

1.1.3 Changes compared to the Expression of Interest (EoI)

We were advised to widen our geographical scope. A reliable / experienced partner from HR was added. They will be part of transnational pilot in business environments and all activities leading to that. We were advised to put LPs thematic expertise to better use. They will coordinate WP3, with support from ERDF2. This was matched with a minor budget shift from ERDF2 to LP. Following advice to reduce budget allocated to WP1/2, we reallocated some budget to WP3/5. Concerning DTP Output Indicators, partners agreed that indicator CO04 was particularly relevant. Min.5 enterprises per local area will be involved in Transnational Pilot in business environments. D-STIR will have a long term impact on a companies, thanks to RRI/D-STIR method application. However, in the Application Form it is impossible to add more than 1 programme output indicators to project outputs. Following advice from JS, we explained relevance where possible in the project, though Indicator is not selected in Section 4.

1.1.4 Project Budget Summary

Project Budget

1,923,366.80 €

2. Project Partners

2.1 List of Project Partners

Role	Official Name in English	Acronym	Country
LP	SOUTH-EAST REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	ADRSE	ROMANIA
ERDF PP1	Cassovia Life Sciences	CLS	SLOVAKIA
ERDF PP2	First Hungarian Responsible Innovation Association	EMFIE	HUNGARY
ERDF PP3	ELI-HU Research and Development Non-profit Ltd	ELI-ALPS	HUNGARY
ERDF PP4	Development centre of the Heart of Slovenia	DCHS	SLOVENIA
ERDF PP5	Institute of Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences	ELI-BEAMS	CZECH REPUBLIC
ERDF PP6	Horia Hulubei National Institute for Research and Development in Physics and Nuclear Engineering	ELI-NP	ROMANIA
ERDF PP7	bwcon GmbH	bwcon	GERMANY
ERDF PP8	County Government of Csongrád	CC	HUNGARY
ERDF PP9	Central Bohemian Innovation Centre	SIC	CZECH REPUBLIC
ERDF PP10	Development Agency Heart of Istria	DAHI	CROATIA
IPA PP1	Sarajevo Economic Region Development Agency	SERDA	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
ASP1	Ilfov County Council	CJI	ROMANIA
ASP2	Kosice Self Governing Region	KSK	SLOVAKIA
ASP3	Sarajevo Canton Planning Institute	ZPKS	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Application Form – 1st Call for Proposals – 2nd Step

1. Project Summary

1.1 Project Identification

1.1.1 Main Data

<i>Reference No.</i>	<i>Project Acronym</i>
DTP1-1-019-1.1	D-STIR

Project Title
Danube Framework for Responsible Research and Innovation using Socio-Technical Integration

Name of the Lead Partner Organisation in English
SOUTH-EAST REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

<i>Project</i>	<i>Start Month</i>	<i>End Month</i>	<i>Number of Months</i>
<i>Duration</i>	1 Jan 2017	to 1 Jun 2019	30

Programme Priority
PA1. Innovative and socially responsible Danube region

Programme Specific Objective
SO1.1 Improve framework conditions for innovation

1.1.2 Project Summary

D-STIR's objective is to improve Danube framework conditions for innovation, by integrating Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) in the whole innovation pipeline.

D-STIR is important for Danube innovation framework conditions. Innovation does account for socio-economic impact. Disproportionate economic development is reflected in R&I capital, expenditure and infrastructure. There is risk of political influence on R&I. Quadruple helix links are not common place. RRI can answer these challenges. It ensures that R&I is carried out in a socially, environmentally and ethically manner. RRI engages all innovation chain stakeholders in quadruple helix cooperation. RRI is result focused: encouraging innovation that brings responsible products to the markets swiftly and managing risks.

RRI awareness and capacity in the Danube are limited. To take advantage of RRI benefits, innovation stakeholders require increased knowledge and capacity, concrete strategies and improved policy framework. D-STIR was designed to achieve this. In a context of exchange, the work plan covers strategy development (WP3), STIR adaptation and capacity building (WP4) and Transnational Pilot Actions (WP5). Management (WP1) and communication (WP2) support these WPs.

The final output, Danube RRI Strategy, includes recommendations and concrete tools, particularly an adaptation the STIR (Socio-Technical Integration Research) Method.

Transnational cooperation among complementary partners makes D-STIR possible. They work with Transnational Stakeholder Groups, gathering target groups from policy, academia, business (including SMEs) and civil society across the macro-region.

D-STIR is highly innovative. It applies RRI implementation method across the Danube and in less developed regions for the first time. It promotes quadruple helix cooperation and continuous learning evaluation, to lead to the long-term expected change: an innovation pipeline based on cooperation, responsibility and competitiveness.

2.2 Description of the Partnership

D-STIR's transnational consortium covers most (8) countries of the programme area.

The innovation context was a criteria for partner choice. In the Danube, STIR method has only been tested in Hungary. It worked well, but methodological adaptation is required. Thus, the choice was made to involve: majority of regions with similar levels of innovation to Hungary (modest-moderate); smaller number of less developed regions, thus testing applicability in modest innovation conditions; 1 more advanced region, to test STIR in strong innovation contexts. This reflects the Danube context and promotes potential transfer of results across the macro-region.

All partners indicated the need for a more responsible innovation process to face today's grand challenges. In all regions, innovation is encouraged. Yet not enough attention is paid to potential environmental, societal or ethical consequences (see Section 3.1).

Competencies, expertise and roles in local/regional development considered when choosing partners. Quadruple helix cooperation is necessary for RRI. D-STIR (partners/ASP) is composed of research organisations (ERDF3,5,6), business/enterprise representatives (LP, ERDF4,7,9,10), public authorities (ERDF8, ASPs) and NGOs (ERDF1,2).

LP and WP leaders have project management experience. ERDF4 has managed communication in many ETC projects, including SEE project on RRI. LP uses their wide experience in innovation projects to lead WP3 (strategy development). ERDF2 is STIR expert, trained by original developer, who ran the only Danube application to date. ERDF1 has experience in pilot methodologies in innovative contexts, to be used in WP5 coordination.

All partners can ensure durability of results (inserting D-STIR into core work/policy) and transferability, engaging their networks in transnational stakeholder groups. Partners have sufficient financial, technical, and human resources. They appoint Project, Financial and Communication Managers, alongside technical experts.

2.3 Project Partners Data

2.3.1 Lead Partner (LP)

2.3.1.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

SOUTH-EAST REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Full Name in original Language

AGENTIA PENTRU DEZVOLTARE REGIONALA SUDEST

Acronym

ADRSE

Country

ROMANIA

NUTS II Region

Sud-Est

NUTS III Region

Brăila

Type of Institution

Regional and local Development Agency

Legal Status

Public Body / Body governed by public Law

Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?

No

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2.3.1.2 Geographical Scope of the LP Activities

Regional

2.3.1.3 LP's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

ADR SE is responsible for the regional development policy programming and implementation. Under this framework, ADR SE organized and managed the implementation of the Regional Operational Program 2007-2013 (ROP 2007 - 2013) in the South-East Region in its capacity as Intermediate Body. ADR SE undertook specific tasks, such as: project appraisal and selection, provision of guidelines/support to ROP beneficiaries, projects' monitoring and control of expenditures, raising awareness campaigns and publicity actions for dissemination of information on financing opportunities. At present, ADR SE organises the implementation of Structural Funds for 2014-2020 allocated to urban development, local/regional transport infrastructure, social infrastructure, economic development and tourism having delegated attributions from Managing Authority ROP 2014-2020, in its position as Intermediate Body.

As regards the regional programming, ADR SE is involved in development and monitoring of the Regional Development Plan. One of the main priorities of the Regional Development Plan envisages the improvement of the regional economic competitiveness in the framework of promoting the smart specialization. Development of centres in the field of RDI, business support, technological transfer, social innovation as well as networking, clusters for promoting the smart specialization (investments in RDI infrastructure and activities) represent the key area of intervention.

ADR SE is a catalyst between the key actors (public authorities, universities, research centers, organisations acting in the field of transport and tourism etc.) mobilizing the actors to identify the development priorities and needs at regional level.

ADR SE experience in many EU project, as leader and as project partner, and its regional work guarantee thematic expertise on innovation governance and responsible growth. This is a basis for RRI learning, through exchange with D-STIR partners.

2.3.1.4 How is the Organisation and the related Territory benefiting from Participating in this Project?

The outcomes of the analysis undertaken for the development of RIS strategy emphasized lack of governance in decision-making processes, insufficient cooperation and activities planning among industry and the universities/research centres, local authorities. The main benefit from participation in the project is the introduction of the RRI and STIR methodology in our regional innovation system. A transparent, interactive process by which societal actors and innovators become mutually responsive to each other with a view to acceptability, sustainability and societal desirability of the innovation process and its marketable products in order to allow a proper embedding of scientific and technological advances in our society should be put into practice. It is expected a higher level of responsibility that aims to shape, develop, and align existing and future research and innovation-related processes. In the same time the project tool will allow all stakeholders that are involved in the processes of research and innovation at an early stage to obtain relevant knowledge on the consequences of the outcomes of their actions and on the range of options open

to them and to effectively evaluate both outcomes and options in terms of societal needs and moral values and to use these considerations as functional requirements for design and development of new research, products and services. Exchange and transfer of good practices in the project field will strengthen the capacity building in the technology transfer activities and create/improve the links between local R&D actors and other academia, business (SMEs), policy makers and civil society.

2.3.1.5 Description of the LP's previous institutional Experience and of the available Capacities and Ressources for Managing an international Partnership.

Established in 1999, ADR SE's mission is to promote the socio-economic sustainable development of the SE Region through local, regional and international partnerships, implementation of regional development programs and promotion of economic cooperation.

ADR SE is in charge of developing and updating the SE Regional Development Plan that includes the SE Development Strategy. In this framework, ADR SE identifies the main development needs of the territory and the means of exploiting the opportunities offered by the region. ADR SE mobilises local and regional stakeholders in the elaboration of realistic and comprehensive socio-economic analysis and strategies for the region, in all the relevant fields for the development of the territory: economy, infrastructure, innovation, human resources, education, environment, etc. For 2007-2013, ADR SE was IB for the ROP and SOP "Increase of Economic Competitiveness" in the SE Region. ADR SE organises the implementation of 2014-2020 Structural Funds having the role of IB for the ROP in the SE Region. ADR SE was also designated Joint Technical Secretariat for the Black Sea Joint Operational Programme 2014 – 2020. ADRSE has institutional capacity and financial/human resources to be LP. Commitment is shown by the team (permanent staff) allocate to manage technical & financial aspects. More than 10 years ago, a department with highly trained personnel was created within ADR SE dedicated to the development&management of interregional cooperation projects. ADR SE acted as LP or partner in large scale projects funded by the EU aiming at the socio-economic development of the SE Region. ADRSE's international experience guarantees intercultural sensitivity. The management approach ensures transparency, efficiency & participation. ADR SE has studied DTP and has in-depth knowledge of how to run D-STIR. ADR SE will coordinate the WP related to development of RRI Strategies in the Danube Region.

2.3.1.6 Description of the previous Participation in other relevant EU funded Projects.

Over the last 10 years, ADR SE has been actively involved in developing and implementing EU funded projects as LP or partner under various programs: INTERREG IV C, South-East Cooperation Program, Black Sea Basin Program, FP 6, FP7, Sectoral Operational Programs "Increase of Economic Competitiveness" and "Human Resources Development". ADR SE has tackled the field of innovation in transnational cooperation projects; as LP: IN-EUR (IVC, 9 partners; 8 countries); Regional Innovation Strategy with Tuscany Region (FP6) or project partner (e.g. BORDWIIS+; ERIK ACTION-IVC). ADR SE undertook different tasks, starting from the exchange of GP in the field of innovation and sustainable development, creation of cooperation networks, developing an Innovation Strategy for the SE Region of Romania as well as contributing to the creation and testing of advanced models for measuring innovation at sub-regional level. ADRSE has professional experience in the Danube, through cross-border cooperation (e.g. AGRO-START, TRANSDANUBE-SEE). In the field of entrepreneurship, ADR SE led 2 strategic national projects (DESPAS; DARSESM - SOP HRD) where ADR SE created financing schemes for start-ups, supported them to modernize their activities and to create new jobs, coordinated and supported the setting-up of socio-economic structures contributing to the development of social entrepreneurship, creation of new jobs for the vulnerable persons and improving their life conditions. As management structure of the National Pole of Competitiveness in Promoting Modern Manufacturing Systems for Implementing Green Economy Principles, ADR SE had the role of a catalyst of research, innovation and technological transfer development, it created the framework to facilitate the continuously exchange of knowledge and information between members, the interaction between companies, academia and scientific institutions, clusters and other entities involved in supporting the business environment.

2.3.1.7 Revenues generated by the Project

<i>Revenues generated by the LP</i>	<i>Amount</i>
The LP will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project.	—

2.3.2 ERDF PP1

2.3.2.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English
Cassovia Life Sciences

Full Name in original Language
Cassovia Life Sciences

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Country</i>
CLS	SLOVAKIA

<i>NUTS II Region</i>	<i>NUTS III Region</i>
Stredné Slovensko	Žilinský kraj

Type of Institution
Other - Association of research institutes and innovative SMEs

Legal Status
Private Nonprofit Body

Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?
No

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2.3.2.2 Geographical Scope of the ERDF PP1 Activities

Transnational

2.3.2.3 ERDF PP1's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

CLS is association of scientific institutes and innovative SMEs. It has a lot of experiences with working on international level and active members (carrying work) are often scientists themselves, so they have practical view on the projects main goal. CLS joins together people, who work directly in research,

knowledge and technology transfer, project management, dissemination and policy making thus can offer needed multiparty view on the issue during the creation of pilots for implementing stir method. CLS can offer its 50 members for implementation of methodology derived from D-STIR project and thus making real impact by the project. Specialist that will work on the project have significant experience from international projects (research, innovation, networking projects) and also deep understanding of regional socio-scientific issues.

2.3.2.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

CLS will benefit mainly from improving level of research of its members. CLS is aiming to be main connection hub for improving broad spectrum of research capacities and D-STIR project plays one of the key roles in the field of improving attitude towards applied research. Currently applied research is not being done with considerations to other stakeholders. This results into wasting huge amount of money as research is being done only for the sake of research and not its utilization. CLS focuses mainly on life sciences research that is highlighted on RIS as one of the key areas as people in Slovakia have lower lifespan than average of EU. CLS sees great potential in the project and aims it to be implemented in several universities in Slovakia, Ukraine and Hungary. It is crucial for research to improve in Slovakia as it is lacking behind even neighboring states.

2.3.2.5 Description of previous Participation in other EU funded Projects.

CLS is currently involved in Erasmus+ project Foodward - The main concern of Foodward is to decrease food losses and wastes in order to raise efficiency of raw material, energy and water. Project will result in higher food production with the same resources, which is one of the possible solutions to feed growing population.

Professionals carrying work in D-STIR are involved:

BACCHUS, FP7, Agreement No 312090, Beneficial effects of dietary bioactive peptides and polyphenols on cardiovascular health in humans;

ODIN, FP7, Agreement No 613977, "Food-based solutions for Optimal vitamin D Nutrition and health through the life cycle";

Bacfoodnet - COST Action FA1202, "A European Network for Mitigating Bacterial Colonisation and Persistence On Foods and Food Processing Environments";

CAPINFOOD, Improving the enabling environment and public awareness for innovation in the South-East-European food sector through transnational collaboration.

2.3.2.6 Revenues

<i>Revenues generated by the Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Partner ERDF1 will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project.	

2.3.3 ERDF PP2

2.3.3.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

First Hungarian Responsible Innovation Association

Full Name in original Language

Első Magyar Felelősségteljes Innováció Egyesület

Acronym

EMFIE

Country

HUNGARY

NUTS II Region

Dél-Alföld

NUTS III Region

Csongrád

Type of Institution

Nongovernmental or nonprofit Organisation

Legal Status

Private Nonprofit Body

Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?

No

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2.3.3.2 Geographical Scope of the ERDF PP2 Activities

National

2.3.3.3 ERDF PP2's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

EMFIE is a multi-stakeholder, civil society association. Its aim is to help introduce, spread and put into practice responsible innovation in EU member states, especially Hungary.

ERDF PP2 brings together main Hungarian RRI experts, engaged in RRI at national, European and international level and works with an international network of experts of RRI. EMFIE members merge their varied skills and knowledge under the umbrella of the association. Concerning D-STIR, one of EMFIE's members was trained at Arizona State University in Tempe (AZ) USA to become an expert of the STIR methodology. He carried out the first pilots in Hungary (starting point for project).

ERDF PP2 plays a role that governmental institutions and universities cannot play. In Hungary SMEs and individuals feel government/HER are too far from them. EMFIE creates a new level between the innovator individuals/enterprises and government/HER institutions. EMFIE brings RRI closer to society and those who should employ it in practice. It can foster practical interventions more effectively than a university or government institution.

To this end, in one organisation we find necessary competences to ensure support to entities interested in strategic RRI management, RRI implementation and RRI policy making. ERDF PP2 has conceptual and academic knowledge, but their mission is to ensure that RRI can be applied in a range of contexts and make policy impact. This is perfect for the D-STIR project, which is looking to apply the methodology in academic and business environments.

In terms of territorial relevance, ERDF PP02 is a well-known player of the Hungarian RRI community. ERDF PP02 has a clear mission to cover the whole of Hungary and beyond. ERDF PP2 has strong connection to all the innovation stakeholders in Szeged, which will help implementation. However, the name of the

organization highlights that it is not focused just on Szeged and can provide extensive support to partners across the Danube.

2.3.3.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

For EMFIE the main benefits from participating in the project will be the strategy and the tools developed in the project. By disseminating adaptable RRI tools in Hungary EMFIE will contribute to its goals to put into practice the notion of RRI and to facilitate its uptake by SMEs and policy makers. Other EMFIE members will have the chance to work with RRI experts outside Hungary. Furthermore some members of the organisation deals with RRI in a theoretical way but with the help of this project it is possible to apply their research results in real life circumstances to validate their hypothesis.

For the territory (Csongrád county) a main benefit could be that an innovation strategy will be developed with long term policy recommendations. However the strategy will better focus on aspects of RRI, thus a completely different innovation process could start in the county due to the implementation of the project and this different method, besides other things, might provide competitive advantages to the territory. Another possible benefit could be the introduction of RRI approach to the ELI facility located in Szeged (the main city of Csongrád county).

2.3.3.5 Description of previous Participation in other EU funded Projects.

Participation in EU co-financed and other international projects is not unknown to EMFIE members. All of its members have experience in implementation of projects financed by the European Union and the Hungarian Government. Dr. Miklós Lukovics and Dr. Norbert Buzás have acted as professional leaders in such projects, while Rita Vilmányi and János Gyurkovics have experience in management issues. EMFIE members have knowledge in very different types of EU co-financed projects. They implemented and managed several cross-border projects in the framework of Hungarian – Serbian and Hungarian – Romanian programmes. The previously mentioned FaRIIn project was implemented in the framework of South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme and one of EMFIE members, Dr. Csaba Janáky, is familiar with the Marie Curie Programme. Notwithstanding EMFIE members have a serious track record in EU co-financed projects the First Hungarian Responsible Innovation Association has not participated in any because it was founded in 2015.

2.3.3.6 Revenues

<i>Revenues generated by the Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Partner ERDF2 will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project.	

2.3.4 ERDF PP3

2.3.4.1 Legal Identification Data

<i>Official Name in English</i>	
ELI-HU Research and Development Non-profit Ltd	
<i>Full Name in original Language</i>	
ELI-HU Kutatási és Fejlesztési Nonprofit Közhasznú Kft	
<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Country</i>
ELI-ALPS	HUNGARY
<i>NUTS II Region</i>	<i>NUTS III Region</i>
Dél-Alföld	Csongrád
<i>Type of Institution</i>	
University, Higher Education institution, Scientific Institution, Research Centre, College	
<i>Legal Status</i>	
Public Body / Body governed by public Law	

Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?

Yes

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2.3.4.2 Geographical Scope of the ERDF PP3 Activities

Transnational

2.3.4.3 ERDF PP3's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

ELI-ALPS will fulfil a crucial role in the project since it will represent one of the future research organizations in the project framework. It will serve as a test-bed, which is very important from the point of view of RRI's introduction to the practice. ELI-ALPS will take part in the iteration of tailor making all the existing and developed methodologies to the innovation environment of the Danube region.

2.3.4.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

For ELI-ALPS, the notion and adaptation of Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) is a big challenge. Since RRI is one of the most important flagship initiatives of the European Union, and the ELI project is one of the most important R&D&I investment projects of the EU, it is obvious, that ELI-ALPS should be pioneer in introducing the theory of RRI into practice. ELI-ALPS represents the South Great Plain Region (Hungary) in the project, which is a lagging behind region with large innovation potential. ELI-ALPS, as test-bed of RRI in the region will serve as a positive example for the companies in the local economy in connection with the fulfilment of the RRI requirements, which can increase the RRI potential and the competitiveness of the region.

2.3.4.5 Description of previous Participation in other EU funded Projects.

ELI-ALPS is currently involved in the following projects:

- ELITRANS: Facilitating the transformation of ELI from ERDF funded, distributed infrastructures towards a unified ELI-ERIC (INFRADEV: DEVELOPING NEW WORLD-CLASS RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES), as partner;

- EUCALL: European Cluster for Advanced Lasers (Horizon2020), as linked third party;
- IT-ELLI: Innovative training and education for large laser infrastructures (ERASMUS+), as partner.

2.3.4.6 Revenues

<i>Revenues generated by the Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Partner ERDF3 will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project.	

2.3.5 ERDF PP4

2.3.5.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

Development centre of the Heart of Slovenia

Full Name in original Language

Razvojni center Srca Slovenije, d.o.o.

Acronym

DCHS

Country

SLOVENIA

NUTS II Region

Vzhodna Slovenija

NUTS III Region

Zasavska

Type of Institution

Regional and local Development Agency

Legal Status

Public Body / Body governed by public Law

Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?

Yes

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2.3.5.2 Geographical Scope of the ERDF PP4 Activities

Regional

2.3.5.3 ERDF PP4's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

DCHS is a sub-regional development agency (non profit limited liability company established by municipality Litija) operating in central Slovenia in the area »The Heart of Slovenia«, working on three main pillars: entrepreneurship, tourism and environment under a common brand »The Heart of Slovenia« which represents an integrated way of development of rural area around geometric centre of Slovenia. We have 16 years of experience in development of rural areas in the specific fields, its advantage is close cooperation with local stakeholders from all main sectors (public, private, NGO), knowing their needs and integration of innovative ideas and projects. Since 2006 Development Centre of the Heart of Slovenia implements services for entrepreneurial support for SMEs within 2 One stop shops (VEM points). We are also a manager of Local action group (LAG) The Heart of Slovenia for rural development. We cooperate in national initiative »Integral Green Economy« where the Heart of Slovenia is presented as an example of good practice of innovative local community and in national »InCo« movement for innovative breakthrough of Slovenia where it received an award InLoCom for most innovative local community in 2011 and 2013. The Heart of Slovenia manages the Development strategy of the Heart of Slovenia area , where innovation is key development challenge. The Heart of Slovenia manages an open innovation environment , consisting of networks of development institutions , enterprises and NGOs in the area of tourism, handicraft, agriculture, entrepreneurship and education . The Heart of Slovenia works as an R&D structure, which has its own R&D department (Development Centre of the Heart of Slovenia) with researchers/developers. The Heart of Slovenia area is recognized as an innovative development structure that enhances the development of rural tourism and entrepreneurship.

2.3.5.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

D-STIR project provides the strengthening the capacity of R &I&D structure of the Heart of Slovenia, upgrading the Development Strategy of the Heart of Slovenia area (WP3), creation of a virtual platform for innovation support (WP4) and the creation of a living laboratory with a focus of common interest (public sector, enterprises and NGOs) (WP5). The share of innovation active enterprises in Slovenia and in the Heart of Slovenia area has decreased and with D-STIR project and STIR methodology we will encourage innovators from the Heart of Slovenia to reflect on responsibility within research innovations. We will involve different target groups and stakeholders: Ministry of Economic development and technology, Directorate for Entrepreneurship, Competitiveness and Technology; Technology park Ljubljana; One stop shop VEM; SPIRIT Slovenija, Kickstarter Kamnik and Regional Chamber of Commerce. In Slovenia the term "responsible innovation" is not widely used and with D-STIR project we will highlight and promote that innovations, which are responsible to societal needs, allow smart, inclusive and sustainable growth. The STIR methodology will encourage innovators from the Heart of Slovenia to reflect on responsibility within research decision. In Slovenia we have more an more innovations but not many of them are responsible to environment and society. The staff of Development Centre of the Heart of Slovenia will gain new skills and knowledge on responsible innovation and STIR method and capitalize it among the SMEs in the Heart of Slovenia area.

2.3.5.5 Description of previous Participation in other EU funded Projects.

IN-EUR – Measuring INnovation among EURopean Subregions, INTERREG IVC; Jan 2012 - Dec 2014, project partners. The goals of the project are to do regional reports on indicators and management of innovativeness, to create methodology for measuring local innovativeness, to create implementation plans for the field of innovativeness at the partner region level and to establish regional group of stakeholders.
Young SMEs – Sharing Interregional knowledge to define Supporting Programmes for Young SMEs; INTERREG IVC; Jan 2012 - Dec 2014, Project partner. The project presents an opportunity to improve consultancy services of VEM points and thus also the support environment of our enterprises. Education courses for entrepreneurial consultants will be carried out at seminars abroad and two selected examples of good practice will be implemented.
INN.O.V.Age – Regional Development Policies in Eco-Independent Living For the Elderly; INTERREG IVC;

Jan 2012 - Dec 2014, Project partner. In Slovenia the number of elderly people living in their own homes instead of going into elderly care homes is increasing. For this reason we have decided to participate as a partner in this project and obtain knowledge and good practices from international partners about how modern information and communications technologies help to improve and prolong life of the elderly at home.

WIDER – Green Growing of SMEs: Innovation and Development in the Energy Sector in the Mediterranean Area; MED; Jan 2013 - Jun 2015; Project partner. WIDER aim to contribute to the identification and strengthening of innovation capacities, knowledge management and networking of the Mediterranean SMEs in order to improve the position of new products of small and medium-sized companies, all along the supply chain of eco smart housing for active and independent living of the ageing generation, in seven regional industrial Mediterranean areas.

2.3.5.6 Revenues

Revenues generated by the Project

Amount

Partner ERDF4 will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project.

2.3.6 ERDF PP5

2.3.6.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

Institute of Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences

Full Name in original Language

Fyzikální ústav AV ČR, v. v. i.

Acronym

ELI-BEAMS

Country

CZECH REPUBLIC

NUTS II Region

Praha

NUTS III Region

Hlavní město Praha

Type of Institution

University, Higher Education institution, Scientific Institution, Research Centre, College

Legal Status

Public Body / Body governed by public Law

Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?

Yes

National Tax Number

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Ales Hala

Position of the Contact Person in the Project

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2.3.6.2 Geographical Scope of the ERDF PP5 Activities

Transnational

2.3.6.3 ERDF PP5's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

ELI Beamlines (ELI-BEAMS) is a project implemented by the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. It will be the biggest research infrastructure in the Czech Republic and will host among the world's most intense lasers, which will be made available to the international scientific and industrial users' community, and will develop new interdisciplinary research opportunities. The laser-driven infrastructure ELI Beamlines aims to provide first user-oriented activities from 2018.

Since the start of the ELI Beamlines project, there has been no activity in the field of RRI. As the ELI project will be focused on providing its users with high-standard services, the societal, environmental and sustainable responsible behaviour towards different stakeholders in the innovation chain (industry, academia) will be necessary.

ELI Beamlines will need to develop high-profile user standards. The participation in the D-STIR project will allow to incorporate these standards via the STIR methodology into the ELI Beamlines innovation system.

2.3.6.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

The principal benefit to ELI Beamlines from participation in the project D-STIR is the introduction of the STIR methodology in the innovation system of ELI Beamlines. ELI Beamlines has an ambition to be the leading research institution at the regional (Central Bohemia) and national (the Czech Republic) level. Together with other ELI pillars in Hungary and Romania it will act as the leading research infrastructure in Europe using the RRI standards in the innovation chain.

The final users of ELI Beamlines will use the beam time in high-end applications. Development of these applications will have big impact on the ethical aspects of research. The STIR methodology will thus bring the transparent and societal responsibility elements into practice in the Czech Republic.

The main focus of ELI Beamlines will be support to (i) the capacity building in the technology transfer activities and (ii) creation of links between local R&D actors and other academia, business (SMEs), policy makers and intermediaries (local government bodies), and civil society (outreach to the application sphere). The principle opportunity for ELI Beamlines will be the creation of an environment and subsequently corresponding ecosystem between the laser project of ELI Beamlines and users (SMEs, large enterprises) and related government bodies.

The RRI concept will be introduced into ELI Beamlines via Centre for Innovation and Technology Transfer (CITT).

2.3.6.5 Description of previous Participation in other EU funded Projects.

Institute of Physics is a hosting institution to a number of European funded projects, notably ELI Beamlines, HiLASE but also others including SAFMAT, FUNBIO, LABONIT, LaserSys, LaserGen.

ELI Beamlines and HiLASE are fully funded from the European Social Fund in the Czech Republic (ESF), which makes the ELI Beamlines project the biggest project in the history of the Czech research. On top of that, ELI Beamlines and HiLASE also take part in different Horizon 2020 consortiums being established to foster co-operation with partnering research institutes and both Czech, European and international research institutions.

Other relevant project are H2020-MSCA-IF-2014 (Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions), H2020-

WIDESPREAD-2014-1 (Teaming), H2020-TWINN-2015 (Twinning), H2020-MG-2015_TwoStages (Mobility for Growth), H2020-FETOPEN-2014-2015-RIA (FET-OPEN – Novel ideas for radically new technologies).

2.3.6.6 Revenues

<i>Revenues generated by the Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Partner ERDF5 will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project.	

2.3.7 ERDF PP6

2.3.7.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

Horia Hulubei National Institute for Research and Development in Physics and Nuclear Engineering

Full Name in original Language

Institutul National de Cercetare – Dezvoltare pentru Fizica si Inginerie Nucleara Horia Hulubei

Acronym

ELI-NP

Country

ROMANIA

NUTS II Region

București - Ilfov

NUTS III Region

Ilfov

Type of Institution

University, Higher Education institution, Scientific Institution, Research Centre, College

Legal Status

Public Body / Body governed by public Law

Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?

No

National Tax Number

RO3321234

Official Address

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2.3.7.2 Geographical Scope of the ERDF PP6 Activities

Transnational

2.3.7.3 ERDF PP6's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

Currently, Extreme Light Infrastructure - Nuclear Physics (ELI-NP) is a high level interdisciplinary research infrastructure for basic and applied research on laser and gamma matter interactions, that aims to represent an advanced technology pole, a catalyst for innovation in industry and the private sector. While remaining focused on excellence in science, awareness of the need to foster Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) and to fully exploit it in the Danube Region has become a strong commitment of IFIN-HH, with its ELI-NP department as a leader. From its very beginning, ELI-NP has paid great attention to RRI. With its almost 30 European projects (Horizon 2020 and FPs) and its participation in Large Scale Facilities such as FAIR@GSI Darmstadt, GANIL-Caen, CERN, IFIN-HH has already been involved in RRI activities. Its experience will contribute to further improve the Danube Region framework conditions for RRI activities, for a more efficient involvement of the relevant societal actors (researchers, industry people, policy makers, civil society leaders).

Consequently ELI-NP will stimulate the support for creative learning as a source of useful ideas making open access a reality and will increase societal relevance and acceptance of research and innovation outcomes. In this way, ethics will contribute to high quality outputs, making it clear for policy makers that their duty is to ensure a responsible governance for Responsible Research and Innovation that integrates public engagement, gender equality, science education, open access and ethics.

The experience gained from the collaboration with the equipment suppliers and the service providers during the implementation of ELI-NP facilities, as well as the active role of IFIN HH in the Academic Forum of ELI-NP, the Magurele High Tech Cluster and the future Magurele Science Park will also be a valuable asset in the fulfilment of RRI objectives set out under the D-STIR project.

2.3.7.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

The need for responsibility in research and innovation goes hand in hand with the potential threatening impact that some of the results might have in fields, such as for instance nanotechnology, IT, drugs or genomics. A wider approach of responsibility imposed that consideration should also be given to societal aspects like ethics, gender equality, science education or open access.

RRI, as a governing approach in research and innovation at European level, was introduced by the EC under Horizon 2020, which included societal challenges as one of its main priorities.

The Danube Region countries have different levels of understanding, application and implementation of RRI. The concept and its implementation are in many Danube countries in an early stage and there is a need for a better understanding of its principles and benefits, a clarification of interests for the large participation of all societal actors (researchers, industry representatives, policy makers and civil society leaders). There is also a need for all the actors to understand the degree of responsibility and the importance of increasing the awareness of policy decision makers on RRI.

ELI-NP will take an active role in defining and developing the long-term strategy for RRI in the Danube Region. As a leading European Research Infrastructure, in collaboration with other partners in the D-STIR consortium, ELI-NP will organize and participate in activities and events for a better understanding and dissemination of the RRI concept and will support the application of D-STIR methodology among all categories of actors in Romania and in the Danube Region. Best practice in the implementation of RRI will be adopted and disseminated by the institute. ELI-NP will participate in the design and implementation of the 2 pilot actions and in the 2 RRI project tests in the academic environment and the research performing businesses.

2.3.7.5 Description of previous Participation in other EU funded Projects.

ELI-NP a major European Project represents an investment of almost 300MEuro, co-financed by the European Commission and the Romanian Government from Structural Funds (SOP IEC) via European Regional Development Fund). The implementation of the first phase (180MEuro) began in 2012 on the Magurele Physics Campus. Phase 1, already finished at the end of 2015, is now followed by Phase 2, spanning in the interval 2016-2018.

ELI-NP is focused on 5 research activities: high power laser system, high intensity gamma beams, nuclear physics with high power lasers, nuclear physics and applications with high intensity gamma beams and basic physics with combined laser and gamma beams. Twelve Technical Design Reports have already been

approved. They describe the experiments of Day One and aim to explore the prospects of the laser driven nuclear physics. The need to build very sophisticated and unique high precision scientific equipment requires ELI-NP to maintain an intensive communication and collaboration with most advanced and high tech companies in and outside of Europe.

A regionally favourable scientific, business and societal environment, able to exploit the foreseen technological breakthroughs generated by ELI-NP was set up with the Academic Forum of ELI-NP, the Magurele High Tech Cluster and the Magurele Science Park. The IFIN-HH Centre for Technology Transfer will support the dissemination of knowledge, transfer of technology and the IPR activities by facilitating partnerships in new European projects and organizing conferences, workshops, seminars and other events.

EUCALL (European Cluster of Advanced Laser Light Sources) supports the implementation and operation of cross-cutting services and solutions for clusters of ESFRI and other relevant research infrastructure initiatives.

ELITRANS (Facilitating the Transformation of ELI from a distributed infrastructure with 3 pillars in a unified ELI-ERIC).

2.3.7.6 Revenues

<i>Revenues generated by the Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Partner ERDF6 will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project.	

2.3.8 ERDF PP7

2.3.8.1 Legal Identification Data

<i>Official Name in English</i>	
bwcon GmbH	
<i>Full Name in original Language</i>	
bwcon GmbH	
<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Country</i>
bwcon	GERMANY
<i>NUTS II Region</i>	<i>NUTS III Region</i>
Stuttgart	Stuttgart, Stadtkreis
<i>Type of Institution</i>	
Other	
<i>Legal Status</i>	
Private Enterprises	
<i>Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?</i>	
Yes	
<i>National Tax Number</i>	
DE296254455	
<i>Official Address</i>	
Breitscheidstraße 4, 70174 Stuttgart	
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<i>Name of the Legal Representative</i>	<i>Position of the Legal Representative</i>
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2.3.8.2 Geographical Scope of the ERDF PP7 Activities

Regional

2.3.8.3 ERDF PP7's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

Bwcon GmbH (bwcon) has been founded in 2014 and is the commercial branch of bwcon e.V. Bwcon GmbH is a Joint Venture with Steinbeis Foundation (Steinbeis). Steinbeis was reinstated in 1971 as a non-profit organization constituted under civil law ("Stiftung bürgerlichen Rechts"). Its aim was to promote the interests of small and medium-size enterprises in the German State of Baden-Württemberg through what it called "Technical consulting services" at state universities. These universities acted as key points of contact to promote innovation within small and medium-size companies. Today bwcon and its ecosystem is Baden-Württemberg's leading facilitator for research and innovation in the technology sector.

In this area, bwcon is a key player to promote collaboration between academical and business actors. Indeed bwcon coordinated technology transfer process from research to Industry, operating Innovation Fora on Sustainable solutions and Internet of things. Apart from this, bwcon gained experience at local and international level on different sectors where RRI showed already impacts such as social inclusions (running several HAckathons on this topics), Open Access (Open Data), Energy and Sustainable Solution for Smart Cities (running a Special Interest Group with Reserach centers and Corporate), Sustainable and low impact transportation, promuoving e-mobility topics. With regards to RRI, BAden-Württember has not yet integrated any specific policy on this issues but the adoption of Improved technology (Tailored innovation with less risk) is a main stream thema in a high techonology regions as the southwest germany one is.

2.3.8.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

Baden-Württemberg is one of the leading economic regions not only in Germany but also in Europe: Home to internationally renowned corporations and thousands of successful small and medium-sized enterprises, known for its innovative drive and inventive spirit, with a high level of productivity and low unemployment. Having as backbone also a strong tradition on research and innovation, it could be the best scenario to pilot activities on Research and Responsible Innovation. As far as 2016, no top-down strategy or approach is present in the region with the aim to promote mutual responsive cooperation amongst different stakeholders. Nevertheless, having in these regions innovative driven players, the need to establish and integrate RRI process is strategic to impact new technologies product/process beyond their anticipated market success/benefits and unsuccess/risk.

The partner will benefit from all the project activities since the beginning of the project. The organisation will not perform any economic activity within the project or a result of it.

2.3.8.5 Description of previous Participation in other EU funded Projects.

FIDIAS (Alpine Space) – Partner: the project aimed to develop financial instrument to support SMEs from the green - and eco-innovation sectors. One of the service developed is the training for crowdfunding and crowdsourcing helping SMEs to benefit from this open innovation methods;

FIBUSINESS (H2020) - Coordinator: Supporting Action to the 16 FIWARE Acceleator, FIBUSINESS offered coaching support, online pitching event and matchmaking events to more than 200 Innovation Actors (mainly Startups) all over Europe;

CLOUDSOCKET(H2020) - Partner: Supporting Action to promote sustainable Cloud Solutions for Small and Medium Enterprise.

2.3.8.6 Revenues

<i>Revenues generated by the Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Partner ERDF7 will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project.	

2.3.9 ERDF PP8

2.3.9.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

County Government of Csongrád

Full Name in original Language

Csongrád Megyei Önkormányzat

Acronym

CC

Country

HUNGARY

NUTS II Region

Dél-Alföld

NUTS III Region

Csongrád

Type of Institution

Regional public Authority

Legal Status

Public Body / Body governed by public Law

Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?

No

National Tax Number

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Contact Person

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2.3.9.2 Geographical Scope of the ERDF PP8 Activities

Regional

2.3.9.3 ERDF PP8's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

As a regional public body, Csongrád County has a great experience in both as leader or as project partner in many EU funded projects. We have good partnership with stakeholders of the research and innovation sector that guarantees our deeper competences. Our approach is relevant to D-STIR's main objective, which is to improve Danube framework conditions for innovation. Also, our approach is based on exchange of experiences and best practices with more experienced partners in order to improve supporting the overall objective. Our specific role in the project is related to the objective to improve policy in the Danube in the field of RRI. As a policy maker at local level, we can insert this concept into our work. We also have close links with the Ministry level to provide input into future national policies.

2.3.9.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

Higher education and innovation has a key role in Csongrád County's economy and society, along with the connected research centers and institutions. The improvement of the conditions of RRI will effect these institutions, as many of them has been working in transnational cooperation, thanks to the proximity of the triple border in Csongrád County. As we are territorial actors in the public sector we should have an affect on the whole county, including the economic development. In this field we have done many steps before and think that the STIR model could help us to go on this way.

2.3.9.5 Description of previous Participation in other EU funded Projects.

Csongrád County has participated in several transnational cooperations, such as:

HURO CBC: "Making the closed collection of relics of the 1848-49 Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence accessible to the public" - HURO/0901/237/2.5.1.;

INTERREG EUROPE - "Business ecosystem for TRadition and INNOvation" (TRINNO)

The project is relevant to many Europe 2020 flagship initiatives and to DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs' aim to create a business friendly environment for existing SMEs and potential entrepreneurs. Csongrád County's role is to adopt existing models from other project partners;

"Professional support program and early skills development based on social status in Csongrad County - TÁMOP-7.2.1-11/K-2015-0009;

Creating Infrastructure and IT background in Csongrad county for early skills development program, based on social status - TIOP-4.2.1-11 / K-2015-0003;

Csongrad County 2020 Regional planning and programming - ÁROP-1.2.11 / A-2013-2013-0016 "

2.3.9.6 Revenues

<i>Revenues generated by the Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Partner ERDF8 will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project.	—

2.3.10 ERDF PP9

2.3.10.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

Central Bohemian Innovation Centre

Full Name in original Language

Středočeské inovační centrum, spolek

Acronym

SIC

Country

CZECH REPUBLIC

NUTS II Region

Střední Čechy

NUTS III Region

Středočeský kraj

Type of Institution

Nongovernmental or nonprofit Organisation

Legal Status

Public Body / Body governed by public Law

Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?

No

National Tax Number

CZ04228235

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Homepage

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Legal Representative

Name of the Legal Representative

Miloš Petera

Position of the Legal Representative

Chairman of the Board

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E-Mail

Contact Person

Name of the Contact Person in the Project

Ivo Riha

Position of the Contact Person in the Project

SIC Director, S3 Manager

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2.3.10.2 Geographical Scope of the ERDF PP9 Activities

Regional

2.3.10.3 ERDF PP9's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

Central Bohemia Region implements the Regional Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation (RIS3) with two instruments that work coordinated: 1) the Competitiveness Council of Central Bohemia and 2) the Central Bohemian Innovation Center (SIC). SIC's main goals are to create the right interventions to support research, development and innovation in the region. Hence, the most important competence of SIC is its strategic function as a comprehensive system coordinator for the regional innovation system development and its potential to encourage regional authorities that have defined competences to influence regional policies that can ensure sustainability to the different projects. This is an incomparable asset when participating in collaborative translational projects, such as D-STIR, the potential to convert good practices into policy initiatives. SIC have the institutional capacity, financial and human resources to be project partner of D-STIR. D-STIR is of high relevance for Central Bohemia, although public policy supports economic growth, science, education and social needs, RRI offers an integrated way to include them all while developing innovation. There is a lack of existing collaboration in RRI and working in a transnational level with D-STIR will help to establish new networks and to generate new knowledge to share in the Danube region and to find collective ways in science and innovation of the present to take care of the future. The role of SIC to contribute to the achievement of the D-STIR specific objectives will be the right assessment of the needs, constraints, strengths, weakness and interrelations of the different stakeholders

that play a part in RRI process, the results must be clear enough to be analysed and implemented to the strategy for RRI in the Danube, described in WP3.

2.3.10.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

D-STIR faces grand challenges that all partners involved in the project have. In all regions innovation is encouraged in most of the programs we carry out, yet, they have a potential consequences in environment, safety or financial risk, thus RRI shows the importance of innovate with responsibility. Project Results will describe possible future events based on current developments in knowledge of the research fields relating to the technology. D-STIR explores the different fields of application of the technology and the moral concerns raised by it. The interdisciplinary collaboration that D-STIR represents and a pro-active design perspective to develop the strategy for RRI in the Danube aim to ensure that the understanding of ethical and societal aspects is actively incorporated into the innovation trajectories.

Central Bohemia is among the regions with higher average levels of education workers and we can expect an increase demand for quality human resources in R&D with the new construction and operation of RI (ELI CZ). This give us a great opportunity to enable closer collaboration between science and society and by placing stakeholders at the heart of the RI process we can have better assessment of societal expectations in science. In addition, generating early dialogue throughout the Danube region provides the opportunity for policy makers to prepare better policies and to take better policy decisions. An important change we expect to occur in Central Bohemia is a crucial advancement on the willingness of stakeholders to work together, for this RRI should be shown in terms of the product development process and the quality of the final product. The results of D-STIR will improve overall the knowledge for quadruple helix. By identifying RRI benefits on the different stakeholders in the innovative pipeline and by analysing the results of the pilot actions a relevant RRI strategy for Danube will be developed and will represent a move towards innovation governance.

2.3.10.5 Description of previous Participation in other EU funded Projects.

In 2013, Central Bohemia started designing its smart specialisation strategy RIS3 as a precondition to the fulfilment of the EU regional and cohesion policies and Europe 2020 objectives. The smart specialisation strategy is a strategy for growth that is based on the principles of intelligent solutions, sustainability and inclusiveness. Today's SIC's directive team, carried out back then the main task through the "Entrepreneurial Discovery Process" (which focus groups gathered stakeholders from the triple and quadruple helix), that consisted of the exploration and opening up of a new domain of opportunities (technological and market), potentially rich in numerous innovations that emerge as feasible and attractive. The result was the Regional Annex to the National RIS3 and the establishment of the instruments to implement the strategy: 1) the Competitiveness Council of Central Bohemia and 2) the Central Bohemian Innovation Center (SIC). Some of SIC programs are funded by ESIF managed by the Operational Program of the Czech Ministry of Education and Youth through the call "Smart Accelerator". The aim of this call is to allow the regions of the Czech Republic, the development of innovative environment, using national research and innovation strategy for smart specialization RIS3 strategy. SIC programs funded by ESIF: Smart Cities; SIC innovation laboratory; SIC HUB for the internationalisation of start-ups and SMEs and Development of quality human resources for Central Bohemia and support young talent in science and engineering fields.

2.3.10.6 Revenues

<i>Revenues generated by the Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Partner ERDF9 will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project.	—

2.3.11 ERDF PP10

2.3.11.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

Development Agency Heart of Istria

Full Name in original Language

Razvojna agencija SRCE ISTRE

Acronym

DAHI

Country

CROATIA

NUTS II Region

Jadranska Hrvatska

NUTS III Region

Istarska županija

Type of Institution

Regional and local Development Agency

Legal Status

Public Body / Body governed by public Law

Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?

Yes

National Tax Number

78390494424

Official Address

Družbe sv. Ćirila i Metoda 10, 52000/PAZIN

Mobile

Homepage

Facebook/Razvojna agencija SRCE ISTRE

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Position of the Contact Person in the Project

Local Project Manager

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2.3.11.2 Geographical Scope of the ERDF PP10 Activities

Regional

2.3.11.3 ERDF PP10's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

Development Agency Heart of Istria coordinates all activities related to the development of the City of Pazin and neighboring municipalities. It participates in the development and implementation of strategies. Development Agency identifies development opportunities, projects and programs, it helps in developing of projects ready for funding under national or international assistance programs network. Development Agency does market research, public opinion research, education etc. In such work framework, the role of the Agency within this project is to define RRI problems and challenges, to develop short-term RRI strategy, and to analyze and adapt STIR method to Danube together with project partners. After those actions Agency will choose, contact, motivate and educate SMEs from the local territory for practical implementation of RRI and for application of STIR method. Direct work with local SMEs on testing of RRI actions and STIR application together with exchange and monitoring of progress and impact of application will lead to updating the strategy and creating long-term strategy for application of RRI framework on partnership level.

2.3.11.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

The Agency is, among other, focused on developing of business environment and providing support to SMEs in reaching their full potentials. Transnational cooperation, sharing experiences and knowledge, discussing problems and challenges as well as learning from more developed countries and/or organizations are the methods of self-development of the newly formed Agency whose goal is to develop territory in which it exist but also to influence the development of the overall territory represented in the project.

Specifically, RRI looks at innovation, can increase the ability to the territory to generate innovation, and helps to achieve the goal of smart, inclusive and sustainable growth, but at the moment RRI and its practical implementation it is currently more advanced in northern European countries. Within transnational cooperation in this project, territory of central Istria in Croatia will have opportunity to work with partners who have significant experience in RRI and in the STIR methodology. Acting together in adaptation of STIR method to Danube region will help in creation long-term strategy that "fits" to less developed countries and their specifics. This cooperation and project results will influence the decrease of the gap between European countries and regions and promote overall territorial cohesion.

2.3.11.5 Description of previous Participation in other EU funded Projects.

The Development Agency is a newly created, so D-STIR will be the first territorial cooperation project in which it participates. However, the director of Development Agency has been participating in several international projects of relevance to D-STIR: IPA CBC Adriatic project ARCHEO.S. The goal of the project was valorisation of the cultural heritage and development od long term Strategy of development of cultural and historic sites. Interreg LIFE, project Life.SEC.Adapt as a project partner, the main objective of Life SEC Adapt is to contribute to increase the climate resilience capacity and facilitate the shift towards low-carbon and resource-efficient economies of the European urban areas. European Social Fund (2007-2013), project Soda, through National Ministry of work and retirement system as a project partner. The project is aimed at development of new curriculum for studies of sustainable agrotourism. SEENET – (network of local authorities from Italy and South Eastern Europe), project promotes the enhancement of cultural, environmental and historical resources of partner territories through the strengthening of technical skills in territorial marketing and through a joint promotion strategy, made by administrations, institutions and private local operators of tourism sector.

2.3.11.6 Revenues

<i>Revenues generated by the Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Partner ERDF10 will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project.	

2.3.12 IPA PP1

2.3.12.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

Sarajevo Economic Region Development Agency

Full Name in original Language

Sarajevska regionalna razvojna agencija, SERDA d.o.o

Acronym

SERDA

Country

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

NUTS II Region

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Type of Institution

Regional and local Development Agency

Legal Status

Public Body / Body governed by public Law

Is your Organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national Legislation for the Activities implemented in the Project?

Yes

Under the agreement of EU delegation to BiH and BiH there is no VAT implemented. For each project SERDA receives confirmation on VAT exclusion from the Ministry of Finance of BiH. The copy of this conformation is always given to suppliers in order to exclude VAT form invoice.

National Tax Number

4200186600000

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2.3.12.2 Geographical Scope of the IPA PP1 Activities

Regional

2.3.12.3 IPA PP1's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

Relevant experiences for the project are partner role in the project FaRIInn – Facilitating Responsible Innovation in SEE countries, where SERDA was managing activities in Sarajevo region and its dissemination to other regions in BiH (Hercegovina region, North-East region BiH). Except this project, which theme is directly connected to the D-STIR project goal, SERDA has implemented introduction to implementation of ISO standards to 17 Municipalities in region financed by local funds. SERDA participated in adoption of LEAPs (Local Environmental Action Plan) in 19 municipalities in Federation BiH. In many other regional and transnational projects focused on various development goals some of approaches to development, research and innovation considering environmental and society protection and responsible behavior was implemented by SERDA (examples - Support to Development of Eco Tourism in National Park "Sutjeska" co-financed from EUD in BiH, Promoting Zero waste, Energy Enterprise Generation in the Med Area and Green groWing of SMEs - Innovation and Development in the energy sector in Med Area). Through participation in JICA project we educated SERDA managers to be certified as SME Mentors. With Swiss Intercooperation Helvetas we build our capacities to implement M4P methodology for responsible market development and constrain removal.

2.3.12.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

In previous years in Canton Sarajevo and Sarajevo macro region was presented RRI concept and resulted with public and institutional awareness raising on the subject. This has started systemic change in policies and approaches to good governance and benefits for society, and showed all necessities for systematic

approach and Socio-Technical Integration which is prerequisite for integration of this space in Europe approaching context and widen cooperation and network connections in wider Danube region. Development of methods and tools for the improvement of Danube framework conditions for innovation and strengthening of local research capacities and knowledge by learning from exchange of experiences within project partnership, will bring huge benefits for innovative subjects, target groups and BiH society in whole. D-STIR will further capacities of SERDA and continue: knowledge transfer & commercialisation of responsible innovation results; strategies & tools that put environmental and social challenges at the heart of innovation; capacity building among R&I actors in RRI & the STIR method; improvement of RRI policy – in the region and BiH. Beside this SERDA will benefit by introducing the STIR method for the first time in the Sarajevo region and the country.

2.3.12.5 Description of previous Participation in other EU funded Projects.

SERDA is highly experienced in initialization and implementation of different projects and activities. SERDA has a rich background in project management and a very successful cooperation with various governmental institutions, non-governmental and international organizations and companies from various industries. As a member of the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) SERDA is linked up through powerful databases, sharing knowledge and business partners across all Network countries. SERDA is also an associate member of the European Association of Development Agencies (EURADA). We was implementing projects within different EU programs:

- INTERREG III: Adria NET - Adriatic Network for Institutional Cooperation.
- IPA Adriatic: Metris plus - Boosting Research and Innovation, Adriatic Route for Thematic Tourism, Traveller Information System for the Adriatic Region –TISAR, Adriatic Health and Vitality Network – AHVN.
- MED program: Promoting Zero waste, Energy Enterprise Generation in the Med Area and Green growing of SMEs: Innovation and Development in the energy sector in mEd aRea – WIDER.
- SEE: TEX-EASTILE, sustainable innovation for textile in SEE, F.A.T.E, from army to entrepreneurship, CLOUD-CLusters Orientation towards Up-to-date technologies, Integrated tourism action plans for SEE excellence - INTOURACT, Transnational cooperation for the improvement of buildings energy performance and efficiency – TRACE, SECOVIA - SEE jointly developed common advanced virtual accessibility solutions to support public services, SEERISK – Joint Disaster Management risk assessment and preparedness in the Danube macro-region.

From the above it's obvious that we have capacities for project management, responsible, innovative, eco, green and sustainable thematic projects targeting development of SMEs, their networks, tourism, environment protection and support to local communities.

2.3.12.6 Revenues

<i>Revenues generated by the Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Partner IPA1 will not generate revenues thanks to the D-STIR project	-

2.3.13 ASP1

2.3.13.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

Ilfov County Council

Full Name in original Language

Consiliul Judetean Ilfov

Acronym

CJI

Country

ROMANIA

NUTS II Region

București - Ilfov

Type of Institution

Local public Authority

Legal Status

Public Body / Body governed by public Law

National Tax Number

CUI 4192545

Official Address

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[REDACTED]

2.3.13.2 Geographical Scope of the ASP1 Activities

Regional

2.3.13.3 ASP1's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

Iffov County Council is the local public authority, constituted at regional level to coordinate the work of municipal councils and town councils to achieve public services of county interest. It is organized and operates under the principles of decentralization, local autonomy, the deconcentration of public services, eligibility of local public administration authorities, legality and the consultation of citizens in solving local problems of special interest. Iffov County Council has responsibilities in developing strategies and public policies with the purpose to establish priorities and mechanisms of action ifor the social and economic regional environment. Iffov County Council, through its regional coordination role, will support the technical and scientific partners to develop and apply the specific mechanisms and instruments elaborated within the project.

2.3.13.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

Iffov County and Bucharest - Iffov Development Region are considered the most advanced Romanian regions in terms of scientific research and economic development. However it is very important for a future social and economic development to establish a transnational cooperation framework which will improve the necessary mechanisms, instruments and public policies dedicated to create a responsible research environment. In the long run we are expecting to establish our region as a role model for other European Regions in terms of cooperation between the triple helix representatives research - business - administration. During the last four years there were created several structures and mechanisms with the purpose to outline a social and economic regional community which needs to be sustained and developed in the long run. We consider the transnational cooperation as a main instrument to achieve this scope.

2.3.13.5 Description of the Involvement of the Partner in the Project

Iflov County Council will be involved in all the activities proposed within this project, but its major role will be to assist ELI - NP representatives to develop a responsible research mechanism at regional level and to elaborate a best practices instrument with the collaboration of the other partners. Its expertise and attributions as local public administration make Iflov County Council the suitable partner to attend the project goals.

<i>Sponsoring Partner</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Rate</i>
ELI-NP	4,194.00 €	3.12%

Description and Location of the Activities

Iflov County Council will be involved in all the activities as a support partner of the ELI - NP, particularly as part of the Transnational Stakeholder Group (activity 2.2) and in strategy development (WP3) and Pilot Actions. The added value will consist of its expertise in public administration sector as to analyse the local and regional needs and opportunities, to address solutions and to establish public policies and strategic development mechanisms and instruments.

2.3.14 ASP2

2.3.14.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

Kosice Self Governing Region

Full Name in original Language

Košický samosprávny Kraj

Acronym

KSK

Country

SLOVAKIA

NUTS II Region

Východné Slovensko

Type of Institution

Regional public Authority

Legal Status

Public Body / Body governed by public Law

National Tax Number

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Contact Person

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2.3.14.2 Geographical Scope of the ASP2 Activities

Regional

2.3.14.3 ASP2's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

Kosice Self Governing Region is a public body governing part of the Slovakia. It governs over the second largest city - Košice - and has significant authority and connection over universities and other research bodies. One of the main tasks that is relevant for the project is: to increase level of research and innovation level through strategic planning of development in the various fields (nanotechnology, life sciences, responsible socio-economic, spatial and urban development, environmental and sustainable development, etc.); and to manage and coordinate investment funds for development. Their mission is to introduce STIR method and integrate in strategic documents of regional government in order to improve RRI policy. The institute will take over the follow up of the action after the end of the project and enhance the capacity for spill-over effect. KSK will use its relationships with universities and RTOs to implement results of the project.

2.3.14.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

KSK has summarised the benefit to itself and the territory, as follows:

Increased competence of KSK in the field on RRI and the chosen application methodology. Opportunity to participate in development of methods and tools for the improvement of Danube framework conditions for RRI. Integration of RRI to innovation legislative frameworks by ensuring that R&I is carried out in a socially, environmentally & ethical way. Strengthened research capacities and knowledge of the stakeholders in region of Kosice by learning from exchange of experiences within project partnership, implementation of project activities and education & capacity building among R&I actors in the area of RRI by application of the STIR method.

KSK will also build new relationships with the partners from Danube region, which can prove beneficial in long term development of the region. Further on KSK will widen its cooperation and network connections in wider Danube region and exchange results; strategies & tools that put environmental and social challenges at the heart of innovation and learn from D-STIR results in improved framework conditions for RRI in the Danube innovation pipeline.

2.3.14.5 Description of the Involvement of the Partner in the Project

KSK will contribute to: exchange of knowledge and education (receive and disseminate training session in Socio-Technical Integration Research method) followed by on-line support; participate in pilot actions encourage learning interactions (including study visits to pilots, capacity building), contribute to action plan development & testing phase and design, test and promote transfer of a Danube RRI strategy document. It will also contribute to capacity building of regional and national R&I actors (academia, business, policy makers and intermediaries, civil society) to develop and apply RRI frameworks. The main contribution to the project KSK will provide in the area of strengthening policy that improves Danube RRI framework conditions in the region of Kosice.

<i>Sponsoring Partner</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Rate</i>
CLS	4,194.00 €	2.53%

Description and Location of the Activities

KSK will support participation of local stakeholders in the Transnational Stakeholder Group (Activity 2.2). KSK will also use results to implement to local research and innovation policy in coherence with RIS (WP3). From the position of public authority KSK can pursue stakeholders to be involved in the project and in the Pilot Action (WP5) and also serve as bridge between policy making and innovation players. Activities will be focused on region of Kosice, thus making it the strongest impact.

2.3.15 ASP3

2.3.15.1 Legal Identification Data

Official Name in English

Sarajevo Canton Planning Institute

Full Name in original Language

Kanton Sarajevo, Zavod za planiranje razvoja Kantona Sarajevo

Acronym

ZPKS

Country

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

NUTS II Region

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Type of Institution

Regional public Authority

Legal Status

Public Body / Body governed by public Law

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Homepage

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Contact Person

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Maida Fetahagić

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E-Mail

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2.3.15.2 Geographical Scope of the ASP3 Activities

Regional

2.3.15.3 ASP3's Relevance for the proposed Project (thematic Competence)

Public body Sarajevo Canton Planning Institute is unique institution authorized for all aspects of regional development within the canton. It has two main tasks: to research and implement results through strategic planning of development in the various fields (responsible socio-economic, spatial and urban development, environmental and sustainable development); and to manage and coordinate investment funds for development. Their mission is to introduce STIR method and integrate in strategic documents of regional government in order to improve RRI policy. Institute will take over the follow up of the action after the end of the project and enhance the capacity for spill-over effect. ZPKS has good cooperation relations with similar institution on Federal level (signed agreement) and their role in knowledge transfer & commercialisation of

responsible innovation results and education on national level is priceless. That will ensure institutional line stability and ownership and sustainability of project outputs.

2.3.15.4 What is the Benefit for the Organisation and the Territory that represents from Participating in this Project?

To participate in development of methods and tools for the improvement of Danube framework conditions for innovation. To integrate Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) added value to innovation legislative frameworks by ensuring that R&I is carried out in a socially, environmentally & ethical way Canton Sarajevo and the region. Strengthening own research capacities and knowledge by learning from exchange of experiences within project partnership, implementation of project activities and education & capacity building among R&I actors in the area of RRI by application of the STIR method.

Further on ZPKS will widen its cooperation and network connections in wider Danube region and exchange results; strategies & tools that put environmental and social challenges at the heart of innovation and learn from D-STIR results in improved framework conditions for RRI in the Danube innovation pipeline.

2.3.15.5 Description of the Involvement of the Partner in the Project

ZPKS as ASP from BiH will contribute to: exchange of knowledge and education (receive and disseminate training session in Socio-Technical Integration Research method) followed by on-line support; participate in pilot actions encourage learning interactions (including study visits to pilots, capacity building), contribute to action plan development & testing phase and design, test and promote transfer of a Danube RRI strategy document. It will also contribute to capacity building of regional and national R&I actors (academia, business, policy makers and intermediaries, civil society) to develop and apply RRI frameworks. The main contribution to the project ZPKS will provide in the area of strengthening policy that improves Danube RRI framework conditions in the Canton Sarajevo. Its contribution is vital to achieving the main project objective within canton, because innovation governance is a necessary condition of RRI. ZPKS as public body of Canton Sarajevo will have main impact on organisational governance and the public policy context.

<i>Sponsoring Partner</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Rate</i>
ADRSE	4,194.00 €	1.61%

Description and Location of the Activities

ZPKS is public body of Sarajevo Canton, so prime locations of activities will be on regional territory of canton. As ASP it will participate in WP2 - communication: 3 public events to create awareness and disseminate project results (Launch/Mid-term/Final); dissemination: to active target group (2 transnational SGs); transfer of results: activities to promote uptake of RRI framework on Federal level of BiH; targeted visits and presentations. Contribution to WP3 - Context Analysis: analysis of local RRI problems & challenges; both steps in development of RRI strategy for D-STIR duration, with local road maps, as well as updating strategy with Pilot results (it includes long-term policy recommendations, Danube Action Plan, local road maps). WP4 - introducing STIR method, including results from previous pilots and comparative analysis with partner's pilot area; adapting STIR to D-STIR requirements adding elements for local companies; building local STIR Capacity - definition of local training material, upon Capacity Building workshop held in Szeged; application of adapted STIR method in innovative business environments pilot site; selection of the RRI actions to be tested in pilot organizations and analysis of opportunities (public/private) for funding local RRI framework; participate in cross-pilot exchange and monitoring of pilot progress/impact, with 3 study visits: Bucharest, Stuttgart, Prague.

3. Project Description

3.1 Strategic Relevance

Please, describe the territorial Need / Challenge your Project addresses, justify its Relevance for the Programme Area (e.g. to what extent it helps to achieve Programme Objectives) and describe how the Project will address the Need / Challenge.

D-STIR addresses a territorial challenge common to all project regions and others across the Danube: a lack of capacity, tools and policy frameworks to design and apply RRI components. Innovation can drive economic growth, promote sustainable development and improve wellbeing. Yet it is

not without risk. 60% of respondents to the 2013 Eurobarometer said that innovation has negative side-effects to human life and environment. The notion of RRI was developed in an academic context to find adequate solutions towards uncertainty, ignorance and negative side-effects connected to innovation. RRI can be defined as a transparent, interactive process by which societal actors and innovators interact and collaborate, aiming to ethical acceptability, sustainability and societal desirability of innovation.

The Danube context has specific characteristics to which RRI could respond. In the Danube applied R&I does not generally take into account socio-economic impact nor negative externalities, such as impact on environment, society or legislation. This hinders use of outputs, limits economic growth, job creation and positive social effects e.g. on health.

Disproportionate economic development in the Danube is reflected in R&I capital, expenditure and infrastructure. Much of the area has low business R&D investment and a grant-driven innovation paradox. Complex stakeholder interaction also sees corruption and political influence on R&I. Meanwhile, innovation actors are not committed to quadruple helix links to ensure technology transfer and commercialisation of outputs.

RRI can answer a number of these challenges. RRI affects innovation quality and process. It connects different R&I fields and actors to maximise beneficial impact. However, RRI awareness and capacity are limited. Most research has focused on developed countries. There is limited information on RRI opportunities in less-developed regions. In the Danube, socio-environmental responsibility is not usually an integrated part of innovation policy.

As shown in Section 4/Methodology, in order to reap RRI benefits, practical strategies and methods are required. D-STIR offers this. The STIR method is a proven model for RRI application. D-STIR adapts it, builds capacity in it, applies it and develops a long-term strategy for RRI thanks to real, context specific results.

D-STIR responds to DTP objectives. It improves framework conditions for responsible R&I. It links STEM to humanities; research to market; and R&I to public governance. An RRI policy inserts quadruple helix engagement in the innovation chain, alongside scientific education, capacity building, risk assessment, non-discrimination and respect for socio-environmental and ethical issues. RRI intrinsically encourages knowledge transfer, cooperation, innovation governance and socio-environmentally positive innovations. D-STIR is in line with the need to link innovation to social dimensions and environmental issues.

Please, explain the main and specific Objectives of the Project in Relation to the mentioned Problems and / or Challenges.

D-STIR's main objective is to improve Danube framework conditions for innovation, by integrating RRI into the whole innovation pipeline.

This is linked to the main territorial need. RRI is of global relevance, but also offers benefits that could improve specific condition in the Danube policy framework and practical R&I activities. As shown above, public policy tends to support innovation, environmental protection and social inclusion, but not an integrated RRI strategy. We see political influence on innovation. According to Transparency International, most Danube countries have intermediate levels of corruption. In the innovation pipeline, we see a lack of cooperation, trust and private investment. Business and government expenditure on R&D is below EU average.

By inserting RRI into the Danube innovation pipeline, D-STIR believes that R&I can become for and with society. RRI concepts, such as public/stakeholder engagement, science education, governance, open access, ethics and gender equality, would be clear improvements to innovation framework. RRI is also result focused. It is about socially and environmentally acceptable innovations, thus promoting a market orientated approach and future-orientation competitiveness.

Appropriateness of specific D-STIR objectives is demonstrated as follows:

- **Capacity Building:** RRI is not widely known in the Danube and there is limited capacity for development and application of RRI frameworks. D-STIR helps build new skills in strategy development and cooperation. It strengthens capacity on a specific method, which can take RRI from a concept towards practical implementation. The STIR method supports interactions between experts from different disciplines (humanities and social science with technological sectors), who reflect on the context in which R&I decisions are made. D-STIR adapts STIR to the Danube and builds capacity in its implementation.
- **Strategy Development:** A long-term strategy is required to guarantee responsible framework conditions for innovation in the Danube. It is not sufficient to undertake individual actions. D-STIR designs, tests and promotes a strategy designed for the Danube and for academic and business environments (with SME focus). D-STIR demonstrates the potential of STIR and RRI in the Danube. It ensures that the method is

perfectly placed to answer the above-described needs and lays the foundation for its long-term integration into the Danube innovation process.

- **Political Commitment:** Alongside a practical strategy, D-STIR requires political commitment. Innovation governance is a necessary condition of RRI. This concerns organisational governance and public policy. The current framework (legislation, funding, tools) is not orientated towards integrated policy for responsibility in innovation. D-STIR partners, ASP and stakeholders work together to provide practical recommendations on how to change this at different policy levels across the Danube.

Please, describe the Methodology used to achieve the Project Objectives, highlighting the innovative Approach.

The D-STIR approach engages all partners in all phases, building on specific expertise and roles. It is designed to help the Danube reap benefits of RRI.

D-STIR uses innovative methods in its logical approach:

- STIR is tool emerging from early RRI research. It is the first method that helps R&I actors to take steps towards RRI implementation. STIR has been tested in innovation leader countries (over 36 labs on 3 continents). It has produced documented outcomes and received National Science Foundation awards (USA). In the Danube, only 1 pilot trial has been carried out (Uni Szeged, HU). This pilot is the conceptual foundation for D-STIR: results showed potential to apply it in less developed areas like Danube, with necessary adaptations. In STIR, humanities and social science experts shadow technological innovators in various R&I fields over a period. Together they design ways to incorporate RRI into their R&I. The D-STIR version is adapted to the Danube and applicable to academia and companies (HU research showed need for innovation chain engagement, including SMEs);
- Quadruple cooperation through Transnational Stakeholder Groups (TSG). 3 TSG, formed at project outset, are engaged in all phases of D-STIR: 1 academic environment; 1 business environment; 1 Danube macro-region. Their engagement is essential to ensure relevance and feasibility of applying D-STIR results and their long-term sustainability;
- Continuative strategy development, starting from a draft RRI strategy and updating it to a final version through practical evaluation and result integration. By collaborative monitoring of the adaptation, training in and application of D-STIR and its resultant RRI actions, the final D-STIR RRI Strategy is a tool ready for real implementation.

The approach designed to put these methods (detailed in Section 4) can be summarised as follows:

- Creating the TSG (WP2) at project outset and agreeing on the role and commitment of each participant.
- Updating and comparing information on the innovation and RRI context of the partner regions and the macro-region (WP3) and adapting STIR to suit these characteristics (WP4).
- Building the capacity of Danube innovation actors to apply the adapted STIR method in academic and business environments (WP4).
- Testing STIR and applying results (WP5). D-STIR runs two, interconnected transnational pilots. One tests RRI in academic environments, with R&I actors from the 3 Extreme Light Infrastructure pillars (pan-EU laser research investment) in CZ, HU, RO. The other tests RRI in innovative businesses (SME focus) in BiH, DE, HR, RO, SI, SK. Pilot Actions apply STIR in selected environments. Based on results, selected RRI actions are applied and monitored, alongside analysis of potential funding.
- Strategy development (WP3), in a context of exchange and cross-over of ideas and results, flanks the entire process. The first version is tested in the pilots. The final version emerges from Pilot application results.

Please, describe the Policy and strategic Background of your Project, highlighting the Contribution to the existing Policy Framework (at EU, national, regional Levels) applicable for the thematic Scope of the Project. Please, clearly mention and describe the possible Link with the EUSDR.

The European Commission includes RRI as a key component of its research funding. Within Science for and with Society, H2020 funds projects applying RRI in academic and industrial contexts.

However, RRI must not be limited to academia. It must be used in policy for growth and development. This is not currently widespread. Europe 2020 provides an opportunity for this. It highlights responsible business as a key tool to achieve its objectives. With a focus on RRI delivery, D-STIR covers, in an integrated manner, smart (innovation process and actors), sustainable (resource efficient, greener innovation life cycle) and inclusive (diversity management, human capital, HSE, risk management) growth. D-STIR feeds into the aim to improve EU performance in R&I for creating new products and services that generate growth and jobs and address social challenges.

D-STIR is coherent with the Innovation Union, which champions social innovation and increased social benefits. It looks to refocus regional R&D and innovation policy on societal challenges, by inserting RRI as a horizontal measure in innovation policy and supporting public authorities to take the concept forward. D-STIR strengthens every link in the innovation chain, as RRI should be designed and implemented as an exercise in quadruple helix cooperation.

D-STIR is linked to EUSDR Pillar C (all priority areas). D-STIR uses an RRI framework to promote:

- PA7: implementation of a responsible Innovation Union in the Danube and strengthened research infrastructure. D-STIR involves the 3 Extreme Light Infrastructure pillars, a priority EU research investment. These can be the first bodies to integrate RRI principles into governance from the start of operations;
- PA8: cooperation between knowledge providers, companies and public sector to define RRI strategies in business environments, including SMEs;
- PA9 learning regions and environments through investment in RRI skills and cooperation among R&I stakeholders.

D-STIR contributes indirectly to pillar A (sustainable energy) & B (environmental risks), as these are elements of RRI.

D-STIR contributes to national and regional innovation policy in partner areas. RIS3 and other relevant strategies support R&I, entrepreneurship and competitiveness (e.g. Košice Regional Innovation Strategy; Sarajevo Canton strategic innovation platform; Central Bohemia RIS3). Many sub-regional development plans support innovation and socio-environmental improvements (e.g. in Slovenia Municipal Strategies for Domžale, Mengeš, Litija, Šentrupert).

These are part of RRI, but an integrated RRI strategy is missing. Only 2 partners' policy explicitly mention RRI. The most advanced is Csongrád County ROP (1st HU policy to contain RRI principles). RIS3 in Kosice makes reference to RRI. An integrated RRI policy would be more effective and beneficial. D-STIR improves policies by encouraging integration of RRI principles, having demonstrated potential socio-economic benefits and feasibility.

Please, describe the Benefits, Advantages and added Value of the transnational Approach for achieving the Project Objectives.

RRI cannot be addressed at local or national level. Responsible management of the innovation supply/demand chain requires interregional input. In a global economy characterised by integrated supply and demand, the key is to build on and expand local actions. In the example of commercial relations and de-localisation, responsible supply/demand chain management is of growing importance to business, particularly in sectors that outsource to low income countries. RRI models must take into consideration innovation processes that span more than one country and more than one system of regulation and standards. With the opposite trend (nearshoring), RRI must consider innovation processes that are local design, implementation and monitoring but international in outputs and reach.

Expertise on this complex, novel concept is not available in one place. While R&I levels vary in the Danube, RRI actions are limited across the whole area. RRI is not as visible in the Danube as Northern Europe, aside from some areas of DE. The D-STIR challenge is relevant to all, while different levels of innovation maturity contribute to learning and exchange.

Transnational cooperation is essential to develop common RRI strategies and tools. D-STIR partners merge a variety of expertise to achieve project goals (see details in section below). Quadruple helix players gather from across the Danube to design and implement activities that demonstrate benefits of a transnational RRI framework. Transnational expertise is merged through exchange in all phases to reach a common output:

- Planning: through meetings and distance exchange, partners exchange on needs, expertise and project approaches;
- Implementation: all D-STIR WPs engage all partners, with specific responsibilities related to expertise (RRI knowledge, innovation expertise) and role in local development (academic/business environment, policy maker);
- Dissemination: ERDF4 coordinates dissemination, but all partners participate, including an active role in Transnational Stakeholder Groups (TSG);
- Follow-up: thanks to the common RRI strategy, the specific role of each partner in the long-term is clearly defined before conclusion of D-STIR.

D-STIR results are relevant to the whole Danube and encourage integration between less and more developed regions. D-STIR groups innovation leaders (Baden-Württemberg), regions with significant R&I investment (those hosting ELI pillars ALPS, NP, BEAMS) and regions with modest/low innovation. This geographical spread encourages optimal transnational representation, ensures that the RRI framework is

relevant and promotes territorial cohesion.

R&I actors already act cross-border due to the small economies of the Danube. D-STIR leverages this to produce one RRI strategy for all countries. D-STIR is designed to ensure transnational impact as the basis for a responsible development model across the Danube. The Danube TSG is the means to ensure continuous engagement across the macro-region.

Please, explain how the Composition of the Partnership contributes to the Achievement of the Project Objectives.

The D-STIR partnership was carefully designed to achieve project objectives.

The main objective is to integrate RRI into the Danube innovation pipeline. This requires representation from across the macro-region, to ensure geographical spread and relevance to the whole area. D-STIR has engaged partners from 8 DTP countries, who represent the varied levels of development and innovation maturity that characterise the region. It also requires a variety of innovation players. Quadruple helix cooperation is necessary for RRI and, thus, for D-STIR objectives. D-STIR groups research organisations (ELI pillars), intermediaries and business representatives (development agencies / business centres / technology networks), public authorities and NGOs.

Partners were chosen for their relevance to identified needs and their potential to address needs at technical and political level. Partners ensure complementary sectorial expertise on R&I processes. They bring expertise on RRI and STIR. They ensure a link to the innovation governance framework in their territories that will be essential for long-term durability of results.

Concerning specific project objectives, partners' relevance and competencies are shown as follows:

1. partners are R&I actors, whose capacity to develop and apply RRI will be increased thanks to the project. They are also capable of engaging identified target group in all project phases, to ensure that their capacity is also strengthened. D-STIR also brings in specific RRI expertise. Some partners (ERDF4/IPA1) bring RRI knowledge from a previous SEE project on RRI (FaRIInn). The key expertise is brought by ERDF2, expert in STIR methodology and specialised in responsible development. ERDF2 is the only organisation in the Danube to be trained in STIR by its original developer (Arizona State University).
2. LP has experience in managing ETC projects on innovation, oriented towards strategy development. This is used to coordinate WP3 (strategy development) and to gather complementary expertise of partners in the design of the joint strategy. Partners are capable of running all activities defined within Pilot Actions, with expert leadership from ERDF1 CLS. Partners representing the ELI Pillars bring the necessary knowledge of academic environments, while development agencies and innovation centres represent the business environment. ERDF4 has specific experience in communication, necessary to promote the Danube RRI strategy. They use this to engage all partners in a participative dissemination process.
3. All partners are involved in innovation policy development and application in their area of territorial competence. Policy partners and ASP provide the necessary political and legislative framework. Other actors and stakeholders are involved in policy consultation and implementation. This combination of partners is necessary to strengthen policy that improves RRI framework conditions in the Danube.

Please, explain if the Proposal is building from the Results of already implemented Projects (Capitalisation) or if synergic Activities with current Projects are planned.

The European Commission has financed a range of research projects on RRI concepts, through FP7/ H2020. They work with research institutes and, in some cases, with industrial associations or business representatives. For example, Responsible Industry explores how private corporations can conduct their research and innovation activities responsibly. RRI Tools develops a set of digital resources to advocate, train, disseminate and implement RRI. D-STIR takes input from these, in terms of methodologies defined to work with private corporations and tools divided by stakeholder (policy makers, research, etc) and by RRI theme (gender, ethics, etc). LP and ERDF2 have direct contact with these project coordinators.

However, these projects remain in an academic context. None focus on regional policy instruments to support concrete RRI application. Indeed, ETC has not dealt extensively with RRI. Main projects at transnational level (both concluded) are FaRIInn in South East Europe (SEE) and KARIM in North West Europe. D-STIR can capitalise on these projects. The D-STIR consortium has contacts with the LP of both projects (particularly through partner ERDF2), thus being able to engage with them, request input from their project results and exchange knowledge.

FaRIInn helped to lay the foundations for D-STIR as it encouraged partners in this SEE area to start considering RRI for the first time. It helped to clarify the concept and raise awareness. However, it did not go as far as D-STIR as it did not concretely apply RRI actions. D-STIR, on the other hand, takes huge steps

towards implementation of RRI in the Danube area. From KARIM some tools for the general RRI concept can be analysed, in addition to their work on supporting SMEs. While KARIM covered the North West Europe area, D-STIR covers the Danube macro region and takes conceptual analysis forward towards concrete implementation.

Besides these projects, little has been done in Danube Region concerning RRI. Some SEE projects (ClusterPoliSEE and Asviloc plus) covered open innovation. This is an element of RRI and the results can be of interest. Although both projects were focused on innovation in the SEE area, none of them considered and applied the integrated RRI approach.

Looking at the whole European area, thus the Interreg IVC programme, and considering that RRI can be an evolution of some aspects of CSR, partners take inspiration from DESUR and COGITA. Both projects covered a small part of what D-STIR will focus on, since DESUR focused on policies to increase sustainability in SMEs and COGITA on integrated social and environmental responsibility, with some tools (e.g. feasibility check) of great relevance.

However, the project is innovative in its theme (RRI, not CSR), partnership (focused in Danube region, other players in innovation pipeline) and policy instruments / measures (horizontal principle of RRI delivery, rather than SME support on subthemes).

Please, explain how the Proposal will ensure the Durability and Transferability of its Results.

Durability of D-STIR results revolves round the Danube RRI Strategy: designed to be in line with Danube needs and feasible in application.

The Strategy (WP3) is structured as a long-term road map, defining exact activities to be undertaken, who will undertake them and with what funding. To feed into this Strategy, activities in WP4 adapt the STIR method, ensuring it is in line with Danube needs, and raise capacity on its application. WP5 tests D-STIR and RRI application in transnational pilots. Alongside this, WP2 ensure engagement of all necessary stakeholders.

The Danube RRI strategy defines: how transnational cooperation (among partners and within Transnational Stakeholder Groups) will continue following project closure. This will be guaranteed by work throughout D-STIR to ensure that it is relevant, of the highest quality, tested (through pilot actions) and shared with all necessary target groups to promote ownership. Partners cooperate to define exact modalities required to ensure long-term durability. This includes:

- Financial sustainability: Activity 5.3 is dedicated to analysing possibilities to finance the Danube RRI Strategy. Finance will be a mixture of regional funds for local application of STIR (e.g. ERDF ROP) and ETC/other European funding sources, for continued cooperation and own contributions (private/public);
- Institutional sustainability: It is expected that 1) D-STIR partners can integrate activities to support RRI application into their core activities. Partners were chosen for their commitment RRI and capacity to use results (technical implementation in academic/business environments). They engage permanent staff in the project; 2) stakeholders involved in strategy development become autonomous in use of the tools;
- Political sustainability: involvement of policy makers in the partnership and as stakeholders is the key to ensuring that the D-STIR results have an impact on policy frameworks. This is analysed throughout the project: looking at existing policy and how RRI/D-STIR application could be integrated into it (and future policies).

Danube RRI strategy is designed to be transferable to the whole macro-region. This is achieved by actively engaging stakeholders from outside the partnership from the start of activities. This is considered as only way to ensure that the strategy and its tools are relevant to organisations, regions and countries outside the partnership.

In practical terms, this is undertaken through the creation of the Danube Territory Stakeholder Group (described in WP2), which is created at project outset. Partners' extensive networks of contacts across the macro-region are very important here. They are able to contact and engage numerous organisations, covering the entire Danube cooperation area. Costs have been included in the meeting hosts' budgets to invite stakeholders from other regions to transnational events and to engage with them in on-going consultation on various versions of the deliverables

« Please, define the Target Group(s) to whom this Project is addressed. »

Target Groups	Please further specify the Target Groups.	Target Value
Target Group Type 1	Higher Education and Research	47.00
Target Group Type 2	Regional public Authority	20.00
Target Group Type 3	Business Support Organisation	30.00
Target Group Type 4	SME	250.00
Target Group Type 5	Interest Groups including NGOs	16.00

State Aid.

N/A

3.2 Level of joint Cooperation

« Please select all cooperation criteria that apply to your project and describe how you will fulfil them. »

Cooperation Criteria	Description
Joint Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LP coordinated joint development process, evolving initial concept into a practical intervention logic with partners' experiences and priorities. 1 prep. meeting was held. Partners integrated project drafts. WP Leaders (ERDF1,2,4) played key role.
Joint Implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WPs are all commonly implemented. WP2, 4 and 5 are largely structured around transnational groups (academic / business). WP1/3 offer chance for full group cooperation, as do e.g. activities 4.3/5.4. LP ensures schedules are kept and quality is high.
Joint Staffing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Joint staffing is applied through internal organisation. LP ensures project coordination through PM, FM. ERDF4 offers the CM. Similar positions exist at partner level to deal with specific activities. WP leaders offer staff for WP coordination.
Joint Financing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-STIR is characterised by one budget, divided according to activities partners carry out during the project. Partners ensure co-funding for 15% not covered by programme. LP is responsible for project budget vis-à-vis the Programme and payments.

3.3 Project Intervention Logic

Programme Specific Objective

SO1.1 Improve framework conditions for innovation

« Specify one Project Main Objective and describe its Contribution to the programme priority specific Objective. »

Project Main Objective

The main objective of D-STIR is to Improve Danube framework conditions for innovation, by integrating Responsible Research & Innovation (RRI) in the whole innovation pipeline.

This objective responds to a need identified in involved territories and their target groups. While they are encouraged to invest in innovation, concrete results of innovation and its potential impact are hindered by various factors to which RRI could respond. Looking at the core concepts of RRI in relation to Danube challenges, we see that RRI could promote the following change:

- Increase quadruple helix cooperation;
- Address concerns about trust, transparency and risk management;
- Integrate socio-environmental concerns into R&I;
- promote a market-orientated R&I system, thus boosting long-term competitiveness.

D-STIR addresses DTP Specific Objective by supporting:

- Knowledge transfer using quadruple helix (PA, academia, business – including SMEs, civil society) cooperation. This transforms research into socially sound, ecological products, thus encouraging commercialisation;
- Innovation for socio-environmental challenges. RRI covers ethical, environmental and social acceptability of innovation, including environmental management, science education, innovation for societal needs;
- Adaptation of R&I actors to new, horizontal innovation requirements through RRI capacity building;
- Capacity of institutional actors to design and implement RRI policy, including potential to leverage capital.

« Define and describe maximal 3 project specific Objectives. »

Project specific Objectives

Description

Build capacity of Danube R&I actors to develop/apply RRI strategies

This is vital to achieving the main objective. New skills for R&I actors essential for an RRI framework. D-STIR strengthens capacity during exchange activities. It offers a training session in Socio-Technical Integration Research (STIR) method followed by on-line support. Pilot Actions encourage further capacity building through learning interactions, including study visits to pilots.

Design, test and promote transfer of a Danube RRI strategy

This is vital to achieving the main objective as provides indications on how to guarantee responsible framework conditions for innovation on the long-term. The strategy is designed for the Danube innovation chain and for academic and business environments (with SMEs). D-STIR analyses, adapts and tests RRI tools and actions. This leads to the definition of recommendations and actions for local and Danube level. D-STIR transfers results to stakeholders across the Danube.

Strengthen policy that improves Danube RRI framework conditions

This is vital to achieving the main objective as innovation governance is a necessary condition of RRI. This concerns organisational governance and the public policy context. D-STIR provides recommendations to improve the current framework (legislation, funding, tools) to support RRI. Through policy partners, ASP and stakeholders, D-STIR incorporates results at different policy levels and ensures their long-term sustainability.

Programme Result Indicator

1.1 Intensity of Cooperation of Key Actors in the Programme Area in Order to improve Framework for Research and Innovation

« Specify one Project Result and describe its Contribution to the Programme Result Indicator (Project must contribute to one Programme Result Indicator, quantify the Contribution if possible). »

Project Main Result

The D-STIR Main result (qualitative target) is to achieve expected change: Improved framework conditions for RRI in the Danube innovation pipeline.

Transnational cooperation produces a Danube RRI Strategy that meets the region's R&I needs. It contributes to DTP result indicator and helps to achieve change by:

- Improved knowledge transfer and resulting commercialisation of responsible R&I results. D-STIR creates 3 transnational RRI stakeholder groups (2 pilot & 1 Danube level - total c270 actors) designed for quadruple helix cooperation;
- 1 Danube RRI strategy and 1 tool (D-STIR Method) that put environmental and social challenges at the heart of innovation;
- Capacity building among min.215 R&I actors. D-STIR builds capacity to apply a version of the award winning STIR method, adapted to the Danube, and uses its results in 2 transnational Pilot Actions (academic & business);
- Improved RRI policy in Pilot entities (min.28), at local/national level (min.8) and at Danube level, with strategies, action plans & proposals to leverage capital for RRI.

This main result will be achieved by integrating various project results into core activities of D-STIR partners and target groups. All the above quantifiable results engage D-STIR partners, ASP and representative of target groups involved in the Transnational Stakeholder Groups. They will work together to define the strategy, detailing exactly how outputs (e.g. D-STIR methodology) will be used in the long term to achieve change.

Project Outputs as defined in the Work Packages

Programme Output Indicators	Project Output Number	Project Output Title	Project Output Quantification
PO1	Output 3.1	Danube RRI Strategy	1.00
PO2	Output 4.1	Adapted STIR Method	1.00
PO7	Output 4.2	Capacity Building workshop	1.00
PO3	Output 5.1	Academic and Business Transnational Pilot Actions	2.00
PO7	Output 5.2	Study Visit – Bucharest (Academic Environment)	3.00

3.4 Horizontal Principles

« Please indicate which type of contribution to horizontal principles applies to the project, and justify the choice. »

Horizontal Principles	Type of Contribution	Description of Contribution
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Horizontal Principles	Type of Contribution	Description of Contribution
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	positive	<p>RRI ensures that innovation processes and products address today's grand societal challenges. Sustainable development is at the heart of this.</p> <p>RRI helps innovation actors to reduce impact on the environment. It helps them to design and develop products and processes that improve environmental management. This links to eco-innovation: development of products / processes that contribute to sustainable development, applying commercial application of knowledge to elicit ecological improvements.</p> <p>In order to reduce carbon footprint partners commit to organising lowcarbon events (public transport; central locations; KMO catering and material), merging events (interregional, dissemination and steering) and using tools to promote distance exchange, thus keeping meetings to a minimum. D-STIR is committed to limiting the use of printed documents, also avoiding distributing paper copy of materials during the events.</p>
<i>Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination</i>	positive	<p>D-STIR promotes equal opportunities and non discrimination in the project preparation, design and implementation.</p> <p>This principle is central to RRI, and D-STIR promotes its spread in all over the Danube area after project closure throughout its outputs (strategies/tools/pilot actions). RRI considers questions of ethics and shared values. At its basis is the belief that in order to respond to societal challenges, research and innovation must respect fundamental rights and high ethical standards.</p> <p>D-STIR focus on Quadruple Helix promotes engagement of representatives from different background in all phases of the innovation process.</p> <p>The project is also relevant to social innovation (innovations with social ends and means). This is particularly pertinent due to the fact that the consortium represents countries from ERDF and IPA regions with different levels of social wellbeing and inclusion.</p>
<i>Equality between Men and Women</i>	positive	<p>Gender Equality is a central element of RRI. The concept of stakeholder engagement in RRI means that all actors in the research and innovation pipeline – women and men – need to be on board. RRI looks to address underrepresentation of women in certain, especially high-tech, research fields and to integrate the gender dimension into research and innovation content. To do this, research and innovation actors need to look at how human resource management can be modernised.</p> <p>Through the application of the STIR methodology in both enterprise and academic environments (through two transnational pilot actions), the project contributes to make gender equality an integrated part of how the enterprise and research sectors plan, design, implement and evaluate innovation.</p> <p>As above, the focus on the Quadruple Helix policy action directly supports this, by engaging all actors in all phases of the innovation process.</p>

4. Work Packages and Activities

4.1 Financial Support for Project Preparation

« Please, indicate whether your Project is based on a Project developed under the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) Seed Money Facility or on any other EU Fund. In Case you received financial Support for the Project Preparation, you would not be eligible for Preparation Costs granted by the Danube Transnational Programme. »

Seed Money Facility Other EU financial Support

4.2 Work Packages (WP)

WP0	WP Title	WP Budget
	Project Preparation	17,500.00 €

Summary Description of Activities carried out with the Contribution of each Partner

All partners participated actively in a work plan for Stage 1 and Stage 2 of project submission, designed and managed by the Lead Partner.

In Stage 1, having outlined the project concept, the Lead Partner contacted potentially interested partners in order to invite them to participate. A meeting was held with some partners during the programme event (Budapest, September 2015).

Once partners confirmed their interest, they completed a detailed document with information on experiences, priorities and needs in the project fields (Partner Survey). Partners consulted with local stakeholders when preparing this document. Information from partner surveys was used to develop the initial project concept into a comprehensive proposal, which is in line with the programme objectives and with the experiences and needs of the partners.

Partner also provided administrative and budget related information. The budget was designed on this basis and partners worked on a draft prepared by the Lead Partner. This highly participative approach means that each partners' budget reflects their tasks and their local costs.

Following evaluation of Stage 1, partners exchanged opinions about how to respond to the recommendations. These were used to make necessary improvements and to further develop the various sections of the proposal.

Throughout both phases particular input was provided by WP coordinators ERDF1,2 and 4, who were in charge of the strategic development of their WPs. Other partners were consulted and also provided. During both stages, the Lead Partner coordinated all legal / bureaucratic procedures and ensured that the application was prepared according to programme requirements. The Lead Partner participated at programme events and number of partners attended national info days and provided feedback on the information provided. The Lead Partner participated in individual consultations at programme level.

Involved Partners

ADRSE, CC, CLS, DAHI, DCHS, ELI, ALPS, ELI, BEAMS, ELI, NP, EMFIE, SERDA, SIC, bwcon

WP1	WP Title	WP Start Month	WP End Month	WP Budget
	Project Management	01/2017	to 06/2019	225,194.50 €

Partner's Involvement

WP responsible Partner

ADRSE

Involved Partners

CLS, CC, DAHI, DCHS, ELI, ALPS, ELI, BEAMS, ELI, NP, EMFIE, SERDA, SIC, bwcon

Summary Description and Objective of the Work Package

Project management is set up to ensure efficient project coordination, to guarantee that project objectives are reached and that outputs are high quality. In line with programme requirements, LP principle is applied: ADRSE represents the partnership with programme institutions (MA/JS).

D-STIR's coordination structure designed to achieve the following coordination objectives and avoid any management risks which could prevent the reaching of project objectives:

- guarantee daily project management, reporting and internal communication;

- guarantee correct internal management of funds / expenditures / financial reporting;
- guarantee high-quality and sustainable outputs, on the basis of established Quality Management procedures.

Coordination structure is guaranteed by an experienced Project Management Team (PMT) composed of staff fluent in English, experienced in EU project management/financial management/communication and with knowledge of D-STIR thematic priority:

- Project Manager (PM): overall management, reporting and communication with MA/JS, running internal communication (see also WP2), daily monitoring (project progress, respect for deadlines) and risk management (evaluating/identifying potential problems before they occur);
- Financial Manager (FM): monitoring of all project financial aspects, financial reporting and management of funds and payments;
- Communication Manager (CM): managing Communication activities (details in WP2);
- Quality Assurance Manager (QAM): designing and running procedures for quality management (member of LP organisation, but independent of project).

These figures contribute to the WP activities. PMT works in collaboration with WP leaders. All partners nominate local positions within their staff. The Project and Partner level managers cooperate closely in all project implementation phases.

Procedures respect the Partnership Agreement signed by partners before proposal submission, including the creation of a Steering Committee (SCOM).

« Please describe Activities and Deliverables within the Work Package. »

Activity	Activity Title	Start Month	End Month	Activity Budget
1.1	Project Coordination	1 Jan 2017	to 1 Jun 2019	90,077.80 €

Activity Description

Activity 1.1 is run by the PM, with support from WP Leaders and partner Managers. The decision-making structure is centred on the SCOM, chaired by LP and with 1 member per partner. SCOM main tasks, with support from the PMT, are:

- Controlling that implementation is in line with AF activities and outputs;
- Reviewing performance / implemented activities against spending;
- Discussing and agreeing changes (content/budget/partnership/ duration);
- Validating progress towards achievement of outputs.

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Definition and approval of D-STIR coordination procedures, which information on reporting procedures, SCOM Regulations and details of tools used for project coordination (e.g. email, teleconference, document sharing system);
- Monitoring and supervising project implementation plan, thus ensuring deliverables and milestones are met in a timely manner and that any conflict resolution is managed. See also Activity 1.3 for Quality Management;
- Regular management meetings for open discussion between partners concerning technical and administrative project activities. All meetings foresee updates on project progress and input to progress reports. They are held with other events (e.g. dissemination events – WP2) and exchange events (WP3-5). First meeting is held with kick-off conference (Kosice, Month 1);
- SCOM meetings held twice per year, in conjunction with management meetings;
- Preparing and submitting Activity Reports (with financial report –Activity 1.2), according to the requirements of the programme (every 6 months, submitted via IMIS) and highlighting achievement of activities and outputs;
- Preparing and submitting any necessary requests for project content changes, according to procedures defined by the programme;
- Communication to programme management (MA / JS), including participation at programme level events (e.g. JS-project consultations, Lead Partner seminars).

Role of Each Partner

All partners, having signed the Partnership Agreement, have committed to participation in Project Coordination activities.

Partners participate in Activity 1.1 mainly through their local Project Manager, who is fluent in English and highly qualified in project management. He/she acts as interface between the PM and the Partner

Organisation.

The local Project Manager will be responsible for proper implementation of partner activities and respect of deadlines.

The role of all partners in this Activity is to support the PM in complying with the tasks foreseen in this Activity and can be summarised as follows:

- name a representative for the SCOM, who participates in SCOM meetings held twice a year in conjunction with project meetings and contributes according to SCOM regulations;
- provide the PM without any delay all information needed to compile the Activity Reports, to react to any request by the MA/JS or required by the PM for any other reason related to project coordination;
- inform the PM immediately about any circumstance that could lead to a project change or to a temporary or final discontinuation of the project;
- participate with all competent staff in project management meetings.

	<i>Deliverable Description</i>	<i>Target Value</i>	<i>Delivery Period</i>
D 1.1.1	D-STIR coordination procedures	1.00	Period 1

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Start Month</i>	<i>End Month</i>	<i>Activity Budget</i>
1.2	Financial Management	1 Jan 2017	to 1 Jun 2019	90,077.80 €

Activity Description

Activity 1.2 is run by the FM, with support from WP Leaders and partner Financial Managers. The FM is an expert in accounting rules, international transactions, EU/national legislation on ERDF, public procurement and financial control and is fluent in English. Detailed duties and tasks of the FM are listed in the Partnership Agreement.

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Provision of documentation on financial procedures (regulations, audit trails, national contacts, information opportunities, deadlines) to partners and organisation of a financial management session at project Kick-Off (Kosice, Month1);
- Continuous support to partners in financial management issues and reminders of deadlines and procedures. This includes specific sessions at project management meetings;
- Monitoring of all financial aspects, including internal management of funds, expenditures, spending rates, public procurements and documentation for validation. It includes an overview of spending levels and early warnings for potential under/over-spending;
- Financial validation at partner level, according to national level control systems and using the IMIS system, to ensure that costs are paid, validated and correctly allocated to a WP and budget line.
- Preparing and submitting Joint Financial Reports (with Activity report – Activity 1.1), according to programme requirements (every 6 months, submitted via IMIS), bringing together costs validated by each partner. FM compiles reports, verifying information provided by partners and submits it to the JS;
- Managing payments of reimbursed EU funds of eligible expenditures. The LP receives reimbursement from the programme and the FM transfers it to partners.
- Preparing and submitting any necessary requests for project budget changes, according to procedures defined by the programme;
- Communication to programme management (MA / JS) related to financial issues, including participation at Financial Seminars.

Role of Each Partner

All partners, having signed the Partnership Agreement, have committed to participation in Project Financial management.

Partners participate in Activity 1.2 mainly through their local Financial Manager, who is fluent in English, experienced in accounting and management of EU funds and aware of national level legislation and procedures. He works in direct contact with the Project FM to comply with the financial procedures and assure a proper and efficient financial management of the project.

The role of all partners in this Activity is to support the FM in complying with the tasks foreseen in this Activity and can be summarised as follows:

- nominate a financial auditor to validate their costs, in accordance with their national procedures, to ensure that their costs are validated in time for each Financial Progress report (respecting internal deadlines) and that Partner Reports and Control Certificates are submitted to the FM through the IMIS system;

- provide the FM without any delay all financial information needed to compile the Financial Reports, to react to any request by the MA/JS or required by the FM for any other reason related to project financial management;
- inform the FM immediately about any circumstance that could lead to a project budget change;
- participation with competent staff at project meeting sessions related to financial management (e.g. training session at Kick-Off meeting).

	<i>Deliverable Description</i>	<i>Target Value</i>	<i>Delivery Period</i>
D 1.2.1	Not applicable for this Activity	-	Click to select

Activity	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Start Month</i>	<i>End Month</i>	<i>Activity Budget</i>
1.3	Quality Management	1 Jan 2017	to 1 Jun 2019	45,038.90 €

Activity Description

Activity 1.3 is run by the QAM, with support from the other members of the PMT (PM and FM) and input from WP leaders and partners. The QAM is internal to the LP organisation, but is independent from project coordination, financial management and technical activities. The choice at project level was due to the QM's professional experience in this field and independence to guarantee an impartial evaluation of outputs.

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Design of the Quality Management system, presented to partners and approved by the SCOM at project Kick-Off (Kosice, Month1). The system includes a check list for proof reading including procedures for improvement when quality levels are not considered sufficient, indicators and MoV for qualitative assessment, procedures for self-evaluations sessions during meetings, procedures for review preparation, template for quality reports;
- Proofreading, analysing and peer-reviewing project outputs (Communication Plan and material – WP2; RRI Strategy – versions 1&2 - WP3; STIR analysis and adaption & Capacity Building material – WP4; Documentation related to Pilot Actions – WP5) from the qualitative point of view;
- Preparation of 6 monthly quality reports, to be presented together with the Activity / Financial progress reports;
- Preparation for programme level review. In compliance with the programme requirements, D-STIR will undergo a review to be performed by the JS after the first year of implementation. QAM will be in charge of the monitoring and checking of this procedure.

Role of Each Partner

All partners, having signed the Partnership Agreement, have committed to ensuring the high-quality of project activities and outputs.

The role of all partners in this Activity is to support the QAM in complying with the tasks foreseen in this Activity and can be summarised as follows:

- Participating with competent staff in and contributing to project self-evaluation sessions and verifying that all partner activities are carried out following the QAM's instructions and with a high quality standard;
- Responding to any comments made on project outputs and making the necessary corrections;
- Providing the QAM without any delay the information needed to complete the 6 monthly quality reports;
- Supporting the QAM in preparing for project reviews, by providing all requested information and material.

	<i>Deliverable Description</i>	<i>Target Value</i>	<i>Delivery Period</i>
D 1.3.1	D-STIR Quality Management system	1.00	Period 1

WP2	<i>WP Title</i>	<i>WP Start Month</i>	<i>WP End Month</i>	<i>WP Budget</i>
	Communication Activities	01/2017	to 06/2019	324,348.15 €

Partner's Involvement

WP responsible Partner

DCHS

Involved Partners

ADRSE, CC, CJI, CLS, DAHI, ELI, ALPS, ELI, BEAMS, ELI, NP, EMFIE, KSK, SERDA, SIC, ZPKS, bwcon

Project Specific Objectives

Specific Objective 1	<i>Project Specific Objective</i> Build capacity of Danube R&I actors to develop/apply RRI strategies
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How do you plan to reach your Target Groups?

D-STIR consortium represents key actors, whose capacity to apply RRI will be built (PA, Business support & development agencies). Each partner has identified / engaged representatives of other main target groups in proposal phase. This was facilitated by their role in local development and networks of contacts. The project create 2 stakeholder groups (Activity 2.2) to engage actors in the project. A Danube stakeholder group (Activity 2.3) extends capacity building outside the consortium area.

What can Communications do to reach a specific Project Objective?

In order to build capacity among the selected R&I actors, it is first necessary to raise awareness (Activity 2.1) among them and actively engage them in project activities. Communication will translate outputs of the project to the stakeholders thus increasing impact. With professional designed communication tools, partners provide user friendly, appealing information to their target groups. Activity 2.2/2.3 (below) are designed to actively engage the target groups in project activities.

Specific Objective 2	<i>Project Specific Objective</i> Design, test and promote transfer of a Danube RRI strategy
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How do you plan to reach your Target Groups?

The Danube RRI strategy is designed and tested in a framework of stakeholder engagement. To reach target groups, partners begin with personal contact (network of contacts to create stakeholder groups – as described above and Activities 2.2/2.3). They use carefully designed Communication tools (web tools, events - see Activity 2.1) to raise awareness among other potentially interested target groups and the general public. WP5 (Pilots) is key to engaging SMEs.

What can Communications do to reach a specific Project Objective?

Communication activities are necessary in strategy development phases (WP3/4), given the focus on stakeholder engagement. To ensure that the strategy is in line with regional / transregional needs, the main actors must be engaged and consulted in all phases. It is essential to promote their IP ownership of the strategy. Communication activities are also necessary to contact and engage SMES involved in testing (WP5). Targeted and focused communication will ensure promotion of the strategy.

Specific Objective 3	<i>Project Specific Objective</i> Strengthen policy that improves Danube RRI framework conditions
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How do you plan to reach your Target Groups?

D-STIR involves policy actors as project partners (LP – Intermediate Body for ERDF POR Management; Csongrád County Government) and ASP (Ilfov County, Kosice Region, Sarajevo Canton). Other partners have guaranteed the support of national, regional, local policy makers in preparation phase and they will be key participants of the stakeholder groups. See Activity 2.2 in particular, supported by Communication Tools in Activity 2.1.

What can Communications do to reach a specific Project Objective?

Communication is necessary to present the project and its objectives to policy makers in a clear way, highlighting the relevance to their policy instruments. It is also necessary for active engagement, as per the other objectives above. In this case, the active engagement of policy makers is necessary if the project is to make a concrete impact on policy concerning innovation, enterprises support and the specific concept of RRI application.

« Please describe Activities and Deliverables within the Work Package. »

Activity	Activity Title	Start Month	End Month	Activity Budget
2.1	Communication Strategy and Activities	1 Jan 2017	to 1 Jun 2019	114,910.48 €

Activity Description

Activity 2.1 is run by Communication Manager (CM), employed by Partner ERDF4 DCHS (according to Joint Staffing/implementation principle/in line with DCHS's experience). CM is experienced in Communication, specifically EU funded projects, and is fluent in English.

The activity provides information on D-STIR activities and results to wide-audiences (media and citizens).

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Design of Project Communication and Utilisation Strategy. This is a goal driven document that specifies: communication goals and objectives; target groups; communication messages; tools and methods to reach objectives; project logo (following programme requirements); time plan; evaluation measures; a proper budget. Utilisation plan will define how to use results of the project towards selected stakeholder groups, mainly how results can be translated to increase understandability. Draft parameters was defined in proposal stages;
- Preparation and distribution of information material about the project: poster with information about project and EU support, newsletters, brochures and press releases, in addition to on-line media;
- Updating of contents of project web page on official Danube website, as per DTP requirements and set up of related social media tools (FB for public, LinkedIn for professionals);
- Organisation of 3 public events, addressing key stakeholders/final beneficiaries/decision-makers and held in conjunction with project meetings. The Kick Off event is held in Kosice (M1); Mid-Term in Bucharest (M15); Final event in Braila (M30).
- Participation of CM at relevant programme events, including DTP annual events and DTP communication training events;

Internal communication is managed by PM (Lead Partner). Email is used for daily communication, with video conference where necessary. An on-line exchange platform is used for document storage. Project management meetings (see Activity 1.1 and WP3-5) are main moments for face-to-face internal communication.

Role of Each Partner

Partner ERDF4 DCHS leads this activity, with support from the Lead Partner PM and from all partners. The role of all partners in this Activity is to support the CM in complying with the tasks foreseen in this Activity and can be summarised as follows:

- Provide input and contribute actively to the development of the D-STIR Communication Strategy, including database of relevant contacts to create: 1. Media list, 2 stakeholders database;
- Distributing communication material to a wide network of contacts (translated where necessary), through events, direct mailing, distribution lists, etc;
- Providing the CM without any delay the information needed to prepare all communication material, including the project web page and social media;
- Participating with relevant staff and stakeholders in public events;
- Using all internal communication tools effectively, to ensure smooth running of internal project activities.

Partner ERDF1 CLS organises the Kick-Off Event in Kosice (Month 1), with support from the CM and the PM. Kosice Self Governing Region (ASP) is directly involved in the event.

Partner ERDF6 ELI-NP organises the Mid-Term event in Bucharest (Month 15), with support from the CM and the PM. Ilfov County (ASP) is directly involved in the event.

LP ADRSE organises the Final Event in Constanta / Galati (Month 30) , with support from the CM.

	<i>Deliverable Description</i>	<i>Target Value</i>	<i>Delivery Period</i>
D 2.1.1	D-STIR Communication Strategy	1.00	Period 1
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Start Month</i>	<i>End Month</i>
2.2	Dissemination: engagement of target groups (local stakeholder groups)	1 Jan 2017	to 1 Jun 2019
			<i>Activity Budget</i>
			127,358.76 €

Activity Description

Activity 2.2 is run by the CM. Support is provided by the PM. Input is provided by all partners. Communication and Utilisation Strategy details this Activity.

The activity ensures active engagement of representatives from the selected target groups from project outset, through Transnational Stakeholder Groups (TSG). TSG are based on work at local level by each partner organisation. They collect representatives from all pillars of the quadruple helix.

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Design of TSG work plan and procedures, drafted by the CM with support from the PM and shared with all partners at project Kick Off (Month 1). It includes overview of incentives for stakeholders to be involved and means of engaging them. Modifications are made following kick-off, leading to approval;
- Creation of TSG for Pilot Action 1 – Academic Environments (see WP 4/5). Pilot Action 1 Partners confirm local target actors identified in proposal phase. Members are contacted and invited to a local workshop

where work plan and procedures are presented and approved. A cooperation agreement is confirmed. Chair of the TSC (Partner ERDF2) gathers input from local groups, creates a common mailing list and manages exchange of information and documentation at transnational level;

- Creation of TSG for Pilot Action 2 – Business Environments (see WP 4/5). The second stakeholder groups is created as per the description for group 1, and includes SMEs. The TSG Chair is D-STIR LP;
- Running of TSG, as per agreed work plan, with engagement of members in all WP3-5 activities, including some participation in interregional events. Input from TSG is used to support development of all outputs (strategy WP3, tools WP4, pilots WP5). CM ensures exchange and coordination between the two TSG the, through sharing information / documents and specific sessions at project management meetings (see Activity 1.1).
- Preparation of a TSG Report at project conclusion, as Lessons Learned from the experience.

Role of Each Partner

Partner ERDF4 DCHS leads this activity, with support from the Lead Partner PM and from all partners. ERDF2 provides thematic input to both TSG.

The role of all partners in this Activity is to ensure active participation of local target actors in the TSG, as follows:

- ERDF3 (with ERDF8 for policy side), 5 (with ASP1), 6 - Guarantee participation of target group representatives in TSG1 at project outset and throughout project. This includes input to and feedback on activities and outputs. It also includes regular meetings at local level and potential participation at interregional events; Examples of target groups contacted include: departments of ELIs (scientific/humanistic); other local universities (e.g. Uni Szeged); entities involved in developing ELI science parks; local authorities and national ministries;
- LP, ERDF 1 (with ASP2), 4, 7, 9, 10, IPA1 (with ASP3) - Guarantee participation of target group representatives in TSG2 at project outset and throughout project, as described for TSG1; Examples of target groups already contacted include: national level ministries (Managing Authorities of ERDF/ESF), local chambers of commerce and sectorial associations (e.g. TUs), local NGOs;
- All partners - Providing all necessary information to the TSG Chair (ERDF 07 / LP) to ensure that the transnational groups runs smoothly.

Partner ERDF2 chairs the TSG for Academic Environments. LP chairs the TSG for Business Environments.

	<u>Deliverable Description</u>	<u>Target Value</u>	<u>Delivery Period</u>
D 2.2.1	TSG work plan and procedures	1.00	Period 1
D 2.2.2	TSG Final Report	1.00	Period 5

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Activity Title</u>	<u>Start Month</u>	<u>End Month</u>	<u>Activity Budget</u>
2.3	Transfer of D-STIR Results	1 Apr 2018	to 1 Jun 2019	82,078.91 €

Activity Description

Activity 2.3 is run by the LP, with support from CM. Communication and Utilisation Strategy (detailed in Activity 1.1) also details this Activity.

It is designed to promote uptake of D-STIR RRI strategy across Danube (transferability of project outputs), through creation of a Danube Territory Stakeholder Group (DTSG). DTSG collects representatives from target groups in areas across the Danube Region not represented in the consortium (min. 2 representatives per eligible country).

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Design and approval of DTSG work plan and procedures, drafted by CM with support from PM and shared with partners at Kick Off (Month 1);
- Creation of DTSG. Based on contacts made during the proposal phase, during Kick-Off partners map and approve possible DTSG members. The DTSG Chair (LP) or Partners with prior relations then contact identified representations and confirm participation. The Chair all input, creates a common mailing list and manages exchange of information / documentation at transnational level;
- Running of DTSG, as per agreed work plan, with engagement of members in WP3-5. Members are continuously updated and new stakeholders engaged as relevant. Members are invited to STIR capacity building workshop (WP4 - Szeged, Month 11), exchange sessions in WP3 and Pilot Visits in WP5 (Bucharest Month 15; Stuttgart Month 20; Prague Month 25). Visits to member regions are foreseen, where

requested. Input from TSG is used to support development of all outputs (strategy WP3, tools WP4, pilots WP5);

- Preparation of a DTSG Report at project conclusion, as Lessons Learned from the experience. This includes concrete plans for the transfer of D-STIR outputs (i.e. update of the RRI Strategy) to member areas.
- Capitalisation with other DTP projects and participation at DTP thematic capitalisation events (foreseen from 2017 once per year), with a view to creating synergies for all project activities and potential input to DTSG.

Role of Each Partner

Lead Partner leads this activity and chairs the DTSG, with support from Partner ERDF4 DCHS. ERDF2 provides thematic input to DTSG.

The role of all other partners in this Activity is to support participation of members in the DTSG, as follows:

- Participate in mapping session held during kick-off meeting;
- Contact any potential members, with whom they have prior relations;
- Continue to provide names of potential new members throughout the project;
- Provide input to events where DSTG are present and to final report.

	<i>Deliverable Description</i>	<i>Target Value</i>	<i>Delivery Period</i>
D 2.3.1	DTSG work plan and procedures	1.00	Period 1
D 2.3.2	DTSG Final Report and Transfer Plan	1.00	Period 5

WP3	<i>WP Title</i>	<i>WP Start Month</i>	<i>WP End Month</i>	<i>WP Budget</i>
	RRI Strategy	01/2017	to 06/2019	460,955.65 €

Partner's Involvement

WP responsible Partner

ADRSE

Involved Partners

CC, CJI, CLS, DAHI, DCHS, ELI, ALPS, ELI, BEAMS, ELI, NP, EMFIE, KSK, SERDA, SIC, ZPKS, bwcon

Summary Description and Objective of the Work Package

WP3 ensures that the Danube RRI Strategy is designed, evaluated and finalised in a context of transnational exchange.

The WP is coordinated by LP ARDSE, who contributes with their extensive thematic and strategic knowledge. Supported by ERDF2 EMFIE's thematic knowledge, all partners participate with stakeholders, to define and develop a long-term strategy for RRI in the Danube. The RRI Strategy represents a common vision for improving institutional & infrastructural framework conditions for RRI. It includes an Action Plan to define the necessary steps for policy improvement in local areas and at transnational level.

The WP is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To update and detail the context analysis initiated in project preparation phase, in order to categorise and compare the partner and Danube level problems & challenges in the field of RRI;
- To develop an initial version of the RRI Strategy, to be evaluated during the project duration;
- To update the strategy, based on results of activities carried out in WP4 (RRI Tools) and WP5 (RRI Pilots), leading to the final Danube RRI Strategy.

The WP is divided into three interlinked activities, that mirror the above described objectives:

3.1 Context Analysis: analysis of local & Danube RRI needs and challenges (Months(M)1-2);

3.2 Developing First Version: initial proposal for the RRI strategy, which includes a first draft of proposals and a work plan for WP5, including objectives, priorities, steps, stakeholders (M3-12);

3.3 Developing Final Version: finalised version of the strategy, updated thanks to Pilot results (see WP5). It includes long-term policy recommendations, Danube Action Plan, local road maps (M13-30).

Throughout the WP, partners engage in continuous exchange during transnational meetings. Extensive input is provided by the Transnational Stakeholder Groups (described in WP2), to ensure that the strategy is in line with regional and transnational needs and priorities.

« Please describe Project Outputs that will be delivered based on the Activities carried out in this Work Package. For each Output, a Programme Output Indicator should be chosen. Please, note that the same Measurement Unit has to be applied. »

Output	Output Title	Quantification	Delivery Period
3.1	Danube RRI Strategy	1.00	Period 5

Describe your Project Output and its Contribution to the Project Specific Objectives.

The output is a common vision of applying RRI across the Danube and a practical plan for using the STIR model to achieve the vision, at transnational / local level. It uses D-STIR project results (WP4/5) and target group input (WP2).

WP3 contributes to objective "Design, test and promote transfer of a Danube RRI strategy", covering the design phase. It contributes to "Strengthen policy that improves RRI framework conditions in the Danube", as the document contains policy recommendations/actions.

Select a Programme Output Indicator to which the Project Output will contribute.

PO1 No of strategies for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation

Target Groups Involvement

Who will use the Outputs delivered in this Work Package?

Local public Authority, Regional public Authority, Business Support Organisation, Higher Education and Research, SME

How will you involve Target Groups (and other Stakeholders) in the Development of the Project Outputs?

The Strategy is both a policy document (relevant to various levels of PA) and a practical action plan (relevant to Business Support organisations, Higher education and research and enterprises, wishing to apply the STIR model and move towards application of responsible innovation processes). Representatives from each target group are engaged in all strategy development phases, thanks to the Transnational Stakeholder Groups (described in detail in WP2). One group focuses on the Pilot in Academic Environments, so Higher Education are the main target group. Another focuses on Pilot in Business environments, so enterprises (SMEs) and representatives (e.g. Business Support Organisations) are the main target group. Public Authorities are engaged in both, as their policy role is transversal. The third Group is organised at Danube level and involves actors engaged in economic development in other Danube areas, largely PA and Business Support Organisations (e.g. Development Agencies).

Durability and Transferability of the Outputs delivered in this Work Package

How will the Project Outputs be further used once the Project has been finalised? Please describe concrete Measures (including e.g. institutional Structures, financial Sources etc.) taken during and after Project Implementation to ensure the Durability of the Project Outputs. If relevant, please explain who will be responsible and/or the Owner of the Output.

The Danube RRI strategy is structured as a long-term road map, defining the exact activities to be undertaken, who will undertake them and with what funding, after the end of the project. The strategy defines:

- how transnational cooperation (among partners and within Transnational Stakeholder Groups) will continue following project closure, describing how D-STIR will continue to be applied and to grow. This is the key to long-term success. It will be guaranteed by work throughout D-STIR to ensure that it is relevant, of the highest quality, tested (through pilot actions) and shared with all necessary target groups to promote ownership;

- how RRI Tools will be applied. It is expected that 1) D-STIR partners can integrate activities to support RRI application into their core activities (see WP4 for details); 2) stakeholders involved in strategy development become autonomous in of the tools (thanks to Capacity Building – WP4; Pilots – WP5);

Partners cooperate to define exact modalities required to ensure long-term durability (see WP5 – Activity 5.1, for specific action of leveraging funds). All partners have committed to identifying most effective solutions for long-term continuation, in cooperation with ASP where present. Finance will be a mixture of regional funds for local application of STIR (e.g. ERDF ROP) and ETC / other European funding sources, for continued cooperation and own contributions (private and public).

How will the Project ensure that the Project Outputs are applicable and replicable by other Organisations/Regions/Countries outside of the current Partnership? Please describe to what Extent it will be possible to transfer the Outputs to other Organisations/Regions/Countries outside of the current Partnership.

The Danube RRI strategy is designed to be applicable to the whole macro-region.

This is achieved by actively engaging stakeholders from outside the partnership from the start of activities.

This is considered as only way to ensure that the strategy and its tools (WP4) are relevant to organisations, regions and countries outside the partnership.

In practical terms, this is undertaken through the creation of the Danube Territory Stakeholder Group (described in detail in WP2), which is created at project outset. Partners' extensive networks of contacts across the macro-region are very important here. Numerous organisations could be cited, covering the entire Danube cooperation area. Examples of organisations in ERDF countries with whom partners have made contact include the South-Muntenia RDA (RO), Lower Austrian Regional Government (AT), Plovdiv Regional Development Agency (BG). In IPA countries, we can cite a number of regional development agencies potentially interested in the project theme: AP Vojvodina (Serbia), Bjelasica, Komovi and Prokletije (Montenegro).

Costs have been included in the meeting hosts' budgets to invite stakeholders from other regions to transnational events and to engage with them in on-going consultation on various versions of the deliverables.

« Please describe Activities and Deliverables within the Work Package. »

Activity	Activity Title	Start Month	End Month	Activity Budget
3.1	Updated Context Analysis	1 Jan 2017	to 1 Mar 2017	55,424.14 €

Activity Description

Activity 3.1 is run by the LP, with thematic support from expert partner ERDF2 EMFIE.

It is designed to uptake and extend the context analysis already undertaken in the project application phase, in relation to local and Danube level needs and challenges in RRI.

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Preparation (LP / ERDF2) of an input document for the Kick-Off meeting (Month 1), including a conceptual framework on RRI with a focus on the specific innovation characteristics of the Danube territory. This builds on and integrates information gathered in the preparation phase;
- Organisation of a participative session during the Kick-Off to gather further input from partners. It updates information provided previously and categorises it into a D-STIR matrix. The matrix demonstrates overall needs / challenges and signals the level of priority partners allocate to each;
- Regional consultation, during which partners share the matrix and report with members of TSG (first local meeting held following Kick-Off) and provide feedback to LP / ERDF2;
- Danube consultation, during which the LP (or other partners that have previous relations) contacts potential members of the DTSG to gather input on the matrix and report;
- Preparation of final version of Danube RRI Context Analysis, which forms the basis of the first version of the Danube RRI Strategy (see Activity 3.2).

Role of Each Partner

LP ADRSE leads this activity, thus being in charge of the preparation of all versions of the deliverable and of coordinating the activities needed to prepare it. The QAM is also involved to ensure that the deliverable is of high quality.

ERDF2 provides support in preparing the draft and final versions of the Danube RRI Context Analysis and in moderating the participative session. Their role includes the conceptual analysis and overview of the Danube territorial context thanks to their extensive research work undertaken in this field.

ERDF1 organises and hosts the first transnational exchange event (Kick-Off), with support from ASP2 Kosice Self Governing Region. Costs for organisation are included in External Expertise budget line.

The role of all other partners in this Activity is to provide input to the Context Analysis, as follows:

- Participate, with competent members of staff, in the participation session held during Kick-Off meeting;
- Share the matrix and report with local members of the TSG and provide their feedback to LP/ERDF2 in order to contribute to the updated version;
- Contact (where the partner has previous relations/collaborations) potential members of the DTSG, asking for their informal feedback on the context analysis, and provide their feedback to LP/ERDF2 in order to contribute to the updated version.

	<i>Deliverable Description</i>	<i>Target Value</i>	<i>Delivery Period</i>
D 3.1.1	Danube RRI Context Analysis	1.00	Period 1

Activity	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Start Month</i>	<i>End Month</i>	<i>Activity Budget</i>
3.2	Developing RRI Strategy First Version 1	1 Mar 2017	to 1 Dec 2017	269,879.71 €

Activity Description

Activity 3.2 is run by the LP, with thematic support from expert partner ERDF2 EMFIE.

It develops the first version of the Danube RRI Strategy. This is undertaken in parallel to WP4, in which RRI Tools are development. The first version is the starting point for the testing phase (WP5). Testing phase is used to evaluate and update the Strategy, leading to the final version (see Activity 3.3).

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Preparation (LP/ERDF2) of strategy template before the second transnational project event (Month 4, Sarajevo). The first version is expected to contain: Introduction; Conceptual Analysis; Overview of STIR methodology; Context Analysis; Stakeholder engagement; Proposals for improving institutional & infrastructural framework conditions (Danube/Local Level); Concrete proposals for STIR application (Pilot Actions);
- Organisation of a participative session during 2nd transnational project event (Month 4, Sarajevo) to gather input from partners, which is integrated into the strategy template;
- Preparation of initial draft of strategy (LP/ERDF2), based on information gathered from partners, thematic knowledge of LP/ERDF2 and results emerging from WP4 (described below);
- Regional consultation, in which partners share draft Strategy with TSG members (during local meeting) and develop local level proposal for their contribution to the transnational Pilot Actions;
- Organisation of participative session at 3rd transnational project event (Month 8, Litija) to gather feedback from regional consultation and leading to an updated version;
- Danube consultation, during which LP (or other partners) contacts confirmed members of the DTSG to gather input on the draft;
- Preparation of First Version of Danube RRI Strategy, with updates from Danube consultation. It includes finalised proposals for transnational pilots (concrete steps/stakeholders/procedures; ready for WP5). It is discussed and approved at 4th transnational project event (Month 12, Szeged)

Role of Each Partner

LP ADRSE leads this activity, thus being in charge of the preparation of all versions of the deliverable and of coordinating the activities needed to prepare it. The QAM is also involved to ensure that the deliverable is of high quality.

ERDF2 provides support in preparing the draft and updated versions of the Danube RRI Strategy (Version 1) and in moderating the participative sessions. Their role is related to the conceptual sections and STIR descriptions, in addition to advising partners on other proposals.

IPA1 SERDA (with ASP3 Sarajevo Canton), ERDF4 DCHS and ERDF3 ELI-ALPS organise and host transnational exchange events. Costs for organisation are included in External Expertise budget line.

The role of all other partners in this Activity is to provide input to the Strategy and detail local level actions (planning for WP5), as follows:

- Participate, with competent members of staff, in the participation sessions held during 2nd, 3rd and 4th transnational project events;
- Share draft with local members of the TSG and provide their feedback to LP/ERDF2 in order to contribute to the updated version;
- Prepare description of local level activities contributing to the Transnational Pilots (planning for WP5);
- Contact (where the partner has previous relations/collaborations) confirmed members of the DTSG, asking for their informal feedback on the Strategy, and provide their feedback to LP/ERDF2 in order to contribute to the updated version.

	<i>Deliverable Description</i>	<i>Target Value</i>	<i>Delivery Period</i>
D 3.2.1	First Version of Danube RRI Strategy	1.00	Period 2

Activity	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Start Month</i>	<i>End Month</i>	<i>Activity Budget</i>
3.3	Developing RRI Strategy Final Version	1 Jan 2018	to 1 Jun 2019	135,651.80 €

Activity Description

Activity 3.3 is run by the LP, with thematic support from expert partner ERDF2 EMFIE.

It develops the final version of the Danube RRI Strategy. This is undertaken in parallel to WP5, which is used to evaluate and update the first version of the Strategy (as prepared in Activity 3.2). The final version will include long-term policy recommendations, Danube Action Plan and local road maps.

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Organisation of participative sessions during 5th and 6th transnational project events (Month 16 Bucharest; Month 20 Stuttgart). Sessions are designed to evaluate activities being undertaken in the Transnational Pilots (see details in WP5) and consider how lessons and knowledge can be used to update initial strategy content;
- Preparation of updated draft of strategy (LP / ERDF2), based on information gathered from transnational project events;
- Regional consultation, in which partners share updated Strategy with TSG members (during local meeting);
- Organisation of participative session at 7th transnational project event (Month 25 Prague) to gather feedback from regional consultation and provide further updates from Pilot Actions, to integrate knowledge and lessons learned;
- Preparation of updated draft (LP / ERDF2), based on information gathered from the transnational project event;
- Danube consultation, during which LP (or other partners) contacts confirmed members of the DTSG to gather input on the draft;
- Preparation of Final Version of Danube RRI Strategy, with updates from Danube consultation and final Pilot Results. The final version is expected to contain: Introduction; Conceptual Analysis; Overview of STIR methodology; Context Analysis; Stakeholder engagement; Policy Recommendation for improving institutional & infrastructural framework conditions (Danube/Local Level); Concrete proposals for STIR application (long-term road map, including funding options). It is approved at final transnational project event (Month 30, Braila).

Role of Each Partner

LP ADRSE leads this activity, thus being in charge of the preparation of all versions of the deliverable and of coordinating the activities needed to prepare it. The QAM is also involved to ensure that the deliverable is of high quality.

ERDF2 provides support in preparing the draft and updated versions of the Danube RRI Strategy (Final Version) and in moderating the participative sessions. Their role is related to updating the conceptual / STIR sections, in addition to advising partners on other proposals.

ERDF6 ELI-NP (with ASP1 Ilfov County), ERDF7 BWCON, ERDF5 ELI-BEAMS and LP ADRSE organise and host transnational exchange events. Costs for organisation are included in External Expertise budget line.

The role of all other partners in this Activity is to provide input to the updated version of the Strategy, by evaluating the work being carried out in the Pilot WP5, as follows:

- Participate, with competent members of staff, in the participation sessions held during 5th, 6th, 7th and final transnational project events;
- Share draft with local members of the TSG and provide their feedback to LP/ERDF2 in order to contribute to the updated version;
- Prepare description of local level activities contributing to the long-term road map;
- Contact (where the partner has previous relations/collaborations) confirmed members of the DTSG, asking for their informal feedback on the Strategy, and provide their feedback to LP/ERDF2 in order to contribute to the updated version.

	<u>Deliverable Description</u>	<u>Target Value</u>	<u>Delivery Period</u>
D 3.3.1	Input documents to the final output (Strategy)	8.00	Period 5

WP4	WP Title	WP Start Month	WP End Month	WP Budget
	RRI Tools	01/2017	to 12/2017	303,883.50 €

Partner's Involvement

WP responsible Partner

EMFIE

Involved Partners

ADRSE, CC, CJI, CLS, DAHI, DCHS, ELI, ALPS, ELI, BEAMS, ELI, NP, KSK, SERDA, SIC, ZPKS, bwcon

Summary Description and Objective of the Work Package

WP4 focuses on tools to apply the RRI concept in academic and business environments (including SMEs). It considers particular characteristics that tools should have to operate in the Danube, with Danube innovation actors, taking into consideration the specific needs identified in the application phase and the context analysis (Activity 3.1).

In particular, WP4 helps partners to understand the STIR method, before adapting it to the needs of the D-STIR project and then building capacity in the implementation of the STIR methods among partners and target group representatives.

The WP is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To introduce the details of the STIR method to all partner, ensuring their full understanding of the original model;
- To adapt the original STIR model to the requirements of the project;
- To build capacity among partners and identified target group representatives on applying the adapted STIR model in academic/business environments.

WP4 uses expert knowledge from ERDF2 EMFIE's and support from STIR's original developer to undertake three interlinked activities, that mirror the above described objectives:

4.1 Analysing STIR: introducing and discussing STIR method, including description of previous applications and comparative analysis with partner's pilot area characteristics (Month(M) 1-4);

4.2 Adapting STIR: adapting STIR to D-STIR requirements and preparing guidelines for its application (M5-12);

4.3. Building STIR Capacity: definition of training material, followed by Capacity Building workshop and on-line material & coaching (M11-12).

Knowledge and information from all the above activities are used to feed into to First Version of the Danube RRI Strategy, during participative sessions at transnational events (described in WP3). Extensive input is provided by the Transnational Stakeholder Groups (described in WP2), to ensure that the adapted STIR model is in line with regional and transnational conditions.

« Please describe Project Outputs that will be delivered based on the Activities carried out in this Work Package. For each Output, a Programme Output Indicator should be chosen. Please, note that the same Measurement Unit has to be applied. »

Output	Output Title	Quantification	Delivery Period
4.1	Adapted STIR Method	1.00	Period 2

Describe your Project Output and its Contribution to the Project Specific Objectives.

The output is the basis for RRI application in academic and business environments. It represents an adaptation of a successful tool to the needs of the Danube innovation pipeline. It forms part of the Danube RRI Strategy (WP3) and is applied in the Transnational Pilots (WP5).

It contributes to objective "Design, test and promote transfer of a Danube RRI strategy", being the tool that is tested. It contributes to "Build capacity of Danube R&I actors", as they are training in the method.

Select a Programme Output Indicator to which the Project Output will contribute.

PO2 No of tools for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation

Output	Output Title	Quantification	Delivery Period
4.2	Capacity Building workshop	1.00	Period 2

Describe your Project Output and its Contribution to the Project Specific Objectives.

The output is a 3 day capacity building workshop, held in Szeged in Month 11. It is planned and moderated by ERDF2 EMFIE. They also acts as trainer, with the original STIR developer (Prof. Erik Fisher, Arizona State University). Full material and reports are provided.

It contributes to objective "Build capacity of Danube R&I actors", as partners and target group representatives participate in the intensive workshop and are provided with all necessary material.

Select a Programme Output Indicator to which the Project Output will contribute.

PO7 No of documented learning interactions in finalized operations – MANDATORY

Target Groups Involvement

Who will use the Outputs delivered in this Work Package?

Local public Authority, Regional public Authority, Higher Education and Research, Business Support Organisation

How will you involve Target Groups (and other Stakeholders) in the Development of the Project Outputs?

Target Groups are involved in adapting the STIR method and in the Capacity Building Workshop. As per Strategy development (WP3), the STIR method is developed in a framework of consultation. This is achieved through Transnational Stakeholder Groups (described in WP2), where Higher Education representatives are particularly consulted in TSG1 and business representatives are the main target for TSG2. Public Authorities are engaged in both, as their policy role is transversal. DTSG is used to consult with other actors across the Danube concerning the content of the model. The Capacity Building Workshop is a concrete occasion to involve target groups (expected particularly representatives from Higher Education & Research and Business support organisations, such as regional development agencies, who are expected be the organisations that would support application of the STIR model. They will be invited to the 3-day event and provided with all relevant material.

Durability and Transferability of the Outputs delivered in this Work Package

How will the Project Outputs be further used once the Project has been finalised? Please describe concrete Measures (including e.g. institutional Structures, financial Sources etc.) taken during and after Project Implementation to ensure the Durability of the Project Outputs. If relevant, please explain who will be responsible and/or the Owner of the Output.

As a result of the project, D-STIR partners and relevant stakeholders will have a full grasp of how to support organisations (academic/business) to apply the STIR model, in order to develop and implement an RRI approach.

It is expected that D-STIR partners can integrate activities to support RRI application into their core activities. This can be explained by grouping measures according to the two typologies of organisations represented in the transnational pilots:

- Academic: Partners ERDF3 (with ERDF8 for policy side), 5 (with ASP1), 6 are expected to integrate STIR into regular management procedures of research centres, in the context of laser research and innovation in the Extreme Light Infrastructure initiative;
- Business: LP, ERDF1 (with ASP2), 4, 7, 9, 10, IPA1 (with ASP3) are expected to integrate STIR into their core activities, providing support to businesses with in specific sectors (Life Science, as per ERDF1 with support from ASP2) or cross-sector, as per other development agencies.

Partner staff, having been trained in the method (and applied it in Pilots – See WP5) can be the promoters of continued application across different departments of their entities.

In both cases, as per WP3, policy support for continued application (e.g. policy instruments that provide support to SMEs that use STIR) would be of added value. It will be analysed together with policy members of consortium/ASP and other representatives of PAs engaged from target groups (see Activity 5.1).

How will the Project ensure that the Project Outputs are applicable and replicable by other Organisations/Regions/Countries outside of the current Partnership? Please describe to what Extent it will be possible to transfer the Outputs to other Organisations/Regions/Countries outside of the current Partnership.

The adapted STIR model is designed to be applicable to the whole macro-region.

This is achieved (as described for WP3) by actively engaging stakeholders from outside the partnership from the start of activities. In practical terms, this is undertaken through the creation of the Danube Territory Stakeholder Group (described in detail in WP2), which is created at project outset. Examples of the members have been listed in WP3. Members are consulted on the STIR method within Activity 4.2. Members are also invited to participate in the Capacity Building Workshop. This is an opportunity to ensure concrete transfer of the Outputs, as it ensures that they would be in a position to start applying the model in their territory.

Costs have been included in the host partners' organisational to invite stakeholders from other regions to the Capacity Building Workshop.

« Please describe Activities and Deliverables within the Work Package. »

Activity	Activity Title	Start Month	End Month	Activity Budget
4.1	Analysing STIR method	1 Jan 2017	to 1 Mar 2017	45,582.53 €

Activity Description

Activity 4.1 is run by ERDF2 EMFIE. It is designed to present the original STIR method to all partners and to promote comparative analysis among the consortium compared with their local territories. Partners received detailed information on STIR in the application phase, but this is the chance to analyse it in detail. This activity is carried out in parallel with the updated Context Analysis (Activity 3.1), as the analysis from each activity can feed in the other.

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Preparation (ERDF2) of an input document for the Kick-Off meeting (Month 1), including a presentation of background to the STIR method, practical steps for its application and some case studies of its application. The case studies include examples of original application (USA/Northern Europe), but also recent application within the Danube region (Hungary). This builds on and integrates information gathered in the preparation phase;
- Organisation of a participative session during the Kick-Off to present the information in the input document. This leads to a comparative analysis with partner regions (characteristics of their territory / innovation chain / experience compared to the case studies) partners, also considering the D-STIR structure of RRI in academic and business environments (STIR largely experimented in academic environments until now). A report of the event is prepared to gather the results of the analysis;
- Regional consultation (together with consultation held for Activity 3.1), during which partners share information on STIR and the comparative analysis and provide feedback to ERDF2;
- Danube consultation, during which the LP (or other partners that have previous relations) contacts potential members of the DTSG to share information on STIR. Feedback is provided to ERDF2, who uses it to update the meeting report with addition analysis. This is the input necessary to begin adapting the STIR method to the D-STIR version (Activity 4.2 – below).

Role of Each Partner

ERDF2 leads this activity, thus being in charge of the preparation of all versions of the deliverable and of coordinating the activities needed to prepare it. The QAM is also involved to ensure that the deliverable is of high quality. ERDF2 provides the necessary content related information about STIR, on the basis of their extensive experience in this field (see also partner description – the Chair of ERDF2 is the first to undertake research on STIR in this area of Europe and spent 3-months at the Arizona State University with the original developers of the model).

ERDF1 organises and hosts the first transnational exchange event (Kick-Off), with support from ASP2 Kosice Self Governing Region. Costs for organisation are included in External Expertise budget line.

The role of all other partners in this Activity is to provide input to the STIR Analysis, as follows:

- Participate, with competent members of staff, in the participation session held during Kick-Off meeting;
- Share information on STIR with local members of the TSG and provide their feedback to ERDF2 in order to contribute to the analysis;
- Contact (where the partner has previous relations/collaborations) potential members of the DTSG, asking for their informal feedback on the STIR information, and provide their feedback to ERDF2 in order to contribute to the updated version of meeting minutes.

D 4.1.1	Deliverable Description	Target Value	Delivery Period
	Report on STIR presentation and analysis	1.00	Period 1

Activity	Activity Title	Start Month	End Month	Activity Budget
4.2	Adapting STIR	1 Apr 2017	to 1 Oct 2017	91,165.05 €

Activity Description

Activity 4.2 is run by ERDF2 EMFIE. Based on Activity 4.1, it is designed to adapt the original STIR method to D-STIR requirements. This concerns adaptation to the Danube geographical context (as described in Activity 4.1, STIR has been tested in USA and Northern Europe and recently Hungary) and to business environments (as described in Activity 4.1, STIR has largely been tested in universities).

This is the basis for Capacity building (Activity 4.3 below) and the Pilot Actions (WP5):

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Preparation (ERDF2) of initial proposal for modifications, based on results of Activity 4.1;
- Organisation of participative session during 2nd transnational project event (Month 4, Sarajevo) to gather input from partners on initial proposal;
- Preparation of updated proposal (ERDF2), based on information gathered from partners, ERDF2 thematic knowledge and consultation with STIR experts (particularly original developer from Arizona State University). ERDF2 also consults with participants of STIR experimentation in Hungary (case study - Activity 4.1), to gather their impressions on proposed modifications;
- Organisation of participative session at 3rd transnational project event (Month 8, Litija) to present and discuss updated version of modifications. Local stakeholders from Slovenia participate with partners and other invited target groups in a role play session, to test out the proposed modifications;
- Regional consultation, in which partners share proposals (updated by ERDF2 following event) with TSG members and provide feedback to ERDF2 on perceived feasibility of implementing the adapted STIR method;
- Danube consultation, during which LP (or other partners) contacts confirmed DTSG members to gather input on proposed adaptation and provide feedback to ERDF2;
- Preparation (ERDF2) of all documentation necessary to present the adapted D-STIR method, including criteria / procedure for selection of pilot organisations.

Role of Each Partner

ERDF2 leads activity 4.2, and is in charge of the preparation of all versions of the deliverable and of coordinating the activities needed to prepare it. QAM is involved to ensure that the deliverable is of high quality.

ERDF2 provides the necessary content related information about STIR, on the basis of their extensive experience in this field (see partner description – ERDF2 Chair is the first to undertake research on STIR in this area of EU and spent 3-months at the Arizona State University with the original developers of the model). ERDF2 engages with experts involved in STIR and previous participants in the Hungarian Case Study in the development of the D-STIR method.

IPA1 (with ASP3), ERDF4 and ERDF3 organise and host transnational exchange events. Costs for organisation are in External Expertise budget line.

LP, ERDF1,4,7,9,10, IPA1 (with ASP3) are particularly involved in provided input concerning adaption to the Business Environment.

The role of all other partners is to provide input to the STIR Analysis, as follows:

- Participate, with competent staff members, in the participation sessions held during the transnational events;
- Share information on STIR adaptation with TSG local members and provide feedback to ERDF2 in order to contribute to the analysis;
- Contact (where the partner has relations/collaborations) potential members of DTSG, asking for informal feedback on the STIR adaptation and provide feedback to ERDF2 to contribute to D-STIR method final version.

	<i>Deliverable Description</i>	<i>Target Value</i>	<i>Delivery Period</i>
D 4.2.1	Input documents contributing to the final output (D-STIR Method) from academic and business environments	2.00	Period 2

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Start Month</i>	<i>End Month</i>	<i>Activity Budget</i>
4.3	Building Capacity in STIR	1 Oct 2017	to 1 Dec 2017	167,135.92 €

Activity Description

Activity 4.3 is run by ERDF2 EMFIE. It uses ERDF2 EMFIE's expert knowledge and support from STIR's original developer (Arizona State University - ASU) to build capacity among all D-STIR partners & stakeholders in the application of the D-STIR method (to be undertaken in WP5).

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Preparation (ERDF2, with external support) of all capacity building material (information, reading material, practice exercises and methodology for three day workshop and subsequent e-learning);
- Organisation of 3-day capacity building workshop (Month 11, Szeged). Participants are from partners, ASP, members of the 3 Transnational Stakeholder Groups. The main trainers are from ERDF2, with Professor Erik Fisher from ASU;

While the specific agenda will be prepared during the project, the content for the workshop can be summarised as follows: theoretical information and presentation of the model; interaction with people involved in previous STIR testing (Professor Fisher, with possible web-link to his collaborators / students; participants in Hungarian case study); role play and practice application among participants; extensive Q&A sessions. Some sessions are organised as a full group, others are sub-group sessions divided according to the focus on academic or business environments;

- Organisation of e-learning activities (training and coaching), following the capacity building workshop. Partners have the opportunity to share and access material and to ask further questions and clarifications. On the basis of the knowledge gained from this Activity, partners are able to complete their local plan of activities for the Pilot Action (Part of the First Version of the RRI Strategy, as described in WP3).

Role of Each Partner

ERDF2 leads this activity, thus being in charge of the preparation of all versions of the deliverable and of coordinating the activities needed to prepare it. The QAM is also involved to ensure that the deliverable is of high quality.

ERDF2 prepares and manages the capacity building activities, acting as main training at the workshop and main coach in the e-learning. As described in previous activities, ERDF2 has the necessary experience for this task. ERDF2 also engages ASU in capacity building. Costs for support are included in External Expertise budget line.

The role of all other partners in this Activity is to participate in the capacity building sessions, as follows:

- Participate, with competent members of staff and local members of the TSG, in the 3-day capacity building workshop;
- Participate, with competent members of staff and members of the TSG, in the e-learning activities;
- Ensure that all knowledge gathered from the activity is documented and is used to prepare the plan of activities for the Pilot Action.

	<u>Deliverable Description</u>	<u>Target Value</u>	<u>Delivery Period</u>
D 4.3.1	D-STIR Capacity Building material (workshop / on-line)	1.00	Period 2

WP5	<u>WP Title</u>	<u>WP Start Month</u>	<u>WP End Month</u>	<u>WP Budget</u>
	RRI Pilots	01/2018	to 01/2019	591,485.00 €

Partner's Involvement

WP responsible Partner

CLS

Involved Partners

bwcon, ZPKS, SIC, SERDA, KSK, ELI, NP, EMFIE, ELI, BEAMS, ELI, ALPS, DCHS, DAHI, CJI, ADRSE, CC

Summary Description and Objective of the Work Package

WP5 focuses on the Transnational Pilot Actions, designed to test the RRI Strategy and, specifically, application and follow up of the D-STIR method. Pilot Actions use results of WP3 and 4, grouped into the first draft of the RRI Strategy (See Activity 3.2) to undertake a 13 month pilot phase. The two transnational Pilot Actions are divided into:

- Pilot Action in Academic Environments, in Romania, Hungary and Czech Republic (ERDF3, 5, 6, with ASP1);
- Pilot Action in Business Environments, in Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Germany, Czech Republic, Croatia, BiH LP, ERDF1 (with ASP2), 4, 7, 9, 10, IPA1 (with ASP3).

WP5 feeds into the final Danube RRI Strategy and is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To apply the D-STIR method in pilot sites, thus helping to define a set of RRI Actions;
- To test a selection of RRI actions in pilot organisations;
- To analyse opportunities to leverage funding for long-term funding of RRI Actions and D-STIR method;
- To ensure cross-pilot monitoring of pilot progress and impact and ensure input to final RRI Strategy.

WP5 is coordinated by ERDF1, thanks to their extensive methodological expertise. It is divided into four interlinked activities, which mirror the above described objectives:

5.1 D-STIR Application: 12-week application of adapted STIR method in pilot sites (Months 13-16);

5.2 Testing RRI actions: testing of a selection of RRI actions in pilot organisations, with support from STIR

expert (M16-25);

5.3 Leverage of funds: analysis of opportunities for funding future RRI Actions (M20-25);

5.4 Exchange: cross-pilot exchange on and monitoring of pilot progress/impact, with 3 study visits (M13-25). Knowledge and experience from the above activities feed into to Final Version of the Danube RRI Strategy. Extensive input is provided by the Transnational Stakeholder Groups (described in WP2), both through active participation in the pilots and through consultation (within Activity 5.4).

« Please describe Project Outputs that will be delivered based on the Activities carried out in this Work Package. For each Output, a Programme Output Indicator should be chosen. Please, note that the same Measurement Unit has to be applied. »

Output	Output Title	Quantification	Delivery Period
5.1	Academic and Business Transnational Pilot Actions	2.00	Period 5

Describe your Project Output and its Contribution to the Project Specific Objectives.

2 Pilot Actions are held to test D-STIR application and RRI Actions defined using D-STIR. Cross cutting activities are leverage of funds and monitoring.

Output is related to objective: design, test & promote transfer of Danube RRI strategy. It focuses on testing. It feeds into objectives on Capacity Building (all engaged in Pilot increase capacity) and Policy (pilots feed into RRI recommendations).

Output relevant to DTP indicator CO04: SMEs receive non-financial support to develop RRI strategy.

Select a Programme Output Indicator to which the Project Output will contribute.

PO3 No of pilot actions for improving the institutional and infrastructural framework conditions for research and innovation

Output	Output Title	Quantification	Delivery Period
5.2	Study Visit – Bucharest (Academic Environment)	3.00	Period 5

Describe your Project Output and its Contribution to the Project Specific Objectives.

3 Study Visits are held during the pilot action (Period3,4&5) to promote continued learning and exchange over testing period.

Output is related to objective to design, test and promote transfer of Danube RRI strategy. Results of study visits are part of the evaluation of the strategy, leading to the final version. It also feeds into objective on Capacity Building, as the visits represent an occasion to learn from other partners and strengthen knowledge of practical RRI implementation.

Select a Programme Output Indicator to which the Project Output will contribute.

PO7 No of documented learning interactions in finalized operations – MANDATORY

Target Groups Involvement

Who will use the Outputs delivered in this Work Package?

Local public Authority, Regional public Authority, Business Support Organisation, Higher Education and Research, SME

How will you involve Target Groups (and other Stakeholders) in the Development of the Project Outputs?

Target groups are engaged directly in Pilot Actions. In Activity 5.1 D-STIR method is applied in target groups: higher education & research for Pilot 1; SMEs for Pilot 2 (at least 5 per partner area, selected with open procedure). In Activity 5.2, the same target groups apply selected RRI Actions. D-STIR partners representing Higher Education manager Pilot 1, with support from policy maker partner/ASP. Pilot 2 is managed by business support organisations (development agencies partners, supported by ASP policy makers).

Public Authorities are involved as observers to Pilots, particularly in Activity 5.3 (analysing potential funding) and 5.4 (monitoring). PA are involved from project outset through Transnational Stakeholder Groups (described in WP2).

Thanks to Danube Territory Stakeholder Group, target groups in other Danube areas, largely PA and Business Support Organisations, are engaged in Pilot Actions as observers (e.g. participation at study visits, sharing of documentation).

Durability and Transferability of the Outputs delivered in this Work Package

How will the Project Outputs be further used once the Project has been finalised? Please describe concrete Measures (including e.g. institutional Structures, financial Sources etc.) taken during and after Project Implementation to ensure the Durability of the Project Outputs. If relevant, please explain who will be responsible and/or the Owner of the Output.

WP5 tests feasibility of the Danube RRI Strategy. It tests D-STIR application in different environments/ countries, engagement of target groups (staff at Higher Education/Research organisations & SMEs), collaboration between stakeholder groups and application of RRI Actions. Results update the strategy (see WP3), ensuring it is feasible and in line with needs and demand. Transferability is demonstrated at geographical (tested in 8 counties) and organisational level (academic / business).

Pilot Actions launch D-STIR in the Danube. They raise awareness about RRI and related tools and opportunities. Representatives of all target groups are engaged in Pilots and build their RRI capacity. This is a lasting output, which can be translated into economic and social gains.

The final Strategy (see WP3) describe exact measures to take forward outputs. This includes measures for transnational cooperation and local level durability. Each partner defines concrete actions (policy/technical) necessary to use D-STIR when the project is finalised. Ideally, partner takes on D-STIR application as part of core activities. Activity 5.3 is designed to identify potential funding sources. The final strategy represents a business plan with exact needs, activities and funding.

Activities are designed to promote ownership within target groups. Pilot organisations (Higher Education / SMES) should continue to use D-STIR and apply RRI actions when they have ascertained the benefits to their work.

How will the Project ensure that the Project Outputs are applicable and replicable by other Organisations/Regions/Countries outside of the current Partnership? Please describe to what Extent it will be possible to transfer the Outputs to other Organisations/Regions/Countries outside of the current Partnership.

As for the other WPs above, the D-STIR Pilot Action is designed to be of interest and potential benefit for the whole Danube macro-region. The analysis carried out at application phase has shown that there are similar conditions across the Danube in terms of innovation delivery and RRI. Thus, the consortium commits to engaging stakeholders for other areas outside of its own organisations and regions.

The stakeholders engaged in the previous WPs thanks to the Danube Territory Stakeholder Group (described in detail in WP2) are invited to have an active role in the Pilot. They are invited to participate in study visits to see the activities carried out on the field and meet the stakeholders involved (see Activity 5.4). They are invited to provide their feedback on Pilot Activities (Activity 5.4) and to transfer their ideas to their own target groups to gauge levels of interest. This ensures that they would be in a position to start applying the model in their territory.

Costs have been included in the host partners' organisational budget to invite stakeholders from other regions to the Study visits.

« Please describe Activities and Deliverables within the Work Package. »

Activity	Activity Title	Start Month	End Month	Activity Budget
5.1	D-STIR Application	1 Jan 2018	to 1 Apr 2018	147,871.25 €

Activity Description

Activity 5.1 is run by ERDF1 CLS, with support from LP and ERDF2. It covers preparation and 12-week application of the D-STIR method in academic and business pilot sites (divided as described in WP summary description above).

Activities follow the same structure for each Pilot: Selection, Implementation and Evaluation. They are summarised as follows:

- Selection: following procedures defined in WP4 (see above) academic partners select at least 1 lab in their country (total 3 for pilot) and business partners select at least 5 innovative SMEs in their country (total 36 for pilot). Selected organisations participate in information sessions with the D-STIR Expert (at least 1 per partner organisation, trained in Activity 4.3) and sign agreements;
- Implementation: the D-STIR expert is integrated into the chosen R&D organisation over 12-weeks. They examine D-STIR in daily operation, under natural conditions. They conduct continuous interactions with staff. They undertake pre- and post D-STIR interviews on knowledge, management / organisational tasks and innovation content. Evaluation of social, ethical, environmental, etc. dimensions of RRI I carried out. In the Business Pilot, interviews and analysis are carried out in collaboration among innovative SMEs.
- Evaluation: throughout the implementation period, feedback is gathered. In the last month, RRI Actions begin to be defined. These are developed in collaboration between D-STIR expert and staff. The final list is

defined and discussed. A final evaluation of each application is carried out, in preparation for the next Activity (5.2 Application of RRI Actions).

Throughout the work, partners feedback to other members of their Transnational Pilot. A D-STIR Application Report is prepared at the end of the period, describing academic and business application. Exchange between the two Pilots and feedback to improve the Strategy (WP3) is undertaken in Activity 5.4 (described below).

Role of Each Partner

ERDF1 leads this activity, thus being in charge of the preparation of all versions of the deliverable and of coordinating the activities needed to prepare it. The QAM is also involved to ensure that the deliverable is of high quality. Specific support is provided by LP (Methodological Support) and ERDF2 (Thematic support for application, including visits to Pilot Sites).

The role of all other partners in this Activity is to undertake the necessary phases of D-STIR application and report on the results.

Partners ERDF3 (with ERDF8 for policy side), 5 (with ASP1), 6 are involved in D-STIR application in academic environments.

LP, ERDF1 (with ASP2), 4,7,9,10, IPA1 (with ASP3) involved in D-STIR application in business environments.

Their role can be summarised as follows:

- Select the pilot organisations to be involved at local level, following the procedures defined at project level;
- Implement D-STIR in the pilot actions over the 12-week period;
- Evaluate the work undertaken in each organisation in order to define RRI Actions for each of them;
- Provide continuous feedback to other partners involved in their transnational pilot, in order to promote peer learning;
- Ensure that all knowledge gathered from the activity is documented and is used to prepare the Activity deliverable (prepared by ERDF1).

	<u>Deliverable Description</u>	<u>Target Value</u>	<u>Delivery Period</u>
D 5.1.1	D-STIR Application Report describing academic and business applications	2.00	Period 3

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Activity Title</u>	<u>Start Month</u>	<u>End Month</u>	<u>Activity Budget</u>
5.2	Testing RRI Actions	1 Apr 2018	to 1 Jan 2019	177,445.50 €

Activity Description

Activity 5.2 is run by CLS, with support from LP and ERDF2. A selection of the RRI Actions defined thanks to the application of D-STIR are tested in pilot organisations with support from the D-STIR expert.

RRI Actions depend on the exact nature of the organisations involved. They may vary according to sector (e.g. biomedical sector has different needs than energy producers), to organisation priorities and policies, to level of innovation/RRI experience, to existing management procedures and to human resource availability. The following are examples, meant to illustrate the potential, though exact actions are defined thanks to Activity 5.1: creation of ethical advisory board; definition/application of socio/environmental monitoring systems, risk management procedures or end user engagement procedures; definition of open access structures or of gender equality/diversity management plans and reporting procedures.

Activities follow the same structure for each Pilot and are summarised as follows:

- Selection/Planning: identification in each pilot organisation, with support from D-STIR expert, of the RRI Actions to be implemented and definition of the people responsible in each organisation and the timeline of activities;
- Implementation: each pilot organisation undertakes the activities planned for their specific RRI Action(s), with support from D-STIR expert. During implementation, exchange between different pilot organisations is particularly encouraged to promote peer learning.
- Evaluation: throughout the implementation period, feedback is gathered from each pilot organisation. A final evaluation of activities is carried out, providing input to Activity 5.4.

Throughout the work, partners feedback to other members of their Transnational Pilot. An Implementation Report is prepared at the end of the activity, describing RRI Actions in academic and business Pilots.

Exchange between the two Pilots and feedback to improve the Strategy (WP3) is undertaken in Activity 5.4.

Role of Each Partner

ERDF1 leads this activity, thus being in charge of the preparation of all versions of the deliverable and of coordinating the activities needed to prepare it. The QAM is also involved to ensure that the deliverable is of high quality. Specific support is provided by LP (Methodological Support) and ERDF2 (Thematic support for application, including visits to Pilot Sites).

The role of all other partners in this Activity is to support the application of RRI Actions in their pilot organisations and report on the results.

Partners ERDF3 (with ERDF8 for policy side), 5 (with ASP1), 6 are involved in RRI Actions tested in academic environments.

LP, ERDF1 (with ASP2), 4,7,9,10, IPA1 (with ASP3) involved in RRI Actions tested in business environments.

Their role can be summarised as follows:

- Select, together with the pilot organisations, the RRI Actions to be undertaken in each organisation and the plan for implementing them;
- Support pilot organisations in implementing the selected RRI Actions;
- Support pilot organisations in evaluating the work undertaken in each organisation in testing RRI Actions;
- Provide continuous feedback to other partners involved in their transnational pilot, in order to promote peer learning; Ensure that all knowledge gathered from the activity is documented and is used to prepare the Activity deliverable (prepared by ERDF1).

	<u>Deliverable Description</u>	<u>Target Value</u>	<u>Delivery Period</u>
D 5.2.1	D-STIR RRI Actions Report describing academic and business applications	1.00	Period 5

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Activity Title</u>	<u>Start Month</u>	<u>End Month</u>	<u>Activity Budget</u>
5.3	Preparation for Investment and Leverage of Funds	1 Aug 2018	to 1 Jan 2019	88,722.75 €

Activity Description

Activity 5.3 is run by ERDF1 CLS. It represents an in-depth analysis of the opportunities available for funding future application of D-STIR and of related RRI Actions in partner areas and across the Danube. Work is undertaken in parallel to the Pilot Actions, once implementation has been on-going for some months (starting Month 20).

Activities are summarised as follows:

- Preparation (ERDF1) of document template, showing the chapters to be completed and the procedure to follow to gather content. The document structure is divided according to funding source (public EU, public national/regional, private). Each includes a project level section (to be completed by ERDF1) and a partner level section (specific funding sources and analysis of potential to access them);
- Organisation of a participative session during 6th transnational project event (Month 20, Stuttgart) to present the template to partners, start to gather content and define the activities to be undertaken by each partner, with relative time line;
- Preparation of First draft of report on investment opportunities and leverage of funds (ERDF1, with input from all partners);
- Regional consultation during which partners discuss potential funding opportunities with selected target groups representative and provide feedback to ERDF1 to update the report;
- Preparation of final version of report, to be discussed and approved during 7th transnational project event (Month 25, Prague).

Role of Each Partner

ERDF1 leads this activity, thus being in charge of the preparation of all versions of the deliverable and of coordinating the activities needed to prepare it. The QAM is also involved to ensure that the deliverable is of high quality.

The role of all other partners in this Activity is to provide input to the report on investment opportunities and leverage of funds, as follows:

- Participate, with competent members of staff, in the participative session held during 6th transnational project event;
- Provide input to the first draft of the report;

- Share report with local members of the TSG and provide their feedback to ERDF1 in order to contribute to the final version of the report.

	<i>Deliverable Description</i>	<i>Target Value</i>	<i>Delivery Period</i>
D 5.3.1	Report on investment opportunities and leverage of funds	1.00	Period 1

	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Start Month</i>	<i>End Month</i>	<i>Activity Budget</i>
Activity 5.4	Exchange and Monitoring of Application period	1 Jan 2018	to 1 Jan 2019	177,445.50 €

Activity Description

Activity 5.4 is run by ERDF1 CLS. It is an opportunity for exchange between the transnational pilots and for monitoring the progress and impact. Activities are organised around study visits and are summarised as follows:

- Organisation 1st Study Visit. Hosted by ERDF6 (Bucharest, Month16), the study visit is an example of Pilot Activities in academic environment. It is organised after 8/9 weeks of D-STIR application (activity 5.1), focusing on evaluating experience and considering identified RRI Actions. Partners / target group representatives (from partner areas / Danube Territory) are invited. The event includes visits to Lab(s) included in the D-STIR application and meetings with staff included in the application. It includes peer-learning sessions to discuss experience and propose lessons learned. A report is prepared (ERDF6, with ERDF1) as feedback to Strategy (see Activity 3.3);
- Organisation 2nd Study Visit. Hosted by ERDF7 (Stuttgart, Month20), study visit is an example of Pilot Activities in a business environment in an innovation leader area. It is organised after c.4 months of RRI Action testing (activity 5.2), focusing on evaluating experience and providing suggestions for continued testing. Participants and activities are as described for Study Visit 1. The report is prepared by ERDF7, with ERDF1;
- Organisation Final Study Visit. Hosted by ERDF5 (Prague, Month25), study visit provides input from Pilot Activities in academic and business environment (input provided by ERDF9 SIC). It is organised near the end of RRI testing (activity 5.2), focusing on evaluating experience and providing suggestions for the future. Participants and activities are described for Study Visit 1. The report is prepared by ERDF5, with ERDF1. All Activities are defined to support Pilot Implementation (Activities 5.1-5.3) and provide input to the final version of the Danube RRI Strategy (WP3).

Role of Each Partner

ERDF6 ELI-NP (with ASP1), ERDF7 BWCON, ERDF5 ELI-BEAMS and LP ADRSE organise and host transnational exchange events. Costs for organisation are in External Expertise budget line.

ERDF1 leads this activity, thus being in charge of supporting study visit planning and organisation, of the preparation reports and of coordinating the activities needed to prepare it. The QAM is also involved to ensure that the deliverable is of high quality.

The role of all other partners in this Activity is to participate actively, with competent members of staff, in all visits (also inviting their stakeholders).

	<i>Deliverable Description</i>	<i>Target Value</i>	<i>Delivery Period</i>
D 5.4.1	Report on First Study Visit	1.00	Period 3
D 5.4.2	Report on Second Study Visit	1.00	Period 4
D 5.4.3	Report on Third Study Visit	1.00	Period 5

4.3 Infrastructure and Works

Investment 1	<i>Title</i>
<i>Description</i>	

Justification

Location of the Investment

Location

NUTS II or NUTS III Region

Click to select NUTS II or NUTS III Region

Risk associated with the Investment

Investment Documentation (incl. Specification and Requirements)

Responsible Partner

Click to select a Responsible Partner

Involved Partners

Ownership

WP or Activity Nr. *Investment Budget* *Start Date* *Delivery Date*

Click to select *-*

4.4 Equipment

WP Nr.	Description	Responsible Partner	Unit Nr.	Unit Rate	Budget
				-	-
					-

5. Other Data

5.1 Codes for the Priority Theme Dimension

Code	– Project Contribution –	
	Percentage	Amount
060. Research and innovation activities in public research centres and centres of competence including networking	20.00%	384,673.36 €
062. Technology transfer and university-enterprise cooperation primarily benefiting SMEs	35.00%	673,178.38 €
063. Cluster support and business networks primarily benefiting SMEs	35.00%	673,178.38 €
065. Research and innovation infrastructure, processes, technology transfer and cooperation in enterprises focusing on the low carbon economy and on resilience to climate change	10.00%	192,336.68 €
Total	100.00%	1,923,366.80 €

5.2 Keywords

Keyword
Responsible Research and Innovation
Quadruple helix
STIR method
Transnational Pilots for Academia and Business
Innovation Governance

6. Annexes

Name	Piece
Partnership Agreement	1
Co-financing Declaration	12
State Aid Declaration	12
International Organisation Declaration	0
Associated Strategic Partner Declaration	3

Lead Partner Confirmation and Signature

By signing the Application Form the Lead Partner on behalf of all Partners confirms that:

- The Project neither in whole or in part has or will receive any other additional EU Funds (except for the Funds indicated in this Application Form) during the whole Duration of the Project.
- The Project Partners listed in the Application Form are committed to take part in the Project's Activities and Financing.
- The Project is in line with the relevant EU and national/regional Legislation and Policies of the Regions and Countries involved.
- The Lead Partner and the Project Partners will act according to the Provisions of the relevant national and EU Regulations, especially regarding structural Funds, public Procurement, state Aid, equal Opportunities and sustainable Development, as well as the specific Provisions of the Programme.
- The Project respects equal POportunities and Nondiscrimination and has no harmful impact on the Environment.
- The Information in the Application Form is accurate and true to the best Knowledge of the Lead Partner.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Signature</i>
6 May 2016	Braila	
<i>Name of signing Person</i>		
Luminita Mihailov		
<i>Position of signing Person</i>		
General Director		