



# Cross-border Smart Specialisation Strategy Galicia - Norte of Portugal (RIS3T)

Interregional Cooperation workshop, Lagging Regions  
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# Structure

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2. Framework
3. Strategic Collaboration Areas
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5. Financing Programs for joint R&D&i projects
6. Some reflections



# 1. Euroregion: some facts and figures

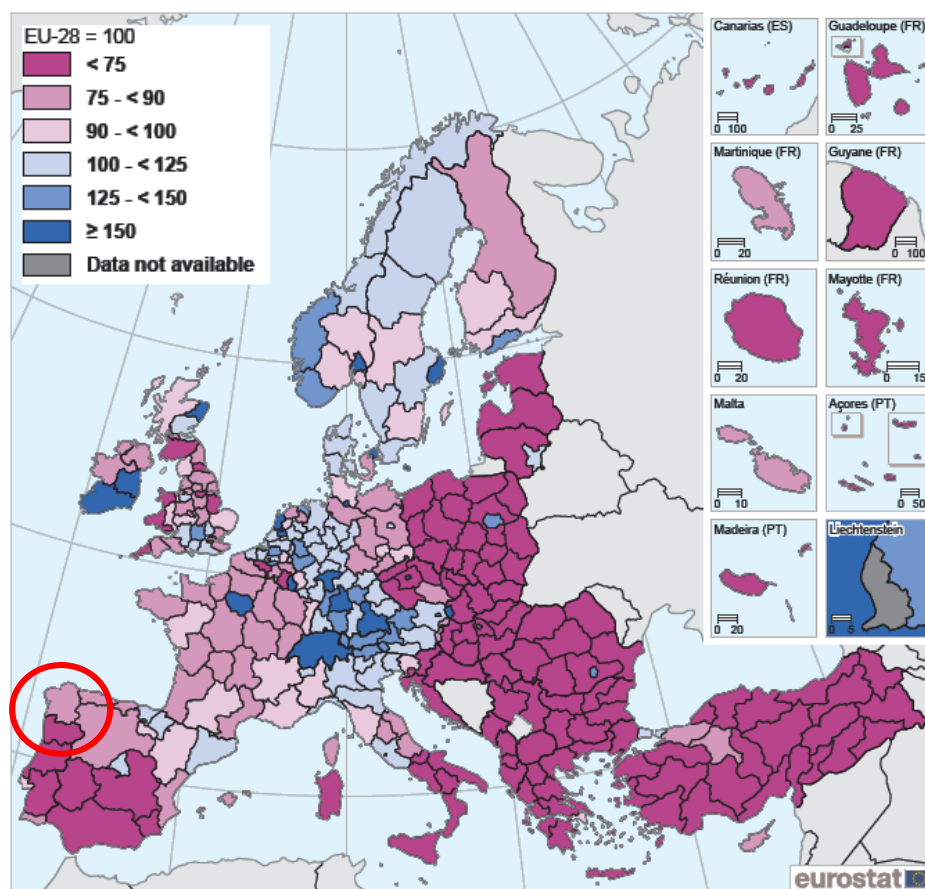


- The **Euroregion Galicia – Norte de Portugal** is situated in the north-west of the Iberian Peninsula, in the periphery of the European Union.
- **Strong historical, economic, commercial, cultural and geographical** proximity between the two regions.
- Galicia and Norte of Portugal have **different administrative and political configurations**.
- The Euroregion has a **long tradition of institutional cooperation** that goes back to 1983.



# 1. Euroregion: some facts and figures

## GDP per inhabitant, 2017



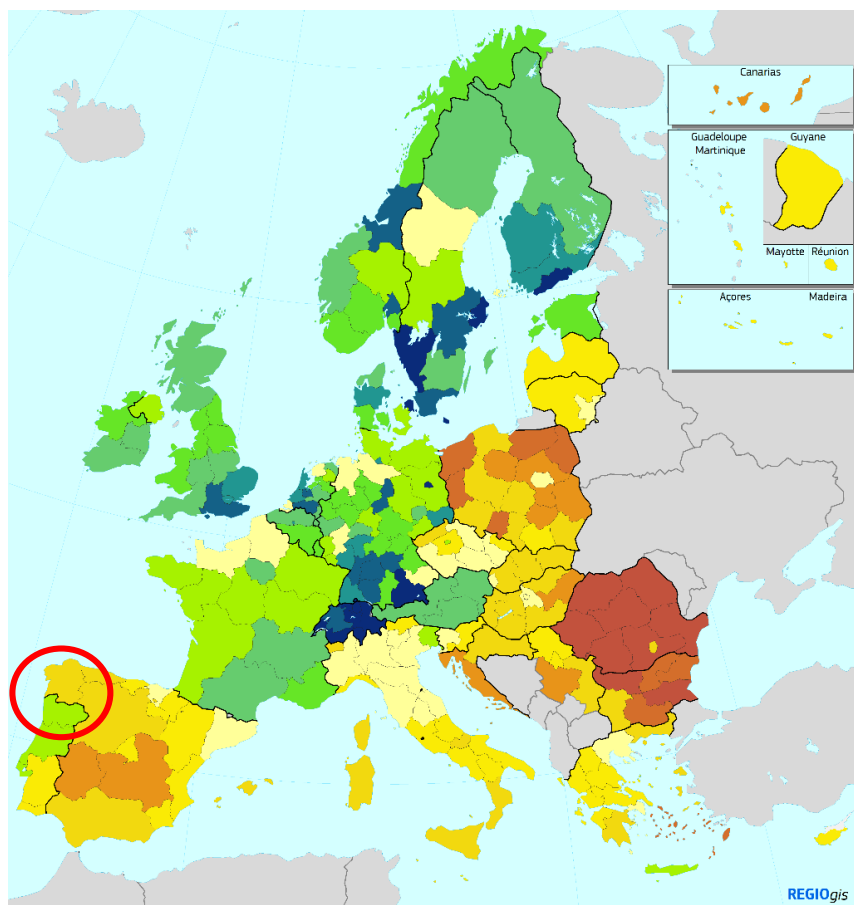
- **Euroregion Galicia - Norte of Portugal:** population of 6,5 million (2017).
- **Strong export vocation:** positive trade balance of 9.223 Million € (2018).
- **Main Activity Sectors:** services and industry (Galicia more specialized in services and Norte in industry).
- **GDP per inhabitant below the EU-28 average (2017):** Galicia (75%<90%) and Norte (<75%).

Source: Eurostat regional yearbook 2019 edition



# 1. Euroregion: some facts and figures

## Regional Innovation Scoreboard



Source: Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2019

- **Galicia is a “Moderate –” Innovator.** Innovation performance has increased over time (2,5%). Relative strengths (e.g. Tertiary education) and weaknesses (e.g. PCT patent applications).
- **Norte is a “Strong –” Innovator.** Innovation performance has increased over time (13,8%). Relative strengths (e.g. Non-R&D innovation expenditures) and weaknesses (e.g. PCT patent applications).



## 2. Framework

**Based on the RIS3 of both regions, Galicia and Norte of Portugal adopted a joint Smart Specialisation Strategy in the Euroregion** as a framework to promote cooperation and joint initiatives focused in areas of common interest.

A **coordinated approach** in the context of smart specialisation allows for greater effectiveness and impact of innovation policies, contributing to:

- **Higher critical mass levels** based on synergies and complementarities of innovation at the global value chain level, given the growing combination of knowledge and production capacities needed in innovative processes.
- **Better use of different sources of funding and reinforcement of their complementarity** by mobilizing more effectively the existing specific funds for interregional, transnational and cross-border cooperation.
- **Development of coordinated actions in order to raise funds** based on the competitive excellence of the Euroregion (e.g. H2020).



# 3. Strategic Collaboration Areas

Potential Links		RIS 3 NORTE								
		HEALTH & LIFE SCIENCES	MARINE TECHNOL. & ECONOMY	CULTURE, CREATIVITY & FASHION	ADVANCED MANUFACT SYSTEMS	MOBILITY INDUSTRIES & ENVIRONMENT	FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT SYSTEMS	SYMBOLIC CAPITAL, TECHNOLOGY & TOURISM	HUMAN CAPITAL & SPECIALIZED SERVICES	
RIS3 GALICIA	CHALLENGE 1: New model for innovative management of natural and cultural resources based on innovation	P.1.1. Valorization-Sea								
		P.1.2. Aquaculture								
		P.1.3. Biomass and Marine Energies								
		P.1.4. Primary Sectors Modernisation								
		P.1.5. ICT- Tourism								
	CHALLENGE 2: New industrial model based on competitiveness and knowledge	P.2.1. Diversification of driving sectors								
		P.2.2. Competitiveness in the industrial sector								
		P.2.3. Knowledge Economy								
	CHALLENGE 3: New healthy lifestyle model based on active ageing	P.3.1. Active Ageing								
		P.3.2. Food and nutrition								



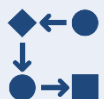
## 3. Strategic Collaboration Areas



*Marine and biomass energy*



*Agri-food and biotechnology industries*



*Industry 4.0*



*Mobility industries*



*Tourism and creative industries*

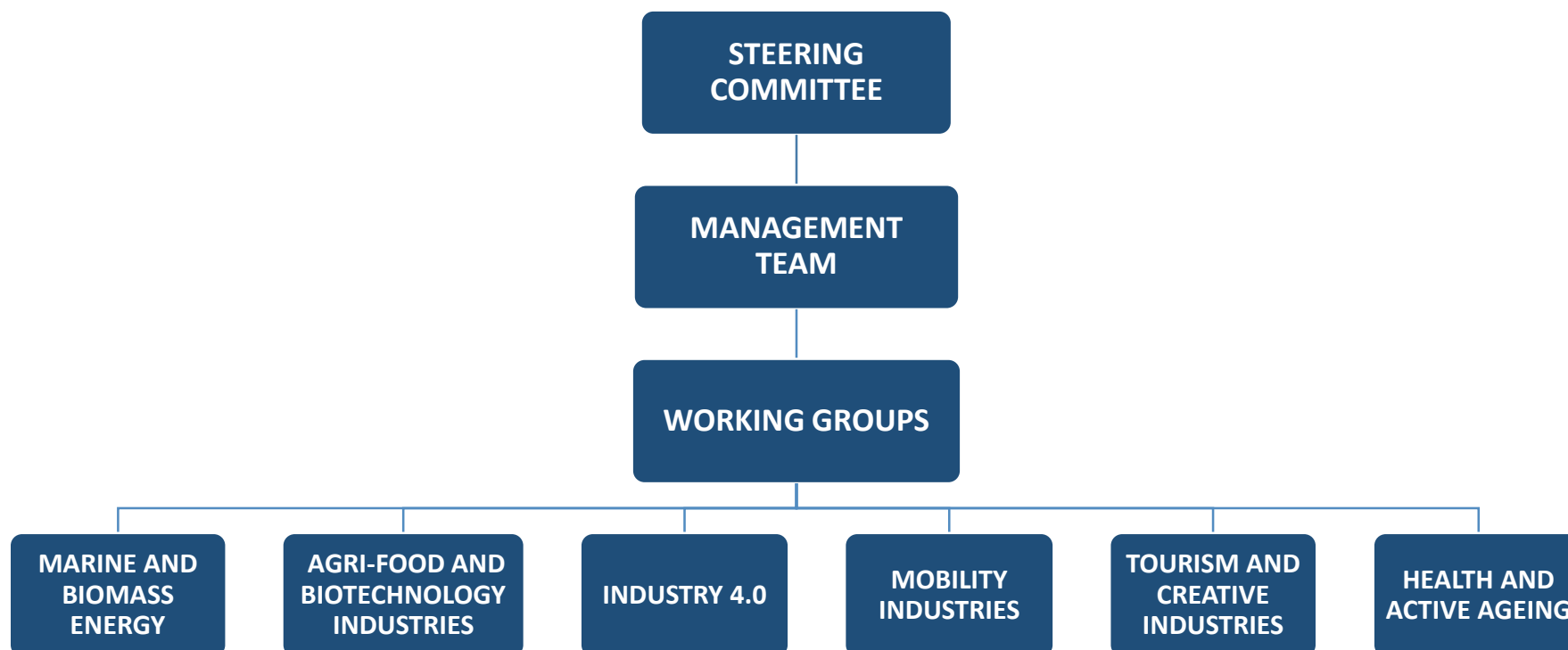


*Health and active ageing*





## 4. Governance and Evaluation Mechanisms





## 5. Financing Programs for joint R&D&i projects

Main Programmes	
<b><i>Cross-border Cooperation</i></b>	<i>INTERREG V A SPAIN-PORTUGAL (POCTEP) 2014-2020</i>
<b><i>Transnational Cooperation</i></b>	<i>INTERREG ATLANTIC AREA 2014-2020</i> <i>INTERREG SUDOE 2014-2020</i>
<b><i>Interregional Cooperation</i></b>	<i>INTERREG EUROPE 2014-2020</i>
<b><i>Research and Innovation Programmes</i></b>	<i>HORIZON 2020</i>



## 6. Some Reflections (Expected benefits and results)

- **Critical mass and complementarities:** Achieve higher critical mass levels based on synergies and complementarities of innovation at the global value chain level.
- **Funding:** Better use of different sources of funding and reinforcement of their complementarity.
- **Coordinated Actions:** Develop coordinated actions in order to raise funds based on the competitive excellence of the Euroregion.
- **Density:** Increase the density of international relations, both in terms of knowledge generation and of productive and commercial integration at global level.



## 6. Some Reflections (Constraints)

- **Institutional:** asymmetric levels of policy competences between regions; administrative obstacles; limited skills and capabilities within the regional administration.
- **Financial:** lack of an autonomous public policy instrument for the strategy; limited articulation between the strategy and the financial programmes (e.g. Cross-border programme); lack of synergies across funding sources.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** difficulties in implementing monitoring and evaluation systems, namely the availability of useful information to monitor the strategy.
- **Governance:** difficulties in implementing the RIS3T governance structure and in supporting a continuous entrepreneurial discovery process with a strong involvement of the stakeholders.



## 6. Some Reflections (Recommendations)

- **Skill and capabilities:** support the capacity enhancement of public authorities and stakeholders in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of public policies.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** improve the quality of useful information for the monitoring of the strategy, through the establishment of a cross-border observatory for monitoring the R&D&I ecosystem and the results of the strategy implementation.
- **Governance:** maintain and support the governance structure that was created to support the Strategy in order to ensure a continuous entrepreneurial discovery process.



## 6. Some Reflections (Final Recommendations)

- **Financial:** improve the articulation between the implementation of the strategy and the financial programmes, namely the Cross-border programme, through:
  1. **Existence of a dedicated policy instrument to support the implementation of the strategy**, namely the Cross-border Programme, regardless of others as the Regional Operational Programmes;
  2. **Development of a Cross-border Smart Specialisation Strategy** (at the most it could be an ex ante conditionality or enabling condition of the Cross-border Programme);
  3. **Development of an Action Plan** to implement the Cross-border Smart Specialisation Strategy to be financed by the Cross-border Programme, involving interregional stakeholders and identifying projects for future applications (at the most territorial instruments could be used such as the Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI) and also involving the Regional Operational Programmes);
  4. In the absence of an Action Plan, the Cross-border Smart Specialisation Strategy **could also be implemented** through measures such as **evaluation criteria** in the cross-border programme or launching **thematic calls associated to the strategy priorities**.



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