



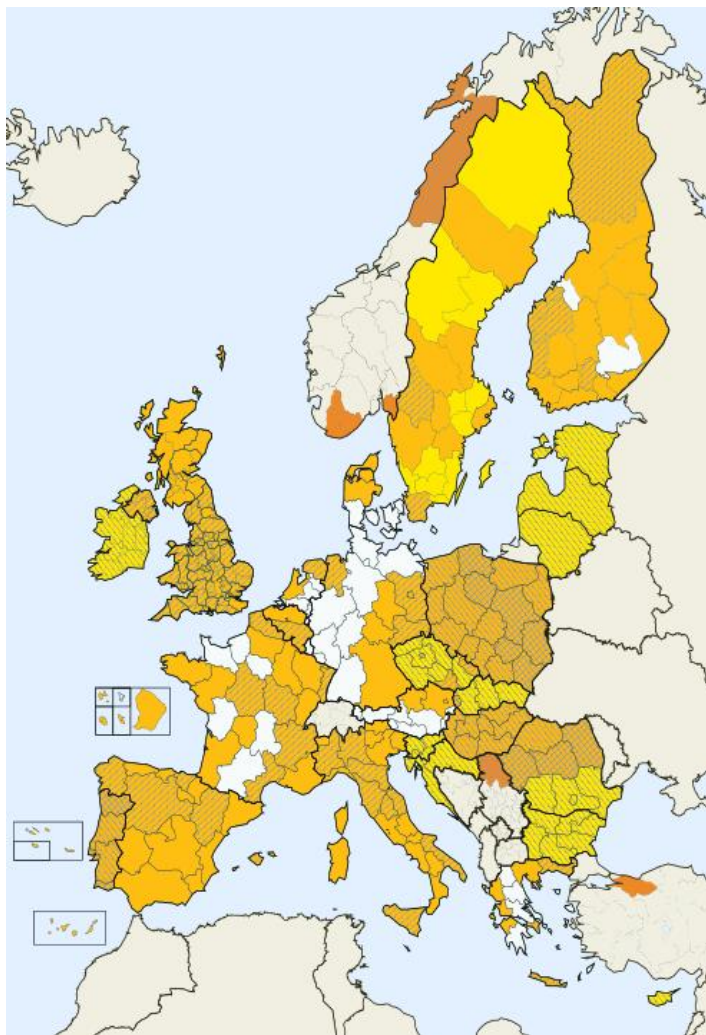
Transnational R&I Collaboration in S3: Mapping of Danube Region's Priorities and Projects



Dr. Ales Gnamus, S3 Platform, JRC-IPTS, Seville

Danube S3 Workshop: "Gathering opportunities around S3 Priorities"
Vienna, 7/7/2015





S3 Platform - some achievements:

- **Wide membership:** 155 regions from 23 MS + 16 countries and 6 Non-EU regions
- **Strong endorsement by national/regional policy makers:** average 4.5/5 satisfaction rankings (86% rankings at least 4/5; 100% at least 3/5)
- **High “fidelisation rate”:** > 50% of regions attending workshops come back
- **Political endorsement at EU level:** EC (REGIO: Hahn/Cretu), EP (Winkler/Schulz), CoR (Markkula), Council (Van Rompuy/Tusk)
- **S3 mutual learning events, S3 peer-reviews**
- **S3/OP assessments together with REGIO**

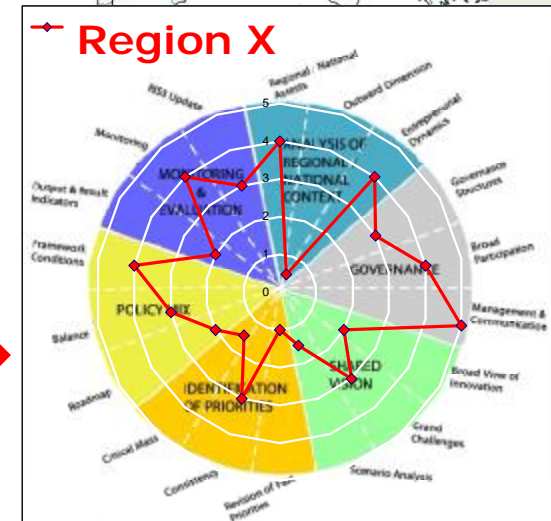


S3P Supporting the RIS3 Process

from **RIS3 Guide**



through streamlined "easy-to-use"
(Self-)Assessment Tool &
other S3 Tools



to **RIS3 Peer-Review**
& Mutual Learning exercises
& Encoding of the S3 priorities



S3P support to the Danube Macro-Regional Cooperation



155 registered regions from
23 MS

21 from the Danube (6MS
+ RS)

+ 16 countries

7 from the Danube

60 peer-reviewed regions

8 from the Danube

15 peer-reviewed countries

7 from the Danube

<http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/home>

Source: S3 Platform, July 2015



JRC Scientific Support to the Danube Strategy

Thematic activities: Danube Nexuses

Horizontal activities:

2013 - "S3 for Danube" Seminar (25 April)

- High-level event of the JRC Scientific Support to the Danube Strategy (15-16 May)

2014 - "S3 for Danube" Workshop (3 April)

- High-level event of the JRC Scientific Support to the Danube Strategy (24-25 June)

"S3 for Danube" Seminar & Workshop (2013-2014)

2 x cca. 80 participants from 14 Danube countries
+ Commission services and experts

JRC Technical Reports' Series: S3 Policy Brief

2014-16: S3P active involvement in the "Danube INCO-Net"

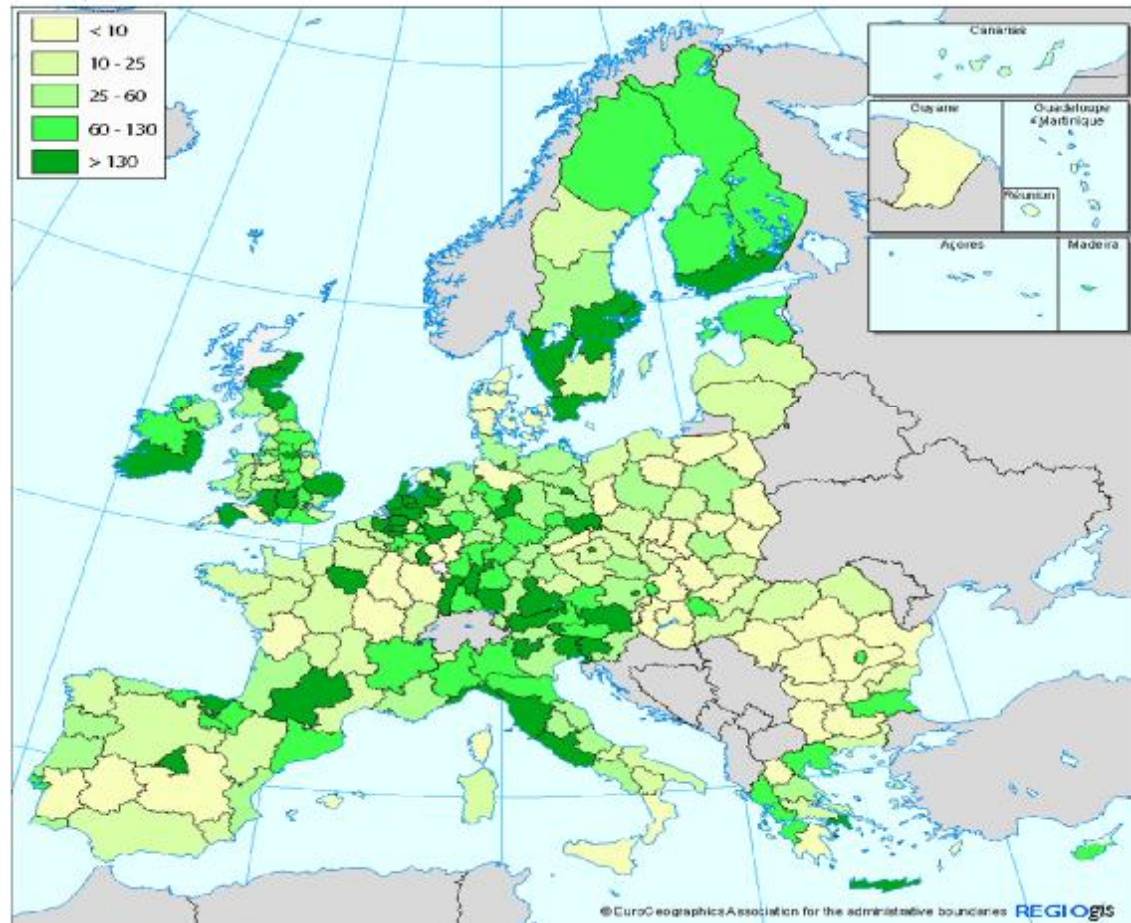




Funding Distribution FP7 by Regions

7th Framework Programme, average funding per head

Index, EU27 = 100



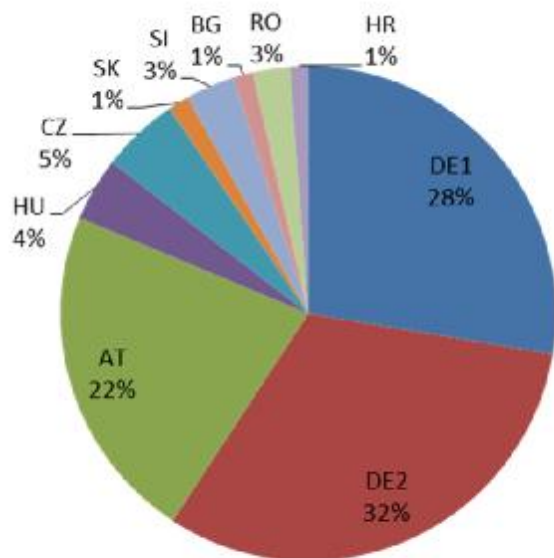
Recognizing the strong Territorial impact of space-blind Policies...



...for instance, less developed regions are less successful as FPs funding recipients

(Source: EC, DG REGIO: 5th Cohesion Report)

Funding Distribution of FP7 by the Danube EU MS (2007-13)



AREAS/COUNTRIES	DE1	DE2	AT	CZ	SK	SI	HR	HU	RO	BG
Food, Agriculture and Fisheries (4.6%)										
Biotechnology (2%)										
Health (20%)										
ICT (28.5%)										
Nanosciences & Nanotechnologies (2.8%)										
Materials (2.7%)										
New production technologies (incl. Construction technologies)(4.1%)										
Integration of nanotechnologies for industrial applications (JTI ENIAC Incl.)(3.9%)										
Energy (7.6%)										
Environment (6.2%)										
Aeronautics (3.6%)										
Space (2.8%)										
Automotive (1%)										
Rail (0.6%)										
Waterborne (0.7%)										
Urban transport and intermodalities (2.1%)										
Socio economic sciences and humanities (2.1%)										
Security (4.6%)										



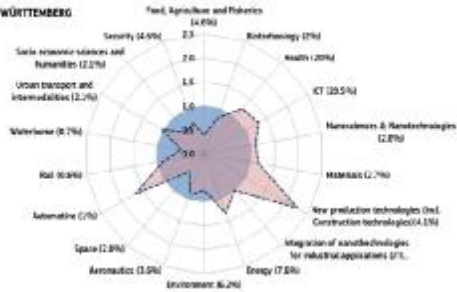
European Commission

Funding Distribution of FP7 by the Danube EU MS

DE-BW

Framework programme 7 (% of FP7 funding in the area)

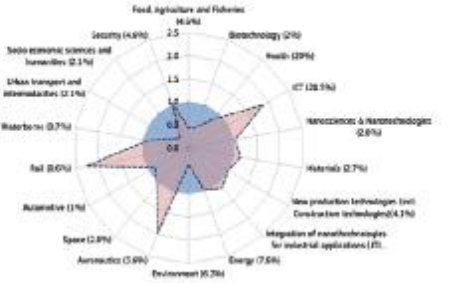
Baden-Württemberg



DE-BAY

Framework programme 7 (% of FP7 funding in the area)

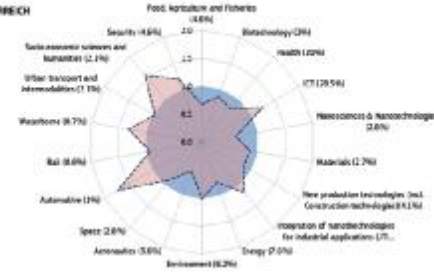
Bavaria



AT

Framework programme 7 (% of FP7 funding in the area)

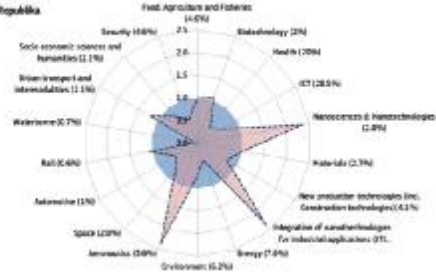
Austria



CZ

Framework programme 7 (% of FP7 funding in the area)

Czech Republic



SI

Framework programme 7 (% of FP7 funding in the area)

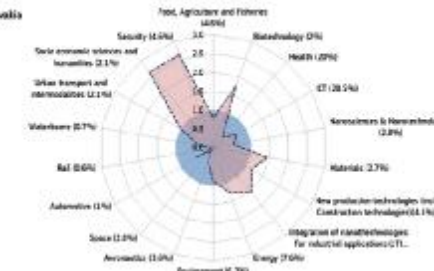
Slovenia



SK

Framework programme 7 (% of FP7 funding in the area)

Slovakia



HR

Framework programme 7 (% of FP7 funding in the area)

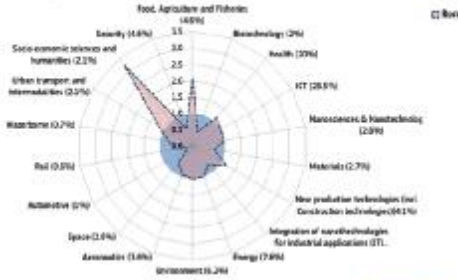
Croatia



HU

Framework programme 7 (% of FP7 funding in the area)

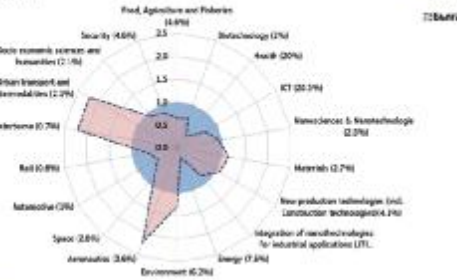
Hungary



RO

Framework programme 7 (% of FP7 funding in the area)

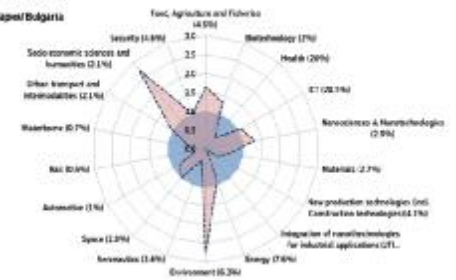
Romania



BG

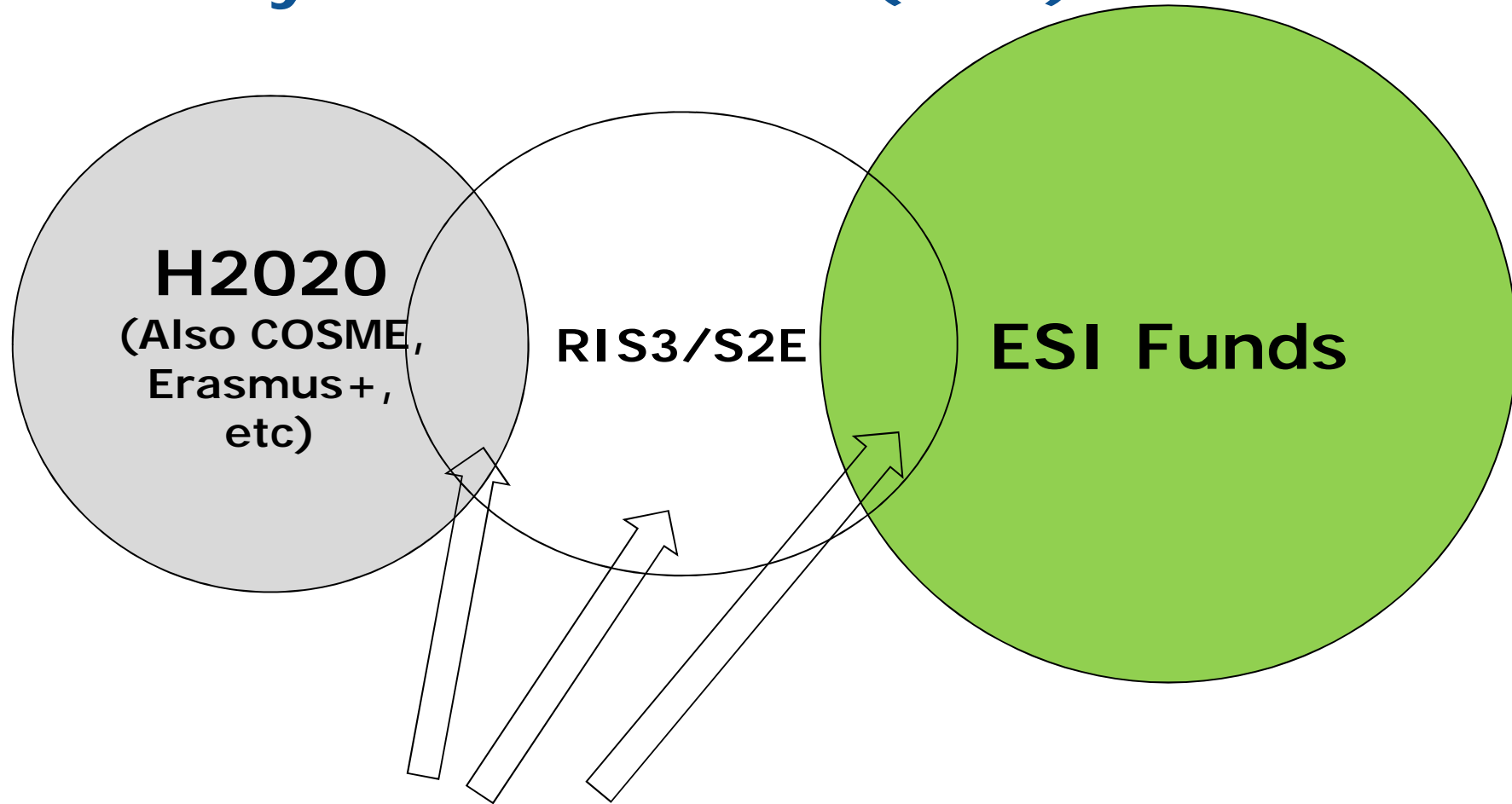
Framework programme 7 (% of FP7 funding in the area)

Bulgaria





Stairway to Excellence (S2E): Rationale



Case Studies





National S2E Events

- A better understanding of the specific national innovation ecosystem
- Raising awareness of the actions needed to enable synergies between different EU funding programmes
- Sharing experiences in combining different EU funds

The events open for national and regional MAs, NCPs, national authorities in charge of RIS3, selected experts and representatives from business and research organisations...

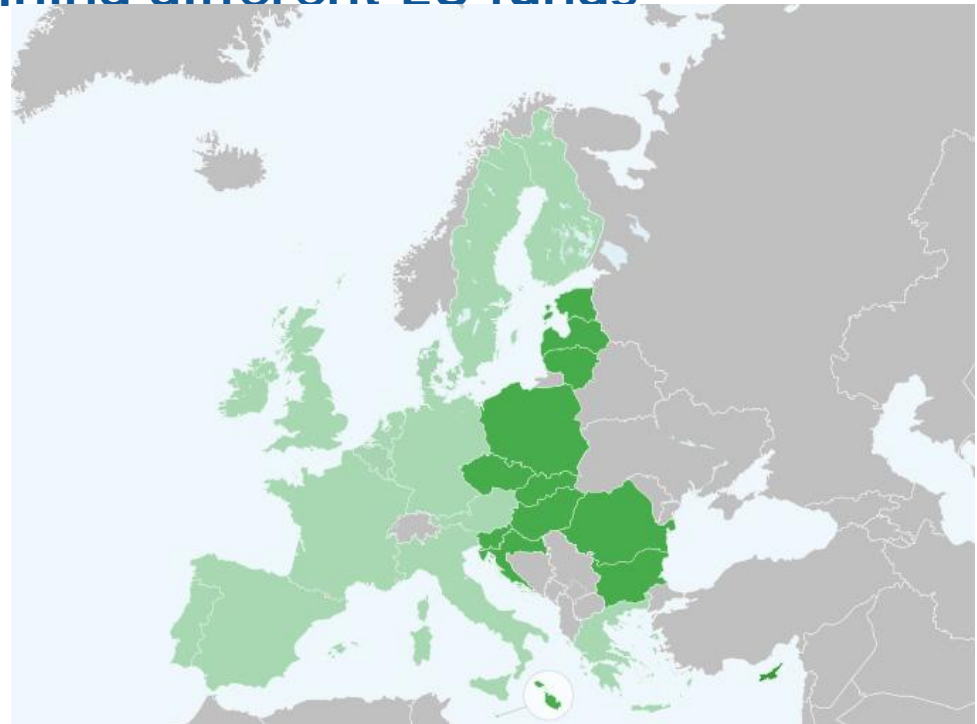
[Croatia](#) (March 2015)

[Latvia](#) (April 2015)

[Slovakia](#) (June 2015)

Expected Forthcoming Events 2015/16:

Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, etc.



KEEP Data Analysis



- } INTERREG CENTRAL EUROPE 2007-2013 programme:
Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany (Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen) Hungary, Italy (Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte, Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen, Provincia Autonoma Trento, Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste, Veneto); Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia.

Main themes

- } Priority 1 Innovation and Competitiveness
- } Priority 2 Low Carbon Strategies
- } Priority 3 Natural and Cultural Resources
- } Priority 4 Transport



KEEP Data Analysis



- } KEEP is the database on the projects of Territorial Cooperation Programmes (INTERREG programmes as well as the IPA)
- } The database covers the 2000-2006 and 2007-2013 periods
- } It includes **91** cooperation programmes for 2007-2013 which provide the framework and funding for local and regional institutions and **9 158** projects
- } Two Interreg programmes were analysed which have the Danube region territory coverage :
 - } INTERREG CENTRAL EUROPE 2007-2013 programme:
124 projects, 1 331 partners
 - } INTERREG SOUTH EAST EUROPE 2007-2013 programme:
122 projects, 1 809 partners



KEEP Data Analysis



- } INTERREG SOUTH EAST EUROPE 2007-2013 programme:
Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia,
Greece, Hungary, Italy *, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Romania,
Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine *,
- } * only its Eastern regions



Main themes

- } Priority 1 Innovation and Entrepreneurship
- } Priority 2 Environment
- } Priority 3 Accessibility (Transport and ICT)
- } Priority 4 Sustainable Growth Areas (development of metropolitan areas and regional settlement , promoting cultural values)



KEEP Data Analysis:

Projects related to the Danube S3 areas

Theme	Number of projects	%
Sustainable innovations	89	36
• Energy	17	7
• Water (including water transport)	30	12
• Other (sustainable transport, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture, green technologies)	42	17
ICT	18	7
Health	17	7
KETs	n.a	
Total	246	100

KEEP Data Analysis



Some Findings

- } Interreg is an instrument for local, regional or national public authorities for transnational collaboration helping to better address similar challenges as well to promote more balanced development. The analysis demonstrates some common interest to work on shared thematic areas. Sustainable innovation is one of the key areas, as it is also well addressed among Interreg priority areas. (water aspects are among the prevailing issues)
- } However Interreg 2007-2013 programmes and its priority axes are not directly related to RIS3 priorities of the territorial groupings therefore it is difficult to find corresponding match with RIS3 priorities of Danube region
- } Some priorities like KETs are not presented or not revealed as separate sub-theme (for e.g. Health)
- } Little focus on R&I in other priority axes than Innovation, the efforts and outputs directed towards mutual learning, sharing experiences and valorisation
- } Due to the state aid rules the participation of industry and business is rather low in Interreg programmes - it therefore doesn't reflect S3 entrepreneurial discovery process and triple/quadruple helix
- } Analysis of Interreg programme results gives only partial picture when linked to Danube S3 priority areas

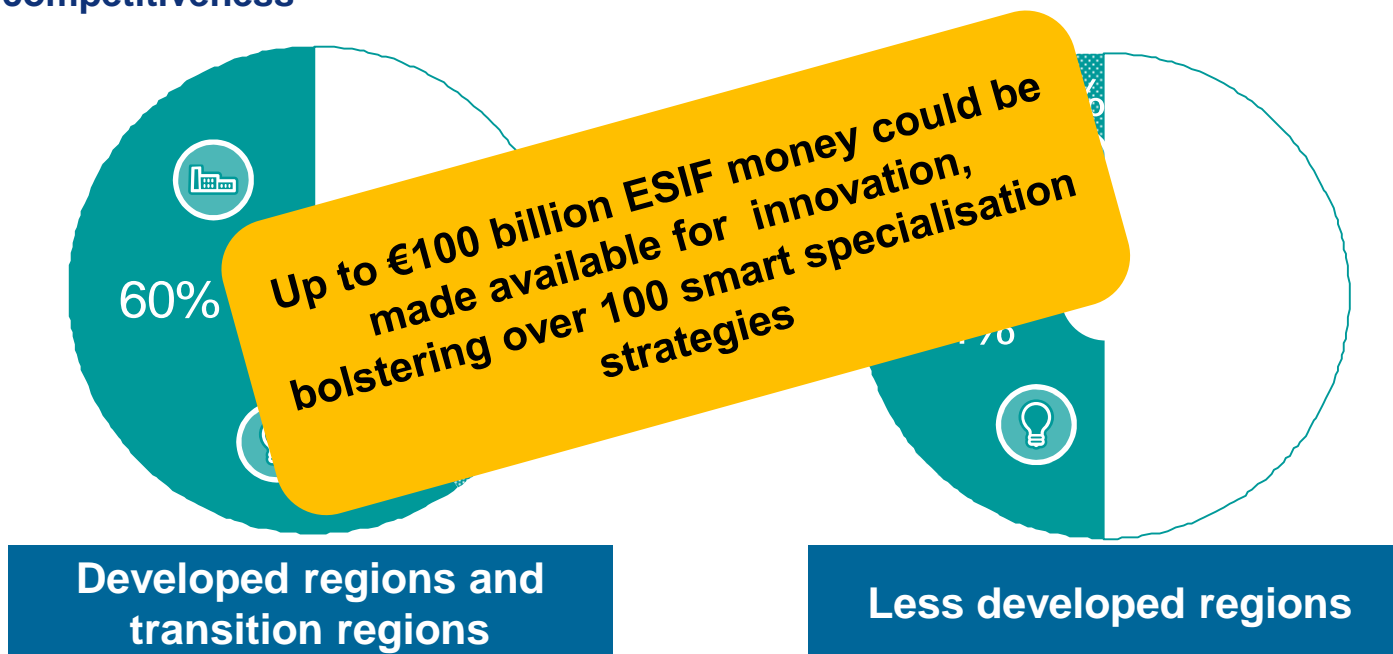


2014-2020: Concentration of ERDF resources to maximise impact

 Research and Innovation

 Energy efficiency and renewable energy

 SMEs competitiveness



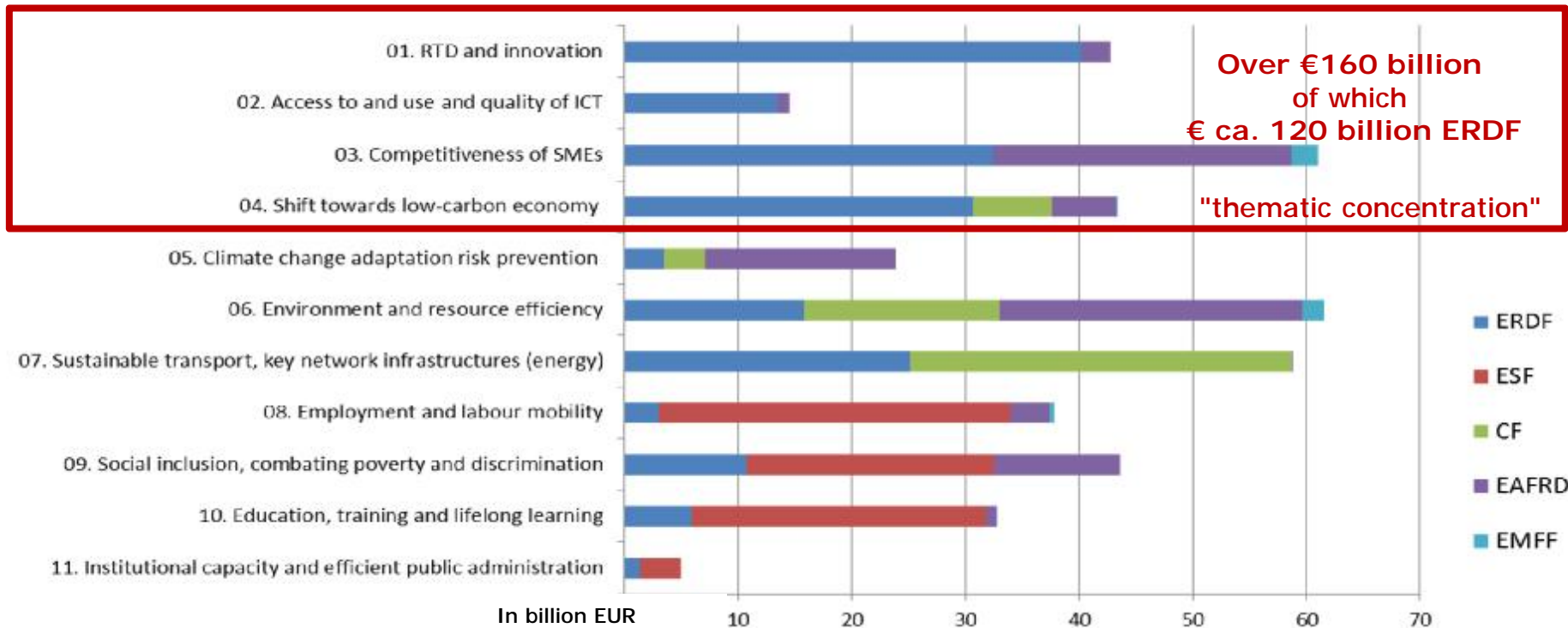
Developed regions and transition regions

Less developed regions



ESIF programming: State of Play

- Almost all ESIF programmes adopted
- Half of them with Action Plans for RIS3, mainly in monitoring



Source: Final ESIF partnership agreements as of December 2014



~€40 billion of the ERDF budget for 11 thematic objectives is allocated to TO1

- Over half of TO1 allocation will be invested in 4 countries: PL, ES, DE and IT.

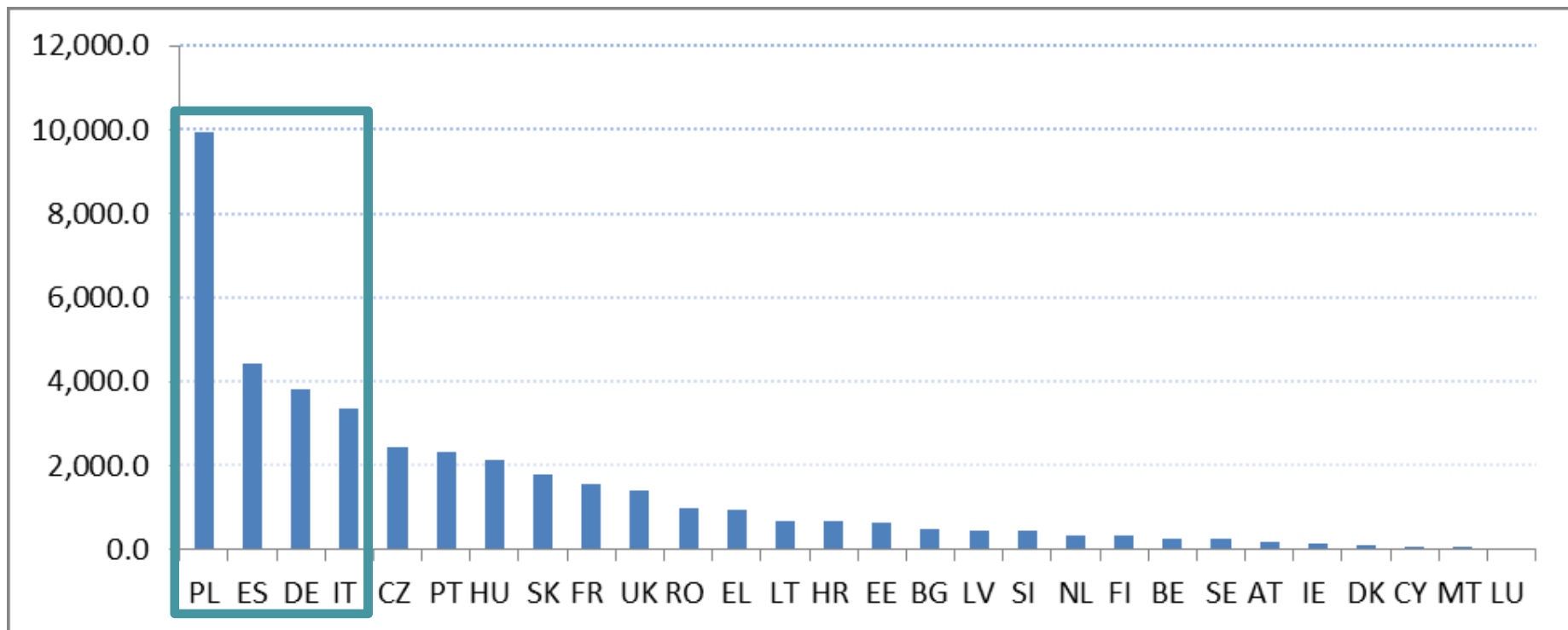


Figure. Financial allocation to TO1 ERDF, (million euros) subject to possible changes until all operational programmes are adopted



EU Structural Funds Investment Programmes

Opportunities of EU structural funds for the EU Danube countries (AT, BG, CZ, DE-Bayern, DE-Baden-Württemberg, HR, HU, RO, SI, SK)

Total ESIF contribution for TOs 1-11 (in BEUR)	100,9	
TO1 Innovation/Smart Specialisation	8,84	
<i>Other objectives related to the common S3 priorities</i>		<i>Danube RIS3 Areas</i>
TO 2 Digital agenda	2,85	<i>ICT</i>
TO 4 Low carbon economy (energy)	6,8	<i>Sustainable innovation: energy</i>
TO 5 Climate change, adaptation & risk management	2,5	<i>Sustainable innovation: energy, water, waste</i>
TO 6 Environment and resource efficiency (waste)	12,1	<i>Sustainable innovation: waste & water</i>
TO 9 Social inclusion and poverty (incl. healthcare)	6,8	<i>Health</i>

RIS3 priorities in the Danube region

Analysis – Eye@RIS3:

- Total No. of priorities: 108
- National S3/R&I priorities: 80
from 13 countries (8MS & 5
candidate/neighbourhood countries)
- Regional S3/R&I priorities: 28
from 4 regions (only those with regional
planning/investing powers in R&I domain taken
into account - DE1 Baden-Württemberg, DE2 Bayern, CZ01 Praha & RS1 Vojvodina)



Common RIS3 priorities:

- ICT (applications in industry and services, cross-cutting priority)
- Health (healthcare, health technologies, biomedicine, healthy food & life)
- Sustainable innovations (energy & resource efficiency, very few linked to water)
- Advanced materials & manufacturing (biotechnology, nanotechnology, electro-technology, mechatronics, micro-technology etc.)

Danube region



ICT and Digital Agenda

- **ICT:**

9 countries (AT, BG, CZ, HU, SI, SK, MN, RS)

6 regions (DE(2), HU, RO, SK, RS)

- **Digital Agenda:**

8 countries (AT, BG, HU, RO, SK, MN, RS, UA)

8 regions (DE(2), CZ(3), HU(2), SK)



AT ICT

BG ICT and Informatics

CZ ICT, automatisisation and electronics.

CZ01 Digital media, mobile applications

CZ01 Internet & IT-based services

DE1 ICT (green IT & intelligent products)

DE2 ICT

HR ICT and engineering

HU ICT and information services

ME ICT

RO Future internet & Software development

RS/RS1 ICT

UA ICT

Danube region



Health

- **Public Health and Security:**
10 countries (AT, BG, CZ, HR, HU, RO, MD, MN, RS and UA)
6 regions (DE, CZ(3), HU and SK)
- **Healthcare technol./Medical sciences:**
8 countries (BG, CZ, HR, HU, SI, BA, MD, MN and RS)
2 regions (DE and HU)

BA Medical and health sciences
BG Healthy Life and Biotechnology industries
CZ Healthcare and medical technology and devices.
DE1 Health & care
HR Health and quality of life
HU Healthy society and wellbeing
HU Healthy local food
ME Medicine & health
RS Biomedicine & human health
RS1 Health tourism in Tourism Priority
SI Health technologies, smart healthcare, high quality of life
MD Health and biomedicine



Danube region



Sustainable innovation

12 countries

(AT, BG, CZ, HR, HU, RO, SI, SK, MD, MN, RS and UA)

6 regions (DE(2), CZ, HU, RO and RS)



AT Energy & environment
CZ01 Smart energy
HR Energy and sustainable environment
ME Energy
RO Increasing end-use energy efficiency
RO New-generation vehicles and ecological and energy-efficient technologies
RS Energy & energy efficiency
SI Alternative energy
DE1 Environmental technologies, renewable energies & resource efficiency
SI Smart use of resources
SI Smart buildings and homes - energy refurbishment of buildings
BG Mechatronic and clean technologies
DE2 Clean tech
HU Clean and renewable energies
RO New-generation vehicles and ecological and energy-efficient technologies
RS1 Ecology & environmental protection

Why is collaboration so important under the smart specialisation framework?

- } Globalised networks and economy call for regional innovation policy:
 - } that goes **beyond regional/national borders**
 - } that takes into account the degree to which actors in a region are **able to connect** to and benefit from global innovation networks and value chains
 - } Place-based approach in S3 to avoid fragmentation, but depends on connectedness in order to succeed
 - } **critical mass** – collaboration can help in joining forces and sharing resources
 - } **similar or complementary specialisations** – combining similar or complementary competences and finding peculiar role in global value chains
 - } **knowledge cumulating** – mutual learning tools help aggregate knowledge and make it available to open communities
-





Conclusions & Recommendations

- Potential of Danube regions/countries to engage in transnational and inter-regional policy collaboration in R&I remains underexploited.
- *S3 collaboration can help especially less-developed territories to combine complementary strengths, exploit their competences in R&I, build-up necessary research capacities, overcome lack of critical mass and fragmentation and gain better access to the global value chains.*
- **S3P mapping revealed four most prevailing sectors: ICT, health, sustainable innovations and advanced materials & manufacturing (KETs) - a starting point for the future R&I collaboration initiatives.**
- *The R&I priorities in the Danube are rather broad and often horizontal, which makes difficult to clearly identify common ground for cooperation.*
 - *Finding the right partners in these areas can be facilitated by existing activities and structures already in place.*
- **From S3 priorities to cooperative S3 projects**





Thank you for your attention !



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