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Pathways to develop a cluster approach: Experiences from the EU Food Cluster



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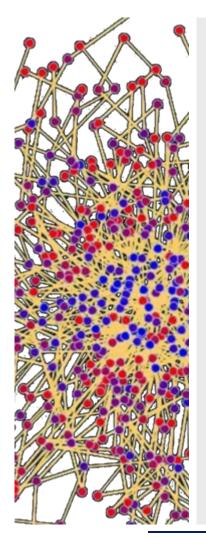
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1. Introduction

Clusters are:

- Spatial concentration ...
 - Food companies
 - Complementary activities (eg. packaging, biotech)
 - Organisations (eg. scientists, financial bodies, public sector organisations)
- ... in geographical proximity ...
- ... leading to enhanced levels of exchange & cooperation
- ... and finally enhancing innovation & growth





2. Regional food clusters

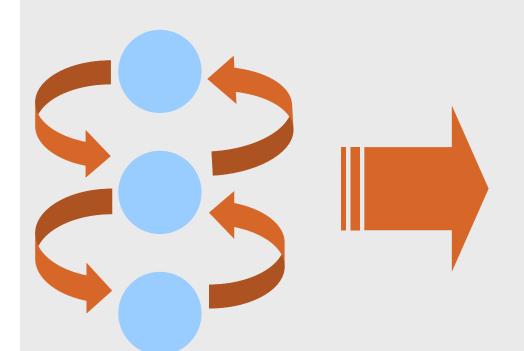
Concept is understood in twofold way:

- Clusters as regional economic dynamic
 - Interaction between economic actors
 - 'Chemistry' between actors, can not be artificially created
- Clusters as policy concept
 - Set of policy instruments to stimulate development of clusters in first way
 - Foster existing dynamic





2.1 Cluster as regional economic dynamic



Food chain embeds:

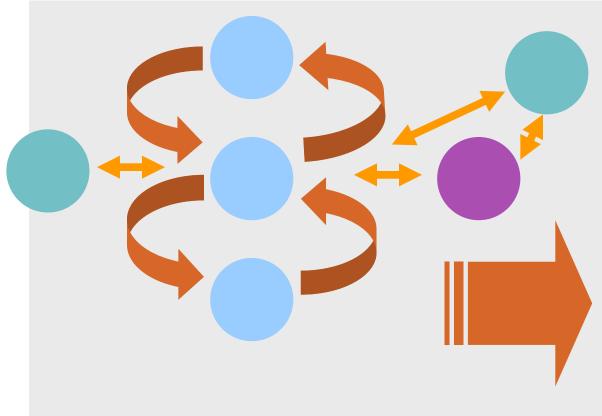
- resources
- capabilities
- competencies

In intensive interaction to deliver *higher added value*

• by improving the *quality of chain relationships*.







Not all resources and capabilities are found within the chain:

- Knowledge
- New technologies
- Capital
- Public support
- Infrastructure

Regional cluster= chain +
horizontal network
Leading to higher
competitiveness of:

- individual companies
- Regional economy





Emilia-Romagna:

food cluster



- -Traditional and industrial production of typical food products: eg. Parmesan cheese, parma ham, vinegar, etc.
- Explained by:
 - Tradition of artisan businesses within rural households
 - Extensive networks between small businesses (farms, producers, distributers) leading to a high degree of flexibility





West-Flanders:

Frozen vegetables cluster
46% of European production
18 companies employ (in 2003): 2260
directly and 1740 indirectly



- Located in centre of production area: NI FI. N. France
- Leading-edge skills in automation and packaging (due to high labour costs in Flanders!)
- Export-profile Belgian economy
- Flexibility -> adapt to changing markets
- Social ties between the companies
 - Copycat strategies
 - Fierce competition
 - Active role of local and regional institutions





2.2 Cluster policy

- -Linking companies, people and knowledge at a regional level
- -Focus measures on networks rather than individual companies
- -Capitalising on regional assets:
 - Specialised sectors
 - Competitive resources, capabilities, competencies







Combine instruments from different domains:

- -Science & Technology policy
- -Regional policy
- -Industrial and Enterprise policy
- -Education policy





2.3 Steps in cluster development

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Step 1: Create multiple support for cluster development

- Obtain legitimacy
- Articulate common ambition (e.g. economic growth, well-being, food identity)
- Involving policy makers, industry representatives, research community



Step 2: Strategy development

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1. Where do we want to go?		
Vision/mission	Objectives	
2. Where are we now?		
SWOT analysis		
Internal audit	External audit	
		Specific
3. How do we get there?		Measurable
Strategic Orientation (S		🐧 A ttainable
Strategic objectives R		R elevant
		Time-bound



Step 3: Develop action plan

Triple helix perspective

- Policy domains and levels -> facilitating
- •Companies:
 - Funding for R&D
 - Based on open innovation attitude
- •Research:
 - Valorisation of research results
 - Efficient Technology Transfer





Step 4: Implementation & management

Issues to be decided upon:

- -Decision making procedures
- -Control system
- -Workable!!!





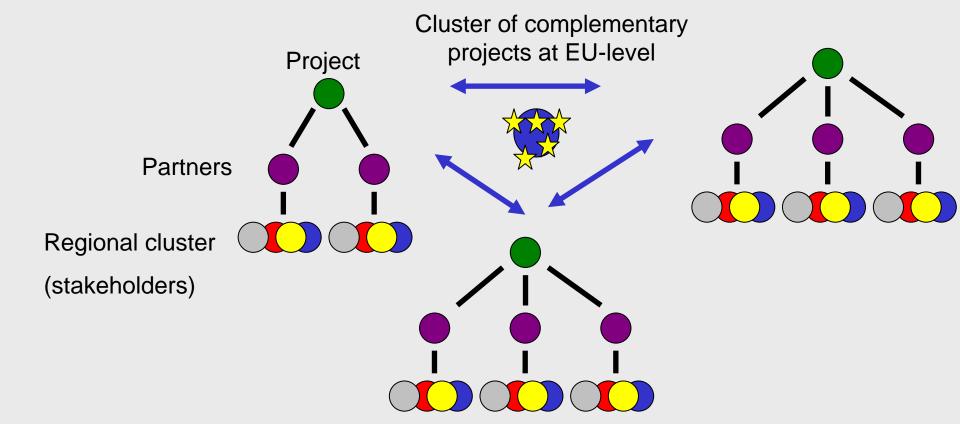
Step 5: Monitoring & feedback

- -Based on ex-ante evaluation and definition of indicators
- -Strategic re-orientation if necessary





3. EU cluster approach: Food Cluster Initiative3.1 From regional to EU clusters







3.2 Objectives Food Cluster Initiative



- -Strengthening EU food clusters by inter-regional cooperation
- -Defining regional food RTD policies and strategies
- -Making the EU regional food RTD landscape transparent
- -Investing in the combined regional strengths to create excellence in the ERA









3.3 What is the impact?

For projects:

- Increasing project effectiveness
- Enhancing project management capabilties
- Extending international network
- Developing regional strategies in global economy

For the EC:

- Better access of New Member States to community instruments
- Increase return on public expenditure









3.4 Conclusion

Complementarity has been realised:

- Common strategic vision
- Building international network

Synergies are being initiated:

- Research development
- Building Pan-European food network
- Growth of the cluster