

Skåne Action Plan



S34Growth 
Interreg Europe

1 Part I – General information

Project:

- Partner organization: Skåne
- Other partner organizations involved (if relevant): Possibly Tempere, Basque country, Lombardy, Brainport Eindhoven and Province of Zuid-Holland (South Holland).
- Country: Sweden
- NUTS2 region: SE 22 Southern Sweden
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2 Part II – Political context

This section provides an overview of the S34 Growth project and what it aims to achieve. In addition, it describes the policies the plan aims to influence. One good example are the policies outlined in the SWECO's baseline analysis (Norberg, et al., 2016) as well as other policies (e.g. new industrialization strategy and policies related to challenge-driven innovation). The action plan also aims to have a positive impact on interregional collaboration and strive to develop models of interregional cooperation. The actions outlined in this plan are meant to facilitate cross-border cooperation and foster knowledge sharing, learning, professional and personal development and dissemination of information among demo-case leaders and regional authorities. Creating jobs is always an ambitious goal and some of the instruments outlined in this plan might fulfill this more general objective. For instance, the Skåne Digital Innovation Hub policy instrument might require employing a staff person/external expert to coordinate activities or to map digital innovation hubs and/or help set up a DIH ecosystem in Skåne if such system is current not in place.

About Skåne and the S34 Growth Project

Region Skåne is part of the S34 Growth project which aims to enhance existing regional policies and to develop new ones in order to foster EU industrial competitiveness. At the regional level, *Region Skåne* which is the Skåne Regional Council, located in Southern Sweden, has been tasked by the Swedish Government

with the coordination of regional development and with the formulation of regional development strategies (Region Skåne, 2014). One good example is the Open Skåne Strategy 2030 which is the Skåne Regional Development Strategy. The work is carried out in a bottom-up and inclusive form and in continuous dialogue with Skåne's citizens, municipalities, authorities, universities and businesses (Region Skåne, 2014).

Furthermore, Skåne's regional development strategy is included in both the national and the European context such as the National Strategy for Regional Growth and Attractiveness, the Baltic Sea Strategy, WHO Health 2020 Strategy, Europe 2020, the EU Energy and Climate Goal 2030 and the EU Cohesion Policy. Skåne's development strategy also intertwines with other strategies at the regional and local levels such as the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne 2012-2020 (Region Skåne, 2014).

The International Innovation Strategy for Skåne is an ambitious strategy that aims to be inclusive and to reflect the European Union's "Innovation Union" strategy. The International Innovation Strategy for Skåne is a tool for development and growth in Southern Sweden. Today, Skåne sees a great potential in the areas of personal health, smart materials and sustainable cities. The goal is to foster international capability by promoting knowledge-based open innovation arenas to engage in international collaboration. This is a broad-based inclusive approach which means that the development of new innovation areas will be stimulated by participation in international networks (FIRS & SIS, 2011). Skåne has identified six overall strategies to strengthen innovation capacity: 1) Develop systemic leadership; 2) Broaden the meaning of innovation – include more people; 3) Streamline the support structure for innovation; 4) Develop new innovative areas and creative environments; 5) Develop international cooperation and 6) Strengthen innovation capacity in our existing industry and public-sector activities (FIRS & SIS, 2011).

Figure 1 below shows both the strategy formulation and the decision-making perspectives and the stakeholders involved in the two processes concerning EU-funding.

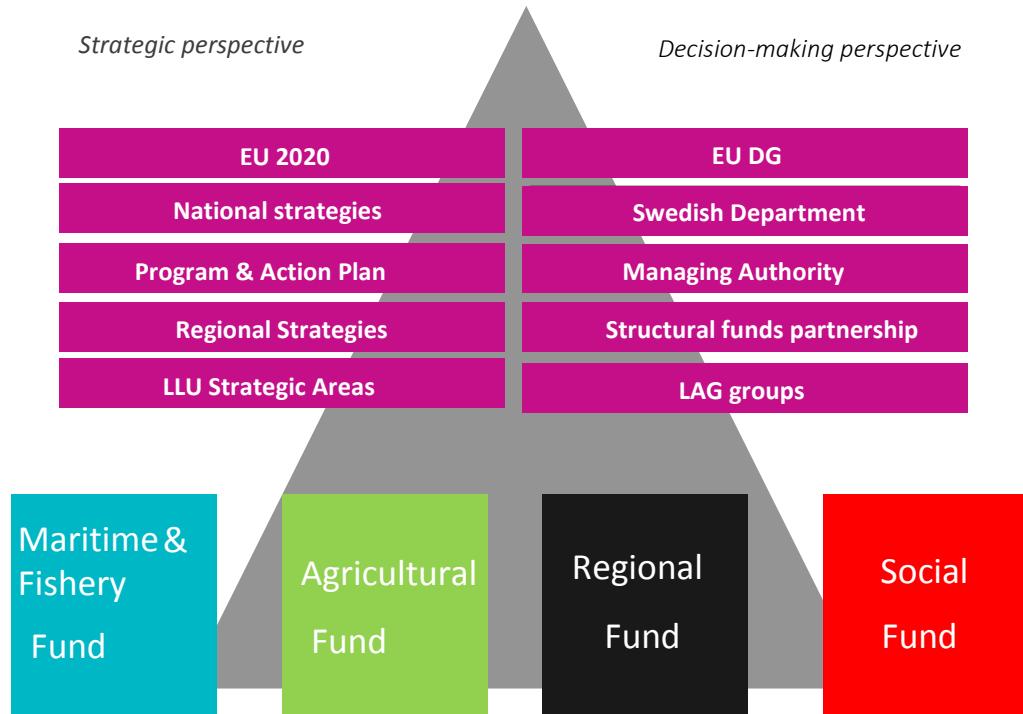


Figure 1 source: Kontigo Consultancy

It is also important to take the broader funding perspective into consideration. Regional development funds are defined as resources allocated directly or indirectly to businesses, through for example, business support intermediaries (directly) or through project / program funding for activities where industry is an important target group or where they are collaborating partners (indirectly). In this action plan, we have mapped the latest available year (2016). This covers the new EU Structural Funds program that started in 2014. Within the framework of the action plan, a selection of funding, ESI (European Structural and Investment funds) and funding from other actors have been included. These are demonstrated in the table below.

Table 1 Identified sources of funding

Types of funding	Funding sources
Compensatory funds	1:1-funds, Regional business support, Transport grants
ESI-funds	European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Fund (ESF), Rural Development Program incl. Local Development (LLU), European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EHFF)
Competitive funds	Horizon 2020, Vinnova (Swedish Innovation Agency) programs, The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth programs, The Swedish Energy Agency, 1:4 appropriation

Regional financial resources	Regional financial resources
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Source: Kontigo Consultancy

Compensatory funds

Funds for regional development are provided through as compensatory funds (the name compensatory funds is Kontigo's own elaboration). Located in this category are the 1:1 funds, regional business support and transport grants.

The 1:1 grant refers to both the funds allocated to the regional development actors and via The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth.

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth provides support to regional businesses in the form of checks to commercial services, regional investment support etc.

The transport grant aims to provide better conditions for companies in sparsely populated areas in order to compensate for cost disadvantages related to lacking market accessibility.

ESI-funds

The EU funds different programs and regional development. Examples include the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Swedish Agriculture Agency support the Rural Development Program (LBP), the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) and Local Development (LLU).

Concerning the Social fund, we have included the Fund's priority area 1 (competence supply), Sub-areas 2, 3 and 4 are selected.

For the Rural Program, project funds supporting business development, such as support for SMEs and tourism have been included in the mapping. Other funds are excluded.

Regarding the (EMFF), only funds aiming to support business and regional development have been included.

Competitive funds

The category is called competitive funds, as it consists of funds that regional actors from different sectors are largely competing for. They are national (or international e.g. Horizon 2020).

Horizon 2020 is the EU's Framework Program for Innovation and Research. This mapping conducted for the action plan includes all project funds granted by the fund to actors that can be linked to the region.

Vinnova is a major funder for regional development. Projects included in the study concern actions aimed to promote business development, collaboration between university and industry for conducting applied research and/or product/process development (i.e. not basic research or education), innovation and innovation processes in companies.

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth's programs are also important sources of funding for regional development. The funds presented in this study consist of granted project funds per region under the national programs.

Another national player of major importance for regional development is the Swedish Energy Agency, which provides regional actors with funding for various types of projects through the 1:4 budget. This mapping includes funds for development projects, pilot and demo projects as well as business development. Funding solely aimed to provide support to basic research is excluded.

Regional funding

This program consists of funds that the regions themselves budgeted for regional development work in 2016:

- Business development and support, clusters etc.
- Innovation, cooperation research / business, applied research
- Competence
- Digitalization, broadband
- Personnel costs related to specific actions (in-kind)
- Operational support / contributions of relevance (ALMI, incubators, brokerage office, destination company, etc.)

Table 2 Development funds and population in Swedish regions 2016 (in SEK Millions, 1 EURO is approx 10,3 SEK). Skåne and Blekinge belong to the same NUTS-region

Region	Development funds, per capita 2016	Population, 2016	Development funds, in total 2016
Blekinge	1 897	157 717	299 176 408
Dalarna	2 025	283 220	573 534 171
Gotland	2 623	57 800	151 602 923
Gävleborg	1 733	283 737	491 648 346
Halland	855	318 713	272 564 269
Jämtland	5 700	128 212	730 837 528

Jönköping	944	351 582	331 941 055
Kalmar	1 038	239 968	249 197 800
Kronoberg	1 116	193 516	215 993 523
Norrbotten	4 700	250 334	1 176 499 321
Skåne	865	1 317 548	1 139 637 235
Stockholm	725	2 260 795	1 639 299 302
Södermanland	781	286 712	223 855 986
Uppsala	1 046	359 384	376 024 427
Värmland	1 776	277 945	493 597 574
Västerbotten	4 143	265 166	1 098 532 487
Västernorrland	3 171	245 097	777 275 182
Västmanland	1 152	266 675	307 147 024
Västra Götaland	1 285	1 666 055	2 140 469 024
Örebro	1 232	293 799	362 079 810
Östergötland	984	450 445	443 184 558
TOTAL	1 895	9 954 420	13 494 097 953

Table 3 Compensatory funds in Swedish regions 2016 (in SEK Millions, 1 EURO is approx. 10,3 SEK). Skåne and Blekinge belong to the same NUTS-region

Region	1:1 Regional business support	1:1 funds	Transport funds
Blekinge	3 898 723	54 294 093	0
Dalarna	64 229 323	81 856 998	137 224
Gotland	2 190 400	32 199 543	0
Gävleborg	45 921 015	74 586 589	0
Halland	10 520 189	15 210 487	59 613
Jämtland	83 679 014	63 743 313	45 728 986
Jönköping	7 622 373	44 161 632	85 587

Kalmar	21 929 428	48 578 608	5 859
Kronoberg	3 475 302	25 374 834	0
Norrbotten	153 970 349	83 114 148	134 727 892
Skåne	13 060 000	61 501 690	3 297
Stockholm	11 964 311	48 541 539	58 911
Södermanland	1 732 500	31 306 773	0
Uppsala	5 978 707	20 471 250	0
Värmland	35 472 653	74 046 660	0
Västerbotten	129 587 091	103 837 339	166 060 480
Västernorrland	88 000 052	82 290 550	37 433 730
Västmanland	17 174 265	37 781 071	15 854
Västra Götaland	51 563 342	93 366 855	686 888
Örebro	22 325 742	40 433 741	45 267
Östergötland	12 911 901	45 490 802	0
TOTALT	787 206 680	1 162 188 515	385 049 588

Table 4 ESI-funds Swedish regions 2016 (in SEK Millions, 1 EURO is approx 10,3 SEK). Skåne and Blekinge belong to the same NUTS-region

Region	ERUF	ESF PO1	LBP inkl. LLU	EHFF
Blekinge	157 770 472	11 706 229	23 315 316	0
Dalarna	320 274 245	9 609 349	39 098 414	0
Gotland	66 180 275	1 360 491	11 765 995	11 956
Gävleborg	262 980 285	2 368 316	39 087 648	379 624
Halland	119 808 737	8 066 418	43 694 424	65 739
Jämtland	424 683 177	5 913 440	50 332 298	0
Jönköping	102 403 116	8 728 031	60 882 418	4 059 425
Kalmar	111 644 775	2 683 096	44 619 694	10 117
Kronoberg	82 656 853	2 648 334	43 125 035	1 790 559
Norrbotten	484 282 093	5 157 793	68 873 688	1 599 733
Skåne	419 062 563	27 717 170	84 965 686	721 317
Stockholm	297 766 167	58 184 669	43 887 421	494 174
Södermanland	103 672 812	3 959 336	37 104 897	0
Uppsala	105 034 312	12 665 345	49 347 266	1 439 198
Värmland	268 549 422	4 726 603	51 734 325	195 646
Västerbotten	522 597 243	7 715 185	52 840 535	1 907 926
Västernorrland	459 956 921	2 174 596	48 917 367	53 333
Västmanland	111 432 189	7 342 064	33 739 346	0
Västra Götaland	192 489 403	45 094 068	204 246 544	6 370 798
Örebro	128 412 965	3 371 447	54 323 008	9 758
Östergötland	103 050 165	3 674 554	42 996 805	0
TOTAL	4 844 708 190	234 866 534	1 128 898 130	19 109 305

Table 5 Competitive funds and Regional funds in Swedish regions 2016 (in SEK Millions, 1 EURO is approx. 10,3 SEK). Skåne and Blekinge belong to the same NUTS-region

Region	Horizon 2020	Vinnova Programs	The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth's programs	Swedish Energy Agency	Regional funds
Blekinge	871 241	26 019 527	9 825 247	1 640 560	9 835 000
Dalarna	1 446 360	9 686 235	19 500 523	21 695 500	6 000 000
Gotland	0	1 424 317	3 805 470	465 475	32 199 000
Gävleborg	1 835 134	36 084 858	7 630 120	5 074 757	15 700 000
Halland	504 167	20 263 361	6 520 140	850 994	47 000 000
Jämtland	108 292	12 442 999	6 465 608	21 400	37 719 000
Jönköping	478 267	27 884 036	15 586 170	12 550 000	47 500 000
Kalmar	0	4 308 369	10 736 779	1 681 076	3 000 000
Kronoberg	1 077 235	25 254 225	6 788 110	489 636	23 313 400
Norrbotten	9 926 824	136 252 516	8 634 192	21 707 093	68 253 000
Skåne	28 639 301	253 462 953	24 093 521	40 209 737	186 200 000
Stockholm	71 854 918	857 892 691	30 882 593	60 008 908	157 763 000
Södermanland	1 961 149	14 577 926	9 842 053	3 398 541	16 300 000
Uppsala	15 383 885	127 972 192	13 048 327	3 997 945	20 686 000
Värmland	1 736 561	32 790 644	8 153 015	2 816 044	13 376 000
Västerbotten	2 720 296	77 061 601	15 204 232	4 764 885	14 235 673
Västernorrland	2 298 497	17 028 374	6 036 496	17 542 290	15 542 976
Västmanland	3 903 656	70 755 531	6 960 225	1 042 822	17 000 000
Västra Götaland	35 868 751	776 021 768	40 719 859	260 040 747	434 000 000
Örebro	1 005 066	25 123 641	8 724 872	3 106 304	75 198 000
Östergötland	8 773 270	165 178 926	13 468 701	21 085 434	26 554 000
TOTAL	190 392 870	2 717 486 691	272 626 253	484 190 148	1 267 375 049

3 Part III – Planned actions

3.1 Background

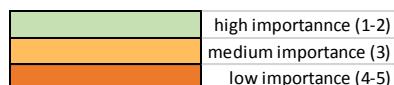
Section 3 provides information regarding the policy development needs of different regions. This is shown in more detail in Table 6 (see below). During a kick off meeting in Tampere on June 15, 2016¹, regional representatives rated policy development needs in their regions (1 being the most important and 5 being the

¹ <https://www.interregeurope.eu/s34growth/news/news-article/146/s34growth-kick-off-in-tampere-15-17-june-2016/>

least). The policy development needs emerged in the following areas: a) cross-border collaboration; b) financial instruments; c) cross over between sectors and clusters; d) cross over between science and business; e) technology to market; f) skills development; g) need for new instruments i.e. mapping tools, contracts, technological transfers, interregional industry collaboration. As table 1 shows, Skåne has marked all seven areas as high priority. Although important, these seven areas need further development and discussion. For instance, how can we strengthen cross-border collaborations? How can financial instruments facilitate collaboration in science, technology and innovation and more cross over between science and business? It is also important to consider the results: What does Skåne as a region aim to achieve through interregional cooperation and through the S34 Growth planned actions?

Table 6 Policy development needs ranking (Tampere 2016 06 15)

Needs Region \	Collaboration over Borders	Financial instruments	Cross overs between sectors and clusters	Cross overs between science and business	Technology to market process	Skills Development	Need for new instruments i.e. mapping tools, contracts, technological transfers, interregional industry collaboration
Basque	1	2	5	4	5	5	3
Noord-Brabant	1	2	4	5	5	3	5
Flandern	1	3	5	5	5	2	4
Catalonia	3	3	1	4	4	3	5
Lombardy	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Portugal	5	2	5	4	1	5	3
Zuid-Holland	3	4	2	1	5	5	5
Skåne	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Scotland	1	2	3	1	2	5	2
Tampere	1	5	2	5	3	4	5
average grade	1,8	2,5	3	3,1	3,3	3,6	3,7



The following sections – opportunities, barriers to implementation and recommendations – draw on the Policy Brief Skåne OSDD document produced after the OSDD Skåne which took place in Malmö and Lund on the 25th and 26th of October, 2016 with Tampere, Norte, South Netherlands and Scotland regional representatives. Some of the recommendations in the Policy Brief can be used as a foundation for the six actions of the Skåne S34 Growth Action Plan although not all of the suggestions have been included. The three sections below are excerpts of the Policy Brief Skåne OSDD and serve as background information only.

Advantages and opportunities of interregional cooperation

- Facilitate the access of companies to innovation infrastructures in other regions through an interregional incubator for a specific RIS3-area providing stronger support to industry and businesses in different regional pilots.
- Identify common interregional priorities and needs, for example shown in table 1.

- Identify opportunities for collaboration within the macro-regional programs, similar to EUSBSR (EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region).
- Promote knowledge sharing and encourage businesses to use their expertise to develop new market opportunities to meet societal challenges. The Open Innovation approach that characterises LAUNCH Nordic platform is a good example and could be expanded to establish an international Open Innovation network.

Barriers to the implementation of new instruments/tools/practices

- In order to ensure the access of companies to interregional infrastructure, it is necessary to clearly define an interregional cooperation model by engaging authorities in the process and in the discussions. The allocation of Skåne structural funds to other regions should be justified by clear goals and benefits. The latter might be difficult to forecast or quantify.
- Decision making for joint actions is not an easy process due to the misalignment among regional priorities and differences in the regional innovation system (i.e. different sectors, areas of competences, sub regions in Skåne). The self-governance on a municipal level in the Swedish political system is enshrined in the constitution, but the county/region are at the same time obliged to follow the framework set by parliament and government. Although the autonomy at the municipal level also gives them the right to make independent decisions, these decisions are influenced by popularly elected political assemblies and what priorities they consider to be important e.g. healthcare, economic growth, sustainability or innovation. The lack of political leadership and/or commitment on the regional level for innovation may in some instances represent a barrier.
- One of Skåne's goals, as part of their regional development strategy, is to be Europe's most innovative region by 2020. Planned activities aim to initiate and test new models, processes and methods to establish structural cooperation with innovation as the main goal. A considerable amount of investment has been allocated to develop innovation infrastructures. It could potentially be difficult for some regions to appropriate similar funding to a single priority area, especially if the region has identified several specialisation areas in its RIS3.
- Geographical distance can be a barrier when defining an interregional strategy. In fact, in general, regions that are geographically close tend to be confronted with the same challenges compared to geographically distant regions.

Recommendations and suggestions proposed to overcome such barriers and difficulties

- Test joint calls between S34Growth partners exploiting Article 70 on the basis of Skåne experience in small scale Art.70-related projects in the Baltic Sea area. An interview subject states, “The plan has been to use Article 70 from the onset of the project to support participants in various pilot projects. However, it has been challenging to use article 70 and only a few have done it successfully. According to the same interviewee, a maximum of 15% within a program area might be used for this type of interregional collaboration.” (interview March 22, 2018).
- Support the development of new and stronger network exploring cooperation opportunities among the partner regions with the aim of establishing new value chains within the Vanguard Initiative. This recommendation is corroborated by the following statements by an interview subject: “We have no choice, we have to work at interregional level,” “We have to find raisins in the cake in Skåne and in other regions and find the best regions” (March 9, 2018). This means that it is important not only to create awareness and promote the best practices within a region but also know where to find expertise across national borders.
- Promote the implementation of instruments to help start-up overcome challenges and help support idea to market processes (e.g. demonstration activities).
- Develop an interregional cooperation model with guidelines on how to engage authorities in joint actions. This recommendation includes detailed information about the technical aspects of funding instruments to address lack of knowledge and information. In addition, short reports of success stories can be used to create awareness and to capture the attention of regional authorities in order to sway their viewpoints and encourage cultural change.

3.2 Actions for interregional collaboration

In this section we discuss the aim of the S34 Growth project and the Skåne S34 Growth Action Plan, the methodology used to gather data for the development of the Skåne S34 Growth Action Plan and the objectives of each action.

3.2.1 Aim of the S34 Growth Project and Skåne Action Plan

The main objective of the S34 Growth Project is to improve regional policy instruments or to create new ones in order to foster interregional collaboration. These actions to improve policy instruments or to create new ones are expected to support the competitiveness and the renewal of Europe’s industry. The objective of

the present Action Plan is to describe the actions Skåne has selected and is planning to implement, in order to achieve the aforementioned objectives.

3.2.2 Methodology

The selection of the actions outlined in the Skåne Action Plan was done through internal discussions among Region Skåne employees and the Skåne European Office in Brussels. In addition, a number of actions were identified based on a S34 Growth project cross over matrix where all regions selected which of the eight actions they were interested in pursuing. In addition, telephone conversations and discussions with 10 stakeholders in Skåne and with S34 Growth regional partners outside of Sweden were conducted. Live discussions through a workshop to discuss the S34 Growth Action Plan draft was also part of data collection. The input from the phone interviews and workshops are also included in the Skåne action plan. This Action Plan also draws on Policy documents such as the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne – 2012-2020 to corroborate the Skåne S34 Growth Action Plan.

3.2.3 Actions

Policy instrument: Skåne Digital Innovation Hub (SDIH)

Action Plan 1 Explore the concept of Digital Innovation Hub (DIH):

- Explore interregional synergies through **digital innovation hubs** – for the next 4 to 6 months discuss with other interested S34 Growth partners (e.g. Basque country, Catalonia) feasibility for collaborative work on DIHs.
- This action addresses the Skåne International Innovation Strategy (2012-2020) – *strengthening innovation capacity in our existing industry and public sector activities*. We plan to work with digital innovation hubs in Sweden and with our S34 Growth partners who are also working with DIHs as for example, the Basque Country.
- One or two meetings with the purpose of sharing outcomes/challenges/opportunities will be organized in the Fall 2018 and in 2019).
- If there is possibility to explore the DIH concept further and how Skåne would implement it, Skåne will consider hiring an expert to map DIHs in Sweden and discuss ways to build on existing models and replicate these models in other regions. One good example is the Urban ICT Arena in Kista, in the Stockholm area which has been a model in terms of providing digital services to companies in the area of fiber, 5G, wifi, etc.

Definition of Digital Innovation Hubs (DIH)

Digital Innovation Hubs comprise of a system of digitally interlinked network of competence centers with research and development infrastructure that provides an array of specialized services to companies (source: author's own elaboration).

Objectives of Action Plan 1: a) to equip Skåne industry with the necessary digital capabilities; b) to develop and expand partnerships/networks in the areas of smart specialization; c) Improve and provide digitalization services to companies from simple to more complex services; d) to try to set up a service provider exchange system – companies from outside Sweden can access service providers in Sweden if companies are not able to find providers in their own regions that meet their needs and vice versa, Swedish companies can access providers located outside Sweden if their needs are not met locally; d) connect to other DIHs (this objective fulfills other internationalization goals).

Expected Outcomes: This action allows Skåne SMEs to access DIHs in other regions and at the same time, it allows foreign SMEs to access Skåne's DIH. Increased interregional collaboration and knowledge exchange is foreseen through action 1.

Tangible outcomes: economic- number of staff hired to carry on action 1; written reports.

Stakeholders: Skåne Research and Innovation Council (FIRS), Region Skåne, industry, Swedish funding agencies (e.g. Tillväxtverket), S34 Growth partners (e.g. meetings to discuss synergy and how to work together).

Timeframe: one and half to two years – 2018-2020

Costs:

Approximately **€20,000** (if the possibility exists and this action is feasible we will hire an expert will do an analysis of the system). Timeframe of the work: 2 months.

Cost of travel to meet S34 Growth partners: Round trip ticket € 300; hotel (2 nights): € 300-400 (300x2=600).

Costs (1 meeting) outside Skåne = **€ 900**

Staff costs allocated to meet with S34 Growth partners and analyze feasibility: **€ 4,000.**

Administrative costs **€3,000**

Policy instrument: Skåne Case-bound approach for nanotechnology (SCAN)

Action Plan 2: Case-bound approach

- Discuss feasibility for working together with other S34 Growth regions through a phone call or an in-person meeting.
- Identify and discuss/present needs from specific investment projects (i.e. Vanguard demo-case). In the case of Skåne these discussions will focus on nanotechnology.
- Organize 1 meeting per semester (total of 4 meetings) with different demo case leaders between the Fall of 2018 and Spring of 2020. Leaders will present their projects to the different regions (Norte, Flanders, South Netherlands, Lombardy) and to regional representatives of Skåne (technical experts from universities, research institutes, funding agencies, actors at the decision-making level). The meetings can be organized within the different S34 Growth regions.

Expected Outcomes: Increased awareness of the challenges and needs of demo-cases; increased dissemination of information about demo-cases and increased influence in decision-making processes.

Tangible outcomes: economic- number of staff hired to carry on action 2; written reports.

Objective of Action Plan 2: a) to communicate best practices, needs and challenges of different projects by demo-case leaders to create awareness of different challenges and needs of companies and their projects; b) to share information with others who might face similar challenges and needs; c) to receive feedback from experts in the field; d) to try to influence decision-making processes.

Stakeholders: Region Skåne, nanotechnology companies in Skåne, Swedish funding agencies, other regional authorities, experts from universities and research institutes, S34 Growth partner regions and their experts.

Timeframe: 24 months (2018-2020).

Costs:

Costs of meetings outside Skåne= (hotel for 2 days: approximately 300-400 €; roundtrip airfare: €300.

Total cost of hotel 2 nights= $300 \times 2 = € 600$

Hotel + airfare= $(€ 600 + € 300) = € 900$

Total: 900€ x 2 meetings= €1,800x 2 representatives= **€ 3,600**

Staff costs: **€ 4,000**

Administrative costs: **€3,000**

Policy instrument: Open R&D Facilities for International Cooperation (ORFIC)

Action Plan 3: R&D Facilities for International Collaboration

- Organize meetings with interested regions to discuss feasibility of executing action 3 and use open R&D facilities.
- Connect: Try to link local open R&D laboratories with other regions of similar structures by disseminating information about region's facilities and by identifying other regions' infrastructures. Explore possibilities for using Article 70 but this option is still under discussion.
- Action 3 expands existing networks. In addition, the action addresses Skåne's strategy - to strengthen Skåne's innovation capacity: Develop international cooperation.

Objectives of action 3: a) Develop international cooperation thorough the connection of open R&D labs; b) Expand connectivity and dissemination of R&D facilities.

Stakeholders: companies in Skåne, R&D facilities, Region Skåne, labs in other EU regions.

Timeframe: 24 months

Costs:

Costs of meetings outside Skåne= (hotel for 2 days: approximately 300-400 €; roundtrip airfare: € 300

Hotel + airfare= € 600+ € 300= € 900 x 2 meetings= €1,800x 2 representatives= **€3,600**

Rent lab equipment: (€ 50 to € 390 per hour) depending on amount of work or € 5,500 per person per month depending on amount of work.

Staff costs: **€ 4,000**

Administrative costs: **€3,000**

Expected Outcomes: Increased awareness (we expect that the regions will be more aware of each other's R&D facilities and be able to rely on each other and support one another). In addition, we foresee increased levels of collaboration (we expect that the regions will work closely together leading to further collaboration) and improved interregional collaboration leading to great synergy and dynamism within the S34 Growth project.

Tangible outcomes: economic- number of staff hired to carry on action 3; written reports.

Policy instrument: Connect, Communicate Disseminate Skåne SMEs (CCD)

Action Plan 4: Connect, Communicate, Disseminate

- Develop an interregional cooperation model to engage authorities that are vital for the process of joint actions. This could include detailed information about the technical aspects of specific funding instruments to overcome lack of knowledge.
- Connect Skåne SMEs to S34Growth interregional partners to disseminate and communicate their projects/practices/activities/challenges. Identify contributions of companies to RIS3 (research and innovation strategies for smart specialization) areas of specialization. Exchange information between Skåne and other regions concerning companies' practices and challenges.
- Action Plan 4 can be implemented through the organization of meetings in Skåne and in other regions and discussions.

Objectives of action 4: a) Create awareness of company needs and best practices and exchange information with other EU regions and regional authorities.

Stakeholders: companies/clusters, regional authorities, funding agencies (in the case of Sweden), Region Skåne, S34 Growth partner regions, experts from universities and research institutes, government officers (from regional and national level).

Timeframe: 24 months

Costs:

Costs of meetings outside Skåne= (hotel for 2 days: approximately 300-400 €; roundtrip airfare: 300 €. Total: € 900x 2 meetings= €1,800x 2 representatives=€3,600

Staff cost: € 4,000

Administrative costs €3,000

Expected Outcomes: Increased communication among S34 Growth regions about their good practices, projects, storytelling of challenges and lessons learned; increased information dissemination about companies in different regions and how they work, their innovative projects, their vision, challenges.

Tangible outcomes: economic- number of staff hired to carry on action 4; written reports.

Table 7 (below) shows a summary of the four actions, timeframe, costs, funding sources and participating stakeholders.

Table 7: Summary of Skåne S34 Growth Actions

Action	Participating stakeholders	Timeframe	Cost	Financial sources
Action 1 Skåne-S34 Growth Digital Innovation Hubs	Region Skåne, Sweden; S34 Growth partner regions, industry, FIRS.	1 and half to 2 Years	Total costs= € 27,900 (travel costs + external expert+ staff costs + administration costs)	Possible reallocation of budget from phase 1 + possible contribution from regional funds (e.g. Skåne-Blekinge program).
Action 2 Skåne Case-bound approach for nanotechnology (SCAN)	Region Skåne, nanotechnology companies in Skåne, Swedish funding agencies, other regional authorities, experts from universities and research institutes, S34 Growth partner regions and their experts.	24 months	Total=€10,600 (including 2 meetings outside Skåne for two Region Skåne and administrative costs representatives+staff costs €4,000).	Possible reallocation of budget from phase 1 + possible contribution from regional funds (e.g. Skåne-Blekinge program).

Action 3 Open R&D facilitate for open innovation (ORFIC)	Region industry, Skåne, S34 Growth partners regions, FIRS	24 months	Meeting expenses outside Skåne (airfare + hotel): €3,600 for two representatives+staff costs €4,000 + administrative costs. Total= € 10,600 Lab costs (approximate amount): €5,500 per person per month depending on amount of work (this figure of €5,500 is an example only and the purpose is to provide additional information only; the amount is not included in the budget).	Possible reallocation of budget from phase 1 + possible contribution from regional funds (e.g. Skåne-Blekinge program).
Action 4 Connect, Communicate, Disseminate (CCD)	Region industry, Skåne, S34 Growth partners regions, FIRS		Meeting costs outside Skåne (airfare + hotel): €3,600 for two representatives+€4,000 staff costs) + administrative costs Total €10,600	Possible reallocation of budget from phase 1 + possible contribution from regional funds (e.g. Skåne-Blekinge program).
Total cost actions 1 to 6		24 months	Total € 59,700	

3.3 Expected impacts and results from policy improvement

In this section, we connect each action with its expected results. The purpose is to illustrate the results from policy improvement.

To further facilitate the implementation of the action plan we also present a SWOT (strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats) analysis and a risk analysis.

Table 8 SWOT-analysis

Strengths	Weakness
Lunds University has a competitive edge attracting Horizon 2020	Today the collaboration resembling S34 Growth is not very strategic
An innovation strategy is in place	Financing
The regional clusters are useful tools	Personal changes

Opportunities	Threats
<p>Create a resource that increases knowledge about strategic networks/contacts in other regions (strategic contacts)</p> <p>Create pilot projects in order to accelerate knowledge how to use/test Article 70 in full scale</p> <p>Raise awareness regarding the issue (intraregional cooperation etc.) at the national policy level for future negotiations on financing and structural funds. There is a period of time when new programs will appear for the next PSG period.</p>	<p>Many potential pitfalls when it comes to start-ups and intraregional collaboration (financing etc.)</p> <p>Building structures could be red tape rather than promoting and developing an ecosystem for swift development</p> <p>Lack of interest in using Article 70 to fund intraregional cooperation</p>

References

FIRS & SIS (2011). An International Innovation Strategy for Skåne 2012-2020. *Skåne Research and Innovation Council and Sounding Board for Innovation in Skåne*. September 28, 2011.

Norberg, H., Henriksson, J. and Granström, S. (2016). SWECO Baseline Analysis S34 Growth. Final report. October 12, 2016.

Region Skåne (2014). "Skånes Regionala Utvecklingsstrategi Det Öppna Skåne 2030." The Regional Council of Skåne, June 17th 2014.

Annex

OSDD reporting template to support the action plan preparation (to be filled by partners after each OSDD, the one hosted and the ones attended).

1. New policy learning opportunities provided e.g. on the following: regional innovation strategies and policies, international cooperation policies, S3 implementation, program management, innovative policy instruments.
2. How did the OSDD support the improvement of the addressed regional policy instrument?

In this case, Skåne is trying to identify new policy instruments that fulfill a variety of objectives which are outlined in actions 1-4 of this document.

3. Content related learning and ideas on industrial innovation/industrial renewal/advanced manufacturing (e.g. on innovation infrastructure and R&D expertise and their interregional utilization, good practices and attractive partnership opportunities on industrial innovation, cluster facilitation and collaboration, internationalization, export promotion and investment promotion)
4. Feedback and views on key OSDD messages and insights received from OSDD reflection meetings with staff members and with the stakeholder group.

The OSDD meetings are important not only for knowledge and information sharing and learning but also for interaction and collaboration. Particularly relevant are the OSDD meetings that include discussions on ideas for the Action Plans. This is relevant because the OSDD becomes a dissemination channel where participants can identify and discuss different ideas and find synergy among the projects.

5. Learning and ideas gained from the recommendations from OSDD-based policy briefs prepared by AFIL (S2–S4) to be utilized in the development of the regional action plan.

The OSDD Policy Brief was instrumental in the preparation of this action plan. In fact, the Skåne Action Plan draws on the Policy Brief document (pages 10,11 and 12). A few of the actions included in the Skåne Action Plan fulfill some of the recommendations provided in the OSDD Policy Brief.

6. Other remarks and ideas

Information sharing, synergy and learning about the different projects and actions each regional partner is engaged in during the last OSDD in Flanders were key in the development of this action plan. In person and telephone discussions with

different S34 Growth partners were also important steps in the development of the action plan.

Date: April 10, 2018

Signature: Daniel Kronmann