



#### North Sea Region: Cooperation, Coordination & Collaboration

Irene McMaster North Sea Commission Conference, Billund June 2016





#### Context

- Key sectors and activities
- Cooperation and synergies



#### Policy context





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- GDP (PPS) levels over half North Sea regions above EU28 average: Hamburg (195.3), Groningen (187.2), Oslo og Akershus (196.1)
- 17 regions fall below average EU GDP levels, e.g. Highlands and Islands (82.8), Lincolnshire (75.7) Tees Valley and Durham (72.6)



#### Population



- Densely populated regions & sparely populated (Hamburg with 2411 persons/km - 4.5 persons/ km in Nord-Norge.
- Growth of major urban centres Copenhagen,
  Amsterdam, Leeds and Oslo increasing in population
  between 2000 and 2014
- Population numbers projected to grow, particularly in regions with large urban centres, such as Antwerp, Hamburg, Oslo.
- A number of regions expect limited growth, or even face population decline, e.g Sjælland





#### Total expenditure in R&D, 2009



# **R&D &** Innovation

- Europe 2020 target 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in **R&D/innovation**
- Number of regions above EU target in 2009, e.g. North East Scotland, East Anglia, Nordylland, Sydsverige

#### R&D in Regional GDP (%), 2009 EU 2020 Target = 3% Above EU 2020 Target

Below EU 2020 Target



No data

earch and experimental development (R&D) comprises creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications

Data for RS were provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia Data for TR, CH and NO are all available for country level. 7 Data for MK are shown for 2007 at country level. Data for EL are shown for 2005 and RS is shown for 2010.





## **R&D** and Innovation

- Disparities in R&D spend linked to regional population & specialisation (esp. areas with particular specialisation in a research activity, clustered in a specific region)
- 'Innovation leaders':
  - DK: Hovedstaden, Sjælland, Midtjylland, Nordjylland
  - DE: Hamburg, Niedersachsen
  - SE: Östra Mellansverige, Sydsverige, Västsverige,
  - UK: East of England





### Competitiveness

- Recognised areas of sectoral strength, e.g.
  - transport & communications
  - fisheries sector
  - energy
  - environment & health
  - tourism
- Capacity in R&D and innovation and promoting value chain links key to promoting blue & green growth







#### **Blue Growth**

- Blue growth: biotech, renewable energy, coastal and marine tourism, aquaculture, mineral resources
  - Maritime economy in the North Sea approx GVA €150 billion
  - Employs 850,000
- Key to understanding the impacts of the blue economy are the value chains which link to related activities







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#### Low Carbon Economy

- Green Growth
- Environmental protection
- Climate
  change
- Renewables







# Renewables in the North Sea Countries



- Europe 2020 target 20% of energy from renewables
- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption: NO 69.2%, SE 52.6%, UK 7%, N 5.5%, DE, 13.8%, DK 29.2%, Belgium 8%





**EPRC** 

### **Education and Skills**



- Europe 2020 target reducing the rates of early school leavers from education and training to below 10%
  - almost half of the North Sea Regions surpass the target
  - lowest rates in the Swedish and Belgian North Sea regions
  - UK regions have some of the highest levels in the North Sea Region
- Europe 2020 target at least 40% of 30-34 yearolds completing third level education
  - over half of the North Sea Regions exceed target
  - high rates are recorded in Hovedstaden 59.3, Noord-Holland, 51.8, NE Scotland 60.7, Oslo og Akershus 60.2.





### **Cooperation & Synergies**



- Strategic collaboration
- Embedded knowledge exchange & learning
- Better, innovative projects
- New partnerships
- Efficiency savings
- Maximising, widening and deepening results



