

## SYLLABUS

<b>Name of the course:</b>	Innovation and new industrial policy			
<b>Teacher:</b>	Sébastien Lechevalier			
<b>University / organisation:</b>	EHESS			
<b>Language of teaching:</b>	English			
<b>ECTS:</b>	5			
<b>Semester (S1, S2, S3 or S4):</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> S1	<input type="checkbox"/> S2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S3	<input type="checkbox"/> S4
<b>Teaching method(s):</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lecture courses		<input type="checkbox"/> Flipped classroom	
	Other:			
<b>Type(s) of evaluation:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sitting exam		<input 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>	W11			
<b>Expected date of final results:</b>	W11			
<b>Summary of the content:</b>	<p>For a few decades now, innovation - mainly derived from technological advances - has been considered a driving force of economic and societal development and prosperity. Innovation driven by science and technology is expected to reduce the general sense of economic and social stagnation felt in some countries and the various risks created by climate change. In this context, it is not surprising that more and more resources are dedicated to innovation at different levels, from basic research to research and development (R&amp;D). The major justification for these actions is that humanity is considered to have entered a new era, namely the “knowledge economy and society,” in which the issue at stake is not access to natural resources or even production of manufactured goods, but production of and access to knowledge.</p> <p>However, the last two decades, which can be regarded as the golden age of innovation, saw a gradual shift in ideology. We started off by embracing (technological) innovation as the solution to the crises of our times, but ended up seeing our model of innovation become yet another problem to solve. Indeed, there has been growing doubt about the relevance of this model. A discrepancy indeed appears between increasing resources dedicated to innovation and decreasing well-being observed in many places. The role of innovation in increasing inequality is also important. Last but not least, some obvious cases of detrimental innovation (e.g. planned obsolescence) have also been identified.</p>			

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	<p>In this context, the focus on the technological side of innovation and then the increasing doubts about this had important consequences. In a first stage, there have been a noticeable shift from science and technology policy to science, technology <i>and innovation</i> policy; in the same way, innovation policy has been replacing the notion and practice of industrial policies (IPs). However, in a second stage, IPs in OECD countries have undergone a remarkable evolution in their conception, framing and practices during the last four decades. In the context of the post-2007 global financial crisis and great stagnation in advanced economies, they have been rehabilitated and extended to some domains that are not limited to innovation but includes social and environmental concerns, among others.</p> <p>The aim of this seminar is to provide various tools of analysis (economic history, international economics, labor economics, industrial economics, socio-economics of innovation, political economy...) to study the central place of innovation in our lives and the possible role of public policies in its promotion. It will done through a comparative perspective that mobilizes examples from America, Europe, and East Asia.</p>
<p><b>Indicative list of lectures:</b></p>	<p>Session 1: Introduction - innovation beyond technology and policies for industrial development</p> <p>Session 2: The classical debate on industrial policies. Theories and practices</p> <p>Session 3: The revival of industrial policies and their new rationale</p> <p>Session 4: Making sense of deindustrialization</p> <p>Session 5: How to evaluate industrial policies?</p> <p>Session 6: The political Economy of Industrial policy</p> <p>Session 7: Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0: which industrial policies?</p> <p>Session 8: Final Oral Presentations</p>
<p><b>Short bibliography:</b></p>	<p>Andreoni, Antonio and Chang, Ha-Joon and Scazzieri, Roberto (2019) '<a href="#">Industrial policy in context: building blocks for an integrated and comparative political economy agenda</a>'. <i>Structural Change and Economic Dynamics</i>, (48), pp 1-6.</p> <p>Andreoni, Antonio and Chang, Ha-Joon (2019) '<a href="#">The Political Economy of Industrial Policy: Structural Interdependencies, Policy Alignment and Conflict Management</a>'. <i>Structural Change and Economic Dynamics</i>, (48), pp 136-150.</p> <p>Chang, Ha-Joon and Andreoni, Antonio (2020) '<a href="#">Industrial Policy in the 21st Century</a>'. <i>Development and Change</i>, (51) 2, pp 324-351.</p> <p>Jacobs, M. and Mazzucato, M. eds., (2016), <i>Rethinking capitalism: Economics and policy for sustainable and inclusive growth</i>. John Wiley &amp; Sons.</p> <p><b>Lechevalier Sébastien</b> dir. (2019), <i>Innovation beyond technology: Science for society and interdisciplinary approaches</i>, Springer.</p>

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**Lechevalier Sébastien, C. Storz & J. Nishimura (2014)**, “Diversity in patterns of industry evolution: how an “intrapreneurial” regime contributed to the emergence of the service robot industry” in *Research policy*, 43 (10): 1716-1729.

**Lechevalier Sébastien, Debanes P. & W. Shin (2019)** “Financialization and industrial policies in Japan and Korea: Evolving complementarities and loss of state capabilities” in [Structural Change and Economic Dynamics](#), Volume 48: 69-85.

**Lechevalier Sébastien & P. Debanes (2014)** “Towards a Revival of the Developmental State in Asia?”, *Critique Internationale* (special issue), April, Volume 63.

**Lechevalier Sébastien, Y. Ikeda & J. Nishimura (2010)** “The effect of participation in government consortia on the R&D productivity of firms: A case study of robot technology in Japan”, *Economics of Innovation and New Technology*, Volume 19, Issue 8: 669-692.

**Muscio Alessandro & Andrea Ciffolilli (2020)**, “What drives the capacity to integrate Industry 4.0 technologies? Evidence from European R&D projects”, *Economics of Innovation and New Technology*, 29:2, 169-183

**O'Sullivan, Eoin and Andreoni, Antonio and Lopez-Gomez, Carlos and Gregory, Mike (2013)** '[What is new in the new industrial policy? A manufacturing systems perspective](#)'. *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, (29) 2, pp 432-462.

**Rodrik D. (2008)**, *Normalizing Industrial Policy*, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.