

Syllabus

Regional STI policy (2 year)

(3 ECTS)

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1. Course Description

The course is delivered to master students of The National Research University Higher School of Economics in one module. The course length is 114 academic hours of which 28 hours are classroom hours for lectures and seminars and 86 hours are devoted to self-study

a. Pre-requisites

- Strategies in STI Management
- STI Policy
- Measurement of STI

b. Abstract

The course will consist of lectures, seminars and self-study. Lectures and seminars draw on interdisciplinary approaches, and demonstrate the importance of empirical research. With a focus on schools of policy and different interpretations, drawn from monographic literature, the course emphasizes methods as well as broad interpretive understanding. The course will rely on case studies as well as other kinds of policy studies, and it will bring these studies to bear in elucidating practical dilemmas and solutions. The combination of lectures and seminars enable students to gain insight into the content of innovation's black box. From basic lectures, the course moves to self-study, for the objective of understanding problems and finding policy solutions, particularly in the Russian context. Students are expected to present the results of research projects at seminars with invited foreign experts.

2. Learning Objectives

- Forging this key generation of knowledgeable, pro-innovation regional officials;
- Creating informed judgment for policy decisions to foster an innovative economy and finance, on the regional level, innovative ecosystems oriented toward investment in high technology;
- Setting standards for monitoring regional policies and their outcomes in support of innovation, Science and Technology

3. Learning Outcomes

- Strategic vision of regional innovation development: blend of spatial proximity and global ties
- Knowledge of the rationale for and country experience of regional innovation policies
- Toolkits to design regional innovation strategy; manage cluster initiative; ensure multi-level governance for innovation policy

4. Course Plan

a. Lectures

Topics:

- Regional innovation system: conceptual and practical issues. Glocalization of innovations
- Clusters as economic growth poles, the catalysts of creativity, innovation, knowledge economy and international cooperation. Cluster policy: theory and practice
- Smart specialization: theory and policy
- Focusing regional innovation policy via sectorial specialization
- Living labs: a new approach of testing innovations and experimentation based on the users' engagement
- Radical transformation of cities in the twentieth century. New models of urban development: a global city, mega-city, "smart" city
- Regional innovation scoreboards: comparative analysis of regions. Innovations in the regions of Russia: statistics, events, evidence

b. Seminars

Topics:

- My Region and my City: comparative analysis of competitiveness and innovation activities (case studies, presentations, discussion)
- Designing a Smart Specialization Strategy (group project work, presentation)

5. Reading List

a. Required

Topic 1. Regional innovation system: conceptual and practical issues. Glocalization of innovations

Innovation as a territorial ecosystem. Local buzz – Global pipelines. Transboundary integration of regional innovation system. Reverse innovation. Strategic coupling. Scenarios of regional innovation system glocalization. Tools for glocalization of regional innovation system.

- 1) Benneworth P., Dassen A. (2011) Strengthening Global-Local Connectivity in Regional Innovation Strategies: Implications for Regional Innovation Policy // OECD Regional Development Working Papers. – 2011/01. – OECD Publishing. 70 p. URL: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/strengthening-global-local-connectivity-in-regional-innovation-strategies_5k9c6d80nns4-en (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) OECD (2013) Regions and Innovation: Collaborating across Borders. Reviews of Regional Innovation. OECD Publishing, Paris. URL: https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/urban-rural-and-regional-development/regions-and-innovation-collaborating-across-borders_9789264205307-en#page3 (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 2. Clusters as economic growth poles, the catalysts of creativity, innovation, knowledge economy and international cooperation. Cluster policy: theory and practice

Functional links in clusters. The basics of cluster management and governance. Clusters and cluster policy in Russia. Policy effect on clusters.

- 1) Kutsenko E., Islankina E., Abashkin V. (2017). The evolution of cluster initiatives in Russia: the impacts of policy, life-time, proximity and innovative environment. Foresight, Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 87—120. URL: <https://www.hse.ru/mirror/pubs/lib/data/access/ram/ticket/14/1548078517f25e1e0f10152641f8d4c030522001be/FS-07-2016-0030.pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) Kutsenko E. (2015) Pilot Innovative Territorial Clusters in Russia: A Sustainable Development Model. Foresight-Russia, vol. 9, no 1, pp. 32–55. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17323/1995-459x.2015.1.32.55> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 3) Lindqvist, G., Ketels, C. and Sölvell, Ö. (2013) The Cluster Initiative Greenbook 2.0., Ivory Tower Publishers, Stockholm. URL: <https://www.hhs.se/contentassets/f51b706e1d644e9fa6c4d232abd09e63/greenbooksep03.pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 3. Smart specialization: theory and policy

Academic vision of smartness for a regional innovation strategy. Entrepreneurial Discovery Process. Smart specialization strategy (S3) assessment. S3 requirements to the selection of priorities. Analysis of Russian Regional Innovation Strategies within the S3 Framework.

- 1) European Commission (2012). Guide to Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisations. URL: <http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/20182/84453/RIS3+Guide.pdf/fceb8c58-73a9-4863-8107-752aef77e7b4> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) Foray D., David P., Hall B. (2011) Smart specialisation from academic idea to political instrument, the surprising career of a concept and the difficulties involved in its implementation. MTEI-WORKING_PAPER-2011-001. Lausanne: École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne. URL: <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/29ad/6773ef30f362d7d3937c483003d974bc91c5.pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).

- 3) Kroll H. (2015). Efforts to implement smart specialization in practice—leading unlike horses to the water // *European Planning Studies*. Vol. 23. № 10. P. 2079-2098. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09654313.2014.1003036?needAccess=true> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 4) Kutsenko E., Islankina E., Kindras A. (2018). Smart by Oneself? An Analysis of Russian Regional Innovation Strategies within the RIS3 Framework. *Foresight and STI Governance*, vol. 12, no 1, pp. 25–45. URL: <https://foresight-journal.hse.ru/data/2018/06/09/1164615623/2-Kutsenko%20et%20al%20-25-45.pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 5) McCann P., Ortega-Argilés R. (2015). Smart specialization, regional growth and applications to European Union cohesion policy // *Regional Studies*. Vol. 49. № 8. P. 1291-1302. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00343404.2013.799769?needAccess=true> (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 4. Focusing regional innovation policy via sectorial specialization

Uniform approach to the selection of sectorial priorities of regions: methodological principles. Cluster VS traditional statistical classifications of industries. Identification of regional growth points (clusters). Conclusion from the clusters VS cluster initiatives comparison.

- 1) Ketels C., Protsiv S. (2014). Methodology and Findings Report for a Cluster Mapping of Related Sectors. Stockholm School of Economics, Stockholm. URL¹: <https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/16527/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/native> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) Ketels C., Peck F., Lindqvist G., Lubicka B., Nauwelaers C., Harper J. (2013). The role of clusters in smart specialisation strategies. Brussels: RTD-PUBLICATIONS. URL: <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/2fe44194-e5a8-42b7-ac14-9c9b8e157de3> (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 5. Living labs: a new approach of testing innovations and experimentation based on the users' engagement

Living labs: the idea and successors. Key features of living labs. Beneficiaries of living labs. Comparison of living labs and innovative infrastructure units in Russian regions.

- 1) Dell'Era, C., and Landoni, P. (2014) Living Lab: A Methodology between User-Centred Design and Participatory Design. *Creativity and Innovation Management*, 23(2), 137-154. URL: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/caim.12061> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) OECD (2015) Frascati Manual 2015: Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development, the Measurement of Scientific, Technological and Innovation Activities. Paris: OECD Publishing. URL: https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/frascati-manual-2015_9789264239012-en#page1 (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 3) Viseur, I. (2016) A Sector-Selection Methodology for Living Labs Implementation. URL: <http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=2957792.2957795> (accessed 31.08.2018).

¹ Copy and paste the link into your browser to download the file

- 4) Voorberg, W.H., Bekkers V.J., and Tummers L.G. (2015) A systematic review of co-creation and co-production: Embarking on the social innovation journey. *Public Management Review*, 17(9), 1333-1357. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/14719037.2014.930505?needAccess=true> (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 6. Radical transformation of cities in the twentieth century. New models of urban development: a global city, mega-city, "smart" city

Smart city – conceptual framework. The approaches to define smart city. Smart City: Key Features. Elements of smart cities. International and countrywide communication platforms of smart cities. Case studies.

- 1) Cocchia, A. (2014). Smart and digital city: A systematic literature review. In *Smart city* (pp. 13-43). Springer, Cham. URL: <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/67a5/4f84ad331815a9a946e61e50bcff8084a755.pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) Hire C. (2011) Innovation cities analysis report: global innovation review. Annual series 2011. 2thinknow. URL: <https://2thinknow.com/reference/innovation-cities-index-2011-launched/> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 3) Neirotti, P., De Marco, A., Cagliano, A. C., Mangano, G., & Scorrano, F. (2014). Current trends in Smart City initiatives: Some stylised facts. *Cities*, 38, 25-36. URL: https://ac.els-cdn.com/S0264275113001935/1-s2.0-S0264275113001935-main.pdf?_tid=d3be3bd7-2aea-41fa-b486-c723f6bd67e2&acdnt=1548079773_788b6b91e74340119026074b523476ef (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 7. Regional Innovation Scoreboards: comparative analysis of regions. Innovations in the regions of Russia: statistics, events, evidence

International practices of measuring performance of regional innovation systems. General understanding of innovations and recognition of the diverse factors affecting them. Key features of the HSE Russian Regional Innovation Scoreboard. Recommendations on further development of RIS research.

- 1) OECD/Eurostat (2005). *Oslo Manual: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data*. 3rd Edition. OECD Publishing, Paris. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264013100-en> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) Gokhberg L., Kuznetsova T. (2011) S&T and Innovation in Russia: Key Challenges of the Post-Crisis Period // *Journal of East-West Business*. 17:2-3, pp. 73-89. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/10669868.2011.634769?needAccess=true> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 3) Hollanders H., Derbyshire J., Lewney R., Tijssen R., Tarantola S., Rivera León L. (2014). *Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2014*. Brussels: European Commission, DG Enterprise. URL: http://www.technopolis-group.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/ris-2014_en.pdf (accessed 31.08.2018).

b. Optional

Topic 1. Regional innovation system: conceptual and practical issues. Glocalization of innovations

Innovation as a territorial ecosystem. Local buzz – Global pipelines. Transboundary integration of regional innovation system. Reverse innovation. Strategic coupling. Scenarios of regional innovation system glocalization. Tools for glocalization of regional innovation system.

- 1) Asheim B.T., Isaksen A. (2002). Regional Innovation Systems: The Integration of Local Sticky and Global Ubiquitous Knowledge // *Journal of Technology Transfer*. No. 27(1). – P. 77-86. URL: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1023%2FA%3A1013100704794.pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) Bathelt H., Malmberg A., Maskell P. (2004). Clusters and Knowledge: Local Buzz, Global Pipelines and the Process of Knowledge Creation // *Progress in Human Geography*. Feb-ruary, Vol. 28. – No. 1. – P. 31-56. URL: https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/71250/1/31_Bathelt%20et%20al%202004_PIHG.pdf (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 3) Coe N. et al. (2004). “Globalizing” regional development: a global production network perspective // *Transitions of Institute of British Geographers*. No. 29. P. 468-484. URL: <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.471.5848&rep=rep1&type=pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 4) Cooke P. (2005). Regionally Asymmetric Knowledge Capabilities and Open Innovation: Exploring Globalisation 2 – A New Model of Industry Organisation // *Research Policy*. No. 34. – P. 1128-1149. URL: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048733305001034> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 5) Govindarajan V., Trimble C. (2012) *Reverse Innovation Create Far from Home, Win Everywhere*. – Boston: Harvard University Press, 256 p. URL: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs11575-013-0189-9.pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 6) Lundquist K., Trippel M. (2013). Distance, proximity and types of cross-border innovation systems: a conceptual analysis // *Regional Studies*. Vol. 47. – No. 3. – P. 450-460. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00343404.2011.560933?needAccess=true> (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 2. Clusters as economic growth poles, the catalysts of creativity, innovation, knowledge economy and international cooperation. Cluster policy: theory and practice

Functional links in clusters. The basics of cluster management and governance. Clusters and cluster policy in Russia. Policy effect on clusters.

- 1) Andersson, T., Serger, S., Sörvik, J. and Hansson, E. (2004). *The Cluster Policies White-book*, IKED, Malmö. URL: <https://lucris.lub.lu.se/ws/files/5954460/1304064.pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) Ketels, C. (2013). “Recent research on competitiveness and clusters: what are the implications for regional policy?”, *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society*, Vol. 6 No. 2, pp. 269-284. URL:

<http://www.clusterobservatory.eu/system/modules/com.gridnine.opencms.modules.eco/providers/getpdf.jsp?uid=54d91e5d-cf9a-4bce-a927-0d40d91112c0> (accessed 31.08.2018).

- 3) Porter M. (2003). The Economic Performance of Regions. *Regional Studies*, vol. 37, no 6–7, pp. 549–578. URL: <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/de0e/a94b8048b7e7ce4d1ac7193d9bfb9847f735.pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 3. Smart specialization: theory and policy

Academic vision of smartness for a regional innovation strategy. Entrepreneurial Discovery Process. Smart specialization strategy (S3) assessment. S3 requirements to the selection of priorities. Analysis of Russian Regional Innovation Strategies within the S3 Framework.

- 1) Barca F., McCann P., Rodríguez-Pose A. (2012). The case for regional development intervention: place-based versus place-neutral approaches // *Journal of regional science*. Vol. 52. № 1. P. 134-152. URL: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1467-9787.2011.00756.x> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) Capello R., Kroll H. (2016). From theory to practice in smart specialization strategy: emerging limits and possible future trajectories // *European Planning Studies*. Vol. 24. № 8. P. 1393-1406. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09654313.2016.1156058?needAccess=true> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 3) Hausmann R., Rodrik D. (2003). Economic development as self-discovery // *Journal of development Economics*. Vol. 72. № 2. P. 603-633. URL: https://ac.els-cdn.com/S030438780300124X/1-s2.0-S030438780300124X-main.pdf?_tid=63195f21-bd28-49af-b92d-7e512eaf18b4&acdnat=1548081613_ba16d7fccc6cfbb71d9fbe04b7f5b64e (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 4) McCann P., Ortega-Argilés R. (2014). Smart specialisation in European regions: issues of strategy, institutions and implementation // *European Journal of Innovation Management*. Vol. 17. № 4. P. 409-427. URL: <https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/pdfplus/10.1108/EJIM-05-2014-0052> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 5) OECD (2013). *Innovation-driven growth in regions: the role of smart specialisation*. Paris: OECD Publishing. URL: <https://www.oecd.org/innovation/inno/smart-specialisation.pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 6) Tödtling F., Trippl M. (2005). One size fits all?: Towards a differentiated regional innovation policy approach // *Research policy*. Vol. 34. № 8. P. 1203-1219. URL: https://ac.els-cdn.com/S0048733305001137/1-s2.0-S0048733305001137-main.pdf?_tid=8840964d-7fbd-49ff-97a3-8549db26b4fd&acdnat=1548081746_d9eb99a95d1f52617770c8a3c56cfce1 (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 4. Focusing regional innovation policy via sectorial specialization

Uniform approach to the selection of sectorial priorities of regions: methodological principles. Cluster VS traditional statistical classifications of industries. Identification of regional growth points (clusters). Conclusion from the clusters VS cluster initiatives comparison.

- 1) Delgado M., Porter M. E., Stern S. (2016). Defining clusters of related industries. *Journal of Economic Geography*, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 1—38. URL: <https://www.nber.org/papers/w20375.pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) Giannitsis, T. (2009). Technology and specialisation: strategies, options and risks. *Knowledge Economists Policy Brief*, No. 8, pp. 25-30. URL: http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/pdf/download_en/selected_papers_en.pdf (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 3) McCann P., Ortega-Argilés R. (2016). The early experience of smart specialization implementation in EU cohesion policy. *European Planning Studies*, Vol. 24, No. 8, pp. 1407—1427. URL: http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/118005/1/2017-6-30_The%20early%20.pdf (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 4) Rodrik, D. (2004). Industrial policy for the twenty-first century. URL: <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.435.1168&rep=rep1&type=pdf> (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 5. Living labs: a new approach of testing innovations and experimentation based on the users' engagement

Living labs: the idea and successors. Key features of living labs. Beneficiaries of living labs. Comparison of living labs and innovative infrastructure units in Russian regions.

- 1) Äyväri, A., and Jyrämä, A. (2015) Rethinking value proposition tools for living labs. In: *Naples Forum on Service*, 1-15. URL: <https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/pdfplus/10.1108/JSTP-09-2015-0205> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) ENoLL (2017). What are Living Labs. *Open Living Labs*. URL: <http://enoll.org/node/1429> (accessed 11.08.2017).
- 3) Ernst and young (2017) Russia's industrial and innovation infrastructure. URL: <http://www.ey.com/ru/en/industries/real-estate/ey-russia-industrial-and-innovation-infrastructure-overview> (accessed 30.01.2017).
- 4) European Commission (2006) The Helsinki Manifesto – 20.11.2006 – “We have to move fast, before it is too late.” URL: http://elivinglab.org/files/Helsinki_Manifesto_201106.pdf (accessed 14.11.2017).
- 5) Fursov, K. and Thurner, T. (2017) Make it work! – A study of user-innovation in Russia. *Science and Public Policy*, 44 (3), 392-402. URL: <https://academic.oup.com/spp/article/44/3/392/2730505> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 6) Leminen, S., Nyström, A-G., Westerlund, M., and Kortelainen, M. J. (2016) The effect of network structure on radical innovation in living labs. *Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing*, 31(6), 743-757. URL: <https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/pdfplus/10.1108/JBIM-10-2012-0179> (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 6. Radical transformation of cities in the twentieth century. New models of urban development: a global city, mega-city, “smart” city

Smart city – conceptual framework. The approaches to define smart city. Smart City: Key Features. Elements of smart cities. International and countrywide communication platforms of smart cities. Case studies.

- 1) Mora, L., Bolici, R., & Deakin, M. (2017). The first two decades of smart-city research: A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Urban Technology*, 24(1), 3-27. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/10630732.2017.1285123?needAccess=true> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) Lombardi, P., Giordano, S., Farouh, H., & Yousef, W. (2012). Modelling the smart city performance. *Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research*, 25(2), 137-149. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13511610.2012.660325?needAccess=true> (accessed 31.08.2018).

Topic 7. Regional Innovation Scoreboards: comparative analysis of regions. Innovations in the regions of Russia: statistics, events, evidence

International practices of measuring performance of regional innovation systems. General understanding of innovations and recognition of the diverse factors affecting them. Key features of the HSE Russian Regional Innovation Scoreboard. Recommendations on further development of RIS research.

- 1) Asheim B.T., Gertler M.S. (2006). The Geography of Innovation: regional Innovation Systems. In *The Oxford Handbook of Innovation*. Edited by Jan Fagerberg and David C. Mowery. URL: <http://www.oxfordhandbooks.com/view/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199286805.001.0001/oxfordhb-9780199286805-e-11> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 2) Capello R. (2013). Knowledge, Innovation, and regional Performance: Toward Smart Innovation Policies Introductory Remarks to the Special Issue // Growth and Change. Vol. 44. No. 2, pp.185-194. URL: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/grow.12006> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 3) Magro E., Wilson J. (2013). Complex innovation policy systems: Towards an evaluation mix. *Research Policy*. 42. P. 1647-1656. URL: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048733313001091> (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 4) OECD (2011). *Regions and Innovation Policy*. OECD Reviews of regional Innovation. OECD Publishing. URL: https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/urban-rural-and-regional-development/regions-and-innovation-policy_9789264097803-en#page1 (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 5) OECD (2015). *The Innovation Imperative: contributing to productivity, growth and well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing. URL: https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/the-innovation-imperative_9789264239814-en#page1 (accessed 31.08.2018).
- 6) Technopolis Group (2011). *Regional Innovation Monitor. Innovation Patterns and Innovation Policy in European Regions - Trends, Challenges and Perspectives*. 2010 Annual Report. Belgium. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/2011_rim_annual_report_fin.pdf (accessed 31.08.2018).

6. Grading System

The overall course grade (10-point scale) is calculated as a sum of

$$G = 0,4 F + (0,4 C + 0,2 CI),$$

and includes results achieved by students in their exam (F), colloquium (C), and class assignment (CI); it is rounded up to an integer number of points.

Summary Table: Correspondence of ten-point to five-point system's marks

Ten-point scale [10]	Five-point scale [5]
1 – unsatisfactory 2 – very bad 3 – bad	Unsatisfactory – 2
4 – satisfactory 5 – quite satisfactory	Satisfactory – 3
6 – good 7 – very good	Good – 4
8 – nearly excellent 9 – excellent 10 – brilliant	Excellent – 5

7. Course Assignments

a. Colloquium (C)

A home-prepared presentation to be defended at class. A total of 2 assignments are given. The best assignment grade is included in the C grade, which weights 0,4 of final grade (G).

Presentation template for Colloquium 1 – Economic profile of the region

- What is the region famous for? (*i.a.* export)
- The history of key industries? How innovative are they?
- Regional brand?
- Regional strategy of innovation development:
 - Yes/no
 - When it was issued?
 - What stakeholders were involved?
 - Goals / KPIs / implementation tools
 - Success stories

Presentation template for Colloquium 2 – Checking smart specialization strategies

- Read the strategy
- Assess if it follows the general concept of S3 with its principles and methods:
 - Place-based
 - Evidence-based
 - Diversified
 - Broad-minded
 - Future-oriented
 - Outward-looking
 - Synchronised, well-governed and balancing the top-down and bottom-up approaches
- Make a written conclusion (1-3 pages) including:
 - Assessment results gained at stage 2
 - Recommendations on how to improve the strategy
- Prepare a presentation with the assessment results and recommendations.

b. Class assignment (CI)

A 10-minute written comment to the previous lecture topic. A total of 4 assignments are given, out of which a minimum of 2 assignments have to be taken. The 2 best assignment grades are included in equal weights in the CL grade, which weights 0,2 of final grade (G).

8. Examination Type

Final exam (F) is a written test comprising of 10 multiple-choice questions to be answered and commented in brief within 60 minutes. Only one answer is possible. Full answer value is 10 credits (correct choice + relevant explanation), correct answer without explanation – 5 credits.

9. Methods of Instruction

The course combines lectures and seminars through a participatory sessions and group work. Lectures are designed to clarify major theoretical concepts and international experiences employed in regional STI policy studies. Seminars are aimed at sharing the students' reflections on the approaches introduced in the literature and developing analytical and practical skills required to professionally discuss topics aroused during the course. The students are expected to be ready for discussions using the recommended readings and lecture materials.

10. HSE Library E-resources

OECD iLibrary. URL: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/>

11. Software Support, including Open-Source Database Software

- Microsoft Windows 7 Professional RUS: internal university network (agreement)
- Microsoft Windows 10: internal university network (agreement)
- Microsoft Windows 8.1 Professional RUS: internal university network (agreement)
- Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010: internal university network (agreement)

12. Special Equipment

Classrooms for lectures provide proper use and presentations of particular topics, specifically:

- PC with internet access and office software or laptop
- multimedia projector
- screen
- flipchart