WOOD VISION 2025: ANALYSIS OF POLICY COHERENCE AND EFFICIENCY OF WOODEN MULTI-STOREY CONSTRUCTION BY 2025

RITVA  Yöinen, ANNE TOPPINEN AND HEINI VIHEMÄKI, UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

IN COLLABORATION WITH GERHARD WEISS AND ALICE LUDVIG, BOKU UNIVERSITY
RELATION TO KÄPY-PROJECT?  WWW.WOODENLIVING.NET

FOCUS ON 1) BUSINESS ECOSYSTEMS AND 2) MUNICIPAL PLANNING USING THREE CASE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

• Main parts of BE: Buyers, architects, designers, material producers and end users (e.g. Mokhlesian 2014)

• Connection between a functioning business ecosystem and operating results has been demonstrated; from theory we get that maintaining trust and shared operational logic are essential ingredients

• Where are we at with wooden multistory construction in Finland? What is the role of end user?

• Case study projects: Kuopio, Jyväskylä and Espoo

Fig. Pulkka et al. 2016
RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

1. Identify relevant policy processes, actors and implementation of different policies supporting WMC value creation in a comparative context of Austria and Finland

2. Identify in a comparative context of Austria and Finland bottlenecks and enablers in these policy processes, especially from the view of innovation system

3. Identify areas and opportunities of better policy support and coordination, facilitating export driven growth in WMC in Finland
Tykkä et al. (2010) on sources of innovation in timber-frame case companies in European countries (Aut, Est, Fin, No, Swe and UK):
- governmental policy instruments that support timber framed R&D and knowledge transfer needed (changes in building code); lack of timber framed engineering competencies in the customer organisations; construction design and assembly skills needed

Ludvig & Weiss (2013):
- Development of standards in the area of wooden construction in general seems not to be very political in terms of big disputes and conflicts over power distribution – instead technical debate drives the process at both the national and international levels
- Carbon efficiency “self-regulatory” regime leads to a strong focus on industry; “self-regulation” also implies that interests are not fairly included, both in regard to countries as well as to industry sectors and companies
- “industry interests merge with national interests when it comes to countries with bigger wooden resources and prosperous timber industries (such as Austria or Finland)”

Hemström et al. (2017):
- Locality matters – contract manufacturers in WoodCity- municipalities are more aware and feel more positively towards woodframed multifamily buildings than those in other municipalities;
- Cognitive rules and the alignment of skills favour the selection of concrete structural frames
APPRAECH:

- Network analysis within WMC of Finland: actor interviews, literature review of research and content analysis of comparative policy documents wrt. Austria
- Analysis of innovation system elements for WMC in Austria and Finland
- Key background literature: Markad et al. (2016), Borras and Edquist (2013), Weiss (2017)

Examples of innovation policy instruments from Borras and Edquist (2013):

- **Regulations**
  - Intellectual Property Rights
  - Universities and PROs statutes
  - Competition policy about R&D alliances
  - Bioethical regulations
- **Economic transfers**
  - ‘En block’ support to research organisations and universities
  - Competitive research funding
  - Tax exemptions
  - Support to venture and seed capital
- **Soft instruments**
  - Voluntary standardisation
  - Codes of Conduct
  - public-private partnerships
  - Voluntary agreements
REFERENCES USED:


