



# Final Conference

## Mentoring European Knowledge of the Chemical Regions

15. June 2005

Representation

of the Principality of Asturias in Brussels

# Conference Material









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## Agenda

<b>10.00 – 11.30</b>	<b>Welcome and Introduction</b>
	<i><b>Innovation Policy in Asturias: White Paper on Innovation System at the Principality of Asturias</b></i> <b>Victor Manuel Gonzales Marroquin</b> General Manager IDEPA
	<i><b>Regions of Knowledge: Strengthening the regional dimension in the research policy</b></i> <b>Dimitri Corparkis</b> DG Research, European Commission
	<i><b>The development of the chemical cluster in Saxony-Anhalt: successful approaches for the cooperation between politics and industry for the support of innovation and competitiveness</b></i> <b>Dr. Gunthard Bratzke</b> isw Institute for Structural Policy and Economic Promotion (Saxony-Anhalt), Managing Director
	<i><b>Conclusions of the MentorChem Project from Lombardy perspective</b></i> <b>Giorgio Lampugnani</b> CESTEC, Managing Director
	<i><b>Presentation of final results of the MentorChem Project</b></i> <b>Andreas Fiedler</b> isw GmbH, MentorChem Project Coordinator
<b>11.45 - 13.00</b>	<b>Mentoring European Knowledge I</b>
	<i><b>The new Voucher system: strengthening the innovation capacity in Lombardia</b></i> <b>Giampaolo Amadori</b> Regione Lombardia
	<i><b>Exchange of experience CeChemNet and AIQPA</b></i>
	<b>CeChemNet – successful examples of chemical site initiatives in central Germany</b> <b>Peggy Padur</b> Coordinator CeChemNet
	<i><b>AIQPA – Cooperation of chemical enterprises in Asturias</b></i> <b>Jose Ramon Fernandez,</b> Coordinator AIQPA
<b>12.30 – 13.30</b>	<b>Lunch Break and Press Conference</b>

<b>14.00 – 15.00</b>	<b>Mentoring European Knowledge II</b>
	<p><b><i>Research competencies Chemistry</i></b>  <b><i>Strengthening European cooperation in the Chemistry Research</i></b>  <b>Dr. Rinaldo Psaro</b>          CNR-National Research Council Lombardia</p>
	<p><b><i>IPR Helpdesk : Supporting EU R&amp;D Cooperation</i></b>  <b>Agnieszka Krochmal-Wegrzyn</b>          IPR Helpdesk Project</p>
	<b><i>Regional Strategies on Reach</i></b>
	<p><b><i>Go Reach – Presentation of strategies to react on the challenge of REACH</i></b>  <b>Giampaolo Amadori</b>          Regione Lombardia</p>
	<p><b><i>Regional impact of Reach in Asturias</i></b>  <b>Maria Jose Suarez</b>          IDEPA Asturias</p>
<b>15.15 – 16.30</b>	<p><b>Round Table: The European Technology Platform “Sustainable Chemistry” perspectives of European Research Policy for the chemical sector and challenges for the regions</b>          Moderation:  <b>Thomas Wobben</b>          Head of Liaison Office Saxony-Anhalt</p>
	<p><b><i>European Technology Platform “Sustainable Chemistry” -Introduction</i></b>  <b>Dr. Marian Mours</b>          European Chemical Industry Council, CEFIC</p>
	<p><b>Dr. Andrea Tilche</b>          European Commission          Head of Unit, DG Research</p> <p><b>Jose Ramon Fernandez</b>          AIQPA Asturias</p> <p><b>Dr. Gunthard Bratzke</b>          isw Institute for Structural Policy and Economic Promotion (Saxony-Anhalt)          Managing Director</p> <p><b>Dr. Rinaldo Psaro</b>          CNR-National Research Council Lombardia</p>

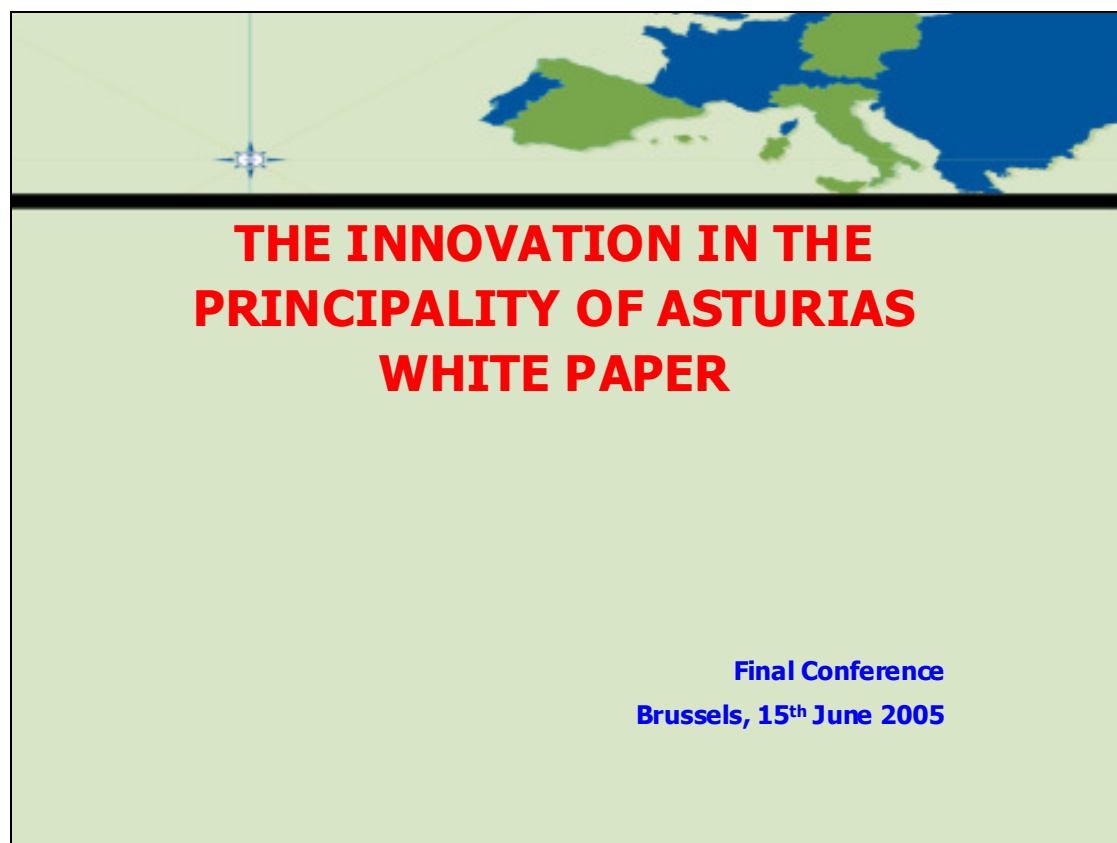



# Welcome and Introduction



1. **Innovation Policy in Asturias: White Paper on Innovation System at the Principality of Asturias**


Victor Manuel Gonzales Marroquin  
General Manager IDEPA





**Goals**

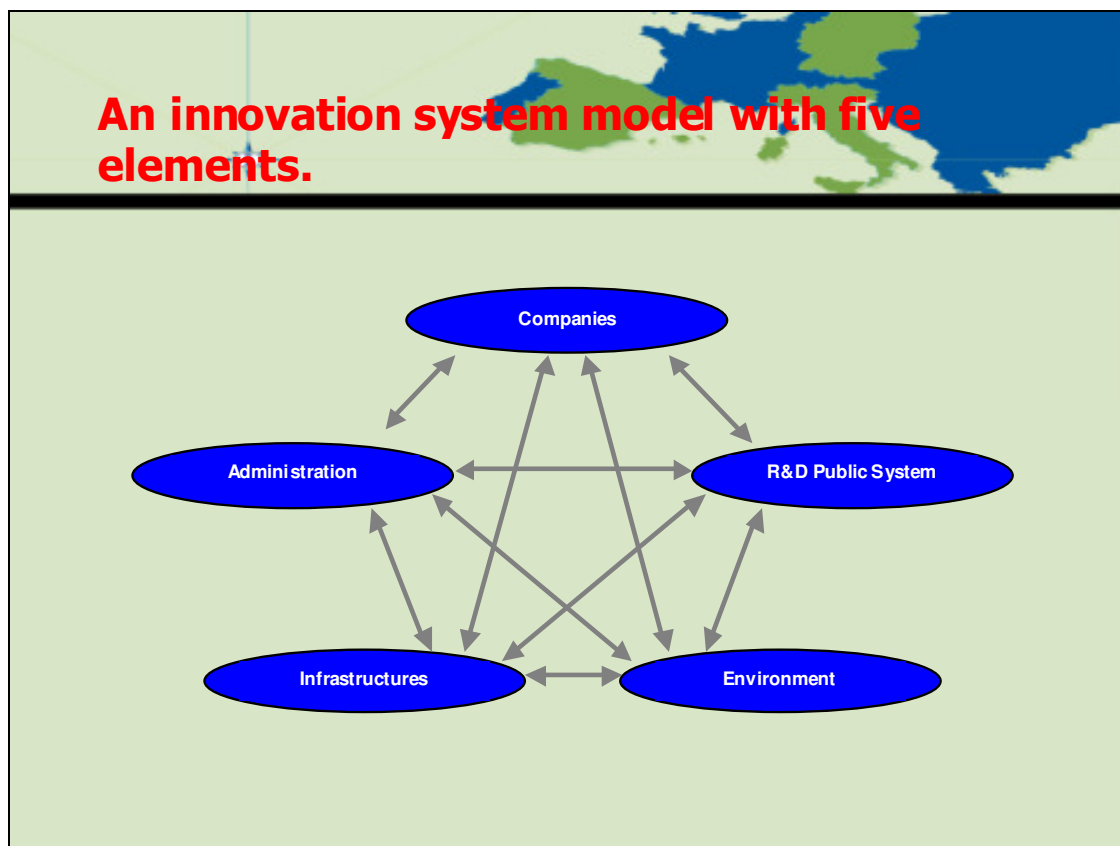
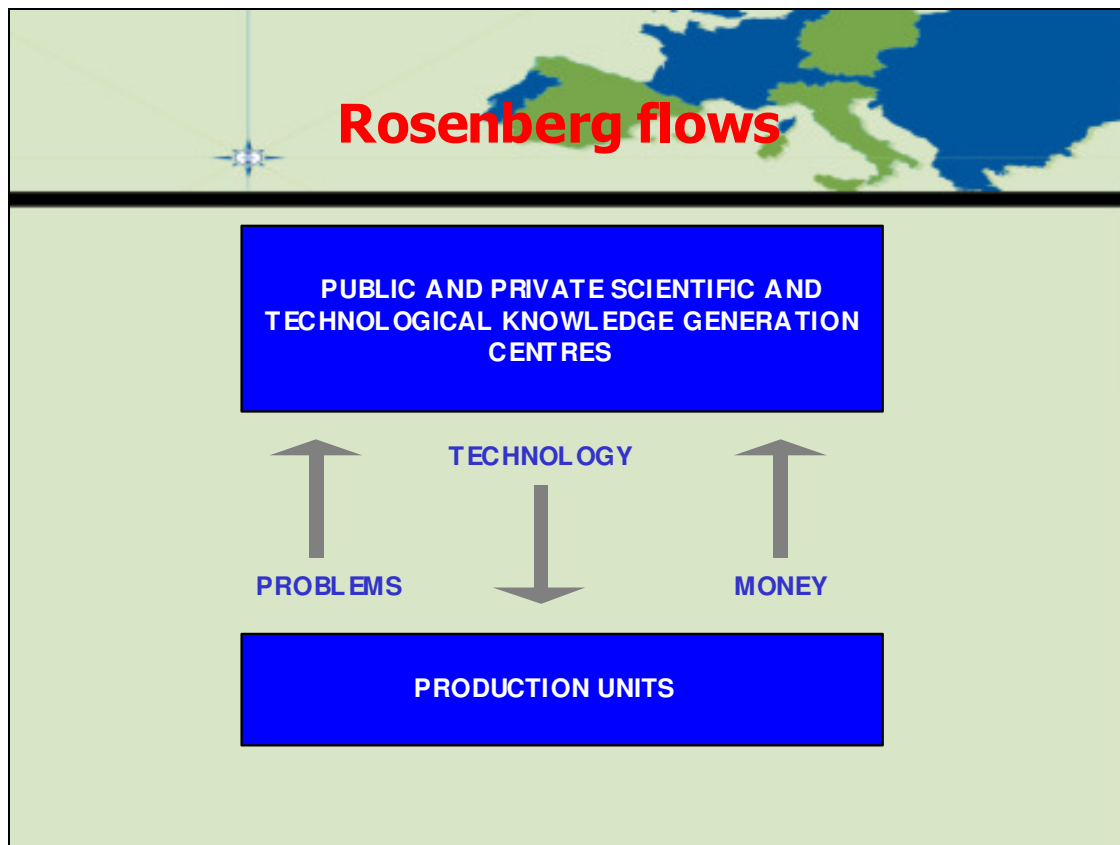
- 1. Provide a vision for the situation of the Principality of Asturias Innovation System.**
  - From objective and contrasted data.
  - Interpreted an agents' point of view.
  - Resulting from a wide consensus between experts.
- 2. Define basic recommendations to improve.**
  - Obtained by consensus.
  - Specific for each system agent.
  - Conceived as a basis for future business and administrative actions.

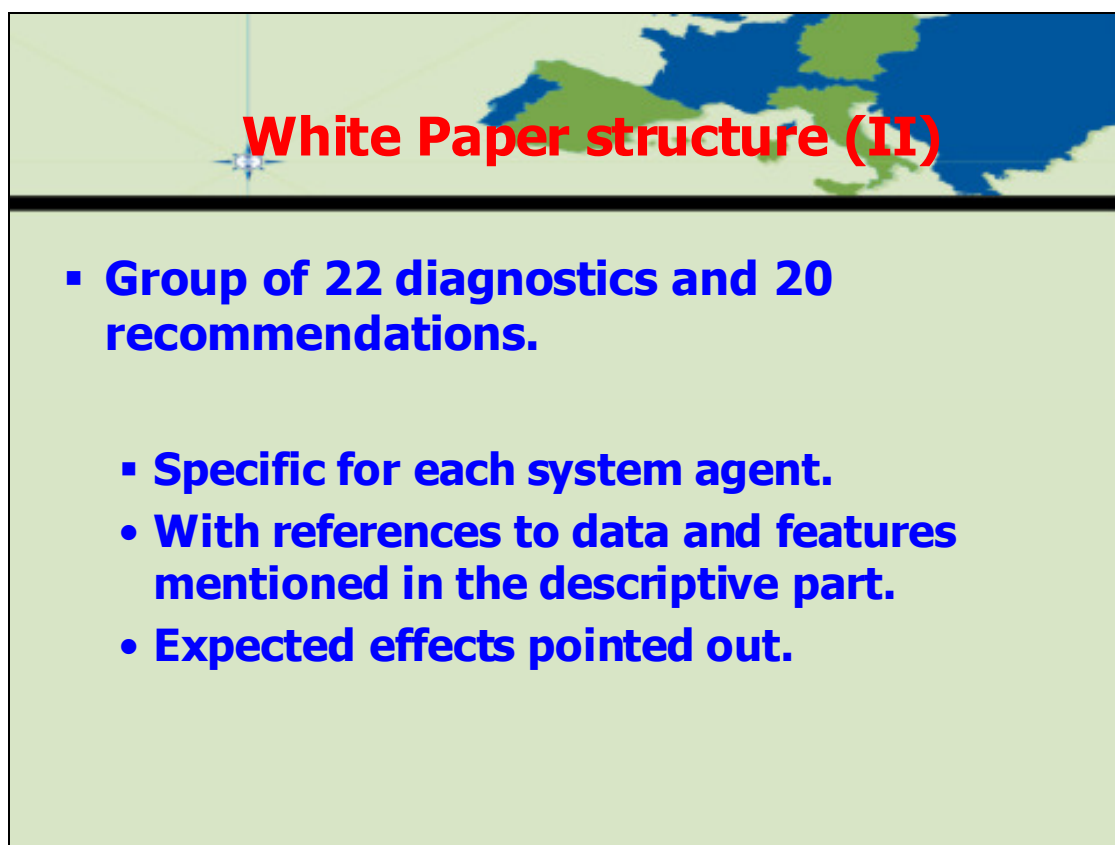
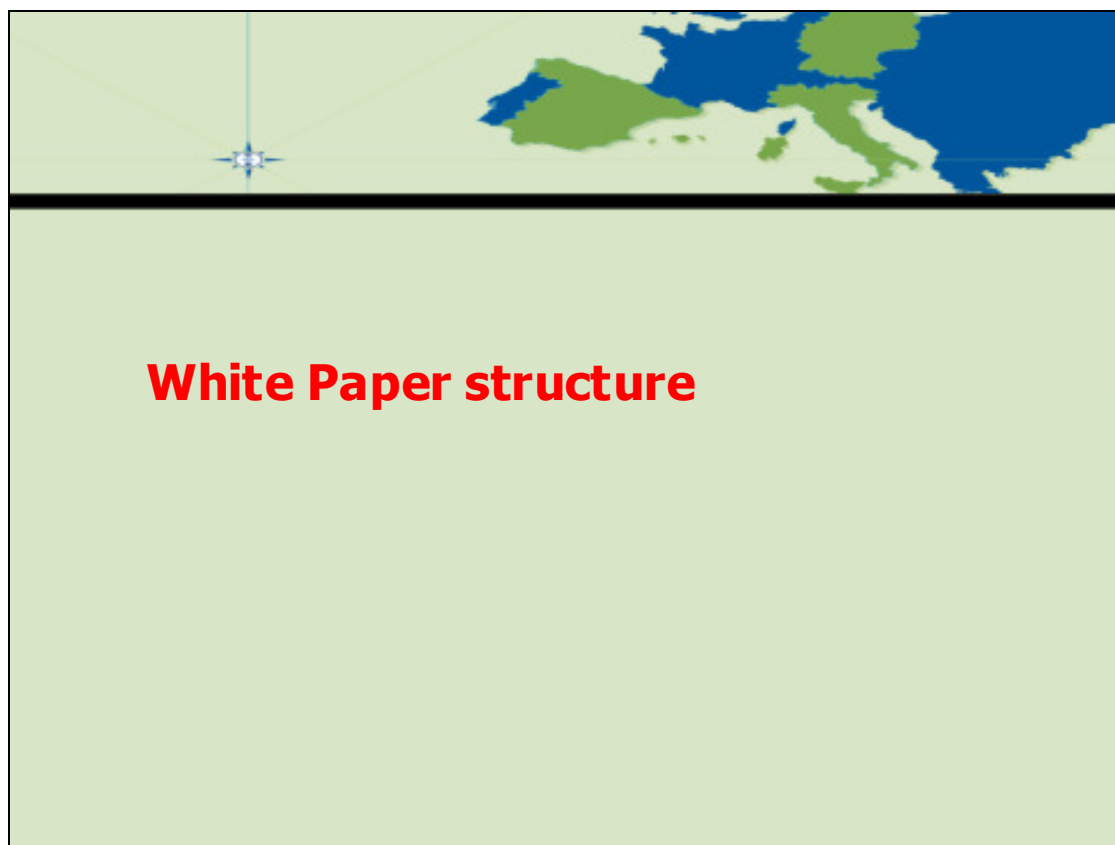


**Innovation System**

**"Group of elements and relationships which act and interact for and against any creation, diffusion or application process of an economically useful knowledge at national, regional or local levels".**

**Freeman, Nelson, Lundvall, 1993**



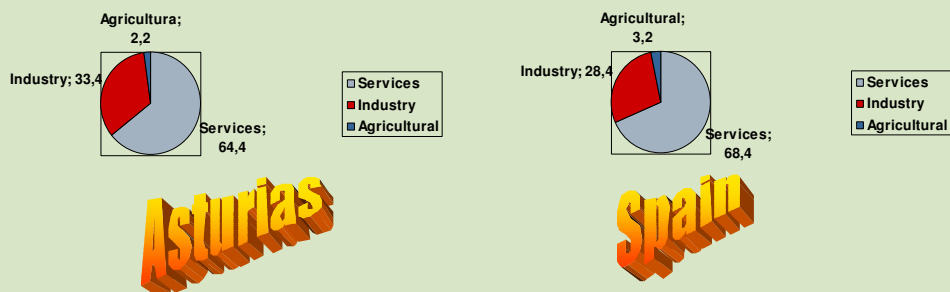


## Descriptive part (I)

### Productive framework

- **Comparative terms: 2,2% of the national GDP in 2.003, 2,2% average anual growth between 1.995 and 2.003.**
- **Specialization:**
  - Energy (+ +)
  - Building industry (+)
  - No market services (+)
  - Industry (+)
  - Agriculture (-)
  - Market services (-)

## Relative Significance of Sectors





## Descriptive part (II)

### Innovation activities

- **1,5% of Spanish expenses in 2.003.**
- **Shared out into equal parts by industrial and no industrial sectors.**
- **From 2.002 to 2.003, smallest sized enterprises expenses triple, and those of largest sized enterprises diminish 40%. (The total expense ratio in 2.002 was 1/3 – 2/3 and becomes 3/4 - 1/4 in 2.003)**
- **New products marketing more effective than the national average.**



## Descriptive part (III)

### Specific R&D Activities

- **1,4% of the Spanish expenses in 2003, (0,7% of the GDP). (3% in Lisbon Commitments)**
- **Private investments are 41% of the regional R&D expenses.**
- **Very effective in publications (in decreasing), but few patents.**



**Diagnostics and recommendations**



**The companies - Diagnostics**

- **Medium- high technology manufacturing industry growth (41% between 2.000 and 2.002) much greater than the national average (3%).**
- **But the influence of the most advanced regional industries and services is lower than their influence in the whole of Spain.**
- **The innovation expenses increases more quickly than the national average (up to 1,05% of GDP in 2.003, but still far away of 1,5% of national average).**
- **The innovation expenses is greater in different activities from R&D.**
- **Greater tendency to participate in the innovation and public grants programmes.**



## **Companies - Recommendations**

- **Greater efforts in innovation, including R&D, to be competitive using owned technology.**
- **Cooperation in innovation among the SMES, individually or through their consortia.**
- **Recognizing and seizing technological opportunities and available public grant programmes.**
- **Increase the importance of the more technological sectors.**



## **The R&D public system - Diagnostics**

- **Sizing and growing similar to the Spanish average.**
- **The greatest source of public R&D resources in the Principality of Asturias is the University.**
- **The R&D public system is specialized in Engineering, Technology and Agroalimantation, with an Technologic Center specilized in ICT.**
- **Good connection with the productive framework: more contracts with companies and more tendency of the Asturian industry to cooperate with the University.**



## **The R&D public system - Recommendations**

- **Consider the innovation cooperation with companies and technological centres as an important contribution to the regional wealth.**
- **Consolidate effective mechanisms for transferring their technology, fostering new powerful groups and cooperation in multidisciplinary instead of individual groups.**
- **Appreciate and manage the new knowledge as assets, approaching the public technological supply from a more commercial point of view.**



## **Innovation support infrastructure - Diagnostics**

- **One regional technological centre specialized in materials and manufactured since 1.990. We have up to 4 RRTO's (Steal materials, Non Steal materials, Industrial Designing and ICT). In a next time, a new center related with Mining and Civil Engineenging will be opened.**
- **RRTO's are the main mediators from the supply side but with insufficient resources, as in the rest of Spain.**
- **Asturian companies show a greater tendency to create their mediators from the demand side through their associations than the national average.**
- **There's a range of scientific and technological parks (one in Gijón specialiced in ICT and the PCA, innovation specilized) that fosters new technology based companies**

## **Innovation support infrastructure - Recomendations**

- **Technological centers will have to be able to offer complete on stream solutions, having to complement their resources with an effective cooperation with external technology suppliers.**
- **RRTOs must increase their commercial activity, keeping their administrative support function.**
- **Scientific and technological parks will take account on enough resources and technical support to back up new companies in different stages.**

## **La Administration - Diagnostics**

- **Asturian Regional Administration an a few Local Administrations of Asturias (Gijón) are pioneers in considering RDI as one of their strategic goals.**
- **Funds appointing to RDI (Function 54) were 0,4% of the regional budget in 2.003, below the Autonomous Regions average.**
- **Grants for public R&D in the context of the regional RDI Plan are more important than those for companies.**
- **Individual grants for the companies are very limited.**
- **Captation of the national and European grants by the Principality of Asturias entities is lower than the regional corresponding weight.**



## **La Administration - Recommendations**

- **The main criterion of efficiency of the RDI regional support programmes must be their capacity to catalyse the management innovation.**
- **Regional and local grants must be coordinated, complementing but not competing with national and European programmes.**
- **Innovation policy must be considered in other policies and in the whole activities of the Regional Administration.**
- **Public investigators must be encouraged to transfer technology to the companies.**



## **The environment - Diagnostics**

- **Students in the Principality manifest a greater tendency to continue their formation in the not obligatory education.**
- **They also show greater preference to the vocational training and technical careers.**
- **Regional budget for education is the highest of the Autonomous Communities of Spain (only below of Regions with special laws as CAPV or Navarre).**
- **In the region there are mutual guarantee and Private Equity Capital societies with majority of Government of the Principality specifically which are completed by the national offer of this kind of products.**



## **The environment - Recommendations**

- **Improve the vocational training quality and rely on the companies to adapt it to their needs.**
- **Complement the technical careers offer with curriculums in more commercial areas.**
- **Improve the supply of seed capital by means of the support to private investors and the provision of public funds managed by business criteria.**
- **Include in all the education levels activities in order to demonstrate the personal attraction and the social value of the business activity.**




## **Conclusions**

- **Globalization demands that the competitiveness of the Principality of Asturias must be based on the technological innovation.**
- **Create knowledge and to turn it effectively into wealth must be a shared aim by all the social agents of the region.**
- **For this reason, the Administration must operate an impeller and coordinator of a "dialogue for the innovation" which implies the whole society, creating illusion, mobilizing resources and stimulating the creativity.**

2. **Regions of Knowledge: Strengthening the regional dimension in the research policy**

Dimitri Corpakis  
DG Research, European Commission




  
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# *Regions of Knowledge :* Strengthening the regional dimension of research policy

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***MENTORCHEM***  
*Final Conference*  
*Brussels, 15 June 2005*

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EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA  
**REGIONS OF KNOWLEDGE**

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# Re-launching Lisbon

*Commission Communication to the Spring European Council / Working together for growth and jobs, A new start for the Lisbon Strategy COM (2005) 24 2.02.2005*

- Establish a partnership for jobs and growth between the Union, the Member States and all economic operators, including business, academia and the European territories
- The aim of this new partnership is to revitalise the European economy by jointly implementing actions in three areas :
  - actions to make Europe a more attractive place to invest and work
  - actions directly targeted at creating more and better jobs
  - **actions to leverage knowledge and innovation for growth**

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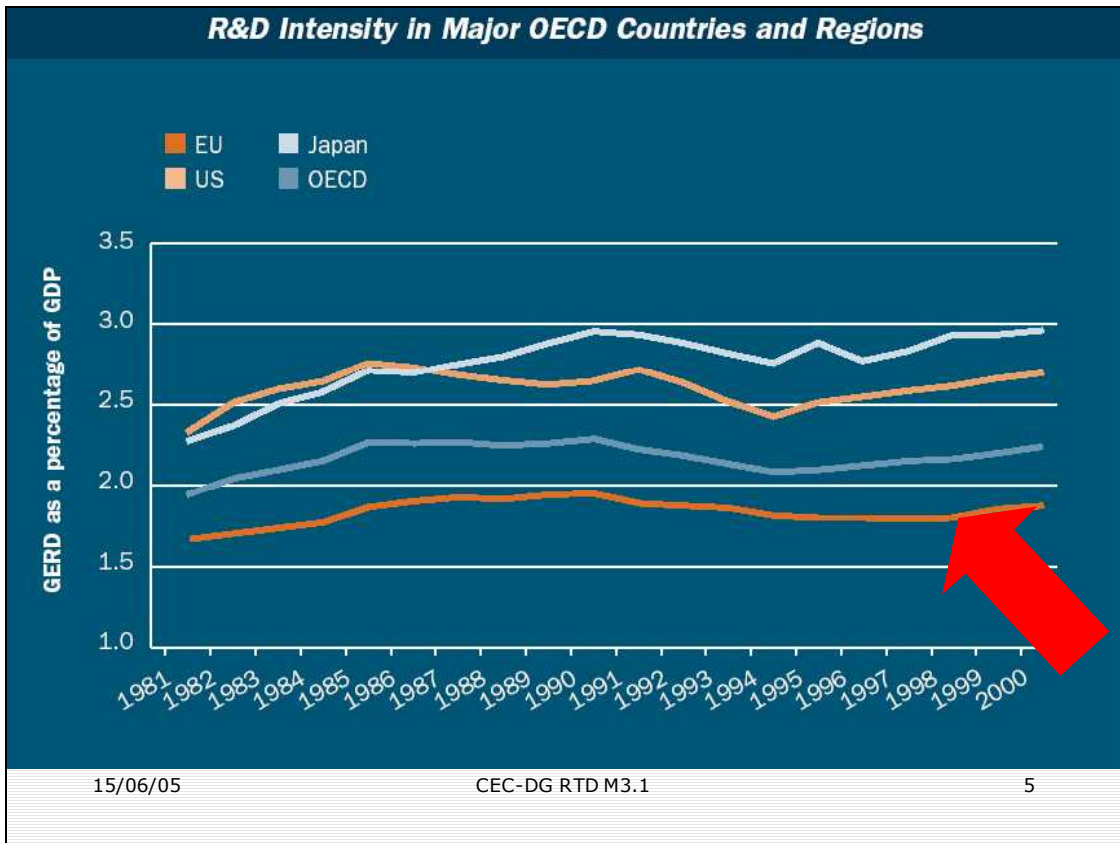
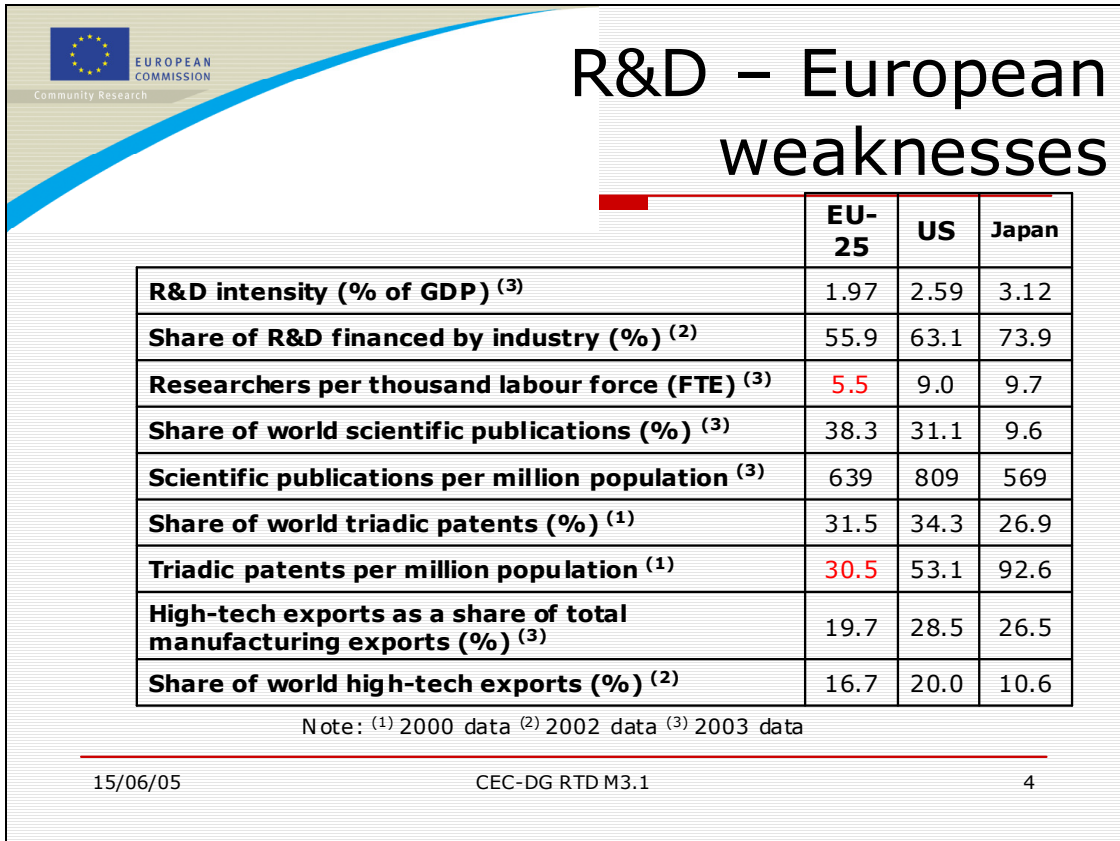


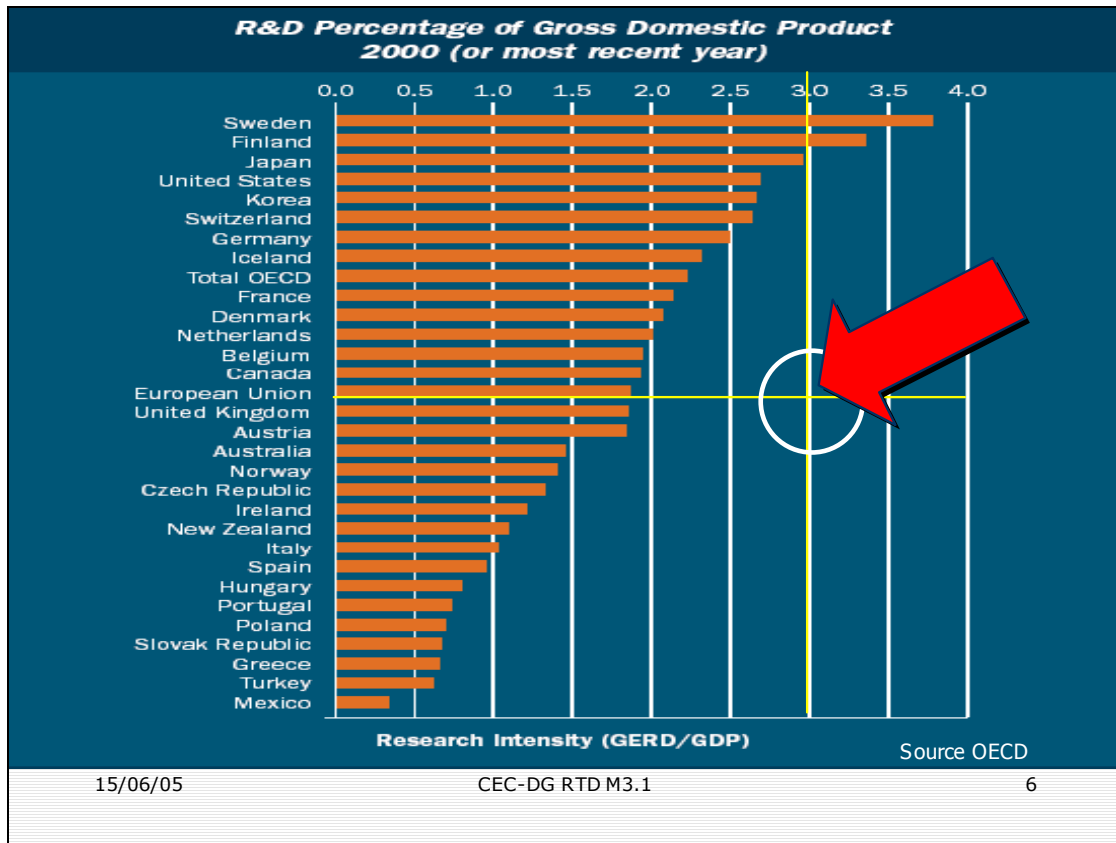
# R&D and the Knowledge economy


**Today's advanced economies are "knowledge-based":**

- **Ever higher S&T content embedded in products and services**
- **Growing intensification of information and knowledge flows around the globe**
- **Increasing pace of trade liberalisation and flows of goods and services, pushing world economies to focus on more knowledge-intensive activities**
- **Growing concentration of knowledge flows in a small number of global knowledge networks and hubs. Risk for whole geographical areas to become redundant in this respect: globalisation tends to increase regional disparities**
- **However Europe still invests too little in R&D and this is more pronounced in the private sector with important implications for our positioning in the K-based economy**

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## '3%' Objective What is at stake?

**EU-US R&D Gap  
€ 130 bn every year &  
growing**

- Public funding gap € 25 bn
- Business funding gap € 105 bn

**Estimated gains  
if EU reaches 3% in 2010**

- **Until 2010 :**  
+0.25% GDP every year  
+2 million jobs over 2004-10
- **After 2010 :**  
+0.5% GDP every year  
+400,000 net jobs every year

Long term gains : by 2010 and by 2030

Category	2010 Gain	2030 Gain
Growth	~2.5%	~12.5%
Jobs	~2.5%	~7.5%
Productivity	~2.5%	~7.5%
Product quality	~2.5%	~12.5%

Gains from reaching 3% R&D by 2010 compared to statu quo

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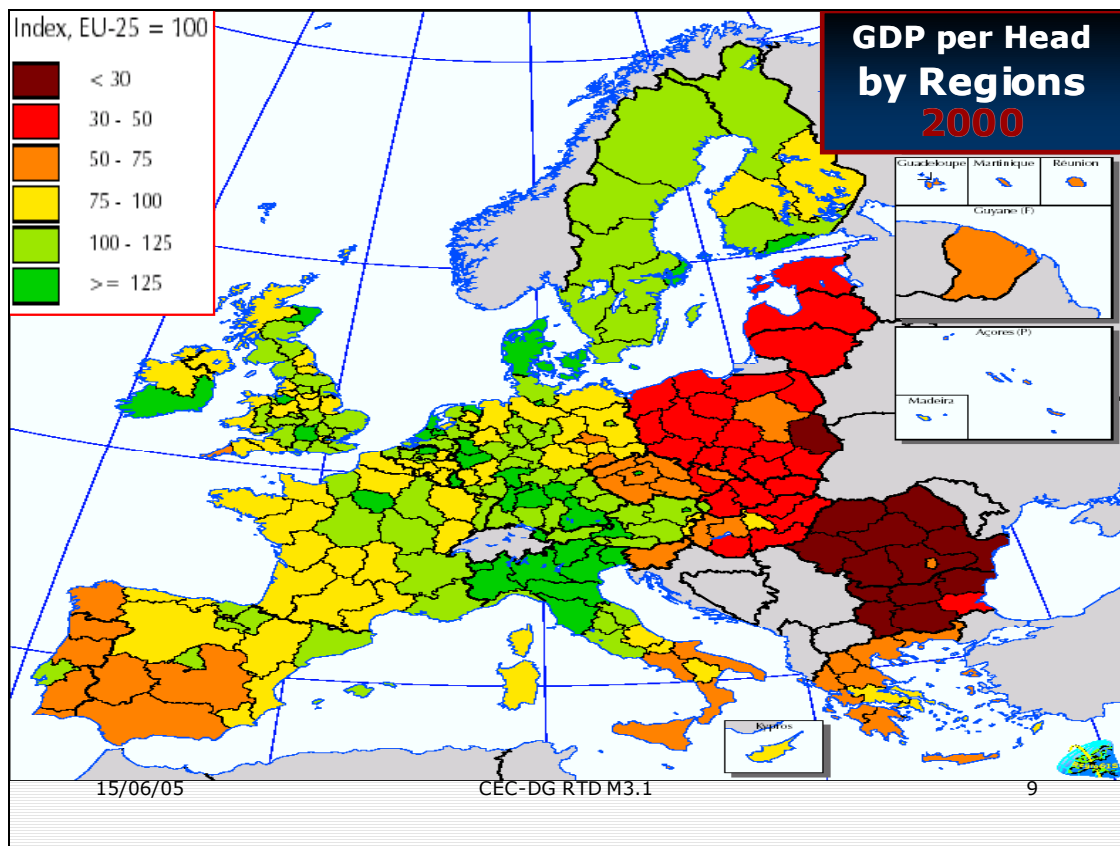
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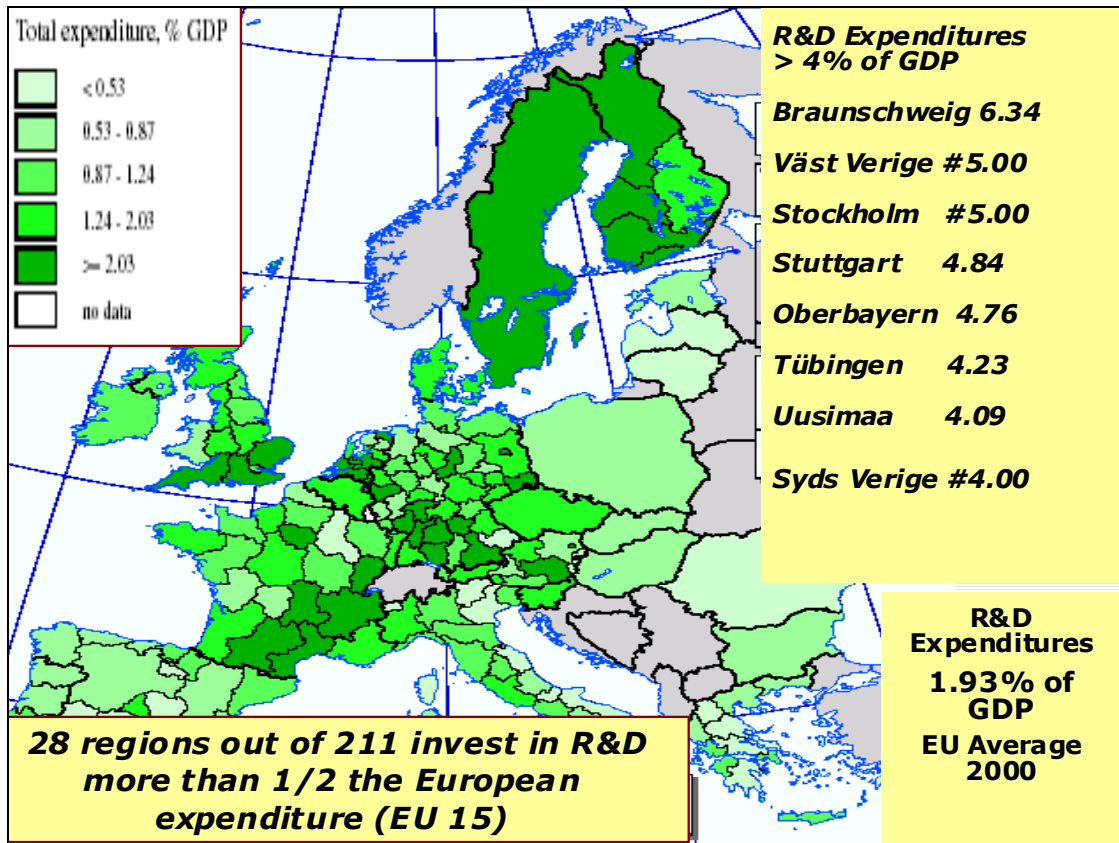
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## European Research Area (ERA) and its Regional Dimension: concepts

- The ERA, a new vision for European research: Re-invent the European research landscape through large scale integration of resources and overall organisational improvement
- Local and regional factors and operators are important for research policy - a message primarily addressed to the EU Member States and Regions
- Commission Communication on the Regional Dimension adopted 03/10/01 (COM(2001)549)

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### Critical components in territorial knowledge development

Knowledge Infrastructure	Knowledge Governance
Local Business Profile	Knowledge Multiplication Activities (Links between Science and Industry)

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# Regions of Knowledge


## Introducing the Pilot Action



## The **Regions of Knowledge** Pilot Action (KnowREG)

- introduced in the 2003 Community Budget by the European Parliament (heading B5-513) but fully conceived and developed by the European Commission (DG Research)
- Independent from the 6th FP for RTD (2002-2006) or the Structural Funds
- budget of EUR 2,5 million
- Experimental activities involving networks of European regions (with the active involvement of universities, research centres, and the business community) to create "Knowledge regions", able to provide model regional implementations of the Lisbon strategy, that is, demonstrate the central role of knowledge in driving regional development

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## KnowREG implementation

- ❑ Pilot Action allocated to DG RTD in late April 2003.
- ❑ Because of the different legal basis from the Framework Programme, bespoke procedures and documentation (e.g. evaluation, contracts) had to be created
- ❑ DG RTD set up a Work Programme and following an Interservice Consultation and Commission Decision, a call for proposals was published on 1 August 2003, with a deadline for proposals of 17 September 2003.
- ❑ A pre information event was held on 23 July 2003 involving all regional delegation offices, and MS PermRep Offices in Brussels
- ❑ Press notice released on 31 July 2003 on RAPID
- ❑ Special Website set up on CORDIS, receiving during August 7500 hits
- ❑ Overall Call response very satisfactory / 53 proposals received within 47 calendar days

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## KnowREG stats

- ❑ The 2003 call for proposals indicated a total budget of 2.5 million euro, to fund approximately 10-12 proposals, with a maximum Commission contribution of 50% of eligible costs and in the range of 200 to 300 thousand euro.
- ❑ The 53 proposals received represent a total grant requested of 13 million euro, representing just under 50% of estimate eligible costs. The average grant request was 250 thousand euro.

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## KnowREG Stats

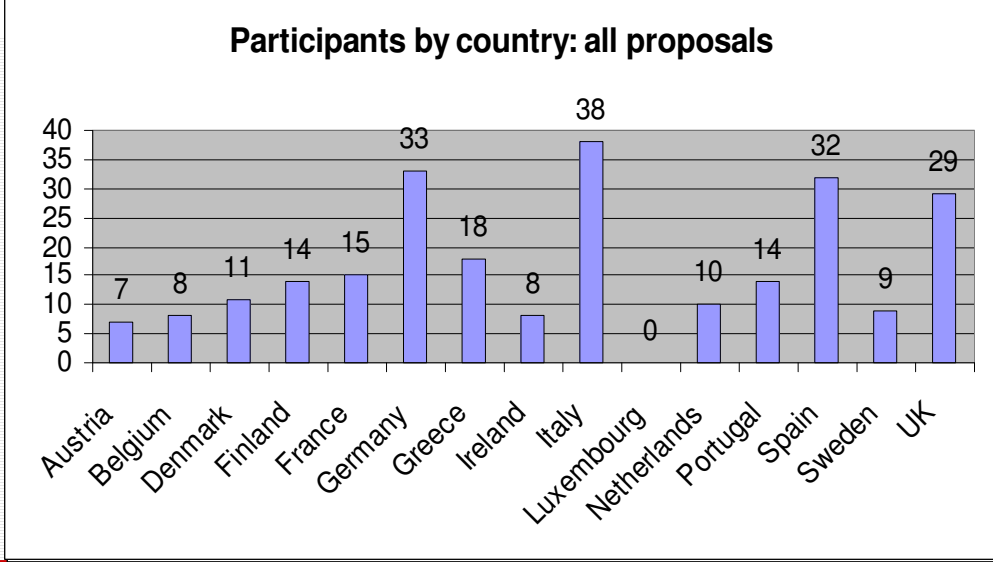
- Only organisations from current Member States could participate in the call
- The 53 proposals received represent a total of 246 applicant organisations
- geographical distribution well balanced with all countries (except Luxembourg) having more than 5 applicants, 10 Member States having 10 or more, and 4 Member States (Germany, Italy, Spain and the UK) featuring more than 25

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## KnowREG (2003)

Participants by country: all proposals



Country	Participants
Austria	7
Belgium	8
Denmark	11
Finland	14
France	15
Germany	33
Greece	18
Ireland	8
Italy	38
Luxembourg	0
Netherlands	10
Portugal	14
Spain	32
Sweden	9
UK	29

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## Regions of Knowledge (2003)

- Covered two (2) basic strands: (1) Integrated Regional Technology Initiatives (IRTI) and (2) Supporting activities (workshops and conferences)
  - IRTI sub-divided in three (3) parts:
    - (a) Technology audits and Regional Foresight
    - (b) University Driven Actions for Regional Development
    - (c) Mentoring Initiatives, where technologically advanced regions would co-operate with less advanced regions (Objective 1) in a kind of "mentoring" partnership, for a more efficient innovation and technology transfer process.
  - Projects had to have at least 3 partners coming from 3 different Member States.

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## Why Integrated Regional Technology Initiatives

- Focus on integrated action at regional level, involving co-operation of local actors that are affected by creation, uptake or diffusion of knowledge to stimulate local or regional development.
- **Structured around institutions at regional level (public or private) that can be identified as knowledge creators or knowledge users, working in partnership.**

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## KnowREG 2003 Projects


- **Mentoring European Knowledge of the Chemical Regions**
- **Strategic Mentoring Initiative for the Region of North Aegean**
- **Demand Knowledge**

- **European Regions Research and innovation Network in Brussels (ERRIN)**
- **Network, Knowledge Sharing and Cluster Development**

- **META Foresight, integrating foresight, R&D, Benchmarking, market watch and technological skills**
- **Building Regional Integration Knowledge Strategies- BRIDGES**
- **Insular Regions Knowledge TRACKer (IN.TRACK)**
- **MAREDFlow**
- **ReKnoMa - Regional Knowledge Management**

- **Conversion of Traditionally Structured Maritime Regions into European Knowledge Regions for Applied Biotechnology (BluBioNet)**
- **Pilot Action to develop a baltic Sea oriented Knowledge Region commencing with the incorporation of Helsinki, the Oresund Region, and Hamburg (Baltic Sea-KR)**
- **SPIDER Project. Increasing regional competitiveness through futures research methods**
- **COHERA-A cohesive ERA: Universities as knowledge Drivers in LFRs**

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## Technology Audits and Regional Foresight

- Focus on analysis of the regional economy and technology fabric and identification of future development scenarios based on the knowledge based society and economy
- The involvement of several regions in a project was expected to provide a broad view of the diverse development situations across the EU.

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## University Driven Actions for Regional Development (UDARD)

- Focus on demonstrating how universities (and assimilated higher education institutions) can play significant roles in local and regional economies by:
  - providing expertise and advanced training
  - performing an advisory role for local companies or public institutions
  - stimulating technology creation and uptake by creating spin-off companies, and incubators, in a transregional, transnational mode.

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## Universities as Change Drivers

- Universities at the crossroads: an evolving role / in constant flux.
- Under the pressure and the influence of many factors Universities may be considered as:
  - innovative learning environments, adopting faster innovations for intelligent learning;
  - knowledge producers and ideal partners of industry and government for socio-economic progress and prosperity.
  - "early-adopters" (first users) of the most advanced technologies (advanced testbeds)
  - **instrumental as efficient drivers for technology-based Regional Development (development of regional clusters)**

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## Mentoring Initiatives

- ❑ Focus on networking between technologically advanced and less favoured regions (*LFR, Objective 1 regions*)
- ❑ Provide knowledge and experience sharing for technology based regional development.
- ❑ Appropriation of a structured regional innovation strategy, a critical factor for development
- ❑ Technologically advanced regions expected to provide models and advice to LFRs, by "walking them through" for technology based regional development.

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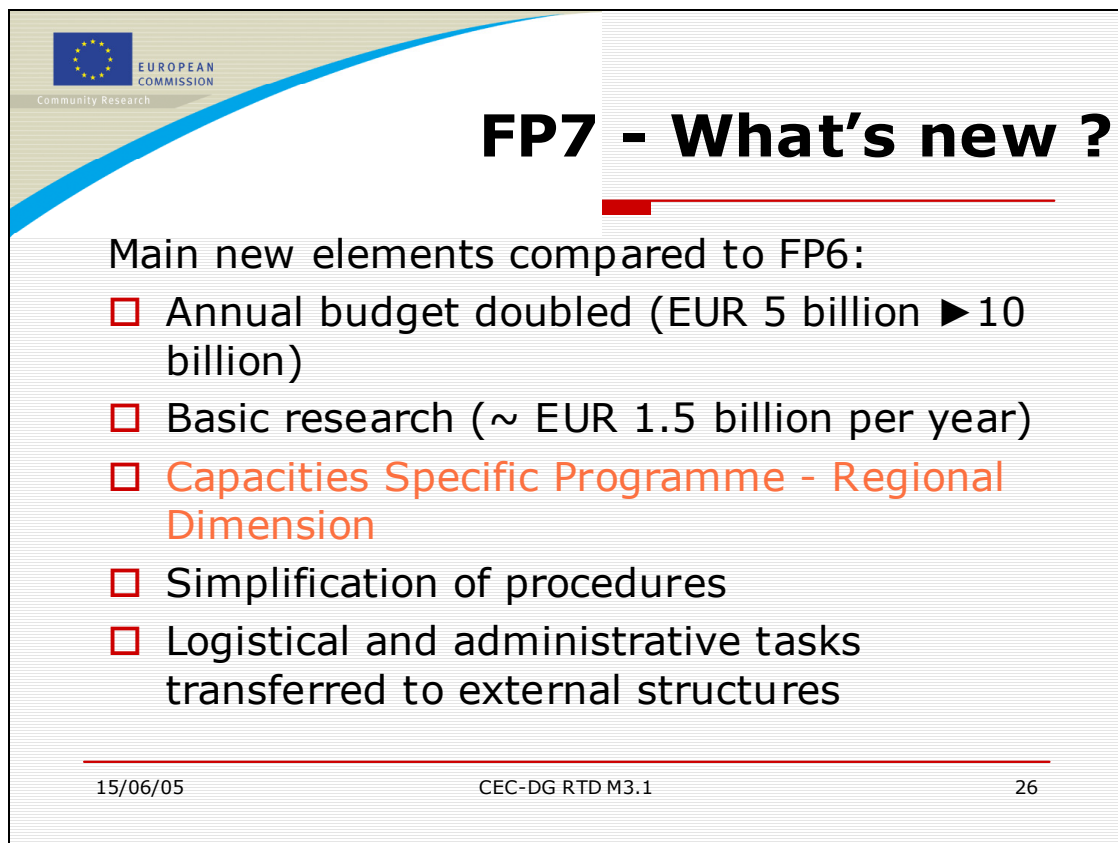
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## KnowREG: patterns coming out of the 2003 Call for proposals

- ❑ *Regional operational models towards the knowledge based economy*
- ❑ *Knowledge management models at regional level*
- ❑ *Territorial pacts for knowledge building capacity*

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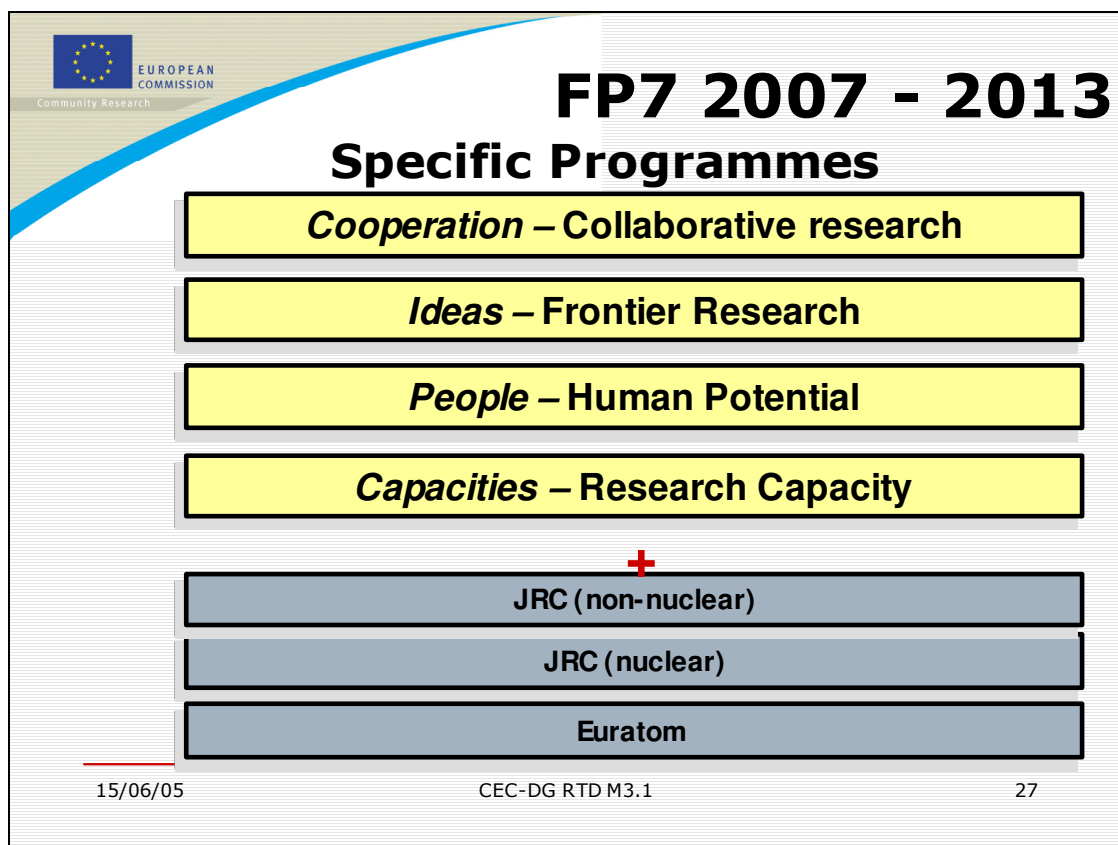
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## FP7 - What's new ?

Main new elements compared to FP6:

- Annual budget doubled (EUR 5 billion ► 10 billion)
- Basic research (~ EUR 1.5 billion per year)
- Capacities Specific Programme - Regional Dimension
- Simplification of procedures
- Logistical and administrative tasks transferred to external structures

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## FP7 2007 - 2013 Specific Programmes

- Cooperation – Collaborative research
- Ideas – Frontier Research
- People – Human Potential
- Capacities – Research Capacity

+


- JRC (non-nuclear)
- JRC (nuclear)
- Euratom

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 **Capacities – Research Capacity**

1. **Research Infrastructures**
2. Research for the benefit of SMEs
3. **Regions of Knowledge**
4. **Research Potential**
5. Science in Society
6. Activities of International Cooperation

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 **FP7 - Regions of Knowledge**

**Development of regional “research-driven clusters”**

*Two main objectives for European regions:*

- Strengthen their capacity for investing in RTD and carrying out research activities**
- Maximising their potential for a successful involvement of their operators in European research projects**

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## Towards a new regional component in FP7: "Regions of Knowledge 2007-2013"

- Interconnecting Europe's regional research intensive / R&D driven clusters - for mutual learning through cooperation
- Supporting and upgrading regional R&D policy makers action, through cooperation

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## FP7-Regions of Knowledge

**Activities:**

- **bring together regional research actors:** universities, research centres, industry, public authorities (regional councils or regional development agencies)
- **encourage the joint analysis of research agendas** of regional clusters and the elaboration of further deployment strategies, including through Mentoring ***of regions with a less developed research profile by highly developed ones***

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## FP7-Regions of Knowledge

**Expected outcomes:**

- improve research networking and access to national and Community funding sources for R&D
- better integration of research actors and institutions in regional economies, in close relationship with other related EU policies (*Regional / Cohesion policy, Competitiveness and Innovation, Education and Training*)
- synergies with regional policy, in particular with regard to Convergence and Outermost (RUP) regions

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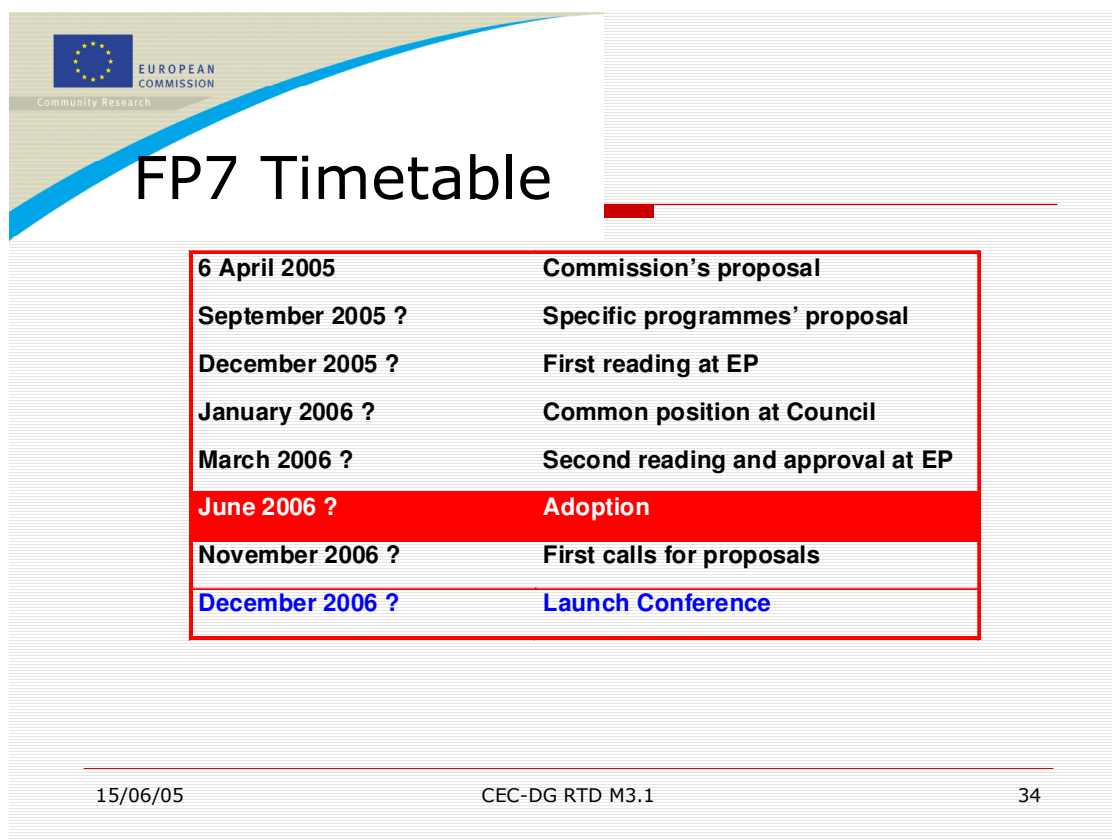
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## Breaking with the provincialism of Europe's knowledge "islands"

- Enhance Territorial attractiveness in physical and intellectual terms to attract creative people (develop physical but also knowledge infrastructure - universities, technology parks, R&D Centres)
- Connect local academic and business communities through smart intermediaries (knowledge brokers)
- Create the appropriate framework conditions to attract innovative businesses
- Develop territorial connectivity with global knowledge networks and hubs
- Develop the territorial knowledge base investing where appropriate in R&D

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The slide features the European Commission logo and the text 'Community Research' in the top left corner. The title 'FP7 Timetable' is prominently displayed in the upper left. A table with a red border lists key milestones from April 2005 to December 2006. The row for 'June 2006 ?' is highlighted in red, and the row for 'December 2006 ?' is highlighted in blue. The footer contains the date '15/06/05', the reference 'CEC-DG RTD M3.1', and the page number '34'.

<b>6 April 2005</b>	<b>Commission's proposal</b>
<b>September 2005 ?</b>	<b>Specific programmes' proposal</b>
<b>December 2005 ?</b>	<b>First reading at EP</b>
<b>January 2006 ?</b>	<b>Common position at Council</b>
<b>March 2006 ?</b>	<b>Second reading and approval at EP</b>
<b>June 2006 ?</b>	<b>Adoption</b>
<b>November 2006 ?</b>	<b>First calls for proposals</b>
<b>December 2006 ?</b>	<b>Launch Conference</b>

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**3. The development of the chemical cluster in Saxony-Anhalt: successful approaches for the cooperation between politics and industry for the support of innovation and competitiveness**

Dr. Gunthard Bratzke  
isw Institute for Structural Policy and Economic  
Promotion (Saxony-Anhalt), Managing Director

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**mitteledeutschland** cluster  
mitte deutschland  
Chemie / Kunststoffe

**Die Entwicklung des Chemieclusters in Sachsen-Anhalt : erfolgreiche Ansätze für die Kooperation von Politik und Wirtschaft zur Förderung von Innovation und Wettbewerbsfähigkeit**

**The development of the chemical cluster in Saxony-Anhalt : successful approaches for the cooperation between politics and industry for the support of innovation and competitiveness**

**Dr. Gunthard Bratzke, isw Institut gGmbH**

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## I. Chemieindustrie Mitteldeutschlands – Positionsbestimmung

- Die Restrukturierung der Großstandorte der Chemischen Industrie kann weitestgehend als abgeschlossen betrachtet werden.
- Damit sind die politischen Zusagen zur Unterstützung des Strukturwandels der Chemischen Industrie weitgehend eingelöst.
- Im Zuge des Strukturwandels der Chemieindustrie Mitteldeutschlands konnte beim Umweltschutz der fortgeschrittenste Stand der Technik erreicht werden.
- Die Chemiestandorte verfügen über eine weitgehend modernisierte, hochwertige Infrastruktur.
- Das Know-how und die Technologieverfügbarkeit an den Standorten schaffen ein gesundes Klima für Innovationen und Netzwerke.

- Strukturprägende Großinvestitionen von erheblicher Bedeutung für das Entstehen bzw. die Ansiedlung leistungsfähiger klein- und mittelständischer Unternehmen.
- Neue Entwicklungsphase der Chemiestandorte mit Weichenstellungen: Von der bisherigen Aufgabe der „Restrukturierung“ hin zur „Weiterentwicklung“ der Standorte.

### Fazit:

- ☞ **Die innovativen Ansätze der Chemiaparkentwicklung Mitteldeutschlands und die herausgebildeten Kompetenzen im Chemiaparkmanagement sind heute ein Wettbewerbsfaktor, den es im Interesse der Erhöhung regionaler Wirtschaftsentwicklung zu erhalten und weiterzuentwickeln gilt.**

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## II. Verstärkte strukturprägende Bedeutung der Chemie

- Die Chemische Industrie hat sich angesichts der hohen Entwicklungsdynamik zu einer der strukturprägenden Branchen Sachsen-Anhalts und Sachsens entwickelt.
- Rund 50 Prozent der Chemieproduktion der Neuen Bundesländer wird in Sachsen-Anhalt erbracht.
- Impulse in Richtung regionaler Ausstrahlung und Innovation nehmen zu.
- Etablierung wirtschaftsnaher Forschungseinrichtungen sowie zur Entwicklung innovationsorientierter Netzwerkstrukturen.
- Herausbildung eines Clusters Chemie / Kunststoffverarbeitung in Mitteldeutschland.

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## III. Chancen für die Weiterentwicklung

- Für eine nachhaltige Entwicklung der Chemiestandorte gilt es, die gegebene Infrastruktur mit mehr Geschäft zu füllen (Verstärktes Engagement vorhandener Investoren / Neuansiedlungen).
- Ableiten von Handlungsmustern für innovative Lösungen der Standortentwicklung / Kompetenzen bei der Restrukturierung und Privatisierung großer Chemiestandorte als Wettbewerbsfaktor zur Verbesserung der Marktchancen / Zusammenarbeit der Chemieparks im Projekt CeChemNet.
- Zielgerichtete Gestaltung der Rahmenbedingungen für die Standortentwicklung / Verbesserung der Rohstoffverfügbarkeit durch zusätzliche Crackerkapazität und Pipelineanbindung.
- Verbindung der Potenziale des Clusters Chemische Industrie mit denen der Automobilindustrie als regionaler Wachstumsfaktor Mitteldeutschland.

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- Begleitung des Innovationsprozesses durch die Entwicklung von Netzwerken Wirtschaft / Wissenschaft und durch die Ansiedlung bzw. den Aufbau von Instituten / u. a. Kompetenznetzwerk / Chemiegeprägte Innovationslandschaft Mitteldeutschland.
- Mobilisierung international wahrnehmbarer Kompetenzen im Innovationsbereich als Ansatz, weitere Unternehmen anzusiedeln bzw. Forschungskapazitäten in Mitteldeutschland auszubauen.
- Aufbau eines europäischen Netzwerkes von Chemieregionen als Chance im Rahmen der EU-Erweiterung / Mitteldeutsche Chemiestandorte im Zentrum des erweiterten Europas.
- Verstetigung von CeChemNet als Kooperationsplattform der Chemiestandorte / Chemieparcs Mitteldeutschland.
- Länderübergreifende Bündelung der Kräfte (Wirtschaft, Politik, Kommunen, Wissenschaft) zur Umsetzung einer zukunftsorientierten Vision der Entwicklung Mitteldeutschland zu einer der führenden Chemieregionen in Europa.

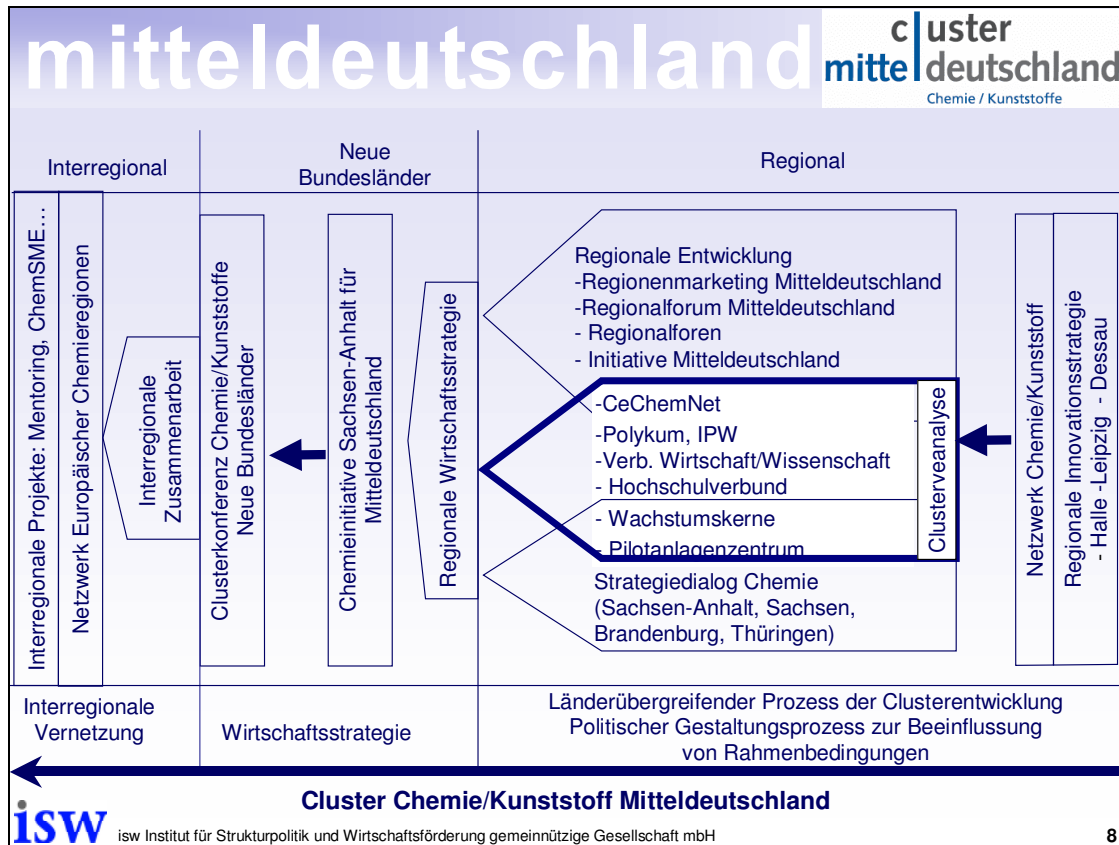
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#### **IV. Clusterprozeß Chemie/Kunststoffe**

- Strategiedialog mit den Landesregierungen Sachsen-Anhalt, Sachsen, Brandenburg und zukünftig Thüringen
- Netzwerk der Chemiestandorte CeChemNet
- PolyKum
- Netzwerk der Europäischen Chemieregionen ECRN

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**Cluster Chemie/Kunststoff Mitteldeutschland**  
Chemie / Kunststoffe

### V. „Strategiedialog Chemie“ zwischen Landesregierung und Chemischer Industrie

- Identifikation von Schwerpunktaufgaben für die weitere Entwicklung der Chemie
- Regelmäßiges Treffen zwischen Landesregierung und Chemischer Industrie auf Basis gemeinsam abgestimmter Tagesordnung
- Bildung von zeitweiligen Arbeitsgruppen (z. B. REACH)
- Aktive Einflußnahme auf wirtschafts-, arbeitsmarkt- und umweltpolitische Positionsbestimmungen des Landes
- Dokumentation der Arbeit; Arbeitsplan; Evaluation des Dialogprozesses und seiner Ergebnisse
- Integration der Sozialpartner (VCI, IG BCE)

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### VI. Von der Regionalen Innovationsstrategie zur länderübergreifenden regionalen Wirtschaftsstrategie: Die Chemieinitiative

- 1995 – 1998 RIS Halle-Leipzig-Dessau
- Netzwerk Chemie Kunststofftechnik bis 2001
- Clusterprozess Chemie / Kunststoffe
- 2004 Chemieinitiative für Mitteldeutschland als Regionale Wirtschaftsstrategie
- Ende 2005: Clusterkonferenz Chemie / Kunststoffe Neue Länder

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„Chemieinitiative Sachsen - Anhalt für Mitteldeutschland“ zur Entwicklung des Clusters Chemie/ Kunststoff

Regionale Wirtschaftsstrategie zur Entwicklung des Zukunftsclusters Chemie/Kunststoff in Mitteldeutschland  
 Länderübergreifende „Chemieinitiative Sachsen-Anhalt für Mitteldeutschland“ Nov. 2005  
 „Clusterkonferenz Chemie/Kunststoff“ für die neuen Bundesländer“ 2005

Vorschlag, Stand Nov. 2004

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### Schwerpunktthemen aus Sicht der Wirtschaft

- 1. Clusterentwicklung**
  - *Länderübergreifend für interessierte und engagierte Unternehmen und Forschungseinrichtungen*
  - *Clusterprozess zur Vorbereitung einer Branchenkonferenz Chemie/Kunststoffe für die neuen Bundesländer im Jahr 2005*
- 2. Wirtschaftsförderung zur Unterstützung des Clusters**
- 3. Infrastrukturelle Rahmenbedingungen**
- 4. Nachhaltige Sicherung der Rohstoffbasis**

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- 5. Interregionale Kooperation – u.a. Netzwerk der Europäischen Chemieregionen**
- 6. Forschungsschwerpunkt Chemie-Kunststoff**
  - *Forschungsförderung durch Innovationszulage*
  - *Schwerpunktsetzung bei Hochschulstrukturreform Beispiel: anwendungsorientierte Materialwissenschaft mit Verarbeitungstechnik*
  - *Fraunhofer Pilotanlagenzentrum für Polymersynthese und -verarbeitung*
- 7. Sicherung der Humanressourcen**
- 8. Gemeinsames Marketing**

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**Mitteldeutschland wird wieder ein  
Kompetenzzentrum der  
Chemischen Industrie und der  
Kunststoffverarbeitung werden**

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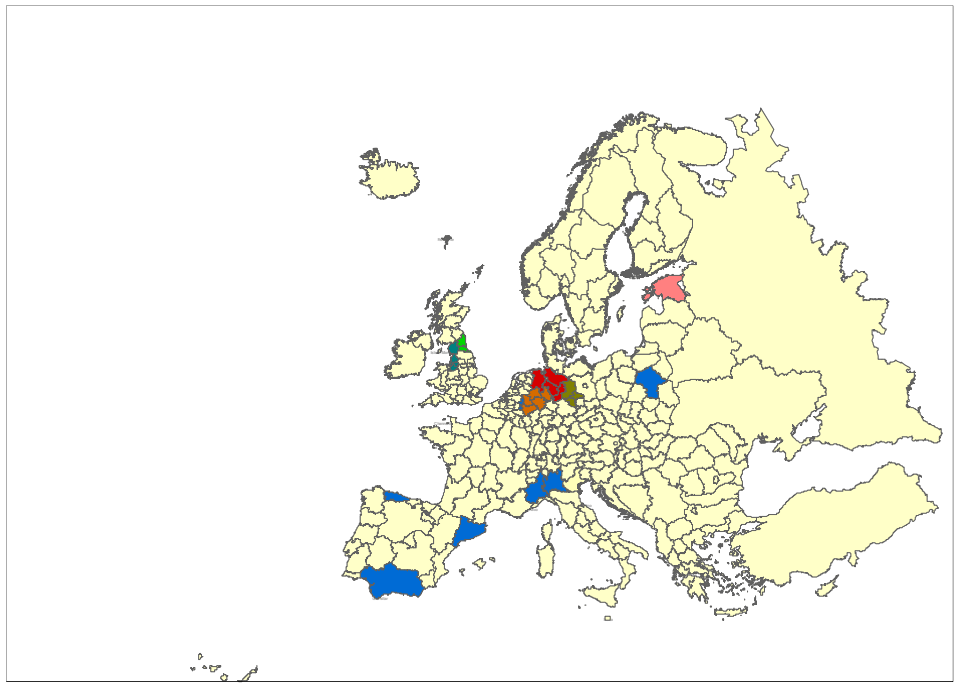
**ECRN - European Chemical Regions Network**

- Sachsen-Anhalt übernimmt Führungsrolle
- Artikulation von regionalen Interessen auf Europäischer Ebene (Positionierung REACH)
- Initiierung des interregionalen Erfahrungsaustausches und nachhaltigen Partnerschaften zwischen Chemieregionen (Who is Who, Studien, neue Projekte)
- 13 Regionen aus 7 Staaten – Erweiterung durch Aufbau einer eigenen Rechtspersönlichkeit
- 3. Europäischer Kongress der Chemieregionen am 6. Oktober 2005 in Mailand

**www.ecrn.net**

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### MentorChem



- Beitrag zur Einbindung des Clusters Chemie/Kunststoffe in internationale Netzwerke
- Vertiefung des interregionalen Erfahrungsaustausches am Beispiel von Chemieparkentwicklung (CeChemNet – AIQPA)
- Schlussfolgerungen für die Weiterentwicklung des Chemieclusters auf Basis von Europäischen best-practice (Chemieinitiative)
- Internationalisierung der Forschungsaktivitäten im Chemiebereich – Identifizierung und Darstellung von Kompetenzen
- Herausstellung von erfolgreichen Politikansätzen zur Entwicklung von Chemieregionen – Verbreitung und Mainstreaming
- Nachhaltige Partnerschaft für zukünftige Kooperationen

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