

SPECIFICATION

ESPON Targeted Analysis Based on User Demand 2013/2/18

Advanced Monitoring and Coordination of EU R&D Policies at Regional Level (AMCER) (2011-2012)

(o) Targeted analyses within the ESPON 2013 Programme

The ESPON 2006 Programme provided integrated analysis and long-term spatial scenarios which enriched the European policy debate and knowledge base. Tying in with the achievements of the previous programme period, the ESPON 2013 Programme continues conducting applied research on European territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion. At the same time, a new type of projects is carried out in the form of targeted analyses based on specific demands expressed by stakeholders and making use of existing ESPON results.

The priorities describing the work-programme of the ESPON 2013 Programme are structured in four strands:

- 1. Applied research on territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion: Evidence on European territorial trends, perspectives and policy impacts**
The applied research projects will create information and evidence on territorial challenges and opportunities for success in the development of regions. Cross-thematic applied research will be a major activity integrating existing thematic analysis and adding future analysis of new themes. Territorial impact studies of EU policies will be another focus under this priority.
- 2. Targeted analysis based on user demand: European perspective on development of different types of territories**
This priority responds to a clear demand of practitioners for user and demand driven actions within the ESPON 2013 Programme. By convening an analytical process where ESPON findings are integrated with more detailed information and practical know-how, new understanding of future development opportunities and challenges may arise, which could be transformed into projects and actions.
- 3. Scientific platform and tools: Territorial indicators and data, analytical tools and scientific support**
The scientific platform and analytical tools built up within the ESPON 2006 Programme will be maintained and further expanded. New actions shall be undertaken to develop current achievements and make use of existing indicators, data and tools.
- 4. Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking**

Under this priority, actions are foreseen that will make the evidence and knowledge already developed operational through raising awareness and involving stakeholders in the results and practical application of them.

Targeted analyses under Priority 2 enable stakeholders to obtain customised and up-to-date information on their particular territorial context and opportunities for development which can be used for policy development. Given the targeted focus of these projects on specific territorial entities, targeted analyses will contribute to the use of ESPON results in practise and to the involvement of policy makers, practitioners and scientists in a joint synergetic process.

(i) General objectives of targeted analyses under Priority 2

The general objectives of targeted analyses within the ESPON 2013 Programme are the following:

- Provision of evidence and knowledge based on ESPON results on the strengths and weaknesses of individual regions and/or larger territories seen from a European perspective, or a global context, giving European regions the option to compare themselves to other regions and hereby finding competitive advantages for development and cooperation.
- Improvement of the usefulness of ESPON results by testing new, experimental and innovative options such as (1) analysis of themes of interest for groups of regions, partly based on case studies, (2) methodological frameworks for translating territorial development goals and policy aims into concrete actions and (3) technical, methodological and analytical support to territorial planning processes and spatial programming and visions.
- Provision of analytical support and evidence based on ESPON results on thematic priorities in cooperation with other Structural Funds Programmes.

The aim is to carry through targeted analyses in partnership with policy makers and/or practitioners showing an interest in gaining awareness of European evidence, information, experience and/or knowledge on common challenges related to their territorial and/or urban development.

The individual targeted analysis shall support better informed policy decisions by:

- Integrating ESPON findings with more detailed information and practical know-how, either from a territorial part of Europe or from a sector authority.
- Contributing to a sound knowledge of territorial development perspectives/trends through new understanding of future development potentials and challenges for the respective territorial and/or urban development.

This project shall contribute to these objectives during its implementation by ensuring a close cooperation and partnership with the stakeholders who expressed their need for this targeted analysis.

(ii) Types of Action under Priority 2

Projects under Priority 2 can have different foci and accordingly vary in their content. In order to have a clear distinction between the various possible project orientations, each project needs to be clearly allocated to one of the following types of action:

1) Integrated studies and thematic analysis

This type of action is foreseen to follow a “traditional” analytical approach using existing results of ESPON applied research and other studies. The analysis can integrate several themes relevant for certain types of territories, regions and/or cities or they can be less comprehensive in the approach by focusing on one or a few themes.

The main objectives are:

- a) To provide added value for territorial development of specific types of territories¹ by offering new comparative insight and understanding on territorial potentials and challenges from a European perspective;
- b) To ensure that other (similar) types of territories/regions can benefit from the output of the analysis.

2) Knowledge support to experimental and innovative actions

This type of action clearly allows for the implementation of projects that differ from the mainstream of the ESPON 2013 Programme by being more experimental and/or innovative in character. It is in a way a laboratory for developing ways of meeting main territorial challenges that Europe is confronted with.

The objectives are:

- a) To support experimental and innovative actions carried through in partnership with stakeholders with European knowledge on territorial structures, trends, perspectives and policy impact;
- b) To provide methodological support to experiments and innovative efforts.

3) Joint actions related to other Structural Funds Programmes

The joint actions related to other Structural Funds Programmes take a geographical starting point in the area covered by these programmes, be it transnational, cross-border, interregional, regional or urban territories. The content of these actions can be integrated and thematic analyses or they can be experimental and innovative of nature (as described above). A main prerequisite is that they are justified by supporting Structural Funds Programme implementation.

The objectives are:

- a) To provide information and analyses on the European position of these areas, their comparability with other similar areas, and their potentials and challenges, useful for Structural Funds Programmes (regional, cross-border, transnational, interregional and urban);
- b) To provide methodological support for strategic processes, including visions and scenarios for spatial development and planning.

¹ Types of territories codified for the territorial dimension, include urban, rural-mountains, rural-islands, rural-area (sparsely and very sparsely populated), rural-other, former external border, area dependant on fisheries, outermost Regions, transnational cooperation areas, cross-border cooperation areas and interregional cooperation areas (as listed in the ESPON 2013 Programme, p. 9).

Independent of the type of action, each project should have a European perspective (i.e. supporting the understanding of the wider European context), a clear transferable character and a concrete implementation part, focusing on specific territories.

The analytical approach can provide integrated, cross-thematic analyses, study individual themes or sectors, or focus on a specific type of territories. At any rate, ESPON findings shall be integrated and supplemented with more detailed information and practical know-how, either from a territorial part of Europe or from a sector authority. Analysis can include/be based on case studies. The geographical coverage will normally have a more limited territorial coverage than the entire European territory.

(iii) Scope and rationale of the targeted analysis

EU R&D policies have an increasing impact on R&D systems and territorial cohesion, at European level and in the regions. However, regions only have a fragmented vision of the territorial impact of the earmarking of EU Regional Policy in the R&D field and of the results of EU programmes such as the FP6/FP7 and the CIP on their territories. As monitoring tools on these issues, they are using national or European general assessments and local empirical data. Despite they are actors in the R&D field, regions are therefore lacking strategic knowledge for building better synergies between their policies and EU R&D ones.

Against this background and taking into account the specific territorial and R&D systems of the nine regions involved, the objectives of the project are:

- To synthesise data about the territorial and R&S systems of the regions involved in the project
- To develop and/or consolidate data and analysis on the investments funded in the framework of EU R&D policies in the regions involved in the project
- To develop a harmonised methodology for the development and consolidation of regionalised data concerning the investments funded in the framework of EU R&D policies in the regions involved in the project
- To analyse their impact of the investments funded in the framework of EU R&D policies in the regions involved in the project

The experience of the regions involved in developing and consolidating data on the investments funded in the framework of EU R&D policies in their territories will be a key element to be taken into account.

Main characteristics of the territory to be addressed

The information presented below provides basis insight about the diversity and specific context of the nine regions involved in the project. Complementary information will be needed in order to describe the main characteristics of their territorial and R&D systems.

As indicated in the table below, the regions involved are rather diverse in terms of population size and GDP per inhabitant.

Region	Population (2008) in million inhabitants	GDP/Inhabitant in % of the EU average (2006)
Tuscany (Italy)	3.7	112,99
Andalusia (Spain)	8.0	80,82
Catalonia (Spain)	7.4	122,75
Bretagne (France)	3.1	96,43
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (France)	4.9	104,56
Ostrobothnia (Finland)	0.2	101,59
Lower Saxony (Germany)	8.0	n.a.
Flanders (Belgium)	6.2	115,33
East of England (United Kingdom)	5.6	110,65

The ways R&D activities are embedded in the regions, as well as R&D expenditures and regional policies in support to R&D also show the diversity of the nine regions.

Regions	Data	
Tuscany (Italy)	Expenditure as % of GDP (2006) (Source : Eurostat)	1,09
	Main R&D sectors	Research, innovation, quality, come across in all regional initiatives and in their implementation tools: from health to the environment, from economic development to technology transfer to companies; the objective is to concentrate resources and attention towards the University and the numerous institutions that make up the scientific community, to let the Tuscany regional system of research qualitatively improved, focusing on meeting between basic research and applied research.
	R&D Regional policies	The regional activities for the development of Regional Research and Innovation are articulated into two axes of intervention: the first time to the overall coordination and promotion of research carried out by the Region in close cooperation with universities and centres of excellence, the second, aimed at promoting innovation and industrial research, technology transfer, pre-competitive development, capable of generating spin-offs for regional economic system. Particular importance is also the theme of health research. For these purposes, was approved in April 2009 the regional law on promotion of research (DL 20/2009). The measure, which was preceded by an extensive debate, supports research in the universities and research organizations in Tuscany, in harmony with EU directives and guidelines of national policy, ensures coordination between the various interventions to support of the research in the various disciplines (environmental, health, technology) and between research/innovation and dissemination of results.
Andalusia (Spain)	Expenditure as % of GDP (2006) (Source : Eurostat)	1,02
	Main R&D sectors	There are mainly four most important sectors in Andalusia. In order of importance, these sectors are: sustainable energy (solar, wind, sea), agriculture and food, aerospace (there is a rather large cluster of aerospace multinational subsidiaries and SMEs) and finally less innovative but also important is tourism.
	R&D Regional policies	There is a very wide array of R&D policies in Andalusia. Most of them are formulated and implemented by the Regional Government. They are described in the PAIDI Document (Andalusia Plan for R&D). The document describes the organisation of the Andalusia Knowledge System. This system includes Andalusia society, administration, scientific community, busisnees sector and the technological environment. The following objectives highlight the document:

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generation of knowledge and capitalisation of such; 2. Development of an entrepreneurial and innovative culture in universities, businesses and research centres; 3. Improvement of the sources of knowledge exchange facilitating technological development and innovation; 4. Involvement of private initiative through research, technological development and innovation.
Catalonia (Spain)	Expenditure as % of GDP (2006) (Source : Eurostat)	1,47
	Main R&D sectors	The 10 current core sectors/poles of R&D activities in Catalonia are: innovation and creativity, logistic, health and optics, agro industry, health and wellness' ICT, chemical and sustainable energy, functional alimentation, water, clean materials and technologies, advanced technologies.
	R&D Regional policies	Catalan R&D policies are promoted and coordinated by the Catalan Ministry of Innovation, Universities and Enterprise. Under the ministry level, there are also several public agencies and publicly funded foundations that play an implementation role in R&D and innovation. At present, R&D and innovation policies are mainly framed by the document: "The Catalan Agreement on Research and Innovation 2010 -2013", the priorities of which are: to improve skills and profiles, to encourage talent flows that generate value, to strengthen the public research system increasing its efficiency and impact, to boost business innovation and differentiation and new RDI- intensive companies, to promote innovation in public services and the Government, to encourage demand and political action to act as drivers of RDI, to make science, technology and innovation (STI) a structural element of society, to integrate Catalan research and innovation system agents into global networks, to organise the levels and actors of governance so as to achieve an effective model, to improve the design, implementation and execution of RDI policies, to consolidate the RDI funding framework of the Government of Catalonia.
Bretagne (France)	Expenditure as % of GDP (2006) (Source : Eurostat)	1, 57
	Main R&D sectors	The four current main R&D fields of excellence in Brittany are Information and communications sciences and technologies, Ocean-related sciences and technologies, Agriculture and the food industry, and healthcare-related sciences and technologies. Chemistry and Human and social sciences are considered as being areas with great potential.
	R&D Regional policies	Brittany's regional policy in support to research is currently concentrated on the funding of real estate research investments, scientific equipments, of the animation of scientific thematic networks and of research programmes. In addition to this, the regional policy in support to innovation provides resources for the development of technology transfer projects, collaborative projects (including in the framework of breton poles of competitiveness), and innovative projects. Several regional agencies and organisations act in support to the breton innovation network. The recent adoption of a Regional Innovation Scheme marked an important step in the structuring of the regional support to innovation.
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (France)	Expenditure as % of GDP (2006) (Source : Eurostat)	1,89
	Main R&D	

	sectors	
	R&D Regional policies	The Paca Regional High-Education and Research Scheme recently adopted identified 5 strategic challenges in Paca : facilitate studying, life and professional insertion conditions of students, reinforce and valorise the regional scientific potential ; structure the research valorisation and technology transfer system ; reinforce dialogue between science and society : make the region a catalyst of mutualisation and unlocking of potentials.
Ostrobothnia (Finland)	Expenditure as % of GDP (2006) (Source : Eurostat)	3,6
	Main R&D sectors	The core of the innovation policy in Ostrobothnia is a RTD export oriented energy cluster. A little less than 80% of the Gross Value of Production in the Vaasa region is being exported. The research is taking place in the enterprises forming the cluster but also in the University of Vaasa and in the two regional Polytechnic Universities.
	R&D Regional policies	The regional policies emphasise a "triple-helix" functioning where research findings are disseminated among SMEs. Also problems encountered by the SMEs are analysed and used to form research proposals. A practical concern in the field of research is the new business models required by the decentralised energy production.
Lower Saxony (Germany)	Expenditure as % of GDP (2006) (Source : Eurostat)	n.a.
	Main R&D sectors	Life sciences (especially health) Climate and Maritime Research Energy-Research (e.g. Renewable energies; Surface mobility) ICT-Research Materials Research (including New materials) Engineering and manufacturing technologies Meanwhile, several research clusters exist related to the above-mentioned research fields.
	R&D Regional policies	On the one hand the essential aim of the research- and innovationpolicy of Lower Saxony is to strengthen the innovation and competitive potential of SMEs, through collaborations between academia and industry. On the other hand, the promotion of university research in there full scope (from basic research till the applied research) is part of the funding portfolio of the region Technology funding and technology transfer involve all ministries in order to strengthen Lower Saxony as a high technology and innovation region. The support of the region to the research community provides funding for each part of the innovation chain - from the basic scientific up to the development and utilization of research products. The knowledge and technology transfer centers act as an interface between academia and industry. Between the Lower Saxony Ministry of Economy, Labour and Transport (MW) and the Lower Saxony Ministry of Science and Culture (MWC) consist in the fields of research, technology and innovation a close collaboration.
Flanders (Belgium)	Expenditure as % of GDP (2006) (Source : Eurostat)	2, 07
	Main R&D sectors	R&D expenses in Flanders are mainly situated in high-tech sectors such as chemistry, pharmaceuticals, ICT, mechatronics, together good for almost 80 % of the total R&D-expenses.

	R&D Regional policies	Since 1995, the Flemish government has an explicit policy stimulating science, technology and innovation. Strategic priorities for the Flemish R&D policy as adopted for the current governmental period are integration of innovation as a crosscutting dimension ;strengthening of building blocks for science and innovation ; reinforcement of knowledge transfer tools and tools for valorisation of research (strengthening cooperation between research, development and enterprises) ; internationalisation: a sufficient participation and return in European Framework Programmes as well in different programmes of the federal government ; mobility of researchers: measures have recently been taken in order to attract excellent researchers from abroad to Flanders (Odysseus Programme) and to give them sufficient financing (Methusalem Programme); structural stimulation of female researchers ; creation of financial leverages through capital funds ; structural increase of fiscal measures for research and innovation to find an optimal balance with the direct funding in the policy mix.
East of England (United Kingdom)	Expenditure as % of GDP (2006) (Source : Eurostat)	1. % investment Total investment in research and development (R&D) is equivalent to 3.9 per cent of the value of economic output – which is double the EU average. (source Insight East)
	Main R&D sectors	Life sciences and Biotechnology, ICT and digital industries, renewable energy technologies, creative industries, and food technologies. The East of England region has the title of 'the UK's ideas region' and has a long and proud history of world-class innovation. Cambridge city alone is home to 185 biotech companies and a quarter of Europe's publicly-quoted biotechs. Norwich city is home to the largest concentration of plant, food and microbial scientists in Europe. It is the UK's No.1 location for commercial R&D spending, with a quarter of the UK national total, and has the UK's largest concentration of R&D engineers per capita. The East of England is home to both global research conglomerates and countless smaller businesses hoping to emulate their success by working on new projects and bringing new products to market. 43 per cent of the East of England's employment is in knowledge-intensive services, ranking the region 15th among 97 EU regions, and well above the EU average of 32.9 per cent.
	R&D Regional policies	The regional economic strategy (RES) for the East of England provides a strategic framework for the period 2008-2031. In the field of innovation and research, its priorities are the following : Developing a thriving culture of innovation and creativity ; Commercialising R&D and adopting innovation ; Strengthening clusters around leading private sector R&D companies and research-intensive universities ; Positioning the East of England and Greater South East as global innovation regions.

Thematic scope for the targeted analysis

The elements below provide information about the:

- General European policy context in the field of competitively, innovation and research
- Recent developments in the EU policy context about the synergies between EU policies contributing to R&D
- Specific perspective of the regions involved in the project

General European policy context in the field of competitively, innovation and research

The European Commission formulates in Europe 2020 a European strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The strategy sets out a vision of Europe's social market

economy for the 21st century. It shows how the EU can come out stronger from the crisis and how it can be turned into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. To deliver rapid and lasting results, stronger economic governance will be required.

R&D investments take up an important position in the Europe 2020 Strategy in particular in order to create “smart growth”, i.e. developing an economy based on knowledge and information. The EU currently has a target of investing 3% of GDP in R&D. The target has succeeded in focusing attention on the need for both the public and private sectors to invest in R&D but it focuses on input rather than impact. There is a clear need to improve the conditions for private R&D in the EU and many of the measures proposed in this strategy will do this. It is also clear that by looking at R&D and innovation together we would get a broader range of expenditure which would be more relevant for business operations and for productivity drivers.

The Green Paper on the European Research Area (SEC(2007)412) puts R&D investment in a wider economic and territorial development approach. It points out six key principles that the European Research Area should comprise: an adequate flow of competent researchers, world-class research infrastructures, excellent research institutions, effective knowledge sharing, well-coordinated research programmes and priorities and a wide opening of the European Research Area to the world. Development strategies should build on regional strengths by progressively developing specialisation in certain fields in order to fully benefit from Europe’s diversity.

The Ministers responsible for Territorial Development and Cohesion also point out in the Territorial Agenda for the European Union that they wish to promote innovation in Europe.

Recent developments in the EU policy context about the synergies between EU policies contributing to R&D

The European Commission has different funding available for research, development and innovation, which are very important tools for the implementation of EU priorities in the fields of innovation and research, in coherence with the framework provided by the EU2020 strategy. Most important examples are the Framework Programmes (FP6/FP7), the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP) and the EU Regional policy (within the EU Regional policy, ERDF and the Objective Territorial Cooperation are the main funding sources for R&D).

Over the last years, the synergies of these funding tools between themselves, and between them and policies implemented at national and regional levels, has been considered as a key challenge in the EU policy debate.

In 2007, the issue of the synergies was for instance addressed by the EC communication “*European regions through research and innovation*” (COM (2007) 474). In 2009, the publication, by the EC, of in practical guide to EU funding opportunities for research and innovation published was intended to facilitate the combined use of these funding sources, and the practical synergies between them ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/practical-guide-rev2_en.pdf.

More recently, the issue of the synergies was at the center of the Week of Innovating Regions of Europe (Granada, March 15-17, <http://wire.fecyt.es>), organised within the Spanish Presidency of the European Union.

It was also recently addressed in a report presented by Mr Lambert van Nistelrooij, member of the European Parliament (Report A7-0138/2010 on the Implementation of the synergies of research and innovation earmarked funds in Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006 concerning the European Fund of Regional Development and the Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Development.

Specific perspective of the Regions involved in the project

Regions have a great interest that the available EU funds for R&D are well spent in order to create regional economic growth and employment in particular as well as long term sustainable development of their territory in general. In this perspective, it is important for them to be able to coordinate their R&D policies with national and European ones. In parallel, it is also important for European and national authorities to set-up efficient coordination with the regions.

While FP6/FP7 and the CIP are managed by the European Commission, the EU Regional policy is managed at national or regional levels, and most of the Operational programmes of the EU Regional policy are implemented at the level of the regions.

Therefore, accurate knowledge about the current results and the impact of FP6/FP7 and CIP at regional level is useful, if not a sine qua non condition, for the coordination of the Operational programmes of the EU Regional policy with the FP6/FP7 and CIP. It is also useful for the coordination between the EU Regional policy, FP6/FP7 and CIP, and R&D policies implemented by the regions and by national authorities.

However, data on the results and the impact of FP6/FP7 and CIP at regional level are today considerably lacking. Indeed, European databases about FP6/FP7 and CIP participants are generally not easily accessible to the regions, and are suffering from reliability problems in terms of actual geographical location of participants. Therefore, a large number of participants are artificially located in regions where headquarters of their organisations are located, and not in the regions where teams actually involved in the projects are located. Work done by some regions involved in the AMCER project showed that such mismatch can even concern more than 50% of projects in a given region.

As a consequence, regions, but also national and European authorities only have a fragmented overview of the increasing impact of FP6/FP7 and CIP at regional level, and lack the right tools to assess and monitor EU R&D investments in the regions. As a result, synergies between EU, national and regional policies is made more difficult.

At their initiative, several of the regions involved in the project have developed specific data on the results of FP6/FP7 and CIP on their territories, gaining thereby a key methodological experience useful to the project. The data they developed needs to be further developed and consolidated in the framework of the project. Such work should also enable the building of a harmonised methodology for the development of regionalised data on the results of FP6/FP7 and CIP projects at regional level. It should also enable the development of analysis on the impact of these EU funding sources for R&D in each of the regions involved in the project.

On this basis, regions, as well as National authorities could build better synergies between their policies and EU policies for R&D.

Objectives of the targeted analysis

Taking into account the context described above, the project shall comprise the following five key components:

- First component : a synthesis of the main R&D and territorial challenges at regional level, for each of the nine case-study regions involved in the project
- Second component : a list and a breakdown of EU R&D investments at regional level in the nine case study regions
- Third component: a methodology for the development of regionalised data on the results of FP6/FP7 and CIP at regional level
- Fourth component: an analysis of EU R&D policies' impact on both R&D performance and territorial cohesion in the regions involved in the project
- Fifth component : Synthesis and inter-regional comparison

Details about the content of each of these components are provided here below.

1- First component: a synthesis of the main R&D and territorial challenges at regional level, for each of the nine case-study regions involved in the project

In the framework of this component, the project will further information on trends in the AMCER regions' R&D and territorial systems in a European context. This part is not the most essential one in the framework of the project and should be developed only in the extent of which it is useful for the development of the next parts of the project.

The analysis will focus on:

a- Regional R&D systems and challenges. The project will here gather short and synthetic information about:

- The main R&D input and output indicators in each of the participating regions. Indicators used in the ESPON project 2.1.2., as well as other input/output OECD and Eurostat indicators will here be used.

- The main public and private R&D organisations providing funding for R&D in the regions involved in the project (Public authorities and agencies, private funding organisations) and the main public and private R&D performers (Universities, Public research centres, Large businesses, SMEs, other R&D performers). The project will synthesize short and synthetic general information about these organisations, as well as about the geographical location of their activities throughout the regional territory, and the evolution of such geographical location over time.

- Key R&D sectors, as well as key horizontal and sector policy challenges in the regions involved.

The project shall here also make use for this analysis of the ESPON 2006 thematic projects project on the Territorial impact of EU R&D policies (project 2.1.2), and of the ESPON 2013 applied research project on the Territorial Dimension of the Innovation and Knowledge Economy (KIT).

b- Regional territorial trends and challenges. The project will here gather short and synthetic information about :

- Territorial trends and challenges which are specific to the R&D sector, such as, in particular, dynamics of concentration of R&D activities over time within the regions involved in the project.

- Territorial trends and challenges which are not specific to the R&D sector, such as, in particular, dynamics of concentration of economic activities over time within the regions involved in the project. The project shall here also make use for this analysis of the ESPON 2013 applied research project on Cities and Urban Agglomerations (FOCI).

2- Second component: a list and a breakdown of EU R&D investments at regional level in regions involved in the project, and a comparison of the data obtained between these regions

This part is the most important one in the project, as it is the basis on which the three next parts can be developed.

In the framework of this component, the AMCER project shall gather or develop concrete and regionalized data about the four following issues. All information on all of these issues will be represented through data and maps. Point d- will also be represented through social-networks modelisation.

a-The number of projects and the stakeholders funded in the regions involved in the project through the EU regional policy, the FP6/FP7 and the CIP. As explained above in this call for proposals, headquarters effects in the European databases on FP6/FP7 and CIP makes it difficult to develop regionalised data on FP6/FP7 and CIP participants.

Combined used of European database on participation to FP6/FP7 and CIP and data in cooperation with public and private R&D stakeholders located in the participating regions will be necessary to consolidated existing data, and develop data that are missing in the regions involved in the project. The experience of several of the regions involved in the project confirmed that this method can make possible the correction of the “headquarter effect” in European databases.

Therefore, the data already developed in several of the regions involved in the project, and their methodological experience will here be a key element to be taken into account. These data and experience will also be a key element to be taken into account in the framework of the points b-, c- and d-.

The methodology used in the ESPON study 2.1.2. to produce data on FP5 participation at regional level will also be an element to be taken into account.

b- The total EU R&D budgets invested through the EU regional policy, the FP6/FP7 and the CIP in the regions involved in the project

c- The breakdown of the projects funded through the EU regional policy, the FP6/FP7 and the CIP, and of their aggregated budgets into scientific fields, at regional and infra-regional levels, in the regions involved in the project

d- The collaborative links developed by the stakeholders involved in the projects funded by FP6/FP7 and CIP

For each of the regions involved, the project will analyse and describe the collaborative links generated by FP6/FP7 and CIP projects:

- Between stakeholders located on the regional territory and other stakeholders located in another region

- Between stakeholders located in a given regional territory, and stakeholders located in another region.

As shown in the table below, regions involved in the project can make some data available to the TPG.

		Availability and access to data	Ways to access to more, improved or updated data
Tuscany	ERDF	Data available and direct access to data needed is possible as the Region manages SF measures for innovation and research. The Unit managing these issues is not the one involved in the project.	Collaboration with the Unit in charge.
	FP6/FP7	Some accurate data are available and are collected through direct interaction with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. Interaction sometimes required the attribution of funding to some of these organisations	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities having direct access to Ec databases. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. Contacts established by the Region can be used for that.
	CIP	No data	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. No contacts were developed for that in so far.
Catalonia	ERDF	Data available and direct access as the Region manages SF measures for innovation and research. The Unit managing these issues is not the one involved in the project.	Collaboration with the Unit in charge.
	FP6/FP7	Some accurate data are available and are collected through direct interaction with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. Links: http://www.gencat.cat/diue/ambits/ur/reerca/programes_actuacions/espai_europeu/participacio_marc/index_en.html	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities having direct access to Ec databases. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. Contacts established by the Region can be used for that.
	CIP	No data	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. No contacts were developed for that in so far.
Andalusia	ERDF	Data available and direct access as the Region manages SF measures for innovation and research. The Unit managing these issues is not the one involved in the project.	Collaboration with the Unit in charge.
	FP6/FP7	Some accurate data are available and are collected through direct interaction with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field.	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities having direct access to Ec databases. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. Contacts established by the Region can be used for that.
	CIP	No data	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. No contacts were developed for that in so far.
Provence Alpes	ERDF	Data available and direct access as the Region manages SF measures for	Collaboration with the Unit in charge.

Côte d'Azur		innovation and research. The Unit managing these issues is not the one involved in the project.	
	FP6/FP7	Some data are available and are collected through direct interaction with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. The collection and processing of these data is however not finalised.	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities having direct access to Ec databases. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. Contacts established by the Region can be used for that.
	CIP	No data	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. No contacts were developed for that in so far.
Bretagne	ERDF	Data available and direct access as the Region manages SF measures for innovation and research. The Unit managing these issues is not the one involved in the project.	Collaboration with the Unit in charge.
	FP6/FP7	http://www.bretagne.fr/internet/jcms/TF071112_5051/ens-superieur-recherche-et-innovation (see bottom of the page)	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities having direct access to Ec databases. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. Contacts established by the Region can be used for that.
	CIP	No data	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. No contacts were developed for that in so far.
Ostrobotnina / West Finland	ERDF	Data available	Collaboration with the EC and national and regional authorities
	FP6/FP7	The data is accessible but not available on regional level. Sometimes administrative boundaries will cause distortions in the data material and requires additional work	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. No contacts were developed for that in so far, but usual interactions between the Regional authority and these stakeholders could of course be used to set up specific collaboration for the purpose of the project.
	CIP	As above	As above
Niedersachsen	ERDF	Data available and direct access as the Region manages SF measures for innovation and research. The Unit managing these issues is not the one involved in the project.	Collaboration with the Unit in charge.
	FP6/FP7	http://www.eu.uni-hannover.de/index.php?id=463	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities having direct access to Ec databases. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. Contacts established by the Region can be used for that.
		No data	Collaboration with the EC and national authorities. Interactions with public and

			private stakeholders of the R&D field. No contacts were developed for that in so far.
Flanders	ERDF	Some data are available as the Region manages SF measures for innovation and research. The Unit managing these issues is not the one involved in the project.	Collaboration with the Unit in charge and with the EC.
	FP6/FP7	Data are available for FP6 and direct access to EC database Links : http://www.ewi-vlaanderen.be/en/ewi/flanders-european-6th-framework-programme	More collaboration with the EC and regional authorities having direct access to EC databases. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field. Contacts established by the Region can be used for that.
	CIP	Some data are available through two units managing these measures. One of these units is not the one involved in the project.	Collaboration with the EC and regional authorities. Interactions with public and private stakeholders of the R&D field.
East of England	ERDF	Full data and direct access is available as the region currently manages ERDF	The regional partner will be able to provide information about beneficiaries, participant organisations, budgets, match funding etc. for ERDF in the region. Much of this information is already publicly accessible, and the regional contact would also be able to signpost researchers towards the appropriate sources as necessary
	FP6/FP7	The region can provide the regional data for FP6, including for the number of participants and amount of EC contribution broken down by Priority Area and Instrument, Priority Area and organization type, Priority Area by legal status. Do not currently have data broken down to individual project level or patterns of collaboration. For FP7, data is currently available on participations (number of) and EC contributions broken down by Specific Programme, and broken down to sub-regional level for the first year of FP7. Also have overall FP participations and EC contributions, but not broken down further, for July 09.	Collaboration with EC and with national authority having direct access to EC database. Interactions with stakeholders in the R&D field and intermediaries. Some existing contacts at regional level.
	CIP	No known region-wide information available.	Collaboration with EC and with national authority having direct access to EC database. Interactions with stakeholders in the R&D field and intermediaries. Some existing contacts at regional level.

3- Third component: a methodology for the development of regionalised data on the results of FP6/FP7 and CIP at regional level

In the framework of this component, the project will develop a methodology for the development of regionalised data on the results of FP6/FP7 and CIP at regional level. This methodology will be based on the experience of the regions involved in the project and on the basis of the work done in the framework of the second component of the project. The methodology will provide detailed and practical information and recommendations concerning:

- The headquarter effects in the EU FP6/FP7 and CIP databases can be corrected in order to obtain reliable information on the results of these programmes at regional level. The methodology will here explain how such corrections have been possible in each of the regions involved, taking into account the differences in their R&D systems.
- Improvements that could be done in the next generation of EU databases on FP8 and on the 2nd CIP, in order to facilitate the development of regionalised data on the results of these programmes at regional level. The methodology will encompass recommendations to all public authorities involved in the production and management of data on FP and CIP participants (mainly the European Commission, National authorities and agencies, Regional authorities and agencies)

4- Fourth component: an analysis of EU R&D policies' impact on both R&D performance and territorial cohesion in the regions involved in the project

In the framework of this component, the project will gather and develop data and analysis about the impact of EU R&D funding and their synergies in the regions involved in terms of:

a- R&D specialisation and performance. Taking into account the data and knowledge developed in the framework of the first component of the project are EU funding for R&D, the project will focus on the impact of these funding on:

- The sector R&D specialisation in the regions involved in the project, in order to assess whether EU funding for R&D tend to increase the sector R&D specialisation of the Regions involved in the project

- The strengthening of some categories of R&D performers (Universities, Public Research centres, Large businesses, SMEs, others...) in the Regions involved in the project, in order to assess whether EU R&D funding tend to increase the strengthening of specific categories of R&D performers

- The eventual correlation between performance of R&D performers in the Regions involved in the project, in order to assess whether a correlation can be made (at the level of R&D sectors or at the level of organisations benefiting from EU funding for R&D), between the obtention of these funding and R&D outputs (publications or patents for instance).

b- Territorial trends. Taking into account the data and knowledge developed in the framework of the first component of the project, the project will focus on the impact of these funding on:

- Geographical concentration of R&D activities in the regions involved in the project, in order to assess whether EU funding for R&D tend to increase the geographical concentration of R&D activities at the level of the territory of these regions. Here, the project can also take inspiration and build further on the analytical framework ESPON has developed for Territorial Impact Assessment.

- The eventual correlation between the territorial dynamics generated by EU funding for R&D in terms of geographical concentration of activities and the ones observed more globally, in other fields than R&D, in the regions involved in the project.

5- Fifth component: Synthesis and inter-regional comparison

Finally, the project will synthesise the information gathered for each of the regions involved in the project, and will compare it between the regions.

The comparison between the results obtained for each of the regions will be made at two levels:

- At a horizontal level, taking all R&D sectors together

- At the level of specific R&D sectors. The project will try to define a simple classification of R&D sectors that could allow comparison between specific R&D sectors of the regions involved. The classification of R&D sectors retained in the framework of FP7 will be, as much as possible, be used in order to draw a common classification of R&D sectors across the regions

(iv) Implementation methodology and project governance

The stakeholders that are involved in this project represent regional authorities and more in particular their administrative units responsible for European R&D policies.

Partnership in the project implementation is vital in order to achieve useful results. This applies to both, the partnership between the ESPON Programme and the stakeholders, as well as between the team of researchers (TPG) and the stakeholder representatives.

Stakeholder involvement is essential throughout the project's life-cycle and starts off with the definition and development of the specific theme for the targeted analysis. During the implementation phase of the targeted analysis, stakeholders play an active role by providing and giving access to information relevant for the project, as well as by steering and guiding the work of the TPG. The stakeholders facilitate all relevant contacts with organisations active at national and regional levels (e.g. contacts with national ministries in charge of the follow-up of FP6/FP7 or CIP results at national level ; contacts with Universities and Businesses benefiting from FP6/FP7 and CIP at regional level, and whose feed-back is necessary in order to consolidate data on the results of these programmes at regional level ; contacts with relevant administrative departments within the administration of the regions involved, or within other administration at regional or national level having access to data on projects funded by the EU Regional policy in the field of innovation and research). Strong support from the stakeholders shall be provided for the facilitation of access of the TPG to data and contacts relevant for the project.

The stakeholders will take charge of the participation of responsible officers, policy makers and local experts in the all meetings and events related to project.

Steering Committee

A Steering Committee will be established for the duration of the life-time of the project. The Steering Committee consists of representatives from the Lead Stakeholder (Tuscany Region), the Partner Stakeholders (eight other regions) and the ESPON Coordination Unit. The stakeholder representatives all work within regional authorities responsible for R&D policy. A representative of the CPMR (Conference of Peripheral and Maritime Regions) participates to the Steering Committee as an observer.

The objective of the Steering Committee is:

- To ensure the involvement and an active participation of stakeholders in the project steering;
- To safeguard the policy relevance of the project output for the stakeholders;
- And to facilitate the information and data flow between the Transnational Project Group, the group of stakeholders and the ESPON Coordination Unit;

The role of the Steering Committee is to advise the ESPON Monitoring Committee and the ESPON Managing Authority on the overall decisions with respect to the project. By doing so it shall in particular give feedback to project reports, provide guidance to the next steps of the project implementation and advise on major changes in project activities and/or possible reallocations of the project budget.

The Steering Committee intends to meet between 10 to 15 working days after the submission of each project report. The Lead Stakeholder (or a Partner Stakeholder) takes care of the practical organisation of the Steering Committee meetings (e.g. invitation, meeting room, ...).

The first Steering Committee coincides with the Kick-off meeting and takes place at the premises of the ESPON Coordination Unit in Esch-sur-Alzette.

Final Conference

The Group of Stakeholders involved in the project shall organise a Final Conference to in order disseminate the final project results to a wide audience. The conference is expected to allow for creating synergies between the project results and related policy and research initiatives. The conference involves members of the Steering Committee, as well as other organisations. The Steering Committee shall decide on the list of invitees.

The event is organised back-to-back to the Steering Committee meeting following the delivery of the Draft Final Report.

The Lead Stakeholder (Tuscany) take cares of the practical and technical organisation of the final event. The TPG shall support in the organisation of the analytical part of the event.

The Group of Stakeholders involved will bear the costs in relation to the Final Conference. The working hours and travel costs made by the TPG are however to be borne by the project budget.

Project implementation and language

The working language of the project will be English. Local circumstances, however, might require (profound) knowledge of local languages in order to implement the project. The TPG should take into account that local data sources in English can be limited. The meetings of the Steering Committee as well as the Final Conference will be in English. The regions involved in the project shall provide translation if needed.

(v) Envisaged results of the targeted analysis

The project is expected to deliver concrete and specific results in the framework of each of its four components. These results will be integrated to the reports delivered by the project. As a consequence, these reports will be consisting in several parts, with annexes when relevant.

1- Envisaged results – First component:

- An synthesis of the main R&D challenges at regional level, for each of the Regions involved in the project. This synthesis will focus on :
 - Regional R&D systems and challenges
 - Regional territorial trends and challenges which are not specific to R&D

Further details on the expected content of this part of the project are provided in the chapter of this call for proposals dedicated to the objectives of the targeted analysis.

2- Envisaged results – Second component:

- A list and breakdown of EU R&D investments at regional level in the Regions involved in the project. This part shall gather or develop concrete and regionalized data about:
 - a- The number of projects and the stakeholders funded in the Regions involved in the project through the EU regional policy, the FP6/FP7 and the CIP
 - b- The total EU R&D budgets invested through the EU regional policy, the FP6/FP7 and the CIP in the regions involved in the project
 - c- The breakdown of these projects funded through the EU regional policy, the FP6/FP7 and the CIP, and of their aggregated budgets into scientific fields, at regional and infra-regional and at infra-regional levels, in the regions involved in the project
 - d- The collaborative links developed by the stakeholders involved in the projects funded by FP6/FP7 and CIP

All information on all of these issues will be represented through data and maps. Point d- will also be represented through social-networks modelisation.

Further details on the expected content of this part of the project are provided in the chapter of this call for proposals dedicated to the objectives of the targeted analysis.

3- Envisaged results - Third component:

- A methodology for the development of regionalised data on the results of FP6/FP7 and CIP at regional level. The methodology will provide detailed and practical information and recommendations concerning:
 - The headquarter effects in the EU FP6/FP7 and CIP databases can be corrected in order to obtain reliable information on the results of these programmes at regional level.
 - Improvements that could be done in the next generation of EU databases on FP8 and on the 2nd CIP, in order to facilitate the development of regionalised data on the results of these programmes at regional level.

Further details on the expected content of this part of the project are provided in the chapter of this call for proposals dedicated to the objectives of the targeted analysis.

4- Envisaged results - Fourth component:

- An analysis of EU R&D policies' impact on both R&D performance and territorial cohesion in the Regions involved in the project. In the framework of this component,

the project will gather and develop data and analysis about the impact of EU R&D funding and their synergies in the Regions involved in terms of :

- R&D specialisation and performance : sector R&D specialisation in the Regions involved in the project ; strengthening of some categories of R&D performers (Universities, Public Research centres, Large businesses, SMEs, others...) in the Regions involved in the project and performance of R&D performers in the Regions involved in the project
- Territorial trends : Geographical concentration of R&D activities in the Regions involved in the project ; links and the eventual parallel between the territorial dynamics generated by EU funding for R&D in terms of geographical concentration of activities and the ones observed more globally, in other fields than R&D, in the Regions involved in the project.

Further details on the expected content of this part of the project are provided in the chapter of this call for proposals dedicated to the objectives of the targeted analysis.

5- Envisaged results – Fifth component

- An inter-regional comparison of the results obtained for each of the regions involved, at horizontal level (all R&D sectors taken together), and at the level of specific R&D sectors to be defined

Further details on the expected content of this part of the project are provided in the chapter of this call for proposals dedicated to the objectives of the targeted analysis.

(vi) Stakeholders' envisaged use of the targeted analysis

The stakeholders behind this project intend to use the project results in defining strategic options for future R&D policies. They in particular intend to:

- Improve regional databases on the R&D systems;
- Prepare of the strategic reference frameworks and operational programmes under the next programming period (2014-2020);
- Formulate recommendations to the development of regionalized indicators on the results and impact of EU R&D policies.

(vi) Outputs and timetable

The project is expected to start in February 2011 and have a life-time of about 18 months. The project shall result in a series of reports during the project lifetime. The timing foreseen for the targeted analysis looks as follows:

- Inception Report: May 2011

This report focuses on the elaboration of the analytical framework and the research approach of the project and shall in particular integrate the results of a further detailing of the user demand. The report includes a detailed overview on the analytical approach to be applied, the methodology and hypothesis for further investigation, as well as a review of the main literature, data sources (including ESPON), etc.

- Interim Report: December 2011

This report focuses on the presentation of intermediate project results. The report comprises a complete draft of the synthesis at European level, first results for each case study and an elaborated prototype of the monitoring tool. The report also provides an insight on how the project is expected to formulate strategic recommendations. The report targets the stakeholders behind the project and potential end users of the project results.

- Draft Final Report: June 2012

This report presents the final results of the project and focuses on relevant conclusions and recommendations at the level of each region. Also the monitoring tool shall be fully presented. The report targets the stakeholders behind the project and potential end users of the project results.

- Final Report: August 2012

This report is in principle a revision of the Draft Final Report taking into consideration final comments and suggestions from the stakeholders and end users, the ESPON Monitoring Committee, the European Commission and the ESPON Coordination Unit. Simultaneously, the datasets, maps and figures used and produced within the framework of the project should be delivered.

The TPG is expected to give presentations of (intermediate) results at the occasions mentioned under “(v) operational use of the targeted analysis”.

(vii) Budget for the targeted analysis

The maximum budget foreseen for this project amounts to 350 000 € including VAT if applicable. Proposals exceeding this amount will not be considered.

Discussions with regions, involved, which have a strong experience in developing and consolidating data on FP6/FP7 and Structural Funds, which are at the heart of the projects showed that such work on data is strongly demanding in time (cf. table with data on the regions).

The amount will include all costs for the TPG for completing the project including all travel expenses and the attendance at ESPON Seminars (taking place twice a year in June and December) and Steering Committee meetings as well as the events mentioned above.

Travel costs in relation to dissemination events organised by the stakeholders or for which participation of a representative of the TPG would be requested from the stakeholders will be covered by the latter.

ESPON projects are generally conducted in a partnership of several bodies from at least three EU Member and Partner States (from three different countries taking part in the ESPON 2013 Programme).

(viii) Existing access points

The access points listed below serve the purpose of providing the TPG with useful information for preparing a proposal. They are by no means meant to be exhaustive, but should be considered as information that can be helpful as background information.

- Results of the ESPON 2006 and 2013 Programme, data and maps: www.espon.eu

ESPON 2013 results:

- Priority 1 “FOCI” on cities and urban agglomerations

Results from the ESPON 2006 projects on ex ante TIA for R&D Policy (2.1.2)

- Key policy and scientific documents at European level:
 - European Commission (2010) EUROPE 2020 – A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2010)2020
 - European Commission (2008) The Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion – Turning territorial diversity into strength, COM(2008)616
 - The websites www.clusterobservatory.eu and www.proinno-europe.eu offer extensive overviews of references and links to recent European policy and research activities related to the innovation and knowledge economy.
 - The Commission Staff Working Document SEC (2008) 2637 on the concept of clusters and cluster policies and their role for competitiveness and innovation.
 - Research activities of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission: http://www.jrc.cec.eu.int/default.asp@sidsz=our_work.htm
 - KEI - Knowledge economy indicators: Development of innovative and reliable indicator systems;
 - PRIME - Policies for research and innovation in the move towards the European research area;
 - MICRO-DYN - The competitiveness of firms, Regions and industries in the knowledge-based economy: What room for job-rich growth in Europe
 - The INTERACT Database give reference to projects on the innovation and knowledge economy carried out within the Interreg framework. The projects give access to general information, development practices and data.
- Key policy documents of the Regions involved. These documents will be provided by the Regions involved in the project.

