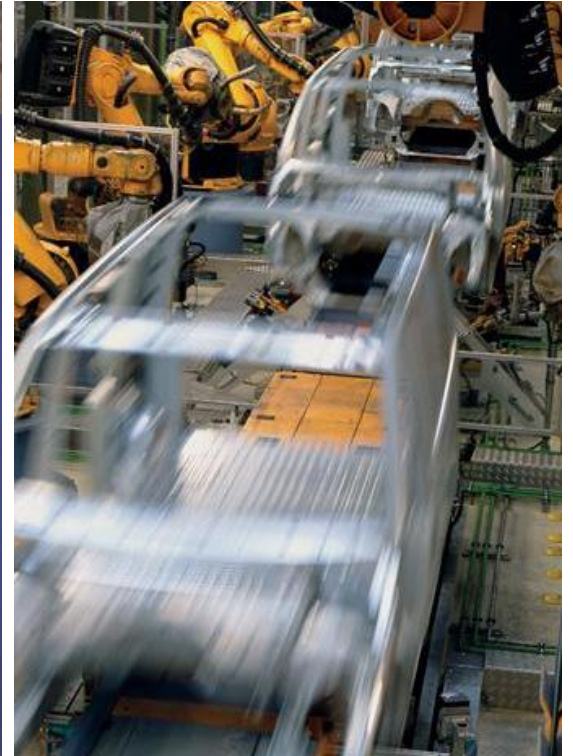


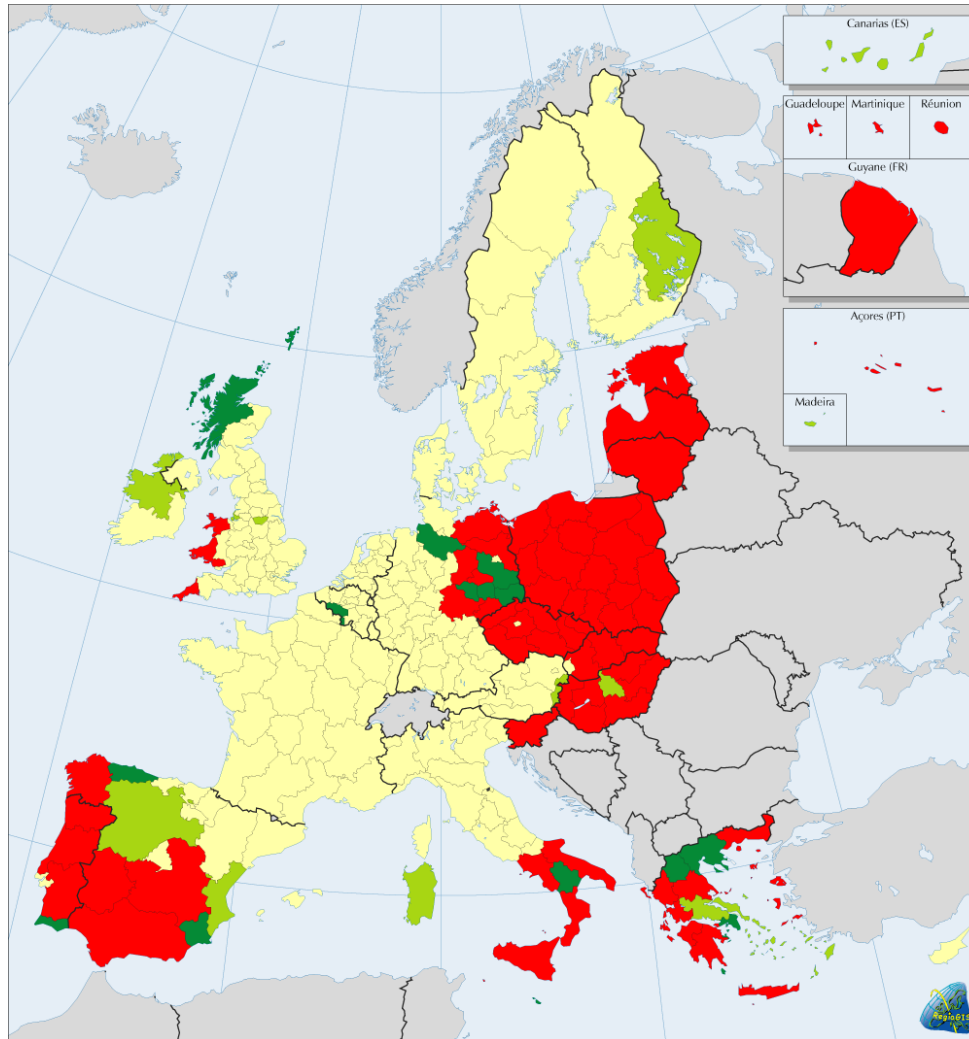
20 years of Research and Innovation strategic planning in Castilla y León: from Regional Technology Plan to Smart Specialisation Strategy.




**Smart Specialisation Seminar
Bari, 25th September 2012**


Brief Presentation of Castilla y León






 convergence

 Phasing-out

 Phasing-in

 Regional competitiveness
and employment

Main features

■ Land:

- 95,000 km²: third-largest in Europe; larger than 16 MS.

■ Local administration:

- 9 provinces
- 2249 municipalities.

■ Population:

- 2.5 million inhabitants
- 27 inh/km² –Spain: 89.3 inh/km²

■ GDP per capita:

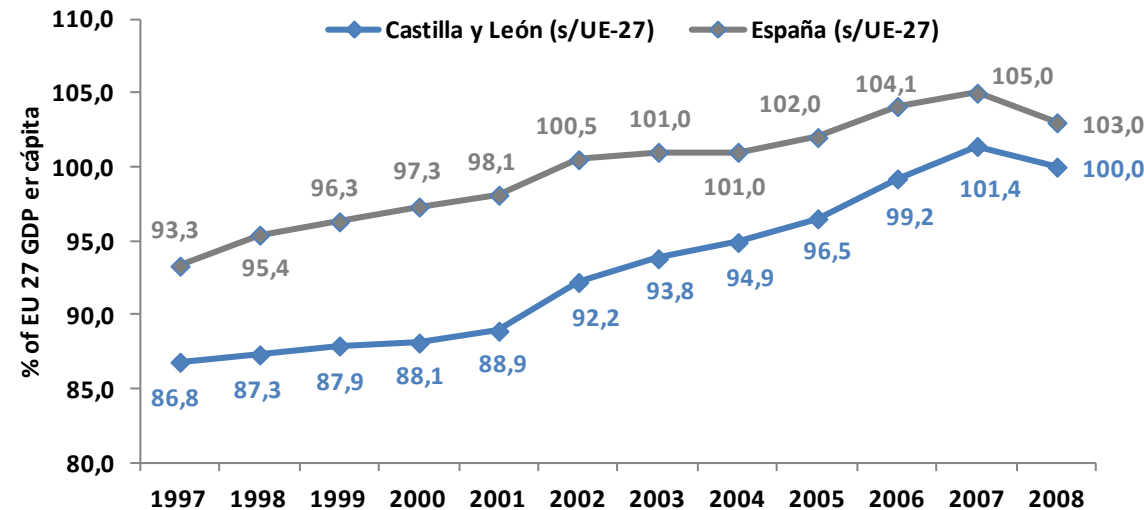
- Previously Objective 1. Now “Phasing-in”.

Convergence with the EU

Evolution of GDP per capita.

Comparison with EU-27 averages.

Regional disparities: convergence of provinces (NUTS III) with EU-27 (2007)



- Between 110% and 120%
- Between 100% and 110%
- Between 90% and 100%
- Between 80% and 90%

Legal Framework for regional policies

- Spanish Constitution of 1978: recognises the “State of the Autonomies”: 17 “autonomous communities” (NUTS II) and 2 “autonomous cities” with autonomous self-government and legislative power.



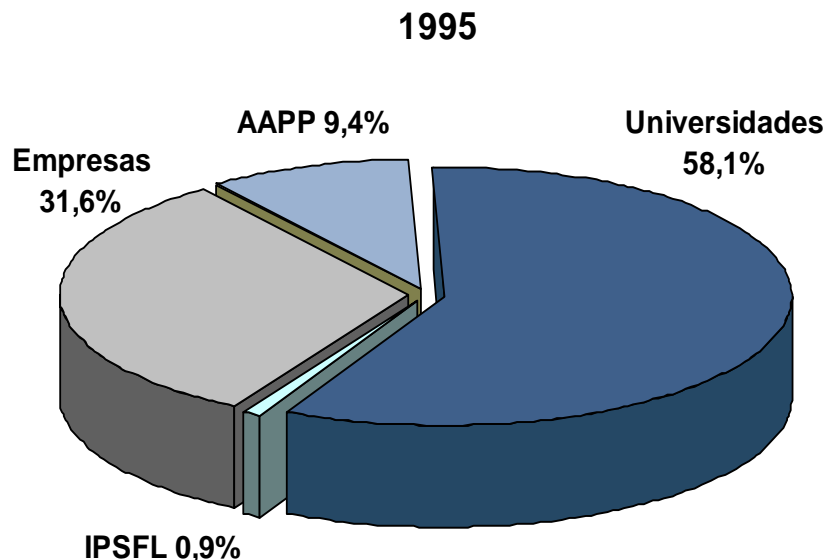
- The Constitution states the sharing out of competences between the State and the Regions
- Each region has its “Statute of Autonomy”, that defines the region’s competences.
- Statute of Castilla y León: in 1983. Modified in 2007; includes “research, technical development and innovation”.

Castilla y León in the 90's & the Regional Technology Plan



Castilla y León in mid 90's

- Convergence with EU-15 (1995): 74% (Spain: 79%)
- Activity rate (1995): 47,61% (Spain: 51,01%)
- Unemployment rate (1995): 20,47% (Spain: 22,76%)
- GERD/GDP (1995): 0,50% (Spain: 0,81%)



R&D&I policy in Castilla y León in mid 90's

- Boecillo Technology Park (since 1990):
 - 36 companies established in 1995.
 - 437 employees in 1995.
- Technology Centres Network (1992): 36 members.
- Technology Incentives Call (since 1985).
- Calls for research projects, congresses, etc. (since 1985).

The Regional Technology Plan

- European Commission's pilot project:
 - 8 regions, 2 DG's.
 - Previous to RIS
- Project launched in 1994, finished in 1996.
- **Qualitative impact:** change in the way of making policy.
 - Systematisation and coherence of innovation policy.
 - Optimisation and organisation of resources.
 - Awareness about the need for innovation.
- **Quantitative impact** (1996-2001):
 - GERD / GDP: from 0,52% to 0,80%.
 - Business Expenditure on R&D: from 32,8% to 53,7% of total GERD.
 - R&D personnel in private sector: from 16,9% to 26,6% of total personnel devoted to R&D.

Keys of success:

- **Involvement of main actors:** sectoral meetings, in-depth analysis...
- **Open mentality;** acceptance of critics.
- **Decisions based on consensus:** Allows having everybody on board, pushing in the same direction.
- **Strong political support by the Regional Government:** Public budget increased from an initially foreseen 400.000 € to a final 600.000 €. High-level political leadership (President, Minister).
- **Dragging effect of big companies** on the rest of the economic tissue.
- **Simple structure and contents.**

Regional Technology Plan

Mobilised resources

	1997-2000		
	Foreseen (M€)	Actual (M€)	Ratio actual / foreseen
Public resources	245,09	350,87	143,16%
<i>Junta de Castilla y León</i>	<i>147,25</i>	<i>232,74</i>	<i>158,06%</i>
<i>Other public sources</i>	<i>97,84</i>	<i>118,13</i>	<i>120,74%</i>
Private resources	198,33	887,29	447,38%
TOTAL	443,42	1.238,16	279,23%

The consolidation of the regional R&D&I policy (2000-2010)



Key elements of the Science and technology Regional Policy

Legal basis

- Law 17/2002, of December 19th, of Promotion and General Coordination of the Scientific Research, Development and Technological Innovation (R&D&I) in Castilla y León.

Institutions

- Commission for the Coordination on Science and Technology.
- Commissioner for Science and Technology.

Planning

- Regional R&D&I Strategy (2007-2013).
- University-Business Strategy.

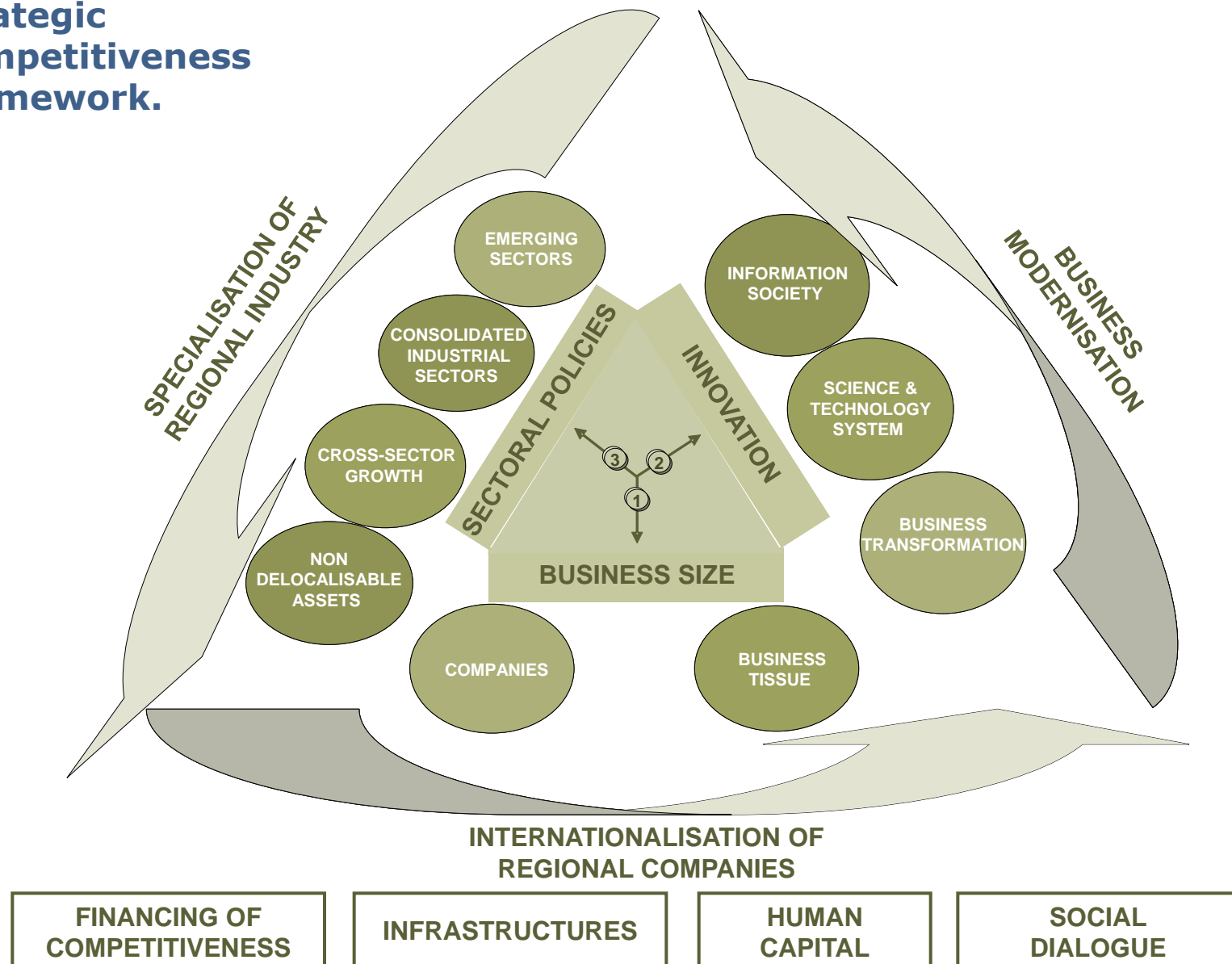
Consensus-building (social dialogue)

- Economic and Industrial Competitiveness Forum: Strategic Competitiveness Framework.
- Industrial Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Agreements of Castilla y León (2006-09, and 2010-13).

The Regional R&D&I Strategy 2002-2006

- **2nd RIS generation:** financed with regional resources, based on the experience of the Regional Technology Plan 1997-2000, and elaborated in close cooperation with European experts.
- **Coordinated by the** (at that time) **new Science and Technology Coordination Commission.**
- **Included basic research**, not only technological development and innovation: integrated approach (still separate Plans).
- **Defined through consensus**, taking into account business' demands and strategic sectors.
- **Based on methodologies that proved to be successful** in the Regional Technology Plan.

Strategic Competitiveness Framework.



The Regional R&D&I Strategy 2007-2013



- Made up in a **new context**:
 - Globalisation.
 - Renewed Lisbon Strategy.
 - Enlargement of the EU.
 - Reduction of Structural Funds (exit from "Objective 1").
- Part of the **competitiveness policy**.
- **Complete integration** of Research and Innovation.

The Regional R&D&I Strategy 2007-2013

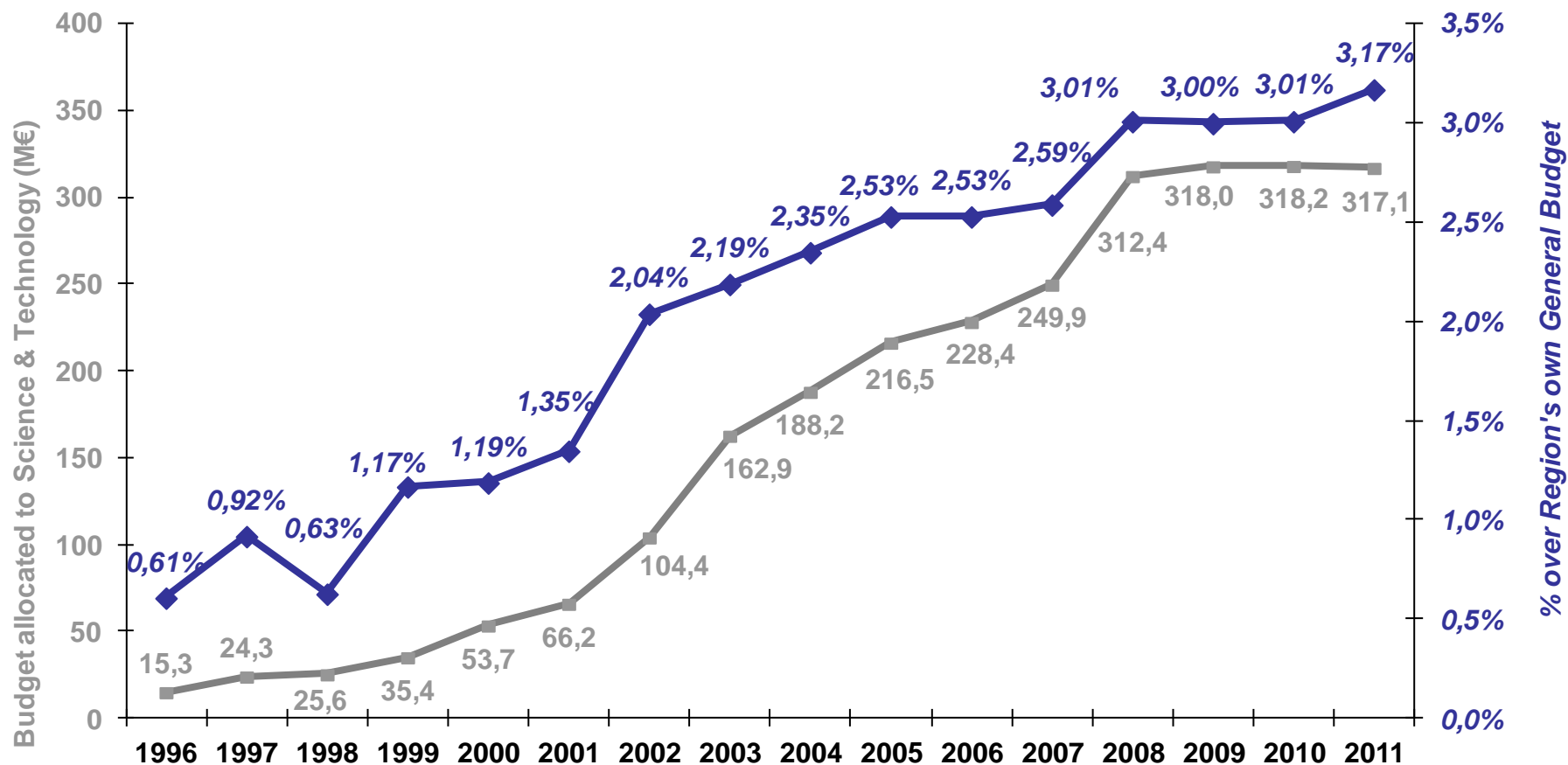


- Interim evaluation and upgrade in 2010.
 - Foreseen in the Strategy.
 - Analysis of new context, and performance of the Strategy in 2007-09.
- Changes:
 - Less priorities.
 - Simplification of programmes.
 - Re-definition of objectives.
 - Re-distribution of resources to be mobilised.

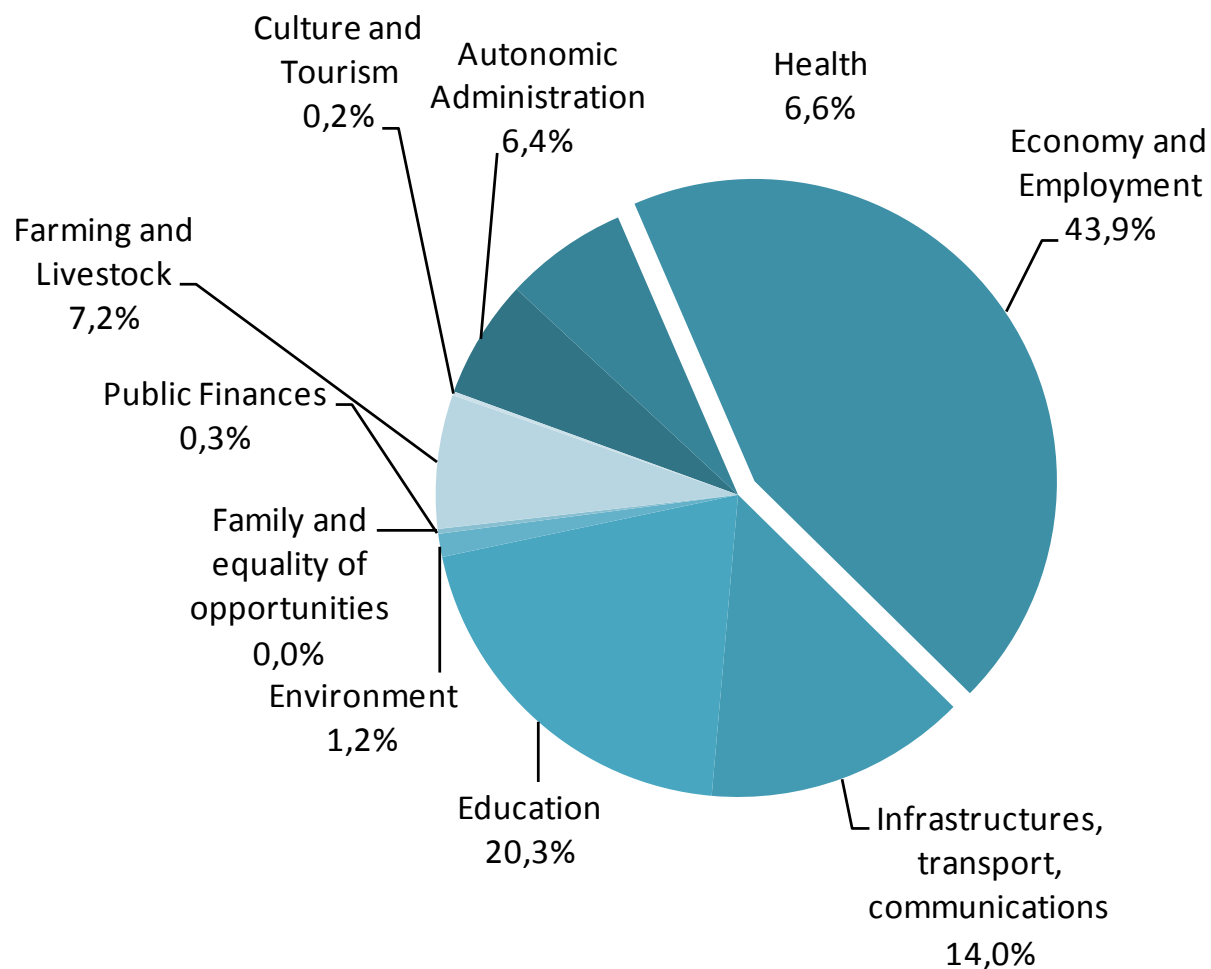
**Current situation:
the regional Science-
Technology-Business System.**



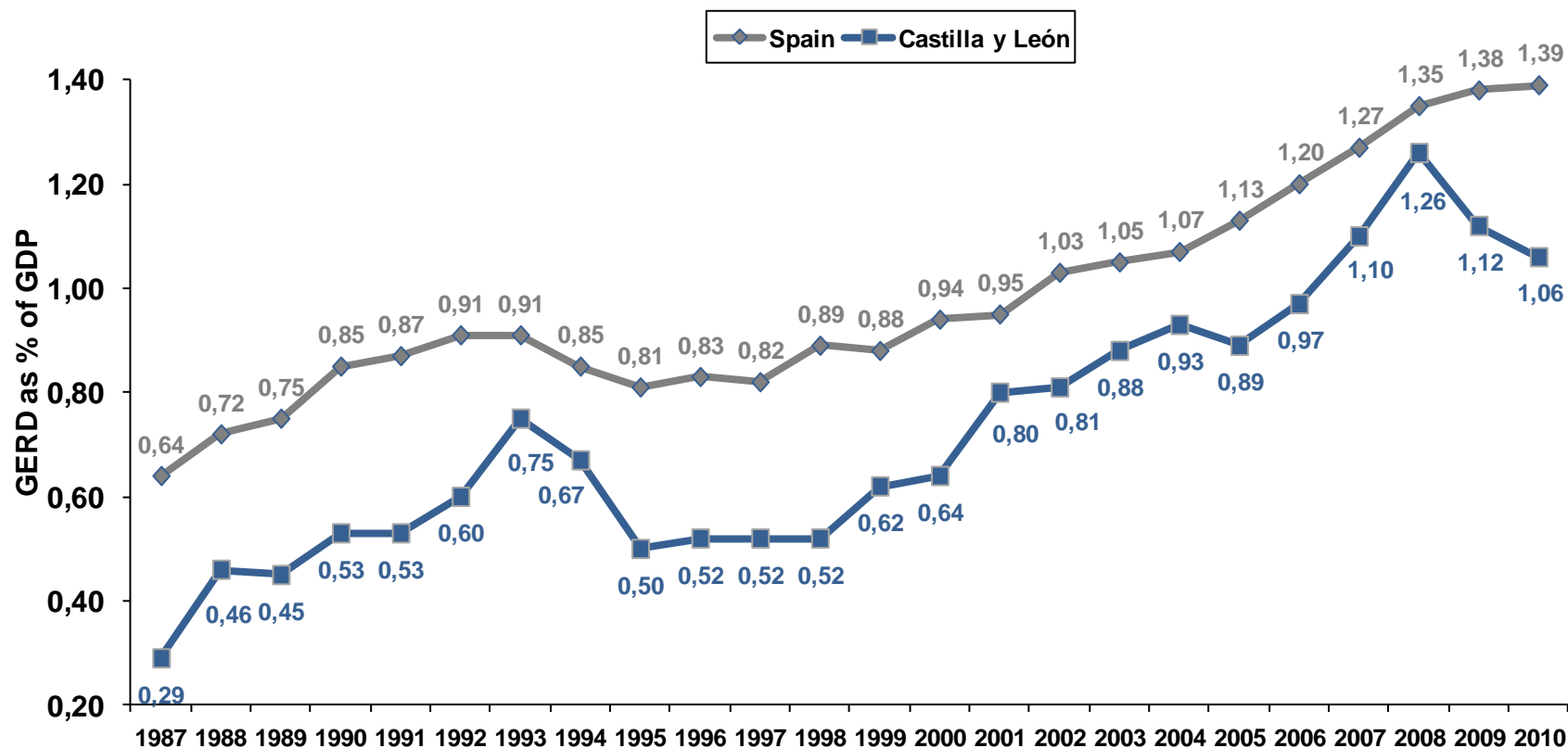
Evolution of science and technology expenditure in the Regional Government annual budget (1996-2011)



Science & Technology budget distribution among Government Departments



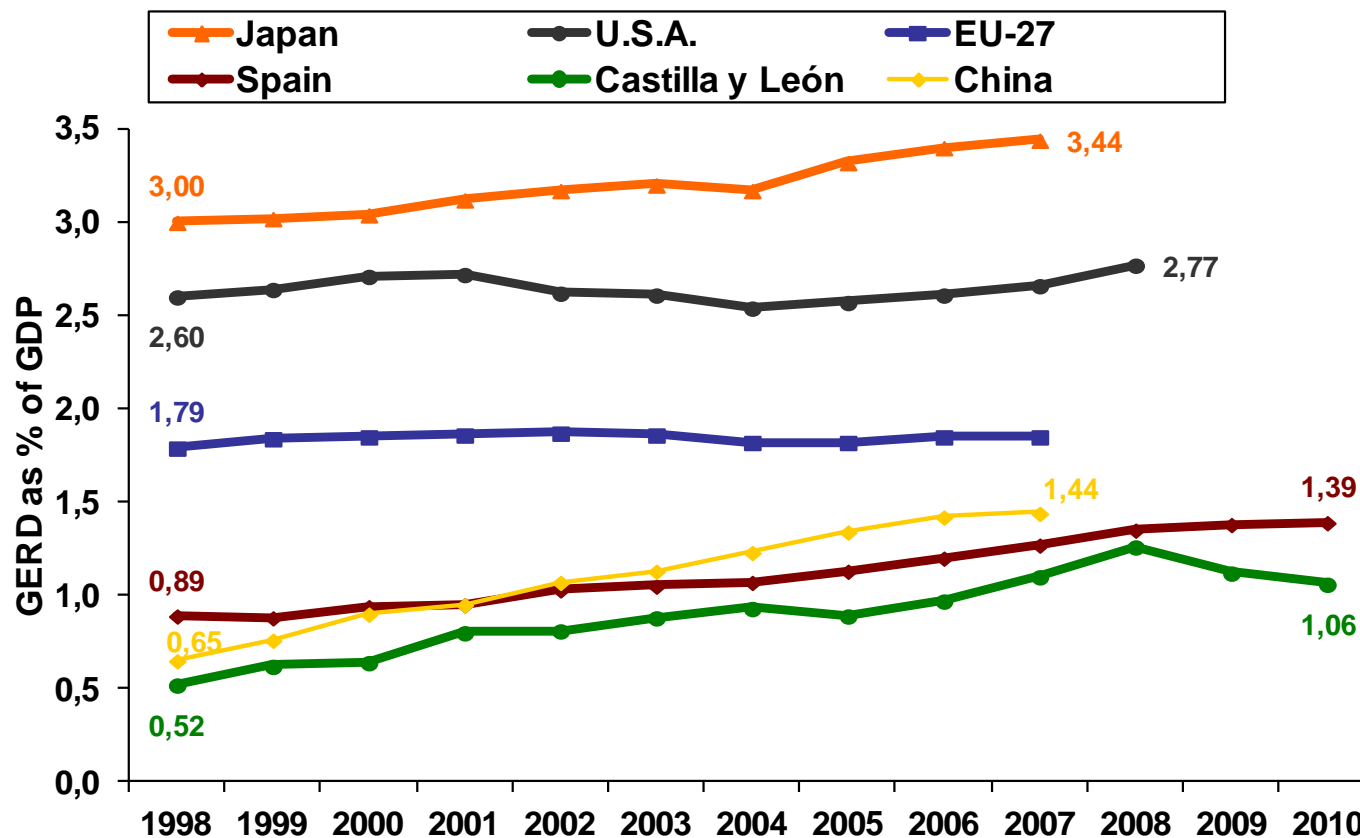
Evolution of the technological effort



Remarks:

- 1) Brackets denote total expenditure in R&D in Million Euro.
- 2) Data elaborated from annual publications of the National Statistics Institute (INE): Statistics on R&D activities.

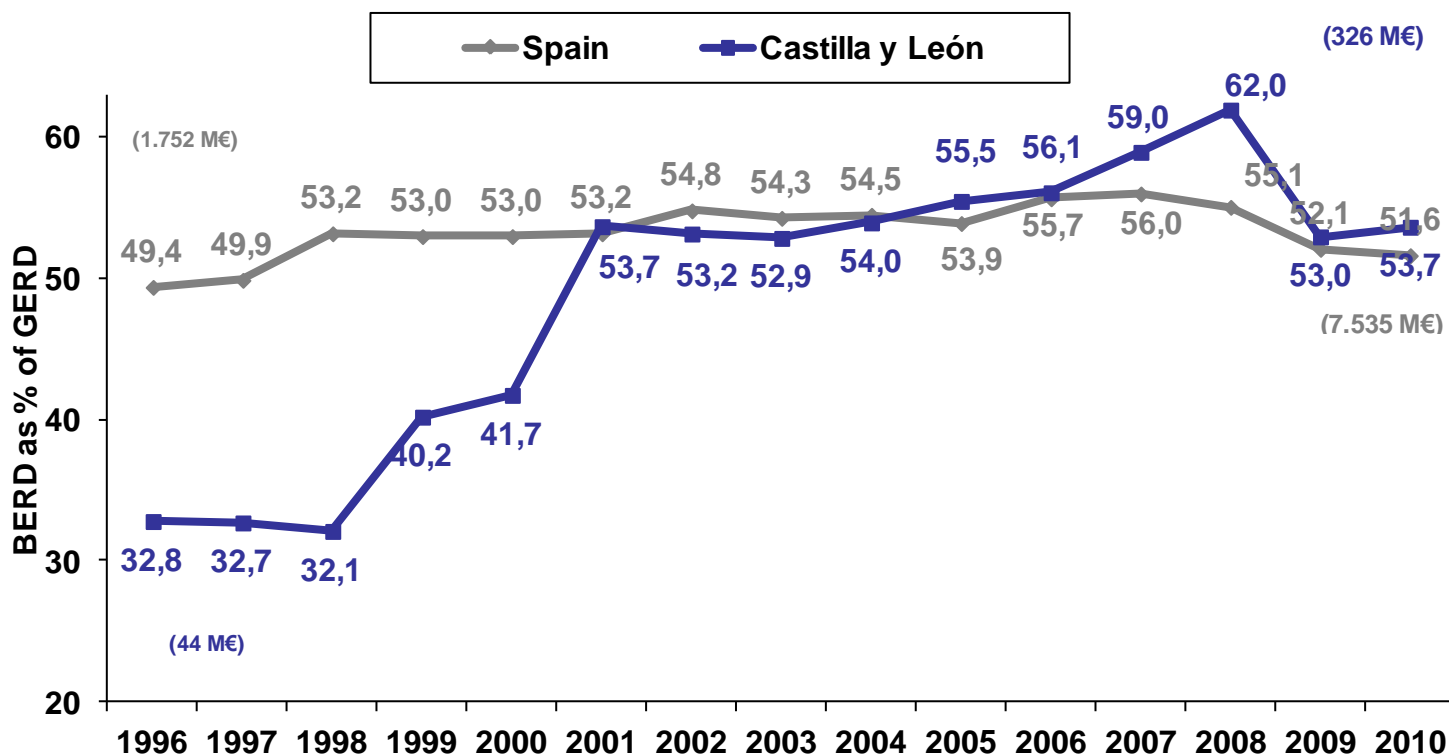
Evolution of the technological effort



Source: National Statistics Institute (INE), OCDE, EUROSTAT.

Source: Statistics on R&D activities (INE, OECD, EUROSTAT)

Participation of the private sector in R&D expenditure

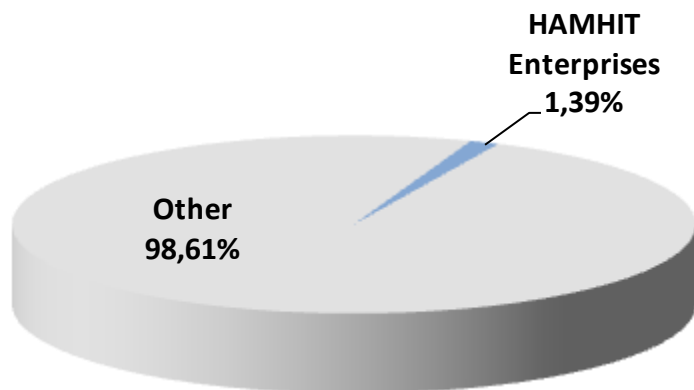


Remarks:

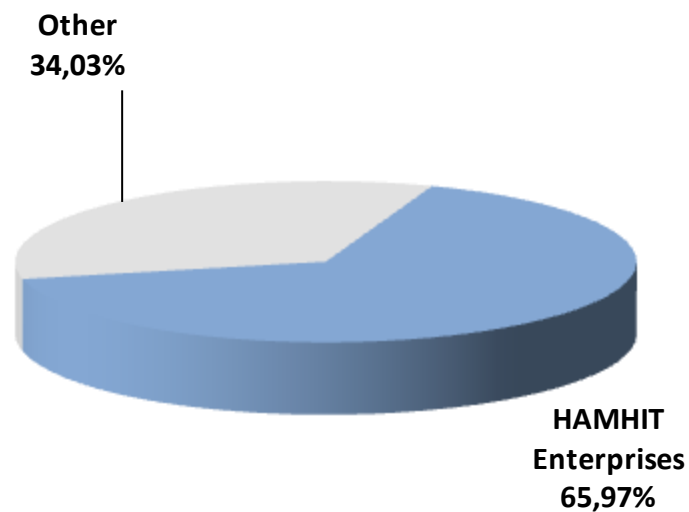
- 1) Brackets denote total expenditure in R&D in Million Euro.
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Participation of the private sector in R&D Expenditure

Companies of High and Medium-High Technology 'HAMHIT' (2010)



Business Expenditure on R&D (2010)



Towards a Smart Specialisation Strategy (2014-2020)



S3 aspects already existing in the Regional R&D&I Strategy

- Progressive integration of policies:
 - Research and innovation – including the University-Business Strategy.
 - Within economic policy.
- Consensus building with regional actors:
 - Since the Regional Technology Plan (1996).
 - Economic and Industrial Competitiveness Forum (2005): Strategic Competitiveness Framework.
 - Industrial Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Agreement of Castilla y León (2006-09 and 2010-13).
- Definition of priority sectors (Strategic Competitiveness Framework).

S3 aspects already existing in the Regional R&D&I Strategy

- Innovation / business oriented:
 - Integrated in economic policy.
 - Support to business start-ups (University-Business Strategy 2008-13).
- Monitoring and evaluation systems:
 - Statistical indicators – transparency.

Revised strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	Indicator	Source	2009*	2013
Increase the regional effort in R&D&I	R&D effort (GERD).	INE	1,12%	2,00%
Stimulate a business sector highly innovative	% of private sector in GERD.	INE	53,0%	63,0%
	% of technological innovation over GDP.	INE	1,43%	2,50%
Increase excellence and applicability of scientific research.	Nº of papers per 100 researchers in the public sector.	ISI WOK(**) INE	50,7	60,0
	Nº of knowledge based business created by universities, technology centres and research centres.	Annual Report of the University-Business Strategy	12	25

(*): Last year with available data.

(**): Institute for Scientific Information, Web of Knowledge.

New S³ aspects to include in the new Strategy definition.

- Further policy integration.
 - Digital Knowledge Society, Education...
- Definition of Plans, more specific than the Strategy.
- Reduction of priorities, and resources' concentration.
 - Difficult: leave people "off-board".
 - Stop the fall of private investment in R&D linked to public.
- Wider governance:
 - Mobilise the whole society, beyond the business sector.
- Evaluation and monitoring of programmes, not only the whole strategy.
- International approach:
 - Co-operation with other regions ("institutional").
 - Increase participation in international programmes.

The future Science and Technology Strategy 2014-2020

- Elaboration recently started.
 - Ready by the end of 2013.
- S3: **ex-ante conditionality** for operational programmes.
 - Must be ready by the end of 2012.
 - Increasing importance of Structural Funds, due to crisis.
- **More integration:**
 - R&D&I and Information Society (Digital Agenda), and Regional Operational Programme.
 - National S&T&I Strategy: regional priorities taken into account.
- Specialisation analysis (end 2012):
 - Sectors, science/technologies.

Clusters and Industrial Plan of Castilla y León

Strategic

Cluster which are needed for sustaining employment and economic wealth.

Automotive
Agro-food
Tourism

Emerging

Clusters which are benefited from global trends in fields where Castilla y León have important technology capacities or comparative advantages.

Oncology
Renewable Energy
Aerospace
Chemical -
Pharmaceutical

Digital Spanish
contents
Seniors
Sustainable
infrastructures

Complementary

Clusters which are needed to improve competitiveness of the above.

Mobility
IT Security
Advanced software
Engineering

Advanced Production
technology
Agro-food
biotechnology

Traditional

Clusters with historic relevance in the employment and economy of Castilla y León, now under restructuration

Wood and furniture
Natural stone
Fashion-textile

External support:

- **Process consultant** (contract by Regional Government).
- **ERDF technical assistance.**
- **Expert assessment** provided by DG REGIO.
- **Interreg** project **"Know-Hub"**.
 - 10 participating regions + EURADA.
 - Peer reviews of regional strategies, using the S³ methodology, and three-day visits.
 - Identification of good practices.
 - Mutual learning circles.
- **S3 Platform**
 - In spring?





Thank you



Gregorio Muñoz Abad

**Deputy Commissioner
for Science and Technology**

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