

GA. 2.3. Report from PXL-workshops.

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1. Introduction

This document compiles the partner reports from the PXL-workshops in the Osiris project. All partners have conducted analysis and workshops under WP2 in order to form a basis for their ongoing work in the project. The results from market analysis, EDP-workshop and PXL-workshop will be used as a base for the work in the next work packages. All partners have their individual prerequisites and their individual priorities – therefor the focus is not the same in the different reports.

All the individual partner report can be found in the annexes with program and participants.

2. The reviewing process of specific components of each region and country RIS3 in silver economy tackled priorities.

All partners used a common template and guide to plan the workshop (Annex 1. General agenda for PXL-workshop). The partners plan their own workshop with this as a starting point. All partners have their separate RIS3 priorities to handle:

PP2 Riihimäki Business Development Co: “City of Humans”

PP5 Lithuanian Innovation Centre: “Inclusive and Creative Society” and “Biotechnology and Health Technology”

PP5 Riga Technical University: “ICT – devices and applications more senior user-friendly to acquire new competences in order to stay competitive in the labour market”. “Med- and Biotech – affordable for Latvia’s elderly people, systemic approach to health monitoring and disease prevention, high-tech for healthy lifestyle promotion”.

PP8 Tallinn University of Technology: “ICT – Secure solutions, E-government, smart home solutions and Biotechnology” and “E-health solutions, Estonian Genome Project.”

PP10 Center for Assisted Living technology, Health and Care, Aarhus Municipality: “Growth drivers” and “smart specialization”.

PP13. JSC Technopark of St. Petersburg. The Russian Federation are not part of EU and therefore don't have RIS3 priorities. Instead they took a topic of national project "Older Generation", because it is the main governmental program aimed at older generation. The program was developed based on the “Strategy of actions undertaken in the interests of citizens of the old generation in the Russian Federation until 2025”. Thus, the program should cover all the strategic initiative, which can be considered as an analogue to RIS3 priorities.

In the annexes below the specific reviewing process is documented for each partner: agenda, participants and focus points of the workshops.

3. Associated implementation challenges including the issue related to stakeholder's engagement on medium and long term

Challenges were identified at the workshops – please go to the different annexes to get a picture of each partners challenges.

The typical challenges are about:

- Using the network enough
- Getting the right and enough actors on board
- Getting from the general level to practical execution
- The end users' barriers (fear of technology, IT-competences)
- Transformation of the social sphere, connected to older generation
- Getting the social service system up to date to be able to handle the demographic changes
- Bureaucratic system and procurement rules
- Changes in the political agenda and organization

4. Main findings, solutions and recommendations

In the country reports (in the annexes) each partner describes their findings, solutions and recommendations.

The partners address the concrete challenges and lists proposals for solutions and recommendations, i.e. on how to get more cooperation and links between the actors, how to be more international oriented and be able to have funding and how to involve the private businesses more in the strategic work. Others saw a need to change the attitude towards the older generation and to recognize the potential of the Silver Economy.

Here are the main findings from the partners

PP2 Riihimäki Business Development Co:

Region Uusimaa:

- developing the built environment: project related to renovating mould-infested schools. Cities are the main actors in this sector.
- including the citizens: a project of assorted district associations where the inhabitants were included in the development of the city
- disseminating good practices
- when funding projects, the projects' credibility regarding their efficiency must be emphasized
- project jargon drives the target groups away from the projects
- the foremost sections are broad because no one wants to close off any significant things/funding targets. In that sense, one cannot talk about true specialization.
- discussions about renewing the foremost sections, no decision yet on whether to focus them more or keep them as broad as before or even broader.
- involving parishes in development work

Region Kanta-Häme:

- a small region, yet has four foremost sections, the same as populous Uusimaa; is it justified?
- the sections correspond with the HAMK lines of research
- the sections have not received funding equally; instead, bioeconomy has received the highest priority
- the user-driven approach and the citizen's perspective are well-presented. However, the aim is to develop new business, how to fit them all together?
- business development is the basis. Multifaceted, interdisciplinary projects related to business development exist, e.g. Frush in Forssa.
- internationality? Efforts have been made to strengthen it. Benchmarking of leading circular economy cities. Small towns offer good practices internationally. One cannot be too modest about presenting one's own results.
- How do the Häme programme and Smart Tavastia function as part of each other? It might be very good.
- The small municipalities are easily forgotten in Uusimaa
- The Häme project portfolio was considered excellent. The way that Minna maintains information on the businesses' projects was considered a good achievement.
- Both use / have used the vainu.io tool

-the small size of the region makes it easy to stay
up to date on the projects

-are the themes of smart specialization too common for nothing to be ruled out; is that even specialization
anymore?

PP5 Lithuanian Innovation Centre

During the event it was stressed that the RIS3 priorities are very different according to their level of results and capacities and it would be useful to develop different kind of support measures according of the level of the maturity of the priority, f.e. the priority “Biotechnology and Health Technology” has already a strong ecosystem and science and business cooperation in this field. The priority “Creative and Inclusive Society” has much weaker links between research institutions and companies so another type of support is needed to build the ecosystem of this priority.

PP6. Riga Technical University:

The main findings, consecutive suggestions and wishes might be classified upon two large groups:

- aging as an opportunity to change the (previous) lifestyles (aging as active, positive, healthy, successful, creative.. as possible);

the growing need of change of the attitude towards older generation (institutional and non-institutional),
e.g. creation of 'silver economy' association, 'silver economy' and social enterprise, etc.

PP8. Tallinn University of Technology:

Solutions discussed and offered on workshop:

- ICT equipment designed for a specific set of users
- ICT training with support person (community / local government)
- Home delivery - Ordering should be very easy
- Healthy lifestyle information (including diets) available (personalized)
- Virtual Clinics and telemedicine
- Human-centered healthcare - more face-to-face communication and less nose on the computer
- Communication and information (digital) technologies in the home of the elderly (including TV-based solutions)
- Different pilot projects to test complex solutions
- Bring together the two parties: those with the problem and those who offer solutions
- Organize a silver economy brain hunt
- Voluntary companionship program
- Internet all over Estonia
- Devices and IT solutions are smart, but the user doesn't have to be "smart" (easy to use)
- The chip detects - do you need friends (you've been sad),
- Elderly Food Package - Weekly Food Package, Menu Recommendations, Recipes and More, Based on Age Nutrition Needs
- Trust - Restricting fraudulent advertising
- Personal diet plan

- Very often there is a service, but it is not known
- Home delivery of food, food baskets suitable for the elderly
- Using machine learning algorithms - for example, to optimize your food basket and personal needs
- A chip containing info, id card info, pension tickets etc.
- Nowadays there are already good technological solutions for the help of the elderly in the elderly (home alarm button that gives a signal when there is no movement for a long time, medication robot etc.), but what does it cost?
- Involving individual retirees to active events in the immediate area. How to report?
- Delivery of food to individuals with reduced mobility
- The boot robot will not move up the stairs

PP10 Center for Assisted Living Technology, Health and Care, Municipality of Aarhus

- The cooperation and co-creation among residents, the technology, public and private actors must increase and expand.
- Use of technology by resourceful senior residents will be a necessity in order to release resources for the weakest groups
- Individual offers for the residents, seeing the citizen as a whole and the caretakers understanding of the often complex situation of the citizen is a must.
- Networks are often pointed towards the caregivers, the companies and researchers – there is a need for network (knowledge and information) for senior residents and their next of kin.
- The implementation process can be improved (education, handling the changing procedures, management support, follow up, listen to objections)
- The municipalities want the companies to provide test results and documentation for new technologies – this is a barrier for the start-ups, they do not have the financial buffer to complete this.
- Procurement rules are mentioned as a barrier for growth

The political structure may inhibit innovation as the many rules and procedures limit the options that companies have. Furthermore, the structure may also cause decision-making to become long and cumbersome. Implementation is the main challenge right now. The impression is that it is often underestimated how much effort is required to implement new technology. The discussions also touched upon the missing incentive structure for workers in the healthcare sector as an issue that impedes innovation. Management and staff receive no rewards for taking new technology into use – quite the contrary, as they experience loss of money and more hassle. The participants' suggestions for solutions focused particularly on citizen involvement, structural changes, cultural changes and implementation.

PP13 JSC Technopark of St. Petersburg:

During the session, the government representatives displayed results and future goals of the national program "Older generation." The main aims of the program are ensuring sustainable natural population growth, increasing life expectancy, and reducing the poverty level.

There are several priorities of national and regional policies in regards to elderly population. One of the main focuses is on developing a health sector for senior citizens, organizing leisure activities and development of a robust social protection system. The government is launching social wellness centers and gerontology centers to improve medical care for senior citizens.

This year, under the national program, the social precinct services were implemented, which going to provide social services to senior citizens at home in social institutions or hospitals. The social precincts are going to accept applications from citizens and draw up an individual plan for the provision of social services, taking into account senior's individual needs (social services, health care, education, culture, physical education and sports, employment, etc.). Besides, the program is aimed to collect information from citizens and organizations about people in need of social support and provide clarification of existing problems among citizens. The issues will be indicated by examination of people's living conditions, by on-site visits obtaining information from medical organizations and local governments.

The government is also focused on developing various projects for vocational training and further education of citizens of pre-retirement and retirement age. This part of the project is aiming to increase senior people's competitiveness in the labor market. The future tasks of the national program are to select an educational organization based on procurement procedures, to provide subsidies to organizations to cover the costs associated with the training, to organize better retraining and advanced training of employees of pre-retirement age and to provide citizens with an educational certificate.

To conclude, the session was beneficial and informative. We learned about the current demographic situation in Saint Petersburg and regions, its threats, and opportunities. We understand that to create a safe ecosystem for senior citizens, all actors should be in cooperation (government, business, science, public). The system is not yet well-designed and fully implemented, but we see the great prospect of its implementation. Invited experts also agreed that we need to develop public-private partnerships, especially in the healthcare and educational sectors.

5. Established midterm plans.

In the country reports (in the annexes) each partner mentions the next step or the intended action.

PP1	<p>Region Uusimaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -increasingly directing applicants to international networks, with regard to funding criteria -involving businesses more to work on strategy (the problem is that funding is not aimed at businesses, nor are businesses interested) <p>Region Kanta-Häme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -seminar series -cooperation aiming at eco-friendly housing projects, opportunity for multigenerational housing -new theme-related project applications are on the way
PP5	The best practices will be shared with members of the Parliament of Lithuania in charge of silver economy development issues.
PP6	All findings will be given to the experts in order to elaborate a relevant Knowledge Management Model.
PP8	<i>According to workshop conclusion all information about analysis and offered solutions got during workshop will be given to experts and analyzed future to get real life implementations.</i>
PP10	In Denmark we are currently working under transition phase with a temporary strategy. From 2020 the Danish Business Authority will be ready with a new national strategy covering all regions. At this point we will know more about the status of the previous priorities of the Central Denmark Region.
PP13	<p>ICT: the main interest of the government is to provide necessary vocational training and further education to citizens of pre-retirement and retirement age.</p> <p>Wellbeing: the strategy is focused mostly on improvement of current healthcare and social care system for elder generation and prolongation of life expectancy.</p> <p>The experts' opinions show that current governmental policies can and must be expanded to broader issues, such as: maintaining financial stability level, active lifestyle and leisure, comfortable environment, understanding of oneself in the new world, etc. (Wellbeing), broader healthcare and early diagnostics issues, providing affordable/easy accessible communications, etc. (ICT).</p>

6. Annex 1. General Agenda – template.

Peer eXchange and Learning (PXL) workshop on RIS3-strategy in xxxx

Venue

Date and time.

Background: More than four years have now passed since the Smart Specialization concept has been officially introduced in the EU Cohesion policy framework. For the first time, national and regional authorities across the EU have been developing and implementing their innovation strategies according to a common approach and set of principles.

Smart Specialization introduced important changes in the policy process, setting substantial requirements in terms of governance arrangements and competences for effective policy making. As shown by the results of a recent survey carried out by the Territorial Development Unit of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission, the design and implementation of Smart Specialization Strategies (S3) have proven to be particularly challenging and demanding in terms of policy intelligence, skills and capabilities for public authorities and stakeholders. Furthermore, the survey revealed a general need for integrating new competences into different dimensions of the S3 process.

Against this background, this workshop focuses on the development of the necessary capabilities in the Regional/national priorities – in our region/country XXXXXX through the presentation of some conceptual reflections and specific experiences. The existence of adequate skills, among public authorities and stakeholders, is fundamental not only to design sound strategies but, more importantly, to translate what is on strategy documents into actual practice at all stages of the development of S3, through effective implementation mechanisms, instruments and actions.

Objectives: The PXL workshop on implementation of RIS3-strategy is organized by XXXXX. This event is built on the peer-review methodology developed by the JRC Smart Specialization Platform. It brings together national, regional and sub-regional policy makers from EU countries, representatives from the European Commission and researchers. The aim is to explore the main challenges associated to the development of capabilities for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of RIS3-strategies. Participants are invited to share their experiences and challenges in developing skills for policy making.

Methodology: PXL methodology developed by the Smart Specialization Platform

Registration

Moderator: xxx

Welcome

The Osiris project – a short introduction.

Setting the scene for the work we are going to do today.

Coffee break

Presentation of the PXL methodology

This session will provide some information on the organization of the following PXL sessions in which each organization/participant will provide a short account of their experience with the RIS3 strategy and strategy implementation. Presentations will be followed by a discussion of the key issues and challenges proposed by the XXXXX under review.

Peer-review session 1:

Peer-review session 2:

Lunch

Peer-review session 3:

Coffee break

Collective reflection

Moderator: xxxxx

The three XXX under review will comment on the main recommendations and lessons learnt emerged during the PXL exercise.

Conclusions and follow-up activities will also be provided during this final session.

7. Annex 2. PP2 Riihimäki Business Development Co

PXL-workshop

Partner name and number Riihimäen tilat ja kehitys OY / Riihimäki Business Development Co.

Date for the workshop 21.8.2019 09:00 – 12:00

Practical Information about the workshop

<p>Agenda <i>(please provide the agenda in English)</i></p> <p>Welcome coffee The Osiris project – a short introduction Presentation of the PXL methodology Peer-review session 1: Uusimaa Peer-review session 2: Häme Collective reflection</p>
<p>Participants <i>(name, organization and their role at the workshop)</i></p> <p>Rosa Tuomi, Helsinki-Uusimaa Regional Council – presenter of RIS3 strategy of Uusimaa Kristiina Heiniemi-Pulkkinen, Helsinki-Uusimaa Regional Council Jari Salonen, National Seniors Riihimäki Pirkko Mattila, member of commission of elders, Riihimäki Marjatta Mänty, president of commission of elders, Riihimäki Kristiina Kalliovalkama, the municipality Riihimäki, social- and healthcare Juha Haukka, Union of Finnish Entrepreneurs Pirjo-Liisa Snellman-Tenhunen, the municipality Riihimäki Marina Weck – HAMK Botond Vereb-Dér - HAMK Minna Takala – The Regional Council of Häme – presenter of RIS3 strategy of Kanta-Häme</p>
<p>Focus points, purpose and aim of the agenda <i>(a description to make it possible for other partners to understand the context of you workshop and a little bit about the back-ground in your country)</i></p> <p>This workshop focuses on the development of the necessary capabilities in the Regional/national priorities – in our regions Häme and Uusimaa through the presentation of some conceptual reflections and specific experiences. The existence of adequate skills, among public authorities and stakeholders, is fundamental not only to design sound strategies but, more importantly, to translate what is on strategy documents into actual practice at all stages of the development of S3, through effective implementation mechanisms, instruments and actions.</p> <p>Region Uusimaa:</p>

- "City of humans" – the human dimension, participation, open data and applications, the point of view of the human/citizen

subthemes:

- developing the built environment
- inclusion
- preventing digital marginalization
- applications supporting everyday life (Smart city)

Region Kanta-Häme:

- based on the Häme programme, part of which is the Smart Tavastia 2018-2021 smart specialisation strategy
- the goal is to have a region where people want to live, work and enjoy their lives
- the themes are taken further with a project portfolio

Results of the workshop

Describe the RIS3-priority(priorities) tackled at the workshop.

- "City of humans" – the human dimension, participation, open data and applications, the point of view of the human/citizen

subthemes:

- developing the built environment
- inclusion
- preventing digital marginalization
- applications supporting everyday life (Smart city)

The process (what has been done up until now regarding the RIS3-priorities) **and the implementation of the RIS3-priorities** (how far are we?) **Describe the challenges in implementation and why they emerge.**

Region Uusimaa:

Project examples:

A. seniors as AI mentors (Omnia)

seniors were taught the basics of artificial intelligence and basic skills, e.g. programming well-being robots and mentoring, and they distributed information in e.g. libraries and sheltered homes

- the goal was surpassed, 150 participants
- the effectiveness is still unknown, because the teaching was only finished last spring
- Omnia continues together with Enter ry and the Martha organization
- it was stated that Riihimäki adult education centre ought to be included in the operating model
- it was stated that seniors themselves should be recruited as active mentors in order to achieve effectiveness and leverage
- many small groups would be needed for Windows, Android, Apple devices. The Kotokartanosäätö foundation provides personalized advice

- The Central Association of Finnish Pensioners (EKL) has also arranged senior mentoring in information technology, one mentor in Riihimäki
- National seniors have their own mentor
- Willing mentors not available for free / without reimbursement of expenses in Riihimäki
- There may be little demand for paid teaching
- Could banks, insurance companies sponsor mentoring
- IT mentoring with regard to basic skills is still central, robotics and AI will come "later"
- recommendation marketing/manipulation was proposed as a way to entice people

B. Digitally smart

- a study on seniors' digital service need:
- face-to-face service is appreciated
- digital services are regarded as difficult, fears related to cyber security
- clarity, accessibility, large texts are important (particularly with regard to health and social services)
- cannot afford for some to be left entirely outside of digital services
- the project spurred the universities of applied sciences in the metropolitan area to cooperate

Successes:

- evaluation commissioned, good: cooperation and networking operating models, new technology tested, testing opportunities for new businesses created, multidisciplinary themes -> multidisciplinary projects, broader effectiveness formed in intelligent transport projects
- no own funding for smart specialization, instead ESF (European Social Fund), rural development, regional development and international EU funding, etc. is used
- 95 projects after 2015 (ERDF, AIKO, MAKERA projects granted for Uusimaa by the Helsinki-Uusimaa Regional Council)
- approximately a quarter of the project applications receive funding
- it would be interesting to see the distribution of funding to different themes.

Requiring development:

- meager international networks, cooperation is local
- existing networks could be better utilized in projects
- expanding business participation, low level of business involvement at present. Currently a lot of R&D actors are involved.
- more actors need to be involved in general
- new operating models and ways
- regional councils operate on a very general level; the connection to practical execution may be modest

Requiring development:

- meager international networks, cooperation is local
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- more actors need to be involved in general
- new operating models and ways
- regional councils operate on a very general level; the connection to practical execution may be modest

- Uusimaa's diverse field and the huge amount of development and partners pose a challenge
- how to entice the correct applicants to apply for funding

- strategy updates occurring at different phases is an interesting subject of surveillance
- the efforts of the Helsinki-Uusimaa Regional Council to gather the RIS3 employees together was praised
- one joint national RIS3 strategy was not considered to be desirable, the country is long and diverse
- joint strategies of several regions might also be formed

Region Kanta-Häme:

Theme: the built environment

- Smart specialisation = what are own strengths, research institutes, etc. that will create jobs in the future. These are pondered upon together with the stakeholders.
 - Developing entrepreneurship is also included
 - New ideas are formed in the collision of themes, on the interfaces
 - The public and academic spheres, businesses and citizens developing together = the quadruple helix model
 - A culture of experimentation, fast, joint iterative development, with the developers in the centre of it
 - Inhabitants and entrepreneurs in the centre of the strategy, also associations, visitors, municipalities, schools, businesses
 - The economy, happiness, sociology, well-being, social cohesion, social responsibility, ecological footprint and the environment must be taken into consideration
 - Projects of the built environment
 - Project portfolio in the Trello application
 - Facebook group "smarttavastia"
- Project examples:
- Fiksu Assa, developing the services of railway station areas with low-carbon services and events
 - Terveellinen digitalo ("Healthy Digital Buildings"), measuring, sensor installation and new building services engineering from the viewpoint of energy efficiency and healthy housing, includes the City of Hämeenlinna and SSAB
 - The Avoin Häme ("open Häme") project for developing open data services, such as an open event calendar
 - The Hattulan kylätie ("Hattula village trail") experiment, a village association project where a pedestrian and bicycle lane were built at little cost

Main findings, solutions and recommendations from the workshop.

Region Uusimaa:

- developing the built environment: project related to renovating mould-infested schools. Cities are the main actors in this sector.
- including the citizens: a project of assorted district associations where the inhabitants were included in the development of the city
- disseminating good practices
- when funding projects, the projects' credibility regarding their efficiency must be emphasized
- project jargon drives the target groups away from the projects
- the foremost sections are broad because no one wants to close off any significant things/funding targets. In that sense, one cannot talk about true specialization.
- discussions about renewing the foremost sections, no decision yet on whether to focus them more or keep them as broad as before or even broader.

-involving parishes in development work

Region Kanta-Häme:

- a small region, yet has four foremost sections, the same as populous Uusimaa; is it justified?
- the sections correspond with the HAMK lines of research
- the sections have not received funding equally; instead, bioeconomy has received the highest priority
- the user-driven approach and the citizen's perspective are well-presented. However, the aim is to develop new business, how to fit them all together?
- business development is the basis. Multifaceted, interdisciplinary projects related to business development, in particular, exist, e.g. Frush in Forssa.
- internationality? Efforts have been made to strengthen it. Benchmarking of leading circular economy cities. Small towns offer good practices internationally. One cannot be too modest with regard to presenting one's own results.
- How do the Häme programme and Smart Tavastia function as part of each other? It might be very good.
- The small municipalities are easily forgotten in Uusimaa
- The Häme project portfolio was considered excellent. The way that Minna maintains information on the businesses' projects was considered a good achievement.
- Both use / have used the vainu.io tool
- the small size of the region makes it easy to stay up to date on the projects
- are the themes of smart specialization too common in order for nothing to be ruled out; is that even specialization anymore?

What is going to happen now? *(Describe the eventual agreements made at the workshop and the plans for the ongoing work with the RIS3-priorities)*

Region Uusimaa:

- increasingly directing applicants to international networks, with regard to funding criteria
- involving businesses more to work on strategy (the problem is that funding is not aimed at businesses, nor are businesses interested)

Region Kanta-Häme:

- seminar series
- cooperation aiming at eco-friendly housing projects, opportunity for multigenerational housing
- new theme-related project applications are on the way

8. Annex 3. PP5 Lithuanian Innovation Centre

PXL-workshop

Partner name and number Lithuanian Innovation Center (Partner No. 5)

Date for the workshop 05.09. 2019

Practical Information about the workshop

Agenda	
9.30-10.00	REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS AND WELCOME COFFEE
10.00-10.15	OPENING SPEECH
10.15-10.30	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF SILVER ECONOMY Eglė Radišauskienė <i>Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania, Vice-Minister</i>
10.30-11.15	THE SILVER ECONOMY AS A DRIVER OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH Katarina Ivanković Knežević <i>European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, Director for Social Affairs</i>
11.15-12.00	GROWING OF THE SILVER ECONOMY: A CASE STUDY FROM IRELAND Gerry Finn <i>Border, Midland and Western Regional Assembly, Director</i>
12.00-12.45	BEST PRACTISES FROM THE NETHERLANDS Nick Cramer <i>Healthy Ageing Network Northern-Netherlands, Project Coordinator</i>
12.45-13.40	LUNCH
13.40-14.00	VILNIUS CITY POLICY IN FOSTERING SILVER ECONOMY Ilma Skuodienė <i>Vilnius City Municipality, Chief Advisor of the Administration</i>
14.00-14.30	NEW CHALLENGES OF THE SMART STRATEGY: HOW TO FOSTER SILVER ECONOMY Ramojus Reimeris <i>Research and Higher Education Monitoring and Analysis Centre, Head of Innovation Policy Analysis Unit</i>
14.30-15.00	SILVER ECONOMY OPPORTUNITIES: BUSINESS APPROACH

	Sigitas Besagirskas <i>Vilnius Industry and Business Association, President</i>	
15.00-15.30	DISCUSSION AND FINAL REMARKS	
Participants (<i>name, organization and their role at the workshop</i>)		
<p>Focus points, purpose and aim of the agenda (<i>a description to make it possible for other partners to understand the context of your workshop and a little bit about the back-ground in your country</i>).</p> <p>The main aim of the event was to present the experience of other countries and get acquainted with the European Commission position on silver economy issues. Two EU countries representatives – Ireland and the Netherlands - have presented strategies, policies and best practices from their perspectives as well as Mrs. Katarina Ivanković Knežević, representative of European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, Director for Social Affairs, made a presentation on silver economy from the EU perspective. During the second part of the event, Lithuanian RIS3 Strategy was discussed from the silver economy point of view and ways to foster silver economy with regard to RIS3 priority areas were debated among participants of the event.</p>		

Results of the workshop

<p>Describe the RIS3-priority (priorities) tackled at the workshop.</p> <p>During the event focus was made on two RIS3 priorities which were analyzed and presented during EDP process seminars, namely: "Inclusive and Creative Society" and "Biotechnology and Health Technology". The RIS3 priority "Inclusive and Creative Society" is directed towards promotion of R&D activities and innovation. Its main aim is to create favourable conditions for the integration of business, science and culture, development of talents and their creative potential, enable more efficient use of the resources of creative and cultural industries as well as encourage non-technological innovations. In turn, this will contribute to one of the key aspects of progress – the creativity and providing the basis for the development of creative, educated and united society. At the same time, this priority area will have positive impact for the economy by encouraging knowledge intensive and high added value economic activities. The RIS3 priority "Biotechnology and Health Technology" is directed towards promotion of R&D activities, which would create conditions for reduction of expenses associated with health care, purchase of medicines, treatment and nursing of elderly patients that occur due to rising life expectancy and activities which would increase healthy lifespan, decrease the risk of pandemics and prevent geographical spread of infectious diseases, would seek to reduce systemic pollution of the environment with toxic substances, also lessen the influence of globalization and rising competition for highly qualified medical professionals.</p>
<p>The process (<i>what has been done up until now regarding the RIS3-priorities</i>) and the implementation of the RIS3-priorities (<i>how far are we?</i>) Describe the challenges in implementation and why they emerge.</p>

RIS3 priority areas which are to be discussed have been presented during the seminar identifying their market potentials and business niches from the perspectives of challenges to be tackled. Lithuanian's Smart Specialization Strategy was described identifying the priorities areas and the list of technologies which have to be the basis of the development of the projects is defined for each of the priority. In some cases, this poses the challenge for the companies because it may happen that some technologies are not included in the list of defined technologies and why it cannot be financed.

Main findings, solutions and recommendations from the workshop.

During the event it was stressed that the RIS3 priorities are very different according to their level of results and capacities and it would be useful to develop different kind of support measures according of the level of the maturity of the priority, f.e. the priority "Biotechnology and Health Technology" has already a strong ecosystem and science and business cooperation in this field. The priority "Creative and Inclusive Society" has much weaker links between research institutions and companies so another type of support is needed to build the ecosystem of this priority.

What is going to happen now? *(Describe the eventual agreements made at the workshop and the plans for the ongoing work with the RIS3-priorities)*

After the event there was the agreement to present and to share best practices identified during the event with the members of the Parliament of Lithuania in charge of silver economy development issues.

9. Annex 4. PP6 Riga Technical University

PXL-workshop

Partner name and number Riga Technical University

Date for the workshop September 19th, 2019 10.00 – 16.30

Practical Information about the workshop

Agenda *(please provide the agenda in English)*

10.00 – 10.30 Registration. Coffee.

10.30 – 12.30 1st part.

10.30 – 10.45 Introductory note: 'Senior economy. Main challenges'. 'Project OSIRIS – main goals and objectives'.

Speakers:

Aleksandrs Gamaļejevs, Project coordinator, Riga Technical university;

Elmārs Baltiņš, Project coordinator "CONNECT Latvija".

10.45 – 11.00 'Inclusive work environment for older people. How and why?'

Speaker:

Laura Pļavniece, Director Climate control (HR manager), "BITE Latvija", SIA

11.00 – 12.30 PXL working session 1 – Labour market for seniors/Senior labour market?

11.00 – 11.15 Problems and opportunities, 1st topic. Summary of August's focus groups/co-creation workshops outcomes.

11.15 – 11.30 Experts panel discussion of the 1st topic .

Participants: Līvija Marcinkēviča, Riga Alliance of active seniors, Mairita Mēnese, Project Leader, ESF project 'Support for longer working life', State Employment Agency;

Laura Pļavniece, Director Climate control (HR manager), "BITE Latvija", SIA.

11.30 – 11.35 Introductory discussion. Main points, following discussions in smaller groups.

11.35 – 12.00 PXL discussion. Ideas, suggestions and propositions how to address the above defined issues.

12.00 – 12.05 Conclusion.

12.05 – 12.20 'Big picture'. Pitchings done by small groups. 3 x 5 min.

12.20 – 12.30 Summary. Next moves?

12.30 - 13.20 Lunch.

13.20 – 14.45 2nd part.

PXL working session 2 - Innovative medical, social care and appropriate assistance necessary for elderly persons. Possibilities and problems.

13.20 – 13.35 Problems and opportunities, 2nd topic. Summary of August's focus groups/co-creation workshops outcomes.

13.35 – 13.50 Experts panel discussion of the 2nd topic.

Participants: Mairita Coņeva, biotechnology expert; Rinalds Muciņš, “Johnsson&Johnsson AB Latvia”; Sanija Ruduka, expert – senior specialist Department of Welfare, Riga City council.

13.50 – 13.55 Introductory discussion. Main points, following discussions in smaller groups.

13.55 – 14.20 PXL discussion. Ideas, suggestions and propositions how to adress the above defined issues.

14.20 – 14.25 Conclusion.

14.25 – 14.40 'Big picture'. Pitchings done by small groups. 3 x 5 min.

14.40 – 14.45 Summary. Next moves?

15.00 – 16.30 3rd part.

PXL working session 3 – Life-long education for elderly people.

15.00 – 15.15 Problems and opportunities, 3rd topic. Summary of August's focus groups/co-creation workshops outcomes.

15.15 – 15.40 Experts panel discussion of the 3rd topic.

Participants: Igors Graurs, Vice-Rector for Development, RISEBA University of Business, Arts and Technology; Assoc. Prof. Jānis Miķelsons Faculty of Engineering Economics and Management of Riga Technical University; Ingus Zitmanis, Vice-Director, State Education and Development Agency.

15.40 - 15.45 Introductory discussion. Main points, following discussions in smaller groups.

15.45 – 16.05 PXL discussion. Ideas, suggestions and propositions how to adress the above defined issues.

16.05 – 16.10 Conclusion.

16.10 – 16.25. 'Big picture'. Pitchings done by small groups. 3 x 5 min.

16.25 – 16.30. Summary. Next moves?

CLOSURE.

Participants *(name, organization and their role at the workshop)*

Experts of panel discussions:

Līvija Marcinkēviča, Riga Alliance of active seniors;

Mairita Mēnese, Project Leader, ESF project 'Support for longer working life', State Employment Agency;

Laura Pļavniece, Director Climate control (HR manager), "BITE Latvija", SIA;

Mairita Coņeva, biotechnology expert;

Rinalds Muciņš, "Johnsson&Johnsson AB Latvia";

Sanija Ruduka, expert – senior specialist Department of Welfare, Riga City council.

Igors Graurs, Vice-Rector for Development, RISEBA University of Business, Arts and Technology;

Assoc. Prof. Jānis Miķelsons Faculty of Engineering Economics and Management of Riga Technical University;

Ingus Zitmanis, Vice-Director, State Education and Development Agency.

Other Attendees:

Natālija Jermolajeva, Chairperson of "OWA", SIA, Business representative;

Mārcis Zanerips, Senior Consultant of "CIVITTA", SIA, Business consultancy;

D.Sc. (Econ.) Aija Sannikova, Latvian Association of the Deaf;

Laila Balga, Chairperson of the Association "EAPN-Latvia"/The Latvian Anti-Poverty Network;

Inese Žigure, National Sales Manager "Johnsson&Johnsson AB Latvia", Business representative;

Kristīne Bulkovska, Chairperson of "GeniusCom", SIA, Business representative;

Organization:

Aleksandrs Gamaļejevs, Project coordinator, Riga Technical university;

Elmārs Baltiņš, Project coordinator "CONNECT Latvija";

Egils Rupeks, Project events coordinator, Riga Technical university.

Focus points, purpose and aim of the agenda *(a description to make it possible for other partners to understand the context of you workshop and a little bit about the back-ground in your country)*

The PXL has addressed three topics which were identified during two focus groups/co-creation workshops held in Daugavpils and Riga in August, 13th and 15th accordingly. Those are the following:

- Labour market for seniors;
- Innovative medical, social care and appropriate assistance necessary for elderly persons;
- Life-long education for elderly people.

The main discussion of the 1st topic were about the 'smooth' inclusion of people (before and after the retirement age) in working environment, regarding legal, fiscal, technical and other aspects.

Second topic's center of interest was held onto the phenomenon of healthy ageing as well as all aspects of active life at senior age through fostering medical high-tech and social (care) innovation. Life-long education both provided physically and virtually (online education) was characterized as crucial point to manipulate smart devices (phones, health monitoring devices, smart home appliances, etc.).

Results of the workshop

Describe the RIS3-priority(priorities) tackled at the workshop.

ICT – devices (hardware) and applications (software) more senior user-friendly to acquire new competencies in order to stay competitive in labour market.

Med- and biotech – affordable for Latvia's elderly people, systemic approach to health monitoring and disease prevention, high-tech for healthy lifestyle promotion.

The process (what has been done up until now regarding the RIS3-priorities) and the implementation of the RIS3-priorities (how far are we?) Describe the challenges in implementation and why they emerge.

The outcomes of PXL discussions have shown that the main challenges regarding the implementation of new products and services generated by ICT, med- and biotech companies which are meant for 'silver economy' have implied two main groups of obstacles of usage as follows:

- psychological (fear of new technologies, language barriers, overall attitude of society, fear of change itself...);
- affordability of high-tech devices and apps (in money terms, complexity both of instructions for use and manipulation...).

Therefore some identified Latvian companies operating in RIS-3 priorities areas are rather looking to markets abroad, using home market for initial tests and trials. One of those companies which are considering opportunities of 'silver economy' potential is 'Vigobot', SIA (www.vigobot.com) developing a unique app – first aid and rehabilitation tool after having suffered the brain stroke.

Main findings, solutions and recommendations from the workshop.

The main findings, consecutive suggestions and wishes might be classified upon two large groups:

- aging as an opportunity to change the (previous) lifestyles (aging as active, positive, healthy, successful, creative.. as possible);
- the growing need of change of the attitude towards older generation (institutional and non-institutional), e.g. creation of 'silver economy' association, 'silver economy' and social enterprise, etc.

What is going to happen now? (Describe the eventual agreements made at the workshop and the plans for the ongoing work with the RIS3-priorities)

According to the project agenda all of information (findings, ideas, suggestions, etc.) gathered during focus groups meetings, co-creation workshops, then assessed during PXL seminar will be given to the experts in order to elaborate a relevant Knowledge Management Model.

10. Annex 5 PP8 Tallinn University of
Technology

PXL-workshop

Partner name and number Tallinn University of technology PP8

Date for the workshop 31.05.2019 10:00 -12:00

Practical Information about the workshop

Agenda *(please provide the agenda in English)*

1. **Introduction to Silver Economy problems** Enn Õunapuu Tallinn University of Technology
2. **State view.** Rene Randver, Sulev Mäeltsemees, Marjo Mändmaa, Merike Liiv
3. **Older People view.** Andres Ergma, Eha Paas, Marianne Õun, Leo Võhandu
4. **Industry view.** Lauri Lotamõis

Participants *(name, organization and their role at the workshop)*

Rene Randver Estonian Ministry of Social Affairs Tallinn

Eha Paas Kodukant, the Estonian Village Movement

Marianne Õun HARJUMAA PENSIONERS 'ASSOCIATION

Andres Ergma Tallinn Pensioners Association

Oliver Loit HealthTech Manager at Tehnopol | Startups | Sales & Marketing | Operations Tallinn

Sulev Mäeltsemees Tallinn Third Folk High School

Marjo Mändmaa Welfare services Ltd. at the Ministry of Social Affairs

Heili Burmeister Estonian Social Welfare Board, Tallinn

Piret Hirv Tallinn Science Park Tehnopol

Merike Liiv Rae Municipality Harju County Estonia

Toomas Silla Center of food and Fermentation Technologies. Tallinn Estonia

Leo Võhandu TuT estonia

Lauri Lotamõis Indome OÜ, IoT solutions. Smart Home

Focus points, purpose and aim of the agenda *(a description to make it possible for other partners to understand the context of you workshop and a little bit about the back-ground in your country)*

The PXL has addressed four topics of elderly people:

- Silver Economy introduction
- Older people view
- State view to solutions
- Industry view

To adapt to the changes in the population by empowering the members of the society, ensuring a sufficient number of working hands and valuing the preservation of the Estonian language and culture. One of the main challenges for Estonia's future is to adapt to significant demographic changes. The number of dependents per 100 working-age population is set to increase in the coming decades, putting the sustainability of the current health and social security system and services / benefits at risk under great pressure. Population decline and

population aging are having a direct impact on Estonia economic competitiveness; and the country's administrative capacity. The declining workforce is currently facing both the private sector (e.g. manufacturing) and the public sector (e.g. education and training) health system, social welfare, internal security).

The question: How to handle hard situation are discussed.

Results of the workshop

Describe the RIS3-priority(priorities) tackled at the workshop.

ICT – Secure solutions, E-government, Smart home solutions.

Biotechnology – E-health solutions, Estonian Genome project

The process (what has been done up until now regarding the RIS3-priorities) and the implementation of the RIS3-priorities (how far are we?) Describe the challenges in implementation and why they emerge.

Estonia has high level e-government solutions.

Estonia is probably the only country in the world where 99% of the public services are available online 24/7. E-services are only impossible for marriages, divorces and real-estate transactions – you still have to get out of the house for those.

Thanks to a safe, convenient and flexible digital ecosystem, Estonia has reached an unprecedented level of transparency in governance and built broad trust in its digital society. As a result, Estonia saves over 1407 years of working time annually and has become a hassle-free environment for business and entrepreneurship.

Estonia has been included in the list as one of the most valuable success stories in the field of Internet of Things (IoT) by the World Bank Group report of 2017. The exchange of information and data between different smart devices is already part of our daily lives.

The **Estonian Genome Project** is a population-based [biological database](#) and [biobank](#) which was established in 2000 to improve [public health](#) in Estonia. It contains health records and [biological specimens](#) from a large percentage of the Estonian population.

Main findings, solutions and recommendations from the workshop.

Solutions discussed and offered on workshop:

- ICT equipment designed for a specific set of users
- ICT training with support person (community / local government)
- Home delivery - Ordering should be very easy
- Healthy lifestyle information (including diets) available (personalized)
- Virtual clinics and telemedicine
- Human-centered healthcare - more face-to-face communication and less nose on the computer
- Communication and information (digital) technologies in the home of the elderly (including TV-based solutions)
- Different pilot projects to test complex solutions
- Bring together the two parties: those with the problem and those who offer solutions
- Organize a silver economy brain hunt

- Voluntary companionship program
- Internet all over Estonia
- Devices and IT solutions are smart, but the user doesn't have to be "smart" (easy to use)
- The chip detects - do you need friends (you've been sad),
- Elderly Food Package - Weekly Food Package, Menu Recommendations, Recipes and More, Based on Age Nutrition Needs
- Trust - Restricting fraudulent advertising
- Personal diet plan
- Very often there is a service, but it is not known
- Home delivery of food, food baskets suitable for the elderly
- Using machine learning algorithms - for example, to optimize your food basket and personal needs
- A chip containing info, id card info, pension tickets etc.
- Nowadays there are already good technological solutions for the help of the elderly in the elderly (home alarm button that gives a signal when there is no movement for a long time, medication robot etc.), but what does it cost?
- Involving individual retirees to active events in the immediate area. How to report?
- Delivery of food to individuals with reduced mobility
- The boot robot will not move up the stairs

What is going to happen now? *(Describe the eventual agreements made at the workshop and the plans for the ongoing work with the RIS3-priorities)*

According to workshop conclusion all information about analysis and offered solutions got during workshop will be given to experts and analyzed future to get real life implementations.

11. Annex 6. PP10. Center for Assisted Living Technology, Health and care, Aarhus Municipality.

PXL-workshop

Partner name and number: **_Center for Assisted Living Technology, Health and Care, Aarhus Municipality. PP10**

Date for the workshop _____ n.a. _____

Practical Information about the workshop

<p>Agenda (please provide the agenda in English)</p> <p>We have been challenged by changes as a reform in Denmark meant that the Central Denmark Region (our associated partner) no longer were responsible for the relevant RIS3 priorities. Instead it is now a governmental institution, Danish Business Authorities, who is responsible. They are currently in a transformation fase, and work under a temporary strategy. They do not have the resources to contribute to the project, and this is of course a challenge for us, because we were supposed to cooperate and interact with the authorities on these matters. This deliverable from GA 2.3 (PXL-report) is made on the basis of our Market Analysis, the EDP-workshop and other information we are able to get from relevant actors in the landscape.</p>
<p>Participants (name, organization and their role at the workshop)</p> <p>n.a.</p>
<p>Focus points, purpose and aim of the agenda (a description to make it possible for other partners to understand the context of you workshop and a little bit about the background in your country)</p> <p>The RIS3 priorities were Growth drivers and Smart Specialization. Even though we cannot cooperate and discuss with the relevant authority about these matters we are still able to discuss with other actors. In our EDP-workshop we decided to invite representatives from the end users (organisations for senior citizens and care takers).</p>

Results of the workshop

<p>Describe the RIS3-priority(priorities) tackled at the workshop.</p> <p>Both in the market analysis and at the EDP-workshop we discussed barriers for growth, what promotes growth, attitude towards technology, implementation and uptake.</p>
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The process (what has been done up until now regarding the RIS3-priorities) and the implementation of the RIS3-priorities (how far are we?) Describe the challenges in implementation and why they emerge.

The central Denmark Region – who were responsible for the RIS3-strategy until 1/1-2018, focused on competitiveness for productivity and exports to increase in the region. The Region wanted to build on their strengths (food, energy, environment, creative industry, ICT, digital growth and tourism. And they stress (Growth and development strategy 2016-2025), that a lot of work and effort already has been done. The central Denmark Region had some cross-cutting priorities: Entrepreneurship, innovation and business development, knowledge and competences, digitalization and internationalization. They especially focused on areas as food, energy and climate, smart industry, creative industry, ICT, tourism and health and welfare technology (assisted living technology).

Main findings, solutions and recommendations from the workshop.

- The cooperation and co-creation among residents, the technology, public and private actors must increase and expand.
- Use of technology by resourceful senior residents will be a necessity in order to release resources for the weakest groups
- Individual offers for the residents, seeing the citizen as a whole and the caretakers understanding of the often complex situation of the citizen is a must.
- Networks are often pointed towards the caregivers, the companies and researchers – there is a need for network (knowledge and information) for senior residents and their next of kin.
- The implementation process can be improved (education, handling the changing procedures, management support, follow up, listen to objections)
- The municipalities want the companies to provide test results and documentation for new technologies – this is a barrier for the start-ups, they do not have the financial buffer to complete this.
- Procurement rules are mentioned as a barrier for growth

The political structure may inhibit innovation as the many rules and procedures limit the options that companies have. Furthermore, the structure may also cause decision-making to become long and cumbersome. Implementation is the main challenge right now. The impression is that it is often underestimated how much effort is required to implement new technology. The discussions also touched upon the missing incentive structure for workers in the healthcare sector as an issue that impedes innovation. Management and staff receive no rewards for taking new technology into use – quite the contrary, as they experience loss of money and more hassle. The participants' suggestions for solutions focused particularly on citizen involvement, structural changes, cultural changes and implementation.

What is going to happen now? (Describe the eventual agreements made at the workshop and the plans for the ongoing work with the RIS3-priorities)

We will keep on focusing on the relevant RIS3-priorities and use the input from workshops and analysis in the ongoing work in Osiris. We will also keep being in touch with the RIS3-authority and hope to get the cooperation running when they are ready for it.

12. Annex 7. Partner 13 JSC Technopark of St. Petersburg.

PXL-workshop

Partner name and number: JSC “Technopark of St. Petersburg”, PP 13

Date for the workshop: October 18th, 10.00-13.00

Practical Information about the workshop

Agenda *(please provide the agenda in English)*

National project “Older Generation”: goals and objectives, implementation at the regional level

Reports:

- Ms. Elena Klimshina, Presentation of the project OSIRIS (The Interreg Baltic Sea Region Programme 2014-2020)
- Mrs. Natalya Kolosova, Committee for Social Protection of St. Petersburg
National project "Older Generation", St. Petersburg: objectives, current projects, results and prospects.
- Mr. Vladimir Maksimov, Committee for Social Protection of the Population of Leningrad Area
National project "Older Generation", Leningrad Area: objectives, current projects, results and prospects (the report was cancelled).
- Mrs. Elena Kolesova, Committee for Labor and Employment of St. Petersburg
State support measures for citizens of pre-retirement age in the field of employment

Discussion:

- The current economic and demographic situation in the regions;
- The national project “Older Generation”: objectives and goals, implementation at regional levels, current projects, results and prospects.
- Entrepreneurship as one of the solutions to the problems of aging population?
 - o Entrepreneurship as a way to maintain financial prosperity, self-realization and an active lifestyle for the older generation;
 - o Social entrepreneurship;
 - o Prospects for business: the market for products and services aimed at the older generation - is not a busy niche yet?

Participants *(name, organization and their role at the workshop)*

Pavel Vishnyakov, Partnership “SOK”, MODERATOR

Elena Klimshina, JSC “Technopark of St. Petersburg”, MODERATOR

Natalia Kolosova, Committee for Social Policy of St. Petersburg, SPEAKER

Elena Kolesova, Committee for Labor and Employment of St. Petersburg, SPEAKER

Julia Gorokhova, Committee for Labor and Employment of St. Petersburg, EXPERT
Valentina Drozhzhina, Committee for the Development of Small, Medium Business and Consumer Market of Leningrad Area, EXPERT

Svetlana Bazueva, ITMO University, OSIRIS PROJECT PARTNER
Zoya Vinnichenko, Association of Entrepreneurial Organizations "Business St. Petersburg lady", EXPERT
Marina Grigoryeva, Center for the Development of Non-Profit Organizations, "Kind City of Petersburg" Fund, EXPERT
Inna Korelskaya, Center for Social Entrepreneurship, EXPERT
Natalia Kuracheva, Foundation 60+, EXPERT
Tatyana Maksimova, "Social economy" Fund/" Business Field", EXPERT
Julia Maltseva, "Silver Age" Interregional resource center, EXPERT
Andrey Mashoshin, Baltic-Techno LLC, EXPERT
Tatyana Mikhailova, Center for Innovation of the Social Sphere (CISS) of Leningrad Area, EXPERT
Anastasia Moskvina, Center for the Development of Non-Profit Organizations, EXPERT
Olga Filatova Accelerator of social innovations, EXPERT
Angelika Kharzhavina, JSC "Russian Post", EXPERT
Marina Butinova, "Silver Age" University, NCO "Time of Opportunities", EXPERT

Focus points, purpose and aim of the agenda *(a description to make it possible for other partners to understand the context of you workshop and a little bit about the background in your country)*

For the PXL-seminar we took a topic of national project "Older Generation", because it is the main governmental program aimed at older generation. The program was developed based on the "Strategy of actions undertaken in the interests of citizens of the old generation in the Russian Federation until 2025". Thus, the program should cover all the strategic initiative, which can be considered as an analogue to RIS3 priorities.

Within the seminar we planned to discuss such issues as:

- The current economic and demographic situation in the regions;
- The national project "Older Generation": objectives and goals, implementation at regional levels, current projects, results and prospects.
- Entrepreneurship as one of the solutions to the problems of aging population?
 - o Entrepreneurship as a way to maintain financial prosperity, self-realization and an active lifestyle for the older generation;
 - o Social entrepreneurship;
 - o Prospects for business: the market for products and services aimed at the older generation - is it a free niche yet?

For the purposes of our research it was decided to take two regions: St. Petersburg and Leningrad Area.

The main goals of the seminar were the following:

- To bring together main governmental and non-governmental stakeholders on one platform;
- To try to initiate the dialogue between present stakeholders;
- To collectively analyze the national Strategy and National Program "Older generation" (to identify current state goals/priorities, identify current and future steps of the government, planned results);

- To find out possible niches for entrepreneurship (including highly technological projects, as well as the other projects, which can be which can be classified as “technologic” and “wellbeing” projects).

Results of the workshop

Describe the RIS3-priority(priorities) tackled at the workshop.

Russia doesn't have RIS3 priorities as such, thus, we are going to use some analogues.

During the seminar the following fields/priorities were named as top priorities (national program “Older generation”):

- Increase of active longevity period and healthy life expectancy;
- Creation of a long-term care system for senior citizens and people with disabilities;
- Bringing social services organizations in proper condition, as well as eliminating queues;
- Organization of vocational training and continuing vocational education for persons near retirement age

In addition to the priorities above, experts also added the following priorities:

- maintaining health and early diagnosis
- active lifestyle and leisure
- finances (financial stability)
- comfortable environment
- understanding of oneself in the new world
- communication
- motivation
- social acceleration

As we can see, the priorities above can be directly connected to both priorities chosen for the OSIRIS project, St. Petersburg (ICT and Wellbeing).

- Increase of active longevity period and healthy life expectancy → Wellbeing
- Creation of a long-term care system for senior citizens and people with disabilities → Wellbeing
- Bringing social services organizations in proper condition, as well as eliminating queues → ICT, Wellbeing
- Organization of vocational training and continuing vocational education for persons near retirement age → ICT
- maintaining health and early diagnosis → ICT, Wellbeing
- active lifestyle and leisure → Wellbeing
- finances (financial stability) → Wellbeing
- comfortable environment → Wellbeing
- understanding of oneself in the new world → Wellbeing
- communication → ICT
- motivation → Wellbeing
- social acceleration → ICT, Wellbeing

The process (what has been done up until now regarding the RIS3-priorities) and the implementation of the RIS3-priorities (how far are we?) Describe the challenges in implementation and why they emerge.

The outcomes of PXL discussions have shown that Russia in the very beginning of formulating and designing a new strategic plan for transformation of social sphere, connected to older generation. Below are the latest documents, which regulate social policy of St. Petersburg:

- The Action Plan ("Road Map") to increase the values of accessibility indicators for facilities and services for people with disabilities in St. Petersburg for 2016–2020, approved by order of the Government of St. Petersburg dated December 28, 2015 No. 84-rp
- The Action Plan for 2017–2020 for the implementation in St. Petersburg of the first stage of the Strategy of Action for the Benefit of Senior Citizens in the Russian Federation until 2025, approved by order of the Government of St. Petersburg dated 04.07.2017 No. 38-rp
- The Action Plan for 2018–2020 on the implementation of the Concept of the demographic policy of St. Petersburg for the period until 2025, approved by the order of the Government of St. Petersburg dated 06.06.2018 No. 29-rp
- The Action Plan ("roadmap") for creating a system of comprehensive medical and social assistance to elderly citizens in St. Petersburg for 2019–2021, approved by the order of the Government of St. Petersburg dated 08.28.2018 No. 38-rp

The results of the current research show that the government policy is focused right now at:

- Increasing of active longevity period and healthy life expectancy;
- Creation of a long-term care system for senior citizens and people with disabilities;
- Bringing social services organizations in proper condition, as well as eliminating queues;
- Organization of vocational training and continuing vocational education for persons near retirement age

As we could see also from our previous researches, the process of transforming the society is going very slow and not always efficient. The main reasons are:

- Slow governmental processes due to heavy bureaucracy;
- Insufficient funding / uneven budget allocation between regions;
- Problems with management (Ineffective management);
- Lack of trust to government coming from population;
- Poor policies of public awareness.

Main findings, solutions and recommendations from the workshop.

During the session, the government representatives displayed results and future goals of the national program "Older generation." The main aims of the program are ensuring sustainable natural population growth, increasing life expectancy, and reducing the poverty level.

There are several priorities of national and regional policies regarding elderly population. One of the main focuses is on developing a health sector for senior citizens, organizing leisure activities and development of a robust social protection system. The government is launching social wellness centers and gerontology centers to improve medical care for senior citizens.

This year, under the national program, the social precinct services were implemented, which going to provide social services to senior citizens at home in social institutions or hospitals. The social precincts are going to accept applications from citizens and draw up an individual plan for the provision of social services, considering senior's individual needs (social services, health care, education, culture, physical education and sports, employment, etc.). Besides, the program is aimed to collect information from

citizens and organizations about people in need of social support and provide clarification of existing problems among citizens. The issues will be indicated by examination of people's living conditions, by on-site visits obtaining information from medical organizations and local governments.

The government is also focused on developing various projects for vocational training and further education of citizens of pre-retirement and retirement age. This part of the project is aiming to increase senior people's competitiveness in the labor market. The future tasks of the national program are to select an educational organization based on procurement procedures, to provide subsidies to organizations to cover the costs associated with the training, to organize better retraining and advanced training of employees of pre-retirement age and to provide citizens with an educational certificate.

To conclude, the session was beneficial and informative. We learned about the current demographic situation in Saint Petersburg and regions, its threats, and opportunities. We understand that to create a safe ecosystem for senior citizens, all actors should be in cooperation (government, business, science, public). The system is not yet well-designed and fully implemented, but we see the great prospect of its implementation. Invited experts also agreed that we need to develop public-private partnerships, especially in the healthcare and educational sectors.

What is going to happen now? *(Describe the eventual agreements made at the workshop and the plans for the ongoing work with the RIS3-priorities)*

During the seminar we have discussed possible ways of cooperation. The OSIRIS project can complement existing governmental strategy and help to achieve the goals, set in the documents named above. At this stage we still need to negotiate with relevant Committees the details of possible cooperation. The results of the seminar show that governmental institutions are resistant to directly work with outside projects.

From the other side, the Committees that were involved in preparation of the seminar, show their support to the OSIRIS project and are ready to share the information they possess. One of the main topics that got their interest is an idea of creation of some digital hub, which could collect information and make it available to general public in terms of its easier accessibility, adapted for easier perception and in structured view.

In terms of priorities, taken for the OSIRIS project, we can conclude the following:

ICT: the main interest of the government is to provide necessary vocational training and further education to citizens of pre-retirement and retirement age.

Wellbeing: the strategy is focused mostly on improvement of current healthcare and social care system for elder generation and prolongation of life expectancy.

The experts' opinions show that current governmental policies can and must be expanded to broader issues, such as: maintaining financial stability level, active lifestyle and leisure, comfortable environment, understanding of oneself in the new world, etc. (Wellbeing), broader healthcare and early diagnostics issues, providing affordable/easily accessible communications, etc. (ICT).