



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

***Evaluation of the Implementation
of the European Union Structural
Funds 2007 - 2013***

Peer Review Workshop, Tallin, 17. Aug 2011

Per M. Koch

Head of the Science Policy Project

PERSONAL VIEWS AND ASSESMENTS!

3x4fmkv 7yik9 p2sd 3x4fmkv 9bgp2sd+3x4fmkv-7y ik9

Plus side

- An advanced systemic view of research and innovation among policy makers
 - As in all countries: Hard to reconcile this with policy planning and organization
- Education policies are at least partly integrated into the research and innovation policies
- The role of the public sector is considered
- The universities have been encouraged to university-university collaboration.
- There is more interaction between companies and universities.
- Infrastructure has been upgraded, also as an effect of SF.

Selected challenges

- Low productivity in industry
- Low R&D intensity in industry
- Weak mirroring between industrial structure and research system, incl. strong high tech orientation of policies
- Policies do not always reflect the interaction in the innovation system
- Difficulties in attracting foreign experts
- Policy coordination on ministerial level
- Coordination on instrument level

How to make industry more knowledge intensive

- Understanding the historical trajectories. This is about culture, not only a rational implementation of policy instruments.
 - Estonia inherited the Soviet system. No consideration for the needs of Estonian industries.
 - Sweden: Corporative state-industry relationship gives high tech slant
 - Norway: Ad hoc development of applied research institutions for existing industries gives low tech orientation
 - Students as policy makers
 - The role of research institutes

New challenges in innovation policies

- Innovation policies encompassing
 - the dominant service sector
 - public sector innovation
 - non-technological disciplines like the social sciences, the humanities and the arts

(But not only as alternatives to manufacturing. Look at the interplay between these areas and manufacturing)

- innovation culture (cp. The Nordic Model)
- the role of education and absorptive capacity
- policy learning

The innovation policy capacity of industry

- The innovation policy studies of TEKNA.
- The need for strong industry branch organizations that can
 - stimulate member companies
 - become a policy partner for ministries
 - establish research units for their own industry

There is no learning hierarchy

