



EUSAIR 2019 Conference

“The role and participation of the Universities in the Smart Specialization Programs: The case of women’s entrepreneurship”

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In the modern environment of the globalized market, the **innovation** and the **quality improvement** present as the **key forces**.

Institutions, organizations, enterprises and communities are invited to deal with the phenomena and sectors that enter into **constant change** such as:

- competition
- education
- economy
- entrepreneurship and international market
- political and social currents
- the insufficiency of resources



Education and Culture DG



Higher Education Governance in Europe

Policies, structures, funding and academic staff

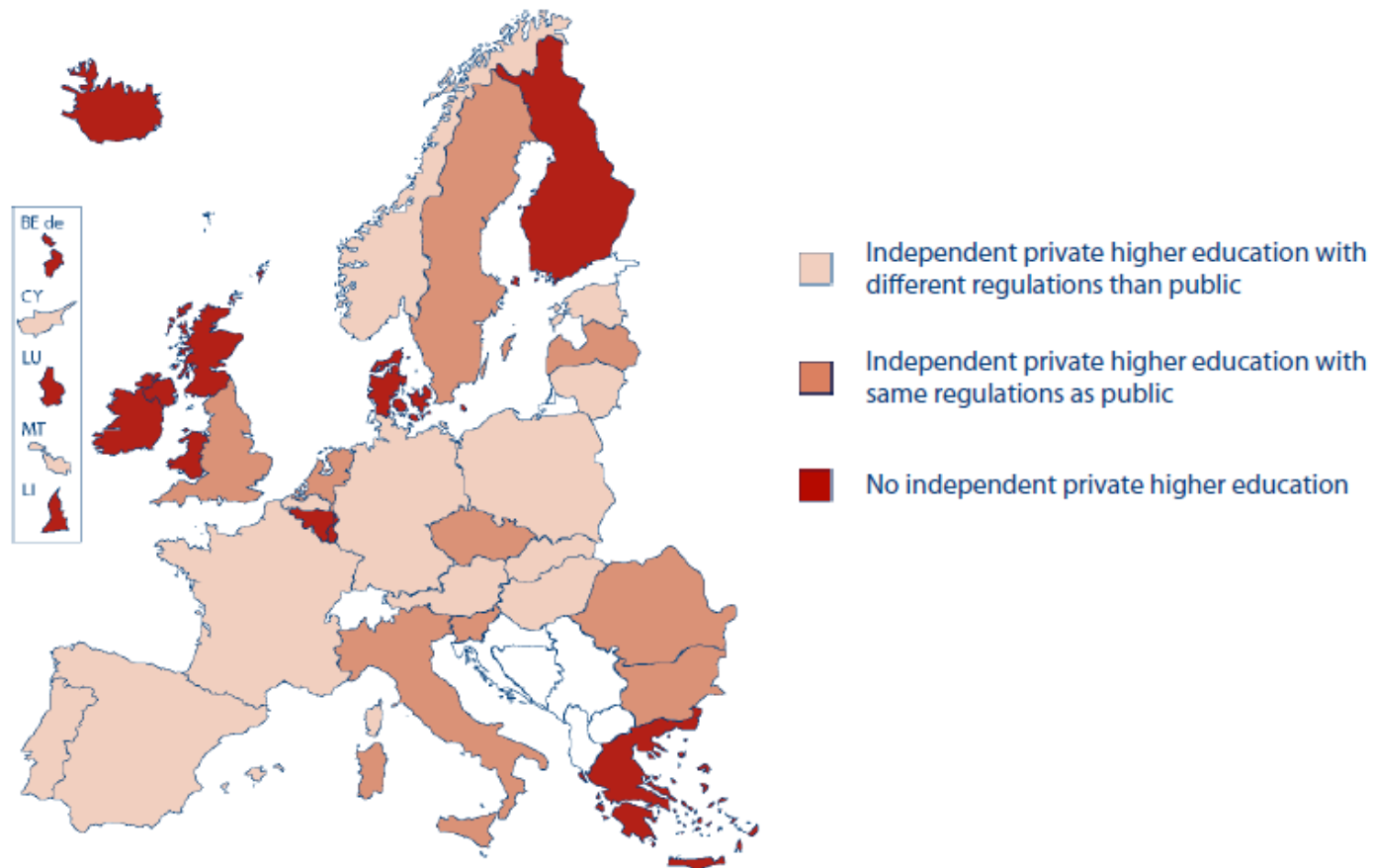


European Commission





Figure 2.4: External regulations on institutional governance, independent private higher education, 2006/07



Source: Eurydice.

Additional notes

Luxembourg: Information not verified at national level.

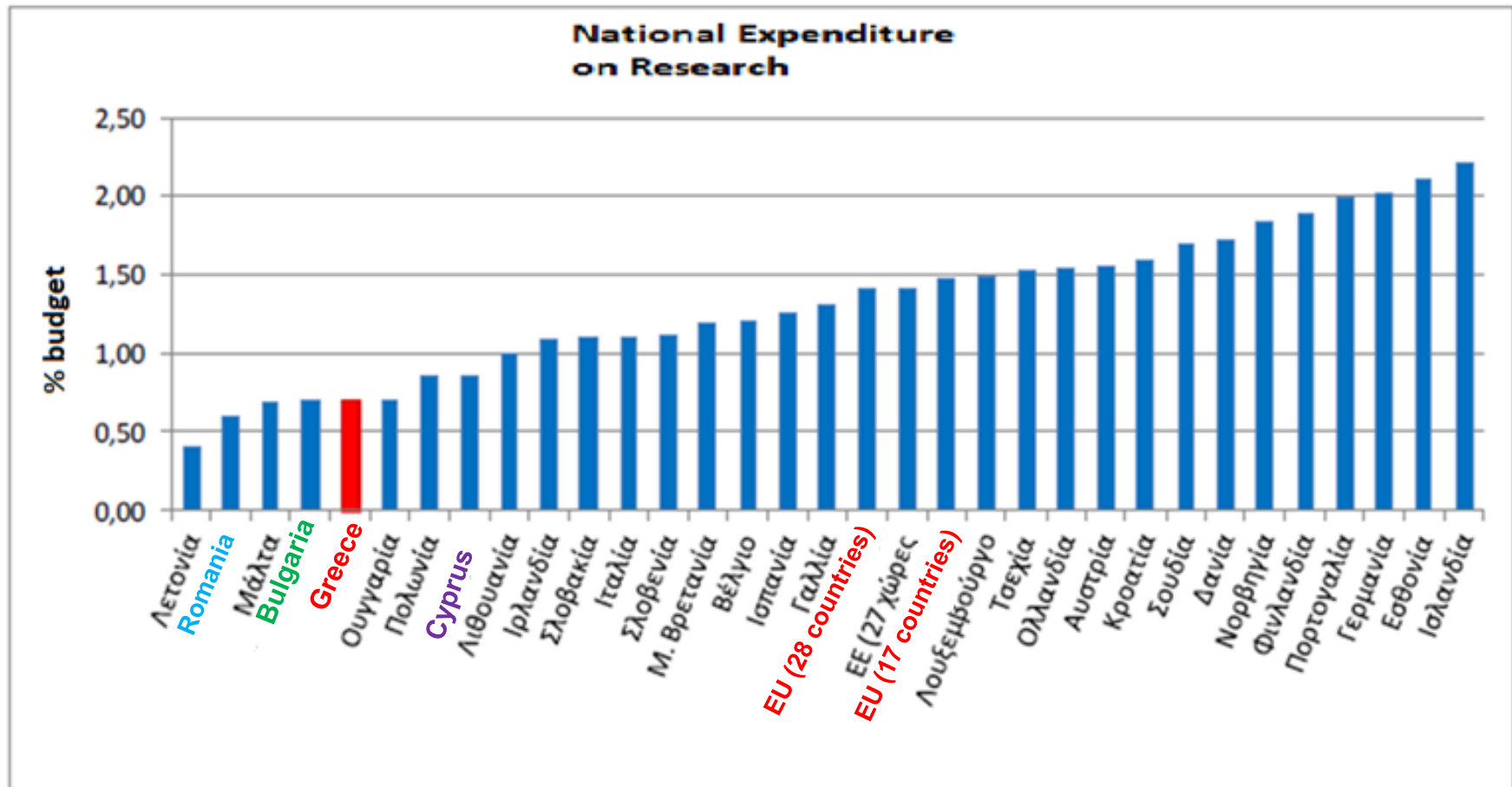
Portugal: As of 2007/08 and the introduction of the new law, the structure and process of establishing HEIs are now identical for independent private and public HEIs.

United Kingdom (ENG): All HEIs are classed as private institutions. Institutional governance does not differ according to whether an institution is government-dependent or not, but financial regulation does differ as independent HEIs receive no public funds and are therefore not subject to financial regulation by the funding body.

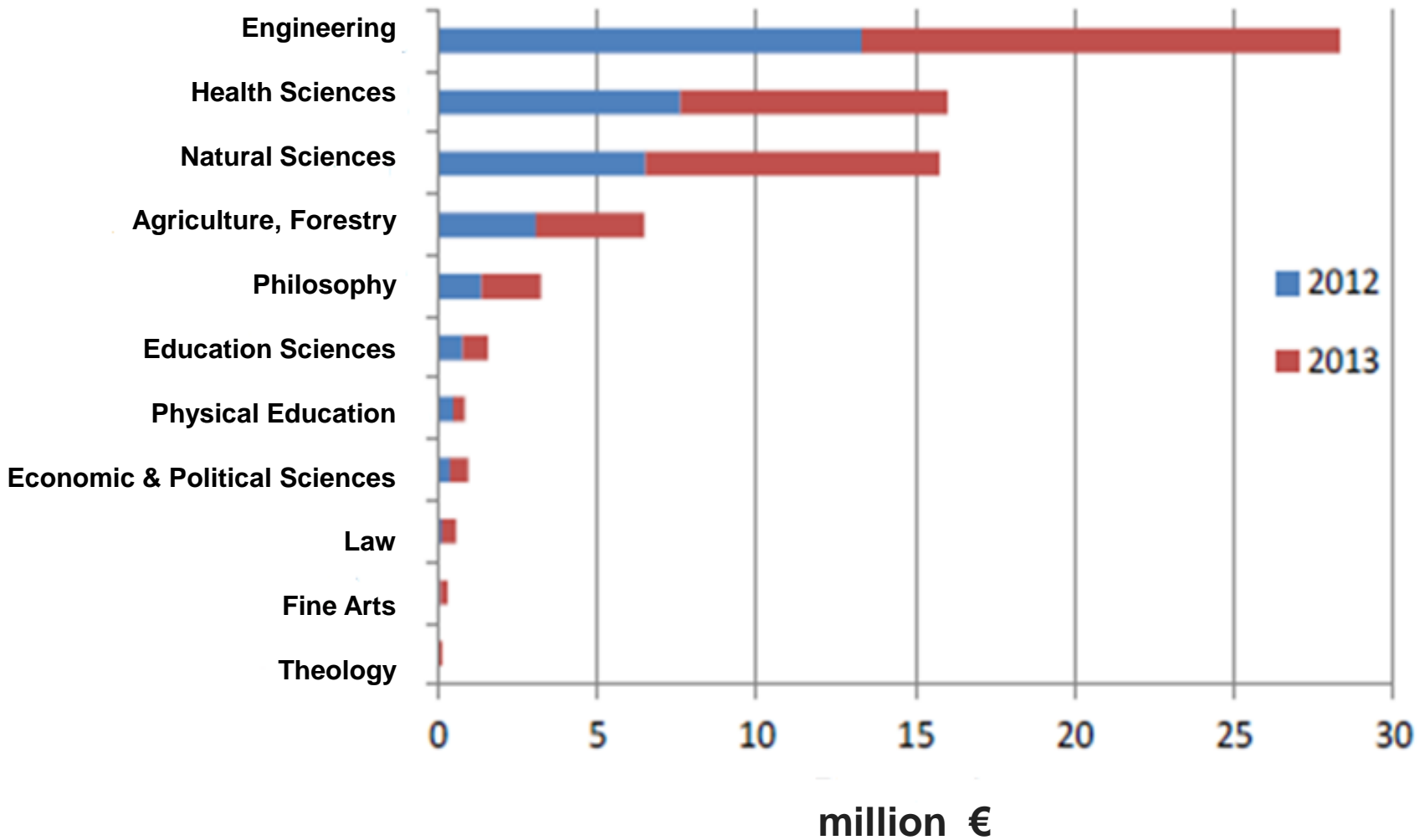


U- MULTIRANK 2014 Ranking: Greek Universities' achievements on research field

	Higher Education Institution	Research				Knowledge Transfer	International Orientation
		Citation Rate	Publication output (absolute numbers)	Publication output (size normalized)	Frequently cited publications	Co-publications with private-sector institutions	Co-publications with Institutions abroad
1	University of Crete	B	C	B	B	D	A
2	National Technological University of Athens	C	C	A	C	B	C
3	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki	C	A	D	C	D	C
4	National and Kapodistrian University of Athens	C	A	D	C	C	C
5	University of Ioannina	B	C	C	C	C	B
6	University Of Thessaly	C	D	A	D	D	C
7	Technical University of Crete	B	D	B	C	C	C
8	University of the Aegean	C	D	D	C	D	B
9	University of Piraeus	C	D	D	C	C	C
10	University of Patras	C	C	C	D	C	C
11	Athens University of Economics and Business	D	D	D	D	D	C
12	Hellenic Open University	D	D	D	D	D	D



Σχήμα 17. Εθνικές δαπάνες για την έρευνα, ως ποσοστό του προϋπολογισμού του κράτους, σε σχέση με τις δαπάνες των άλλων κρατών της Ε.Ε. για το 2012 (Πηγή: EUROSTAT, 2014).





EKT

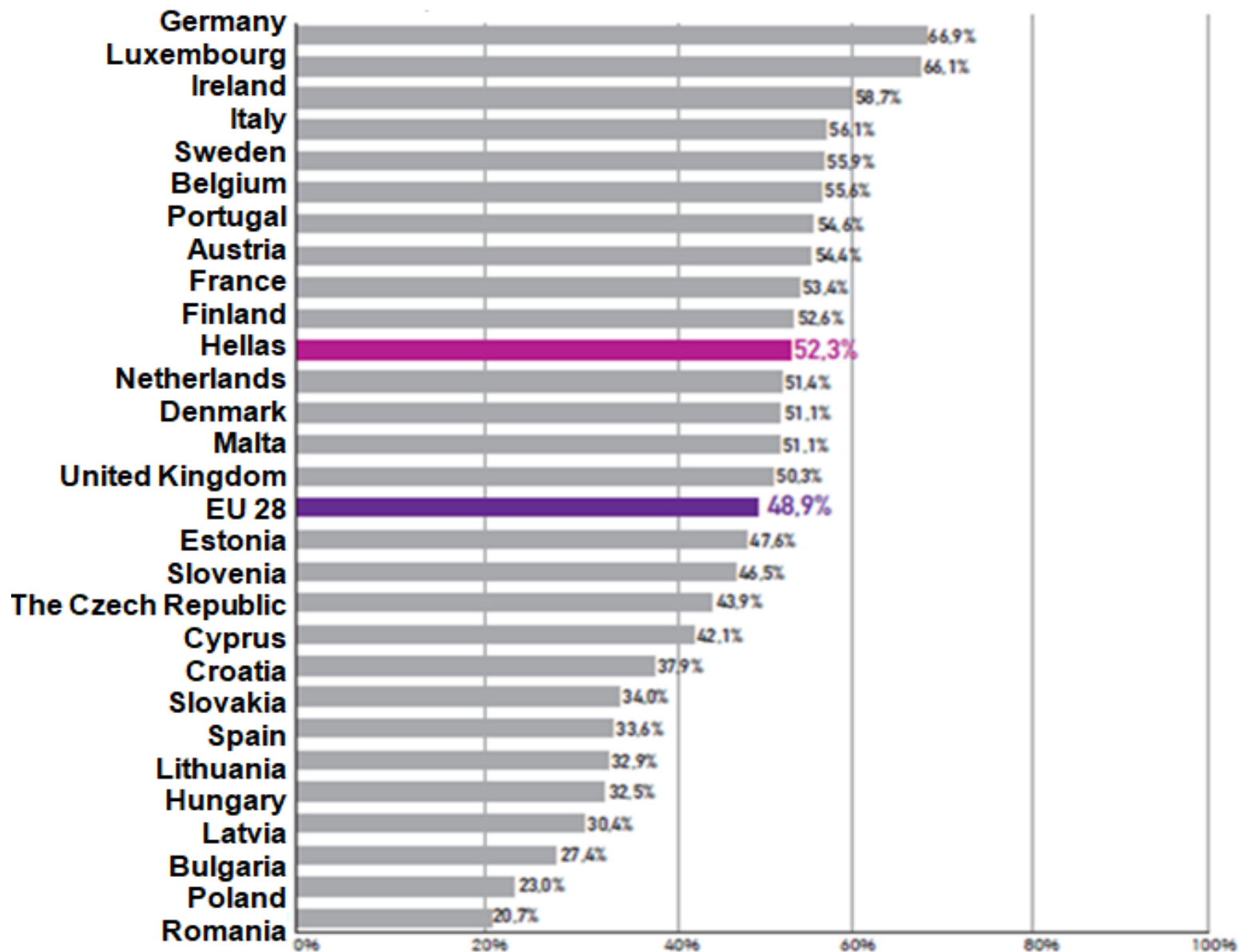
ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ
ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ
NATIONAL
DOCUMENTATION
CENTRE

Καινοτομία

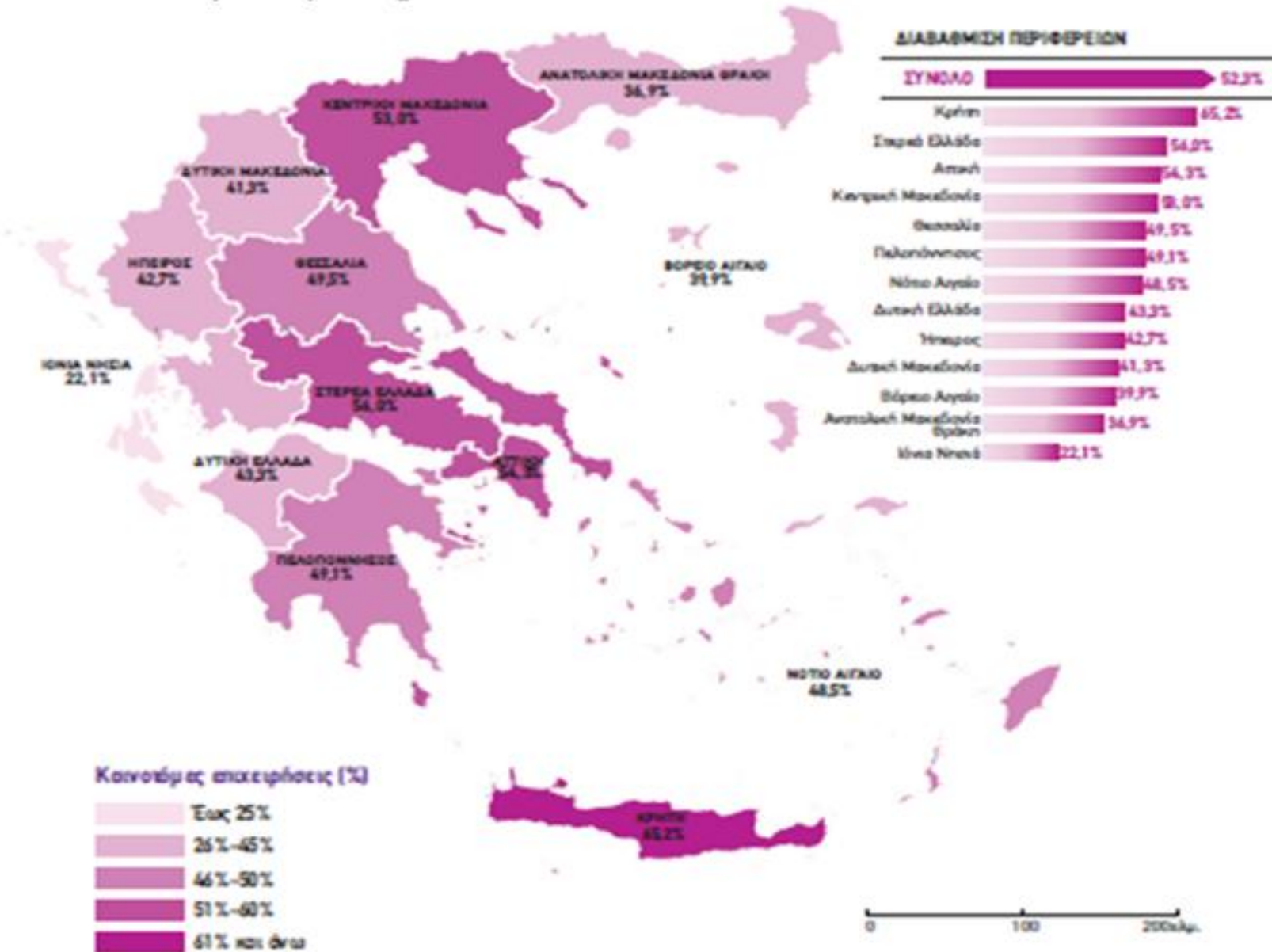
στις ελληνικές επιχειρήσεις
2010-2012

Innovation in Greek
enterprises
2010-2012,
By
National Documentation
Center

Innovative enterprises (%) in EU (2010-2012)



Innovative enterprises (%) in regions of Greece (2010-2012)



Η ομαδοποίηση των περιφερειών πραγματοποιήθηκε με χρήση της μεθόδου Jenks Natural Breaks.



Ελληνικές Επιστημονικές Δημοσιεύσεις 1996 - 2010

Βιβλιομετρική Ανάλυση Ελληνικών Δημοσιεύσεων
σε Διεθνή Επιστημονικά Περιοδικά

**EKT**

ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ
ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ
ΝΑΤΙΟΝΑΛ
DOCUMENTATION
C E N T R E

Greek Scientific Publications 1996-2010,

Bibliometric Analysis of Greek
Publications in International Journals

By
National Documentation
Center

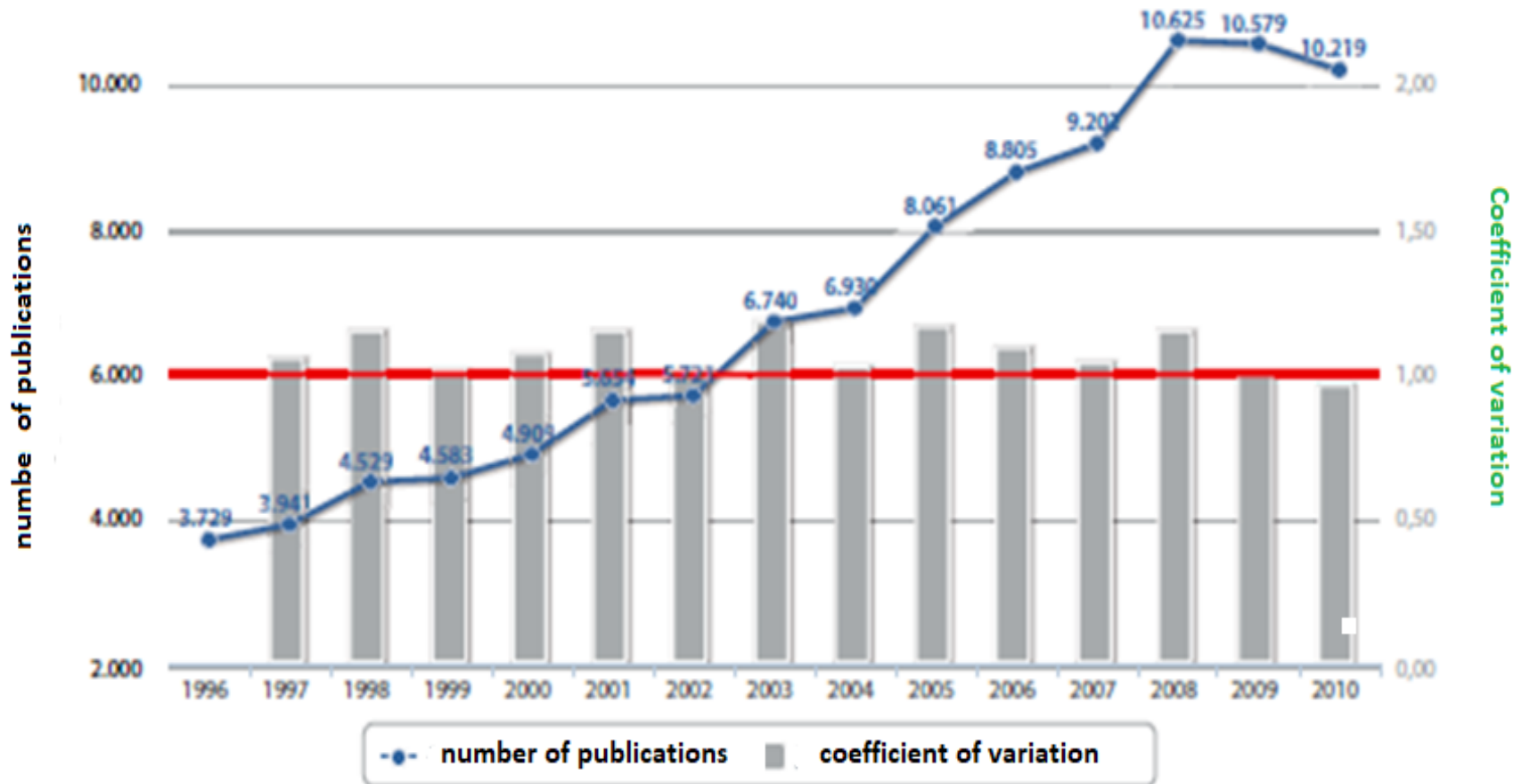
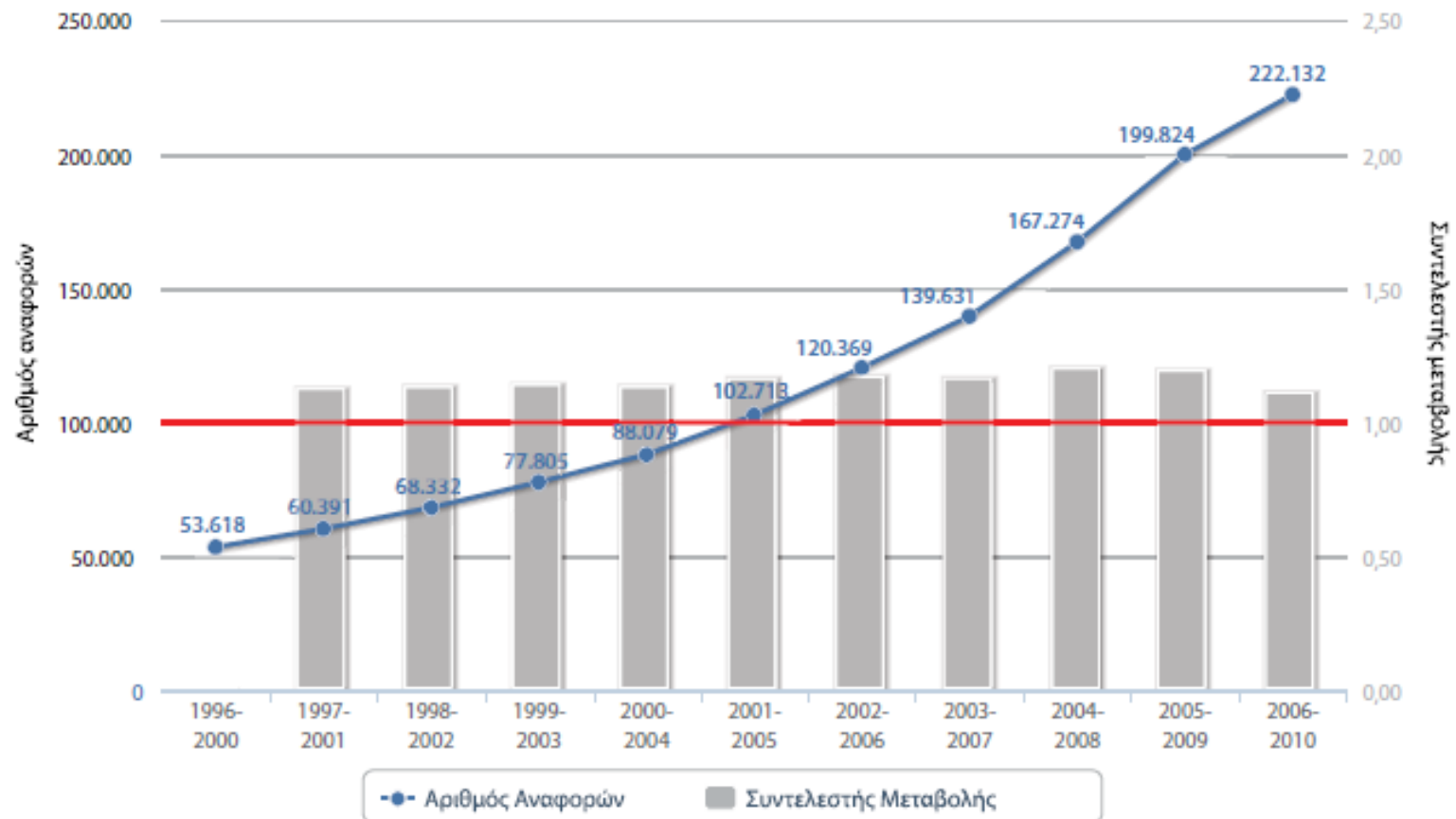


Figure 2.1.1. Number of Greek publications per year for the period 1996-2010/ Source: Thomson Reuters, Incites 1996-2010

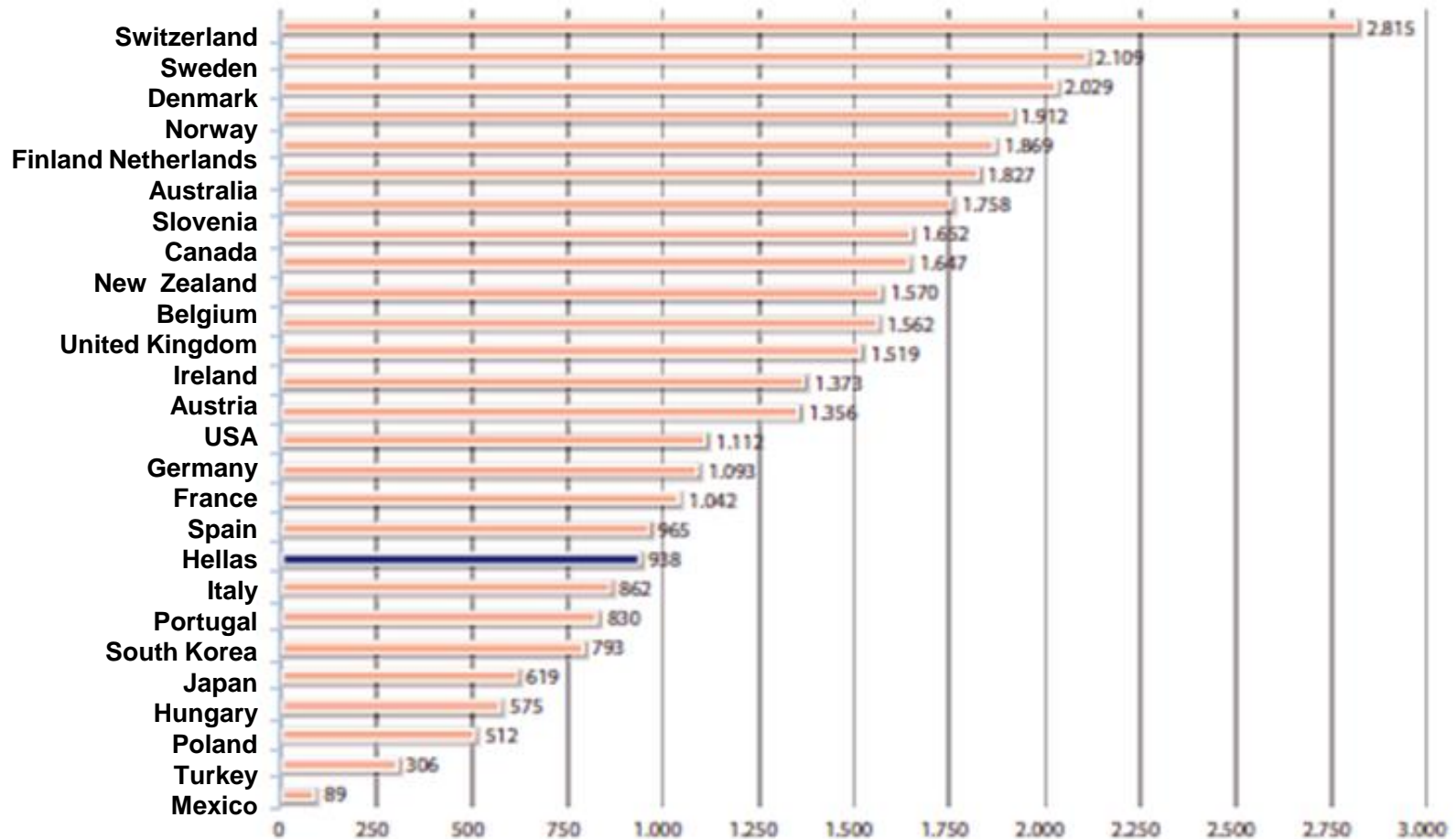
Συντελεστής μεταβολής: $1 + (\text{αριθμός δημοσιεύσεων το έτος } v - \text{αριθμός δημοσιεύσεων το έτος } v-1) / \text{αριθμός δημοσιεύσεων το έτος } v-1$. Ο συντελεστής ισούται με 1 αν ο αριθμός των δημοσιεύσεων παραμένει ίδιος.

Citations in Greek publications every five years (1996-2010)



Διάγραμμα 2.2.1 Αριθμός αναφορών σε ελληνικές δημοσιεύσεις, ανά πενταετία, για την περίοδο 1996-2010 / Thomson Reuters, Incites 1996-2010

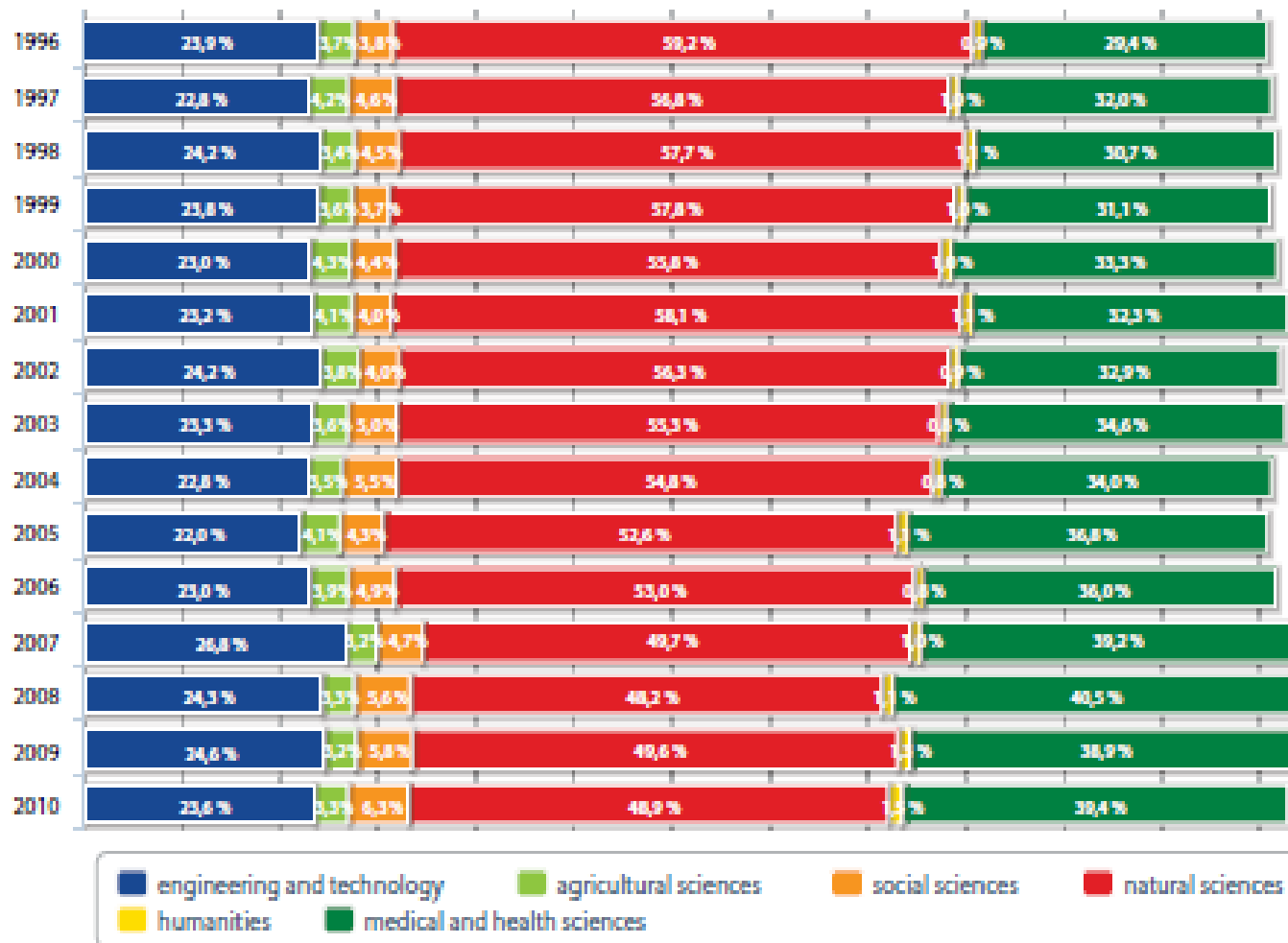
Συντελεστής μεταβολής: $1 + (\text{αριθμός αναφορών την πενταετία } n - \text{αριθμός αναφορών την πενταετία } n-1) / \text{αριθμός αναφορών την πενταετία } n-1$. Ο συντελεστής ισούται με 1 αν ο αριθμός των αναφορών παραμένει ίδιος.



Διάγραμμα 2.1.6 Αριθμός δημοσιεύσεων των χωρών μελών του ΟΟΣΑ ανά 1.000.000 κατοίκους, για το έτος 2009 / Πηγές: OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators 2011, Thomson Reuters, NSI 1996-2010

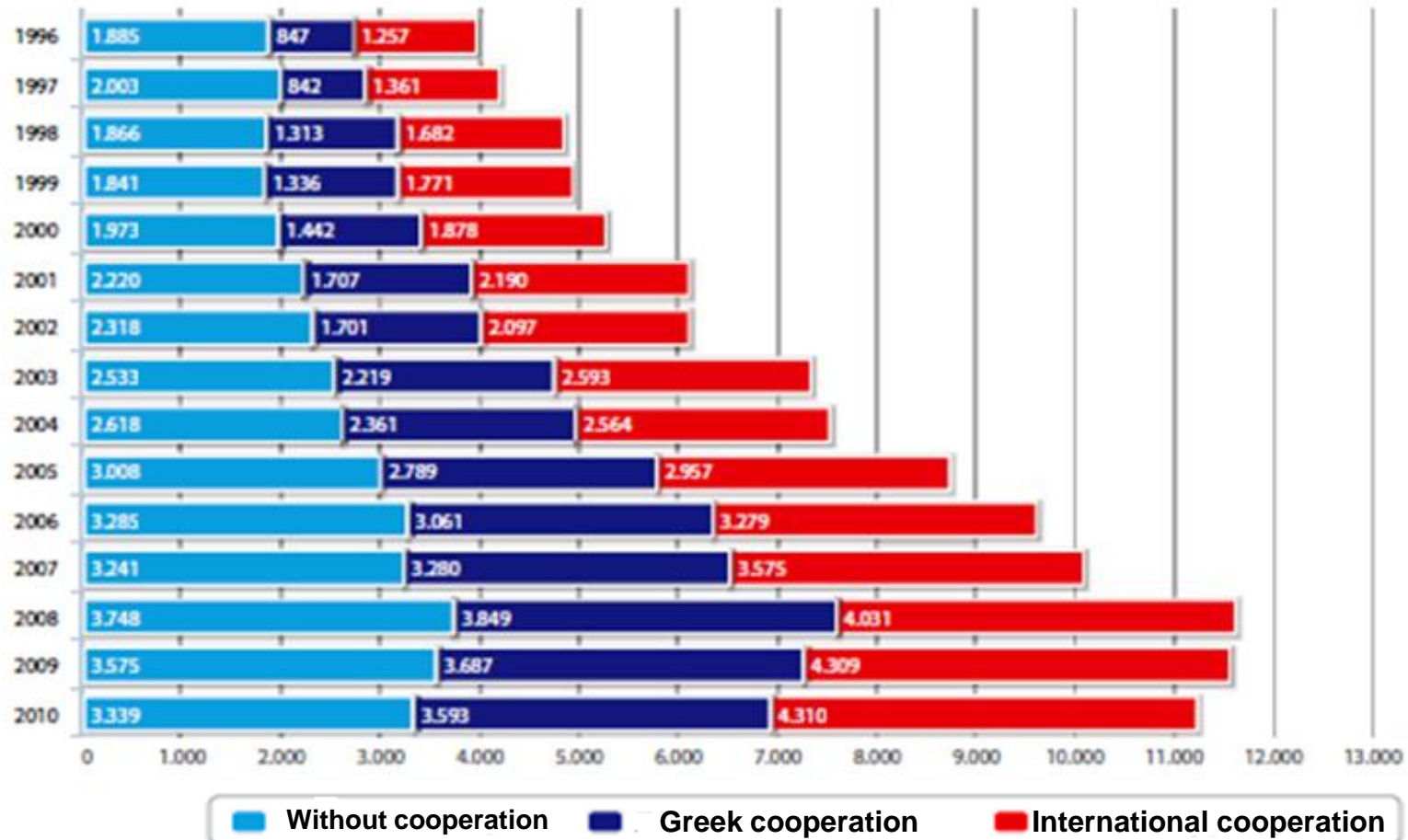
Δεν εμφανίζονται δεδομένα για την Ιακωνσία και το Λουξεμβούργο λόγω του πολύ μικρού αριθμού των δημοσιεύσεών τους (λιγότερες από 1.000).

Impact Indicator of the Greek publications (1996-2010)



Διάγραμμα 2.5.1 Σχετικός δείκτης απήχησης των δημοσιεύσεων της Ελλάδας σε σχέση με τις δημοσιεύσεις των χωρών μελών της ΕΕ και του ΟΟΣΑ, ανά πενταετία, για την περίοδο 1996-2010 / Πηγή: Thomson Reuters, InCites 1996-2010

Number of publications relating to cooperations (1996-2010)



Διάγραμμα 2.6.3 Αριθμός δημοσιεύσεων με ελληνικές συνεργασίες, με διεθνείς συνεργασίες και χωρίς συνεργασίες, ανά έτος, για την περίοδο 1996-2010 / Πηγή: Thomson Reuters, Incites Greece 1996-2010

Number of publications, citations and impact indicator in the scientific field “Humanities” (2006-2010)



Διάγραμμα 3.5.1 Αριθμός δημοσιεύσεων, αναφορών και σχετικός δείκτης απήχησης των δημοσιεύσεων των διαφόρων κατηγοριών φορέων στο κύριο επιστημονικό πεδίο “Humanities”, σε σχέση με τις δημοσιεύσεις σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο στο ίδιο επιστημονικό πεδίο, για την πενταετία 2006-2010 / Πηγή: Thomson Reuters, Incites 1996-2010



- ✓ The **research performance of greek Universities** over the last fifteen years is consistently well above the average European term, as opposed to the economy and development of the country.
- ✓ The **greek Universities** today implement **over 80%** of the research projects at national level.
- ✓ The economical crisis, in contrast of the negative effects, **has not actually affected** the research activity of the Institutions.



Smart Specialization Priority areas



The potential role and contribution of universities to S3

There is increasing prominence given to **role of universities beyond 'just' core functions of teaching and research** by national, regional and local governments as well as supra-national bodies such as the European Commission and the OECD.

This trend is likely to continue as **the on-going global economic crisis** is putting governments under enormous pressure to respond to the challenges of public and private debt.

Public funding for higher education is therefore coming under increasing scrutiny, resulting in a growing requirement for **universities** to demonstrate their value, contribution and benefit to society and the economy.

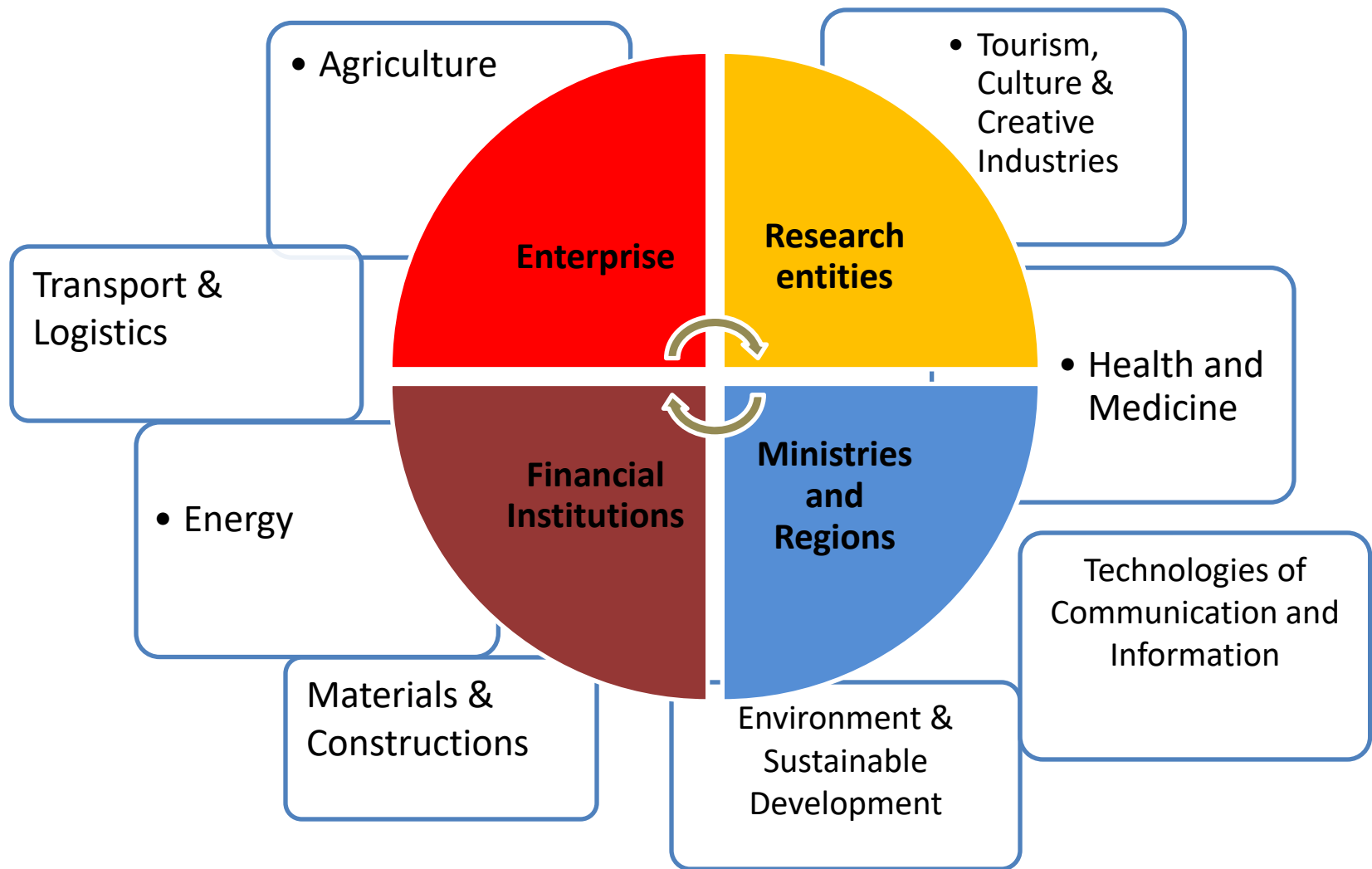


On **the demand side**, while a region might possess a strong university or universities there might be limited absorptive capacity in local enterprises, especially SMEs.

Universities can contribute to capacity building on the demand side through new business formation, student enterprise, and graduate placements.

- In terms of institutional leadership and governance, particularly in regions **where local government is fragmented and unable to act** beyond its own immediate boundaries, universities as key anchor institutions can play an important role in building the social relations which underpin the regional innovation system.

-





*Improving the competitive position of agricultural crops and livestock products on international markets

*Improving the competitive position of Greek products in the international markets

*Sustainable development of primary production & processing

*Improving the understanding of the relationship between nutrition, health and well-being and consequences for agri-food products and food



*Developing internationally competitive pharmaceutical products and medical technologies with leverage in biomedical and translational research

(new forms of drug delivery, re-targeting, biomarkers, focused activities in the early stages of drug production, development of personalized therapeutic approaches, etc.)

*Development of internationally competitive advanced systems, applications and services in the health sector

(development of innovative health products and services, innovative medical, diagnostic and imaging services and bio-informatics, micro / nano-biomedical systems and devices).

*Expanding value chains by developing two-way interconnections and synergies with other sectors, such as agro-food and tourism

(*medical tourism and wellness tourism*, development of pharmaceutical products and cosmetics based on domestic flora, etc)



- *Content management and information technologies
- *The internet of future
- *ICT in cross-cutting activities
- *Robotics
- *Factories of the future
- * Applications in priority areas (Health, Tourism, Energy, Transport)
- * Systems and Components



- *Developing new knowledge and capacity building in Tourism, Culture & Creative Industries

- *Emergence of new tourist experience services / activities and expansion of tourism value chain in relation to other sectors (Health, Agro-nutrition), focusing on exploitation of cultural stock and innovation in the Creative Industries



- *Developing ICT applications to enrich the cultural experience / enhancement of tourism and cultural resources

- *Uptake of ICT innovation to increase productivity in tourism, culture and creative industries



- *Waste management



- * Anti-pollution and decontamination with emphasis on "green business" and industrial co-existence

- * Fighting natural disasters, tackling the effects of climate change

- * Exploitation of genetic information of biodiversity



UNIVERSITY
OF
IOANNINA



8 May 1964:

The School of Philosophy is founded as an annex of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki



1966:

The Department of Mathematics is founded



1970:

The University of Ioannina becomes autonomous
Foundation of the Department of Physics

1964-2014:

Over the past 50 years the University of Ioannina has evolved into a **leading Greek HEI** and has strived to build an increasingly fine reputation in the **International and European Higher Education Area**



2018:

Integration of Departments of the former Technological Educational Institute of Epirus
Foundation of 4 new Schools in the University of Ioannina





Uoi Schools and Departments

- ▶ **11** Schools
- ▶ **24** Academic Departments
- ▶ **32.035** Undergraduate Students
- ▶ **3.500** Postgraduate students
- ▶ **4** cities in Epirus





Philosophy School

Philology Department

Philosophy, Education and Psychology Department

History & Archaeology Department



Sciences School

Mathematics Department

Physics Department

Chemistry Department



Health Sciences School

Medicine Department Τμήμα Ιατρικής

Biological Applications and Technology Department

Nursing Department

Speech and Language Therapy Department



Education School

Primary Education Department

Early Childhood Education Department



Fine Arts School

Fine Arts and Art Sciences Department



Economic and Administrative Sciences School

Economics Department

Accounting and Finance Department



Engineering School

Material Science and Engineering Department

Computer Science and Engineering Department

Architectural Engineering Department



Social Sciences School

Psychology Department

Child Care Studies ***

Translation and Interpreting Department



Music Studies School

Music Studies Department



Informatics and Telecommunications School

Informatics and Telecommunications Department



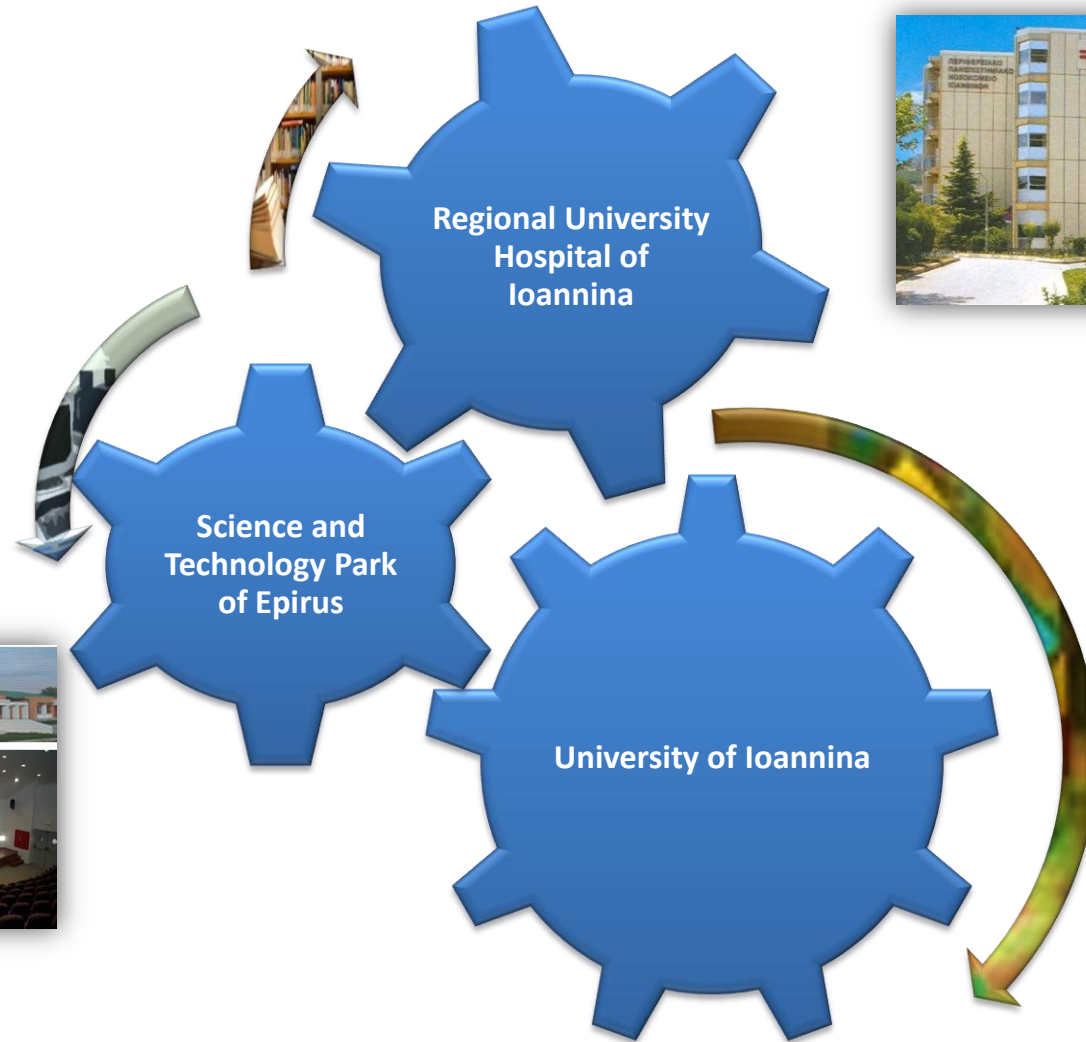
Agriculture School

Agriculture Department

*Food and Nutritional Sciences Department ****



Links with the local community and Economy





Since 1982, the **research activities** of the University of Ioannina are coordinated by its **Research Committee**, whose main aim is the exploitation of financial contributions, for the implementation of research projects:

- The **University of Ioannina Research Committee** has proven a long-term experience in implementing, managing, monitoring, and controlling several **research, educational and development projects**.
- High quality research activity is implemented in every aspect of the scientific areas covered by the existing departments, including basic and applied research in **information and communication technologies, engineering, science, arts, medicine, biology, new materials, economic studies, environment, philosophy, psychology, history and archaeology, Greek literature, linguistic studies and training methods**.
- The **interdisciplinary applied research projects** are well emphasized as they are considered to be of high importance for the Greek industry, economy and society.





The Network consists of the following units/centers:

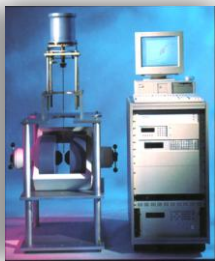
1. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Center
2. Scanning Electron Microscopy Unit
3. Confocal Laser Microscopy Unit
4. Power X-Ray Diffraction Unit
5. Single Crystal X-Ray Diffraction Unit
6. X-Ray Fluorescence Unit
7. Mass Spectrometry Unit
8. Archaeometry Center
9. Central Laser Facility
10. Magnetic Measurements' Unit





The Network consists of the following units/centers:

11. Thermal Measurements' Unit
12. Cancer Biobank Unit
13. Scientific Simulations Center
14. Environmental, Organic and Biochemical Analysis Unit –OR LC-MS
15. Clinical Trials and Research in Oncology Unity
16. Genetic Analysis Unit
17. Atherothrombosis Unit
18. Stem Cells Study Unit
19. Center for Medical Genomics and Biosystems
20. Chromatography Center





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

