IKINET

International Knowledge and Innovation Networks for European Integration, Cohesion and Enlargement

Ruhr Research Institute for Innovation and Regional Policy (RUFIS e.V.)

Competence Centres and Networks: European Governance Perspectives

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Agenda

Competence Centres and Networks

- Challenge of international knowledge pipelines
- 2. Characteristics of competence centres and networks
- 3. Chances and limitations in Europe
- 4. European poles of competitiveness?
- Consequences for multilateral governance



Challenge

Common pressures on European knowledge systems

New ways of organizing knowledge production

- Integrative technologies (medium + high tech)
- Modular sourcing (knowledge value chains)
- Internationalization of knowledge pipelines (formalization of communication)

Consequence:

- Interaction and cooperation on knowledge as key competencies
 - But how to overcome lacks of mutual understanding and trust?



Response

National cluster policies in Europe

- Centres of Expertise in Finland
- Competence centres and networks in Austria
- Poles of competitiveness in France
- Regional cluster policies in Germany
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- Specific priorities
 - Strategic focus
 - Roles of intermediaries
 - Integration of private funding
- ... but important commonalities



Competence centres and networks

Characteristics

Form follows <u>function</u>

- Linkages instead of organizations and actors
- Knowledge as entry criteria
- Support of strategic processes via joint projects
- Public private partnership approach
- Openness towards international partners

Platform instead of formal boundaries

- Inter-disciplinarity of partners
- Diversification of target markets
- From projects to long-term structures



Competence centres and networks

Chances

- Improvement of cognitive linkages
 - Bundling of ideas and experiences
 - Knowledge clubs with joint goods and rules
- Overcoming resource scarcity of SMEs
 - Size of formal R&D investments
 - Long-term strategic development
 - National and international contacts
- Emergence of trust in mutual advantages
 - Joint targets as basis for membership access
 - Long-term personal embeddedness



Competence centres and networks

Limitations

- Entry barriers for conventional SMEs
 - Necessary level of formal R&D and knowledge
 - Access to formal qualifications and international contacts
- Necessary competence basis
 - Integration of lagging areas
 - Suitability of competence codes and availability of private funding
- Power asymmetries in clusters
 - Strategic advantages of multinational OEM
 - Exploitation of spillovers or exclusiveness
- Interregional and international linkages
 - Suitable gatekeepers
 - Competitors or partners?



The European Perspective

A European Model?

- Advantages on the European level
 - Economies of scale and scope
 - Bundling of competencies
 - Assertion on global markets
 - Focusing of funding
 - Standardization and facilitation of interregional cooperation
 - Joint frameworks
 - Joint contact platforms
 - Cooperation beyond use of joint infrastructures
- But still need for nationally and regionally specific approaches
 - Actual structure and rules of networks
 - Generation of gatekeepers
 - Development of internal competencies



Future role of EU funding?

Multilateral governance structures

- On the regional level
 - Fostering linkages between actors
 - Identification of missing links in networks
 - Support of strategic processes
- On the national level
 - Funding of private-public network structures
 - Adjustment of public R&D infrastructures
 - Creation of systemic linkages
- On the European level
 - Initial funding of interregional structures via strategic projects
 - Strengthening of gatekeepers within technology platforms
 - Strategic use of standards and regulation



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Thank you for your attention!

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