## **Online Platforms and Tools for Policy-Making**

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Trend Kick off meeting @ Reggio Calabria | 26 06 2019





# **URENIO RESEARCH**

### http://www.urenio.org

A University Lab of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki for the promotion of applied research and the supply of technological services in the field of innovation ecosystems and intelligent cities.

### Intelligent – Smart Cities – Innovation Ecosystems

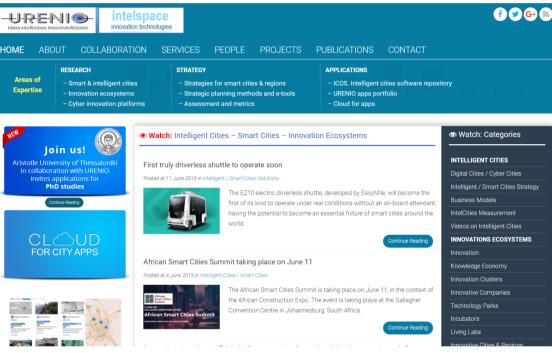
The research focuses on (1) cyber-physical systems of innovation, (2) structure, ontologies and architectures, and (3) policy, strategy, platforms, applications. Our effort is to devise solutions integrating human, collective, and machine intelligence.











# Information systems for knowledge based policy design

- <u>Strategy design and implementation:</u> complex effort characterised by uncertainty and ambiguity, requires transdisciplinary knowledge and a wide variety of skills.
- <u>ICT systems:</u> feed the strategy with data, can be used either as e-learning assistants or as step-by-step roadmaps to strategy elaboration
- RIS3 evaluation reports highlight the difficulties in designing and implementing a RIS3 strategy.
- Online tools through the JRC platform allowing the effective detection of any emerging landscape of specialisations and benchmark regions





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## Policies for regional economic resilience

- Address the system's **structural factors of vulnerability**, i.e. dependence on a single sector, technology or market; lack of collaboration and networking (Bristow et al., 2013; Berkes, 2007)
- Emphasis on **protective factors** which enhance the adaptive capacities of the system's agents and structures, such as creating endogenous sources of new knowledge and connecting those to external ones; securing related variety; facilitating networking and learning and establishing a climate for creativity and innovation (Winges, 2009; Ficenec, 2010)
- Polycentric and multilevel governance (Lebel et al., 2006)
- Principles: flexible (CLES, 2010); with decreased interdependencies (Bristow et al., 2013); they have to be place-based, sensitive to the geographic, social, economic and political context (Gailard, 2010); but, at the same time, open and outward-looking (McKinnon and Derickson, 2013); they should also be placed on the basis of an on-going process, setting long-term objectives for the area (Dawley et al., 2010).

### 2 Cases. Scientific production profile + Related variety

#### **Tools for Smart Specialisation**

The Online S3 Platform gives you access to free online tools and a comprehensive guide for creating, monitoring and updating your regional or national Smart Specialisation strategy.

Create a user account to get the most out of the platform.

#### Register now

Online S3 Platform was developed in the framework of H2020 - SwafS. It is a different initiative from the JRC S3 Platform.





# 2.5 Regional scientific production profile

Production of 'scientific profiles' for regions based on Web of Science (WoS) data, Scopus and Google Scholar data.

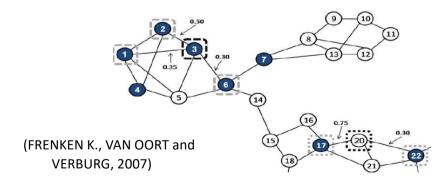


# 4.3 Related variety analysis

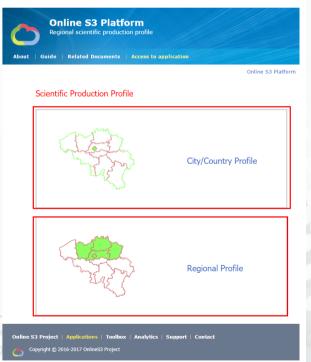
Calculates the Related/Unrelated variety entropy indexes. It will compare 2-digit and 5-digit sector shares (%) and will estimate the entropy index for regions.

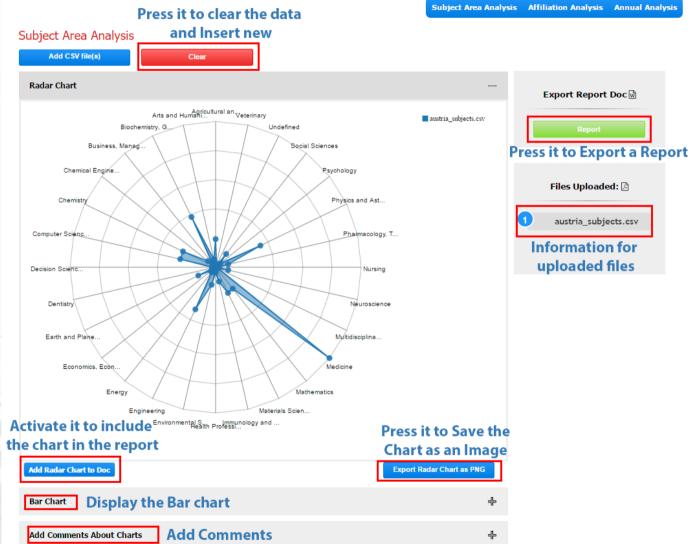
### **Diversification: Related Variety Analysis**

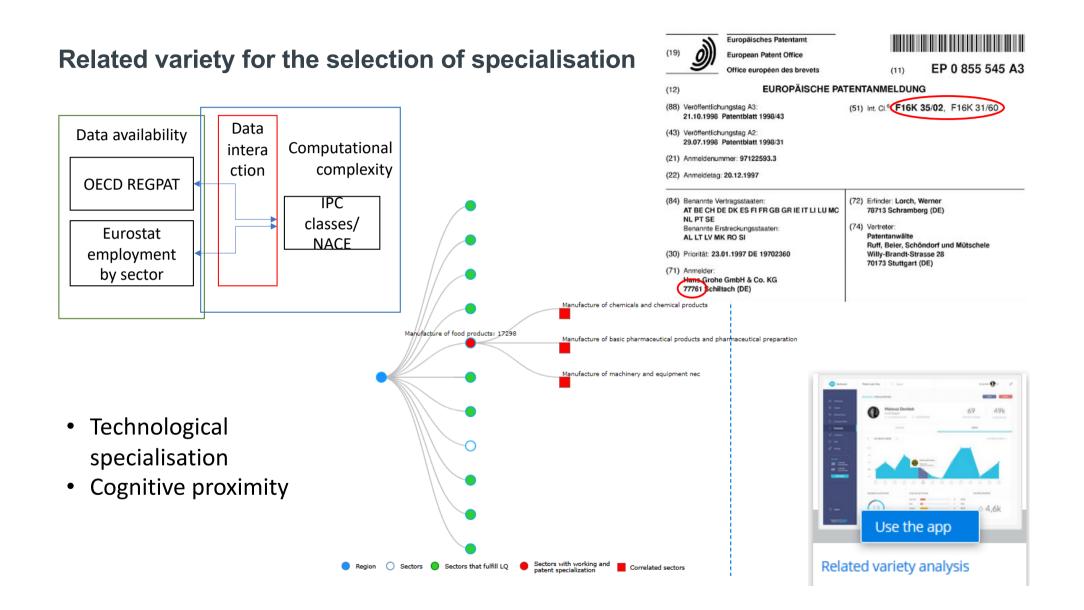
- Related or unrelated diversification? Which is most rewarding for stability and growth?
- Related variety: Which industries are related in terms of shared / complementary competences
- Is related variety in the X region beneficial for externalities in knowledge spillovers, startups, thus enhancing growth and employment?
- Does unrelated variety (productivity gains) protects the X region against external asymmetric shocks in demand and thus against rising unemployment?

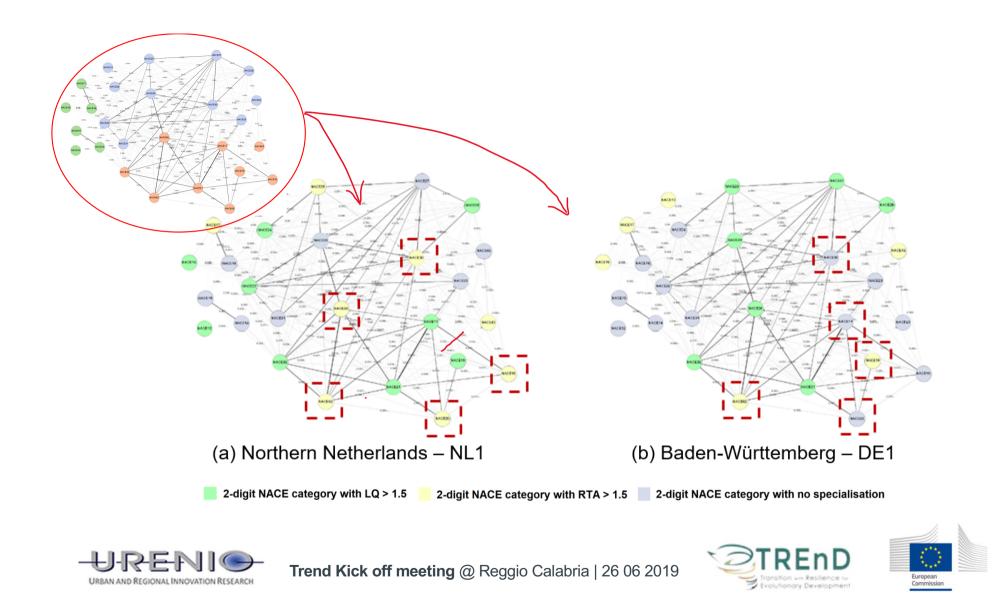


Scientific production profile for identifying scientific specialisation

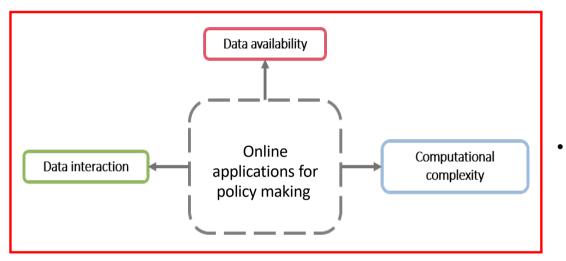








## Mechanism of intelligence within the applications



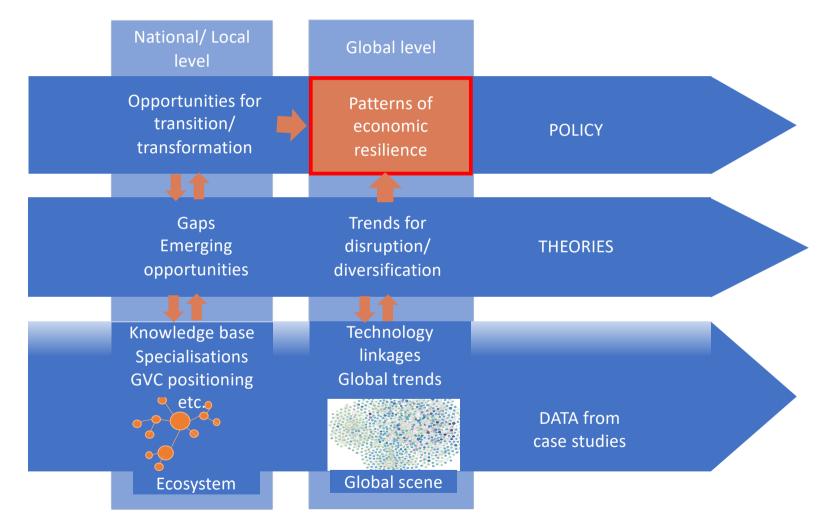
- Data availability: refers to the need for the user to provide the essential input to the application, in order to obtain a result
- <u>Computational complexity</u>: is related to the feature of a tool to perform any computational process, such as calculation of indices, assessment of co-design processes, visualization of results, etc.
- <u>Data interaction</u>: apps whose outputs are used as inputs for other tools; ii) apps that receive feedback from other tools as input to perform their functionalities; and iii) apps that combine these two characteristics.



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## Open Access Toolkit within the TREnD project



# Thank you!

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