



A smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation

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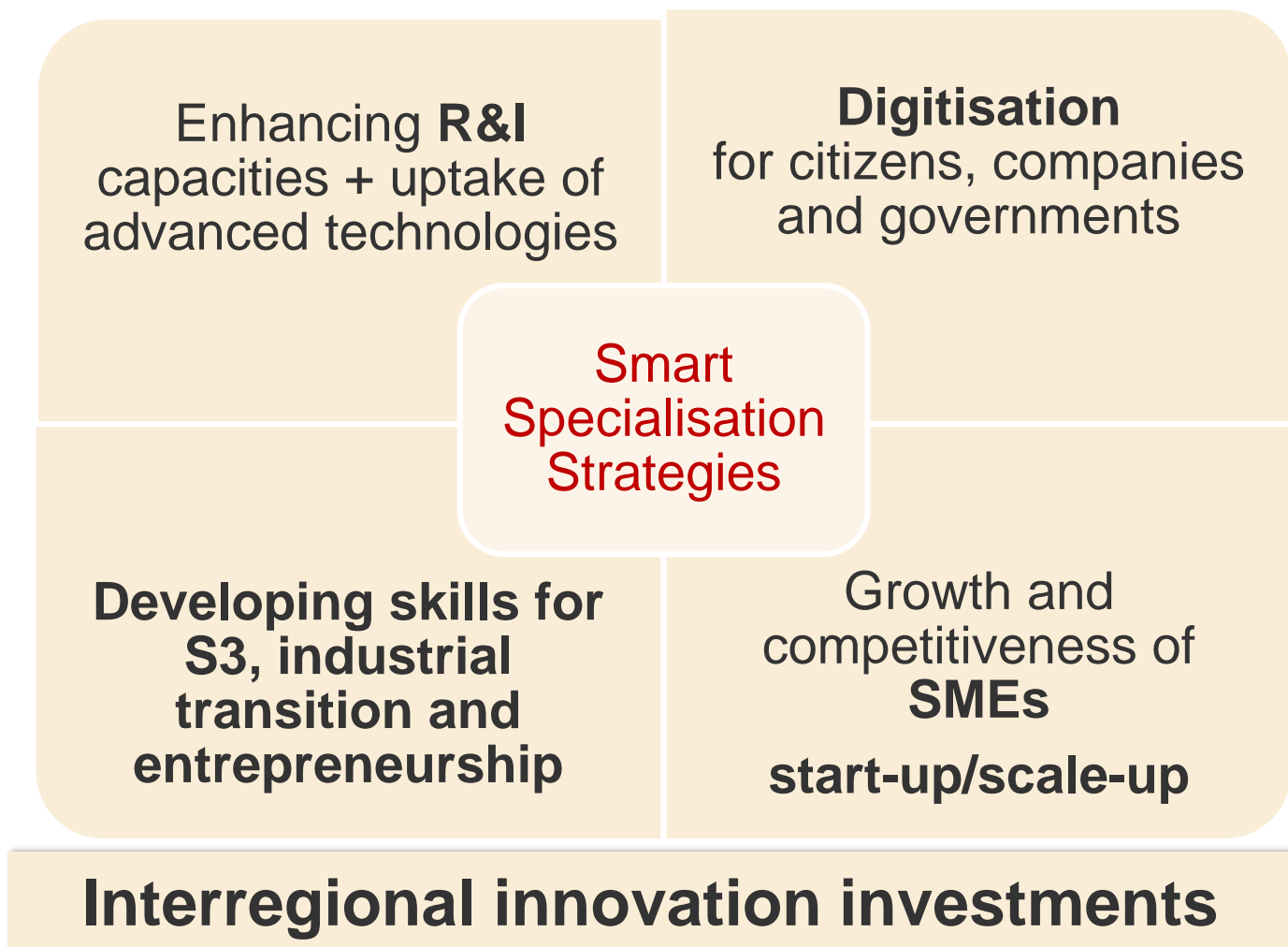
Unit for Portugal and Spain in cooperation with the Unit for Smart and Sustainable Growth, DG Regional and Urban Policy

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Norte de Portugal: Os Caminhos de uma Região Inovadora



#CohesionPolicy
#EUinmyRegion

Cohesion Policy Objective 1: 2021-27 A smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation



Scope of support from the ERDF

The ERDF shall support:

- a) investments in infrastructure;
- b) investments in access to services;
- c) productive investments in SMEs;
- d) equipment, software and intangible assets;
- e) information, communication, studies, networking, cooperation, exchange of experience and activities involving clusters;
- f) technical assistance.

In addition, the ERDF shall also support:

- productive investments in enterprises other than SMEs when they involve cooperation with SMEs research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies under PO1 Smart Growth (a) (i)
- training, life-long learning and education activities under PO1 (a) (iv);

Country Report 2019 - R&D intensity still low

% of GDP	PT		EU	
	2010	2018	2010	2018
Public R&D expenditure	0.68	0.65	0.72	0.69
Business R&D expenditure	0.71	0.69	1.19	1.41
Private non-profit	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total R&D expenditure	1.54	1.35	1.92	2.11
2020 R&D target	2.70		3.00	

Public R&D: Stagnating, near EU average

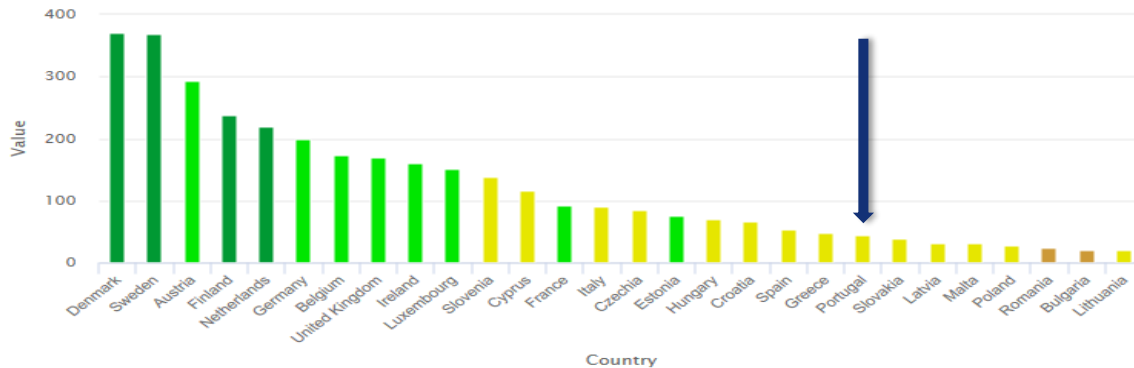
Business R&D: Stagnating and now far below EU average

Total R&D expenditure: No progress, 2020 target will probably not be reached.

Country Report 2019 - Academia-business co-operation remains low

3.2.2 Public-private co-publications

Source: European Innovation Scoreboard 2019

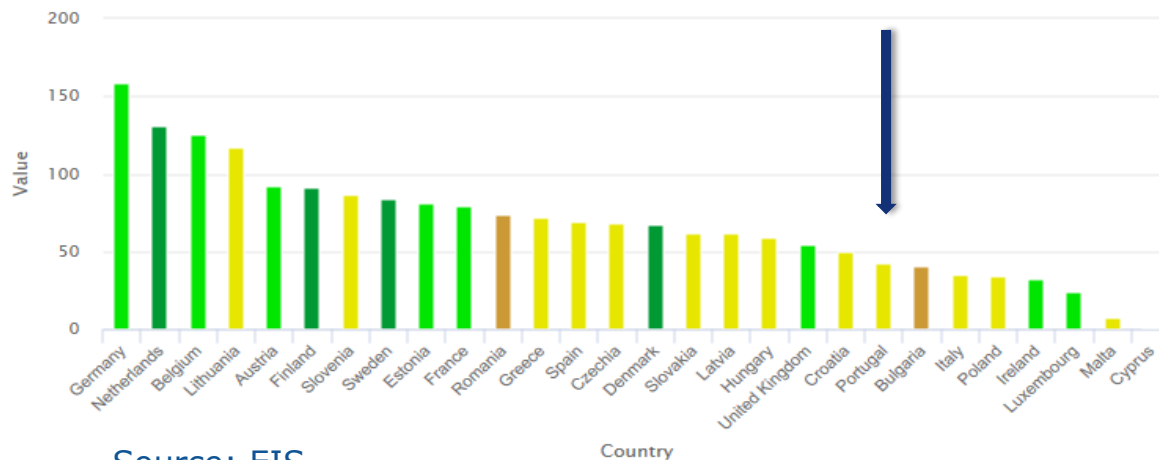


Portugal

- Low level of science-business cooperation (measured by co-publications)

3.2.3 Private co-funding of public R&D expenditures

Source: European Innovation Scoreboard 2019



- Private co-financing of public research relatively low

Source: EIS

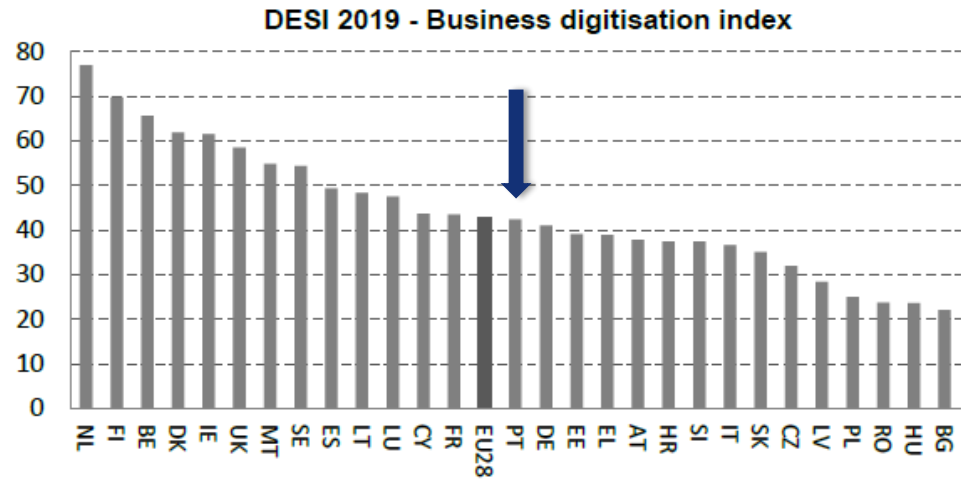
Country Report 2019 – SMEs facing challenges to grow

	PT	EU
Survival rate of new-born firms, to n+1, 2016	73.6	> 80%
Death rate of new-born firms, 2016	14.6	8.4
Employment in fast-growing firms in innovative sectors, % of total employment	4.9	5.2

- SME facing challenges to grow and scale-up

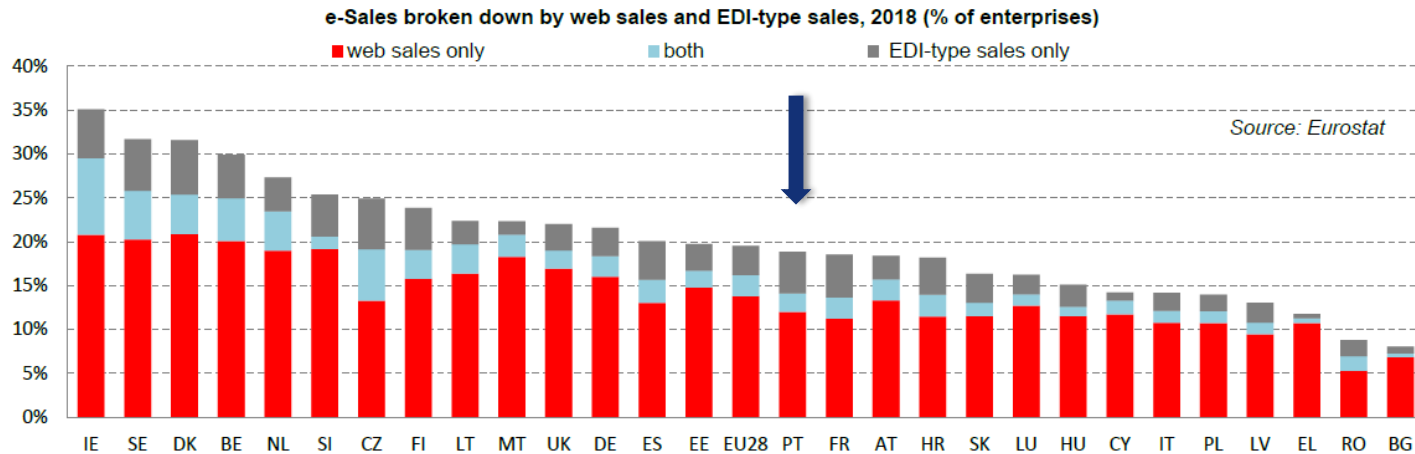
Source: Eurostat

Country Report 2019 - Digital skills and use of digital technologies



- Share of digital technology investments declining
- Low share of companies selling online

Source: European Commission services based on Eurostat data



Source: Eurostat

Source: Country Report, DESI

Enabling condition for smart specialisation

Policy objective	Specific objective	Name of enabling condition
1. A smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation	ERDF: All specific objectives under this policy objectives	Good governance of national or regional smart specialisation strategy

Fulfilment criteria for the enabling condition

Smart specialisation strategy(ies) shall be supported by:

1. Up-to-date analysis of bottlenecks for innovation diffusion, including digitalisation
2. Existence of competent regional / national institution or body, responsible for the management of the smart specialisation strategy
3. Monitoring and evaluation tools to measure performance towards the objectives of the strategy
4. Effective functioning of entrepreneurial discovery process
5. Actions necessary to improve national or regional research and innovation systems
6. Actions to manage industrial transition
7. Measures for international collaboration

1. Up to date analysis of bottlenecks to innovation diffusion, including digitalisation

Analysis has been undertaken to identify key bottlenecks such as:

- Weaknesses in adoption at firm level of new technologies.
- Failure by universities and RTOs to serve the needs of firms in their ecosystem.
- Inefficiencies of innovation agencies in facilitating knowledge flows and coordination problems with other public agencies.
- Lack of knowledge transfer from multinational companies to domestic firms.

2. Existence of competent regional / national institution or body responsible for the management of S3

There is a body which has a formal mandate and decisional powers to develop, coordinate the implementation and monitor the smart specialisation strategy.

3. Monitoring and evaluation tools to measure performance towards objectives of the strategy

A monitoring and evaluation system is in place – under the coordination of the competent institution - to collect information on the implementation of smart specialisation priorities which captures information per specialisation domain. This includes timely and regular collection of data, its analysis and use as feedback on implementation.

4. Effective functioning of the entrepreneurial discovery process

There is an interactive and inclusive process in which actors from business, research, civil society and public administration (quadruple helix) identify specialisation priorities (or remove them if evidence shows no progress). This is an ongoing process, where all stakeholders are adequately represented.

5. Actions necessary to improve national or regional research and innovation systems

Country Specific Recommendations and the country reports within the European Semester or dedicated evaluation shared and endorsed by Member States are to be taken into account to identify shortcomings and needs for improvement and define remediation actions.

In case there is no such evidence, this criterion should not be applicable.

6. Actions to manage industrial transition

The member state or region has undertaken analysis to identify sectors and occupations in the region or member state which are challenged by globalisation, technological change (notably linked to industry 4.0) and the shift to a low carbon economy and identified appropriate actions to facilitate transition.

Where regions have experienced significant structural change, appropriate actions have been identified to address reskilling of the workforce, diversification of the economy, strengthening entrepreneurship and technological upgrading of SMEs.

7. Measures for international collaboration

Opportunities for international collaboration with research and innovation actors and private companies in similar priority areas have been identified/mapped.

Measures to engage regional stakeholders (universities, RTOs, SMEs, clusters) in participating in and developing EU or international value chains are being developed / promoted.

Obrigada!

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