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Scientific park model reconsidered in the light of smart city: Transalley case and the smart mobility

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An exploratory research

- Before conducting further research

To give a base to analyse the role of science park (SP) in the smart city (SM), and the smart territory

To explore the type of interventions of SP in the context of smart city and their effects on collaborations, governance, empowerment etc...

- Conceptual framework : Collective action at the scale of territory

(Hatchuel A., 2001) (Desreumaux A., Brechet JP., 2018)

(Amblard L. & Al., 2018)

Our Topic with regard to Litterature review's

How scientific parks contribute to the smart cities or smart territories ?

Nauwelaers C., Kleibrink A., Stancova K. (2014), The Role of Science Parks in smart specialization strategies S3 Policy brief series

Lecluyse L., Knockaert M., Spithoven A. (2018) The contribution of science parks: a literature review and future research agenda

Lee Kyoung-Joo; Kim Eun-Young. (2018) A leadership competency model of science and technology parks: the case of Chungbuk Techno Park in Korea.

Nam T & Pardo, (2011) Conceptualizing Smart city with dimensions of Technology, People and institutions

Breuer J, Walravens N, Ballon P, (2014) Beyond defining smart city – meeting top-down and bottom up approaches in the middle

Meijer A & Bolivar MPR, (2016) La gouvernance des villes intelligentes. Gouvernance urbaine intelligente

Perreira G, Parycek P, Falco E, Kleinhans R (2018) Smart governance in the context of smart cities : A literature review

Science parks :

from technology-based activities, **from** science-industry relationships to a much broader role (multi-dimensional and interactive character of knowledge exchanges) **beyond a science-to-business line**

Smart cities :

From the role of ICT in providing urban services **to Smart Governance and empowerment.**

Description of the Case

Single Case (Technopôle Transalley) with 3 Embedded Units

Located on an **university campus**

A business hotel, an incubator, a business accelerator and a mediation space for clusters/poles.

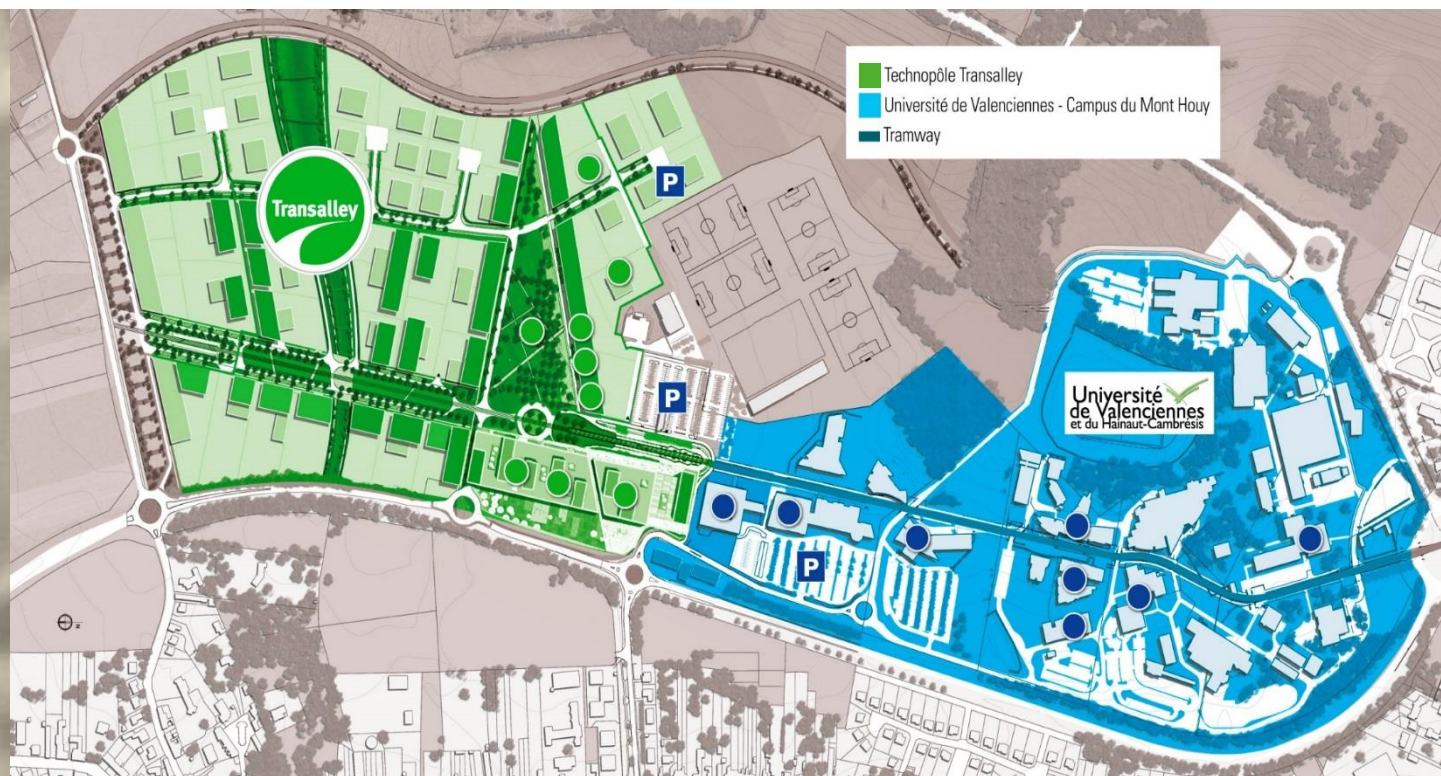
Structuring project in terms of economic development and **regional strategy for smart specialization**

Ressource centre for the **transport and mobility sector**.

Support for innovative economic activity in connection with research and higher education in the territory.

located on a vulnerable territory but specializing in transport and mobility (**presence of major industrial groups**)

location



3 sub-units

- To observe three very differentiated ways of intervening

<p>Proving track for smart mobility</p>	<p>Event programming in the institute for sustainable transport</p>	<p>Mobility Desk for young people 13-30 years old</p>
<p>Techno centric approach</p> <p>Location of R&D experiments and test site.</p> <p>Managing an specific equipment</p> <p>Firms and SME's as main users</p>	<p>Networking and dissemination approach</p> <p>Disseminating societal and technological issues in link with the specialization of the territory</p> <p>Local institutions and scientific organizations as main users</p>	<p>Social and inclusive approach</p> <p>Providing tools and services for making target populations more mobile, particularly from an employability perspective</p> <p>Young Residents of the territory as main users</p>

Defining more precisely the case study research question

- Characterize the various types of interventions within these three differentiated cases

To question

The way in which the technopôle contributes to make city or territory smarter beyond the only technological approach.

First analysis

We have indentified three main types of interventions of the pôle

- Technology-oriented (**innovative role** in a science-to-business line approach)
- Collaboration-oriented (**networking role** in a territorial intelligence approach)
- Capacities-oriented (**enabling role** in a civil society approach)

BUT these three types of interventions interact

- Interactions between these three types of interventions show that the role of Science Park is global (including inclusive aims) in the way to provide collective actions and users-citizens participation within a territorial project

Obstacles to a smarter role of SP

- Obstacles to governance : **divergent interests** of stakeholders (effect on resource allocation, on involvement in the territory project, shared social responsibility, sense of place), **influence of stakeholders** in the decision process, etc.
- Obstacles to empowerment : difficulties **to reach all citizens and users**, to explain the project, to create habits and behaviors etc.
 - Obstacles to evaluation : difficulties to conduct evaluation not only quantitative (innovation indicators) but also a **comprehensive assessment**.

Thanks for your attention