

**Summary of a Survey on the Europe 2020
Flagship Initiative “An Industrial Policy for
the Globalisation Era”**

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1 Basic information

In early 2013, the Committee of the Regions (CoR), through its Europe 2020 Monitoring Platform, conducted a survey to assess the state of play of the Europe 2020 strategy's flagship initiative "**An Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era**"¹ from the viewpoint of Local and Regional Authorities.

The survey was at least partly motivated by the fact that the continuing economic challenges the European Union is facing are particularly reflected in the Europe 2020 flagship initiative "**An Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era**", where a vibrant and highly competitive EU manufacturing sector is deemed necessary in order to cope with a spectrum of tasks from resource allocation to thriving social market economy. The flagship initiative, adopted by the European Commission on 28 October 2010, sets out a strategy that aims to boost growth and jobs by maintaining and supporting a strong, diversified and competitive industrial base in Europe, offering well-paid jobs while becoming more resource-efficient². The flagship initiative highlights ten key actions for European industrial competitiveness:

1. "competitiveness proofing", i.e. an analysis of the impact on competitiveness of all policy proposals;
2. "fitness checks" of existing legislation aimed at reducing the cumulative effects of legislation in order to cut costs for businesses in Europe;
3. making it easier for SMEs to access credit and facilitating their internationalisation;
4. a strategy to strengthen European standardisation;
5. more efficient European transport, energy and communication infrastructure and services to serve European industry;
6. a new strategy on raw materials creating the right framework conditions for sustainable supply and management of domestic primary raw materials;
7. addressing sector-specific innovation performance with specific actions, in such areas as advanced manufacturing technologies, construction, bio-fuels and road and rail transport, particularly with a view to improving resource efficiency;
8. actions to improve framework conditions and support innovation in energy-intensive industries;

¹The survey was open between 9 January and 1 March 2013; the questionnaire and basic background information can be found at <http://portal.cor.europa.eu/europe2020/MonitoringFlagships/Pages/An-Industrial-Policy-for-the-Globalisation-Era.aspx>.

²More information at: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/industrial-competitiveness/industrial-policy/europe-2020/index_en.htm

9. a space industrial policy creating a solid industrial base and covering the whole supply chain;
10. reporting on Europe's and Member States' competitiveness, industrial policies and performance on an annual basis.

This report assesses to what extent the flagship initiative has provided the intended benefits to communities and regions³. The survey is also part of a broader monitoring and assessment exercise of all seven Europe 2020 flagship initiatives, which the CoR has launched on 8 October 2012. The results of these individual assessments will provide the backdrop for seven conferences – one for each flagship initiative assessment. These conferences will subsequently feed into the contribution of the Committee of the Region to the EU Commission's mid-term review of the Europe 2020 strategy due in 2014. The present survey report is based on 36 responses from 12 EU Member States and one EU-wide organisation (Figure 1). The findings will be presented at the CoR conference on **An Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era** on 10 April 2013.

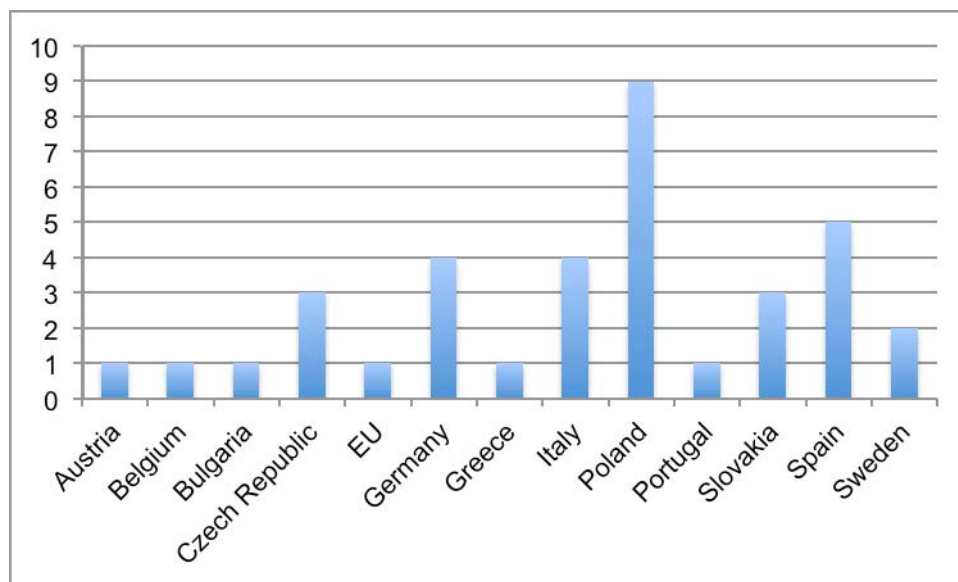


Figure 1: The number of responses received by EU Member State

The majority of responses were provided from – or on behalf of – regional authorities (33%), followed by cities/towns/municipalities (31%) and counties/provinces (19%) (Figure 2). Three contributions were provided from ‘other’ organisations, namely: organisation of chamber of commerce, cluster managing company, industry association. 17 of the responding authorities are members of the Committee of the Region's Monitoring Platform for the Europe 2020 Strategy.

³More information about the Flagship Initiative is available on the CoR website: <http://cor.europa.eu/en/activities/europe2020/Pages/industrial-policy.aspx>.

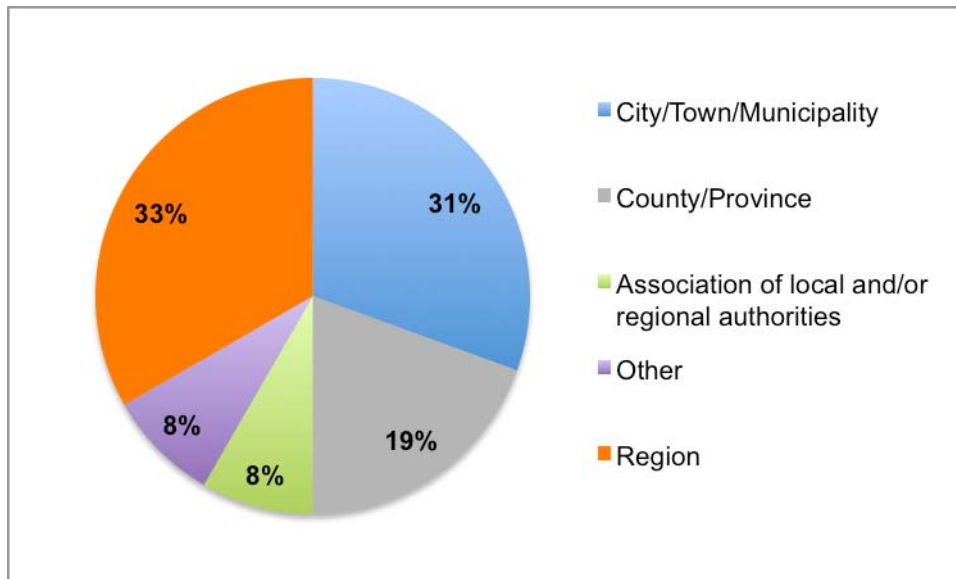


Figure 2: Survey responses by type of authority

This report is divided into four sections in accordance with the blocks of questions included in the survey questionnaire. These sections are:

- Policy challenges and responses at regional and local levels.
- How is the Europe 2020 flagship initiative *An industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era* relevant to your city or region?
- Are your country's policies relevant to your city or region?
- Managing and funding issues.

Each section summarises both the main trends emerging from the responses as well as particular perspectives and unique comments.

2 Current policy challenges and responses at regional and local level

This section of the survey includes the following three questions:

<p>1) What are the main challenges faced by industry in your region/city? <i>Please answer with respect to competitiveness (market trends; positioning in the market; competitors) and employment (finding the necessary workforce with the right skills; ability to create new jobs).</i></p>
<p>2) Do these challenges differ from those faced in 2010 (when the Europe 2020 strategy was launched)? If so, in what respect? <i>Please make a distinction between structural problems and problems resulting from the impact of the economic and financial crisis.</i></p>
<p>3) How are your regional/local policies addressing these challenges? <i>Please make clear whether you are (i) working on the basis of a local/regional industrial strategy; (ii) providing direct support to firms and networks/clusters; (iii) encouraging stronger relationships between firms, universities, public and private research institutions; (iv) improving the business environment, including through administrative simplification; (v) undertaking a proactive industrial policy, focusing on certain activities or sectors; or a mix of these actions. Please provide examples (or at least web references).</i></p>

Table 1: List of questions included in the first thematic block of the survey

2.1 General Findings

The first section of the survey focuses on (i) the main challenges faced by industry from the perspective of local and regional authorities, (ii) a comparison of the challenges that were faced in 2010, as well as (iii) how regional policies are addressing these challenges.

Throughout the survey, two main crucial problems appear to challenge LRAs' industries, both in terms of competitiveness and employment: 1) **the effects caused by globalization** and 2) **the consequences of the economic and financial crisis**, which had a major impact on the industries. Especially with regards to competitiveness, the **access to the credit market** was mentioned as a major challenge encountered, especially for SMEs. Additional key challenges reported by LRAs were the **need to invest in infrastructure and innovation**, the **need of re-structuring the industrial fabric** and **fighting de-localisation**. With regard to employment, the main challenges are connected with **high unemployment rates** and with **finding the necessary workforce with the right**

skills. High unemployment seems to have a high relevance especially in southern and eastern European countries.

Concerning the comparison of the challenges perceived now (in 2013) with those three years ago (2010), three quarters of the participants affirmed that **the challenges encountered nowadays by industries do not differ from those faced in 2010 when the Europe 2020 strategy was launched.** In fact, in 2010, the crisis was already apparent and it seems that many challenges were already related to it. Moreover, as described well in some cases, it appears that the crisis even exacerbated the challenges in time. On the other hand, many of these challenges are felt as long-term issues and thus appear to be structural in nature.

Almost two thirds of the contributions reported that the challenges are addressed **through regional or local policies.** A second general result from the analysis is that most of the LRAs tend to **provide direct support to firms and networks/clusters** and try to find ways for **encouraging stronger relationships between firms, universities, and public and private research institutions.** Another important point that comes from a good number of responses is the work toward the improvement of the business environment, especially through **administrative simplification.**

2.2 Specific Findings

Q.1: What are the main challenges faced by industry in your region/city?

All respondents replied to this question, underlining the main challenges faced by industry in local and regional authorities in Europe. With respect to competitiveness, contributions reported issues arising from two main chains of problems: on the one hand, **globalisation** is seen as causing a number of linked challenging effects. For instance, the German ‘City of Arnsherg’ signalled that globally acting competitors are entering the market; also the ‘Galicia - Norte de Portugal European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation’ from Spain highlighted the strong competition coming from emerging countries that have in many cases lower environmental requirements or labour costs. On the other hand, the **economic and financial crisis** is as well creating a number of problems. The most important – and most shared – of these challenges is the difficulty encountered by companies (especially SMEs) in **accessing the credit market** and therefore in finding the necessary funding. For instance the Italian ‘Tuscany Region’ reported that the austerity policies initiated by the end of 2011 onwards have further aggravated the context due to an increase in the tax burden, a drop in domestic demand, a progressive reduction of credit with negative effects on investment in research and technology transfer.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that challenges resulting from the crisis have been mostly reported from southern and eastern European LRAs. In fact, challenges related to the **need of making investments in infrastructure and innovation** but also the need in many cases of **re-structuring the industrial fabric** and to **fight de-localisation** are very prominent. In this case, the EUROCHAMBRES ‘The Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry’ underlined that a major challenge is to keep industry in Europe and to support re-industrialisation. Concerning the need for investing and specialising in more innovative sectors, the Polish ‘Marshal’s Office of the Mazowsze Region’ reported that *“to increase local industry’s competitive edge, there is a vital need for action to foster structural changes and spur innovative activity e.g. by creating favourable conditions for investors and businesses and by ensuring appropriate conditions for the generation and the uptake of innovation”*.

Concerning employment, the main challenges are connected with **high unemployment rates** and with **finding the necessary workforce with the right skills**. High unemployment seems to have a high relevance especially in southern and eastern European countries. In Portugal, the contribution from the ‘Ferreira do Alentejo Municipal Council’ affirmed that one of the main challenges is connected to the ability of creating new jobs; or from Poland high unemployment was reported for instance from the ‘Elbląg County Authority’. From the second point of view, a shortage of staff with appropriate training is a major challenge, as perfectly explained by the ‘Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions’. The ‘Flemish Government’ from Belgium also argued about a *“mismatch between supply and demand on the labour market”*. Additionally, few respondents also highlighted the low rate of mobility and flexibility of the workforce; for instance, the ‘Basque Government’ underpinned this point by saying that one of their main challenges is to *“increase the level of internationalization and mobility of human resources”*. Demographic change as a challenge for industrial policy has also been mentioned by few respondents.

Q.2: Do these challenges differ from those faced in 2010 (when the Europe 2020 strategy was launched)? If so, in what respect?

Three out of four respondents stated that the challenges encountered nowadays by industries **do not differ from those faced in 2010 when the Europe 2020 strategy was launched**. For instance, the ‘Marshal’s Office of the Lodzkie Region’ from Poland well expressed the general idea that derives from the analysis presented here, in saying that *“the current challenges do not differ from those in 2010”*. In fact, in 2010, the crisis has already started and it seems that many challenges were related to it. Moreover, as well described in some cases, it appears that the crisis exacerbated the challenges in time. For instance, a precise

answer from the Spanish ‘Galicia - Norte de Portugal European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation (ES-PT)’ is able to explain this point, which affirms that *“the challenges were similar, but not their intensity. The intensification and duration of the economic/financial crisis has made these problems, which before were bearable, much stronger for the industry of this area”*. Sometimes, the crisis is seen as *“questioning the existence of a substantial part of the industrial system in its actual structure”*, as affirmed by the ‘Umbria Region’ from Italy.

Many of these challenges appear to be also structural in nature, since they are felt as long-term issues, as noted, for instance, by the Czech ‘Purdubice Municipality’.

Q.3: How are your regional/local policies addressing these challenges?

Almost all the respondents contributed to this issue; only the EUROCHAMBRES ‘The Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry’ did not reply.

Almost two thirds of the contributions received from local and regional authorities (LRAs) confirmed to be acting through regional or local policies in order to address the before-mentioned challenges. The experience of the ‘Basque Government’ from Spain is very interesting: *“since 1980 the Basque Country is a pioneering region in the definition of a **comprehensive regional industrial policy**, adequate to the challenges and opportunities of its technological and industrial capabilities. In the early 90s, the Basque Country has also been a pioneer in implementing a policy and a strategy for the clustering of the economy”*.

The evolution of the Basque industrial policy (since the 80s) is available on the website "Basque Industrial Policy" (Política Industrial Vasca) (please refer to: www.politicaindustrialvasca.net). For instance, in the Basque Country, the Basque government launched the first Technology Park (Bilbao) in Spain in 1985; while the first Basque clusters were created in 1992.

Basque Country - Spain

Another instance confirming the work of the LRAs through strategies can be found in Poland, where the ‘Marshal’s Office of the Lodzkie Region’ described their action under the *2020 Łódzkie Region Development Strategy* in which it foresees *“to identify and support modern technologies (biotechnologies, nanotechnologies and high tech materials, mechatronics, ICT) for the region's key sectors, in particular the textile sector, the energy sector, medical sector, pharmaceutical sector, cosmetics sector, agro-food sector, furniture sector, the*

building materials sector, the machinery and electronic machinery sector, green industries and the development of creative industries”.

A second general result from the analysis is that almost three quarters of the LRAs tend to **provide direct support to firms and networks/clusters** and try to find ways for **encouraging stronger relationships between firms, universities, public and private research institutions**. Under the first point, a good example comes from the Italian ‘Umbria Region’, asserting to operate “*under a regional strategy that aims to maximize the competitive advantage and the system of skills under some multi-sectorial platforms that are agglomerated around 4 innovation clusters, identified in the followings: 1) Mechatronics; 2) Special Materials; 3) Energy; and, 4) Genomics*”. The second result was well-expressed by the Polish ‘Białystok Local Authority’, which forges partnerships between the public administration, academic world and business associations to promote the joint implementation of projects in Białystok.

An agreement was signed in 2006 between the Mayor of Białystok and the Rector of Białystok University. Both signatories to the document gave a commitment to take the action needed to start work on the following EU co-funded project – *Construction of the Białystok University campus*. The project, which aims to promote lasting economic growth through a competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy, is currently at the final construction stage . (please refer to: www.uwb.edu.pl)

Białystok Local Authority - Poland

Only three respondents affirmed clearly to not follow regional/local strategies. These are smaller authorities such as municipalities or counties that do not have the legal or administrative competence for building up such strategies. For instance, the ‘Gdynia City Council’ from Poland reported that it “*does not have its own industrial policy in the strict sense of the term because this is the domain of the Polish state*”.

Another important point that was mentioned by almost half (42%) of the respondents is the work towards **the improvement of the business environment, especially through administrative simplification**. In this case, for instance the Swedish ‘SALAR’ (Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions) reported their work on “*reducing barriers to starting up and running businesses, by simplifying rules, the implementation of those rules, and government services*”.

3 How is the Europe 2020 flagship initiative *An industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era* relevant to your city or region?

This section includes the following two questions:

4) With respect to industrial policy, how would you evaluate the support your city/region has received from EU policies so far? Was it sufficient in view of the challenges you are facing in this area? As concerns EU-financed investments, in which area has more added value been created (e.g. infrastructure, skills, innovation, etc.)? Please answer with reference to the various existing strands of EU policy (Europe 2020 flagship initiative "An industrial policy in the globalisation era", Structural Funds, 7th Framework Programme, Competitiveness and Innovation Programme, etc.). Please comment both on the policy tools used and on funding.

5) The Europe 2020 flagship initiative *An integrated industrial policy for the globalisation era*⁴ (see **Box 1** above), as reviewed by the Commission Communication *A stronger European industry for growth and economic recovery*⁵ of 10 October 2012, sets out a "renewed industrial policy" based on the four pillars presented in **Box 2** below. **Which of these pillars are more relevant to your specific local/regional situation?**

Table 2: List of questions included in the second thematic block of the survey

3.1 General Findings

This part of the survey deals with the question how Local and Regional Authorities in the EU perceive the support given to them by the European Union in regard to industrial policy. Furthermore, the survey investigates in which area more added value has been created by EU financed investments.

The vast majority (72%) of LRAs appreciated the support provided by the European Union in form of funding. The importance of this support for infrastructure development and employment generation was mentioned as an important factor resulting out of EU involvement in this matter. Especially, the programmes aimed at supporting SMEs (in the frame of 2007-2013 EU funds) were seen as one of the most positive outcomes. However, a small share of

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/industrial-competitiveness/industrial-policy/index_en.htm

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/industrial-competitiveness/index_en.htm

participants (22%) responded that the EU offered insufficient support for industrial policy.

Further, this section also deals with the *'renewed industrial policy'* that, as reviewed by the Communication of 10 October 2012, entitled 'A stronger European industry for growth and economic recovery', places more emphasis on short-term, growth-enhancing measures resulting from the economic crisis and its impact on EU industry. This *'renewed industrial policy'* is based on four pillars: 1) investments in innovation, 2) better market conditions, 3) access to finance and capitals, and 4) human capital and skills.

In this regard, the highest valued was the **'human capital and skills'** pillar (55%), which deals with promoting job creation and better anticipation of, and investments in, the skills needed to promote industry's competitiveness. The second-ranked pillar by contributions, the **'investments in innovation'** (52%), was also regarded as important, since it should enable key technologies to foster, and hence create a more competitive industry. Closely third was the pillar **'access to finance and capitals'** (46%). The least appreciated pillar **'better market conditions'** was considered as being essential to shape industrial policy only by the minority (19%) of the Local and Regional Authorities in question.

In conclusion, this section provides an insight in displaying the importance of EU funding in infrastructure and employment generation, the support of SMEs as well the relevance of certain effective aspects shaping the industrial policy.

3.2 Specific Findings

Q.4: With respect to industrial policy, how would you evaluate the support your city/region has received from EU policies so far? Was it sufficient in view of the challenges you are facing in this area? As concerns EU-financed investments, in which area has more added value been created (e.g. infrastructure, skills, innovation, etc.)?

The vast majority of the participants (72%) in this survey gave positive feedback on the support received by EU policies to their regions. Nearly 20% reported an influence on their infrastructure, as in the case of the Polish 'Gdyni City Council' where the funding received from the ERDF helped to ameliorate the condition of the ship building sector, the main economic sector in this region. A second case from the Czech 'Purdubice Municipality' described the funds provided by the EU as the most important mean to foster business in their region.

Besides mentioning the importance of EU means on infrastructure improvement, a major part of the participants talked about how their SMEs and the employment conditions in general benefit from funding provided by the EU. A very explicit example was provided by the Italian ‘Tuscany Region’, with the *Giovanisi project* whose aim is to invest in the future independence, entrepreneurship and leadership of this region’s young people.

“Giovanisi project”

Thanks to the European Structural Funds 2007-2013, Tuscany has achieved for example important results such as the project for the autonomy of new generations ‘Giovanisi’ funded with € 350 million that in just two years already involved 50 thousand young people: 3500 on paid internships with 2440 companies involved (and 40% of recruitment post-internship, contribution to the rent of the house (over 1000 applications satisfied and over 1000 questions in progress)).

Tuscany Region - Italy

However, almost a quarter of the participants responded that the EU offered insufficient support for industrial competitiveness. For instance, the ‘City of Arnsberg’ in Germany mentioned that EU funds only reach the region indirectly since it has to apply for the funding via the country of Nordrhein Westfalen. The ‘Flemish Government’ reported that the main actions and initiatives to support the economic recovery and transformation are all linked to the own Flemish budget for economic support. Further, the ‘Považany Municipality’ in Slovakia reported that it has not received support from EU-funded industrial policy.

Q.5: The Europe 2020 flagship initiative An integrated industrial policy for the globalisation era (see Box 1 above), as reviewed by the Commission Communication A stronger European industry for growth and economic recovery of 10 October 2012, sets out a "renewed industrial policy" based on the four pillars presented in Box 2 below. Which of these pillars are more relevant to your specific local/regional situation?

The participants were asked to identify, out of 4 pillars (described in the survey and as reviewed by the Communication of 10 October 2012, ‘A stronger European industry for growth and economic recovery’)⁶, those that are of upmost importance to their industrial policy:

- **Investments in innovation**, with a focus on six priority areas with great potential (advanced manufacturing technologies for clean production; key enabling technologies; bio-based products; sustainable

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/industrial-competitiveness/index_en.htm

industrial and construction policy and raw materials; clean vehicles and vessels; smart grids).

- **Better market conditions**, both in the internal market, with special reference to goods, entrepreneurship and the protection of intellectual property rights, and in international markets.
- **Access to finance and capitals**, through better mobilising and targeting of public resources, including from the EIB, and by unlocking private funds.
- **Human capital and skills**, to promote job creation and better anticipation of, and investments in, the skills needed to promote industry's competitiveness.

The fourth pillar (*human capital and skills*) was preferred by 55% of the responding Local and Regional Authorities as bearing the most crucial importance to their industrial policy: it deals with promoting job creation and better anticipation of, and investments in, the skills needed to promote industry's competitiveness. The Bulgarian 'Svishtov Municipality' explained that "*the aim of promoting job creation and better forecasting and investment in the skills is necessary for enhancing the competitiveness of industry*". The first pillar (*investments in innovation*) was considered crucial for 52% of the responding Local and Regional Authorities. Also, for example, the 'Principality of Asturias' from Spain sees the need to increase innovation in order to renew and to strengthen the productive fabric of the region.

Almost half (45%) of the participants responded favorably on the necessity of having *access to finance and capitals*. For instance, 'Tulip', a local authority in Bologna (Italy), mentioned that making it easier for SMEs to access credit is crucial for facilitating their internationalization. Likewise, the 'Department for Enterprise and Employment, Government of Catalonia' underlined the importance of access to finance especially in harsh economic times and for SMEs to be able to exit from the crisis.

The least appreciated pillar, with only 19% of the respondents admitting a need for it, was the one regarding *better market conditions*, both in the internal market, with special reference to goods, entrepreneurship and the protection of intellectual property rights, and in international markets. One of the advocates of this pillar, the 'West Pomerania Regional Authority' from Poland, argued that better market conditions are needed for dismantling many major market barriers.

4 Are your country's policies relevant to your city or region?

This section contains the following three questions:

6) To help meet these objectives, your country has set its own targets, which you can find at http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/targets_en.pdf. **Are your country's targets appropriate to your local (regional) situation?** Please explain, bearing in mind that "An industrial policy for the globalisation era" can potentially contribute to at least the following Europe 2020 targets:

- in a quite direct manner: 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed; 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in research and innovation (public and private investment);
- in an indirect manner: 20% less greenhouse gas emissions than in 1990; 20% of energy from renewables; 20% increase in energy efficiency.

7) **Do you think that the industrial competitiveness policies set in your country's current (2012) National Reform Programme⁷ meet the needs of your city or region? If not, how would you change your National Reform Programme next year?**

8) **Which measures in the field of industrial competitiveness policy could be more helpful in the short term?**

Table 3: List of questions included in the second thematic block of the survey

4.1 General Findings

In general, the majority (53%) of local and regional authorities contributing to this survey affirmed that the targets set in their respective countries are appropriate to their local/regional situation. Another 15% of the respondents, however, were either only partially satisfied with their national targets or felt that these targets are not realistic in the view of their local/regional situations. Only two contributions considered their own countries' targets not appropriate to their situation at the local/regional level, sharing the view that, in some cases, the targets are too general in nature and do not apply directly to the specific situation of local and regional authorities.

In a similar direction, two thirds of contributions from LRAs considered that the industrial competitiveness policies set in their countries' current National Reform Programs (NRPs) meet their local and regional needs. Many contributions also offered suggestions for better focusing their respective NRPs,

⁷ The National Reform Programmes can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/europe-2020-in-your-country/index_en.htm.

summarized as follows: facilitate access to credit; support R&D and education; administrative simplification; reduction of labour taxation; improvement of infrastructure; larger involvement of local and regional levels; more support of SMEs and entrepreneurs.

In addition, a high number of helpful short-term measures for industrial competitiveness were suggested by the LRAs contributing to the survey. A convergence was reported in the following, most addressed topics; namely: provision of instruments to support SMEs; improvement of access to credit; reduction of bureaucracy; measures to help companies develop innovation; revision of taxation systems; facilitation of cooperation between businesses, the academic world and local government; and, need for ensuring a supply of skilled labour.

4.2 Specific Findings

Q.6: To help meet these objectives, your country has set its own targets. Are your country's targets appropriate to your local (regional) situation?

Although around one quarter of respondents did not properly address this question, **the majority of the participants (53%) stated that their countries' targets are appropriate to their local/regional situation.** For instance, two contributions from Poland are able to express this result: firstly, the 'Łódź City Hall' affirms clearly that *"the national targets tie in with local strategic documents and steps taken by the city council, particularly in relation to building a knowledge-based economy and delivering sustainable development"*. The second example from the 'West Pomerania Regional Authority' replied that the Europe 2020 strategy's quantitative targets have been adapted to the country's specific situation in an appropriate way and are seen as consistent with the situation in the 'West Pomerania Regional Authority', highlighting, in particular, the target on employment rate.

Additionally, 15% of the respondents were either **only partially satisfied** with their national targets or felt that these targets are **not realistic** in the view of their local/regional situations. For instance, the Spanish region of the 'Principality of Asturias' replied that some of the objectives set at European and/or at national level *do not seem realistic as targets for the regional level for the year 2020* (i.e. expenses in R&D, the share of renewable energies and energy efficiency) while, others (i.e. education) seem acceptable. When referring the partial appropriateness of national targets, a good example was provided by the 'Flemish Government' (Belgium), reporting that *"in some domains the overall country target(s) that Belgium sets are less tuned with the Flemish*

targets because of different situations and targets between Belgium and Flanders”.

All the EU 2020 objectives are taken up in the Flemish Reform Programme EU 2020 and linked to the targets and the follow-up of the *Flemish ViA future plan* and the *Pact 2020* (20 chapters with 20 targets in total).

Please refer to: <http://www.vlaandereninactie.be/en/about/eu-2020> (in English)

(Flanders Government – Belgium)

Only two respondents considered their own countries’ targets not to be appropriate to their situation at the local/regional level, sharing the view that, in some cases, the targets are general in nature and do not apply directly to the specific situations of local and regional authorities. A contribution from Germany well-expressed an interesting point on this matter:

In order to successfully and sustainably achieve goals, strategic approaches have to be geared to regional and local conditions. These objectives must be supported through the right framework, with economic policies and financial engineering enabling local authorities, businesses and institutions to use these instruments in line with local conditions. Objectives can only be achieved when investments, model projects, more user-friendly funding and application and management procedures involving as little red tape as possible can be implemented on a broad basis (...). Politicians (multilevel governance), educational stakeholders, representative organisations (professional chambers and associations), institutions (Federal Employment Agency) and local economic players will have to work together to achieve these goals.

(Achim City – Germany)

Q.7: Do you think that the industrial competitiveness policies set in your country's current (2012) National Reform Programme meet the needs of your city or region? If not, how would you change your National Reform Programme next year?

Two thirds of the contributions from **LRAs considered that the industrial competitiveness policies set in their countries’ current NRPs meet their needs**. For instance, the Slovak ‘Trnava Autonomous Region’ reported that industrial competitiveness policies in the current National Reform Programme were appropriate to the region’s needs. Also, very interestingly, they said that *the region took part in the consultation process to prepare the National Reform Programme*, being therefore an important actor in it.

A very interesting analysis of the usefulness of their NRP was offered by the Spanish region of the ‘Principality of Asturias’:

*“In some cases (those relating to the correction of imbalances in the electricity sector) its **complex regulation** could make it more difficult to be implemented and its effectiveness can be complicated, but its effect on the industrial competitiveness is undeniable in order to encourage a reduction in the costs of energy.*

*In other cases, the **horizontal nature** of its application (Boosting ICT) can contribute to the revitalization and modernization of production activity and goes nicely with initiatives that the Asturias government is launching to boost the ICT sector, the competitiveness of our companies, and the regional administration itself (PIATIC, eAsturias Strategy). The same applies to the proposed measures for encouraging entrepreneurship and for the development of R&D in the region where, as already noted, Asturias is doing outstanding efforts through those regional programs that support these activities”.*

(Principality of Asturias – Spain)

Many contributions offered suggestions for better focusing their NRPs. Generally these suggestions can be summarized in the following statements:

- Facilitate access to credit;
- Support R&D and education (i.e. higher education, life-long training);
- Administrative simplification, especially for new enterprises;
- Reduction of labour taxation;
- Improvement of infrastructure;
- Larger involvement of local and regional levels (i.e. greater territorial cohesion strengthening multi-level systems of governance, partnerships and coordination);
- More support of SMEs and entrepreneurs.

Finally, only five respondents didn't seem to have a positive view on their respective National Reform Programmes. For example, the 'Marshal's Office of the Lodzkie Region' reported that the Polish National Reform Programme did not set out a coherent industrial policy for the country, not specifying those regions and technologies with the greatest development and competition potential.

Q.8: Which measures in the field of industrial competitiveness policy could be more helpful in the short term?

A high number of helpful short-term measures for industrial competitiveness were suggested by the LRAs contributing to the survey. The topics mostly addressed are described below.

Firstly, **instruments to support SMEs** were recognised as the most helpful measure in the short-term: for instance, provision of professional services to SMEs; organisation of fairs; better financing for entrepreneurs; provision of company support in pilot projects.

The **improvement of access to credit** through, for example, strengthening loan guarantee mechanisms or mutual guarantee schemes and venture capital was seen as second key factor. Another measure very much favoured goes towards the **reduction of bureaucracy** (i.e. decreasing organizational and legal obstacles, facilitating EU funding programmes procedures). Also important were those **measures to help companies develop innovation**; for instance: to increase investments in R&D; to incentivise technology transfer, effective information management; to improve infrastructure; to start focused internationalization actions; to formally recognise the social role of intermediate actors (i.e. clusters) in the implementation of industrial policies. Another interesting suggestion was about a **revision of taxation systems** (i.e. reduction of the tax wedge on labour costs; tax credits for research; reducing the non-salary related costs of running a business; ensuring a stable tax environment).

Finally, two other crucial factors that go well-together were the facilitation of **cooperation between businesses, the academic world and local government** and the need for **ensuring a supply of skilled labour** (i.e. tailoring education to the needs of industry; more resources for training; recognizing credits for students and fiscal benefits for firms and enterprises; adult education).

5 Managing and funding issues

This section contains the following four questions:

9) Is industrial competitiveness policy in your region/city adequately funded? Apart from EU funding (which you described in your reply to question 4) to what extent did you have recourse to other sources (e.g., PPPs, financial engineering)? Do you think you will have enough funds to run your policy programmes in this field in the future?
10) What kind of cooperation/coordination takes place between your region/city and the national and EU levels in the fields of industrial competitiveness policy? Do you see any room for even stronger cooperation between different tiers of government in this field? If so, please explain.
11) Are the forthcoming Partnership Agreements/Contracts (under the new 2014-2020 cohesion policy) an opportunity for better coordination between different tiers of government in the field of industrial policy? If so, why? And what could be the role of the different stakeholders (other levels of government and other stakeholders)?
12) Please add any further comments you might wish to make on the matters dealt with in this questionnaire.

Table 4: List of questions included in the second thematic block of the survey

5.1 General Findings

This section deals with the funding and coordination aspects on regional/national and EU levels on industrial competitiveness policy as well as the impact of the forthcoming Partnership Agreements in European countries.

The purpose of this section is, *inter alia*, to display how European countries are financing their policy programs, and which instruments and sources they use. One third of the contributions welcomed regional support, and eleven respondents clearly reported on positive influences of EU funding on their industrial competitiveness policy. Almost one third of the respondents explicitly mentioned a desire for a closer cooperation between EU and national funding, especially to realise their own strategies and achieved planned targets.

The presence of coordination and cooperation between the regions and the national policies was reported by two thirds of the participants. The involvement of higher tiers of government in this context was seen as being of crucial importance for almost a quarter of the LRAs represented in this survey. Some LRAs (14%) do include more stakeholders, as for instance the ‘Olomouc

Region’ in the Czech Republic, by involving business enterprises and agencies in the design of industrial competitiveness policy. However, one third of the participants described **room for improvement on cooperation between different tiers of government**.

The forthcoming Partnership Agreements/Contracts under the new 2014-2020 cohesion policy were seen as an opportunity for better coordination between different tiers of government by two thirds of the survey participants. By this agreements the lack of coordination would be decreased to a minimum, as explained for instance by the ‘Region of Western Greece’. Furthermore, the economic importance of regions would be included in the decision making, since they build, in most countries, the backbone of the economy.

In conclusion, this section also provides an insight into how LRAs perceive and experience the process of shaping industrial policy in their respective countries.

5.2 Specific Findings

Q.9: Is industrial competitiveness policy in your region/city adequately funded? Apart from EU funding (which you described in your reply to question 4) to what extent did you have recourse to other sources (e.g., PPPs, financial engineering)? Do you think you will have enough funds to run your policy programmes in this field in the future?

Out of 36 answers received on this question, eleven LRAs reported on **positive influences of EU funding on their industrial competitiveness policy**. The Polish ‘Białystok Local Authority’ reported that funding from the European Union is perceived as being a vital part for the dynamic development in this area. However, in other cases, such as the ‘City of Arnsberg’ (Germany), EU funding, is seen as only having an indirect reach to its actors.

One third of the contributions welcomed regional support as a successful tool, be it in the form of SMEs funding schemes as in ‘Tuscany Region’, or of increasing budgets for employment councils as in the ‘Principality of Asturias’, or of EIB credits as in the case of the ‘Galicia - Norte de Portugal European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation (ES-PT)’. In addition, the instrument of Public-Private Partnerships was mentioned as missing in six cases (with five of them coming from Polish regions). The same can be said for ‘using mostly financial engineering’ as a source for financing their industrial competitiveness policy.

Almost one third of the respondents **desired a closer cooperation amongst national and EU funding** in order to ensure the achievement of planned targets

and realize a strategy that enables them to put their industrial competitiveness policy into applicability boosting their national economy.

Q.10: What kind of cooperation/coordination takes place between your region/city and the national and EU levels in the fields of industrial competitiveness policy? Do you see any room for even stronger cooperation between different tiers of government in this field? If so, please explain.

Almost two thirds of the participants in this survey described the presence of cooperation/coordination between their region/city and the national industrial competitiveness policy. The involvement of higher tiers of government in this context was of crucial importance for almost a quarter of the LRAs represented in this survey. For instance, in the case of ‘Gdynia City Council’ (Poland), the State Treasury was reported as being actively involved in the reconstruction of one of the main business sectors in the region.

Anyway, five contributions also showed coordination with more stakeholders, such as in the case of the Czech ‘Olomouc Region’, where businesses and agencies are involved in the shaping of policies. Only four participants responded negatively on this part of the question. In the case of the ‘Flemish Government’ (Belgium), there is no coordination on industrial policy in its region due to the fact that “*competencies are mutually exclusive in the institutional setup of Belgium*”.

Coordination between EU and national policy in the matter of Industrial competitiveness policy was rather seldom mentioned. For example, the ‘City of Arnsberg’ (Germany) described that there are difficulties even on the regional and national levels, and that when coordination between national and EU level takes place these difficulties increase. The ‘Mühlheim an der Ruhr City’ (Germany) reported that EU funding is coordinated by the federal State of Nordrhein Westfalen and then advertised to the regional municipalities, therefore with a classical “top down” approach.

Eleven out of 36 participants stated that there is room for improvement on strengthening the cooperation between different tiers of government in this field. The demand for cooperation between LRAs and the Commission was suggested by the ‘Flemish Government’ (Belgium) as well as by the Czech ‘Purdubice Municipality’. A need of including regional actors in decision making and closer cooperation amongst government tiers was mentioned by the ‘City of Arnsberg’ (Germany), ‘Białystok Local Authority’ (Poland), the ‘West Pomerania Regional Authority’ (Poland), the ‘Galicia - Norte de Portugal European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation (ES-PT)’ (Spain) and the ‘Principality of Asturias’ (Spain).

Q.11: Are the forthcoming Partnership Agreements/Contracts (under the new 2014-2020 cohesion policy) an opportunity for better coordination between different tiers of government in the field of industrial policy? If so, why? And what could be the role of the different stakeholders (other levels of government and other stakeholders)?

The forthcoming Partnership Agreements/Contracts under the new 2014-2020 cohesion policy were seen as an opportunity for better coordination between different tiers of government by two thirds of the survey participants.

Most LRAs (almost 70%) reasoned their answer with the simple fact that **the Partnership Agreements will foster closer coordination among local/regional and national levels** of their country. This would also mean, as in the case of the ‘Western Region of Greece’, that previous problems of lack of coordination would be supplemented by the agreement. Furthermore, as in the answer provided by the ‘Principality of Asturias’, LRAs are important actors that should be considered in decision-making processes, due to their considerable powers. The response given by the ‘Tuscany Region’ also demonstrates the need of improving the coordination among LRAs and the European bodies as well as within a country (i.e. among the ‘Tuscany Region’ and other Italian regions of central and northern Italy) in order to boost the competitiveness in this matter. 22% of the respondents were unable to answer this question due to several differing reasons. For instance, the ‘Region of Western Greece’ argued that lacking experiences do not enable them to answer this question in a proper way. The ‘West Pomerania Regional Authority’ explained that work is currently underway on defining the principles for Partnership agreements.

Q.12: Please add any further comments you might wish to make on the matters dealt with in this questionnaire?

In addition, a 12th question in the survey asked the respondents to add **any further comments** on the matters dealt within the questionnaire. More than two thirds of the 36 contributions did not answer this question. However, the comments received were taken into account in the analysis.

6 Conclusions

The survey was based on twelve questions clustered in four sections. The following conclusions can be drawn from the answers received on these twelve questions:

- Two main crucial problems appear to challenge Local and Regional Authorities' (LRAs) industries, both in terms of competitiveness and employment: (1) **the effects caused by globalization** and (2) **the consequences of the economic and financial crisis**, which had a major impact on the industries. Especially with regard to competitiveness, the **access to credit market**, mostly for SMEs, was mentioned as major challenge. Additional key challenges reported by LRAs were the **need to invest in infrastructure and innovation**, the **need of re-structuring the industrial fabric**, and **fighting de-localisation**. With regards to employment, the main challenges are connected with **high unemployment** rates and with **finding the necessary workforce with the right skills**. High unemployment rates seem to have a high relevance especially in southern and eastern European countries.
- Three out of four respondents stated that **the challenges encountered nowadays by industries do not differ from those faced in 2010 when the Europe 2020 strategy was launched**. In fact, the crisis was already apparent in 2010, and it seems that many challenges were already then related to it. In some cases the crisis even exacerbated the challenges over time. On the other hand, many of these challenges are felt as long-term issues and thus appear to be structural in nature.
- Almost two thirds of the contributions reported that above-mentioned challenges are addressed by **acting through regional or local policies**. Most LRAs tend to **provide direct support to firms and networks/clusters** and try to find ways for **encouraging stronger relationships between firms, universities, and public and private research institutions**. Another important point is working towards the improvement of the business environment, especially through **administrative simplification**.
- The **support provided by the European Union** in the form of funding is appreciated by almost three quarters of the contributions. The importance of this support for infrastructure development and employment generation was mentioned as an important factor resulting out of EU involvement in this matter. Especially, the programmes aimed at supporting SMEs (in the

frame of 2007-2013 EU funds) were seen as one of the most positive outcomes.

- Among the four pillars of the “reinforced industrial policy” as reviewed by the Communication ‘*A stronger European industry for growth and economic recovery*’, most LRAs (55%) favoured the “**Human capital and skills**” pillar; followed by the pillar “Investments in innovation” (52%).
- In general, the majority (53%) of the respondents consider **the targets set in their respective countries appropriate to their local/regional situation**. Another 15% of the respondents, however, are either only partially satisfied with their national targets or feel that these targets are not realistic in the view of their local/regional situations. Only two contributions consider the targets not appropriate.
- Two thirds of the contributing LRAs consider that **the industrial competitiveness policies set in their countries’ current National Reform Programs (NRPs) meet their local and regional needs**.
- Many contributions also offered **suggestions for better focusing their respective NRPs**, which can be summarized as follows: (i) facilitate access to credit; (ii) support R&D and education; (iii) administrative simplification; (iv) reduction of labour taxation; (v) improvement of infrastructure; (vi) larger involvement of local and regional levels; and (vii) more support of SMEs and entrepreneurs.
- A high number of **helpful short-term measures** for industrial competitiveness have been suggested by the LRAs contributing to the survey. The following topics were addressed most: (1) provision of instruments to support SMEs; (2) improvement of access to credit; (3) reduction of bureaucracy; (4) measures to help companies developing innovation; (5) revision of taxation systems; (6) facilitation of cooperation between businesses, the academic world and local government; and (7) need for ensuring a supply of skilled labour.
- Almost one third of the respondents explicitly mentioned a desire for a closer cooperation between EU and national funding, especially to realise their own strategies and achieve planned targets. One third of the contributions welcomed regional support, and eleven respondents clearly reported on positive influences of EU funding on their industrial competitiveness policy.

- Almost two thirds of the participants in this survey described the **presence of cooperation/coordination** between their local/regional authority and the national industrial competitiveness policy. However, almost one third of the participants described **room for improvement** on cooperation between different tiers of government.
- The forthcoming **Partnership Agreements/Contracts under the new 2014-2020 cohesion policy** are seen as an opportunity for better coordination between different tiers of government by two thirds of the survey participants.

7 Annex I – List of Respondents

No	Country	Local or regional authority	Name Of Sender	Address	Type	Member of Monitoring Platform
1	Italy	bioPmedd innovation cluster – Piemonte region	Fabrizio Conicella	Via ribes, 5 – 10010 Colletterto Giacosa (TO)	Other - Cluster managing company	No
2	Slovakia	Trnava Autonomous Region (Trnavský samosprávny kraj)	Ing. Tibor Mikuš, Phd.	Trnava, Starohájjska 10, +421 335559100, predseda@trnava-vuc.sk	Region	Yes
3	Germany	City Arnsberg (Stadt Arnsberg)	Karin Glingener	Rathausplatz 1, D-59759 Arnsberg Telefon: +49 2932 2011394 E-Mail: bmreferat.glingener@arnsberg.de	City/Town/Municipality	Yes
4	EU	EUROCHAMBRES – The Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry	Michael Steurer	Avenue des Arts 19 A/D, B-1000 Brussels +32 (2) 282 08077, steurer@eurochambres.eu	Other - Chamber of Commerce and Industry	No
5	Poland	GDYNI City Council - RADA MIASTA GDYNI	Dr Inż. Stanisław Szwabski	81-384 GDYNIA, AL. MARSZAŁKA PIŁSUDSKIEGO 52/54	City/Town/Municipality	No
6	Belgium	Flemish Government - Vlaamse Overheid	Niko Geerts	KONING ALBERT II – LAAN 35 BUS 10 1030 BRUSSEL Niko.geerts@ewi.vlaanderen.be	Region	Yes
7	Portugal	Ferreira do Alentejo Municipal Council (Câmara Municipal de Ferreira do Alentejo)	Aníbal Reis Costa	geral@cm-ferreira-alentejo.pt	City/Town/Municipality	Yes
8	Poland	Białystok Local	Tadeusz	15-950 Białystok, ul. Słonimska 1, 085 869 60	City/Town/Municipality	No

No	Country	Local or regional authority	Name Of Sender	Address	Type	Member of Monitoring Platform
		Authority (Urząd Miejski w Białymstoku)	Truskolaski	02, prezydent@um.bialystok.pl	ity	
9	Germany	Mülheim an der Ruhr City (Stadt Mülheim an der Ruhr)	Oberbürgermeisterin Dagmar Mühlenfeld	Am Rathaus 1 45468 Mülheim an der Ruhr Telefon: (0208) 455-9901 Dagmar.muehlenfeld@muelheim-ruhr.de	City/Town/Municipality	No
10	Czech Republic	Pardubice Municipality (Město Pardubice)			City/Town/Municipality	No
11	Sweden	Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions - Sveriges Kommuner och Landsting	Fredrik Berglund	Hornsgatan 20 118 82 Stockholm Fredrik.berglund@skl.se	Association of local and/or regional authorities	Yes
12	Germany	Achim City (Stadt Achim)	Dr. Stephan Leenen	Stadt Achim Oberstraße 38 28832 Achim Te. +49 (0) 4202 9160 240 Email: st.leenen@stadt.achim.de	City/Town/Municipality	No
13	Poland	Łódź City Hall (Urząd Miasta Łodzi)	Tomasz Jakubiec	Piotrkowska 113 Łódź; (48)(42) 6384442	City/Town/Municipality	Yes
14	Poland	West Pomerania Regional Authority (Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa)	Jacek Baraniecki	jbaraniecki@wzp.pl +4891 4467130	Region	No

No	Country	Local or regional authority	Name Of Sender	Address	Type	Member of Monitoring Platform
		Zachodniopomorskiego)				
15	Bulgaria	Svishtov Municipality (Община Свищов)	Stanislav Petrov Blagov	Svishtov, 5250, Tsanko Tserkovski street, N02 obshtina@svishtov.bg www.svishtov.bg	City/Town/Municipality	No
16	Italy	TULIP_Bologna - ONG Bologna local authority	Lucia Cucciarelli Stefano Musso	Lucia Cucciarelli Coordinator of EuropEducation Bologna President of Tulip Bologna Via Giacomo Puccini 6 Bologna 0039 347 744 54 98 Lucia.cucciarelli@gmail.com Stefano Musso Università di Torino Dipartimento di Studi Storici Via Sant'Ottavio 20 10124 Torino 011.6709688 3336050120 Stefano.musso@unito.it	Association of local and/or regional authorities	No
17	Poland	Elbląg County Authority (Starostwo Powiatowe w Elblągu)	Gabriela Effenberg	82-300 Elbląg, ul. Saperów 14A Tel. 55 239 49 60 e-mail: peks@powiat.elblag.pl	County	No
18	Poland	Marshal's Office of the Lodzkie Region	Artur Stelmach	42 663 30 92	Province	Yes

No	Country	Local or regional authority	Name Of Sender	Address	Type	Member of Monitoring Platform
		(Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Łódzkiego)				
19	Poland	Marshal's Office of the Mazowsze Region (Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Mazowieckiego)	Agnieszka Rypińska	Ul. Jagiellońska 26, 03-719 Warszawa tel. (+48 22) 5979-100 fax (+48 22) 5979-290 e-mail: urzad_marszalkowski@mazovia.pl	Province	Yes
20	Spain	Galicia - Norte de Portugal European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation (ES-PT) - Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial – Galicia-Norte de Portugal (GNP-AECT)	Juan José Lirón Lago. Director De La GNP-AECT	Calle Eduardo Cabello s/n (edificio CETMAR), Bouzas 36208 Vigo (Pontevedra) Teléfono: +34 986135126. E-mail: gnpaect@gnpaect.eu	Association of local and/or regional authorities	No
21	Czech Republic	Olomouc Region (Olomoucký kraj)	Hana Brožková	Jeremenkova 40a, Olomouc 779 11, 585 508 386, h.brozkova@kr-olomoucky.cz	County	Yes
22	Greece	Region of Western Greece (Περιφέρειας Δυτικής Ελλάδας)	Dimitris Karavidas	NEO PATRON ATHINON 32 2613613602 Dimitris.Karavidas@pde.gov.gr	Region	No

No	Country	Local or regional authority	Name Of Sender	Address	Type	Member of Monitoring Platform
23	Spain	Principality of Asturias (Principado de Asturias)	Guillermo Martínez Suárez	c/ Suárez de la Riva, 11 33071 OVIEDO Teléfono: +34985106851	Region	Yes
24	Austria	Association of Carinthian Industry (Industriellenvereinigung Kärnten)	Paul Wieser	Dr. Palla-Gasse 21, 9020 Klagenfurt +43 463 56615, p.wieser@iv.net.at	Other – Industry Association	No
25	Germany	State of Rhineland-Palatinate (Land Rheinland-Pfalz)	Margit Conrad	In den Ministergärten 6, 10117 Berlin	Region	No
26	Italy	Tuscany Region (Regione Toscana)	Paolo Tedeschi	Piazza Duomo 10, 50122 Firenze, Italia +39.055.4384820 paolo.tedeschi@regione.toscana.it	Region	Yes
27	Spain	Parliament of Extremadura - Parlamento de Extremadura	Parlamento De Extremadura	Plaza de San Juan de Dios, s/n. 06800 Mérida. Badajoz. 650 55 16 13. hpacheco@asambleaex.es	Region	No
28	Poland	Marshal Office of the Opolskie Region - Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Opolskiego	Karina Bedrunka	ul. Piastowska 14, 45-082 Opole, Tel. 77 54 16 565, e-mail: dpo@opolskie.pl	Province	Yes
29	Slovakia	Považany Municipality (Obec Považany)	Mária Kerakova	maria.kerakova@obec-povazany.sk; ocu.povazany@stonline.sk	City/Town/Municipality	No

No	Country	Local or regional authority	Name Of Sender	Address	Type	Member of Monitoring Platform
30	Poland	Marshal Office of the Wielkopolskie Region (Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Wielkopolskiego)	Marek Woźniak Marshal of the Wielkopolskie region	61-713 Poznań, Al. Niepodległości 18 Tel. (4861) 626 66 00 Fax (4861) 626 66 01 E-mail: marszalek@umww.pl	Province	Yes
31	Italy	Umbria Region (Regione Umbria)	Luigi Rossetti	Via Mario Angeloni 06124 Perugia 0039 075 5045710 lrossetti@regione.umbria.it	Region	No
32	Slovakia	Trenčín Self-governing Region (Trenčiansky Samosprávny Kraj)	Ing. Miroslav Krížan	Trenčiansky samosprávny kraj K dolnej stanici 7282/20A 911 01 TRENČÍN Email: miroslav.krizan@tsk.sk +421 901 918 155	Region	Yes
33	Spain	Basque Government (Gobierno Vasco)	GOBIERNO VASCO Departamento De Industria	C/Donostia-San Sebastian, 1 01010 VITORIA-GASTEIZ Tel: 00-34-945-01.99.68 Mail: comercio-ext@ej-gv.es	Region	No
34	Spain	Department for Enterprise and Employment, Government of Catalonia (Departamento de Empresa y Ocupación de la Generalitat de Cataluña)	Dirección General De Industria	Paseo de Gracia, 129 08008 Barcelona dgi.emo@gencat.cat	Region	Yes

No	Country	Local or regional authority	Name Of Sender	Address	Type	Member of Monitoring Platform
35	Sweden	City of Malmö (Malmö Stad)	Ilmar Reepalu	Malmö Stad SE-205 80 Malmö +46-40 34 10 00 Ilmar.reepalu@malmo.se	City/Town/Municipality	Yes
36	Czech Republic	Moravian-Silesian Region - Regional Authority (Moravskoslezský kraj)	Miroslav Novák	28. října 117, 702 18 Ostrava, Česká republika, +420 595 622 775, tomas.fiedler@kr-moravskoslezsky.cz	County	Yes

8 Annex II – List of Local/Regional Initiatives reported in the received contributions

Country	Authority	Initiative
Czech Republic	Moravian Silesian Region	Moravian Silesian Employment Pact The region's aim with its development strategy is to foster the competitiveness of the regionally-based economy.
Czech Republic	Olomouc Region	Regional innovation strategy (RIS OK) This aims to foster growth in the local economy's competitiveness and to create good quality jobs by systematically putting in place the right environment for the development of innovative entrepreneurship and research excellence in the region.
Czech Republic	Olomouc Region	Innovation Vouchers A project called Innovation Vouchers has been instigated in Olomouc region to support collaboration between business and research. This involves companies receiving a subsidy to the tune of CZK 150 000 for working with a selected research institute.
Germany	Achim City	Ingenieur-Kompetenznetzwerk Oberflächentechnik (Surface Engineering Skills Network)
Germany	Achim City	Bamboo Technology Network Europe
Germany	Mülheim an der Ruhr City	Mülheim & Business GmbH Economic Development Corporation It is active in a number of regional and cross-regional networks to support businesses and also initiates its own networks offering targeted support to develop key sectors.
Greece	Region of Western Greece	Three-year business action programme 2012-2014 The region provides financial support for the implementation of targeted investment initiatives that promote regional cohesion within the framework of Investment Law 3908-2011 and Development Law 3299-2004. These support companies involved in all sectors: existing, new and emerging.
Italy	Tuscany Region	Giovanisi Project Giovanisi funded with € 350 that in just two years already involved 50 thousand young people: 3500 on paid internships with 2440 companies involved (and 40% of recruitment post-internship, contribution to the rent of the house (over 1000 applications satisfied and over 1000 questions in progress), Regional Civil Service (2000 young people started this experience on the over 5500 applications that will be met gradually), incentives for new businesses (more than 1000 applications for € 71 million in funding, of which 713 already funded; 635 applications for doing business in agriculture, and of these, 400 have already started the business).

Country	Authority	Initiative
Italy	Tuscany region	VISITO Tuscany The Purpose of the project “VISITO Tuscany” is to investigate and realize technologies able to offer an interactive and customized advanced tour guide service to visit the cities of art in Tuscany.
Poland	Białystok City Council	Construction of the Białystok University campus
Poland	Białystok City Council	Podlaskie Regional Development Fund It provides investment advice and financial support in the form of loan funds
Poland	Białystok City Council	Białystok Management Training Foundation It provides specialist marketing and management training and advice
Poland	Białystok City Council	The Council of Economic Experts
Poland	Marshal's Office of the Mazowsze Region	Mazowsze Regional Development Strategy and on the Regional Innovation Strategy It outlines the principal courses of action for development policy, including measures to boost the region's innovation potential
Poland	Marshal's Office of the Mazowsze Region	Mazowsze Regional Operational Programme Creating conditions for the development of innovation potential and entrepreneurship in Mazowsze, which seek to create the conditions needed to develop innovative potential and to support the development of entrepreneurship, are of key importance in this respect.
Poland	Board of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship	Mazowsze network of advice and information centres on innovation (MSODI) It is jointly funded by the EU and allows companies and R&D institutions to improve knowledge of and raise awareness about such cooperation and to popularise innovation. MSODI's action also includes initiatives to facilitate contacts between the R&D sector and industry.
Poland	Elbag County Authority	The Elbląg county e-region – services for businesses It is about the county is working to improve the business environment not least by carrying out an innovative project to introduce e-services for SMEs, entitled A broad range of e-services covering the economy, tourism, roads, analysis and statistics, urban planning, public procurement, surveying and the environment will simplify and shorten administrative procedures, making the authority more open and friendly to businesses.
Poland	GDYNIA City Council	Gdynia Entrepreneurship Support Centre Provides support for entrepreneurs - simplifying procedures, e-administration, highly

Country	Authority	Initiative
		accessible public services, expert knowledge and financial support.
Poland	GDYNIA City Council	Stocznia Gdynia compensation programme It has proven to be a major success – its assets were purchased by shipbuilding companies, laid-off workers were given the opportunity to continue working in the maritime sector (in addition to social security benefits in the form of severance packages, etc.) while the assets obtained from the sale of the shipyard covered the financial liabilities of its creditors.
Poland	Łódź City Hall	2020+ Strategy for the Integrated Development of Lodz
Poland	Łódź City Hall	Cluster Development Strategy for Lodz
Poland	Łódź City Hall	Program for Young People in Lodz
Poland	Marshal Office of the Opolskie Region	Opolskie Regional Development Strategy up to 2020
Poland	Marshal Office of the Wielkopolskie Region	Supporting cooperation between academic and business circles in Wielkopolska
Poland	Marshal Office of the Wielkopolskie Region	Entrepreneurship – the road to learning creativity and teamwork
Poland	Marshal Office of the Wielkopolskie Region	Investor and Exporter Service Centre
Poland	Marshal's Office of the Lodzkie Region	2020 Łódzkie Region Development Strategy identify and support modern technologies (biotechnologies, nanotechnologies and high tech materials, mechatronics, ICT) for the textile, the energy, medical, pharmaceutical sector, cosmetics, agro-food, furniture, the building materials, the machinery and electronic machinery sector, green industries and the development of creative industries
Poland	Marshal's Office of the Lodzkie Region	Employment Promotion Act Helping to get unemployed people into work based on the needs identified by employers. Organisation of subsidised employment, provision of on-the-job learning (work placements, vocational training for adults), training tailored to the needs of local employers; Giving opinions on educational courses in accordance with the needs of the local/regional labour market; Providing subsidies to people who wish to set up their own business, providing advice

Country	Authority	Initiative
		and training services to such persons.
Slovakia	Trnava Self-Governing Region	DUO STARS Duo Stars is a cross border cooperation project between Lower Austria and Trnava region. This project begun end 2008/beginning 2009. It focused on three main areas – innovation, business environment, and training and digital platforms for tendering and finding orders for companies.
Slovakia	Trnava Self-Governing Region	ŽOS, a.s. ŽOS is a company with a rich engineering and electrotechnical tradition. has an arrangement with the city's polytechnic vocational secondary school. This covers specialist assistance, knowledge sharing and coordination in vocational training and business. These are contractual arrangements mainly involving students from vocational and academical disciplines
Slovakia	Trnava Self-Governing Region	Project to train employees of Jasplastik s.r.o. Matúškovo The project is designed to improve the skills of the company workforce, which supplies plastic components for the electrical engineering and automotive industries. The modules focus on manufacturing skills, IT technologies, languages and soft skills for office and management staff.
Slovakia	Trnava Self-Governing Region	Development project for JAS-Automotive This project, which is being carried out in collaboration with one of the largest German companies in this branch, is being run in Galanta and addresses new forms of production in the plastics industry.
Slovakia	Trnava Self-Governing Region	Intelligent Energy project This was funded from the Slovakia-Austria crossborder cooperation programme 2007–2013, adopted in 2009 and begun end 2009/ beginning 2010. It focused on education, research and support for the use of renewable resources and intelligent forms of energy.
Slovakia	Trnava Self-Governing Region	RECOM SK-AT RECOM is a project as part of the Slovakia-Austria crossborder cooperation programme 2007–2013. There entrepreneurs have the opportunity to take part in meetings to launch new project bids. The project enables potential applicants for non-refundable subsidies – including in the private sector – to get advice.

Country	Authority	Initiative
Spain	Parliament of Extremadura	Strategic Plan “Employment, Enterprise, Entrepreneurs” (Plan 3E) The strategic plans is stressing the need for a change in the mentality of our population in order to create a entrepreneurs mentality as opposed to the existing one (until the year 2011) where a ‘civil servant’ mentality was prevailing.
Spain	Principality of Asturias	Institute for Economic Development of Asturias (IDEPA) Public entity under the regional government, it is the Agency for economic development agency and coordinator of public bodies to support businesses. It develops programs in order to support the financing (mainly subsidies), the innovation, the internationalization, the development and the improvement of industrial infrastructures.
Spain	Principality of Asturias	Regional Company for the Promotion of Asturias, S.A. (SRP) Publicly held company that provides social equity of new companies, and equity loans.
Spain	Principality of Asturias	ASTURGAR, SGR Publicly held company, which provides guarantees to companies in order to facilitate their access to bank financing
Spain	Principality of Asturias	European Centre for Business and Innovation of Asturias Entity with a public interest whose objective is to provide support to entrepreneurs, especially for innovative and technology based support, to implement their business plans with greater chance of success
Spain	Principality of Asturias	Foundation for the Encouragement in Asturias towards Applied Scientific Research and Technology (FICYT). Entity with a public interest oriented towards the promotion of Research, of Innovation and of Technological development both in academia and business.
Sweden	City of Malmö	Företagsamma Malmö A program to get all administrations working in line with the enterprise policy strategy.
Sweden	City of Malmö	Företagsakademin The project is aimed at companies in the county of Stockholm which have up to 9 active members including owners.