

Contact authors at:
René Wintjes
MERIT, University Maastricht,
Postbus 616, 6200 MD Maastricht
R.Wintjes@Merit.unimaas.nl
Tel: (31) (0) 43-3883893

Flanders Language Valley; Industrial Districts and Localized Technological Change¹

René Wintjes & Jan Cobbenhagen

*MERIT, Maastricht University
Postbus 616, 6200 MD Maastricht*

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Abstract

This case study questions how Flanders Language Valley developed as a cluster of localized technological change. Through licensing the attracted small, mostly foreign firms use the research lab of L&H Speech Products as a common source of codified knowledge and with their fast entrepreneurial reaction they complement it by developing a broad range of applications. Subsequently, the created favorable communication conditions induced innovative linkages between the attracted SMEs. Like the Silicon Valley role-model, a strong pilot firm, venture capital, education and most of all the informal networking were critical to the development of FLV. Companies 'find' each other at FLV to their mutual advantage. They learn from each other and benefit from developing and using common pools of resources in proximity, e.g., companies find employees in the 'collective pool of labour' created by several education and training programmes.

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1 Introduction

Based on the presence of Lernout & Hauspie Speech Products (L&H) as the core technological firm, and the availability of multi-lingual engineers and highly educated linguists in the Belgian province of West Flanders, the Flanders Language Valley (FLV) initiative was launched to create a world-wide centre of competence in speech and language technologies. Following the model of Silicon Valley, a number of local actors sought to build an ICT-valley in the small, rural town of Ieper. In order to do so, a venture capital fund - the FLV Fund - focusing on speech and language related technology applications was established in 1995. After just three years of dynamic technological clustering through licensing, and financial clustering through participations, several language and speech related technology firms have clustered in a geographical sense. At present there are some 34 fast growing, innovative, FLV firms which are supported by the incubation services of the FLV Foundation² and another fifty additional companies (foreign as well as indigenous) are expected to join. In 1999 the first group of firms have located at a 65-acre business in Ieper, Some firms have relocate from temporary locations elsewhere in Ieper, but most firms will be 'green-field' investments as subsidiaries of mostly foreign companies. Many of these firms are pioneering firms themselves, originating from technological districts like Boston and Silicon Valley. To use the words of Amin & Thrift (1992) it looks like Ieper has become a neo-Marshallian node in a global network of interlinked districts. In spite of its peripheral position, the Ieper area is now the European centre of speech and language technology that currently attracts more than one new company per month, drawing people and capital from all over the world.

Two things are particularly striking about FLV, however. In the first place, we ask why it is that this clustering of innovation has taken place in such a small, relatively isolated rural area? Secondly, why does geographical proximity remain important when many licence arrangements reveal *tradable* technological interdependencies, that is, knowledge which seems codifiable and which could be sold through licences?

Like the Silicon Valley role-model, three factors have been acknowledged as critical to the development of FLV: a strong pilot firm at the centre of a localised network, venture capital, and education. These factors are considered to be the three pillars of this now highly specialised cluster. To analyse the process of technological, financial and geographical

² As of november 1999 the FLV Foundation is renamed "S.A.I.L. Trust". With FLV as the first "S.A.I.L. Port", the foundation will replicate and localize the FLV concept in 9 international centers of excellence, aiming for a worldwide network of centers for the development of Speech, Artificial Intelligence and Language (SAIL) technologies. In 2000 the next 'ports' will be located in Norway and Singapore. There are contacts and agreements for 'ports' in Israel, Hungary and US East Coast, and plans for Japan, US West Coast, South America and South Africa (SAIL, White Paper, version november 1999, <http://www.s-ai-l.com>)

clustering of innovation, we begin with a description of the local and regional context from which FLV arose. We then focus on L&H as the originating and principal firm, and speech products as the technological core. A discussion of the formation of FLV and the FLV Fund follows, including an account of the involvement of the FLV companies. Finally, we discuss the role of the FLV Foundation and public policy. At present Flanders Language Valley itself has become a role-model for Flanders ‘clusterpolicy’³ and especially the recent policy initiative which goes by the name of ‘technology-valleys’.

2 Ieper, a small town in West-Flanders, Belgium

With 35.000 inhabitants the city of Ieper is one of the smaller centres in the Belgian province of West Flanders. Kortrijk, Brugge and Oostende are becoming the dominant cities in West-Flanders, a NUTS level 2 region that is bordered by East Flanders, the sea and France. As a whole West Flanders has a broad-based economic structure and it is well known for its large number of small and medium-sized enterprises, with high export rates. Among West-Flanders’ major assets are the entrepreneurial climate, language skills, high level of education and work ethic of the labour force.

[Insert about here]

[Table 1 Population, density, urbanisation and average per capita income, in 1994 per territorial unit]

Unlike West-Flanders as a whole, however, the Ieper area (NUTS level 3) has a more lopsided industrial structure. Situated in an agricultural outpost known as the Westhoek, it is characterised by all the disadvantages of an off-centre position. Up to West Flanders’ standards the Ieper area (arrondissement) is sparsely populated with a low level of urbanisation (table 1). Agriculture is still an important sector for the local economy of the Ieper area, e.g. 34 percent of the firms were engaged in agriculture in 1994. The economy of the Ieper area is restructuring, however, and the average annual growth of GDP between 1986 and 1996 has been relatively high compared to the rest of the Province, Gewest, and the country (table 2). Located close to France the area has the characteristics of a border region, e.g. the main road stops in Ieper. Helped by several decades of government aid and support from the European Community, the Westhoek region has undergone a remarkable revival.

³ Vlaamse regering, Minister-President L.Van den Brande (1998), ‘Valleien aan het werk, werk in de valei; De Vlaamse regering: katalysator voor technologievalleien’. Vlaamse regering: Brussel; Vlaamse regering, Minister-President L.Van den Brande (1999), ‘Het Vlaamse Wetenschaps-, Technologie- en Innovatiebeleid; Beleidsbrief voor het jaar 1999’. Vlaamse regering: Brussel.

[Insert about here]

*[Table 2 Restructuring and growth of production per territorial unit,
1985-1996]*

Several authors have characterised the economic development in the southern part of West-Flanders as endogenous growth or autonomous industrialisation (Musyck 1993)⁴, originating from new start-ups and growth of indigenous single plant family firms. Accumulated family capital and strong entrepreneurial spirit are the critical factors behind the success of this part of West Flanders. Musyck (1993) identified the regional specificity and embeddedness of capital and labour as contributing factors. Small and medium sized enterprises dominate the economy, while the dominant expansion strategy of the firms is autonomous growth, keeping ownership and control in the same local hands. Like the Marshallian-districts type of regime, these SME's are export-oriented, but compete locally. The most competitive 'clusters' can be classified as traditional or skill-intensive industries like construction, textile-, wood- and metal-industries. Industry- and firm-specific skills are said to be based on experience and learning-by-doing. Thus tacit knowledge and skills are embodied in 'pools' of labour which makes de-localisation difficult.

We note also a resemblance with the entrepreneurial mode of the so called Schumpeter Mark I Regime. The innovation regime based on Schumpeter's early work is one that is run by brave, visionary entrepreneurs. The family-capital structure in this West Flanders sub-region, with its unity of management and ownership, created the risk-taking opportunity of venture capital. And like the creative destruction which arose from the brave, stubborn, innovators in Schumpeter's early work, the creativity of the risk-taking family capital is vital to the restructuring of the regional economy of the south of West-Flanders. Besides the advantages, Vanhaverbeke (1998)⁵ also mentions some disadvantages concerning the endogenous growth he describes. First of all, because of the family capital structure and typical autonomous growth strategies, the size of firms is limited. More importantly, the mentality to solve

⁴ See also: Vanhaverbeke, W. (1998), Streekcharter voor het Arrondissement Kortrijk, REBAK vzw: Maastricht/Kortrijk. And: Vanhaverbeke, W. (1995), 'De economische uitdagingen voor de sub-regio Zuid West-Vlaanderen'. Research Memorandum METEOR RM/95/012. Maastricht University: Maastricht.

⁵ Vanhaverbeke, W. (1998), Streekcharter voor het Arrondissement Kortrijk, REBAK vzw: Maastricht/Kortrijk.

technological problems internally, “to keep it in the family” so to speak, hampers the use of external sources of innovation, which makes it more difficult to transform the area into networking-firms in a knowledge economy.

Added to an inherited business-culture, there is a relatively poor knowledge base in the region due, at least in part, to its peripheral location, i.e. the lack of a University. Kortrijk has some higher education facilities, but young people, who want to get an academic degree have to leave the Ieper area. After their studies they may want to go back to their home-region, but there are not many jobs that require an academic degree (table 3). Thus the ‘brain-drain’ from Ieper moves toward the economic and scientific core of Flanders: ‘Vlaamse Ruit’ (Gent, Antwerpen, Brussel, Leuven). Whether based on so-called ‘MAR-externalities’, ‘Jacobs-externalities’ or both, one would expect a high-tech ICT cluster like FLV to be located somewhere in this core-area and not in Ieper.

Fortunately, two men who initially left the region returned to their home, and founded the speech and technology firm which is now at the core of the Flanders Language Valley initiative. Clearly, this was an instrumental move by Lernout and Hauspie.

[Insert about here]

[Table 3 Percentage of employed and unemployed with academic or similar degree, per geographical unit, 1991]

3 Lernout and Hauspie Speech Products

In 1987 Jo Lernout and Pol Hauspie founded L&H. Jo Lernout had worked with Barco and with Bull & Wang computers. Pol Hauspie, an accountant, worked as an entrepreneur in the Far East. After several years of working outside Europe, they both returned to their home-region and met in Ieper. Once they decided to do business together they asked themselves three questions: Is there a market for language- and speech-technology?; Can it be produced in Flanders?; Is it possible to maintain the market share when competitors follow?

Their answers were positive:

“At the time, there was no text-to-speech market, most speech recognition was being done in English, and all of it was speaker dependent. We saw it would be possible at some future time to have sophisticated voice input and speech synthesis and output combined in one spoken

*dialogue between user and machine. We felt that if we could do this in many languages, we should have a market to license this technology because most companies only make either the input or the output and in many cases just in a few languages*⁶.

Wang was one of the companies that was working on a technology to codify speech, but it focused exclusively on English. Within the multilingual context of Belgium and Europe L&H focused on a multi-lingual-technology. The availability of many multilingual engineers and highly educated linguists in (the rest of) Flanders made them confident that they could realize their ideas in Flanders. Ten years after the start-up in 1987, the multi-lingual trajectory seemed to have paid off rather well. The language-expert-system developed by L&H is more intelligent and flexible than their competitors. As a ‘language factory’ it is able to ‘produce’ new languages up to 7 times faster than the system of IBM (one of the few remaining competitors).

Before L&H could even start developing the technology they had in mind, they had to raise the initial funds to launch the new business. It is not easy to raise money in order to try to codify a tacit vision that you eventually want to sell through licensing. As mentioned in the EU Green Paper on Innovation: “Financing is the obstacle to innovation most often quoted by firms, whatever their size, in all Member States of the European Union and in virtually all sectors”. Venture Capital plays a crucial role in financing innovative enterprises. Furthermore, start-ups are not likely to obtain the long-term bank loans required to develop the technology. To raise the initial capital Lernout & Hauspie visited many local private sources: “Persuading local bakers, butchers and farmers to invest was part of our daily routine for a long time in those early days, because traditional investors did not have faith in the project”⁷. Fortunately, since the beginning, several private people that go by the name of Business Angels have invested in L&H. They are people from the region who share the entrepreneurial spirit that the Westhoek is famous for.

Besides local family capital, they approached a number of institutional investors with the help of the European Venture Capital Association (EVCA). The most important was the Flemish regional investment company: GIMV. Founded with government money GIMV is now registered at the Belgium stock-exchange as a private company (have to check if and which governments are still shareholders). The two partners persuaded the GIMV to take a shareholding of 1,5 million USD, or 70 percent of the capital, and started their company in a business centre that was part of a regional employment project (T-zone). They occupied one of the twenty offices in the building that was set up by the regional development agency

⁶ L&H Magazine (1998), p. 10, spring 1998. Lernout & Houspie Speech Products N.V.: Ieper.

⁷ FLV Magazine (1998b), p.4, Number 2, September. FLV: Ieper.

(GOM-West-Vlaanderen) to stimulate these kind of ‘high-tech’ projects. After nine months there were 8 people working at L&H. Later, when they occupied 15 out of the 20 offices in the start-up-building, they moved to the ‘doorgangshallen’, a growth area assigned by the GOM-West-Vlaanderen. In 1989, L&H had approximately 80 employees in Ieper. One of the Business Angels who continues to hold a seat on the board of directors financed the present building. In the third year of their existence they hired an office in Wemmel that is located near Brussels. Initially this building was just meant for giving demonstrations, but because of the labour shortages for IT-specialists L&H soon started to expand in Wemmel too, where it was less difficult to recruit new employees than it was in Ieper.

L&H did not have an easy start. In 1991 the GIMV decided to pull out its investment because the company lacked an export strategy and there were no real prospects of growth. Thanks to the confidence of the Business Angels, L&H survived this hard period. By 1992 L&H had succeeded in developing a ‘language factory’ using a multi-lingual approach and combining the three basic voice technologies of compression, recognition and synthesis. A new language could be codified within less than 12 months time. L&H explored the US market and went back to the GIMV with a strategic plan that was based on granting non-exclusive international licences. The GIMV backed this plan with an investment of 5 million US dollars and also helped to guide the development. With a million dollars worth of equipment they started ‘production’. The growth of L&H drew the attention of a big US company, AT&T, which acquired a 5 percent stake in L&H. During the growth in 1994 they sold licences (figure 1), received the first revenues and opened two offices in the USA. As a GIMV manager, Philip Vermeulen took a seat on the Board of Directors. GIMV’s strategic and operational role made it possible to attract new investors and to achieve a successful launch on the NASDAQ in 1995, and the Brussels-based EASDAQ later on. Three years later Philip Vermeulen, by that time ex-GIMV manager, would also bring the FLV Fund to Easdaq; we will discuss this financial novelty below.

[Insert about here]

[Figure1. Number of L&H licence contracts, 1992 - July 1998]

In 1996, for the first time in ten years, L&H made a profit by selling licences, and started to acquire other companies. Until then, speech technology was still a fragmented, new market

with a lot of small pioneering firms. Through determined specialisation L&H had become a giant in this niche-market, e.g. they employed more linguistic engineers than IBM, one of their competitors. The years of research, specialisation, autonomous growth, and the internal creation of a technological core, generated internal economies of scale that resulted in technological leadership and market power. L&H started to diversify and build a global network of technological complementary activities via international joint ventures and acquisitions. By acquiring the speech technology activities of firms like Siemens Nixdorf and Novell, and by taking over other technological pioneers, L&H generated both internal economies of scale and scope. In other words, through acquisitions MAR- as well as Jacobs-like-externalities were internalised into the global network of an IT multinational.

First of all L&H started with a lot of small international joint ventures in order to obtain the native speech databanks and expertise that is required to codify new languages. The acquisition of Mendez, and other human translation companies, helped to enhance machine translation and again to develop enormous databases of natural human speech of natives that are needed to fuel the ‘language factory’. “From the beginning we knew language was the basis of everything we do, whether decoding spoken words into something machines can recognise or translating text into another human language, it’s the same technology”⁸.

In 1997 L&H took over Kurzweil Applied Intelligence Inc. located in the USA, a well known technological pioneer in dictation systems, which became the heart of L&H dictation division. Despite the close technological proximity between L&H and Kurzweil, they had to put a lot of effort into integrating the firms and their technologies. L&H managed to internalise the externalities of combining and integrating two separate, albeit complementary, technologies. The process of (re-)combining the codified knowledge of the two firms, however, was not a matter of simple exchange, adding an extra set of codes to the existing stock of codified knowledge. Intensive communication between researchers was needed in order to integrate the two technologies. To facilitate the intensive communicative interactions, bridging the physical distance between the two research teams was inevitable. For this reason twenty researchers from the L&H unit in Wemmel (Brussels) went to Kurzweil in Massachusetts USA for a month and several people came to work in Wemmel. In part the technological combination and integration process was also a standardisation process from which arose certain social complications. Both the L&H researchers and their former Kurzweil colleagues backed their ‘own’ technology when they had to make choices between technologies. For several reasons they decided to physically integrate the already existing unit of L&H with Kurzweil. Both companies had sites near Boston (USA) so they merged into one new establishment, where the two techniques were integrated in a new generation of

⁸ L&H Magazine (1998), p. 11, spring 1998. Lernout & Houpis Speech Products N.V.: Ieper.

dictation products that could recognise ‘continuous natural speech’ up to 140 words per minute and instantly transform it into sentences on a computer screen. The latest version also gave users the possibility to navigate, format, edit and command by their voice.

In just two years the market structure had changed dramatically, and L&H had been strong contributors to the change. L&H thinks it is big enough now, but according to L&H the world's biggest IT firms will soon enter the market. In the beginning large IT-firms did not show too much interest in developing speech-technology. They watched from the side-lines as small pioneering firms took the risk of developing the technology. But as the technology matured and the opportunities for successful applications increased, they showed more interest. Since ‘the market’ selects which technology survives, its of vital importance to be selected by the leaders of the market.

Therefore the strongest endorsement for L&H core speech technologies came in September 1997 as Microsoft invested 45 million dollars in L&H common stock, taking over 8 percent of the ownership. This raised the company’s visibility across the entire computer industry and pushed the price of L&H shares up by nearly 20 percent in a single day. Moreover, this was the start of a closer technical and commercial alliance. L&H technologies are now integrated in several Windows applications and will be at the centre of the recently announced Auto PC. One of the advantages of the partnership with Microsoft was the possibility to send L&H speech-compression technology together with the three-monthly Windows up-date to 140.000 software-developers. Microsoft pays L&H for it, and the programmers can use the L&H technology tools for a month at no extra cost, after which they are asked to buy a ‘maintenance-contract’. It is a priceless distribution channel.

It may be clear from the above that most of the recent growth took place outside Ieper and outside Belgium (see also table 4). The European Headquarters and the technological core, however, are still located at Ieper. At the end of 1998 some 250 employees will move to the new building that is located next to the FLV-campus that is currently under construction. From the above, however, we may conclude that L&H, with 1500 employees distributed over 20 firms world-wide, had become a global technological network. By linking to global resources (human, financial, technological) L&H became less dependent on local resources. Without the FLV initiative the territorial embeddedness of L&H and its speech and language technology in the Ieper area would probably not exceed the embeddedness of ‘a cathedral in the desert’.

[Insert about here]

[Table 4. Highlights of Lernout & Hauspie Speech Products in 1997, per division]

4 The Flanders Language Valley initiative

In the beginning of 1995 L&H got many requests from clients wanting access to their R&D core, the language laboratory in Ieper. A lot of small firms had signed licence agreements in order to integrate L&H technology with their own technology. The communication had to be done over long distances, but despite their ICT capabilities this caused miscommunications and delays. Therefore, clients began visiting Ieper, usually for several months. Some three firms a year come to Ieper for this reason and they have to be accommodated within the L&H building. At first L&H was not very enthusiastic about showing them their technological core because in the end they all could become competitors. On second thought, L&H became aware of the fact that the more the technology is used by companies to make applications the better it is for L&H as this would help them in making their technology the industry standard. Furthermore, they had learned to appreciate interaction with customers. They had learned to learn from inter-acting with external sources of knowledge. After years of internal orientation, the autarkic, closed mentality made room for a network mentality. By supporting the FLV initiative, L&H would support the growth of their customers. Besides, Jo Lernout and Pol Hauspie had not forgotten the support they got from the region during the difficulties in the early years. With FLV they could make their dream come through: creating employment by building a world-wide centre of competence in speech and language technologies in Ieper.

The idea of creating a small Silicon Valley was launched in December 1995 with the start of the FLV Fund. Several regional and local financial institutions were interested in joining this initiative. The Regional Development Agency of West-Flanders (GOM) thought it would be the next logical step following the original employment-zone (T-zone) that had supported L&H with their start-up. The idea was to provide venture capital to stimulate starting and fast-growing young firms, which would be located in a business park in Ieper where they could make use of all kinds of services and infrastructure. The firms would learn from each other and benefit from developing and using common pools of resources. The prime resource would be human resources, therefore a shortage of IT-personnel would be the biggest threat to the project. Although the IT-labour shortages in the Ieper area are not unique, the initiators knew from the beginning that they would have to invest heavily in training and education. This is of course an additional interest of L&H (and even Microsoft). It is estimated that

within ten years time about two or three thousand employees will be needed in Flanders Language Valley.

The dynamics of FLV is based on four pillars:

- The physical and technological proximity of L&H's expertise;
- The venture capital from the FLV Fund focused on speech and Language related technology applications;
- The FLV Foundation offering business support, incubation services, training and education;
- The technological dynamics among the FLV companies.

5 The FLV Fund

As soon as the idea of building FLV was launched in 1995 a group of institutional and private investors were interested in what they saw as good investment opportunities. The Fund initially started with 5,6 million USD and began to invest in dynamic high-tech companies which focused on applications based on language and speech technology, or closely related technological fields. The FLV Fund approached promising companies that were in search of venture capital to start up a business or to grow after a successful start-up period. The first company the fund invested in was Voxtron in 1995, a Belgium start-up. Since then the FLV fund has invested in some 34 companies and this number is growing with approximately one firm per month.

The concept of a venture capital fund specialised in one sector was not new. In the USA as well as Europe there were already some specialised venture capital funds, e.g. in ICT or Bioscience, but never in just one technology. The FLV Fund had 60 million USD under management before they got listed in July 1998 on the Eastdaq (a Brussels-based, pan-European exchange for growth companies, in co-operation with Nasdaq in the USA). The most important names on the list of investors are: GIMV, Artesia, Microsoft, Lessius, Kredietbank and Mercator-Noordstar. In 1997 Microsoft Corporation invested three million USD in the FLV Fund. This increased the visibility of the Fund enormously.

Some 50 companies from Asia, the US and Belgium contacted them. Out of these requests six to seven concrete opportunities were selected. This is an important point, since the screening procedure typically canvasses the opinion of L&H and the other firms in order to validate the technological and commercial capabilities of potential candidates to see if there could be some common interest or complementarity. In other words, it is part of the strategy to look for possible technological spill-overs between the firms. In the beginning the technological complementarity was reflected by the fact that almost every firm the FLV fund

invested in was a client of L&H. Almost all of the firms use L&H technology in their applications.

Later on the FLV companies also started to license technology from each other. This is a slightly different point, but again very important. To license something you have to know it exists. These firms know about each other and what they are doing because of the FLV canvassing procedure. These licence agreements can be conceived as traded interdependencies. However, when the management of the FLV Fund selects new firms to expand the network of FLV companies they certainly have the localising effect of untraded interdependencies in mind, as do the firms themselves.

More than half of the FLV companies are foreign. In some cases the FLV Fund invested in both the ‘mother company’ (located outside Ieper and in many cases outside Europe) and in the start up of a European office in Ieper. One of the criteria to select firms to invest in is the interest they show in a location on the FLV Campus in Ieper. Not every firm is already present in Ieper, but some are, spread throughout the city, waiting for the campus to be built. In 1999 the first 10 companies have located at the campus. Twenty additional units will soon follow and eventually some 100 firms will be located around the campus. After the start of the FLV Fund the non-profit FLV Foundation started to develop and carry out plans concerning education, incubation services, building the campus, et cetera.

6 The FLV Foundation

In contrast to the FLV Fund, the FLV Foundation is a non profit organisation that was funded and founded in 1997 by the following initiators:

- Jo Lernout and Pol Hauspie (Founders of L&H);
- The city of Ieper;
- The Flemish Government;
- The Regional Development Agency (GOM);
- The West-Flanders Intercommunity for Economic expansion and Reconversion (WIER).

Besides the financial contributions of the above mentioned initiators, there were other contributors, such as Microsoft, that donated 3 million USD to the Foundation, especially for education and the formation of a Language University. As the strategy of the FLV Fund proved to be very successful in a very short time, they had to speed up those aspects of the FLV concept that took more time. The two most important tasks of the foundation are to create the infrastructure and to increase the availability of human resources for language and speech technology in the region. The FLV Foundation itself expanded and with great

ambition and speed they managed to realise more and more of their goals. The Foundation is subdivided into 6 non-profit organisations and 6 profit organisations which are supporting companies. We will discuss the most important ones.

FLV Business Development operates promotion platforms in Flanders, Boston, Singapore and San Francisco. These platforms offer FLV companies a spring-board for their world-wide expansion by setting up offices, attracting management, performing market research, providing sales and marketing support and publicity assistance. The platforms also identify, attract and lead promising high-tech companies to FLV in Ieper.

FLV Education takes care of several training and education programmes (10 in total as of september 1998) upon which the existence and sustenance of FLV depends. A lack of enthusiasm for the education programmes or job-openings does not seem to be a problem, since about 1300 people visited the FLV-Job-Day that was organised in 1998.

In co-operation with KATHO (the higher education institute in Kortrijk) a faculty of computer-linguistics was set up. In 1997 eighty people attended the first course, a post-graduate course in computer linguistics, and 140 people have attended the programme in 1998.

More recently the University of Leuven opened a campus in Kortrijk where, in co-operation with Flanders Language Valey they have set-up an Artificial Intelligence department.

A third programme started in October 1998. About 150 people attended emergency courses. In the short term of a few months they were trained and re-educated into software programmers.

A fourth education project concerns the formation of Flanders Language University at the FLV campus. Experts in computational linguistics from all over the world will be asked to participate in order to build a scientific network. The relations with MIT and Kyoto University will play an important role. The FLUniversity focuses on highly specific training courses for FLV personnel.

In cooperation with several other existing training institutions, another six ICT training projects not only serve the future of the FLV companies but the future of the Westhoek-society in general as well⁹.

FLV Human Resources works together with a Flemish employment agency (VDAB) and several selection and recruitment agencies and serves to acquire highly educated employees for FLV companies.

⁹ FLV Magazine (1998a), p.3, Number 1, April. FLV: Ieper.

FLV Finance manages a local start-up fund and takes care of the contacts with the FLV Fund. It is a local investment bank that co-ordinates the activities of a number of local Business Angels. This initiative is a shadow of the regional family venture capital tradition, since it is a forum where young firms can show their business strategies to local private investors. The institutionalised environment of the FLV Fund with its professional investors does not suit the local Business Angles. They want to invest their capital privately, by scouting for local talent themselves and sharing their vision in person.

FLV Telecom provides the necessary telecommunication infrastructure, not only for their own needs but also for thousands of local end-users. There are plans to install thousands of highbandwidth internal access-points at private households in the vicinity, in exchange for active participation in testing of products of FLV companies, e.g. the computertelephony products of Voxtron. This looks like an interesting attempt to expand the ‘network’ outside the traditional business bounderies to include local households. As a result even more interactive user-producer relationships will be localised within the regional tissue of the Ieper area.

[Insert here]

[Figure 2. Overview of the FLV Fund-portfolio, firms by type of application, 1999]

7 **FLV Companies**

In September 1998 the number of FLV Companies has increased up to 16 firms and eight months later the number was 26 (figure 1). November 1999 the number is 34. Secondary data and the interviews indicate the major characteristics of the FLV firms. They are generally young, small, fast growing and mostly of foreign origin. The ‘average’ FLV firm is three years old, employs 17 people of which almost 90 percent have a higher educational degree. Not only the Ieper subsidiaries themselves fall into the SME category, but also these multinational companies as a whole are mostly still SMEs (no more than 250 employees). On average the Ieper firms estimated that some 70 percent of the knowledge and ideas that make

up their innovative capacity stems from internal sources of knowledge (experiential learning and R&D). Furthermore, on average, more than 40 percent of the knowledge that originates from external sources originates from other companies within the FLV cluster; whether by socialising or recombination, whether by percolation through the back-door or delivered at the front-door by the market. Most FLV companies do not make profits, some of them do not even have revenues yet. All are specialised in language or speech related technologies and the highly educated staff spend a lot, if not all of their time, on research and development. The commercial activities are mostly addressed to Europe where their multi-lingual asset is assumed to pay off best.

We will discuss some of these companies to illustrate their role in the innovation process and to see what their motives for and experience with technological and geographical clustering are.

- *Voxtron Flanders NV*

The first participation from the FLV Fund was in the start-up in 1995 in Ieper of a firm that was part of the American company called Quarterdec. Recently the firm became part of the international Voxtron group, which is headquartered in Belgium (Voxtron Europe in Sint-Niklaas) and also has offices in Singapore, Hong Kong, the Philippines and India. In total around 80 people work on Computer Telephony products. At the time of the interview the office in Ieper employed four people. In the beginning the location in Ieper was mainly motivated by the proximity to L&H. During the development of Earmail (software that enables one to use the phone and listen to your e-mail) it was important to be close to L&H, the technological source. The proximity to L&H speeded up the development and launching of the product. Like L&H, Voxtron's strength is the multilingual approach; 9 and soon 15 languages will be integrated. New advantages of being located in Ieper, besides the proximity to L&H, have emerged as more potential partners came to Ieper and as more FLV services are provided, for example, searching for new employees. Since the interview in 1998 the number of employees will probably have doubled or tripled. The labour shortages in Ieper were still severe in 1998, but already were changing for the better, according to Stefaan Vandaele (authors interview 1998):

“Like most FLV companies we use the knowledge of L&H in our applications. L&H does not make the products, we do. They do the research and develop the technology. We make the applications and combine licenses into new products. We also have licensed technology from other FLV companies, like Xiox and Keyware Technologies”.

Because of FLV, Voxtron came into contact with firms they had had no prior dealings with. Voxtron is also interested in co-operating with an Israeli firm that would also like to come to

Ieper. The FLV Fund was negotiating with this potential FLV candidate and asked the existing FLV companies if they saw some possibilities in working together with the Israeli firm. The firm visited Voxtron to see if their technologies were complementary and both firms think it will be fruitful to work together, since it may be interesting to combine two of their products: listening to your e-mail by phone and listening to your fax by using the telephone. Voxtron, however, is only interested in making an arrangement to see if it is fruitful to exchange and integrate technologies when they come to Ieper and become an FLV company:

“You can sign a non-disclosure contract and show each other your technological capabilities, but if this Israeli company does not act according to this contract, you can not take him to court. If they are located here in Ieper and they participate in FLV they would not even think about this kind of abuse”.

This is an important aspect in the localising strategy of FLV, since the institutional architecture and the geographic proximity within FLV seems necessary to ‘open-up’ communication channels in order to look for possible technological complementarities and create valuable behaviour norms.

- *Keyware Technologies NV*

Keyware develops and provides Layered Biometric Verification (LBV) for enhanced security. Among others, Keyware combines two biometric technologies into one solution: image pattern recognition technology, from Excalibur Technologies (a FLV company) and speaker verification technology, licensed from Lernout and Hauspie. Keyware also maintains technological relationships with FLV companies like Voxtron, Amteva and Lenel. Actually, it was Keyware that brought Lenel in contact with FLV; Lenel already was a client of Keyware before Lenel joined the club. The technological interaction with Voxtron and Amteva is a result of FLV.

Keyware Technologies was founded in 1996 by opening at the same time an office in Zaventem (Brussels) and in the USA. According to Francis Declecq from Keyware:

“The FLV concept actually came too late for Keyware, otherwise we would have started-up in Ieper and we would have used the international FLV platforms instead of opening up a branch-office in the US ourselves. Without any support it was easier to find employees and all kind of facilities in Brussels”.

As soon as the Campus was finished Keyware opened an office in Ieper, which employed about 20 people. At the recently organised FLV Job-day they already found several employees they were looking for. In total Keyware has 50 employees, 15 of them work in Brussels.

Keyware started with the knowledge of others. By integrating several technologies and enhancing it, they developed their LBV-system. At the moment, they are searching for alliances and acquisitions in order to expand this technological base. Clients have become the most important external source of knowledge. Some 50 percent of the knowledge originating from external sources originated from the FLV cluster. Until 1998 Keyware has signed 25 contracts, some with FLV companies, others with clients like BULL, Smartcard and Unisys.

- *SyVox Europe NV (former Speech Systems)*

The founder of Speech Systems in Bolder, Colorado, is one of the famous scientific pioneers on speech-technology in the USA. As a university spin-off firm it started at the same time as L&H , but unlike L&H, it did not succeed in developing a product nor in marketing their technology. Until recently, the firm did not seem to survive the selection process between the pioneers in speech technology. After a change in management (less scientific) they acknowledged that their language technology lost when compared with their competitors', but they discovered that there was still one competitive advantage left: the technology to filter voice from a noisy environment. Acknowledging they had lost the technology race, they licensed L&H technology and integrated their own technology that is used for speech recognition applications for industrial logistic purposes, like speech-enabled warehouse 'order-picking'. To accelerate European market penetration and develop new applications in multiple languages, they created a subsidiary in Belgium as an FLV company. Recently, they acquired a Belgian firm and changed their name to SyVox. In 1999, SyVox will move within Ieper and open up a subsidiary at the FLV Campus, where they will employ approximately 20 to 30 people.

- *SmartMove NV*

As a privately owned Belgian company, SmartMove was founded in 1996 in Leuven by a team of engineers working in close relationship with IMEC. (IMEC is one of the world's largest independent research centres in micro-electronics, founded in 1984 by the Flemish government in association with the Leuven University. IMEC employs 750 people of which 70 percent are engaged in R&D, and it announced in September, 1998 it will open a research unit within the speech and language environment of FLV). SmartMove develops a hand-free vehicle communications platform that combines telecommunication and information

technology, i.e. the technology of L&H. Since L&H is engaged with Microsoft in the autoPC project one questions if these projects compete with each other. According to Smartmove, however, they are complementary, since SmartMove uses Java technology, a computer-language that is well known for its compatibility with other codifying technologies.

However, even if these technologies compete with one another, and only one survives the selection and standardisation process, the FLV system as a whole will not be locked into the technology that does not survive, thanks to the external economies of scope provided by the ‘the strength of weak ties’ (Granovetter 1973), or the long-term stability of ‘flexible specialisation’.

8 FLV: creating a ‘second nature’ to the region

A lot has been changed in the last two years and FLV became visible to the people in Ieper, the region and beyond. Many people and organisations are now eager ‘to hop on the train’. Finally the people can believe the words of the mayor of Ieper when he said that FLV would become as important to the region as the textile industry had been in the 12th and 13th century. Some 100 firms are expected to locate in Ieper and they will employ about two to three thousand people. Now an increase in image and expectations is increasing returns. The local government has begun negotiating plans to build houses for the influx of people to the area. Local businessmen are planning to invest as well, e.g. in extra hotel-accommodation.

As an innovation system Flanders Language Valley is highly specialised and concentrated in a technological and geographical sense. But why in a small city in a rural area? The localised knowledge can hardly be traced back to the original locational advantages (or disadvantages) of the region. It seems that the technological idea and assistance for L&H was destined to come from foreign sources so, from a technological point of view it didn’t really matter if the company was located in a bigger center in Belgium or not (apart from the fact that an airport might be convenient). Either way they were going to have to travel and ‘shop’ outside of the country (USA as it turns out initially) to get the ‘brains’ they needed. However, the entrepreneurial spirit, the availability of venture capital in the region and the multi-lingual aspect can be conceived as a sort of ‘first nature’ (Krugman 1993) of the regional specific advantages on which the success of L&H and its technology is partly based. Actually the strong family-oriented business ethic seems crucial: first of all with regard to the boys’ initial homecoming and secondly with regard to the faith of local private investors putting money into their vision, i.e.: Would Lernoud and Hauaspie have succeeded in persuading local butchers and bakers in a community they were not familiar with, like Brussels? Social links

drew and ‘tied’ them into Ieper. These initial local links, however, could not prevent L&H from growing out of Ieper into a global network.

As “we can know more than we can tell” (Polanyi 1966, 4), L&H knew more than it could sell and their clients wanted more than they could buy through licences. As this case shows, the exchange of codified knowledge in the form of licence agreements can be a highly localised learning process. The need for face-to-face contacts in order to better interact and exchange the tacit knowledge which is used to combine the codified knowledge started to attract other firms with similar and complementary technologies to Ieper. This inspired Jo Lernout & Pol Hauspie and some regional and local institutions to establish the joint public and private policy of the Flanders Language Valley initiative. A broad set of instruments were designed to increase ‘receptivity’ and ‘connectivity’ and localise the internal and external codification processes into the region in order to jointly economise on the localised knowledge spillovers. Building on the ‘first nature’ advantages and the presence of L&H, the FLV initiative created ‘second nature’ advantages by attracting additional firms with complementary technologies to the region and supporting them. L&H, The FLV Fund, the FLV Foundation and the attracted FLV firms are transforming the region by creating a localised innovation system that sets the cumulative causation of increasing returns in motion.

Summary

- The homecoming of Lernout and Hauspie;
- Research and development funded by ‘regional’ Venture Capital, from institutional as well as private investors stemming from what appears to be a significant inherited business mentality in the area;
- L&H adopts network mentality (letting others in) in spite of the fear others becoming competitors: L&H saw learning potential and opportunities to standardise their own technology;
- Intensive communication regarding integration of technologies forced physical integration (L&H with Kurzweil for example). Face-to-face communication seemed necessary due to the complexity of the projects;
- L&H supported the FLV initiative. In part out of gratitude, but they also saw more opportunity for themselves, i.e. concerning investments in education and training; influx of human resources; support their clients; shared knowledge and integration of other technologies;
- The investors of FLV fund see good business opportunities, because the firms are all in the same promising field of language and speech technology;
- The building of a local industrial park saying ‘come to us’;
- A big IT firm comes on board (Microsoft). This was important publicity for attracting others;
- Screening policy (looking for spillovers) through L&H and other participating firms. It keeps the firms closely linked (almost ‘personal’) and progressively linked (each new firm must have something to add);
- FLV companies know about each other and what each is doing. They license from each other, which ‘forced’ face-to-face sharing;
- FLV companies must be willing to locate in Ieper and get ‘educated’ in Ieper: ‘forcing’ a clustering process;
- Formation of the FLV foundation: more support to the young SME’s, ‘monitoring’ and ‘keeping pace’ with very fast developments, investments in human resources and attracting public funds for it;
- Enhancing interactive user-producer relations in the region: i.e., offering household use of products strengthens the clustering effect by moving it beyond the business sector but keeping it local;
- Companies ‘find’ each other at FLV to their mutual advantage, based on the convenience of single (‘collective’) source shopping;
- Companies find employees in the ‘created collective pool of labour’, e.g., at the local job fair or from FLV’s education services;
- More employment, more advertising by the government’s actions (i.e. plans to build more local housing).

- More enthusiasm among the business-, social- and policy-community: FLV now has the ‘popularity vote’: all create and sustain the clustering effect.

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Table 1 Population, density, urbanisation and average per capita income, in 1994 per territorial unit

	Population 1994	Inhabitants/ km2 1994	Urbanisation % 1994	Average income per inhabitant, 1994 (1.000 BF)
Ieper, Gemeente	35.434	271	13	307
Ieper, Arrond.	104.331	190	10	292
West Flanders, (Prov.)	1.119.085	356	15	329
Flanders (Gewest)	5.847.022	432	17	354
Belgium	10.100.631	331	12	340

Source: Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek (1998), "Regionaal Statistisch Jaarboek 1996". NIS, Brussel.

Table 2 Restructuring and growth of production per territorial unit, 1985-1996

	Agricult. % of prod. 1985	Agricult. % of prod. 1996	Industry % of prod. 1985	Industry % of prod. 1996	Average annual growth of GDP 1986-1996, %
Ieper, Arrond.	13	6	31	31	2.73
West Flanders, (Prov.)	6	3	35	29	2.14
Flanders (Gewest)	3	1	38	34	2.14
Belgium	2	1	34	30	1.78

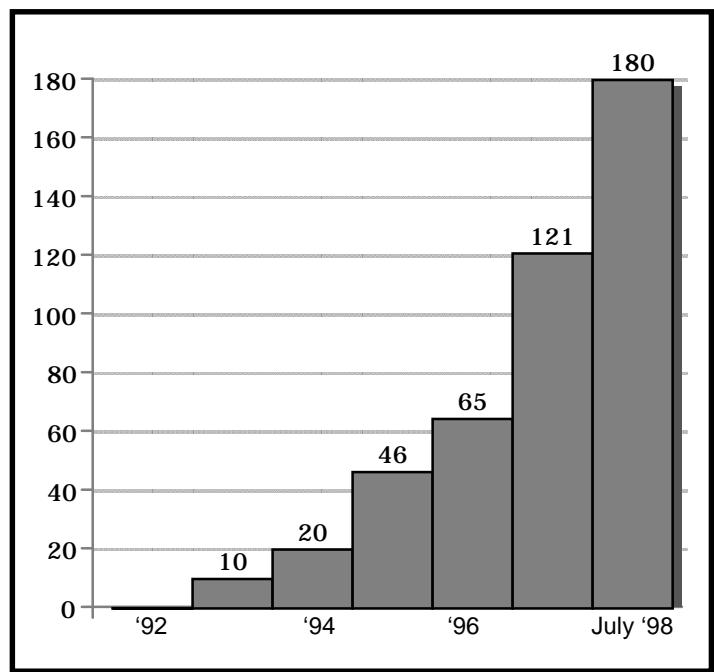
Source: N.I.S. (1998), "Regionaal Statistisch Jaarboek 1996", Brussel; Instituut voor de Nationale Rekeningen (1998), Regionale rekeningen 1996, Brussel.

Table 3 Percentage of employed and unemployed with academic or similar degree, per geographical unit, 1991

	% of employees with academic or similar degree; 1991	% of unemployed with academic or similar degree; 1991
Ieper (arrondissement)	4,6	1,6
West Flanders (Province)	6,2	2,3
Flanders (Gewest)	7,7	2,5
Brussels (Gewest)	13,7	4,5
Belgium	8,3	2,4

Source: Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek (1998), "Regionaal Statistisch Jaarboek 1996". NIS, Brussel.

Figure 1. Number of L&H licence contracts, 1992 - July 1998



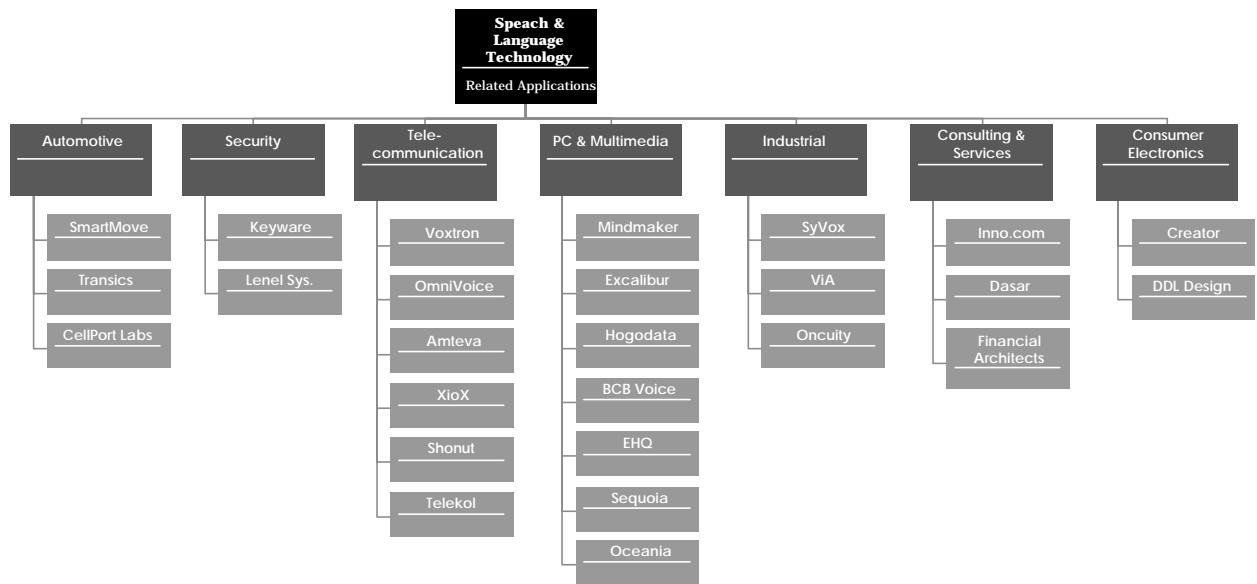
Source: L&H, July 1998

Table 4. Highlights of Lernout & Hauspie Speech Products in 1997, per division.

Core Speech Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alliance with Microsoft to develop voice computing for Windows • Agreement with SGS-Thomson for voice-enabled auto electronics • Announced FLEXtm alpha and voice pager using L&H Technology • Purchased TruVoice text -to-speech from Centigram • Introduced Arabic text-to-speech through L&H/Sakhr JVC • Announced first European auto navigation system from Pioneer
Dictation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquired Kurzweil Applied Intelligence • Demonstrated continuous speech software for radiology, Emergency Medicine, and Cardiology • Introduced Kurzweil Voice Commands for Microsoft Word • Demonstrated L&H Voice Xpress continuous speech software. • Announced alliance with MedQuist for transcription enhanced clinical voice station
Translation and localisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquired EMTI of Portugal and Brazil and C&L of Spain • Acquired Trantex of Finland, Wordworks of Sweden, and Kermit of Italy
Language Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquired GMS of Munich, developer of highly regarded Metal machine translation • Development of a multilingual internet search and on-line translation service, code-named Coronado, for sale through Internet Service Providers

Source: L&H Annual report 1997

Figure 2. Overview of the FLV Fund-portfolio, firms by type of application, March 1999



Source: FLV, 05/03/99