

STRATEGIC INDUSTRIES – IS THERE A COMMON TERMINOLOGICAL GROUND?

 **Iveta Černá**¹;  **Petr Procházka**²;  **Eva Křenková**³

Prague University of Economics and Business, Faculty of International Relations,
Department of International Business,
Náměstí Winstona Churchilla 4, 130 67 Praha, Czechia

e-mail: ¹cernai@vse.cz; ²petr.prochazka@vse.cz; ³eva.krenkova@vse.cz

Abstract

In the contemporary, uncertain global economic situation, interest in strategic industries has emerged. The study aims to identify strategic industries and track the methods used to do so. The methodology of this study is a systematic literature review of methods for identifying strategic industries. The study elaborates on how external disruptive events shaped the approach to strategic industries. The bibliometric analysis of 4,099 records in Web of Science (WoS) in January 2023 revealed that food, energy, and water supply are the main topics in the related research. Three main streams have been identified: free-competition-centered, economic-performance-centered, and safety-centered. Strategic industries were grouped into three categories: universal, country-specific, and proliferating.

Keywords

Strategic industries; Self-reliance; Self-sufficiency; Global value chains; Resilience.

Introduction

Most recently, the COVID-related disruptions to global value chains (GVCs), the United States (U.S.)-China trade war, and the Russia-Ukraine and Israel-U.S.-Iran conflicts have highlighted the weaknesses of highly fragmented global supply chains and the concentration of production and technology development in a handful of countries where production is cost-effective. As with COVID-19 response policies, it has been seen that more significant and more resilient companies would endure more. It rather supports inward-looking businesses. Ciravegna & Michailova (2022) claim that the post-COVID-19 world would mean less globalization. Bremmer (2020) declares three main trends in the current era: deglobalization, rising populism and nationalism, and an ascendant China. The European Union (EU) sought to leverage the transforming landscape and industry restructuring to gain momentum in the transition towards sustainability (Kuzemko et al., 2020; Chapman & Tsuji, 2020).

The fact that, unlike Tisdell (2013), Prud'homme (2016), or Di Tommaso et al. (2017), this research consists of a systematic literature review of the topic without filtering of specific industries or focusing on limited regions and/or historical eras, represents the novelty of this research. The systematic literature review, accompanied by a bibliometric analysis, aims to identify how the term “strategic industries” is used in the literature. It gathers methods applied to the identification of strategic industries and examines how the impact of external environment-disturbing events (namely the COVID-19 pandemic) shaped the approach to strategic industries. Thus, this study aims to map the dynamics of understanding the term “strategic industries” over recent years and the methods used to identify them.

This article is structured as follows. Section 1 briefly stresses the importance of the strategic industries topic. Section 2 defines the research questions. Section 3 provides an overview of the term “strategic industries” usage, categorizes it, reviews the methods applied to identify strategic industries, and provides an example of foreign direct investment (FDI) in Europe. Section 4 summarizes the findings and the Conclusion section gives directions for future research.

1 Literature Review

The close integration and high reliance on supplies from other countries put the supply of goods and services for basic needs at risk. Let us mention, for instance, shortages of face masks, lung ventilators, and disinfection at the beginning of 2020, the semiconductor chips from 2021 onwards (Klein et al., 2021), antibiotics and other common but vital generic medication from 2022 onwards (EMA, 2023; Bishen & Spina, 2023), and basic foodstuff resulting from Russia-Ukraine war from 2021 (Horowitz, 2023). States increasingly act to respond to market realities (Juhász & Lane, 2024). Global hegemony like China and the U.S. have responded with protectionist policies (Li et al., 2024), but this study will focus on the EU. The severe medical and personal protective equipment shortage in the EU single market led to the introduction of a temporary export licensing procedure for third countries in March 2020 (EU, 2020a), or the so-called Investment Screening Mechanisms (Bauerle Danzman & Meunier, 2023), and to start focusing on resilience and strategic autonomy (Rosén & Meunier, 2023). Although the EU measures did not limit the intra-EU trade in such products, several EU member states adopted temporary national export restrictions on transfers of medical equipment within the EU, including Czechia and Poland (Denton et al., 2020). Eventually, the COVID-19 situation led to the implementation of centralized procurement of vaccines, medications, medical equipment, and personal protective equipment at the EU level (Marcus et al., 2021).

It is crucial to define strategic industries that are vital for the normal functioning of an economy. Indeed, perceptions of strategic industries are dynamic and may vary over time, given the rapid pace of technological progress and the importance of technology-intensive industries as key input providers to other industries (Irwin & Klenow, 1994; Whetsell et al., 2020). Although the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 2007) has warned against overregulation and the overuse of state aid and FDI restrictions in strategic industries in past decades, COVID-19 taught us a lesson about the excessive reliance on global supply chains. Nevertheless, the terms “autarky” and “self-sufficiency” are not synonymous with isolation from external influences, nor are they opposed to free trade; they mean a country’s independence from events beyond its control (*force majeure*) and its ability to thrive without external support. A range of historical arguments explains why enhancing autarky is beneficial, particularly when done gradually and through cooperation with other countries (Helleiner, 2021).

The definition of strategic industries varies over time and across countries, and a region- and country-specific approach can be observed. Even individual countries tend to compile lists of industries they consider strategic based on their share of regional gross domestic product (GDP), employment, etc. for the further successful development of their economies, not from a general or even global point of view. For instance, China compiled a list of seven so-called strategic emerging industries, mainly comprising innovation- and technology-intensive sectors (Prud’homme, 2016), while in Java the low-tech cigarette production industry is considered a strategic industry (Arman & Maulidian, 2018).

Besides the functioning of an economy, there are implications for public policy. Several authors (Buckley et al., 2007; Foster, 2023; Cai & Efstathiopoulos, 2023; Gräf & Schmalz, 2023) study the topic from the perspective of threats posed by high FDI inflows into these industries, namely

from China, and the hidden political motivations behind them. Given the COVID-19 pandemic and its impacts, updating the list of strategic industries and sectors seems necessary – most authors mention technologies, energy, and raw materials that other industries rely on in their supply chains. However, it turned out that basic foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals are vital, as the COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented in the modern history of humankind, mainly because of the speed with which it spread worldwide through globalization (Jeanne et al., 2023).

1.1 Methods Applied to Identify Strategic Industries

The systematic literature review in this study identifies recent academic articles on the evolution of approaches to strategic industries and the methods and criteria used to identify them. The approaches include changes due to COVID-19 and other general trends ongoing in the last few decades. Disruptive events encourage new research on the interconnectedness of countries, the role of international trade, and the role of policymakers. The COVID-19 pandemic had such an effect as reopening debates over vulnerability, the resilience of GVCs, offshoring and reshoring, and integration. Table 1 presents some examples of research in chronological order.

Tab. 1 Overview of applied methods

Circumstances	Research methods	Research questions	Sector	Author
COVID-19	product riskiness indicator	Which products are vulnerable to trade shocks at the global level? What are the potential effects of reshoring policies?	general	Reiter & Stehrer (2023)
COVID-19 pandemic	qualitative empirical research	Can the adoption and implementation of redistributed manufacturing-led GVC reconfiguration deliver greater resilience against disruptive global events?	general They point out the pharmaceutical sector.	Phillips et al. (2022)
2006-2018	regression model	What is the impact of market cultivation on the supply efficiency of China's marine strategic emerging industry system?	marine industry, marine biomedicine, seawater	Yin et al. (2022)
Russia sanctions 2014-2019	multiple regression analysis	How does auditing differ in strategic industries?	Russian private and state-owned companies	Alon & Kim (2022)
The release of the OECD TiVA database; coverage 1995 – 2011 & 2005 - 2016	input-output data, number of domestic and foreign production stages, and geography of supply chains	Are GVCs becoming less global? Does the internationalization of GVCs reflect regional integration?	general	Miroudot (2020)

Circumstances	Research methods	Research questions	Sector	Author
-	composite indicator based on 7 variables comprising the strategic sector index.	What are some of the criteria that are useful in supporting the identification of strategic industries?	the U.S. manufacturing sector	Di Tommaso et al. (2017)
Disaster occasions	Extended Leontief's input-output model; case study	What are the components of the index for key sector prioritization?	General	Yu, et al. (2014)
-	-	Defining “ <i>framework based on a technology-driven dynamic input-output model with supply- and demand- side elements</i> ”	General	Los (2004, p. 695)

Source: Own

Di Tommaso et al. (2017) suggest 7 variables to be included in the strategic sector index: added value as % of GDP, the growth rate of the value-added, growth rate of full-time equivalent employees, value-added/full-time equivalent employees, the growth rate of compensation of employees/full-time equivalent employees, net export/full-time equivalent employees, investments in private fixed assets/full-time equivalent employees. The authors stress that the index has been developed for U.S. manufacturing industries. Another perspective is presented by Reiter & Stehrer (2023), who identify products vulnerable to global trade shocks. They apply the extended product fragility indicator and include outdegree centrality, the tendency to cluster, international substitutability, a measure for import concentration, and the non-tariff measure indicator.

2 Methodology

A systematic literature review is used to identify definitions of strategic industries and the methodologies used to identify them. The bibliometric analysis is applied to uncover the focus of science related to strategic industries and to observe its development. The bibliometric analysis is suitable, primarily when investigating many literature sources (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). The search was conducted in January 2023 in the Web of Science (WoS) database using the keywords “autarky” or “self-sufficiency”; therefore, the newer references from 2023 to 2026 are omitted. The literature period was not limited, and all WoS references were included. The reason for selecting these keywords is to uncover multidisciplinary literature. The reason for limiting our review only to WoS was to include only the highest ranks of literature. The software R, with a bibliometric package, was used to analyze the 4,099 results downloaded in BibTeX format from the WoS database. All the articles were used as sources for further work without filtering; therefore, the selection flowchart is not presented here. These data are used to proceed with the cluster and factorial analysis. This was done in VOSViewer. Cluster and factorial analysis provide outputs on the most common topics within the reviewed papers, with subtopics that are specific areas covered, up to 8 levels of clusters in total. The results are shown in Figure 2 in Subsection 3.1. Based on the results, the most representative papers for each stream and cluster are identified. Accordingly, two research questions (RQ) are set:

RQ1: What are the definitions of strategic industries?

RQ2: What methods are applied for the identification of strategic industries?

3 Results

3.1 Identification of the Term “Strategic Industry”

This subchapter addresses RQ1, i.e. identifying the term “strategic industry”.

Strategic industry, according to Cambridge Dictionary (2026), is “*an industry that a government considers to be very important for the country’s economy or safety*”. Longman Dictionary (2026) defines it as “*an industry that a country considers very important for its economic development*”. Di Tommaso et al. (2017, p. 686) mention the strategic industries as “*intuitively, they could be perceived as those sectors which contribute in a relevant way to the national interest and to social well-being and which therefore might deserve special attention from governments*”. Libicki (1990) has identified several caveats of the term, such as the development of national defense, specialization towards a high added value, industries with intense developmental linkages, and corporate and local networks or gateway nodes. Thus, based on Libicki’s work, it is possible to identify three main streams of how the term “strategic industry” is perceived, employed, or defined, as seen in Table 2.

In the 1st objective in Table 2 the term “strategic industry” is used in the context of state aid and the regulation of foreign investors. In this context, OECD (2007) distinguishes among three types:

- industries producing inputs or providing technologies indispensable for other industries,
- industries with a high economic impact on GDP creation and employment,
- industries that are fundamental to the country’s security.

Tab. 2 Strategic industry term streams

Objective / Stream	Content	Author
state aid and regulation of foreign investors	industries creating indispensable inputs or ensuring security that are not necessarily economically viable	OECD (2007)
competitiveness and technological catching up	industries enabling to boost the added value and innovation	Prud’homme (2016)
performance from the supply and demand side	industries with intense intra-sector linkages and dependencies	Arman & Maulidian (2018)

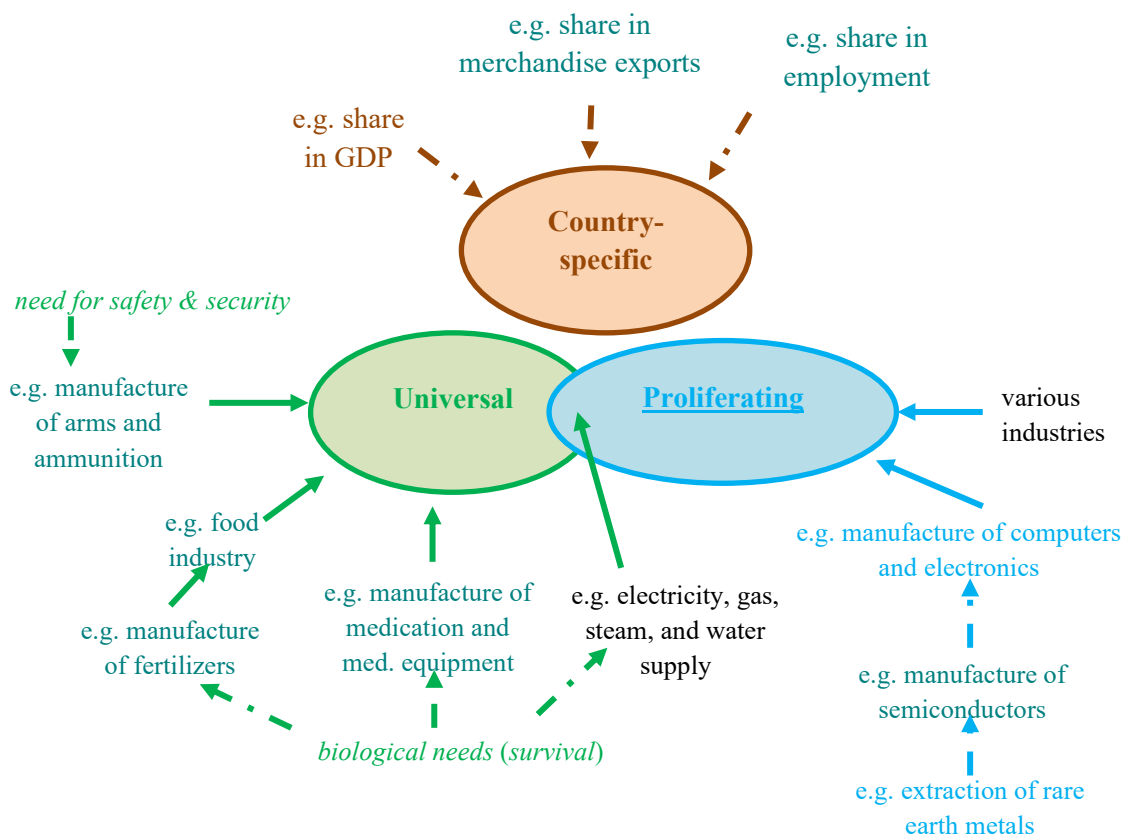
Source: Own

The 1st stream in Table 2 can take various forms and embrace various sectors. In this context, we point out the ‘safeguard’ provisions within the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU that postulates in Article 36 (EU, 2012) that EU member states are, in principle, allowed to take measures having an effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions and thus deviate from the free movement of goods within the intra-EU trade in case that the said measures are “*justified on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security; the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants; the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value; or the protection of industrial and commercial property*”. For the relevant case law, see (EU, 2021, pp. 66-76). The European Court of Justice “*has also accepted the justification on the grounds of public security in cases involving trade of strategically sensitive goods, as ‘...the risk of serious disturbance in foreign relations or to peaceful coexistence of nations may affect the security of a Member State’*. In these cases, the Court stated that the scope of Article 36 TFEU covers both internal security (e.g. crime detection and prevention and regulation of traffic) and external security”. Article 22 of the European Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 (EU, 2009) states that “*An authorisation shall be required for intra-Community transfers of dual-use items listed in Annex IV*”. Annex IV lists

10 categories of dual-use items, namely nuclear materials and related equipment, special materials and related equipment, materials processing, electronics, computers, telecommunications and information security, sensors and lasers, navigation and avionics, marine, aerospace, and propulsion.

The 2nd stream in Table 2 dedicated to Chinese economic policy discusses the term “strategic industry” in connection to the Chinese list of strategic emerging industries incorporated in the 12th Five Year Plan for the National Economic and Social Development of the People’s Republic of China (Prud’homme, 2016) where the strategic nature of the industry is regarded in its ability to enhance the competitiveness and technological catching up of China vis-à-vis its competitors. The aforementioned Five Year Plan in (Prud’homme, 2016) identifies 7 strategic emerging industries: (1) energy conservation and environmental protection including resource recycling, (2) new-generation information technology (IT), (3) biological and biotech, (4) high-end equipment manufacturing, (5) new energy, (6) new materials, and (7) new energy automobiles.

The 3rd stream in Table 2 is expressed in the paper of Arman & Maulidian (2018, p. 1) who argue that “*A strategic industry is an industry that can drive performance from the supply and demand side.*”. For instance, in the case of East Java, based on the input-output method, they mention vegetable oil, rice, flour and starch milling, bakery and cakes, cigarettes, basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, rubber, plastics, and basic metals. Indeed, only a few of them can be considered high-tech industries. Similarly, Los (2004) proposes a technology-driven dynamic input-output framework that stresses backward and forward linkages.



Source: Own using (OECD, 2007; Prud’homme, 2016; Arman & Maulidian, 2018)

Fig. 1: Categorization of strategic industries

Consistent with Table 2, Figure 1 details the baseline categorization of strategic industries. It will serve as a stepping stone for identifying strategic industries within the selected group of countries along with examples demonstrating the relations among categories and causality. The categorization is based on the NACE classification Rev. 2 (Eurostat, 2008). The B, C, D, and E sections are considered to incorporate industrial activities, while the construction, agricultural, and services activities are excluded. Figure 1 also illustrates the interdependencies among the industries involved at different stages of the computer and electronics supply chain.

Universal strategic industries satisfy basic physiological and safety-security needs, as defined by Maslow (1943) whose approach has been updated and re-categorized (Taormina & Gao, 2013). The **country-specific** strategic industries may vary from country to country, as the local importance expressed in the share of exports' value, GDP, or employment stems from each country's economic and political situation and is also shaped by historical context. The **proliferating** strategic industries are those whose outputs are indispensable inputs for numerous other essential industries. Nowadays, the range of such industries is likely extensive, given the highly fragmented GVCs (Miroudot, 2020). Indeed, there can be overlaps among the three categories, such as in the supply of energy and water.

Table 3 summarizes the terminology used in the context of strategic industries. Several related terms are frequently used.

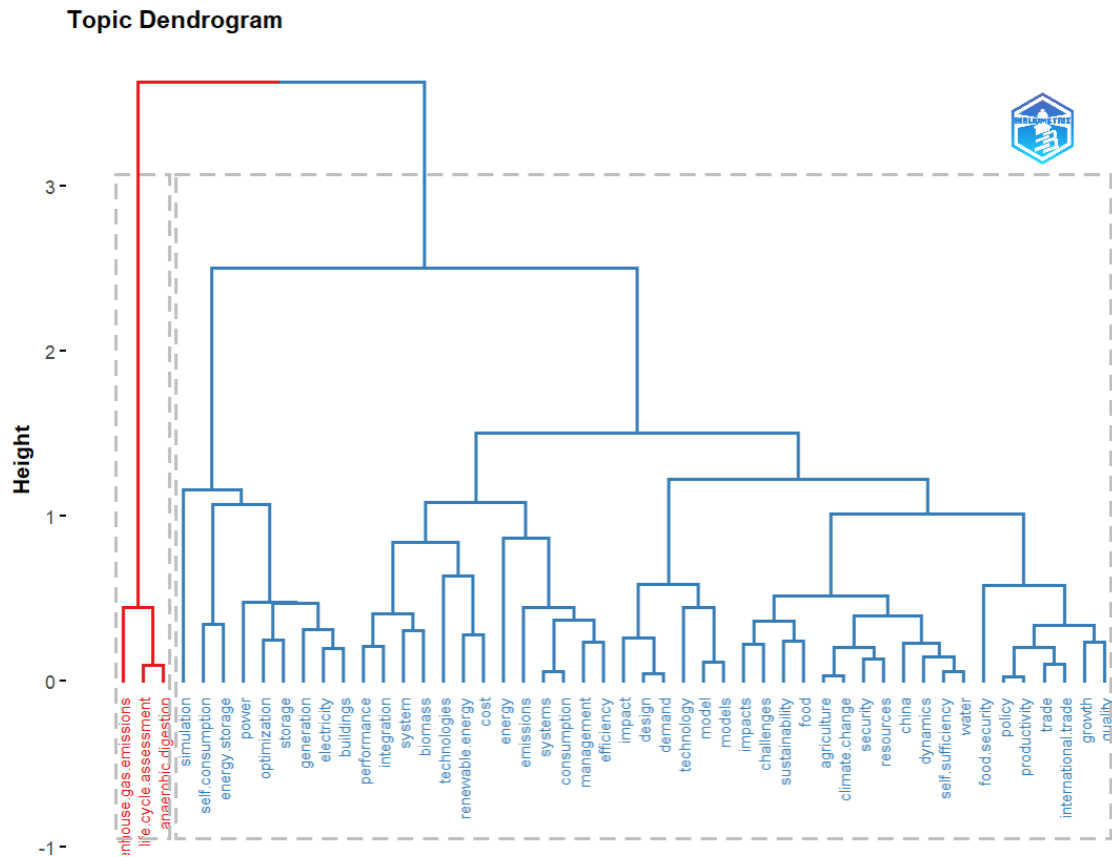
Tab. 3 Definitions of associated terms

Term	Definition	Author
redistributed manufacturing	small-scale local production that enables decentralized design and manufacture through geographically unconstrained value chains to address urgent needs	Phillips et al. (2022)
strategic emerging industries	<i>“Strategic emerging marine industries represent advanced marine productivity, with the advantages of high-tech intensive and low environmental resource consumption.”</i>	Yin et al. (2022, p. 1)
self-reliance	<i>“The achievement of self-reliance (zi li geng sheng: ‘regeneration through one’s own efforts’) is an important Chinese goal.”</i>	Tisdell (2013, p. 239)
self-sufficiency	It comes from the desires expressed as <i>“to be our own masters, and to be as free as we can make ourselves from the interferences of the outside world”</i> .	Keynes (1933, p. 762)

Source: Own

The search for the keywords “autarky” or “self-sufficiency” in the WoS database revealed 4,099 articles. The main clusters of studies are related to policy, systems, employment, optimization, and agriculture. The results of the bibliometric analysis demonstrated in Figure 2 demonstrate that the principal focus is on agriculture and energy.

In 2022, sustainable development became a crucial topic. The clustering analysis in Figure 2 uncovered important themes that appear relevant to sustainability. These include climate change, agriculture and security, energy production, consumption and storage, and agriculture, including topics such as diversity and water. International trade plays an undisputable role and must be part of the discourse on sustainable development.



Source: Own using VOSViewer

Fig. 2: Factorial analysis of topics related to terms “autarky” and “self-sufficiency”

3.2 Strategic Industries, Self-reliance, Resilience, and Reshoring

This subchapter addresses RQ2 in terms of the evolving approach to strategic industry identification, including related concepts.

A focus on greater self-reliance will be one of the five major trends within GVCs in this decade (Zhan, 2021). Ashby (2016) suggests that reshoring leads to economic growth and increased welfare in the home country. In crises multinational enterprises also tend to emphasize their impact on home economies (Fainshmidt et al., 2017).

At times, to maintain the home economy’s stability and the citizens’ welfare, it is worthwhile to provide public support to strategic industries in danger (Los, 2004). Governments thus identify their strategic industries (Arslan et al., 2020). They considered factors for the support of reshoring on the host-country level trade policies, institutional factors, and changes in market conditions, on the home-country level policy factors, access to skills and knowledge, workforce and supplier capacities, regional ecosystem, and availability of regional partners. Some conflicting evidence from the European level (Maček & Ovin, 2014) also suggests that, even if increased economic interventionism in strategic industries helps to build resilience, it reduces overall economic performance. So, governments must be careful while setting their resilience and self-reliance policies. Nevertheless, given the recent geopolitical tensions, securing the resilience of the supply chains of strategic industries, which are critical for both public and economic safety, is primarily the responsibility of EU member states. For instance, the EU implements inward FDI monitoring, applies tight export controls on dual-use items, supports the development of technologies critical to economic security, and points to risks arising from outward FDI in strategic sectors (European Commission, 2023).

3.3 Strategic Industries in Europe and Their FDI

This subchapter reviews the strategic industries identified and protected in EU countries.

One such mechanism is the EU's FDI screening framework introduced in April 2019 which enables screening of FDI in critical areas such as energy, transport, and IT to protect Europe's strategic assets, technologies, and infrastructure (EU, 2020a). Several discriminatory measures were introduced, for example, between 2008 and 2012 in the sectors of agriculture, chemicals, transport, and special-purpose machinery. The measures encompassed, among others, trade defense, state aid, tariffs, and non-tariff barriers (Durusoy et al., 2015). A critical aspect of European strategic industries is their relationship with industrial policy (European Council, 2024). Many countries and institutions are developing new strategies and frameworks to support strategic industries and address challenges such as globalization, technological change, and environmental sustainability (EU, 2020b).

In Germany, FDI is subject to review if it involves the production or development of weapons or military equipment. Also, the automotive, mechanical engineering, and metals sectors are crucial to the economy, and the aim is to strengthen German industry in a lasting way through competitiveness, innovation, and jobs (BMW, 2019).

In France, energy was added to the protected industries in 2007. The state policy mentions sensitive areas of support: *"The Foreign Affairs Ministry's mission is to support exports, but also to contribute to the influence (mobility, trade, innovation) of French industry in the areas of nuclear power, space, aeronautics, surface transport, and health biotechnology."* (France Diplomacy, 2013). In 2019, the French government set new regulations to protect French companies from hostile takeovers performed particularly by companies from non-EU member states (Gottlieb, 2020).

In Poland, strategic industries are understood primarily in terms of competitiveness, such as technology-intensive manufacturing, advanced business services, and process manufacturing (Bogdan et al., 2015).

Hungary introduced a new company law for public service providers, such as water and electricity supply, in 2007. In the government's eyes, privatization was happening at the expense of security and universal provision. The objective was protection in the utility sector and response to sovereign wealth funds (Clifton & Díaz-Fuentes, 2011).

The Spanish government has also introduced measures to protect strategic industries, particularly in the energy and defense sectors (Bulfone, 2020; Reuters, 2022).

In Italy, a 2012 law established a mechanism for government review of transactions involving the assets of companies operating in defense or national security, as well as in strategic activities in the energy, transport, and communications sectors (UNCTAD, 2012). In 2018 the Italian government approved new regulations to protect strategic companies from foreign takeovers, particularly those from non-EU countries. Italy created a fund in 2023 that *"will be able to inject capital, at market conditions, in companies that are considered crucial to ensure the access of Italian industry to critical raw materials or energy"* (Rotondi, 2023). The Italian government also supports broader sectors such as renewables, design, wood production, automotive, marine, and pharmaceutical industries (ICE, 2020).

The summary of strategic industries in the five largest EU states by population is provided in Table 4.

Tab. 4 Sectors regarded as strategic industries in the 5 largest (by population) EU countries

Country	Strategic industries	Prevailing objective
Germany	Automotive, mechanical engineering, and metals	Competitiveness, linkages
France	Nuclear energy, aerospace, and defense	National defense
Italy	Energy, transport, and communications	National defense
Spain	Energy, defense	National defense
Poland	Technology-intensive manufacturing, advanced business services, process manufacturing	Competitiveness

Source: Own using (Bulfone, 2020; BMWi, 2019; France Diplomacy, 2013; ICE, 2020; Bogdan et al., 2015)

4 Discussion

Regarding RQ1, the definitions and lists of strategic industries differ accordingly. The characteristics of a given country or region like scale, openness, industrial profile, and access to raw materials and energy sources play a crucial role, see e.g. (Miroudot, 2020).

Three main streams have been identified: free-competition-centered, economic-performance-centered, and safety-centered. OECD focuses on strategic industries as beneficiaries of state aid provided by national governments, thereby distorting free competition and imposing restrictive practices against foreign investors for national security concerns, however, these might not be a single driver (Stevens, 1991; OECD, 2007). It is also based on national or public interest criteria or extended to economic benefits. As OECD puts it, “*The list of sectors which might be considered strategic varies across countries and over time but could potentially include any industry.*” (OECD, 2007, p. 74). Based on the literature review, a basic categorization of strategic industries into three categories (universal, country-specific, and proliferating) is offered; however, in some countries, the categories may overlap due to local circumstances. The bibliometric analysis revealed that food, energy, and water supply are the main topics in the related research. Discriminatory practices against foreign investors tend to be imposed on the production of defense materials, transport, land ownership, public utilities, nuclear energy, and aerospace (OECD, 2007).

As for RQ2, the input-output tables serve as a valuable data source for studying the interconnections between countries and industries. Data availability, delayed responses to a changing environment, and the inclusion of indicators beyond trade remain challenging.

Compared to other research works that were localized to specific industries or limited in geographical scope, such as Tisdell (2013), Prud’homme (2016), or Di Tommaso et al. (2017), the authors of this article comprehensively and objectively analyzed the term “strategic industries” based on the available WoS literature. Such an approach allowed presenting varying points of understanding of this term.

Analyzing strategic industries could help diversify and upgrade economies, encourage technological innovation, and promote sustainability (UNIDO, 2025). The question and definition of strategic industries are fundamental for policymakers who set industrial policy goals, ensure sustainable economic development, and protect the welfare and safety of citizens.

Nevertheless, this is just a desk research that serves as a starting point for future analysis. It does not contain primary data nor implements a quantitative analysis to evaluate and compare the importance or relevance of various approaches.

Conclusion

This study provided a review of the use of the term “strategic industries” and the methods used to identify strategic industries. The definitions of the term “strategic industries” have been

classified into three main streams and the three main sectors with the highest proliferation have been identified.

For future research, it is crucial to identify strategic emerging industries in the European context to support and maintain sustainable economic development and the region's economic competitiveness. Given the severe economic and social aftermath of COVID-19, possible research questions include: *What shift in the perception and approach to identifying strategic industries is attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic?* In this context, recent literature highlights the importance of the pharmaceutical sector, the reconfiguration of value chains (mainly their shortening), and the trend toward deglobalization.

Qualitative methods can be added. For instance, in-depth interviews with key stakeholders and interest groups could yield new insights and help to build a corpus of strategic industries while finding a common ground for one country or a group of countries, e.g. the EU. Nonetheless, the outputs would be country- or region-specific and would not necessarily constitute a universal list of strategic industries.

The impact of self-reliance in strategic industries in selected economies on their economic performance should be measured by indicators such as GDP growth rates, inflation rates, real wage levels, and unemployment rates.

Indeed, COVID-19, the U.S.-China trade war, the Russia-Ukraine war, and the conflict with Iran and the Hormuz Strait blockage taught us severe lessons about the repercussions of disruptions to vital global supply chains. Thus, the outcomes of such research could inform policy regarding the range of national strategic industries in which self-reliance, back-shoring, and near-shoring should be promoted, given their safety and economic importance to the said economies. Such a list of strategic industries could help efficiently articulate the EU structural funds priorities and target both the investment incentives and the state aid.

Depending on the range of countries to be investigated, it will be necessary to identify a set of industries deemed strategic for those countries. The group of countries like EU should be homogeneous to a great extent in terms of e.g. levels of economic and technological development, and of the structure of their economy.

Given the research outputs, the list of strategic industries can involve manufacturing pharmaceuticals, medical devices, weapons and ammunition, raw materials, basic foodstuffs, and energy production.

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STRATEGICKÁ ODVĚTVÍ – EXISTUJE SPOLEČNÁ TERMINOLOGICKÁ ZÁKLADNA?

V současné nejspíše globální ekonomické situaci se objevil zájem o strategická odvětví. Cílem studie je identifikovat strategická odvětví a zmapovat metody, které se k tomu používají. Metodika této studie spočívá v systematickém přehledu literatury zabývající se metodami identifikace strategických odvětví. Studie se zabývá tím, jak vnější rušivé události ovlivnily přístup ke strategickým odvětvím. Bibliometrická analýza 4 099 záznamů v databázi Web of Science (WoS) z ledna 2023 odhalila, že hlavními tématy souvisejícího výzkumu jsou zásobování potravinami, energií a vodou. Byly identifikovány tři hlavní proudy: proud zaměřený na volnou soutěž, zaměřený na ekonomickou výkonnost a zaměřený na bezpečnost. Strategická odvětví byla rozdělena do tří kategorií: univerzální, specifická pro danou zemi a rychle se rozvíjející.

STRATEGISCHE INDUSTRIEN – GIBT ES EINE GEMEINSAME TERMINOLOGISCHE GRUNDLAGE?

Angeichts der derzeitigen unsicheren globalen Wirtschaftslage ist das Interesse an strategischen Branchen gestiegen. Ziel der Studie ist es, strategische Branchen zu identifizieren und die dafür verwendeten Methoden zu erfassen. Die Methodik dieser Studie besteht in einer systematischen Literaturübersicht zu Methoden der Identifizierung strategischer Branchen. Die Studie befasst sich damit, wie externe Störereignisse den Zugang zu strategischen Sektoren beeinflusst haben. Eine bibliometrische Analyse von 4.099 Einträgen in der Datenbank Web of Science (WoS) aus dem Januar 2023 ergab, dass die Hauptthemen der entsprechenden Forschung die Versorgung mit Lebensmitteln, Energie und Wasser sind. Es wurden drei Hauptströmungen identifiziert: eine auf freien Wettbewerb ausgerichtete, eine auf wirtschaftliche Leistungsfähigkeit ausgerichtete und eine auf Sicherheit ausgerichtete Strömung. Die strategischen Sektoren wurden in drei Kategorien unterteilt: universelle, länderspezifische und sich schnell entwickelnde.

SEKTORY STRATEGICZNE – CZY ISTNIEJE WSPÓLNA BAZA TERMINOLOGICZNA?

W obecnej niepewnej sytuacji gospodarczej na świecie pojawiło się zainteresowanie sektorami strategicznymi. Celem badania jest zidentyfikowanie sektorów strategicznych oraz zebranie metod, które są do tego wykorzystywane. Metodyka niniejszego badania polega na systematycznym przeglądzie literatury poświęconej metodom identyfikacji sektorów strategicznych. Badanie dotyczy tego, jak zewnętrzne zdarzenia zakłócające wpłynęły na podejście do sektorów strategicznych. Analiza bibliometryczna 4 099 rekordów w bazie danych Web of Science (WoS) ze stycznia 2023 r. wykazała, że głównymi tematami powiązanych badań są zaopatrzenie w żywność, energię i wodę. Zidentyfikowano trzy główne nurty: nurt skupiony na wolnej konkurencji, na wynikach gospodarczych oraz na bezpieczeństwie. Sektory strategiczne podzielono na trzy kategorie: uniwersalne, specyficzne dla danego kraju oraz szybko rozwijające się.