

# CLUSTERS3

Interreg Europe



European Union  
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## Learning Workshop - Exchange of Experiences “Policy Implementation through specific support instruments and programmes”

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What is/will be the rationale (market or policy reasons) for the implementation of the cluster policy?

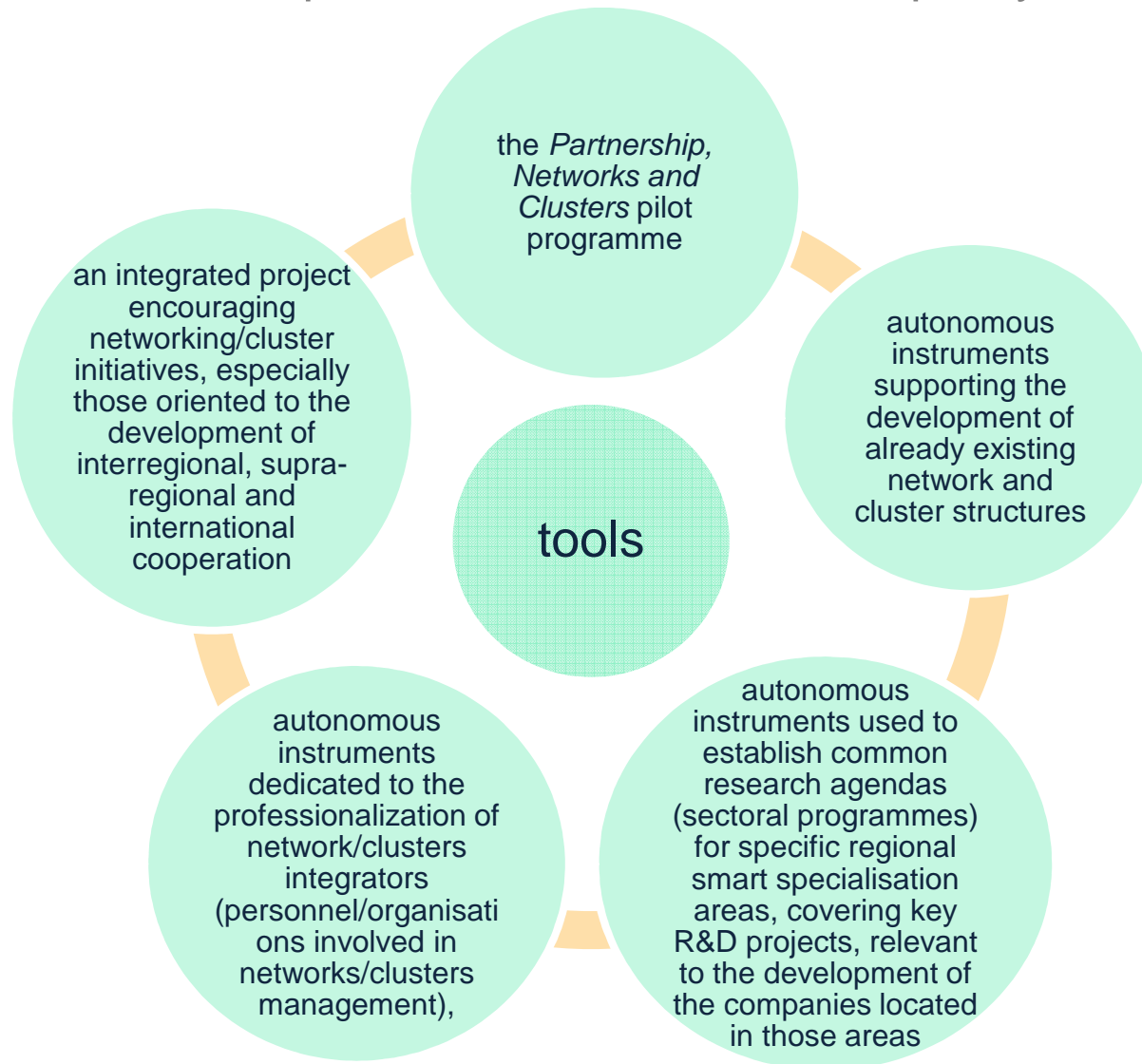
## When talking about the cluster policy in Lubelskie we understand RIS LV 2020

Priority 1: Increasing the ability of business entities to create and absorb knowledge and implement innovations, particularly in areas of regional smart specialisation

- (1) stimulating the development of entrepreneurship, particularly technological entrepreneurship;
- (2) increasing the level of innovation of already operating companies;
- (3) improving the knowledge and skills of industrial personnel (employees and managers);
- **(4) stimulating and developing network cooperation between business entities and between enterprises and research institutions**
- (5) developing financial engineering instruments used to adapt, to a greater extent than before, the type of financial support to the nature of innovation;

supporting the formation of **trade associations** (e.g. cooperatives and groups of agriculture producers) and **cross-industry structures**, especially **clusters** and **platforms for cooperation** involving the scientific and research sector

## What is/will be the rationale (market or policy reasons) for the implementation of the cluster policy?



market reasons	policy reasons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>building effective cooperation network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improving cluster policy</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preparing innovative projects of strategic importance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improving RIS3 implementation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>facilitated access to global value chains for SMEs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cluster policy results from development vision of the Lubelskie Voivodeship</li> </ul>

Who are direct and indirect beneficiaries of the programmes/instruments (RIS3 LV 2020)?

### Direct beneficiaries

- trade associations (e.g. cooperatives and groups of agriculture producers)
- clusters and platforms for cooperation involving scientific and research sector
- networks

### Indirect beneficiaries

- bussiness sector
- R&D institutions
- universties and HEIs
- public administration
- citizens

## What type of technical and finance assistance is offered?

### National level

- ▣ trainings and consultancy support
- ▣ information (data base, publications, innovation portal)
- ▣ co-operating foreign partners
- ▣ promotion activities

- OP Smart Growth, Measure 2.3.: Proinnovative services for enterprises (including Sub-measure 2.3.3. Internationalisation of National Key Clusters)
- OP Eastern Poland, Sub-measure 1.3.1. Implementation of innovations by SMEs
- OP Eastern Poland Sub-measure 1.3.2. Creating chain products by SMEs
- OP Knowledge Education Growth, Measure 2.2.: Support for strategic management of enterprises and building of competitiveness on market
- OP Knowledge Education Growth, Measure 2.9.: Development of social economy

### Regional level

- ∞ advisory service
- ∞ promotion activities

- ROP for Lubelskie Voivodeship 2014-2020, including:
- Measure 1.4. Technology transfer and commercialisation of research
- Measure 3.4. Adapting the offer of business environment institutions to the market needs (BEIs as clusters' leaders)
- Measure 3.7. Increase in competitiveness of SMEs

What are conditions placed on beneficiaries to receive assistance?

Financial assistance - conditions vary depending on the programme

ROP LV 2014-2020 –

- project proposals have to be consistent with RIS3 LV 2020
- in selected Measures enterprises have to be registered under specific numbers of Polish classifications of business activity
- 15%-60% co-financing depending on the status of the member of consortium
- project selection criteria: additional points in an assessment procedure for consortia (i.e. members of clusters), then one of the consortium member acts as a lead partner (legal entity is required)
- projects implemented in Lubelskie region

OPs at national level – compliance with National Smart Specialisations (20 areas), co-financing with ERDF/ESF max. 80%

The most positive aspect of the programmes/instruments being employed? Any downsides?

The current perspective of EU support – in comparison to 2007-2013 perspective – is much more demanding → need to reach a higher stage in co-operation (R&D projects, internationalisation).

The majority of clusters are dependent on UE funds but at the same time they are not skilled to use available funds at regional and national level dedicated to R&D approaches and initiatives.



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## Thank you!

Questions welcome



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