

## SYLLABUS

<b>Name of the course:</b>	Innovation Economics			
<b>Teacher:</b>	Cristiano ANTONELLI			
<b>University / organisation:</b>	Università di Torino			
<b>Language of teaching:</b>	English			
<b>ECTS:</b>				
<b>Semester (S1, S2, S3 or S4):</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S1	<input type="checkbox"/> S2	<input type="checkbox"/> S3	<input type="checkbox"/> S4
<b>Teaching method(s):</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lecture courses		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flipped classroom	
	Other: _____			
<b>Type(s) of evaluation:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sitting exam		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Written report	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oral defence		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group project	
	Other / comments: _____			
<b>Expected deadline(s) for the evaluation(s)</b>	Mid December			
<b>Expected date of final results:</b>	July 2025			
<b>Summary of the content:</b>	UNDERSTANDING THE DYNAMICS OF ENDOGENOUS TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND THE ROLE OF AGENTS, MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS			
<b>Indicative list of lectures:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction on terminology.</li> <li>2. The endogeneity of innovation. Layers: the endogeneity of science, the endogeneity of technology; the endogeneity of innovation. Levels: weak endogeneity vs. strong endogeneity.</li> <li>3. The discovery of the residual. Total factor productivity.</li> <li>4. Tobin's q: definition and debates.</li> <li>5. Adam Smith, Nicholas Kaldor, Jacob Schmookler and the demand pull approach.</li> <li>6. Karl Marx, John Hicks and Daron Acemoglu: three steps of the induced technological change approach.</li> <li>7. Schumpeter 1911 (1934): From Walras to entrepreneurship.</li> <li>8. Schumpeter 1928: The Marshallian legacy.</li> <li>9. Schumpeter 1942: The corporation, oligopolistic rivalry and the product life cycle. From Cournot to Scherer.</li> <li>10. The dynamics of learning and its implications: Localized technological change.</li> <li>11. The Arrovian economics of knowledge: the implications of the limited appropriability. The market failure hypothesis.</li> <li>12. The economics of intellectual property rights.</li> <li>13. The economics of university.</li> </ol>			

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. R&amp;D subsidies and the additionality problem.</li> <li>15. Early evolutionary economics: Routines and the Fisher-Price Law.</li> <li>16. Spillover economics. New growth theory.</li> <li>17. The limited transferability of knowledge: absorption costs and the governance of technological knowledge: technical versus pecuniary externalities.</li> <li>18. The size and composition of external knowledge: Jacobs increasing returns.</li> <li>19. The technology production function and the knowledge generation function: the CDM approach.</li> <li>20. The limited exhaustibility of knowledge and the recombination hypothesis.</li> <li>21. Schumpeter 1947: The creative response.</li> <li>22. Bounded rationality and Lamarckian evolutionary economics.</li> <li>23. History matters: trajectories, past dependence and path dependence.</li> <li>24. The complexity approach: innovation as an emergent system property.</li> <li>25. From the economics of knowledge to the knowledge economy.</li> <li>26. Technological change and international trade.</li> <li>27. Technological change and inequality: A two-way relationship?</li> <li>28. Technological congruence.</li> <li>29. Technological platforms.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Short bibliography:</b></p>	<p>Antonelli, C. (2017), "Endogenous Innovation: The Economics of an Emergent System", 2017, Cheltenham, Edward Elgar;</p> <p>Antonelli, C. (2018), "The Evolutionary Complexity of Endogenous Innovation. The Engines of the Creative Response", Cheltenham, Edward Elgar;</p> <p>Antonelli, C. (2019), "The Knowledge Growth Regime: A Schumpeterian Approach", Palgrave MacMillan, London (ISBN: 978-3-030-05507-3);</p>