SCREEN Project

Minutes of the 2nd Policy Lab in Brussels

11/10/2017 – h 09.30- 12,30 - Lazio Region office in Brussels – Rond Point Shuman 14

(List of attendees in Annex 1)

Executive Summary

The second Policy Lab meeting of the SCREEN project started with a discussion on the draft of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that should be signed by the regions in order to show their willingness to going ahead with a reinforced cooperation on Circular Economy projects.

There is a general agreement about the need of a new approach and the idea of the "Common Pot" (POT) described in the MoU, but also several difficulties in its application such as the definition of the money each region should put in the pot, its application in the near future and its extension to other programmes.

Each regions should analyse how many project proposals have failed receiving Horizon 2020 funding because of shortage of funds in order to understand if and how many funds should be put in the POT; such analysis should be inserted in the mapping tool already developed by the project

The MoU is considered as an important commitment but also as a political statement that appears to be too short in the present version: it should therefore be better defined.

With reference to FP9, currently being drafted by the Commission services, there is a short "window" (the end of this year or in the spring next year) for having a discussion with them to understand possible interactions; this is a unique opportunity, so a speed up of the MoU and its signatures should be taken into the due consideration.

However, the MoU should also foresee the possibility of short term solutions, for examples some selection criteria that could be added in the current programme(s); a bilateral meeting should be requested to DG REGIO, that did not attend the Policy Lab up to now, in order to check their position towards the MoU's concept.

Four (additional) assessment criteria have been proposed and discussed for their common adoption. There is a general concern about the adoption of quantitative indicators, due to the objective difficulty to manage them; however, if adopted as additional criteria for projects having the same score, they make sense and could also stimulate applicants to perform quantitative analyses in their projects.

The criterion dealing with the use of renewable energy does not address circular economy and should not be adopted: the remaining criteria need some more specifications that will be addressed after the results of some internal tests the regions are currently performing.

The Policy Lab Discussions will continue on the LinkedIn Group up to the next physical meeting

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Key Issues or Discussion- Item 1- Memorandum of Understanding

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN project manager) introduces and briefly resumes ~~briefly~~ the last Policy Lab. He reminds also to use the LinkedIn group for any suggestion and question. The discussion of the Second Policy Lab starts talking about the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), still in a very preliminary draft, and the importance of having as much signatures as possible, in order to show to the European Commission the agreement reached by several EU Regions and obtain the right consideration about the SCREEN approach.

Richard Tuffs, director of ERRIN (European Regions Research and Innovation Network)- member of the SCREEN Advisory Board points out the importance of a strong cooperation agreement between regions to spread excellence and improve the European added value; this is a unique opportunity because the new FP9 is being drafted in this period and may include some concepts already expressed in the MoU. However, the time is very short and he suggests to approach as soon as possible the Commission's Services that are currently drafting the FP9.

*Tiina Harala (Tampere region).*Ms. Harala says that in principle they are ready to put money in the POT but they don't know how many potential projects there are could be benefiting of the pot (just to clarify: at this moment we don't have the knowledge of how many project proposals from our region have failed receiving Horizon funding because of shortage of funds but yet succeeding in getting relatively high scores).It seems an interesting opportunity, but only for the next programme and not for now, since the projects funded during this programming period have to follow certain evaluation criteria, have to be managed in the existing IT-system etc. It would, however, be important in one way or another to try to test the idea of pilot pot even before the next programming period in order to get experience of what is working and what is not (More comments received in writing from Tampere Region in annex 4).

Tjeerd Hazenberg (Fryslan province) starts saying that the POT could be a good solution only if H2020-projects from their region are rejected because of a shortage in the available funds; otherwise, there is no problem that should be solved. (More details received in writing from Fryslan Province in annex 5)

Mieke Houwen (Flanders) explains that when they wrote their operational program they had problems with the requirement regarding climate and other environmental issue rather than materials objectives, so the priority was given to these urgent matters, in order to meet the international standards. According to her colleague that manages the structural funds, there is a lot of competition in topics to be selected for the operational programme, especially because the total budget in Flanders is small, compared to other regions. It is important to convince people who have to manage these funds to reserve a considerable share of the budget for CE issues by showing the importance. Regarding the Memorandum of Understanding she considers that it is important trying to talk first about a minimum percentage to put in the common POT for everybody in order to know what they are talking

about. (*More comments received in writing from Flanders are as side comments in the draft MoU attached to the briefing document*)

Lorenzo Lo Cascio (Lazio Region) underlines that obviously every Region has to do a sort of feasibility study to know if the mechanism of POT described in the MoU could be useful. He says that Lazio Region has allocated already a part of the budget for Circular Economy and this common POT would be one of the instruments that can support this field. He also explains that the Policy Lab members should discuss first about the concept of the mechanism itself (still to be defined in details)and not about how the mechanism could be applied in our Regions.

Carlo Polidori (*SCREEN Project Manager)* underlines that the POT is a pilot exercise so they should establish in principle the criteria of this mechanism. The Memorandum of Understanding has to show at least a common agreement on such criteria .

Ana Abrunhosa (President of CENTRO region) says that in principle they agreed with this pilot mechanism. Financing projects about Circular Economy in Portugal and in the Centro Region is a priority dimension. They have already a regional agenda, so for them it is really important to align that with the national one. She explains that they still have one problem with H2020 concerning some national projects in the field of science and technology, regarding the part that their Country has to finance. The Centro Region is working on specific calls for finance only project regarding circular economy. It is not difficult to align the criteria of H2020 and their calls. In Portugal they have four criteria A,B,C,D: since A and B concern science and technology, they are in fact very close to H2020, having the same type of projects .This is an easy and quick way to work because many projects have been already evaluated and then they have only to analyse them regarding the other two minor criteria.

In Portugal they work as a network that is coordinated by a public agency, there is a certain type of autonomy, so CENTRO is very committed to this because it is very important to have a common pot to finance project that were already considered good by the European Commission. Of course they have to convince the others authorities and she thinks that it is not so difficult because they are already going towards this path.

Centro Region are now working on a specific call regarding Circular Economy and she says that the Memorandum of Understanding is an important commitment but before they have to meet and discuss with the other authorities.

Wojciech Klimek (DG RTD) considers that the synergies are not only about some not selected H2020 projects to be funded from ESIF, but the synergies (as you can see from the Guide prepared by DG RTD and DG REGIO) have much more options and mechanisms. Looking at these document everybody can see the all picture. The issue of not selected proposal perhaps is a problem for one region but not for others. There could be a mismatch then between the number of money put in the common pot and the numbers of interested applicants from the regions.

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager) reminds that the Briefing document of the previous Policy Lab contains an analysis of the current available instruments and the results of the questionnaire among the involved regions. The Memorandum of Understanding is just the first step in the SCREEN path and without such a first step we cannot make the second one. The problem concerning the use of the common POT is about the fact that the money put by each Region can be used to finance only stakeholders coming from that Regions. If someone applies during a program, if the money will be used, the region can decide to put it again, if the money is not used at the end of the program it will result in any case correctly spent under the structural funds. This means that if this money put by one or more region is not totally spent at the end of the program, it remains for the next program, but the region can declare that the money has been correctly spent under the structural funds.

Keti Medarova (EASME) remarks that she really appreciates the discussion started from the first policy lab. It's important that all regions participating in the project contribute to these discussions. For her the common POT is a good idea, a good start, but she thinks that more discussion is needed on how this idea came about and what exactly it entails with more details. She thinks that what is missing an underlying analysis to point the problem that the common POT is trying to solve. She understands the idea of the POT but she considers it a long term option and it is very difficult to see how it is related to the other activities under the WP 2 and 3 in the project.

In parallel there is a lot of local analyses going on, that she finds really interesting to read, identifying the potential/capabilities based in smart specialization strategies. That part of local analyses should include also an analysis about if H2020 proposal are lacking money or not and how much money are we talking about, or if for some Region is a problem and for others not. This can address the concern raised by Fryslan.

Ms Medarova thinks that the options/ideas that the consortium develops for the funds' synergies needs to be linked with the technical deliverables developed in WP 2 and 3, because every Region has to provide evidence on CE capabilities/barriers in order to be convincing in front of regional authorities and the Commission. To convince the EC, the Regions has to come with a very good and solid problem analysis, . The POT could be one of the potential solutions/options.

SCREEN was originally conceived to deliver a really holistic framework of how, in the field of circular economy, the synergies between the funding programmes can be achieved and she says that it's not a good idea to put all the resources in developing only the MoU regarding the POT. Instead, based on the outcomes of the analysis and mapping done in WP 2 and 3, it is better the consortium to work on a range of short-, medium and long-term options, for examples. One example of a short-term option could be CE project selection criteria that could be added in the current programmes as mentioned by the representative of Tampere region.

The policy lab was set up as an intention to bring together Regional stakeholders and relevant Commission services in order to provide a "reality check" of the options/proposal developed under the SCREEN project. She remarks that in this moment there is an ongoing process of developing FP9. SCREEN should follow this in order to understand what is feasible to propose under the project. This means that it could be useful to talk with the European Commission services that could not come to the Policy Lab through bilateral meetings.

This is something to think about because as Mr. Tuffs pointed out that there is a window of opportunity by the end of this year in terms of "out of the box" thinking and ideas about the

FP9. This will require a concrete proposal well justified, supported by all regions, and backed with evidence from the local analyses.

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager) highlights that the analysis of the project financed by each region is very important, but SCREEN is a coordinating and supporting action and not a research project, it has limited budget and limited time, so even if the regions have for sure to do their analyses the results will probably arrive after the ends of the project. A first preliminary analysis is therefore necessary.

Annamaria Zonno (DG RTD) says that the analysis performed by each SCREEN participants at regional level is a good starting point to know what is already happening in the field of circular economy. The project should elaborate different options of possible synergies and funding, because at this stage FP9 is under preparation. The project may however consider to develop new project which are going be submitted under the current Horizon 2020 or the next FP9. She was also skeptical about the envisaged top up, because in the current program it doesn't exist, in the future program probably it will not exist as well, therefore is useless to ask to the Commission to commit to something which does not exist as implementation modality. She agrees with the need of make a Memorandum of Understanding or a letter of intentions about this option which fits with the regional analysis and the possible synergies between regions and stakeholders. She suggests that the project could also bring to the Commission some new ideas of combining the funds, making a list of desiderata based on the partner's experience.

Gabriela Macoveiu (North- East RDA Romania) points out an experience about coordinating smart specialization strategy: they realized that the entrepreneurial discovery process brought up in certain projects which need multipoint intervention, so an integrated approach cannot occur with their current operational program. Now they are modifying the operational program in order to create a special call to reinforce the possibilities to finance this multipoint intervention in the innovation value chain projects.

She knows the struggle of this group (screen/policy lab) trying to find a solution to implement interregional projects, due to the fact that is impossible to cut off part of the project, make them to fit with the existing instruments. She says that they are members also in the smart specialization platform where huge efforts are made to align their portfolio projects and partners. Recover pieces it is not a solution, it is a solution to promote in the future projects, she is thinking as an alternative to dedicate funding instruments for smart specialization projects related to this interregional cooperation, so this intervention must happens once and produce also effects in the Region. Otherwise the common POT with different calls of proposal not aligned and with different regulation will only put burden to the partners in their countries, is very difficult for them to understand that the project involve many regions, every region is trying to push the projects in its country and then come back and say we are done this together.

The right way to do this is to put that in a specific common room because none knows if INTERREG and FP9 will change. The power is in the hands of the Regions so we have to decide. Her proposal is that this interregional partnership should be aligned also under smart specialization on a common agenda. There is a need of a common budget so that is for her the focus of the proposal: we need that money to come separately with a single set of rules,

we need to put it together because in reality this coordination and synergies stop at the operational program which is about all the concerns that needs to be solved at the bottom level so the projects are happening one in 2014, one in 2017 etc. and the value chain has changed in the meanwhile.

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager)

summarizes that North- East RDA Romania is saying that the common POT is not enough without common rules, so his question is if it should be applied only to specific call of H2020 dealing with circular economy and smart specialization strategy? Gabriela Macoveiu (North-East RDA Romania) confirms that in their opinion the calls have to be aligned not only in the criteria but also in time.

Annamaria Zonno (DG RTD) says that the willingness of the regions to work on the European dimension of the Smart specialisation strategies is an interesting point that the project could raise with DG REGIO. Currently besides the pilots that DG REGIO is launching, the only program which was allowing a cooperation among all the regions in Europe is for example INTERREG EUROPE which unfortunately funds only policy exchanges. In this moment when the new programmes are being designed, this partnership could raise this need with DG REGIO or with DG RTD. and ask to have a programme dedicated to smart specialization projects.

Keti Medarova (EASME) clarified that SCREEN should work on a range of different options for synergies among funds. These could also include recommendations on the future of INTERREG programme. DG REGIO is currently starting to think about the future Cohesion Policy and how it will look post-2020. SCREEN could provide some evidence on the importance of the future INTERREG programme and what investment needs are there for interregional synergies.

Ana Abrunhosa (President of CENTRO region) added that with the way they finance the projects they have many burdens the problem is that there are too many roles: from the European initiatives, national rules, etc. She asked : what is a research and innovation? What is fundamental and applied to research? It is not easy to discern: moreover circular Economy is a topic really much inter-disciplinary, so this Memorandum of Understanding, she agrees, is a political statement, but is a too short political statement. It is necessary a specific way to finance Circular Economy projects because they are completely different, for implementing project in a region in this topic it is necessary to have Regional companies, companies associations, Technological Centres, Region Authorities and Universities. In summary the problems for her is that there are too many rules. She says finally that this idea of having multidisciplinary projects is the only and right way to work in the field of Circular Economy.

Maria Grazia Pedrana (Lombardia region) agrees to find different kinds of solution to receive new resources for Circular Economy, but she says that to have a sort of lobby to improve this process, that is a political one not a management one, the project needs to provide clear data and information, to demonstrate that for example potentially last year a Region could have funded ten projects on Circular Economy and it didn't occur because of a

lack of funds. This is a demonstration that there is potential not exploited in each Region. She points out that the method in this kind of negotiation should start with collecting this kind of data. Lombardia Region collects some data concerns the management of this kind of process.

They agree on the principle but she thinks that they are a little bit scared about the kind of management, if we think about the last programming period, at the beginning one of the options was to integrate the territorial investments. It should be a normal process of management where only structural funds can be used for this kind of instruments but in Lombardia Region they don't activate the tool because it is not so easy to manage it. In that specific case the Region has only ESIF and ERDF funds to be used, so that is quite similar in terms of regulation and management.

The Region would like to sum up different kind of resources that can be really an advantage but it needs a big work on the concrete possibility to implement and provide support to the managing authorities and the people working on it to address in a new way the calls with different criteria. She thinks that is really a process that needs also a cross cutting work in each region with a sort of sustain, maybe some programs for example INTERREG in future could help in the definition of a process to support them.

Mikel Irujo Amezaga (Navarra) supports the idea of common pot that should also be enlarged to other European Instruments

Philippe Micheaux Naudet, ACR+ - member of the SCREEN Advisory Board points out that the issue of the minimum % of funding to be put in the common pot is a bit question mark from their perspective.

Esteban Pelayo EURADA,- member of the SCREEN Advisory Board, states that the MoU can be seen as a good document, establishing a framework for collaboration. It is however very ambitious. In order to be realistic, it may need more flexibility. For example, where the funds are coming from? ESIF funds from 2014-2020 are already allocated. Very difficult to impossible to shift to elsewhere. Why would not regions decide to allocate their own funds? Another idea is to do a pilot project financing scheme under SCREEN and to show how this scheme can work – maybe some partners may decide they do not wish to proceed; maybe no money are available; maybe issues can appear. Another idea is to look into the option if/how the Innovation Action financed centrally by DG REGIO can be continued for interregional CE value chains projects.

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager) concludes by saying that another version of the MoU will be circulated, having also political statement as introduction, according to all the suggestions raised by this fruitful discussion, so then the partners can discuss online on the Linkedin Group before the next Policy Lab meeting.

Item 2 "Synergy Grids- How to identify cross regional potential synergies"

3 presentations by Lombardia, Tuscia University and Fryslan to show the deliverables produced up to now. *(Slides in annex 6)*

Wojciech Klimek (DG RTD) points out that the presented methodology for "cross regional potential synergies" is not applicable to the identification of the local value chains in WP2, according to the description of task 2.1, and that the value chains analysis is missing in the deliverable already presented.

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager) underlines that local value chains have been identified: if their description in is not clear, a specific section in the deliverable 3.1 (still to be issued) will have an integration dealing with this issue.

Item 3 "Assessment criteria for circular economy projects"

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager) explains that at the beginning the project was supposed to indicate some indicators for Circular Economy, but during the past Policy Lab we were asked by the representative of DG ENV to take into the due consideration the document under preparation by the European Commission about the monitoring framework, that is expected to deal with the same issue. It was therefore agreed to concentrate the SCREEN efforts in the identification of some additional criteria to evaluate Circular Economy projects. This approach fully complies with the SCREEN methodology because, in case of cross regional projects financed by different European regions, there is the need of an agreement about how to evaluate the "circularity" of one project with respect to another one

This means that the following suggested criteria have to be considered as additional ones respect to usual criteria adopted by each region in evaluating their own:

Criterion 1. "Mass of waste re-introduced in the production cycle" (Kg/year)
Criterion 2. "Net Energy balance respect to the previous system" (KWh/year)
Criterion 3. "Percentage of renewable energy used in the process"(from 0 to 100%)
Criterion 4. (Socio economic criterion): "Net balance of jobs, given by the number of new jobs created by the circular economy project, minus the number of jobs lost in the previous linear process"

Polidori adds that he already got some comments about them: the first one was the need to a clear distinction for mass of waste reused respect to the avoided one because the avoided one could be also achieved by incineration, while the real indicator is mass of waste avoided to be put in landfills.

Further comments received before the meeting pointed out that is quite tough to have some quantitative indicators from the projects. This is true, but being such criteria only additional ones, their common adoption should have a sort of leverage effect, because the applicants will know that indicating them in a reasonable way will lead to an higher score of their projects with respect to the others.

Tiina Harala (Tampere region) summarizes the comment already sent to Polidori: "these criteria are quite difficult for the kind of projects that we are funding because we are trying to boost (business) eco-systems and we are not funding projects for single companies .And these criteria are challenging even for the cases where funding goes directly to single companies. She also says that they read a comment from Croatia[1] where was presented more subjective criteria and that kind of criteria seem more applicable also to the projects that Tampere region is funding.

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager) reminds that he asked to each region to find two projects already financed and try to apply these criteria to them, in order to check for their actual or potential applicability. Results are expected before the London workshop.

Philippe Micheaux Naudet, ACR+. - member of the SCREEN Advisory Board agrees with the complexity of providing the data, so it would be interested to see how it is implemented to the two projects. He also comments about the criterion three, in his opinion renewable energy is not part of circular economy, that could be related to it, but for instance in taking energy from winds there is nothing related to Circular Economy.

Aurore Médièu (ORDIF Agency- Ile de France) says it is quite difficult to assess them in quantitative way according to the suggested the criteria. All the H2020 projects regard research for the moment and sometimes the Commission asks to fund a specific approach or a strategy and it is hard to assess quantitative results, and the ones that we have here are very technical.

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager) outlines that H2020 projects are also Innovation Actions very close to the market and the impact section asks for verifiable indicators. However these criteria should be applied in the specific case that you have different projects dealing with Circular Economy and you have not enough funds to finance all of them. A project proposal able to quantify some of these numbers should be better ranked respect to another one.

Wojciech Klimek (DG RTD) points out that the criterion one looks very simple but it is not; sometimes people can have difficulty because is it not clear what is the value of the recovered material . For criterion one and two sometimes in reality there can be a trade off between them.

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager) explains that there are sometimes cases where we can recover same materials of waste but with higher energy cost, this is up to any region. He says that he didn't put the scores or the scoring criteria because this is a further step, now he is just introducing the need of quantitative indicators to clearly speak about real Circular Economy projects. He explain another important comment he received, "We should better define what is a mass avoided because mass avoiding could not be something related to

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[1] Comments from Croatia are in the briefing document (annex 2)

Circular Economy; the Circular Economy means to collect something from waste and reintroduce it in the process".

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager) remarks that this is just a first step and once agreed to these criteria they will talk about sub criteria; for example about a table of ranking different materials in different projects, but if we agree about the quantitative criterion of mass avoided it is clear that e.g. phosphorus recovered from wastewater cannot have the same weight of material recovered from the construction sector. The goal is to arrive at the end of the project with a clear grid, but we have to act step by step.

Aurore Médièu (ORDIF Agency- Ile de France) asks what happens when there is not something regard the production, but a project with a general concept, would be possible for the region to have a list of subjects that would regard Circular Economy? And if the project that is asking for funds respond to that list of e.g. 10-20 items, then it would be a way for the Region to assess if this project is more circular than others?

If for instance a region tries to do prevention in helping municipalities to have better management of waste, this operation regards Circular Economy but they are not able to quantify the real impact of that, regarding the avoided waste. She says that for her H2020 is the program who dealing more with Circular Economy.

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager) outlines that the project that she has mentioned as example is more similar to a Coordinating and Supporting action, that also in H2020 is not request to provide quantitative indicators. He remarks that they are just at the this first step, maybe they also need this distinction or each region is able to make the distinction to projects approaching some industrial cycle, but again the basis of circular economy is a way to take something previously considered as a waste to put in landfill and to reintroduce it in the industrial cycle and in case of several high ranked projects if one have this well justified quantitative criteria would be better than another project that just define something.

Ana Abrunhosa (President of CENTRO region) asks if they need to put economic criteria as increase economic value in life cycle.

Carlo Polidori (SCREEN Project Manager) answers that usually the economic value is one of the normal criteria adopted by each region in evaluating projects. so he doesn't think that the economic value should be an additional criteria because it is expected to be one of the usual ones.

Preliminary conclusions and Action Plan

It is important to put the comments of the day, as well as further ones, on the LinkedIn Group, because this instrument allows to continue the discussion before the next physical meeting.

The concept of POT is interesting, but there is the need of showing its actual usefulness, meaning to analyse how many project proposals from each region have failed receiving Horizon 2020 funding because of shortage of funds but yet succeeding in getting relatively high scores.

Such local analyses should be included in the mapping tool already developed by SCREEN under task 2.1, in order to allow each region to understand if H2020 proposal are lacking money or not and therefore to decide if and how many funds should be put in the POT. Since time and efforts for these analyses go beyond the SCREEN ones, it is important to define a minimum amount for a first pilot action. The SCREEN consortium should however focus not only on the POT, which is very ambitious, but also on a range of short, medium and long-term options, such as CE project selection criteria that could be added in the current programmes or developing new projects to be submitted under the current Horizon 2020 or the next FP9

There are several doubts about the envisaged top-up, as well as about the use of the current ESIF funds, while the allocation of regional (Non EU) funds could be an option.

Further options should be discussed through bilateral meetings are recommended with DG Regio (that did not attend at any Policy Lab up to now) and the Commission Services that are currently drafting the FP9.

The MoU should have an introduction with a clear statement about the need of a common approach; it should deal with both future instruments like FP9 and current ones for a more immediate pilot approach, in order to bring to the Commission some new ideas of combining the funds, making a list of desiderata based on the partner's experience.

Four (additional) assessment criteria has been proposed and discussed. There is a general concern about the adoption of quantitative indicators, due to the objective difficulty to manage them; however, if adopted as additional criteria for projects having the same score, they make sense and could have also a sort of leverage effect. In more details:

- Criterion 1 needs some sub-criteria in order to balance the "weight" of different materials coming from waste and re-introduced in the production cycle.
- Criterion 2 needs to be linked with the previous one
- Criterion 3 should be rejected, because it does not directly address circular economy

The 3 remaining criteria will be revised after the results of the tests with 2 already financed projects

The overall methodology under development by SCREEN can be summarized in 4 steps:

> *Step 1* *Identify local capabilities and potential value chains*
>
> *Step 2* *Defining a "grid" of cross regional potential synergies*
>
> *Step 3* *Defining a synergic use of funds to support cross regional projects raising from the above mentioned synergies*
>
> *Step 4* *The above projects should be assessed about their actual "circularity" by using common agreed criteria, to be discussed and defined within the Policy Lab.*

Discussions will continue on the LinkedIn Group

Action Plan

Next Meetings place	Venue		Date
Brussels	To be defined		Around Mid-February 2018

Actions to be taken	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Request for a meeting with the Commission Services drafting the FP9	SCREEN Project Manager	ASAP	In progress
Request for a meeting with DG REGIO	SCREEN Project Manager	ASAP	To be done
Add an adequate introduction in the MoU	SCREEN Project Manager	Before circulating the 2nd version	To be done
Re-arrange the MoU, also by including more options and already existing instruments like art. 70, Interreg, , etc	SCREEN Project manager with a second draft, then all	Before circulating the 2nd version	
Providing results about the application of the suggested criteria on two already financed projects	All partners	Before the project meeting in London (20th November)	In progress
2nd draft version of MoU circulated		20.12.2017	To be done

Annexes

Annex 1: List of participants with signatures and consensus signatures for video recording plus photo of the meeting

Annex 2: Briefing document of the second Policy Lab – *link-only* (*www.screen-lab.eu/documents/PLBriefing2.pdf)*

Annex 3: Agenda of the 2nd Policy Lab, together with an integration of the briefing document–*link only* (*www.screen-lab.eu/documents/PLAgenda2.pdf*)

Annex 4: written Comments received by Tampere Region about the first draft of the MoU

Annex 5 : written Comments received by Fryslan Province about the first draft of the MoU

Annex 6: presentation of the tools delivered by the project

Annex 7: photo of the event

Annex 1: List of participants with signatures and consensus signatures for video recording

SCREEN
Synergic CirculaR
Economy across
European regioNs

Second Policy Lab Meeting
11th of October 2017 - Brussels office of Lazio region
(Rond point Shuman 14, 8th floor) h 09.00

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No730313

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LORENZO LO CASCIO	Rep. LAZIO	lorloc@ymail.com	

SCREEN
Synergic CirculaR
Economy across
European regioNs

Second Policy Lab Meeting
11th of October 2017 - Brussels office of Lazio region
(Rond point Shuman 14, 8th floor) h 09.00

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No730313

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Synergic Circular Economy across European regioNs

11/10/2017 Office of Lazio Region Representation in Brussel, Rond Point Schuman, 14

I Hereby authorize Veltha wzw to video record me for the purpose of dissemination of the SCREEN project. I hereby assign all rights to the release and retention of Video Records of the event. I understand that Video Records will be used for dissemination purposes only. Any other use will require specific written permission.

Brussels, 11/10/2017

Signature:

Annex 4: written Comments received by Tampere Region about the first draft of the MoU

Date 29.9.2017. Translated 3.10.2017

Comments for the MoU from the Managing authority (Ministry of economic affairs and employment) and the Council of Tampere Region

Comments from the Managing Authority (MA) for ERDF:

- In principle, we at the Mananging Authority have a positive stand towards this kind of actions, although at this state there are many unclear details. The management system of the programme should not however be changed.

- The IT-management system of the programme should not be changed. The funded projects have to fit and be manageable in the current EURA-management system.

- From MA's perspective the relevant questions are:

    o Assessment and selection methods

    o The funding for the pilot pot will not be detached from the structural funds programme and all the partners will in the end use their own money?

- Creating this kind of model during the ongoing structural funds programme can be challenging and changes to the programme are not very welcomed (i.e. for example changes in the evaluation criteria)

- However, in addition to the evaluation criteria accepted by the monitoring committee there can be regional evaluation criteria (for example: "application has succeeded in a Horizon2020-call reaching a status/ score of…"; maybe this procedure could be applied to the pilot during the ongoing programming period? The additional criteria cannot be in contradiction to the criteria set by the monitoring committee or to the specific objectives defined in the programme (i.e. activities funded have to fit the programme objectives)

- in principle the idea of testing something new in relation to the following programming period is supportable

- The pilot should be done, in align with the ongoing structural funds programme and lessons learned should be taken into consideration when preparing the next programming period.

Comments from Council of Tampere Region (intermediate body for ERDF):

- Council of Tampere Region stands positive for the common co-creative approach and understands the purpose of MoU as an act of will.

- In the question of source for funding, the added funding for research and innovation funds (ie. Horizon2020/ its follow-up) should not be done in the expense of cohesion funding.

- There remain several open items to more detailed technical discussion. These are not blocking the acceptance of MoU, but to be considered, when the policy lab steps are continued.

o   How to ensure that "money moved into specific measure by each region will result automatically *and **correctly spent** within its structural funds*"

o   Additional assessment criteria and selection of applications to be funded (i.e. criteria to be applied and who is making the final selection)

o   If the actions of the Policy lab are to be considered to take place during the current programme, we hardly see that the intentions of MoU, in relation to making the procedures of assessment and selection of applications smooth, are achieved

o   There might be cases where H2020 applications do not fit into the current ERDF-programme without modifying the applications. This potential obstacle could possibly be taken into consideration when preparing the programmes for the next programming period by defining the activities to be funded in a way that makes it possible to fund these kind of projects?

o   Who would be the competent/ legitimate funding authority in pilot-pot – type projects? If there is an intention to make a single decision concerning every pilot pot project (i.e. centralized decision making), the decision making should be delegated from the regional authorities and this would mean major changes to the current national/ regional management systems of structural funds. There remain several open items in this area.

Annex 5 : written Comments received by Fryslan Province about the first draft of the MoU

From: "Tjeerd Hazenberg" <t.hazenberg@fryslan.frl>

To: "polidori carlo" <polidori.carlo@telenet.be>

Sent: Monday, October 9, 2017 9:17:08 PM

Subject: RE: SCREEN Policy Lab: last updates- comments from Tampere Region to the MoU

Dear Carlo,

We'll meet Wednesday in the meeting of the policy lab. In this mail I adress some comments or questions. Hopefully it benefits the discussion during the policy lab on Wednesday.

I attended the round table-session in the end of June in Milano. In this session we also dicussed the MoU. Not all of the participants of the policy lab were invited to be in Milano. I joined Eric and Bart to learn more where SCREEN is all about. I think this was very usefull also in regard to my participation in the policy lab. Also the round table was useful in understanding the plan about the MoU. My question is: how do the rest of the participants of the policy lab catch up to the same level of understanding of the MoU?

In the report of the roundtable session not all of the remarks from the participant were mentioned. For examples the remarks I made didn't came back in the report. Maybe it was not the aim of the report to mention all the remarks. I will shortly write down my remarks:

In order to convince the board of my province, I need to have an regional analysis that support the need of an MoU. Is there a problem in our region that needs to be solved. Only if H2020-projects from our region are rejected because of a shortage in the available funds, a common pot could be a solution. Otherwise, there is no problem that should be solved. This analysis is not ready on this moment. Does other regions made an analysis like this and can we learn from each other. For the time being we can support the idea of a common pot though. Wednesday I expect to bring in the comments of our management authority (MA).
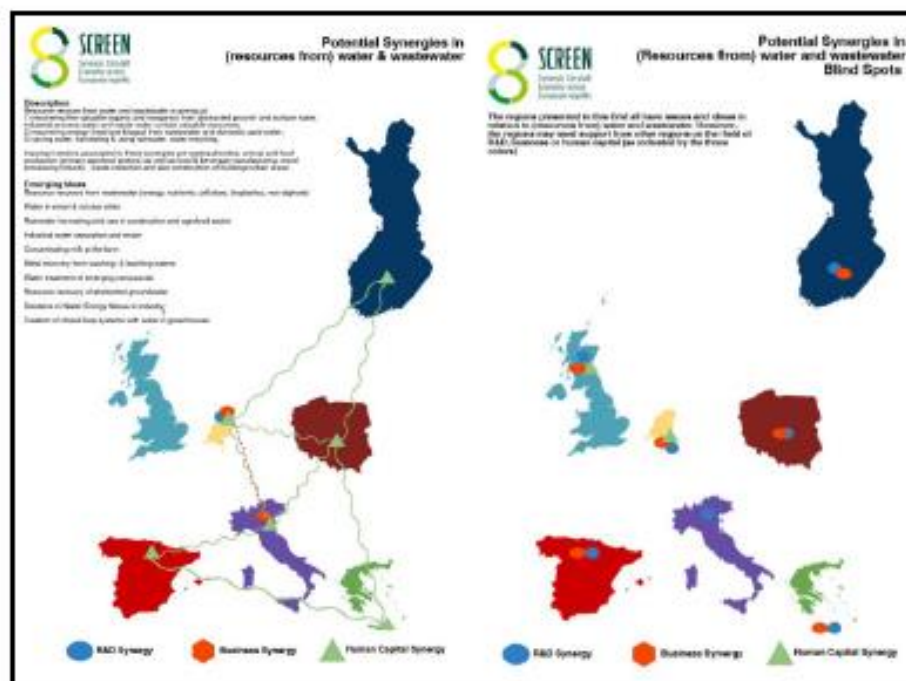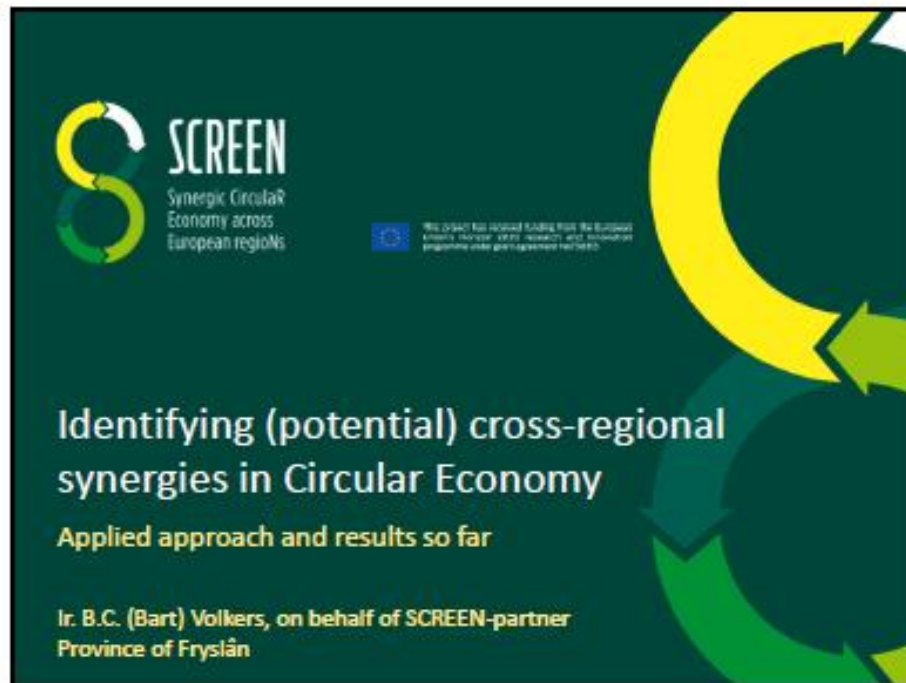
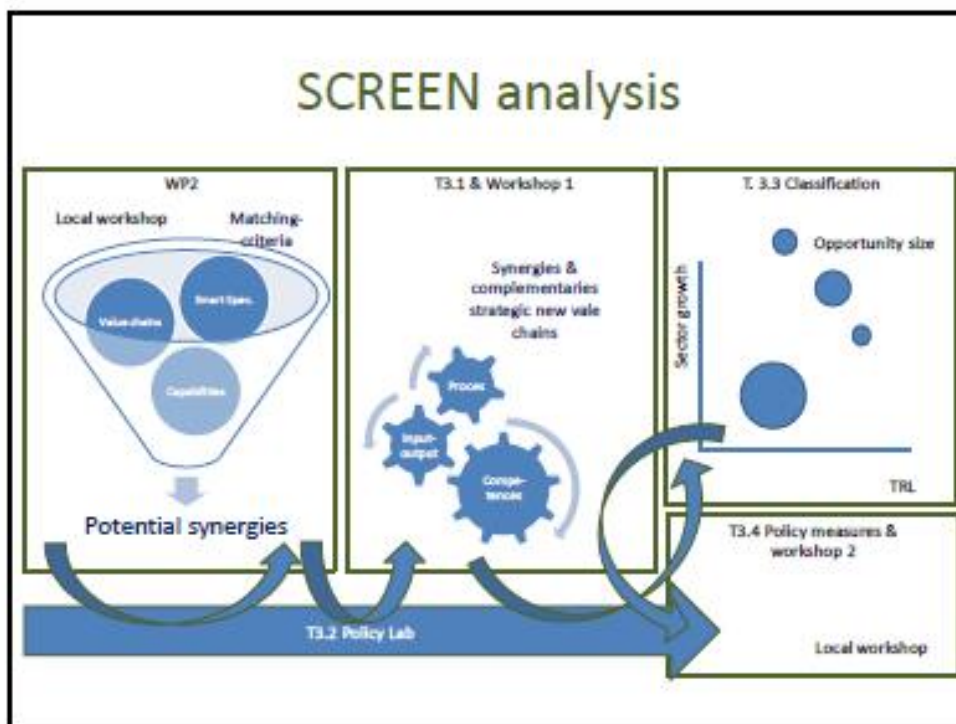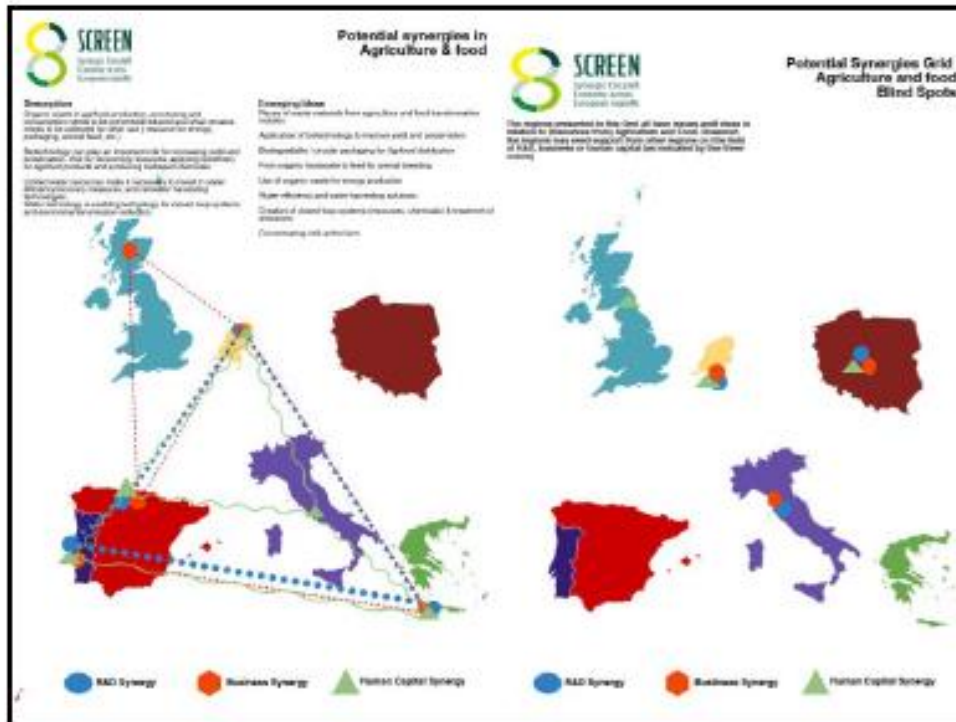What's the time schedule towards the signing of the MoU?

This is a short comment I would like to join with you before our policy lab on Wednesday. I hope to see you then!
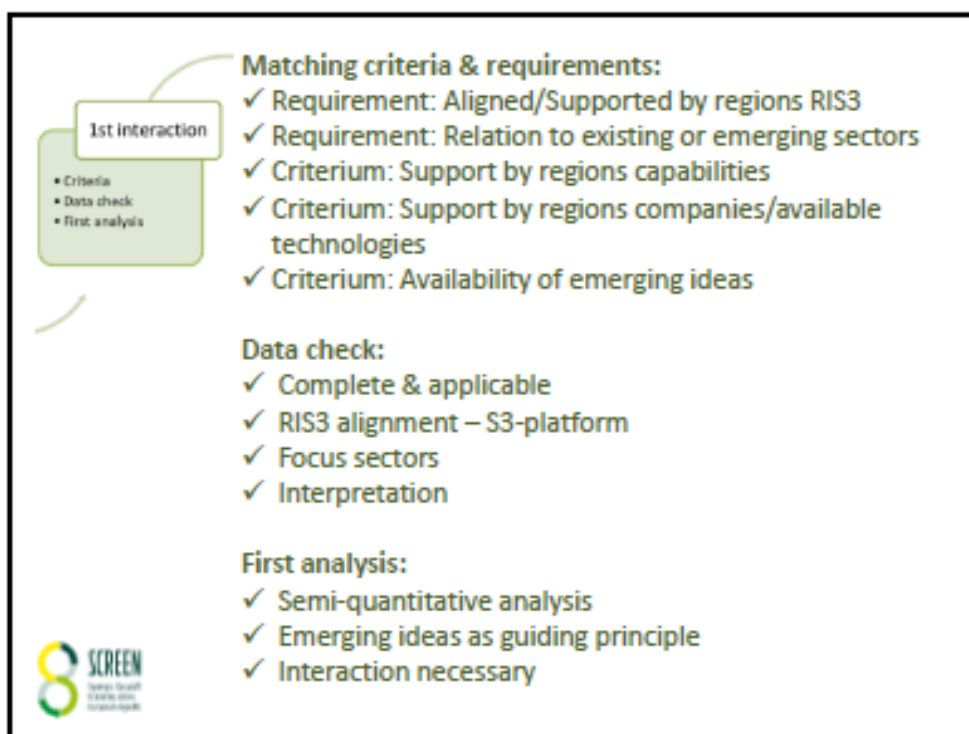
Kind regards,

Tjeerd Hazenberg
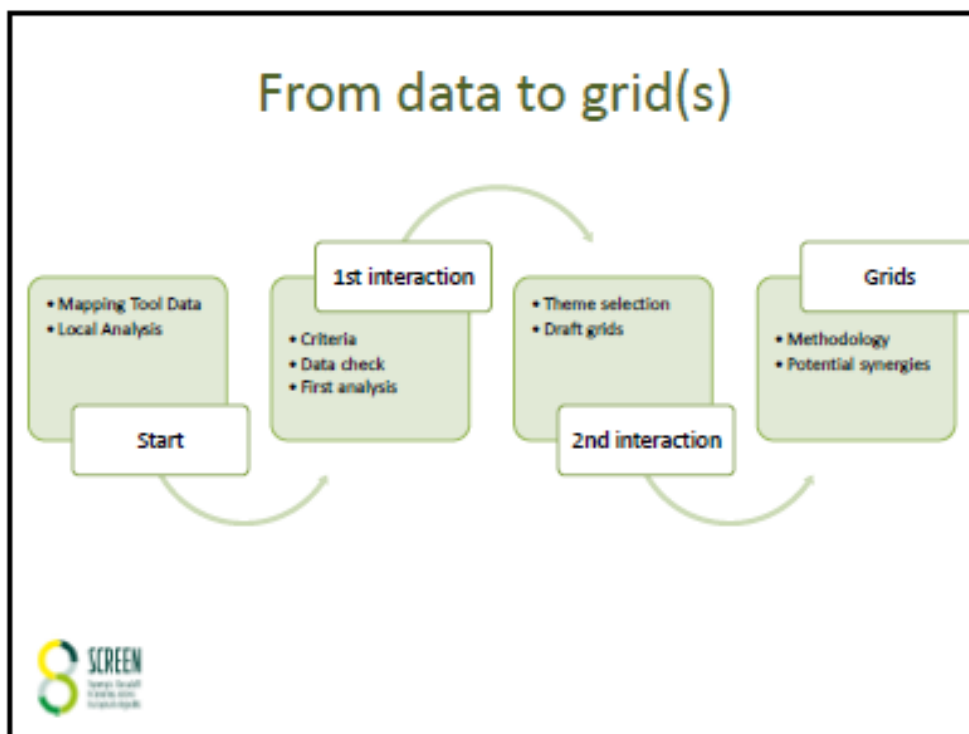
Annex 6: presentation of the tools delivered by the project

Theme selection results

Theme	Regions	
Agriculture & food	Navarra Limburg Crete	Scotland Centro Portugal Fryslân Lazio Łódzkie
(Smart) Packaging	Limburg Crete Centro Portugal	Fryslân Navarra Ile de France
(Resources from) water and wastewater	Fryslân Navarra Tampere Lombardy	Crete Limburg Łódzkie Scotland
Biobased materials & biotechnology	Crete Lombardy Fryslân Scotland	Tampere Navarra Flanders Lazio Łódzkie
Manufacturing and re-manufacturing	Navarra Lombardy	Tampere
(Bio)Waste management	Navarra Tampere Lombardy	Crete Łódzkie
Construction	Tampere	

Observations

Grids
- Methodology
- Potential synergies

Granularity level:
✓ Data input – overall level of detail, granularity, etc.
✓ Quality (and quantity) of interaction
  - Local
  - Cross-regional
✓ Thematic level with (emerging) ideas most detailed level

Mapping of information shows (Direction):
✓ Tool for relevant data & stakeholder
✓ Potentials for regions
✓ Interesting capabilities
✓ Cross-regional possibilities
✓ Emerging ideas

Interaction shows (Effort):
✓ Understanding & Trust
✓ Inspiration & Energy
✓ Concrete (emerging) ideas

Potential cross regional synergies

WP2
Partners
Themes
Grids

Synergies & complementarities

WP3
Value chain mapping
Circular data
Stakeholder
Local workshop
Opportunities

Fruit for discussion in policy lab

* Theoretical methodologies are available:
    -> light version to be applied by majority of SCREEN-users
    -> advanced version not feasible (due to budget & knowledge limitations)

    Recommendations:
    -> use thematic partnership to test advanced methodology
    -> organise knowledge exchange / workshops

* Data collection (quality, granularity level, etc.) remains an issue:

    Rcommendations:
    -> stimulate interaction besides the analytical approach
    -> use intermediairy organisations (e.g. clusters) to connect stakeholders
    -> facilitate stakeholders for matchmaking in value chains approaches

Annex 7: photo of the event