

1. European Cohesion Policy and Insular Entrepreneurship

Irene Mikelis
INSULEUR Expert



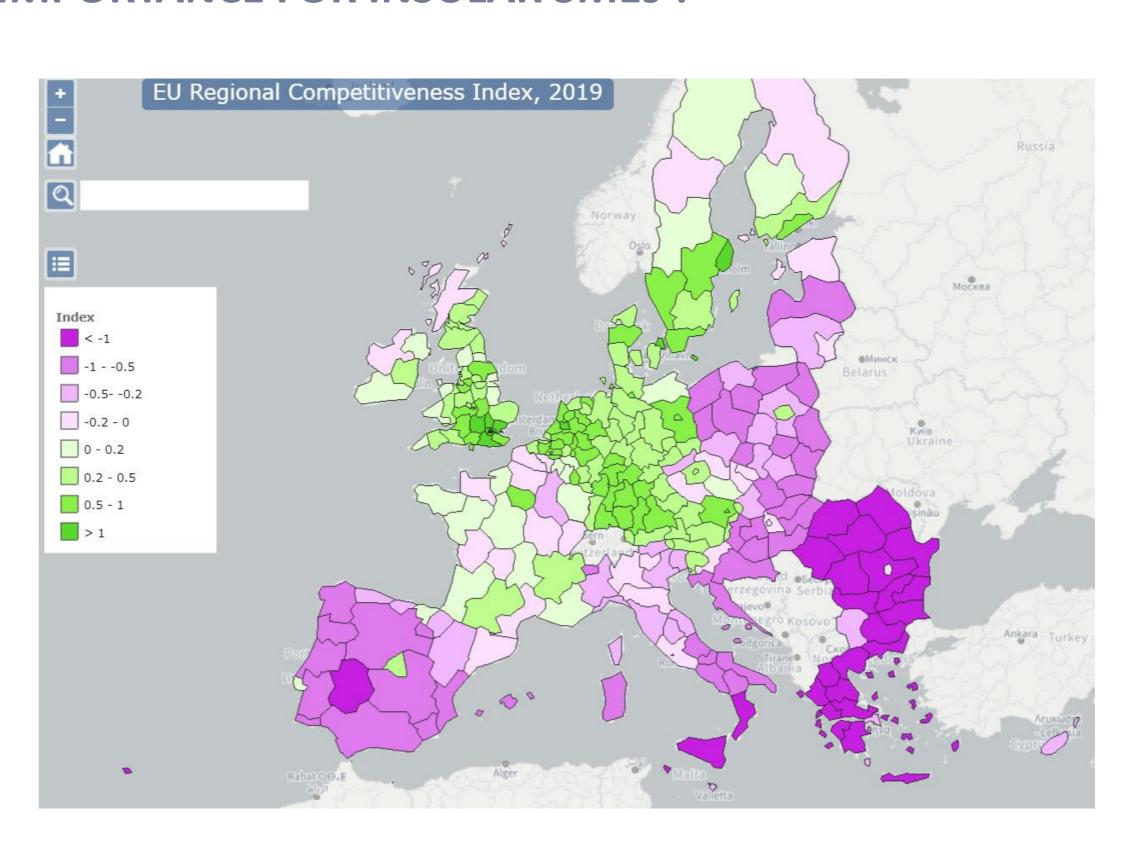




Cohesion Policy is the largest source of EU support for SMEs but...

The report points out the need for a new development paradigm for less developed regions and peripheral regions. However, it does not address in a comprehensive manner the situation of territories beset by permanent geographical handicaps mentioned in article 174 TFEU.

WHY IS THIS OF OUTERMOST IMPORTANCE FOR INSULAR SMEs?





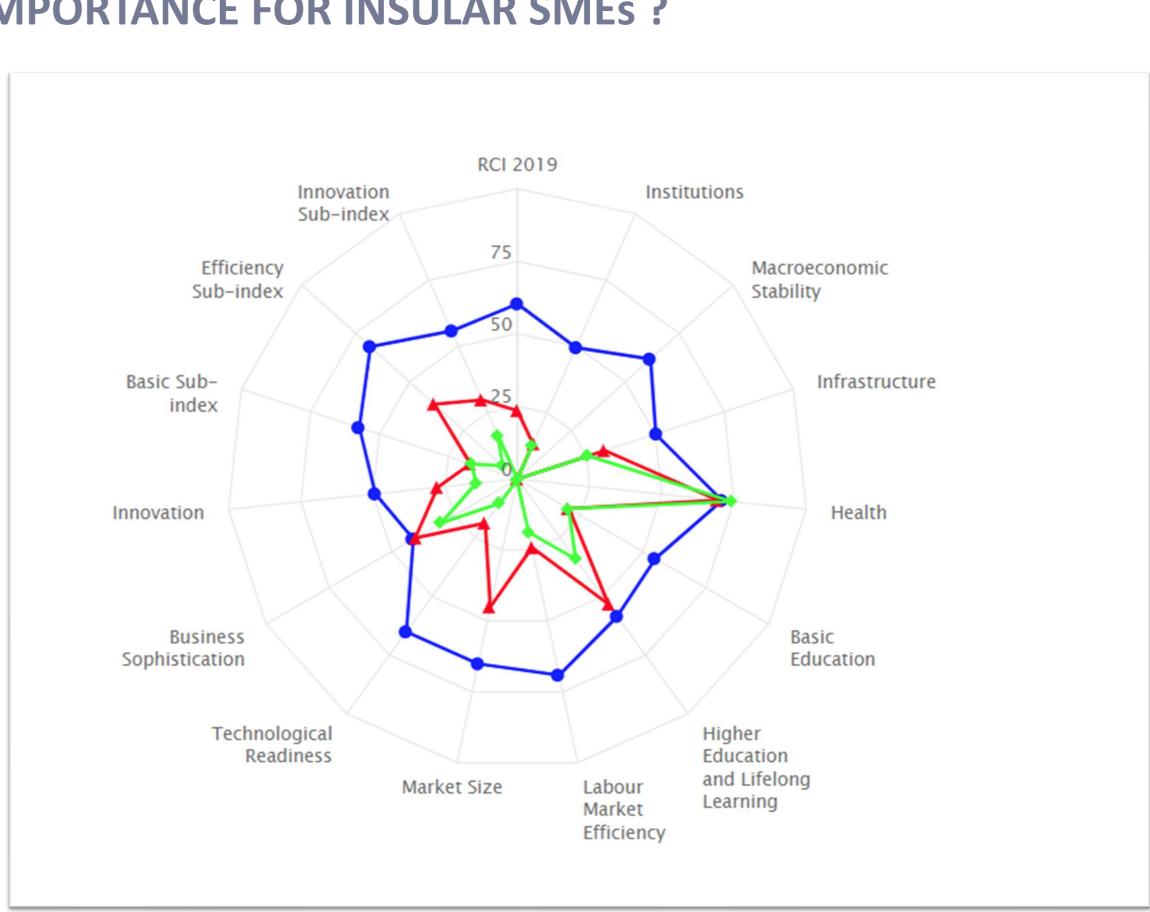


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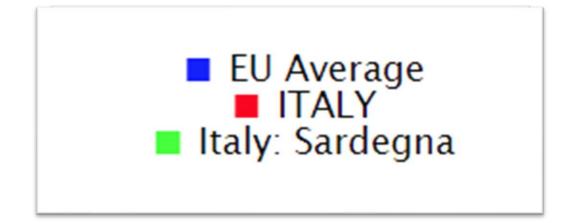


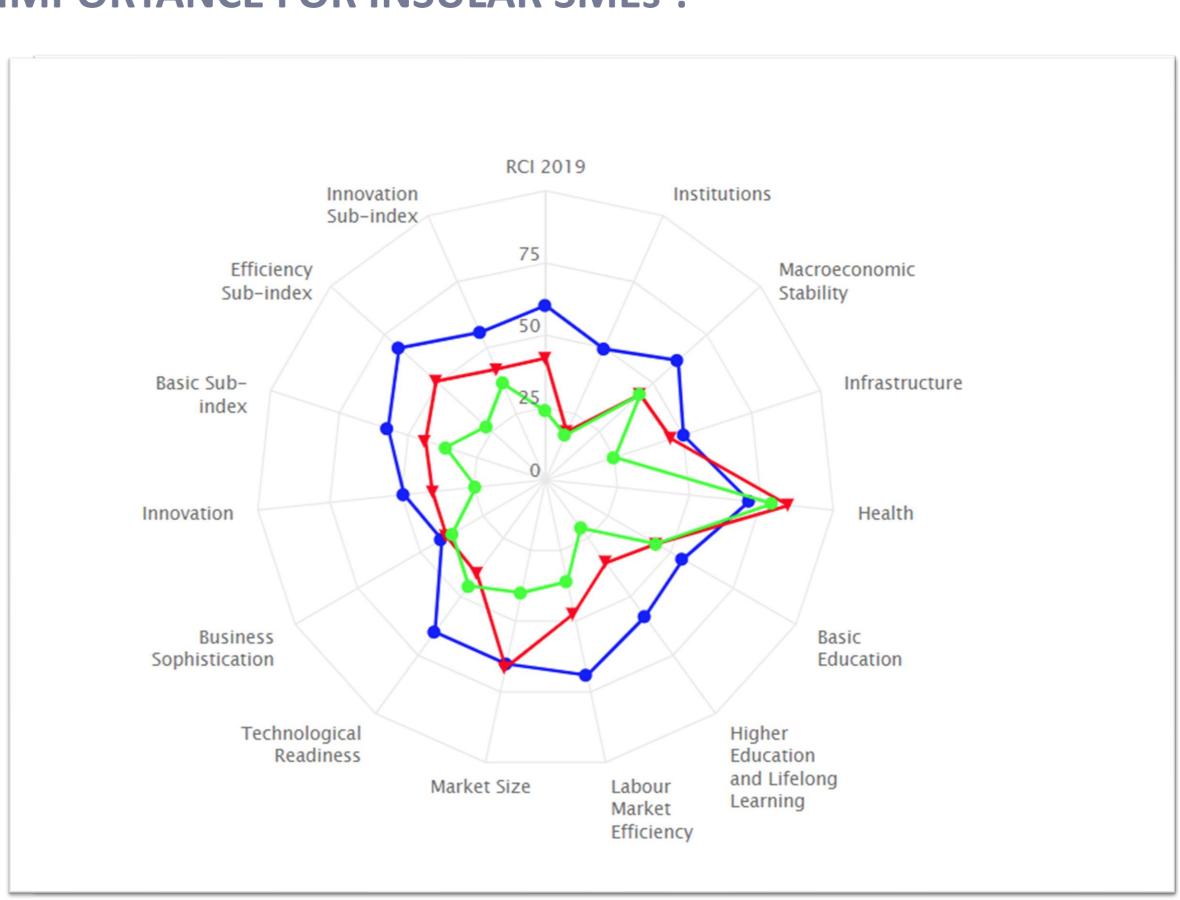


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WHY IS THIS OF OUTERMOST IMPORTANCE FOR INSULAR SMEs?

Because most, if not all, insular regions score way under the EU average and their respective national average competitiveness indexes

Because SMEs are fundamental to insular territories' economies, for competitivity, growth and jobs especially amongst young people.

Because disparities between islands and mainland are further and constantly deepened by emerging trends (climate change, technological transformations, demographic changes...) and the effects of the pandemic.

The CAUSES of the COMPETITIVE DISADVANTAGE





SMEs on islands face constraints and extra costs resulting from the characteristics of insularity.

Small size

Distance / Remoteness

Vulnerability

Parameters that create territorial, economic and social handicaps, as recognised in Article 174 TFEU, which hinder among other the fair integration of islands in the single market

- Local market that is limited, fragmented and remote with low demand;
- High transport costs for logistics, freight and insurance, on account of distance as well as instances of imperfect competition (oligopolies or even monopolies);
- High energy costs which plays a crucial role in competitiveness and entrepreneurship;
- Inability to achieve economies of scale due to the small size of the market, which results in high unit costs for both businesses and public services;
- Poorly developed inter-industrial relations due to a strong tendency to specialise in exploiting one resource, to produce one type of good or to provide one type of service;
- Lack of qualified workers; or a tendency for qualified workers to leave islands in order to find adequate employment elsewhere;
- Lack of entrepreneurial expertise, as entrepreneurs tend to leave islands to invest in more profitable markets;
- Lack of infrastructure and services for businesses at a comparable level to mainland regions, e.g. in the field of connectivity / telecommunications, training or risk capital;
- Islands economy can have considerable damage from external factors.

The CAUSES of the COMPETITIVE DISADVANTAGE





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Small size Distance / Remoteness Vulnerability

Islands: lands of opportunity and laboratories for innovation and technologies, upheld by their SMEs

- Test-beds for the deployment of innovative technologies addressing real-life challenges
- Excellent laboratories for technological innovation particularly in the fields of energy (RES, EE), transport, mobility, and sustainable tourism etc.
- Export of niche products guaranteeing the islands' place in markets with high added value
- Inclusion of specific actions for islands in the latest version of the <u>2021-2027 Interreg Euro-MED programme</u> and the acknowledgment that "Islands are a prominent example of how circular economy models can be successful in achieving green transition, by responding to their specific territorial challenges" while it is also reminded that "the management of natural resources, the economic and social ecosystems and local constraints and opportunities linked to the insular dimension make islands the prime location to test and implement new circular approaches; therefore, they naturally are one of the most important target territories of the tools and practices developed by projects".







The gap can't be breached without measures and a specific strategy targeted to islands.

Add Islands to Tercet

"Island desk"

Partnership Principle Include Regional
Data in annual
report on
European SMEs

"Do not harm to cohesion policy" principle

Digital connectivity

Per capita GDP indicator broaden

State Aid
exemptions for
key sectors
(energy,
transport)

TA programs tailored to islands

Additional points

Long-term vision: Pact of Islands / Action Plan









2. Focus on Interreg MED – Best Practices / Lessons learned

Irene Mikelis – Marina Maniati, PhD INSULEUR Experts









Entrepreneurship & Cohesion Policy in Islands through the lens of the BlueCrowdfunding Project

BLUE CROWDFUNDING
WORKSHOP "COHESION POLICY AS A TOOL TO BOOST AND SUPPORT
ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ISLANDS" – 23/05/2022, EESC - Brussels

Author: INSULEUR- P1
Irene Mikelis



1. Overview



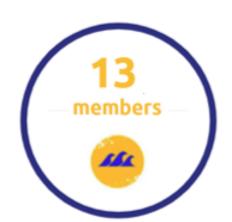






PROJECT DURATION

32 months 11.2019- 06.2022



PARTNERSHIP

- 4 clusters
- **3** CF experts
- **2** academia
- **4** regions
- *12 Associated Partners

BLUECROWDFUNDING GENERAL OBJECTIVE

IMPROVE INNOVATION CAPACITIES IN BLUE
GROWTH SECTOR BY MAINSTREAMING USE OF
CROWDFUNDING



2. How is this relevant?





TARGET GROUP

SMEs

TARGET SECTOR

Blue Economy



- Sector with vital challenges for islands (climate change, ecosystems, tourism)
- Sector with huge potential / opportunities for islands economies (energy, tourism)

TARGET AREA

MED

- Close to 200/362*
 EU inhabited
 islands (GR, IT, FR,
 ES, CY, MT, HR)
- Total population close to 12M/20M





3. Achievements & Lessons learned

Better access to funding

in the blue economy

sector for SMEs

USE OF ALTERNATIVE FINANCE

Still limited knowledge on alternative finance (South vs North EU).

Lack of maturity of crowdfunding in South Europe

CCSEV Spain

The majority of the campaigns failed to reach their target amounts

Adequate to small size of many island projects and SMEs/VSEs/start ups unable to access EU funding

Feedback questionnaires demonstrate a positive feeling towards the experience due to the lessons learnt during implementation

6 BlueCF Focal Points in 6 countries (Regional knowledge & business support hubs where innovative entrepreneurs will receive support for their blue economy ideas to be crowdfunded)

CAPACITY BUILDING

17 capacity building
workshops
600 participants (302
SMEs)
6 countries with insular
territories (GR, MT, ES,
PT, HR, CY)

Diversified regulatory system & legal framework for Crowdfunding among EU countries TRANSNATIONAL POSITION
PAPER ON
COMPLEMENTARITY OF
CIVIC CROWDFUNDING
WITH ESI FUNDS

Lack of a pan-European common set of rules and licensing requirements hindering the development of cross-border platforms and projects

Business
support institutions
across the MED (wich will
be trained to train SMEs
and startups)

BlueCF Cluster for

NETWORKING

POLICY CHANGE





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@BlueCFInterreg



https://www.linkedin.com/company/blu e-crowdfunding-interreg-med-project



@BLUEcrowdfunding











https://blue-crowdfunding.interreg-med.eu/

























European Cohesion Policy and Insular Entrepreneurship: Lessons learned from Med Projects

The case of COMPOSE PLUS Project

Marina Maniati, PhD INSULEUR Expert







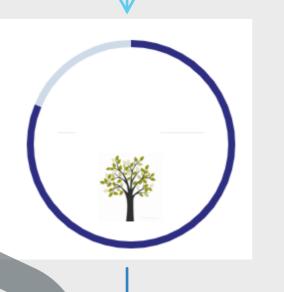




PROJECT BUDGET

0,5 mio €

PROJECT INTRODUCTION



PROJECT DURATION

16 months

03.01.2021- 06.30.22



















PARTNERSHIP

7 MED Countries with Disparities

12 highly motivated Partners



GDP per capita in PPS Expressed in relation to the European Union average set to equal 100.















PROJECT ACTIVITIES





EVALUATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL/ ADMINISTRATIVE NEEDS

Fine tuned methodology

Socioeconomic, cultural micro location

characteristics



TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

For Experts
For Decision Makers
Train the trainers



EXCHANGING INFORMATION

General Project Communication
Visibility Actions

Extending the project impact
Improving sustainability
Justifying the EU added value



Updating & Finetuning COMPOSE TOOL for Green Deal era

Enrich the toolbox content (by © RESEL TUC)

Promoting the toolbox added value to stakeholders

https://reselplan-toolbox.eu









Why an EU Cohesion
Policy
in COMPOSE PLUS
Project?

How COMPOSE PLUS delivers results to Europe 2020?

Priorities that connects
COMPOSE PLUS with
Cohesion Policy?

Which are the Thematic

Lessons

LEARNED

INSULEUR acting as a CATALYST sets an example on system level on how SMEs can benefit from COMPOSE approach in terms of using RES and

EE

How COMPOSE PLUS has supported SMEs?

How COMPOSE PLUS has improved SMEs skills?

How COMPOSE PLUS has contributed to access to finance issues?



THE ANSWERS...(1/2)





Smart, Sustainable Growth

COMPOSE PLUS Toolbox supporting policymakers and SMEs to mature projects towards the clean **energy** transition

Disparities

Through COMPOSE PLUS project

How COMPOSE PLUS delivers results to Why an EU Cohesion **Europe 2020? Policy** in COMPOSE PLUS **Project?**

Which are the Thematic **Priorities that connects COMPOSE PLUS with Cohesion Policy?**

Concentration on 4 thematic priorities

> Research and Innovation. **Information &** Communication

Technology

Competitiveness of

SMEs

Transition to a low CO₂

emissions economy

disparities between partners are reduced, while economic, social & territorial **development** with respect to energy transition is **balanced** for both Public & **SMEs**



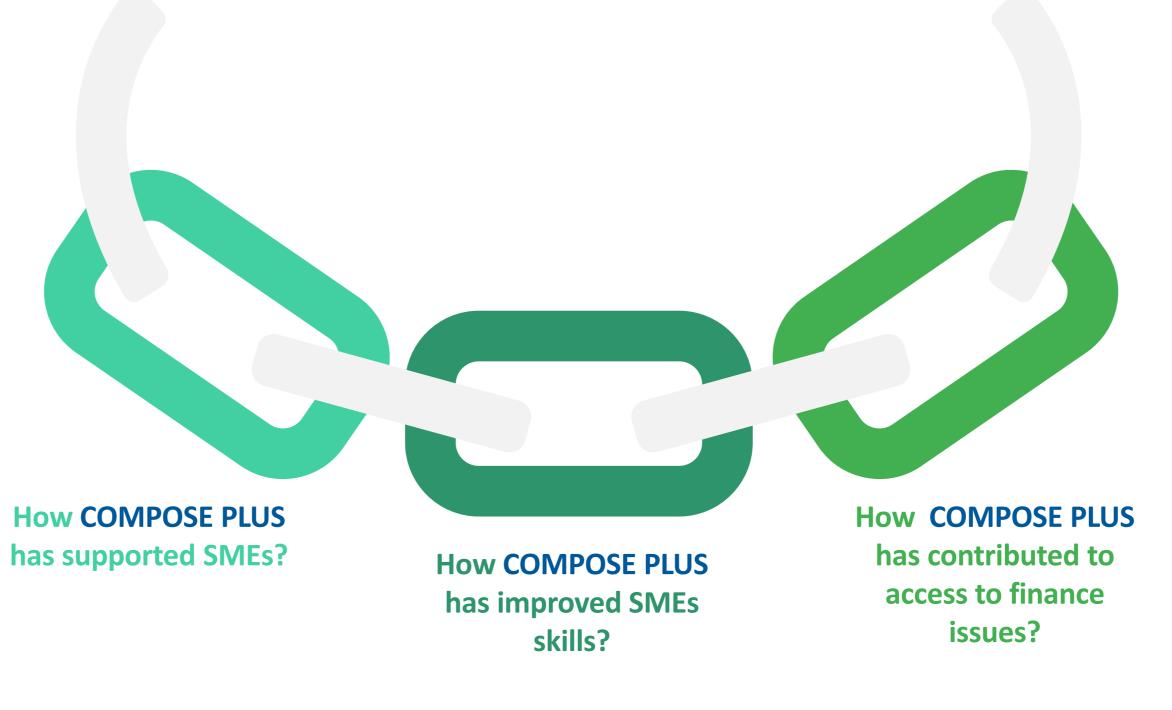
THE ANSWERS...(2/2)





Helpful frame
COMPOSE TOOL for Green
Transition available to SMEs
(mainly depending on expensive
fossil fuel for their energy supply).

Links with research centres



Key challenges

Through COMPOSE PLUS SUrveys, key challenges were highlighted:

Lack of information on financing opportunities being the most important of all topics

Improvements should simplify the territorial financing too s for

island regions and better link them to islands specificities

Capacity building

Upon **SMEs needs** & funding opportunities, thus empowering them for **maturing** projects and for **absorption** of EU and cohesion funds in energy sector

Interreg 🔟



Tilemachos Bou... Γιώργος Κωνστ... Anna Koukoulet...

INSULEUR AS A CATALYST







30/03/2022



Η *κα Σταυρούλα Τουρνάκη*, Διευθύντρια Ευρωπαϊκών Προγραμμάτων, Εργαστήριο Ανανεώσιμων και Βιώσιμων Ενεργειακών Συστημάτων, Πολυτεχνείου Κρήτης παρουσίασε την πρότυπη ολιστική μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση COMPOSE, εστιάζοντας στον βιώσιμο ενεργειακό σχεδιασμό των ξενοδοχειακών και γενικότερα τουριστικών φορέων, επισημαίνοντας ότι έχει δοκιμαστεί σε πάνω από 42 έργα βιώσιμης ενέργειας, διαφορετικής τυπολογίας, σε 11 Μεσογειακές χώρες. Η μεθοδολογία



εστιάζει στην αξιοποίηση του τοπικού δυναμικού, στο συμμετοχικό σχεδιασμό και τις συμπράξεις

τοπικών φορέων, και λαμβάνει υπόψη όχι μόνο τεχνικές, αλλά και τις κοινωνικές, οικονομικές και περιβαλλοντικές παραμέτρους ενός έργου. Τέλος παρουσίασε τη διαδικτυακή εργαλειοθήκη Βιώσιμου Ενεργειακού Σχεδιασμού (Sustainable Energy Planning Toolbox, www.reselplan-toolbox.eu) που αναπτύχθηκε από το Εργαστήριο, προκειμένου να υποστηρίξει τους φορείς χάραξης πολιτικής, και τις τοπικές αρχές τοπικών αρχών στον αποτελεσματικότερο σχεδιασμό, υλοποίηση παρακολούθηση και αξιολόγηση έργων βιώσιμης ενέργειας και στην μετάβαση προς μια οικονομία χαμηλού άνθρακα.



Ακολούθησε στρογγυλό τραπέζι με τη συμμετοχή της Αντιπροέδρου του Ξενοδοχειακου Επιμελητηρίου Ελλάδας και Προέδρου του

Συλλόγου Ξενοδόχων Λαγανά Ζακύνθου, κ. Χριστίνας Τετραδη, του Προέδρου της Ένωσης ενοδόχων Κέρκυρας, κ. Χαράλαμπου Βούλγαρη, του Director of Operations του Ομίλου Grecotel Hotels & Resorts, K. Δημητρίου Καλαϊτζιδάκη, του Ξενοδοχείου Ibiscos, Αναστάσιου Παπαδουράκη,

Νησιών (ΕΟΑΕΝ), κ. Αθανάσιου

του Διευθυντή της Αναπτυξιακής Κρήτης, κ. Αριστείδη Φραγκάκη, και του Μέλους του Επιμελητηρίου Μαγνησίας και μέλους Δ.Σ. του Επιμελητηριακού Ομίλου Ανάπτυξης Ελληνικών

Τα θέματα που συζητήθηκαν αφορούσαν τη βιώσιμη ενέργεια, ανάπτυξη και ανταγωνιστικότητα του τουριστικού προϊόντος



ENERGY EFFICIENCY INSULEUR MEMBER COMMUNITIES









SAVE THE DATE! 08.04.2022 Βιώσιμος Ενεργειακός Σχεδιασμός: Προκλήσεις, ευκαιρίες και







Approach towards islands
seems to be
consistent with the
previous programming
periods.

Cohesion Policy pays particular attention to European regions that face severe and permanent geographical or demographic challenges such as mountains, islands and sparsely populated areas.

WHAT'S NEXT?

COHESION POLICY 2021-2027

A European Green Deal

e.g. Clean energy for EU islands: Technical Assistance

A Europe fit for the digital age

An economy that works for the people







WHAT'S NEXT on Sustainable energy

European Economic and Social Committee



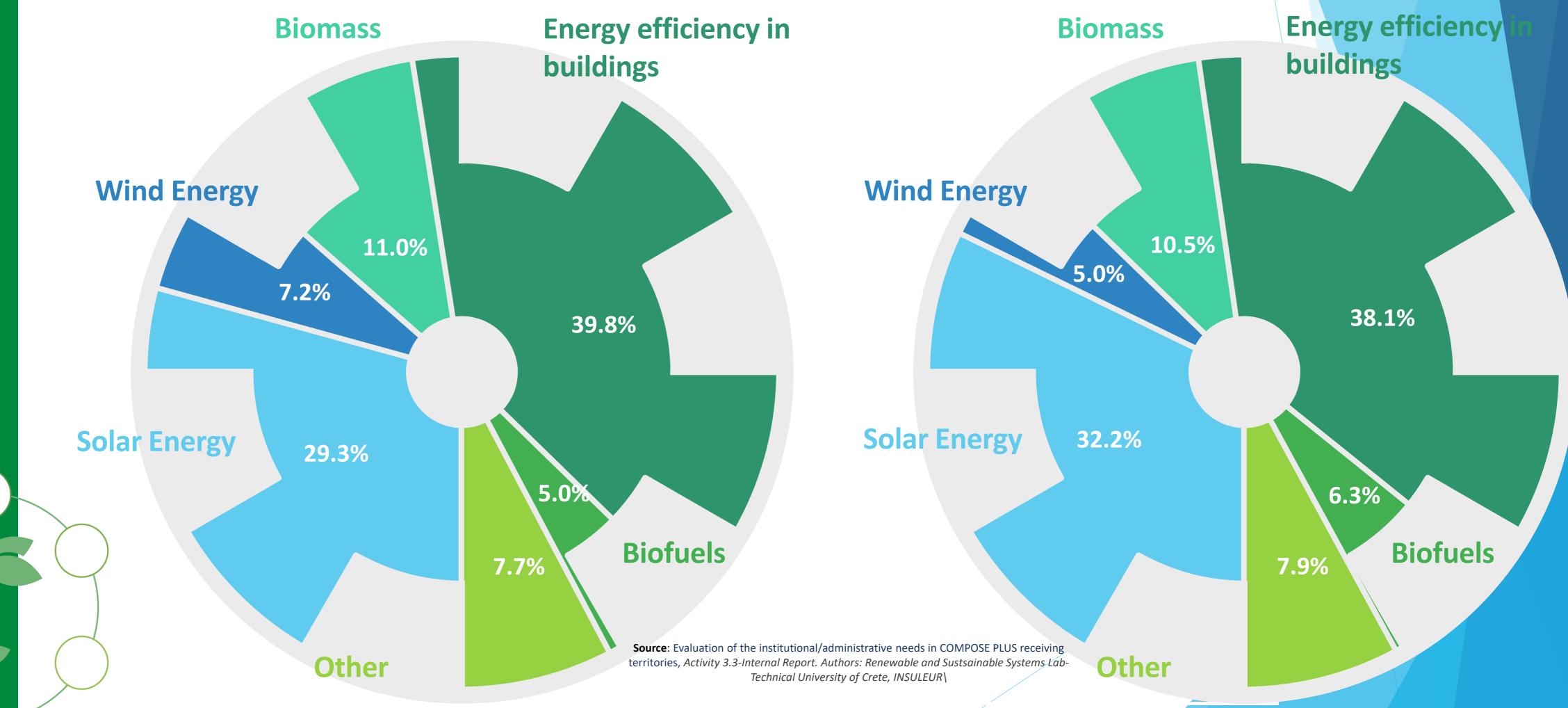
Types of sustainable energy projects

projects?

ALREADY INVOLVED

Types of sustainable energy projects

PLANNED TO BE INVOLVED



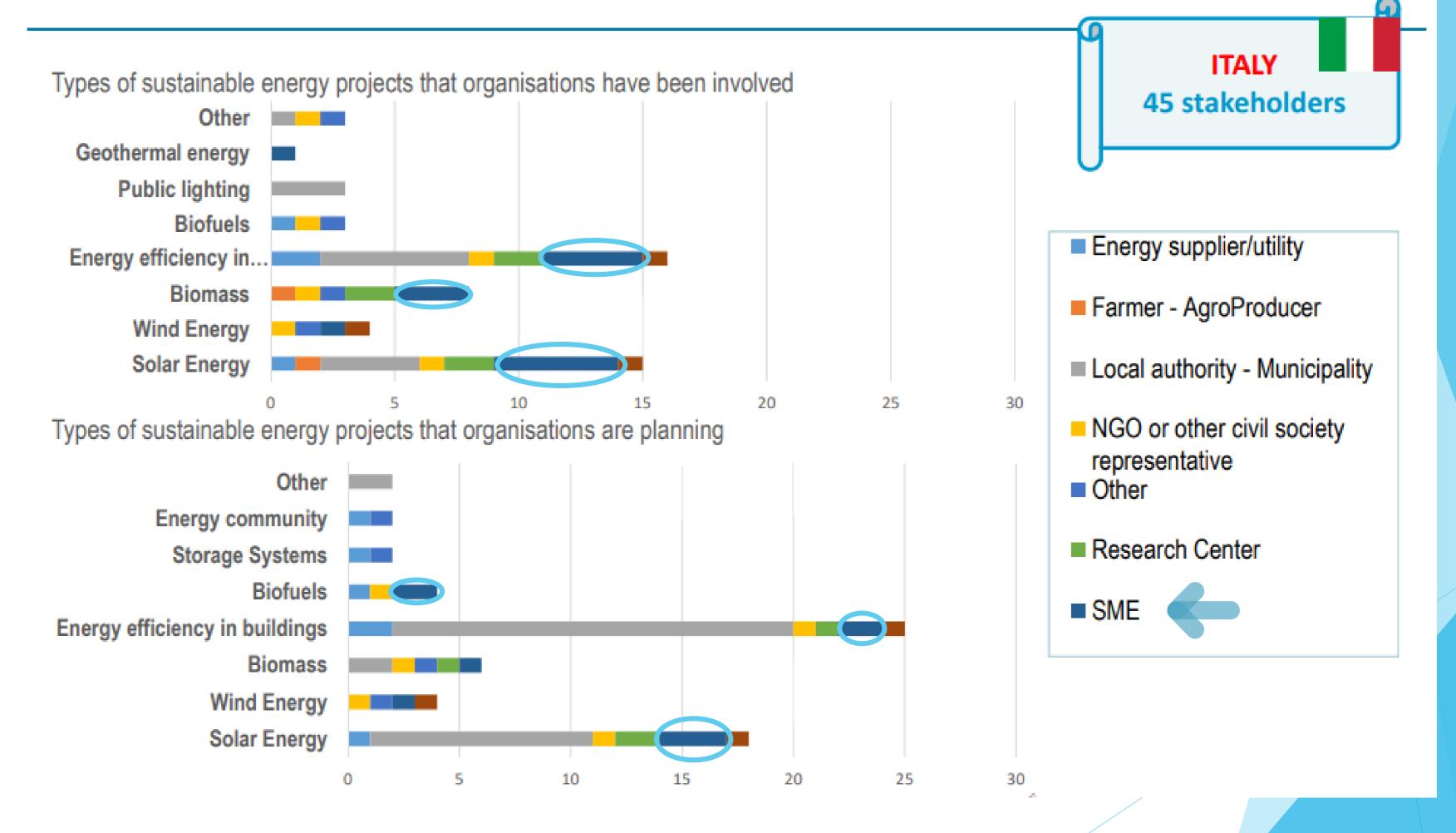


WHAT'S NEXT on Sustainable energy

European Economic and Social Committee















Thank you!

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