

Economic diversification and greening of global value chains

Lessons from European regions

Multi-year Expert Meeting on Investment, Innovation and Entrepreneurship for Productive Capacity-building and Sustainable Development, tenth session

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Geneva, 28 September 2023

| BertelsmannStiftung

Starting point

- Ongoing green and digital transition is reshaping technological landscape *worldwide*
- Transition comes with *opportunities* and *challenges*
- Adaption of technology development key for *economic prosperity*
- *Europe* faces the same challenges as the global community



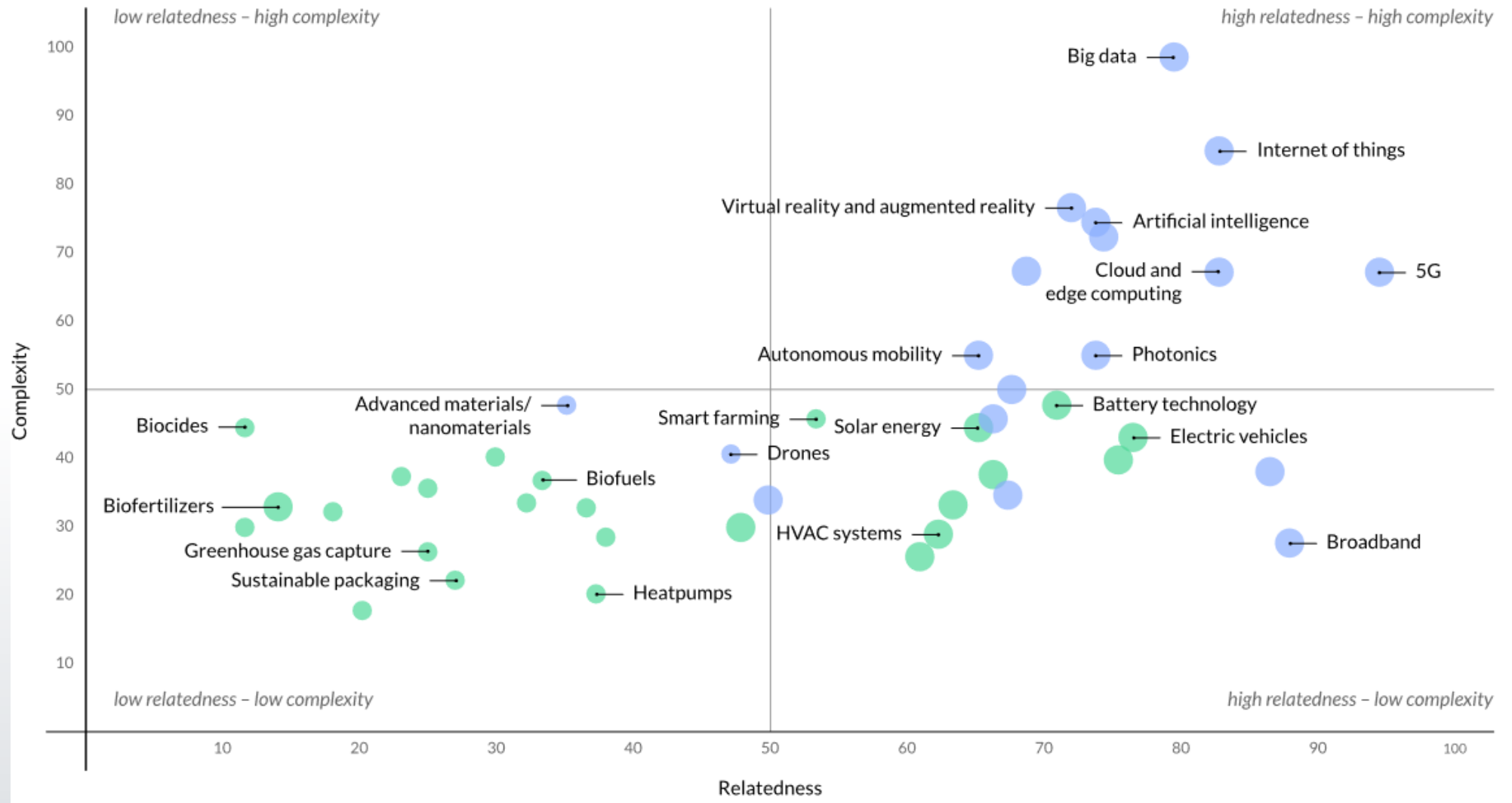
Challenges and opportunities to leverage green and digital technologies



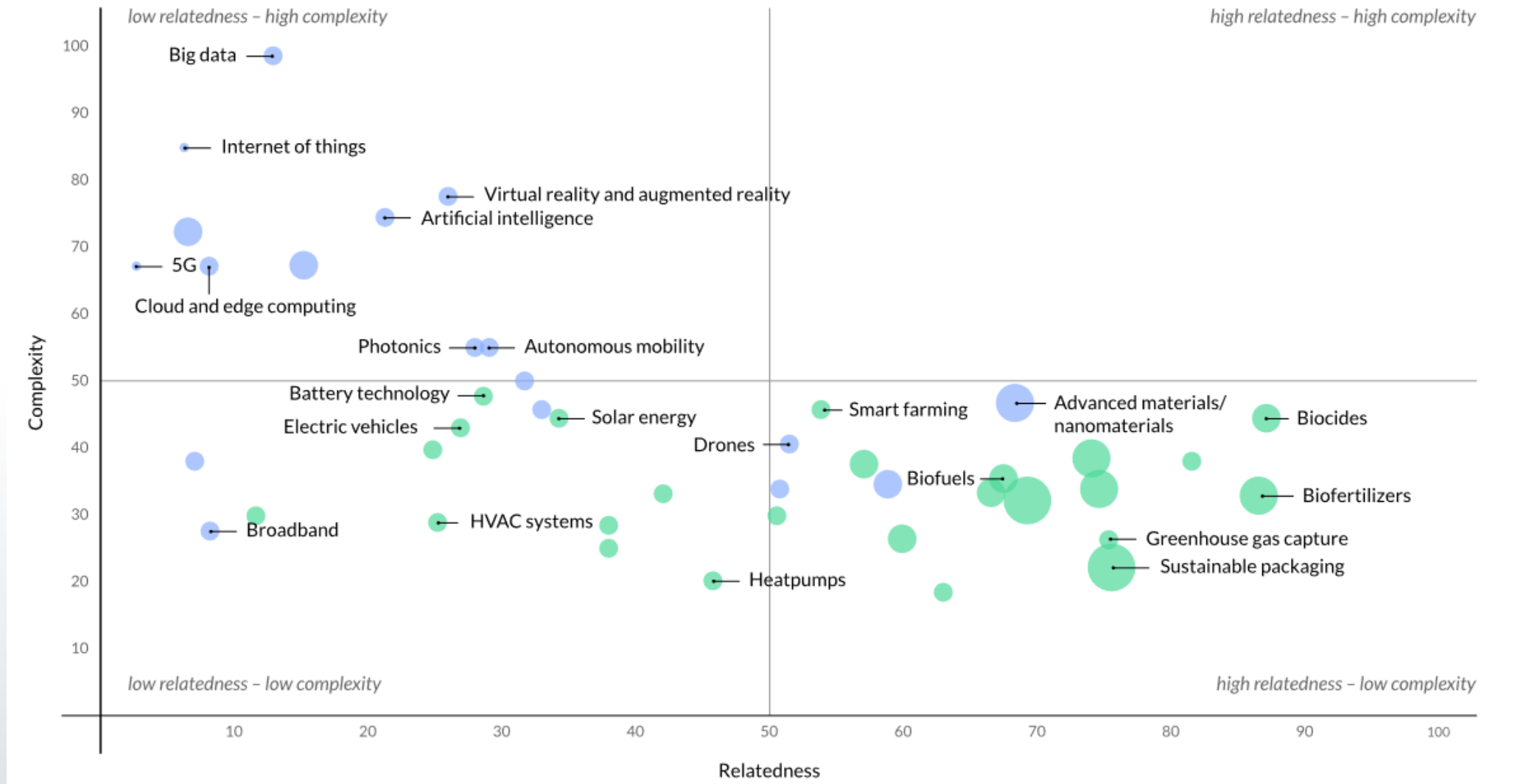
Challenge: Technological Capabilities

- **Scarcity** in knowledge of existing technological capabilities
- **Lack** of technological capabilities in general
- **Mismatch** in capabilities to develop green and digital technologies

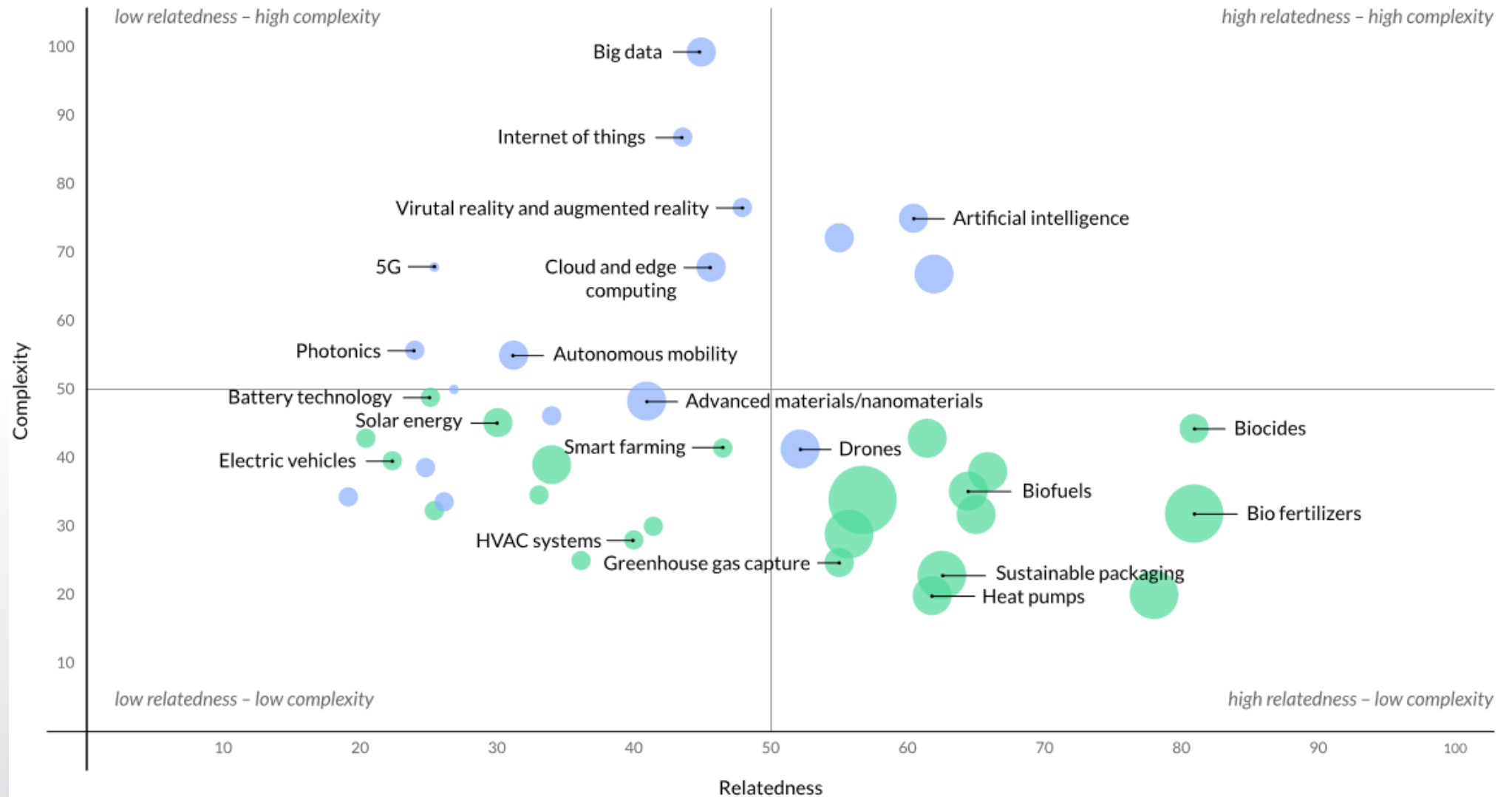
Technological Capabilities in European regions



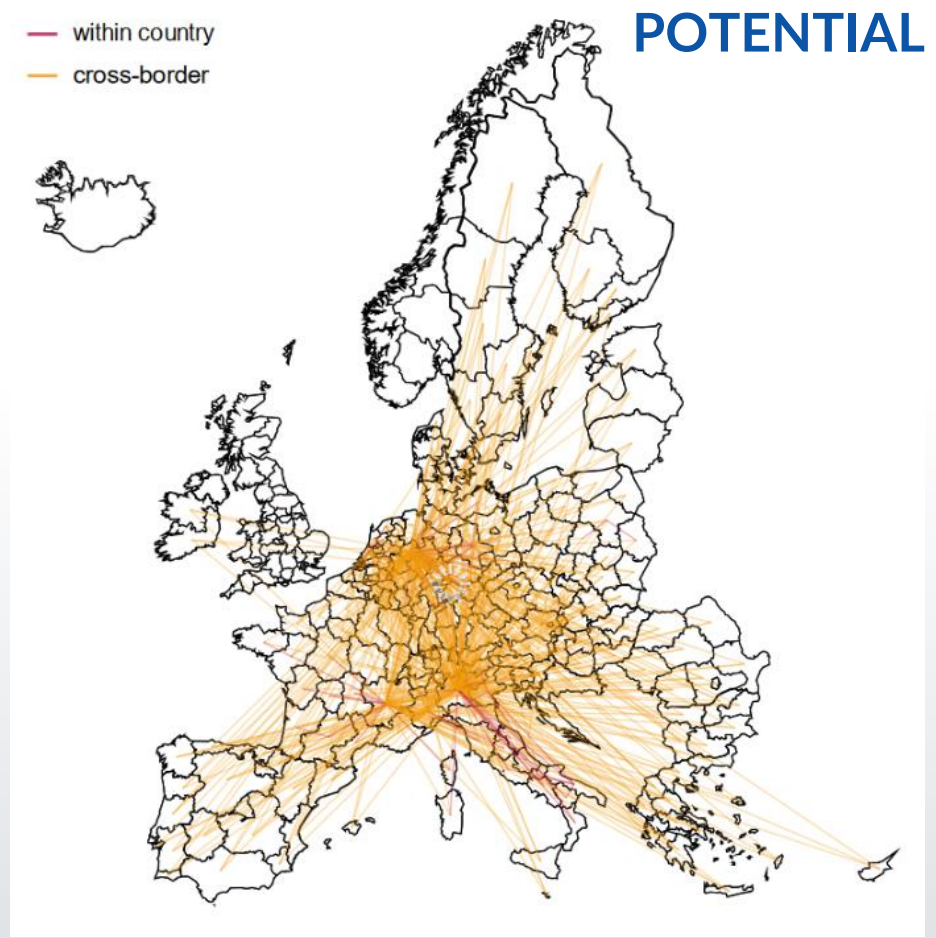
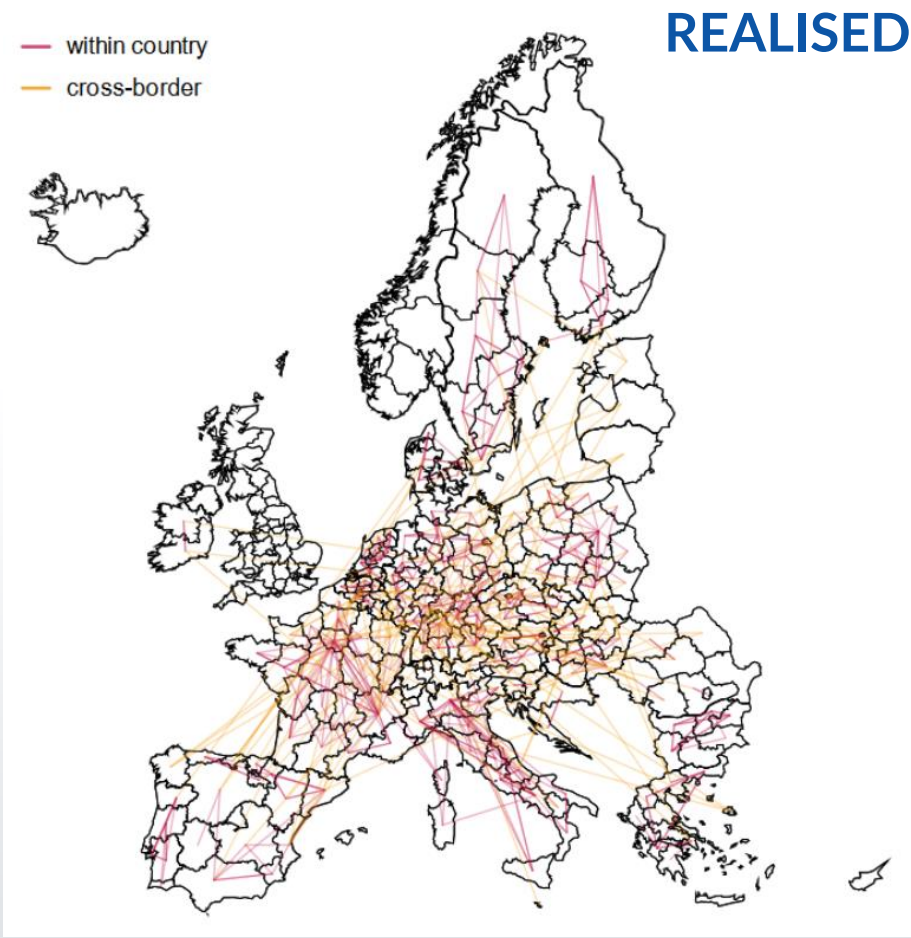
Technological Capabilities in European regions



Technological Capabilities in European regions



Huge untapped potential collaboration in technology development



Take-aways from European regions

- Spread in economic prosperity between more developed and less developed regions might increase
 - *More developed regions* are best equipped with technological capabilities for the green and digital transition
 - Opportunities for lagging regions to catch up, in particular in digital technologies
- Focus and specialisation on the *right* technologies is key
- Plenty of opportunity to collaborate – beneficial for all regions involved

Two policy interventions to foster green and digital technologies in Europe



Bottom-up vs. excellency

Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3)

- Collecting information on regional assets and capabilities
- Bringing together ALL stakeholders from society
- Develop a region-specific strategy with clear priorities
- Foster innovation ecosystems within regions

Horizon Europe

- EU's flagship program for R&I (95.5 billion EUR 2021-2027)
- Focus on scientific and technological excellence
- Targeting of societal challenges („mission areas“)
- Foster innovation ecosystems across EU and beyond: Team Europa (Africa Initiative)

Lessons learnt

- Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3)
 - Bottom-up approach to stimulate technology development in all regions
 - Leverages diverse technological capabilities in diverse regions
 - Societal challenges: Not always in line with the green and digital transition

- Horizon Europe
 - Top-down approach relying heavily on funding in some regions
 - Overarching missions introduced to address societal challenges
 - Streamlining: Not everything can be done at the same time

Charting the path forward: What can be done?



Take-aways for developing countries

- Knowledge is key:
 - What are the current technological capabilities?
 - What technological capabilities to foster?
 - What collaborations can be beneficial?

⇒ Gathering knowledge is task for ALL stakeholders:
governments, private sector, academia and civil society
- Fostering all technological capabilities is important – but also excellency
 - ⇒ Finding a „sweet spot“ between going broad and focus on few
- Mission-orientation to channel R&I efforts
 - ⇒ Breaking down societal challenges like the green transition to prioritize

Inspiring people.
Shaping the future.