for funding by regional policy makers that are subject to evaluation of ethical concerns (i.e., R&I practices, ethical implications for the objects of R&I, ethical acceptability of R&I outcomes)	Regional policy and strategy documents/ Partners'/Experts' assessment	Assessment: MODERATE In Slovenia, the questions of ethics in research are dealt with by the Commission of the Republic of Slovenia for Ethics in Medicine, being an independent body and Ethical Commission for the Experiments on Animals, operating at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food. The Commission of the Republic of Slovenia for Ethics in Medicine has a long tradition, being one of the oldest national ethics commission in the world, and has contributed its share to forming of European ethical standards for biomedical research on

				over total number of R&I proposals [Existence of evaluations, if the number is not available]		human (RISS, p. 18).
Products	Gender/equality and diversity	GE1: Gender gap of core human resources in science and technology (Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Quantitative	% difference between the share of economically active population for women and the share of economically active population for men in science and technology	EU regional statistical yearbook 2015, p. 256	<p>Assessment: MODERATE</p> <p>The Ministry of labour, family, social affairs and equal opportunities established a department that is responsible for the equal opportunities of women and men.</p>
	Gender/equality and diversity	GE2: Support for gender equality in regionally funded R&I projects (adapted from Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Quantitative/Qualitative	Number of regionally funded R&I projects supporting gender equality and/or creating of RDI jobs that employ women [Existence of funded projects, if the number is not available]	Regional policy and strategy documents/ Partners'/Experts' assessment	<p>Assessment: MODERATE</p> <p>In June 2018 the Commission for Equal Opportunities in Science was formed operating as a consultative body of the Ministry for Science, Education and Sport in order to reach the objective: Improvement of career opportunities for researchers, and inclusion of the gender equality principle, which was set in the Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia 2011-2020.</p>

	Open access	OA1: Regional policies for dissemination of and open access to scientific, technical and economic information (adapted from Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Qualitative	Qualitative discussion and self-assessment in terms of: - Existence of a regional policy for open access - Regional institutional mechanisms for establishing, maintaining and monitoring open science and innovation	Partners'/Experts' assessment	Assessment: MODERATE There are 9 Strategic research-innovation partnerships (SRIPs) established at the national level in the framework of the Government office for development and European cohesion policy that cover the following fields: Smart Cities and Communities, Smart buildings and homes with a wood chain, Networks for the transition to a circular economy, Sustainable food production, Sustainable tourism, Factories of the future, Health – Medicine, Mobility, and Development of materials and products.
		OA2: Inclusion of open access / open science measures in research policies and calls for proposals (adapted from Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Qualitative	Existence of Regional open science / open innovation repositories or of regional support (e.g. financial) for the participation in sector or other repositories	Regional programming documents	Assessment: MODERATE In Slovenia the open science/open innovation repositories are available through the web sites of the Strategic research-innovation partnerships and web sites of research institutes.
	UN Development Goals	UN1: Degree of impact on UNDGs	Qualitative	Qualitative discussion and partners' assessment in	Partners'/Experts' assessment	Assessment: MODERATE

				terms of the UNDGs which regional policy impacts the most		According to the Measuring distance to the SDGs targets, An assessment of where OECD countries stand (June 2017, p. 54-55) the assessment of Slovenia communicates that based on the 126 available indicators allowing coverage of 95 of the 169 SDG targets, Slovenia has currently achieved 12 of the 2030 targets. The remaining distances to achieve the targets are small in several areas, but challenges remain.
--	--	--	--	---	--	---

2.2 RI Performance of Enterprise

Category	Component	Data source	Metric	Type of measurement	Indicator	Assessment (Modest/Moderate/Substantial) + Short description
Purpose	Motivation for doing/supporting research/innovation	RRI Development plan, "1. Formulate your goal"	Inclusion of innovation/S&T components in the official planning of the organizations (e.g. strategic plans, vision ad mission statements, etc.)	Qualitative	M1: Integration of innovation/S&T in corporate planning and strategies	Assessment: MODERATE SMEs are aware of the importance of R&D activities and innovations for competitiveness on regional, national or global market. Inclusion of innovation/S&T components in the official planning of the organizations greatly depends on the size of the company.
	Motivation for engaging with RI	RRI In-depth Assessment Tool	Inclusion of RI components in the official planning of the organizations (e.g. strategic plans, vision ad mission statements, etc.)	Qualitative	M2: Integration of RI components in policy planning and strategies	Assessment: MODEST SMEs are familiar with more traditional and general aspects of RI components. Especially the ones that are in some way covered by national and EU legislation. E.g. company management, health & safety, also sustainable production, environment impact. But in most cases SME are

						not aware of all the scope of RI and in this way RI as whole is never included in any of the official planning of the organizations.
		Self-assessment (*)	Budget allocation for RI components in companies' budget: (a) presence of funded programs targeting (selected) RI components; (b) annual amount (% or €); (b) evolution (increase, decrease, stable over the last 3 years – or other programming period where appropriate)	Quantitative	M3: Financial commitment on RI components	Assessment: MODEST As stated above, RI components that are in some way covered by national and EU legislation are represented in budgets of companies. Also, some presence of funded programs targeting (selected) RI components is occurring but many with larger SMEs.
	Ethics (justification of intended outcomes)	Self-assessment(*)	Participation in programs and schemes, and adoption of instruments both mandatory and voluntary relevant for the	Qualitative	E1: Significance of UNDGs in companies' activities and strategies	Assessment: MODERATE Ethics are one of the better understood and represented aspects of RI within SMEs. It is often that you can find some reference in companies' strategies and other activities

			achievement of the UNDGs (e.g. ethics codes, voluntary guidelines, certifications, standards)			
Process	Anticipation	Self-assessment(*)	Number of foresight and strategic planning activities in the current and preceding planning period (specify the relevant planning period) [Presence/Absence of activities if the number is not available]	Quantitative/ Qualitative	A1: Foresight and strategic planning activities (e.g. Scenario building, delphis, etc.) (adapted from Eastwood et al. 2017)	Assessment: MODEST
	Public engagement	RRI In-depth Assessment Tool	Qualitative discussion and self-assessment of the companies' experience in users' engagement techniques (e.g. living labs)	Qualitative	PE1: Users' involvement in design and development processes	Assessment: MODEST User involvement in innovation process, user experience, customer journey and methodology of Design thinking or living labs is still something that is more in domain of large companies. In last couple of years is slowly being introduced to SMEs as well.

		RRI In-depth Assessment Tool	No. of public-sponsored projects on engagement in R&I joined [Presence/Absence of activities if the number is not available]	Quantitative/Qualitative	PE2: Participation in public-sponsored engagement projects on R&I	Assessment: MODEST There is absence of this type of projects as there is very low opportunities of public-funded activities.
	Responsiveness	RRI In-depth Assessment Tool /Self-assessment	Implementation of users/communities feedback mechanisms in companies' operations	Qualitative	RES1: Potential to adapt production processes and business strategies (adapted from Eastwood et al. 2017)	Assessment: MODERATE Companies are gathering feedback on their existing products and processes through different channels and are usually aware of local civil initiatives.
		RRI In-depth Assessment Tool /Self-assessment	Adoption of CSR instruments, such as social budget, sustainability reporting etc. detailing the social/environmental value of corporate operations to customers and stakeholders	Qualitative	RES2: Openness and transparency of corporate operations (adapted from Eastwood et al. 2017)	Assessment: MODEST Companies are still relatively closed and usually open only the operations and documentation that they are obliged to.
	Reflection	Self-assessment(*)	Existence of/participation in offices, fora,	Qualitative	REF1: Reflexive guidance in companies strategies	Assessment: MODEST Mainly as much as it is required in different standards and good manufacturing practice

			committees, etc. for the monitoring and assessment companies activities relevant to RI		(adapted from Eastwood et al. 2017)	
		Self-assessment(*)	Instruments used by companies, such as codes of conduct, standards, etc. related to RI (e.g. ISO, SA, UNI)	Qualitative	REF2: Use of standards and certifications related to RI (e.g. ISO, SA, UNI) (adapted from Eastwood et al. 2017)	Assessment: MODEST Mainly as much as what is legally required.
	Governance	Self-assessment(*)	Self-assessment in terms of: - Number of networks joined [Existence of networks if the number is not available] - Extent of involvement of companies in these networks (e.g. leading working groups, participating in exchanges of best practices, etc.)	Quantitative/ Qualitative	G1: Participation in R&I networks (e.g. platforms, hubs, incubators, accelerators) promoting / supporting RI in the region (adapted from Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Assessment: MODERATE There is a moderate level of promoting /supporting RI in the region. SMEs are quite active, participating in networks and working groups, attending workshops, etc.

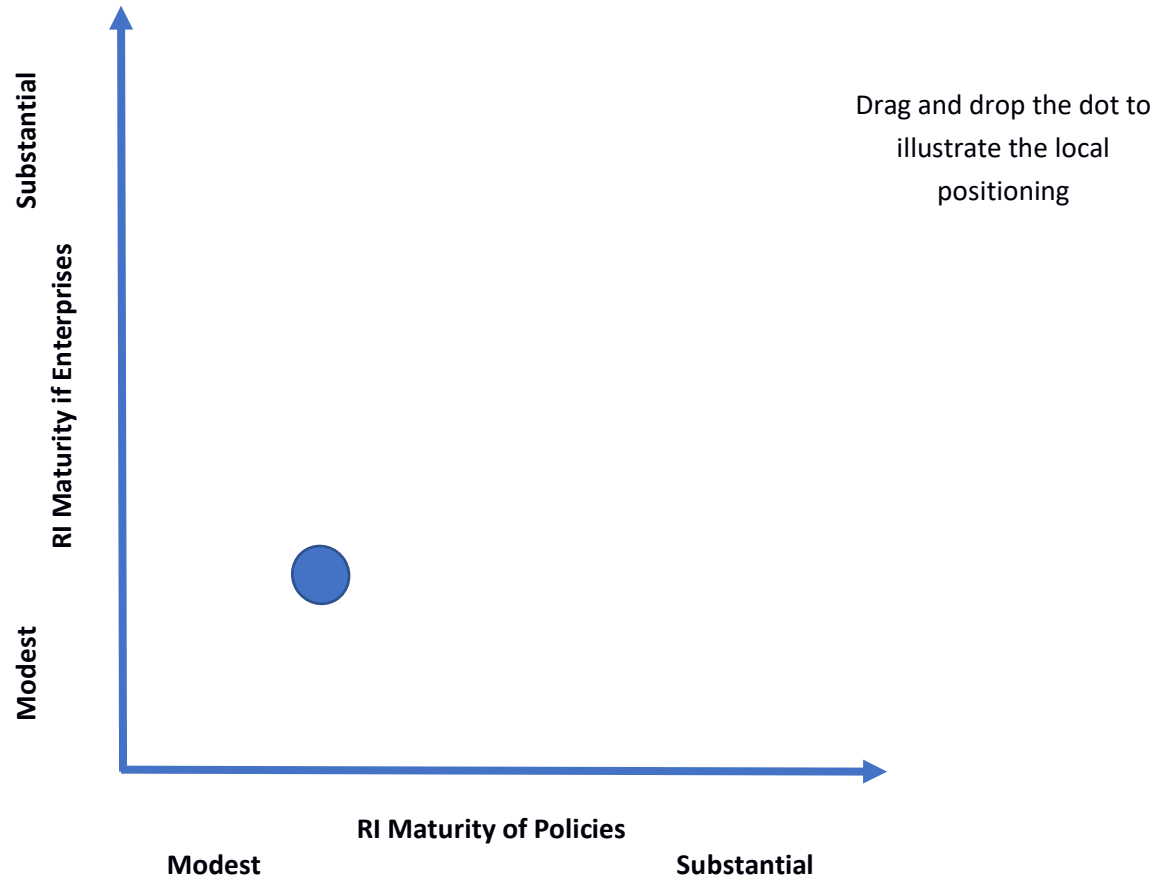
			- Formal / informal character of networks			
		RRI In-depth Assessment Tool	Self-assessment in terms of: - Number of successful bids [Existence of mechanisms, if the number is not available]; - € acquired to invest in RI-relevant projects - Sources of funds acquired by the companies	Quantitative/ Qualitative	G2: Third party funds acquired to promote companies' RI related activities (adapted from Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Assessment: MODEST
	Ethics (deontology)	Self-assessment(*)	Qualitative discussion and self-assessment of the utilization of Codes of Conduct or other instruments for ensuring the integrity of R&I practices	Qualitative	E2: Adoption or adherence to Codes of Conduct or other instruments for ensuring the integrity of R&I practices in the company	Assessment: MODERATE Ethics are one of the most developed field of RI and are present in different form in SMEs supporting RI practices

Products	Gender/equality and diversity	RRI In-depth Assessment Tool / Self-assessment	% female employee in R&I roles in companies	Quantitative	GE1: Gender gap of human resources in companies' R&D/technical offices/divisions (adapted from Tsanos and Apospori 2017)	Assessment: MODERATE
	Gender/equality and diversity	RRI In-depth Assessment Tool / Self-assessment	Number of companies' initiatives supporting gender equality and/or creating of R&I jobs that employ women [Existence of initiatives, if the number is not available]	Quantitative/ Qualitative	GE2: Companies' programs/measures to support for gender equality in R&I activities/functions	Assessment: MODEST There are some examples supporting gender equality within companies, R&D or innovation departments.
	Open access	RRI In-depth Assessment Tool / Self-assessment	Qualitative discussion and self-assessment in terms of the frequency of using open access/open data sources to know up-to-date research outputs for the business operations	Qualitative	OA1: Evidence of use of and/or contribution to open data repositories as input to /output of innovation processes	Assessment: MODEST Companies are still relatively sceptical to open access. Many are involved due to demands of public-funded projects.

		RRI In-depth Assessment Tool / Self-assessment	Number of R&I funding/policy programs joined by companies [Existence of programs, if the number is not available]	Quantitative/Qualitative	OA2: Participation in R&I funding/policy programs requiring a commitment to an open access / open science policy	Assessment: MODERATE In Slovenia the open science/open innovation repositories are available through the web sites of the Strategic research-innovation partnerships and web sites of research institutes.																		
	UN Development Goals	Self-assessment tool, "RI Drivers - Responce of the innovation process to the dimensions of RRI"	Self-assessment of the impact of companies' innovative products/services on sustainable and inclusive development (10 point scale)	Quantitative	UN1: Degree of impact on UNDGs (17 indicators, on for each indicator)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Poverty</td> <td>6,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zero Hunger and Food Security</td> <td>6,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good Health and Well-being</td> <td>7,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quality Education</td> <td>7,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gender equality</td> <td>6,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clean Water and Sanitation</td> <td>5,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Affordable and Clean Energy</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decent Work and Economic Growth</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</td> <td>6,8</td> </tr> </table>	Poverty	6,4	Zero Hunger and Food Security	6,6	Good Health and Well-being	7,7	Quality Education	7,5	Gender equality	6,8	Clean Water and Sanitation	5,8	Affordable and Clean Energy	5	Decent Work and Economic Growth	8	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	6,8
Poverty	6,4																							
Zero Hunger and Food Security	6,6																							
Good Health and Well-being	7,7																							
Quality Education	7,5																							
Gender equality	6,8																							
Clean Water and Sanitation	5,8																							
Affordable and Clean Energy	5																							
Decent Work and Economic Growth	8																							
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	6,8																							

						Reduced Inequalities 6 <hr/> Sustainable Cities and Communities 7 <hr/> Responsible Consumption and Production 7 <hr/> Climate Actions 5,9 <hr/> Life Below Water 4,8 <hr/> Life on Land 6,2 <hr/> Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 6,2 <hr/> Partnerships for the Goals 7
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

2.3 Assessment of Local RI Maturity Level





3 Priorities for Action

Depending on the assessment, partners can then define measures and actions either to strengthen the alignment of public policies and firms’ activities, to fill the gaps in public policy, or to elaborate initiatives to stimulate firms’ commitments. Check Table 3 of the D.T2.2.1 RI Roadmap Template and Guidelines.

Priority could be given to:

- Develop regional policies for RI and start target engagement/communication initiatives to raise firms’ awareness on the matter
- Expand firms’ participation in regional policies for RI
- Strengthen the policy environment for RI to maintain and foster corporate involvement
- Consolidate and develop existing alignments and initiatives

Illustrate the local choice.

		Significance of regional RI policies	
		Low	High
Corporate involvement in RI	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in preparation of research / innovation / development policies • Local events / design thinking workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of participatory tools (Living Lab concept) • Community building
	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interacting with policy actors to promote RI and provide support for SMEs 	

4 Lessons from the Pilot Actions

Describe the main outcomes from the local pilot actions. Refer to you input to:

- D.T3.2.1 - Pilot Local Area Start-Up Report

The main outcome was the selection of 5 SMEs, based on the results of self-assessment questionnaires, in particular on the responds to the questions “In managing your innovation process,



does your organisation... reflect on Ethics? / pursue Gender Equality? / operate Open Access? / perform Stakeholders Engagement? / promotes Science Education? /ensure Governance of innovation?”.

Among 19 self-assessment questionnaires filled mainly by SMEs, MONG selected 2 SMEs that expressed the highest rate of awareness on responsible innovation. Based on its expertise CCIS selected 3 SMEs that need support with innovation governance and science education.

- D.T3.2.2 - Pilot Local Area Mid-Term Report

There were no particular deviations in the Pilot Local Area Mid-Term Report comparing to Pilot Local Area Start-Up Report. One-to-one meetings with the selected SMEs planned for the beginning of 2019 were postponed due to modification of pilot action plan that will be based on workshops.

Two additional RRI tools were added to the ROSIE tools list: COMPASS and DESIGN THINKING, which were identified as the most appropriate for the engagement of the 5 Slovenian SMEs in RRI Development Plan activity.

Three workshops to support the 5 selected SMEs in RRI development plan preparation are planned to be performed in the period July-September 2019. External experts will assist the SMEs with professional support. The Pilot Local Area Final Report will be finalized by CCIS and MONG after the preparation of the 5 RRI development plans.

- D.T3.2.3 - Pilot Local Area Final Report

Three workshops based on COMPASS and DESIGN THINKING were performed in September 2019. External experts were engaged to assist SMEs with professional support.

Participating SMEs defined their own individual cases or field of challenges prior the workshop. On first day of the workshop they focused on the future trends and/or challenges in their sector relating to their product or service and in the scope of responsible innovation. They went through the process of creating the Cover Story, asking themselves who will be our user, what will be our product, what will be our processes, what will be the culture of our organization. They went through the process of “what if” For homework, they went through COMPASS self-check tool, focusing on one or more pillars – management; research and idea generation; product development; marketing. As well as asking themselves the same questions as in the Cover Story but focusing on the present. What is the situation now in the company? On second day challenges will be look at the current state of the SME, state of mind will be “as is”. The goal will be to define and select ideas the support the vision. They were asking themselves How might we? question. After choosing the most relevant question they went through idea generation and then prioritization of them using How,Now,Wow, Cioa matrix. For homework they were asked to go through the company’s strategy or existing documents for future development and see how their ideas are presented in these documents. On the third day they selected 3 ideas that are not presented in the company’s strategy and are most relevant for achieving the future vision. A final



step was strategic roadmapping on the SME level with the backcasting approach again supporting the vision of SME in the scope of responsible innovation.

After the workshops there were local RI experts available for support in the preparation of RRI development plans. Pilot Action activities with 4 SMEs involved lasted until mid-November 2019.

5 Lessons from the Study Visits

Illustrate whether you got specific inspiration from the study visits, as described in:

- D.T2.3.2 - Report and material from Transnational Study Visit 01

The most useful information of the Transnational Study Visit 01 were gained from the presentation of Horizon 2020 projects, in particular from the project COMPASS and their tool. CCIS arrived to an agreement with the COMPASS project leader to use the off-line version of the COMPASS tool. The tool will be translated to Slovenian language and used at the workshops performed for the 5 selected SMEs.

- D.T2.3.3 - Report and material from Transnational Study Visit 02

The Transnational Study Visit presented a very interesting approach of Polish partners to Pilot action involvement of SMEs from Poland. It was evident that SMEs involved were willing to raise their competences on responsible innovation and were aware that responsible innovation is an essential part of business planning.

- D.T2.3.4 - Report and material from Transnational Study Visit 03

The Study Visit 03 was held in Nova Gorica on 1-2 October 2019 by MONG and CCIS. The Transnational Study Visit presented a very interesting approach of MONG on applying responsible innovation to tourism sector, as well as of CCIS on developing SMEs' RRI development plans, using the approach of COMPASS and DESIGN THINKING tools. As part of the Study Visit, CCIS organised for project partners a workshop on RRI Cover Story.

Further reference may be made to inspirational content in:

- D.T3.4.2 - Report on KM / IM session 01

The Open-call was published on 8 May 2018, but MONG and CCIS did not limit the possibility of other SMEs to express their interest in a later stage of the project.

CCIS published the open call and the content for on-line capacity building on the CCIS web site. The site will be available for the whole project duration in order to involve other SMEs, that could join the pilot action at a later stage.



MONG focused its activities on responsible innovation in tourism and the on-line capacity building content will remain published for the whole project duration through the on-line tool set up within the project named Our Courtyard (Naš borjač), which is monthly updated with new content.

The initial average level of awareness of the local SMEs with reference to the RRI keys

- D.T3.4.3 - Report on KM / IM session 02

Possibilities of implementing the Design Thinking approach in the pilot phase of the project and how to develop a workshop for SMEs to get a bigger impact were discussed among the partners.

RRI can be explained to SME through so-called RRI operational dimensions (anticipation, inclusiveness, reflexivity, and responsiveness). This approach is closer to the mindset of SMEs and is something that is also a part of Design thinking approach which helps SME to bring user experience in their product or service. And this is something SMEs can put value on it.

- D.T3.4.4 - Report on KM / IM session 03

Through the three workshops based on COMPASS tool and Design thinking methodology participating organizations were able with backcasting approach set clear steps and milestones for implementing three ideas to support one selected vision supporting strategic development of the company in the scope of RI. Companies were also encouraged to use the gained knowledge to repeat the process and finalize idea generation, prioritization and backcasting approach for others key vision supporting company's strategy that we defined during the workshop.

The Roadmap

5.1 Action #1 - MONG

In order to deliver on your identified priority/ies, you need to put in place a number of actions, stemming from what you learned from the pilot actions and the exchange with other partners. Each action can be described according to the following table.

The Goal

What goal(s) are you trying to reach? What exactly will be achieved? What will be established and in what timeframe?

The main goals to be reached are:

- Community building for stakeholders oriented to sustainable/responsible innovation in tourism
- Promotion of participatory tools – Naš borjač/Our Courtyard based on Living Lab concept
- Local events

The Strategy



The people	<p>Who should be involved? Who should be consulted? Should you form a team? If so, who should be included? Who are the key players? Which stakeholders might be interested/willing to participate?</p> <p>The aim of MONG is to involve stakeholders that play an important role in developing sustainable tourist destination of Vipava Valley (www.vipavskadolina.si) with Nova Gorica as main urban center, which has been firmly rooted in Green Tourism. Municipality of Nova Gorica joined the Green Scheme of Slovenian Tourism in 2015, but gained with ROSIE project a new dimension of involving the key elements of responsible innovation into innovation processes and strategic planning of tourism-oriented SMEs. The main target groups are thus SMEs that are willing to develop sustainable and responsible tourism products for domestic and foreign tourists. In their development process they will interact with other stakeholders, such as local authorities, local tourist information centres, regional development agencies, local citizens, sustainable development experts, researchers, as well as tourists. The on-line tool Naš borjač/Our Courtyard (nasborjac.si), set by MONG within ROSIE project, is the one that helps developing a virtual and real tourism Living Lab that enables to implement participatory processes.</p>
The resources	<p>What financial resources do you need? How much time will you need to invest? How much time will others have to invest? What financial resources could be allocated for support (for example, the engagement of an external expert? What resources are needed for sustainability?</p> <p>Despite substantial resources needed, we believe that community building of all the above-mentioned stakeholders will enable to merge different financial resources and concentrate funds on activities agreed among stakeholders. Local public funds available for destination tourism development and promotion, which will be based on responsible/green/sustainable/impact tourism, by three local authorities (MONG, Municipality of Ajdovščina, Municipality of Renče-Vogrsko) will be managed by the Public Institution of Tourism Nova Gorica and Vipava Valley. The Institution was also involved in the ROSIE Pilot Actions in order to obtain basic RI knowhow and support in the preparation of RI development plan. Additional public funds will be obtained at the national level. Due to the current critical economic situation in tourism, the private sector will have difficulties with private investments in responsible innovation, but SMEs are willing to invest their time in sustainable tourism development. Responsible innovation is considered as crucial for our tourism destination in order do keep it green and friendly to local people and environment.</p>
Institutional incentives	<p>What institutional support/change do you envisage? How can your institution support that change? Which incentives could your institution offer to foster that change? How might your institution benefit from that change?</p> <p>MONG envisages substantial institutional support from neighbouring municipalities that take part in supporting responsible innovation in tourism in relation to sustainable development of Vipava Valley with Nova Gorica as main urban centre. The coordination among municipalities will bring new professional knowhow and a common approach in providing incentives. Institutional support has already been obtained also from two local regional development agencies. An important step has been taken in joining the efforts for sustainable destination management where Public Institution of Tourism Nova Gorica and Vipava Valley will take the leading position. The Institution will also take over the platform Naš borjač/Our Courtyard and</p>



will thus remain active and will play an important role in the field of informing, educating and networking among local tourism SMEs and other actors.

Tasks and timeframe	<p>What tasks do you need to fulfil to reach your goal? Which tasks should be tackled first/last? How much time will you need? What are your interim goals/achievements? Which tasks would you like to co-develop with other stakeholders? Which tasks can you delegate?</p> <p>The main tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of development environment Naš borjač/Our Courtyard in order to build a larger sustainable tourism community of tourism SMEs, - identification of projects/institutions/funds that enable sustainable tourism development, - coordination of actions.
Opportunities and strengths	<p>Has anybody else had the same issues as you? If so, how did he/she solve them? Where can you find resources/material that would support your development? Which networks could you join?</p> <p>There are other Slovenian destinations that are trying to develop sustainable tourism, since the Sustainable growth strategy of Slovenian tourism 2017 – 2021 focuses on development of green and safe destinations. In June 2020 MONG took over the management of Slovenia Green Destination local label that was previously managed by a local tourism association. This gives additional possibility to MONG to apply responsible innovation to destination management. In developing tourist destination MONG will approach to other destinations by exchanging experience, best practises and development of complementary tourism products. In 2020 MONG was also involved in ESPON project – Carrying capacity methodology for tourism that addresses RI elements.</p>
Threats and risks	<p>What threats do you see that can affect your policy? What risks do these threats generate for the development of your initiatives? What prevention and mitigation actions could be put in place?</p> <p>The main threat is that it might take time to establish trustable partnerships among stakeholders. To prevent this threat face-to-face local events and meetings will be organised in order to enable opinion exchange among stakeholders.</p>

The Monitoring System

When will you evaluate your efforts? What evaluation methods will you use? What data should be collected? How can you verify that you achieved your goal?

MONG evaluated the efforts engaged during the ROSIE project. An important indicator is the number of members at the platform Naš borjač/Our courtyard, which is currently 63. The aim is to involve in this platform the majority of local tourism SMEs. This effort will be put in place from July 2020 with the new management team of Public Institution of Tourism Nova Gorica and Vipava Valley. MONG has also been engaged in the field of financial resources identified for sustainable destination development.

The Dissemination

What results and insights should you share with others? What results and insights are transferable? What else should be communicated? Who are your target groups/audiences? What are the appropriate channels for them? What results/insights should not be communicated, and why?



The main result obtained is the Living Lab concept Naš borjač/Our Courtyard, which could be transferable to other tourism destinations that would base their development on community building and responsible innovation, as well as to other sectors.



5.2 Action #2 – CCIS

In order to deliver on your identified priority/ies, you need to put in place a number of actions, stemming from what you learned from the pilot actions and the exchange with other partners. Each action can be described according to the following table.

The Goal	
<p>What goal(s) are you trying to reach? What exactly will be achieved? What will be established and in what timeframe?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interacting with policy actors and other stakeholders to promote RI • Reachable goal: Inclusion of the RRI principles into CCIS Awards for the best innovations • Desirable goal: Special award for RRI innovation at CCIS Awards for the best innovations 	
The Strategy	
The people	<p>Who should be involved? Who should be consulted? Should you form a team? If so, who should be included? Who are the key players? Which stakeholders might be interested/willing to participate?</p> <p>The aim is to involve policy actors and different stakeholders that have the power to influence on the policy level with the purpose to promote RI. We decided to approach this through the Awards for best innovation event which is held annually on regional and national level. The main target group are Regional and National committee. Both are represented by deferent stakeholders connected with innovation in companies. Representatives from SMEs, Research institutes, CCIS employees.</p>
The resources	<p>What financial resources do you need? How much time will you need to invest? How much time will others have to invest? What financial resources could be allocated for support (for example, the engagement of an external expert? What resources are needed for sustainability?</p> <p>The whole process from the preparation of the call, committee meetings, assessing the proposals, all the way to regional and national awarding of the innovation awards is supported by Ministry of Economic Development and Technology and Slovenian government’s Business Development Agency. The most crucial resource is time and of course power of persuasion. Our target was Regional and National committee. In the first step revision of existing criteria was done. It was done with the coordinator of the committees and of the event.</p>
Institutional incentives	<p>What institutional support/change do you envisage? How can your institution support that change? Which incentives could your institution offer to foster that change? How might your institution benefit from that change?</p> <p>Through the renewed criteria first Regional and National committee and later SMEs and innovators would get more familiar with the RRI principles. This would be done with the support of the Regional and National committee. Many of existing criteria are already inline with the RI principles. But many of the committee members and other stakeholders expended the knowledge on the field of RI.</p>



Tasks and timeframe	<p>What tasks do you need to fulfil to reach your goal? Which tasks should be tackled first/last? How much time will you need? What are your interim goals/achievements? Which tasks would you like to co-develop with other stakeholders? Which tasks can you delegate?</p> <p>Main tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision of existing criteria - Comparison with RRI principles - Plan for step-by-step changes of existing criteria - Plan for upgrading the assessment methodology
Opportunities and strengths	<p>Has anybody else had the same issues as you? If so, how did he/she solve them? Where can you find resources/material that would support your development? Which networks could you join?</p> <p>CCIS Awards for the best innovations is funded through our own resources and are supported by the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology.</p>
Threats and risks	<p>What threats do you see that can affect your policy? What risks do these threats generate for the development of your initiatives? What prevention and mitigation actions could be put in place?</p> <p>Time and perception are the only threats. Criteria can be changed only slightly from year to year.</p>

The Monitoring System

When will you evaluate your efforts? What evaluation methods will you use? What data should be collected? How can you verify that you achieved your goal?

The efforts will be evaluated before the end of the ROSIE project. The evaluation will depend on the comparison of RRI principles with the assessment methodology and criteria of CCIS Awards for the best innovations

The Dissemination

What results and insights should you share with others? What results and insights are transferable? What else should be communicated? Who are your target groups/audiences? What are the appropriate channels for them? What results/insights should not be communicated, and why?

The main results will be seen through the changes and will be shared among Regional and National committee, participating SMEs and innovators and other interested stakeholders.



5.3 Action #3 – CCIS

In order to deliver on your identified priority/ies, you need to put in place a number of actions, stemming from what you learned from the pilot actions and the exchange with other partners. Each action can be described according to the following table.

The Goal	
What goal(s) are you trying to reach? What exactly will be achieved? What will be established and in what timeframe? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including RRI principles into the methodology when designing DT workshops (creative approaches) • Spreading knowledge on RRI principles to SMEs & stakeholders • Internal CCIS DT workshop to spread knowledge RRI principles 	
The Strategy	
The people	Who should be involved? Who should be consulted? Should you form a team? If so, who should be included? Who are the key players? Which stakeholders might be interested/willing to participate? The aim is to promote RI principles through CCIS activities in the new Creative room designed for Design thinking (or other creative approaches) workshop. We have organized internal workshop to raise level of RI understanding among CCIS advisors in different departments, especially for 24 branch associations representing different manufacturing sectors. They will be then able to foster the RI principles among SME when working with them outside off the scope of the project.
The resources	What financial resources do you need? How much time will you need to invest? How much time will others have to invest? What financial resources could be allocated for support (for example, the engagement of an external expert? What resources are needed for sustainability? The Creative room and all the material were in-kind contribution of CCIS to the project. The key resource was the time of the CCIS advisors and the willingness to spread the gained knowledge.
Institutional incentives	What institutional support/change do you envisage? How can your institution support that change? Which incentives could your institution offer to foster that change? How might your institution benefit from that change? The project office at the CCIS will offer support to other departments when preparing Design thinking workshop for SMEs and give knowledge how to introduce RI principles. This way we can ensure better transfer RI knowledge to SMEs.
Tasks and timeframe	What tasks do you need to fulfil to reach your goal? Which tasks should be tackled first/last? How much time will you need? What are your interim goals/achievements? Which tasks would you like to co-develop with other stakeholders? Which tasks can you delegate? Main tasks are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Including RRI principles into the methodology when designing DT workshops (creative approaches) - Spreading knowledge on RRI principles to SMEs & stakeholders



- Internal CCIS DT workshop to spread knowledge RRI principles

Opportunities and strengths	<p>Has anybody else had the same issues as you? If so, how did he/she solve them? Where can you find resources/material that would support your development? Which networks could you join?</p> <p>We were able to support or combine this activity with internal processes of project management and one other project Interreg Italy Slovenia call DIVA which is dealing with Creative and Cultural Industries.</p>
Threats and risks	<p>What threats do you see that can affect your policy? What risks do these threats generate for the development of your initiatives? What prevention and mitigation actions could be put in place?</p> <p>We see no major threats. Biggest challenge are motivation and power of persuasion.</p>

The Monitoring System

When will you evaluate your efforts? What evaluation methods will you use? What data should be collected? How can you verify that you achieved your goal?

The efforts will be evaluated through the satisfaction of CCIS advisors at the workshop.

The Dissemination

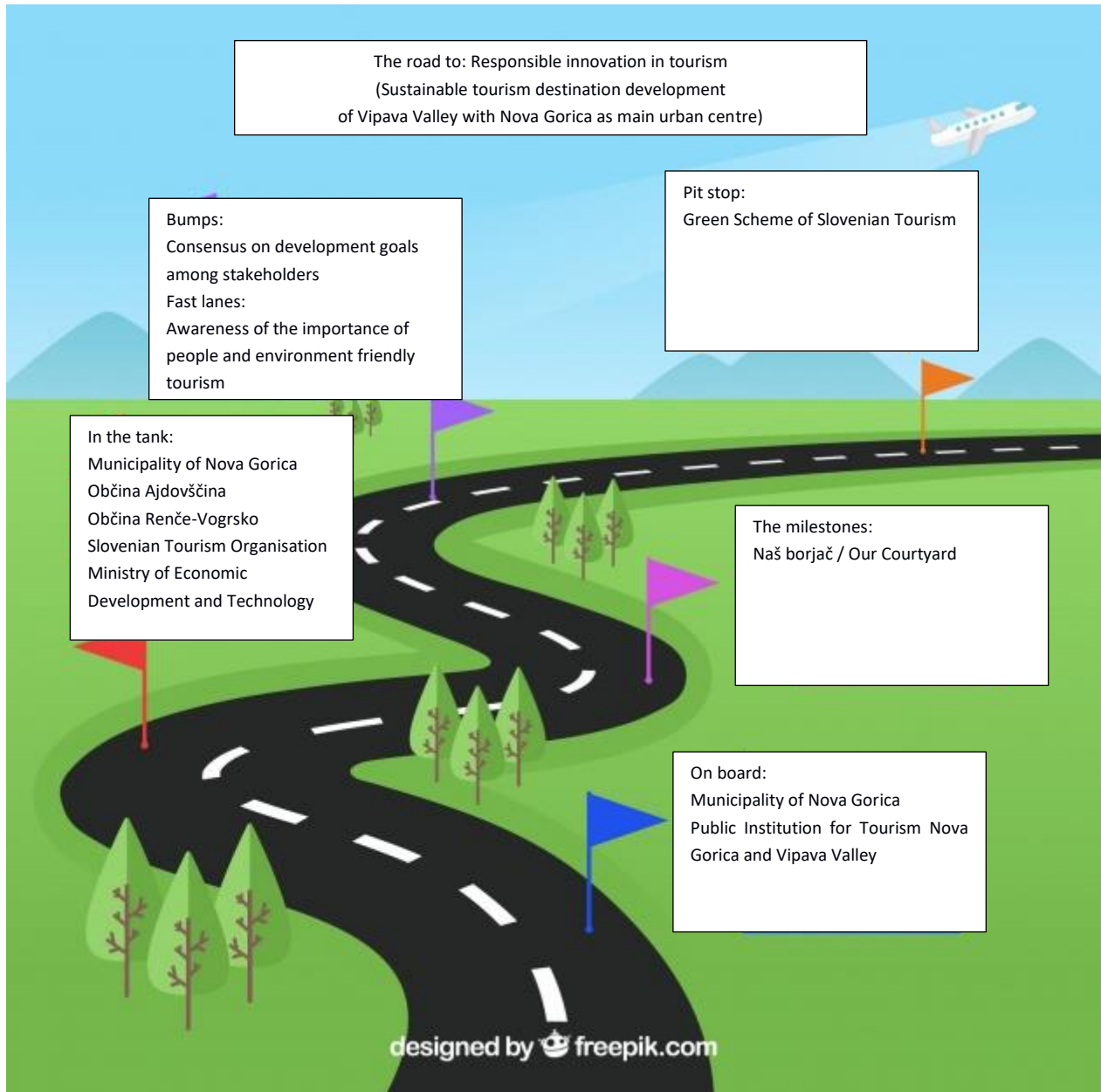
What results and insights should you share with others? What results and insights are transferable? What else should be communicated? Who are your target groups/audiences? What are the appropriate channels for them? What results/insights should not be communicated, and why?

The main results will be seen through the work of the CCIS advisors with SMEs within their primary associations.



5.4 A Visual Rendering of the Roadmap

Action #1 - MONG



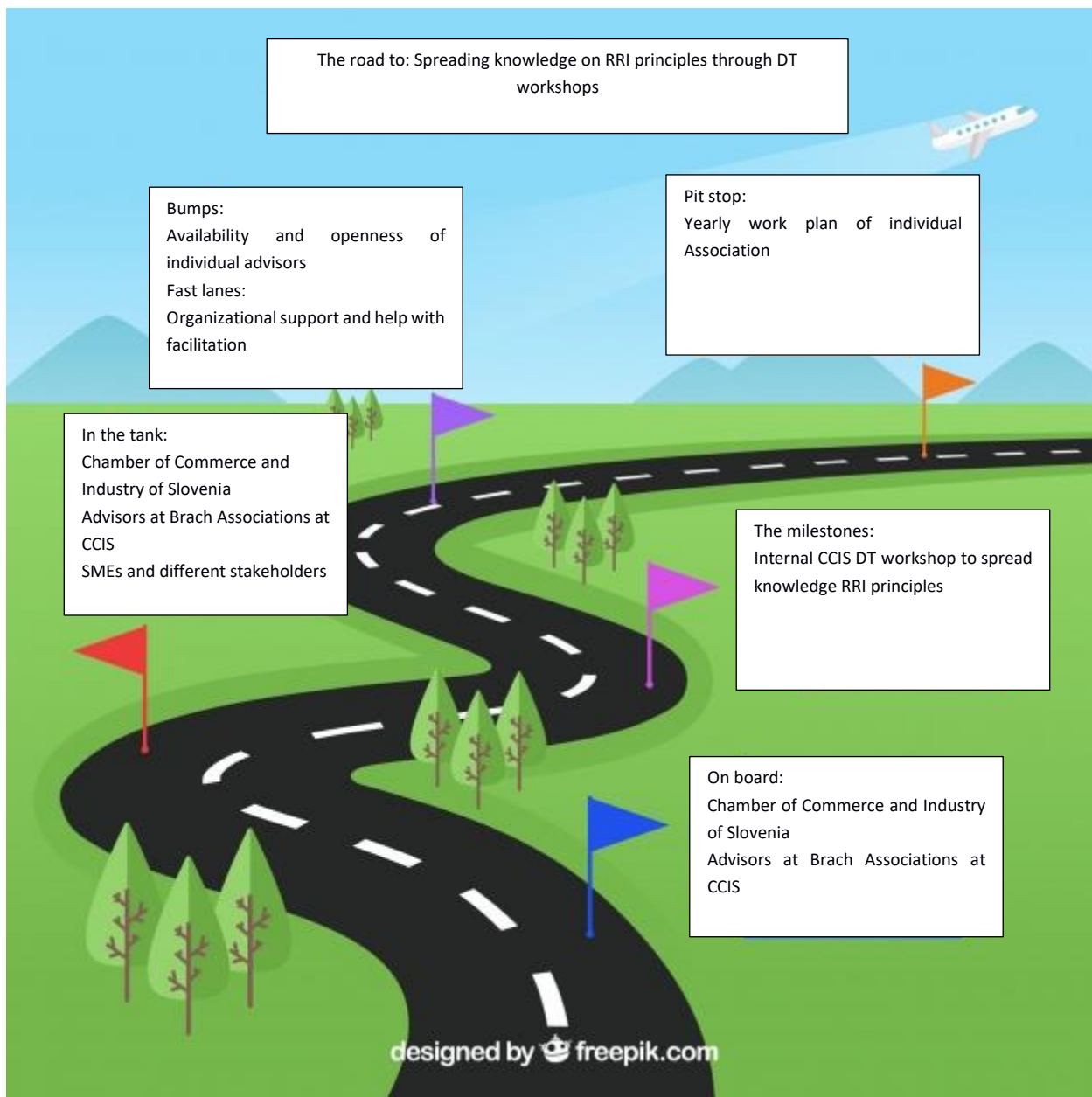


Action #2 - CCIS





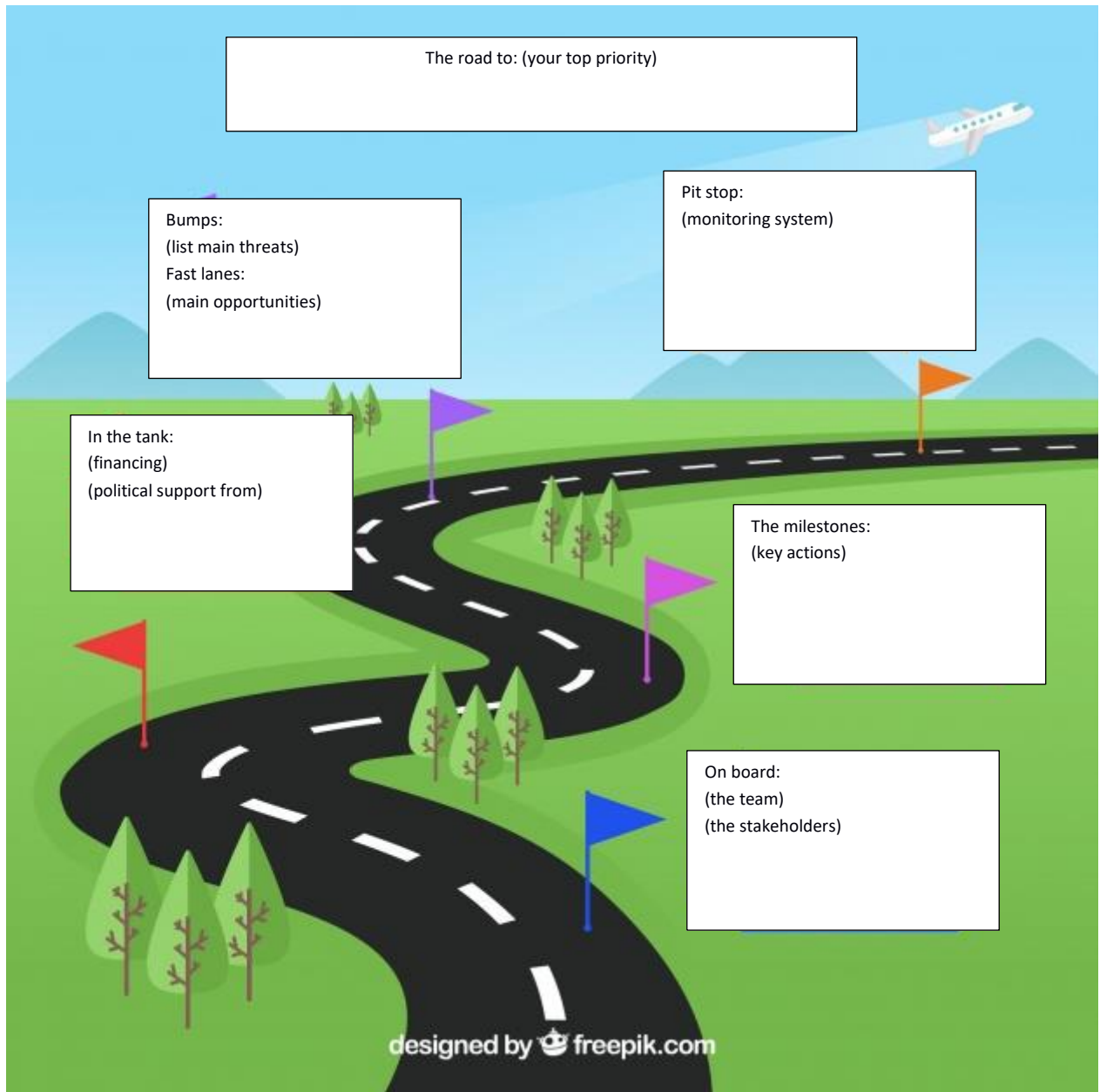
Action #3 - CCIS



Infographic vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com



https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/timeline-concept-with-winding-road_2485842.htm



[Infographic vector created by freepik - \[www.freepik.com\]\(http://www.freepik.com\)](https://www.freepik.com/free-photos-vectors/infographic)

https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/timeline-concept-with-winding-road_2485842.htm