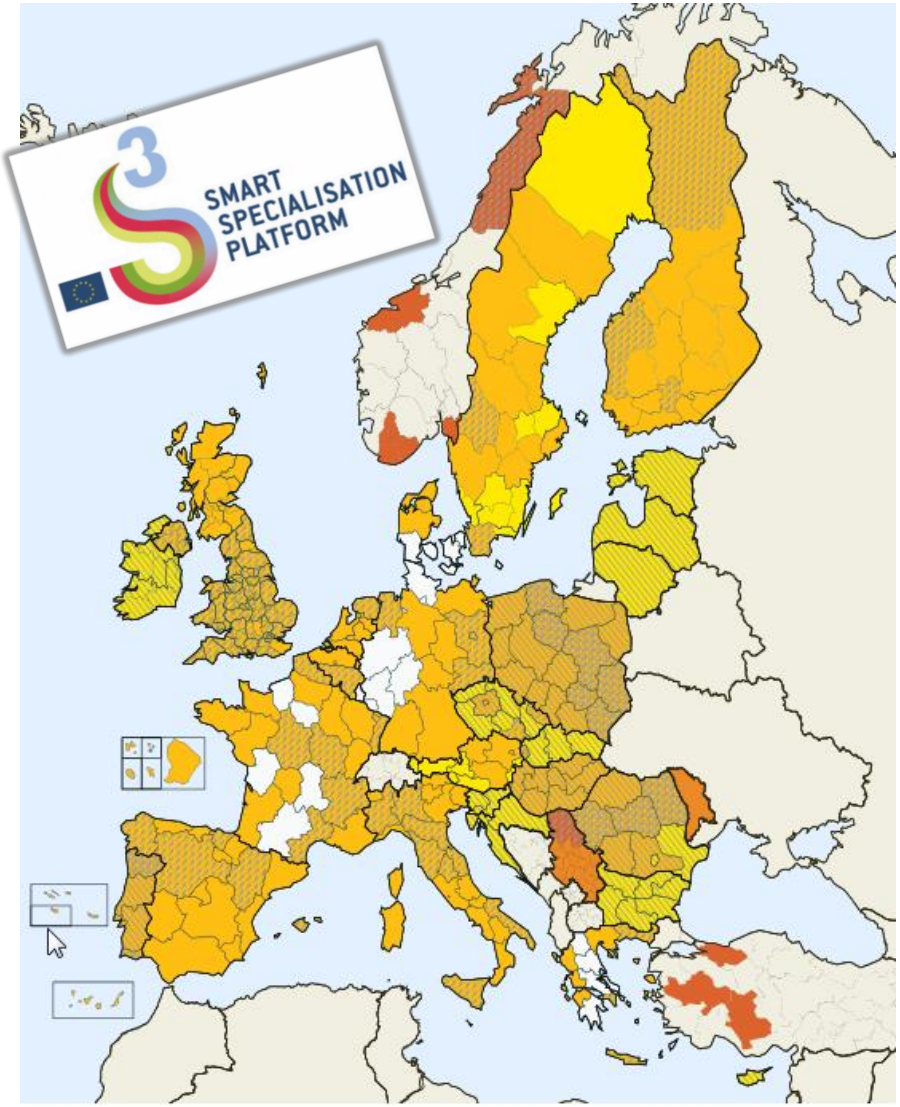
Smart Specialisation Platform

Broad membership



Guidance - Analysis - Support

Comprehensive guidance tools – RIS3 Guide, Digital Agenda Toolbox, FAQs, Implementation Handbook

S3 Publication series - Policy briefs co-authored with leading academics and practitioners; Working papers contributing to conceptual and empirical developments related to smart specialisation

Supporting tools: S3 self-assessment (assessment wheel), regional S3 priorities (EYE@RIS3), regional benchmarking, bilateral trade flows, ESIF investment

Some achievements

Wide membership: 179 regions, 20 countries (incl. non EU: RS, MD & regions from NO and TR)

Strong endorsement by national/regional policy makers: average 4.5/5 satisfaction ranking

High "fidelisation rate": >50% of regions attending workshops come back

Political endorsement at EU level: EC (Hahn, Cretu), EP (Winkler), CoR (Markkula), Council

European Commission

Main activities of the S3 Platform

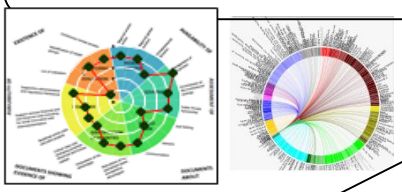
Support to lagging regions & Synergies ESIF-H2020 "Stairway to excellence"

S3 Website & Newsletters

S3 Knowledge Base: Guidance and Analysis, RIS3 Guide, DA Toolbox, S3 publications, S3 Seminar Series on Territorial Development

Trans-national focus Peer Reviews (in total 75 regions/countries)

S3 Interactive web tools



SMART SPECIALISATION PLATFORM

Peer eXchange & Learning Thematic focus on actors, process, common features and priorities

RIS3 assessment and support to REGIO desks

Support to the EU Macro-Regional Strategies & Alignment of innovation roadmaps

DANUBE REGION strategy

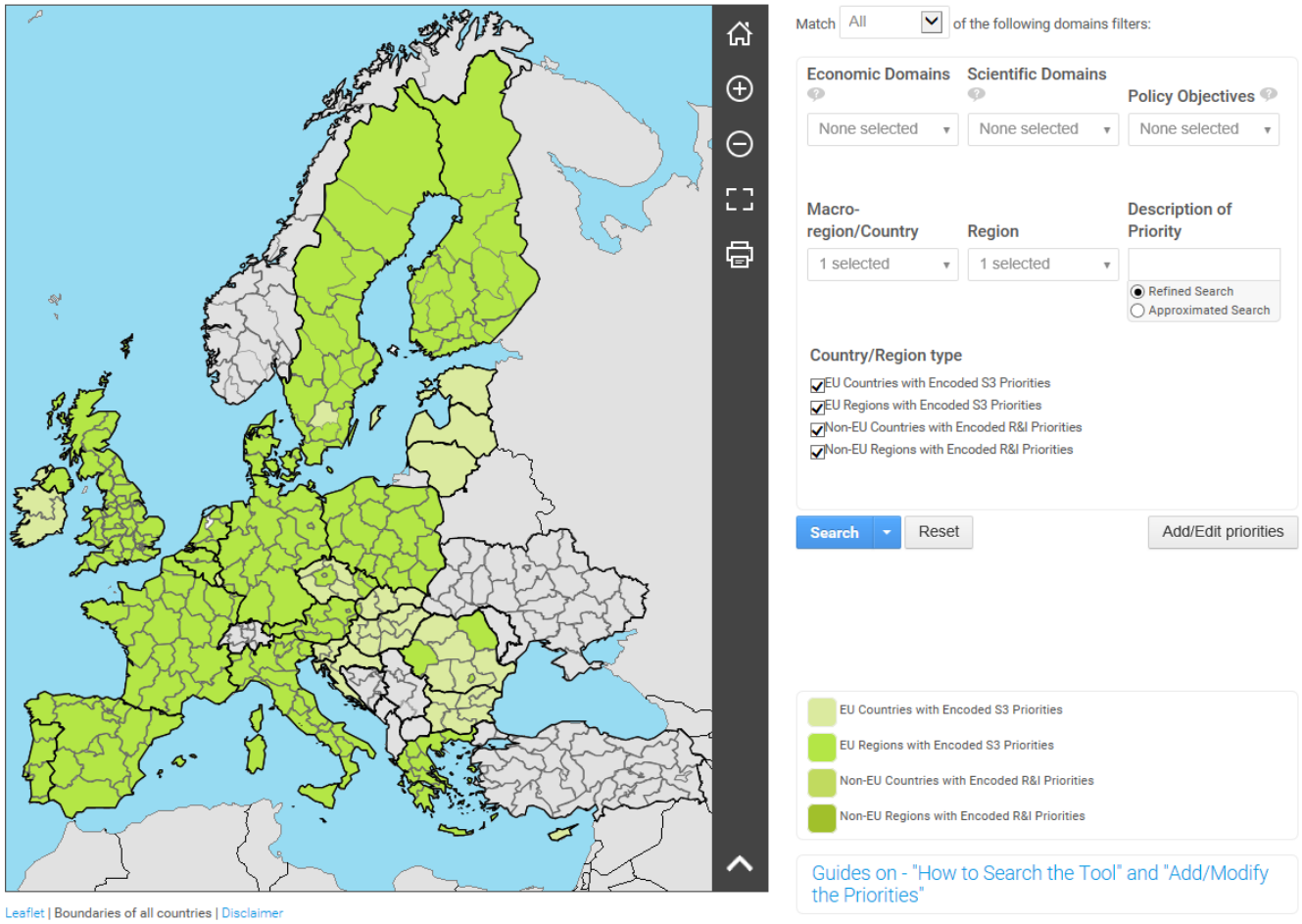
EUSBSR EU STRATEGY FOR THE BALTIC SEA REGION

Focused approach on Value Chains - Thematic S3 Platforms: Energy, Agro-Food, Industrial Modernisation, Digital Growth…

Latest Publications

Updated EYE@RIS3 tool, September, 2017

Eye@RIS3: Innovation Priorities in Europe



"EYE@RIS3" Tool mapping S3/R&I priorities:

1 379 priorities encoded

406 BSR priorities

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

European Commission

Updated EYE@RIS3 tool, September, 2017

Aiming at better comparison of RIS3 priorities to find potential partners for collaboration

Re-classification of priority domains:

1. **"Economic Domains"** categories are based on the Eurostat's NACE2 sectoral codes and OECD categories

2. **"Scientific Domains"** categories are based on the Nomenclature for the Analysis and Comparison of Scientific Programmes and Budgets (NABS 2007)

3. **"EU Policy Objectives"** includes ten EU-wide policy areas corresponding to the 'Societal Grand Challenges' identified in Horizon2020 and the headline policies in the Innovation Union Flagship Initiative, including Creative and Cultural Industries, KETs, Social Innovation and the Digital Agenda.

Latvian S3 priorities based on EYE@RIS3

Biomedicine, medical technologies and biotechnology

S3 priority descriptions
Biomedicine, medical technologies and biotechnology Chemical and biotechnological methods and products for the production of pharmaceutical and bioactive substances; New and existing human and veterinary medicinal products; Molecular and individualized treatment and diagnostic methods and cell technology; Functional foods, therapeutic cosmetics and bioactive natural substances

Economic Domains
C - Manufacturing, C.20 - Chemicals and chemical products, C.21 - Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, C.26 - Computer, electronic and optical products

Scientific Domains
06 - Industrial production and technology 06.51 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, 06.52 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, 06.57 - Manufacture of computer, and optical products

EU policy priorities
E - KETs, E.39 - Industrial biotechnology, G - Public health & security, G.49 - Public health & well-being

Latvian S3 priorities based on EYE@RIS3

Knowledge intensive bio-economy

S3 priority descriptions
Knowledge intensive bio-economy Sustainable and productive forest growing in changing climatic conditions; Full use of wood biomass for chemical processing and energy; Innova[illegible] reducing plant and animal bre technologies; Development of innovative high value-added r products from wood, traditior unconventional agricultural pl animal raw materials; Technol solutions for the use of plant a breeding and processing by-pr Food safety

EU policy priorities
J - Sustainable innovation, J.61 - Bioeconomy, G.48 - Food security & safety,

Scientific Domains
02 - Environment,forestry and fishery: 02.17 - Solid waste
05 - Energy, 05.37 - Renewable energy sources,
08 - Agriculture, 08.72 - Agricultural forestry impact on environment,
08.73 - Agriculture, forestry and fishery,
08.74 - Animal and dairy science,
08.75 - Fertilizers, pest control and mechanization of agriculture,
08.76 - Food productivity and technology, fishery, animal and dairy sciences,
08.77 - Veterinary science and other agricultural science
12.099 - Biological sciences, 12.101 - Earth and related environmental sciences, 12.102 - Engineering Sciences, 12.104 - Mathematics, computer and information sciences,

Economic Domains
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing, furniture; articles of straw and plaiting materials,
A.01 - Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities,
A.02 - Forestry and logging,
A.03 - Fishing and aquaculture,
C - Manufacturing, C.10 - Food products,
C.16 - Manufacturing of wood
C.17 - Paper and paper products,
C.20 - Chemicals and chemical products,
C.23 - Other non-metallic mineral products, C.27 - Electrical equipment, C.28 - Machinery and equipment n.e.c., M - Professional, scientific and technical activities, M.74 - Other professional, scientific and technical activities

Most common themes in S3: EU, BSR, Latvia

BSR	Territories/	Priorities
Health	76%	17%
Energy	73%	14%
ICT	67%	18%
Industrial modernisation	66%	17%
Agro food	61%	12%
Services	34%	10%
BSR total	**67**	**406**

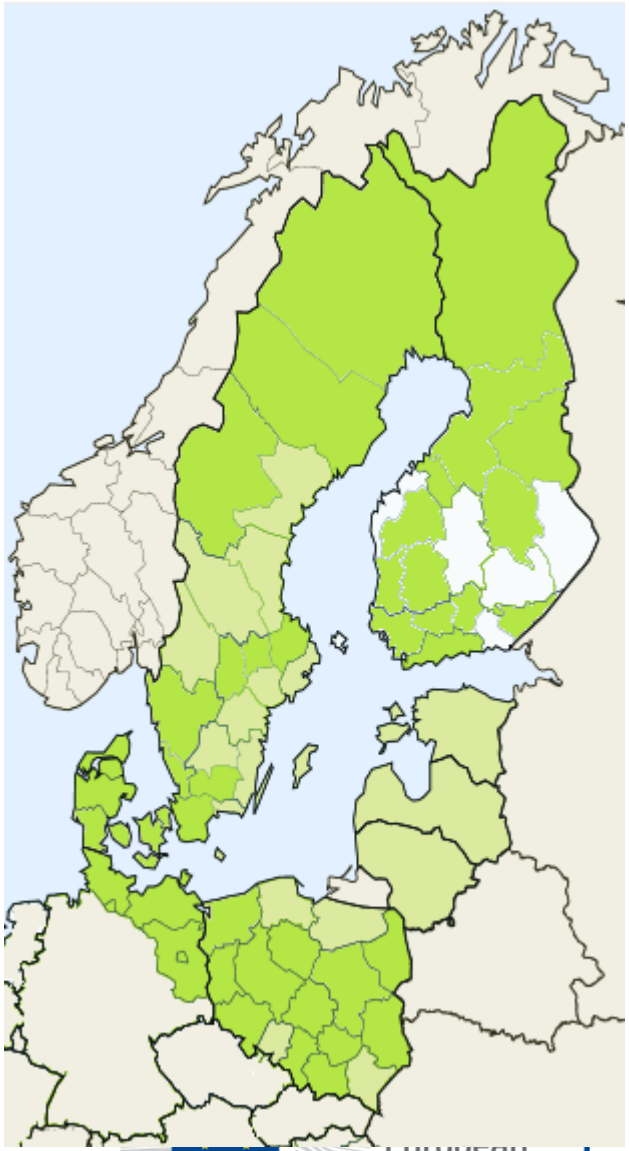
LATVIA's S3 Priorities
Knowledge intensive bio-economy
Biomedicine, medical technologies and biotechnology
Smart materials, technology and engineering
Advanced ICT
Smart Energy

EU	Territories/Priorities	
Health and Life sciences	78%	16%
ICT	71%	18%
Agro food	*67%*	*14%*
Energy	*66%*	*12%*
Industrial modernisation	*56%*	*14%*
Tourism and creative industries	55%	11%
EU total	**202**	**1295**

Data comes from Eye@RIS3 database:
http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/map

Health

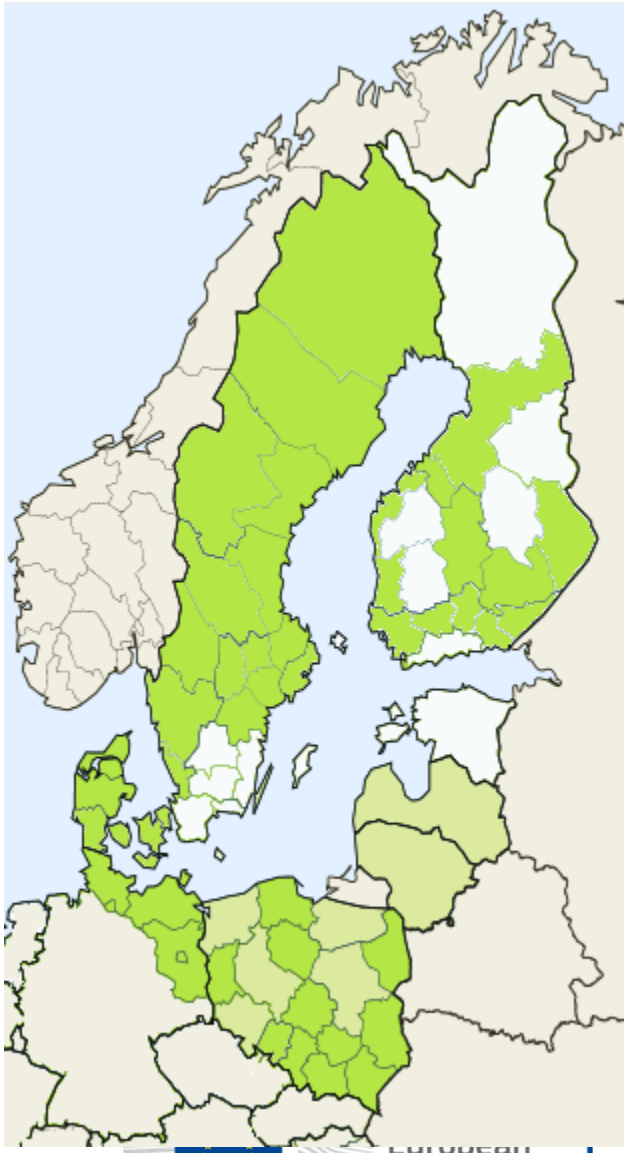
Theme	Priorities		Territories	
Health	67	17%	49	73%
ICT - Health	15	4%	15	22%
Health services	13	3%	9	13%
Health and tourism	8	2%	8	12%
Health and biotechnology	7	2%	7	10%
BSR total	406		67	



European Commission

Energy

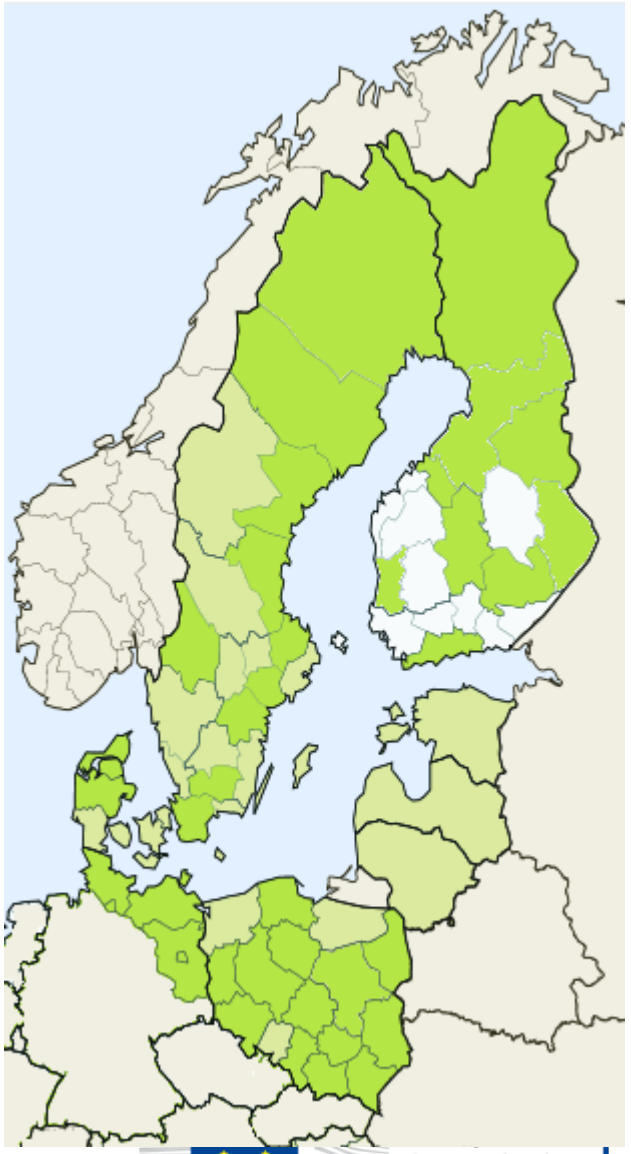
Theme	Priorities		Territories	
Energy	56	14%	49	73%
Biomass/ Bio economy/ Bioenergy	14	3%	14	21%
Energy efficiency	8	2%	8	12%
Smart grids	8	2%	7	10%
BSR total	406		67	



European Commission

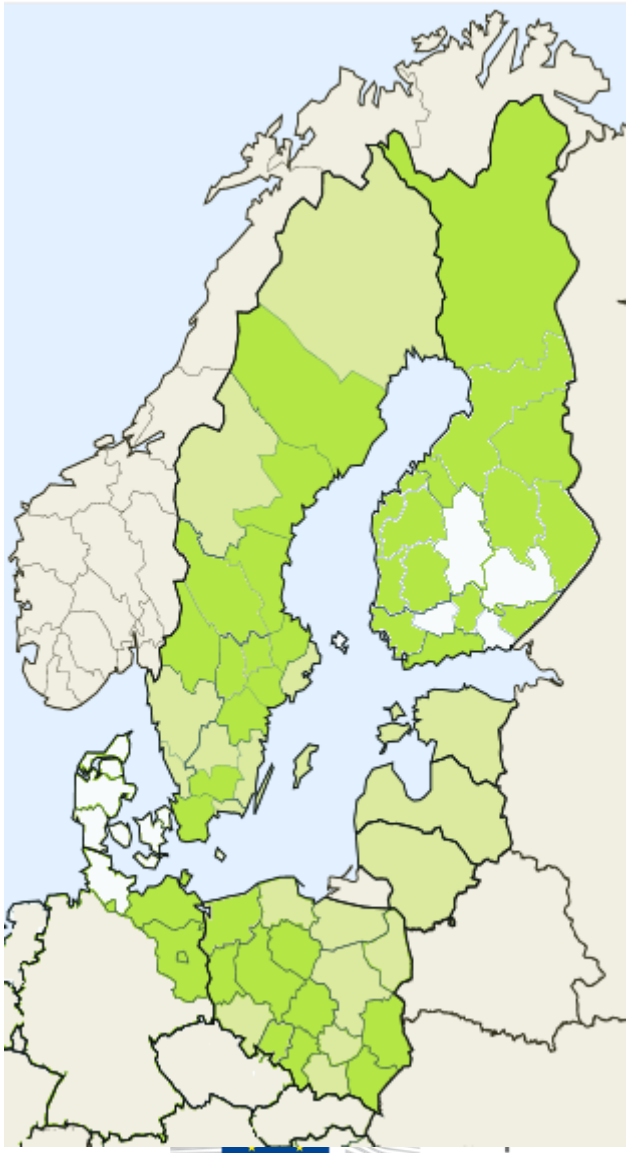
ICT

Theme	Priorities		Territories	
ICT	72	18%	45	67%
ICT - Health	15	3%	15	19%
ICT - security	9	2%	9	13%
ICT-transport	8	2%	8	12%
ICT-services	5	1%	5	7%
BSR total	406		67	



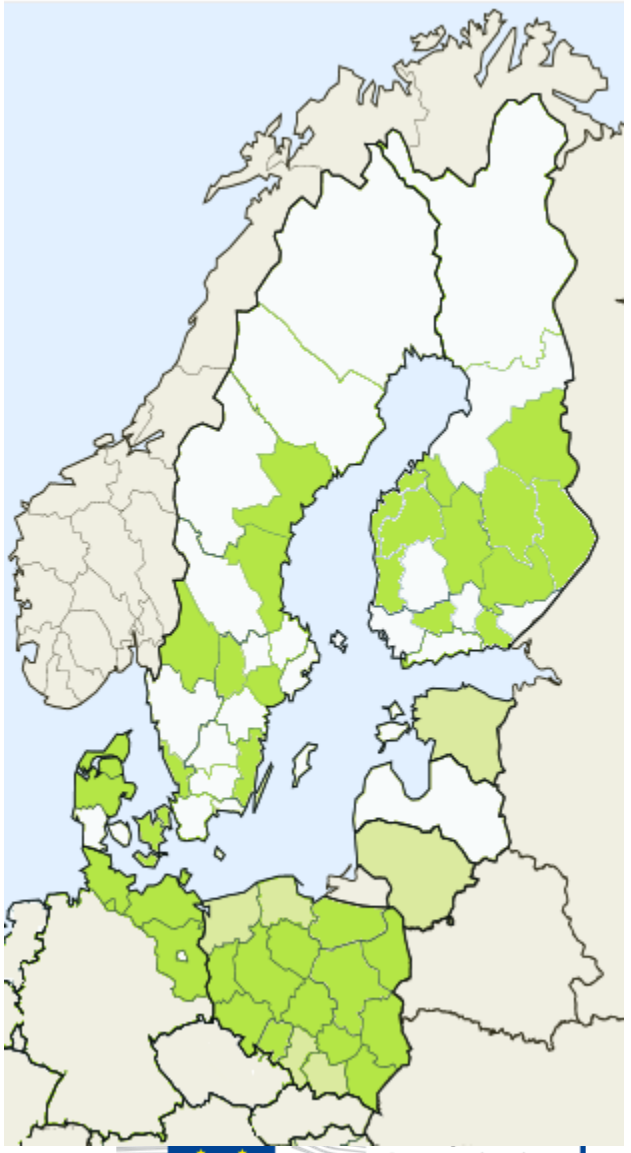
Industrial modernisation

Theme	Priorities		Territories	
Industrial modernisation (Advanced manufacturing and materials)	67	17%	44	66%
Metal and steel industries	10	2%	10	15%
Wood/forest	4	1%	4	6%
Automatisation	9	2%	9	13%
BSR total	406		67	



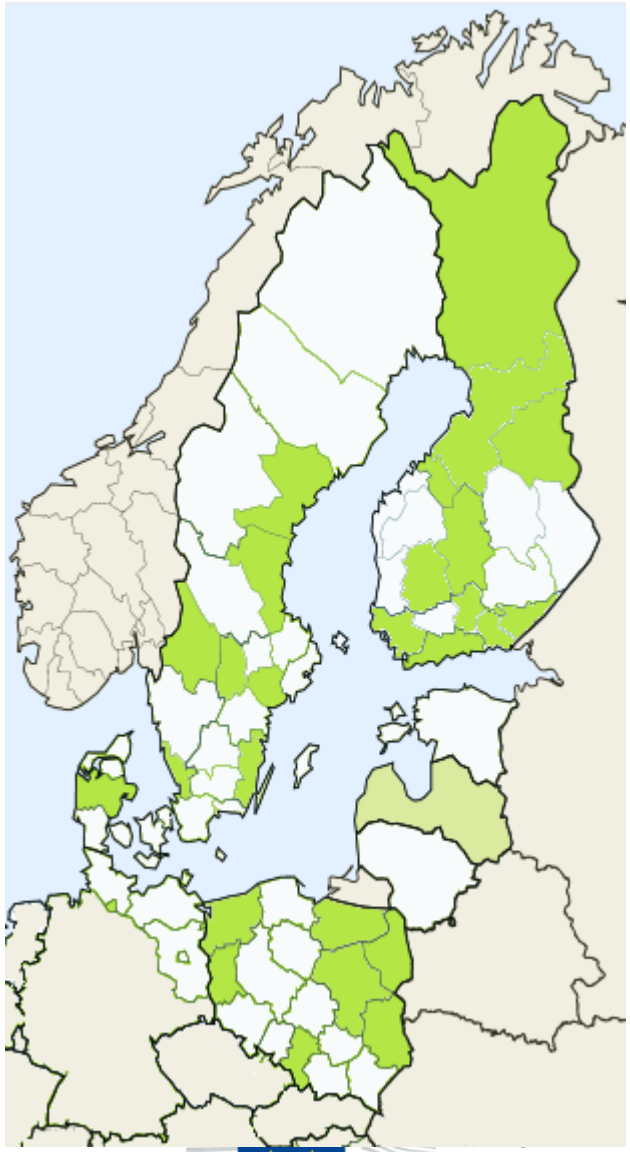
Agro-Food

Theme	Priorities		Territories	
Agro food	50	12%	41	61%
Food safety	8	2%	8	12%
Bio-economy	8	2%	7	10%
High quality food	7	2%	7	10%
BSR total	406		67	



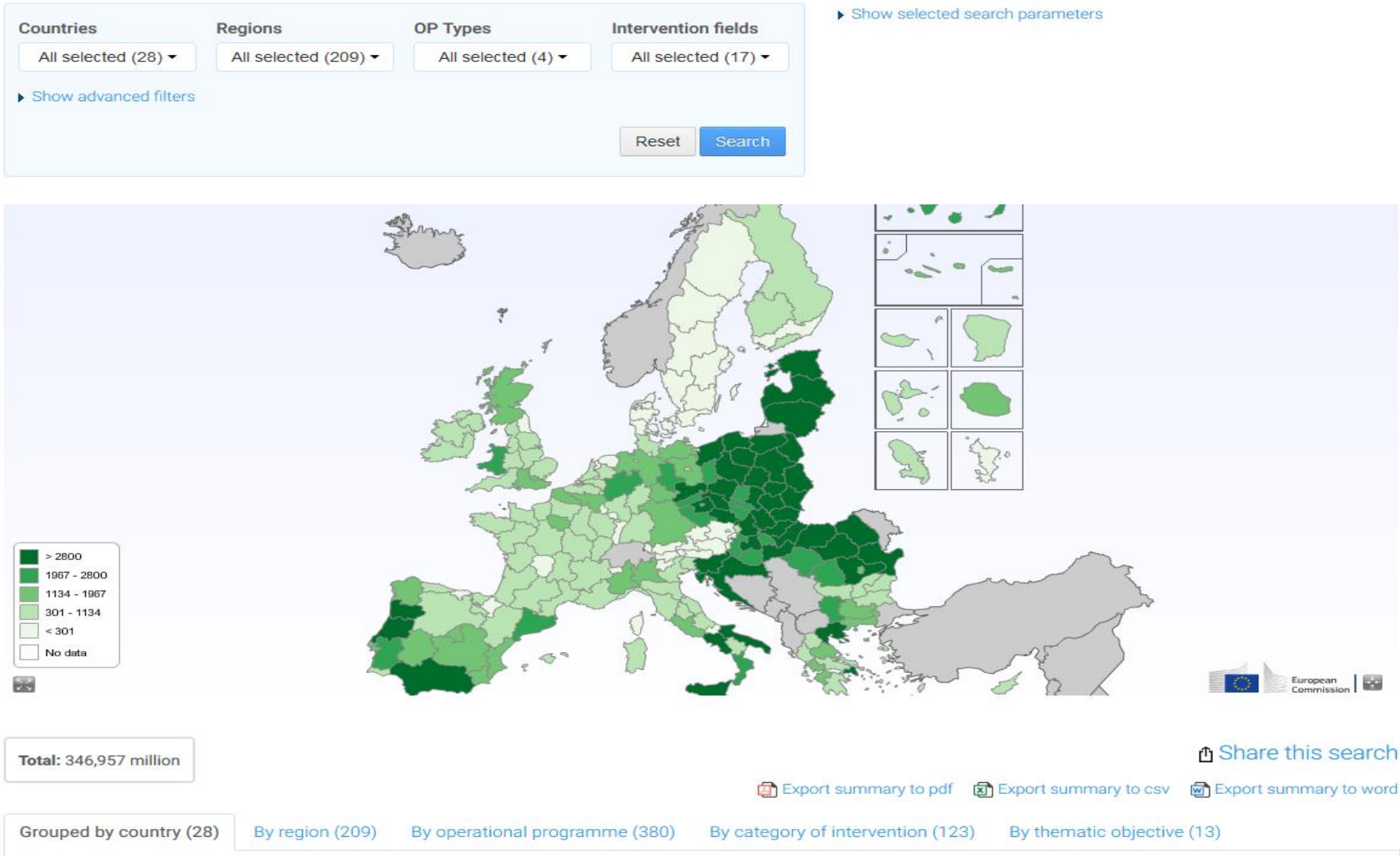
Services

Theme	Priorities		Territories	
Services	40	10%	23	34%
Health services	13	3%	9	13%
Knowledge based & professional services	10	2%	10	15%
ICT-services	5	1%	5	7%
BSR total	406		67	



Commission

ESIF-Viewer (visualising planned investments using European Structural and Investment Funds)



http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esif-viewer

European Commission

ICT Monitoring - Planned ICT Investments under ESIF

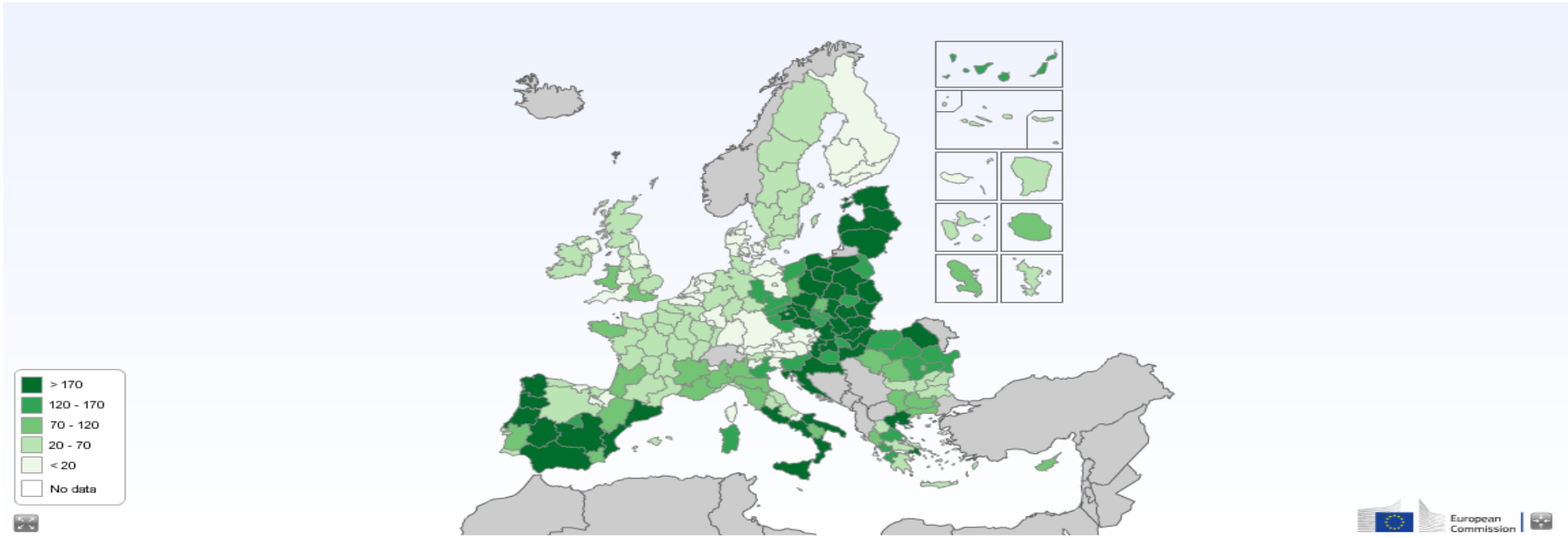
Search by: Amounts | Keywords | Financial Forms

Countries: All selected (28)
Regions: All selected (209)
Predefined filters: 12 selected

Show advanced filters

Reset Search

Show selected search parameters



Total: 21,453 million

Share this search

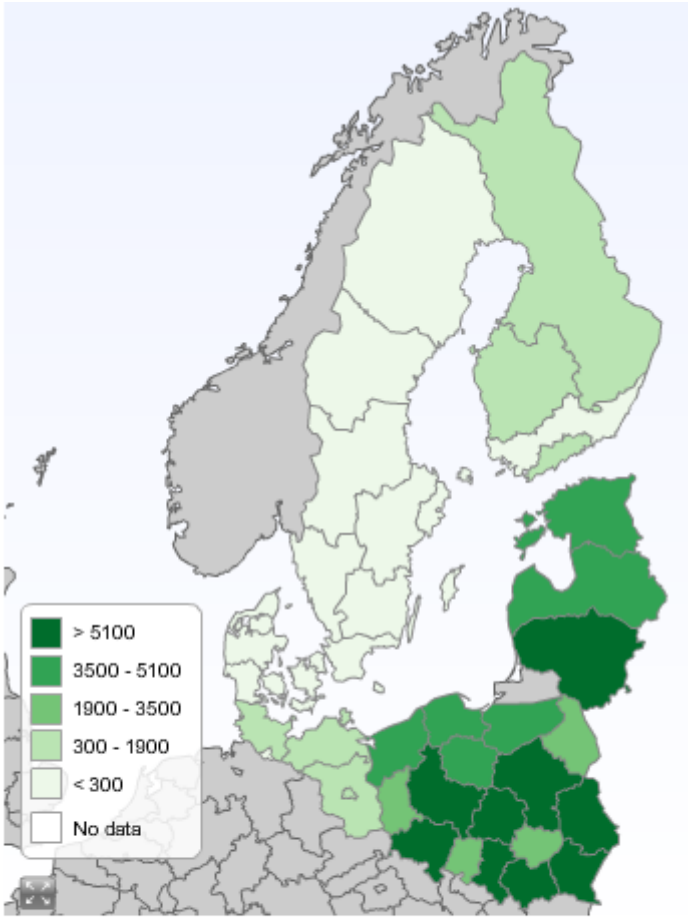
Export summary to pdf | Export summary to csv | Export summary to word

Grouped by country (28) | By region (209) | By operational programme (312) | By category of intervention (27) | By thematic objective (12)

European Commission

Planned ESIF in BSR

Total	100,9 B	07 - Promoting sustainable transport	25,558 M
		MULTI	19,587 M
		01 – Research and innovation	10,837 M
Poland:	77,493 M	04 - Shift towards a low-carbon economy	10,731 M
Lithuania:	6,797 M	08 - Sustainable and quality employment	6,850 M
Germany:	4,666 M	03 - Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs	6,548 M
Latvia:	4,489 M	10 - Education, training and vocational training	6,022 M
Estonia:	3,567 M	09 - Social inclusion	5,620 M
Sweden:	1,967 M	02 - ICT	3,546 M
Finland:	1,382 M	TA - Technical Assistance	3,456 M
Denmark:	551 M	06 - Protecting the environment and resource efficiency	1,648 M
		11 - Institutional capacity of public authorities	477 M
		05 - Climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management:	31 M



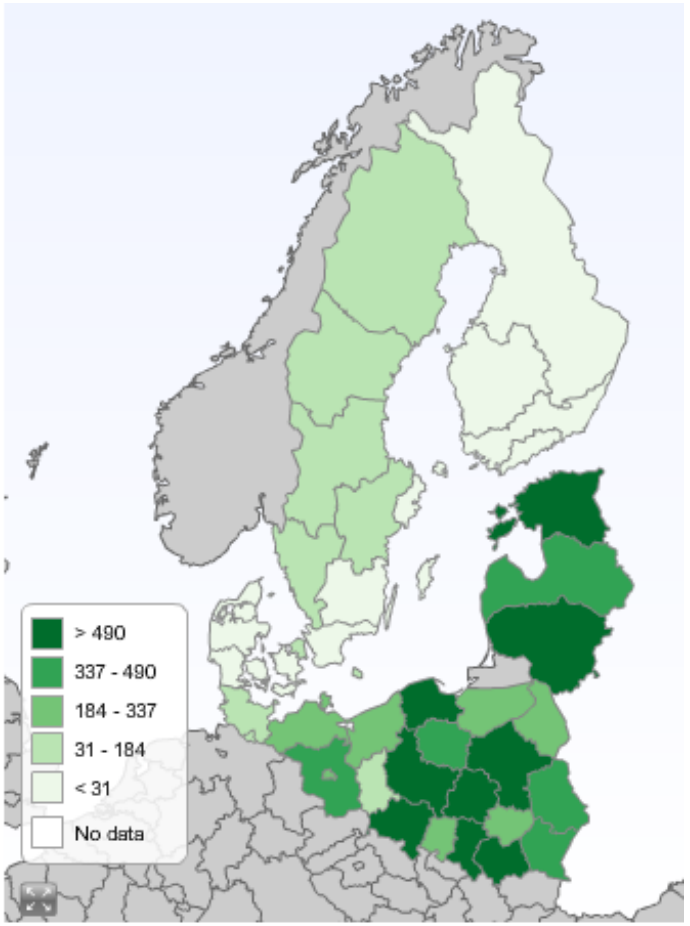
Total: 100,912 million

European Commission

ESIF – TO1

Country	
Total	**10,837 M**
Poland	7,556 M
Germany	1,056 M
Lithuania	682 M
Estonia	644 M
Latvia	468 M
Sweden	284 M
Denmark	128 M
Finland	19 M

Category of intervention	
064 - …. voucher schemes, process, design, service and social innovation … for SMEs	3,096 M
058 - Research and innovation infrastructure (public)	1,263 M
056 - Investment in infrastructure, capacities and equipment in SMEs …	1,119 M
060 - …. Public research centres and centres of competence including networking:	977 M
062 - Technology transfer and university-enterprise cooperation …	908 M
002 - Research and innovation processes in large enterprises:	696 M
057 - Investment in infrastructure, capacities and equipment in large companies ….	680 M
061 - …. private research centres including networking:	568 M
067 - SME business development, support to entrepreneurship and incubation (including support to spin offs and spin outs):	509 M
065 – R&I …. focusing on the low carbon economy and on resilience to climate change:	458 M
063 - Cluster support and business networks …	305 M
059 - Research and innovation infrastructure (private, including science parks)	114 M



Total: 10,837 million

European Commission

Defining/Refining Smart Specialisation Priorities

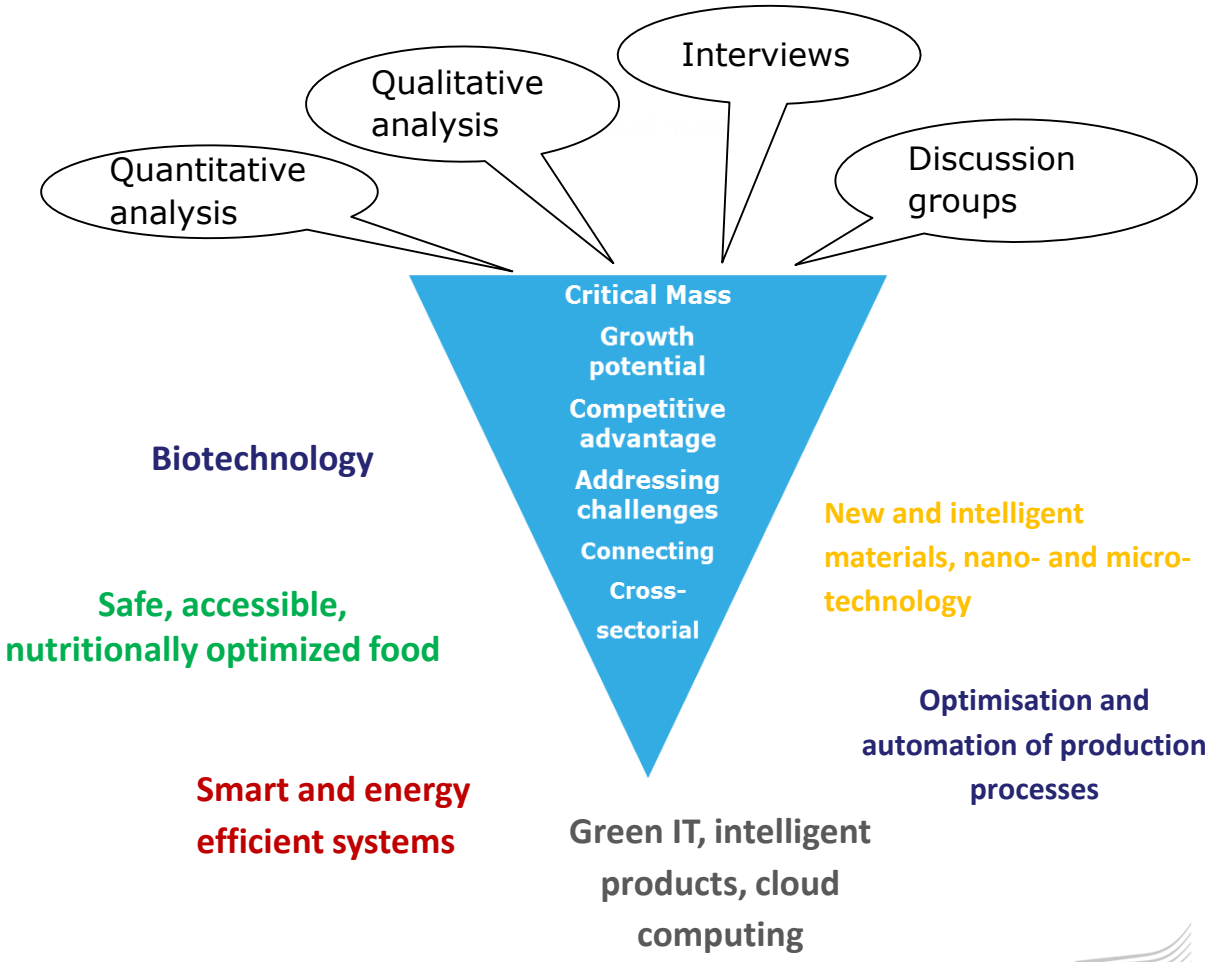
Analysis of existing economic, scientific and innovative capabilities and potential

Quantitative mapping:
Analysis of economic sectors, data on employment, value added, number of companies, wages, exports, investment in R&I …
Analysis of scientific capabilities: Publications, patents, number of researchers, number of HEI graduates …
Analysis of innovation potential, innovative companies, data of CIS …
Qualitative analysis
- In-depth interviews,
- focus groups,
- case studies

Entrepreneurial discovery process

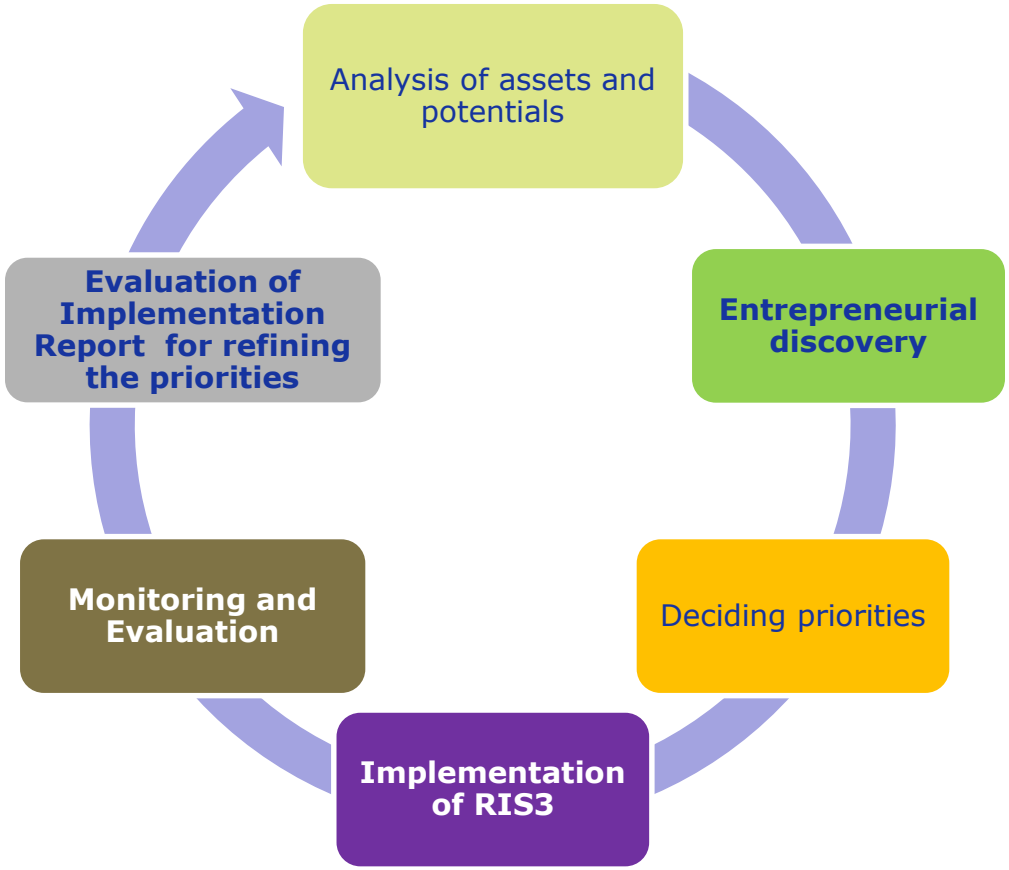
Based on identified priority domains **mapping of stakeholders** and setting **working groups**
Organising a series of workshops on:
- SWOT of the priority area
- Defining vision and objective
- Policy mix

Defining/Refining Smart Specialisation Priorities



European Commission

Defining/Refining Smart Specialisation Priorities



European Commission

Defining/Refining Smart Specialisation Priorities

= **fact-based**: **all assets + capabilities + bottlenecks** in a region, incl. external perspective, cooperation potential, global value chains

= no top-down decision but **dynamic entrepreneurial discovery process** uniting key stakeholders around shared vision

= **all forms of innovation**, not only technology-driven, existing / new knowledge

= **ecosystem** approach: creating environment for change, efficiency of institutions

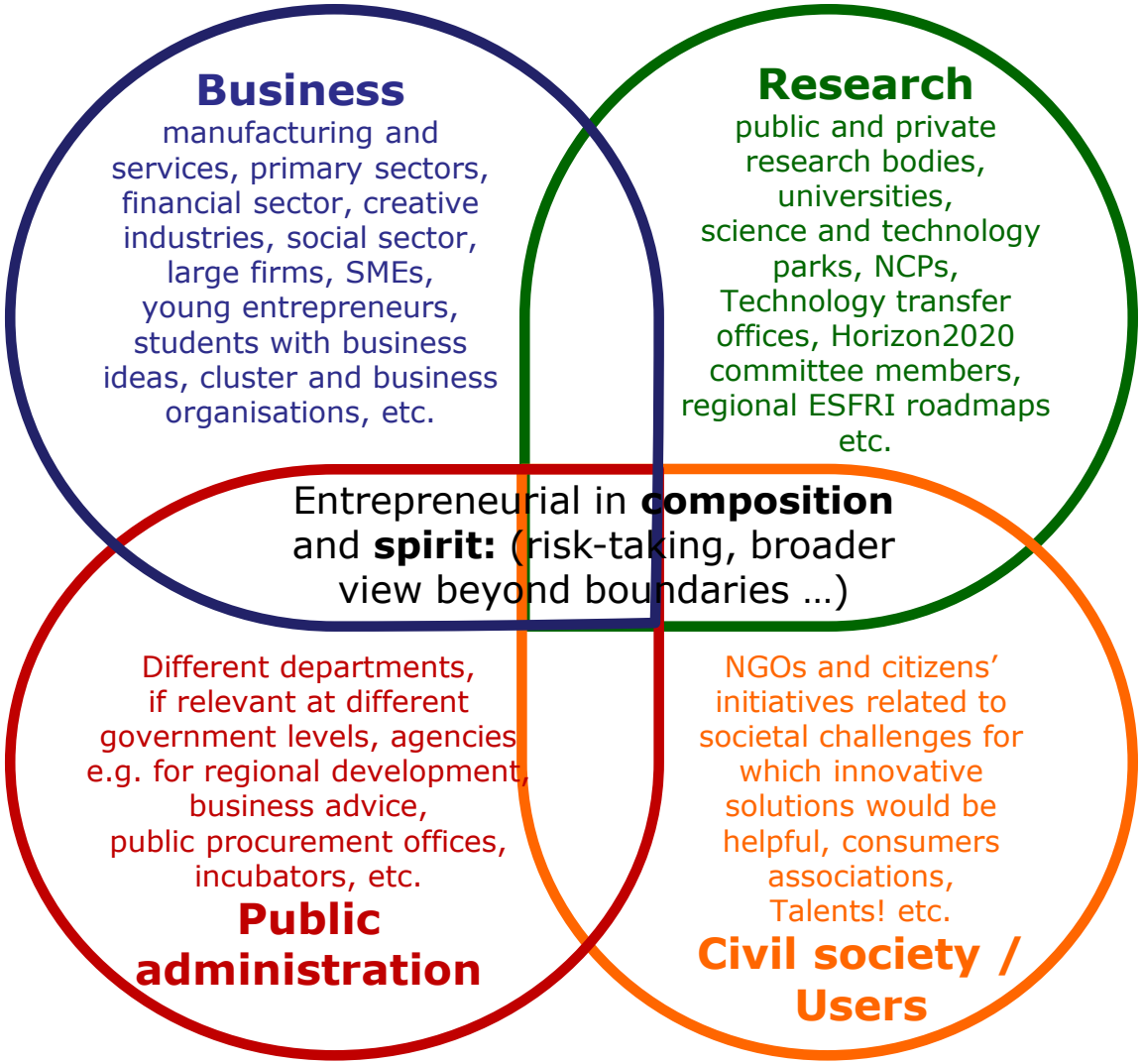
= **differentiation**: **focus on competitive advantages**, potential for excellence, emerging opportunities, market niches, at the level of activities - granularity

= **concentration of resources** on priorities, problems and core needs, for critical mass/critical potential

= **synergies** across different departments and governance levels (EU-national-regional); cross-sector/technology links – NO Silos Thinking!

= **place-based economic transformation:** rejuvenate traditional sectors through higher-value activities aiming at developing a strategic approach to territorial development

S3 is an ongoing entrepreneurial discovery process



- Businesses are best placed to lead in the identification of new opportunities for growth in a rapidly globalising economy
- The process of discovery of their niches and markets used by the most entrepreneurial of firms/researchers inspire public policies for innovation

European Commission

‘Outward orientation’ in S3

- S3 – to develop strongest potential and niche technologies or applications
- Outward looking-identify niches and collaborate
- For specialisation – increased need to collaborate
- **need for larger markets than local**
- **interact in value chain to co-develop and deliver solutions**
- **Great societal challenges, needs collaboration**
- But Innovation networks are global - Need for regional innovation **policy beyond regional borders** and taking into account connectedness of regional stakeholders

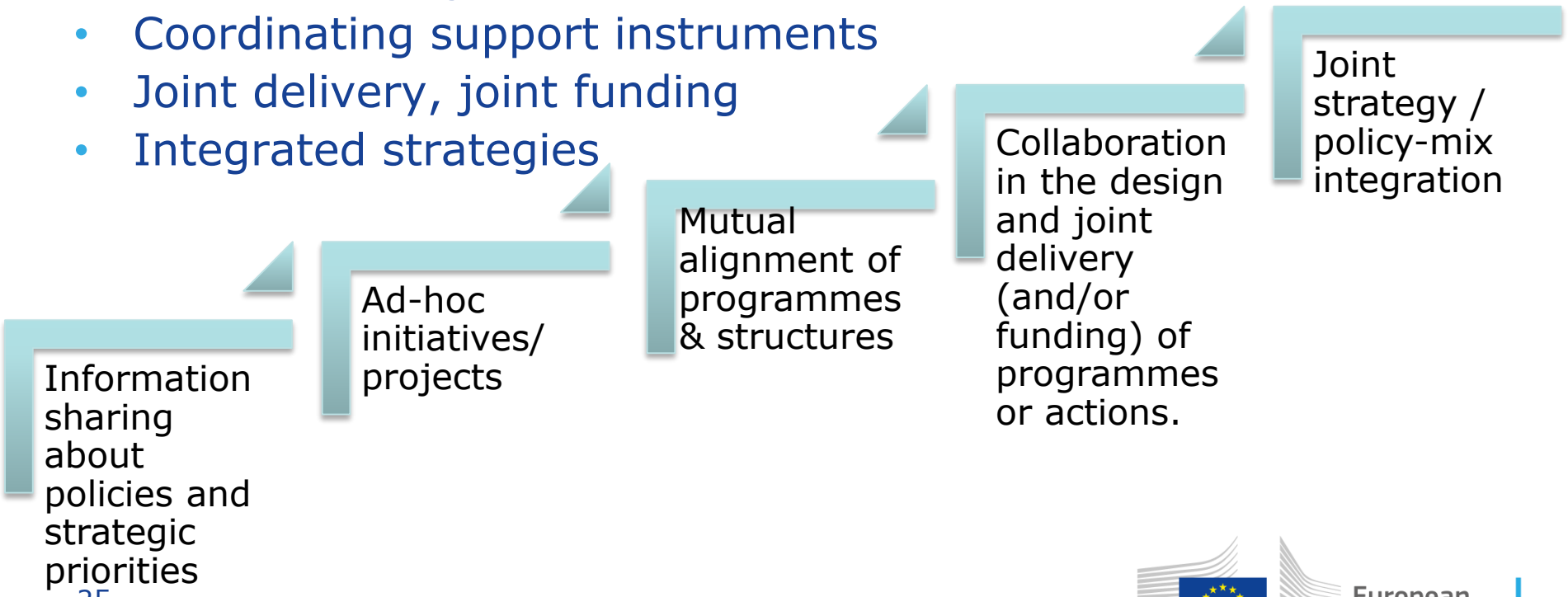
Life science clusters according to Cluster Observatory

European Commission

‘Outward orientation’ in S3

We can understand the **idea of outward looking orientation as a continuum or process** involving:

- Regional profiling in comparative national & global context
- Identification of complementarities with other regions, mutual adjustment & sharing of information/good practices
- Set up interregional collaboration frameworks and actions
- Coordinating support instruments
- Joint delivery, joint funding
- Integrated strategies



S3 Thematic Platforms

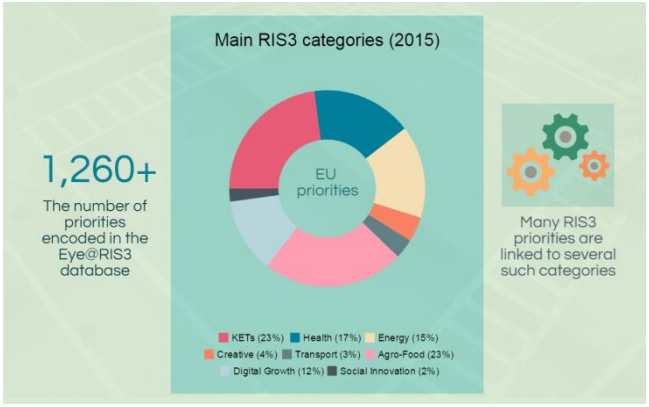
Global value chains (GVC) in the context of smart specialisation

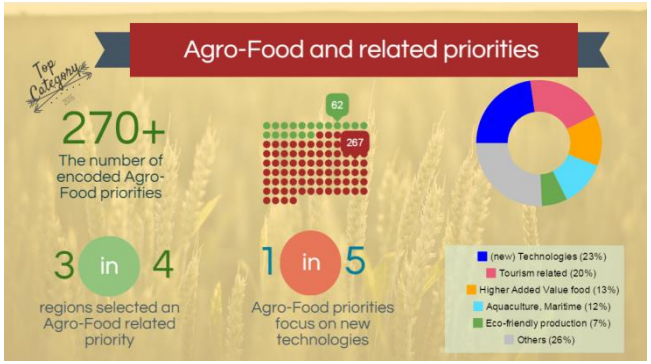
What is it about? The GVC aims at assisting regions in their efforts to facilitate the development of **new value chains through the interconnection of regional eco-systems** and their actors in quadruple helix in specific S3 investment areas.

Why? S3 is an engine for the development of European eco-systems that are necessary to gather critical mass for market breakthroughs.

How? Thematic S3 Platform provide **a multi-level support mechanism, combining efforts at regional, national and European level**, addressing in particular market and system failures that prevent breakthroughs, starting with information and coordination failures.
The development of interregional collaboration is driven by opening-up regional smart specialisation strategies.

Thematic S3 Platforms on Energy, Agro-Food, Industrial Modernisation



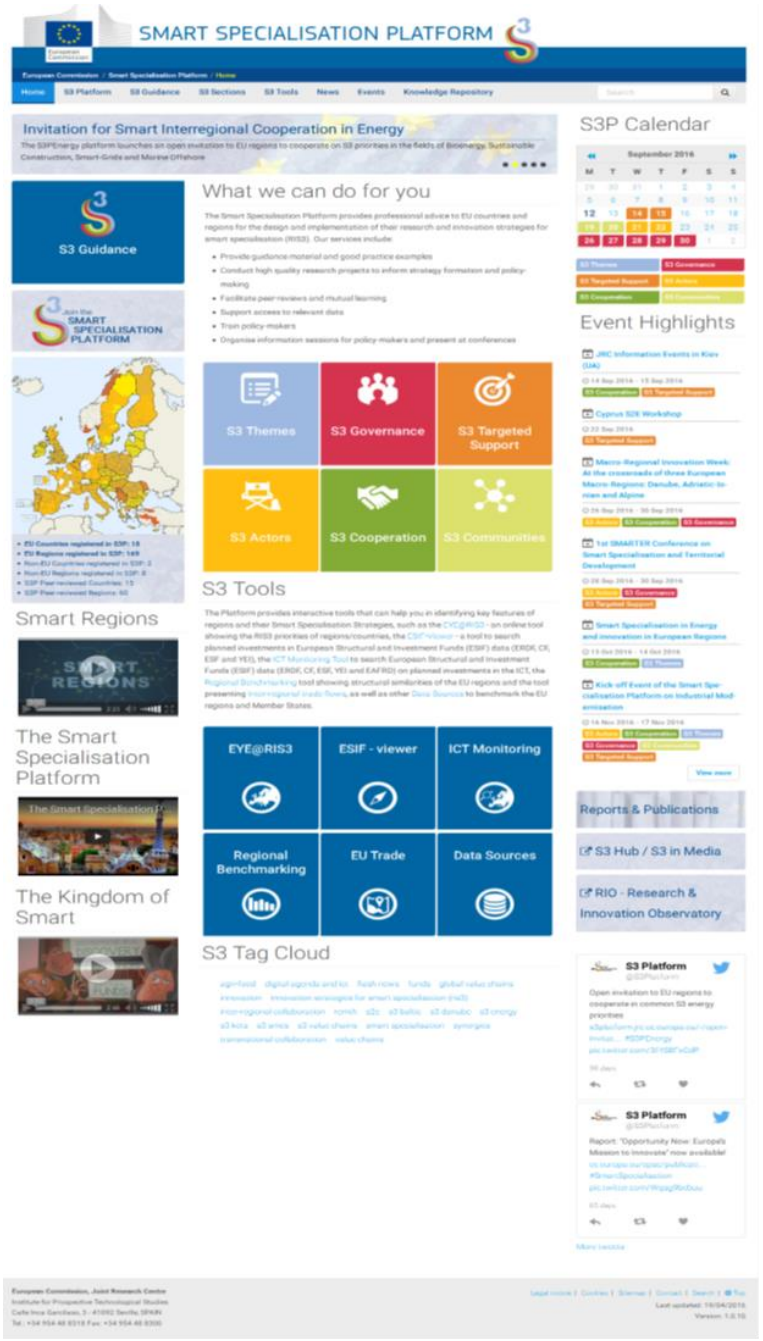


Joint Transnational Calls in the BSR:

- **The Baltic TRAM BSR programme project** has launched a call for companies to get free access to state-of-the-art analytical research facilities across the BSR, **6 countries involved, launched 2017 September** + LV
- **Innovation Express** is a joint call for proposals implemented within the framework of the BSR Stars programme – a flagship of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region which fosters macro-regional S3, **4 BSR countries involved + associate partners (continuous initiative)**
- **BSR ERDF Managing Authorities Network** agreed upon the theme of clean-tech for a pilot projects financed jointly from ERDF. **4 project proposals** are expected to be approved to start collaborating by **31st of October 2017**+ LV

Messages

- One of the key elements for the success of transnational cooperation is ***capitalisation of results and ability to synergise related interventions with other complementary initiatives***, frameworks, and platforms
- Regions can benefit from participating in collaborative macro-regional frameworks created by EU Macro-Regional Strategies which ***amplify choice of strategic partners, regional diversity of competences and availability of various implementation instruments***
- Collaboration in S3 support the identification of economic ***competitive advantages, exploitation of the innovation potential, finding complementary competences and integration into the value chains***



Thank you!

SMART SPECIALISATION PLATFORM

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

European Commission