



Energy research to innovation: A European perspective on capacity building

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ENER2i EU BROCKERAGE EVENT

Energy research to Innovation

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EU is about

- **Policies in the frame of our legal duties**
- **very much depending on political will**
- **the example of energy**
- **EU laws, to be implemented at national and regional level**
- **Programmes and projects, get the best out of HORIZON 2020**

- **The example of health and safety at work**
- **Much EU legislation in the 90th**
- **Cooperation between Labour Inspectorates through a Senior Labour Inspectors Committee**
- **European Agency for health and safety**

Energy does not imply only research and innovation

Capacity building is key:

- At the level of public Administrations, facing the risk of working in silos and the multi-level governance challenge**
- This is often about a good political leadership and enough administrative capacity**
- But also about cooperation between public and private stakeholders**
- And cooperation between regions and countries**
- What can be expected from the EU ?**

European regional policy

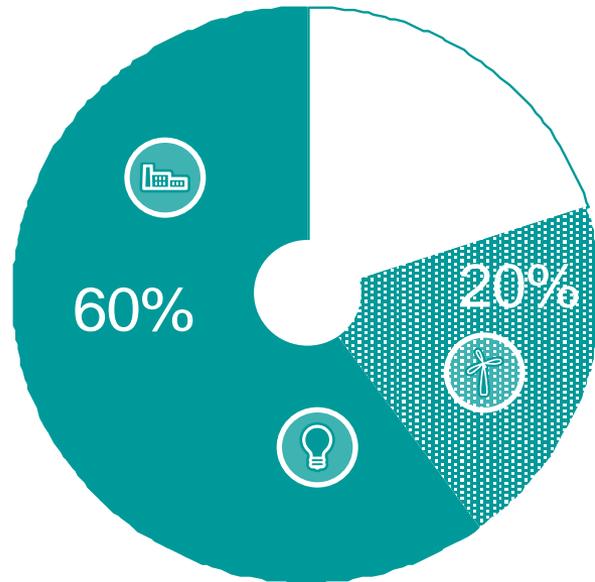
One of the EU policies most closely related to "capacity building" – implying synergies with the Research and Innovation policy

Smart specialization RIS3 is a pillar of the regional policy:

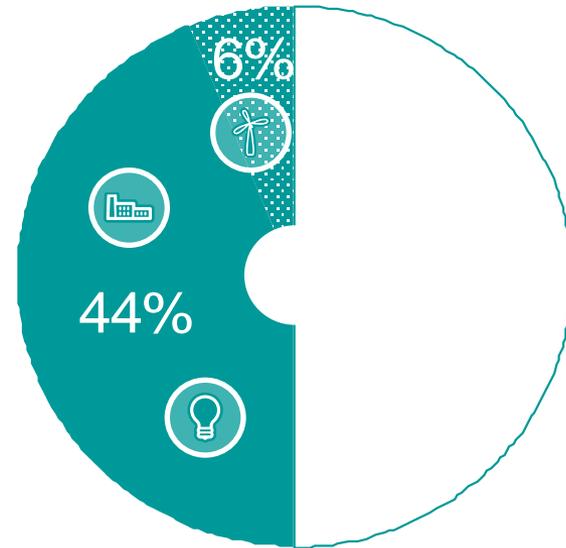
- **+ 300 billion** for the period **2014-2020**
- **Innovation** is the **first priority**
- **All Member States and/or Regions** must set up an **innovation strategy**
- Through an "**entrepreneurial discovery process**" which offers a large space to **clusters** in particular

New EU Regional Development Fund

 Energy efficiency & renewable energy  Research & innovation  Competitiveness of SMEs



More developed &
transition regions



Less developed
regions

Key elements of RIS3

RIS3 is an entrepreneurial discovery process leading to an economic transformation of the regions by:

- **selecting priorities** based on existing and potential competitive advantages, to be reinforced and diversified
- **Mobilizing and developing R&I potential** for meeting business needs & capacities
- **Targeting emerging market opportunities and promoting cooperation** between regions to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts
- **Involving public/private stakeholders & funding sources**

Steps to RIS3

Step 1: Analysis of regional potential for innovation-driven differentiation

Step 2: RIS 3 design and governance – ensuring **participation & ownership**

Step 3: Elaboration of an overall vision for the future of the region

Step 4: Selection of priorities for RIS3 + definition of objectives

Step 5: Definition of coherent policy mix, roadmaps and action plan

Step 6: Integration of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms



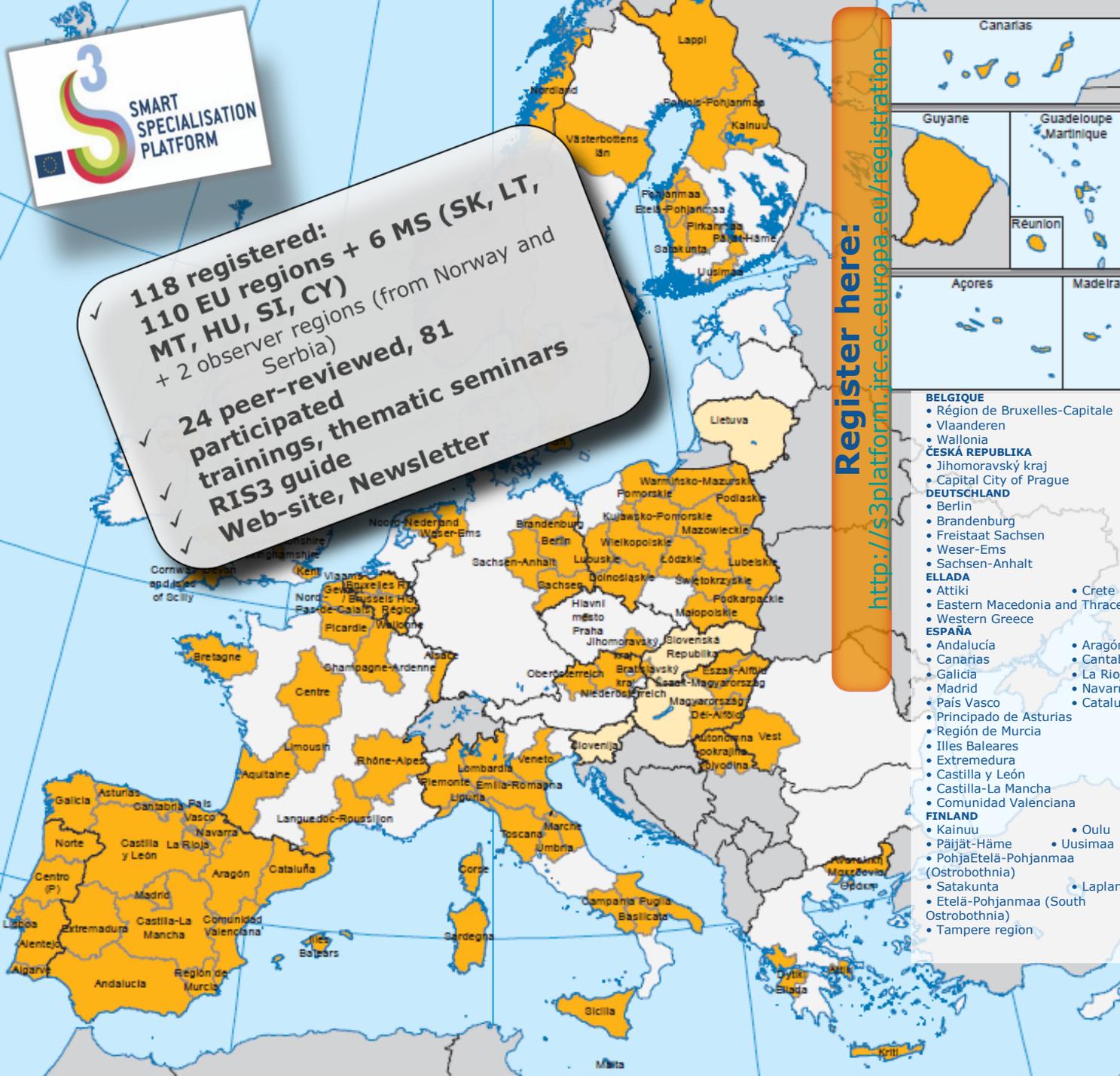


✓ 118 registered:
 110 EU regions + 6 MS (SK, LT,
 MT, HU, SI, CY)
 + 2 observer regions (from Norway and
 Serbia)

✓ 24 peer-reviewed, 81
 participated
 trainings, thematic seminars
 ✓ RIS3 guide
 ✓ Web-site, Newsletter

Register here:

<http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/registration>



- FRANCE**
- Alsace
 - Bretagne
 - Champagne-Ardenne
 - Corse
 - Guyane
 - La Réunion
 - Martinique
 - Nord-Pas-de-Calais
 - Picardie
 - Rhône-Alpes
 - Aquitaine
 - Centre
 - Guadeloupe
 - Languedoc-Roussillon
 - Limousin
- ITALIA**
- Lombardia
 - Piemonte
 - Sardinia
 - Toscana
 - Veneto
 - Basilicata
 - Campania
 - Liguria
 - Marche
 - Puglia
 - Emilia-Romagna
 - Umbria
 - Sicily
- LITHUANIA**
- MAGYARORSZÁG**
- North-Hungarian Region– Miskolc
 - Észak-Alföld
 - Dél-Alföld
- MALTA**
- NEDERLAND**
- Noord-Nederland
- ÖSTERREICH**
- Niederösterreich
 - Oberösterreich
- POLSKA**
- Dolny Śląsk (Lower Silesia)
 - Lubelskie
 - Lubuskie
 - Mazowieckie
 - Podkarpackie
 - Pomorskie
 - Świętokrzyskie
 - Wielkopolska
 - Województwo Podlaskie
 - Kujawsko-Pomorskie
 - Łódzkie
 - Warminsko-Mazurskie
 - Małopolskie
- PORTUGAL**
- Alentejo (Alto, Baixo, Central e Litoral)
 - Centro
 - Norte
 - Região Autónoma dos Açores
 - Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
 - Algarve
 - Região Autónoma da Madeira
- ROMÂNIA**
- Vest
- SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA**
- Bratislavský kraj
- SLOVENIA**
- SVERIGE**
- Skåne
 - Västerbotten
 - Västra Götaland
- UNITED KINGDOM**
- Buckinghamshire
 - Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly
 - Kent
 - Northamptonshire
 - Northern Ireland
 - West Midlands
 - Wales
 - Devon
- NORWAY**
- Nordland
- SERBIA**
- Vojvodina

- BELGIQUE**
- Région de Bruxelles-Capitale
 - Vlaanderen
 - Wallonia
- ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA**
- Jihomoravský kraj
 - Capital City of Prague
- DEUTSCHLAND**
- Berlin
 - Brandenburg
 - Freistaat Sachsen
 - Weser-Ems
 - Sachsen-Anhalt
- ELLADA**
- Attiki
 - Eastern Macedonia and Thrace
 - Western Greece
 - Crete
- ESPAÑA**
- Andalucía
 - Canarias
 - Galicia
 - Madrid
 - País Vasco
 - Principado de Asturias
 - Región de Murcia
 - Illes Balears
 - Extremadura
 - Castilla y León
 - Castilla-La Mancha
 - Comunidad Valenciana
 - Aragón
 - Cantabria
 - La Rioja
 - Navarra
 - Catalunya
- FINLAND**
- Kainuu
 - Päijät-Häme
 - Pohja-Etelä-Pohjanmaa (Ostrobothnia)
 - Satakunta
 - Etelä-Pohjanmaa (South Ostrobothnia)
 - Tampere region
 - Oulu
 - Uusimaa
 - Lapland

RIS 3 in practice – the case of Aragon

- Strong and diversified Ecosystem of research and innovation
- High level of education
- Good tradition of planning at the regional level
- Good use of FP 7, two clever "Regions of Knowledge" projects in logistics and water management

- The major challenge is to be found at the level of the Public Regional Authority: much politics, weak administrative capacity
- Good dialogue between public and private stakeholders but this does not necessarily mean efficient cooperation



Aquitaine, Bordeaux, France

One of the most interesting examples in France:

- Strong leadership at the level of the Regional authority in the frame of a centralized country
- Regional innovation strategy already since 2007
- Much attention devoted to cross border cooperation
- In particular with the Bask Country and between Universities

Upper Rhine, between Germany, Switzerland and France

One of the most interesting examples of clusters involvement in a cross border cooperation process:

- www.rmtmo.eu
- political leadership, strong companies and clusters, Universities
- Common interregional projects, “sciences offensive”
- Not only business, also a cultural cross border component



South Moravia, Brno, Czech Republic

One of the most interesting examples in Central Europe:

- Science and research tradition, 80000 students
- RIS 3 in the hands of a Regional Innovation Agency, planning since 2001
- Good dialogue with innovative companies more than clusters
- International competitive advantage but brain drain is a challenge

A difficult process in any case

Europe is facing many challenges at the same time, this is certainly the case in other parts of the world too, such as:

- Involving small and large centralized and decentralized countries
- Closing down of Regional development Agencies in England
- Lack of trust between stakeholders in many Central Europe countries
- Lack of administrative capability in many countries in the south of Europe
- Doubts about the European integration process

In the end, capacity building requires

- A human factor, education (from a large perspective) is key
- Clever strategies, smart specialization is a good example
- Public awareness and engagement... probably the most difficult parameter because it is embedded in cultural – societal fabrics and changes are usually slow and require many efforts
- In any case international networking is one of the best ways to learn from one another

Added value of European networks

**Cooperation is needed from a longer term perspective,
European networks can help:**

- ESEIA
- Energy Cities, Covenant of Mayors
- EURADA, ERRIN...
- Cross border cooperation networks...



Thanks, let us discuss