

Mapping of CE and Smart Specialisation Strategy in Greece

Workshop “Circular Economy Transition in Smart Specialization Strategy (CE in S3) in RIS
countries”

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Outline

Why put the CE and Smart Specialisation Strategy (SSS) together

Methodology of the mapping exercise

Mapping results (quantitative)

Where the mapping points at

Whether, to what extent and how can SSS and CE become mutually reinforcing

Why put the CE and Smart Specialisation Strategy(SSS) together

SSS is a **regional development tool**, aiming at maximising economies of agglomeration and economies of scope

The CE is a **way of living**, a priority for the UN and the EU leading to an encompassing strategy with common elements across the globe

A key question then is **whether, to what extent and how** the two could become mutually reinforcing

Methodology of the mapping exercise



Mapping results (quantitative)

Our understanding

- **Regional Innovation Schemes (RISs) were adopted late**, after the corresponding Operational Programmes (O.P.)
⇒ whatever is included in the RIS design was not ipso facto translated into budgetary provisions.
- The activities undertaken in 2014-20 foresee at best **waste management with limited CE sensitivity**; there are few good practices to learn from.
- Waste Management itself (and then the CE Strategy) are often **more ambitious than realistic**; national policies are hostage to a conundrum of high ambitions and systematic delays

Indicative Interventions mapped

Programme	Level	Type of Intervention	Description
RIS	National	Action	Increase investment in existing companies to introduce new products and services to the market and to develop and implement modern production methods
RIS	Regional - Attica	Indicative actions	Products and processes for the management and exploitation of trash, residues and waste
RIS	Regional - Central Greece	Action	Modernizing and applying sustainable farming methods
RIS	Regional - Central Macedonia	Action	"Synthesis of artificial marble using recyclable aggregates"
RIS	Regional - Crete	Indicative Implementation Priorities	Utilization of agricultural waste products for the production of high nutritional value feed
RIS	Regional - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace	Priority of Intervention	Utilizing alternative uses of primary by-products, including their use as an energy resource.
RIS	Regional - North Aegean	Project	3 pilot projects for the management of organic plant materials and waste for compost and / or pellet production

The CE Strategy Goals used for a classification

1. Integrating the criteria for ecological design/planning and analysis of product life cycle, avoiding the introduction of hazardous substances into their production and facilitating reparability and extension of product life span. The use of non-hazardous substances also improves the quality of waste during the process of production, thus also reducing environmental income.
2. Effective implementation of prioritization of waste management, promoting the prevention of creating waste and encouraging re-usage and recycling.
3. Creating and promoting Manuals for improving energy efficiency in procedures of production.
4. Promotion of innovative forms of consumptions, such as the use of services instead of purchasing products or the use of electronic computers and digital platforms.
5. Promotion of a rational consumption model, based on information transparency in regard to the features of goods and services, their life span and energy efficiency.
6. Facilitation and creation of appropriate channels for the exchange of information and the coordination between administrations, the scientific community and the economic and social agencies, so as to lead to synergies compatible with the transition to the circular model.
7. Highlighting the significance of shifting from linear to circular economy, by promoting transparency in procedures, improving information given to citizens, training and raising social awareness.
8. Processing transparent and feasible indices for monitoring the implementation of the transition.

Number of CE-related Interventions per Region

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	No of Interventions
Attica		6	2				6		7
Central Greece	3	4	2	1	1		4	2	9
Central Macedonia	8	9	4	2	2	2	2	1	20
Crete	1	5	3	1	1		3	1	9
Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	3	2	4				7		8
Epirus	2	2				1	3		6
Ionian Islands		2					4		5
North Aegean		4		3	3				6
Peloponnese	3	6	1				3		9
South Aegean	1	1	1				3		5
Thessaly	3	4	2				2		6
Western Greece	1	3	1	1	1		2		3
Western Macedonia		4	2				2		5
National RIS	7	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	7
National total	32	55	24	11	9	4	42	5	105

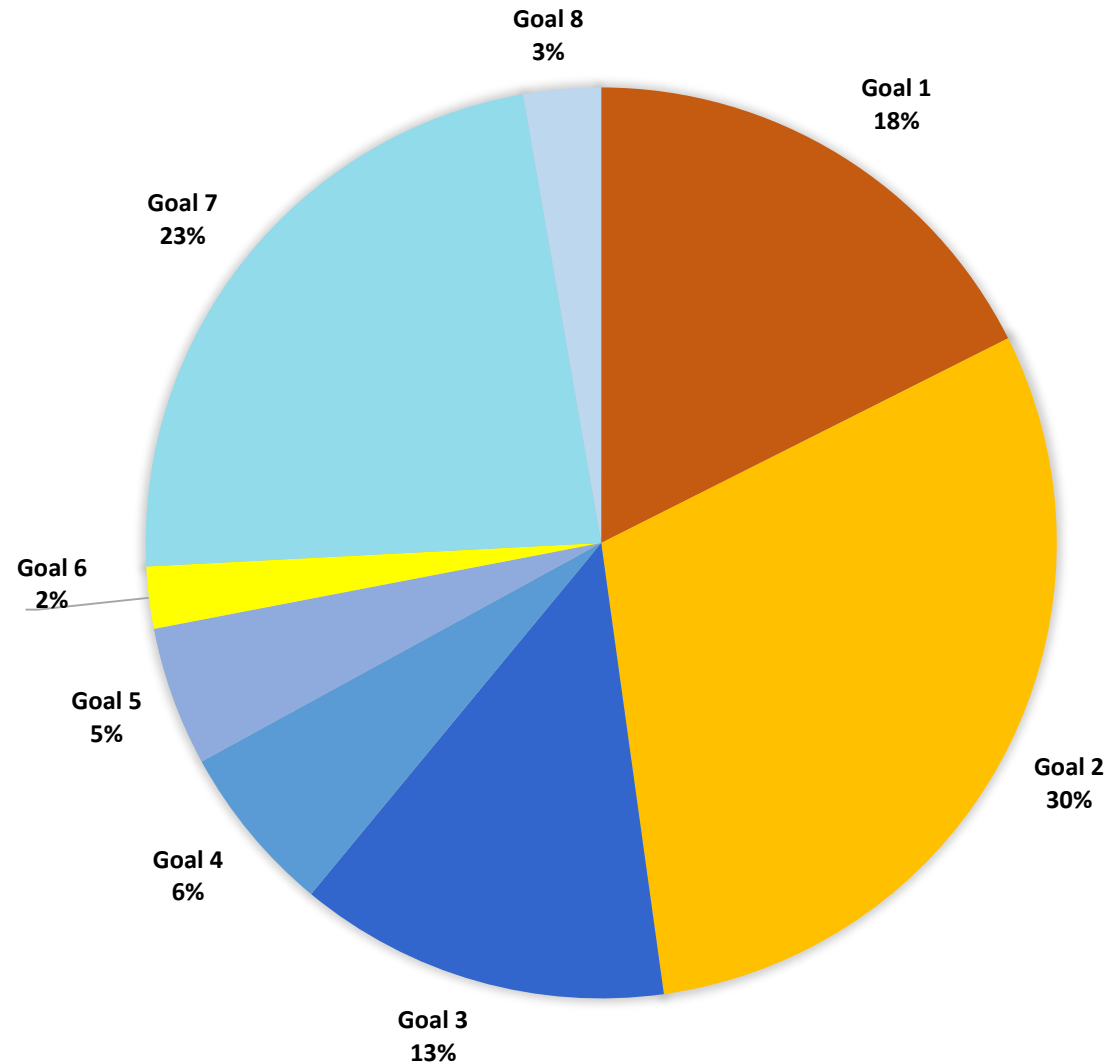
* Several interventions address more than one goals

Share of CE-related Interventions per Region (%)

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Total
Attica		43%	14%				43%		100%
Central Greece	18%	24%	12%	6%	6%		24%	12%	100%
Central Macedonia	27%	30%	13%	7%	7%	7%	7%	3%	100%
Crete	7%	33%	20%	7%	7%		20%	7%	100%
Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	19%	13%	25%				44%		100%
Epirus	25%	25%				13%	38%		100%
Ionian Islands		33%					67%		100%
North Aegean		40%		30%	30%				100%
Peloponnese	23%	46%	8%				23%		100%
South Aegean	17%	17%	17%				50%		100%
Thessaly	27%	36%	18%				18%		100%
Western Greece	11%	33%	11%	11%	11%		22%		100%
Western Macedonia		50%	25%				25%		100%
National RIS	37%	16%	11%	16%	5%	5%	5%	5%	100%
National total	18%	30%	13%	6%	5%	2%	23%	3%	100%

Mapping 4 Sectoral + 13 Regional O.P.

⇒ 113 interventions potentially related to CE



Where the mapping points at

The National SSS is covering all CE goals

Goals 2 (Effective waste management, usage and recycling), 7 (Shifting to CE, information and training) and 1 (Integration of criteria to extend life span) are mostly addressed by the regional SSS

Central Macedonia appears as the region is the highest sensitivity addressing all CE goals through its SSS suggestions for intervention, followed by Central Greece and Crete. In terms of policy design these three regions are the ones most likely to learn from (subject to implementation progress).

Conversely, the Ionian and North Aegean islands appear less interested in the topic.

Conversely goals 6, 8 and 5 are most neglected and it is important to understand why they lag behind

Leapfrogging Opportunities exist

Natural resources available and untapped secondary resources and waste.

Scientific workforce and expertise as well as productive tradition and know-how in technical trades.

A primary sector with growth potential that requires modernisation and reduction of production costs.

Low indices of resource and energy productivity (as well as energy performance).

Profitability can come up if shifting from Waste Management to CE priority and opportunities; there has been too much focus on waste rather than recycling; SSS are the right instrument to investigate these possibilities

Whether, to what extent and how the two can become mutually reinforcing: lessons from Greece



Problems

1. The 2014-2020 O.P. was too ambitious to be implemented
2. RISs could not (yet) play the ambitious role they were expected to play
3. Governance issues indicate reluctance to change



Opportunities

1. CE could be used as an opportunity to leapfrog for the economy
2. SSS can include CE aspects tailor-made to their competitive advantages
3. Identify and support regions willing to use their revised RIS as a CE model

Thank you for your attention
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