CREATED IN 1991 THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA

PROMOTES INNOVATION

ESTABLISHES THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE SCIENTIFIC ENVIRONMENT AND THE PRODUCTION SECTOR

BRINGS TOGETHER 41 ASSOCIATES
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

IPN’s technological infrastructures include a set of six RTD laboratories in different technological areas.

BUSINESS INCUBATION AND ACCELERATION

Promotes the creation and development of innovative technology-based companies.

HIGHLY SPECIALISED TRAINING

Provides high-level training, emphasizing “hands-on” training.
RTD LABORATORIES

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

RTD PROJECTS IN CONSORTIUM WITH COMPANIES

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

TESTING AND DIAGNOSTICS

LAS
Laboratory for automation and systems

LED&MAT
Laboratory for wear, testing & materials

LIS
Laboratory for informatics and systems

LEC
Laboratory for electroanalysis and corrosion

LABGEO
Laboratory for geotechnics

FITOLAB
Laboratory for phytopathology

ACCESS TO AN EXTENSIVE NETWORK OF RESEARCHERS, MAINLY FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA
BUSINESS INCUBATOR
DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES BY SECTOR

INNOVATION AND OTHERS
MATERIALS
TURISMO / CULTURE
DESIGN / EDITION / AUDIOVISUAL
HEALTH / MEDICAL DEVICES
ELECTRONIC / AUTOM. / INSTRU.
QUALITY / ENVIRONMENT
IT / MULTIMEDIA
EVOLUTION OF THE SPIN-OFF COMPANIES IN THE INCUBATOR
20 YEARS OF INCUBATION (1996-2016)

- COMPANIES (DEC 2016) > 260
- SURVIVAL RATE FOR SUPPORTED COMPANIES > 75%
- ANNUAL BUSINESS TURNOVER (2015) > 130 M€
- EXPORT RATE OF > 60 %
- HIGHLY QUALIFIED JOBS CREATED > 2,000
IneoStart
TRANSFORMING TECHNOLOGIES
AND IDEAS INTO BUSINESS

→ ANNUAL PROGRAM
→ 6 WEEKS
→ SUPPORT TO 12-15 TEAMS
→ 80 HOURS OF WORKSHOPS
AND MENTORING
→ FINAL PRESENTATION TO
GUESTS (CEO 'S INVESTORS)
→ 86 TEAMS (SINCE 2010)
→ 950 PARTICIPANTS
Typical positioning of “non High Tech”

- Fundamental R&D
- Applied R&D
- Products
- Market

1. TRL scale

R&D Policies and supporting measures

Time and resources for R&D activities
Technology transfer drivers / Some good reasons and opportunities

**R&D entity**
- Need to test/implement solution in development
- Access to financial resources
- Development facilitators
- Placement of qualified human resources in the field
- Image
- Opportunity to protect and exploit IP generated
- Creation of long term relationships

**Client (industry or services)**
- Support to internal existing development
- Increase in competitiveness
- Identification of qualified human resources
- Creation of technological assistance
- Need to follow market tendencies
- Solution for production problems
- Risk management
Technology transfer - Barriers to overcome

- Different approaches to objectives from each side
- Non-convergent technological motivation
- Time and resources (value) scale not coincident
- Risk perspective on the R&D activities
- Bureaucracy and access difficulties associated with supporting mechanisms
- Non existence of “tech compatible level” of human resources
- Perspective on “Need to follow market tendencies and be competitive”
- Methodology to evaluate and attribute value to results
- Management of confidential and critical information VS public dissemination obligations

- R&D centers as facilitators to overcome some of these barriers
- Policies and Supporting Measures should contain the solution for some of these aspects
Usual types of supporting measures (examples)

"Vales I&DT"
- IT specific component development
- New products and components, prototypes, specialized technical support, access to high technology facilities, production improvement

Specialized Support to consortia/companies
- Under subcontracting for specific specialized parts of projects or research activities

R&D Projects “Co-promotion with companies” and “Individual R&D project with company"
- New products or processes, breakthrough tech, advanced development for existing technology
- Strong integration of different knowledges/companies

Mobilizing projects
- Large cooperation on research activities to strength and enlarge specific sectors, with clear importance on national environment (developed or emerging industries, strategic sectors, keep up with competition and internationalization focus,…)

Collaborative Labs
- Strategic aggregation of players to encourage cooperation between companies and scientific and higher education institutions through autonomous collaborative strategies
- Development of research agendas and mobilizing programmes in dialogue with the business sector".
Usual types of supporting measures (examples at European Level)

**INTERREG Projects (from different programmes)**
- Regional interest driven
- Strong cohesion research activities oriented by common interest areas/subjects
- Large interaction with companies/sectors to reinforce regional capabilities (RIS3 alignment)

**FP7 and older FP’s**
- Research for SME’s and Associations
- Integrated projects
- Specific research project and programmes (SRETP)
- European platforms

**HORIZON 2020 Projects**
- SME instrument (subcontracted party)
- Collaborative Projects
- Marie Curie Actions (ITN)

**European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)**
- EIT Health, ....

**Innovation Hubs**
- Ongoing participation and integration

Change in scope and focus of new program, causes complete different type of support/participation for low tech companies
Policies and supporting measures should aim to

Create critical mass to bring together different level of players on target thematic/issues

Keep up with spin-off and startups encouraging actions

Support to easy concept proof projects on open subject areas

Support to demonstration activities

Facilitate the integration and employment of high level/skilled human resources

Support advanced training on business

Facilitate continuous technological learning at companies