

BRIDGES project additional activities

Kick off meeting
8.9.2021 online

Introduction

BRIDGES project additional activities

Regional Council of Kainuu
Kick off meeting
8.9.2021 online

The purpose of today's (8.9.2021) meeting

1. Common understanding of what we do, why and how; clarify details.
2. Discuss the value chain approach.
3. Discuss and agree the Term of Reference (ToR) for selecting value chain analysis expert. The value chain analysis has four purposes:
 - 3.1. to disaggregate production / supply chains
 - 3.2. to identify the segments that are the strongest in the regions
 - 3.3. among the strongest segments to decide which ones are the best options to develop further and strengthen their localisation
 - 3.4. to decide which ones will be complemented or jointly developed with relevant resources available in other partner regions.
4. Present the GP approach and how we proceed.
5. Present, discuss and initiate the dissemination activities.
6. Start this phase of the BRIDGES project without any delay.
7. Discuss challenges and grey areas.

Additional activities

Objective: Our aim is to enhance partner regions' economic resilience, challenged by COVID19.

How do we achieve this objective?

- (1)— Value chain analysis
- (2)— Good practices on value chain analysis and exploration of re-shoring, in-shoring & near-shoring drivers (VCD:s, i.e. product design, technology development, technology integration, flexibility, quality, market proximity & addressing value chain weaknesses (e.g. Green Deal gaps) are supporting our efforts.
- (3)— Strengthen and expand economic base: which segments of the selected value chains to develop further in the region; re-shoring, in-shoring of value chain segments, and how they contribute to regional resilience and mainstreaming.
- (4)— Invest further in interregional complementarities: Which parts to develop in collaboration with the partners (near-shoring).
- (5)— Export possibilities
- (6)— What kind of initiatives will be needed
- (7)— What policy actions will be needed to implement (3), (4), (5), and (6).

Additional activities

Synergies

- The BRIDGES additional activities will feed into the methodological tools and complementarity actions of the BERRY+ S3 industrial modernisation partnership.
- We are seeking to establish synergies with other initiatives, including transnational projects and national opportunities.

Duration

1.10.2021 - 30.9.2022; 1.10.2022 to 31.12.2022 reporting

Budget

348 700€, 85% Interreg funding for public and public equivalent organisations.

Participating partners & value chain priorities

PROJECT PARTNERS

- Regional Council of Kainuu, PP2/LP (forest industry side streams and regenerative cosmetics)
- Regional Council of Helsinki - Uusimaa, PP4 (bio based and recyclable textiles, regenerative cosmetics, forest industry side streams),
- ANKO, PP5 (dairy industry diversification),
- Soča Valley Development Centre, PP6 (dairy industry diversification),
- Pannon Business Network, PP7 (wood processing (furniture) solutions including automations for population with health problems).

ADVISORY PARTNERS

- CEEI Burgos, PP8. Dissemination
- CERTH, PP9, Good practice identification.

Budget

Table 1 - Total 5th call networking activities budget

| PP number | Partner | Country | Staff costs | Office and administration | Travel and accommodation | External expertise and services | Equipment | Net revenues | Total budget |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------|
| LP /PP2 | Regional Council of Kainuu | Finland | 39 000,00 € | 5 850 € | 3 000,00 € | 22 100,00 € | - € | - € | 69 950,00 € |
| PP4 | Regional Council of Helsinki-Uusimaa | Finland | 25 000,00 € | 3 750 € | 3 000,00 € | 22 100,00 € | - € | - € | 53 850,00 € |
| PP5 | ANKD | Greece | 32 000,00 € | 4 800 € | 1 500,00 € | 14 400,00 € | - € | - € | 52 700,00 € |
| PP6 | Socca Valley Development Centre | Slovenia | 32 000,00 € | 4 800 € | 1 500,00 € | 14 200,00 € | - € | - € | 52 500,00 € |
| PP7 | Pannon Business Network | Hungary | 32 000,00 € | 4 800 € | 1 500,00 € | 14 200,00 € | - € | - € | 52 500,00 € |
| PP8 | CEEI Burgos | Spain | 28 000,00 € | 4 200 € | 1 500,00 € | - € | - € | - € | 33 700,00 € |
| PP9 | CERTH | Greece | 28 000,00 € | 4 200 € | 1 500,00 € | - € | - € | - € | 33 700,00 € |
| PP10 | | | - € | - € | - € | - € | - € | - € | - € |
| Total | | | 216 000,00 € | 32 400,00 € | 13 500,00 € | 87 000,00 € | - € | - € | 348 900,00 € |

Planned outputs

- (1) **METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS FOR THE VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS**
 - i. Methodological tools for the value chain mapping and analysis.
 - ii. Terms of reference for the value chain mapping
- (2) **VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS.** Five (5) VC:s analysed, and regional competitive advantage identified, as well as interregional complementarities.
- (3) **TEN (10) GOOD PRACTICES.**
- (4) **RIS3 CALLS CRITERIA:** The types of activities that should be supported, five (5) groups of criteria will be selected for in-shoring, re-shoring and near-shoring. They are planned to be reflected to Type 1 policy impact, i.e. in projects to be funded. The criteria formulation is coordinated by PP2 (IB). The purpose is to share the rationale of the criteria and objectives and ensure taking up the results of the VC analysis and conclusions. In the case of bilateral or multilateral near-shoring, respective criteria will be formulated for this purpose in the respective regions.
- (5) **REGIONAL STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT**
- (6) **DISSEMINATION**



Synergies with the BERRY+ S3 partnership



Types of interregional complementarities

BERRY+ is an S3 industrial modernisation partnership, approved on 17.11.2020.

| Value chain theme | Industrial modernisation relevance | Examples | Interregional added value |
|--|--|---|--|
| (1) Grasping immediate commercial opportunities (Existing or new value chain) | | E.g. raw material to consumer market; existing product to market. | Increased exports; profits |
| (2) Substitution of value chain elements with better products (Existing value chain) | Circular economy solutions applications; digital transformation | Business-to-business -to research (maybe) options | Profits & productivity; SME upgrading; competence building of the cluster management unit |
| (3) Design, development and testing (DDT) investments (Existing value chain or new branch of existing value chain) | Circular economy solutions development & applications; circular economy excellence | Adapting products and processes to host country conditions and help expansions in foreign markets (DDT investments) and creating new technologies | New applied research lines; SME upgrading; diversification of applied research services; competence building of the cluster management unit Research-to-research projects |
| (4) Anticipatory, research-based product & product line development/ additional research priorities (where relevant research "is going" in the next 5 years) (New value chain) | Circular economy solutions development & applications; circular economy excellence | Joint research-to-research and research-to-business programmes | Knowledge-based diversification and extension of the research and knowledge base; win-win interactions between and among research units; access to state-of-the-art research; access of research units to new end -users. |
| (5) Optimal localisation of industries aiming at added value components reshoring of value chains in the regions (reshoring) (Existing or new value chain) | Circular economy solutions development & applications; circular economy excellence | Assessment of the regional resources for added value localisation and development projects in that direction. | Better populating the regional and national economic base, optimising value chains; SME upgrading |
| (6) Ensuring horizontal compliance to related recent Directives and adoption of standards (Existing or new value chain) | Circular economy solutions development & applications | Quality assurance for individual products and production processed accepted as part of the clustering and subsequently applied | Uptake of voluntary standards (required ones are enforced); competitiveness of clusters, SME upgrading; innovation systems scaling up; sustainable development impact reinforced |
| (7) Learning and scaling up interregionally the production process, joint applications of data analytics and Industry 4.0 solutions when needed (Existing or new value chain) | Digital transformation | Data analytics applications; Industry 4.0 programmes for upstream and downstream comprehensive value chain or value chain segments solutions | Uptake of digital transformation solutions; data analytics solutions to primary and secondary sector businesses; competitiveness of clusters, SME upgrading; innovation systems reinforced with data analytics applications uptake, development and interactions |

Questions, comments

- For questions, doubts, comments etc., please contact ninetta.chaniotou@kainuunliitto.fi

Regional presentations

Helsinki-Uusimaa Region BRIDGES Additional Activities

Ari Lainevuori, Research Manager
8.9.2021

Region's profile



Helsinki-Uusimaa is the capital area of Finland. It has an area of 9 568km² and a population of 1 689 725 inhabitants. The Gross domestic product (GDP) of the region was 91.2 billion € in 2018, accounting for 38.9% of Finnish economic output. There are 26 municipalities in the region.

Helsinki-Uusimaa Regional Council is the Intermediate Body (IB) and the Managing Authority (MA) of the Regional Operational Programme.

Main economic characteristics

- GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power was 43,500 € or 144% of the EU27 average in the same year. The GDP per employee was 120% of the EU average.
- Helsinki – Uusimaa is a metropolitan area. As such, it is characterised by very high employment in the tertiary sector, accounting for 82,4% of the employed labour force (2019, Statistics Finland). Especially financial, administrative and business services are strongly represented in the region, accompanied by public administration.
- The share of the secondary sector is 16.5%, leaving a marginal share, 0.8%, to the primary sector (Eurostat, 2020). <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/10474907/1-05032020-AP-EN.pdf/81807e19-e4c8-2e53-c98a-933f5bf30f58>.
- Helsinki – Uusimaa is the research centre of Finland, and bio-based research is one of its strengths, with technological excellence in biomaterials, bio foods, and bioenergy (source: Häkämies S. (2018). Mapping of bioeconomy businesses in the Helsinki-Uusimaa area. https://www.interregeurope.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/tx_tevprojects/library/BRIDGES_Mapping%20the%20bioeconomy%20businesses_Uusimaa_Burgosmeeting_SHäkämies2.pdf).
- According to the Regional Innovation Scoreboard (RIS) 2021, Helsinki-Uusimaa is an innovation leader+ region, it is in fact classified, as the most innovative region in the European Union. (Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/46012>).

Main economic characteristics

• Resilience

| | 2018 | |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Total | 1 494 445 | 797 737 |
| A Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 48 163 | |
| B Mining and quarrying | 6 253 | 363 |
| C Manufacturing | 296 682 | 63 821 |
| D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 11 408 | 4 372 |
| E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 10 906 | 2 965 |
| F Construction | 170 354 | 54 649 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 233 082 | 98 040 |
| H Transportation and storage | 123 138 | 47 883 |
| I Accommodation and food service activities | 68 560 | 33 107 |
| J Information and communication | 87 420 | 55 986 |
| K Financial and insurance activities | 44 096 | 25 165 |
| L Real estate activities | 21 414 | 8 840 |
| M Professional, scientific and technical activities | 107 906 | 67 344 |
| N Administrative and support service activities | 140 368 | 72 072 |
| O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 8 580 | 41 297 |
| P Education | 79 903 | 50 350 |
| Q Human health and social work activities | 15 620 | 110 352 |
| R Arts, entertainment and recreation | 20 545 | 19 746 |
| S Other service activities | 50 | 23 701 |
| T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use | 4 844 | 2 794 |
| U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies | 1 552 | 284 |
| Unknown | 34 | 10 511 |

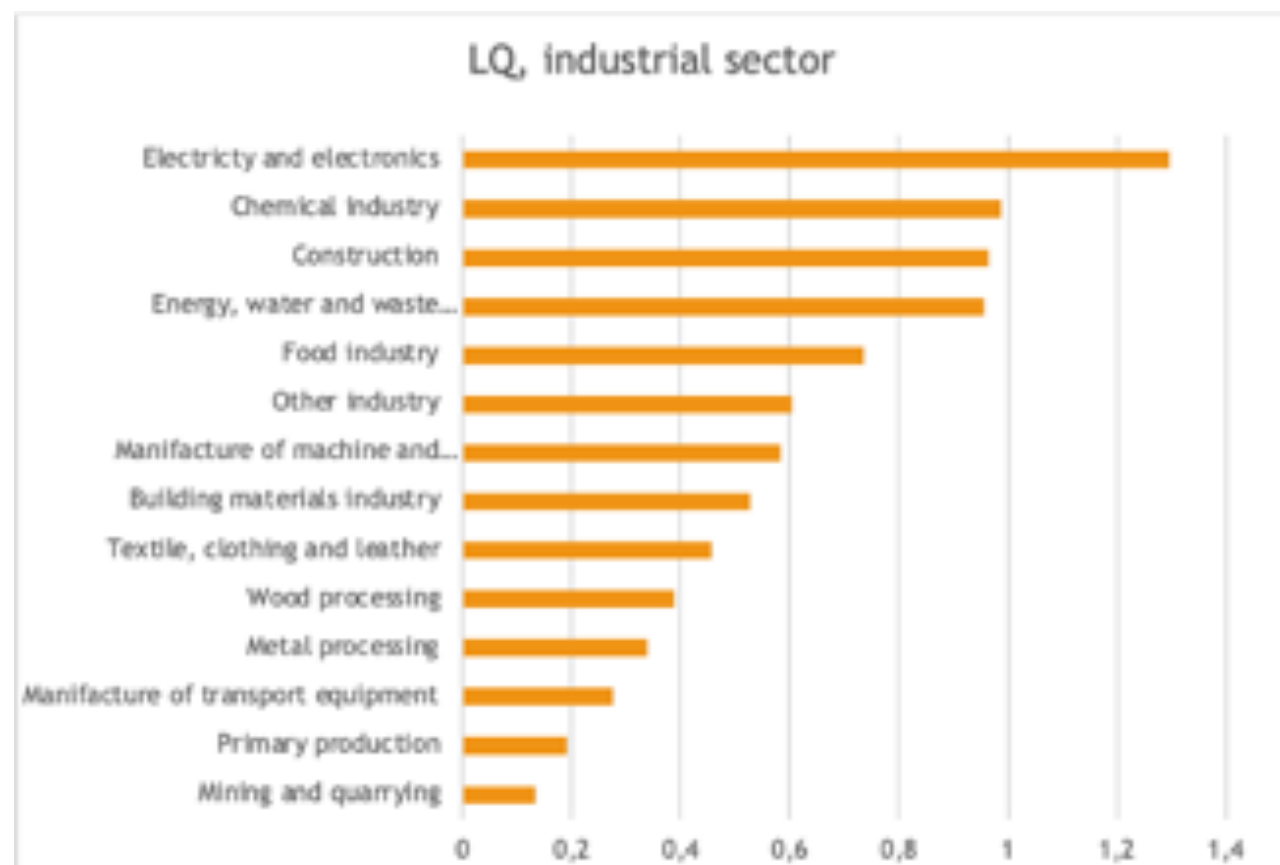
• GVA



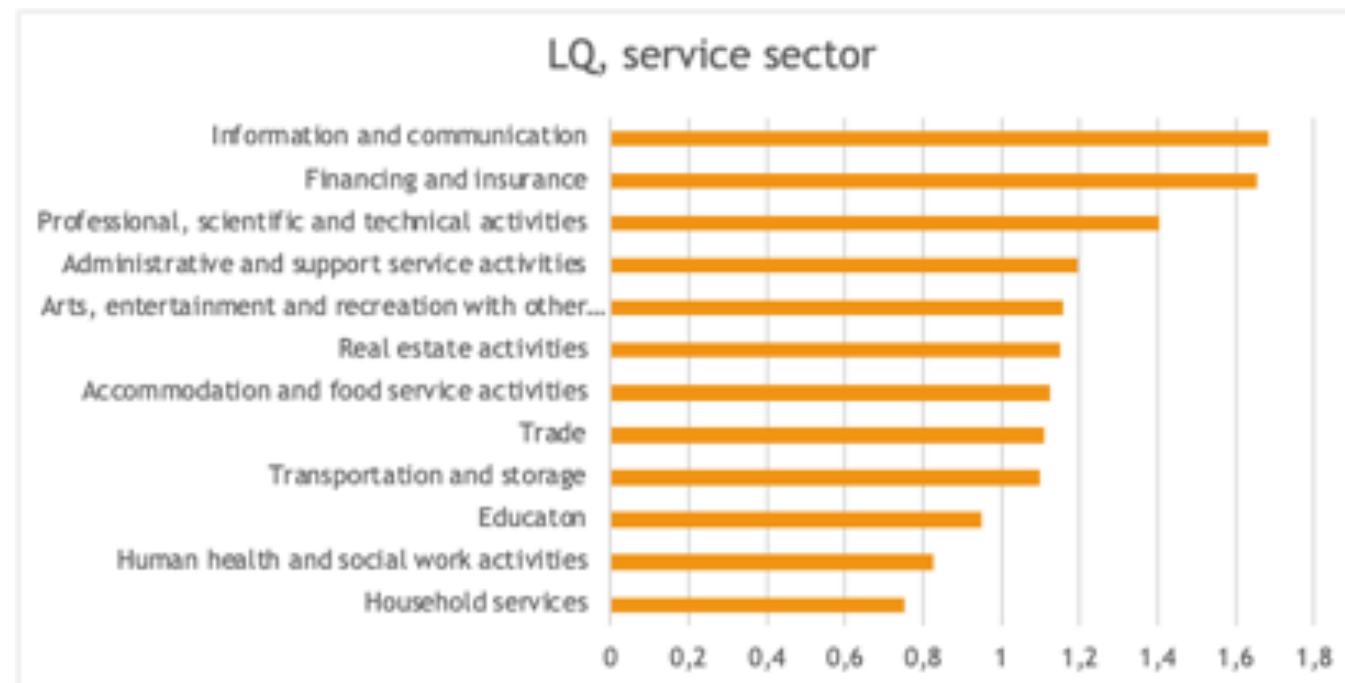
• Source: Statistics Finland, and the statistical office of PP4, Johannes Herälä.

Main economic characteristics

- Location quotient, manufacturing



- Location quotient, services



- Source: Statistics Finland, and the statistical office of PP4, Johannes Herälä.

Helsinki-Uusimaa Circular Economy Valley



National enabler: The Ministry of the Environment together with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment published a proposal for a national strategic circular economy program for Finland, <https://demoshelsinki.fi/2021/03/19/finland-most-ambitious-circular-economy-program/>.

- In response to the national strategy, the Helsinki-Uusimaa Regional Council planned and proposed for implementation Uusimaa's Circular Economy Valley programme.
- The Circular Economy Valley of HUR provides significant opportunities for the development of the circular economy. In particular, the side streams of construction, textile and plastic cycles, and the reuse and recycling of waste. <https://kiertotalouslaakso.gnf.fi/kestava-kiertotalous-on-osa-hiilineutraali-uusimaa-2035-tavoitteen-toteutumista/>
- At the moment, a preliminary study is going on. It will operationalise the implementation of the project and it is also seeking funding options. More information on the project: <https://kiertotalouslaakso.gnf.fi/>.
- Bio-based and recyclable textiles are the value chain in focus in the implementation of the additional activities of the BRIDGES project.

Bio based and recyclable textiles/ 1

- CASE

- Through new techniques, wood fibres and discarded cotton fabrics, including low quality cotton, can be used to produce man-made cellulosic fibres without using chemicals that burden the environment.
- Recycling can be repeated up to 6-7 times without affecting quality.
- Other cellulose-based materials, such as waste paper and cardboard, can also be used as a raw material.
- The carbamate, BioCelSol and Ioncell-F technologies developed through the project are more environmentally friendly and safer than the man-made cellulosic production method based on carbon disulphide.
- Technologies developed by VTT.
- VTT has developed the BioCelSol technology in Bioruukki (VTT's Bioruukki Pilot Centre in the Espoo) during the project.
- The pilot centre offers a unique platform for developing new technologies and piloting them at large scale.
- Through BioCelSol technology, the dissolution of cellulose is enhanced by means of mechanical and enzymatic treatments before dissolution and spinning.
- The BioCelSol fibers have unique properties, such as good adsorption capacity and whiteness that are beneficial for various non-woven applications. The raw material for BioCelSol fibers is wood pulp. The fibers have a significantly reduced environmental footprint, and the production process is safe to workers.

- **TeKiDe project, supported by the Helsinki-Uusimaa Regional Council:**

- The Technical Research Centre of Finland Ltd (VTT) and Aalto University in Espoo, Finland, developed fibre technologies towards industrial-scale production through the TeKiDe (Demonstration Platform for Textile Fibre Recycling) project.
- The TeKiDe project has involved the use of carbamate technology for the transformation of wood based dissolving pulp and discarded cotton textiles, such as used sheets and towels, into viscose-type fibre as a raw material for textile products.
- <https://helsinkismart.fi/case/sustainable-new-textiles-in-helsinki-uusimaa/>

Bio based and recyclable textiles/2

- Business case

- Suominen (<https://www.suominen.fi/en>), supplier of nonwovens, international industry leader, tested the suitability of fibres, made from dissolving pulp at Bioruukki, for non-woven products. Carbamate products will be on the shop shelves in a few years' time.
- The Finnish startup, Infinited Fiber Company (<https://www.vttresearch.com/en/news-and-ideas/fibre-technologies-revolutionising-textile-industry-win-european-commissions>), has begun to commercialise production of the fibre and the construction of the first plant is under way.
- <https://helsinkismart.fi/case/sustainable-new-textiles-in-helsinki-uusimaa/>

- What the Regional Council of Helsinki-Uusimaa hopes to gain through the value chain analysis

- The value chain analysis will allow to identify in-shoring options and scalable business activities to develop the industrial base further.
- It will also seek to identify business collaboration options with the partner regions, for specialised uses. For example, we would like to discuss the complementarity potential with PP7.
- We are also interested in considering patent & IPR collaborations with other regions.



Western Macedonia Region – Improvement of region's economic resilience challenged by COVID19

Preparatory online meeting
14.7.2021

Region's profile

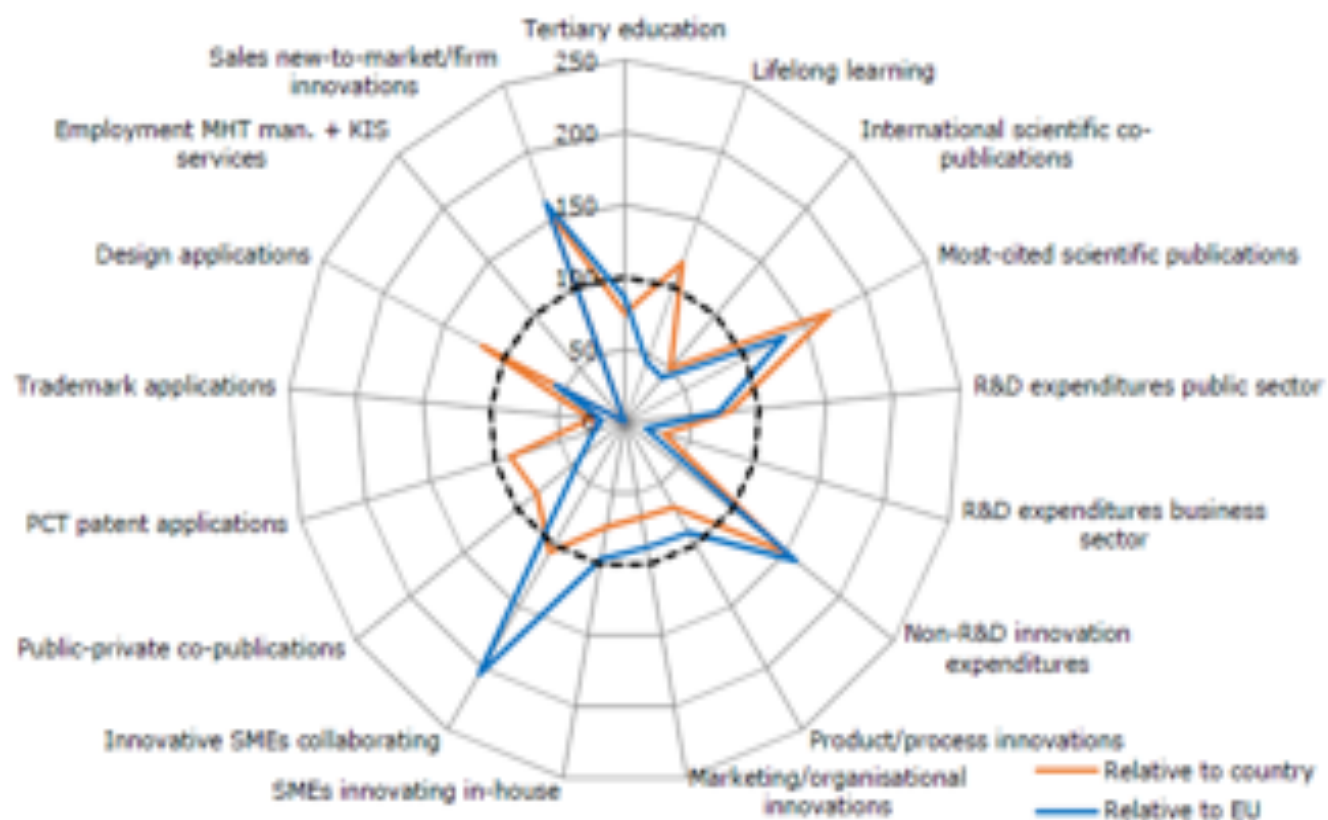


- Western Macedonia is located in North-West Greece.
- It has an area of 9.451 km²
- The population is 283.689 inhabitants (2011), 2,6 % of Greece.
- In 2018, the GDP per capita in Western Macedonia was € 15,319.00, compared with a national average of € 16,745.00 (Statistics Greece, 2021).
- It is one of the Greek regions that has suffered considerably following the 2010 economic crisis.
- Unemployment in 2019 was 24,5% and in 2018 19,7%.

Main economic characteristics

- Western Macedonia has rich natural resources such as fossil fuels (lignite), ores (asbestos, chromite, marble etc.), forests (50% of its total land) that form ecosystems defined by rich biodiversity, as well as pastures.
- It also has the greatest surface water potential in Greece (approximately 65% of the country).
- The region faces the challenge of a radical change of its productive model, aiming at decarbonisation of the energy sector, a dominant economic activity since the late 1950s.

Innovation performance



- According to the Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2019, the Regional Profile dedicated to Greece Dytiki Makedonia (EL53) is a Moderate Innovator;
- Innovation performance has increased over time (23.1%).

The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Greece (orange line) and the EU (blue line), showing relative strengths (e.g. Innovative SMEs collaborating) and weaknesses (e.g. R&D expenditures business sector).

Region's strengths

| LOCATION QUOTIENTS FOR WESTERN MACEDONIA REGION | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|-----------|
| Economic Activities | Employment | | Concentration of Industry in WMR (x _i /x) | Concentration of Industry in whole country (X _i /X) | Location Quotients (x _i /x)/(X _i /X) | LQ Index |
| | Western Macedonia Region | Whole country | | | | |
| A. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING | 19.622 | 516.082 | 0,241933296 | 0,123517812 | 1,958691558 | 1,9 > 1,3 |
| B. MINING AND QUARRYING | 158 | 5.722 | 0,001948092 | 0,00136949 | 1,422494925 | 1,4 > 1,3 |
| C. MANUFACTURING | 7.281 | 326.335 | 0,089772517 | 0,078104226 | 1,149393847 | 1,1 < 1,3 |
| D. ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY | 6.117 | 31.846 | 0,075420751 | 0,007621944 | 9,895211515 | 9,9 > 1,3 |
| E. WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES | 470 | 17.113 | 0,005794957 | 0,004095784 | 1,414859124 | 1,4 > 1,3 |
| F. CONSTRUCTION | 4.389 | 124.224 | 0,054115036 | 0,02973147 | 1,820126462 | 1,8 > 1,3 |
| G. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES | 10.316 | 696.823 | 0,127193145 | 0,166775924 | 0,76265891 | 0,8 < 1,3 |
| H. TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE | 2.135 | 178.493 | 0,026323901 | 0,04272056 | 0,616188113 | 0,6 < 1,3 |
| I. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES | 6.284 | 531.718 | 0,07747981 | 0,127260095 | 0,608830367 | 0,6 < 1,3 |
| J. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION | 316 | 82.696 | 0,003896184 | 0,01979226 | 0,196853922 | 0,2 < 1,3 |
| K. FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES | 347 | 84.093 | 0,004278405 | 0,020126614 | 0,212574478 | 0,2 < 1,3 |
| L. REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES | 75 | 18.116 | 0,000924727 | 0,004335839 | 0,213275242 | 0,2 < 1,3 |
| M. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES | 3.390 | 233.353 | 0,04179767 | 0,05585014 | 0,7483897 | 0,7 < 1,3 |
| N. ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES | 628 | 136.509 | 0,007743049 | 0,032671732 | 0,236995364 | 0,2 < 1,3 |
| O. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY | 3.848 | 421.176 | 0,04744467 | 0,100803241 | 0,470666122 | 0,5 < 1,3 |
| P. EDUCATION | 8.943 | 345.915 | 0,110264472 | 0,082790456 | 1,33185004 | 1,3 = 1,3 |
| Q. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES | 4.368 | 261.147 | 0,053856112 | 0,062502289 | 0,861666246 | 0,9 < 1,3 |
| R. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION | 864 | 64.986 | 0,010652857 | 0,015553591 | 0,68491303 | 0,7 < 1,3 |
| S. OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES | 1.554 | 101.850 | 0,019160348 | 0,024376532 | 0,786016157 | 0,8 < 1,3 |
| | 81.105 | 4.178.199 | | | | |

A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing (1,9)

B. Mining and quarrying (1,4)

C. Manufacturing (1,1)

D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (9,9)

E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (1,4)

F. Construction (1,8)

Region's weaknesses

- The LQ analysis also shows that domain M. "Professional, scientific and technical activities (KIBS)" has a LQ of $0,7 < 1,3$. It implies that the knowledge transfers to other sectors and especially A, B, and C appear to be weak, i.e. it is a priority to increase interactions between domain M with domains A, B. and C.
- During the last decade, R&D expenditure for, in and by SMEs, was extremely low because of the economic crisis and pandemic covid19. Although it was a risk for their long-term viability, SMEs prioritised survival over investments in research & development actions. In the same line of action, the state as well as the regional authority increased the grants for SMEs in order to maintain their liquidity and keep the jobs, to buy raw materials and to pay social security and taxes.
- The index "Revealed Comparative Advantage" (RCA) declares strong specialization in labor intensive sectors and a very slightly differentiated productive structure: mines-energy but also clothing (furs) - leather mainly, agriculture, engine repairs, construction, administration and defense and, in general in non-commercial activities at international level with low (<1) regional multiplier, that has as result the increase of local demand not to lead to an increase in local supply.

RIS3 sectors

- RIS3 is under development for 2021-2027.
- Agrifood sector (primary production & processing) is still a priority for the regional economy (12% of GVA & 25% of employment).

The triptych on which agrifood has to be developed includes:

- The creation of a rural economy based on value chains combining primary production with the processing and standardization of high-nutritional and added value products.
- The production of new, innovative products with high demand on domestic and international market.
- The establishment of a productive identity of the region, in which the local characteristics of nature, history and culture are imprinted.

Participation in BERRY+

The Region of Western Macedonia is participating in the BERRY+ S3 Industrial Modernization Partnership of the European Commission supervised by the Joint Research Centre – JRC, aiming at innovative exploitation of natural resources for production of high added value market products.

The main purpose of the JRC platforms is the interregional cooperation in smart specialization sectors and the improvement of the knowledge level that can lead to improving the position of the regions in the European value chains and the development of common innovation strategies.

New programming period 2021-2027

PP5 proposals that have been adopted by Managing Authority of Western Macedonia in the 2nd draft of the O.P. 2021-2027:

- Strengthening of interregional - transnational innovative investment and the integration / inclusion of the regional business innovations in existing or emerging European Values Chains (EVC).
- Creation of a Knowledge Centre on agri-food sector in the Western Macedonia region.

Collaboration possibilities

Prioritised sector in the O.P. 2021-2027: Agrifood value chains; productivity improvement, green transition measures, product diversification through scaled up options including circular economy.

Types of indicative activities:

- Supporting research projects of SMEs in cooperation with research and academic institutions and clusters and other innovation bodies.
- Networking Actions among Research Centres, Educational Institutions, Businesses and Clusters in Priority Sectors of the Regional Smart Specialization Plan.
- Support of business and research centres in international R&D actions.
- Support of cooperation partnerships with international orientation. To this direction the involvement of the Enterprise Europe Network node, hosted by ANKO Western Macedonia S.A. could enhance international partnerships.
- Strengthening of interregional - transnational innovative investment and the integration / inclusion of the regional business innovations in existing or emerging European Values Chains (EVC).

Selecting of agri-food new products...

- Diversified dairy products
 - ✓ Exploitation of whey (by-product of cheese production).
 - ✓ Production of starter cultures for cheese production.
- Production of vegetable based proteins.

Funding Opportunities

- Operational Programme of Western Macedonia Region 2021-2027.
- Just Transition Fund for Western Macedonia.
- National Development Programme (NDP) 2021-2025.
- Greek Development Law N.4399/2016.
- Rural Development Programme 2021-2027

14th ISC

Soča valley development centre, PP6

National interreg conference (closure of 2014-2020 and Kick off od 2021-2027)

Ljubljana, 12.10.2021



Key elements:

- high quality raw milk
- two types of cheese with European protected designation of origin (Tolminc, Bovec cheese)
- one large dairy and several small
- additional products (raw milk, butter, cottage cheese, pate, ...)
- extensive, organic agriculture
- recognised and respected brand
- area partly in national park and totally within UNESCO MAB



Seasonal mountain pastures



Dolina Soče

Dolina sira

Podajte se po sirarskih poteh
in odkrijte mlečne planine
v dolini Soče.



Tasty
Cheese
TOUR



Osem poti, osem zgodb.

Vtaka ponuja svojstveno doživetje. Izberite tisto, ki vas najbolj prepriča. Na poteh do planin vas bodo spremljali izkušeni vodniki, spoznali boste življenje in delo klenih posotkih sirarjev ter se razvajali s planinskimi dobrotami.

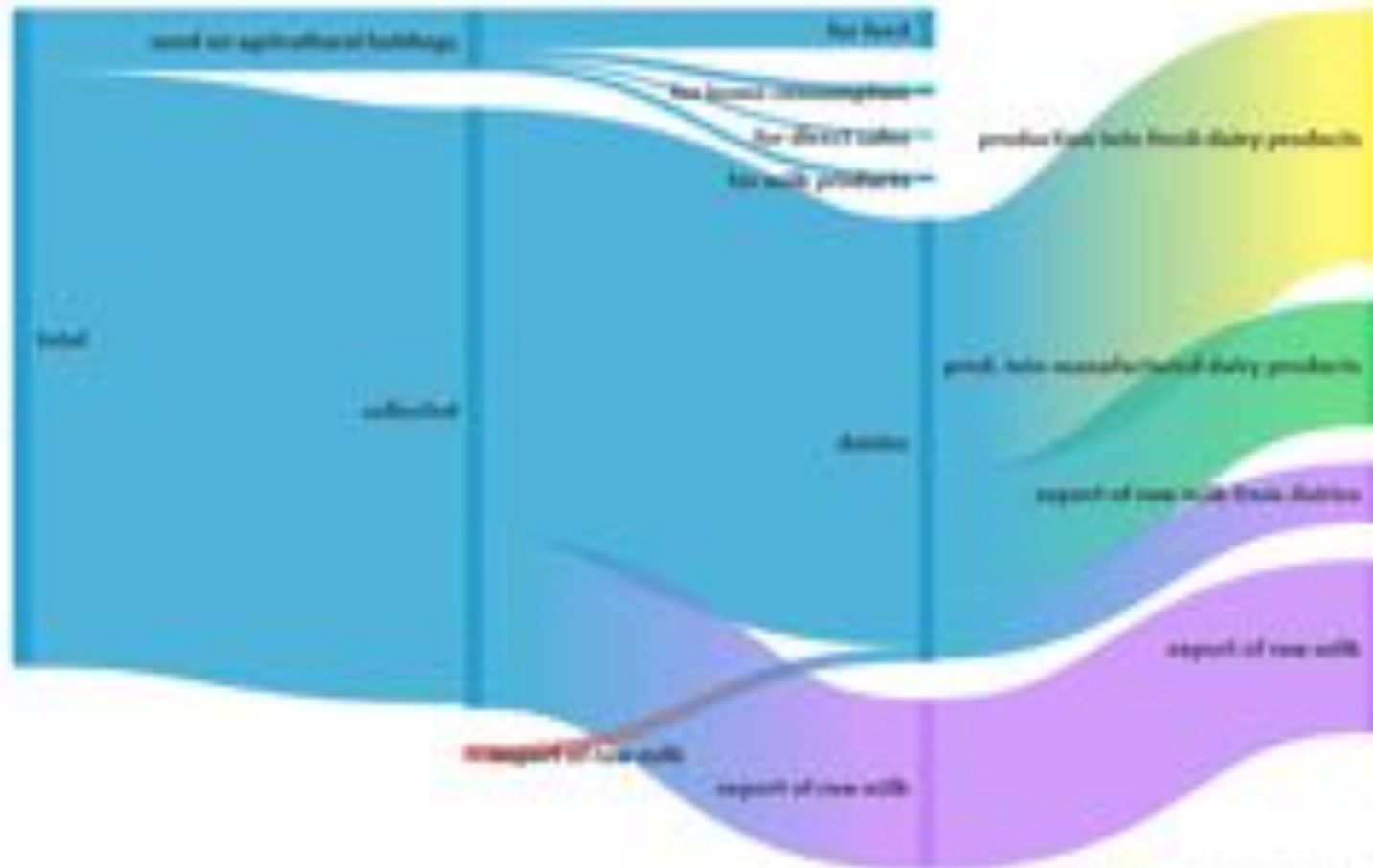


Challenges:

- Fresh products and resilience to market changes
- How to maintain basic idea of close to nature ingredients and products with low processing
- Dairy owned by a cooperative of farmers
- Traditional vs. modern/innovative
- Use of whey

Deaggregation of the process/product

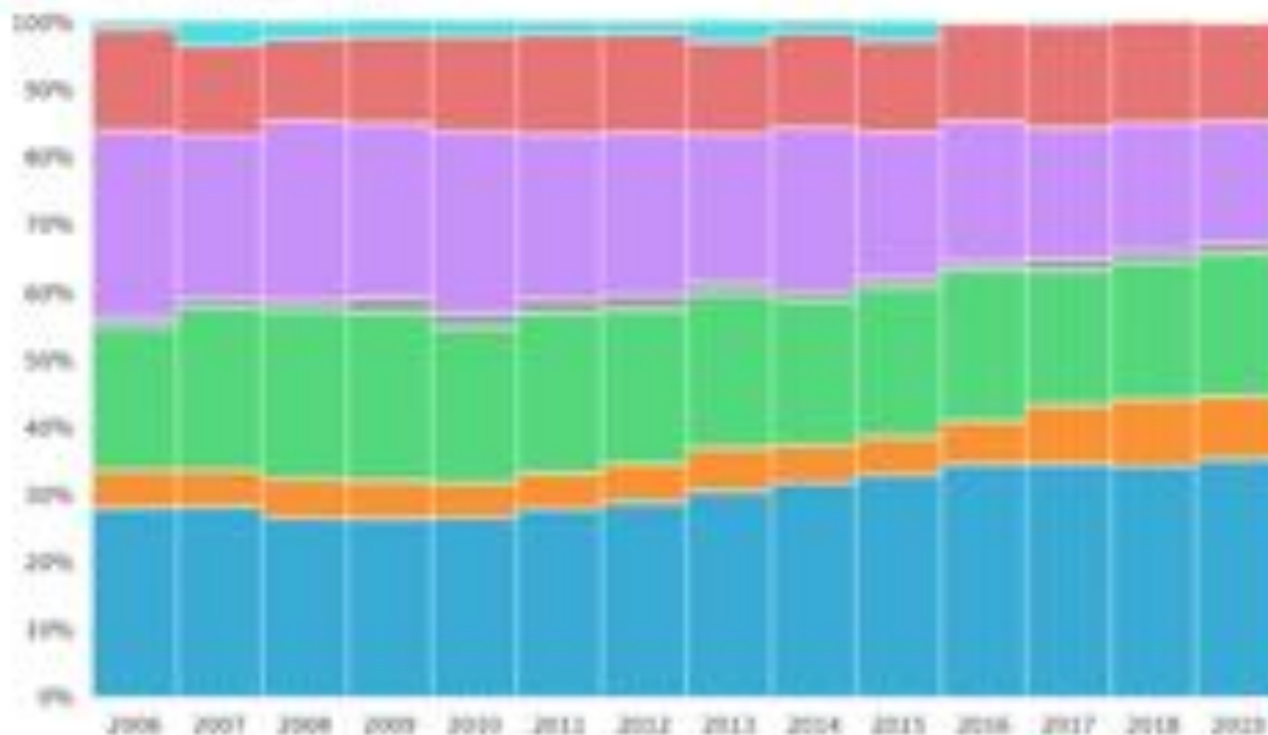
Production and utilization of milk on agricultural holdings (1), Slovenia, 2023



Source: 2024

Use of whole milk in Slovenian dairies

drinking milk acidified milk cream other fresh products cheese butter
other manufactured products



Source: Eurostat



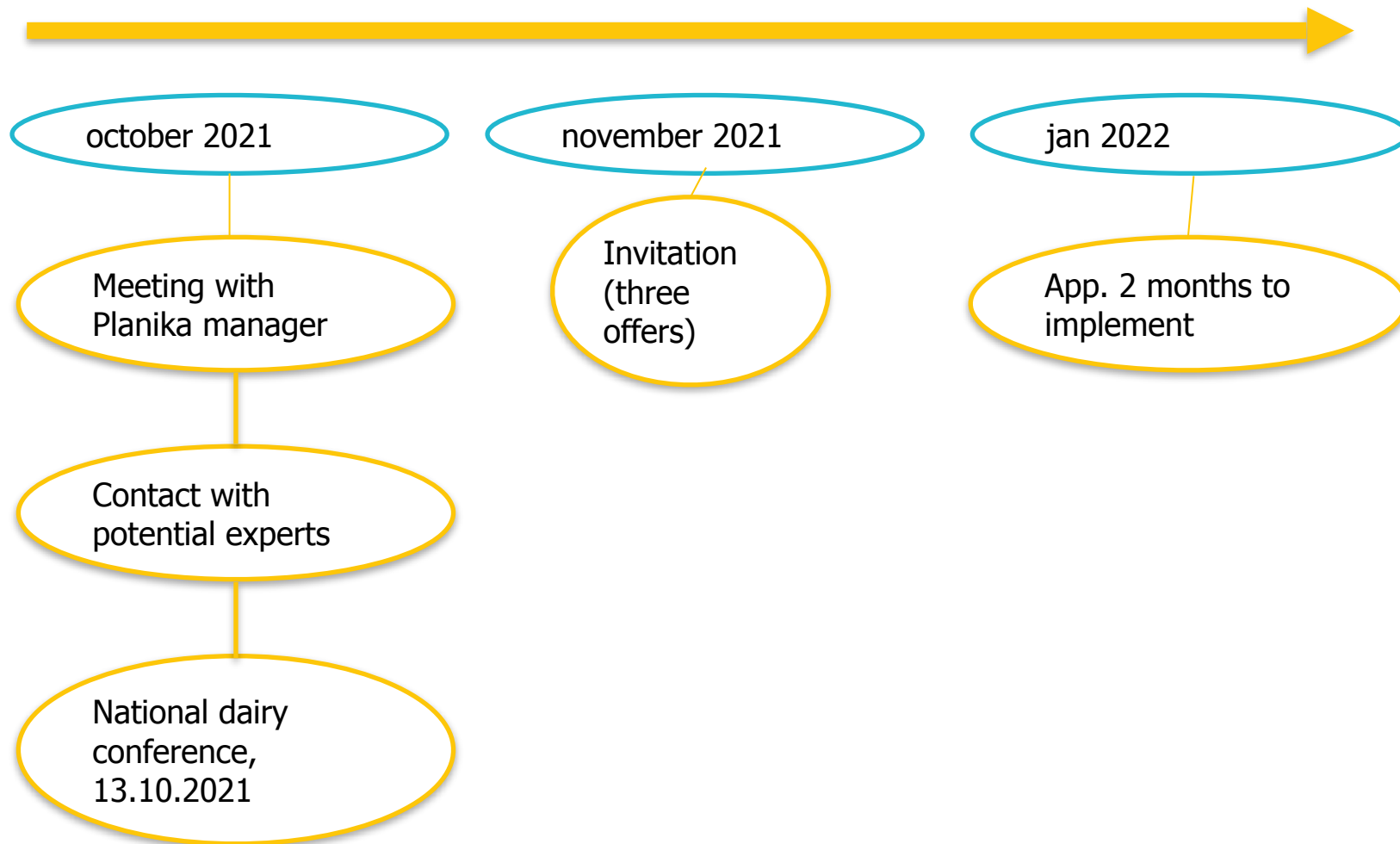
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

2.7.2020 (last edit)

Regional innovation map

| | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|
| <p>MLEKARNA PLANIKA d.o.o. Kobarid</p> | <p>Operation of dairies and cheese making</p> | <p>10.510</p> | <p>The products of Mlekarna Planika (dairy) have been receiving awards for quality in the peer evaluation of milk and milk products regularly. The company is certified as a manufacturer of ECO and BIO (organic) products. With ECO milk, ECO yogurt and ECO cheese the company wishes to extend its offer to customers who are looking for such products. The company focuses with these products mainly to public institutions in the system of green public procurement. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry granted a certificate "Excellent SME". Certification basis is credit report and regular monitoring from COFACE Slovenia credit reporting house.</p> | <p>The company deals with the dairy and cheese making. The products are made exclusively from milk produced in mountainous areas of Posočje region, where the cattle graze in the summer. The breeders feed the cattle with quality feed in the winter. Milk is without any additives added, as milk is of high quality and especially natural due to the factors listed. All dairy products are natural and genuine in their composition. They are distinguished by special specific taste, which is due to take account of traditional concepts in the production of milk and careful further processing.</p> |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|

Progress



Economic Resilience in Szombathely in the post-Covid era

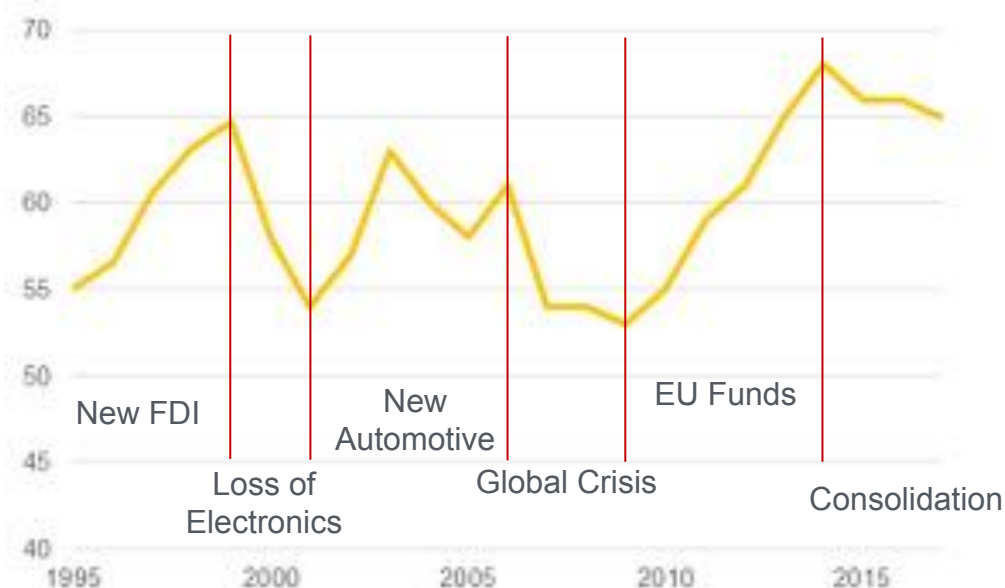
Preparatory meetings
14.7.2021., online

Regional actions to achieve of resilience

- One-dimension economy – dominated by automotive, which is going through technological and structural changes
- Lack of research-and-development, weak presence of universities
- Strong manufacturing culture
- Joint actions needed to overcome structural challenge
- Supporting local government and stakeholders
- Systematic shift started 1 year ago with broad partnership
- Further actions are needed to ensure sustainable change

Economic History of Szombathely and county Vas

GDP on purchasing power standard (PPS) per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average for county Vas



Spending on R&D in % of local GDP

3,4% in 1985
0,82% in 2018

Research and Development in the county

staff 650 persons
PhD 153 persons

Investment by origin

76% by foreign-owned enterprises in Vas county
35% national average

Net disposable income

10 800 € Western Transdanubia
21 400 € Burgenland (Austria)

Local Economic Profile

2.5 billion € total economic output in the city.
Machinery industry decisive, representing
91% of manufacturing industry

250k people in county Vas,
112k inhabitant in Szombathely region,
80k in the city

550k persons spent 1.700k nights in county Vas in 2019
50% foreign tourists, 50% domestic

For companies
9% Corporate tax rate
2% Local tax rate

GDP **22,200 € PPS** per inhabitant
71% of the EU average

78% industry, 10% trade, 4.5% logistics from
top100 enterprises turnover

63% of the employment is blue-collar

4,9% unemployment ratio in 2020

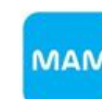
General Manufacturing Business Context

Low-cost manufacturer site, controlling- and cost-driven production model

Productions are in Mexico, China or South-East Asia and Hungary

Limited or **no local decision**-making power for companies

No research-and-development potential at local company sites



Institutional Context

Universities



Started as a pedagogical college, acquired by ELTE, also engineering, economics
1.546 students in total, 901 in Bachelor's, 0 in PhD



Local faculty of Pécs University (Faculty of Health Sciences)

Nurses, health visitors.
400 students in Szombathely



Óbuda Technical University, focused on engineering in manufacturing

Artificial intelligence, robotics, sensor technology. Dedicated institute for medical engineering
0 number of students in Szombathely

| Bachelor and Master's student number | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| | 2010 | 2018 | % change |
| Szombathely | 3.756 | 2.033 | -46% |
| National | | | -17% |

Health Sector Business Context



1.673 beds; 34 different in-patient hospital wards, 2.000 employees; 71k in-patient and 1 mio out-patient per year, ER & stroke specialization



Private in-patient and out-patient clinic with national coverage



Pharmaceutical industry packaging company for non-orally applied preparations



Global pacifier manufacturer



Pharmaceutical manufacturer's local plant

PBN's contribution to economic restructuring



ROBOTICS

Collaborative robotics
Mobile robotics
Drone
Industrial robotics

DATA SCIENCE/AI

ML/AI algorithms
Segmentation/Classification
Data access and visualization

EXTENDED REALITY

3D Animation
AR applications
Maintenance & Service functions

3D Technologies

3Dprinting
3Dscanning, reverse engineering
Prototype development



450+
international partners
75+
international R&D,
partnership projects



PBN's contribution to economic restructuring



Smart Senior Room

- Health parameter monitoring devices
- Applications for signalling
- Rehabilitation robotics
- Communication devices
- Smart furniture solutions
- Gamification possibilities
- Fitness follow-up



Teaching and Learning Factory

- 12 i4.0 applications
- Leading integrated app in C.Europe
- Applied research and training



Build a New International Ecosystem to Restructuring

Connectivity with
Other Cities



JOIN, BOOST, SUSTAIN

Access to
Innovation Pool
and Experts



Strategic Vision
Setting Program



Direct
Connectivity with
Data Platform



Connectivity with
Other Health
Ecosystems



Partnership with
Leading Science
Institution



European Digital
Innovation Hub



Cascade Funding
Information Point



Build a New Local Ecosystem to Restructuring

Municipality of Szombathely



Medical University
Local Institute



Technical
University



Digitalization
Center



Social Care
Service Provider
Company



Chamber of
Commerce and
Industry



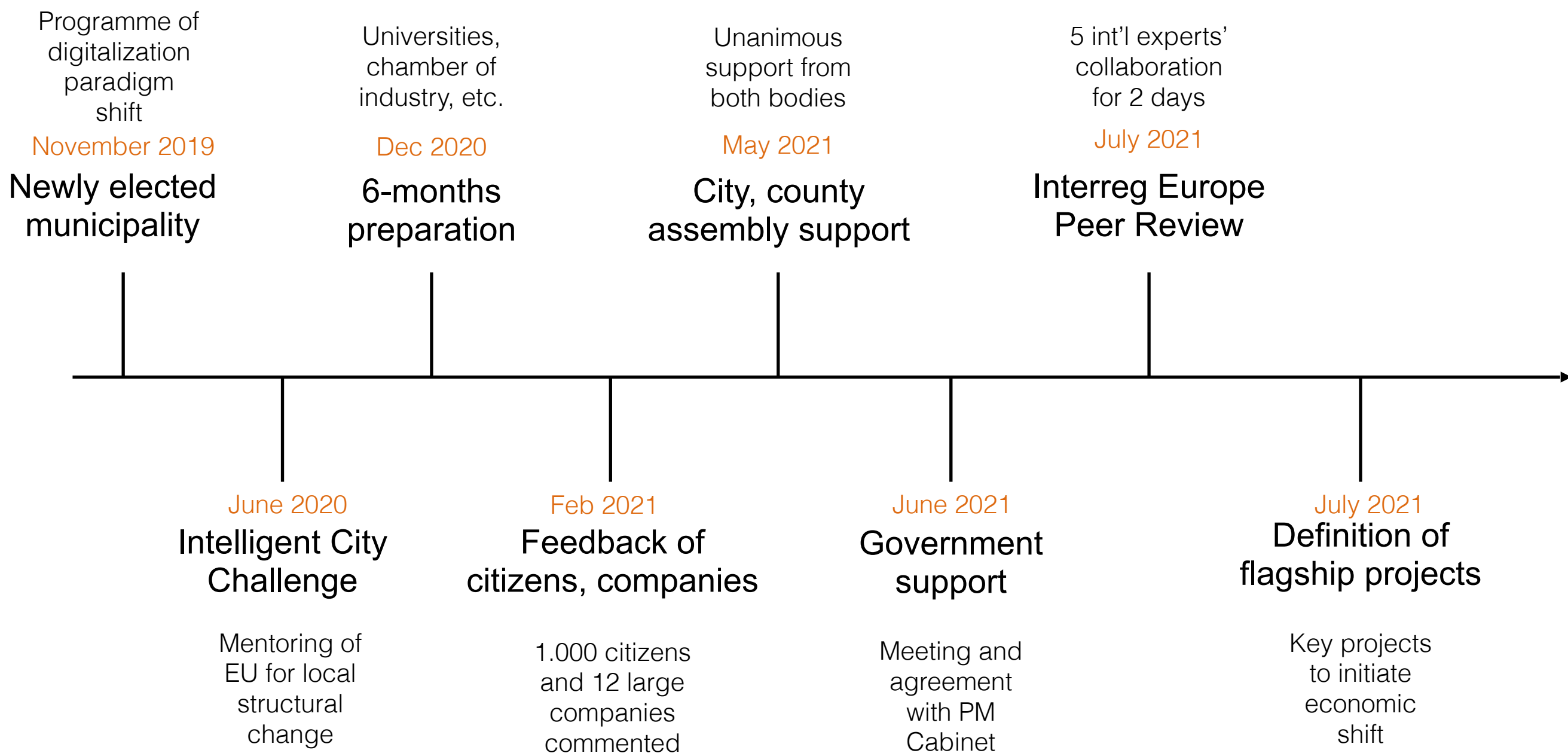
Teacher Training
University



Scientific
Association of
Engineers



Policy Initiative – Szombathely2030



Flagship projects in Szombathely2030

Research

Tech Transfer Center (Building)
Multidisciplinary R&D Unit
Digital Innovation Hub
Rehabilitation Center
Demo Hospital

Education/Skills

Biomedical engineering
EIT Manufacturing
Digital Innovation Hub

Manufacturing infrastructure

FDI in health sector

Key actions in Szombathely2030

R&D and Skills

General R&D-related topics:

- Building the physical infrastructure;
- Attraction of Hungarian research institute;
- Joanneum Research Austria to Szombathely;
- USA-related R&D;

Test-environment related topics:

- Cross-border test bed - EIT;
- Test laboratory for clinic;
- Rehabilitation/Prevention test environment with senior care orientation;
- Development of Scottish test environment;

Education-related topics:

- Biomedical engineering education;
- Rehabilitation Master's degree for nurses;
- Cross-border health institute management curriculum;

Manufacturing-related topics:

- Digital health clone;
- Demo production line with smart materials

FDI and Start-up support

Infrastructure and operation:

- Science Park development

Company focus areas:

- *Health:*
 - Rehabilitation clinic
 - Integration of thermal spas
- *Manufacturing:*
 - Rehabilitation tools manufacturers
- *Beauty and Wellness:*
 - Dermatology-related companies
 - Cosmetic companies

Financials:

- Risk capital funds related to complex rehabilitation

Education:

- Talent management, talent attraction;
- Start-up programmes

EU, public and other funds

Big data center related services;

EDIH health axis;

DG GROW; CNECT involvement

ECHAlliance

Interreg Europe peer review;

Interface with Regional Operative Program;

Integration into Structural Funds schemes;

EIT

- Manufacturing Innovation Action 2022
- EIT Manufacturing HUB 2022
- EIT Health connectivity
- *HEI 2022*

ÓE Szombathely-specific resources

Horizon Health Cluster

Kainuu region– Improvement of region's economic resilience challenged by COVID19

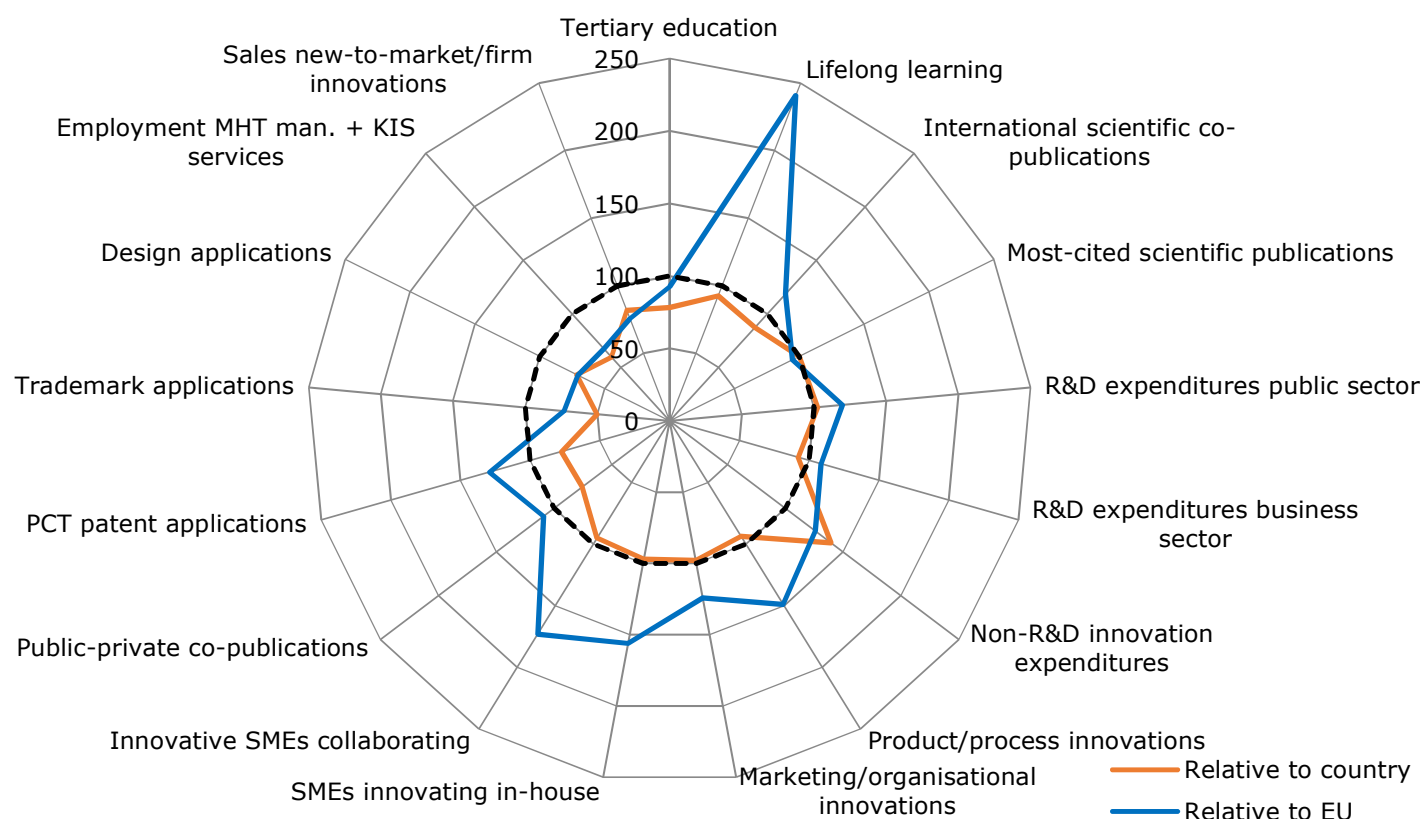
Preparatory online meeting
11.8.2021

Region's profile



- **Kainuu** is located in north-East Finland (NUTS 3 FI 1D4). It comprises 8 municipalities.
 - It has an area of 22 687 km² and a population of 72 306 inhabitants 31.12.2019, 1,3 % of Finland.
 - In 2016, the GDP per capita in Kainuu was € 28,596.30, compared with a national average of € 38,370.04 (Statistics Finland, 2019).
-
- Kainuu's unemployment rate is around 10.8% (2017). In 2017, the top 5 industries in Kainuu were: (Regional Council of Kainuu, 2018) 1. Bio-economy (renewable natural resources) (502M €); 2. Mining (300.7M €)3. Energy (226.9M €); 4. Forestry (193.6 M €)5. Metal (152.5M €).
 - Kainuu has an important research and knowledge base relating to measurement technology, ICT, and data analytics. One of the eight European supercomputers is located in Kainuu.

Innovation performance



- According to the Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2019, North East Finland is a strong innovator;
- Innovation performance has increased over time (23.1%).

The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Finland (orange line) and the EU (blue line), showing relative strengths (e.g. Innovative SMEs collaborating -near the average, lifelong learning, product & process innovations) and weaknesses (e.g. R&D expenditures business sector, trademark applications, patent applications, design applications, KIS service employment, R&D expenditures of the business sector, sales to market innovations).

Region's strengths

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|------------|---|
| Employed labour force in area (workplaces) by Industry, Information, Area (workplace) and Year | | | | ABSOLUTE CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRY IN KAINUU IN RELATION TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY | CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRY IN KAINUU | CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRY IN THE COUNTRY | LOCATION QUOTIENT (LQ) OF INDUSTRIES IN KAINUU IN RELATION TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY | | Importance of regional LQ in respect to the national level |
| | | WHOLE COUNTRY | MK18 Kainuu | MK18Kainuu/ WHOLE COUNTRY | MK18Kainuu industry / MK18 Kainuu | industry / whole country | concentration of industry in Kainuu/concentration of industry in country (8=6/7) | LQ index | COMMENTS IN RELATION TO REVISED KAINUU RIS3 |
| | | 2018 | 2018 | | | | | | |
| Total | Employed labour force in area | 1 494 445,00 € | 15 388,00 € | 1 % | | | | | |
| A Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Employed labour force in area | 48 163,00 € | 1 236,00 € | 3 % | 8,0 % | 3,2 % | 2,49 | 2,49 >1,3 | Absolute concentration; production base good for scaled up diversification--> utilisation of rural funds as well; cross fertilise with research and automation. |
| B Mining and quarrying | Employed labour force in area | 6 253,00 € | 841,00 € | 13 % | 5,5 % | 0,4 % | 13,06 | 13,06 >1,3 | Absolute concentration --> production base good for scaled up diversification, niche that can be developed and associated products should be identified. |
| C Manufacturing | Employed labour force in area | 296 682,00 € | 2 078,00 € | 1 % | 13,5 % | 19,9 % | 0,68 | 0,68 <1,3 | Diversification and scaling up programme (productivity improvement and innovation) for the interaction between A&C, relevant to BERRY+ recommended; commercial value chains linkint to national and from national to EU global level markets. |
| J Information and communication | Employed labour force in area | 87 420,00 € | 421,00 € | 0 % | 2,7 % | 5,8 % | 0,47 | 0,47 < 1,3 | There is needed radical diversification of activities for expansion of employment ---> PROGRAMME BASED ON LUMI NEEDED |
| M Professional, scientific and technical activities | Employed labour force in area | 107 906,00 € | 718,00 € | 1 % | 4,7 % | 7,2 % | 0,65 | 0,65 <1,3 | The regional innovation system needs to be strengthened and reinforced. This is taken up in BERRY+ with the cluster management unit consolidation, the interregional clustering and the national and interregional networks. There needs to be a programme, where in the beginning research services are organised in collaboration with research centres outside the region and they need to be made in the sense of integrated innovation systems while, in parallel, relevant economic activities are established or expanded in Kainuu. |

A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing: absolute concentration of employment 3%, LQ 2,49

B. Mining and quarrying: absolute concentration of employment 13%, LQ 13,06

C. Manufacturing: absolute concentration of employment 1%, LQ 0,68

M. Professional, scientific and research activities: absolute concentration 1%, LQ 0,65

Region's weaknesses

- The location quotient (LQ) confirms the B-H index relating to the regional comparative advantage and selection of RIS3 industries. However, it also indicates that it is necessary to increase knowledge inputs to the industries such as primary production and strengthen the manufacturing industry. Location quotient identifies concentration strengths and internal discrepancies between, for example, primary production (A) or manufacturing (C) and knowledge inputs (M). The regional potential is understood as a projection of strengths and improvement of performance weaknesses. Radical diversification is understood as part of such projections.
- The shift-share analysis (SSA) indicates that the competitive advantage of Kainuu is based on the ICT sector which has been largely enhanced by the award of the LUMI supercomputer from the EC. On the other hand, the primary production and manufacturing show positive growth projection (expected change) but negative competitive effect. This finding confirms the location quotient finding that Kainuu needs to strengthen science – based inputs to its primary and manufacturing industries.
- These findings were taken into account in the revision of the Kainuu RIS3. Where relevant, associations to BERRY+ potential have been introduced (see the last column in the LQ table, and column 7 in the SSA) for further discussion at regional and partnership levels. These suggestions are discussed in the conclusions part of the Kainuu region contribution to the scoping document.

Main economic characteristics

- The revised Kainuu RIS3, approved on 9.12.2020 for the period 2021-2027. Its aim is to harness innovation – based growth as a tool for competitive growth, for renewal also addressing long term challenges. It is also an enabler of national strengths and interregional complementarities.
- Kainuu is at cross-roads: it is a sparsely populated NUTS3 region part of a similar (i.e sparsely populated) NUTS2 area facing critical mass challenges; it has an export-oriented specialisation base with low added value nevertheless; it faces challenges in the localised clustering structure; it is endowed with research capacities and innovation infrastructure resources one of which is of European importance. These findings indicate a relatively unique RIS3-context, challenging for achieving the overarching RIS3 priority which is innovation-based growth in a straightforward way.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| RIS3 Governance instruments: (Instrument I) Stakeholder involvement; (Instrument II) Entrepreneurial discovery process; (Instrument III) Monitoring; (Instrument IV) Funding & financing; (Instrument V) Technical assistance reserve. | THEME 1: Increasing research and promoting innovation Theme 1 is planned to reinforce the existing R&D base | TEEMA 2: Strengthening and diversifying the specialisation base An important part of the Theme 2 projects is based on the utilization of applied research results produced in Theme 1. | | TEEMA 3: Connectivity and integration, measures for interregional collaboration Theme 3 is designed as a tool to facilitate themes 1 and 2 of the priority sectors. | |
| | DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATION (APPLIED RESEARCH) 1. Measurement technology 2. Gaming and advanced simulation techniques (3D, VR, AR) 3. Big data analytics and high-performance computing 4. Circular economy in mining and bioeconomy | 2A) INDUSTRIES: Bioeconomy, mining, metals and ICT Promoting industrial modernization through investment 1. New product development 2. Improve production processes (eq introduction of Industry 4.0) 3. Improve the environmental and quality of products | 2B) KNOWLEDGE-BASED SERVICE INDUSTRIES 1. Professional (winter) sports and sports coaching and training technologies and applications 2. Activity tourism 3. Social and health services (Innovations using digitalisation will be used to increase the efficiency of service production (especially social services) and to increase the added value of services. Increase international cooperation in RDI activities related to service development). | BETTER FUNCTIONING OF THE REGIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEM 1. Innovation infrastructures 2. Access to interregional demand-driven innovation processes 3. Emerging industries and innovation platforms, incl. interregional value chains, clusters, S3 partnerships 4. Platform economy 5. Attracting investment in RIS3 industries | |
| | Cross-cutting themes and objectives for all RIS3 priorities | | | | |
| | THEME 4: Digital transformation Theme 4 concerns the strengthening of digital change for the industries prioritized in Theme 2. To this end, Theme 4 projects may make use of the interregional options offered in Theme 3 and / or the innovative solutions developed in Theme 1. | | | | |
| | TEEMA 5. Green deal Theme 5 covers both the application and development of Green Deal solutions, which will effectively lead to an environmentally friendly industrial change in Theme 2. To this end, Theme 5 projects may make use of the interregional options offered in Theme 3 and / or the innovative solutions developed in Theme 1. | | | | |

Collaboration possibilities

- 2021-2027 RIS3 Theme 3: Connectivity & Integration, Measures for interregional collaboration, is an enabler of interregional collaboration based on complementarities, with one domain explicitly dedicated to S3 partnerships.
- Commercialisation of research results
- Utilisation and further development of measurement technology and online sensors
- VTT fibre-based research including forest industry
- Joint data management projects

Value chain focus in the BRIDGES project Phase 3

- Forest industry side streams
- Berry industry
- Data management

Funding Opportunities

- National innovation funding (Business Finland and special national level calls)
- Some regional innovation funding
- Structural funds
- —> None of these tools provides for spending outside the programme area.
- —> Business Finland and RIS3 provide for coordinated calls at trans regional level and through them, participation in joint initiatives.

Advisory partners Good practices & Dissemination

CEEI-Burgos PP8

Juan Carlos Martinez Barrio

Project Extension; Communication and dissemination concepts
and strategy

Objectives of the communication and dissemination activities I



To communicate main activities and objectives of Bridges Project extensión phase to the target groups:

- EU policy-makers and funding agencies (Interreg Europe JS...).**
- European research organizations.**
- Industry players and representatives (Clusters...).**
- Other EU initiatives and programmes networks.**

Objectives of the communication and dissemination activities II

To communicate the main concepts underpinning Bridges additional implementation phase:

- **Value chain analysis added value**
- **Economic resilience**
- **Re-shoring, localisation/in-shoring and near-shoring**
- **Interregional complementarity**
- **Economic relatedness and trailblazing**
- **Close-to-market approach**

Purpose of the communication and dissemination activities



- **Promote:** Inform all interested communities.
- **Inform:** Make the outcomes developed through the **BRIDGES** project available to the different target audiences.
- **Engage:** Receive inputs and feedbacks from the various target groups and stakeholders.
- **Exploit:** Enhance **BRIDGES** results exploitation potential.
- **Sustainability:** Ensure that the outputs will be sustained after the end of the project implementation phase.

Main idea to be communicated I

High level message

BRIDGES project contribution to the joint development and improvement of regional economic resilience and stabilization of transregional collaboration schemes in the post-COVID 19 era.

Main idea to be communicated II

BRIDGES aims at expediting trends that were already in motion for the industry around the globe as a way to drastically increase partners' regions resilience after COVID 19 pandemic crisis by expanding their economic & innovation base in both regional and transregional context.

Key concepts to be communicated

- . **Re-shoring**
- . **Near-shoring**
- . **Localization**
- . **Resilience**
- . **Economic relatedness**
- . **Trailblazing**
- . **Interregional complementarity**

Communication and dissemination strategies I BRIDGES

Interreg Europe



- **BRIDGES Good Practices alignment and contribution to main idea (improvement of partners regions economies). E.g: Cross-border innovation vouchers...**

- **BRIDGES inter-regional cooperation activities. E.g: Soca Valley – Luke cooperation...**

- **Policy impact: Value chains inter-regional complementarity approach as a relevant regional development tool with high potential policy impacts.**

- **Integration of the market into the production thinking processes as a practical and efficient close-to-market approach in order to encourage and support long term collaborations.**

Dissemination tools and channels I

- **- On-line dissemination**

- **. Project website**
- **. Social networks**

- **- Off-line dissemination**

- **. Project publication (Conference paper)**
- **. Articles**
- **. Press releases**

Dissemination tools and channels II

- **Project events**
 - **. Interreg Europe JS networking events and/or workshops**
 - **. Other relevant conferences (Triple Helix...).e.g: Presentation delivered within the framework of the IV Latvian Economic Forum (17/09/21)**
 - **. Project closing event.**

Dissemination tools and channels III

- **Synergies with on-going EU projects and initiatives**
- **BRIDGES will seek to enhance current links and synergies with other stakeholders or similar initiatives within the framework or different EU programmes (H2020, HEU...)**
- **Sustainability**
- **Main outputs, deliverables and results from BRIDGES will be available for the targeted audiences at least five years after the implementation phase of the project itself.**

Dissemination players and specific actions

- **All BRIDGES partners to be involved. Main specific actions:**
 - **. 1 press released per regional partner based on their own developments (6 press releases in total)**
 - **. 2 articles written by the APs and the lead partner linking GPs/value chains developments with the highlighted concepts and messages to be disseminated as mainstreaming tendencies.**
 - **. 1 conference paper to be presented in one of the project events and/or published research devoted publications (Researchgate...).**
 - **. Presentations in events: “Piggybacking” strategy.**

DANKSCHEEN
 SPASIBO DANKSCHEEN
 DACHALHIYA MORUN
 OALTU YAQHANYELAY
 TASHAKKUR ATU
 VOSPACARITAM
 GRACIAS
 SUKSAMA
 EKHMET
 TINGKI
 BIYAN
 SHUKRIA
 ARIGATO
 SHUKURIA
 GOZAIMASHITA
 EFCHARISTO
 KOMAPSUMNIDA
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 BOLZIN
 MERCI
 JUSPAXAR
 TAVYAPUCH
 MEDANAGE
 HEBASTEMBY
 GALYTHO
 AGUYJE
 FAKKAE
 SAMCO
 ATTO
 AUMIA
 MERSI
 BENKALJA
 BENSCHALIYA
 UNILCHEEM
 KALTUR &
 ENOJAY
 ONOAO
 HAKETAN
 MINADONCHAB

BRIDGES project additional activities

Good practice identification

Kick off meeting
8.9.2021

Thomas Bartzanas, CERTH, PP9
Charisios Achillas, CERTH PP9

Identification of new Good Practices (GP)

What is a GP

- service & toolkit
- technology
- cooperation model
- network (association, partnership)
- new business models including citizen involvement, e.g. digital solution
- change in regulations/legislation
- educative actions or co-creation events
- application/online platform

A GP should:

- Raise awareness
- Be successfully proven in practice
- Be attractive for communities and citizens
- Make connections/increase cooperation between stakeholders in the region
- Has a long-term solution
- Be easily transferable and adaptable to other European regions/cities
- Be sustainable from an ecological, economic and social perspective

In the BRIDGES project additional activities GPs should also combine:

Value chain in-, re-, and near- shoring

High TRL 5-8

COVID19

Green Deal

Digitalisation

Terms of reference (ToR) for the identification of additional GPs from several points of view

We are focusing on five (5) types of GPs:

- (1) Tools for targeting value chain in-shoring, re-shoring & near-shoring segments
- (2) Instruments for identifying interregional complementarities related to value chain re- and near- shoring priorities;
- (3) Targeted, VC related science-based entrepreneurship programmes and TRL 5-7 promotion;
- (4) Integration of Green Deal & Digital Transformation into VC;
- (5) Benefitting from Digital Innovation Hubs (DIH) and eventually also European DIHs (EDIHs).

Close knowledge gaps in the partnership, hindering regions from benefitting from VCs localisation and collaboration

Supporting twin transition / "add" technological and knowledge segments to VCs

Identification of new Good Practices (GP)

To identify the new GPs we will screen

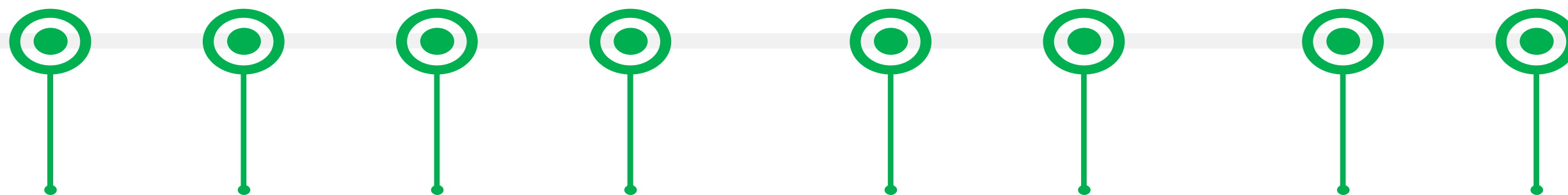
- IE GP data base, partner regions' & countries' relevant successful practices
- Results of relevant Horizon 2020 projects
- Results of recent project funded under specific calls for COVID19
- Funded projects in the recent Green Deal call
- Funded Digital Innovation Hubs (DIH) for good practices and eventually also EDIH (European DIH)

Identification of new Good Practices (GP)

- (1) Identification of GPs as per the terms of reference.
- (2) Preparation and coordination of interregional exchange on the GP analysis (online sessions).
- (3) Selection of GPs by partners with explicit linkages to forthcoming feasibility studies, indicated.
- (4) Supporting partners to match VC analysis with the GPs and selecting GPs to support the AP formulation.
- (5) Assessment of results and overall report on the GP process (learning approach).

Timetable for identifying Good Practices (GP)

Milestones



Sep 2021

Kick-off meeting

Oct 2021

First 2 GPs identified

Nov 2021

Initial list with GPs; 1 more GP identified

Dec 2021

Online meeting, selection of GPs

Feb 2022

Identification of 3 more GPs

Mar 2022

Selection of 3 more GPs

May 2022

Identification of 4 more GPs

Jun 2022

Reporting on the process

Agreement on approach and timetable

Online meeting with the partners

Inform partners about the identified GPs

Agreement on the material / analysis to be included for actual transfers (if relevant)

3 GPs uploaded to the IE site

Description of GPs
Sharing of GPs with the partners

Selection of GPs based on the feedback by all partners

6 GPs uploaded to the IE site

Description of GPs
Sharing of GPs with the partners

Final documents with selected GPs
Closing report of the GPs
News item in the IE site

10 GPs uploaded to the IE site

[CERTH]

Initial screening of GPs

[ALL]

Feedback on list of GPs

[CERTH]

Documentation

[ALL]

VC analysis

[CERTH]

Final report

Thank you for your attention

Questions and feedback

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