

ENHANCING INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION FOR EU COMPETITIVENESS: INSIGHTS FROM NORTE REGION OF PORTUGAL

Pedro Móia Norte Regional Coordination and Development Commission OADRN Unit

Seminar Enhancing policies through interregional cooperation: new industrial value chains for growth – S34Growth

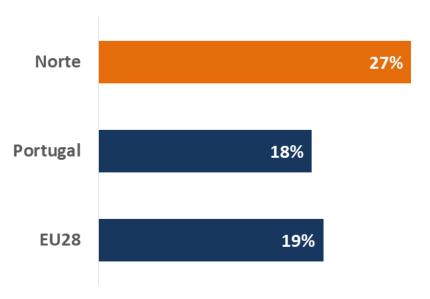
Committee of the Regions, Brussels, 15 March 2018



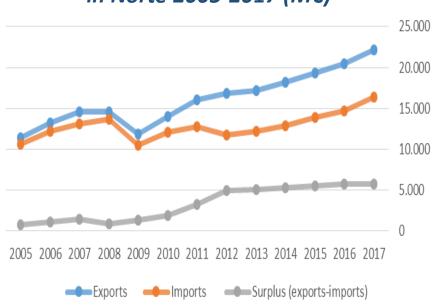
Norte Region of Portugal: a very basic introduction

Norte is an industrial region with strong export orientation and intensity, and a high RTD potential...





International trade of goods in Norte 2005-2017 (M€)*



World-class R&TD institutions in Norte, such as:









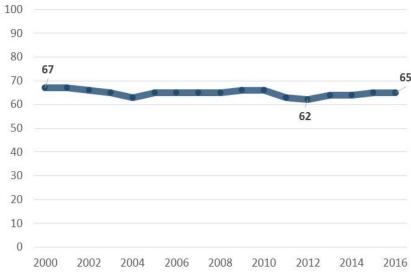




^{*} Sources: Eurostat (GVA figures) and Statistics Portugal (trade of goods figures)

...but it does not grow out of being a lagging territory

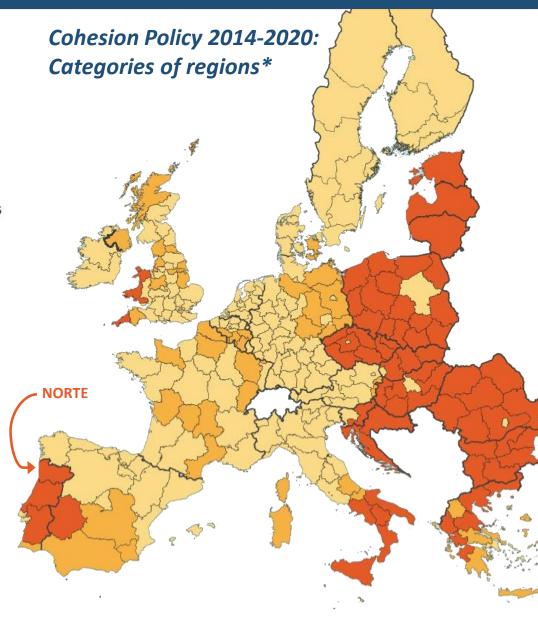






Transition regions

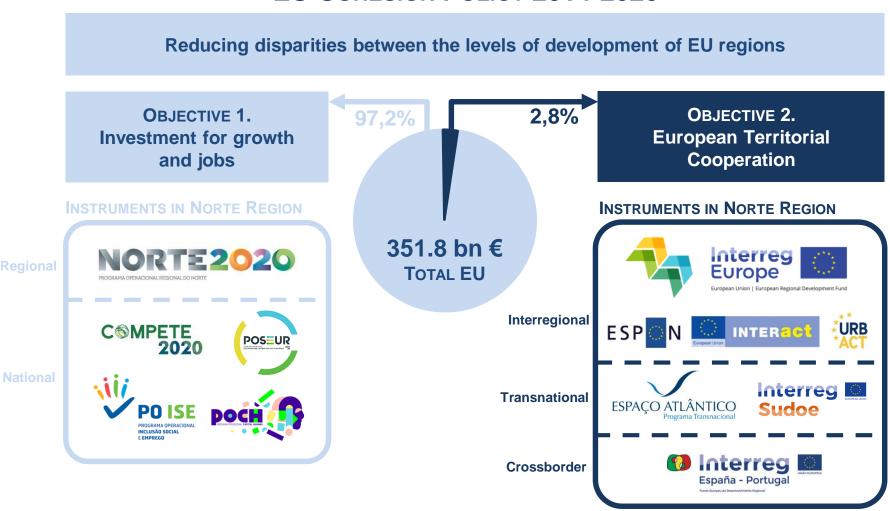
More developed regions



^{*} Sources: European Commission (categories of regions) and Eurostat (GDP figures)

Cooperation is one of the keys to bridge the gap between Norte and more developed regions

EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020*



^{*} Source: adapted from CCDRN/OADRN (2017), "NMP-REG: Enquadramento do projeto e dos trabalhos do grupo de stakeholders"

Challenges and paths for enhanced cooperation: a selection of insights as seen from Norte

Keeping the territory in mind (1): the importance of place-based cooperation

Participation of institutions from Norte Region in Interreg Europe projects (31/12/2017)*

19 projects (10 of which on smart growth/S3)

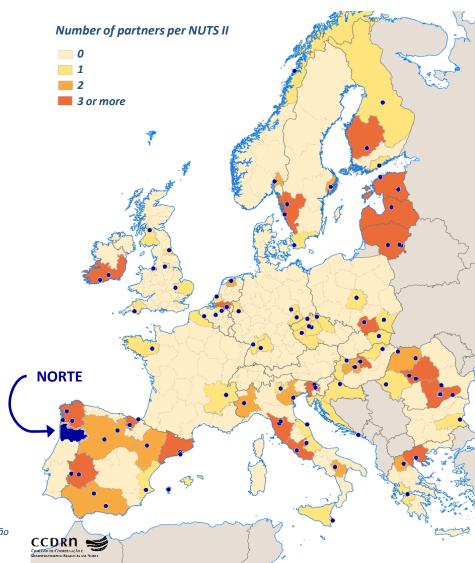
• 160 non-portuguese partners from 76 regions









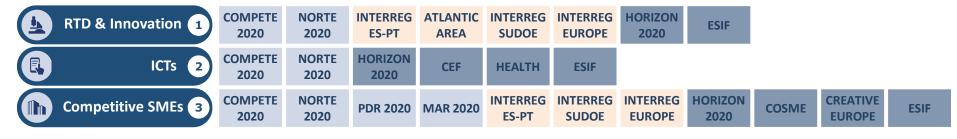


^{*} Source: Adapted from CCDRN/OADRN (2017), "Participação da Região do Norte em projetos de cooperação interregional Interreg Europe 2014-2020"

Keeping the territory in mind (2): the importance of spatially articulating different EU policies/instruments/projects

Selection of EU programmes supporting smart growth projects in Norte*

Thematic Objectives (TO)



Shared management programmes (Portugal 2020 Partnership Agreement)

Territorial Cooperation Programmes

Centrally managed programmes

Selection of other EU-level instruments with a smart-growth focus

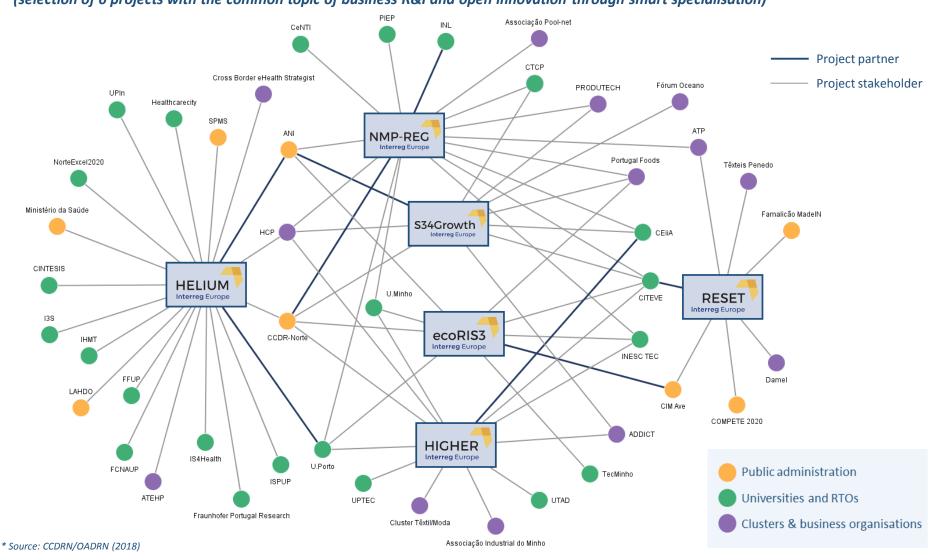
CONTRACTUAL PPPs	ENTERPRISE EUROPE NETWORK	EUROPEAN PILOT PRODUCTION NETWORK	KETs OBSERVATORY	POLICY SUPPORT FACILITY	S3 PLATFORM
DIGITAL INNOVATION HUBS	EUROPEAN CLUSTER COLLABORATION PLATFORM	EUROPEAN S. CLUSTER PARTNERSHIPS	KNOWLEDGE & INNOVATION COMMUNITIES	RECONFIRM	TAIEX REGIO PEER-2- PEER
EIT REGIONAL INNOVATION SCHEME	EUROPEAN INNOVATION PARTNERSHIPS	JOINT TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES	KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE PLATFORM	REGIONS IN INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION	WATIFY

^{*} Source: Adapted from CCDRN/OADRN (2017), "Apoios da União Europeia aplicáveis na Região do Norte: uma perspetiva global das principais oportunidades de financiamento"

Improving institutional capacity: the importance of learning processes in cooperation

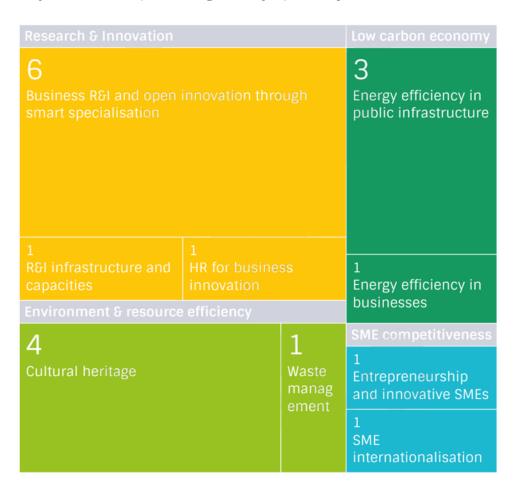
Networks of stakeholders from Norte Region involved in Interreg Europe projects

(selection of 6 projects with the common topic of business R&I and open innovation through smart specialisation)*



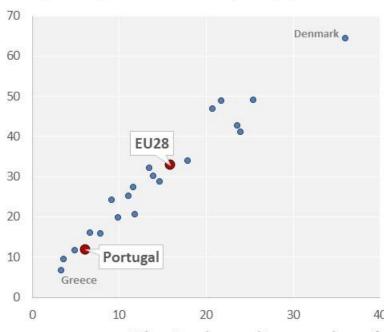
Moving beyond the rhetoric: the importance of result orientation in cooperation and effective policy implementation at subnational level

Hundreds of action plans for policy change to be implemented (Interreg Europe), 19 of which in Norte¹



Governance systems and policy-changing processes vary significantly among cooperating partners

Subnational expenditure as a share of total public expenditure in the EU, 2014 (%)²



Subnational expenditure as a share of GDP in the EU, 2014 (%)²

¹ Source: CCDRN/OADRN (2018)

Conclusions: some food for thought

- Cohesion and interregional cooperation matter: Reducing regional disparities remains important for post-2020 EU competitiveness.
 Cooperation is a key to bridge the gap between lagging and more developed regions.
- **Territory matters:** Place-based approaches are essential also for sectoral policy objectives, such as innovation. Different (cooperation) initatives should be spatially articulated.
- **Learning matters:** Policy learning and knowledge sharing are central for cooperation activities. Local stakeholder networks across different projects and initiatives should be mapped and understood for each territory.
- **Results and institutions matter:** Concrete impacts of cooperation should be made visible... but policy and project implementation at subnational level is challenged by distinct multi-level governance systems among cooperating partners.



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