

THE POLITICS OF INNOVATION: A CASE STUDY ON EU'S H2020 AND TURKEY'S VISION 2023



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AIM AND OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER

- To understand the politics of Turkey's research and innovation approach
- To do this with special reference to Turkey's EU process
- Through a study of Turkey's strategy document Vision 2023 vis-à-vis EU's Horizon 2020
- Turkey's research and innovation policy has been shaped parallel to Turkey's accession process and perhaps is the least problematic dimension of cooperation with the EU.



OVERALL OBJECTIVES?

EU / Horizon 2020

- A strategy for growth and jobs
- The financial instrument implementing the Innovation Union under Europe 2020

Turkey / Vision 2023

- A societal project intending to bring together stakeholders under a vision of scientific and tech. development
- Refers to the Japanese and European examples of science and tech. planning



AIMS?

EU / Horizon 2020

- To simplify research and technical development programmes under one set of rules*
- To secure Europe's global competitiveness
- To focus on R&D and industrial development

Turkey / Vision 2023

- To bring together different projects in Turkey's science and technology approach**
- To improve competency in science, technology and innovation; productivity; high value added share in industry



OBJECTIVES?

EU / Horizon 2020

- Excellent science
- Competitive Industries / Industrial leadership
- Better Society

Turkey / Vision 2023

- Improve Turkey's competitive advantage
- Increase living standards
- Sustainable development
- Use of science and technology to overcome societal challenges



PRIORITIES?

EU / Horizon 2020

- Education;
- Research and innovation;
- Social inclusion and poverty reduction; and
- Climate/Energy.

Turkey / Vision 2023

- Education
- Research and innovation
- Sustainable growth / balanced income distribution



CHALLENGES SPECIFIED

EU / Horizon 2020

- Health, demographic change and wellbeing;
- Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine and maritime research and the bio-economy;
- Secure, clean and efficient energy;
- Smart, green and integrated transport;
- Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials;
- Inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

Turkey / Vision 2023

- Flexible production and automation process / high tech production
 - Space and defence technologies
 - Materials technologies
 - Competitiveness and sustainability in agriculture,
 - Food safety and security
 - Health and life sciences
 - Urbanisation and infrastructure
 - Transport
 - Energy: clean, green, efficient
 - Environment
 - Efficient use of resources
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SPECIFIC TARGETS FOR THE YEAR 2020

- EU;
 - The employment rate of the population aged 20-64 should increase from the current 69% to at least 75%, including through the greater involvement of women, older workers and the better integration of migrants in the work force
 - Investing 3% of GDP in R&D
 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20%
 - Increase the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption to 20%
 - 20% increase in energy efficiency
 - Regarding education: reducing the drop out rate to 10%
 - The number of Europeans living below the national poverty lines should be reduced by 25%



SIMILARITIES

- Market driven nature
- Focus on SMEs
- International Cooperation



NEGOTIATIONS

- 2001 National Programme
 - Chapters on Science and Research and Enterprise and Industrial Policy proved important in the design of Science, Technology and Innovation strategy of Turkey.
- Progress in negotiations: positive
 - negotiations on Enterprise and Industrial Policy (opened: 29 March 2007) and Science and Research (opened 12 June 2006 and provisionally closed 12 June 2006) less problematic than any other issues



CONCLUSIONS

- Competitiveness is the driving factor
- Social considerations are emphasised but are overshadowed by market driven approach.
- Although both are market oriented in nature there has been a shift from market liberalisation to industrial policy activism

