Research and innovation strategies for smart specialisation: the new cohesion policy

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Stratgie intelligentni specialize v českých a slovenských regionech

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Operational Programmes should…

Commission Staff Working Document – Elements for a Common Strategic Framework March 2012

- Analyse regional development capacity
  - Key challenges linked to Europe 2020
- Assess of major challenges
  - Bottlenecks and missing links
- Consider cross-sector, cross-jurisdictional and cross-border
  - Think out of the region!
- Coordinate between different territorial levels and funding programme
- Develop appropriate result indicators

Thematic objectives - smart

1. Strengthening Research, Technological Development of innovation

2. Enhancing access to and use of ICT

3. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs

4. Supporting the shift towards a low carbon economy

In more developed and transition regions, at least 80% of ERDF resources at national level should be allocated to supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy (energy efficiency and renewables) (20%), R&I and SME competitiveness. These amounts are foreseen at 50% and 6% in less developed regions.

80%

Thematic objectives - sustainable

5. Promote climate change adaptation

6. Protect the environment and promote resource efficiency

7. Promote sustainable transport

Thematic objectives - inclusive

8. Promote employment and labour mobility

9. Promote social inclusion

10. Invest in education, skills and lifelong learning

11. Enhance institutional capacity and efficient public administration

ERDF Investment priorities 2014-20 (Art. 5)

1). *Strengthening research, technological development and innovation:*

- enhancing research and innovation infrastructure (R&I) and capacities to develop R&I excellence and promoting centres of competence…;
- promoting business R&I investment, product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation and public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation in SMEs through smart specialisation;
- supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, and advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production in Key Enabling Technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies;

2). *Enhancing access to and use and quality of ICT:*

- extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks ;
- developing ICT products and services, e-commerce & enhancing demand for ICT;
- strengthening ICT applications: e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion & e-health;

3). *Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs:*

- promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms;
- developing new business models for SMEs in particular for internationalisation;

Strengthening R&D

- Funds based on S3 strategies
- "R&I investments are relevant for all types of regions…However, the focus of investment will reflect the level of development, technologically leading regions will focus on remaining ahead while peripheral regions will seek to catch up and build stairways to excellence. Building up research and innovation capacity…"

- Commission Staff Working Document – Elements for a Common Strategic Framework March 2012

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities (1)

Thematic objectives	*Ex ante conditionality*	*Criteria for fulfilment*
1. *Strengthening research, technological development and innovation (R&D target) (referred to in Article 9(1))*	1.1. *Research and innovation: The existence of a national or regional research and innovation strategy for smart specialisation in line with the National Reform Program, to leverage private research and innovation expenditure, which complies with the features of well-performing national or regional research and innovation systems.*	– *A national or regional research and innovation strategy for smart specialisation is in place that:* – *is based on a SWOT analysis to concentrate resources on a limited set of research and innovation priorities;* – *outlines measures to stimulate private RTD investment;* – *contains a monitoring and review system.* – *A Member State (MS) has adopted a framework outlining available budgetary resources for research and innovation;* – *A MS has adopted a multi-annual plan for budgeting and prioritization of investments linked to EU priorities (European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures -ESFRI).*

Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation

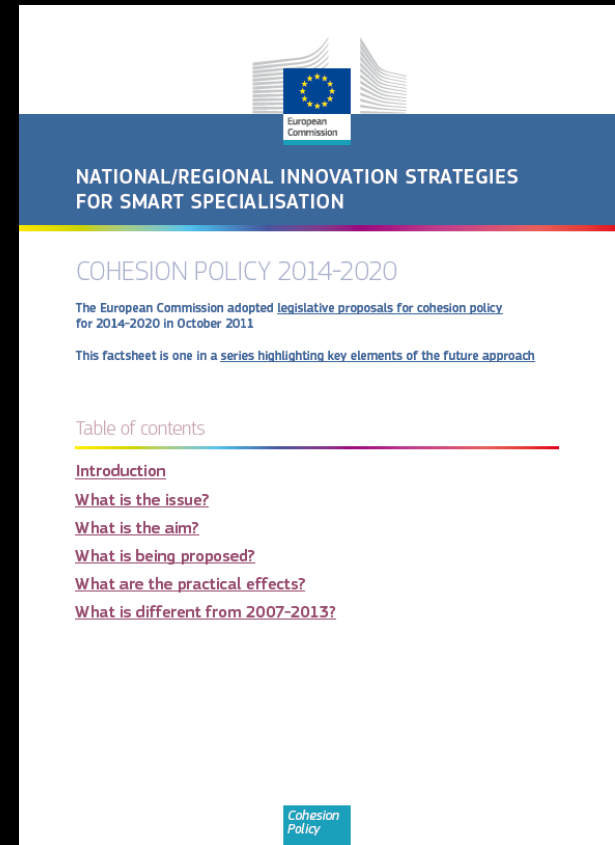*An economic transformation agenda based on 4Cs:*

1. **(Tough) Choices:** *limited number of priorities on the basis of own strengths and international specialisation – avoid duplication and fragmentation in European R&D Area*

2. **Competitive Advantage:** *mobilize talent by matching RTD + I capacities and business needs through an entrepreneurial discovery process*

3. **(Critical Mass) Clusters and Connectivity***: develop world class clusters and provide arenas for related variety/cross-sectorial links internally in the region and externally, which drive specialised technological diversification*

4. **Collaborative Leadership:** *efficient innovation systems as a collective endeavour based on public-private partnership (quadruple helix) – experimental platform to give voice to un-usual suspects*

Definition/Fact Sheet

National/regional research and innovation strategies for smart specialisation are integrated, place-based economic transformation agendas that:

1) Focus policy support and investments on key national/regional priorities, challenges and needs for knowledge-based development;

2) Build on each country's/region's strengths, competitive advantages and potential for excellence;

3) Support technological as well as practice-based innovation and aim to stimulate private sector investment;

4) Get stakeholders fully involved and encourage innovation and experimentation;

5) Are evidence-based and include sound monitoring and evaluation systems.

European Commission

NATIONAL/REGIONAL INNOVATION STRATEGIES FOR SMART SPECIALISATION

COHESION POLICY 2014-2020

The European Commission adopted legislative proposals for cohesion policy for 2014-2020 in October 2011

This factsheet is one in a series highlighting key elements of the future approach

Table of contents

Introduction
What is the issue?
What is the aim?
What is being proposed?
What are the practical effects?
What is different from 2007-2013?

Cohesion Policy

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/informat/2014/smart_specialisation_en.pdf

What is Smart Specialisation ?

= evidence-based: all assets

= no top-down decision, but dynamic/entrepreneurial discovery process inv. key stakeholders

= global perspective on potential competitive advantage & potential for cooperation

= source-in knowledge, & technologies etc. rather than re-inventing the wheel

= priority setting in times of scarce resources

= getting better / excel with something specific

= focus investments on regional comparative advantage

= accumulation of critical mass

= not necessarily focus on a single sector, but cross-fertilisations

"…The elements of economic productivity – strong infrastructure, a skilled workforce, and interrelated networks of firms – come together with smart economic strategy on the regional level to drive prosperity".

(Guidance on developing place-based policies for the USA FY 2012 Budget)

How do I do S3?

- Steps
  - Analysis
  - Process and governance
  - Vision
  - Priorities
  - Policy mix
  - Monitoring
- Support of the S3 Platform

Steps to research and innovation strategies for smart specialisation (RIS3)

Step 1: Analysis of regional potential for innovation-driven differentiation

Step 2: RIS 3 design and governance – ensuring participation & ownership

Step 3: Elaboration of an overall vision for the future of the region

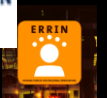Step 4: Selection of priorities for RIS3 + definition of objectives

Step 5: Definition of coherent policy mix, roadmaps and action plan

Step 6: Integration of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
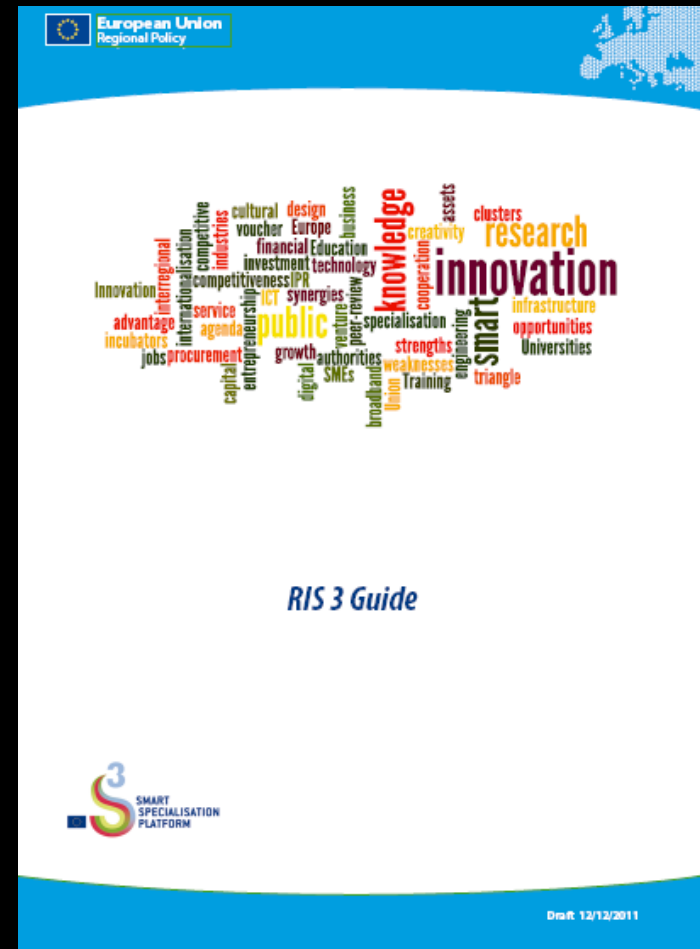
S3 Platform

- The Platform is hosted by the Joint Research Centre – Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS) in Seville, Spain.

- The Platform is run by a Steering Team gathering representatives of several Commission Services: Regional Policy; Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion; Research and Innovation; Enterprise and Industry; Education and Culture; Information Society; Health and Consumers; Climate and the JRC.

- A Mirror Group composed by high-representatives of networks (such as EURADA, ERRIN, EBN, OECD, European Cluster Observatory, European Cluster Alliance, ERISA) international experts, etc.) will advise the steering team.

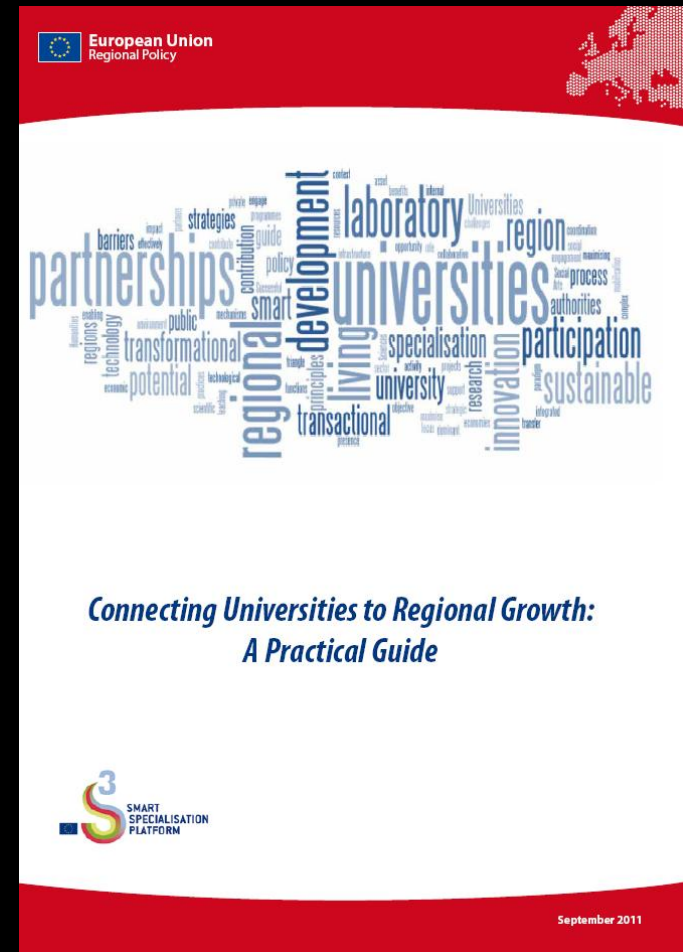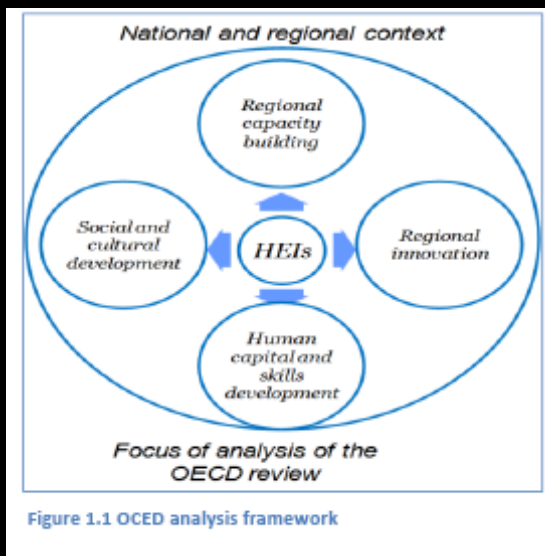- http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/home

Smart Specialisation Guide

- S3 Platform

- IPTS activities
  - Smart Specialisation Guide
  - http://ipts.jrc.ec.europa.eu/activities/research-and-innovation/documents/guide/draft_12_12_2011.pdf

RIS 3 Guide

Smart Specialisation and Universities

- Universities key part of the triple helix
- Proximity-driven research is key to S3

National and regional context

Regional capacity building

Social and cultural development

HEIs

Regional innovation

Human capital and skills development

Focus of analysis of the OECD review

Figure 1.1 OCED analysis framework

European Union
Regional Policy

Connecting Universities to Regional Growth:
A Practical Guide

SMART SPECIALISATION PLATFORM

September 2011

Regions signed up on Platform

- Alsace (FR)
  - Andalucía (ES)
  - Aquitaine (FR)
  - Aragón (ES)
  - Canarias (ES)
  - Castilla y León (ES)
  - Centre (FR)
  - Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (UK)
  - Emilia-Romagna (IT)
- Freistaat Sachsen (DE)
  - Friesland (NL)
  - Guadalupe (FR)
  - Guyane (FR)
  - Illes Baleares (ES)
  - Jihomoravský kraj (CZ)
  - Kainuu (FI)
  - Kent (UK)
  - La Réunion (FR)
  - Lubuskie (PL)
  - Madrid (ES)
  - Marche (IT)
  - Martinique (FR)
  - Navarra (ES)

- Niederösterreich (AT)
- Nord-Pas-de-Calais (FR)
- Northampton (UK)
- Northern Ireland (UK)
- Oberösterreich (AT)
- Pohjanmaa (Ostrobothnia) (FI)
- Päijät-Häme (FI)
- País Vasco (ES)
- Piemonte (IT)
- Puglia (IT)
- Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)
- Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (BE)
- Región de Murcia (ES)
- Skåne (SE)
- Świętokrzyskie (PL)
- Toscana (IT)
- Västerbotten (SE)
- Västra Götaland (SE)
- Vlaanderen (BE)
- Vest (RO)
- Wallonia (BE)
- Weser-Ems (DE)
- West Midlands (UK)
- Województwo Podlaskie (PL)

Peer Review Workshop 3 May 2012

- The workshop will take place at the Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS) in Seville, Spain. During the workshop, four European regions will be invited to present their current work on regional innovation strategies for smart specialisation (RIS3).

- All regions registered with the S3 Platform are eligible to participate in this workshop; however we will only be able to accommodate a maximum of 16 regions at this workshop. Registration is open now to the workshop.

- http://ipts.jrc.ec.europa.eu/activities/research-and-innovation/data/event_form.cfm?workshop=3rd%20of%20May%202012

ERRIN view of strengths

- Recognition of territorial dimension
  - See Barca Report
- Bottom up analysis of core competences of region
  - Need for regional buy-in
- Outward looking strategy
  - Benchmarking
  - Collaboration
- Synergies between EU funding programmes
  - Horizon 2020 and Cohesion Policy

Some regional concerns

- Governance
  - How
    - Top down coordination may stifle bottom up involvement
    - Why throw our Regional Innovation Strategy baby…
  - Timeline
  - Stakeholders
  - Spatial level
    - Administrative or functional area boundaries
  - Who owns the S3?

- Content
  - Detail
  - Size
  - Need for diversity
    - Fear of wrong choices…
  - Evidence base

- Bureaucracy
  - Return on investment for some developed regions

ERRIN and Smart Specialisation

- 'Smart Specialisation' subgroup under the Policy Working Group

- An opportunity for regional offices in Brussels to engage in the debate:
    - Benchmark progress of regions
    - Publicise and exchange best practice in a Brussels context
    - Analyse and communicate concerns to the Commission
    - Add value to the S3 Mirror Group

- Next meeting June 14th 10.00-12.00 Brussels

Synergies with Horizon 2020

- "It is crucial to strengthen synergies and complementarities between Cohesion Policy and Horizon 2020 while establishing a clear division of labour between them…

- …smart specialisation strategies be elaborated by national and/or regional managing authorities for Cohesion Policy in close collaboration with the authorities responsible for research and innovation…involving stakeholders such as universities…local industry and social partners.

Conclusions

- Smart specialisation key aspect of future Cohesion Policy
- Will help build bridges with Horizon 2020
- Outward looking focus improvement on Regional Innovation Strategies
- Still issues from academic to practical and some regional scepticism although more and more regions joining the S3 Platform
- ERRIN welcomes more interregional cooperation and collaboration activities based on ' Regions of Knowledge' programme

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for listening