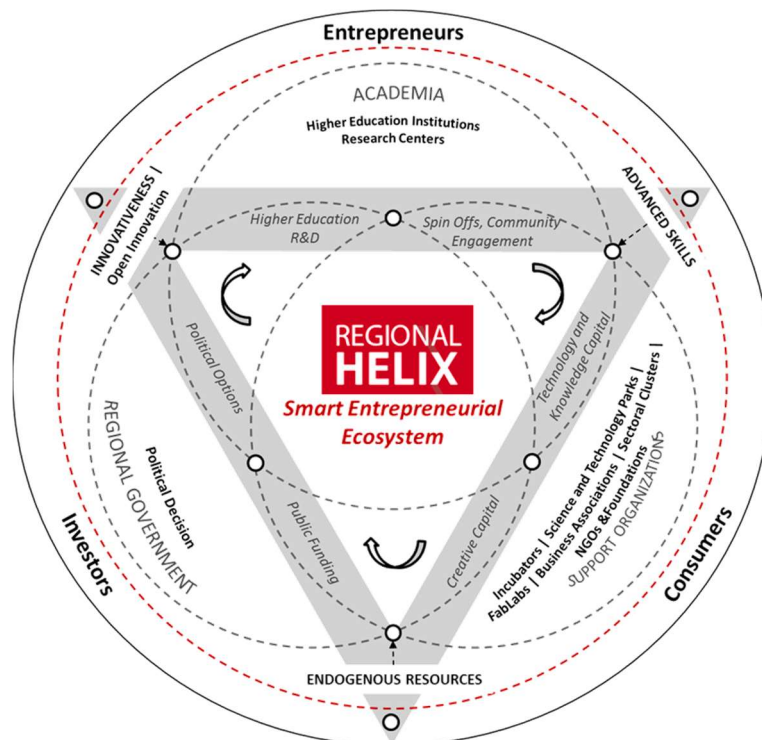


Regional HELIX'17

International Conference on Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Technology Transfer

21-23 of June, 2017 – Covilhã, Portugal
University of Beira Interior

Book of Proceedings



Organisers:



NECE



Instituto Politécnico de Castelo Branco



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Title

Regional HELIX'17 – International Conference on Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Technology Transfer

Organizers

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University of Beira Interior, NECE – Research Centre in Business Sciences

Polytechnic Institute of Castelo Branco, CEDER – Regional Development and Studies Centre

ISBN

978-989-8196-69-9

THE ROLE OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN PERIPHERAL COUNTRIES: A MULTIPLE HELIX APPROACH

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Over the past decades, more attention has been given worldwide to sustainability issues, like the scarcity of natural resources, waste management and climate changes. Circular economy has been assumed as a strategy to overcome these issues, since it implies the adoption of clean production, reuse of materials, use of renewable energies, waste recycling, among others. In recognition of this, several countries, like China, Japan, German and Netherlands, have implemented legislation in favour of circular economy, whence successful experiences were obtained. An important learned lesson emphasis the participation of all actors (governments, regional authorities, business and non-governmental organizations) in the transaction towards a Circular economy strategy. The purpose of this study is to use a Multiple Helix approaches to analyze and discuss the challenges and opportunities towards a Circular Economy in peripheral countries, identifying the implications of fostering sustainable economic growth and enhancing local competitiveness by means of an integrated approach.

NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR INDUSTRIAL EXPLANATION FOR FIRMS' DEATHS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION SINCE 2010 UNTIL 2014 – A SHIFT-SHARE APPLICATION

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The concept of business closure is one of the main events in business demography which importance for the business cycle is well recognized in the specialised literature. Traditionally, firms' closure has been associated with regional factors. Still, a region can have different from the nation aggregate rate of activity because it has a different mix of industries and/or because it enjoys comparatively more favourable local conditions for that activity (Fotopoulos & Spence, 2001). Thus, business closure may be driven by the business cycle, industrial composition as well as regional advantage (Cheng, 2011). Regarding previous framework, the research work is dedicated to analyse each of these three factors that may drove business closure in European Union countries between 2010 and 2014, and to find out which of them has/have been the most important one(s). For this purpose a shift-share decomposition analysis of business closure will be applied. The results proved that regional component had the highest impact on firms' deaths during the investigated period of time for almost all countries included in the analysis. Only for few countries and in specific industries the most influential factor was the industrial composition, and even for less the national macroeconomic path.