

Who?

Our team

An international team of economists, economic geographers, political scientists, education specialists, management experts and sociologists from 14 universities and research institutions across the world.



Copenhagen
Business School
HANDELSHØJSKOLEN



100
1908-2008



Impact of Networks, Globalisation, and their Interaction with EU Strategies

2009-2011



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"Structures, problems and opportunities relating to innovation are not necessarily the same in all the world's major economic areas. [...] The evolution of the innovation concept demonstrates that innovation policies must extend their focus."

European Commission, 2003.

"In just one decade, China and India together have come to host 18% of the world R&D sites (from only 8% in 1997)."

UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2005.

"The past three years have seen a marked increase in the offshoring of R&D units. India is the second-most popular overseas location for research and development."

The Economist Intelligent Unit, 2007.

"South Africa's prospects for improved competitiveness and economic growth rely, to a great degree, on science and technology. The government's broad developmental mandate can ultimately be achieved only if South Africa takes further steps on the road to becoming a knowledge-based economy."

Department of Science and Technology: Innovation towards a Knowledge Economy. Ten Year Plan for South Africa (2008-2018).

"Brazil is more prepared than any country in the world to deal with the new global economic landscape, and has been preparing to become a solid economy."

Luiz Inácio "Lula" da Silva, 2009.

Until not so long ago, the globalisation of economic activities was largely confined to production of goods and services. R&D, design, and innovation were mostly undertaken in the home countries of the first world's multinationals. This is no longer the case.

Firms in emerging countries increasingly pursue knowledge-intensive activities, thus profoundly altering the geography of ideas and their commercialisation in the world. This has implications for international competition, growth, and development.

Understanding the complexity and dynamics of this process is a prerequisite to managing it well. This is what INGINEUS is about.

INGINEUS maps the new geography of knowledge-intensive activities. Recognising knowledge as the key element for improving productivity and competitiveness, advancing social and economic development, considering innovation as the central component for any country or business to succeed, acting as central point through which government actions and business efforts can converge, **INGINEUS conceptualises Global Innovation Networks (GINs).**

- ▶ How are emerging economies upgrading their innovation capabilities?
- ▶ How does knowledge creation in developing world regions affect the EU?
- ▶ What role do advanced developing countries play in GINs?
- ▶ What determines the speed and depth at which GINs are transforming different industrial sectors?
- ▶ How can the EU position itself to maximise benefits from and create synergies with these new international flows of knowledge?

Why INGINEUS?

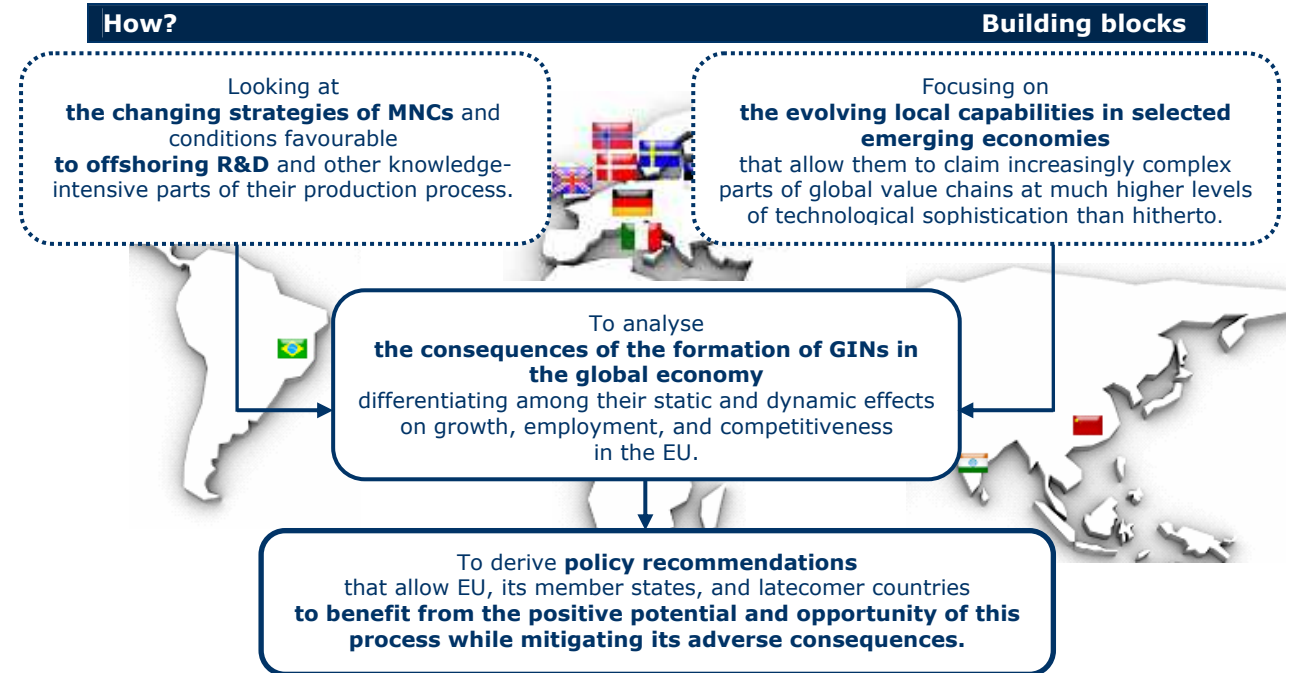
Our added-value

INGINEUS is a 36-month study sponsored by the **European Commission FP7**. The project draws its strength from a research that conceptually and empirically integrates Northern and Southern perspectives on the determinants of **global innovation networks**.

A **global geographical coverage**: 11 countries in 4 continents.

A **broad spectrum of micro analysis**: agro-processing; automotive and ICT; low, medium and high-tech industries; supplier-driven, production-intensive and science-driven processes of transformation and upgrading.

A **double focus**: on the science infrastructure, and on institutions and organisations that support competence building in labour markets, education, and working life.



How?

Methodology

A combination of different methods: database analysis, survey, cases.

All industrial sectors at macroeconomic level and agro-processing, ICT and automotive at meso and micro level.

A systematic comparison across industries and countries.

A focus on all innovative activities, not only research and development upstream, but also commercialisation and distribution downstream.

What?

Policy relevance

INGINEUS reveals areas unexplored for developing the international dimension of the Lisbon strategy. It aims to:

- ▶ Identify threats and opportunities from rapid growth of catch-up economies;
- ▶ Elaborate policy options to attract knowledge and to stimulate creation of GINs with latecomer economies;
- ▶ Improve institutional frameworks in both the EU and emerging economies;
- ▶ Allow EU firms tap into external knowledge sources.

When?

Final Report

The INGINEUS Final Report will be presented at the international Conference in Brussels in December 2011.