

The future role of S3 in the cohesion policy: better evidence for better strategies

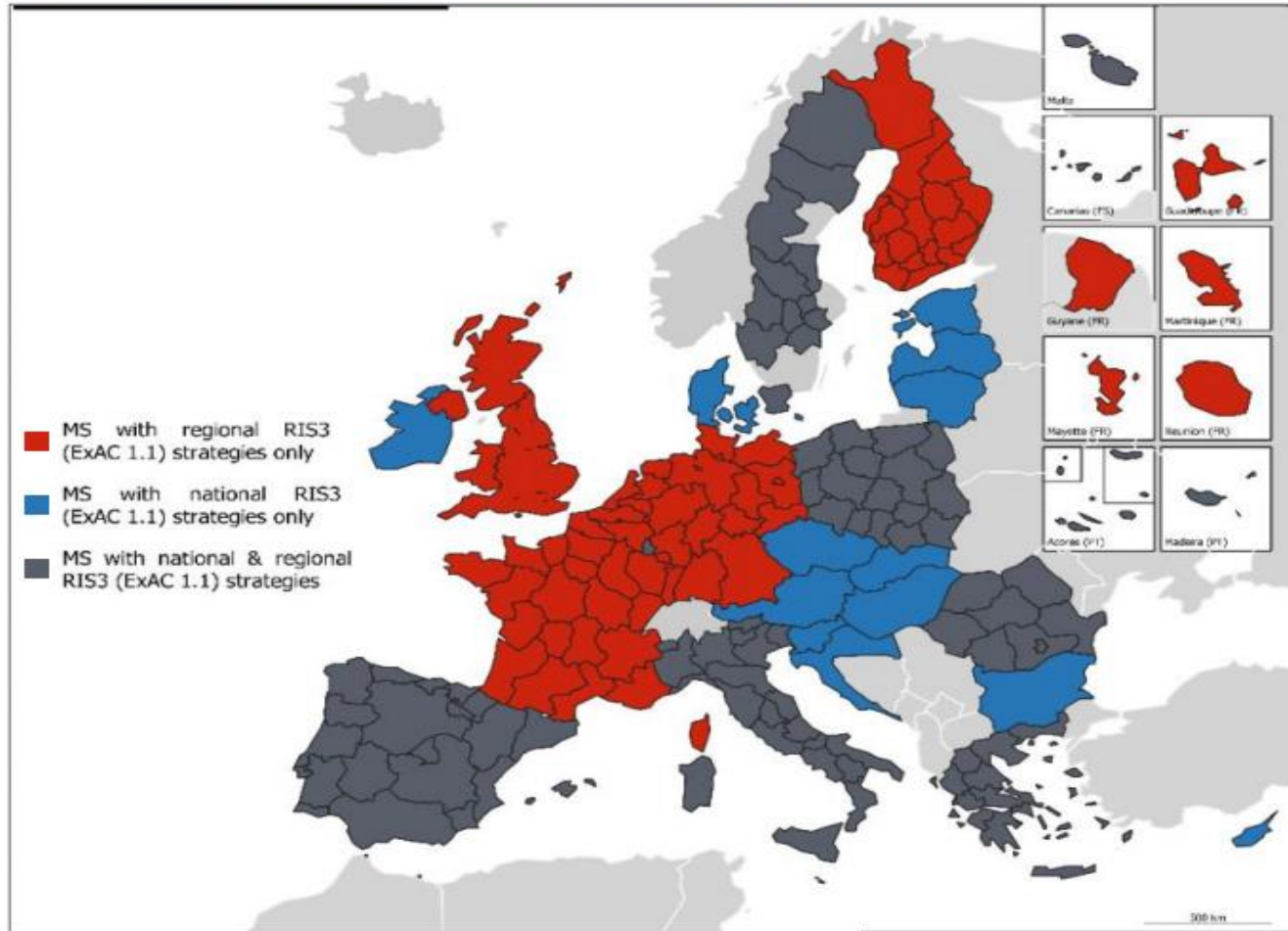
Peter Berkowitz
Unit G1 - DG Regional and Urban Policy
European Commission
15 April 2021



#CohesionPolicy
#EUinmyRegion

Governance: more regionalisation

Map 2-1: Overview RIS3 strategies according to their governance level

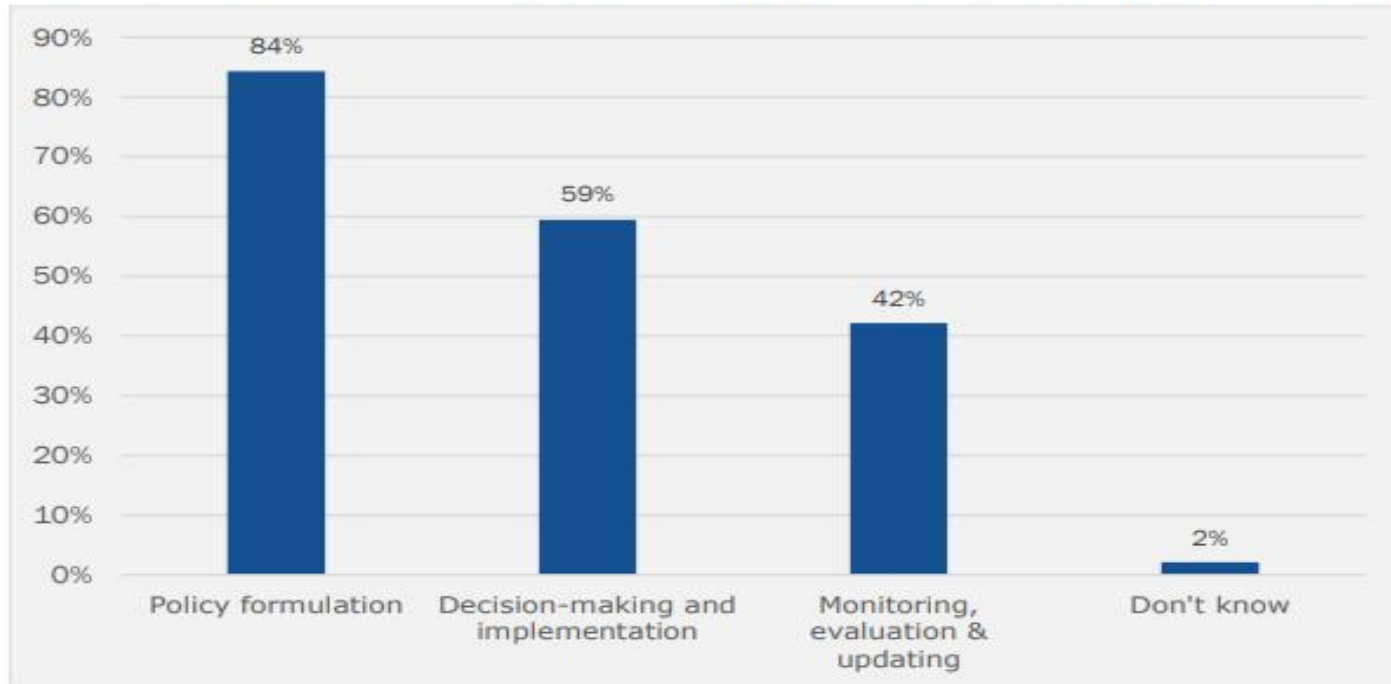


Source: Prognos / CSIL (2021).

Source: Study on prioritisation in S3 in the EU, Prognos/CSIL (2021)

Making the EDP operational

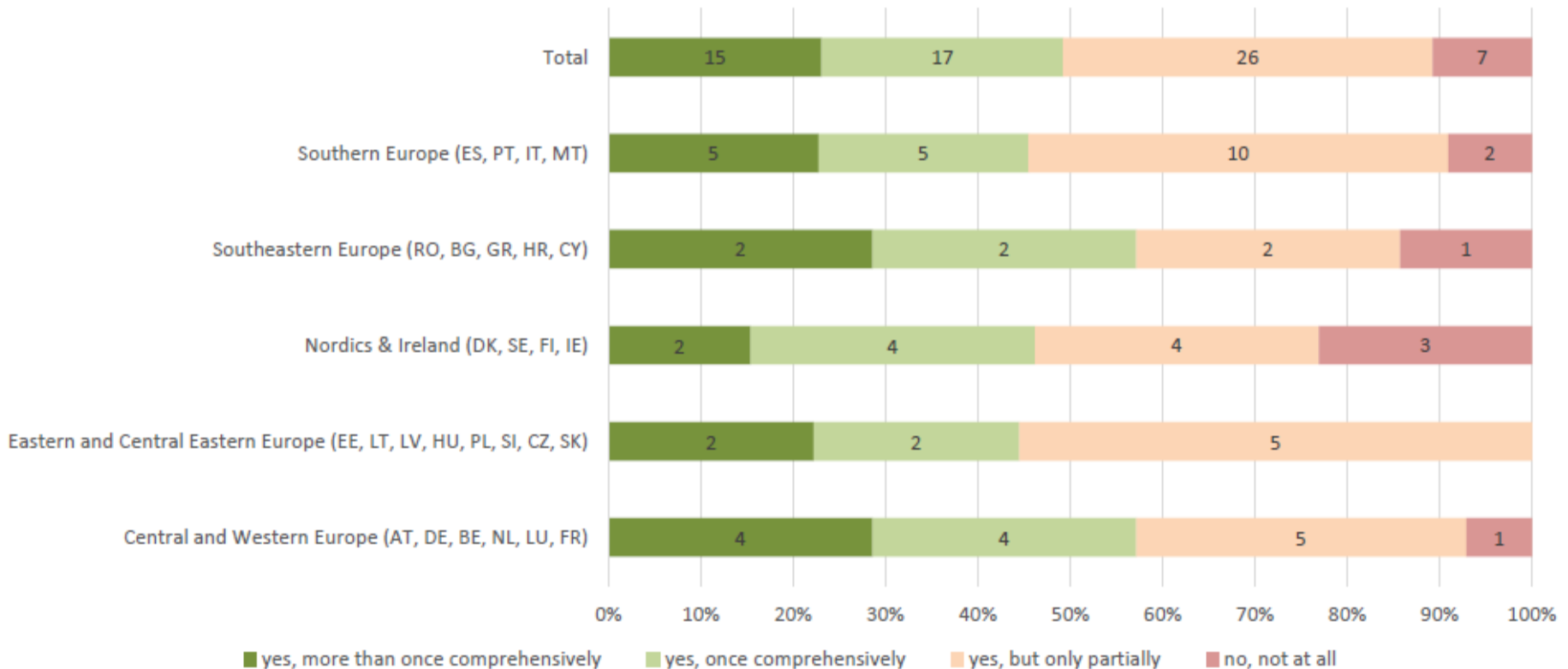
Figure 3-1: Share of RIS3 strategies that have used their EDP for different stages of the policy cycle



Source: Prognos / CSIL (2021), based on an analysis of RIS3 strategy documents and accompanying interviews with managing authorities. Note: n=185 for each column, respectively.

M&E quality

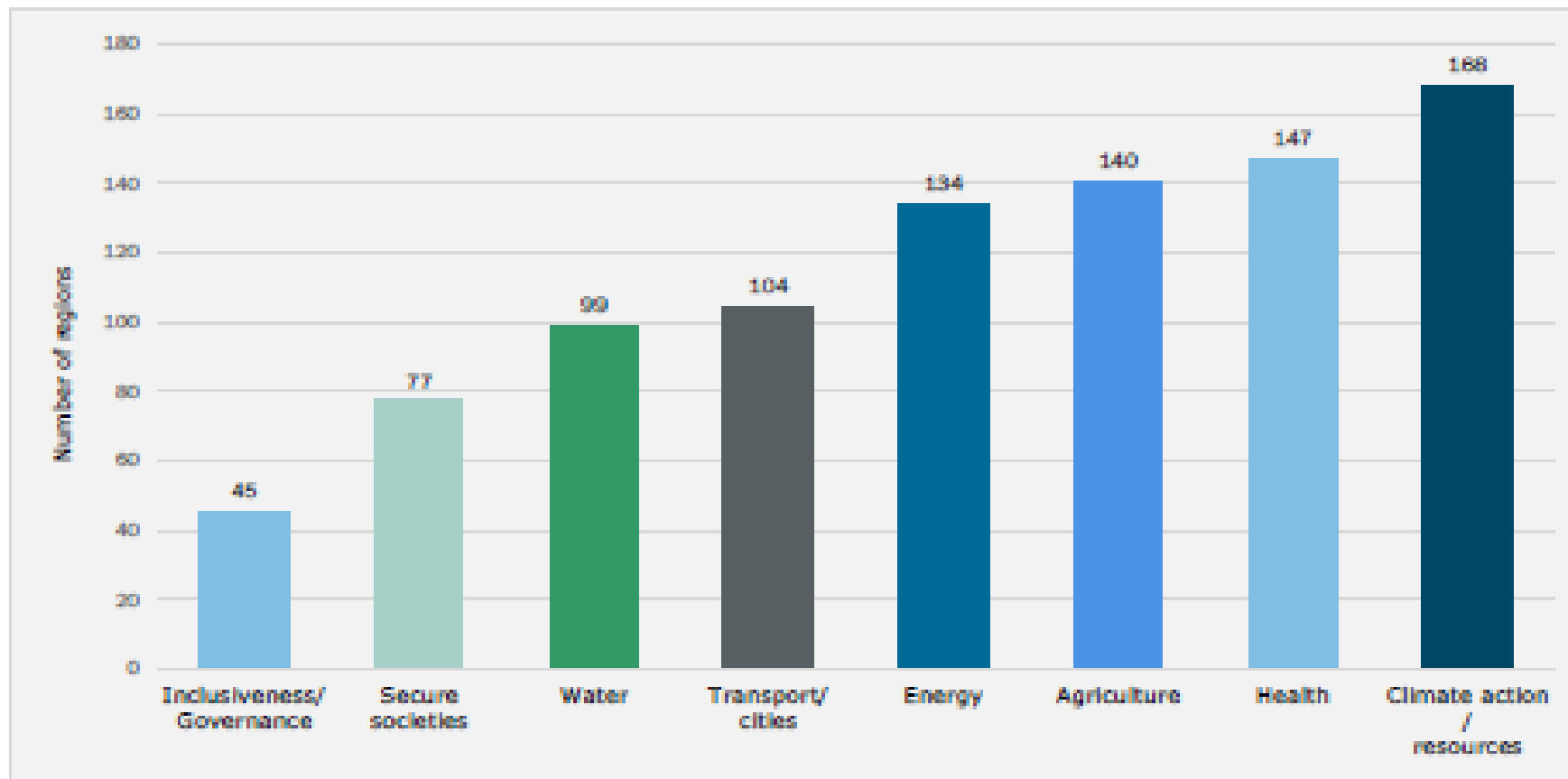
Has your old smart specialisation strategy been evaluated by external parties during the 2014-2020 programming period?



Source: 2020 RIS3 Survey, H. Kroll – Fraunhofer ISI (2020)

Meeting key societal challenges

Figure 4-4: Absolute number of RIS3 strategies that contain a link to a societal challenge



Source: Study on prioritisation in S3 in the EU, Prognos/CSIL (2021)

Building and managing knowledge

JRC Support:

Smart specialisation strategy(ies) shall be supported by:

- Existence of competent regional / national institution or body, responsible for the management of the smart specialisation strategy
- Monitoring and evaluation tools to measure performance towards the objectives of the strategy
- Functioning of stakeholder cooperation (“entrepreneurial discovery process”)

DG RTD and Policy Support Facility:

- Actions necessary to improve national or regional research and innovation systems, where relevant