

# THE INDICATORS TO EVALUATE SMART TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT



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## INTRODUCTION

Smart specialisation is an approach to regional development in which regional authorities focus their resources on a few priority sectors in which the region can offer something new, and which have the potential for significant growth, and even global leadership. Smart specialisation is a industrial and innovation framework for regional economies. The principles behind smart specialisation rapidly became a central element of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

## METHODS

Designing a specialisation strategy at the regional level requires an intelligent use of data in order to diagnose apparent strengths, weaknesses, complementarities and mismatches in terms of scientific, technological, innovative and economic capabilities. Developing a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators would contribute not only in situating the regions and their respectful strategies in a broader context but also enhance communication between relevant actors on the basis of a comprehensive language.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A Smart territory is a territory well performing in a forward-looking way in six characteristics, built on the 'smart' combination of endowments and activities of self-decisive, independent and aware citizens.

### SMART ECONOMY (Competitiveness)

- Number of high and medium high-tech manufacturing enterprises and knowledge-intensive service companies
- Employees of high and medium high-tech manufacturing enterprises and knowledge-intensive service companies
- Dimnamic in number of high and medium high-tech manufacturing enterprises and knowledge-intensive business services,
  - The number of self-employed persons

Innovative spirit  
Entrepreneurship  
Economic image & trademarks  
Productivity  
Flexibility of labour market  
International embeddedness  
Ability to transform

### SMART PEOPLE (Social and Human Capital)

- Population with tertiary education
- The number of persons who do not attend school
  - Employed in primary sector
  - Long-term unemployed
  - Local Action Groups (LEADER)
- NGOs (associations, foundations, non-governmental organizations)
  - Lifelong training of employed and unemployed

Level of qualification  
Affinity to life long learning  
Social and ethnic plurality  
Flexibility  
Creativity  
Cosmopolitanism/Openmindedness  
Participation in public life

### SMART ENVIRONMENT (Natural resources)

- Utilized Agricultural Area
- Rural Support Service payments 2002-2015 (area payments + projects)
  - EU funding (2009-2013) - EAGF, EAFRD, EFF projects
- Entrepreneurs who have received the right to sell electricity produced within the framework of mandatory procurement
  - Municipality funding for energy efficiency measures (residential homes)
  - The total road network density

Attractivity of natural conditions  
Pollution  
Environmental protection  
Sustainable resource management

### SMART GOVERNANCE (Participation)

- Number of political parties
- Population political activity
  - Local governments total expenditure
- Local government expenditure on general government services
  - Payments from local government equalization fund
  - Number of municipality website visitors
- EU funding (2009-2013) - ERDF, ESF, CF projects
  - Entrepreneurs/municipal councils

Participation in decision-making  
Public and social services  
Transparent governance  
Political strategies & perspectives

### SMART MOBILITY (Transport and ICT)

- Internet (connection + WiFi) coverage
  - Mobile coverage
- The number of people trained in computer literacy
- Municipal facilities where residents have free access to computers
  - Free WiFi internet access points proided by municipality

Local accessibility  
(Inter-)national accessibility  
Availability of ICT-infrastructure  
Sustainable, innovative and safe transport systems

## RIS3 FOR LATVIA: "HYBRID STRATEGY"

Transformation of economy towards higher added value, productivity and more effective usage of resources. Objective: to increase innovation capacity and to create innovation system that promotes growth of economy

- Structural changes of production and export in the traditional sectors of the economy;
- Growth in sectors where there is or is likely to create products and services with high added value;
- Branches with significant horizontal impact and contribution to economic transformation.

### DIRECTIONS

### PRIORITIES

- High added value products
- Productive Innovation System
- Energy Efficiency
- Modern ICT
- Modern education
- The knowledge base
- Polycentric development

- Knowledge-based bio-economics
- Bio-medicine, medical technologies, bio-pharmacy and biotechnologies;
- Advanced materials, technologies and engineering systems
- Smart energy
- Information and communication technologies.

### SPECIALIZATION AREAS

