

Editors

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Searching for European Perspectives

European practices in organisations are anchored in Anglo-Saxon, East European, Nippon-Rhineland, Nordic and Mediterranean socio-economic perspectives; this unique blend of social-economic perspectives also leads to different views on innovation management, new product and service development, and their challenges. This becomes apparent in writings such as that of Patel and Pavitt (1994, pp. 90–2) when they distinguish between myopic and dynamic national systems of innovation. These differing approaches also harbour diversity, which could be either beneficial or limit the growth of national economies, sectors and firms. Also, this may result in national cultures affecting creativity and innovation management in differing ways. Thus, these perspectives may lead to both subtle delimitations and pronounced differences for innovation policies, institutional settings, approaches to innovation management by firms and innovation performance.

In addition to socio-economic perspectives, institutional factors that differ across nations and regions play a role in practices that are adopted for innovation management. This thought is captured by the notion of national innovation systems, for example the writings by Lundvall (1998; 2007). Also, the conceptualisation of triple helix (Leydesdorff and Etkowitz, 1996) instigates that institutional factors determine innovation outcomes, not only for nations, but also for firms. Not only can these institutional factors be found at the level of nations, they are also present in industrial districts, such as those constituting what is called the 'Third Italy' (Biggiaro, 1998). The result is differing institutional contingencies across regions and nations, further augmenting the socio-economic perspectives.

Notwithstanding these fragmented socio-economic perspectives and institutional contingencies, there are specific commonalities. Perhaps the nature of these perspectives, possibly set in Kantianism guiding economic and legal institutional settings rather than utilitarianism and legalism, makes firms and institutions gravitate towards open collaboration rather than transactional approaches (for example, Dekkers et al., 2019); the first is possibly linked with dynamics national innovation systems and the latter most likely associated with myopic national innovation systems. The fragmented, distributed economies also put a strong focus on internationalisation, including innovation management, new product and service development, even within the internally open market of the European community. Therefore, the European institutional settings foster unique approaches to innovation, and new product and service development.

Perhaps these unique approaches will also foster a more innovative Europe. This may lead to creating not only 'unicorns', but also other high-growth firms, and stimulate other firms to engage more actively with innovation. In this sense, encouraging techno-entrepreneurship and facilitation of growth may also be shaped by the specific diversity of perspectives, institutional contingencies and collaborative modes.

Scope of Edited Book

The edited book aims at addressing the sometimes-subtle differences and unique approaches to innovation management in the context of European perspectives. Thus, chapters combine research into innovation management with a regional, national or transnational perspective. These perspectives in the edited book will allow others to make comparisons with the approaches

and settings for innovation management in other regions and nations, such as Brazil, China, Japan and the United States; such comparisons could also be included in the book.

To this purpose the edited book will be divided into eight broad themes; these themes reflect contemporary issues for innovation economics and innovation management:

- Practices, methods and tools for effective innovation management and new product development in European settings.
- Innovation management and new product development in the digital age.
- Innovation and its management in the public sector.
- Forms of open collaboration (open innovation) and technology valorisation from a European perspective.
- Performance of and challenges for European SMEs.
- Techno-entrepreneurship in Europe.
- European national innovation systems.
- Implications of Brexit and endogenous economic policies on innovative capabilities.

It should be noted that these broad themes allow a wide variety of topics to be included in addition to innovation management, such as new product and service development, diffusion of technologies, impact of the sharing economy on innovation, sustainability, etc. All proposed chapters will be considered on their merits for the edited book.

Contributions

Contributions should be reflecting the spirit of this call for chapters, however a wide range of topics and foci will be considered. Proposed chapters can be propositional, systematic literature reviews and empirical studies of any kind. However, they should be thought-provoking and lead to additional insight for European perspectives on innovation management; not only for the past, but also for a future innovative Europe. This can be achieved in a number of ways:

- Having a local orientation towards the work based on a region or country.
- Considering Anglo-Saxon, East European, Nippon-Rhineland, Nordic and Mediterranean socio-economic perspectives.
- Comparing practices, managerial perspectives, innovation policies at regional, national level or from Anglo-Saxon, East European, Nippon-Rhineland, Nordic and Mediterranean socio-economic perspectives.
- Looking at national innovation systems.
- Comparison of all these with regions and nations beyond Europe.

Contributions to this edited book should be original, but could be based on previously published studies. In the latter case, there should be sufficient differentiation and depending on the content of the proposed chapter permission of the publisher of the original study; authors should seek this clearance. The editors are available to support this conversion of published papers into chapters for the edited book.

We also welcome contributions by practitioners and those involved with setting innovation policies.

Deadlines

Note that chapters once received will be considered by the editors and sent out for review when appropriate. Chapters that are handed in early may benefit from revisions to be made before the final deadline. The deadlines are set as follows:

- 31 January, 2021: final deadline for chapters.
- 1 March, 2021: latest reviewers' comments on draft chapters.
- 1 April, 2021: final versions of chapters.
- End of June 2021: edited book published by Springer.

Submission of Chapters

Proposals for chapters or manuscript for chapters should be sent directly to **both** editors:

- Dr. ir. Rob Dekkers (rob.dekkers@glasgow.ac.uk)
- Prof. Laure Morel (laure.morel@univ-lorraine.fr)

The editors also welcome informal enquiries, which should also be sent to both at the same time.

The format of the submissions should follow these guidelines:

- The chapter should be submitted as MS-Word document.
- The number of words should not exceed 15,000 (excluding references, figures and tables).
- The text should have been copy-edited and proofread.
- The style of citations-in-text and referencing should follow the APA-6 guidelines. Note that paraphrasing works follows the guidelines for quotations.
- Figures and tables should be placed at the end of a document. In the main body of text a cross-reference to the figure or table should be made as follows:
 - *[INSERT FIGURE X ABOUT HERE]*
- Figures should be supplied separately as Adobe Illustrator files (export function of many applications), otherwise as high-quality formats, and images as high-quality (at least 600 dpi, if possible).

Scientific Committee

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- Prof Christoph Wecht (New Design University, Austria).
- Prof Max von Zedtwitz (Copenhagen Business School; Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania; Southern Denmark University, Denmark).

Style for Referencing and Citing

The style for referencing should be adhered to for swifter publishing of the book. Note that we encourage the use of the digital object identifier (doi), if available. The guidelines for referencing are as follows:

Books	Dekkers, R. (2017). <i>Applied Systems Theory</i> (2nd ed.). Cham: Springer.
Chapters in edited books	Dekkers, R., & Bennett, D. (2010). A Review of Research and Practice for Industrial Networks of the Future. In L. Wang, & S. C. L. Koh (Eds.), <i>Enterprise Networks and Logistics for Agile Manufacturing</i> (pp. 11–38). Heidelberg: Springer.
Journal articles	Salgado, E. G., & Dekkers, R. (2018). Lean Product Development: Nothing New Under the Sun? <i>International Journal of Management Reviews</i> , 20(4), 903–933, doi:10.1111/ijmr.12169.
Contributions to conferences	Dekkers, R., & Thuriaux-Alemàn, B. Did the Paradigm Shift in Innovation Management Occur? In H. Sherif (Ed.), <i>16th International Conference on Management of Technology, Miami, 2007</i> (pp. 1749–1768)
Reports	Schlepphorst, S., Schlömer-Laufen, N., & Holz, M. (2016). Determinants of hidden champions: Evidence from Germany. In Institut für Mittelstandsforschung (Ed.). Bonn: Institut für Mittelstandsforschung.

With respect to citing, both quoting and paraphrasing should be citing the relevant page numbers of the source. For example, '... Tidd (1995, pp. 316–321) makes reference to 'open networks' as being more effective than 'closed networks' ...' as appears in Dekkers et al. (2019, p. 194).

References

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- Leydesdorff, L., & Etzkowitz, H. (1996). Emergence of a Triple Helix of university—industry—government relations. *Science and Public Policy*, 23(5), 279–286, doi:10.1093/spp/23.5.279.
- Lundvall, B.-A. (1998). Why study national systems and national styles of innovation? *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, 10(4), 403–422, doi:10.1080/09537329808524324.
- Lundvall, B.-Å. (2007). National Innovation Systems—Analytical Concept and Development Tool. *Industry and Innovation*, 14(1), 95–199, doi:10.1080/13662710601130863.
- Patel, P., & Pavitt, K. (1994). National Innovation Systems: Why They Are Important, and How They Might Be Measured and Compared. *Economics of Innovation and New Technology*, 3(1), 77–95, doi:10.1080/10438599400000004.