



The Tripolar cooperation University – Firms – Public Sector for promoting innovation & growth

1.A) The responsibility of the universities in their societies

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The social responsibility of university

The social responsibility of university seems to have appeared recently in the context of the so-called “third mission” as an addition to the 2 traditional functions: teaching and investigating.

In fact limiting to the 2 traditional first functions was a deviation by the modern bureaucratization with respect to the origins: universities, as a concentration of all knowledge, were created for being at the service of society, already in the Middle-Age, but also in Latin America (Jesuit universities, expelled due to this function which questioned the colonial regime), Napoleon, Humboldt (1st model of synergy U-Industry) which was borrowed by the UK & US), end of the XIX century Stanford => Silicon Valley (Terman 1940-50s & Boston, Compton 1920s)

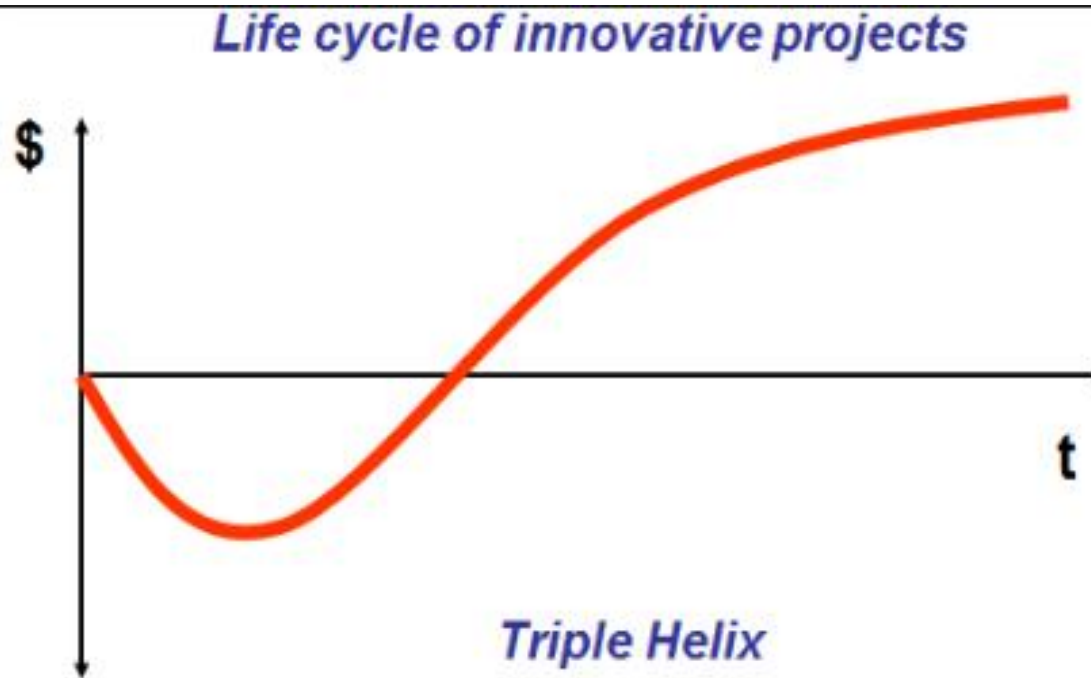
The two conceptions of the 3rd mission of university

Rediscovering the 3rd mission came up from the “mercantilization of knowledge” for extracting incomes for the U and its actors, =>impoverishment of social role of the U by limiting the 3rd mission to selling by-products of the first 2 missions

IRELAC proposes to go back to the initial concept with a broader definition: from the managerial/business aspects to extend to the whole impacts and relations between U y society, beyond firms and governments, including non-marketable spillovers, which are fundamentals for development through diffusion of ideas and values, providing critical debates and analyses to a city/region.

Such a broader path is especially adapted to the case of the bi-regional cooperation: EU and CELAC share common humanist values which are essential for the mission of U and are a vehicle for bi-regional cooperation and strategy

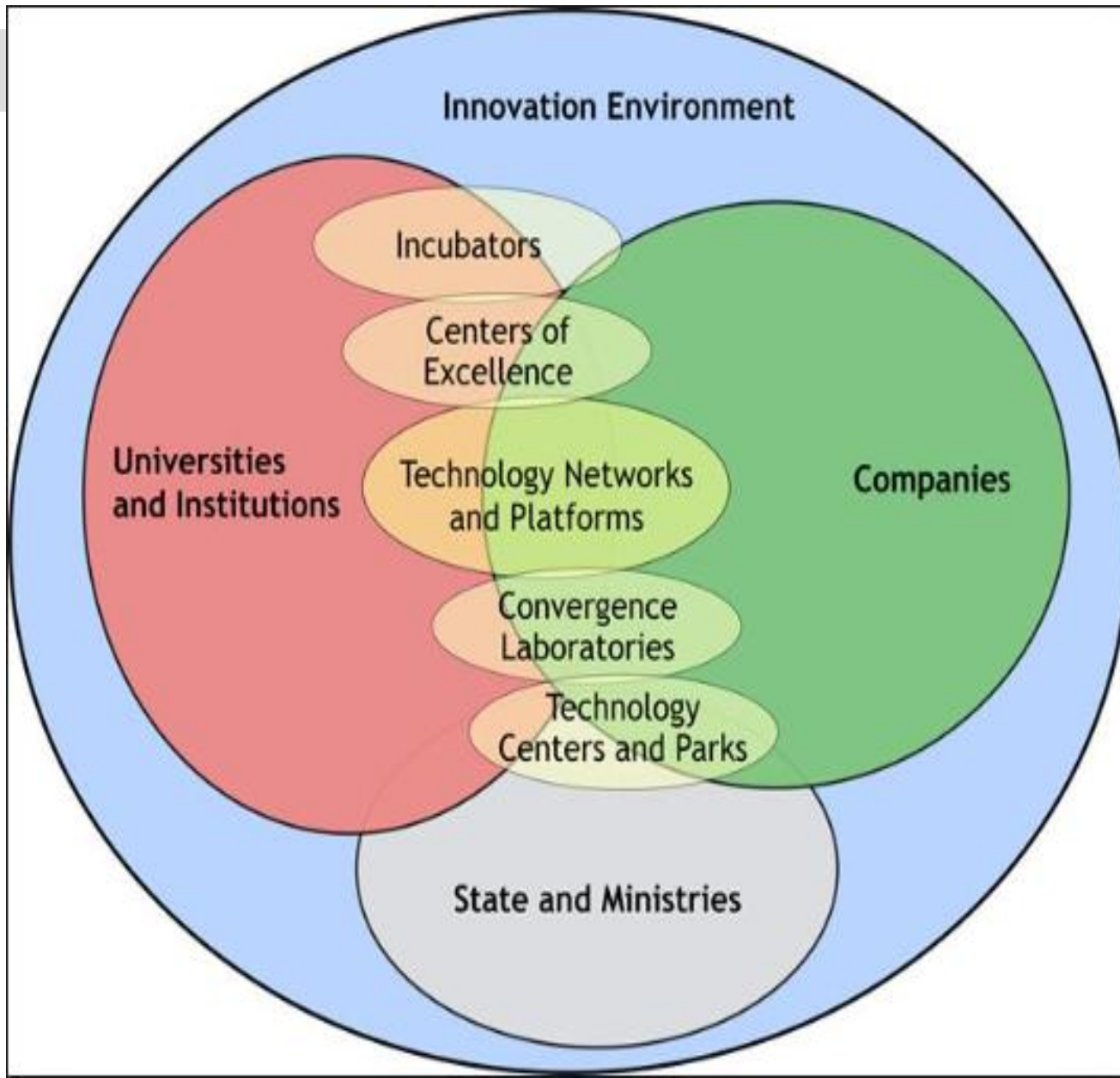
The “triple helix” concept (Etzkowitz 1995)



Triple Helix



The “triple helix” concept (Etzkowitz)



The need to go forward: “triple helix” must develop in 2 directions towards a “quadruple helix”

In the present crisis context:

- 1) Facing the same constraints, (good) governments look for the same exit strategy: to invest in R&D and promote business innovation, strengthening “national innovation systems”
- 2) In most (dynamic) cases, the Triple helix strategy shapes now the policies and tends to become a norm generating a growing standardization of research and innovation practices, fields of inquiry and modes of organization around the world.
- 3) This increases competition, reduces positive cooperation and could become counterproductive.
- 4) The problem is on the contrary to restore and increase research diversity in order to intensify innovation.
- 5) => 2 directions: 1. International cooperation/integration
2. society (not just social issues)

A “quadruple helix” innovation model for EU-CELAC

Academic cooperation/integration

- 6) Ideally international cooperation should start where shared indentities: at regional or sub-regional level (EU, CELAC, UNASUR or Mercosur, Can, PA or ALBA)...but effective results are not impressive, (there are some success at narrower sectorial or project levels, especially between universities and firms).
 - 7) => EU-CELAC key-mission and role: creating an innovation common space i.e. not just cooperation but INTEGRATION
=> Bottom-up academic cooperation for innovation and social responsibilities.
= Fourth dimension: 4th helix in the innovation process
- Academic Integration EU-CELAC allows for activating the 3 helices for society improvements: not only productivity but also social model, policy scrutiny, humanist values etc
Society is the permanent context within which the 3 helices are immersed, not just business aspects

Why the EU-CELAC Academic cooperation/integration could activate ?

The Triple helix model is too narrow: national system and too business oriented

Any international cooperation extends the diversity of innovation

But EU-CELAC integrative ambition could go beyond:

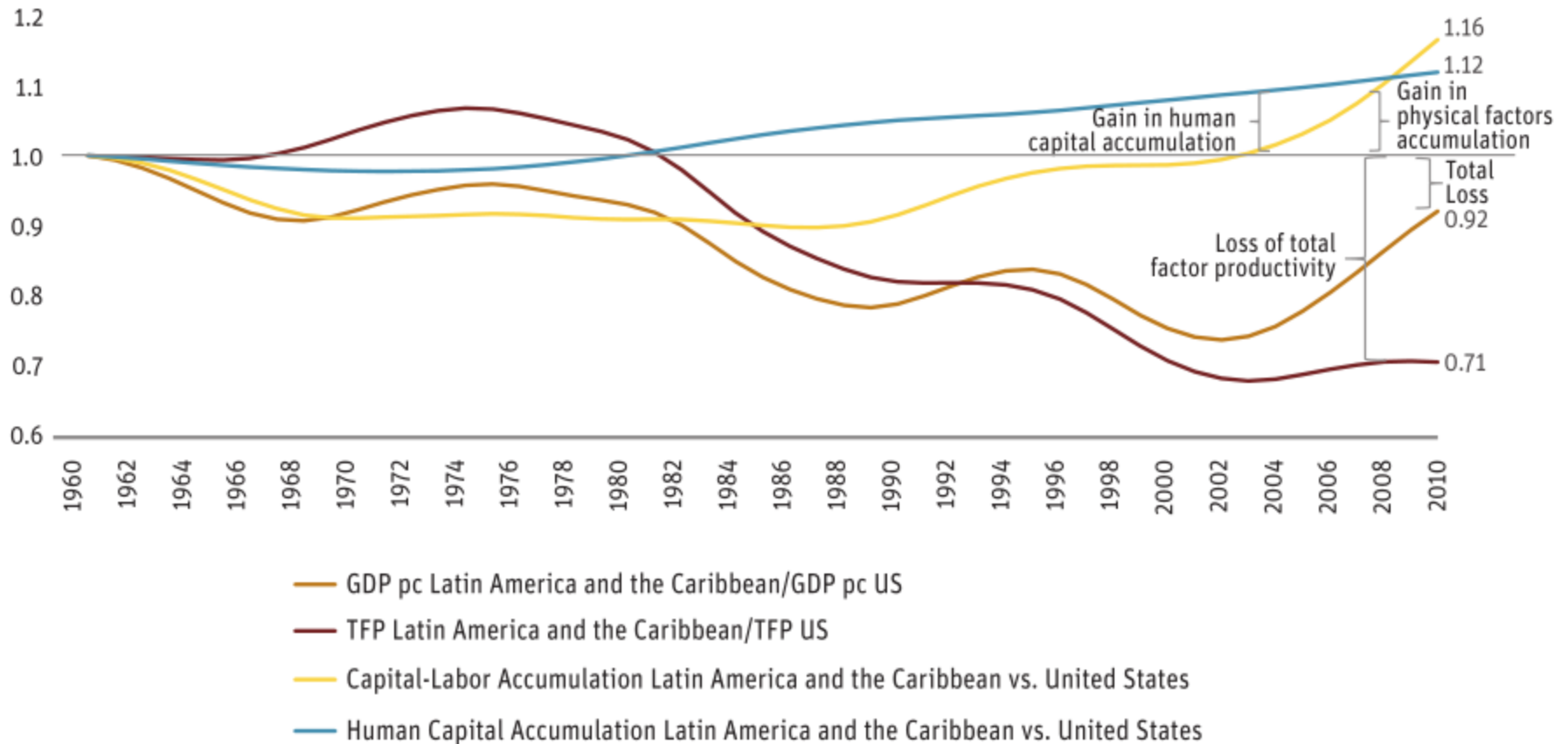
- 1) Shared identities and values => not limited to business
- 2) Business aspects: Win-win game from a “Global value chain” point of view
- 3) Bi-regional dimension => broader peer reviews , stimulate intra-regional cooperation and integration

Essential aspect is the role Academy could play as “checks & balances” of bi-regional cooperation and relations, as well as with respect to the other 2 helices (Business/governments)



FIGURE A.2

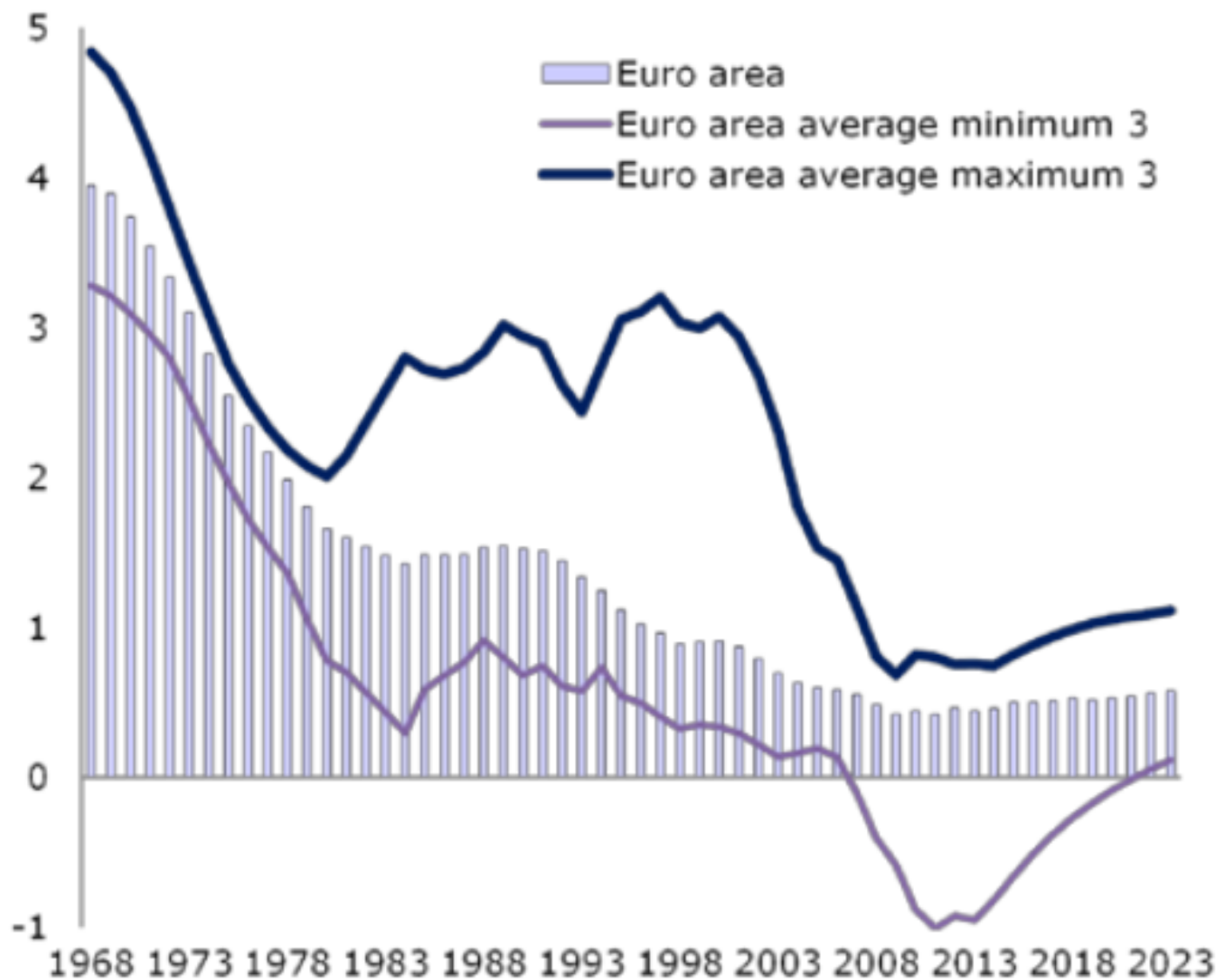
GDP PER CAPITA GAP DECOMPOSITION: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (1960=1)



Source: Penn World Table 8.0 (2013), Barro-Lee Dataset (2013) and authors' calculations.

Graph I.3: Trend TFP growth, euro area

(1965-2023, in %)



Source: DG ECFIN.

