Creating a Global Hub for ENTERPRISE POLICY AND INTERVENTION

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International Schemes
- Less common
- Focus on establishing enterprise networks for knowledge transfer and mentorship.
- Notable example ‘Global Accelerator Network’ consists of independently owned and operated organisations providing mentorship-based startup-accelerator support.

REGIONAL SCHEMES
- Include economically deprived regions or large urban centres such as London and Edinburgh.
- Often differentiate themselves from one another by targeting a specific group or sector.

EUROPE-WIDE SCHEMES
- Tend to promote knowledge-sharing within particular industries regarding best practice and conducive policies.
- Include projects for declining industries such as steel and new or emerging markets such as the creative sector.
- Others are intended to encourage enterprise education and training for young entrepreneurs.
- Success is harder to monitor in these types of projects.

Summary
The International Centre for Entrepreneurship Policy (INTER-CEP) is a rapidly-expanding database documenting public policy and private sector entrepreneurship interventions. Initiated by UCL Advances, the centre for entrepreneurship at UCL, in partnership with the British Council. It is the first such source of information on entrepreneurship, and is therefore intended to both provide enterprise policy debate and inform future interventions. We envision it to become a valuable resource for those seeking to identify trends and develop criteria for the effective implementation of future projects promoting entrepreneurship.

Introduction
INTER-CEP is a forum for sharing expertise in the form of approved case studies from both academic research and practitioner knowledge, as well as a portal for those wishing to learn more about the impact of entrepreneurship.

The objective is to do this through a project aimed at promoting and reinforcing entrepreneurship, facilitating academic analysis that leads to a better understanding of how public policy affects entrepreneurship and of how entrepreneurship can, in turn, inform public policy debate.

As a first step, we have catalogued a significant number of public policy interventions in the field of entrepreneurship - ranging from tax breaks to regional growth strategies via visa and education programmes. We hope to inspire analysis of this data, before offering any conclusions drawn to researchers and policy makers worldwide.

Initial Findings
Since October 2012 we have surveyed and analysed over 10 projects promoting, supporting and informing entrepreneurship policy across four continents. Within this we have identified the following major areas of focus:

- Enterprise Stimulation
  Inspiring entrepreneurship (through financial incentives, education and advice for those starting businesses)

- Entrepreneurship Support and Growth
  Nurturing and strengthening SMES. Enabling SMES to secure their futures, create jobs and achieve sustainable expansion

- Innovation and Knowledge Transfer Support and Growth
  Rewarding innovative business practices (encouraging entrepreneurs to develop stronger relations with universities).

A searchable database of entrepreneurship programmes in this vein was not previously in existence. We believe its creation and ongoing maintenance can significantly inform future debates on enterprise and its associated policies, as well as providing a platform for research and the exchange of ideas. From here trends in policy can begin to be mapped.

Next Steps
We plan for the database to be self-sustaining with ongoing contributions of case studies from enterprise researchers, practitioners, policy officials and participants to form a self-modelling community providing feedback, appraisals and advice on current and future schemes.

Along with this we intend to include more detailed evaluations of projects and monitoring of trends and meta-data.

Case Study One: Victory Spark
This case study is unusual in that it is only accessible to new businesses in a specific locality, Milwaukee, and the requirement to remain in that location. None of the other schemes we have reviewed are this stringent.

This project grants unique acceleration opportunities for veteran-led business, offering workspace and networking opportunities.

In early 2012, the project received a further grant of $300,000 from the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation.

Case Study Two: Enterprise Ireland
We have seen a move away from schemes targeted at specific groups and to more ‘broad brush’ incentives, especially in the UK following the decline in regional schemes over the last couple of years.

Tax interventions have increased in popularity but can be a blunt instrument.

This project offers investment of up to €500,000 in start-ups wishing to relocate to Ireland, alongside ongoing support and strategic business advice.

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