FLANDERS [BE]



Development and implementtation of the RIS3 priorities

Norrköping, 1-2 April 2014 Bernard De Potter











Smart Specialisation (S3)

It's about:

- value creating activities (economic and social)
- driven by entrepreneurial actors
- oriented by strong vision of opportunities in global trends
- choices for transformation (vertical approach)
- Based on eco-systems and clusters

It's not about:

- sectors or thematic areas
- Top-down decisions
- existing strengths
- Horizontal approach
- narrow disciplinary approach / closed innovation



Third generation cluster policies?

1st generation Marshall

- hard infrastructure
- aglommeration economies
- 'Passive' promotion of co-location

2nd generation Porter

- soft infrastructure
- spillover economies
- 'Active' promotion of innovation

3rd generation S3

- strategic capacities
- integration economies (VC)
- 'Dynamic' promotion of transformation







FLANDERS: Key Figures

Flanders:

with an open economy in the core of Europe

■ Population: 6.3 million (= 58 % BEL)

■ Language: Dutch (NL)

■ Surface: 13.521 km² (= 45% BEL)

GDP: € 185 billion (2011)

Export: +- 100% of GDP

■ GERD: €4.33 billion (+- 2/3 of BEL), of which €2.82 billion BERD (2011)

■ % GERD/BBP: 2.15% (2011)

Total public budget STI policy: €1.88 billion of which €1.23 billion R&D

The region has constitutional competences on

4 research, innovation and economic policy





SWOT

- Main competitive advantages for S3
- Analysis of Science and Technology Policy Council (VRWI)

Flanders 2020

- Flanders in Action (ViA):
 - = 7 Breakthroughs, incl. "Innovation Centre Flanders"
 - = 88 strategic policy goals with 337 key projects
- → 13 themes for transition incl. New Industrial Policy, Innovation,...

Policy framework

- Action plan "New Industrial Policy" (White Paper) (Flemish Gov 27.05.11)
- Innovation Centre Flanders (Concept note) (Flemish Gov 27.05.11)

Actions

- New Industrial Policy (NIB): 50 Action Plan
- Concept note of Smart Specialisation : 10 Actions (3 Test trajectories)

Governanc

 New Industrial Policy (NIB): Interministerial Comite, Board of Directors, Industry Council



1. SWOT

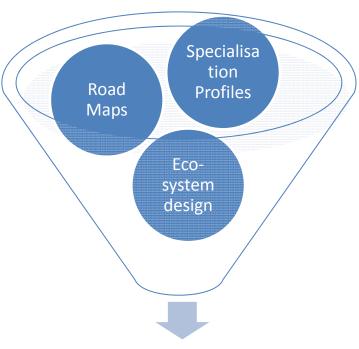




<u>Discovery process</u> supported by (shared) strategic intelligence

- Shared visions (foresight)
- Common Road Maps
- Specialisation profiles to help identify comparative advantages (evidence-based)
- Promote clusters with unique eco-systems that exploit the positive sum game of open innovation
- Giving a role to <u>all</u> regions!

Strategic Intelligence



Smart Specialisation Strategy



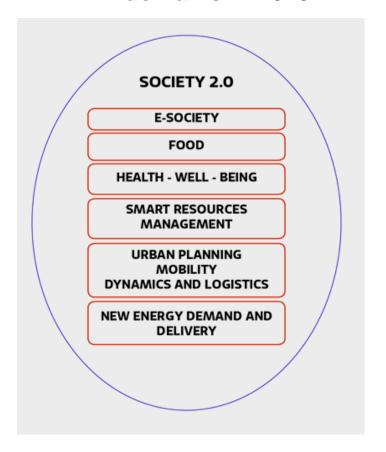
Entrepreneurial dynamics: VRWI foresight study

From 6 clusters in 2006

Technology & Innovation in Flanders: 6 clusters



7 domains in 2013





Flanders (Belgium)

Observations, economic profile:

Top 3 highest and lowest specialisations

Highest specialisations	Lowest specialisations
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products	Mining and quarrying
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Tanning and dressing of leather
Manufacture of equipment for radio, tv and communication	Manufacture of other transport equipment

Highlights

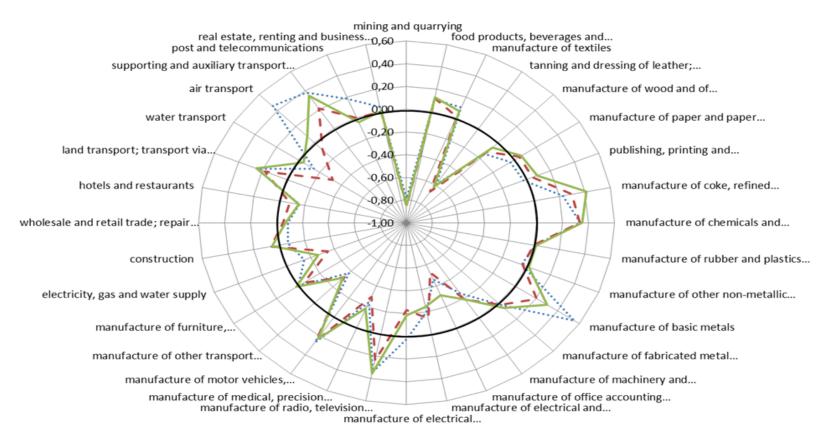
 Considerable fall in relative employment in the manufacture of basic metals, followed by a small recovery.

Flanders (Belgium)





RCAN - FLANDERS (BE2)



Data source: OECD

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



2. POLICY





Flanders in Action

Transition Areas

- New Industrial Policy
- Gazelle Leap
- Flanders Care
- Flanders Mobility
- Flanders Material Circular Economy
- Green and Dynamic Urban Region
- Child Poverty

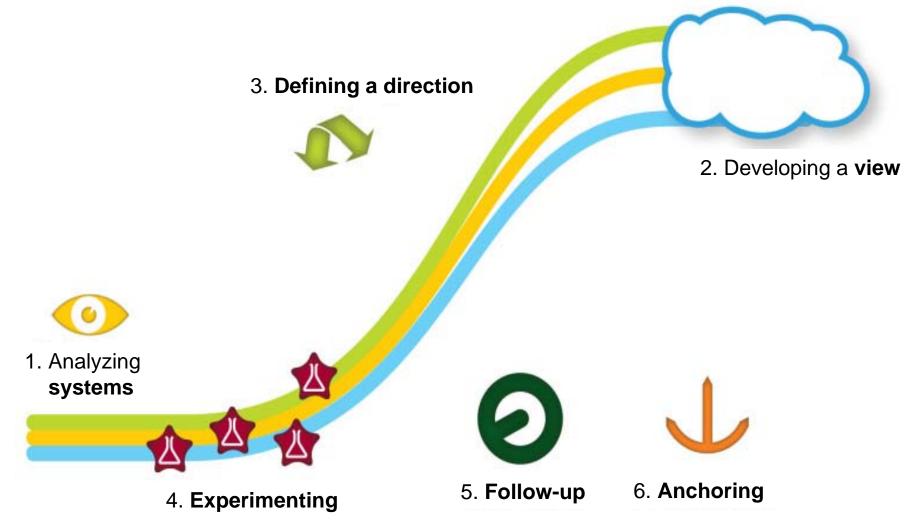


Enterprise Flanders



Flanders In Action Pact 2020

Transitionmanagement

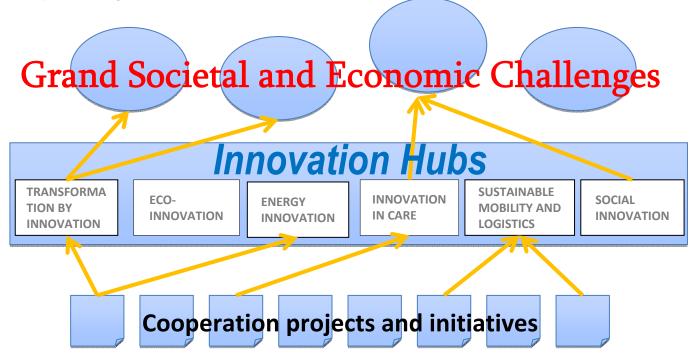




Enterprise Flanders



'Innovation Hubs': transition-driven innovation policy framework



Solid base

Fundamental research, strategic basic research, research infrastructure, HR, eco-system







'Innovation Crossroads': challenge driven innovation policy

'Innovation Centre Flanders', concept note adopted by Flemish Government on May 27th 2011

- Societal challenges recognised as driver of a new innovation strategy
- •'Innovation crossroads' are a space where interdisciplinary research and open innovation can contribute to societal and economic value creation.
- •Six 'innovation crossroads' are identified for the development of specific innovation strategies
 - Eco-innovation
 - Green energy
 - Sustainable mobbility and logistics
 - Innovation in care
 - Social Innovation
 - Industrial transformation (specified for core sectors)
- •'Innovation Direction Groups' are assigned by the Minister to advise on such strategies (ongoing)



... embedded in New Industrial Policy

A 'New Productivity Offensive':

targeting unexploited sources of productivity growth in resource productivity, smart infrastructures, clusters, specialisation.

A strong vision:

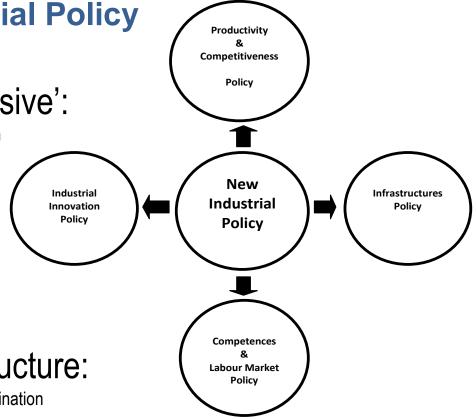
'Factory of the Future': a vision of a sustainable, innovative, flexible and networked economy centred on the 'real economy'

A strong management structure:

An interministrial body and interdepartmental coordination

 A strong stakeholder based process for discovering new growth opportunities:

Secoral policies with 'Roundtables'





Transformation processes: core of New Industrial Policy

'White Paper New Industrial Policy', adopted by Flemish Government on May 27th 2011:

- •Action Plan with 50 Actions in economy-innovation-work policy for a 'new productivity offensive', 'Factory of the Future' and 'system innovation'
 - Round Tables are organised to elaborate a 'Strategic Action Plan' for transformation in (ready) sectors.
 - Transformation strategies' are based on value chains, clusters and grand projects (cross-sectoral)
 - New arrangements for policy coordination are gradually put in place
- •A 'targeted' cluster policy will be developed (advised by an Industry Council). 'Smart specialisation' is adopted as a reference.

This is a 'discovery **process'!** Strong bottom-up drive.

•Frontrunner: **FISCH** (Flanders Initiative for Sustainable Chemistry)



A three steps entrepreneurial discovery process Strategic Governance

Experiments

1. Visioning:

with focus on **societal challenges** (transition management / starting experiments) in *Transition Arenas / Flanders in Action*

2. Strategy development:

with focus on **transformation by innovation** (strategies within the 6 *innovation hubs*) in *Innovation Direction Groups*

3.Action plan:

with focus on **investment projects** in **consortia** driven by frontrunners (promoted in **Round Tables** and **Transformation and Innovation Platforms**)



Transformation Platforms Grand Projects



Spearhead Clusters



3. INSTRUMENTS

Overview





- (Cluster) Roadmaps
 - Technology driven (KET)
 - Value Chains crossover
- Partnership Agreements
- Pilot and demo plants (EFRD)
- Living Labs (Health Care, Construction, Electical Vehicle), Social Innovation
- Skills and Training (ESF)
- TINA Fund (Financial instrument)

POLICY

EU 2020

VIA PACT 2020

FOCUSED CLUSTER POLICY ROADMAPS

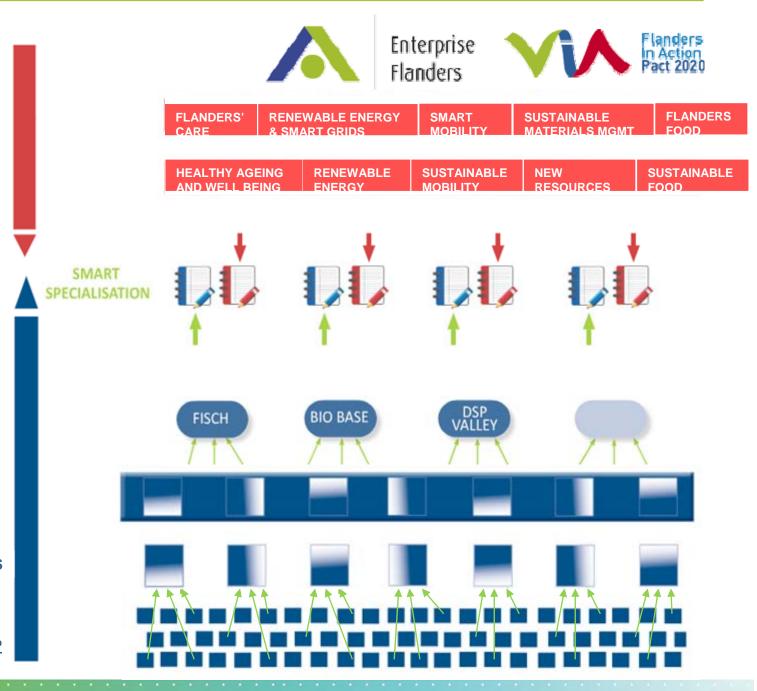
NIP CLUSTERS

LEARNING PLATFORM

PRE-CLUSTER PROJECTS

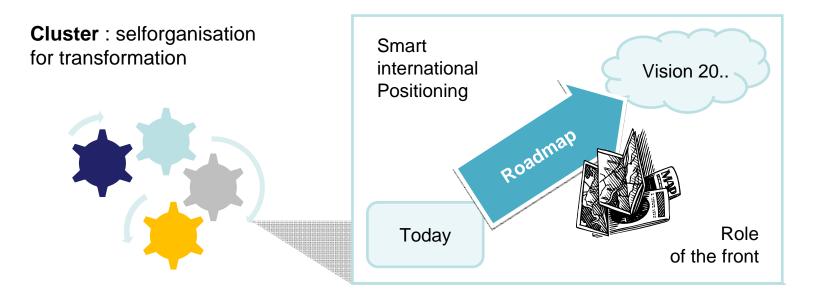
NIP ACTORS

ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Roadmapping – steps:

a) As an instrument to develop a **common strategy** in which the interplay between the different actors becomes visible .



Cluster: concentration of interlinked network of enterprises, knowlegde institutes, education and other organisations active in the same domain of value creation. Roadmap (Routekaart): strategydocument that describes in a transparent manner the way goals, milestones and commitments of the actors to achieve an important transitiontrajectorie towards the creation of new value chain

Roadmapping – steps:

b) In the direction of an oriented partnership between government and (socio-)economic actors, in clustercooperation European Union Clusters of Oriented (socio)economic Flanders government partnership actors Goals Instruments To respond to societal challenges (to shape ViA-Transitions) Roadmap (routekaart) To create Economic value Managementstructure To foster the International positioning Partnership agreement of Flanders



Roadmapping - NIB - conclusions:

- b. Instrumentarium for an "oriented" cluster policy
- Strategic roadmap being further developed in collaboration between the spearehead cluster and the government
- 2. Managementstructure is being set up to channel the actions by the government to help the innovation and transformation of the spearehead cluster
- 3. Partnerschip agreement is written down in which a long term engagement/commitment of all involved parties is described to realize the roadmap.
 Use of earmarked budgets within financial instruments and process consultancy by accountmanagers of the government to overcome specific barriers

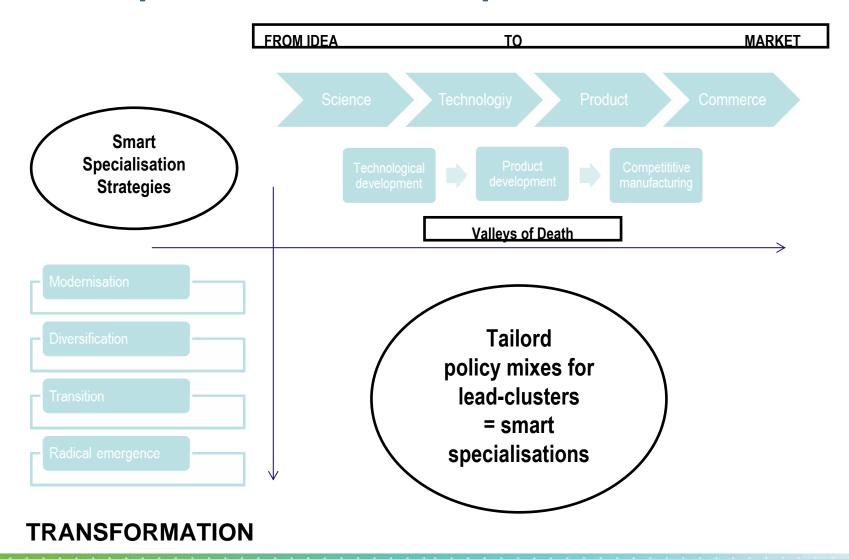


Three test beds

- Additive Manufacturing (LMS, Layerwise, Materialise, Melotte...)
- Sustainable Chemistry (Chemical Plants in Antwerp harbour)
- Closing the circle Material recycling (Umicore, Machiels, Construction sector, ...)



Tailored policies for smart specialisation







Three stage cluster development: different needs, different policies

GENERIC CLUSTER POLICIES

TARGETED CLUSTER POLICIES



Clustering

- Co-location / agglomeration
- Value chains
- Occasional collaboration

Cluster platforms

- Organised
- Triple helix
- Systematic use of synergies

Lead Clusters

- Strategic
- Smart specialisation
- System innovation

Local infrastructures (anchoring)

Local & international networks (connecting)

Strategic intelligence (global positioning)

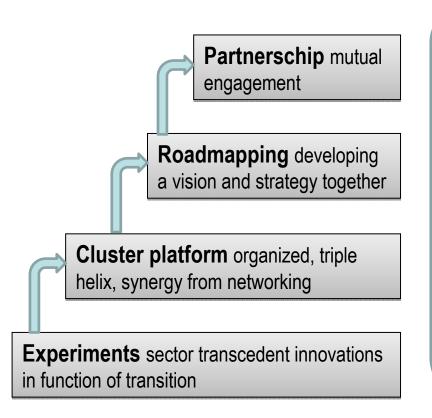




Partnerschip agreements

Smart specialisation: Cluster (self) selection

- -Answer to society's challenges?
- -Huge economic gain?
- -Strong international positioning?



Direct cluster policy with intensive partnership portfolio



Toolbox of support measures IWT, AO, FIT, PMV-TINA, ...



4. CASE STUDIES



Case 1: Modernisation Value Added Logistics Cluster Platform

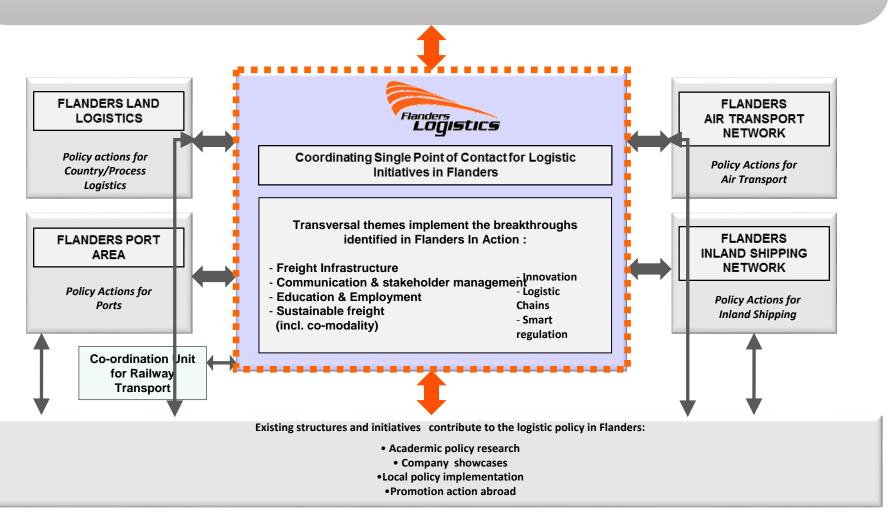


Flanders as a smart turntable in Europe Minister Hilde Crevits

7 Breakthroughs of Flanders in Action:

- 1. Enhanced Logistic Chain Management
- 2. Care for Infrastructure
- 3. Multi-modal Transfers

- 4. Wide policy plan as a guideline
- 5. Smart kilometer taxes
- 6. Multimodal intermediation
- 7. Logistic knowledgy withTW





Some Instruments

- Academia: Univ of Antwerp, Brussels, Hasselt, Leuven
- Competence Centers : VIL, VIM, ...
- Lead Companies: Katoennatie, Essers, DHL, Nike
- Local Pilot projects on multimodality
- DG Regio : Interreg projects



Case 2: Diversification ZEETEX

- -Textiles for Maritime applications
- –Cluster (project)

Case 3: Transition Sustainable Chemistry – Bio based Europe

- Largest petro-chemical cluster in Europe in Flanders; strong links with food, building e.o. sectors; crossborder links with NL and DE
- Transition towards bio-based economy, but incomplete science base!
- How to become a world-class cluster in sustainable chemistry?
- Focus on strategic road mapping for a transition (also cross-border!)





Some Instruments

- Shared vision between NL NRW Flanders
- KET Roadmap
- Lead companies: Procter Gamble, BASF, Bayer, Afga, ...
- Strategic Innovation Platform : FISCH
- Pilot plants
- Incubator
- DG REGIO : ERDF and Interreg
- JTI BBI



Enterprise Flanders



7 Innovation programs



Micro **Algae**

Resources

Miniature chemical factories



Using nature's power





Separation Technology

Processes

Microproces Technology

Purity is the name of the game The smaller, the more efficient





Polymer Recycling

Reusing polymers forever

Products

Sidestream Valorization

Waste becomes resource





Knowledge **Tools**

Knowledge is power











































Bio Base Europe Pilot Plant

P&G

SOLVAY

people and molecules



Janssen | | PRABINGAL COMPANIES

Proviron



















essenscia vlaanderen

TESSENDERLO GROUP

EcoSynth



CHIMMIN

CHEMSTREAM SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTITY

Carqill

balda

MEVE

J

AGFA 🐟





I-Coats

LANXESS

Matthys















































Ambition = Multiregion approach

Bio-economy clusters VI-NI-NF



NL-FL-NRW Initiative





Case 4: Emerging cluster Nano-for-Health

- IMEC: largest independent nano-electronics research institute in Europe; technology platform for open innovation, but weak industrial cluster.
- Health: transition towards 'personalised therapy'
- How to leverage this technology platform for these new application areas?
- Focus on the management of an emerging ecosystem (cross-border!)



Instruments

- Strategic Research Centre : IMEC, VIB, ...
- Lead Companies: J&J; specialised SMEs,
- Cluster organisations : DSP Valley, Flanders Bio
- Living Lab : Health Care
- Demoprojects
- KET Roadmaps , Value driven roadmaps
- DG Research : AAL, CASA, DAA, ...
- DG Enterprise project : Nano4Health (interconnection with other cluster in Europe)

Define focus areas and answers for societal challenges

Past

Frends

Challenge

Solution

European healthcare has come a long way.

The solutions and business models were fine for the 20th century but cracks in the system are beginning to show.



That trend will continue as our population gets older.

People don't always need the same pattern of care.

And they prefer to live independently at home, and avoid constant, time-consuming trips to see the doctor.



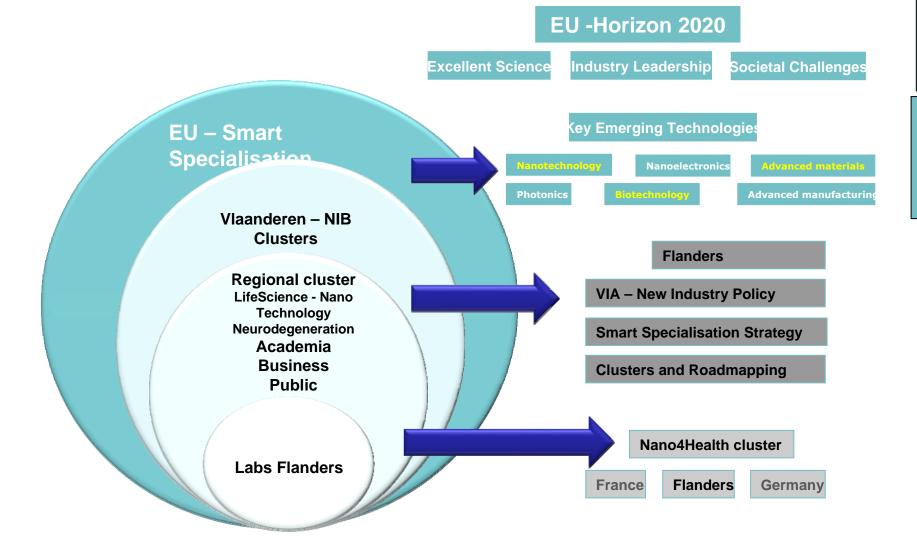
Society needs solutions for a Healthy aging population

Economic growth for the region

More with less = focus



SMART SPECIALISATION
LIFE SCIENCES + NANOTECH + NEURODEGENERATION



EU perspective



	Photonic 5	Nano- technolo gy	Industri al Biotech-	Advance d Material	Micro-/ Nano- electroni	Advance d Manu- facturin
			nology	5	C5	g Z
AT		V	V	V	Z	2
BE		X	X	X		
BG	-	X	N/		-	
CH	Z	Z	X		Z	Y
CN	X Z	Υ	Z	Υ	Y	Υ
CY			А	-	X Z	N/
CZ	X			Z	2	X
DE	Υ	X	Y	X	Υ	X
DK		Z	Z			
EE		Α		_		Α
ES	_	X X		Z		
FI	Z Z	X	X Z	X		
FR	Z	Υ	Z	Υ	Υ	Υ
GR						Α
HU	X		Z	X	Α	
ΙE		X				
IL	Z	Z	Z		X	
IN		Y Z	X	Υ		
IT	Z	Z				X
JP	Υ	Y	Y Z	Υ	X Y	Υ
KR	X	Υ	Z	X X	Υ	Υ
LT	Z			X		
LU	Z				Z	
LV	Α					Α
MT						
NL	Υ	Υ	Υ	X	Υ	Z
PL					X	X
PT	X				Α	
RO						
SE	Z	X		X	Α	X
SI		X		A	A	
SK			Z	Z	Z	
UK	X	Υ	Z Z	_	Z Z	
US	X	X	Ÿ	Y	X	Υ

- X: country is on the 'production frontier' of patent and trade performance
- Y: country is below the 'production frontier' but shows a strong patent performance
- 2: country is close to the 'production frontier' with medium to low patent performance
- A: country is on the 'production frontier' but has no/almost no patent activity

Source: EPO: Patstat, UN: Comtrade. - ZEW and NIW calculations.

- A significant part of future goods and services are as yet unknown, but the main driving force behind their development will be <u>Key Enabling</u> <u>Technologies</u> (KETs).
- Some countries have a focus on certain KETs, and perform particularly strong in these fields. For example, Belgium and Finland are top regions in Nanotechnology, Industrial Biotechnology and Advanced Materials.

Alignment of our strenghts with

- Location: Strong region
- Technology: Key Enabling Technologies
- Focus: on the EU Societal challenges: Health, demographic change and wellbeing
- Issue solving: From Lab to Industry to Market

Source: Exchange of good policy practices promoting the industrial uptake and deployment of Key Enabling Technologies.

European Commission, DG Enterprise and Industry (2011-2012)

Definition and enablers

Definition: focused regional cluster of connected expertise, infrastructure and funding throughout the entire value chain supported by governmental policies















Vanguard Initiative

- Launched November 8th, 2013
- To support the wide application of Smart Specialisation principles
- To establish an Industrial Compact for Growth based on entrepreneurship and common policy goals



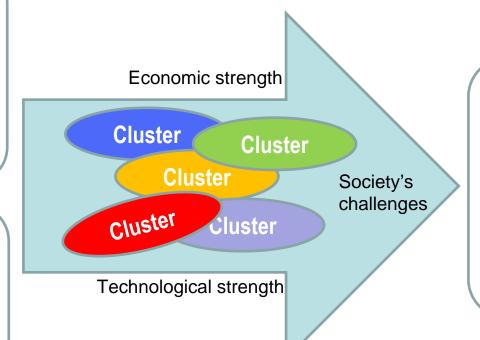
5. CONCLUSION DISCUSSION TOPICS





Spearhead Clusters

- (petro)Chemistry
- Plastics
- Food
- Technical textiles
- Logistics
- Pharma
- Niches
- ...
- Biotechnology
- Nano-electronics
- Mechatronics
- New materials
- Measuring systems
- Imaging
- ICT-applications
- ...



13 ViA transitions

- Energy
- Materials
- Space
- Housing
- Mobility
- •Care
- Poverty
- •...





Summary and next steps

Conclusions:

- -Process driven enterpreneurial process with a lot of experimentation
- -Bottleneck: to become a real driver of overall policy in Flanders (incorporation in all transition areas)
- -Challenges:
 - Multilevel governance
 - How to involve 'social actors' in the process
 - Horizontal governance mechanisms (hierarchical governance versus network collaboration)
 - Local Action versus Global challenges Monitoring and Evaluation