

Cluster, Netzwerk, Unternehmensnetzwerk, Wirtschaftskomplex, Kompetenzzentrum, Technopol, Cluster, réseau, d'entreprises  
 Клъстери, Свързани производства, Гроздове, промишлени съвкупности, Klastri, ΣΥΣΤΑ?ΕΣ (Systades), ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΑ ΙΚΤΥΑ (Thematica Dyktia), Klynger, kompetenceklynger, ressourceområder, Klaster, Osaamiskeskus, osaamiskeskittymä, klusteri, osaamisklusteri, tietämiskeskus, alueellinen innovaatiopolitiikka, toimialaklusteri, teollinen klusteri, Pôle de compétitivité, Cluster, Βιο?ηχανικές συστάδες, συνεργατικοί σχη?ατισ?οί, Klasi, Cluster, network, MA'AGAD, EGED, ESHKOL, Distretti industriali, Klusteris, puduris, Klasteris, Žnių ekonomikos branduolys, Integruotas mokslo, studijų ir verslo centras, Grappe, Cluster, network, Cluster, Klynger, industrielle distrikter, agglomerasjoner, Klaster, grono, sieć współpracy/sieć współpracy pomiędzy sektorem nauki, samorządami i przedsiębiorcami, lokalny system produkcji, kompleks przemysłowy, Cacho, aglomerado Entitati din infrastructura de inovare si transfer tehnologic, cluster, Klaster, Mrež, grozdi, Cluster, Agrupaciones Empresariales Innovadoras, micro-clusters, Unidades Empresariales Productivas, and Sistemas Productivos Locales, Kluster, innovationssystem, klusterinitiativ, agglomerationer, industriella distrikt, Cluster, Kümelenme, Cluster

# **Cluster policy in Europe**

**A brief summary of cluster policies in  
31 European countries**

**Stockholm, January 23rd, 2008**

**Mr. Harald Furre, Oxford Research**

# Policy mapping

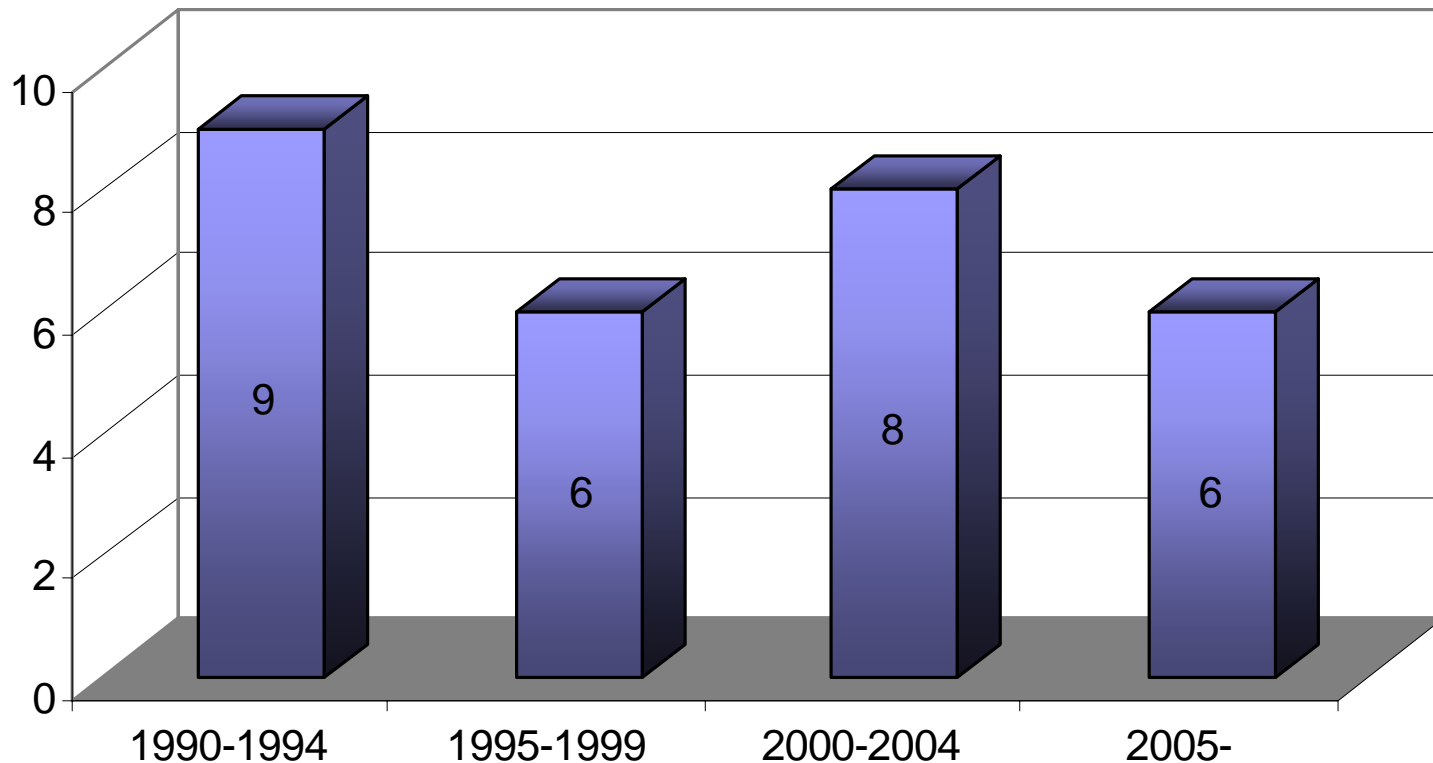
- Information has been collected by national research organisations in the 31 countries covered by this mapping project.
- The national partners are members of the C-map team and/or members of the European Network for Social and Economic Research-ENSUR.
- Oxford Research provided the partners with a “shopping list” enabling us to collect the same kind of information from all countries.

# Dissemination

- The country reports are published on the [www.clusterobservatory.eu](http://www.clusterobservatory.eu)
- The summary report can be found on the same place.
- This presentation summarises the findings, presents some conclusions and raises some questions.

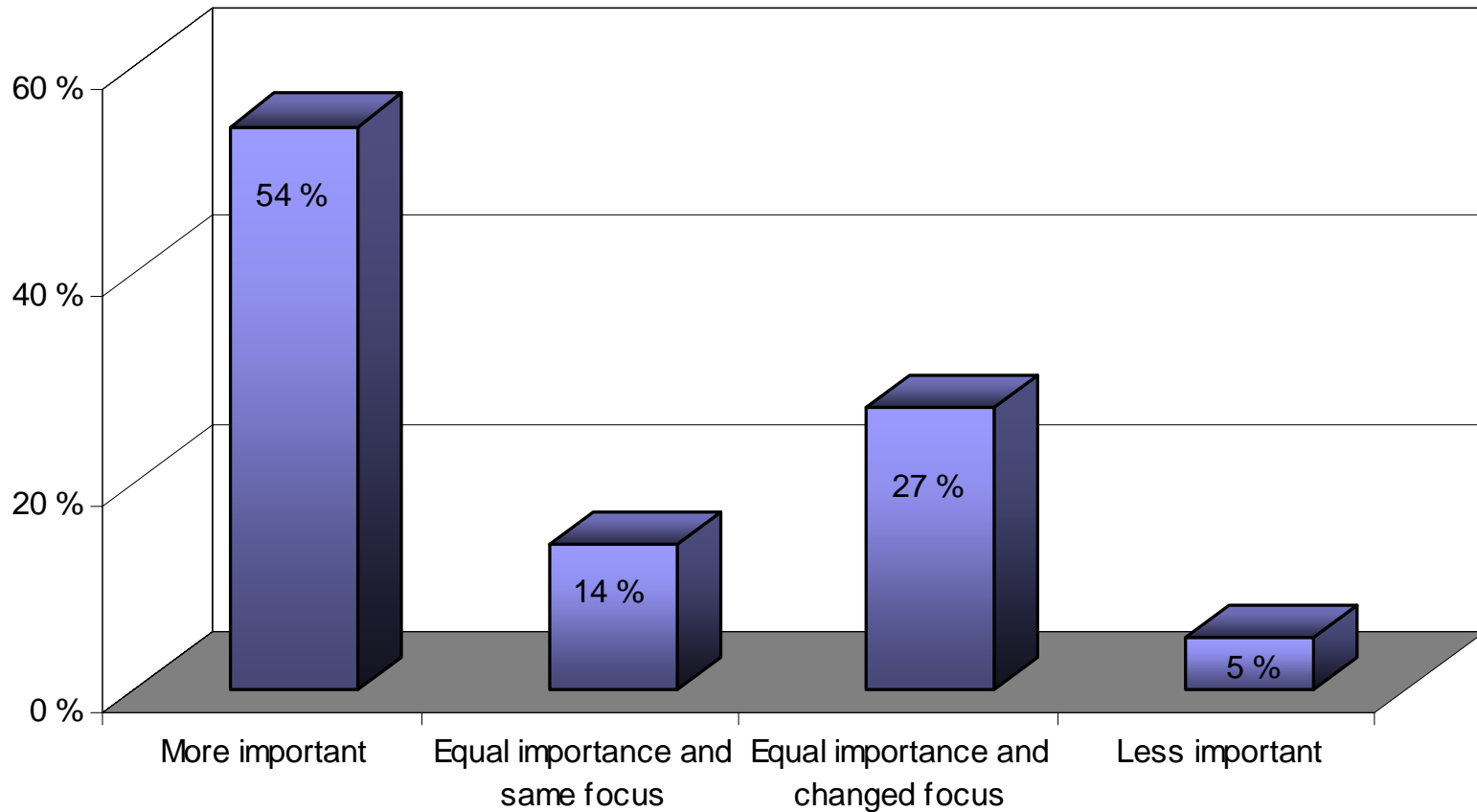
# For many countries cluster policies is a fairly new approach

Since when has cluster policy been used? No. countries

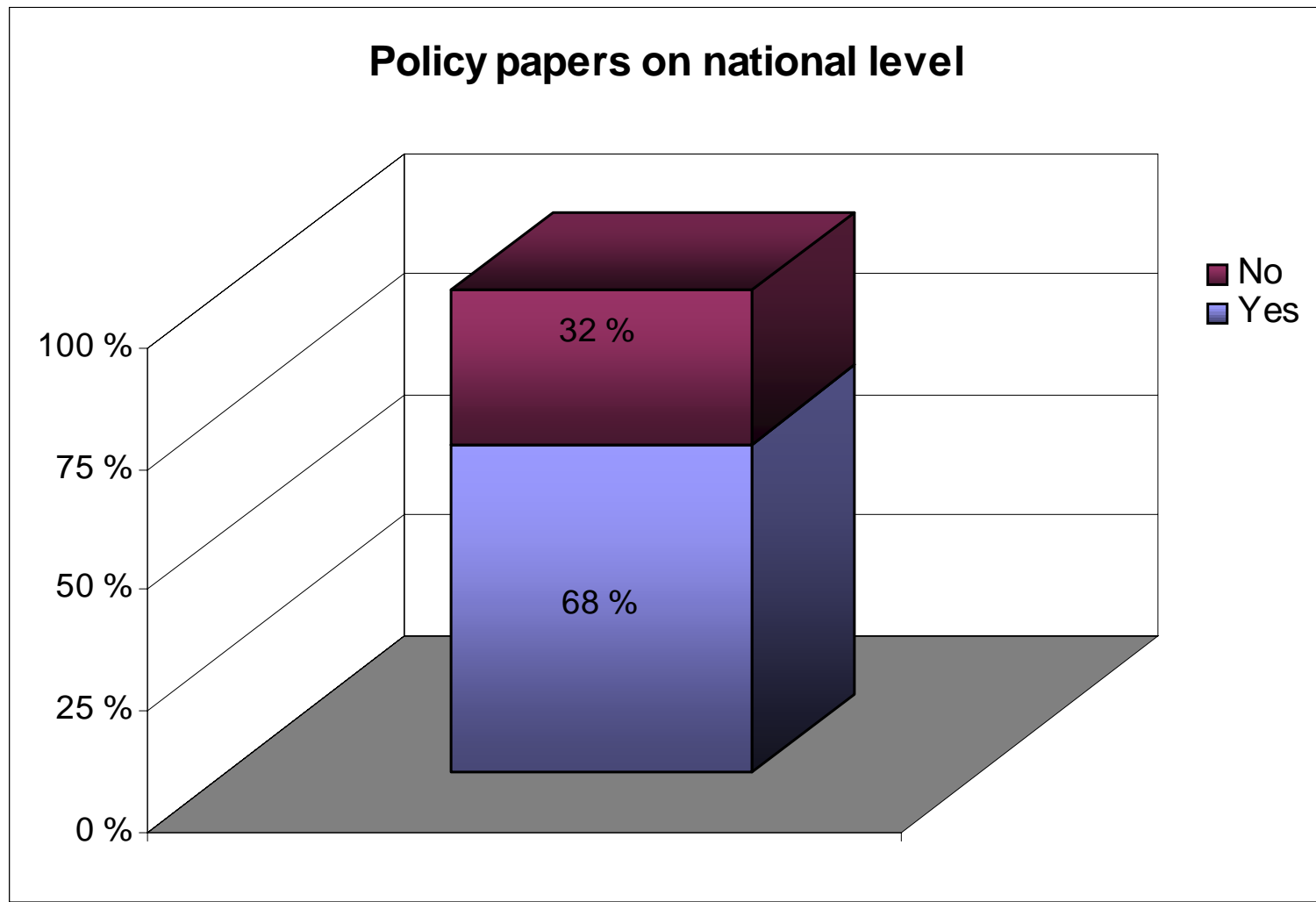


# Cluster policy is becoming more important

The importance of cluster policy over time

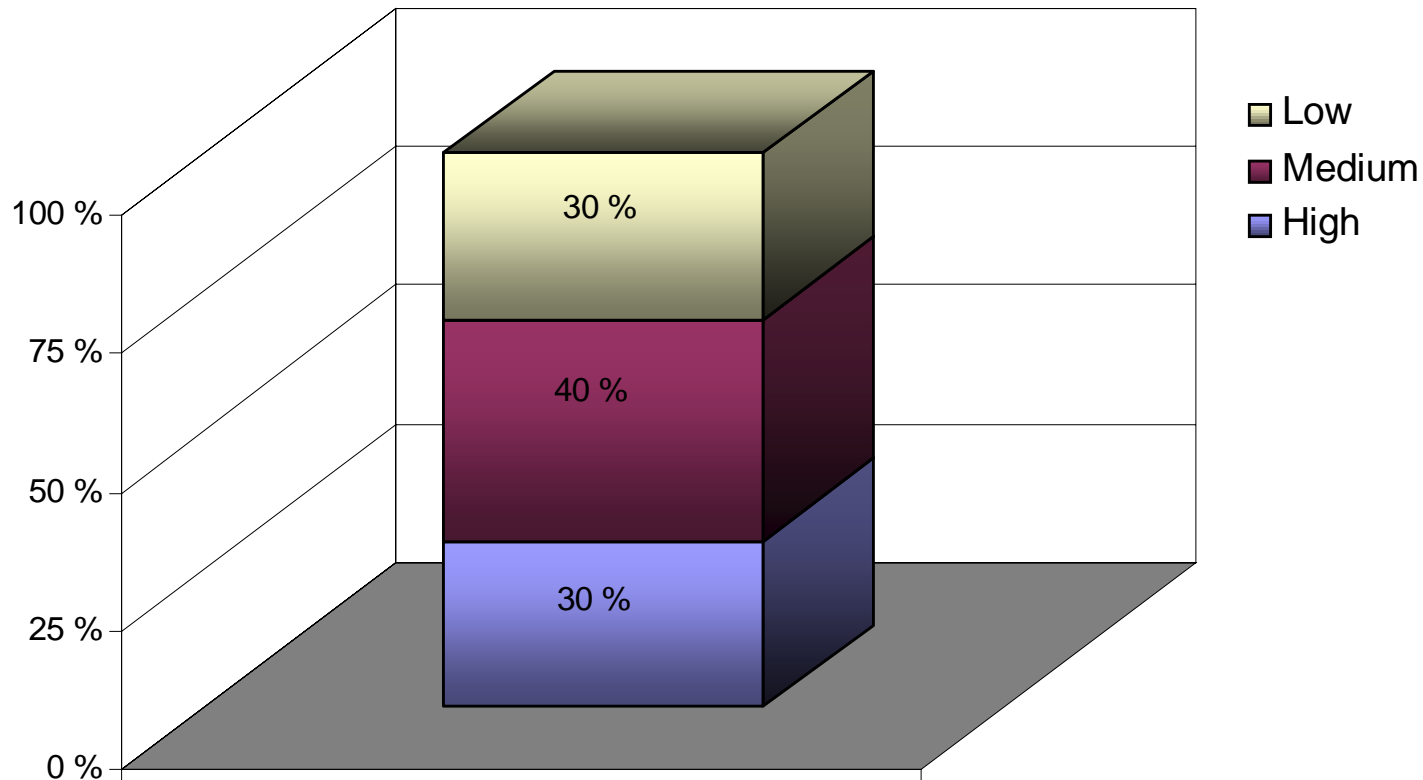


# Policy paper where cluster is a part?

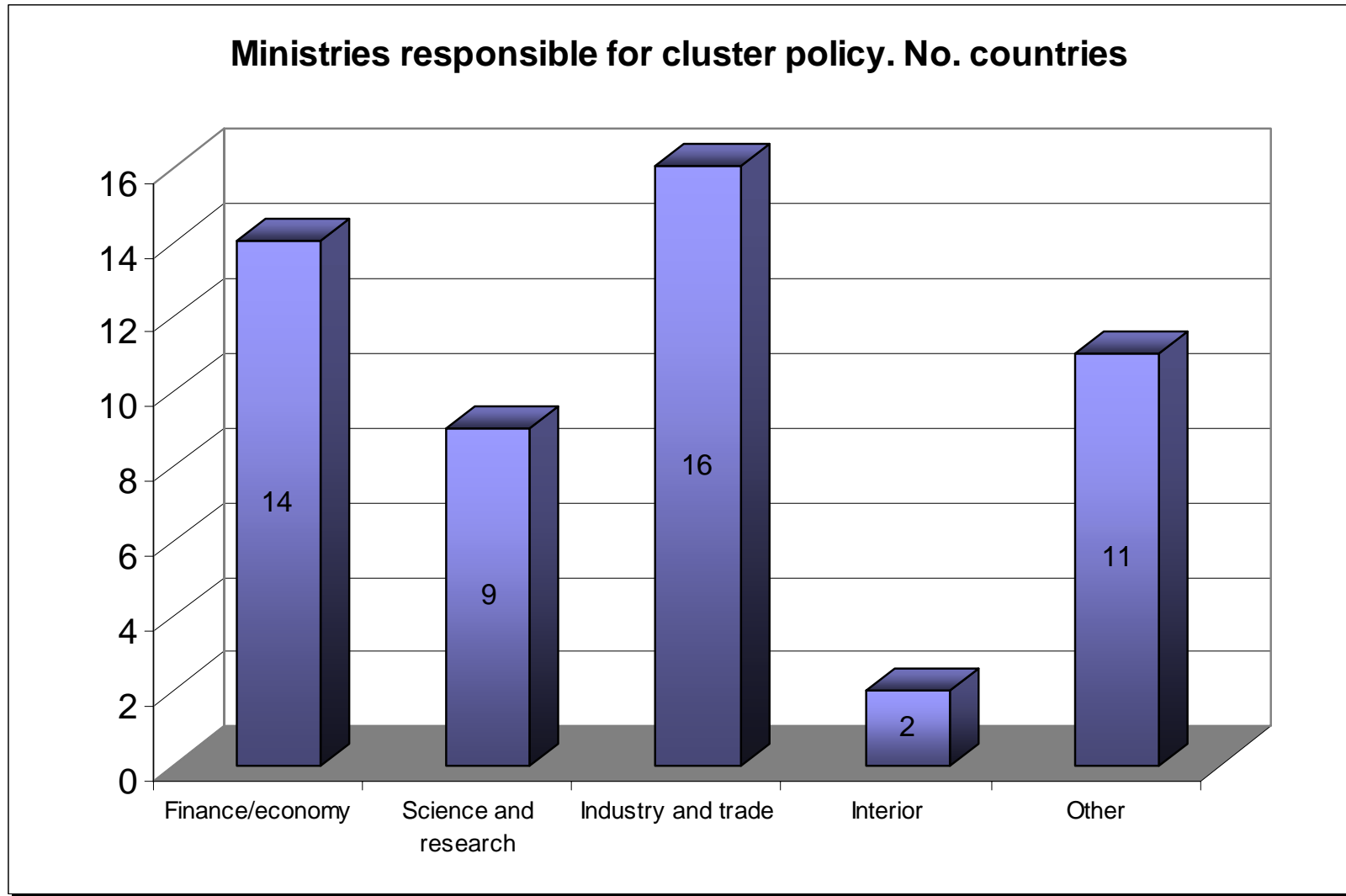


# Cluster policy is not on the top of the agenda

The importance of cluster policy



# Variety of ministries responsible

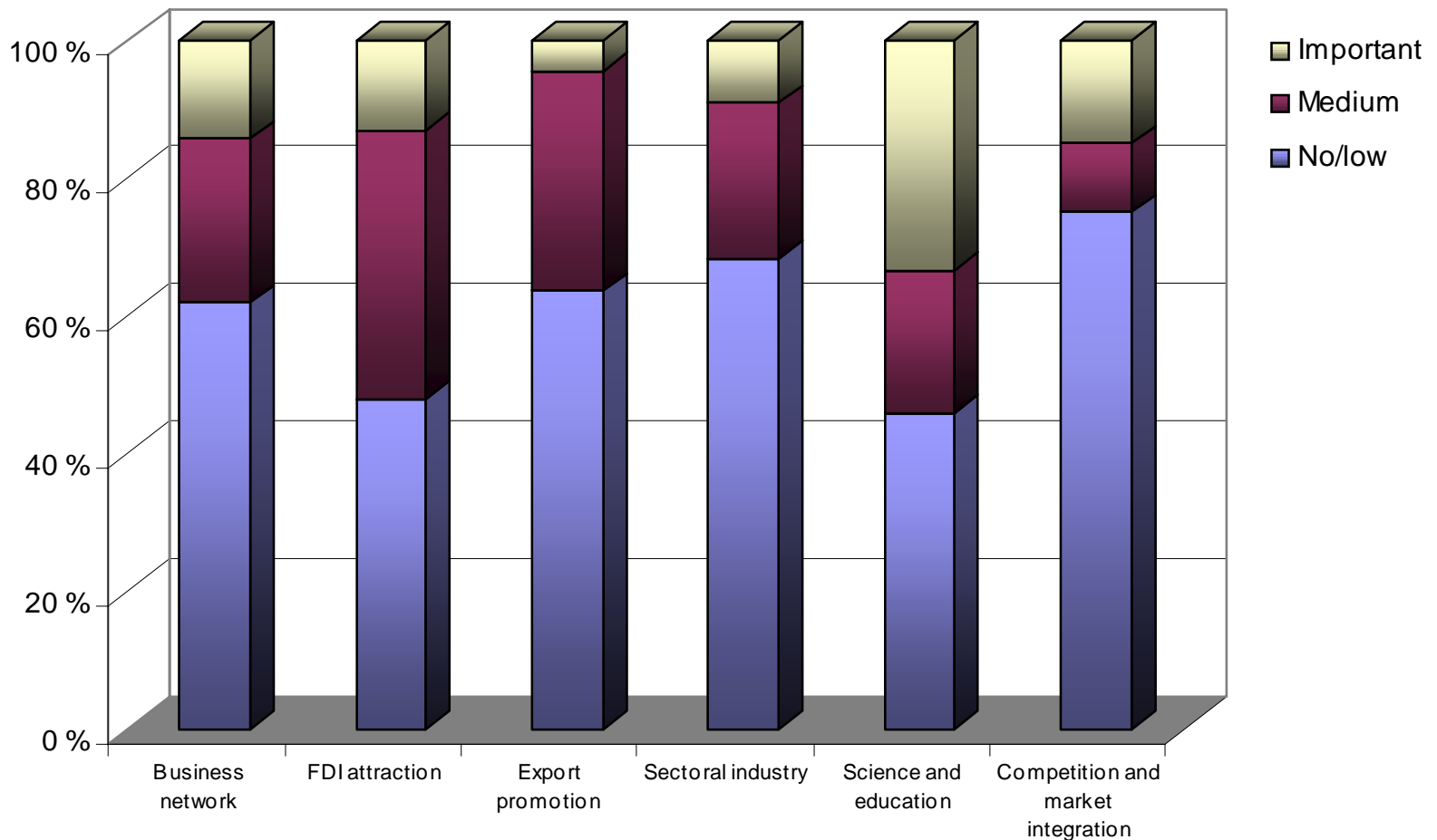


# Clusters as a framework for other policies

- With some exceptions, clusters do not play important roles as frameworks for national policy related to innovation and technology, regional economic development and entrepreneurship and SME. The areas where clusters play the most prominent role are science and education.

# Cluster as a policy framework

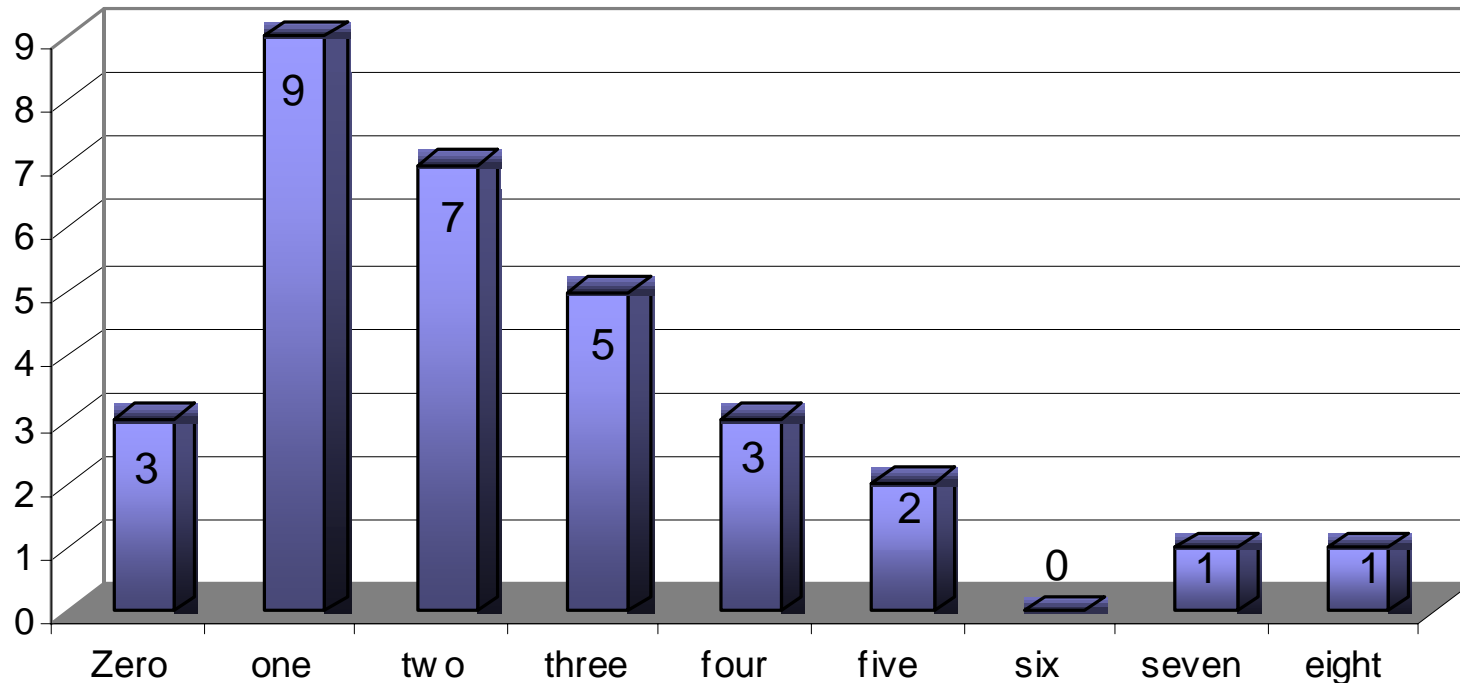
Importance of clusters as a framework within various policy areas



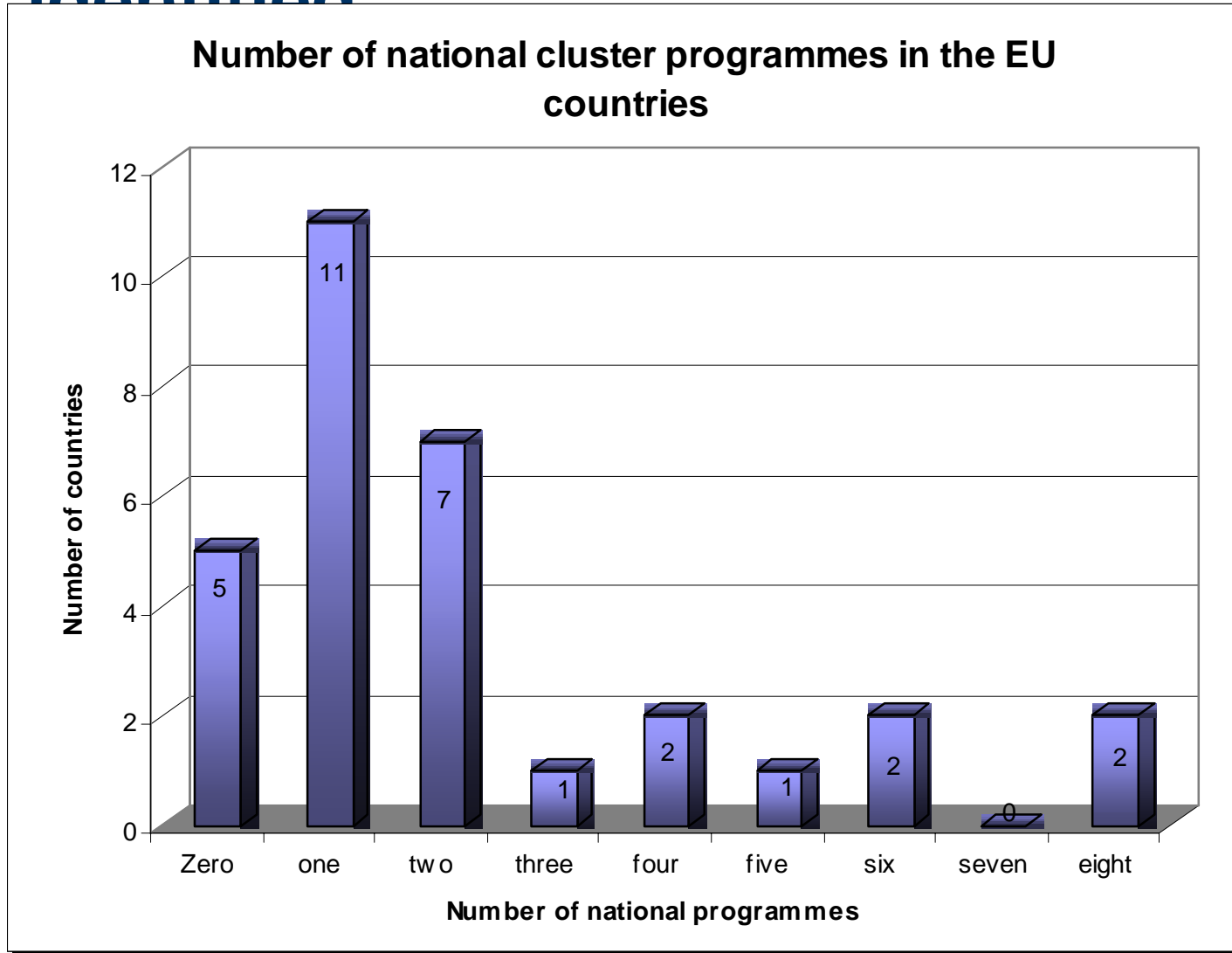
# National agencies and programmes

# 75 national or state-level cluster agencies have been identified

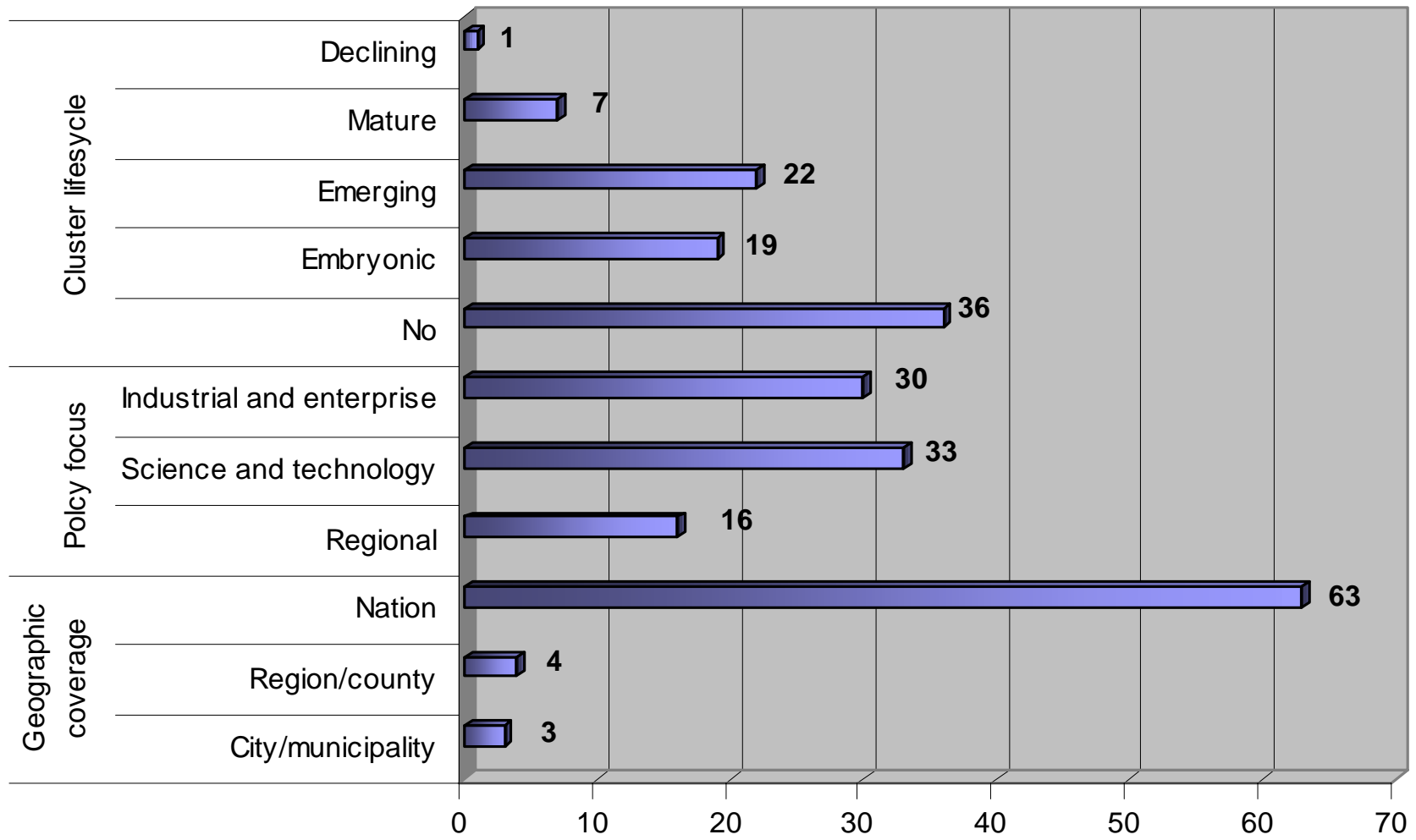
Number of national cluster agencies. No. countries.



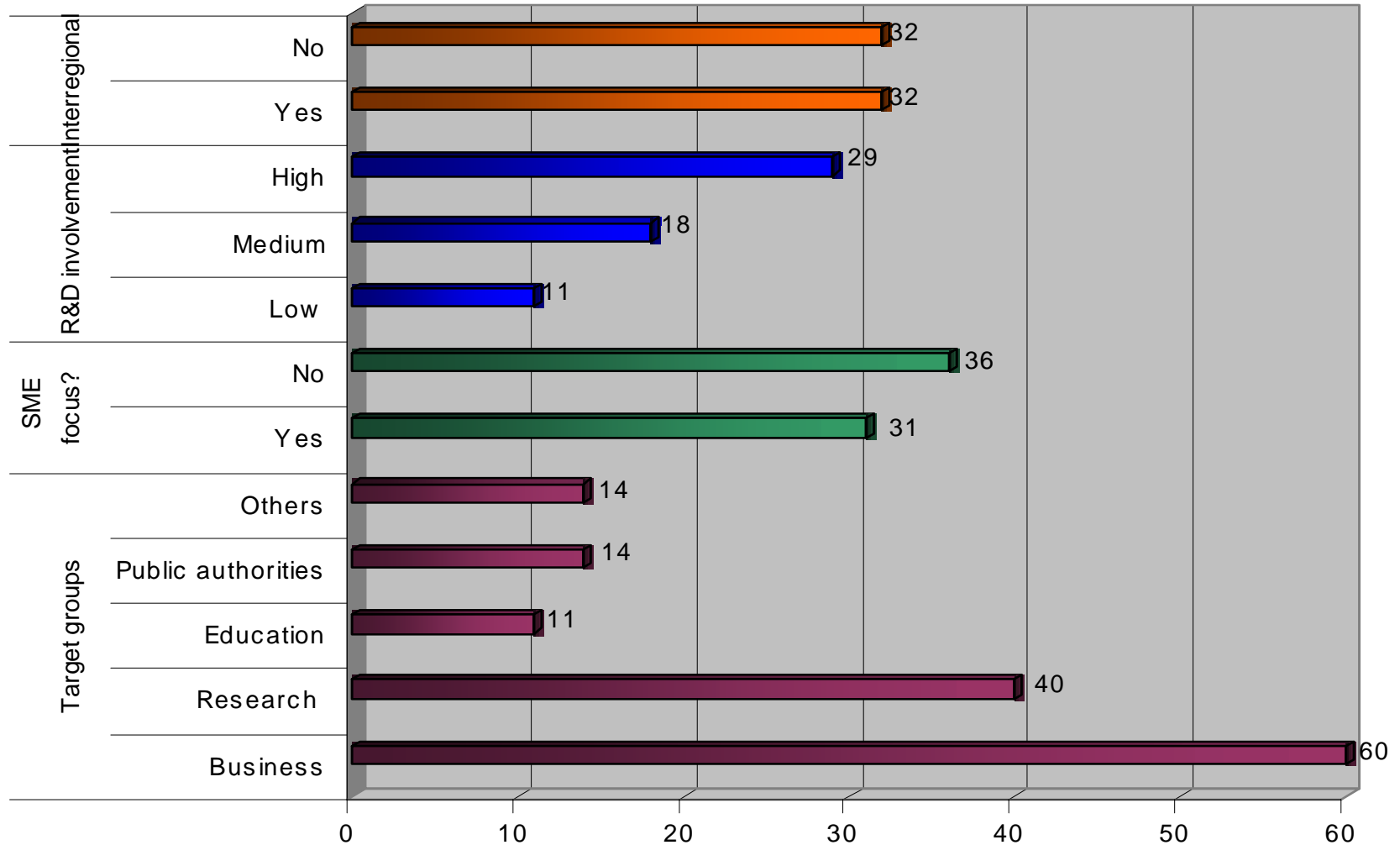
# 69 national cluster programmes identified



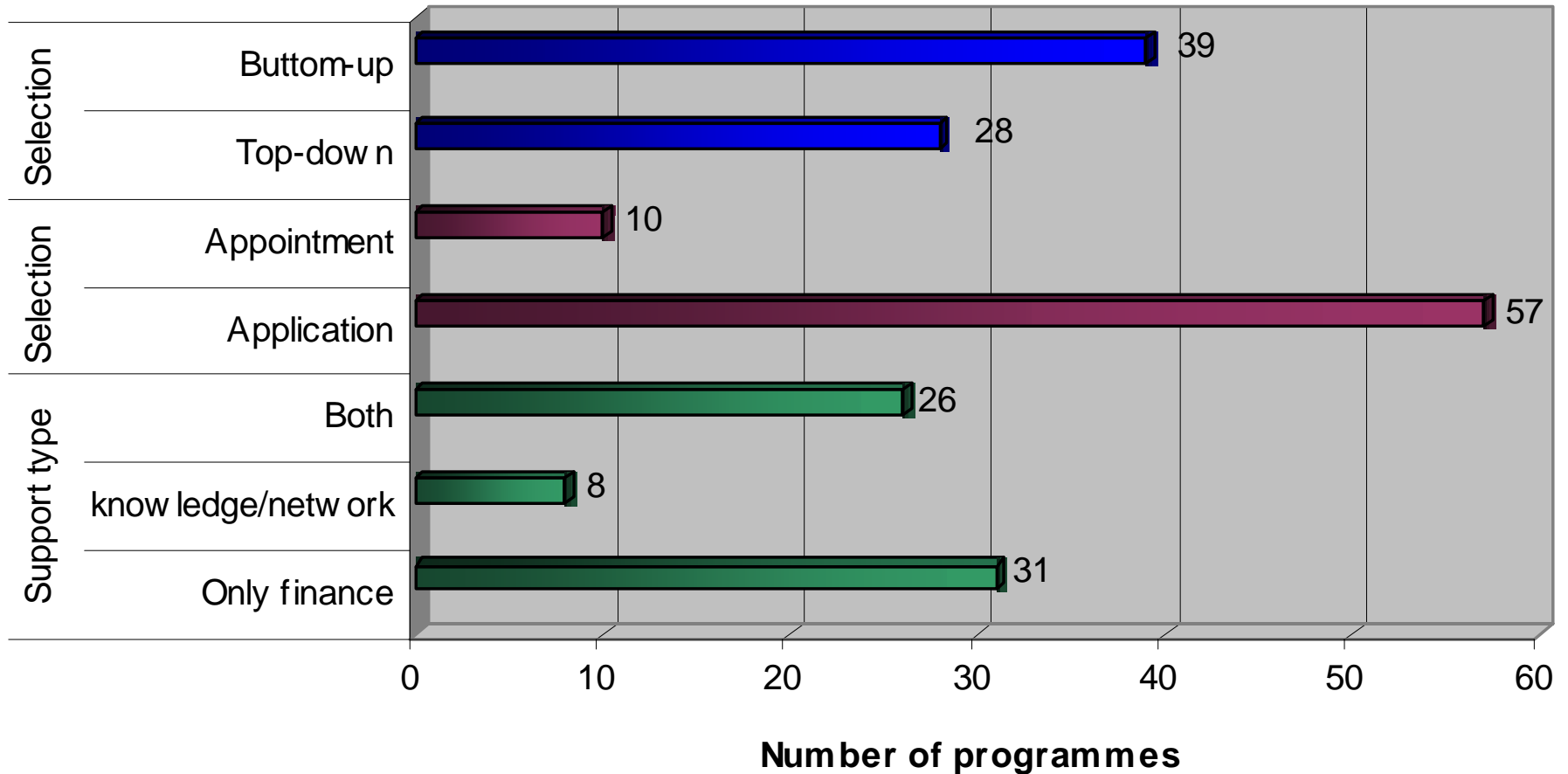
## Cluster lifecycle focus and policy sector focus of the cluster programmes



## Programme target groups, SME focus and R&D involvement

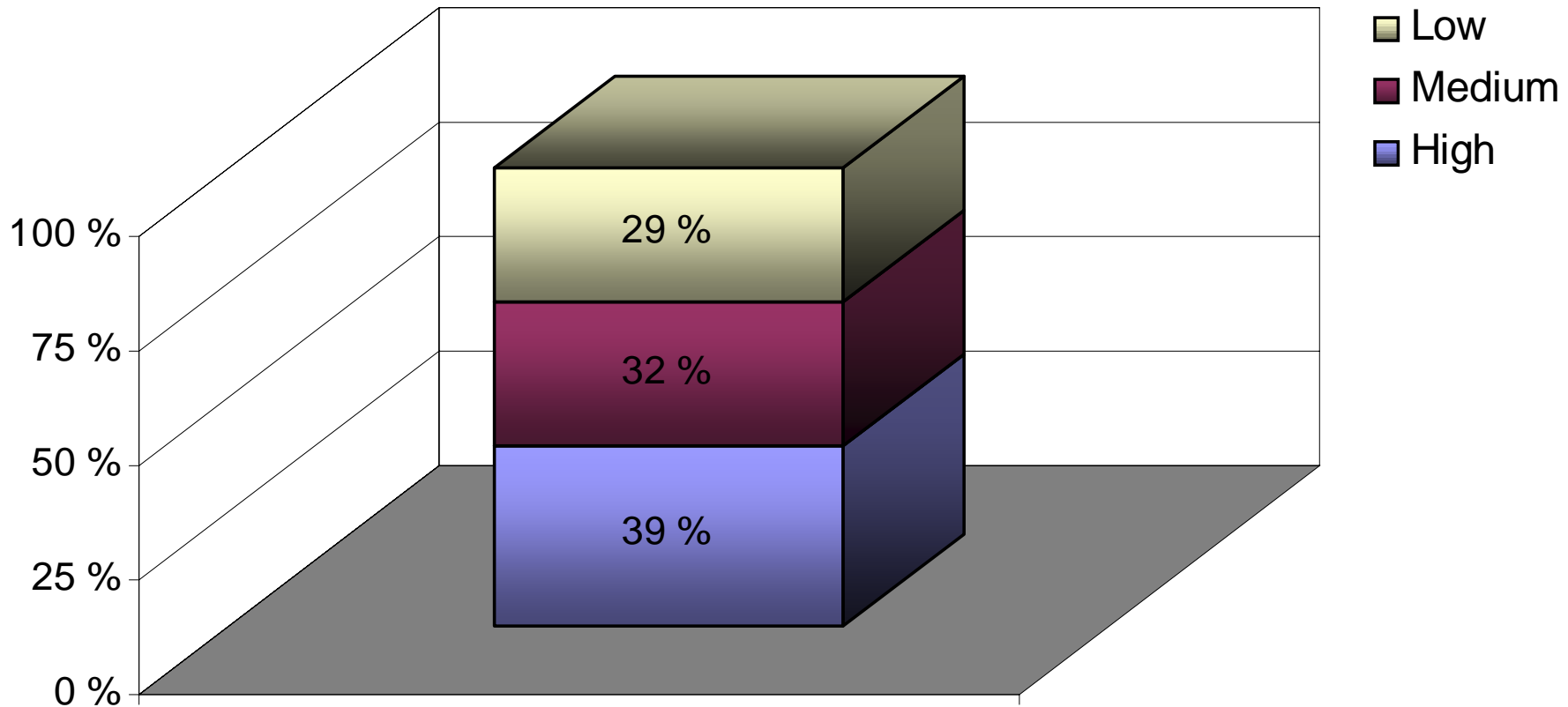


## Selection criteria and support types

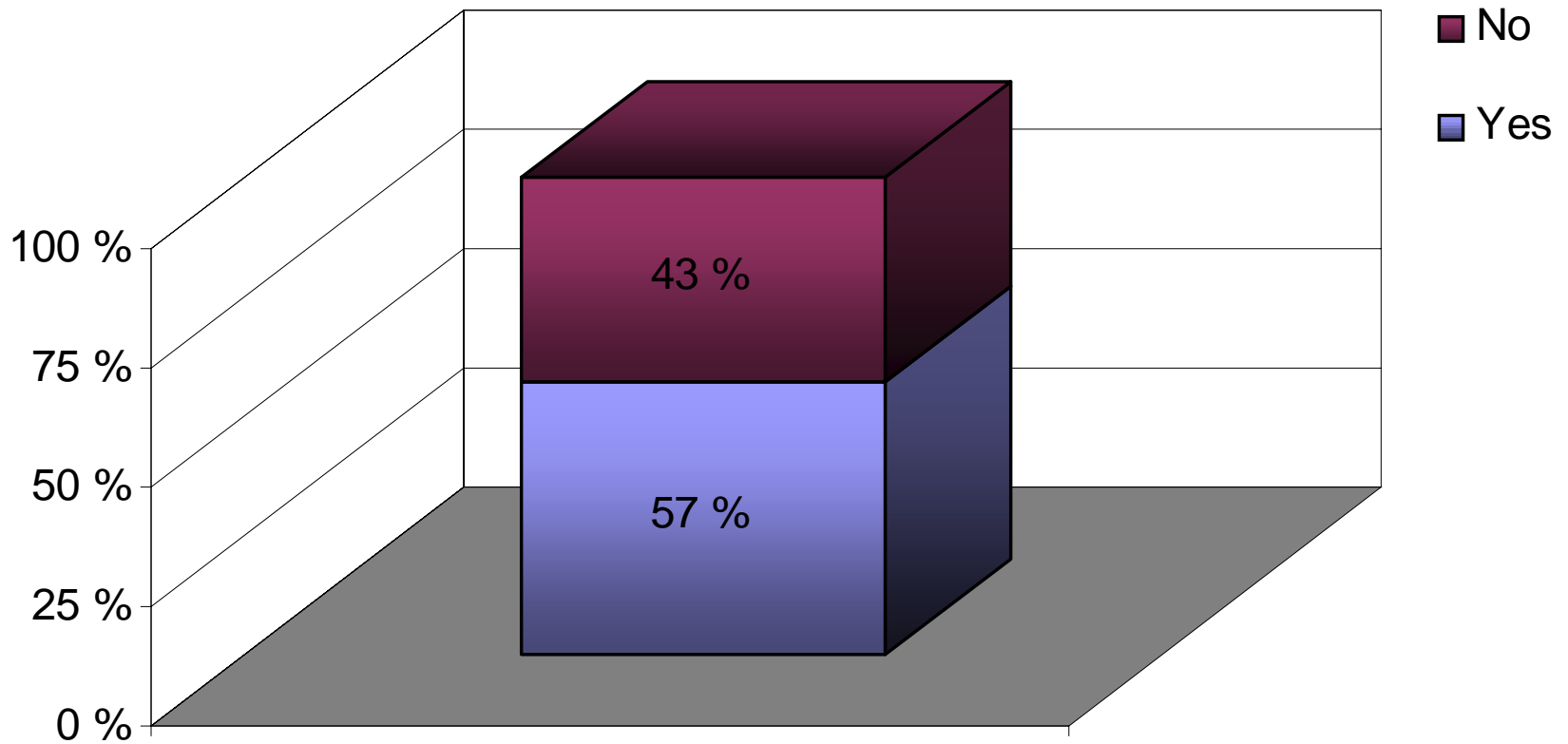


# Regional policy and programmes

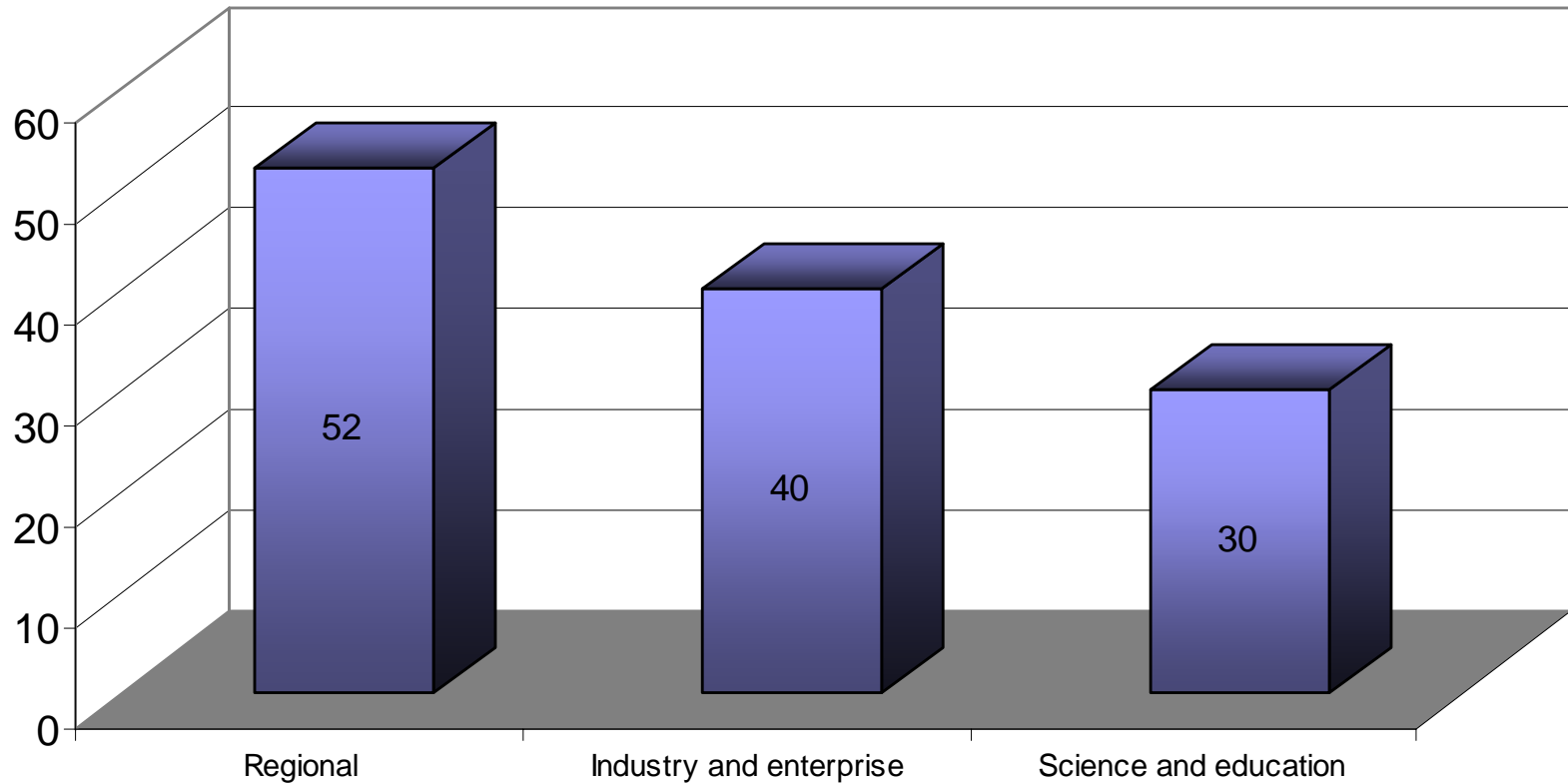
## The importance of cluster policy at the regional level



## Existence of regional cluster programmes



### Policy focus of regional programmes. No. programmes



## Some conclusions and two questions

- All countries have cluster programmes on a national and/or regional level
- Cluster policy is getting more important over time.
- Clusters do generally not play an important role in national policy, but there are some important exceptions.
- Cluster policy is to some extent a “stand alone”-policy.  
Can the potential of clusters be further exploited if other policies also use clusters as their “point of gravitation”?
- Can thematic policies become more effective if they use clusters as their “turning point”?