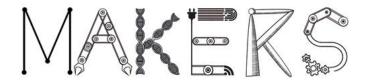


Industry 4.0 and Implications for European Regions

Lisa De Propris
Professor of Regional Economic Development, Birmingham Business School





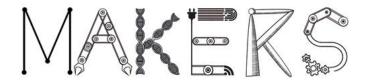


Contents

Introduce MAKERS
Define I4.0
Present a broader interpretation of I4.0
Levels of disruption
Readiness





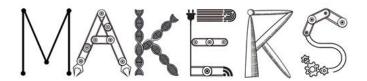


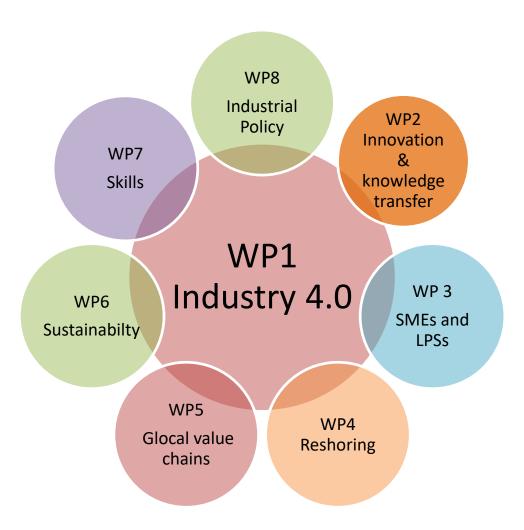
What is MAKERS?

- A network of business, academia and policy
- In UK, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, US, Singapore, Switzerland
- Research agenda: to under the drivers, enablers and dynamics of a new manufacturing model for Europe.



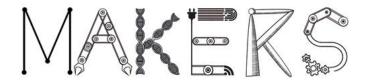








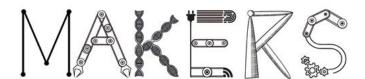




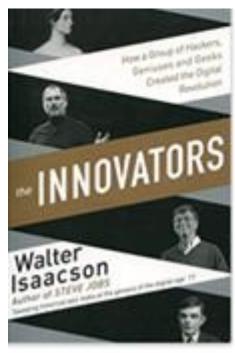
Technological change



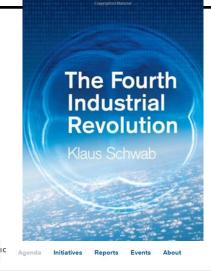




Revolution or evolution?

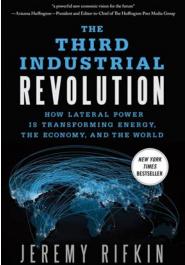






Industry Agenda Fourth Industrial Revolution Emerging Technologies Science & Technology

TopLink login 中文 Español (



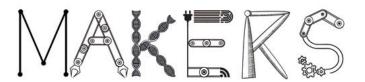
How the fourth industrial revolution is powering the rise of smart manufacturing



The Conversation MAKERS - Sma

prosperity is 221 Jun 2016

MSCA- RISE - (Lisa De Propris Professor of Regional Economic Development University of Birmingham Technology is all around us, and sometimes in us. We experience it daily in the way we stream music, in how we use an app to navigate a museum or a shopping centre, or to check our calorie burning and heart rate. This technology is changing our lifestyle and consumption. There is, of course, a lot more technology around us that we don't see or touch at source. A wave of technological innovation has started to fundamentally alter how we make stuff. And it signals an era of huge change.

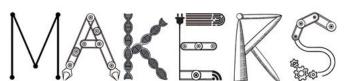


Evolutionary - revolutionary

Schumpeter and Kondratiev (1930s-1940s)
Nelson and Winter (1980s)
Christopher Freeman and Carlota Perez
Dosi – technological paradigm

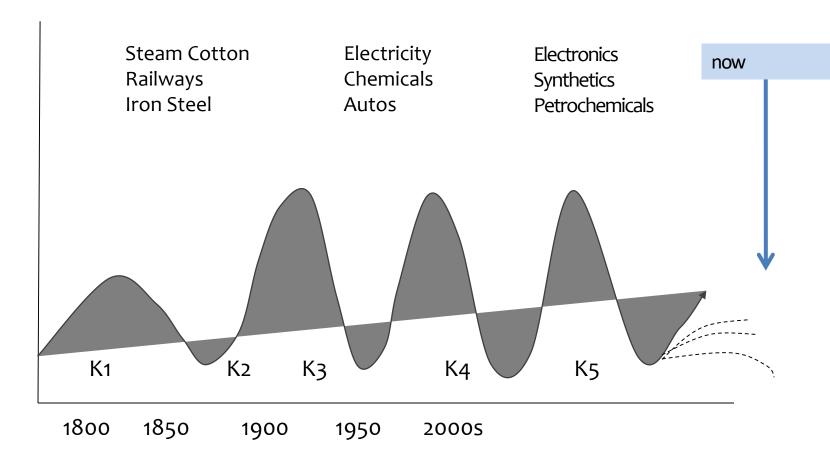






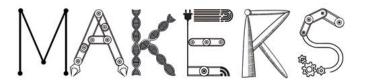
Kondratiev's Long Waves

Indices of economic activity









Technological revolution

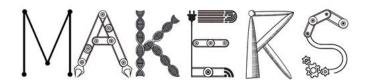
Perez 2004, 2010

Technology follows a trajectory

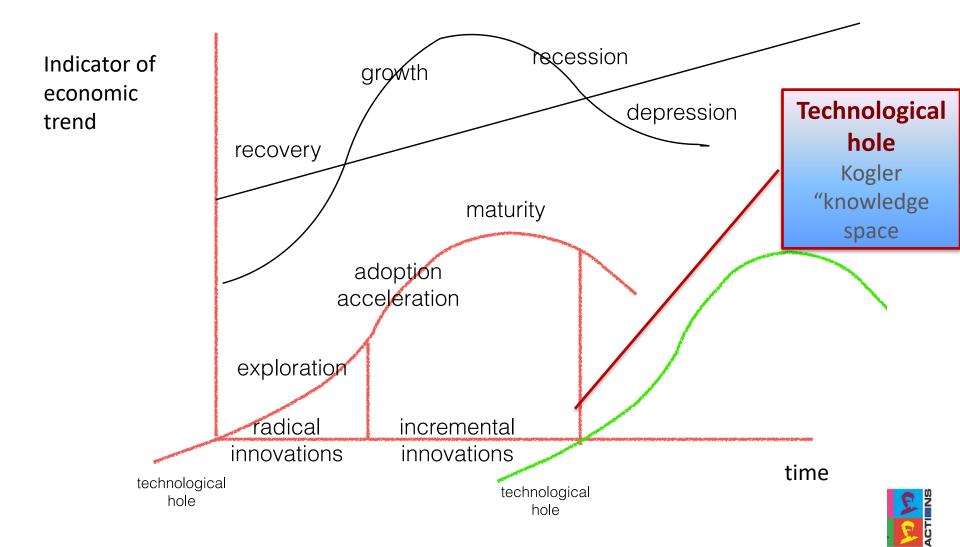
Crucial → time between the demise of the obsoleting one and the emergence of a new one → technological hole

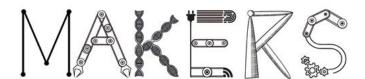






Technological revolution



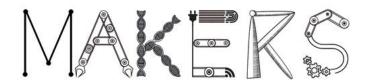


4th Industrial revolution

Biotech, nanotech, neurotech, green & renewables, ICT & mobile tech, 3D, AI, Robotics, sensoring & space tech, drones







EU def of Industry 4.0

Industry 4.0 describes the organisation of production processes based on technology and devices autonomously communicating with each other along the value chain in virtual computer models.

Industry 4.0 involves a series of disruptive innovations in production and leaps in industrial processes resulting in significantly higher productivity.

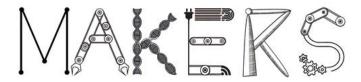
Efficiency driven arguments ->

- Smart and webbed factories
- Large plants
- Large firms or multinational firms
- Mass customisation

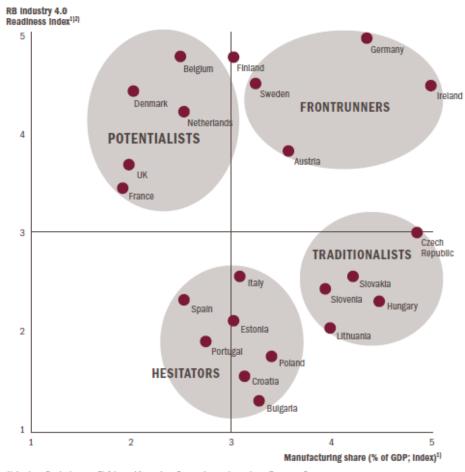
- AI- IoT robotics- automation
- Cyber-physical systems (smart ordering, scheduling, control and delivery systems, 'big data'.
- New combination capital & labour
- lower inventory upstream, in process and downstream.
- Max productivity







Berger 2014- Industry 4.0

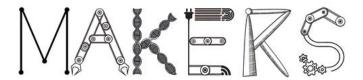


1) 1 – low, 5 – high
 2) Adjusted for outliers Cyprus, Latvia, Luxemburg, Romania, Greece

- Industrial excellence
 - production process sophistication
 - Degree of automation
 - Workforce readiness
 - Innovation intensity
- Value network
 - VA
 - Industry openness
 - Innovation network
 - Internet sophistication

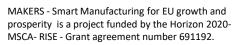






In MAKERS → Broader











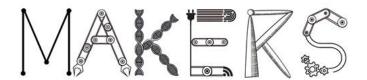
Technological revolution

Perez 2004, 2010

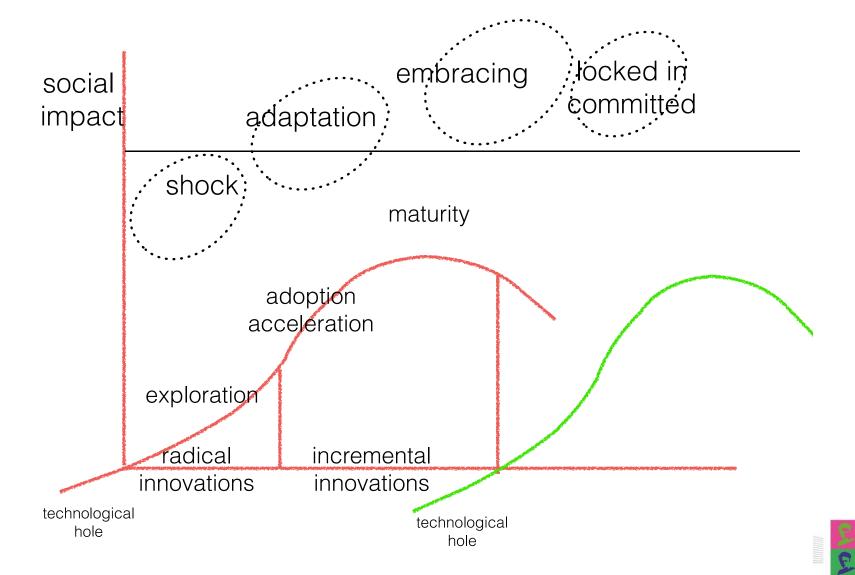
 Growth effect depends on impact on economy and society (techno-economic paradigm) → "the way socio-institutional structures are organised" (Perez 2010:194)

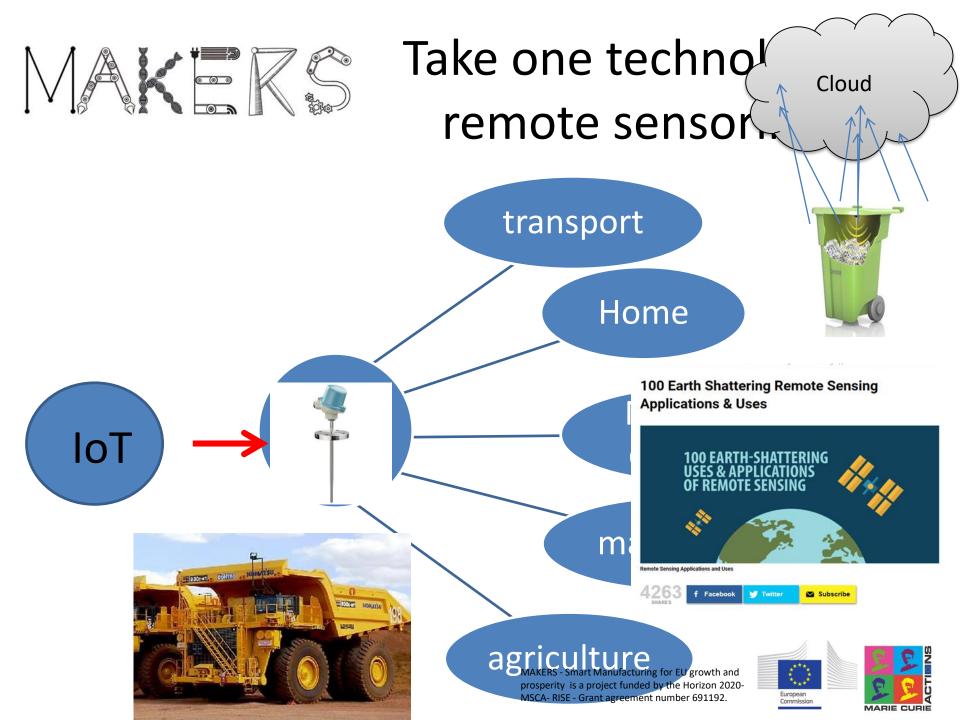


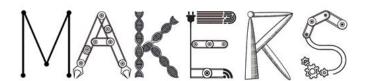




Disruptive change







Industry 4.0

New technologies

New production spaces

(Connected factory)

New markets

14.0

Personalised flexible Artisan customisation

New business models

gig economy & servitisation)

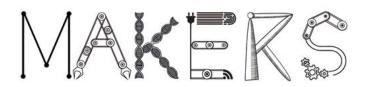
Local supply chains

Sustainability core

MAKERS - Smart Manufacturing for EU growth and prosperity is a project funded by the Horizon 2020-MSCA- RISE - Grant agreement number 691192.







Enable disrupting change at regional level



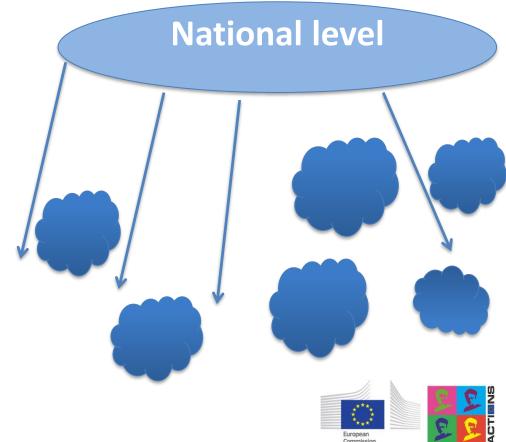
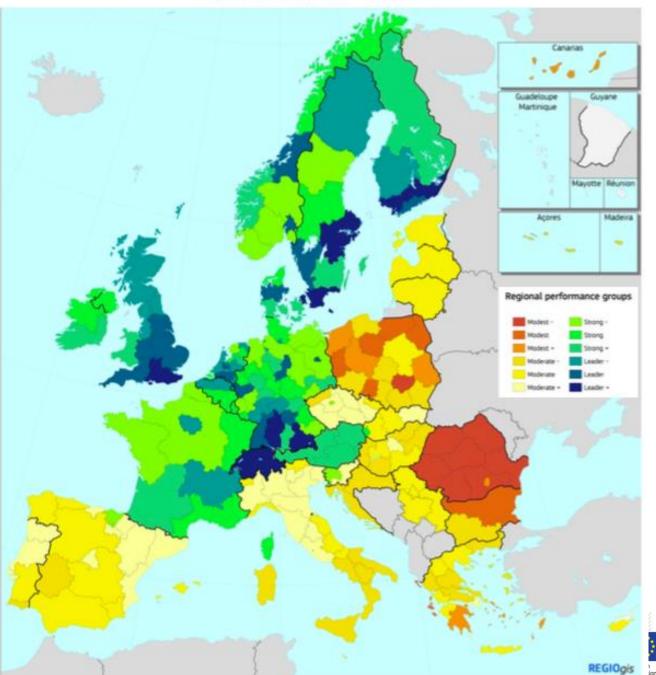




Figure 2: Regional performance groups



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017



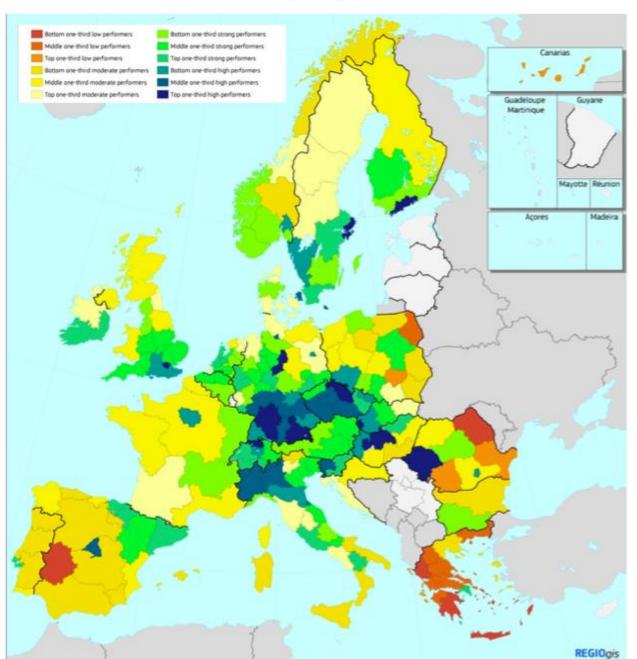




Employment in medium-high/high tech manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services as percentage of total workforce



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017



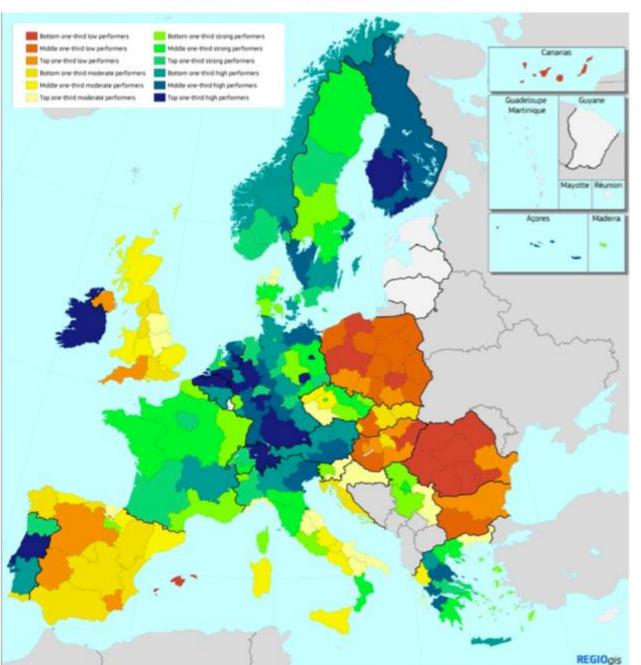




SMEs innovating in-house as percentage of SMEs



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017







SMEs introducing product or process innovations as percentage of SMEs



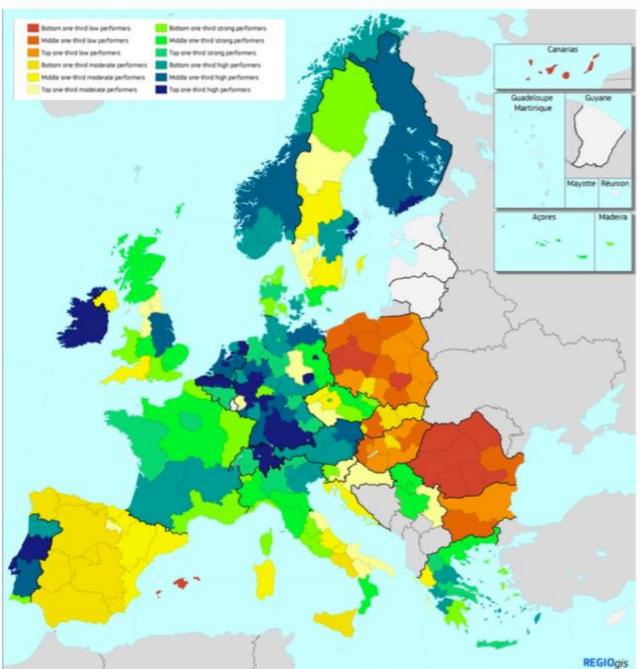
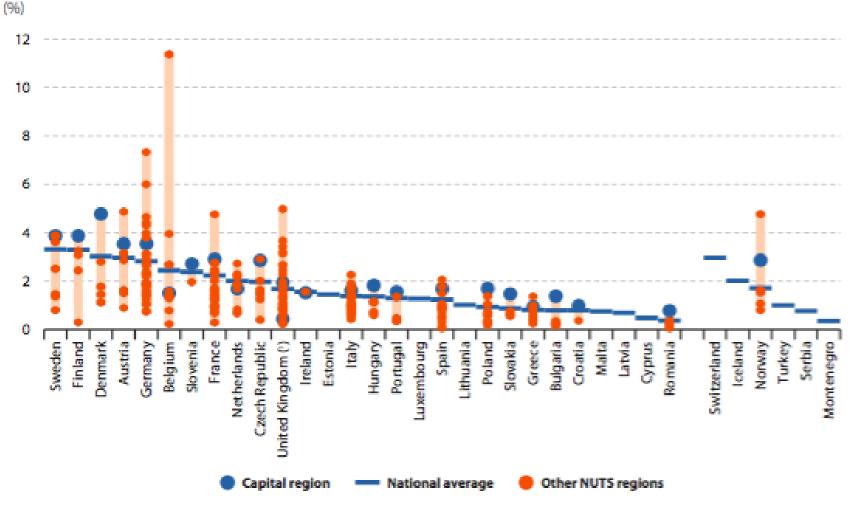






Figure 8.2: R & D intensity — gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD) relative to gross domestic product (GDP), by NUTS 2 regions, 2014







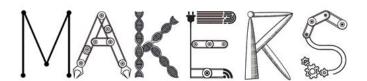


Key issues

- Co-creation
- New ways of consuming, using, accessing or free-riding
- Servitising consumption and sourcing
- Downscaling
- Rethink products and processes from an ecological perspective

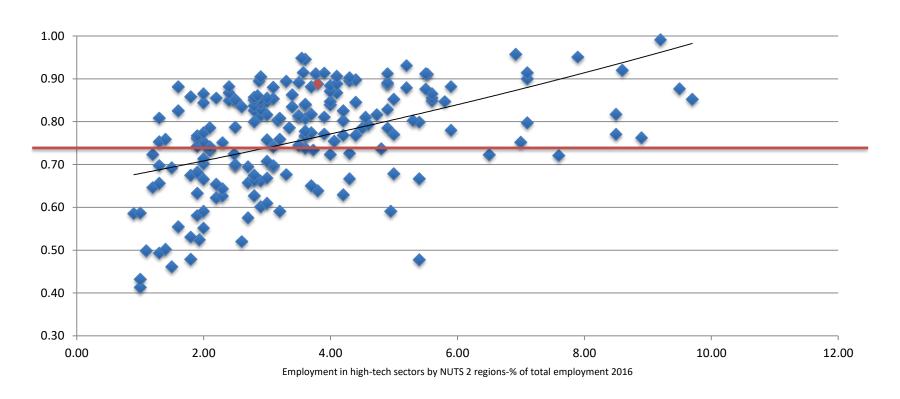






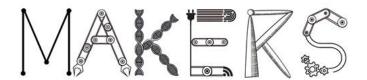
Regional index

MAKERS 14.0 Readiness index









Pinch points for change

- Limited awareness of change
- Vested interests and resistance to change
- Risk and uncertainty
- Delusion about the inevitable supremacy of ONLY services
- Belief that businesses & market know better







Innovation matrix

National scale

Vision target
Sustainability
Institutional frameworkkey actors

Technology

Key new(enabling) technologies

Regional innovation system

Triple /quadruple helix

Sector

IDs, clusters, industrial commons







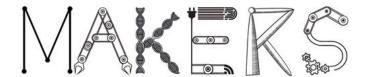
Regions' acceleration

- Political understanding of scale of change

 information and education
- Design and communicate clear vision → shared vision
- Join tech with sectors
 - understanding regional applicability
 - promoting technology adoption and application







Thank you l.depropris@bham.ac.uk www.makers-rise.org

