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Promoting innovation in the knowledge-based economy: the role of public initiatives

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Towards Confederations of Initiatives

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1. Knowledge-based development

2. Service – General framework of service
   1. Knowledge: role in innovative activities with services
   2. Knowledge intensive services
   3. Movement related with services
   4. Towards an environment for service innovations: PPPs
What is knowledge-based economic development?
• The production, distribution, and use of knowledge are the main drivers of growth, wealth creation and employment
• Development strategies risk being non-sustainable unless they are oriented towards developing and promoting knowledge-based economic activities

Typology of innovation
Product or service // Process // Organisational // Management // Production // Commercial/marketing

Four dimensions of the national innovation capacity (NIC):
• absorptive capacity -> ability to absorb new knowledge and adapt imported technologies,
• ability to generate new knowledge,
• diffusion of innovation -> ability to disseminate innovations,
• demand for innovation.

The four dimensions of the national innovation capacity to interact among themselves through the national innovation system (NIS)
Service

- Person* animation
- Person* steering
- Service intelligence
- Person* exchange - coordination
- Person* co-creation
- Person* realization - implementation
- Person* design
- Person* feeding
- Person* compliance
- Person* role
- ICT

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General framework of competencies

Activities

Steering Governance

Informatics

Informatics models

Value models
Situation models
Requirements model
Organizational models

Knowledge
Know-how
Laws
Standarts

Information model

Knowledge model

Sustainability

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Service

Initiative
Innovate
Conceive
Design
Build
Operate
Maintain
Watch
Sustain

Steering

Regulating
ICT, online communities, communities of practice

- Knowledge as a tool
- ... and the kernel for innovations

Collective intelligence

- From communities of practice
- ... to shared knowledge bases
- ... thanks to collaborative maturity

Human tacit knowledge

- ... priceless know-how’s

Action-oriented for decision-making processes

- Identifying targets
- Groupthink aspects
Towards Environment for Service Innovations

When innovations become collaborative?

Is such a development sustainable? How?

Confederations of initiatives
Knowledge intensive services

Users are therefore called to play an important role in the innovation process as the interaction between customers and firms is a critical source of information about their actual and potential needs.

The relevance of non-technological innovation and the close interaction with customers emphasizes the importance of skilled staff, who are important agents of change.

Rates of innovation tend to be particularly high in knowledge intensive services (KIS) which have distinctive characteristics, being as technologically forward as manufacturing and displaying a high growth potential. KIS can play an important role in facilitating innovation in general, providing key inputs to other activities.

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Movement related with services

Innovation is the human peaceful part of the world movement

This part will be shared by much more Countries / States / Regions,
by much more companies: local / regional / national / inter-national / worldwide,
by much more persons: inside / outside companies, citizens, clients…

What would be the regulation process?

Top-down approach?
What is the best for the world for services? Impossible!!!
From theory… to the human life!!

Bottom-up approach?
The innovators create themselves the regulatory mechanisms!!
From pragmatics, without any long-term/conscious/holistic/responsible/explicit perspective…

In the middle approach
Similar as the design approach
Bw the hierarchical power and the laissez-faire
The confederation model
A challenge of PPPs is to develop public expertise to administer services for effective PPP service delivery and to support sustainable innovative entrepreneurship.
Thank you for your attention!

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