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Smart Specialisation for Sustainable Development Goals Localised STI Roadmaps for transformation and development

Guilin, 11 December 2019

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The DNA of Smart Specialisation



Setting transformative agendas relying on **four main features**

- Localisation: focused on territorial specificities
- Customisation: no "one size fits all" – adapted to local context and institutions



Prioritisation: targeting most promising potential for development/transformation

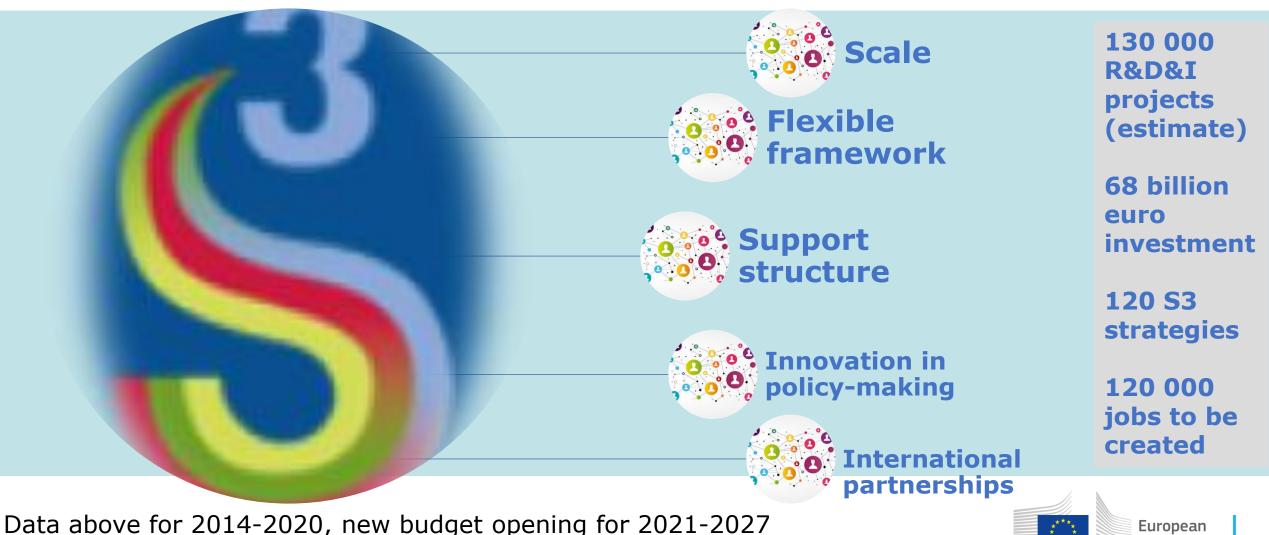


Mobilisation: involving public and private stakeholders

Combining evidence-based and community-based knowledge

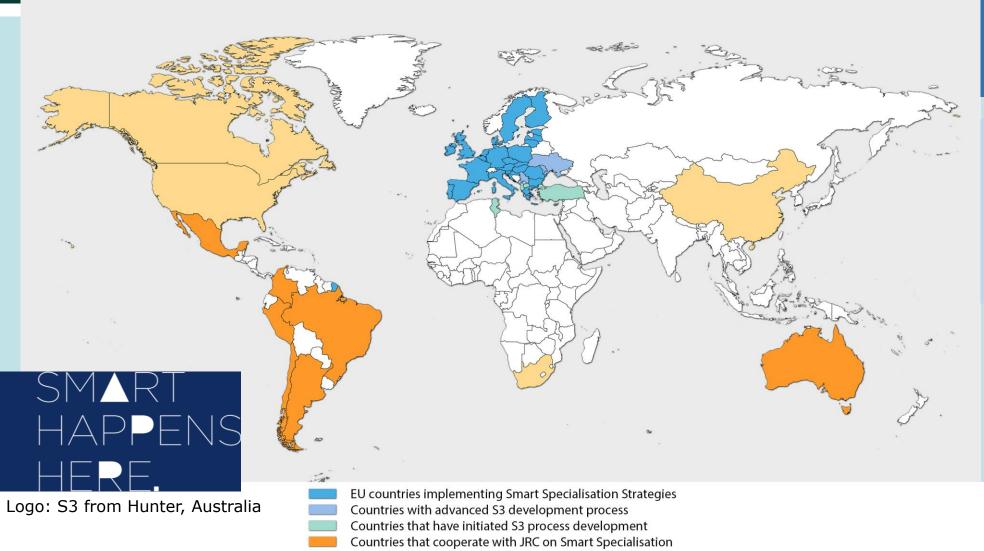


The biggest experiment in innovation policy in the world...



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Outreach



Countries that expressed interest in Smart Specialisation

EU: 120 strategies, 68 billion euro 2014-2020

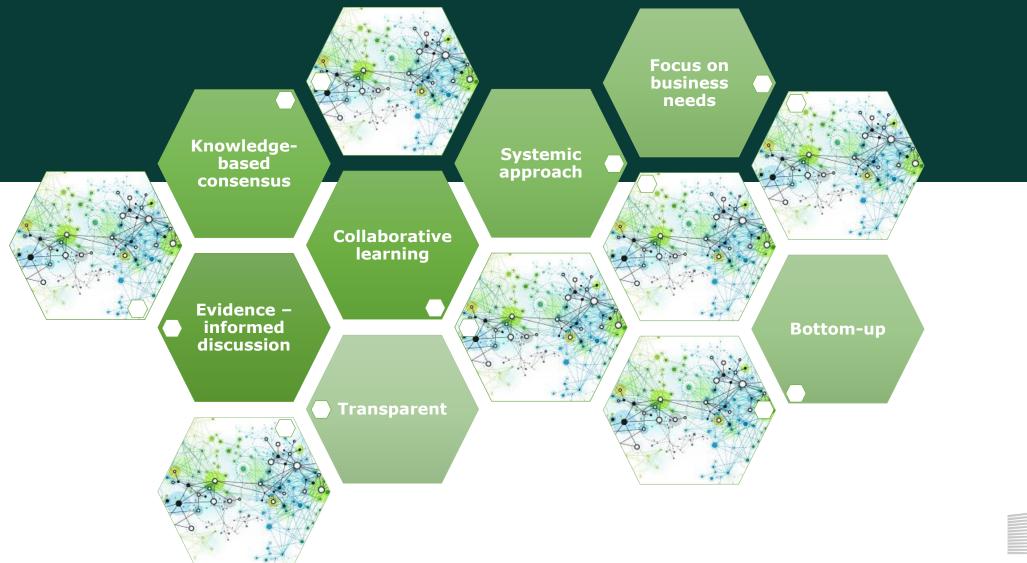
EU Neighbourhood:

10 countries in the process, 2 finished. Financing based on the progress

Worldwide: 9 countries, Support based on country-EC dialogue



Key elements of Smart Specialisation approach





What is (Smart Specialisation? - (S3)

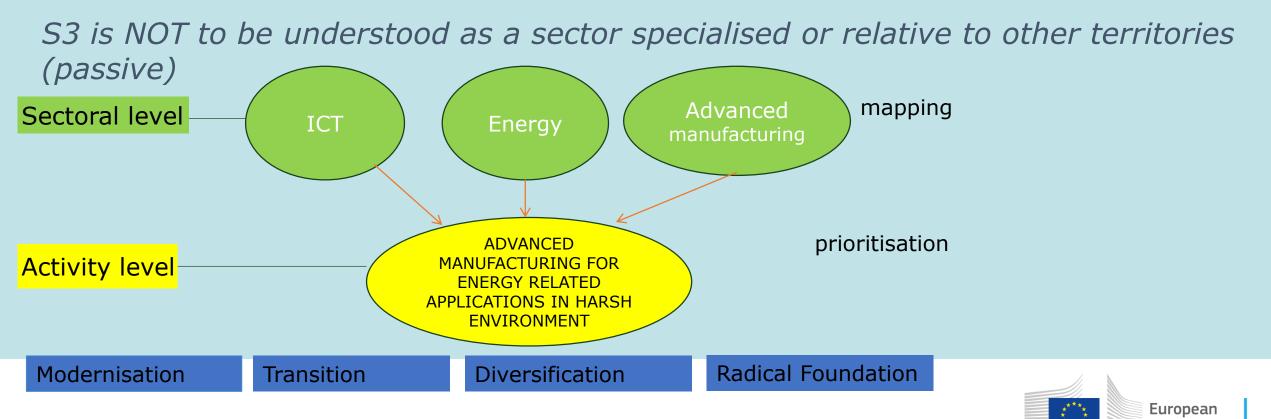
- Evidence-informed: all assets + capabilities + bottlenecks in a region, incl. external perspective, cooperation potential, global value chains
- Bottom-up: no top-down decision but dynamic entrepreneurial discovery process uniting key stakeholders around shared vision
- Supporting all forms of innovation, 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-subnational); cross-sector/technology links – NO Silos Thinking!
- Place-based economic transformation: rejuvenate traditional sectors through highervalue activities; aiming at developing a strategic approach to territorial development



S3: the notion of specialisation

S3 is about developing new specialisqtions based on territorial concentration of knowledge, competence and market potentials (dynamic)



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Design principles for S3

- ANALYSIS: discovery of the socio-economic and innovation engines of territorial growth, competitive advantages & weaknesses
- 2. MAKE CHOICES: identify a limited set of priorities for development where to concentrate investment
- 3. STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT: setting priorities should be an inclusive and interactive process centred on *entrepreneurial discovery*
- 4. BROAD VIEW OF INNOVATION: support technological as well as practice-based and social innovation
- 5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION: feeding back information into the policy cycle and allowing strategy revision



Available on the S3 Platform webpage <u>http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu</u>

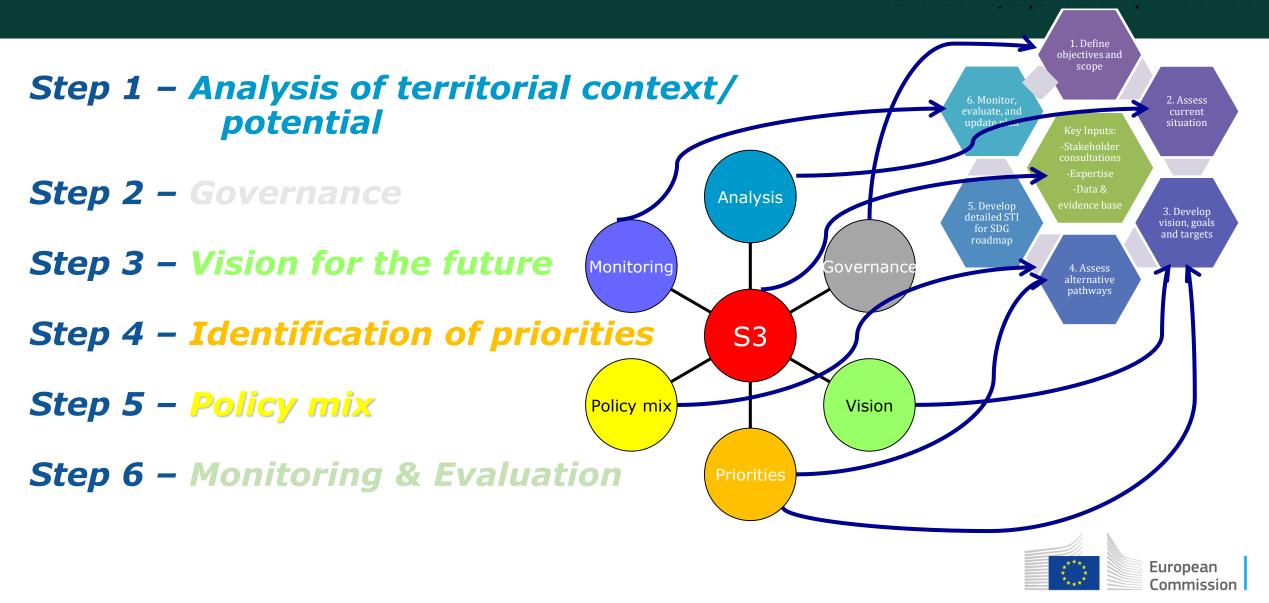
S3 Guides





Key steps for S3 design

STI for SDG Guidebook



S3 ecosystems: quadruple helix

Business manufacturing and services, primary sectors, financial sector, creative industries, social sector, large firms, SMEs, young entrepreneurs, students with business ideas, cluster and business organisations, etc. Research public and private research bodies, universities, science and technology parks, technology transfer offices, specialised research institutes

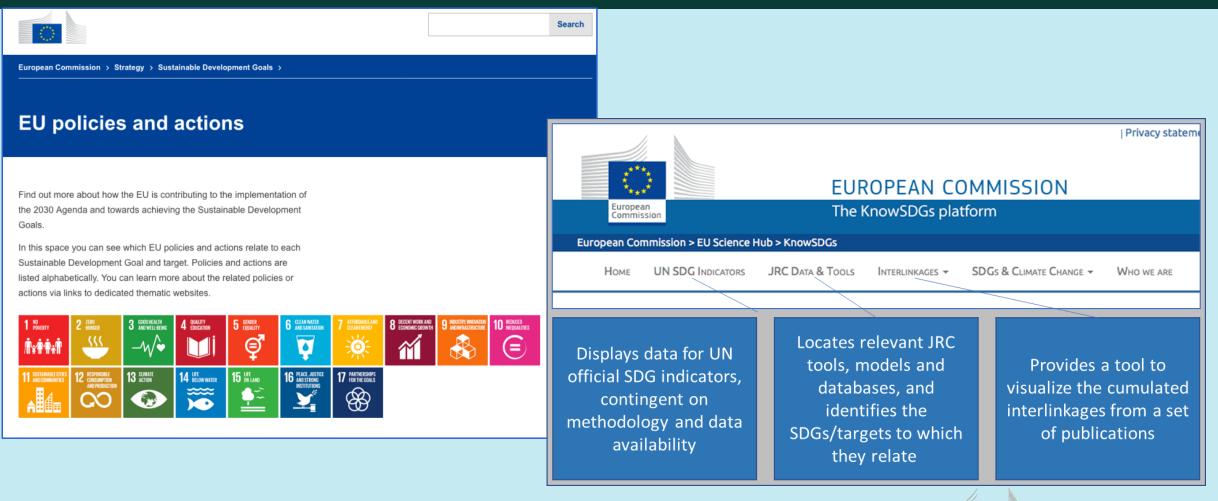
Entrepreneurial in composition and spirit: (risk-taking, broader view beyond boundaries ...)

Different departments, if relevant at different government levels, agencies e.g. for regional development, business advice, public procurement offices, incubators, etc. **Public administration** NGOs and citizens' initiatives related to societal challenges for which innovative solutions would be helpful, consumers associations, Talents! etc. Civil society / Users

- Businesses are best placed to lead the identification of new opportunities for growth
- The process of discovery of the new niches/markets inspire public policies on innovation



Mainstreaming the 17 SDGs across the EU policies and projects





S3 for SDGs: new work stream



Sustainable Innovation: S3 priorities

		Priority level						
Policy objective	Ν	National	Regional				Bioeconomy	
Bioeconomy	85	11	74			Waste	160	Waste Climate ch
Climate change	42	9	33	Sust	Sustainable		Sustainable 120	
Eco-Innovations	133	12	121	(produ	production and	(production and)	production and	production and
Resource Efficiency	118	21	97	COIIS	consumption	consumption	40	40
High speed rail road system	11	2	9	Custainal	Custainable land	Custainable land	Sustainable land	
Smart green & integrated transport systems	88	12	76		Sustainable land and water use	FILL		
Sustainable agriculture	84	9	75					
Sustainable energy and renewables	166	19	147		Sustainable			
Sustainable land and water use	70	11	59		energy and renewables			energy and road
Sustainable production and consumption	113	17	96			Sustainable agriculture	Sustainable	Sustainable integrated
Waste management	53	7	46		dy	agriculture	agriculture	systems

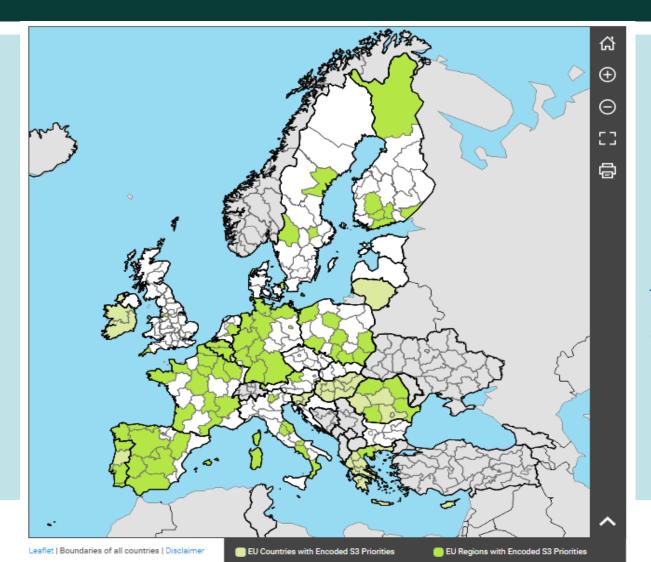
Source: JRC, S3 Thematic Platforms Team



S3 for SDGs: new work stream

Non-EU Regions with Encoded R&I Priorities





Non-EU Countries with Encoded R&I Priorities

Example: European Union regions and countries investing in priority domains such as cleaner environment, energy-efficient networks and low energy computing

Read more: http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/home Source: European Commission, Joint Research Centre



S3 for SDGs: international partnerships





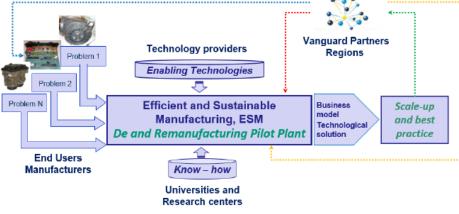
Herzegovina, Norway and Turkey).

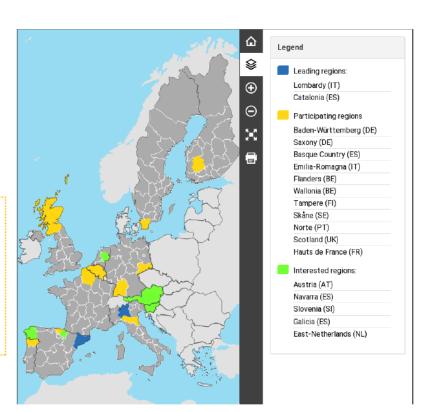
European Commission

S3 for SDGs: international partnerships

Platform: Industrial Modernisation Partnership: Efficient and Sustainable Manufacturing (VI) Pilot: De-and Remanufacturing pilot network

De- and Remanufacturing includes the set of technologies, tools and knowledgebased methods to recover, re-use and upgrade functions and materials from industrial waste and post-consumer hightech products, under a new producercentric Circular Economy perspective.









JRC contribution to the Global Pilot Programme on STI for SDGs

- Collecting and sharing experience on smart specialisation
- Support for Serbia as a pilot country
- Contributing to the Guidebook
- Development and testing of SDG-STI mapping methodology
- Mobilising EU support from different programmes
- Meetings and workshops: next one 5-6 March 2020



Looking at impacts: Smart specialisation contributes to better quality of government

QoG Maps

Please choose a variable to plot and the year of reference. Hover over the countries to see their score in the selected variable and scroll on the map to zoom in and out.

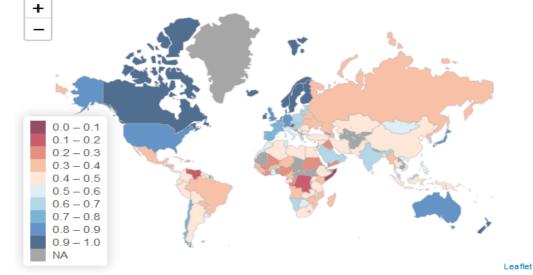
Select a Category

- Quality of Government
- Civil Society
- Conflict
- Education
- Energy and Infrastructure
- Environment
- Gender Equality
- Health
- History
- Judicial
- Labor Market
- Media
- Migration
- Political Parties and Elections
- Political System
- Public Economy
- Private Economy
- Religion

Map About this app

ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

This variable is available from 1984 to 2018 This variable is available for 139 countries for 2015



Source: International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

Variable Description

The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

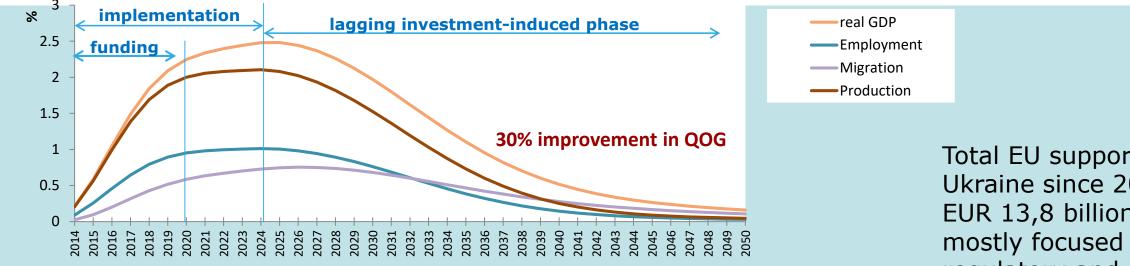
The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) report on six broad dimensions of governance for over 215 countries and territories over the period 1996-2018: (I) Voice and Accountability; (II) Political Stability and Absence of Violence; (III) Government Effectiveness; (IV) Regulatory Quality; (V) Rule of Law; and (VI) Control of Corruption. The WGI are composite governance indicators based on over 30 underlying data sources.

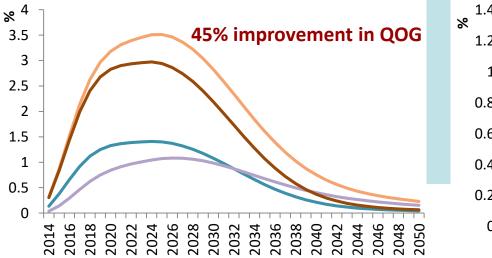


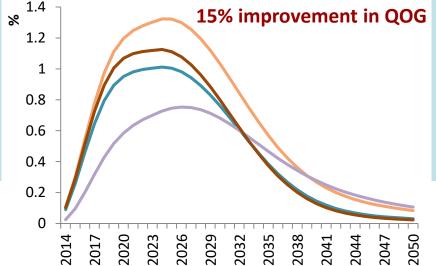
Source: The QoG Institute, https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/visualization-tools/map

Looking at impacts: better government contributes to growth

Policy impacts of improving QOG in Ukraine, % deviation from the baseline projections





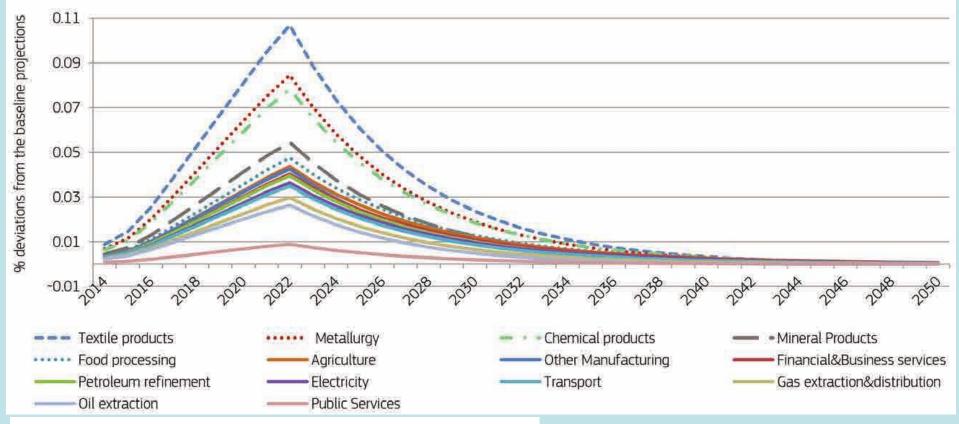


Total EU support for Ukraine since 2014: EUR 13,8 billion, mostly focused on regulatory and governance reforms

Source: JRC, RHOMOLO Modelling Team



Looking at impacts: Targeted support for research an innovation can be more effective for economic transformation



Source: JRC, RHOMOLO Modelling Team

Sectoral effects of IPA II investment for competitiveness and innovation in Albania





Thank you

Any questions?

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