



Program:

09H00 – 09H30 | RECEPTION OF PARTICIPANTS

09H30 – 10H00 | OPENING SESSION [Auditório Vermelho]

Prof. Dr. Efigénio Rebelo (CIEO, UAlg)*

Prof. Dr. Tomaz Dantinho (UAçores/APDR)

Prof. Dr. Hugo Pinto (CES, UCoimbra and UAlg)

10H00 – 11H00 | PLENARY SESSION [Auditório Vermelho]

Moderator: Prof. Dr. João Guerreiro

Prof. Dr. Ron Boschma

Utrecht University, The Netherlands; CIRCLE, Lund University, Sweden

‘Regional Resilience from an Evolutionary Perspective’

Abstract: This paper proposes an evolutionary perspective on regional resilience. We conceptualize regional resilience not just as the ability of a region to accommodate shocks, but we extend it to the long-term ability of regions to develop new growth paths. We propose a comprehensive view on regional resilience, in which industrial, network and institutional dimensions of resilience come together and are combined. We propose a conceptualization of regional resilience in which history is key to understand how regions develop new growth paths, and we explore how regions may overcome the trade-off between adaptation and adaptability.

Keywords: regional resilience, evolutionary economic geography, network dynamics, regional branching, institutional change.

Prof. Dr. Artur Rosa Pires

University of Aveiro, Portugal

‘Agendas for Change: Addressing the Challenges of Policy Path-Dependency’

Abstract: We are living a moment where the search for new approaches to shape and support development trajectories gain particular relevance. As Bernardo Secchi (2013) has pointed out, “after this crisis cities and territories will be radically different from today. This means that we have to imagine, and design for, situations different from the present”. In this context, we are witnessing significant changes in the overall development policy framework, and particularly so in what concerns the European Union. As several authors have noticed, in the EU (and beyond) innovation policy has been mainstreamed into public policy, a new generation of regional innovation policy has emerged, the nature and scope of EU Regional Policy has been significantly changed and a pan-European Strategy Europe 2020 embraces the idea of the need for a “new” economy, prioritising the links with knowledge (smart), with nature (sustainable) and with society (inclusive). This was followed by the adoption of a Common Strategic Framework, which all Member states will share in the deployment of the “Structural and Investment Funds”. Without questioning the need for change in the policy framework, but focusing on the policy delivery realm, it may be appropriate to question i) if there is a widespread awareness of (the implications of) the changes in policy approaches, ii) if one is underestimating the (constraints of) policy path dependency and iii) if one is being overoptimistic about the role of policy. The paper aims to address these issues on the basis of evidence from recent and ongoing policy design and delivery initiatives in the Centro Region of Portugal.

Keywords: innovation, regional policy, policy delivery, path dependency.

11H00 – 11H30 | COFFEE-BREAK

11H30 – 13H00 | PARALLEL SESSIONS

Session 1 - Theoretical contributions towards the integration of resilience, innovation, creativity and/or other relevant regional science branches [English – Sala 3.B.]

Chair: Hugo Pinto

LAND PLANNING POLICIES TO IMPROVING THE RESILIENCE OF TERRITORIES TO FLOODING	Carla Antunes
GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING CAPACITY FOR RESILIENCE IN THE CITIES	Ana Bela Bravo
THE EFFECT OF VARIETY ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC RESILIENCE: EVIDENCES FROM FRENCH METROPOLITAN REGIONS	Alessandro Elli
IMPLEMENTING DOING-USING-INTERACTING REGIONAL INNOVATION POLICIES: SMART SPECIALIZATION IN A TOURISM-BASED REGION BUILDING	Hugo Pinto

Session 2 - Empirical studies focusing the conditions for resilient territories [Portuguese – Sala 3.C.]

Chair: Helena Almeida

INNOVATION AND TRADITION IN THE VALORISATION OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES: THE CASE OF SALT FLOWER IN THE ALGARVE	Carla Nogueira
ON THE TRAIL OF SOCIAL MUSEOLOGY: INCLUSION & DIVERSITY IN THE MUSEUM OF SÃO BRÁS	Lorena Querol
FINANCING OF COMPANIES AND THEIR INNOVATIVE PROCESSES	Alicia Guerra
HUMAN CAPITAL AND MARITIME ECONOMY: A PRELIMINARY APPROACH OF THE ALGARVE’S CASE	Helena Almeida

13H00 – 14H00 | LUNCH

14H00 – 15H00 | PLENARY SESSION [Sala de Actos]

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Mirian Tavares

Prof. Dr. Pedro Costa

ISCTE-IUL – Lisbon University Institute / DINAMIA’CET

‘Creative dynamics, local identities and innovative milieus: re-focusing regional development policies?’

Abstract: Based on the case of the cultural and creative activities, this communication intends to discuss the relationship between territorial dynamics, local identities and the processes of development, focusing in particular on how local "milieu" can be decisive in innovation and on how territorial development policies can sometimes tend to not be understanding (and sometimes even be harmful) in relation to the dynamics of innovation of the territories where they are implemented. Indeed, the dynamics of cultural and creative activities, in the spheres of production, consumption and mediation, cannot be disconnected from the territorial conditions in which they are enrolled, or the logics of governance and regulation that support those territorial systems. The understanding of the different interests and motivations of the agents which develop activity on those spaces, the knowledge of their practices and representations, or the awareness of the use conflicts there verified and of the collaboration and competition mechanisms established among them, are fundamental aspects to understand the conditions for a political action that does not put into question the sustainability of consolidated dynamics in each of these territories and that enables the resilience of regional development processes. Drawing upon the analysis of these aspects in a very diverse set of case studies in various cities in Europe, America and Asia, this presentation aims to systematize a set of challenges and key ideas that seem fundamental to (re)focus contemporary territorial and urban development policies, namely in the field of promotion of the often misunderstood "cultural and creative industries".

Keywords: creativity, innovative milieus, cultural activities, regional development policies, local development.

Prof. Dr. Roberta Comunian

King’s College London, UK

In co-authorship with Dr Alessandra Faggian, Associate Professor, AED Economics Department, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio USA and Dr Sarah Jewell, Lecturer, School of Economics, University of Reading

‘Resilience and vulnerability in creative careers: work and geographical strategies of creative graduates in UK’

Abstract: The paper explores the different career patterns and economic performance of creative graduates across different creative disciplines in the UK, to understand their resilience strategies and issues linked to their vulnerability. While it is widely acknowledged in the literature that careers in the creative field tend to be unstructured, often relying on part-time work and low wages, our knowledge of how these characteristics differ across the creative industries and occupational sectors is very limited. Furthermore, we have little understanding of the changes taking place in careers strategies and patterns over time, specifically after graduation. Data from the Higher Education Statistical Agency (HESA) are presented, articulating a complex picture of the reality of finding a creative occupation for creative graduates. We compare the career sectors, jobs and geography of creative graduates between 6 months and 3.5 years after graduation to understand the shifts and changes that bring to career progression, stable occupation or change of sector for these graduates. Geography plays a crucial role also in offering graduates opportunities in creative occupations and higher salaries. The findings are contextualised with the pre-recession cultural policy framework and conclusions are drawn on whether the creative industries policy construct has hidden a very problematic reality of winners and losers in the creative economy.

Keywords: career resilience, creative graduates, creative industries, labour migration.

15H00 – 16H30 | PARALLEL SESSIONS

Session 3 - Empirical studies focusing the conditions for resilient territories [English – Sala 3.B.]

Chair: Tomaz Dentinho

TOURISM AND ALGARVE' UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE VALORIZATION: A STUDY CASE	Cláudia Henriques
NAUTICAL SPORTS EVENTS PORTFOLIO AS A DRIVER TO INNOVATIVE DYNAMICS	Elsa Pereira
CREATIVE MINDS AND COMMERCIAL SPIRITS INNOVATION AND RENTS FROM NATURAL RESOURCES IN REMOTE MARITIME REGIONS	Tomaz Dentinho

Session 4 - Policies implemented in resilient territories [English – Sala 3.C.]

Chair: Sílvia Fernandes

REGIONAL INNOVATION STRATEGY OF THE SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION AS LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT ENTITY AND ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES IN THIS STRATEGY	Radek Jurčik
CCALPS, CREATIVE COMPANIES IN ALPINE SPACE: CREATIVITY AND CULTURE FOR THE TERRITORIAL INNOVATION	Carla Sedinì
KNOWLEDGE, PLACE AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE: SMART SPECIALIZATION AND THE TRIPLE HELIX FRAMEWORK IN AMSTERDAM AND SAPPORO	João Romão
RESILIENCE CAPACITY THROUGH INNOVATION	Sílvia Fernandes

Session 5 - Focus group “Human Capital and Related Variety in the Maritime Economy” [Sala 3.E.]

Focus group (in Portuguese) developed by HARVEST Atlantic – Harnessing all resources valuable to economies of seaside territories on the Atlantic, project co-financed by the European cooperation program INTERREG Atlantic Area, through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

16H30 – 17H00 | COFFEE-BREAK

Moderator: Hugo Pinto

Prof. Dr. Regina Salvador

FCSH-UNL, Portugal

'Maritime clusters innovation and evolution'

Abstract: Experience around the world has shown that the concept of clustering suits particularly well to maritime businesses. There are numerous benefits, ranging from specialised labour to targeted training, from increased market awareness to connections with R&D institutes and from strategic co-operations to inter-related maritime activities (Wijnolst, 2009). Despite the large maritime industry in Europe and worldwide, there is little systematic information concerning the degree of interaction between maritime firms. The European network of maritime clusters is one of the pioneering initiatives concerning the cross-country maritime clusters of Europe. The concept of maritime cluster has a dynamic connotation. World major maritime clusters (New York, London, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Rotterdam are identified on the basis of an assessment for the maritime services offered and most of the clusters are in the categories of "Alpha" and "Beta" World Maritime Cities). Clustering is viewed to enhance the advantage of competitiveness. It generates productivity, engenders innovation and symbolises the transmission of new information. As Porter (1998:245) argues the "ultimate test of the health or decline of a cluster is its rate of innovation". There is a clear dependency between the commitment to innovate and profitability in businesses. As such, these clusters evolve over time in term of the composition of the services provided, reflecting different stages of economic and social development. Maritime clusters evolution can be studied referring to biological science (bio-economics as in Zhang & Lam, 2013) allowing for comparative and prospect analysis. A comparison between different European and non-European maritime clusters is presented, in order that a first cluster typology can be established.

Keywords: maritime clusters, typology, innovation, maritime cities.

Prof. Dr. Mario Davide Parrilli

Orkestra-Basque Institute of Competitiveness, Spain

'Cluster evolution in a globalized economy'

Abstract: This work focuses on some structural transformations that are taking place in several local production systems in Europe (and worldwide) that affect their own competitiveness and development potential. Based on a set of case studies analyzed within western (mostly EU) countries, we identify key trends and critical drivers for the evolution of clusters. This work has theoretical and empirical implications as the topic of cluster evolution is being analyzed and debated with particular emphasis on the increasing importance of advanced knowledge processes (generation and dissemination). In our case, a wider socio-economic perspective is taken that also includes the role played by social capital in such upgrading processes. Important implications are then derived for proactive public policy that aim at promoting the resilience and prospective competitiveness of traditional and new clusters in advanced economies in the current globalized economy.

Keywords: clusters, evolution, drivers, knowledge processes, social capital.

*To be confirmed

ABSTRACTS – PARALLEL SESSIONS

Session 1 - Theoretical contributions towards the integration of resilience, innovation, creativity and/or other relevant regional science branches

LAND PLANNING POLICIES TO IMPROVING THE RESILIENCE OF TERRITORIES TO FLOODING

Carla Rolo Antunes, Miguel Azevedo Coutinho

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Abstract: Currently, environmental issues and risks associated with climate change represent a challenge to the resilience of the territories, in particular those that result from extreme hydrological phenomena or potential sea level rising, leading to flooding. While inevitable natural phenomenon, the occurrence of floods can threaten the safety of persons, goods and the environment, so it is essential to reduce the associated risks and consequences and to alleviate the negative effects through mitigating measures (Decreto-Lei n.º 115/2010 of 22 October). On the other hand, omissions in the planning process and pressures in the use of marginal lands have led to more aggravated situations. This framework leads to the necessity of evaluation the effects of flooding, the zoning of endangered lands and the quantification of risks. These aspects act as indicators of potential consequences associated with different flood scenarios, so it is mandatory to establish flood risk management plans, which define protection levels and identify integrated prevention measures, without neglecting environmental issues, protected in the Water Law, including soil protection, land use planning and nature conservation. In the water resources planning and territorial management tools, namely the Municipal Master Plans (PDMs) it is critical the delimitation and zoning of areas prone to flooding, corresponding to different recurrence rates, as the essential basis to the planning process of land use, to enhance the resilience of the territories. As a case study, the delimitation of flooding areas with a return period of 100 years is presented for the municipality of Almeirim.

Keywords: resilience to flooding, risk management.

GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING CAPACITY FOR RESILIENCE IN THE CITIES

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Abstract: The concept of resilience has been defined as the capacity of a system to incorporate and reorganize itself when subject to external forces for change, keeping its essential functions, structure, identity and mechanisms. Although this concept was originated in Ecology, within social systems, it has been applied to the capacity to anticipate and plan for the future in order to resist more easily to threats and shocks, assuming learning systems. Applied to complex social systems, the capacity of actors to re-organize in order to adapt to external threats requires governance mechanisms to ensure resilience but also so support future development. One of the aims of the present paper is to show that a good governance system is an essential condition for a sustainable and resilient local development, attempting at the systematization and integration of the underlying theoretical approaches. The UN 2010 campaign “Building More Resilient Cities: My City is Preparing for 2010-15” had the advantage of alerting national governments to the higher diverse risks that cities are facing. In Portugal four local governments are recognized as resilient cities by this program but the number of municipalities that have joined international networks and programs for sustainable development and good governance is increasing. Another aim of this study is centred on the elaboration of a conceptual framework for public policies based on the prediction and reduction of risks but interconnected with the local sustainable development strategies and the local systems of adaptive governance which encourage strategic partnerships and the involvement of stakeholders.

Keywords: resilience, public governance, sustainable development.

THE EFFECT OF VARIETY ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC RESILIENCE: EVIDENCES FROM FRENCH METROPOLITAN REGIONS

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Abstract: What have been the impacts of the 2008-2010 economic crisis and downturn on the 22 French metropolitan regions? Starting from the concepts of regional economic resilience, related and unrelated variety, this paper tests the hypothesis made by Frenken (2007) under systemic demand shock conditions as those provided by the 2008-2010 economic crisis and downturn: are regions characterised by related industries more affected in terms of unemployment than regions having an economic structure composed by unrelated sectors? From a theoretical point of view, the paper suggests that regional economic structures composed by unrelated sectors should be more resilient than those composed by related sectors. Indeed, empirical evidences indicate that a negative association between unrelated variety and unemployment growth exists, as per Frenken's assumption – regions characterized by unrelated industries are more economic resilient than those having an economic structure composed by related sectors. The paper is structured as follows: after a review of the literature on regional economic resilience, related and unrelated variety, we will describe our methodology and the results of the statistical analysis. Finally, starting from our results, we will provide an interpretation of the impacts of the 2008-2010 economic crisis and downturn on the 22 French metropolitan regions.

Keywords: economic crisis and downturn, regional economic resilience, unemployment, related and unrelated variety.

IMPLEMENTING DUI REGIONAL INNOVATION POLICIES: SMART SPECIALIZATION IN A TOURISM-BASED REGION

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Abstract: The Science-Technology-Innovation approach might be referred to as an externalised variant of the classic, top-down, internal, research and innovation model first practised in large corporate laboratories. By contrast, the Doing-Using-Interacting (DUI) approach to innovation is not immediate exploitation of laboratory bench knowledge; although some such knowledge may lie behind the known state-of-the-art or even contribute to its furtherance. DUI involves knowledge recombination among diverse knowledge and practice sets. From a policy implementation perspective, this means thinking of sectors as embodying modules that must be integrated to accelerate regional innovation. This modular approach is increasingly perceived to be the way forward for regional innovation policy. It overcomes the development blockage of sectoral

specialisation in 'silos' by rotating recombinative interactions from the vertical into the horizontal (interaction at industry interfaces) to enhance Schumpeterian 'recombinative' innovation. While a consistent refrain has been for less accomplished regions to make up lost ground by developing a stronger S&T infrastructure, thereby exploiting STI's commercial advantage, developed regions are better-placed for this. Accordingly, the STI disadvantaged region may also seek to develop the productive DUI character of its evolving innovation profile. The paper offers case material of hybrid modes of regional innovation policy implementation and the governance strategies to secure this. Particular emphasis is given to the Algarve (Portugal) as a region that the implementation of a smart specialization policy model based in DUI can be helpful to unlock its specialization in 'sun and sand' tourism.

Keywords: regional innovation policies, STI mode, DUI mode, modular approach, recombination.

Session 2 - Empirical studies focusing the conditions for resilient territories

INNOVATION AND TRADITION IN THE VALORISATION OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES: THE CASE OF SALT FLOWER IN THE ALGARVE

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Abstract: Innovation is a notion intrinsically related to evolution, often connected to technical change. However, innovation can have a broader scope than only the strict technological advancement. In this perspective, it is necessary to move forward with the idea that innovation is a complex process beyond technology, a social construction that involves a variety of actors. Here, the linkages between traditional knowledge, in particular its tacit component, and innovation play a central role for the enhancement of endogenous resources valorisation and a possible path for inducing additional regional dynamics. The Algarve region can be in this aspect an interesting case study. On one hand, the region evidenced recently limited resilience, suffering an economic decline due to the rising of unemployment and the reduction of certain economic activities triggered by the international crisis and incremented by structural breakdown of the most relevant sector - tourism. On the other hand, the region contains unexplored potential, especially in terms of its endogenous marine resources. The valorisation of these resources happens in bordering areas between traditional knowledge and science. This communication intends to explore the innovative characteristics of the Algarve in the maritime economy. The methodology is based in the case study of the Algarve's salt flower, a product where the region is getting a relevant presence in national and international markets. Analyzing the relationship between traditional knowledge and technological innovation the article debates traditional-based sectors as a vehicle for innovation and regional development.

Keywords: Algarve, innovation, maritime economy, regional development, salt-flower, tradition.

ON THE TRAIL OF SOCIAL MUSEOLOGY: INCLUSION & DIVERSITY IN THE MUSEUM OF SÃO BRÁS

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Abstract: The words Museology and Museum may exhibit different textures, tones and meanings, according to the principles and criteria with which they are brought to life in each location. We frequently find them associated with initiatives whose operating principles focus on exhibitions, objects and collections, thus prioritizing an approach of low-volume participation, at once fearful of the modern and of the social. As such, numbers (such as budgets, statistics, etc.) become the principal indicator of the quality of the projects. However, when they are applied respecting the principles of Museology committed to local development, and recognizing the particular diversity of each community, a "Museology of an inclusive texture", or Social Museology, transpires. Consequently, a museum emerges where local people define the meanings, textures and tones, a museum capable of legitimizing other forms of knowledge and presences than the curatorial. This is the case of the Costume Museum of São Brás de Alportel (MuT), a small museum located in the Algarve interior, at the south of Portugal, which is developing a management model characterized by a drive for sustainability (social, cultural, economic and environmental), freedom of action and by the sharing of knowledge, meanings and local experiences. Despite its weaknesses and contradictions, the polyphonic character of this experiment produces a set of participative practices that, beyond being a central part in constructing its sustainable character, make the Museum a true platform for connecting, recognition, and empowerment of the local population, in a place for building utopia.

Keywords: empowerment, recognition, social museology, transformation, utopia.

FINANCING OF COMPANIES AND THEIR INNOVATIVE PROCESSES

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Abstract: The research community shows that financial constraints may restrict the processes of innovation in companies. For the scope of the region of Extremadura (Spain), our central objective not only focuses on checking if financial limitations way detract innovation, but to perform a comparative analysis of the power of this barrier with respect to other non-financial barriers proposals; on the other hand, we intend to gauge the impact of public subsidies for innovation in a region that is integrated into the group known as *least developed* by the EU. It has implemented a methodology based on a questionnaire sent to the managers of innovation in the Extremaduran firms that has allowed us to obtain a sample of 524 companies, statistically representative of the regional entrepreneurship. The results confirm that the financial constraints act as a barrier, both in volume as its cost, but with intensity similar to other obstacles such as the economic risk high, and the lack of support from public administrations. In relation to the latter, we detect a high ignorance of public grants and aid to the innovation, something surprising and with serious repercussions that has led us to raise the last of the stated objectives. The final conclusions allow us to collaborate with the public authorities, especially with the regional government; in his search of a effective productive model for Extremadura based on that innovation is the source of the competitive advantage of their companies.

Keywords: financing, innovation, public subsidies, Extremadura.

HUMAN CAPITAL AND MARITIME ECONOMY: A PRELIMINARY APPROACH OF THE ALGARVE'S CASE

Helena Almeida, Carla Nogueira, Hugo Pinto

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Abstract: Portugal has one of the largest maritime Economic Exclusive Zones (EEZ) in the European Union. The potential and ambition towards maritime resources and the economy of the sea are well documented in several national policy documents. The Algarve is a region located in the south of Portugal with approximately 220km of coastline that has maintained over the years a social and economic relation with the sea and its resources. The maritime economy is a key strategic resource for the region but depends on the existence of the adequate human capital. Portugal, and specifically the Algarve, is characterized by limited percentages of population completing university education, a decrease of young people and an aging index that follows the European trends. Problems may arise related to job characteristics, skills and qualifications of the population, particularly in the maritime economy, which tends to combine skills involving advanced level of technological education with more traditional forms of knowledge. This paper aims to present the recent evolution of human capital in Portugal, exemplifying with the sample of companies listed on Euronext Lisbon characteristics, trends and implications to the connections of maritime economy and human capital.

Keywords: Algarve, human capital, maritime economy, training and learning, types of knowledge.

Session 3 - Empirical studies focusing the conditions for resilient territories

TOURISM AND ALGARVE' UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE VALORIZATION: A STUDY CASE

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Abstract: This paper aims to investigate about the interrelation between sea, tourism and culture, associated with underwater archaeological heritage. Its main objective is to determine the existence of creative actions and projects that valorize tourism related with underwater archaeological heritage in the Algarve. The assumption is that underwater heritage is a valuable resource to tourism economy of seaside territories. Regarding the Algarve, WTTC (2003) refers that “the Travel & Tourism industry directly contributes 45% of GDP and 37% of jobs”. However, as it is also refereed in this document “forecasts for the next ten years (2013) are very modest”. This means that, unless the Turismo do Algarve and the private sector succeed in changing direction and surpassing the baseline forecasts, the share of visitor exports in the scheme of total exports will fall. As MEID/TP (2011) and Governo de Portugal (2013) points out for the Algarve region, the Sun and Sea as well as Golf are considered to be the main strategic products. The core Sun and Sea product should have a multisegmented offer and be able to widen the summer season. In this context it's important to develop new tourism products related with sea, nautical and cultural tourism.

The present paper is based on a documental research of tourism public policies and also on a set of interviews to entities connected with underwater archaeological heritage with the intention of determine their role in the valorization of this type of heritage in the Algarve.

Keywords: tourism, sea, underwater archaeological heritage, Algarve.

NAUTICAL SPORTS EVENTS PORTFOLIO AS A DRIVER TO INNOVATIVE DYNAMICS

Elsa Pereira, Margarida Mascarenhas, Adão Flores, Gustavo Pires

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Abstract: Sports events have been used as a strategy to attract tourists, taking an increasing role in the strategic plans of cities, regions and countries. In this paper we aim to explain how the leverage of a nautical sports event portfolio (Kite Masters Portimão World Tour, Formula Windsurfing World Championship, Sailing Audi Medcup, Power Boats World Championship, Portimão Global Ocean Race, F1H2O World Championship) hosted in a tourist community of Algarve contributed to new dynamics around the sea. In this research we adopted a qualitative-interpretative perspective, supported in a deductive-inductive reasoning and in the evolutionary case study method. The data led us to the conclusion that the reinforcement of the destination's image was the main goal. Furthermore, through the study of the leveraging process, it was possible to identify a strategic goal of the studied events which was not in the leverage theoretical models, namely “to innovate sports tourism products”. The events were also constituted as a platform for connectivity and diversity, creating a space and a time for local communicative interaction, facilitating the evolution of the dynamics in the Municipality of Portimão, in logic of transformative causality.

Keywords: nautical sports events, strategic event management, leverage, organizational dynamics, complex responsive processes, qualitative research, evolutionary case study.

CREATIVE MINDS AND COMMERCIAL SPIRITS - INNOVATION AND RENTS FROM NATURAL RESOURCES IN REMOTE MARITIME REGIONS

Tomaz Ponce Dentinho, Adriana Ressurreição, Helena Calado, Ricardo Serrão Santos

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Abstract: The aim if this paper is to understand the attitudes of “creative minds and commercial spirits” in remote maritime regions within the challenge of the European Marine Strategy. The main hypothesis to be exploited, focusing on the growing search of new maritime resources, is that innovation can be seen as a rent seeking phenomena not only through time – as is commonly understood in a Schumpeterian perspective - but also throughout space, where the allocation or appropriation of property rights play a crucial role. We look into the attitudes of key marine stakeholders in Horta related to changes in marine property rights implicit in the European Marine Strategy. We conclude that innovation and development in remote areas is strongly related to the influence that innovative entrepreneurs have on the redefinition of property rights and related allocation of rents from natural resources.

Keywords: marine strategy, innovation, rents, natural resources, property rights.

REGIONAL INNOVATION STRATEGY OF THE SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION AS LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT ENTITY AND ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES IN THIS STRATEGY

Radek Jurčik

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Abstract: This article deals with the development of research and innovation strategies (RIS3) instruments, innovation and creativity in the South Moravian Region. This region is placed in the Czech Republic and has specific regional problems. RIS3 instruments are increasingly heralded as an innovative policy tool for remedying the lack of dynamism in traditional public politics. This article synthesizes the opportunities and challenges encountered in the context of realisation of RIS3 instruments and identifies critical success factors and/or policy requirements for successful development of the South Moravian Region. This case study assesses a recent situation and draws out lessons for improving the effectiveness of RIS3 instruments. Small and medium-size entrepreneurship is the most important sector of the South Moravian Regional economy.

Keywords: RIS3, innovation and creativity, regional development, South Moravian Region, small and medium size enterprises, regional economy.

CCALPS, CREATIVE COMPANIES IN ALPINE SPACE: CREATIVITY AND CULTURE FOR THE TERRITORIAL INNOVATION

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Abstract: CCAIps is a European project that promotes the support and the development of CCIs (Creative and Cultural Industries). It is financed by the Alpine Space Program of the European Union and it is aimed at developing the competitiveness and the attractiveness of the Alpine Space Area, by strengthening the relations between urban and peripheral areas. Lombardy Region is the lead partner of the project that involves a network of nine institutions from six European partner countries: Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland. The main objective of the project, starting in October 2011 and ending in July 2014, is to create a European network allowing CCIs to give their highest potential, contributing to increase the competitiveness of the Alpine Space. In particular, the aims of the project are: (1) Promote creativity and innovation as strategic factors for the development of the production activities and facilitate the meeting between CCIs and other micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), universities and research centres; (2) Create a transnational network among HUBs (incubators, services centres and co-working centres) that are present in the territories of the partners' Regions, enterprises and other stakeholders; and, (3) Increase the awareness of public institutions about the role of CCIs. In this paper, we will present for the first time the actions and the results reached since now with special attention to Lombardy Region territory.

Keywords: Alpine Space, CCIs, design, hub, territorial development.

KNOWLEDGE, PLACE AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE: SMART SPECIALIZATION AND THE TRIPLE HELIX FRAMEWORK IN AMSTERDAM AND SAPPORO

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Abstract: Contemporary economies tend to be globally interconnected, in a context of global competition and fast processes of technological change, requiring a high incorporation of information and knowledge and demanding a strong interaction within local and regional economies. All over the world, the processes of cooperation at local level between private companies and research centres are becoming a central question for public institutions with responsibility on economic development and the "Triple Helix Framework" became commonly used to analyse the interactions developed among them in order to improve local and regional innovative capabilities, competitiveness and sustainable development. A comparative study on the efforts to organize efficiently the processes of cooperation among the Triple Helix framework is developed in this work. The case studies under analysis are focused in two universities, VU University (Amsterdam, Netherlands) and Hokkaido University (Sapporo, Japan), starting with a brief description of the regions (economic, demographic and geographic characteristics), the Universities and the institutional arrangements to promote their interactions at local and regional level. The main characteristics of the Triple Helix frameworks detected in both cities are then analysed against the principles for Smart Specialization strategies, recently adopted by the European Union as a basic concept for regional policies at EU level. From this analysis, relevant policy and managerial implications are discussed, taking into consideration how the collaboration processes among private companies, research centres and public institutions are organized in both cities, evaluating their potential contribution for the emergence of innovative entrepreneurial knowledge based on regional distinctive resources.

Keywords: innovation, networks, collaboration, cities, universities, smart specialization, triple helix.

BUILDING RESILIENCE CAPACITY THROUGH INNOVATION

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Abstract: More than ever firms will be required to develop strategies for coping with shocks and stresses to our economic and social infrastructures. They will need to build the so called resilience capacity, which is an umbrella term for the planning and design strategies that can help firms develop the capacity to cope with challenges. The present work is based on an assessment of works that explored recent European reports on innovation performance. The discussion acknowledges that firms will have to find new ways to reduce their risk-aversion and become more flexible. To become more resilient, firms will need to adopt strategies that allow them to develop capacities that better respond and adapt to the economic and social stresses. These capacities must be planned to transform our current economic systems into much more flexible and dynamic ones. Small and medium enterprises are more exposed to competitive pressures. Thus, the choice of sectors and the design of public procurement policies are fundamental opportunities. With the polarization of knowledge creation across Europe, a few countries are responsible for the bulk of innovation and knowledge production. Therefore, attention should also be given to investment in knowledge diffusion and absorption depending on the specific national context. The fact of some characteristics of the national innovation system explain persistency on innovating in response to major external shocks sheds light on the resilient behaviour of firms. This contributes to understand the factors behind the relationship between macro and micro-determinants of innovation.

Keywords: economic shocks, innovation performance, innovation systems, resilience, start-ups.