

Ministry of
Education and Science
Republic of Latvia

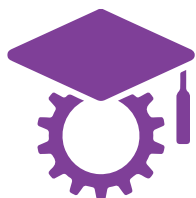
Critical Mass Development in Latvian R&D system through Smart Specialisation Strategy (RIS3)

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Knowledge
and technology



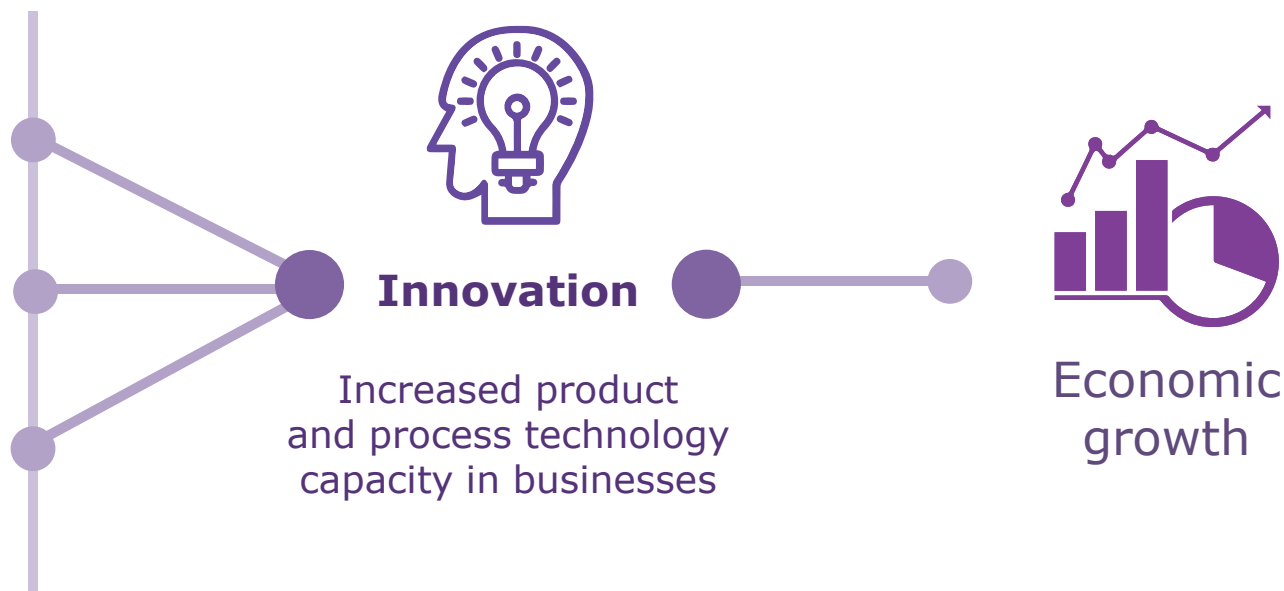
Education



Buisness
models

Smart Specialization of Latvia (RIS3)

RIS3 CONCEPT ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

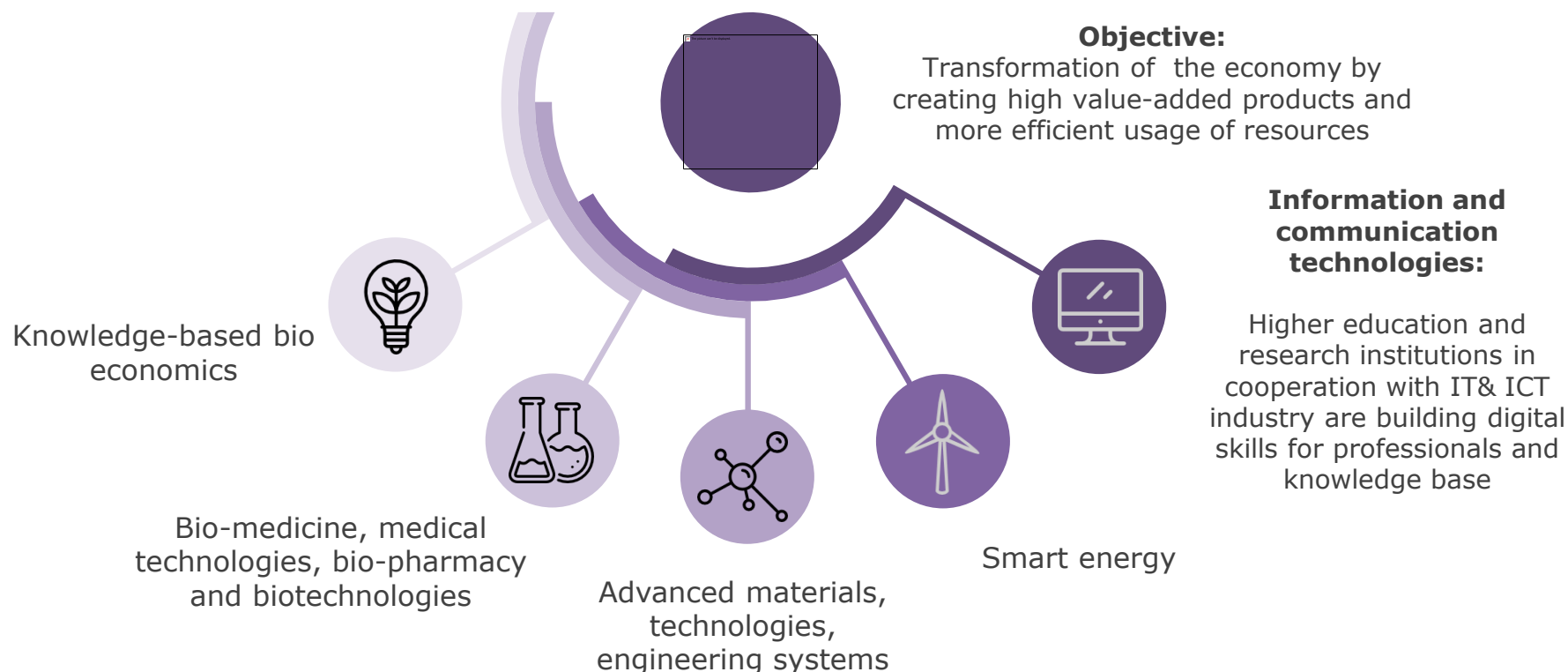


The challenge is the creation of new competitive advantages: investing in cutting edge technologies, innovation, research, human capital, i.e. efficient allocation and redistribution of resources.



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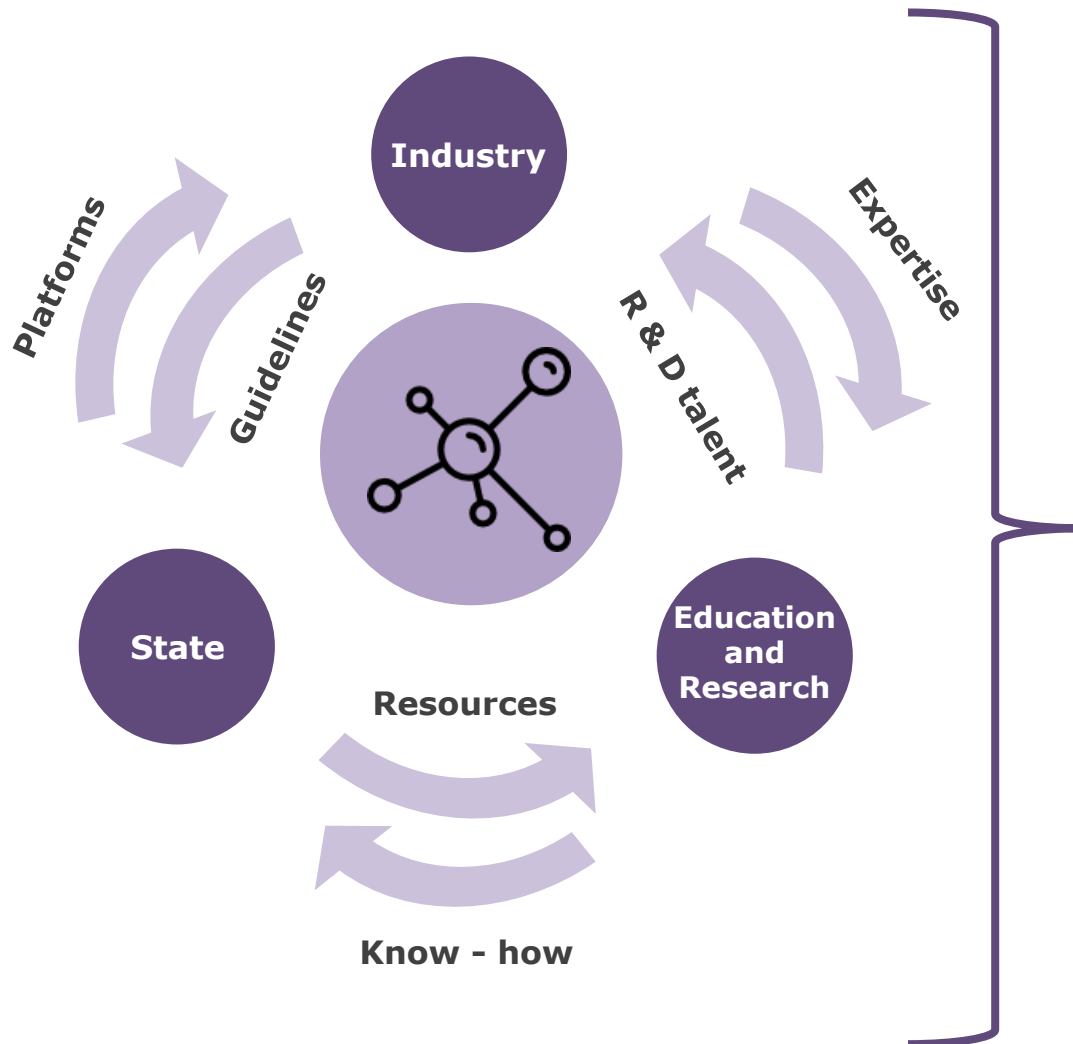
Smart Specialization Strategy: building effective ecosystems





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RIS 3 ecosystems: *Advanced materials, technologies, engineering systems*



- **Funding streams**
(State funding, Business R&D, international funding etc.)
- **Regulatory framework**
- **Support mechanisms** (Basic funding, project grants etc.)
- **Other stakeholders**
(professional associations etc.)
- **International cooperation** (co-projects, co-publications)



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Higher education institutions as «knowledge hubs»



Knowledge base

To create a diversified knowledge base in all science areas by focusing R & D in areas that have the largest potential of growth, including and ICT



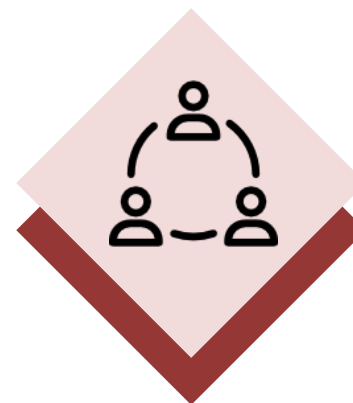
Innovations

To increase the innovation capacity of enterprises



Human capital

To create human resources in R & D: locally embedded and globally connected



Collaboration

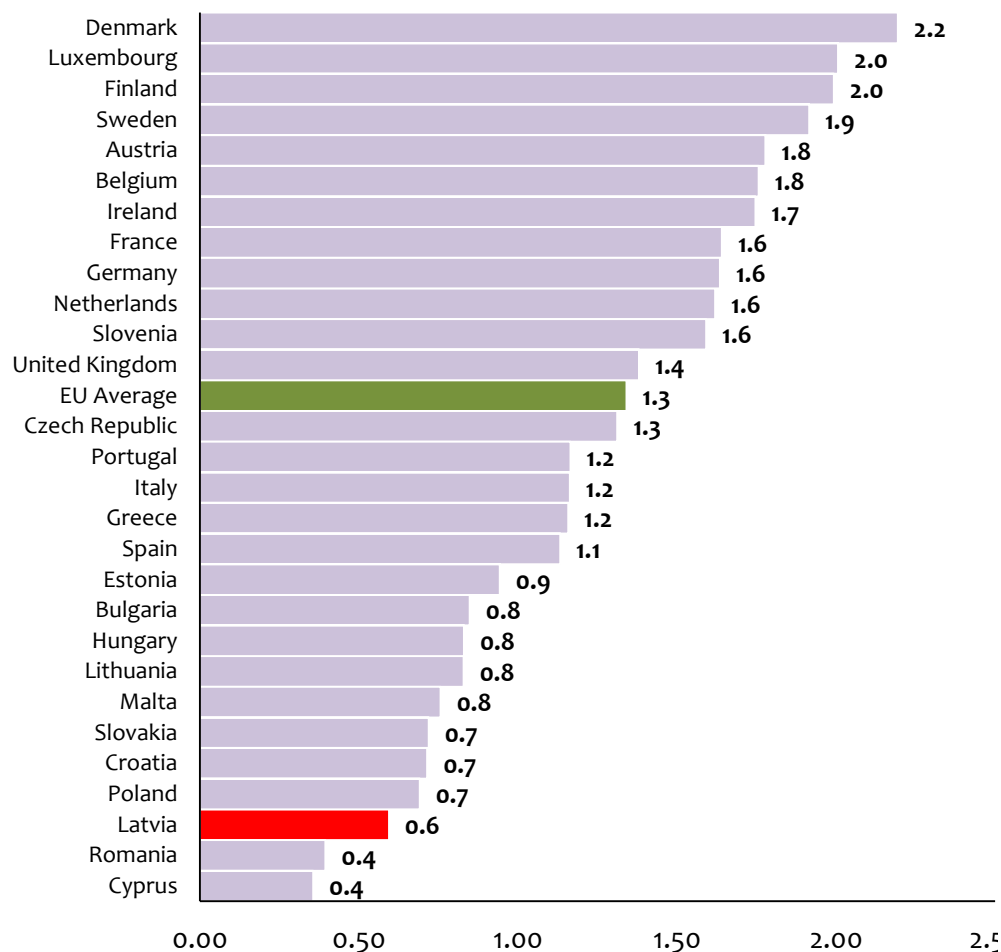
To merge resources from different sources and to collaborate with different universities in the region



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Current situation with critical mass in R&D

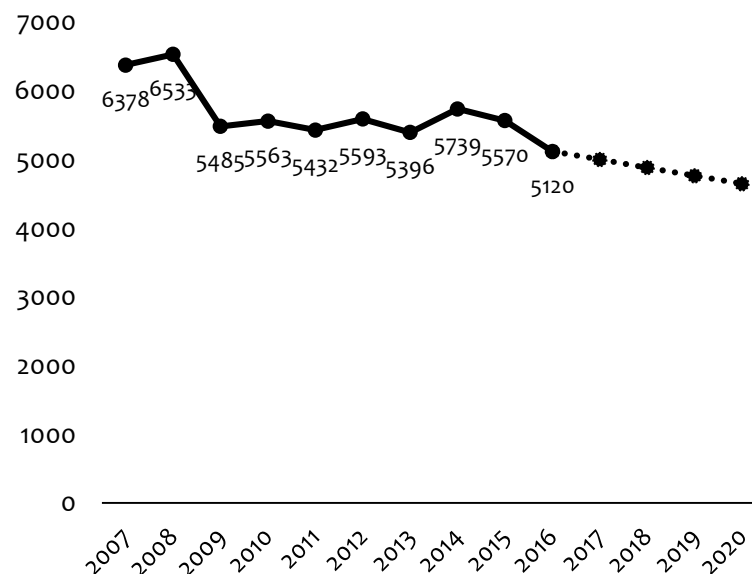
Researcher % (in FTE) of total labour force in 2016



Employed R&D personnel is too low to achieve the RIS3 values. In 2016 this indicator decreased considerably mostly related to lack of EU R&D funding.

R&D employment correlates with the amount of ordered R&D projects so without proper and stable state investment in this indicator will remain low.

R&D personnel (in FTE)

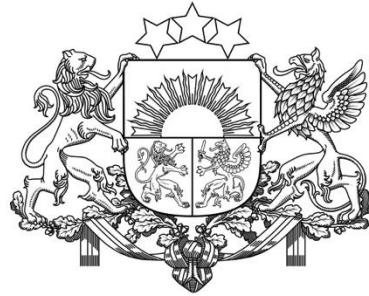




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Progress of RIS3 implementation

- ✓ Areas with the largest policy implementation progress are:
 - Structural reforms in research (reduced fragmentation of research institutions, implemented incentives to achieve research excellence etc.)
 - New EU fund programmes in R&D that will work towards capacity building and research excellence
- ✓ When these implemented reforms and new EU fund programs will be combined with additional investment in R&D it will bring the transformation of our economy towards higher added value as it is specified in our RIS3.



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Thank you for your attention!