

TIA Mandate

- ✓ The Technology Innovation Agency (TIA) is an initiative of the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) established in terms of the Technology Innovation Agency Act, 2008 (Act No 26 of 2008).
- ✓ TIA aims to de-risk technology development and facilitate the adoption and commercialisation of technological innovations into the market in collaboration with a network of partners.
- ✓ The Agency serves to bridge the "innovation chasm" that exists between scientific research
- ✓ TIA achieves this by offering financial and non-financial assistance to innovators in south Africa which includes (HEIs, SCs, SMMEs and also private companies)



Roles of TIA

A connector

Catalyse
 partnerships
 between
 SMMEs,
 industries,
 universities and
 science councils
 to develop an
 enabled
 environment
 supporting
 sector-specific
 innovations for
 global
 competitiveness

An active funder

 Providing risk funding and support for innovators to progress ideas towards market entry and commercialisati on

A facilitator

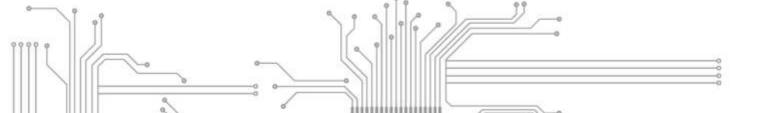
 Attract and facilitate latestage funding for the commercialisati on of market ready technologies

A service provider

 To reduce barriers of access to expensive highend skills and equipment for innovators by repositioning Technology Stations and Platforms.

•Technological innovation thought leader

• TIA is continually gathering valuable intellectual capital on best practice in technology innovation. This has strengthened the capability of the Agency to inform and provide advice on policy issues, frameworks.

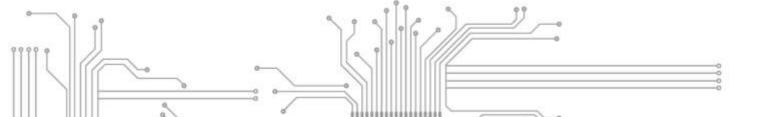




Technology Innovation Cluster Programme

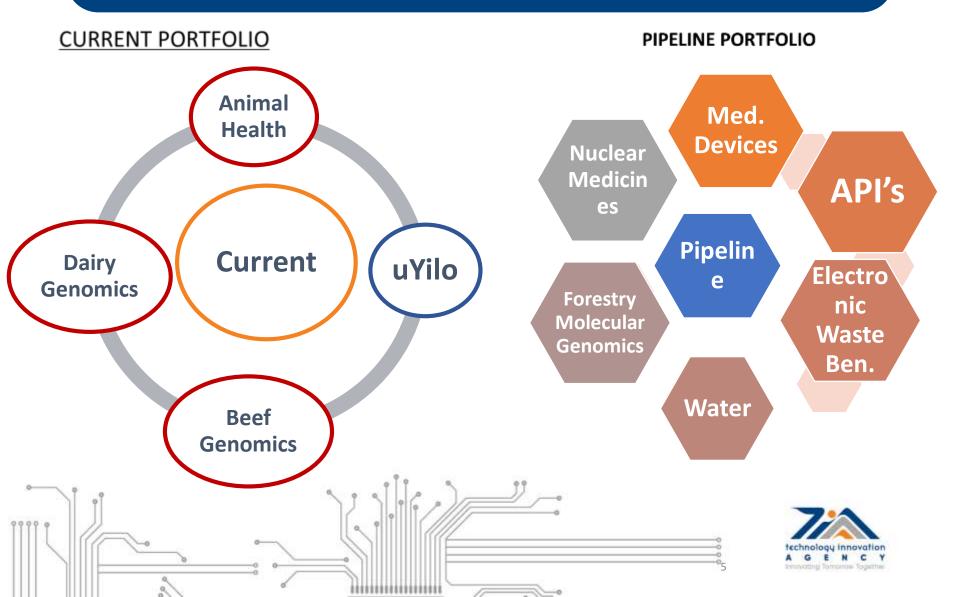
Definition:

- Is a collaboration of multiple stakeholders that have
- Identified a common goal with the
- Aim of achieving it together
- In a manner that will create new knowledge (intellectual property)
- Stimulated by development of innovative technologies
- In areas or sectors of national priority (as determined by government)
- On all levels of the economy (national to provincial)

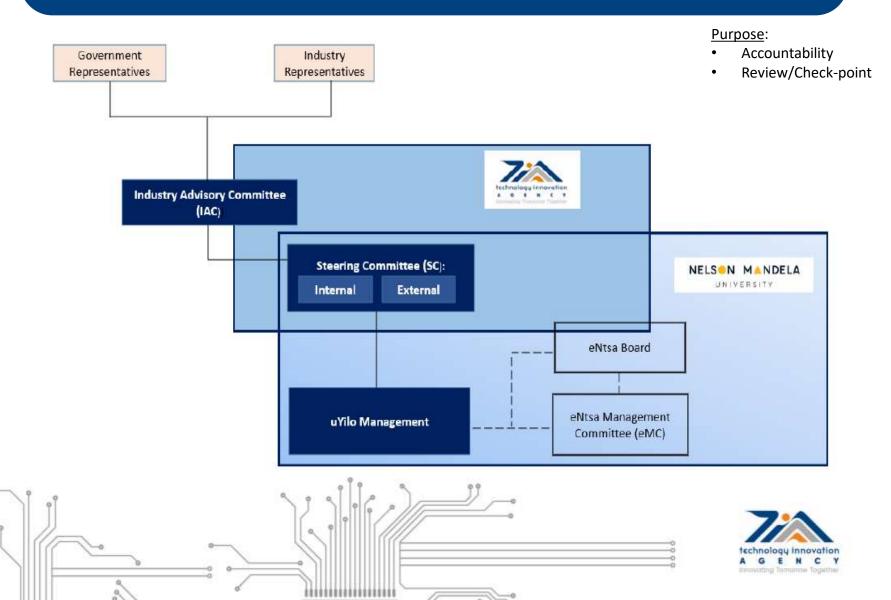




Technology Innovation Cluster Programme



Best Practices / Governance



Funding opportunities for clusters

Two possibilities:

- 1. Government budget allocation (Department of Trade Industry and Competition):
 - Incentives e.g Automotive Investment Scheme, Enterprise Development Programme,
 Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme, Tax Allowance Incentive
 Scheme, etc
 - Grants e.g TIA
- 2. Individual stakeholders allocate budget in the sector/industry the cluster is in e.g. Forest Bio-economy Innovation Cluster (FBIC) is receiving co-funding from DSI, Mondi, Sappi, York Yimbers, UP, CSIR, etc





Existing policies/regulations for clusters

Three alternatives:

- 1. The Industrial Policy Action Plan (dtic):
 - Public Procurement (Central Supply Database of the National Treasury)
 - 75% procurement localization target for government entities/institutions
- 2. Sector/Industry specific policies/regulations (addressing national priorities) e.g Forest Bioeconomy Innovation Cluster is supported by the Forestry Master Plan.
- 3. Create relevant policies and regulations for that specific industry to enable establishment of that industry/sector e.g Electric Vehicle Regulations Framework (if policy does not exist)





Successfully operated clusters

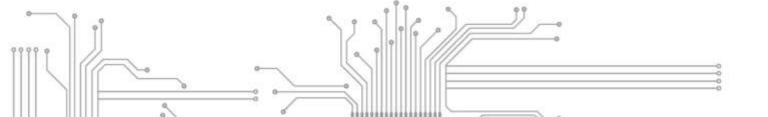
- Global Health Innovation Accelerator a partnership by SAMRC (SA Medical Research Council) and
 PATH (an international non-profit organisation) aimed at addressing gaps and barriers in the health
 innovation ecosystem in South Africa (https://www.samrc.ac.za/innovation/global-health-innovation-accelerator)
- Innovation Hub a Business Incubator funded by the Gauteng Department of Economic Development (https://www.theinnovationhub.com)
- Department of Trade Industry and Competition's incubators:
 - Small Enterprise Development Agency an agency of the Department of Trade Industry and Competition tasked with promoting entrepreneurship and providing business support to SMMEs (physical and infrastructure hubs)
 - Digital Hubs Information Communications and Technology virtual hubs aligned with the Fourth Industrial Revolution





Challenges

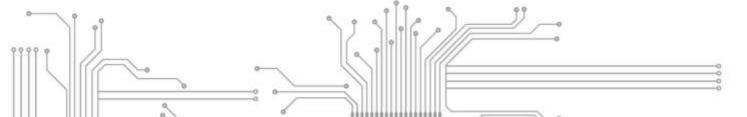
- Insufficient /decreasing private and public funding
- Stakeholder conflict benefits, roles and responsibilities (MoA or MoU)
- Lack of buy-in problem being addressed not understood and industry need not identified (limited participation, resources and support leads to failure of cluster)
- Choice of Host Organisation





Lessons learnt

- Theme/Focus area
- Mandate/Vision/Mission
- Deliverables and timelines/deadlines
- Alignment with government priorities (national/provincial)
- Buy-in from stakeholders (industry leaders, government representatives, investors, academia, local and international partners, etc)
- Funding availability
- Long-term strategy







THANK YOU