

# COMPLEXITY OF INNOVATION POLICY OF TODAY

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# COFISA Approach

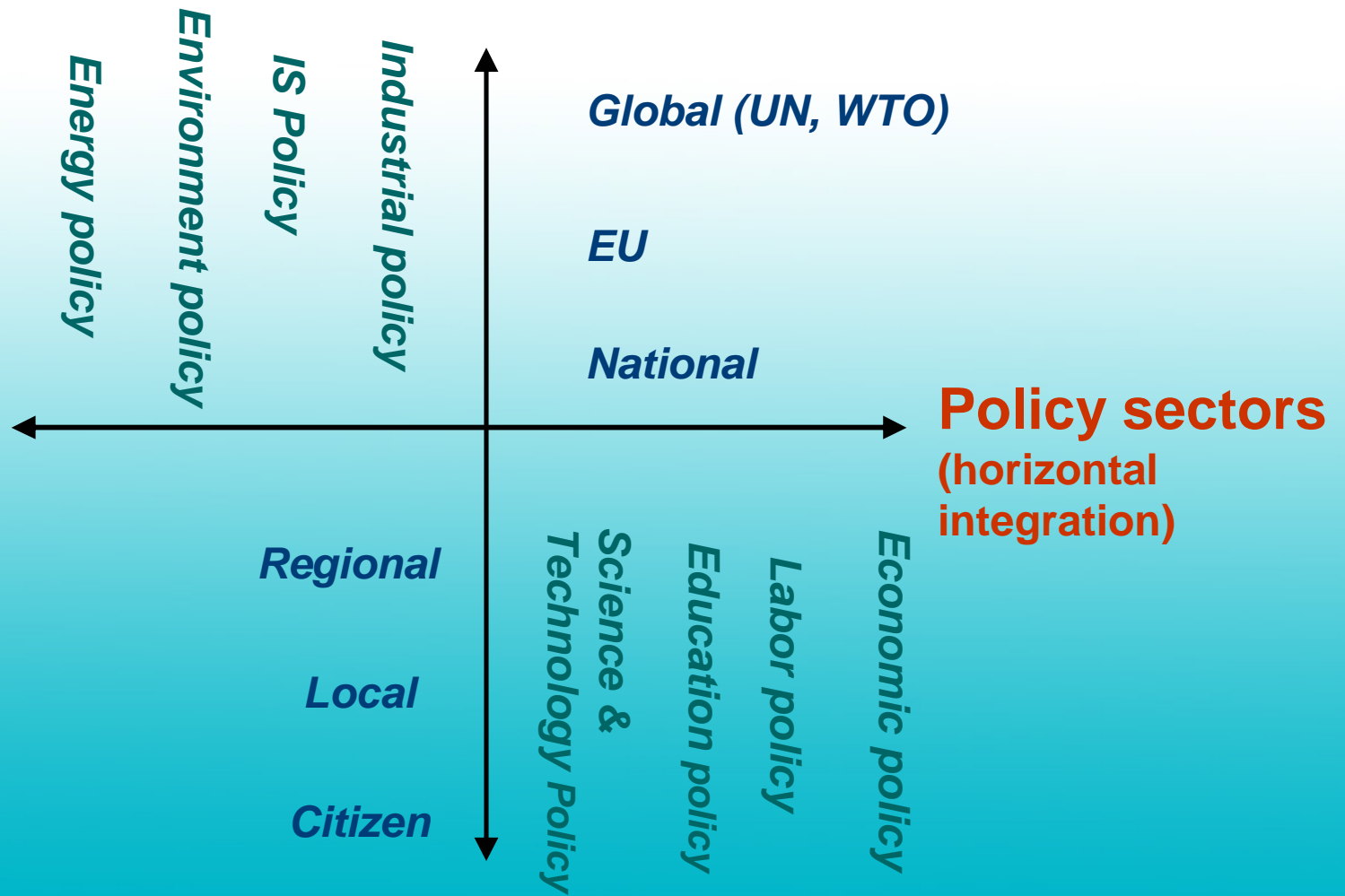


## Common principals/ methods

- Socioeconomic aspects
- Mobilisation of key actors
- Participatory methods
- Capacity building

# Converging Policy Dimensions

## Locality (vertical integration)



## Characteristics of Finnish Innovation System

- **Cornerstone of Finland's success: Nokia and some other actors in ICT**
- **Long-term and broadly-based commitment to building competitiveness through knowledge / R&D and education**
- **High-level personal involvement**
- **Early adoption of the 'National Innovation System'**
- **Public-private-partnership e.g. via R&D programmes**
- **Active intersectoral co-operation in S&T**
- **Well-functioning basic institutions and organisations**

## **Major policy options of proactive innovation policy in Finland**

- **Creation and upgrading of the knowledge base of the economy and society**
- **Targeted development of nationally critical and potential technologies**
- **Further development of existing industries and companies**
- **New business development**
- **Mobilisation and exploitation of innovation potential of other sectors**

# The Lisbon Strategy

**”The union today has set itself a new strategic goal for the next decade: to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world, capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion.”**

***March 2000***

# Themes in the Lisbon Strategy

- **Global economic competition, the internal market and employment**
- **Rapid technological change, the knowledge society**
- **Environmental sustainability**
- **The European social model, inclusion, political legitimization through civic engagement**

# Negative Trends in Europe

- **Productivity falling behind**
- **Failing to capitalise on the application of ICT**
- **Losing out as large firms globalise their R&D**
- **Locked into unmodernised traditional sectors and underinvesting in services R&D**
- **Fragmentation of markets across the national boundaries of the Member States**
- **Rising demographic challenges (declining birth rates and rising life expectancies)**

## Investment in ICT R&D (2002)

	EU-15	US	Japan
Private sector investments	23 B€	83 B€	40 B€
Public sector investments	8 B€	20 B€	11 B€
Inhabitants	383 m	296 m	127 m
Investments/inhabitant	80 €	350 €	400 €
ICT R&D as % of total R&D	18 %	34 %	35 %

## A Paradigm Shift is Needed

- Europe requires a new paradigm of *mobility, flexibility* and *adaptability* to allow R&D and innovation to create the value that can support our quality of life.

## **Pact for Research and Innovation** *(Aho group)*

- **Simultaneous and synchronous actions are needed at all levels in:**
  - 1. Creation of a market for innovative products and services**
  - 2. Providing sufficient resources for R&D and innovation**
  - 3. Improving the structural mobility of Europe**

## A Final word of Aho group

”Europe and its citizens should realise that their way of life is under threat but also that the path to prosperity through research and innovation is open if large scale action is taken now by their leaders **before it is too late**”.