

Policy mix in Smart Specialisation Strategies in the European Union



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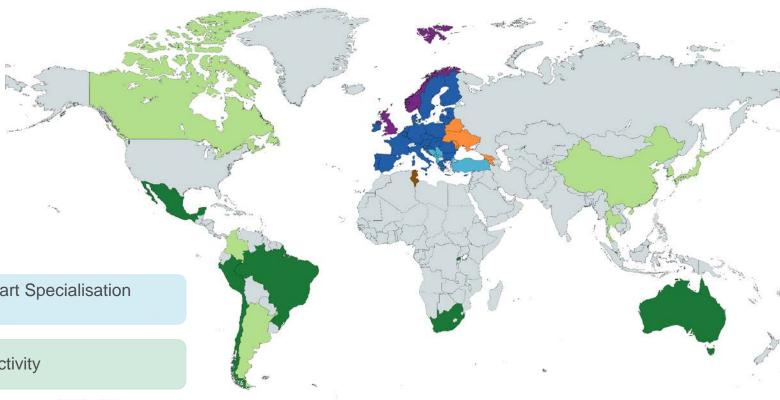
What I would like to share today:

- What is Smart Specialisation?
- What is policy mix?
- How to design and improve policy mix:
 - Stakeholder dialogue
 - Monitoring and evaluation



EU-made concept of innovation policy that gained global popularity

- EU27: implementing \$3
- Enlargement Region: designing and implementing \$3
- EU Eastern Partnership: designing \$3
- EU Southern Neighbourhood: designing \$3
- EEA and UK: UK, Norway
- International countries: structured cooperation
- International countries: expressed interest in S3



South Africa

Interest in applying Smart Specialisation concept

Rwanda

Exploratory research activity

Tunisia

• Developing Smart Specialisation Strategy

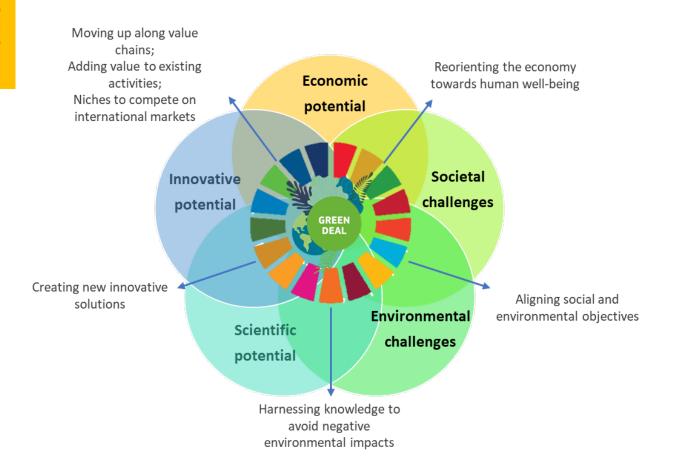
Sub-Saharan Africa

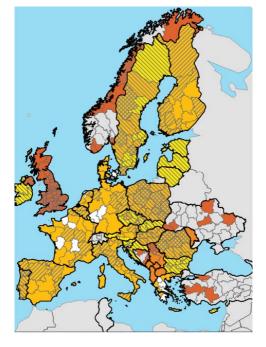
New cooperation starting in 2022



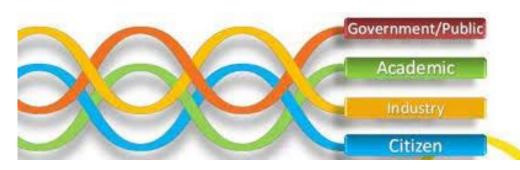
Why the success?

Interdisciplinary and adaptive concept that looks to identify value added in what we have





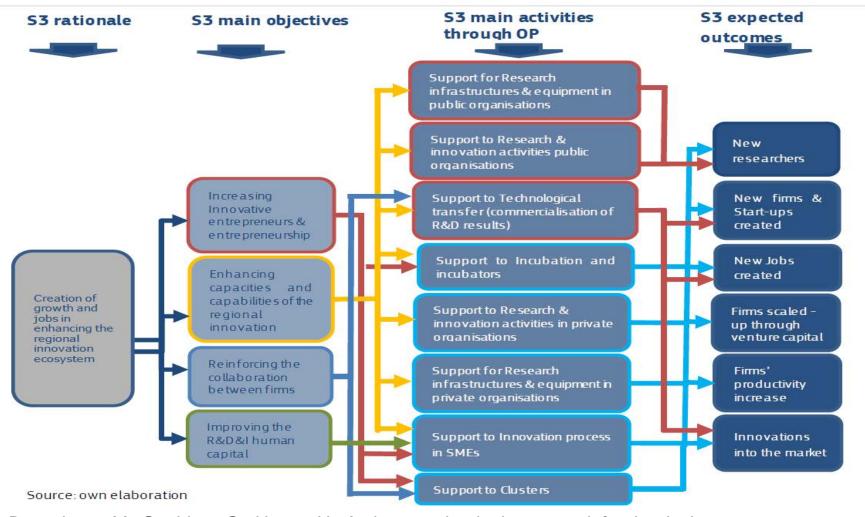
based on a decentralised



and participative model

The government, academia, industry and citizens work together to achieve structural change that would not be possible for any of them on their own

Policy mix is designed to implement our goals based on the logic of public intervention



Intervention
logic in Smart
Specialisation
Strategies



Source: Doussineau M., Saublens C., Harrap N., An intervention-logic approach for the design and implementation of S3 strategies

Smart Specialisation in Castilla y León

Specialisation patterns

ECONOMIC SPECIALISATION PATTERN • Food and agriculture industry

- Automobile industry, Components, and Equipment
- Health Care and Quality of Life
- Tourism, Heritage, and Spanish Language
- Energy and Industrial Environment
- Habitat

SCIENTIFIC SPECIALISATION **PATTERN**

- Medicine
- Agriculture, Biology, and Veterinary Sciences
- Chemistry and Material Sciences
- Earth and Environmental Sciences
- Engineering

TECHNOLOGICAL SPECIALISATION PATTERN

- Advanced Materials
- ICT
- Biotechnology
- Advanced Processes and Manufacturing







Understanding the potential

https://fuescyl.com/images/03inno vacion_conocimiento/Comisionad o/RIS3_Castilla_y_Leon_2014-2020_(eng).pdf

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRY Its core activities are the agriculture and food industry (specifically meats, dairy, and milling) and beverage manufacturing. It is closely linked to the agricultural, livestock, and forestry sectors. Agricultural and Biological Sciences and Veterinary: Chemical engineering Food Science Bioengineering · Animal Science and Zoology · Chemical Engineering Food Animals Engineering · Small Animals and Equine Industrial Engineering Scientific pattern · Ecology, Evolution, Behaviour and Systematics **Environmental Sciences** . Agronomy and Crop Science and Soil Science · Environmental Chemistry Forestry · Water Science and Technology Chemistry Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics · Analytical Chemistry Toxicology Spectroscopy · Pharmaceutical Science Cluster VITARTIS Biotechnology Institute (INBIOTEC). CARTIF Foundation. Technological Agricultural Institute of Castilla y León (ITACyL), Natural Resources and Agrobiologic Institute (IRNASA, CSIC), Technological Center for Cereals and Grain (CETECE), Technological Agricultural and Capacities Food Institute (ITAGRA), Center for Food Quality, Universal Institute for Sustainable Forest Management, Luso Hispanic Center for Agricultural Research (CIALE), Experimental Agriculture Station (EAE), Service Center and Forestry Promotion and Industry of Castilla y León (CESEFOR), Society of Public Infrastructure and Environment of Castilla v León (SOMACYL) Advanced Materials · Food packaging and preservation technology (smart multi-use, bio-sourced, and biodegradable · Robotics · Artificial vision · Precision agriculture, geolocation, agricultural sensing systems, etc. . IT traceability and consumer information systems · Remote Management and Geographic Information Systems (soil maps, pest control, etc.). · Environmental information systems (sensors, real time measurement **Technological** Biotechnology · Application of molecular tools to improve crops and food safety and quality . Green biotechnology: fertilization, breeding & genetics, crop optimization, prevention of disease Technologies · Livestock production technology: animal wellbeing, breeding and genetics, animal feed, reproduction Vegetable biomaterials Biosensors Biocatalysts · Food biotechnology: starters, food ingredients, etc. Immunonutrition · Biopreservatives for extending useful life of agri-food industry product **Advanced Processes and Manufacturing** Food safety · Functional foods and bioactive compounds · Agri-business waste use and processing · Energy efficiency technology in processes Emerging food processing technologies (high pressure, vacuum frying, etc..) . Forest management technology, use and new uses for forest products and forestry . Zuid-Holland (Holland) · Tuscany (Italy) Upper Austria (Austria) · Noord-Holland (Holland) . Trentino Alto Adige [Italy] Scotland . Noord-Brabant (Holland) Sassari (Italy) · Bretagne (France) Possible regions of · Gelderland (Holland) · Lombardy (Italy) · Pays de la Loire (France) · Midtiylland (Denmark) · Scotland (United Kingdom) · Ardeal (United Kingdom) Ireland · Emilia-Romagna (Italy) . Lower Austria (Austria) Functional foods · Life Cycle analysis · e-Commerce Castilla y León · Mycological Production technology There is a very high level of correlation in this macro-activity with scientific and technological specialisation patterns and it is therefore very interesting for Castilla y León's smart specialisation.







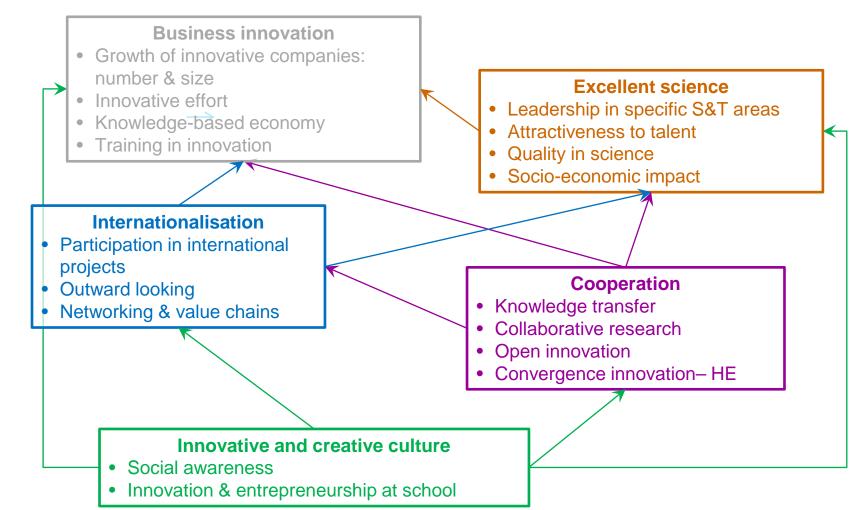
Relations between strategic objectives

Sustainable economic growth and employment

Social and territorial cohesion

Better quality of life









Policy mix en Castilla y León

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES **PROGRAMMES** THEMATIC PRIORITIES Agriculture and food industry and natural resources R&D in ICT, Energy Sustainability Productive efficiency in transport sectors such as automobiles manufacturing and aeronautics Application of knowdlegde and technology in health and social care, demographic change and wellbeing Natural heritage, cultural heritage, and Spanish language • P1. Entrepreneurial innovation and • Reinforce a more competitive and sustainable economic model. a competitive economy. · Move towards scientific and • P2. Excellent science and technological leadership in specific technological leadership. fields. • Improve the regional innovation system's internationalization • P3. Internationalization. pathways. • Promote multidisciplinary • P4. Collaboration. collaboration between knowledge • P5. Innovative Society. generating agents. • Promote a culture of innovation and • P6. Digital Agenda for Castilla y creativity. • Turn ICTs into facilitators of León. innovation.

Objectives and implementing programmes





https://fuescyl.com/images/03innovacion_co nocimiento/Comisionado/RIS3_Castilla_y_L eon_2014-2020_(eng).pdf



Policy mix en Castilla y León

		THEMATIC PRIORITIES							
	TOOLS	Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources	Automobile & Aeronautics	Health, Social Care, Demographic Change & Wellbeing	Natural & Cultural Heritage (incl. Spanish language)	ICT, Energy, & Sustainability			
	Business innovation	- Small demonstration projects	Financial support(soft loans)Basic researchprojects incompanies	- Attraction of new companies (FDI)	Etc.	Etc.			
PROGRAMMES	Excellent science	- Pre-doctoral fellowships	-	Excellence centresScientificequipment	Etc.	Etc.			
	Internationalisation	Guidance for export for SMEPromotion of H2020 SME initiative	- Support to join European platforms.	- Training mobility grants for post-doc	Etc.	Etc.			
	Cooperation - Technology vouchers		 - Huge collaborative R&D projects between companies - Joint infrastructure (tech. centres) 	- Patent exploitation	Etc.	Etc.			
	Innovative culture	- Exhibition fair about tech applications to traditional foods	-	- Open days in Health research institutes	Etc.	Etc.			

Policy mix





http://www.jcyl.es/junt a/cp/Memoria_RIS3_ 20140630.pdf



Budget

2014-2020 Budget (millions of Euros)									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL	
Public Resources	457	469	487	509	535	567	603	3,626	
Castilla y León Regional Government	308	315	324	336	349	365	381	2,377	
Other public resources	149	154	163	173	186	202	222	1,249	
Private Resources	716	731	752	780	812	848	886	5,525	
TOTAL	1,173	1,200	1,239	1,289	1,347	1,415	1,489	9,151	







Example from Galicia region

Policy mix: a set of instruments designed to address the challenges



XUNTA DE GALICIA

					CHALLENG	E 1		C	HALLENGE	2	CHALL	ENGE 3
	N°	Instrumento	Enhancement-Sea	Aquaculture	Biomass and Marine Energies	Modernisation of Primary Sectors	Tourism-ICT	Diversification Driving Sectors	Industrial Sector Compe- titiveness	Boost Knowledge-based Economy	Active Ageing	Nutrition and Food
	1	Sectorial Innov.	•			•		•	•			•
≪	2	Open Innov.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SME INNOVA	3	Technological Vouchers				•	•	•	•	•		•
뿔	4	Funding Vouchers	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
S	5	Homologation/Certification	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	6	Absorption Capacity Prom.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	7	Attraction Fund Centers	•	•	•			•		•	•	•
INNOVA IN GALICIA	8	Early Procurement			•						•	
N GA	9	Demonstration Projects	•		•		•		•			•
N N	10	Mixed Units			•						•	
N	11	H2020 complement	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•
	12	Capital Mobilization	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
GALICIA TRANSFERS	13	Sc. & Tech. Contract Program	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
VANS	14	Sc. & Tech. Investments	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
IA TR	15	Test concept				•	•	•	•	•		•
ALIC	16	Innov. Publ. Procurement									•	
9	17	Industrial property				•	•	•	•	•		•
_ш	18	Accelerator		•	•			•		•	•	
	19	Talent	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	20	Technical Assistance	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

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Example from Galicia region

Policy mix: Budget

		TOTAL					
DUDCET	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	(2014-2020)
BUDGET	M€	M€	M€	M€	M€	M€	M€
ERDF/ESF/EAFRD/EMFF (Regional Management and by Member State)	113	113	113	113	113	113	678
PUBLIC EQUITY (Regional co-financing and by the Member State)	28	28	28	28	28	28	168
PUBLIC EQUITY (Additional regional funds)	15	15	15	15	15	15	90
TOTAL	156	156	156	156	156	156	936

	— si-3	
2014	galicia	2020

XUNTA DE GALICIA

INSTRUMENTS WITH CAPACITY FOR PRIVATE CAPITAL MOBILISATION	N°	%
Instruments with very high capacity for mobilisation	1	5%
Instruments with high capacity for mobilisation	10	53%
Instruments with moderate capacity for mobilisation	8	42%
Instruments with modest capacity for mobilisation	0	0%

https://s3platform-

legacy.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/20182/224535/ES_Galicia_RIS3_2014_Final.pdf/3ffb9af3-96ea-4a9b-8de5-0358ea0c2bc1



Example from Galicia region

Policy mix: beneficiaries



XUNTA DE GALICIA

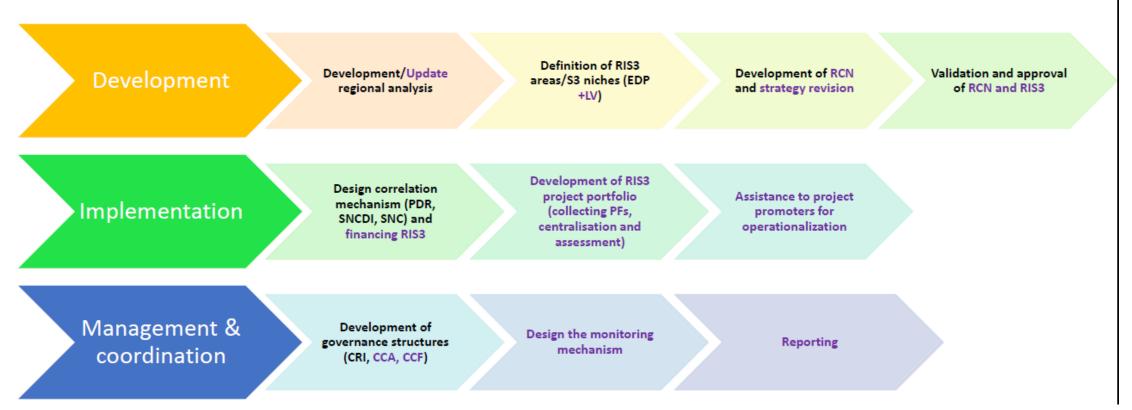
	N°	Instrument	Startups	SMEs/Entreprises	Scientific and Technological Centres
	1	Sectorial Innov.	•	•	•
≰	2	Open Innov.		•	•
N N	3	Technological Vouchers		•	
SME INNOVA	4	Funding Vouchers		•	
S	5	Homologation/Certification		•	•
	6	Absorption Capacity Prom.		•	
A	7	Attraction Fund Centers		•	•
3	8	Early Procurement		•	
N GA	9	Demonstration Projects		•	
= ≤	10	Mixed Units		•	•
INNOVA IN GALICIA	11	H2020 Complement	•	•	•
	12	Capital Mobilization	•	•	
	13	Sc. & Tech. Contract Program			•
IA ERS	14	Sc. & Tech. Investments			•
GALICIA TRANSFERS	15	Test concept		•	•
G/	16	Innov. Publ. Procurement		•	
	17	Industrial property			•
-ш	18	Accelerator	•		•
	19	Talent	•	•	•
	20	Technical Assistance			

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Identification of projects in a less-developed region

The strategic process in North-East Romania (2013-2017)



http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/-/sme-conference-smart-specialisation-engine-for-economic-growth-in-the-regions-of-the-republic-of-moldova-?inheritRedirect=true



Identification of projects in a less-developed region

Project portfolio in North-East Romania

Implementation of RIS3 - Project portfolio development

Total proposals collected = 129 project fiches, total estimated budget 233.64 mil Euro

36 LI - march 2017

93 PF - may 2017

Distribution of projects: 39 companies 8 NGOs 17 local public authorities 65 academia and research Regional call for project proposals (Project fiche / Letter of Identification of S3 intentPA1 ROP)

solutions

5 EDP workshops 2016-2017

1 PDL exercise 2017

Sectorial value chains mapping 98 interwies - 2017

Preliminary assessment and identification of financing opportunities for RIS3 projects

36 - ITT projects, PA 1 ROP

60 - simple projects, other

33 - integrated projects, no financing source

Maturation & Prioritization of integrated projects

17.08.2017 Guideline for detailed PF

15.09.2017 -**Confirmation of support** from legal representative

02.10.2017 - Assistance and help-desk to project promoters

15.10.2017 - Assessment and prioritization detailed PFs

http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/-/sme-conference-smart-specialisation-engine-foreconomic-growth-in-the-regions-of-the-republic-of-moldova-?inheritRedirect=true



Conclusions

- A policy instrument is not sufficient to drive change: we need to have a coherent vision of what we want to achieve, how to achieve it and where we can have a real impact
- This requires cooperation and dialogue, especially in the case of SDGs
- The first time is never perfect, we need to monitor the results and learn.
- And finally... keep talking with business, researchers and NGOs: the government never knows it all

Thank you

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