



What role for clusters in the Cohesion policy 2014-2020?

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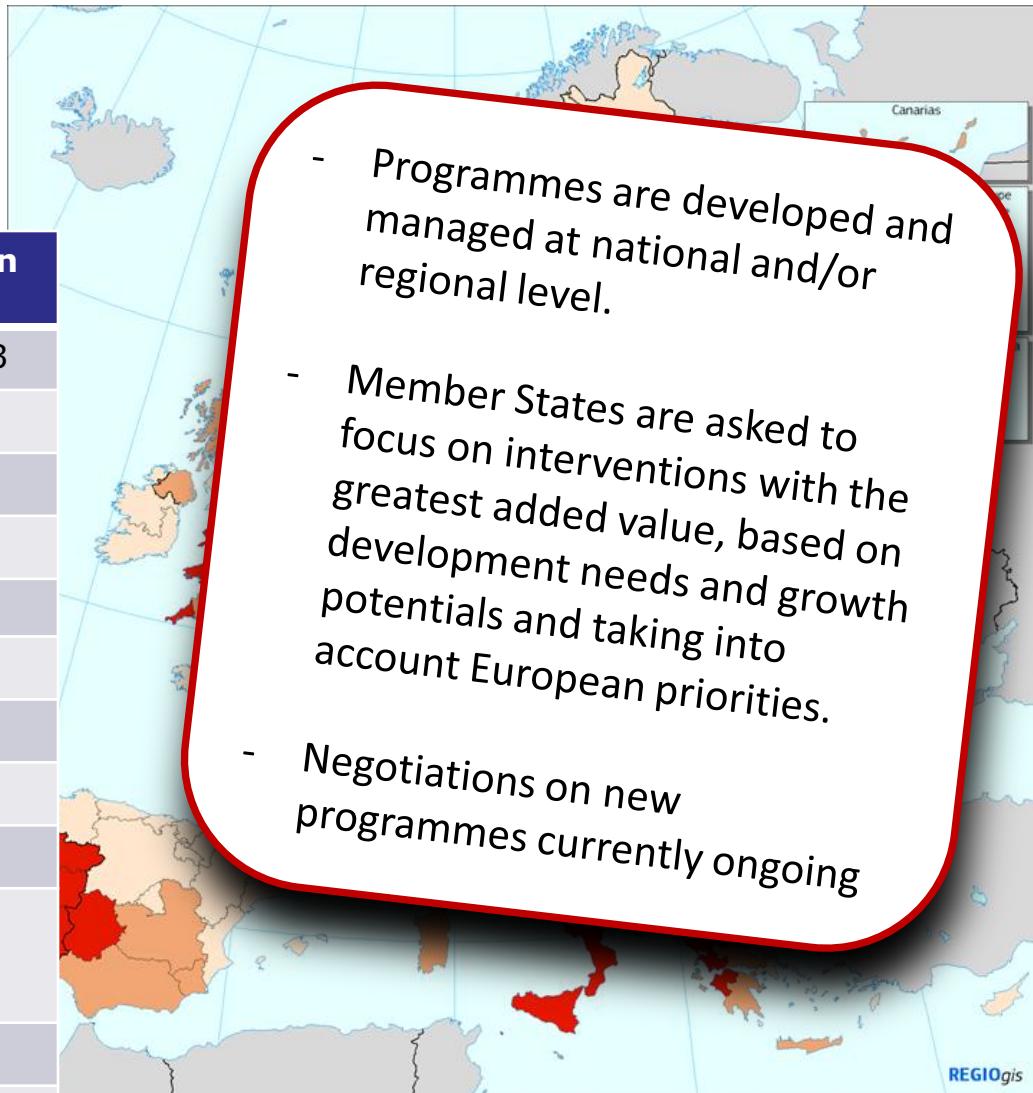
Cohesion Policy 2014-2020

- **Mission:**
 - Reduce disparities between Europe's regions
strengthening economic, social and territorial cohesion
 - Contribute to the **Europe 2020 Strategy** for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth
- Need to **increase the performance and impact** of the funds:
 - Thematic concentration of funds: 11 thematic objectives linked to the Europe 2020 Strategy
 - Ex-ante conditionalities and performance review

Eligibility map 2014-20

- █ Less developed region (GDP/head: less than 75%)
- █ Transition regions (GDP/head between 75% and 90%)
- █ More developed region (GDP/head: more than 90%)

	Billion EUR
Less developed regions	164.3
Transition regions	31.7
More developed regions	49.5
Cohesion Fund	66.4
European territorial cooperation	8.9
<i>Of which</i>	
<i>Cross border cooperation</i>	6.6
<i>Transnational cooperation</i>	1.8
<i>Interregional cooperation</i>	0.5
Outermost regions and northern sparsely populated regions	1.4
Youth Employment initiative	3.0
TOTAL	325.1





Thematic objectives

1. Research and innovation*
2. Information and Communication Technologies
3. Competitiveness of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises*

4. Shift to a low-carbon economy*
5. Climate change adaptation and risk management & prevention
6. Environmental protection and resource efficiency*
7. Sustainable transport

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

ERDF thematic concentration



Research and Innovation



ICT

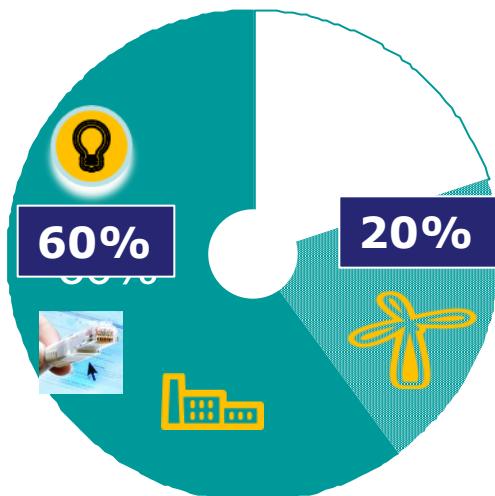


SMEs competitiveness

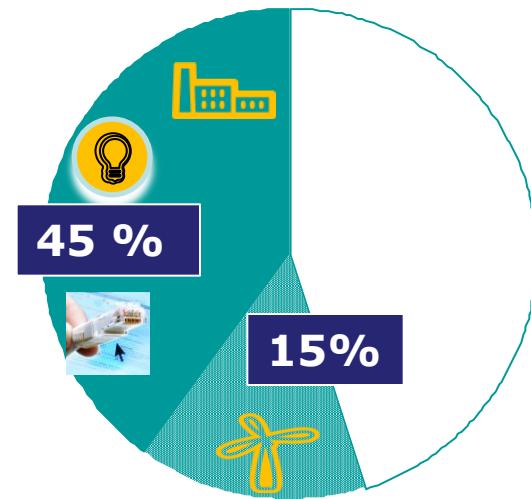


Low-carbon economy (energy efficiency and renewable energy)

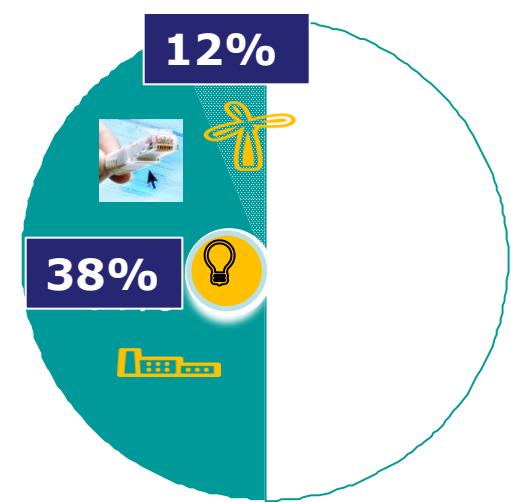
More developed regions



Transition regions



Less developed regions



Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation (RIS3) An ex-ante conditionality



- Integrated agenda for place-based economic transformation, strengthening RTD innovation and its use
- Continuous, participatory process

Steps:

1. Analysis of regional potential for innovation-driven differentiation
2. RIS 3 design and governance – ensuring participation & ownership
3. Elaboration of an overall vision for the future of the region
4. Selection of priorities for RIS3 + definition of objectives
5. Definition of coherent policy mix, roadmaps and action plan
6. Integration of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms



What role for clusters in RIS3? (1)



- Clusters are potential components of a national/regional ecosystem while S3 are wider policies extending well beyond R&D and networking aiming at transforming this eco-system
- S3 is particular concerned about spillovers between different knowledge domains, cross-clustering and emerging clusters
- Europe needs clusters of worldwide excellence rather than subcritical, inward looking initiatives. Internationally competitive S3 domains are unlikely to correspond to regional boundaries
- In particular the co-investments in a wide range of demonstrators and pilot lines throughout Europe are critical for upscaleing the innovation potential.

What role for clusters in RIS3? (2)



- Help to identify new domains for application of knowledge crossing traditional industry boundaries and roadmaps for prioritisation, act as catalyst for cross-sectoral collaborative projects
- Mobilise actors for entrepreneurial discovery, co-design and deliver policy mix (e.g. also through 'global grants')
- Act as cross-border bridge-builders (regional integration and international strategy)
- Create a favourable open space to promote value chain innovation via a systemic approach

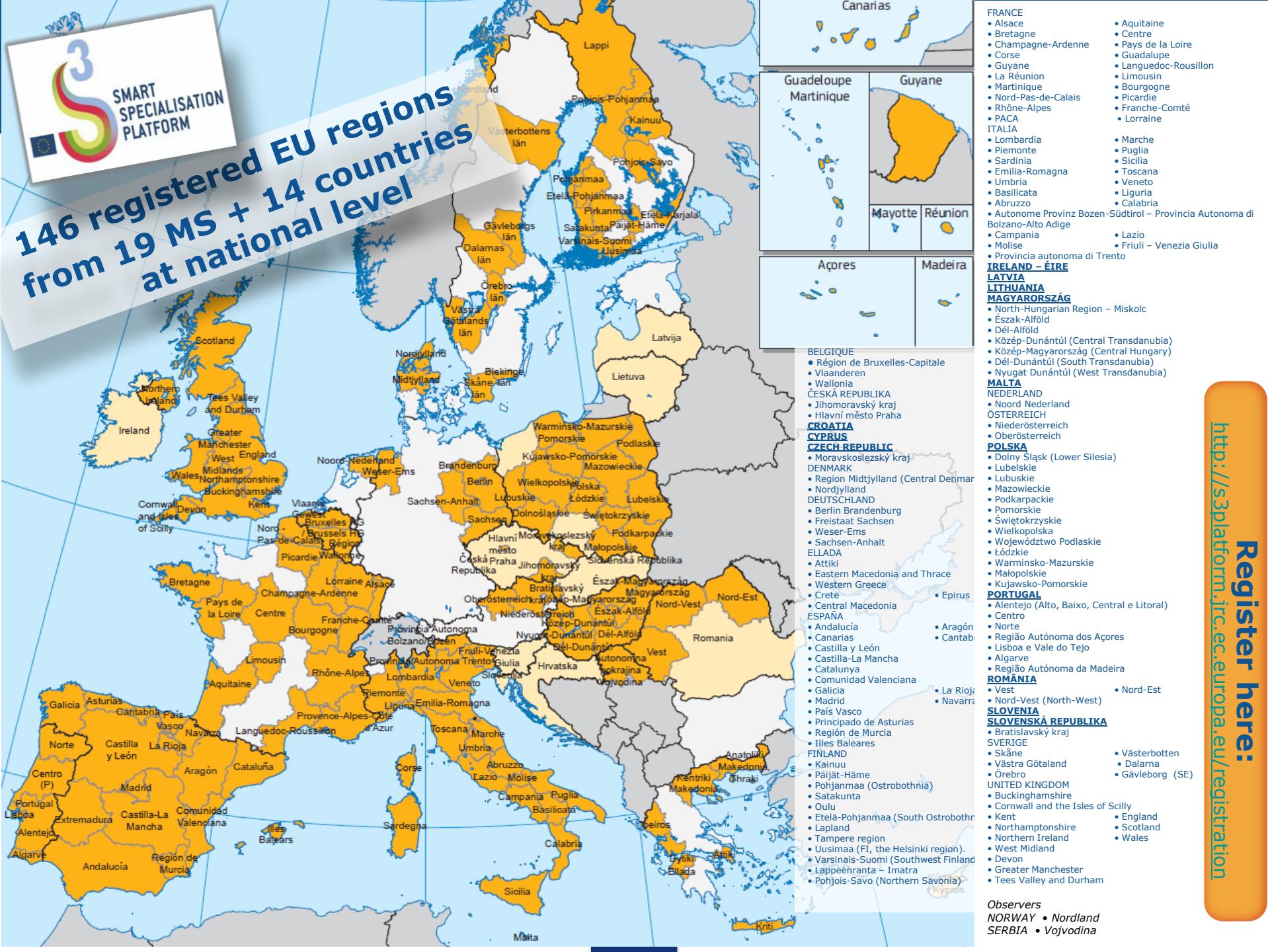
New Regulations enable more synergies



- **More spending outside the OP territories possible:** Article 70(2)
CPR: **15% of ERDF, CF and EMFF may be spent outside OP territory** (5% EAFRD)
+ Art 97(3) CPR: OP has to describe arrangements for inter-reg. & trans-nat. actions with **beneficiaries located in at least 1 other MS**

= opportunity for co-investment in transnational infrastructures and actions (e.g. joint cluster initiatives, shared research infrastructures ...)
- **Alignment of similar cost options** possible for easier combining of funds: **lump sums, flat rates** (up to 25% of direct costs – delegated act will follow), **unit costs** under ESIF may use the H2020 rules applicable for similar types of operations and beneficiaries (see: Art 65(11), 67(5)b, 68(1)c CPR & H2020 rules for participation)

= opportunity for less red-tape and accounting problems for successive projects from ESIF or Horizon2020 or projects that combine the funding



Conclusions

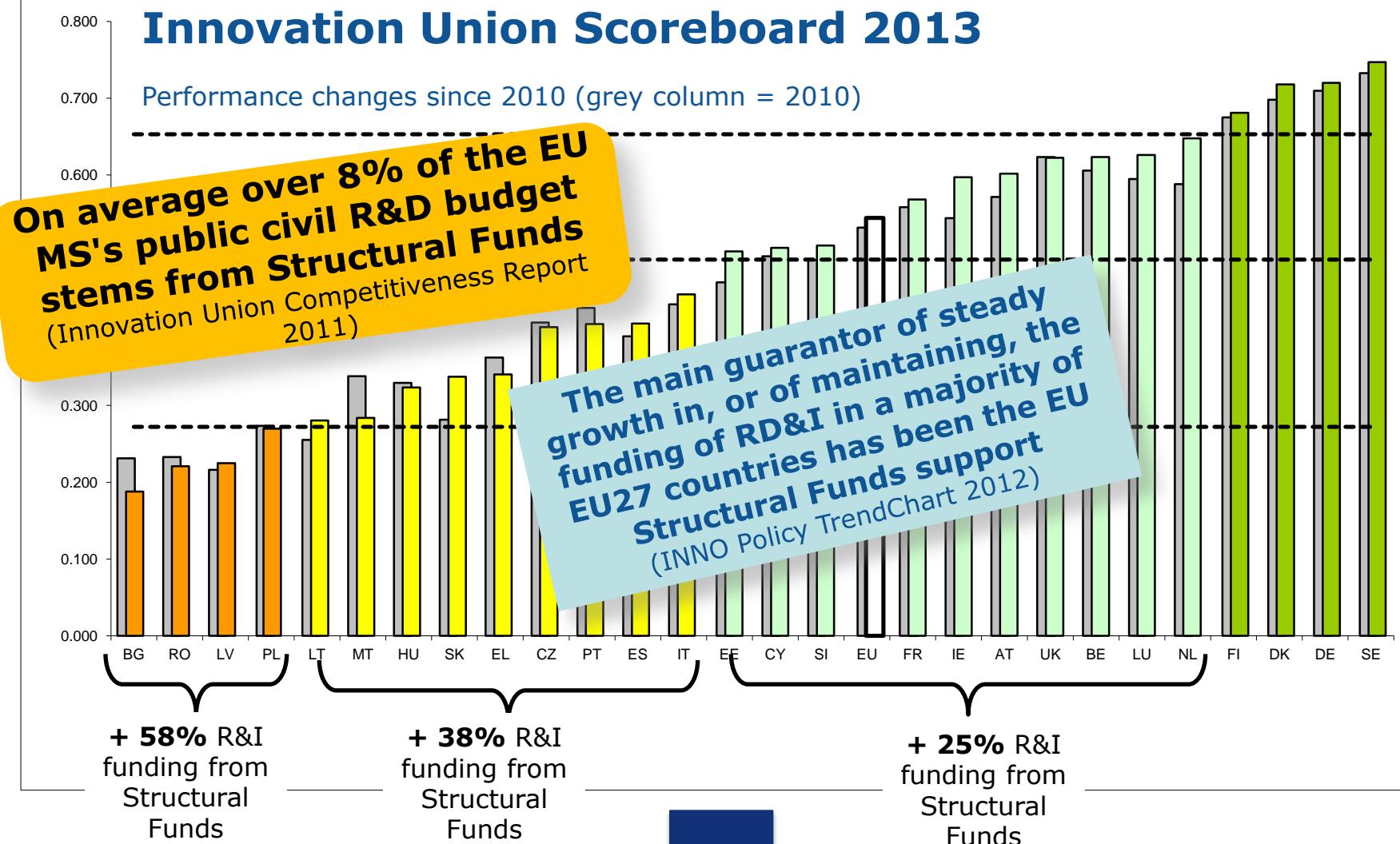
- Funding for R&I is an investment priority under ERDF with RIS3 mandatory for investments in thematic objective 1
- Stakeholders should be part of RIS3 development process
- Clusters can play particularly important role in RIS3 development and deliver
- Now – crunch time for the 2014-2020 programming
- Useful information available online:
[\(<http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu>\)](http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu)



Thank you!

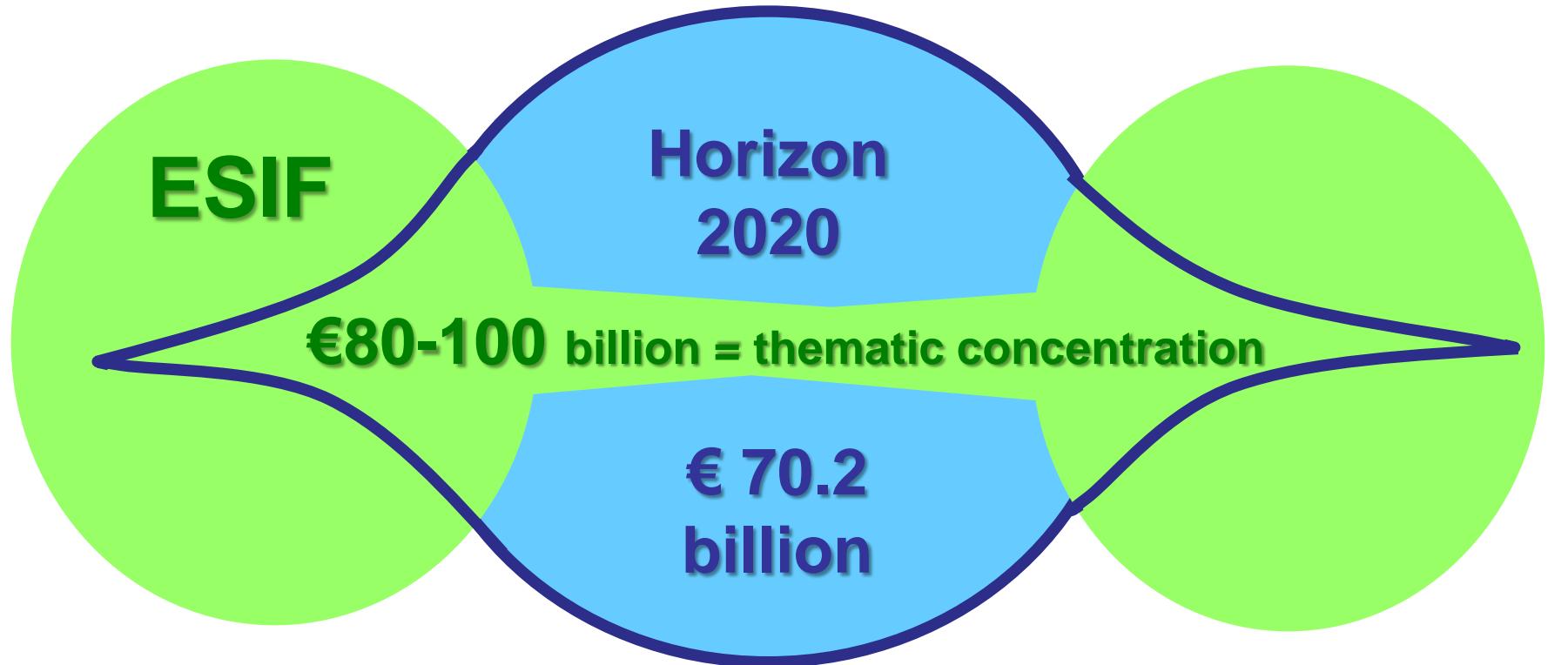


Impact of the MFF decisions ... importance of ESIF





Overall concept for complementarity: Emphasis of programmes



"Stairway to Excellence"

National/Regional
R&I systems

Capacity Building

"Up-stream"

"Research
Excellence"

Research & Development

Hopefully also excellence, but
Innovation Excellence

Innovation

Market

"Down-stream"

Mapping of regions' and MS intentions in terms of smart specialisation fields has started:



Region Name	Desc	Add Priorities Region		
Search				
Region Name	Desc	EU Priorities	Capabilities	Target Markets
1. Sustainable	1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing 2. Fishing and aquaculture	1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing 2. Fishing and aquaculture	1. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities 2. Water collection, treatment and supply	1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing 2. Food, beverage and tobacco products
2. Smart green and integrated transport systems	1. Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	1. Manufacturing and industry	1. Tourism restaurants and recreation	1. Manufacturing and industry 2. Computer, electronic and optical products
3. Smart green and integrated transport systems	1. Manufacturing and industry 2. Computer, electronic and optical products	1. Manufacturing and industry	1. Transporting and storage	1. Transporting and storage

Specialisation fields are emerging that are related to:

- Energy
- Life science
- ICT
- Environment
- Agro-food
- Tourism
- New materials

Scope for cooperation and fine-tuning!