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Clusters and societal challenges

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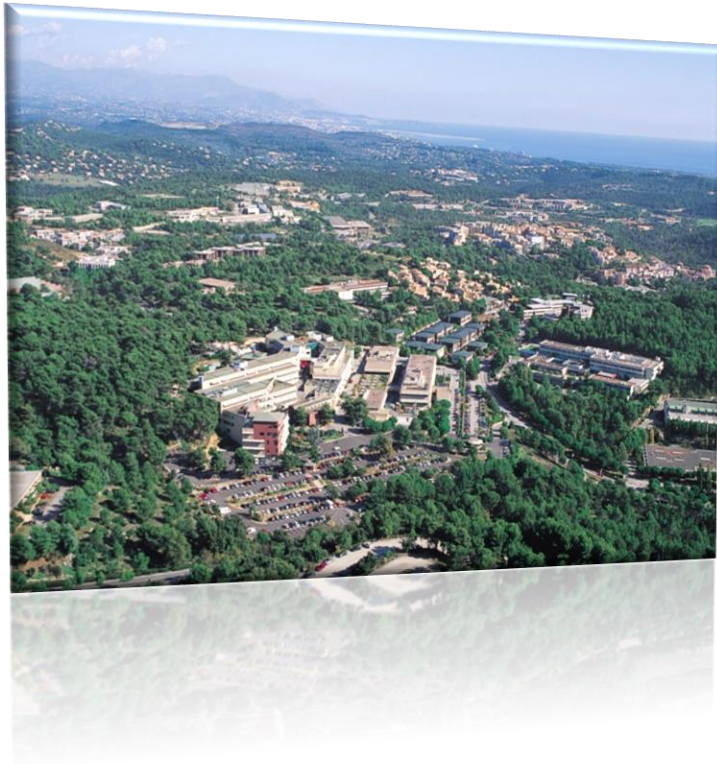
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SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS IN A FEW FIGURES



- **1st Science & Technology Park in Europe created in 1969,**
- **2400 hectares (5750 acres),**
- **1400 entities:** Large enterprises, startups public/private research centres...
- **35 000 Sophilopolitans,**
- **148 companies with foreign capital representing 25 % of the jobs,**
- **70 nationalities.**

BUILDINGS & AMENITIES

- 1 900 000 m² built upon completion
- 180 000 m² housing programs
- 1 100 000 m² occupied by corporations
- 600 000 m² of which are rented in commercial real estate programs
- 15 000 projected m² of speculative office buildings
- 8 700 m² of proximity shops
- 2 200 housing units to date
- 9 Hotels
- 10 students' residences
- 1 new media library

SCHOOLS

- International Secondary School (C.I.V.) 2 Secondary education Colleges
- 4 Primary and Elementary Schools

SPORT FACILITIES

- Golf courses : 3x18 holes and 2x9 holes
- 30 tennis courts / 2 gymnasiums / 1 stadium/ 1 swimming pool
- 1 fitness centre



SOME PICTURES



- A cluster is generally composed of interconnected companies, research organizations, universities etc., that compete and collaborate at the same time in a specific/sectorial area,
- This definition can largely apply for a technology park, but :
 - A park can be multidisciplinary,
 - A park, is also an innovation infrastructure with pre-incubators, incubators, accelerators and some animation and support services (start up factory, venture academies, etc.),
- In Sophia Antipolis, a few clusters are represented, but the focus is on ICT. There is a cluster in the energy area (Capenergie),
- Link between technology parks, clusters and smart specialization strategies.

Innovations Clusters

Some converging concepts:

- Innovation areas,
- Innovation hubs,
- Global innovation centre,
- Technology and science Paris,
- Etc.

Some common characteristics

- Coopetition,
- Interaction between research organisations, universities , companies, innovation infrastructures like incubators , support services,
- Snowball effect

Energy security

- **Key aspects:**
 - Supply chain,
 - International relations,
 - Energy policy,
 - Emerging technologies.

FOUR MAIN PRIORITIES

- **Excellence** : Benchmarking tools and quality label, training for cluster managers,
- **Internationalization** : European platform, interclustering, matchmaking events, support services,
- **Emerging Industries** and key societal challenges and a new instrument : European strategic partnerships,
- **European Clusters partnerships**

To CONCLUDE

- Clusters are a powerful instrument to facilitate the development of emerging technologies – some of them are in the energy sector,
- Cluster (or cluster partnerships) are good to foster innovation and to support innovative SMEs, including to help them to become international.
- Frameworks conditions : stable macro-economic environment, legal and fiscal environment, standards, public procurement policy, play also a key role to implement lead market initiatives.

Thank you for your attention



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