

Development of Innovation policy in Germany and Bremen

linkage between
economy and science

Dr. Barbara Schieferstein

Head of Unit - Innovation and Technology Transfer
Ministry of Economics, Labour and Ports

- Within the recent legislation period Germany investigated 12 billion € for education and research
- Lisbon-Strategy: Germany's government and economy committed themselves to investigate 3 % of their GDP (gross domestic product) for research and development



Why do we investigate into education and science?

- Search for solutions for global challenges
 - climate change
 - assurance of energy and raw materials
 - demographic change
 - skilled personnel

- New products and services must be innovative and competitive

- Made in Germany: Investigations into research and development are established as drivers for economic growth

Germany investigates into education and science because:

- main focus of it's political strategy
- the aim of the hightech-strategy is to create target marcets and establish target tenderers
- to strengthen cooperation between science and economy
- to improve the basic conditions for innovation.

National and european research- and innovation-policy are closely connected

„Europe 2020" is an ambitious process which puts education, science and innovation into the center of the european growth policy.

Mobile city - Entry to European markets

www.wirtschaft.bremen.de



- Two cities Bremen - Bremerhaven
- App. 662.000 inhabitants
- Metropolis in NW-Ger. app. 300.000 employees

Major industry sectors

- Automotive
- Food and Beverages
- Aviation and aerospace
- High-tech services
- Ship building
- International trade
- Ports, transport, warehouse, logistics
- Mobile + Wireless computing



Ongoing transition from “old industries” to service and technology- (knowledge-) based industries

Task: Accelerating the Innovation Process

by means of

- programmes
- infrastructure
- networks / technology-transfer



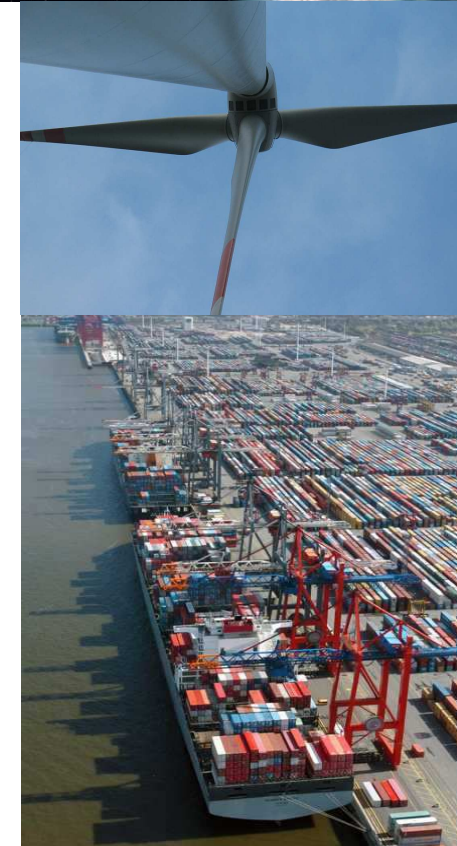
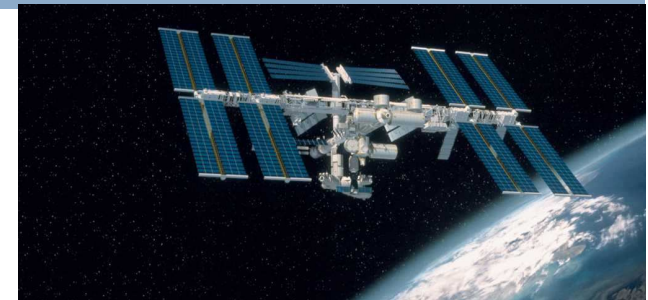
- Innovationpolicy is part of economic policy
- linked to: structural policy, middle class policy, industrial policy, development of industrial and trading areas, foreign economics
- linked to other policy areas:
 - science (science plans; university development plans)
 - labour market policy (qualification; skilled workers; demographic change)
 - environmental policy (sustainability; resource management; energy, climate)
 - national and EU-policy (Europe 2020; Innovationalliance; Internationalisation / Globalisation)

Clusters:

- Aviation and Aerospace
- Maritime Economy / Logistics
- Windenergy

innovative networks:

- Automotive
- Environmental Economy / - technologies
- Health /LifeSciences
- Food & Beverages
- Creative Industries
- Information- und Communication technologies
- Machine building Industry / Robotics
- Innovative Materials

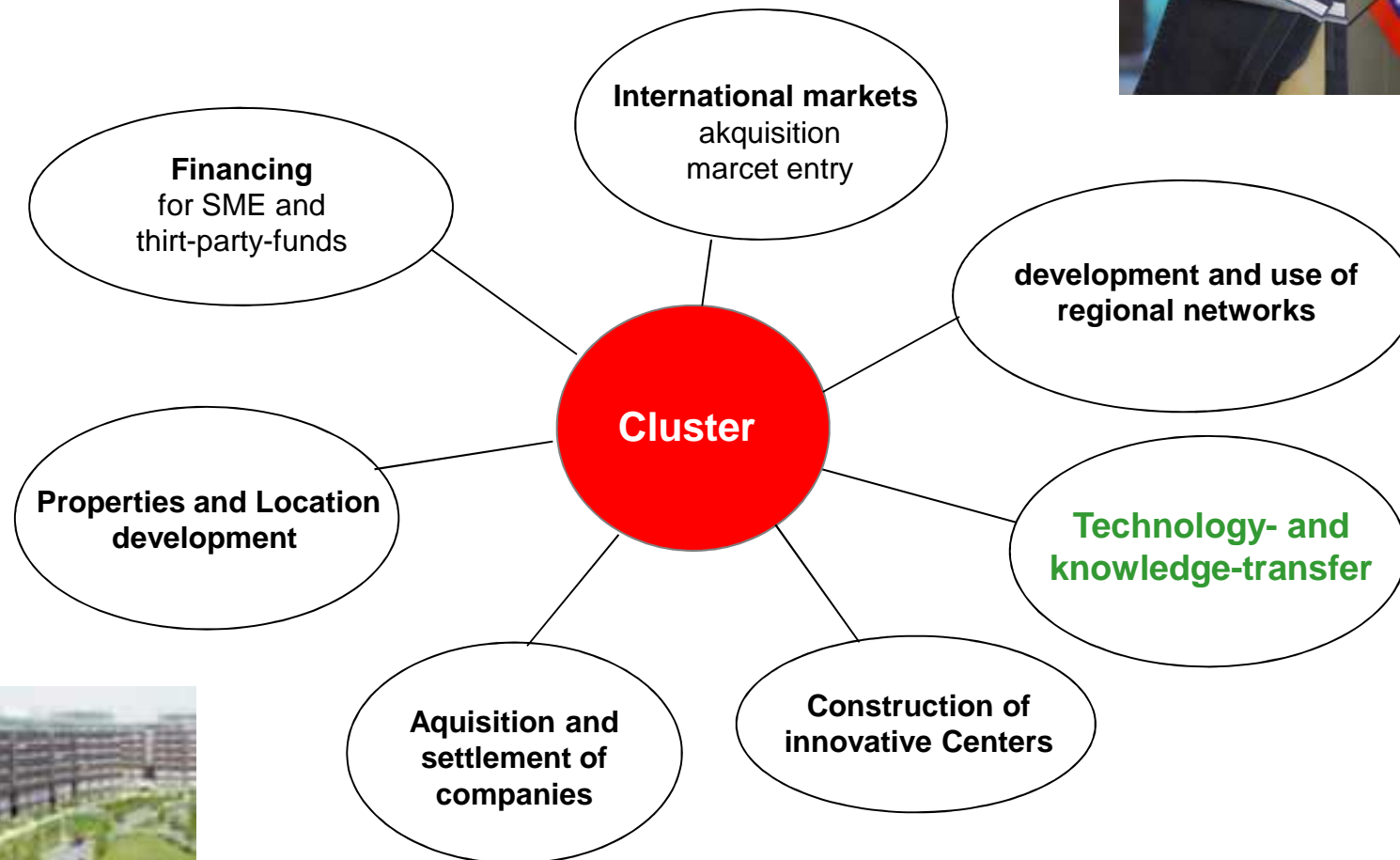


Strategy

- increasing competitive capability
- strengthen cooperation between economy - science (focus SME)
- strengthen clusters and innovative networks
- initiate technology and knowledge transfer
- convey start-up activities
- suitable infrastructure
- financing and funding



instruments to strengthen cluster development



BONITA Baltic Organisation and Network of Innovation Transfer Associations

- Technology Transfer essential instrument for growth and innovation
- basis for the development of regions towards high-tech
- chance for internationalisation and knowledge-transfer

Status

commitment for sustainable implementation and use of the services



Thank you very much
for your attention!



Dr. Barbara Schieferstein

Ministry of Economics, Labour and Ports
Head of unit - Innovation and Technology Transfer
Zweite Schlachtpforte 3
D-28195 Bremen, Germany

Tel.: +49-(0)421-361-8851

Fax: +49-(0)421-496-8851

Mobil: 0170-2111096

eMail: barbara.schieferstein@wuh.bremen.de

www.wirtschaft.bremen.de