



European
Commission

SMART SPECIALISATION WORLDWIDE

08/2018

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

#S3Worldwide
#SmartSpecialisation

-  21st largest economy in the world (WB, 2016)
-  Population: 43 847 430 (WB, 2016)
-  GDP: 545 866 USD million (WB, 2016)
-  Global Innovation Index 2017: 76/127 (WIPO, 2017)
-  Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018: 92/137 (WEF, 2017-2018)
-  Research and development expenditure: 0.631% of GDP (OECD, 2015)



Bilateral Framework

- Framework Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement
- Agreement on Cooperation in Science Technology and Innovation
- Collaboration between the National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET) and JRC

Argentina's Experience

In July 2016, DG REGIO and the Secretariat of Provinces of the Argentinian Ministry of Interior established a dialogue on regional and urban policy. The main areas of cooperation are regional innovation systems and cross-border cooperation.

"At a regional level, most industrial activity is concentrated in a few regions". "At a provincial level, only local governments where the national production activities exist, have institutions for the development of science and innovation policy" (Ministry of Science and Technology in the Province of Cordoba, Commission of Scientific Research for the Province of Buenos Aires). (JRC, 2017)

EU projects and activities with Argentina

- EU-CELAC Joint Initiative on Research and Innovation
- International Urban Cooperation (IUC Project)
- INNOV-AL Promotion of decentralised innovation policies
- Funding from the Horizon 2020 EU Framework Programme for research and innovation
- EU-CELAC Common Research Area
- ALCUE NET Latin America, Caribbean and European Union Network on Research and Innovation
- ORU FOGAR Smart Specialisation Project in Latin America

Results so far

The perspective is to establish sectorial technology centres at regional level. Currently, attempts of Smart Specialisation are focused on the development of the software sector in Buenos Aires, Cordoba, La Plata and Rosario.

This process relies on the formation of clusters, poles and technology districts and is supported by local governments. (JRC, 2017)