

Master in European Economic Governance

A.Y. 2024/2025

Course Syllabus

Course	European Perspectives in Innovation Studies
Lecturer	Professor Daniele Archibugi
Course Description	<p>What are the innovation challenges that companies, governments, nations and international organizations should face in the next decade?</p> <p>Combining the economics of innovation with factual evidence about the current situation, students will get familiar with some of the core debates in business strategies and public affairs.</p> <p>Specific attention will be devoted to understand the challenges that the European nations and the European Union should face in an increasingly competitive global economy.</p>
Primary References	See detailed topics below.
Course Objectives	<p>Students will learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of innovation in economic development - The competences needed to succeed in a competitive environment - How business strategies and public policies could shape the impact and diffusion of innovations.
Prerequisite	None
Teaching Method	Frontal lectures (2 hours) and students' round table discussions (2 hour). In the second part of each lecture students are required to discuss the readings in small groups. The final week is devoted to students' presentations (4 hours).
Assessment Method and Grading Policy	Assessment will take place through students' presentations (50% of the final mark) and oral exam (50% of the final mark).

Course Plan and References

Week 1: Will innovation continue to foster economic development?

The phases of development of the capitalist economy have been associated with the introduction, selection and diffusion of new technologies. The companies and the nations which have managed to successfully master them have also been able to grow more than others. Will this apply also in the next decades?

Gordon, R.J. (2012). *Is US economic growth over? Faltering innovation confronts the six headwinds* (No. w 18315). National Bureau of Economic Research.

Archibugi, D. (2017). Blade Runner economics: Will innovation lead the economic recovery?. *Research Policy*, 46(3), pp.535-543.

Week 2: The European Union in the global innovation race

The European continent has very high competences in science, technology and innovation. However, it is more and more challenged not only by the United States, but also from Asian countries such as Japan and China. Companies in these countries are often supported by strong government interventions. What should Europe do to survive in the race? To what extent the policies carried out at national level are sufficient?

Archibugi, D. and Mariella, V., 2021. Is a European recovery possible without high-tech public corporations?. *Intereconomics*, 56(3), pp. 160-166.

Archibugi, D., Evangelista, R. and Vezzani, A., 2022. Regional technological capabilities and the access to H2020 funds. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*, 60(4), pp.926-944.

Week 3: From the service economy to the creative class

It is often argued that economic success is associated to professional qualifications. But how has the expertise evolved in the past decades? The enormous increase of the service economy, associated to the productivity growth achieved in the primary and secondary sectors, needs to be qualified to understand which competences are crucial for economic well-being.

Florida, R. and Mellander, C., 2015. The rise of the global creative class. pp. 313-342 in D. Archibugi and A. Filippetti (eds), *The Handbook of Global Science, Technology, and Innovation*, Wiley, Oxford 2015.

Gallouj, F. and Savona, M., 2010. Towards a theory of innovation in services: a state of the art. *The handbook of innovation and services: A multi-disciplinary perspective*, pp. 27-48 in Faïz Gallouj and Faridah Djellal (eds), *The Handbook of Innovation and Services*. Elgar, Cheltenham, 2010.

Week 4: The Innovation lottery and its implications for business strategies and public policies

The economic impact of innovation is very skewed. Some innovations are very successful, others are not. The benefits of innovations are often distributed accordingly. However, it is equally important to consider that a stream of minor innovations can substantially contribute to development.

Scherer, F.M., 2001. The innovation lottery. In Dreyfuss, R.C., Zimmerman, D.L. and First, H., eds., *Expanding the boundaries of intellectual property: innovation policy for the knowledge society*. Oxford University Press.

Anderson, C., 2008. Debating the long tail. *Harvard Business Review*.

Week 5: Students' presentations and feedback