

BRINGING INDUSTRIAL DYNAMICS AT THE EUROPEAN LEVEL

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A NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION





Industrial dynamics and innovation: a slowdown

What is industrial dynamics?

Productivity and Innovation dynamics: the European and the German case





• Innovation driven development of industries

• Industrial dynamics is not an uniform process

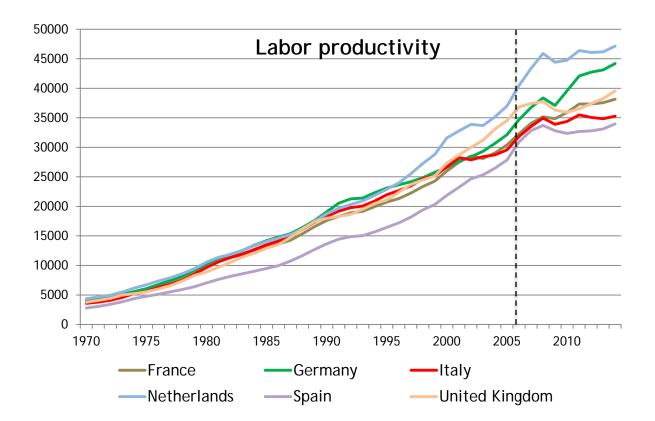
• From risk to uncertainty: Innovation and investment decisions

• New directions in innovative activities



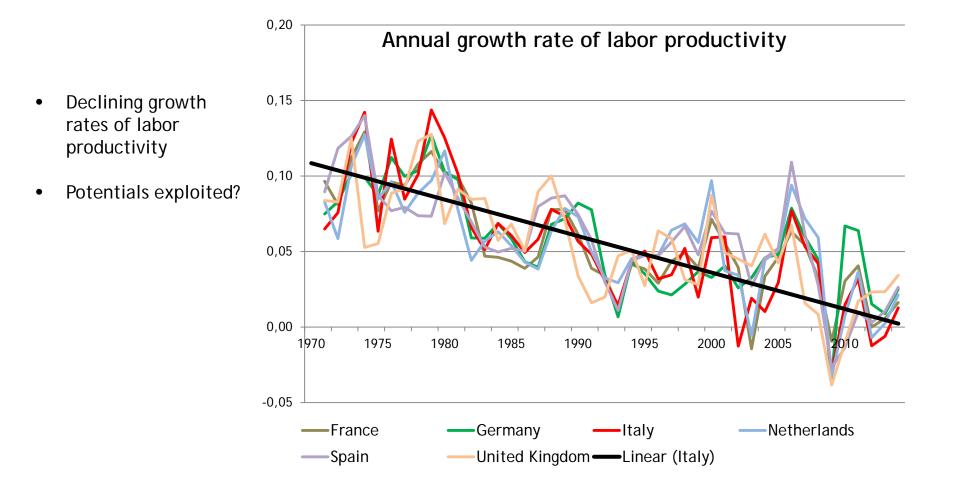


- Slowing down of labor productivity growth
- Especially after 2008
- Financial crisis ↔ technological exploitation?





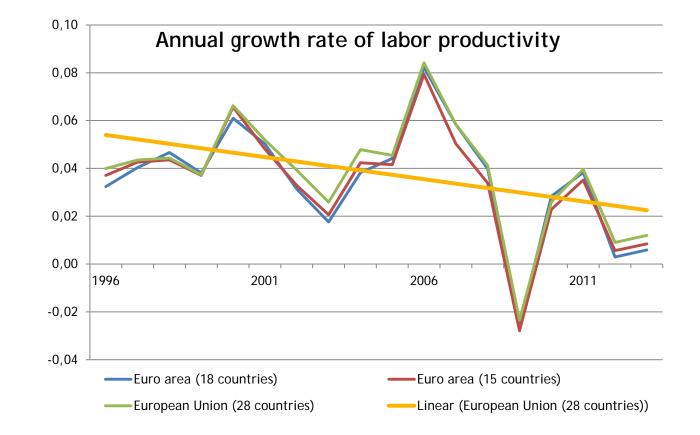






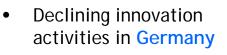


- Declining growth rates of labor productivity
- Different EU areas

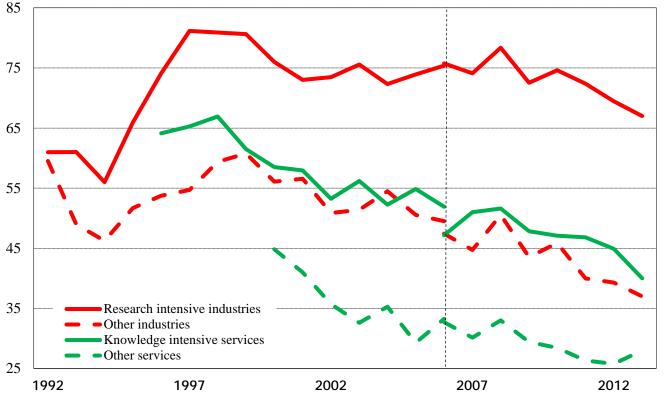








- Clear decline already before 2008
- and also after 2008 despite
 - prosperous
 economic
 development
 - easy credit conditions



Share of innovative firms in all firms in %





What is / can be the role of policy?

Policy styles and their "times"

The new mission oriented policy





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• Changing styles, targets and means

Along Fier/Harhoff (2002)





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1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010

- Theoretical foundations and viewpoints
- FAZ end of the 1980ies / early 1990ies
 - o Weak innovation in the German economy! → A problem of incentives or of competencies?





		New mission orientation
	Cluster & network orientation	1
Key technologies and Diffusion orientation		
		1
market failure	system failure	"long-run" failure
 incentive problem (knowledge as a public good) private versus social returns uncertainty & capital markets large projects & finances 	 intermediation problems complementarity problems reciprocity problems 	 lock-in problems intergenerational problems aberrations
1980 1975 1975	2000 1995 1985	2010
_	orientation market failure • incentive problem (knowledge as a public good) • private versus social returns • uncertainty & capital markets • large projects & finances	Key technologies and Diffusion orientation system failure market failure system failure • incentive problem (knowledge as a public good) • intermediation problems • private versus social returns • complementarity problems • uncertainty & capital markets • reciprocity problems • large projects & finances • large projects & finances

- Not intensity but direction of innovation as a policy relevant problem
- From explicitly emphasizing the technological solution (mission) toward emphasizing the problem solution (new mission policy)
- Side effect: Industrial policy and (sustained) (international) competitiveness





A new direction - how to get it right!

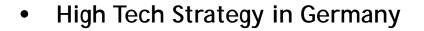
Germany's High Tech Strategy

Catalytic policy

Two examples







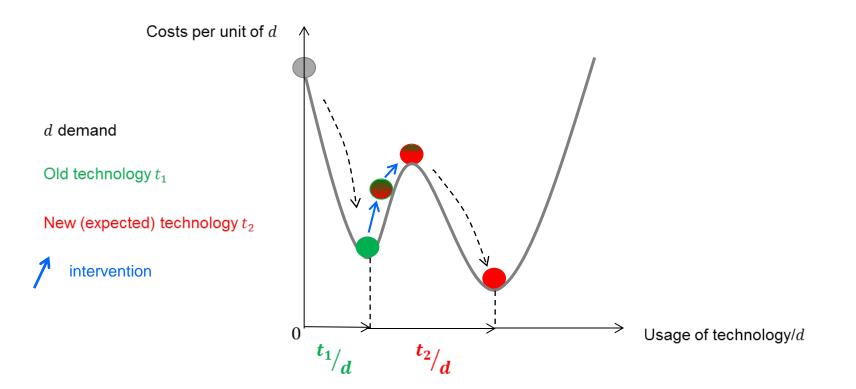
- prioritising future challenges relative to prosperity and quality of life
- strengthening the dynamism of innovation in industry
- consolidating resources and promoting transfer
- creating favourable conditions for innovation
- strengthening dialogue and participation



- Digital economy and society:
 - Industrie 4.0 // Internet of Things
- Sustainable economy and energy
 - Energiewende
- Innovative workplace
- Healthy living
- Intelligent mobility
- Civil security



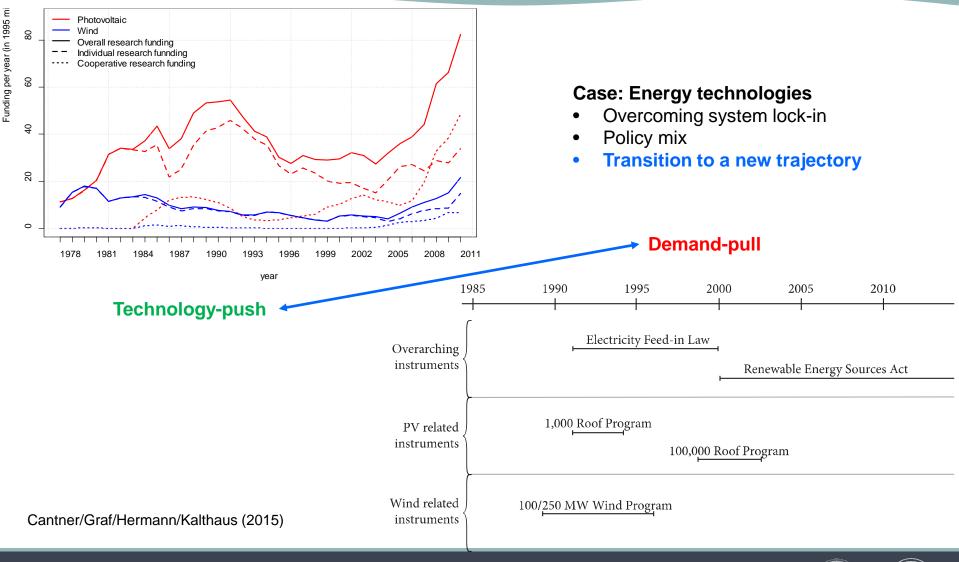






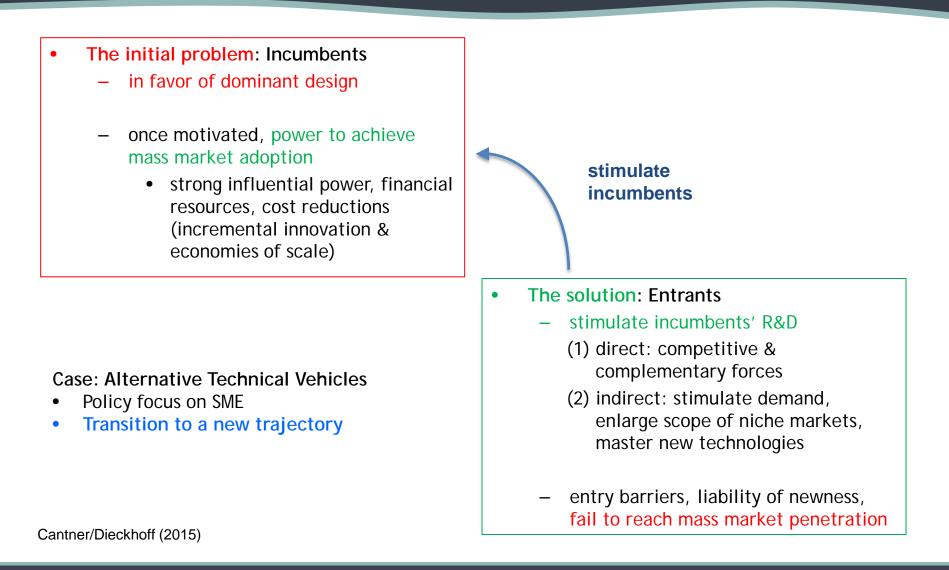
GSBC - EIC

From fossil to renewable energy technologies – a twosided policy approach













Conclusion





- Slow down of industrial dynamics & innovation activities in Europe
- Indicates exploited tech potentials, uncertainty and/or lock-in of potential innovators
- New mission policy → flagging societal needs, inducing major technological changes
- Germany's High-Tech Strategy as an example
- "Catalytic" policy → enabling transition to a new trajectory
 - → Role model for an European wide strategy





THANK YOU!

