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Strengthening the role of nations and regions in the recovery strategy

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THE CHALLENGE

- The need to align:
 - InnovationPolicy + New IndustryPolicy
- InnovationPolicy:
 - o **3% norm**
 - Horizon 2020
 - EU ><national/regional R&D budgets (±5%)
- New IndustryPolicy:
 - Avoid the pitfalls of the past
 - Focus on consortium- &project-drivenapproaches
 - Withanexplicittransformationobjective



THE NEXUS

• Smart SpecializationStrategy --- "3S":

- InnovationPolicy ^ New IndustryPolicy
- Objective: transforming the industrial/business texture of a regionornation

• What? Choicesbasedon:

- Unique knowledge, innovation and economiccapabilities present in a regionornation,
- Clustering of activities on the basis of anentrepreneurial discovery process,
- Supportedbycycles of policylearning in a Triple Helix context and approach.



3S TRANSFORMATION: 4 MODES

- <u>**Transition**</u> is one pattern of structural changes that a smart specialization strategy is likely to generate. Transition occurs when a new economic domain emerges from existing industrial commons (a collection of R&D, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities that sustain innovation). *E.g. the development and growth of a sustainable chemistry sector out of the present chemical industrial commons.*
- <u>Modernization</u> is another pattern. It is manifest when the development of specific applications of a general-purpose technology produces a significant impact on the efficiency and quality of an existing (often traditional) sector. *E.g. rejuvenating present, traditional manufacturing operations through the introduction of mechatronics' technologies.*
- <u>**Diversification**</u> in a narrow sense is a third pattern. In such cases the discovery concerns potential synergies (economies of scope, spillovers) that are likely to materialize between an existing activity and a new one. *E.g. diversification of traditional textile activities into a high value-added technical textiles industry.*
- A fourth strategic pattern involves the <u>radical foundation</u> of an economic activity domain. In this case, the discovery is that R&D and innovation in a certain field has the potential to make some activities progressive and attractive that had not been previously. *E.g. nanotechnologies for health via medical technology applications.*

THE ANALYTICAL BASIS

RCA =
$$\frac{Xe,s}{Xe,a}$$

 $\frac{Xr,s}{Xr,a}$

LEGEND

Variable:

X = the activityconsidered (export, patents, publications, ...)

Subscripts:

e = the focalentity (country orregion), r = the referencegroup of entities (countriesorregions), s = the activityconsidered (e.g.technology domain oreconomic sector), a = all activitiesconsidered



THE ANALYTICAL BASIS, STIE strenghts

Country	ISI Category (N=29160)					Topic (N=7059)				
	Papers	Share	MOCR	MECR	RCR	Papers	Share	MOCR	MECR	RCR
Belgium	198	0.7%	3.94	3.49	1.13	50	0.7%	4.14	3.82	1.08
Brazil	523	1.8%	3.50	3.82	0.91	140	2.0%	3.71	3.76	0.99
Denmark	318	1,1%	5.00	3.28	1.52	75	1.1%	10.01	3.44	2.91
France	1265	4.31	3.27	3.23	1.01	328	4.6%	3.80	3.80	1.00
Germany	1294	4.4%	3.35	3.06	1.09	326	4.6%	4.63	3.80	1.22
Greece	462	1.6%	3.38	3.27	1.0-4	12.0	1.7%	3.59	3.13	1.15
India	1510	5.2%	4.11	3.97	1.04	421	6.0%	4.53	3.88	1.17
Italy	811	2.8%	3.40	3.44	0.99	223	3.2%	3.89	3.65	1.06
Japan	1524	5.2%	3.52	3.87	0.91	499	7,1%	4.29	4.14	1.04
Netherlands	480	1.6%	3.94	3.44	1.14	94	1.3%	4.65	3.89	1.19
China	3759	12.95	3.68	3.58	1.03	1218	17.3%	4.12	3.78	1.09
Poland	339	1.2%	2.47	3.12	0.79	97	1.4%	3.66	3.66	1.00
Spain	1120	3.8%	3.51	3.76	0.93	262	3.7%	3.62	3.70	0.98
Sweden	568	1.9%	3.71	3.44	1.08	93	1.3%	3,66	3.64	1.00
UK	1424	4.9%	3.26	3.12	1.05	307	4.3%	3.78	3.09	1.22
USA	5136	17.6%	3.50	3.23	1.08	1036	14.7%	4.11	3.60	1.14
EURIS	7778	26.7%	3.38	3.31	1.02	1806	25.6%	4.02	3.58	1.12

Table 2 Energy & Fuels (biodiesel)

Data sourced from Thomson Reuters Web of Knowledge

Source: ECOOM



Figure 2 Energy & Fuel (top: subject category; bottom: emerging topic) Data sourced from Thomson Reuters Web of Knowledge

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THE ANALYTICAL BASIS, STIE strenghts

RTAN- FLANDERS (BE2) - EPO



Source: ECOOM

······ 1998-2001 **–** 2002-2005 **–** 2006-2009

2009



THE ANALYTICAL BASIS, STIE strengths



Source: ECOOM

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THE ANALYTICAL BASIS, STIE strengths



Flemish data, ECOOM & STORE

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CONCLUSION

Country or regional (baseline) profile:

- Indicators
- Priorities
- Clusters
- Institutions

Entrepreneurial discovery processes by lead actors and lead institutions supporting country/regional presence in global economic value chains

3S Portfolio:

- Modernization
- Transition
- Diversification
 - Foundation

Country or regional governance mechanisms for:

- Priority-setting - Clustering

Triple Helix interactive process of policy action & policy learning to support, stimulate, select clusters of smart specialization activity built on the knowledge and innovation resources present in country or region

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