



# Innovation policy, sustainability transitions and the global green shift

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# The road towards net zero & the role of innovation



UN CLIMATE  
CHANGE  
CONFERENCE  
UK 2021

- ▶ Dealing with **climate change** essential for the sustainability transition
- ▶ Requires **extensive change** (and **quickly**)
- ▶ For which **innovation** of all sorts – and therefore also **innovation policy** – will be essential.

Innovation policy = policies that (significantly) impact innovation

# Role of innovation policy in the transition

- ▶ **Mission-oriented** (goal-oriented) innovation policy: Projects with a concrete aim («man on the moon») in a specific sector/activity
- ▶ **General** (economy-wide) innovation policy: Improve the working of the innovation system
- ▶ “Net zero” requires **extensive changes in all sectors** and contributions from **many different actors**: a new policy approach (“transformative innovation policy”)

More: Edler og Fagerberg 2017,  
Fagerberg 2018



# Technological revolutions

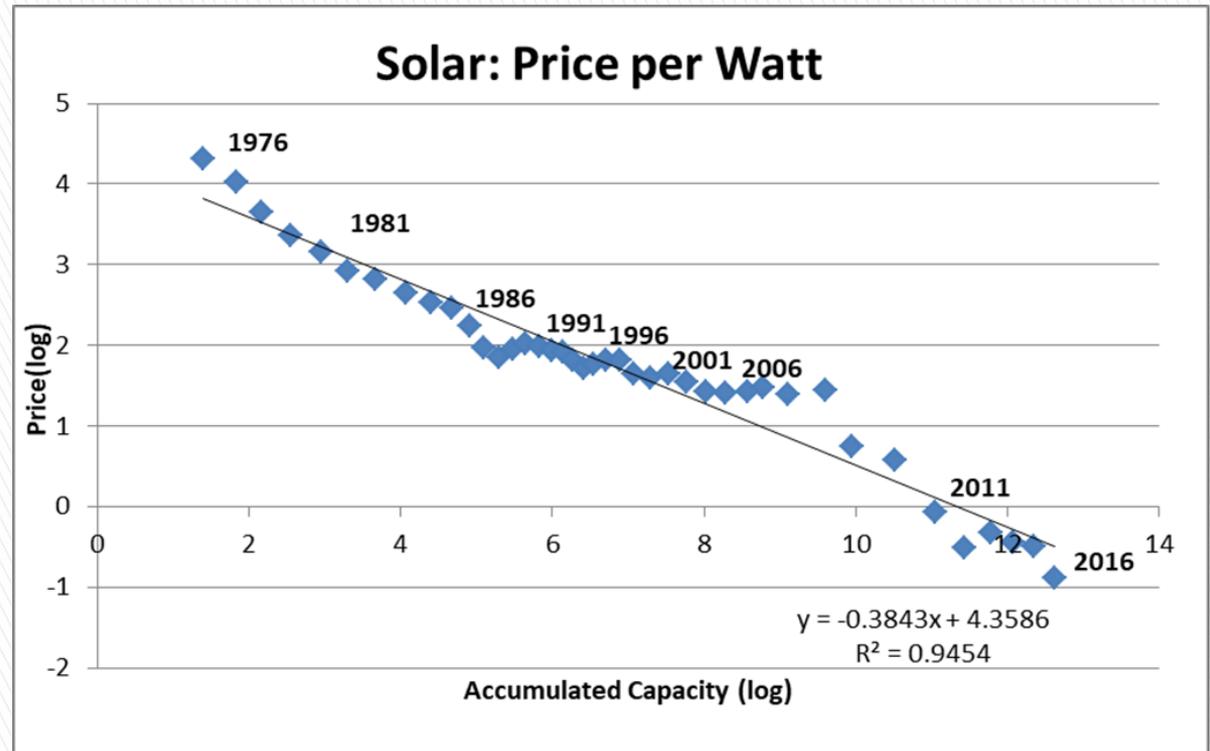


- ▶ A set of radical innovations with pervasive effects throughout the economy
- ▶ A “core factor” with low – rapidly falling – costs, almost unlimited availability and broad applicability (f.i. oil, semiconductors)
- ▶ Leads to (presupposes) big changes in infrastructure, social/economic organization og institutions
- ▶ And rapid growth in affected industries and extensive structural change

More: Fagerberg 2018, Fagerberg and Verspagen 2021

# Renewable energy: a new technological revolution

- The sun – an abundant source of energy
- Basis for solar energy, wind energy, bioenergy etc
- Rapidly decreasing costs
- Competitive with conventional sources of energy

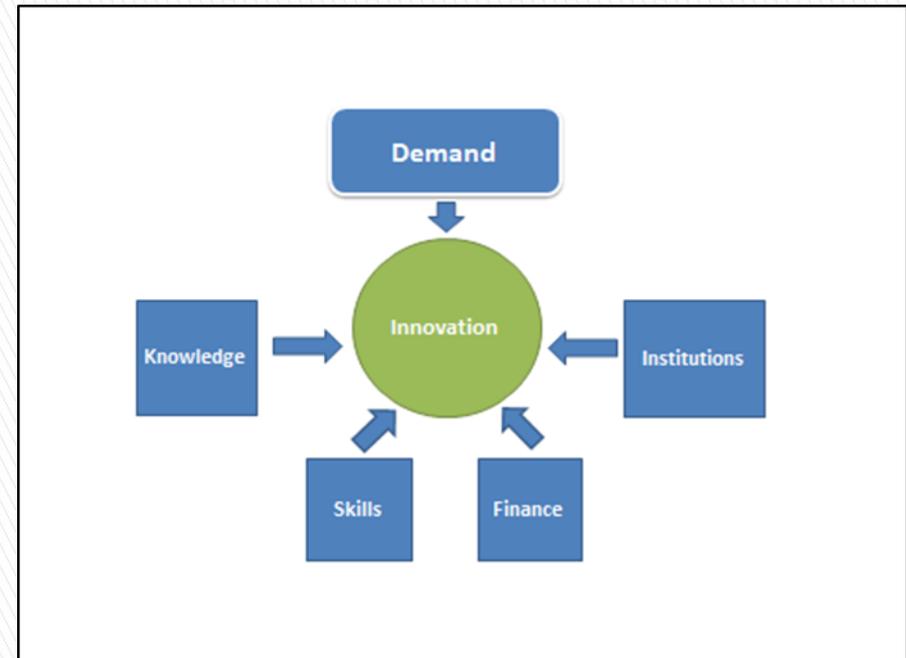


Source: Fagerberg 2018

- Can replace fossil energy in most applications
- Requires extensive changes (innovation) in energy storage, distribution and use

# Innovation processes & policy

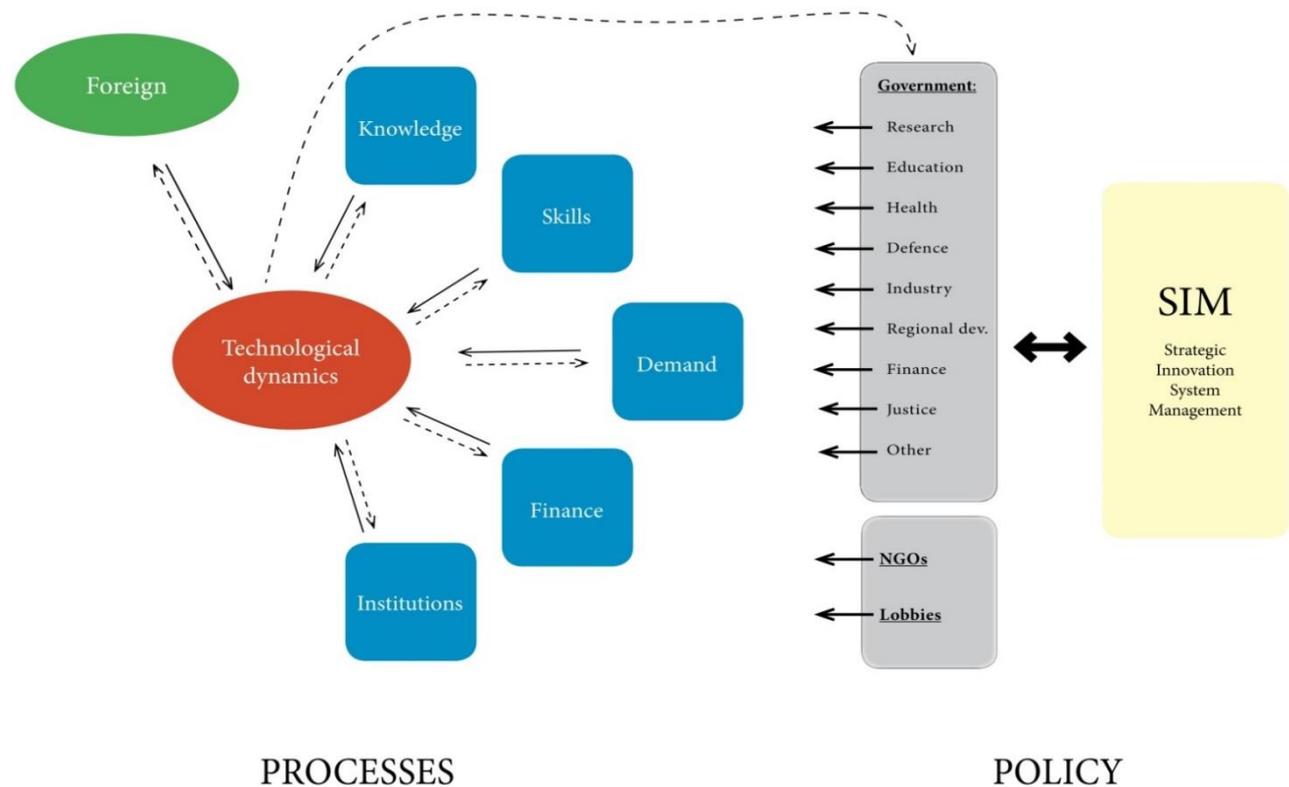
- ▶ Innovation depends on several factors (**processes**)
- ▶ Which in most cases are **complimentary**
- ▶ Little help in having access to some promising knowledge if other required factors (skills, finance, demand) are **lacking**



**A holistic (system) perspective  
essential for policy**

# Processes that matter for innovation are influenced by numerous policies/agencies

- How to secure that these policies are **consistent?**
- Policy **co-ordination, alignment** essential for Net-Zero
- Changes in **innovation policy governance** required?



Source: Fagerberg (2017) Innovation Policy: Rationales, Lessons and Challenges, Journal of Economic Surveys

# Coordination/alignment of policy: Two models

## Organizational

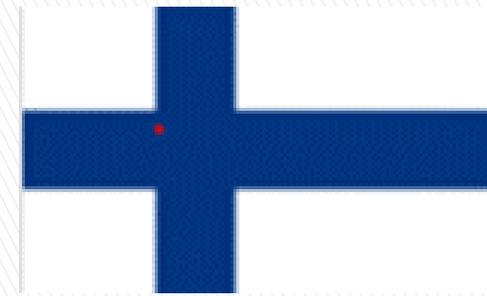
- ▶ **“Innovation council”** led by the prime minister and with central innovation actors as participants
- ▶ Coordination **within government** or in the entire **innovation system**?
- ▶ Transparency & accountability

## Cognitive

- ▶ A common **vision** may mobilize resources for **change & unleash innovation**
- ▶ Needs to be based on a thorough analysis of **opportunities and challenges**
- ▶ ... and engage a **broad range of actors** (“stakeholders”) in & outside politics
- ▶ ... and be **broadly supported/robust** to shifting parliamentary majorities

**No Mission without Vision?**

# Finland: Pioneering innovation policy governance



- ▶ Traditionally specialized in natural resources (forestry, mining)
- ▶ Vision (80s –): **Transition to a modern, «high tech» economy (ICTs)**, public innovation agency TEKES (1983) funds «technology programs», a «**high road**» out of the crisis of the 1990s
- ▶ **Strong policy coordination** through national “**research and innovation council**” (RIC), chaired by the prime minister (consisting of main public and private innovation actors), suggesting **strategic plans for R&I policy** & evaluating results

More: Fagerberg & Hutschenreiter (2020) Coping with societal challenges: Lessons for innovation policy governance, Journal of Industry, Competition and Trade



# Policy-making in times of crisis

- ▶ Last decade: Finland hard hit by the combined effect of the **financial crisis and NOKIA's demise**
- ▶ **Drastic reduction in public support to innovation**
- ▶ Finnish business R&D drop by one third
- ▶ **A turn to a more traditional (university-centred) policy stance**
- ▶ Reduced role for RIC
- ▶ Continuing stagnation ....
- ▶ New vision needed?

# A new (green) innovation policy stance?



- ▶ **Innovation policy**: not mainly about R&D, but creating (exploiting) **opportunities** (e.g., demand), supporting **experimentation**, enhancing **learning & capabilities**
- ▶ Main policy elements: Increase **renewable energy**, electrify **transport & industry**, increase **energy efficiency**, **circular economy**, actively reduce **polluting sectors** ...
- ▶ Special “missions” for hard to abate sectors, e.g., international aviation and shipping
- ▶ Needs to penetrate **all policy areas** (sectors/levels), **include** all relevant actors (“stakeholders”), and distribute costs and benefits **fairly**
- ▶ Improving innovation policy governance

**Riding the waves of renewables and electrification**

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