Os sistemas regionais de inovação e a territorialização das políticas públicas

WORKSHOP
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Outline

• Proximity and distance on knowledge and innovation territorial dynamics
• Smart specialization and clusters life cycle
• Place-based approach and RIS
• Policy implications
terrestrial innovation models

- Argument for long emphasized by different territorial innovation models (MOULAERT, and SEKIA, 2003), like the "industrial district" (Amin & Thrift, 1992), *milieu innovateur* (Camagni, 1991; Crevoisier, 2004) or Porter’s cluster approach (1990; 1998).
- Geographical proximity turns out to be fundamental to innovation at local and regional level

institutions and regional development

- Institutional framework facilitates producers and users to solve problems, to develop adequate expectations, to develop trust and to reduce economic and technological uncertainty (Hodgson, 1988; North, 1991; Lundvall, 1999).
- The dynamic process of institutionalization - the learning region (Morgan, 1995) – the WDA
- Institutional relevance and collective learning processes are crucial elements on national and regional innovation systems (Lundvall, 1992; Cooke et al., 1997)
dynamic perspective on innovative agglomerations

- However, successful innovative agglomerations evolve through different stages.
- The agglomeration dynamics rely mostly on local pre-existing resources and conditions, complemented by so-called trigger effects that may lead to subsequent agglomeration (Feldman & Braunerhjelm, 2006).

“...successful clusters are the ones that are able to build and maintain a variety of channels for low-cost exchange of knowledge with relevant hot-spots around the globe” (Bathelt et al., 2004, p. 33).

knowledge anchoring

- Knowledge processes are not limited to generation and use since they also include circulation and anchoring.
- Anchoring refers to the process of new external knowledge interaction with existing one in a region or place – a dynamic process.
- Crevoisier & Jeannerat (2009) consider that anchoring is a process of local contextualization of mobile (or external) knowledge, depending heavily on local capacity.
innovation and regional institutions

• RIS have been pivotal on innovation policies across European regions, emphasizing the relevance of S&T institutions, education and training organizations, entrepreneurial associations, and financial organizations.

• Regional innovation systems have shown positive results especially in more advanced regions where there are innovative firms, dynamic clustering and high quality institutions supporting innovation and collective learning.

RIS in the European periphery

• Peripheral regions have poor developed RIS, lacking dynamic firms clustering and support organizations, deriving from a problem of organizational “thinness” (Isaksen, 2001; Nauwelaers & Wintjes 2003).

• Low absorption capacity of the regional firms.

• These regions have few or low profile universities and training institutions and there is not efficient knowledge transfer structures, which weaken regional innovation strategies especially those derived from more advanced regions (Tödtling & Tripli, 2005).
INNOVATION BARRIERS AND TYPES OF REGIONS

Tödtling & Trippl (2004; p. 9)

one-size fits all vs place-based approach?

- Because regions are different, the one-size fits all innovation policy is not correct, since there is no single “best practice” innovation policy approach.
- “tailor-made” innovation policy approaches are best suited to address innovation dynamics
- A place-based approach (Barca report) may be appropriate to regional innovation performance in Europe
- It advocates the need to adapt interventions and economic institutions to local conditions
smart specialisation and regional growth

- Smart specialisation and regional growth McCann (2012):
  - Embeddedness – inter-relation with regional activities
  - Related variety – specialized technological diversification
  - Connectivity – access to markets

- Relatedness as specialised technological diversification

smart specialisation, related and unrelated variety

- The question of the relationship between specialisation and diversification and regional economic growth (Hassink & Klaerding, 2011)
  - Related variety is seen as a source of knowledge spillovers in each sector

- What is the role of unrelated variety?
  - It may be understood as an effective portfolio in the regional protection against external shocks (resilience)

- Need to emphasize too unrelated variety and “resilience” of regions as a way to avoid lock-ins.
place-based approach and RIS

- The definition of “place” in Barca report is anything but clear.
- A differentiated territorial approach appropriated to each type of policy domain may prove, in the end, a serious problem of coordination and articulation of policies in the region.
- There is much uncertainty due to the trade-off between maximizing growth (increasing the spatial imbalances ) and territorial cohesion (tackling development disparities).
- Need to define RIS considering (OVERLAPPING BOUNDARIES):
  - Global systems of innovation (MNC, Trade agreements, IPR, Financial Regulations,...)
  - National systems of innovation (infrastructure, law and regulations, education and training, financial system, R&D system, Governance system)
  - Regional Innovation System (innovation processes and collective learning, NOT ASSETS)
  - Technological System of Innovation
  - Sectoral Systems of Innovation
conclusions and policy implications

• Cluster life cycle policy perspective is needed to reinforce RIS and regional growth in the periphery

• Place-based approaches are aware of different regional problems and are a response to one-size fits all policies, and are too an opportunity to constrain policy circulation in peripheral regions

• Analyse RIS effectiveness and the regional knowledge base in order to construct competitive advantage – (un)related variety, platforms – (Asheim et al, 2011).

• Find alternative institutional set-ups that favour stronger economic performance and innovation at national and regional levels

• Consider the overlapping nature of innovation systems and integrate policies (national and regional) in the region (locus of innovation), adopting a relational perspective though.