



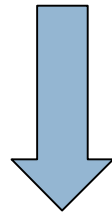
"SYNERGIES AND COMPLEMENTARITIES BETWEEN EU FUNDING PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE TOURISME IN SMALL ISLANDS DESTINATIONS"

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COHESION: economic, social, territorial

“to promote overall harmonious development”



In particular the reduction of “disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions”

.. EFFICIENCY

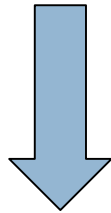
all regions must be given the opportunity to achieve their full potential

.. EQUITY

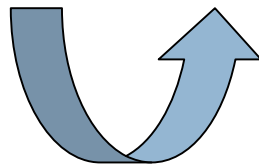
all citizens must be given the opportunity to live a life worth living independently of where they are born

A NEW PARADIGM: place-based development policy

Policy approach on sustainable tourism development



- Integrated/Holistic
- Relational
- Inclusive
- Territorial



Islands are special places with a natural attraction for tourists and a special challenge to sustainability.

Islands vary in many ways, from the mainland and from each other, but each one with its uniqueness

ISLANDS DESTINATIONS: challenges and approaches

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES FACING ISLANDS DESTINATIONS

- ECONOMIC
- ENVIRONMENTAL
- SOCIO-CULTURAL

APPROACHES TO OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES TO ISLAND TOURISM

- .. Long-term/stakeholder involved planning
- .. Empowerment of the island community and culture
- .. Environmental management
- .. Visitor management
- .. Accessibility and transportation
- .. Marketing and market diversification



PROGRAMMES STRATEGIC APPROACH IN TOURISME SECTOR

PROGRAMME STRATEGIC APPROACH

INNOVATIVE VISION FOR "STRATEGIC PROJECTS" IN TOURISME SECTOR



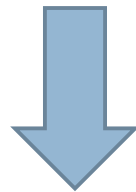
"TRIPLE HELIX"
**IMPLEMENTING COMPLEMENTARIES AND SYNERGIES BETWEEN EU FUNDS FOR STRATEGIC
PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY**

INNO-LABS:

Laboratory of governance for innovation and local sustainable development


Localisation: Elba Island

Objective: Assisting the development in "small island" socio-economic systems through innovation and research processes



Observatory for sustainable tourism

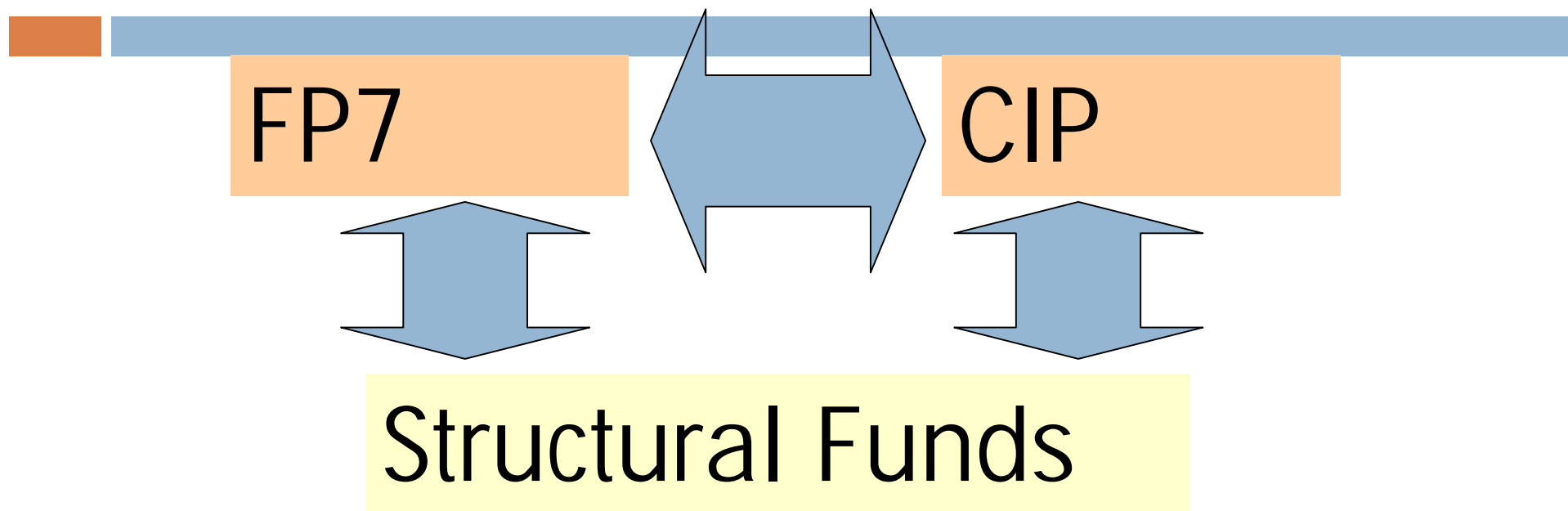




Complementarities and synergies between EU funds

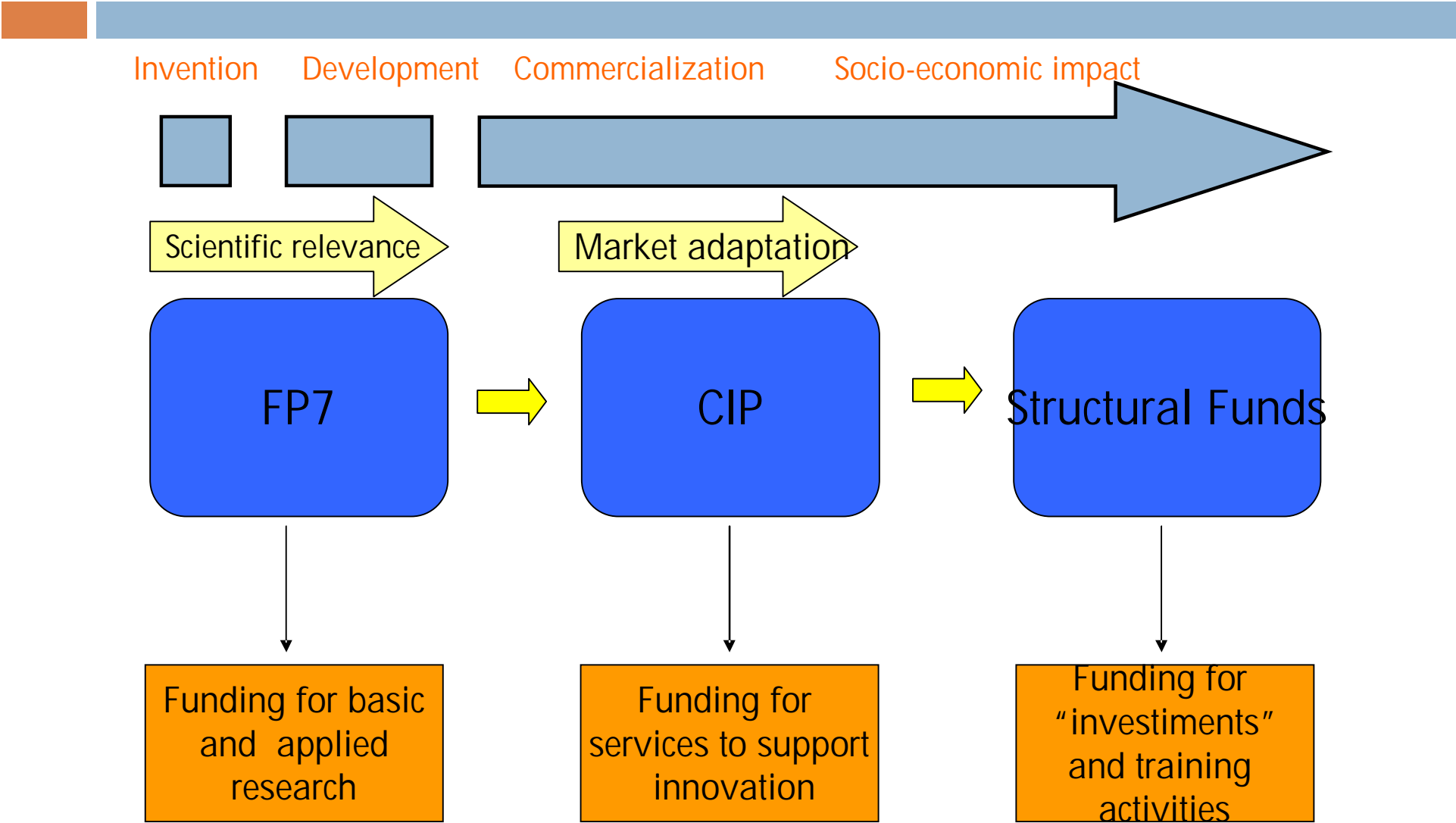
FP7, CIP and Structural Funds

FP7 and CIP vs Structural Funds




- .. Mutually reinforcing - Complementary
- .. Different tools and approaches - same Objectives: success of the Lisbon Strategy

R&D "TOURISME CHAIN"



How the Structural Funds can stimulate R&D investment in European regions



- R&D infrastructure and equipment (conventional approach- still valid)
- favouring the establishment of medium and long term R&D and innovation investment strategies
- help create the appropriate framework conditions for stimulating R&D and innovation especially in connecting academia and “industry”
- stimulate the emergence of clusters of technological competence / excellence involving especially SMEs

Building synergies between FP7 and the Structural Funds

- FP7 activities will develop an increased regional dimension in particular under the “Capacities” specific programme
 - Regions of Knowledge
 - Unlocking Research Potential
 - Research Infrastructure
- The Structural Funds will reinforce R&D investment in all EU regions, in particular Convergence ones and have the capacity to improve the overall framework conditions for research, innovation and the knowledge economy

The Regional Dimension: FP7 vs CIP

FP7

Direct support:

- Support to cooperation between Regional R&D driven clusters (Regions of Knowledge)
- Support for exchange of best practice among regional policy makers
- Unlocking Research Potential in Convergence Regions
- Co-funding of national / regional programmes in Human Resources for R&D
- Research in Social and Economic Sciences focused on Cohesion aspects

Indirect support:

- Research Infrastructure
- SME R&D including Article 169 initiative on High-Tech SMEs
- Support to large scale Joint Technology Initiatives

CIP

Instruments:

- § Community financial instruments for SMEs; networks bringing together a variety of stakeholders; innovation take-up projects; support to joint actions of Member States or regions; twinning between authorities at national and regional level

Actions:

- § Access to finance (risk capital)
- § support to business services networks (tech.transfer)
- § coordination of innovation programmes (INNO-NET)
- § support and coordination for innovation policies
- § transnational cooperation of innovation clusters

Different planning and implementation cycles

- .. FP7 projects will emerge while STRF Programmes will result from planning
- .. However planning may be adjusted to overall strategic research priorities of the Union, at national or regional level / medium or long term
- .. Such planning may maximise chances for emerging projects / create the best possible conditions for research and creativity
- .. A major contribution to the ERA process / a huge responsibility for the national / regional planning authorities

The role of national and regional authorities



National and regional policy makers have a central role in ensuring the effective exploitation of the potential for synergies between FP7, the CIP and the Structural Funds through the establishment of mechanisms to foster coordinated access to the different instruments. The responsibility for the implementation of the Structural Funds often lies with regional authorities, while participation in the programming and monitoring for FP7 and the CIP lies with the national/central/federal authorities. In addition to this multi-level governance structure, the responsibilities are often spread over different departments: for the Structural Funds and the CIP it is often the economics/enterprise/industry administrations that are in charge, while for FP7 it is normally the research/science administrations.

How to verify complementarities and synergies

SCORECARD

Programme ¹	Strand / sub-programme	Step						Score / comment	
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
FP7	Cooperation: trans-national research partnerships, ETP, JTI, Art. 169, ERA-Net								
	Ideas: fundamental research (ERC)								
	People: fellowships (Marie Curie)								
	Capacities	Research infrastructures							
		Research potential							
		Regions or Knowledge							
		Coherent development of research policies							
		SME							
INCO: International cooperation									
Euratom: atomic energy research and training									
CIP	Financial instruments								
	Innovation: networking, analysis, pilot and market replication projects								
	ICT and information society: networking, analysis, pilot and market replication projects								
	Renewable energy: networking, analysis, pilot and market replication projects								
Structural Funds	Regional programmes								
	National programmes								
	Cooperation programmes	Cross-border cooperation							
		Transnational cooperation							
		INTERREG IV C - interregional cooperation							
INTERACT II - cooperation networks and exchange of experience									
URBACT II - cooperation networks and exchange of experience on urban issues									

There are 6 simple questions that will guide you through the maze of EU research and innovation funding complementarities and synergies:

(1) Am I eligible for a given programme or funding source?

(2) Is my type of research or innovation or commercial activity eligible?

(3) What about my timeframe?

(4) What type of financial support do I need?

(5) Who else is involved in the project?

(6) Can I apply for funding in my location?

As you answer the six questions, use the scorecard and allocate a "+" for each positive response, a "?" for an intermediate response (Maybe, Limited, Sometimes) and a "-" for a negative response.

In order to have a chance to be eligible for a given programme or subprogramme, you need to have all "+" or "?" in the line of the scorecard for that programme or sub-programme. A "-" means that your project idea could not receive funding under the given programme or sub-programme.