

中欧区域创新研究

EU - China

Regional Innovation

Joint Study

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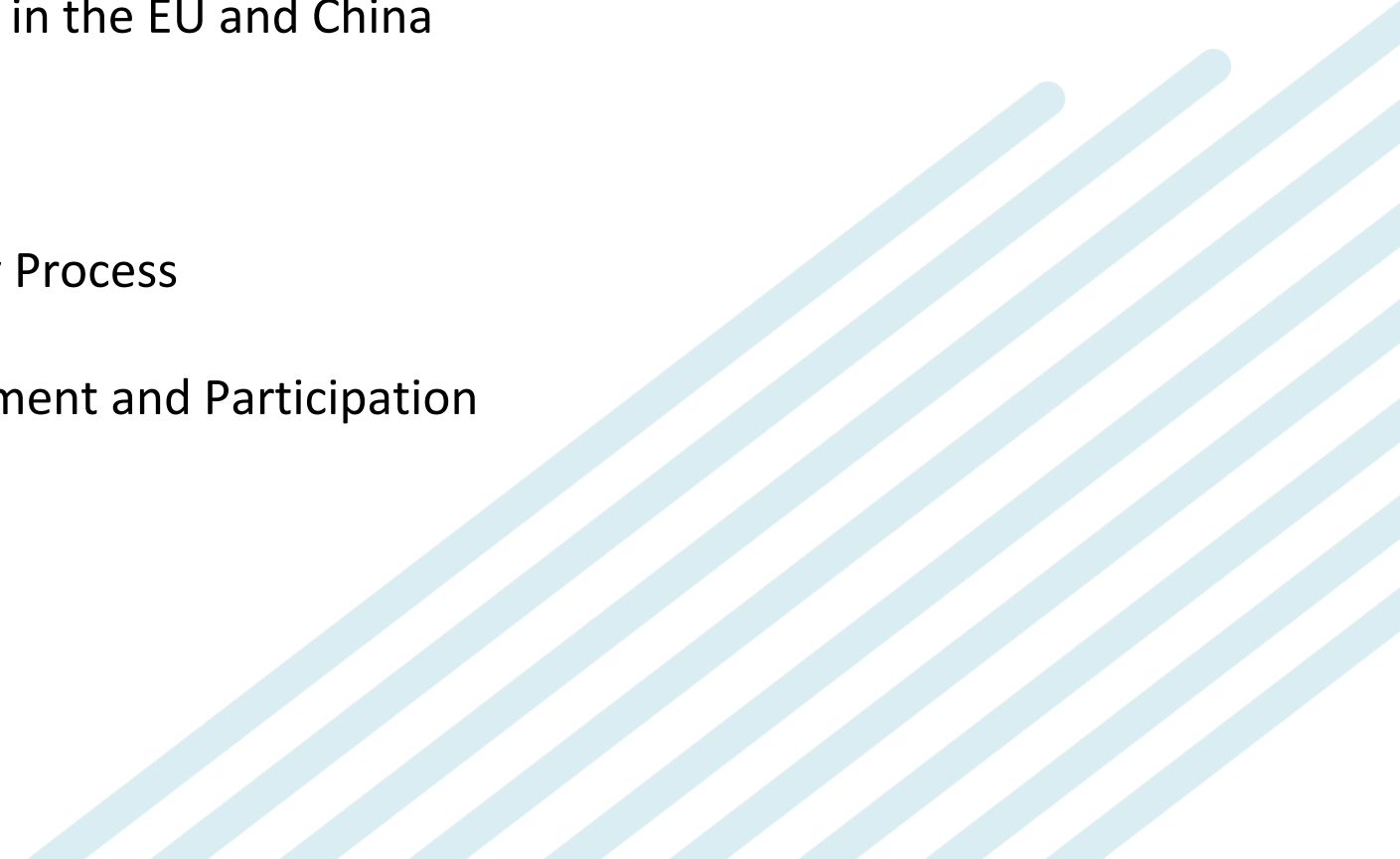
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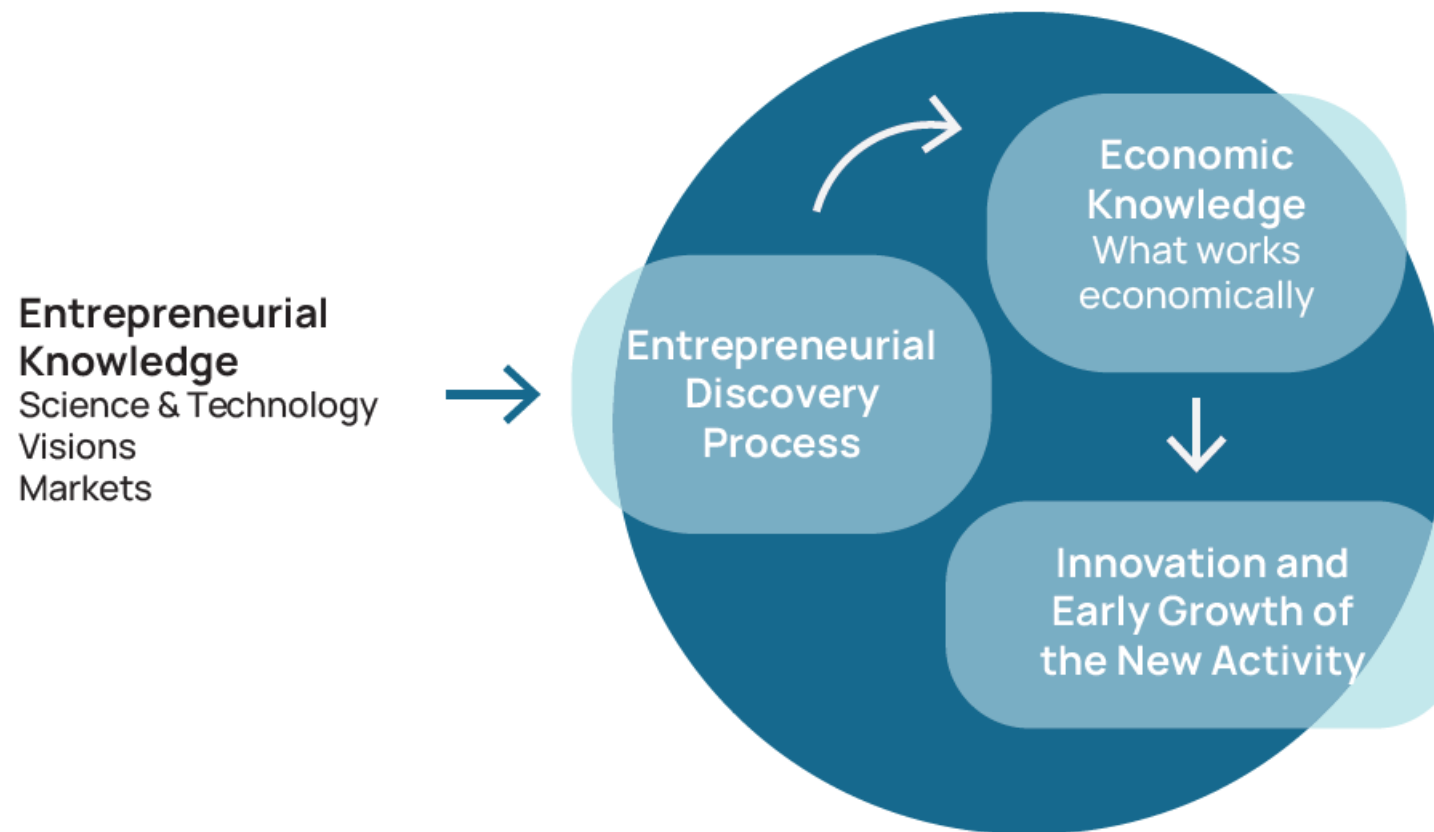
PART III - CONCLUSIONS

Regional innovation systems compared

- Approaches to Innovation in the EU and China
 - Territorial Dimension
 - Entrepreneurial Discovery Process
 - Multi-stakeholder Involvement and Participation
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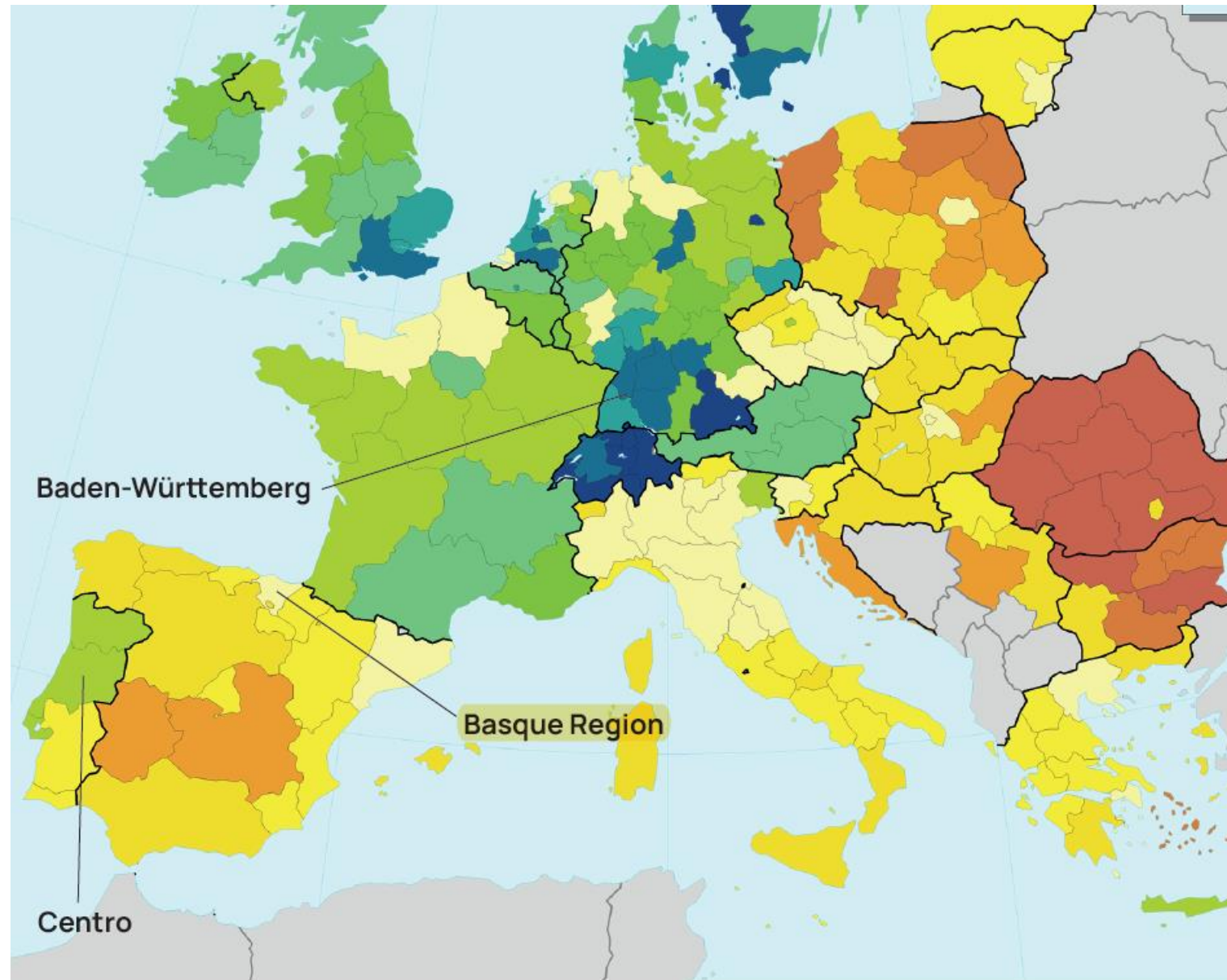
Figure 1 : TYPES OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE ENTREPRENEURIAL DISCOVERY PROCESS



Source: Foray, 2015

SMART SPECIALISATION

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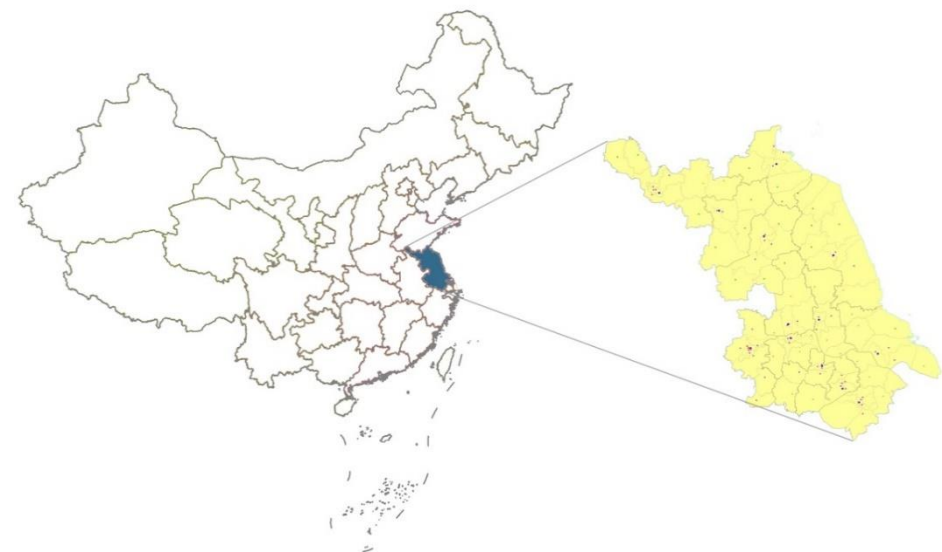
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	SMART SPECIALISATION IN THE EU	REGIONAL INNOVATION POLICY IN CHINA
THE TERRITORIAL DIMENSION	<p>There are now more than 120 smart specialisation strategies at the regional level in the EU. The approach is resolutely place-based and place-sensitive based on the principle of an independent, bottom-up regional innovation policy strategy. The degree to which this principle is converted into practice depends, however, on how multi-level governance systems function in the different member states, and the degree of political and financial autonomy available to the regions.</p>	<p>There is a leading role for national innovation strategies, complemented by other local strategies at the province and city administration levels, exploiting 'local characteristics'.</p> <p>The term region in China can refer to geographical areas varying considerably in size, from the creation of 'macro-regions' in the form of a group of adjacent provinces to a cluster of cities or counties. In terms of regional innovation, there are 3 key macro-regions (Yangtze River Delta, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, and Pearl River Delta), 10 innovative provinces, and over 50 innovative city prefectures and innovative counties.</p>
PRIORITISATION	<p>Smart specialization strategies focus on endogenous potential and are founded on existing assets and endowments regarding sectors and concentration and agglomeration economies. New domains with potential are identified from these assets with a view to generating promising, new activities. Such priorities tend to arise not at the level of the sector, but in subsectors and in process innovation.</p>	<p>Central government plays a major role in identifying both industries of the future and those that are outmoded, and this in turn governs the system of public support. The city administrations review their own industrial structures in the light of national priorities and draw up their own priorities for investment according to perceived strengths and weaknesses.</p>
ENTREPRENEURIAL DISCOVERY PROCESS	<p>The Entrepreneurial Discovery Process (EDP) in the EU is key to the success of Smart Specialisation Strategies by helping to overcome the information deficits experienced by the key actors. It involves knowledge-sharing among entrepreneurs and the research community as a means to generate new opportunities for product and process innovation. Challenges are often present in weaker EU regions, where there is less developed research and innovation support at national and supra-national level.</p>	<p>The central government has attached particular importance to increasing the role of enterprises in the innovation process. A recent development has been to develop direct relationships between individual officials and specific enterprises. The enterprises are increasingly con-</p>

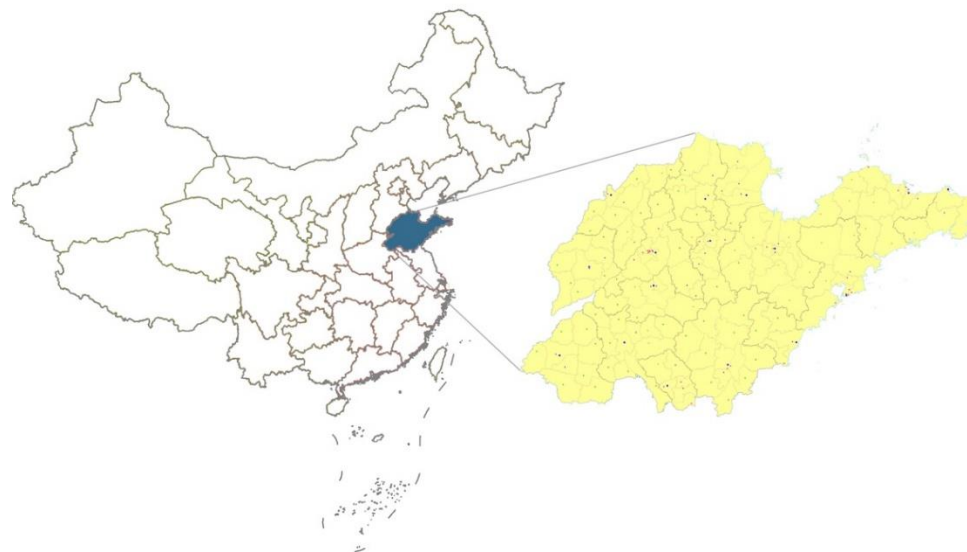
Regional innovation in China

- Achievements
 - Top in equivalent patent grants (WIPO, 2018)
 - Second in the world both in terms of total paper citations and the number of highly cited papers (2019, Thomson Reuters)
- Challenges
 - Regional disparity
 - Old and new driving forces
 - Marketization rate of invention patents by universities 3.7% (2019, China National Intellectual Property Administration)

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Jiangsu
Per-capita GDP: 123,600 RMB in 2019

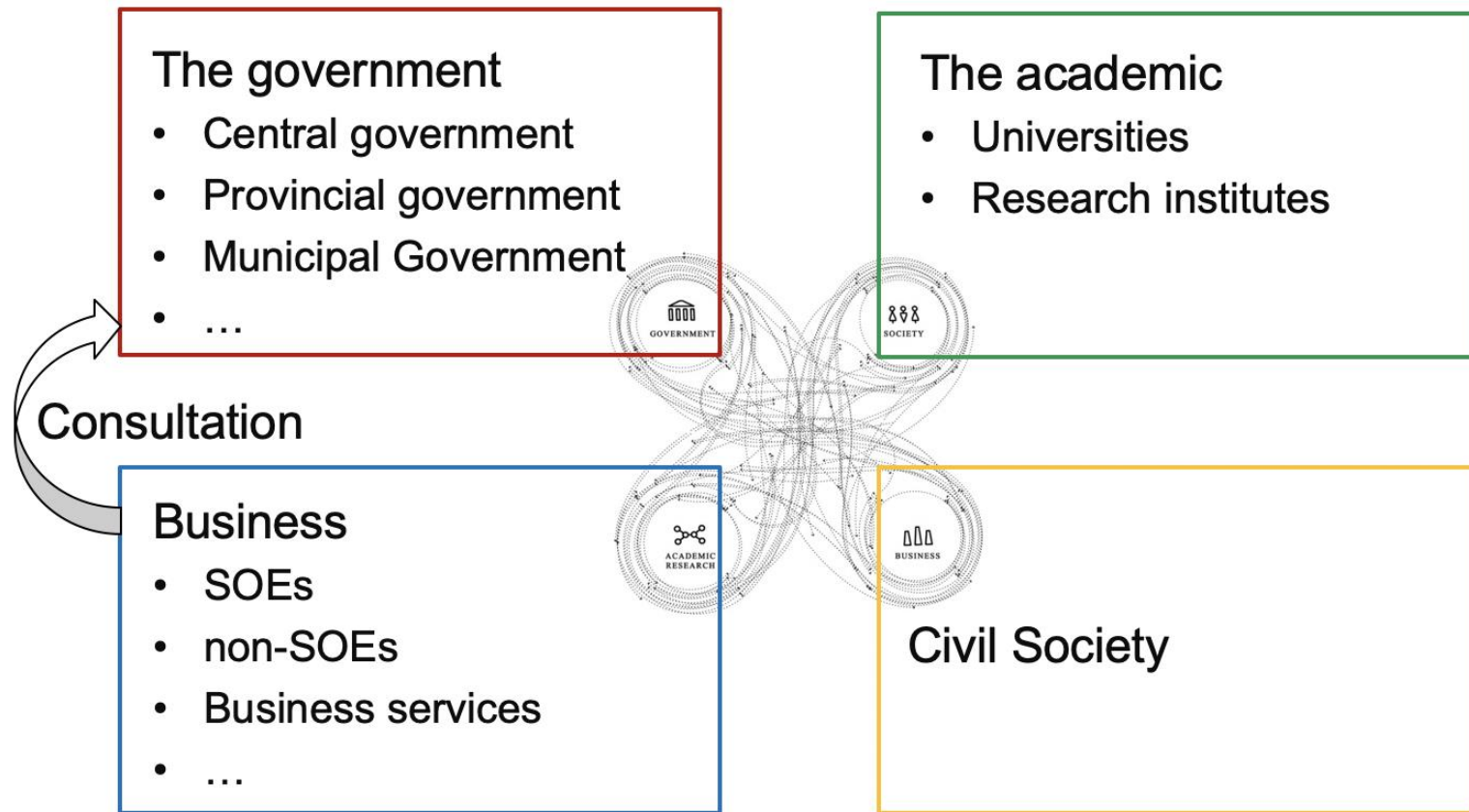


Shandong
Per-capita GDP: 70,653 RMB in 2019



Chengdu-Chongqing
Per-capita GDP:
89,600 RMB in 2019 (average)

Key messages



Key messages

Top-down + Bottom-up

- The central government makes national strategies
- The provincial governments echo, and tailor their own strategies
- The municipal governments further tailor their own strategies

E.g. Priorities of Shandong Province

- Information technology (emerging) ↩
- Advanced equipment (emerging) ↩
- Renewable energy (emerging) ↩
- New materials (emerging) ↩
- Modern marine industry and health industry (emerging) ↩
- Chemical industry (to-be-upgraded) ↩
- Agriculture (to-be-upgraded) ↩
- Cultural industry (to-be-upgraded) ↩
- Tourism (to-be-upgraded) ↩
- Finance (to-be-upgraded) ↩

} A subset of national priorities

Key messages

Non-one-size-fits-all policies

- Central government level
- Provincial government level
 - Integrated circuit plan in Jiangsu
 - Integrated circuit plan in Shandong

