

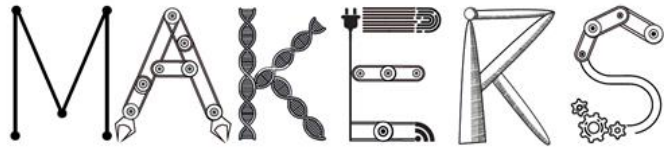
Beyond Industry 4.0 & Implications for Industrial Policy (including in Hungary)

16th Annual HRSA Conference, October 2018

David Bailey
Aston Business School

Lisa De Propriis
Birmingham Business School





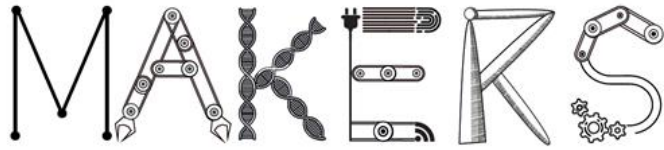
Today:

Definitions of I4.0

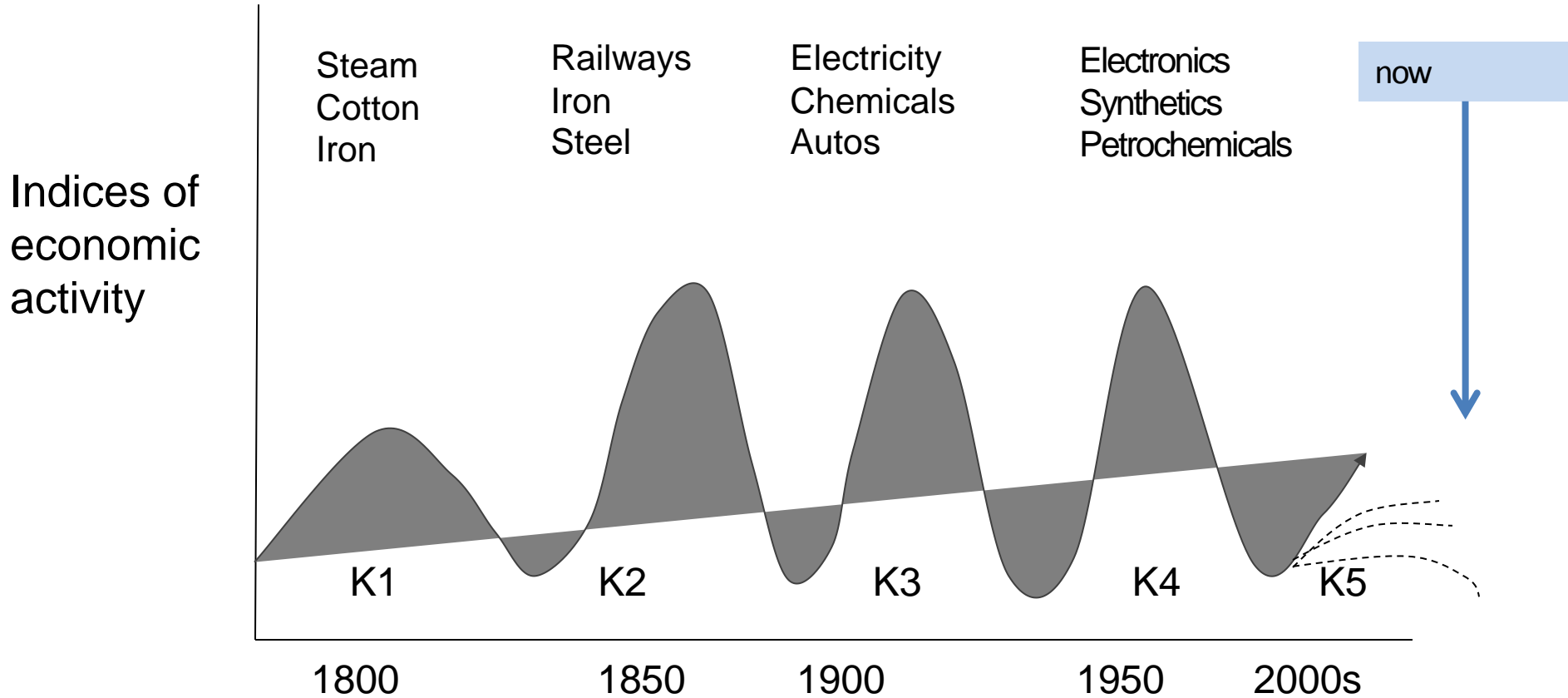
MAKERS: a broader interpretation (I4.0+)

Auto case: ICE to ACE

Implications for Industrial Policy (including Hungary)
(Brexit: UK case?)



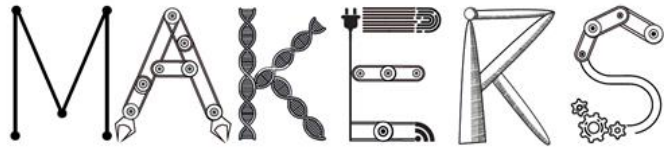
Technological change



Kondratiev's Long Waves

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

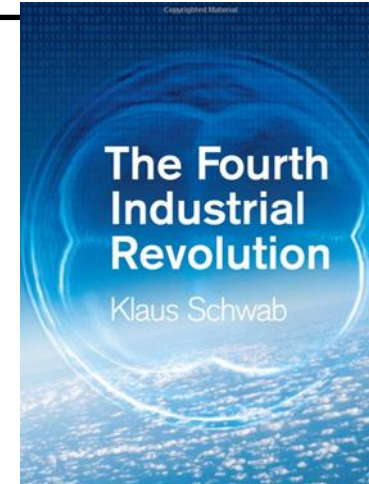




'4th Industrial revolution'

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

Revolution or evolution?

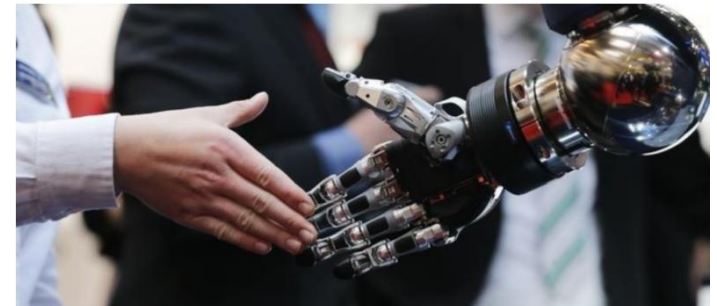


[Agenda](#) [Initiatives](#) [Reports](#) [Events](#) [About](#)

[TopLink login](#) [中文](#) [Español](#)

[Industry Agenda](#) [Fourth Industrial Revolution](#) [Emerging Technologies](#) [Science & Technology](#)

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



Woman shakes hands with a robot.

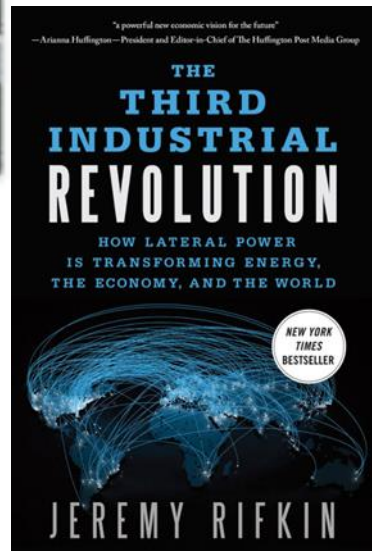
Image: REUTERS/Wolfgang Rat

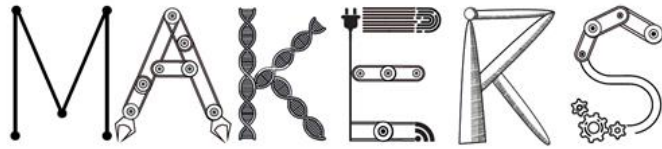
This article is published in collaboration with
The Conversation

MAKERS - Smart
prosperity is a
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.





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 multi-national 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

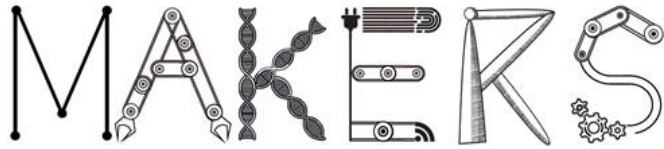
MAKERS

MAKERS → Broader

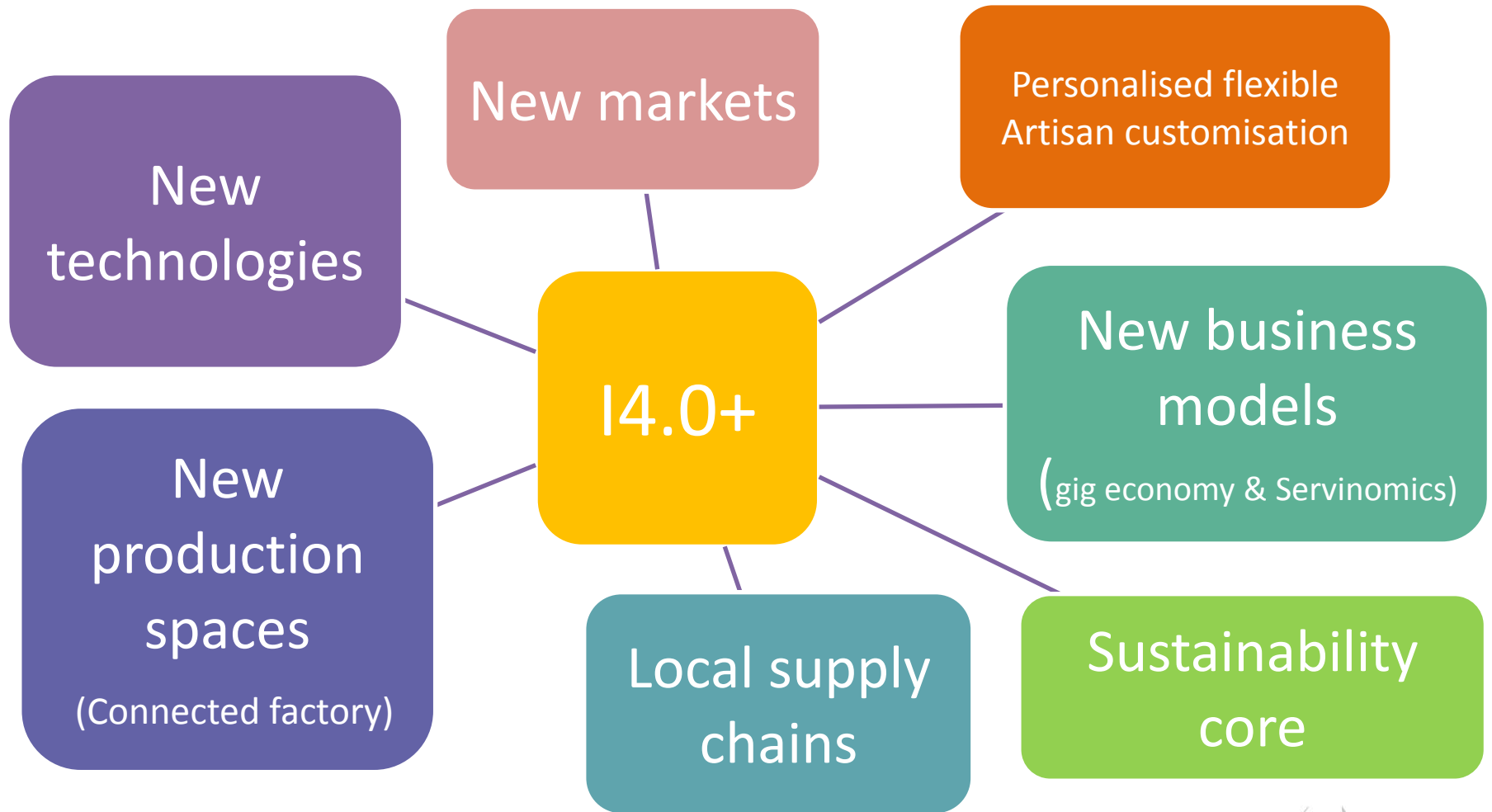


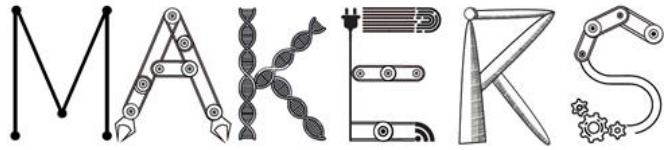
MAKERS - Smart Manufacturing for EU growth and prosperity is a project funded by the Horizon 2020-MSCA- RISE - Grant agreement number 691192.





Industry 4.0+

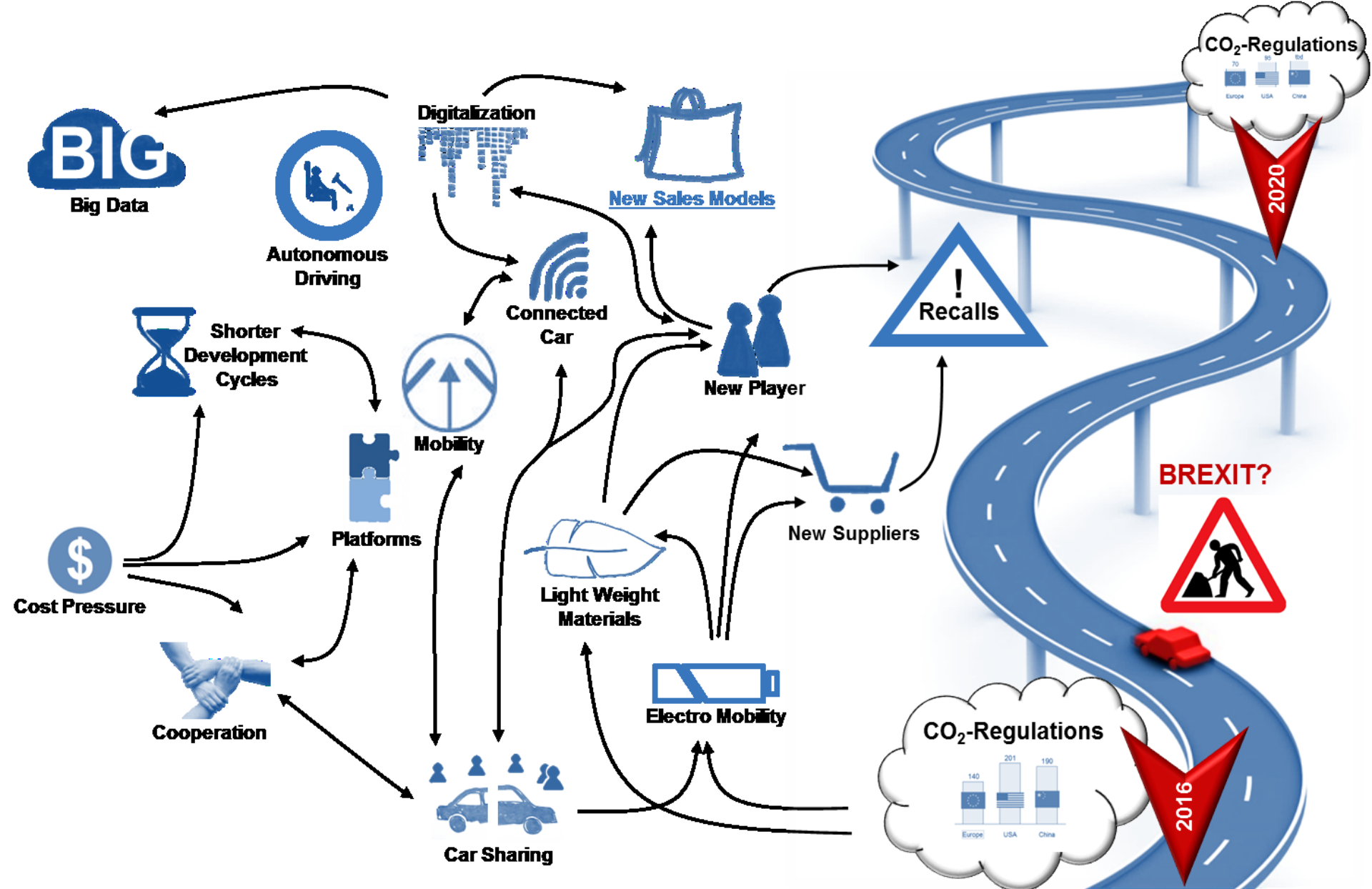




‘14.0+’ & Auto:

- Connected devices and sensors;
- Predictive analytics, cognitive computing & AI; decisions and predictions based on real time data
- widespread adoption of mobile, touchscreen and virtual reality;
- new flexible systems of production, technologies such as 3D printing and intelligent robotics;
- connected factories

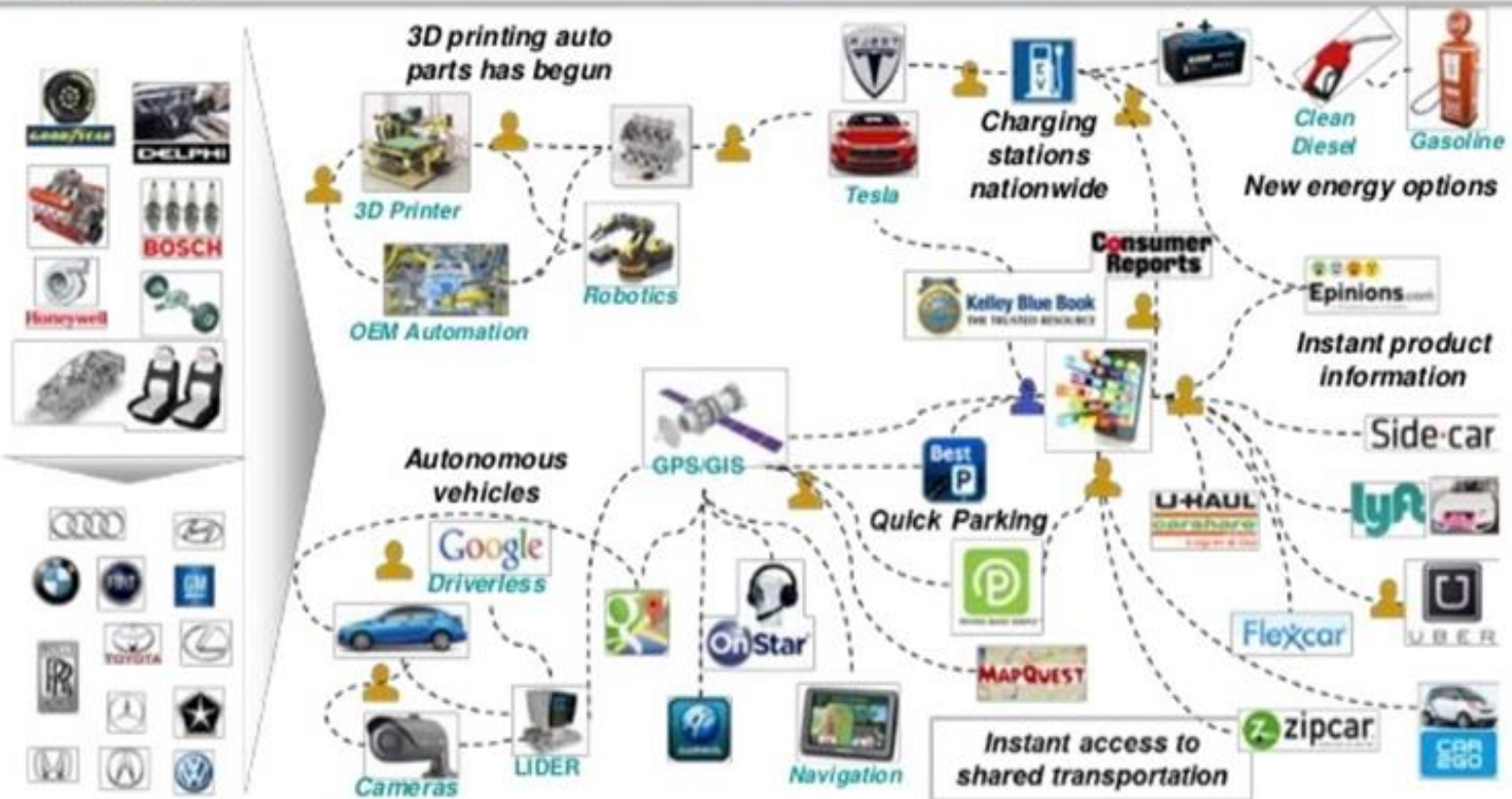
AND....



Source: **PA Consulting**, 2016. *Brexit: the impact on auto manufacturing in the UK*

Traditional Value Chain

Emerging Mobility Ecosystem



‘ICE to ACE’

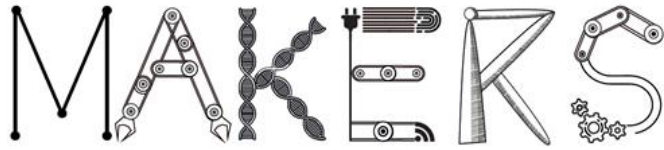
Implications for the Auto Value Chain 1

→ 'fleet-based on-demand personal mobility' value chain, comprising components which will share data across the value chain, such as:

- ***Vehicle design and manufacturing*** (existing automaker, outsourced automotive manufacturer, supplier or fleet operator, operating more on an open innovation model).
- ***Operating Platform*** (existing automaker, tier 1 supplier or new entrant like Waymo, Renovo or Drive.ai)
- ***User Experience Platform provider*** (controlling the passenger's mobility experience, including in-cabin experience, including hardware, software and data.

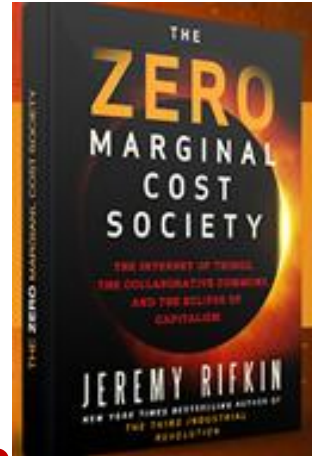
Implications for the Auto Value Chain 2

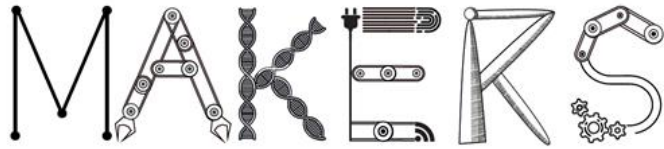
- ***Data services provider***: content - entertainment, traffic, mapping or weather, consumed by ACE platforms or passengers in ACE vehicles.
- ***Fleet creation***: fleet operators could specify, design and buy/lease from a specific vehicle manufacturer or lease vehicles from a 'fleet creation company', as in the airline industry. Fleet creation involves financing and insurance.
- ***Fleet operator***: firms operating and managing the fleet of ACE vehicles offering on-demand mobility services - extend to integrating on-demand with public transport and to 'Global Distribution System' firms (as in the airline industry) offering reservations to on-demand mobility services?
- ***Fleet service and maintenance provider***: servicing, maintaining and supporting fleets – specialists may provide this service.



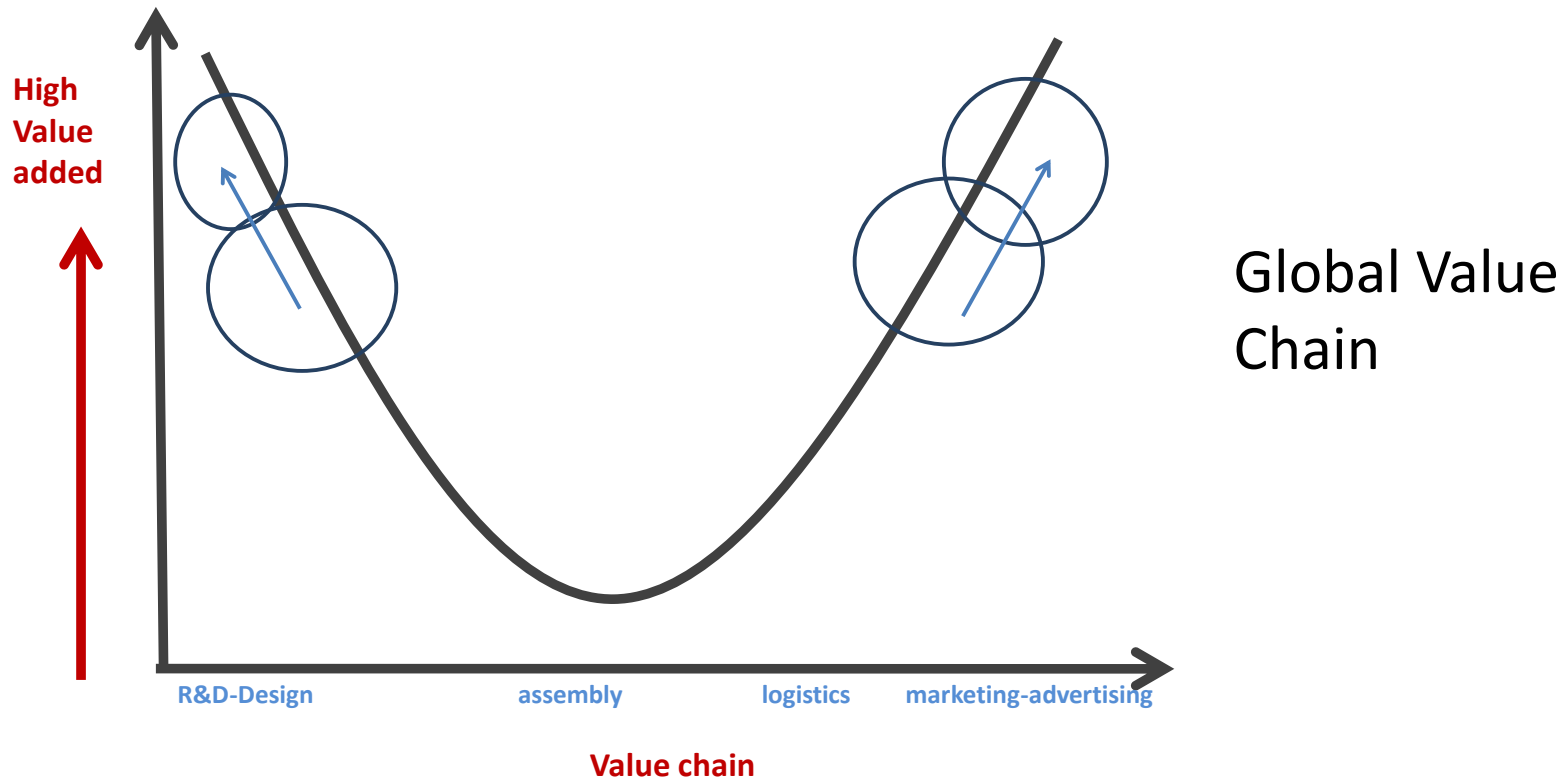
Some key issues

- Co-creation
- New ways of consuming, using, accessing...
- Servitising consumption and sourcing
- Downscaling: Q: economies of scale?
- Shorter value chains?
- Rethinking products and processes from an ecological perspective





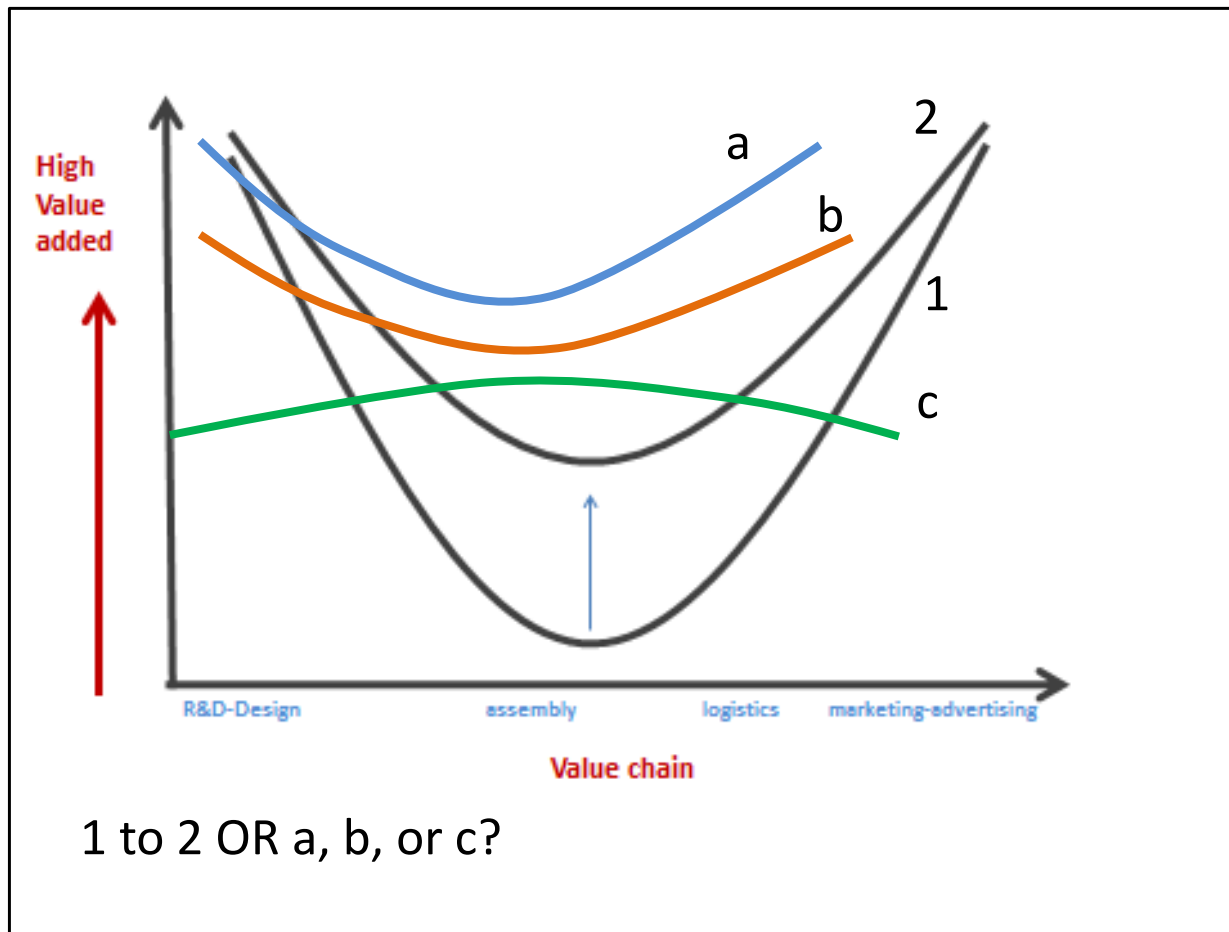
Manufacturing in the knowledge economy (De Propriis, 2016)



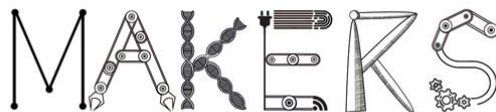
MAKERS - Smart Manufacturing for EU growth and prosperity is a project funded by the Horizon 2020-MSCA- RISE - Grant agreement number 691192.



New manufacturing model: possibility for 'reindustrialisation' in 'OIRs'?

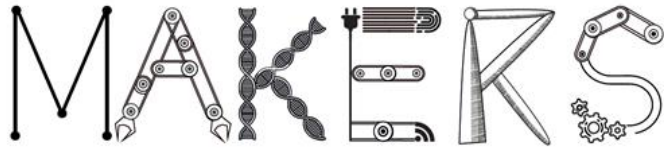


- Focus on high-value added activities
- Re-positioning on Global Value Chain
- Personalisation of offer
- Focus on manufacturing & services (services ('Manuservices' / 'servitisation'))
- 'Factories of the future'



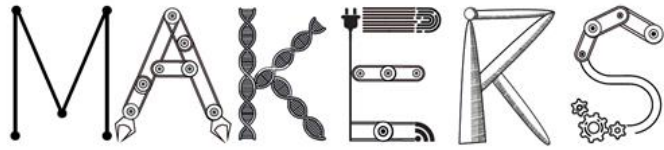
MAKERS - Smart Manufacturing for EU growth and prosperity is a project funded by the Horizon 2020- MSCA- RISE - Grant agreement number 691192.





Pinch points?

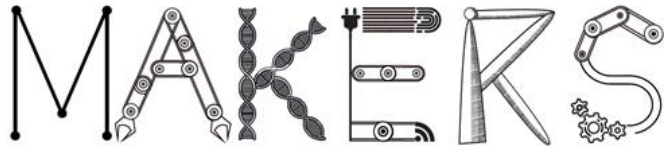
- **Lack of information**
- **Vested interests**
- **Resistance to change**
- **Risk and uncertainty**
- **Delusion about the inevitable supremacy of services**
- **Belief that businesses & market know better**



Implications for industrial policy 1

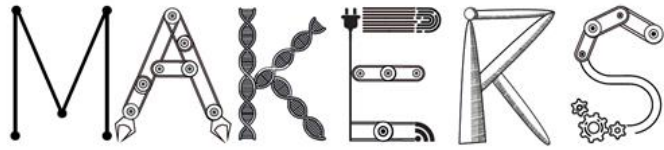
- Political understanding of scale of change → information and education
- Design clear and communicated vision → shared vision, commitment
- Promote technology adoption and application → join **technology** with **sectors**
- Join national with regional scales → **multi-level**

→ regional industrial policy



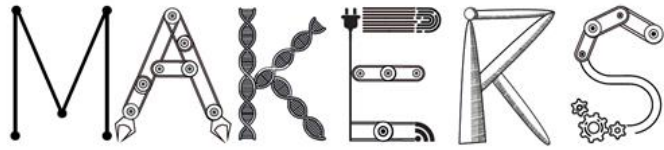
Implications for industrial policy 2

- Skills, training and retraining (UK: devolution?)
- Infrastructure; eg 5G, charging infrastructure...
- Firm access to I4.0+ technologies (finance, funding, support)
- 'Platform sharing': enabling technologies. join technology, sector, place (e.g. EU's digital innovation hubs)
- Open innovation approaches ? (implications for eg challenge funding)



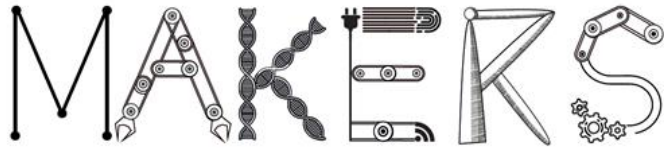
Implications for industrial policy 3

- **GVC Repositioning? *Reshoring*? Recoupling innovation and manufacturing?**
- **New GVCs: ‘servitisation’ opportunities**
- **Place-based dimension of niche development (transitions lit: MLP): role of place!**
- **Modern forms of IP: *process* of discovery of tacit knowledge, identify opps, challenges and how to overcome → National & regional.**



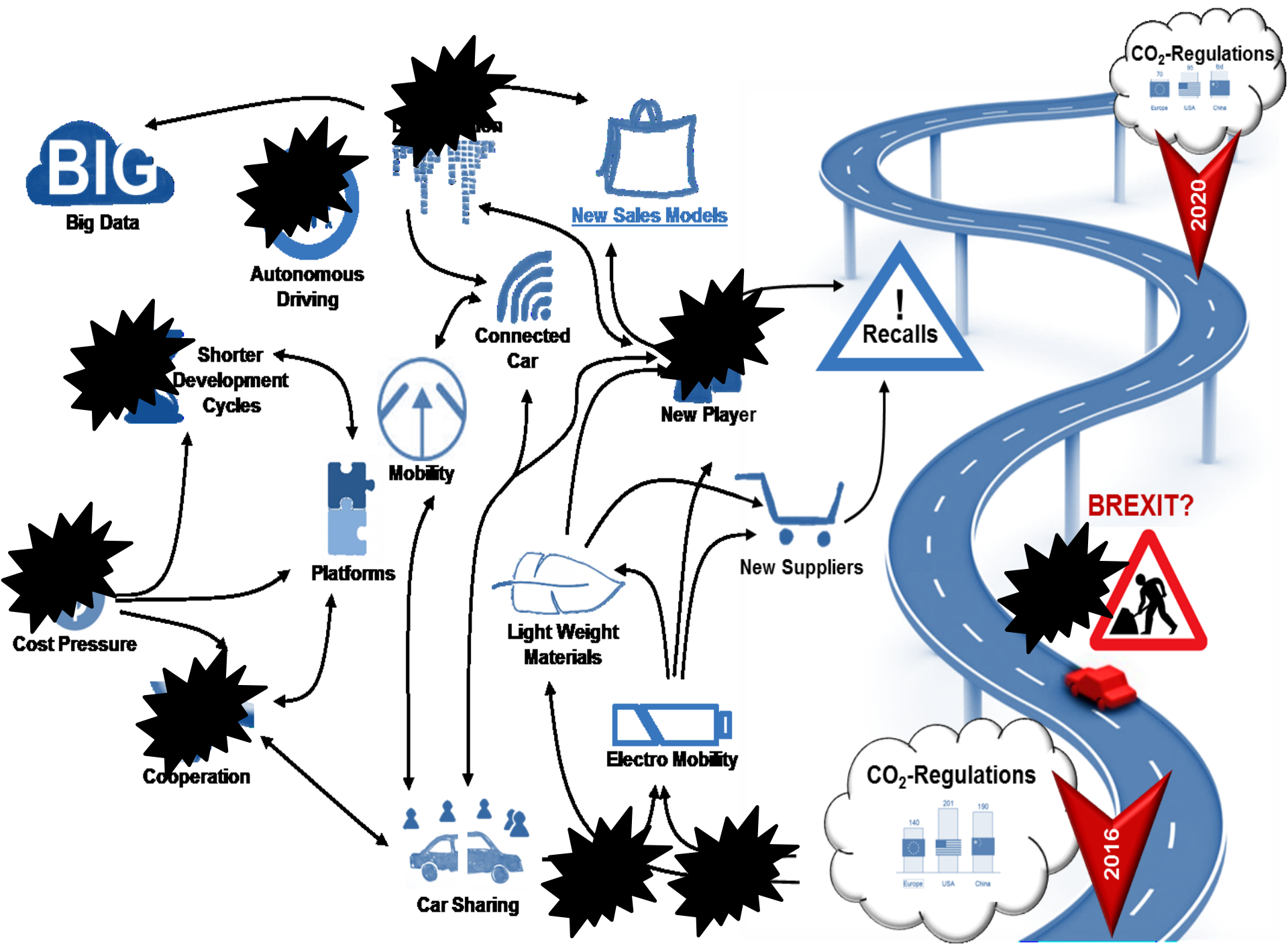
Industrial policy in Hungary?

- **Vulnerability? E.g. FDI attractiveness?**
- **Position in GVCs?: Upgrade AND new GVCs?**
- **Smart specialisation: Value *capture* as well as creation? (CJE, 2018); e.g. ‘bottleneck’ assets.**
- **Financing for SMEs to take up I4.0 technologies**
- **infrastructure**
- **Domestic enterprises and clusters**



Industrial policy in Hungary?

- ‘Multi-sector’ clusters?
- New tech → reg disparities?
- Bring together technologies, sectors, places?
- Training and retraining?
- Modern forms of IP: *process* of discovery of tacit knowledge, identify opps, challenges and how to overcome → National & regional.



UK - Brexit: some priorities to consider:

- Impact of Brexit on UK industry could be felt via: economic growth, investment delays, shifting cost bases, export disruption (and policy measures).

Need?:

- Prioritise Single Market in negotiating position with the EU or at least Customs Union +;
- Being able to hire skilled workers from EU;
- Exploiting opportunities on reshoring and the technological revolution underway: needs a much stronger industrial policy for auto & manufacturing.

Industrial policy - UK case?

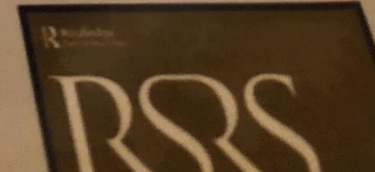
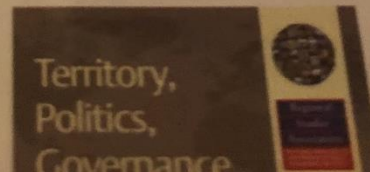
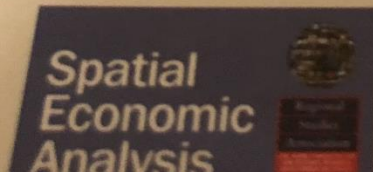
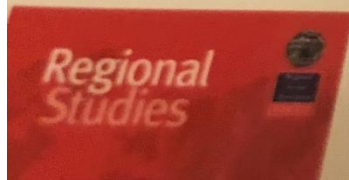
- Eliminate uncertainty over trade position as soon as possible
- Make the most of **opportunities** to export and reshore components supply
- Boost capital allowances rather than general cut to corporation tax?
- 'Re-boot' industrial policy and funding:
 - More to rebuild supply chain – *reverse previous mistakes*
 - Skills and finance – **devolution to regions.**
 - Support for exporters
 - Attracting tier 1 suppliers? Segments of supply chain.
 - Innovation eg 'phoenix industry' linked to open innovation
 - More holistic approach to e.g. encouraging the shift to EVs
 - Energy costs? Proper compensation scheme.

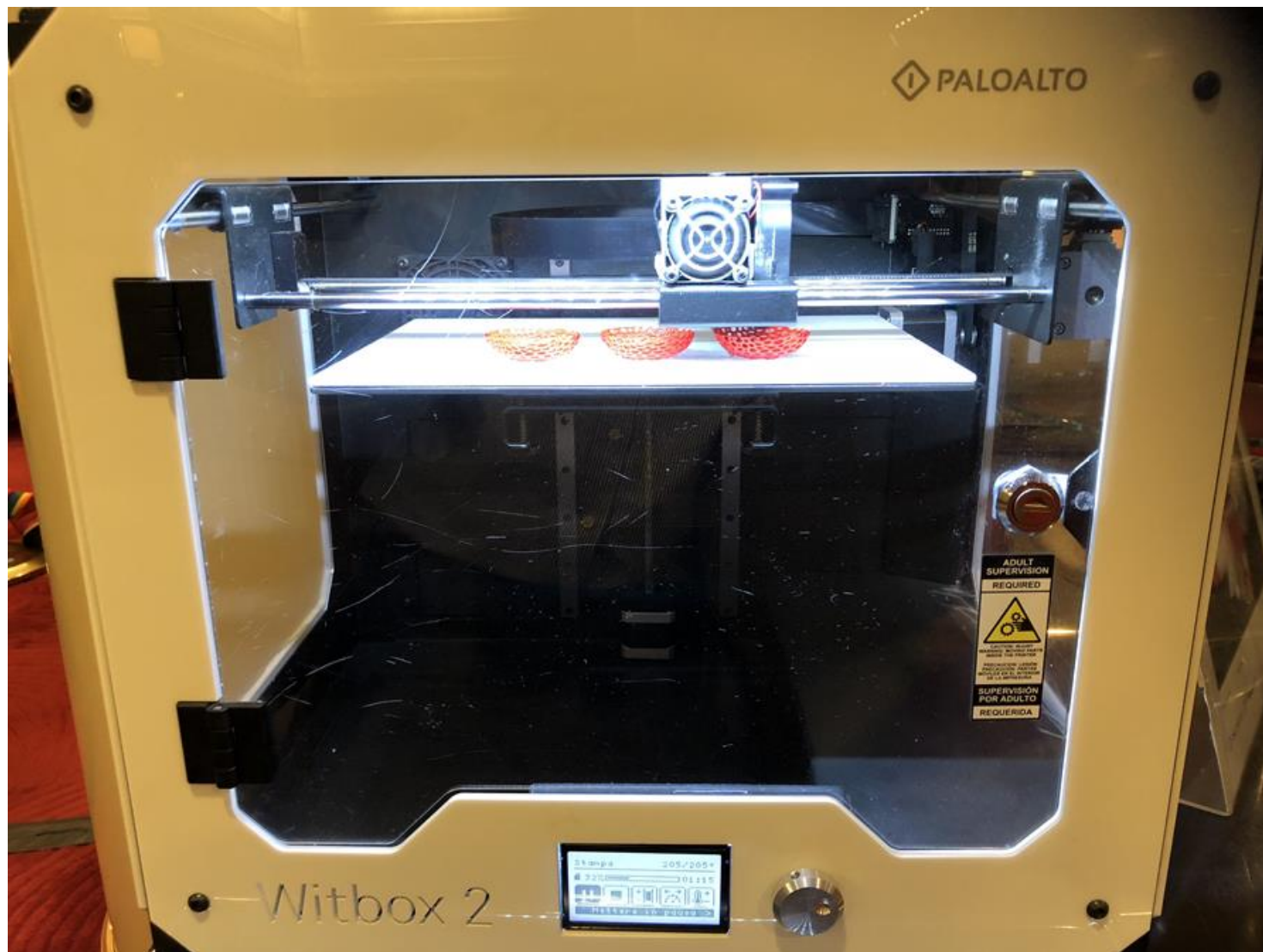
Need to join up sectoral industrial policy and technology policies with place based approaches at regional level. A Federal approach?

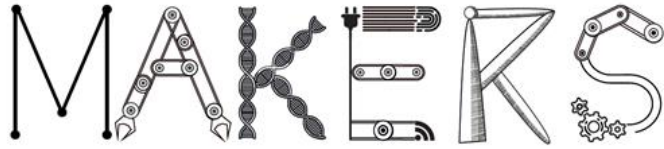


Ceci n'est pas une pipe.

Publications from the
**Regional
Studies
Association**







Thank you

d.bailey@aston.ac.uk

l.depropris@bham.ac.uk

www.makers-rise.org

Q&A