

Smart Specialisation in Europe

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Smart Specialisation and Fuel Cells and Hydrogen
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www.jrc.ec.europa.eu

Serving society
Stimulating innovation
Supporting legislation



Outline

1. Concept, Development and Importance of Smart Specialisation
2. Some lessons learnt so far about the Smart Specialisation Strategies through the S3 Platform
3. Smart Specialisation in the wider field of energy

S3 Platform - some achievements:

- **Wide membership:** 154 regions from 23 MS + 15 countries and 5 Non-EU regions
- **Strong endorsement** by national/regional policy makers:
- **High “fidelisation rate”:** > 50% of regions attending workshops come back
- **Political endorsement at EU level:** EC, EP, CoR, Council
- **S3 mutual learning events**
- **S3 assessments together with DG REGIO**



Smart Specialisation Platform

A privileged perspective:

- *Inside the Commission*
- *...Outside the Commission - Support to countries and regions*
- *and in the scientific community - Contribution to the conceptual and methodological debate around smart specialisation*

AIM

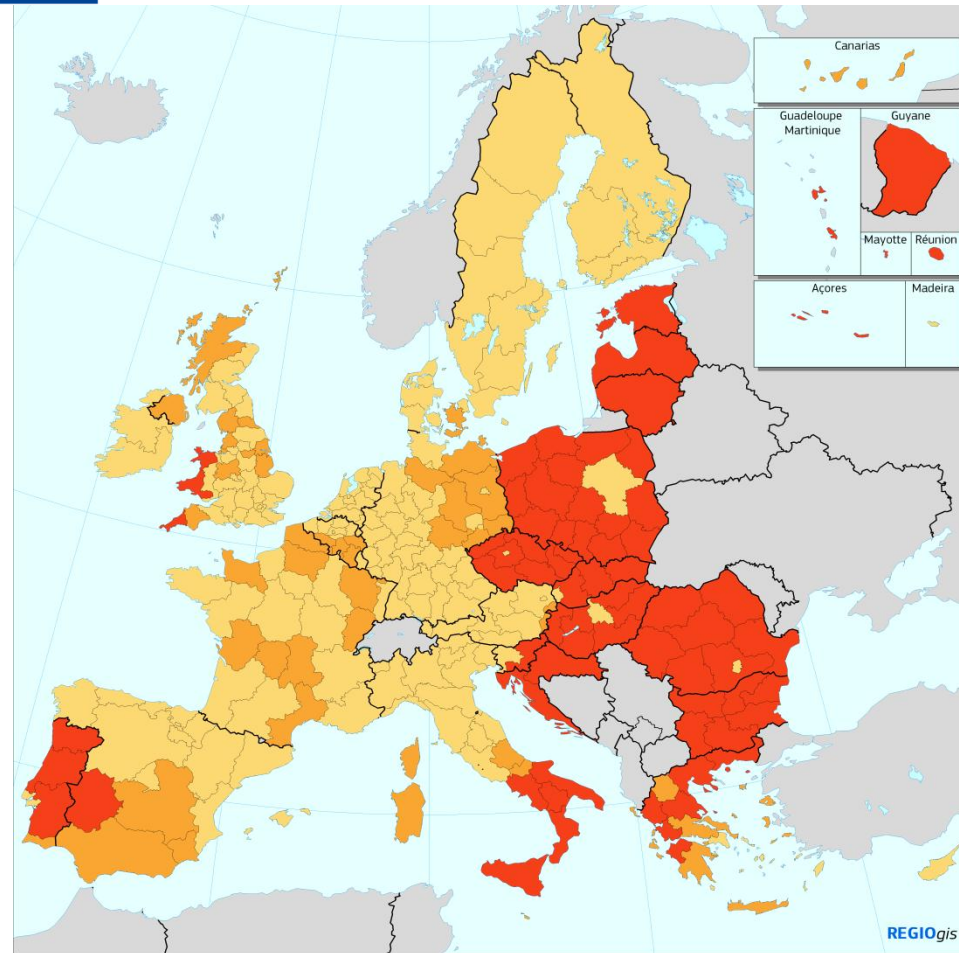
Created in 2011 to provide science-based professional advice to EU national and regional policy-makers for the establishment and implementation of their research & innovation strategies for smart specialisation (RIS3), make better use of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) and thus contribute to the Europe 2020 goals.

Cohesion Policy 2014-2020

Investment policy supporting Europe 2020 goals: creating growth and jobs, tackling climate change and energy dependence, and reducing poverty and social exclusion.

- **European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)**
- **European Social Fund (ESF)**
- **Cohesion Fund (CF)**

Total: € 352 billion of EU funds, covering all EU regions but concentrated on less developed ones



Structural Funds (ERDF and ESF) eligibility 2014-2020


Category

- Less developed regions (GDP/head < 75% of EU-27 average)
- Transition regions (GDP/head between $\geq 75\%$ and $< 90\%$ of EU-27 average)
- More developed regions (GDP/head $\geq 90\%$ of EU-27 average)



1. Research and innovation
2. **Information and Communication Technologies**
3. **Competitiveness of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME)**
4. Shift to a low-carbon economy
5. **Climate change adaptation and risk management and prevention**
6. **Environmental protection and resource efficiency**
7. **Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructure**
8. **Employment and support for labour mobility**
9. **Social inclusion and poverty reduction**
10. **Education, skills and lifelong learning**
11. **Increased institutional capacity and effectiveness of public administration**

RIS3 is an Economic Transformation Agenda

- 
- Smart specialisation
 - Behavioural change
 - Growth and jobs

RIS3 guide – Key steps for developing a RIS3

Step 1 – Analysis of regional context/potential

Step 2 – Governance

Step 3 – Vision for the future

Step 4 – Selection of priorities

Step 5 – Policy mix

Step 6 – Monitoring and evaluation



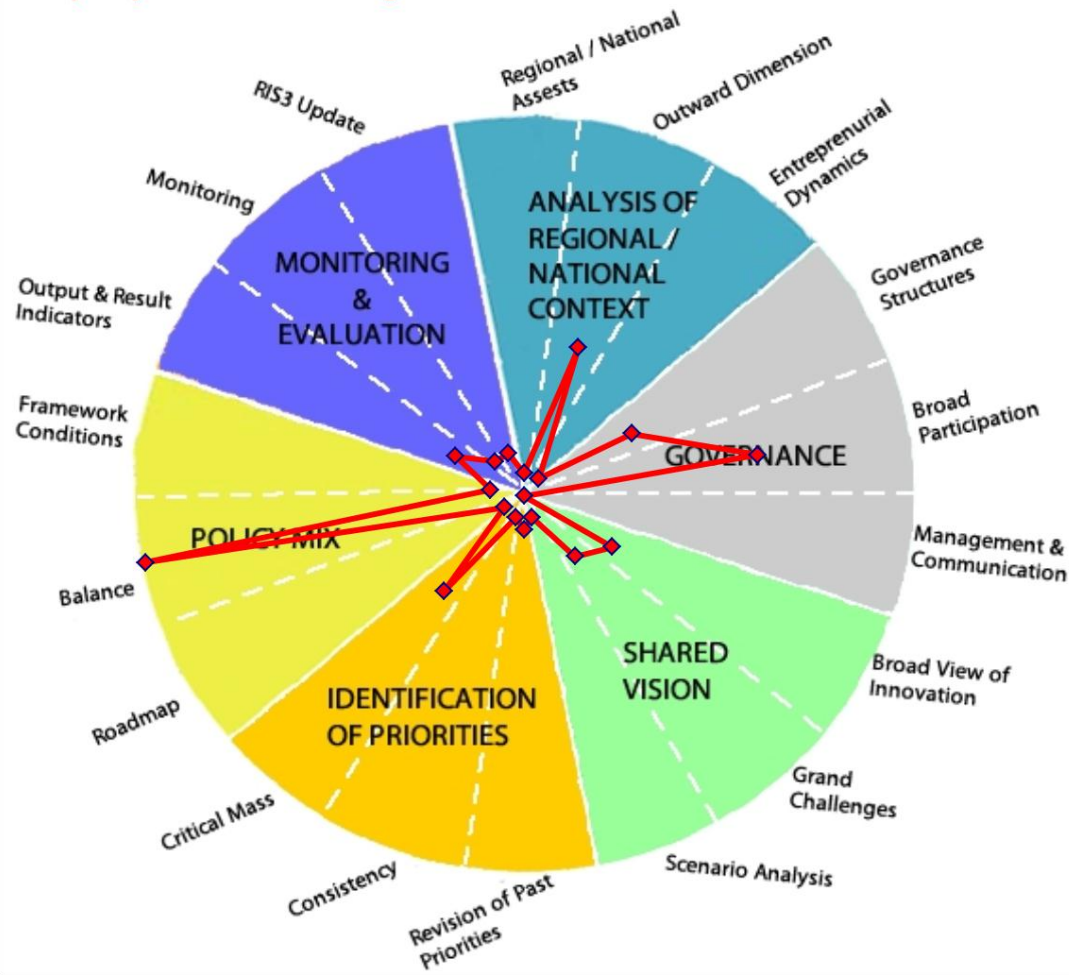
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1. The difficult issues in RIS3

- **Outward-looking dimension**
- **Stakeholders**
- **Monitoring indicators**
- **Priorities as "activities"**

S3 Platform peer-review workshops
Frequency of issue raised during discussions



2. Change of culture..., but difficult to break with the past.

From RIS to RIS3

Building on the past

- ☐ Widespread experience of national/regional innovation strategies in the framework of the EU Cohesion Policy
- ☐ Achieved greater co-operation among private and public stakeholders and better communication between technology providers and clients

Breaking with the past

- ☐ Not in tune with the industrial and economic fabric of regions
- ☐ Too narrow vision of 'technological' innovation
- ☐ The best performing regions were just copied or resources spread across 'all sectors'
- ☐ Lack of international and trans-regional perspective

3. The key to a good RIS3 process? The ENTREPRENEURIAL DISCOVERY PROCESS (EDP)

- **The EDP distinguishes Smart Specialisation from traditional industrial and innovation policies**
- **Empowerment of stakeholders in the design of S3 strategies**
- **Good Prioritisation ...and no longer the exclusive role of the public planner**
- **Iterative self-discovery of a new domain of opportunity**



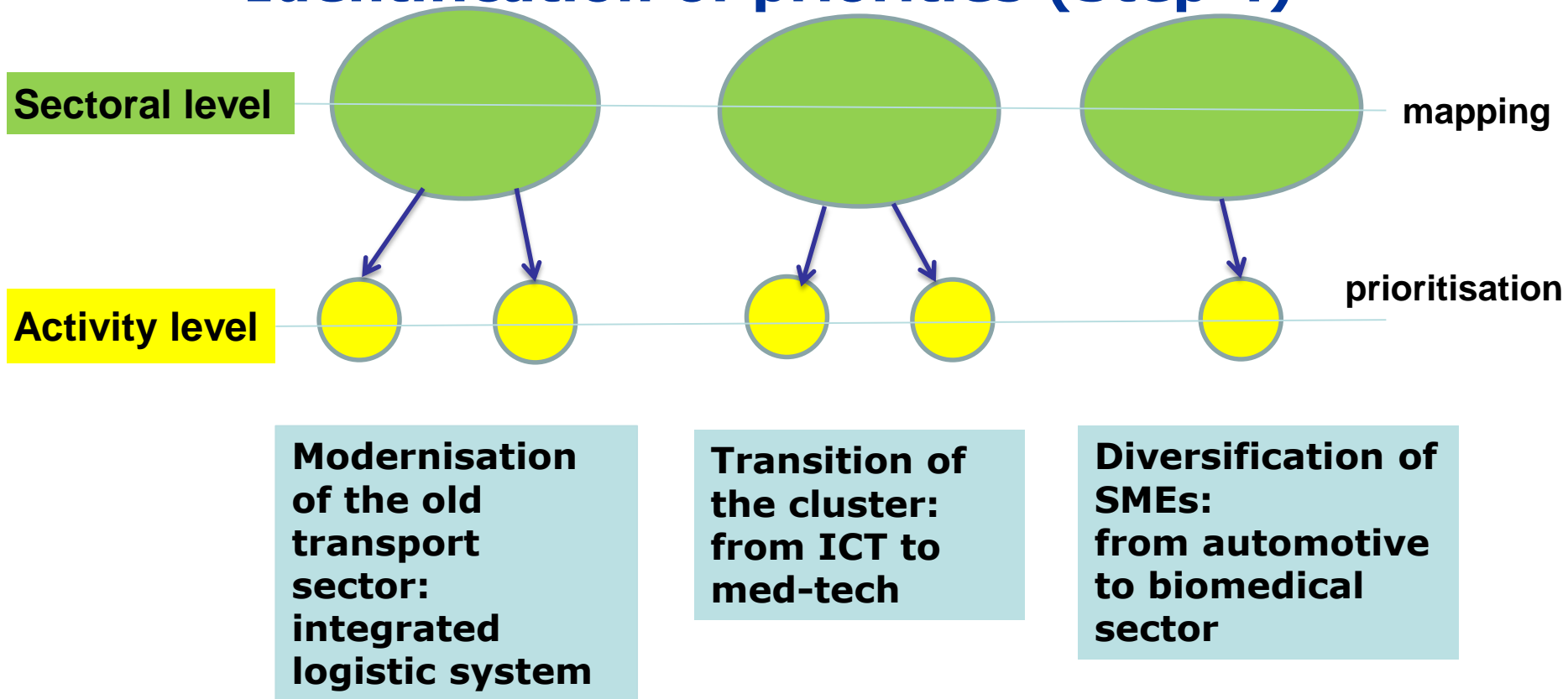
- ☐ **Ear to market signals**
- ☐ **Entrepreneurs scan technological & market opportunities/bottlenecks**



4. Selection of priorities: (too?) many, broad

Recalling the suggestions of the RIS3 Guide

Identification of priorities (Step 4)



5. Emerging fields of Smart Specialisation

Eye@RIS3 – an online tool showing regional/national S3 priorities

More than 1300 encoded priorities (April 2015)

177 EU regions & 25 EU countries

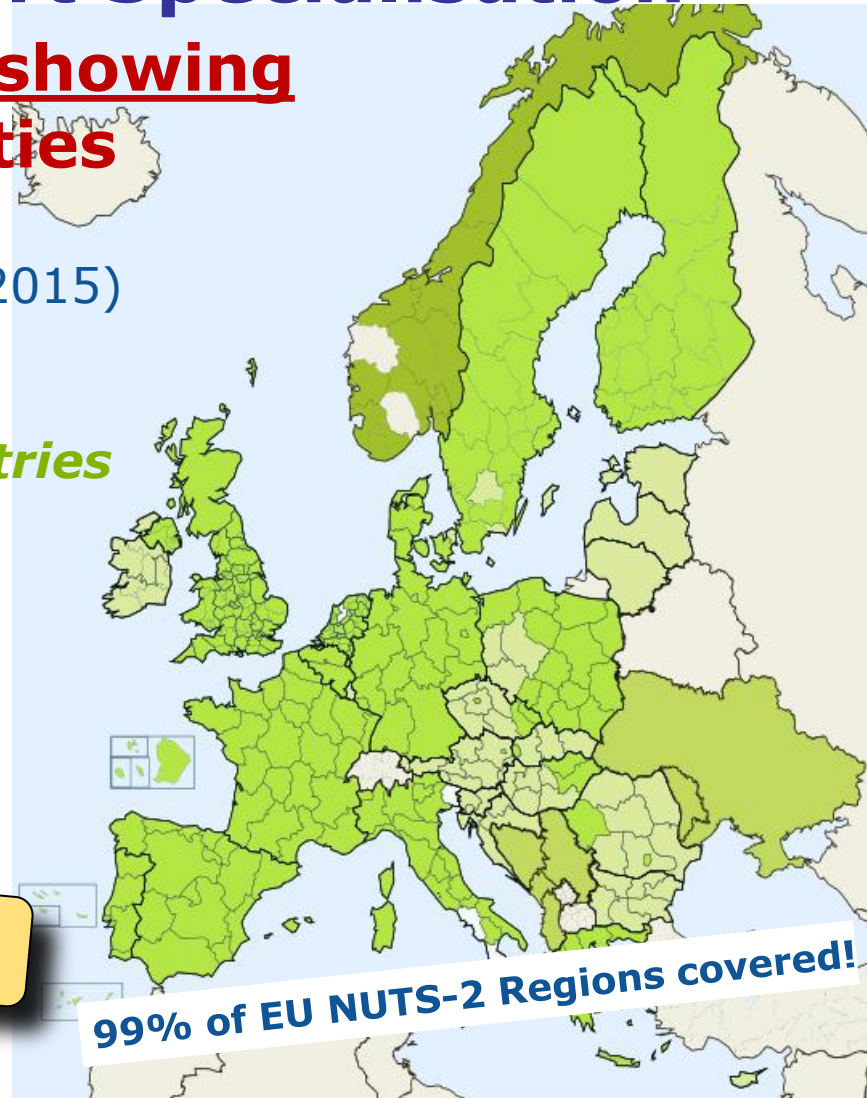
+ 19 non-EU regions & 6 non-EU countries

Specialisation fields related to:

- Energy
- KETs
- Life sciences
- ICT
- Environment
- Agro-food

Scope for cooperation and fine-tuning!

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



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EU-28 Energy Priorities in online Eye@RIS3 tool

Over 100 EU regions

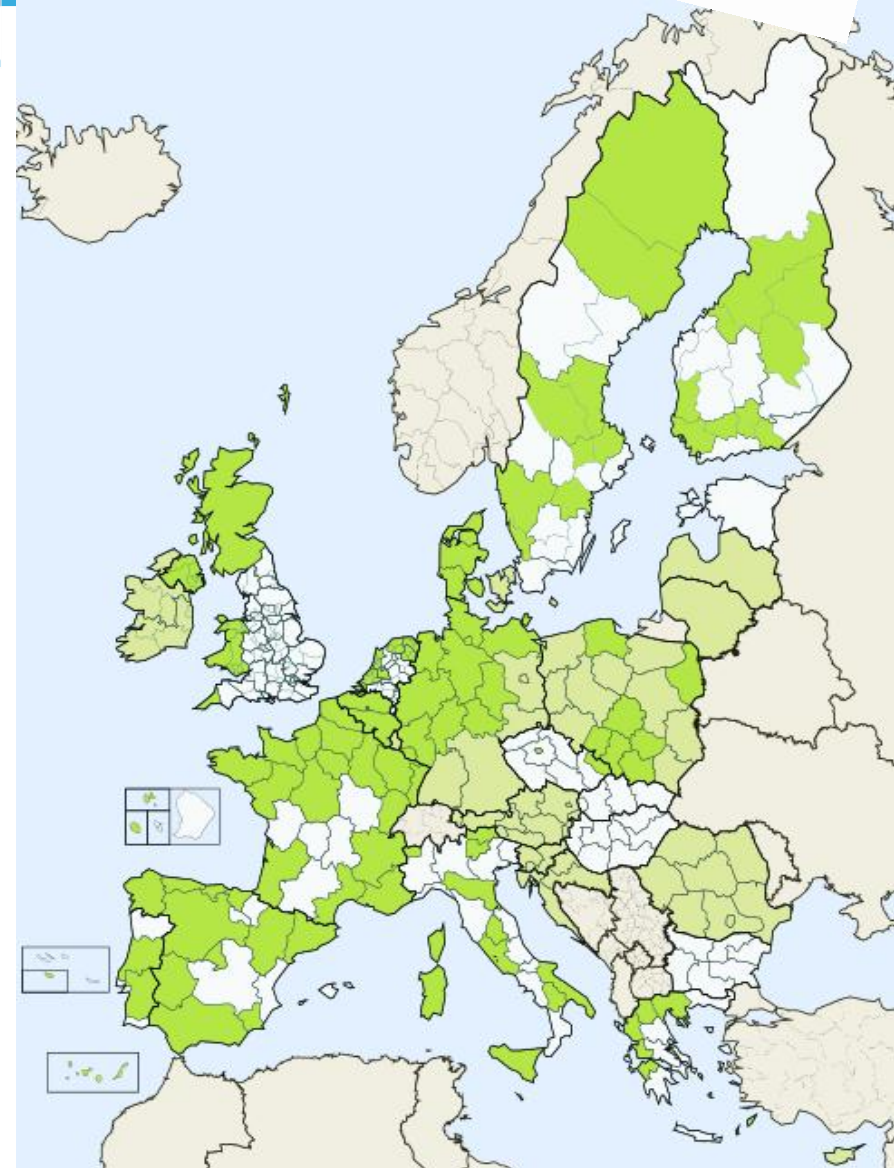
12 MS (some at the national and
regional level – DE, DK, PL)



EU Countries with Encoded S3 Priorities

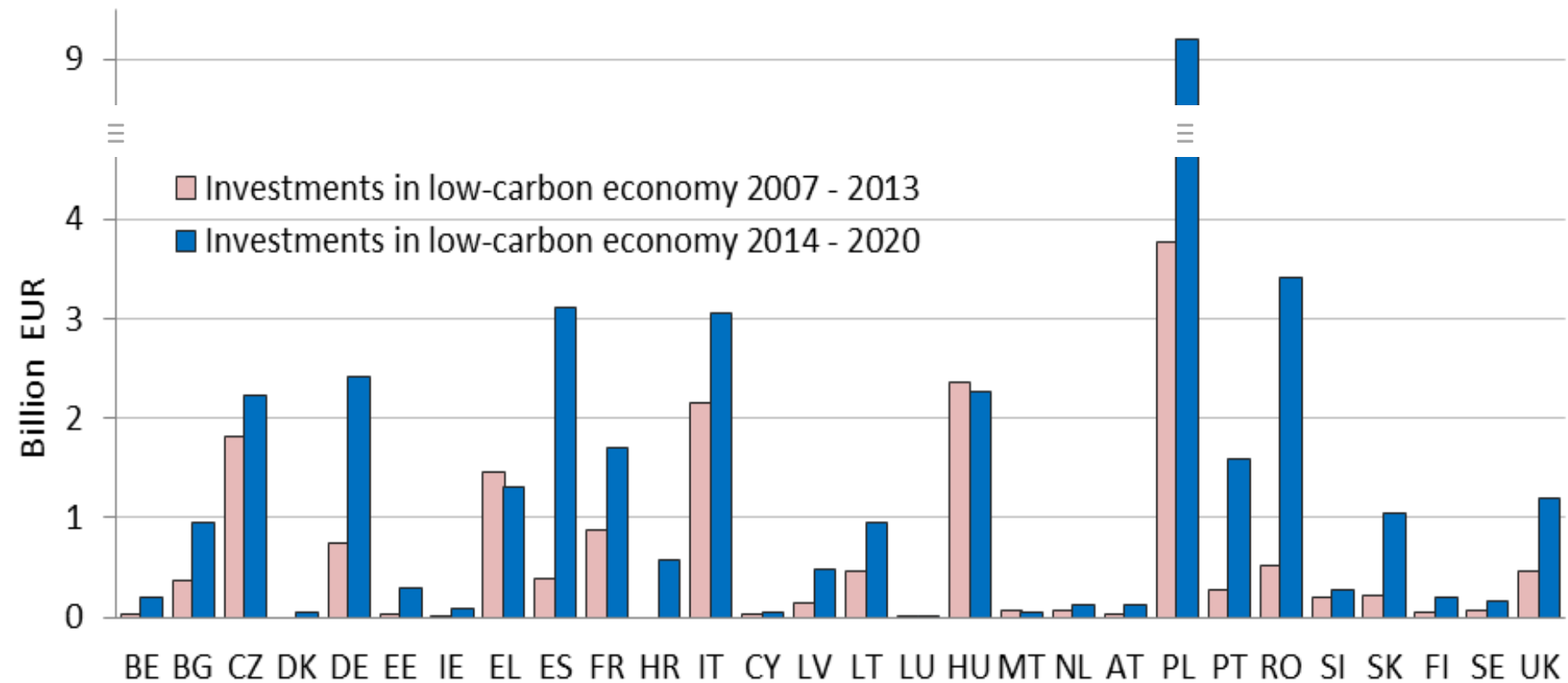


EU Regions with Encoded S3 Priorities



1. Research and innovation
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Cohesion Policy: Doubling of low-carbon economy investments



The new Smart Specialisation Platform on **ENERGY**



**DG JRC, DG ENER & DG
REGIO**

Tasks

Policy
analysis,
research,
advice

Trans-
national
learning:
e.g. match-
making

Intelligence,
communication,
dissemination

Specific
advice with
DGs ENER &
REGIO

**Integrates and profits from
JRC's multidisciplinary
competences in energy**

- - Technical expertise
- - Analytical support

Deliverables
by



Joint
Research
Centre



Thank you!



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

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Just google

