PROPOSITIONS ACCOMPANYING THE THESIS

GOVERNANCE OF INNOVATION POLICY
EMPIRICAL STUDIES ON APPLIED POLITICAL ECONOMY
BY MULTI-METHOD ANALYSIS

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1. In the EU-28, effective research and innovation (R&I) policy is more likely to be observed in the political economic systems where societal consultation (with material interest groups) and informal (institutional) inter-ministerial coordination (complementary to formal coordination) take place alongside with monitoring of governmental activity by parliamentary committees (resources, access to ideas), assessing regulatory impacts extended to sustainability checks (by experts, ideas as paradigms/programmes) or amplification of news about R&I policy and politics by media (access to ideas). (Chapter 2)

2. Institutions can create balance by (also informally) coordinating opposing forces wherever there is tension between two extremes by converting this tension into synergy: "Interests + Informal institutional coordination" (anti-thesis) = It is ineffective, if "anti-thesis" is exposed to "Science + Opposition + Publicity" (thesis), then R&I Policy is effective (Synthesis). (Chapter 2)

3. In the EU-28, ineffective R&I policy is more likely to be observed in the political economic systems where societal consultation (with material interest groups) and informal (institutional) inter-ministerial coordination (complementary to formal coordination) “do not” take place simultaneously with assessment of regulatory impacts extended to sustainability concerns (lack of evidence based assessments), monitoring of governmental activity by parliamentary committees (lack of resources for political monitoring/opposition), and amplification of news on R&I policy and politics by media (lack of amplification of ideas). (Chapter 2)

4. Politics of purpose is detectable even from the early stages of policy formulation, such that the characteristics of identified barriers, the approach on technology, on policy mix, and on coordination settings reveal strong insights about the politics of purpose and its (policy) intelligence.

5. For the case of solar PV in China, identified barriers were dominantly about technology development, and not about barriers to domestic market development (so, there was no effective policy mix) or they were not about barriers to decentralised administrative capacity development (on the contrary, there was centralisation), therefore, when the meso-shocks (rise in silicon prices, trade disputes) arrived, first vertical integration and then mixing of policies (domestic market creation) are tried, however, the situation couldn’t be flexibly coordinated for regional-level interests in Jiangsu were already and strongly shaped towards international exports. (Chapter 3)
6. For the case of solar PV, in Europe, especially in Germany, identified barriers were about deployment, development of domestic market, diversification in next generation PV technologies, with a decentralised administrative capacity (such as BMU and BMBF interaction, plus private sector consultations) (so, there was a mix of policies), therefore, when the meso-shocks (mainly outcompeting Chinese manufacturers) arrived, mix of policy is adjusted by coordinated policy intelligence (politicians, policy makers, experts), with already promising achievements in the field of next generation PV technologies. (Chapter 3)

7. Policy intelligence should be to a degree liberated from national or world-regional politics of purpose to move away from destructive cooperation, zero-sum like interactions towards a creative competition, rewards-as-we-go interactions relying on globalising policy intelligence; at the end of the day, we do not need this solar PV technology for a green nation or world-region, but for a green globe. (Chapter 3)

8. Organic photovoltaics (OPV) experts from different regions of the world as agents reflect archetypal characteristics of the varieties of capitalism structures under which they conduct research; structuration is that in the East Asia, (OPV) science is to move up in the value chain, while in Western Europe, it is for being a frontier. (Chapter 4)

9. Positive elements of the three world regions (availability of venture capital in the US, the meritocratic research system and ambitious goals for renewable energy in the EU, and the willingness of the Chinese government to back sunrise industries) could be adaptively integrated. Advance science-based high-tech applied-research and ideas should be to a degree liberated from economic value chains (interests), ivory tower labs (institutions) to ground this next generation energy technology globally onto an everyday societal use; we all need this OPV energy technology to be more mobile and more autonomous. (Chapter 4)

10. If institutions are the rules of the game, and governance is the play of the game, then innovation is the change of the rules, thus, of the play, thus, of the game itself - in the innovative run. (Chapter 5)