

## Article

# Creative Economy and Sustainable Regional Growth: Lessons from the Implementation of Entrepreneurial Discovery Process at the Regional Level

Manolis Manioudis <sup>1,2,\*</sup> and Antonios Angelakis <sup>3,4</sup> 

<sup>1</sup> Department of Economics, University of Patras, 26504 Patra, Greece

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Commerce and Services (INEMY-ESEE), 10563 Athens, Greece

<sup>3</sup> Department of Political Science, University of Crete, 74100 Rethymno, Greece

<sup>4</sup> Small Enterprises' Institute (IME-GSEVEE), 10433 Athens, Greece

\* Correspondence: mmanioudis@upatras.gr

**Abstract:** The creative economy sector is tightly associated with sustainable development and Sustainable Economic Goals (SDGs). The creative industries contribute to sustainability in a variety of ways. They are essential in accelerating sustainable consumption and production patterns and promoting regional sustainable development. This paper attempts to stress the role of the creative economy in promoting sustainable regional growth by focusing on smart specialization priority areas in the region of Attica. The latter has been accomplished by presenting the current regional policy model and the entrepreneurial discovery process (EDP) methodology in the region of Attica. This paper concludes that the EDP paves the way for the formulation of policy lessons enhancing the link between the creative economy and sustainable regional growth. In a nutshell, three major conclusions derived from the present paper include the following aspects: (i) the formulation of an integrated smart specialisation strategy requires an ongoing and well-structured process along the policy cycle (structured life-cycle approach); (ii) the deployment of a robust innovation ecosystem requires a comprehensive approach of engaging and mobilising regional actors and identifying their needs and priorities; (iii) the lessons observed through the exploration of the case study lead to concrete findings regarding the critical importance of long-term interactive institutional learning and policy co-design as a precondition for an effective regional ecosystem.

**Keywords:** sustainability; creative economy; innovation; regional growth; regional innovation ecosystems; innovation policies; European Union



**Citation:** Manioudis, M.; Angelakis, A. Creative Economy and Sustainable Regional Growth: Lessons from the Implementation of Entrepreneurial Discovery Process at the Regional Level. *Sustainability* **2023**, *15*, 7681. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15097681>

Academic Editors: Panagiotis Petrakis, Pantelis Kostis and Elias Carayannis

Received: 13 March 2023

Revised: 2 May 2023

Accepted: 5 May 2023

Published: 7 May 2023



**Copyright:** © 2023 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

## 1. Introduction

The creative economy sector is one of the most developing and emerging sectors in the European economy. According to UNCTAD (2022) [1], the creative economy includes knowledge-based economic activities. Creative industries promote creative economy activities (inter alia, advertising, architecture, crafts, fashion, film, video, photography, music, publishing, software, computer games, electronic publishing, etc.) (<https://unctad.org/topic/trade-analysis/creative-economy-programme>, accessed on 15 March 2023). Moreover, according to broader definitions and approaches, the creative economy includes sectors such as arts and recreation, retail sales of cultural goods, printing, manufacture, and handicrafts (e.g., manufacture of jewellery and related articles) (Ministry of Culture and Sports & Panteion University, 2017) [2].

Boggs (2009) [3] claims that the creative economy sector, including the sector's jobs, is not easily measured. However, factual data illustrate that the creative economy's added value in the GDP of developed economies has increased during the last years, while the cultural and creative industries (CCI) are gaining a dynamic impetus by fostering economic growth and creating jobs (EY Consulting, 2021) [4]. More specifically, the CCI, in 2015,

produced an added value of EUR 558 billion to the EU's GDP (4.4% of total EU GDP), while it contributed 3.8% of the total EU workforce (8.3 million full-time equivalent jobs) (van Antwerpen, Fesl and Kaltenbach 2015) [5]. The increase in the number of creative industries and the number of persons employed in them illustrates the importance of the creative economy sector (Dronyuk, Moiseienko, Gregus, 2019) [6].

Based on more recent data, CCI had a turnover of EUR 643 billion and a total added value of EUR 253 billion in 2019 (before COVID-19), while the core activities of the cultural and creative industries represented 4.4% of EU GDP in terms of total turnover. It is worth mentioning that since 2013, total CCI revenues have increased by EUR 93 billion and by almost 17% (EY Consulting, 2021) [4]. Based on EY Consulting data (2021), the total turnover of the creative industries in the EU-28 was reduced to EUR 444 billion in 2020 (a net drop of EUR 199 billion from 2019). In terms of productivity, the creative sector has differentiated internal dynamics. For example, there is a differentiation between creative manufacturing (e.g., crafts) and creative services (e.g., gaming). According to Boix and Soler (2017) [7], creative industries generated 7.8% of total production (GDP) and 7.9% of total employment, while labour productivity was 1.2% lower than the European average. However, productivity in creative manufacturing was 41% below the European average, while productivity in creative services was 9% higher than the European average.

The COVID-19 pandemic had negative consequences for the creative industries (e.g., job losses, turnover reduction, disruption of value chains) (UNESCO, 2022) [8]. According to UNCTAD (2022) [1] reports, during the COVID-19 pandemic, approximately 10 million jobs disappeared from the cultural and creative sectors, which contracted by USD 750 billion globally in 2020. Concretely, before COVID-19 (end of 2019), CCI employed more than 7.6 million people in the EU-28, and they have added approximately 700,000 (+10%) jobs, including authors, performers, and other creative workers, since 2013 (EY Consulting, 2021) [4]. Next to this, the shockwaves of the COVID-19 crisis strongly affected all CCI. However, due to the current technological changes, it is anticipated that the creative industries will bounce back and retain the features to become productivity leaders, especially regarding the niches related to the technology-intensive aspects (e.g., services). The scaling up and rapid deployment of artificial intelligence (e.g., Chat GPT) is expected to rapidly change many of the processes, products, business models and activities in the CCI. However, it should be underlined that the emerging transformative artificially intelligent tools raise ethical and legal challenges, while unearthing multifold positive and negative impacts for society and individuals (Dwivedi et al., 2023) [9].

Additionally, sustainability is a crucial dimension for the creative industries regarding sustainable and circular activities and environmental footprint. Based on this paper's major proposition, the creative industries are essential in accelerating sustainable consumption and production patterns and promoting regional sustainable development [10]. Generally, as Fazlagic and Skikiewicz (2019) [11] note, the creative economy is not a natural-resources-intensive sector, and its impact on climate change is weaker than other industries. However, beyond its economic impact, the creative economy has a growing social, political, and environmental impact in reducing carbon footprint through the circular reuse of materials (e.g., silversmithing, textiles) and by creating new jobs in the repairing and re-fabrication activities. In this vein, the link between the creative economy and sustainable development is evident. Although there are more than 300 definitions and interpretations of the concept of sustainable development (Dobson, 1996) [12], there is a wide consensus that sustainable development addresses the needs of the society without compromising the ability of future generations to fulfil their needs (World Commission, 1987) [13]. Thus, by promoting a non-intensive economy, the creative economy involves managing resources and the maintainability of economic development. Nevertheless, some niche parts of the CCI, such as the software developments that require large server farms, are questionable with regard to the impact of their carbon footprint; sustainability requires a new exploratory perspective.

Relatedly, the regional policies constitute a major pillar of the development and cohesion policies of the last decades in European Union. During the last few years, particu-

larly, regional policies re-emerged as a key mechanism to promote regional development and economic growth and enhance aspects related to innovation-based economic growth, technology-enabled industrial transition, and knowledge-based economy. This paper attempts to stress the role of regional policies in enhancing the link between the creative economy and regional sustainable development. The major hypothesis of this paper is that the implementation of the entrepreneurial discovery process (EDP) constitutes a suitable and robust regional mechanism to develop well-grounded regional policy strategies and outcomes with the active participation of stakeholders. This is accomplished by presenting empirical lessons from the on-going implementation of the entrepreneurial discovery process (EDP) at the regional level, using the region of Attica, Greece, as a case study.

Our argumentation is structured as follows. It is widely accepted that “smart specialisation” constitutes a place-based approach designed with the aim to identify strategic thematic areas at a regional level, based on analysing the strengths and potential of a regional economy (Gianelle, Kyriakou, Cohen, and Przeor, 2016) [14]. Smart specialization, as a place-based innovation-driven approach, was brought forth by Dominic Foray and the Knowledge for Growth Expert Group (K4G). A major aspect related to the work of the K4G is the active engagement of stakeholders (e.g., companies) in the process of priority setting and implementation of strategies (Foray, 2009) [15]. Similarly, the entrepreneurial discovery process (EDP) refers to the wide stakeholder involvement in the development of a regional innovation strategy following the principles of the smart specialisation approach. In congruence with the latter, many complementary approaches have been developed during the last years regarding the major components of the enterprise development system engaging entrepreneurs, service providers, and the community, while involving aspects of full-scale strategic implementation (Lichtenstein and Lyons, 2001) [16]. In the second section, we present the connection between the creative economy and sustainable development, as developed in the recent literature, by paying particular attention to some representative studies. In the third section, we discuss how the smart specialisation policy prioritises, through the EDP’s approach, the interconnection between the creative economy and sustainable regional growth in congruence with the regional policy model in the region of Attica. In the following section, we present the methodology followed in the region of Attica. Last but not least, in the final section, we propose some policy lessons and conclusions from the EDP to promote the linkage between creative entrepreneurship and sustainable development.

The methodology of this paper includes an action research approach (due to the opportunity to follow closely, and through active participation in, the EDP processes in the Attica region) combined with an exhaustive literature review on aspects related to the creative economy and its importance to sustainable regional growth. Furthermore, to understand the smart specialisation strategies and their potential outcomes, this paper demonstrates the major methodology followed in the regional case of Attica, as a revisited version of EDP principles and processes. Next to this, this paper illustrates the major policy lessons and conclusions obtained by presenting and analysing the aggregated outcomes derived through the EDP processes.

Overall, this paper’s contribution to the literature is twofold. Firstly, the major contribution of the present analysis is empirical. The exploration of the entrepreneurial discovery processes on the ground, through examining a specific regional case, offers the opportunity to understand and evaluate the design of a regional innovation strategy in the making. This empirical dimension is interlinked with the second aspect of this paper’s contribution: theoretical and policy lessons. The lessons derived from the data collected are inextricably associated with the significance of institutional preconditions (e.g., such as inclusive and participatory processes, structured life-cycle approach) in the smart specialisation strategies formulation.

## 2. Literature Review: Creative Economy and Sustainable Regional Growth

The interconnection between the creative economy and sustainable economic development constitutes an emerging topic for regional policy design and implementation. Several recent studies (see, *inter alia*, Falzagic and Skikiewicz 2019 and Nalkamura 2018) [11,17] analyse creative industries as essential drivers of sustainable development. The majority of the relevant studies focused on some particular country/region or city. For instance, according to Gruia et al. (2019) [18], creativity is a critical prerequisite in promoting urban (sustainable) economic growth. The close conjunction between creative-cultural industries, sustainability and the growth of cities is developed in Florea (2015) [19]. Florea shows how innovation and creativity can lead to the sustainable development of Romanian cities. In addition, the close connection between sustainability and the activity of creative industries is presented by Kirchberg and Kegan (2013) [20], who stress the role of artists in promoting the transformation of Hamburg into a creative, sustainable city. Similarly, Rodrigues and Franco (2019) [21] show that creative industries promote urban, economic, and social sustainability in Portuguese towns. Streimikiene and Kacerauskas (2020) [22], in their study of the Baltic States, show that Estonia is the best-performing country in the creative economy and sustainable development.

In a similar way, Kozina, Istenic, and Komac (2019) [23] present Ljubljana as an example of a green creative city which promotes green qualities and is branded with its culture and creativity. Ursic (2016) [24] describes the distribution of creative industries in Ljubljana and addresses their relationship with sustainability. Ursic and Tamano (2019) [25] discuss the importance of green amenities for small creative actors in Tokyo. Similarly, Thorsby (2015) [26] points out that creativity, cultural sustainability, and environmental sustainability are moving in the same direction, while proposing the “creative economy” as part of the development strategies for Pacific Island economies.

The use of the circular economy model for CCI mainly refers to activities that promote the reusing of materials for other purposes such as crafts (e.g., textile, crafts), repairing used products, developing circular business models between different sub-sectors within CCI (e.g., reused materials and micro-fabrication, agro-food waste and textiles) and formulating circular ecosystems that could eliminate waste and reduce the “carbon footprint” through the reusing, remaking and re-fabricating used products. In that respect, creative industries might play a crucial role in the shift towards an environmentally oriented circular economy model for regions and cities, as proposed by the European Union.

As Kozina, Istenic, and Komac (2019) [23] conclude, green creative environments can contribute to sustainable urban and regional development. Evidently, the 20th century promoted rapid urbanisation and industrialisation and the deterioration of the urban environment (Brilhante and Klaas, 2018) [27]. The environmental crisis paved the way for the “green turn” in the first decades of the 21st century. This turn shifted consumer and productive patterns into more usable, repairable, recyclable, and sustainable goods and services, crucial in promoting urban and regional development.

Moreover, creative industries, among other things, mobilise cooperative entrepreneurship ventures and knowledge transfer activities through the emergence and growth of clusters and knowledge networks in several sectors (e.g., crafts, silversmithing, textiles, gaming, and media). Relatedly, the creative economy could provide a new prospect for developing countries to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). According to UNCTAD (2022) [1], the creative economy contributes to the SDGs in multiple ways (Table 1), such as no poverty (Goal 1), gender equality (Goal 5), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), reduced inequalities (Goal 10), sustainable cities (Goal 11), sustainable consumption and production patterns (Goal 12), peaceful and inclusive societies (Goal 16) and the means of implementation and global partnerships (Goal 17).

**Table 1.** Strategic Development Goals/UN SDG Framework and creative economy.

	Domain	Example	Groups of Policies	Policy Actions
Creative economy and sustainability	Sustainable cities	Reusing materials produced in crafts (e.g., metals, plastics, textiles).	Urban development	Policy programmes to collect and re-fabricate/reuse urban materials through urban mining for creative sector.
	Sustainable consumption and production patterns	Establishment of circular networks between creative sub-sectors.	Circular actions	Actions to build-up business and research networks in the city (“Creative Networks”).
	Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	Creative innovation hubs provide access to fabrication facilities to re-make materials and products.	Innovation spaces	Establishment of Creative Innovation Hubs to provide tech facilities (CreativeTech Labs).
	Decent work and economic growth	Initiatives to collect and re-fabricate waste within cities.	Clean cities	Programmes to collect waste from crafts and micro-companies.
	Reduced inequalities	Providing access to new forms of creative production.	Equitable green growth	Programmes for re-skilling in the creative sector and new technologies (e.g., 3D printing).
	Peaceful and inclusive societies	Formulating new digital tools of work and collaboration in the creative industries to eliminate resources (e.g., energy, transport) and allowing the involvement of wider social groups.	Digital and green transition	Creation of open access digital tools to facilitate collaboration, information exchange and joint projects to pursue sustainable creative initiatives.

Due to their accelerating growth, creative industries are critical in promoting sustainable development. Creative industries employ more young people (15–29 years old) than traditional sectors while favouring women and vulnerable people. This contribution illustrates the importance of creative industries in succeeding in the social side of SDGs. In addition, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) promote creative production and have a considerable role in achieving SDGs (UNDESA 2020; Galazova 2016) [28,29]. Moreover, creative industries are critical in developing sustainable consumption and production patterns by investing in a circular economy and reusing, recycling, returning, and repairing intermediate materials.

Many scholars stress the need to design regional and even local policies to upgrade the role of creativity in the sustainable development of regions. This twin—creative and green—turn, as Streimikiene and Kacerauskas (2020) [22] name it, is inseparable from the aim of sustainable development of cities and regions. Fazlagic and Skikiewicz (2019) [11] conclude that the local government’s role in supporting creative industries’ growth is crucial in promoting sustainable development. In this vein, Kozina, Istenic, and Komac (2019) [23] observe that providing theoretical and empirical contributions is necessary to stress the dialectical interrelations between creative industries, sustainable development, and urban/regional development. This paper attempts to provide an empirical link between the creative economy and sustainable regional growth through the analysis of a specific regional policy approach based on a smart specialisation strategy. What is shown here is that the regional policy may contribute to both enhancing the supply side (e.g., commercialisation of research results, new green technology circular infrastructures, green business models) but also increasing the demand for more sustainable products and services by promoting the twin creative and green turn of Attica through the implementation of the EDP. The EDP is crucial in making the creative economy sector a potential driver of transformative sustainability (Harper, 2021) [30].

### 3. A Smart Specialisation Strategy in the Making

The major point of this section is that the evidence derived from the EDP in the region of Attica validates the entrepreneurial discovery process as an inclusive process of stakeholders’ involvement centred on “entrepreneurial discovery”, which is an interactive process in which the private sector produces information about new production and innovation activities. Generally, the smart specialisation approach (S3) is a place-based



approach characterised by identifying strategic areas based on the analysis of the strengths and potential of the economy. The smart specialisation approach focuses on the policy process of prioritising thematic areas where a broad range of activities is concentrated (Foray, David, and Hall, 2009) [31]. In a nutshell, the major principles identified based on the seminal work of Foray, David, and Hall (2009) involve the following:

- Specific priorities to generate a certain density of actors and projects dedicated to the same priority through joint innovation initiatives.
- Focus on structures (e.g., regional core industries) and the holistic transformation of these structures.
- Formulate an entrepreneurial discovery approach, meaning the targeted transformation will be discovered as the process unfolds.

As Foray et al. (2009) [31] claim, smart specialisation strategies constitute a conceptual framework for large-scale innovation policy experiments (S3s) that took place within the framework of the European regional cohesion programs and have been characterised by emerging institutional forms (Foray, 2018a) [32]. S3 strategies focus on mobilising the economic potential of each region of the EU by enhancing place-based and bottom-up approaches to regional growth. However, in several cases, regional strategies are loosely connected with regional conditions and mostly follow broader regional practices (Di Cataldo, Monastiriotis, and Rodríguez-Pose, 2022) [33].

In that prism, smart specialisation strategies have played a central role in industrial modernisation in European regions (Foray, 2018b) [34]. Based on the smart specialisation strategies, the policy process and the governance mechanisms could follow three major steps, which include (Foray, 2019a) [35] (i) identifying priority areas in specific thematic domains; (ii) translating the priority areas into transformational roadmaps; (iii) implementing the defined activities through the deployment of an action plan. More recent approaches are also focused on shifting from a moderate innovation policy to a more radical one with the major aim of promoting radical transformations of existing structures, such as accelerating innovation to address societal challenges or upgrading traditional sectors (Foray, 2019b) [36]. According to Benner (2019) [37], the entrepreneurial discovery process could be defined as a systematic effort of public–private dialogue (based on quantitative and qualitative evidence), including the pooling of knowledge either multilaterally or bilaterally, while focusing on prioritisation and action planning to codify an emerging regional consensus on cross-sectoral economic development.

Overall, smart specialisation strategies embrace a place-based approach and a broad view of innovation, including technology-driven and institutional transformative approaches. Especially in the creative industries, it is evident that there is an intrinsic feature which is that there are “anchor customers”, such as publishers, streamers, and platform companies. In that respect, “knowledge clusters” constitute a standard trend within the creative economy due to the asset-light character of many activities (e.g., software, media) but also due to the intrinsic characteristics and the tacit knowledge for several sub-sectors (e.g., crafts and jewellery, textiles design and manufacturing).

As a result, it seems that the creative economy in the region is already formulated around formal or informal networks and production interlinkages, which bring together different aspects and parts of larger “value chains” or knowledge clusters at the regional level (e.g., Corallia/gi-cluster: gaming and creative technologies/applications (<https://corallia.org/>, accessed on 2 March 2023) in Athens, jewellery crafts networks at the city centre of Athens). Based on the discussions conducted within the focus groups described in the following sections, the “knowledge clusters” constitute a major pillar for the entire growth of the region’s creative economy and an integral part of the regional policy design and implementation.

In that prism, the role of clusters remains essential for the regional policy design in the current programming period 2021–2027. It is widely acknowledged that the significance of “knowledge proximity” has been emphasized by several seminal approaches regarding the importance of place and the role of proximity advantages, interaction, increasing returns

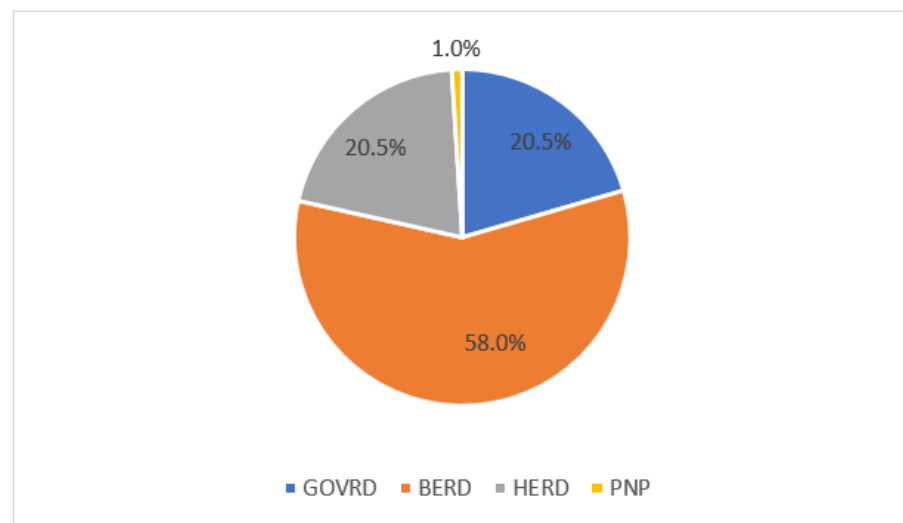
to scale, local labour pools (Krugman, 1995) [38], location, and geographic concentrations of interconnected companies and institutions (clusters) (Porter, 1998) [39]. In that respect, aspects such as the role of innovation networks and the importance of cross-fertilisation between sectors and SMEs are highly considered as a theoretical dimension, accompanied by the role of anchor firms and anchor institutions in regional economic development (Buchmann and Pyka, 2012; 2015) [40,41]. Relatedly, several theoretical contributions have emphasised the role of increasing returns and economic gravity in the cluster and regional development (Krugman, 1991; 1992) [42,43].

The specialisation strategies are mainly oriented on competitive strengths and growth potentials supported by a critical mass of activity and entrepreneurial resources. At the same time, a sound monitoring and evaluation system accompanies the implementation of strategies. The major priorities for the launch of a smart specialisation strategy necessitate a combination of research and innovation policy (Angeli, 2014) [44]. They are usually based on two fundamental processes: (i) an EDP which utilises entrepreneurial knowledge existing in a region or country and taking an entrepreneurial approach in the sense of focusing on market opportunities involving all types of innovation actors; and (ii) a detailed and holistic analysis of the regional situation in terms of research, innovation, industrial structures, human capital demand, and innovation ecosystems. More recently, innovation policy and S3 are increasingly aligned with EU green and digital transitions to contribute to systemic transformation (Laranja, Perianez-Forte, and Reimeris, 2022) [45], as well as to strengthen the sustainability dimension of smart specialisation strategies (Miedzinski, Coenen, Larsen, Matusiak, and Sarcina, 2022) [46]. The following section will illustrate the recent implementation of the regional policy model in the region of Attica, emphasising the major sector of the creative economy.

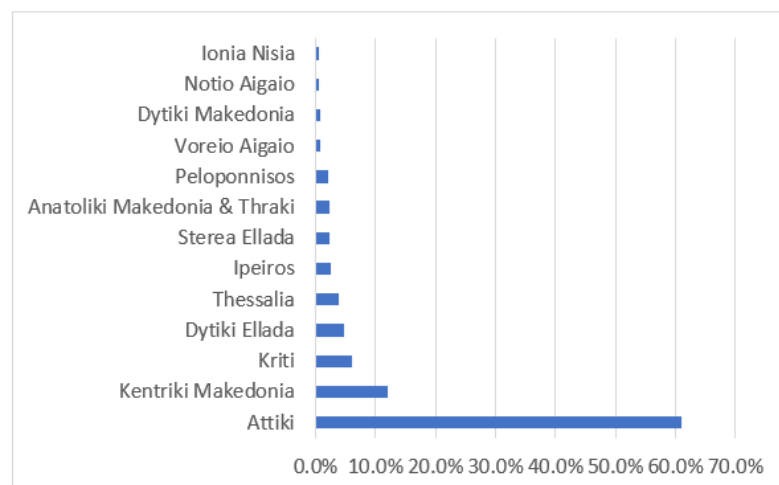
#### *The Regional Policy Model in the Region of Attica*

The region of Attica (with Athens as its capital) is Greece's largest region, home to over a third of the population and representing over 40% of its GDP. Attica is also Greece's most important R&D region, representing over 60% of gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) (EKT, 2022) [47]. It is a metropolitan area with a dynamic service and tourism sector, and one of Greece's major export gateways with significant growth potential. Moreover, the creative economy constitutes a significant part of the regional economy, covering sectors and topics across the economy, such as textile, crafts, jewellery, digital-enabled applications (e.g., artificial intelligence and culture), media, high-technology, and gaming. This is the major reason for selecting the creative economy as one of the three central pillars of the regional strategy, along with the sustainable economy and blue economy. Based on the EU S3 data (<https://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>, accessed on 9 March 2023) [48], the Attica region has a total annual R&D (GERD) of 1.43 billion and 829 million in terms of Business R&D (BERD) (0.95% of GDP) (Figure 1). In contrast, the average annual ESIF R&D approaches 2.91 million, and the cumulative ESIF R&D is 20.36 million.

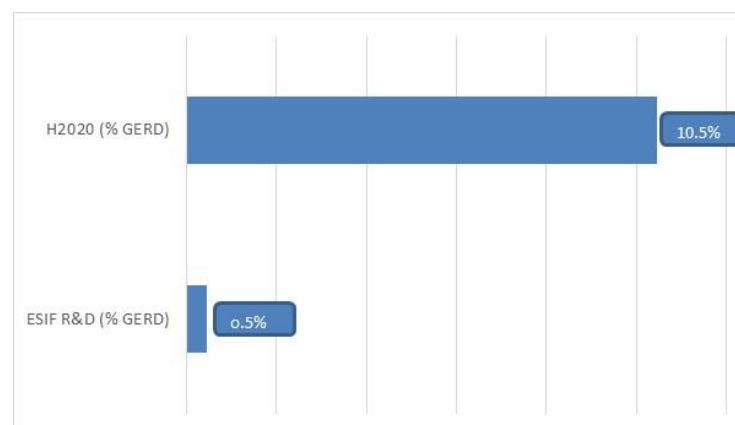
More analytically, according to the National Documentation Centre (EKT, 2022), most of the R&D expenditure is located in the Attica region (61.1%). It is followed by the region of Kentriki Makedonia, which corresponds to 12.1% of the national expenditure, the Region of Kriti with 6.0%, and the Region of Dytiki Ellada with 4.8% (Figure 2). In that respect, the average annual European Structural and Investment Funds R&D (for the period 2014–2020 in the region) is 2.91 million euros and the cumulative ESIF R&D is 20.26 million euros (Figure 3).



**Figure 1.** Total GERD distribution. Source: EU S3 data, period 2014–2020. JRC-REMO estimation, Cohesion Open Data Platform. Data extract: 11 February 2023.



**Figure 2.** Distribution of R&D expenditure in the Greek Regions, 2019 (shares of the Greek Regions in the total national R&D expenditure). Source: EKT, 2022.



**Figure 3.** ESIF R&D and H2020 (% R&D) in the region of Attica. Source: EU S3 data; period 2014–2020. JRC-REMO estimation, Cohesion Open Data Platform. Data extract: 11 February 2023.



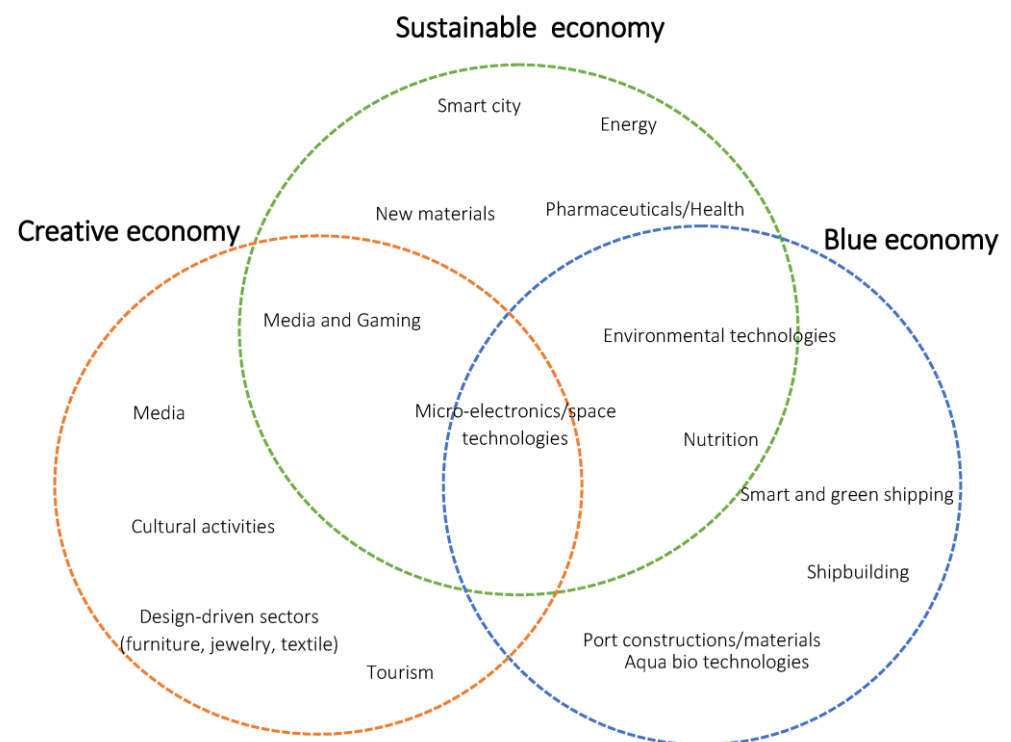
Regarding SMEs, valid methods to monitor technological activity have been developed by the Institute of Commerce and Services (INEMY-ESEE) and the Small Enterprises Institute (IME GSEVEE) in Greece. Particularly, technological adoption remains at a low level for traditional sectors (e.g., crafts, jewellery, commerce, micro-manufacturing). Regarding digital technologies in particular, recent data (2023) reveals that micro-companies are still adopting new technologies at a slower pace, with more companies investing in digital marketing and social media (more than 60%) while investments in advanced technologies remain at a much lower level (less than 20% on average) (IME GSEVEE, 2023) [49] (see also INEMY ESEE, 2023) [50].

The creative economy sector in Greece faced various problems during the Greek economic crisis. According to the latest data provided by the report of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports [2], the CCI sector has 46,370 enterprises which employ 110,668 employees (2.4 employees per enterprise). The CCI sector provides EUR 2.1 bn. added value to the Greek economy by contributing 1.4% to the GDP [\*]. However, the development of the CCI sector in Greece is unequally developed and is characterised by extreme regional disparities. According to the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports report, the region of Attica produces 75.5% of the gross value added to the CCI sector in Greece. Six out of ten (57.3%) CCI enterprises operate in the region of Attica, which employs 60.8% of employees. The Greek financial crisis inflicted severe impacts on the CCI sector. More specifically, according to Demertzi (2021) [51], during the period 2011–2017, the CCI in the municipality of Athens, which is the capital of Attica, was hit by the crisis: –42% decrease in the number of creative enterprises, –27% in turnover and –29% in the number of employees. However, the historical centre of Athens, which is the hub of the CCI, showed higher resilience: –27% in the number of creative enterprises, –10% in turnover and –18% in the number of employees. This fact implies the sector's increased resilience strengthened during the COVID-19 crisis. The data above illustrate the prospects of the CCI sector in the region of Attica. The explanation for the resiliency of the Attica region and central Athens is mostly attributed to the tourism inflows and related (as the largest region in the country) income, and the agglomeration of extended creative clusters (e.g., new media, crafts) interlinked with large-scale and dynamic sectors (e.g., tourism) and the local demand. Similarly, the productivity in the region is being positively affected by the emergence of software and new media clusters in several locations around the city of Athens and the wider metropolitan area.

The design of the regional strategy followed a structured approach for the past and the current programming period (2014–2020 and 2021–2027) in three major areas (region of Attica, 2015) [52]. The creative economy was one of those three sectors, including traditional sub-sectors such as crafts and textiles, to high-technology sub-sectors such as gaming, media, and AI-enabled applications. The major priority areas for the smart specialisation strategy in the Attica region, regarding the current programming period, include three categories (Figure 4):

- Creative economy: furniture, textile, crafts, jewellery and silversmiths, digital applications and gaming, educational applications, media, cinema, tourism, and cultural activities.
- Blue economy: environmental technologies, aqua-biotechnologies, nutrition, smart transport, green shipping/shipbuilding, new materials, green tourism.
- Sustainable economy: smart city, smart building, smart health, pharmaceuticals, smart grids, energy efficiency, agro-food, materials and constructions, and environmental technologies.

The dialectical relation between the smart specialisation strategy and the entrepreneurial discovery process (EDP) may be turned into a foundation stone for promoting sustainable development. The following table shows the interlinkage between Attica smart specialisation interventions and UN Sustainable Development Goals (Table 2).



**Figure 4.** Smart specialisation priority areas in the Region of Attica. Source: Region of Attica, 2015—own processing.

**Table 2.** Smart Specialisation in the Region of Attica and SDGs.

Strategic Interventions	Goals
Recovery of SMEs through R&D	Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
Production of innovative products and services through ICTs	Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
Competitiveness of SMEs	Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
Growing skills	Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
No poverty and social integration	Goal 1: No poverty

Overall, it should be mentioned that in the following pages, high-level development is tested, implicitly, through the theoretical exploitation of the regional innovation ecosystems approach, as related, among others, to local and endogenous knowledge, proximity, thematic clusters, and interactive learning. The concept of regional innovation systems is based on a vast academic literature (Doloreux, 2002; Asheim and Isaksen, 2002; Asheim and Coenen, 2005) [53–55], while it has gained increasing attention recently (Rong, 2021; Cao et al., 2023) [56,57].

#### 4. Research Methodology

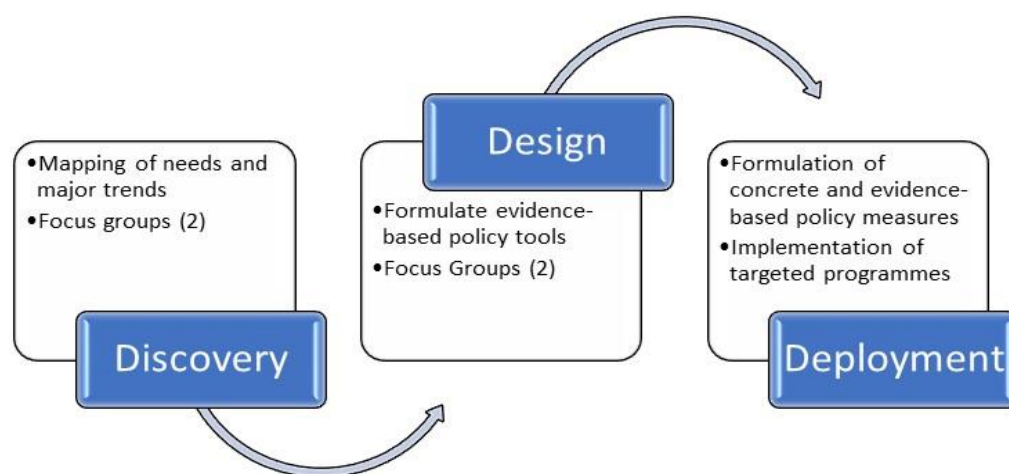
In the present section, the methodology followed by the Region of Attica to successfully implement the EDP at the regional level will be described. The methodological approach followed the EU frameworks as described in the relevant key documents and manual analysed by the European Commission and the Joint Research Centre smart specialisation studies. The implementation of the process led to specific outcomes, a summary of which are presented in the following Section 5.

Smart specialisation strategies constitute a continuous activity which involves specific requirements for public authorities related to institutional arrangements and governance, such as capacity building. As described above, the entrepreneurial discovery process (EDP) methodology was based on the structured and inclusive process of stakeholders' involvement based on "entrepreneurial discovery". The latter is usually an interactive process between the private sector and the research and technological regional endowments. As Gianelle et al. (2016) [14] claim, the EDP is based on the capability to engage

stakeholders throughout the different stages of the policy-making process. Moreover, Foray has described the entrepreneurial discovery logic as a targeted transformation that will not follow a path decided from the top but will be discovered as the process unfolds (Foray, 2019a) [35]. Based on relevant evidence, the entrepreneurial discovery process's efficient functioning requires governments to act as platforms to enable, sustain, and guide stakeholders' participation in the policy-making process. It is worth mentioning that the entrepreneurial discovery process has evolved into a continuous activity based on identifying regional priorities during the definition of the smart specialisation strategies and involving stakeholders throughout the strategy's implementation (Hegyí, Guzzo, Perianez-Forte and Gianelle, 2021) [58]. As Perianez-Forte and Wilson (2021) [59] describe, fully understanding the continuous nature of the entrepreneurial discovery process requires examining how stakeholders are engaged during the identification, definition, and re-definition of investment priorities. Following these guidelines, the policy proposal for a regulation of the European structural funds for the programming period 2021–2027 defines stakeholder collaboration (entrepreneurial discovery process) as one of the key elements for smart specialisation strategies and a fundamental element of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) enabling condition “Good governance of national or regional smart specialisation strategy” (Perianez-Forte and Wilson, 2021) [59].

In the context of the region of Attica, the EDP followed the guided principles of the EU frameworks in congruence with the guidelines of the national Smart Specialisation Strategy and the relevant authorities' key insights and support (e.g., General Secretariat for Research and Innovation; National Smart Specialisation Strategy Unit at Ministry of Development and Investments). The case study for implementing EDP in the region of Attica is based on primary methods and results collected during the recent entrepreneurial discovery process completion in the region. The whole process of the regional EDP was conducted from September 2022 to March 2023. The next stage includes the processing of the initial proposals and the consultation phase within the next period.

The design of the regional discovery method followed the basic principles of EDP along the policy cycle. More specifically, the method included setting up a new process summarised under the conceptual model: discovery, design and deployment (3Ds) (Figure 5).



**Figure 5.** The 3D model of smart specialisation strategy.

Following the European Commission's guiding principles and the European Commission's Joint Research Centre Smart Specialisation reports on the entrepreneurial discovery process (Marinelli and Perianez-Forte, 2017; Perianez-Forte and Wilson, 2021) [59,60], it is evident that the selection of the mechanisms to ensure stakeholders' active involvement include the following:

- Agenda-setting phase: evidence-based practices as valuable data to inform discussions on priorities;

- Policy formulation and decision-making phases: inclusive mechanisms to ensure a bottom-up approach and broad participation of stakeholders;
- Implementation phase: stakeholders' involvement in managing project calls to ensure the realisation of priorities;
- Monitoring and evaluation phases: interactive and inclusive mechanisms for continuously reflecting on market opportunities and re-assessing the previously identified investment priorities (Perianez-Forte, Marinelli and Foray, 2016) [61].

Firstly, the discovery and design phases included four major steps. The first step includes the creation of three multilateral expert groups based on the “multiple helix” approach (Peris-Ortiz et al. 2016) [62], with the participation of regional government, the public sector, companies, business associations and clusters. One expert group was launched for each thematic priority area (creative economy, sustainable economy, blue economy). It is noted that the co-author Antonios Angelakis has been involved in the process of regional EDP as an active participant in helping guide it and as coordinator for the expert group of the creative economy (as a member also of the Regional Research and Innovation Council of the Region of Attica). More analytically, it should be noted that the expert groups included experts from different parts of the innovation ecosystem, such as several experts from Ministries of the central Government (2 to 3 experts approximately) as well as start-ups and spin-offs (3 to 4), regional-based universities (3 to 4 experts), SMEs and larger firms (4 to 5 experts), several business associations and clusters (3 to 4 experts). At this point, it should be mentioned that the term “multiple helix” is used—based on the term “triple helix” (Etzkowitz and Leydesdorff, 1995) [63] and the quadruple and quintuple innovation helix framework (Carayannis et al., 2012) [64]—under the prism of engaging and mobilising a wide range of actors from several different sectors, thematic areas and cross-sectoral mechanisms (e.g., incubators, innovation hubs, funding mechanisms). The term “multiple” aims to involve all the different institutional and tacit aspects and dynamics within a regional innovation ecosystem, including local institutional mechanisms, key informants and experts, international and inter-regional networks, clusters and innovation hubs, new funding mechanisms, tacit knowledge, local synergies, or “untraded interdependencies” (Storper, 1995) [65].

The process of EDP in the region of Attica was coordinated by Innovation Attica (Innovation Center of the Region of Attica), as the major mechanism implementing and coordinating the entrepreneurial discovery process in the region. Moreover, the Research and Innovation Council of Attica retains a high-level role for designing, monitoring, and evaluating the process. For the purposes of the EDP, a steering committee was established with the participation of the region of Attica, Innovation Attica, and the Research and Innovation Council of Attica, in order to co-design concrete steps and to implement EDP in the region. The design of the process deployed was in congruence with the guidelines of the relevant national authorities and the EU frameworks.

Additionally, the expert group constitutes an effective mechanism to collect information and implement a mapping exercise focused on specific needs and trends related to technology, production, and business needs. Each expert group is coordinated by a specialised coordinator responsible for the collection of proposals, the drafting of proposals in a common framework, and the support for special issues related to the content of proposals. The expert group for the creative economy involved approximately 18 to 20 members specialised in the field across a broad spectrum of sub-topics and from all over the innovation ecosystem (e.g., universities, research centres, established business firms, start-ups and spin-offs, business associations). The “Innovation Attica” (<http://www.innovationattica.gr/index.php/en>, accessed on 1 March 2023) (Innovation Center of the Region of Attica) was the major mechanism supporting the whole process of the “entrepreneurial discovery” in the region.

The second step involves the design of specific milestones for the functioning of the expert groups. Notably, the expert group on each of these thematic priority areas (e.g., creative economy) constitutes an open knowledge community working on the identi-

fication of needs in each sector represented and attempting to formulate a shared vision and components (priority sub-topics) for the broader thematic priority area. Much of the evidence collected for the expert group and the EDP has been processed and paved through the group members' data. Each expert group completed four extended focus groups to break down specific needs, exchange ideas and to co-formulate common priorities for each thematic priority area. Two focus groups were conducted, mainly oriented towards the discovery process (discovery phase). In addition, two more focus groups were run to design new priority areas and sub-topics (design phase).

The focus groups' questions included aspects related to five major dimensions: (i) describe the major needs in terms of infrastructures, funding, skills and networking; (ii) illustrate the major priorities for your sector and/or organisation; (iii) define the major challenges for your sector and/or organisation; (iv) define major policy priorities for the Attica region in the next years; (v) describe the major opportunities policy proposals for the upgrading and transformation of your sector/organisation in the coming years; (vi) define the more suitable policy schemes and policy tools to advance your sectoral and thematic advantages and positioning (research, innovation or entrepreneurial-oriented).

The third step includes the formulation of an evidence-based strategic framework for each thematic priority area. In specific, the creative economy area had several sub-priorities regarding design-driven sectors (e.g., furniture, jewellery, textile), cultural activities and initiatives, AI-enabled applications in several sectors such as media and gaming, along with specific policy tools of intervention (e.g., digital hubs, blended finance tools, collaborative networks).

Finally, the fourth step of the discovery and design phases is combining the input from the three thematic priority areas and developing a common ground for regional policy. More analytically, a detailed discussion was conducted at this step according to the policy tools available and the suitability of the regional policy instruments available to the thematic/sectoral needs and priorities.

During the discovery and design phases, expert groups' coordinators were responsible for reaching out to stakeholder groups or experts in specialised fields with the aim to collect new ideas and proposals or to identify crucial business needs, regional research capabilities as well as new regional advantages and niche markets. The final stage of the design phase includes the implementation of a wide-scale consultation process at a regional level. The next phase included the deployment stage, where the proposals are translated into concrete action programmes. In that prism, the sub-priorities and the recommendations are combined with the policy tools available through the regional agenda.

## 5. Results

This section illustrates the preliminary and provisional results derived from the EDP through the methodology applied and the implementation of focus groups aligned with the work conducted by the expert groups' members. The results are provisional (under consideration and processing from the members of the expert groups and the region of Attica), based on the implemented focus groups. This section aims to connect the feedback from the focus groups to the hypothesis being tested and illustrate more evidence-based findings. Based on the observed data, it is evident that smart specialisation in the region of Attica constituted a place-based approach designed to address challenges related to identifying strategic thematic areas. In that prism, the entrepreneurial discovery process (EDP) motivated a wide stakeholder involvement to develop a regional innovation strategy following the principles of the smart specialisation approach.

In tandem, the regional EDP revealed regional priorities on the interface between the creative economy and sustainable regional growth. The specific interconnection is part of the initial design phase (two out of the three thematic areas are: creative economy and sustainable economy), but it is also illustrated within the policy results and proposals. It should be mentioned that the limitation of this section is that much of the evidence collected is provisional and under consideration and evaluation for the current period, since the



EDP is still an ongoing process (May 2023). Moreover, many of the findings cannot be published in detail, since the EDP contains information and proposals submitted under non-disclosure status. However, some key, aggregated, and provisional evidence-based findings are illustrated in Table 3. Nevertheless, the policy priorities and policy tools remain under further consideration and policy discussion as to their final policy form, orientation, focus, and prioritisation.

**Table 3.** Major preliminary aggregated results from the regional EDP focused on creative economy (provisional directions and proposals under ongoing discussion).

Key Thematic Areas	Policy Priorities (Provisional)	Policy Tools (Under Consideration/Preliminary Results)
Creative economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Upgrading traditional sectors through new technologies and new business models.</li> <li>■ Create functional interconnections between sectors (e.g., tourism, crafts, textiles, agro-food).</li> <li>■ Enhance the growth of high-tech sectors (e.g., gaming) and the potential applications across the regional economy.</li> <li>■ Build up and strengthen interlinkages between research results and business applications.</li> <li>■ Establishing long-term funding opportunities and mechanisms to support financing for early-stage and growth/scale-up capital.</li> <li>■ Enhancing the growth in specific technological and market niches (e.g., AI applications in the creative economy, smart hubs for textiles, smart energy).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Grants and innovation vouchers.</li> <li>■ Collaborative projects on state-of-the-art niches to promote the industrial and economic deployment.</li> <li>■ Innovation hubs and innovation-enhancing facilities.</li> <li>■ Research and business community platforms to build up new applied research opportunities.</li> <li>■ Innovation and prototyping of test-bed facilities.</li> <li>■ New tools to collect big data on regional sectors (e.g., digital platforms).</li> <li>■ Clusters' support on key thematic areas.</li> <li>■ Cutting-edge technological facilities with application in traditional sectors (e.g., media, gaming, blockchain, cloud computing, big data, and AI).</li> <li>■ Actions to support upskilling and re-skilling in several different sectors.</li> <li>■ New tools to enhance the visibility and international awareness of local innovation initiatives in key regional sectors.</li> <li>■ Establishment of Competence Centres in key cross-sectoral domains (e.g., artificial intelligence and creative sector).</li> <li>■ Cross-sectoral initiatives in the fields of circular economy and sustainability.</li> </ul>

The proposals formulated are based on a combinatorial approach to collect information from local stakeholders based on their needs and priorities. For example, regarding SMEs, access to the market (customers) or access to finance (e.g., risk capital) remain major barriers to exploring new business opportunities. Thus, the policy priorities collected are inextricably interlinked with these bottlenecks.

In a nutshell, the major findings derived from the outcomes of the EDP in the region are mostly associated with aspects related to (i) the need for access to finance and risk capital (early stage and growth capital), (ii) the business access to the university research results available at a regional level, (iii) the need for large-scale upskilling initiatives for human capital into the region, and (iv) the construction of well-established multilevel innovation-enhancing institutional infrastructures for the development, testing and deployment of new innovative elements and approaches (e.g., innovation hubs).

## 6. Summary of Findings

The implementation of the entrepreneurial discovery process provides an evidence-based ground for policy insights at a regional level. The primary policy lessons include several complementary conclusions both for the regional development planning and the creative economy.

Based on the aspects observed and obtained through the Focus Groups conducted the policy lessons include the following:

- The EDP process can provide evidence-based recommendations (see Table 1) based on exploiting entrepreneurial knowledge accumulated in the region by focusing on market opportunities while combining it with building strategic alliances to optimise the efficient use of regional knowledge and entrepreneurial resources.

- Based on the evidence derived from various statements within the expert groups and focus groups, the entrepreneurial process mobilises resources to combine policy frameworks and tools to efficiently tackle regional challenges across different sectors (e.g., digital innovation hubs, competence centres, science and business parks, venture-building approaches, etc.).
- As a place-based approach which is being constructed taking into account the regional needs and priorities (due to data observed), the smart specialisation strategy promotes the formulation of their specific socio-economic assets and resources to identify cross-sectoral strategic opportunities for development and growth (e.g., circular economy or AI-enabled tools applied to traditional sectors).
- The structured approach in regional planning might bear fruit once organised appropriately through structured processes and oriented to specific outputs.

Similarly, at the creative economy level, the aspects observed several lessons which include (based on reported results):

- As analytically reported, creative economy through a broad angle view with respect both to new technology sectors and traditional ones, such as crafts, textiles, and jewellery.
- There was a common ground within the focus groups that the smart specialisation strategy embraces a broad view of innovation for the creative economy, supporting technological but combinatorial innovation, social innovation, and new business models.
- The research and business ecosystem could produce many evidence-based proposals based on the combinatorial innovation approach for the creative economy, as derived from many discussions conducted within the focus groups.
- Traditional sectors in the creative economy might incorporate new technologies and business practices to promote radical and incremental transformations in line with sustainability and digital transition.
- A wide array of new policy domains across different sectors have been discovered at the intersections between the creative economy, blue economy and sustainable economy, especially under the prism of circularity (e.g., circular economy at the intersection of agro-food and crafts or textiles), digital-enabled solutions (e.g., digital hubs) and novel green practices (e.g., new technologies for products' traceability).

Overall, the crucial questions remain. How much can the creative economy be associated with sustainability, and how may smart specialisation strategies help with this intersection? Based on the active research-based evidence provided by this paper's sections, it seems that such schemes rely on a crucial assumption: the sustainable aspect of the cultural sector is not only an important aspect to be nurtured but also should be a part of an ex ante collaborative policy approach to identify and to unearth new opportunities and common focus areas. After a series of crises lasting more than a decade affecting national economies and several sectors differentially, the activity in the creative economy is being gradually revived in the technology-based and the traditional and handicrafts aspects. Understanding and incorporating the element of sustainability within the creative sector emerging from the economic slump is crucial for its sustainable progress.

## 7. Discussion, Conclusions, and Limitations

### 7.1. Discussion and Conclusions

Implementing the EDP in the region of Attica constitutes an example of designing a bottom-up approach for regional innovation strategies with an emphasis on the economic sectors' needs and advantages. Moreover, the present paper explores the preconditions for constructing an effective regional innovation ecosystem based on revealed regional opportunities, technological specialisation areas, and entrepreneurial discovery outcomes aligned with the regional policy priorities. The major conclusions based on the aspects observed include three central dimensions: First, formulating an integrated smart specialisation strategy requires an ongoing and well-structured process along the policy cycle (structured

life-cycle approach from the design to the evaluation stage). Secondly, deploying a robust innovation ecosystem requires a comprehensive approach to engaging and mobilising regional actors and identifying their needs and priorities. Thirdly, the lessons observed through exploring the Attica case lead to concrete findings regarding the critical importance of long-term interactive institutional learning (e.g., institutional mechanisms for the monitoring of the regional innovation ecosystem) and policy co-design as a precondition for an effective regional ecosystem.

## 7.2. Limitations

The present paper considers the relevant theoretical aspects of the smart specialisation approaches and explores the policy lessons of the Attica region as a case study to understand the formulation of a smart specialization strategy through the EDP on the ground. Nevertheless, there are two limitations in the present paper. First, there is a limitation regarding the available detailed data and outcomes derived from the focus groups, since the EDP is still an ongoing process and there are still not final and validated policy outcomes available. The proposals mentioned in this paper are provisional and under policy consideration. The second limitation refers to the cross-regional comparison in the context of the EDP being implemented in several other regions across the country. However, the present approach and evidence will further support future research activities at the cross-regional level with an emphasis on regional differentiations and characteristics.

**Author Contributions:** Writing—original draft, M.M. and A.A. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** This research received no external funding.

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** Not applicable.

**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding authors. The data are not publicly available due to restrictions apply to the availability of these data.

**Acknowledgments:** We would like to thank the Region of Attica and Innovation Attica (Innovation Center of the Region of Attica), as the major mechanism implementing and coordinating the entrepreneurial discovery process in the region, for facilitating this research work.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## References

1. UNCTAD. Creative Economy Outlook. 2022. Available online: [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditctsc2022d1\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditctsc2022d1_en.pdf) (accessed on 15 March 2023).
2. Ministry of Culture and Sports & Panteion University. *Mapping the Cultural and Creative Industries in Greece*; Regional Development Institute, Ministry of Culture and Sports: Athens, Greece, 2017.
3. Boggs, J. Cultural industries and the creative economy—Vague but useful concepts. *Geogr. Compass* **2009**, *3*, 1483–1498. [CrossRef]
4. EY Consulting. *Rebuilding Europe the Cultural and Creative Economy before and after the COVID-19 Crisis*; EY: London, UK, 2021.
5. van Antwerpen, J.; Fesel, B.; Kaltenbach, L. The Cultural and Creative Industries in Europe: Entrepreneurial Assets and Capacities Need More Support. 2015. Available online: [https://ecbnetwork.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/ECBN\\_manifesto-20151.pdf](https://ecbnetwork.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/ECBN_manifesto-20151.pdf) (accessed on 15 February 2023).
6. Dronyuk, I.; Moiseienko, I.; Gregus, J. Analysis of Creative Industries Activities in European Union Countries. *Procedia Comput. Sci.* **2019**, *160*, 479–484. [CrossRef]
7. Boix, R.; Soler, V. Creative service industries and regional productivity. *Pap. Reg. Sci.* **2017**, *96*, 261–279. [CrossRef]
8. UNESCO. 2022 Global Report—Re! Shaping Policies for Creativity. 2022. Available online: <https://en.unesco.org/creativity/publications/2022-global-report-reshaping-policies-creativity> (accessed on 5 March 2023).
9. Dwivedi, Y.K.; Kshetri, N.; Hughes, L.; Slade, E.L.; Jeyaraj, A.; Kar, A.K.; Baabdullah, A.M.; Koohang, A.; Raghavan, V.; Ahuja, M.; et al. “So what if ChatGPT wrote it?” Multidisciplinary perspectives on opportunities, challenges and implications of generative conversational AI for research, practice and policy. *Int. J. Inf. Manag.* **2023**, *71*, 102642. [CrossRef]
10. Manioudis, M.; Meramveliotakis, G. Broad Strokes towards a Grand Theory in the Analysis of Sustainable Development: A Return to the Classical Political Economy. *New Political Econ.* **2022**, *27*, 866–878. [CrossRef]

11. Fazlagic, J.; Skikiewicz, R. Measuring sustainable development—The creative economy perspective. *Int. J. Sustain. Dev. World Ecol.* **2019**, *26*, 635–645. [CrossRef]
12. Dobson, A. Environmental sustainabilities: An analysis and a typology. *Environ. Politics* **1996**, *5*, 401–428. [CrossRef]
13. World Commission. *Our Common Future*; Oxford University Press: Oxford, UK, 1987.
14. Gianelle, C.; Kyriakou, D.; Cohen, C.; Przeor, M. (Eds.) *Implementing Smart Specialisation: A Handbook*; European Commission: Brussels, Belgium, 2016; EUR 28053 EN. [CrossRef]
15. Foray, D. Understanding smart specialisation. In *The Question of R&D Specialisation*; JRC, European Commission, Directorat General for Research: Brussels, Belgium, 2009; pp. 19–28.
16. Lichtenstein, G.A.; Lyons, T.S. The entrepreneurial development system: Transforming business talent and community economies. *Econ. Dev. Q.* **2001**, *15*, 3–20. [CrossRef]
17. Nalkamura, L. Creativity and economic growth: Theory, measures, and potentials for Morocco. *J. Intellect. Cap.* **2018**, *19*, 480–486. [CrossRef]
18. Gruia, K.A.; Dobrea, R.C.; Simion, C.P.; Dima, C.; Grecu, A.; Hudea, O.S.; Marin, M.; Andronache, I.; Peptenatu, D. The Use of Sholl and Kolmogorov Complexity Analysis in Researching on the Sustainable Development of Creative Economies in the Development Region of Bucharest–Ilfov, Romania. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 6195. [CrossRef]
19. Florea, C.A. Creative and innovative cities—A new perspective for sustainable creative cities. *Netw. Intell. Stud.* **2015**, *3*, 49–53.
20. Kirchberg, V.; Kagan, S. The roles of artists in the emergence of creative sustainable cities: Theoretical clues and empirical illustrations. *City Cult. Soc.* **2013**, *4*, 137–152. [CrossRef]
21. Rodrigues, M.; Franco, M. Measuring the urban sustainable development in cities through a composite index: The case of Portugal. *Sustain. Dev.* **2019**, *28*, 507–520. [CrossRef]
22. Streimikiene, D.; Kacerauskas, T. The creative economy and sustainable development: The Baltic States. *Sustain. Dev.* **2020**, *28*, 1632–1641. [CrossRef]
23. Kozina, J.; Istenic, S.P.; Komac, B. Green creative environments: Contribution to sustainable urban and regional development. *Acta Geogr. Slov.* **2019**, *59*, 119–126. [CrossRef]
24. Uršič, M. Characteristics of spatial distribution of creative industries in Ljubljana and the Ljubljana region. *Acta Geogr. Slov.* **2016**, *56*, 75–99. [CrossRef]
25. Ursic, M.; Tamano, K. The importance of green amenities for small creative actors in Tokyo: Comparing natural and sociocultural spatial attraction characteristics. *Acta Geogr. Slov.* **2019**, *59*, 159–172. [CrossRef]
26. Throsby, D. Development strategies for Pacific Island economies: Is there a role for the cultural industries? *Asia Pac. Policy Stud.* **2015**, *2*, 370–382. [CrossRef]
27. Brilhante, O.; Klaas, J. Green city concept and a method to measure green city performance overtime applied to fifty cities globally: Influence of GDP, population size and energy efficiency. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 2031. [CrossRef]
28. UNDESA. Report on MSMEs and the Sustainable Development Goals: Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) and Their Role in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. 2020. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Available online: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26073MSMEs\\_and\\_SDGs.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26073MSMEs_and_SDGs.pdf) (accessed on 25 February 2023).
29. Galazova, S.S. Creative industries: Problems of market transformation. *Terra Econ.* **2016**, *14*, 31–41. [CrossRef]
30. Harper, G. Sustainable development and the creative economy. *Creat. Ind. J.* **2021**, *14*, 107–108. [CrossRef]
31. Foray, D.; David, P.A.; Hall, B.H. Smart specialisation. In *The Concept (Knowledge Economists Policy Brief No. 9, June)*; European Commission: Brussels, Belgium, 2009.
32. Foray, D. Smart specialisation as a case of mission-oriented policy—A case study on the emergence of new policy practices. *Ind. Crop. Prod.* **2018**, *27*, 817–832.
33. Di Cataldo, M.; Monastiriotis, V.; Rodríguez-Pose, A. How ‘smart’ are smart specialization strategies? *JCMS J. Common Mark. Stud.* **2022**, *60*, 1272–1298. [CrossRef]
34. Foray, D. Smart specialisation strategies and industrial modernisation in European regions—Theory and practice, special issue—The dynamics of industrial and economic renewal in mature economies. *Camb. J. Econ.* **2018**, *42*, 1495–1704.
35. Foray, D. In response to ‘six critical questions about smart specialisation’. *Eur. Plan. Stud.* **2019**, *27*, 2066–2078. [CrossRef]
36. Foray, D. On sector-non-neutral innovation policy: Towards new design principles. *Policy. J. Evol. Econ.* **2019**, *42*, 1495–1704. [CrossRef]
37. Benner, M. Smart specialisation and institutional context: The role of institutional discovery, change and leapfrogging. *Eur. Plan. Stud.* **2019**, *27*, 1791–1810. [CrossRef]
38. Krugman, P. *Development, Geography, and Economic Theory*; The MIT Press: Cambridge, MA, USA, 1995.
39. Porter, M. Clusters and the New Economics of Competition. *Harv. Bus. Rev.* **1998**, *76*, 77–90. [PubMed]
40. Buchmann, T.; Pyka, A. Innovation Networks. In *Economics and Theory of the Firm*; Dietrich, M., Krafft, J., Eds.; Edward Elgar: Cheltenham, UK, 2012; pp. 466–484.
41. Buchmann, T.; Pyka, A. The evolution of innovation networks: The case of a publicly funded German automotive network. *Econ. Innov. New Technol.* **2015**, *24*, 114–139. [CrossRef]
42. Krugman, P. Increasing returns and economic geography. *J. Political Econ.* **1991**, *99*, 483–499. [CrossRef]
43. Krugman, P. *Geography and Trade*; MIT Press: Boston, MA, USA, 1992.

44. Angeli, F. Designing and implementing a Smart Specialisation Strategy at regional level: Some open questions. *Ital. J. Reg. Sci.* **2014**, *13*, 107–126.
45. Laranja, M.; Perianez-Forte, I.; Reimeris, R. *Discovery Processes for Transformative Innovation Policy*; Publications Office of the European Union: Luxembourg, 2022; JRC131330. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
46. Miedzinski, M.; Coenen, L.; Larsen, H.; Matusiak, M.; Sarcina, A. *Enhancing the Sustainability Dimension in Smart Specialisation Strategies: A Framework for Reflection*; Step-by-step reflection framework and lessons from policy practice to align Smart Specialisation with Sustainable Development Goals; Miedzinski, M., Matusiak, M., Eds.; Publications Office of the European Union: Luxembourg, 2022; JRC130497. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
47. EKT. *The Regional Dimension of Knowledge-Intensive Activities in Greece—Overview 2021*; National Documentation Centre: Athens, Greece, 2022.
48. EU S3 Data. Available online: <https://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/> (accessed on 9 March 2023).
49. IME GSEVEE. *Annual Survey 2023*; Small Enterprises Institute; IME GSEVEE: Athens, Greece, 2023. (In Greek)
50. INEMY-ESEE. *Greek Annual Trade Report*; INEMY-ESEE: Athens, Greece, 2023. (In Greek)
51. Demertzi, A. The survival of silversmithing sector as a factor of sustainability of creative activities in the historical center of Athens. Current trends and future threats. In Proceedings of the 5th Conference for the Cultural and Creative Sectors, Panteion University, Athens, Greece, 15–16 October 2021. (In Greek).
52. Region of Attica. *Smart Specialisation Strategy for the Region of Attica*; Region of Attica: Athens, Greece, 2015.
53. Doloreux, D. What we should know about regional systems of innovation. *Technol. Soc.* **2002**, *24*, 243–263. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
54. Asheim, B.T.; Isaksen, A. Regional Innovation Systems: The Integration of Local ‘Sticky’ and Global ‘Ubiquitous’ Knowledge. *J. Technol. Transf.* **2002**, *27*, 77–86. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
55. Asheim, B.; Coenen, L. Knowledge bases and regional innovation systems: Comparing Nordic clusters. *Res. Policy* **2005**, *34*, 1173–1190. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
56. Rong, K.; Lin, Y.; Yu, J.; Zhang, Y.; Radziwon, A.; Lorenzen, M. Exploring regional innovation ecosystems: An empirical study in China. *Ind. Innov.* **2021**, *28*, 280–289. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
57. Cao, Y.; Liu, J.; Yang, Y.; Liu, X.; Liu, Z.; Lv, N.; Ma, H.; Wang, Z.; Li, H. Construct a Regional Innovation Ecosystem: A Case Study of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region in China. *Sustainability* **2023**, *15*, 7099. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
58. Hegyi, F.B.; Guzzo, F.; Perianez-Forte, I.; Gianelle, C. *The Smart Specialisation Policy Experience: Perspective of National and Regional Authorities*; Publications Office of the European Union: Luxembourg, 2021; JRC123918. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
59. Perianez-Forte, I.; Wilson, J. *Assessing Smart Specialisation: The Entrepreneurial Discovery Process*; EUR 30709 EN; Publications Office of the European Union: Luxembourg, 2021; ISBN 978-92-76-37823-5. JRC124405. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
60. Marinelli, E.; Perianez-Forte, I. *Smart Specialisation at Work: The Entrepreneurial Discovery as a Continuous Process*; Publications Office of the European Union: Luxembourg, 2017; ISBN 978-92-79-74377-1. JRC108571. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
61. Perianez-Forte, I.; Marinelli, E.; Foray, D. The entrepreneurial discovery process (EDP) cycle: From priority selection to strategy implementation. In *Implementing smart Specialisation Strategies: A Handbook*; Gianelle, C., Kryiakou, D., Cohen, C., Przeor, M., Eds.; European Commission: Luxembourg, 2016.
62. Peris-Ortiz, M.; Farinha, L.; Ferreira, J.J.; Fernandes, N.O. (Eds.) *Multiple Helix Ecosystems for Sustainable Competitiveness*; Springer: Cham, Switzerland; Heidelberg, Germany; New York, NY, USA; Dordrecht, The Netherlands; London, UK, 2016.
63. Etzkowitz, H.; Leydesdorff, L. The Triple Helix—University-Industry-Government Relations: A Laboratory for Knowledge Based Economic Development. *EASST Rev.* **1995**, *14*, 14–19.
64. Carayannis, E.G.; Barth, T.D.; Campbell, D.F. The Quintuple Helix innovation model: Global warming as a challenge and driver for innovation. *J. Innov. Entrep.* **2012**, *1*, 2. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
65. Storper, M. The Resurgence of Regional Economies, Ten Years Later: The Region as a Nexus of Untraded Interdependencies. *Eur. Urban Reg. Stud.* **1995**, *2*, 191–221. [\[CrossRef\]](#)

**Disclaimer/Publisher’s Note:** The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.