

# **Governing Innovation: National Research Agendas of the Forest-Based Technology Platform**

E. Rametsteiner, S. Tykkä, G. Weiss

EFI PC Innoforce, Department of Social Sciences, Universität für Bodenkultur, Feistmantelstrasse 4, 1180, Wien, Austria

# O, Tempora! O, Mores!

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*O, Times! O, Manners! It is my opinion  
That you are changing sadly your dominion -  
I mean the reign of manners hath long ceased,  
For men have none at all, or bad at least;  
And as for times, altho' 'this said by many  
The "good old times" were far the worst of any*

*Edgar Allan Poe*



# Change

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- ▶ Taking place in economies, national level, and also at regional and global levels
- ▶ Governance and multistakeholder participation since 1990
  - ▶ The EU, regional policy processes (such as MCPFE)
- ▶ Change as an innovation



# Innovation

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- ▶ Innovation is either a new or significantly improved product, process or an organisational method (Oslo Manual by OECD, 2005)
- ▶ Technical vs. Systemic Innovation
  - ▶ *The traditional Science and Technology policy approach* understands innovation processes as a linear process
  - ▶ *Systemic innovation policy approach* is a complex process, taking place in an environment of interacting actors and institutions (innovation system), and having multiple sources (apart from research activities)
- ▶ The impact of the public actors
  - ▶ innovation policy
  - ▶ policy innovation



## Forest-Based Technology Platform (FTP)

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- ▶ One of the many technological platforms initiated by the Commission in 2003
- ▶ Bringing together technological know-how, industry, regulators, and financial institutions to develop a strategic vision for leading technologies
- ▶ Strategic Research Agenda (SRA), Vision 2030
- ▶ The National Support Groups (NSG) and National Research Agendas (NRAs) in different countries
  - ▶ 17 NRAs completed, and a few NRAs under development



# Objectives

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- ▶ Does the creation of national support groups of the FTP and national research agendas truly contribute to promotion of innovation?
- ▶ **1: In how far and in which ways do the NRAs address innovation?**
- ▶ **2: How the formulation of the NRAs is arranged between different public and private actors?**



# Methods and Material

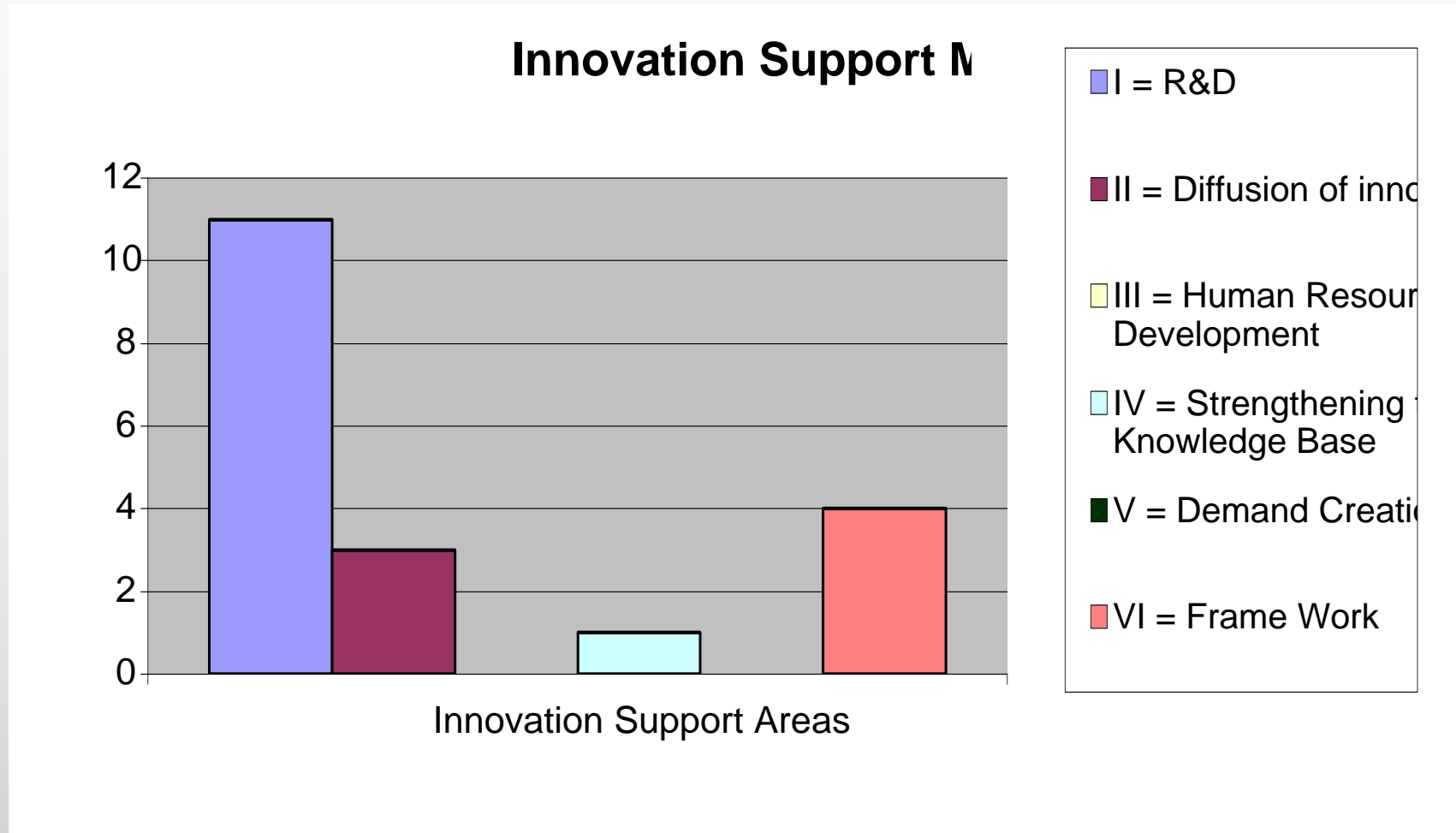
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- ▶ 11 NRAs were evaluated
- ▶ Questionnaire that included
  - ▶ qualitative questions
  - ▶ quantitative questions
- ▶ Part of COSTE51 Integrating Innovation and Development Policies for the Forest Sector
- ▶ Two parts:
  - ▶ innovation
  - ▶ stakeholder participation in the formation of the NRAs



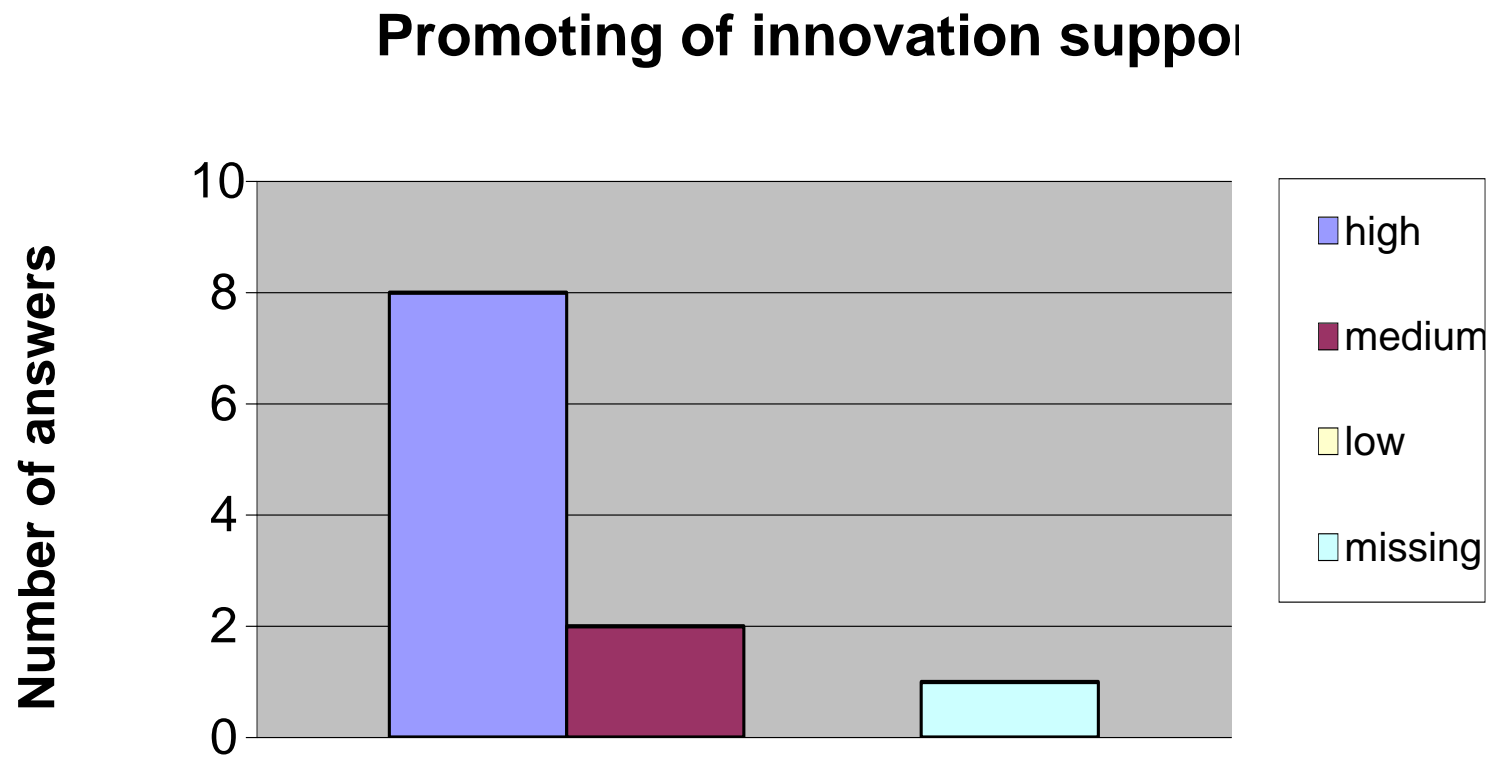
# Innovation Support Measures

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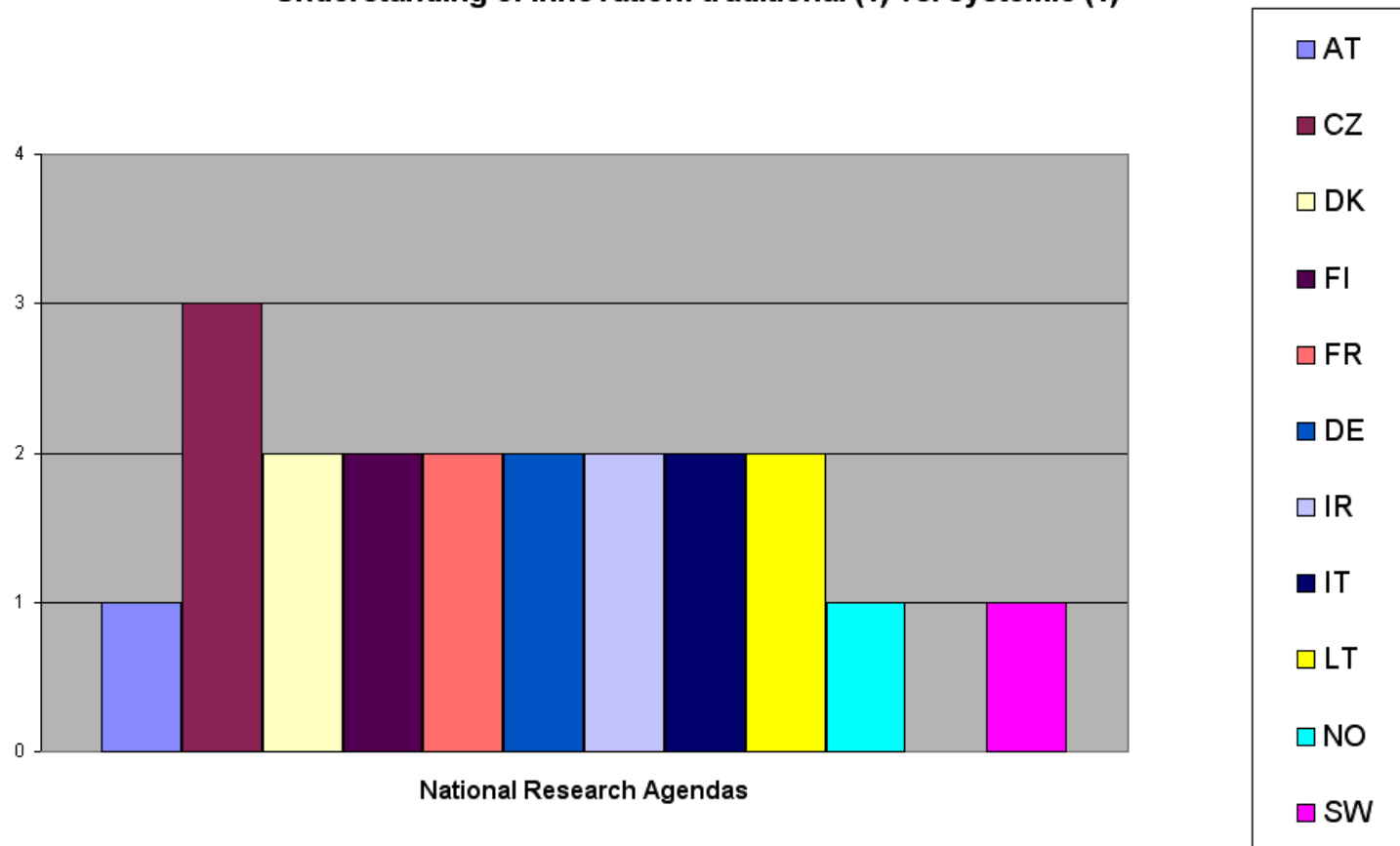
# Promoting of innovation support measures

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# Understanding of innovation

Understanding of innovation: traditional (1) vs. systemic (4)



# Administration

- ▶ Co-ordination within the NSG: Refers to the co-ordination within the NSG.
- ▶ Co-ordination between different organisations: Refers to the co-ordination between different private organisations, for example the forest industries and technology enterprises.
- ▶ Co-ordination between NSG and organisations: Refers to the co-ordination between NSG and different public organizations, for example Agricultural Ministry.
- ▶ Co-ordination between other organisations: Other organizations may include public agencies and councils, such as research organisations, etc.



# Administrative Coordination of NRAs

## Administrative co-ordination

Country	Co-ordination within the NSG	Co-ordination between different organisations:	Co-ordination between NSG and organisations	Co-ordination between other organisations
AT	X	X	X	X
CH	X	X	X	
DK	X	X	X	
FI	X	X	X	X
FR		X	X	
GE	X	X	X	X
IR	X	X	X	X
IT	X	X	X	X
LT				
NO				
SW	X	X	X	X

Table 3 Coordination in the NRAs



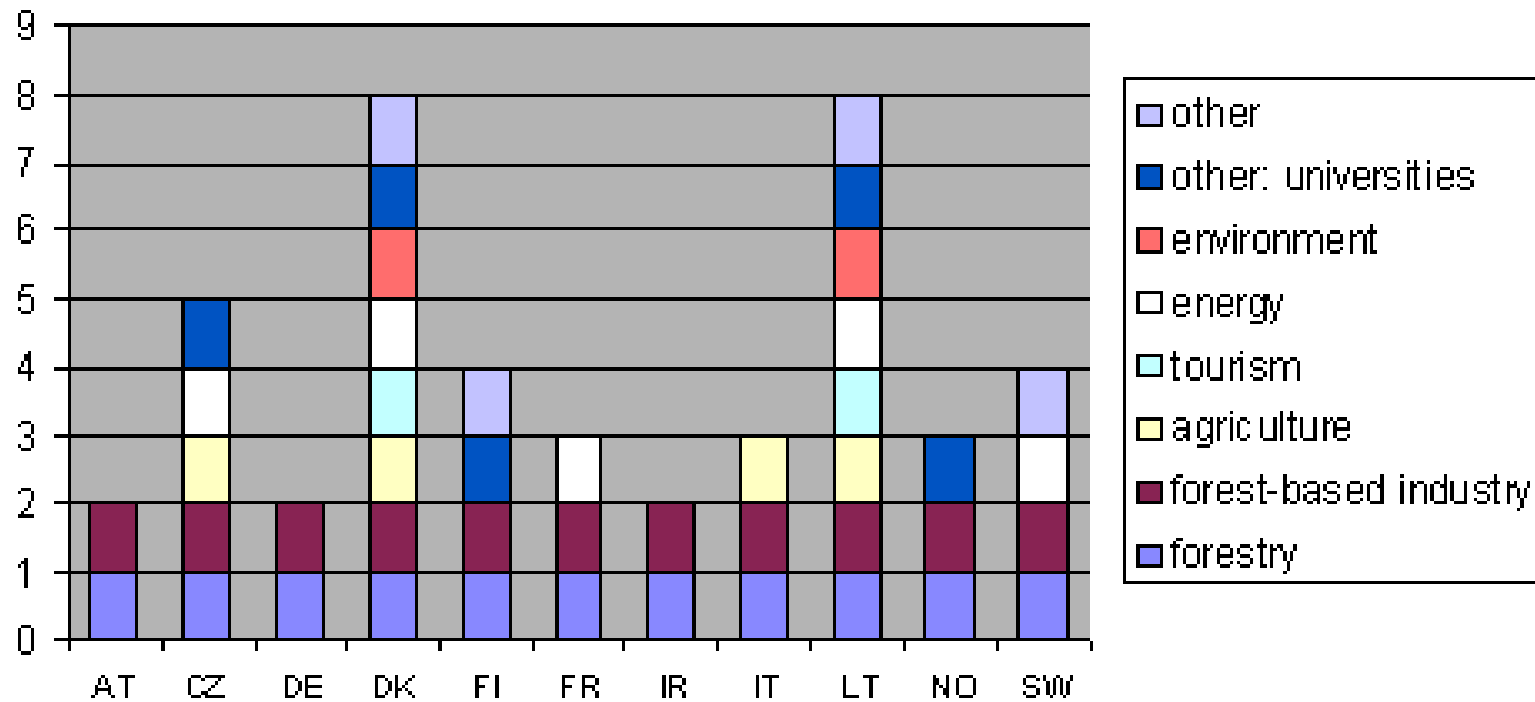
# Stakeholder participation

- ▶ Private stakeholders divided into categories:
  - ▶ forestry, forest based industry, agriculture, tourism, energy, environment, other: universities, and others
- ▶ Public sector:
  - ▶ which ministries were involved in the creation of NRA?

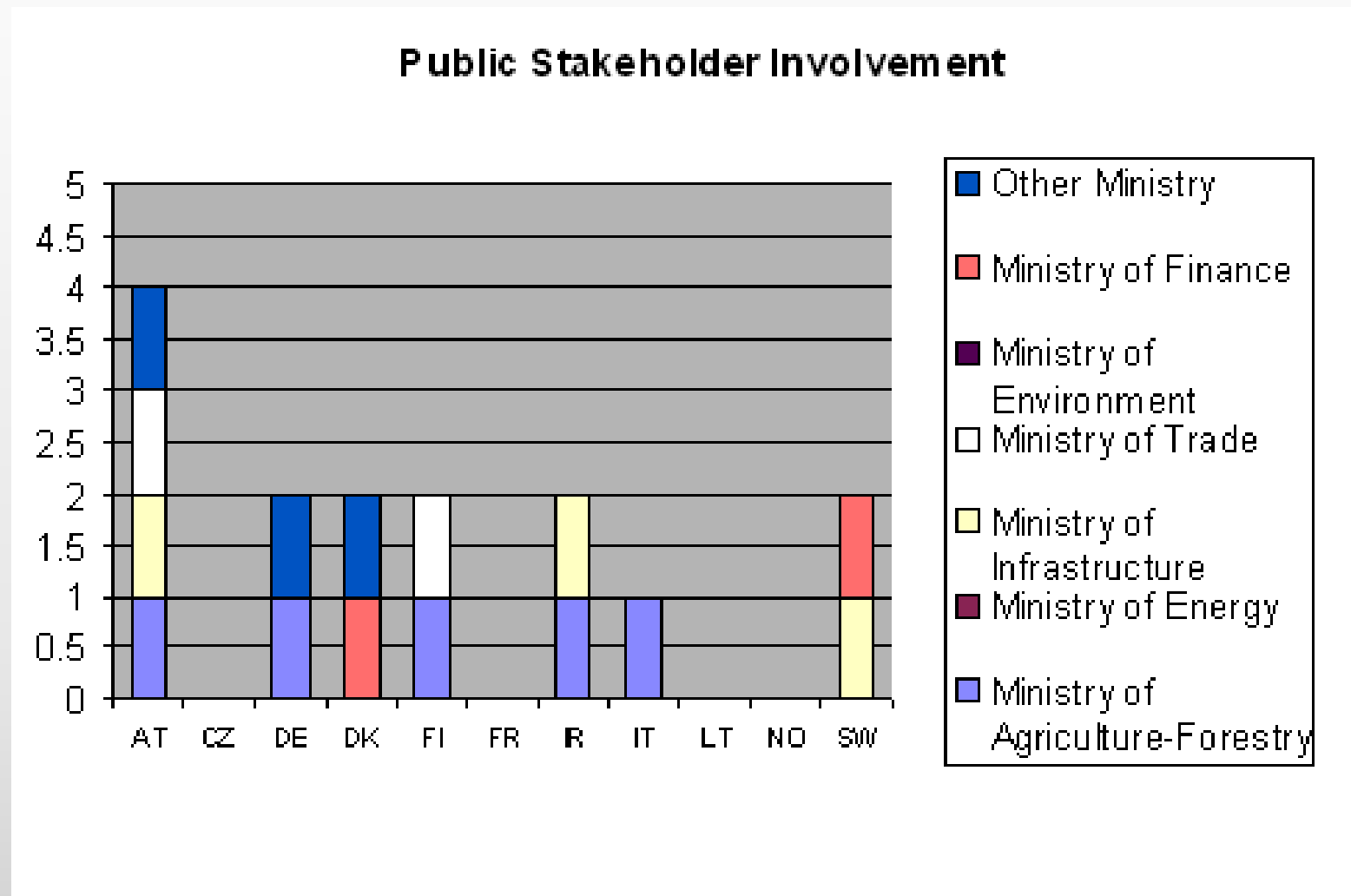


# Private stakeholder involvement

Private Stakeholder Involvement



# Public stakeholder involvement



# Summa Summarum

- ▶ New governance arrangements are seen as a good way out of hierarchical and top-down co-ordination:
  - ▶ a change to include a lot of different stakeholders, engage with a strong dialogue and encourage innovation (Arts and Van Tatenhove, 2004)
- ▶ Does the FTP succeed in this?



## Conclusions

- ▶ NRAs highly innovation and technology-oriented
- ▶ Strategic objectives concentrate more on traditional product and process development.
- ▶ Some traditional governmental support tools appear to be missing
- ▶ A lot of stakeholders but only from few selected stakeholder categories
- ▶ A wide network of many private actors but small involvement with public organisations
- ▶ **However: Incorporating many stakeholders was one of the objectives for the formation of forest-based technology platform**





**Thank you for your  
attention!**

Saana Tykkä

EFI PC INNOFORCE  
Universität für  
Bodenkultur  
Feistmantelstrasse  
1180, Vienna, Austria

Email:

[saana.tykkä@boku.ac.at](mailto:saana.tykkä@boku.ac.at)

Tel: +43-1-47654-4431

Mob. +43-6-7668-73898

Fax: +43-1-47654-4417