

BSR Stars conference

Get smarter together in the Baltic Sea Region – taking innovation and smart specialisation across borders

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What is in the future ESIF for innovation in the Baltic Sea Region?

- Focus on innovation thanks to thematic concentration
- Improved policy-design & effectiveness through smart specialisation
- More opportunities for trans-national cooperation





Future Cohesion Policy 2014-2020

Focus on Europe2020 results, not spending

- Thematic concentration to maximise the impact of investments
- ➤ Conditionalities and strengthened partnership to ensure effective implementation
- ► Common Strategic Framework: coherence across funds (ERDF, ESF, CF, EAFRD, EMFF): clarify is with Horizon 2020 etc. (see modify In the future:

 Regulation of 11 Sept 201: In the future:

 Investment Funds''

 Investment Funds'





Thematic objectives & concentration

- 1. Research and innovation
- 2. Information and Communication Technologies
- 3. Competitiveness of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME)
- 4. Shift to a low-carbon economy
- 5. Climate change adaptation and risk management and prevention
- 6. Environmental protection and resource efficiency
- 7. Sustainable transport and disposal of congestion on major network infrastructure
- 8. Employment and support for labour mobility
- 9. Social inclusion and poverty reduction
- 10. Education, skills and lifelong learning
- 11. Increased institutional capacity and effectiveness of public administration

Policy



Eligibility map 2014-20

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Less developed region (GDP/head: less than 75% Transition regions (GDP/head between 75% and 90%)

More developed region (GDP/beadsmann)

Thematic concentration* means that around €90 billion will go into research & innovation, SME competitiveness and ICT. That means on average per person per year:

€ 12.40 More developed regions:

€ 25.20 Transition regions:

€ 42.00 Less developed regions:

*) more developed regions: 80% of ERDF (at least 20% for low carbon)

Transition regions: 60% of ERDF (at least 15% for low carbon)

more dev. Regions: 50% of ERDF (at least 12% for low carbon)

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TOTAL 325.1



REGIOais



Improved policy-design & effectiveness through smart specialisation:

Why & How?



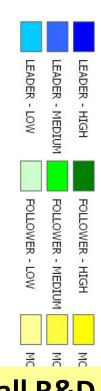
Innovation benefits from international cooperation











- ☐ 35 of the 266 regions in the EU accounted for 45% of all R&D expenditure in the EU
- □ 10 of the most R&D intensive regions in 2009 were located in the Nordic member States, totalising 9,3% of total R&D expenditure in the EU

(source EUROSTAT regional yearbook 2012)



Lessons learnt

Planned investments of Cohesion Policy in RTD, innovation, enterpris

R&I support in general:

- ► Lack of interaction between levels of governance and departments
- Strategies without external perspective duplication
- ► Lack of or indifference to critical mass
- Measures only for R&I and capacity building, but not for demand stimulation / market access – new forms of innov.
- Focus on fashionable themes / prestige projects
- Focus on industries and not on emerging sectors and services

See: Regional Innovation Monitor

% of total funding

EU27 - 23.0

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What is Smart Specialisation?

- = fact-based: all assets
- = no top-down but dynamic /entrepreneurial discovery process for shared vision among innovation stakeholders, in particular business
- All forms of innovation not only technology and research driven
- = eco-systems: creating environments for change, not accumulation of disconnected projects
- Mobilisation of investments and synergies across different departments and governance levels (EU-national-regional)
- = source-in knowledge, &
 technologies

- = Be different!
- = competitive advantages, potential for excellence, opportunities
- global perspective on potential competitive advantage + potential for cooperation, global value chains
- = Concentration of resources on priorities, problems and core needs + accumulation of critical mass also across borders
- = no focus on single sector / tech., but cross-fertilisations, rejuvenating sectors through higher value-added activities + emerging sectors / areas for place-based economic transformation!



6 Steps for RIS³ development



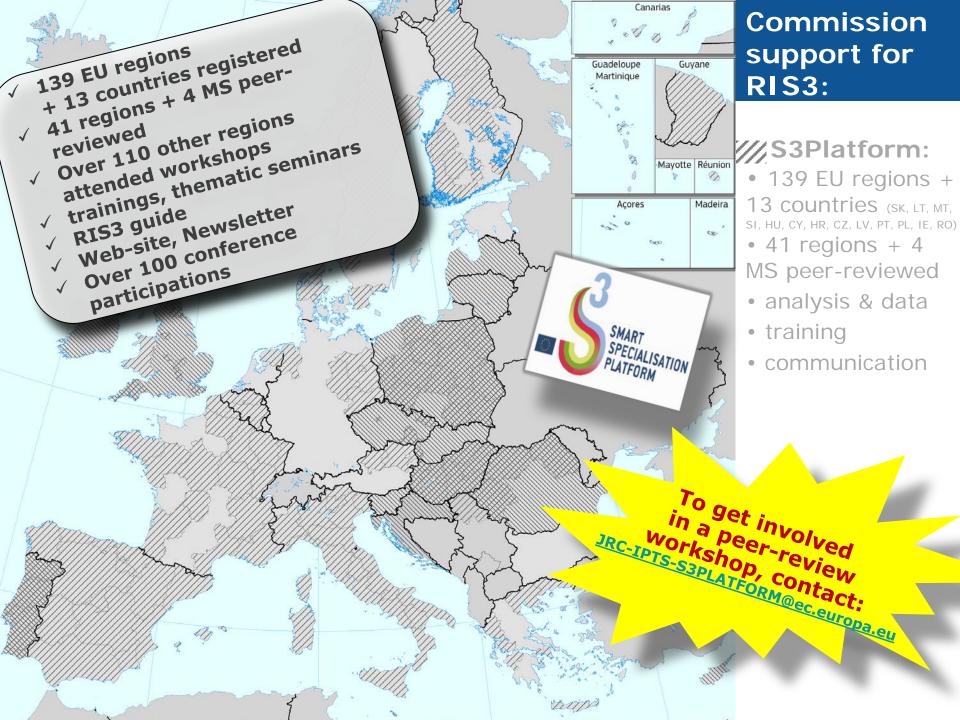
See RIS³ Guide:

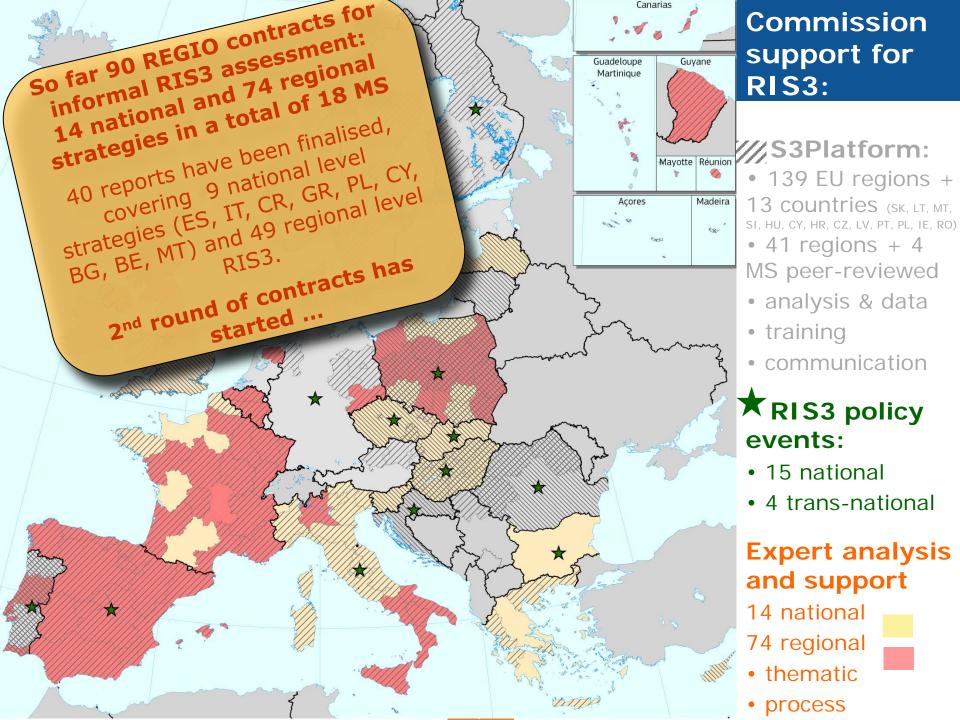
http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/s3pguide

- **ANALYSIS:** discovery of the socio-economic and research-innovation engines of regional growth, competitive advantages & weaknesses *Profiling* the region!!
- PROCESS: governance, stakeholder involvement, institutional setting. Structuring the process.

 Who is going to make it happen?!!
- VISION: common goals for the future. What?
 - **PRIORITIES:** search and selection of activities & projects & actions & technological areas to focus on. *How?*
 - **POLICY MIX:** policy mechanisms and instruments social, industrial, innovation, labour, research, development. *By means of?*
- MONITORING: selection indicators and evaluation process. Are we doing ok? Have we made it?









Future Cohesion policy: Promoting cooperation with other EU countries

> Art. 60(2)b Common Provisions Regulation (CPR): up to 15% of the total am operations Id EU), provided

- > Art.87(3) CPF (d) interre with benefic State
 - (e) where N strategies

the planned intervent

EUSBR can help that within the to seize these opportunities for more & better innovation!

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under an OP can be spent on

-regional contribution of

> Art.3(3) ERDF: INTERREG may also suppose me sharing of human resources and facilities and all types of infrastructure across borders in all regions.



2. What other opportunities through EU funding programmes?

- Horizon2020 for mostly transnational research and innovation projects, incl. non-EU: €70.2 billion
- COSME for SME competitiveness, financial instruments, business support services, etc.: € 2 bn
- **Erasmus+** for students, teachers, pupils: € 14.5 bn
- Creative Europe for culture and creative industries:
 €1.5 billion

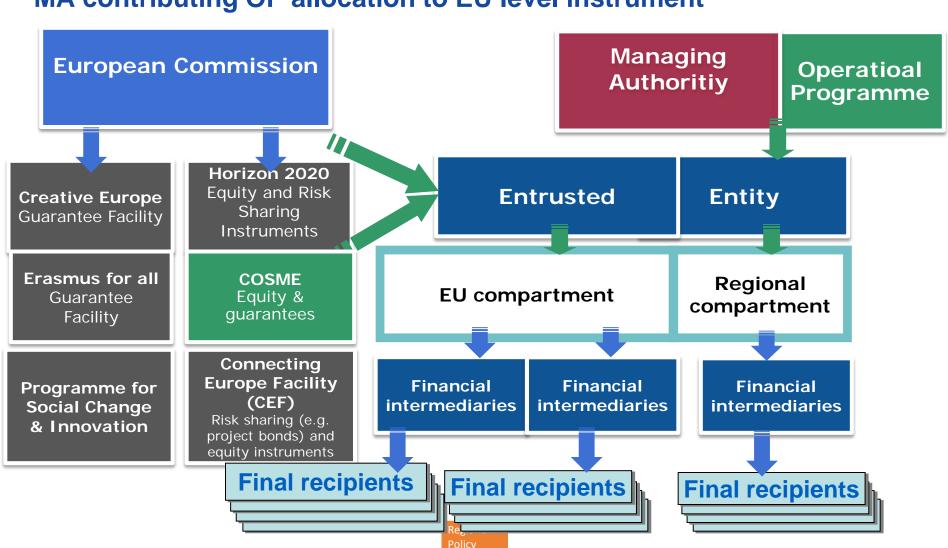
Also:

 LIFE programme for environment and climate, incl. financial instruments: € 3,4 billion



Financial instruments:

MA contributing OP allocation to EU level instrument





Horizon2020: What's different from FP7?

- More for fundamental research: European Research Council, Future Emerging Technologies
- More for innovation: Challenge-oriented, bottomup: fast track to innovation, financial instruments, SME instrument, EIT-KICs, PPI & PCP, ...
- More structured leverage on national and regional R&I programmes and private funds: ERA-Nets, JTIs, Public-Public-Partnerships, Joint Programming Initiatives, ...
- Widening participation & spreading excellence:
 ERA Chairs, Teaming and Twinning for excellence and innovation



Horizon2020:

Widening participation & spreading excellence

ERA Chairs: bring in outstanding researchers to research institutions with potential for research excellence. These institutions should mobilise support from different funding sources (incl. ESIF) to invest in facilities and infrastructures and commit innovation support.

Should be strongly

• Teaming: creating: creating

Excellence & leading part between resident of Excellence.

Should be Strong, linked with relevant local /national Smart Specialisation Strategy

Centres of strengths of strengths of strengths of strengths of n for setting up the

• **Twinning:** staff exchanges, expert visits, short-term on-site or virtual trainings, workshops; organisation of joint summer school type activities; outreach activities.

For twinning & teaming: At least 2 internationally-leading institutions in a defined field and at least one other participant





Horizon2020: More for innovation & SMEs

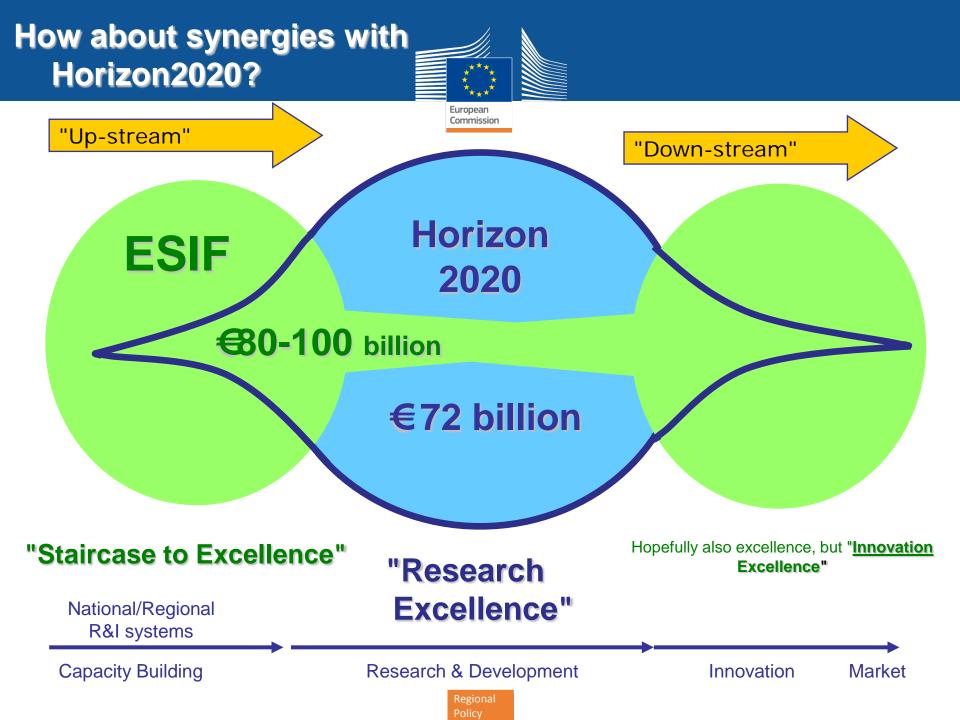
- **SME instrument**: first 50.000 lump sum for technical feasibility, then R&D grant
- Fast-track to innovation: innovation actions in any technology field; continuously open call (1st cut-off date in 2015); No more than 5 legal entities; grant of not more than €3 million
- Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs) are the European Institute of Technology (EIT)'s operational units combining universities-research —enterprises working in cross-disciplinary areas (existing: Energy, ICT, Climate Change; new KICs 2014: "Healthy living and active ageing", "Raw materials"; 2016: "Food4Future", "Added value manufacturing"; 2018: "Urban mobility"
- **Public procurement for innovation:** buyers groups team up either buy R&D services, or innovative solutions



Horizon2020: Leverage on national and regional R&I programmes and private funds

- Joint Technology Initiatives: private R&D actors team up in a Joint Undertaking; Horizon pays up to 50% for joint calls
- Public-Public-Partnerships: national & regional R&D programmes & organisations team up; Horizon pays up to 50% for joint calls
- **EUREKA-Eurostars**: EUREKA member states team up for SME research cooperation
- **ERA-Nets**: national & regional R&D programmes launch a joint call for proposals, Horizon pays up to 33% for joint call

European Innovation Partnerships: bring together enterprises, researchers, civil society to chart out R&D roadmaps



How about synergies with Horizon2020? European Commission **Upstream Downstream Horizon 2020** KETS Frontier research (ERC, FET) **ESI Funds** Business Innovation (IP1+3) xcellent R&I **R&I Infrastructures and PPPs** Demonstration **Equipment (IP1)** prizes Pilots procurement **ESFRI** KETs (IP1) **SME** instrument ERA-Net, JP, EUREKA **Business Advis** services Marie Curie "Stairway to Excellence" Hopefully also excellence, but "Research "Innovation Excellence" Excellence" National/Regional R&I systems **Capacity Building** Market

R&D Innovation Market Innovation Innovation Market IP: Investment Prioritic Regional Prio

How about Ho



Therefore:

- Article 55(8): combination of funding from different EU funding instruments encouraged
- Multiannual Financial Framework Fiche no. 28
- Common Strategic Framework for the ESI Funds – annex 1 to CPR: 4.3 Horizon 2020 and other centrally managed EU programmes in the areas of research and innovation

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Natio. R&I sv. European Parliament and many regions & MS request further guidance for MA and Horizon managers beyond the strategic approach!



Synergies Horizon2020 - ESIF?

- Synergies are NOT about substituting national / regional or private co-funding to Horizon2020 projects by ESIF money
- Synergies are about obtaining more impacts on competitiveness, jobs and growth by combining ESIF and Horizon2020
- Synergies can be about bringing together Horizon2020 and ESIF money in a same project
- > but accounting-, auditing- and organisation-wise it is easier to aim for synergies by successive projects that build on each other or parallel projects (amplifying / carrying further Horizon2020 project)





3. How can EUSBR help achieve the objectives of ESIF and Horizon2020?



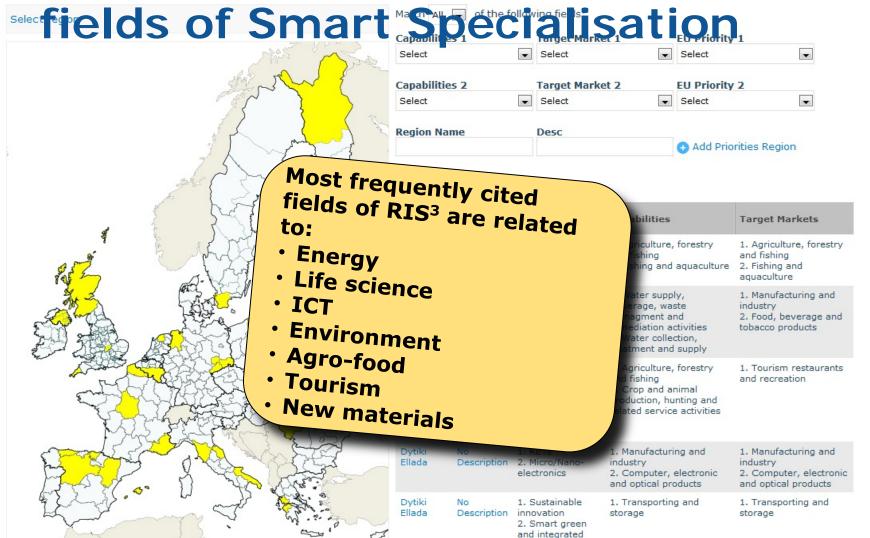
EUSBR can facilitate synergies among programmes and MS at all stages

- RIS³ development: jointly look into SWOT and entrepreneurial discovery process results and identify fields for teaming up across borders (... and prepare for Horizon2020 projects, ERA-Nets, ERA-Chairs, EIT-KICs, etc.)
- **OP development**: explore opportunities for transnational activities, and INTERREG programmes
- OP implementation & project development: exploit potential for cooperation through platforms for potential beneficiaries, etc.





S3Platform can help spot emerging



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Search results among the first 70 MS and regions:

Active Healthy Ageing EIP-related



30 regions envisage smart specialisations in AHA related areas:

Alsace, Aragón, Auvergne, Basilicata, Basse-Normandie, Canarias, Castilla-La Mancha, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, Comunidad Valenciana, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Emilia-Romagna, Észak-Alföld, Franche-Comté, Guyane, Haute-Normandie, Île de France, Limousin, Lorraine, Lubelskie, Marche, Martinique, Nord - Pas-de-Calais, Northern Ireland, Northern Netherlands, País Vasco, Pomorskie, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Región de Murcia, Région Wallonne, Toscana

... and probably many more that are not yet in the database ...



Search results among the currently 70 MS and regions:

Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability

products Differentiated technologies chemistry agro-environment Agro-resources Bio-renewable promotion Agro-biotechnology agro-processing Nutrition Agricultural-food Agro-food genomics Numion Food cluster Agrofood non-food diet wine III industry Biosciences meat Eco-friendly Biofuels beverages Agrifood ICT crops Agroindustry gastronomic purposes processing cheese Plants Biofuel Biotechnology Wood Bio-health hunting Agri-food oil Agriculture Biodiversity resources Bioeconomy industries Biotherapies Eco-industries Restructuring development Mediterranean

56 regions envisage smart specialisations in APS EIP related areas:

Alsace Aragón Auvergne Basilicata Canarias Castilla y León Castilla-La Mancha Centre Champagne-Ardenne Comunidad Foral de Navarra Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Dytiki Ellada Emilia-Romagna Észak-Alföld Észak-Magyarország Extremadura Franche-Comté Friesland (NL) Guadeloupe Guyane Illes Balears Ipeiros Kriti Kýpros Languedoc-Roussillon Lietuva Limousin Lorraine Lubelskie Marche Martinique Midi-Pyrénées Nord - Pasde-Calais Northern Ireland Northern Netherlands Opolskie País Vasco Pays de la Loire Picardie Podkarpackie Poitou- Charentes Pomorskie Principado de Asturias Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Puglia Região Autónoma dos Açores Región de Murcia Région Wallonne Réunion Sachsen Satakunta Scotland Skåne län Umbria Voreio Aigaio Weser-Ems

... and probably many more that are not yet in the database ...



Search results among the first 70 MS and regions: Raw materials EIP-related

Electro-technique technologies Micro-technologies scientific Intelligent Sustainable Electrotechnics Risks fibres Mining Circular Metal ocean nano-technologies engineerii industry Mechatronics New foundry chemicals management Mechanics aerostructures related Steel constructions Mechanical Solid recycling Microelectronics Functional polymer economy including industries semi-conductors

40 regions envisage smart specialisations in Raw Materials EIP related areas:

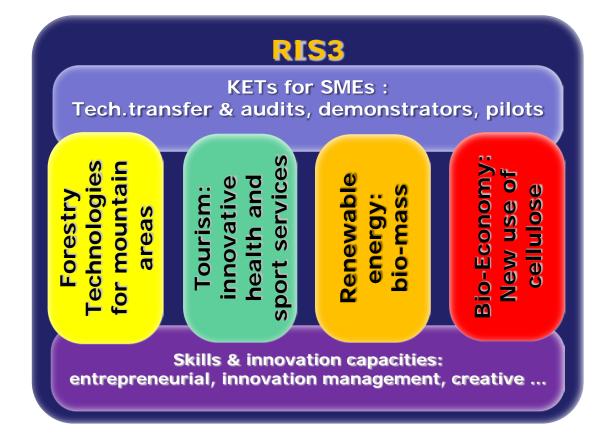
Attiki Basse-Normandie Bratislavský kraj Canarias Castilla y León Champagne-Ardenne Comunidad Foral de Navarra Comunidad Valenciana Dytiki Ellada Emilia-Romagna Franche-Comté Guadeloupe Haute-Normandie Epiros Kentriki Makedonia Kýpros Lappi Lietuva Limousin Lorraine Marche Martinique Midi-Pyrénées Northern Ireland Opolskie País Vasco Pays de la Loire Picardie Poitou-Charentes Pomorskie Principado de Asturias Puglia Região Autónoma dos Açores Région Wallonne Rhône-Alpes Sachsen Strední Morava Swietokrzyskie Toscana Wales

... and probably many more that are not yet in the database ...



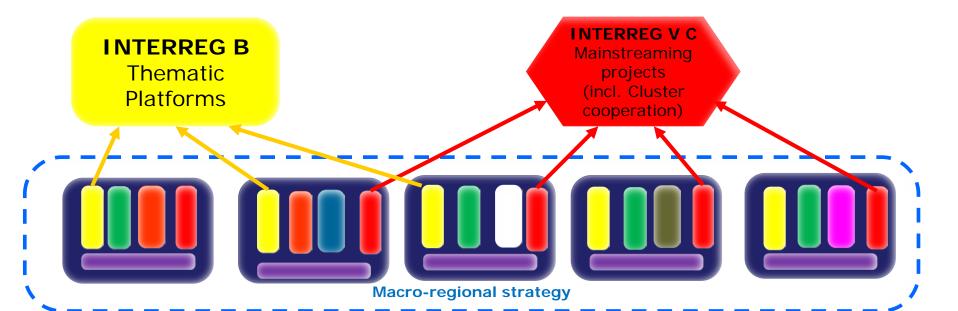
How about synergies between different RIS3s?

Hypothetical example For a RIS3 strategy with specialisation fields and horizontal priorities



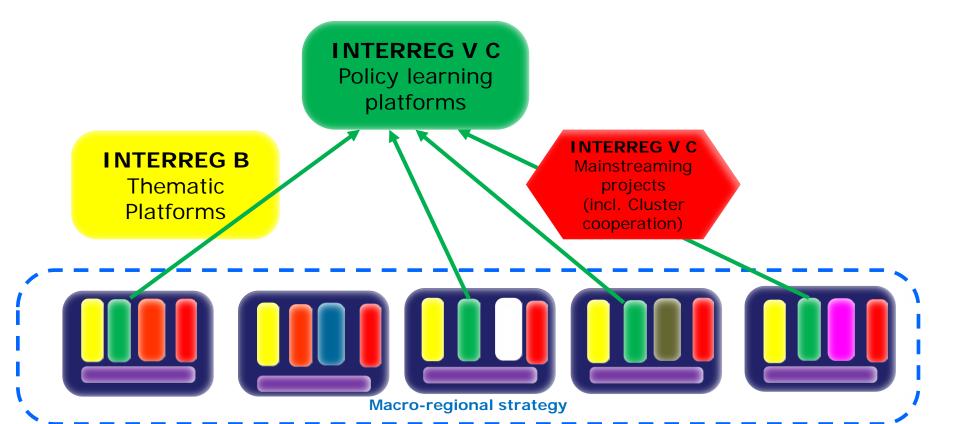


➤ Different MS and regions can team up around shared specialisation fields an generate critical mass and complement each other's strengths and weaknesses e.g. seizing INTERREG opportunities for cooperation



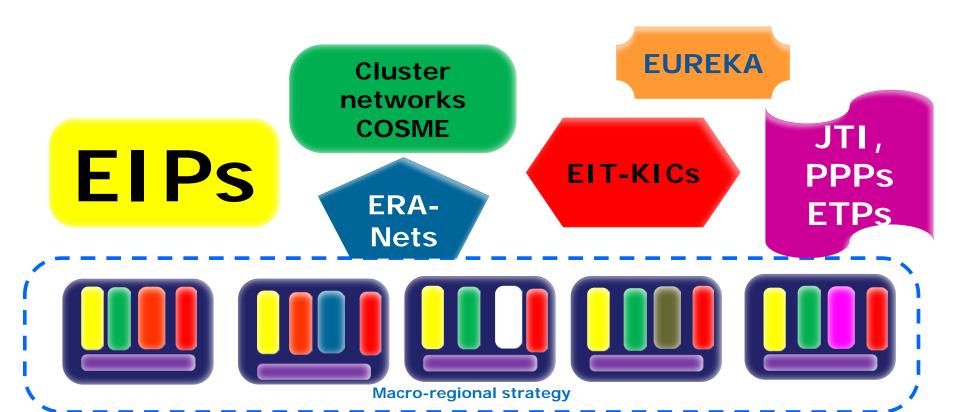


... and can deepen policy-learning on specific issues through INTERREG





... or team up to seize Horizon2020, COSME and other opportunities for cooperation

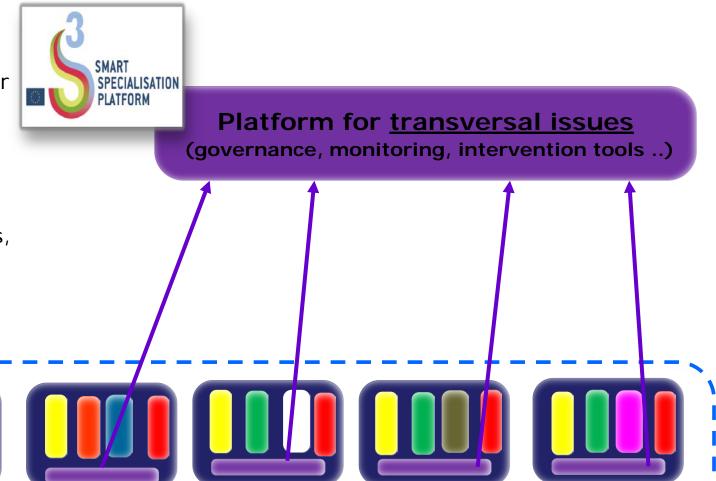




Macro-regional strategy

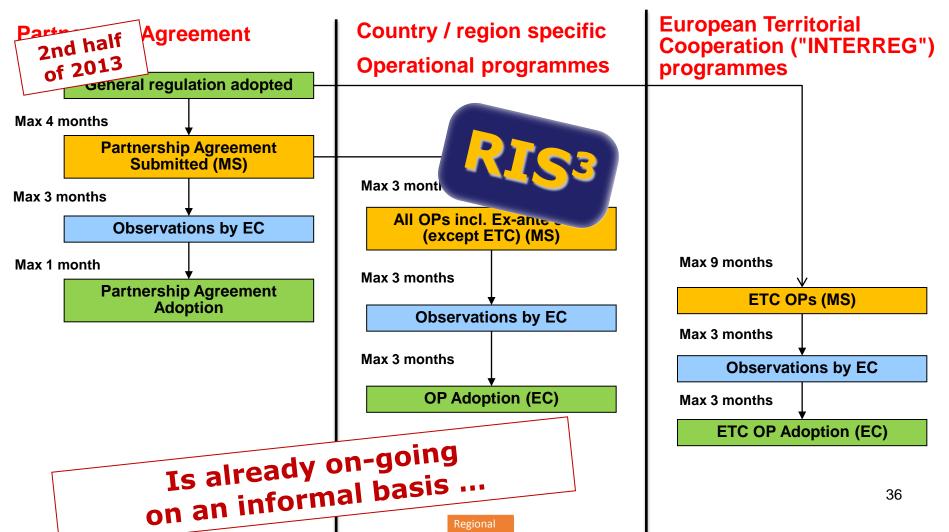
Also the S3Platform can help

- ► "hub" for partner finding for INTERREG and other purposes beyond EUSDR: ERA-Nets, Joint Programming, EIPs, KICs, etc.
- ► Analysis & good practices





Calendar for partnership agreements & OPs



Regional





Links and documents

- Common Provisions Regulation for the European Structural and Investment funds:
 - http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/what/future/proposals_2014_2020_en.cf m
- Horizon 2020 proposed regulations rules for participation, PPP & P2Ps: http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020/index_en.cfm?pg=h2020documents
- COSME regulation: http://ec.europa.eu/cip/cosme/
- Erasmus plus regulation: http://ec.europa.eu/education/news/20130719-erasmus-plus-preparation_en.htm
- For end beneficiaries in 2007-13 period: Practical guide to EU funding opportunities for research and innovation: http://ec.europa.eu/research/regions/documents/publications/new_practical_guide.pdf



Questions and Answers

