

Potential of EU programme synergies for the NSPA

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NSPA

Northern Sparsely Populated Areas



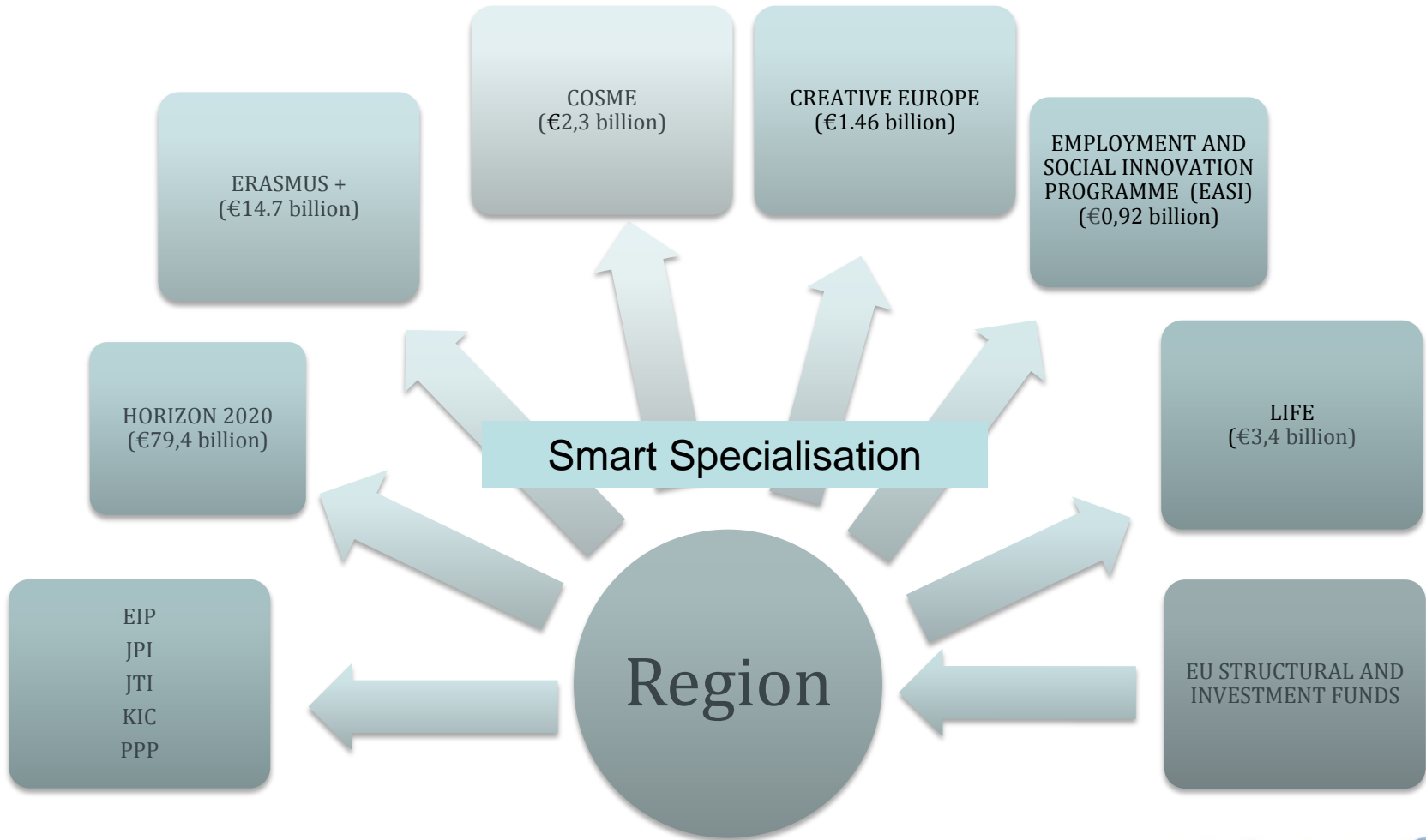
Background

- Why do we need synergies?
 - decreasing budgets
 - overlapping RDI activities
 - lack of strategic coordination
 - gap between research and markets
- Need to maximise impact and efficiency of public funding and tackle these issues in order to enhance Europe's competitiveness

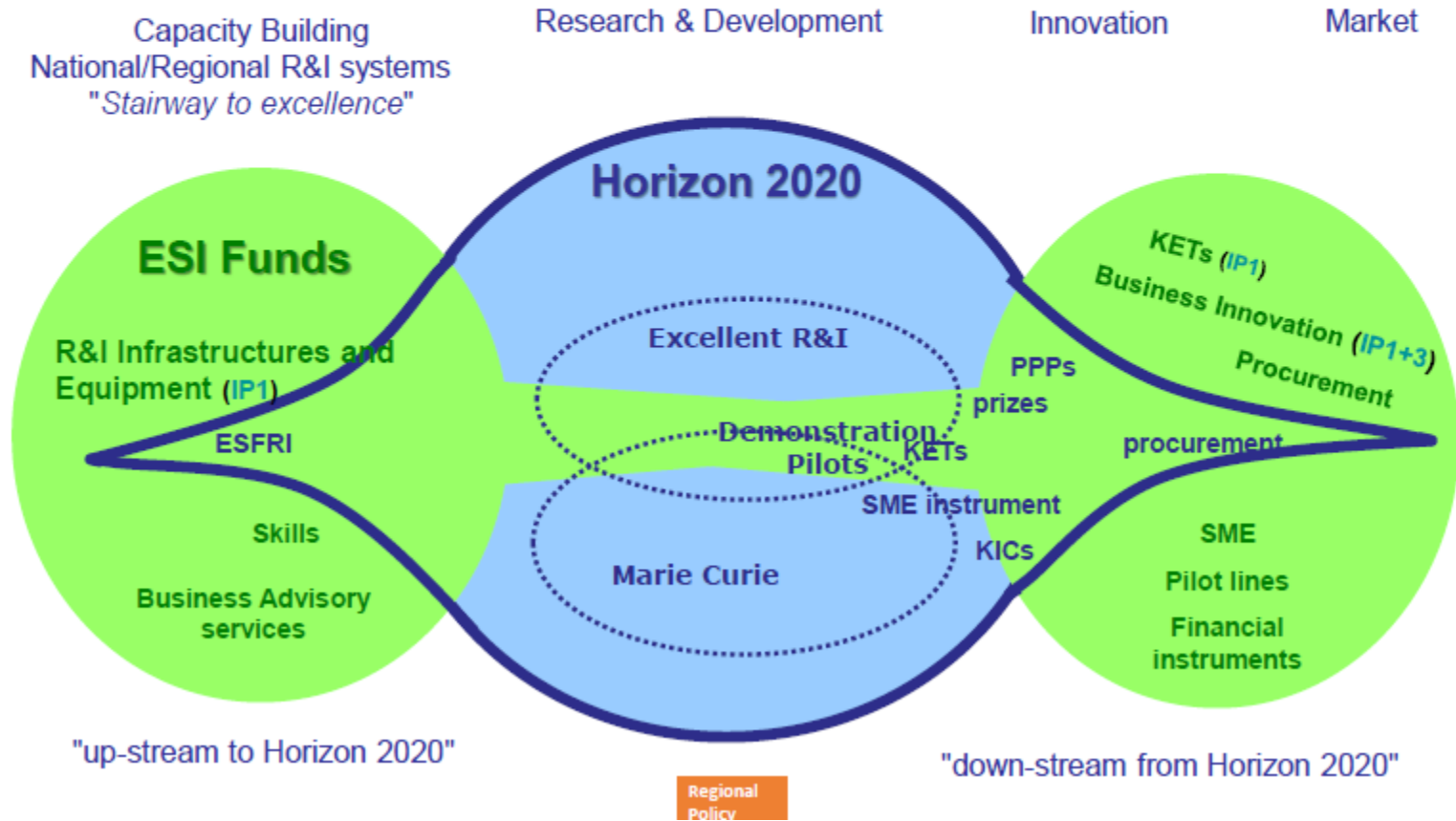
What are synergies ?

- Synergies are about combining and complementing different level funding
 - NOT about substituting national/regional or private co-funding of different programmes
- Focus should be on using the synergy possibilities on the strategic aims of the smart specialisation strategies and OPs
 - Emphasis on place-based socio-economic development and structural adjustment NOT on mere acquisition of additional funding from different programmes

Smart specialisation as a tool to pool resources and find synergies



How to achieve synergies?



Challenges

- All the parties managing the programmes need to improve their understanding of the objectives and management principles of the different level instruments
- Example of differences: Horizon 2020 and ESIF
 - international consortia/single beneficiaries,
 - competition/geographical earmarking
 - biannual workprogramme/ 7 year operational programme
 - scientific excellence/socio-economic impact

Using synergies for strategic NSPA cooperation

- NSPA's common specific challenges, characteristics and knowledge sectors as a basis to identify the potential initiatives and programmes
- Possible scenarios for synergies:
 - **Sequential, parallel or joint projects in e.g. smart specialisation fields:** Horizon 2020, opening OPs to cross border activities, using INTERREG to replicate and develop further local/regional best practices
 - **Human resources & Mobility:** EIT-KICs, Marie Curie/COFUND, Erasmus for All, ERA Chairs
 - **R&I in and for SMEs:** H2020-SME instrument, COSME (EEN), Creative Europe (Culture/Media),
 - **Public-Public Partnerships and Transnational cooperation/coordination initiatives:** Joint Programming, ERA-NET, Art. 185 Initiatives, EUREKA/EuroStars, European Territorial Cooperation
 - **Research infrastructures:** ESFRI Roadmap, major ERDF projects, ERIC, EGTC
 - **Stimulation of demand:** pre-commercial public procurement, procurement of innovative solutions
 - **New forms of innovation support:** Prizes, social innovation, non-tech. innovation, European Innovation Partnerships

Guidance on synergies

- Commission guide:
 - “Enabling synergies between European Structural and Investment Funds, Horizon 2020 and other research, innovation and competitiveness-related Union programmes - Guidance for policy-makers and implementing bodies”

Basic Principles & Concepts of Synergies and Cumulation	
Explanations by programme (differences, opportunities, management principles) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESIF & Cohesion Policy• Horizon2020• COSME• Erasmus+• CEF digital services• Creative Europe	By project format: Scenarios & hands-on advice for policy-designers & implementers (also interesting for beneficiaries) <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Horizon2020<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Standard R&I projects- ERA Chairs, Teaming & Twinning- Marie Skłodowska-Curie researcher mobility- ERA-NETs, Joint Programming Initiatives, Art. 185 initiatives and Art. 187 Joint Technology Initiatives- EIT / KICs- Research Infrastructures- Pre-Commercial Procurement and Public Procurement of Innovative Solutions- Innovation in SMEs2. COSME – Enterprise Europe Network3. ERASMUS+4. Creative Europe5. CEF - Digital Services Platforms