



Developing Policies for 21st Century Innovation

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UN – 3rd Dialogue for clean tech

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Innovation is a driver of growth: it offers the largest potential for catching up.

Decomposition of cross-country differences in GDP per capita into their determinants, 2005

(United States = 100)

	GDP PPP per capita	TFP	Human capital	Physical capital	Employment
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada	83.5	72.0	103.3	105.8	106.0
Japan	72.6	52.6	100.4	130.7	105.1
China	9.8	13.6	57.3	105.2	119.5
India	5.2	12.7	47.7	98.3	87.1
Brazil	20.5	29.3	70.1	103.1	96.8
Russian Federation	28.6	31.5	84.9	97.4	99.3
EU27 + EFTA	64.7	67.8	91.2	114.1	91.3
Total World	22.8	27.9	64.2	104.2	95.8

Source: OECD.

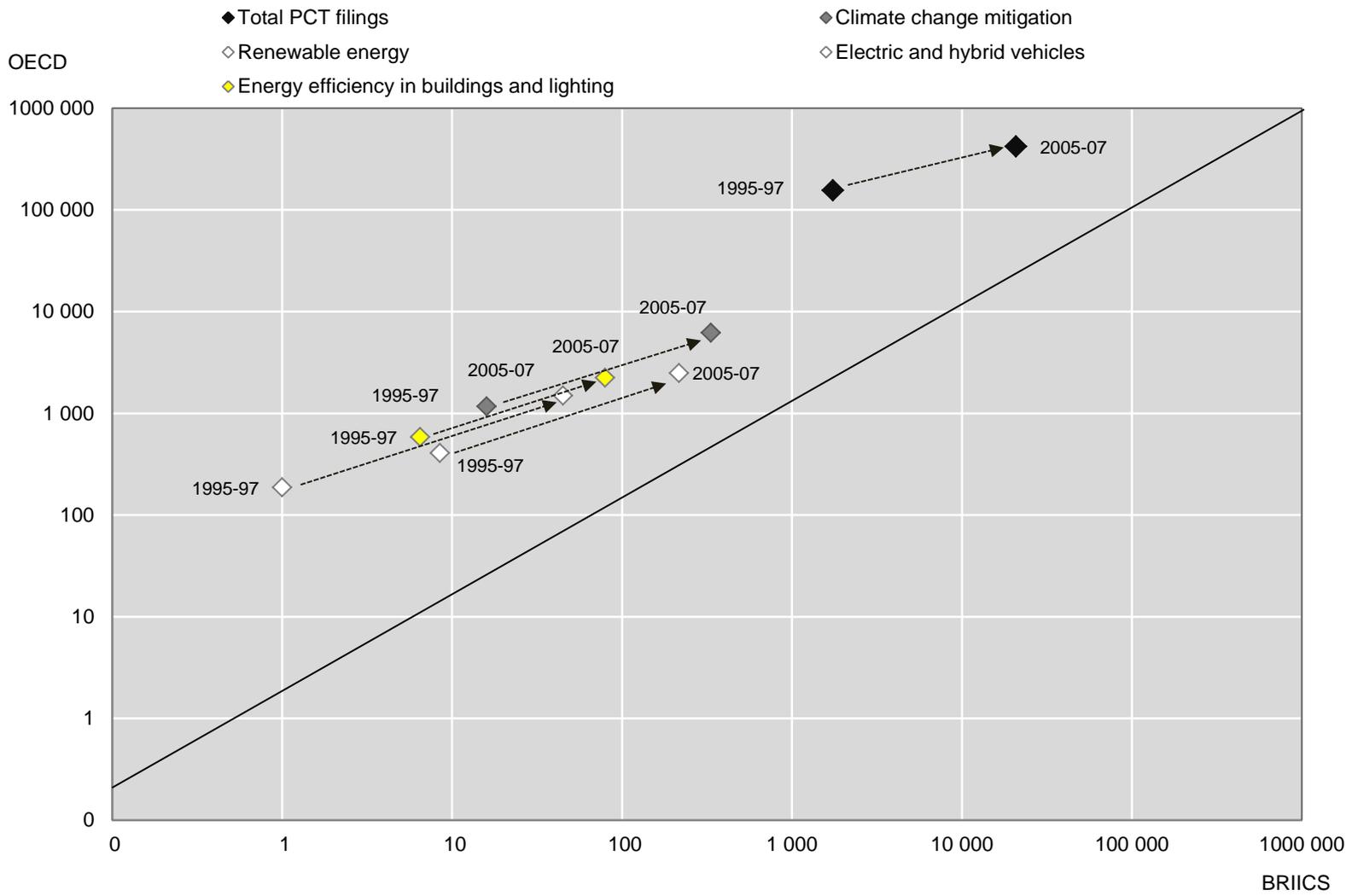
 and it can help address global social challenges neglected by markets...





The North/South technology divide is still large, but it is narrowing

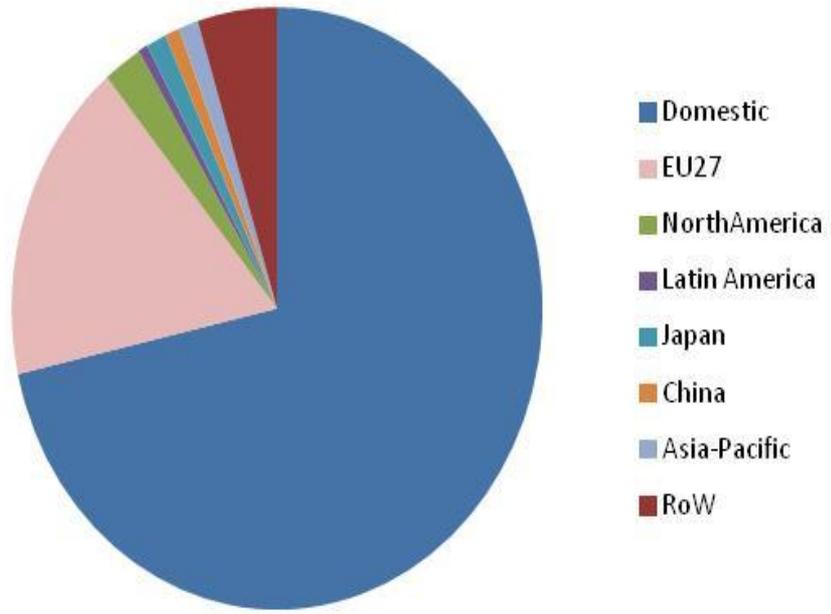
Number of green patents filed in 1995-7 and 2005-7 by OECD and by BRICS



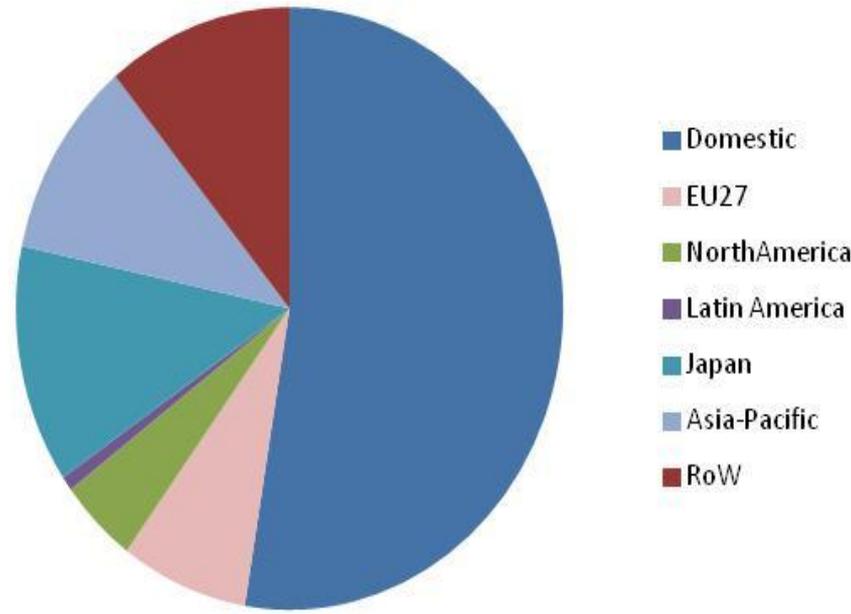
Value chains are global

% of exports with domestic Value-Added

Germany- automotive



China - electronics



The legal framework for tech transfer

International treaties favour tech transfer (TRIPs article 66.2 requires developed countries' governments to provide incentives for their companies to transfer technology to least-developed countries)

Successful tech transfer requires domestic capacities

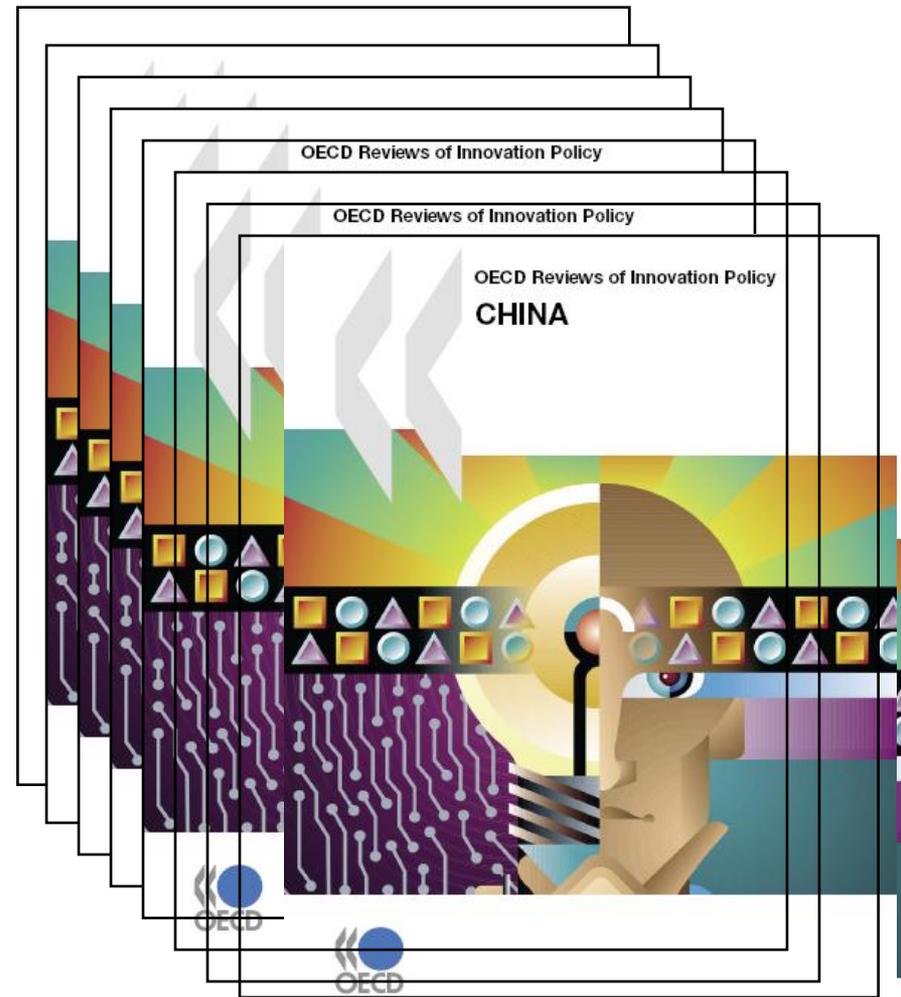
Econometric study on OECD countries

(Source: Guellec, van Pottelsberghe, Oxford Review of Economics and Statistics 2004)

- 1% more in foreign R&D generates 0.45% in productivity
- The effect is larger in R&D intensive countries: only own efforts allow any country to learn from others.

OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy

- ✓ Completed: Switzerland, New Zealand, South Africa, Chile, China, Hungary, Korea, Mexico, Russian Federation, Peru, Sweden, Colombia, Vietnam
- ✓ Ongoing : Malaysia, France
- ✓ Regional reviews: Southeast Asia, Latin America Innovation

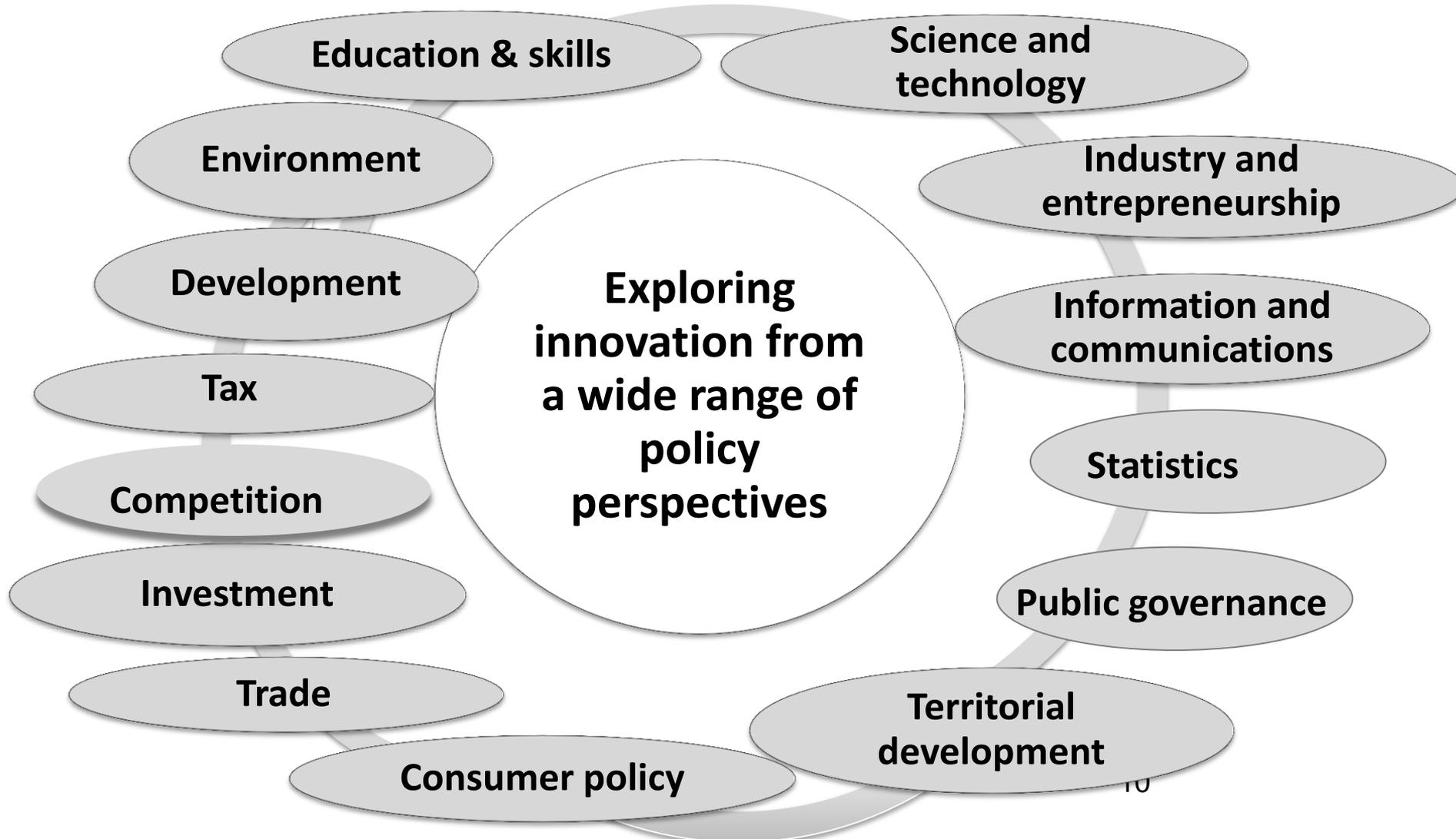


Lessons from country reviews

- Need to fix their broader institutions: competition, openness, education
- Need to invest in entrepreneurship, innovation, research

A “horizontal” approach...

Cutting across policy areas





The Innovation Policy Platform

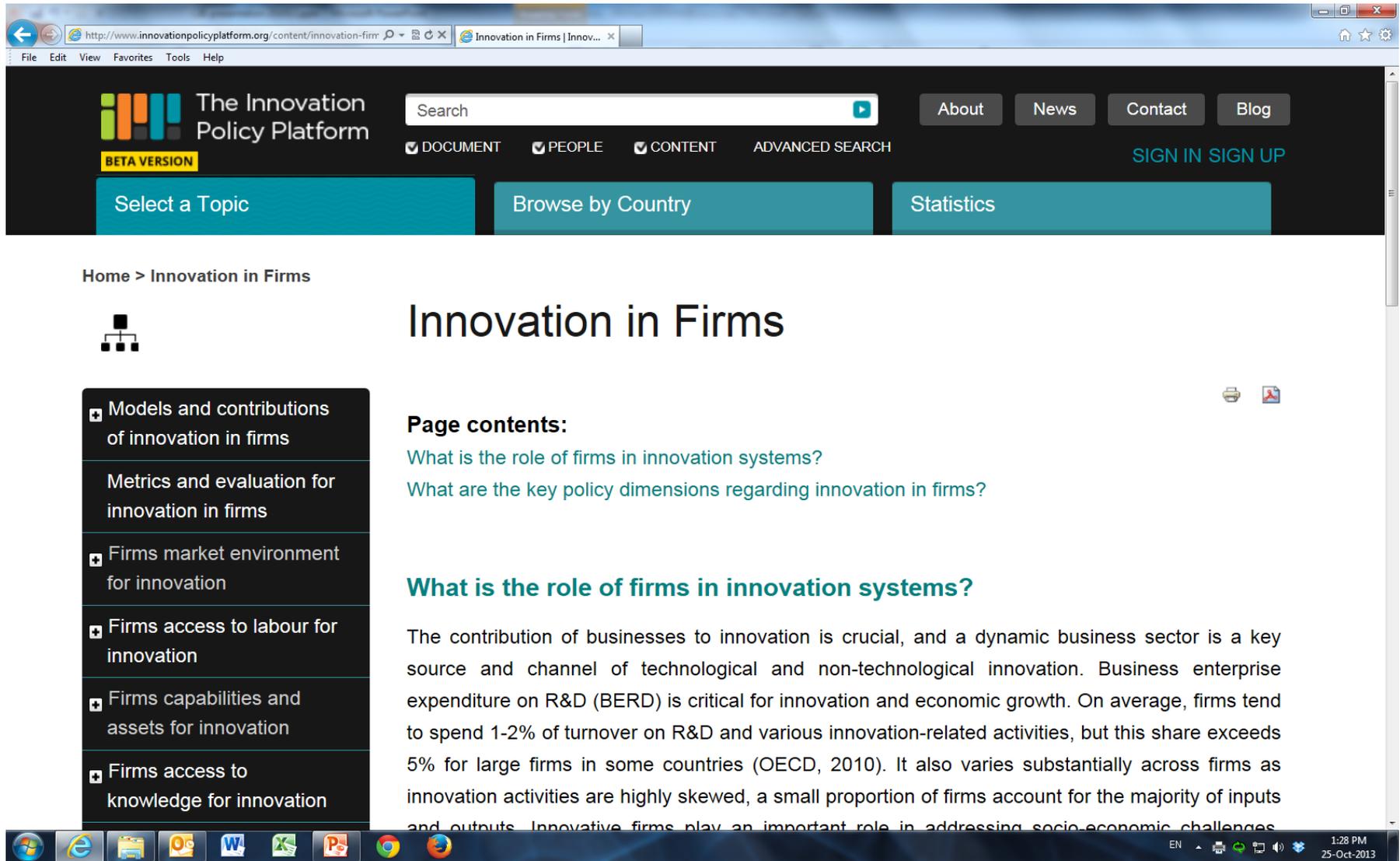
(OECD-World Bank)

The screenshot shows the website's main navigation area. At the top left is the logo and name 'The Innovation Policy Platform' with a 'BETA VERSION' badge. A search bar is located to the right of the logo. Further right are navigation buttons for 'About', 'News', 'Contact', and 'Blog'. Below these are filters for 'DOCUMENT', 'PEOPLE', and 'CONTENT', along with an 'ADVANCED SEARCH' button. On the far right of the top navigation are 'SIGN IN' and 'SIGN UP' links. The main content area is divided into three primary sections: 'Select a Topic', 'Browse by Country', and 'Statistics'. The 'Select a Topic' section is expanded to show five categories: 'Basics', 'Places', 'Ecosystem', 'Linkages', and 'Themes'. Each category has a list of sub-topics.

Basics	Places	Ecosystem	Linkages	Themes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Innovation Definitions and FundamentalsPublic Policy and GovernanceMeasurement for Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Innovation in FirmsInnovative EntrepreneurshipUniversities and Public Research InstitutesPublic Sector Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Financing InnovationSkills for InnovationIntellectual Property RightsMarkets, Competition and Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Technology Transfer and CommercializationInnovation Networks and ClustersInternational Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hot Topics<ul style="list-style-type: none">Smart SpecializationInclusive InnovationSectors<ul style="list-style-type: none">AgricultureSpaceTechnologies<ul style="list-style-type: none">BiotechnologyICTsNanotechnology

Welcome to the Innovation Policy Platform

Thematic module landing page



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Innovation Policy Platform website. The URL is <http://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/content/innovation-firm>. The page features a dark header with the logo, search bar, and navigation links. Below the header, there are three main navigation buttons: 'Select a Topic', 'Browse by Country', and 'Statistics'. The main content area is titled 'Innovation in Firms' and includes a sidebar with a tree view of topics. The main text area contains a 'Page contents:' section with two links and a detailed paragraph about the role of firms in innovation systems.

Home > Innovation in Firms

Innovation in Firms

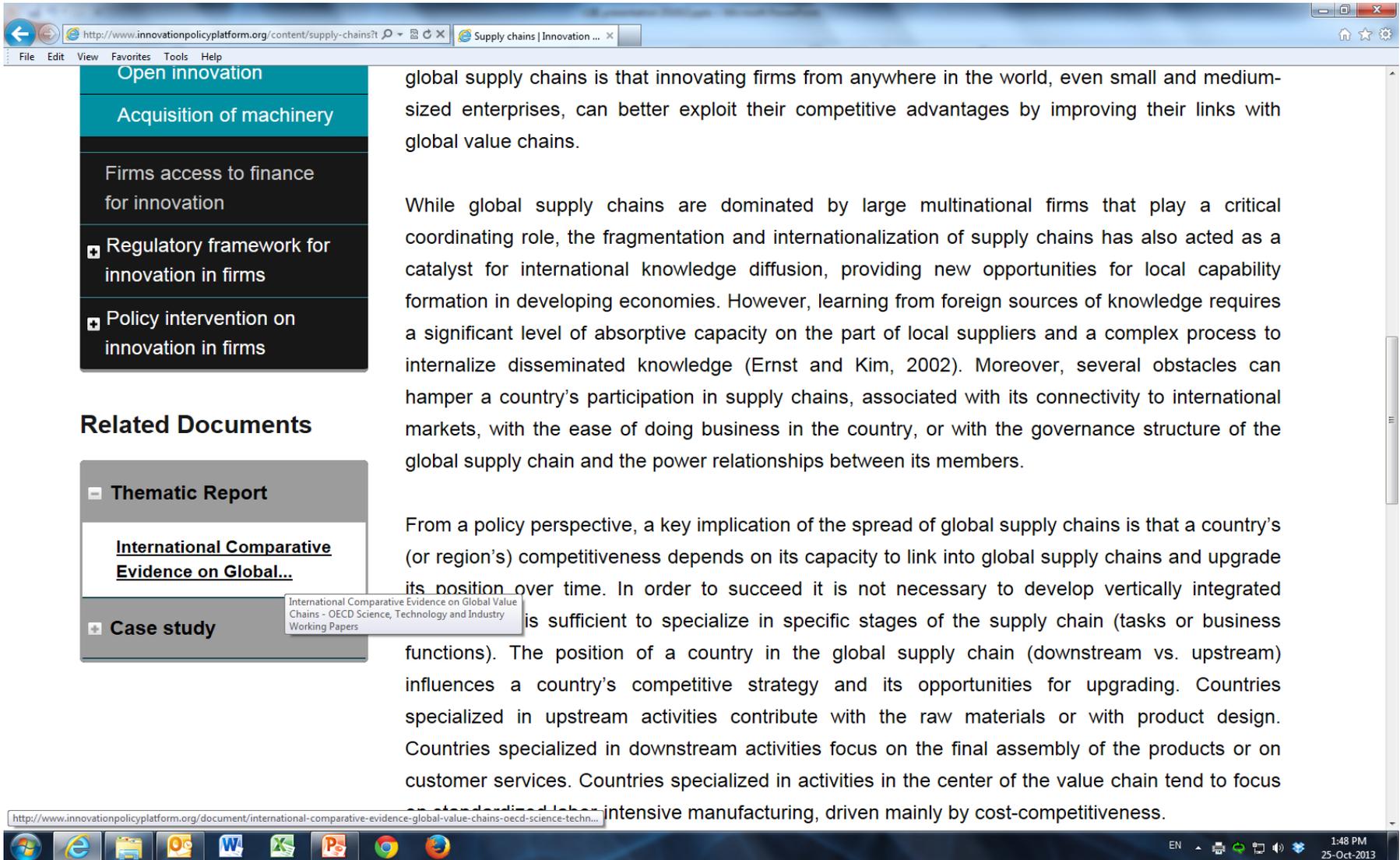
Page contents:

- [What is the role of firms in innovation systems?](#)
- [What are the key policy dimensions regarding innovation in firms?](#)

What is the role of firms in innovation systems?

The contribution of businesses to innovation is crucial, and a dynamic business sector is a key source and channel of technological and non-technological innovation. Business enterprise expenditure on R&D (BERD) is critical for innovation and economic growth. On average, firms tend to spend 1-2% of turnover on R&D and various innovation-related activities, but this share exceeds 5% for large firms in some countries (OECD, 2010). It also varies substantially across firms as innovation activities are highly skewed, a small proportion of firms account for the majority of inputs and outputs. Innovative firms play an important role in addressing socio-economic challenges.

Related documents



global supply chains is that innovating firms from anywhere in the world, even small and medium-sized enterprises, can better exploit their competitive advantages by improving their links with global value chains.

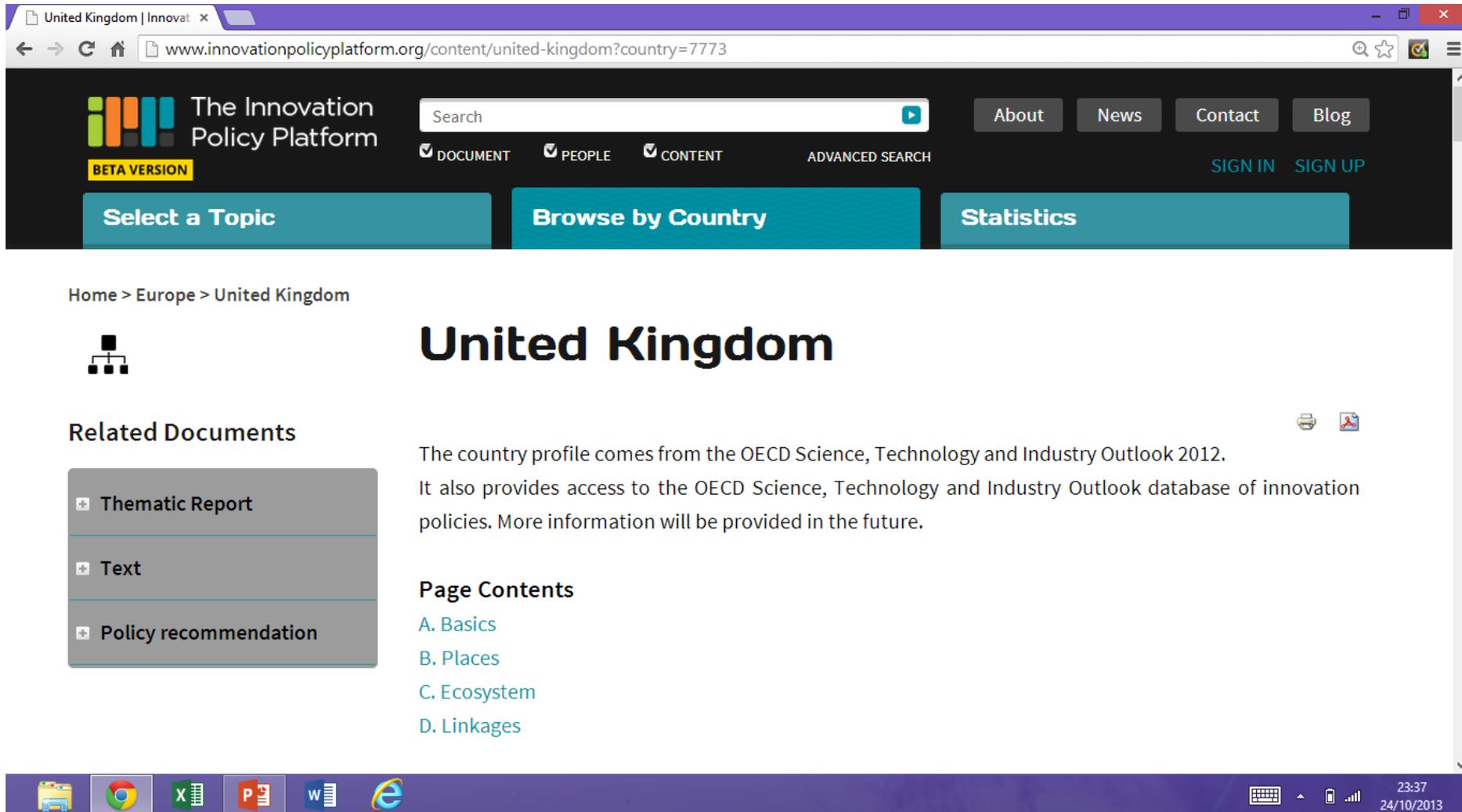
While global supply chains are dominated by large multinational firms that play a critical coordinating role, the fragmentation and internationalization of supply chains has also acted as a catalyst for international knowledge diffusion, providing new opportunities for local capability formation in developing economies. However, learning from foreign sources of knowledge requires a significant level of absorptive capacity on the part of local suppliers and a complex process to internalize disseminated knowledge (Ernst and Kim, 2002). Moreover, several obstacles can hamper a country's participation in supply chains, associated with its connectivity to international markets, with the ease of doing business in the country, or with the governance structure of the global supply chain and the power relationships between its members.

From a policy perspective, a key implication of the spread of global supply chains is that a country's (or region's) competitiveness depends on its capacity to link into global supply chains and upgrade its position over time. In order to succeed it is not necessary to develop vertically integrated or standardized labor-intensive manufacturing, driven mainly by cost-competitiveness.

is sufficient to specialize in specific stages of the supply chain (tasks or business functions). The position of a country in the global supply chain (downstream vs. upstream) influences a country's competitive strategy and its opportunities for upgrading. Countries specialized in upstream activities contribute with the raw materials or with product design. Countries specialized in downstream activities focus on the final assembly of the products or on customer services. Countries specialized in activities in the center of the value chain tend to focus

<http://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/document/international-comparative-evidence-global-value-chains-oecd-science-techn...>

Country pages



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/content/united-kingdom?country=7773. The page header includes the logo for 'The Innovation Policy Platform' with a 'BETA VERSION' badge, a search bar, and navigation links for 'About', 'News', 'Contact', and 'Blog'. Below the header are three main navigation buttons: 'Select a Topic', 'Browse by Country', and 'Statistics'. The breadcrumb trail reads 'Home > Europe > United Kingdom'. The main heading is 'United Kingdom'. A 'Related Documents' sidebar lists 'Thematic Report', 'Text', and 'Policy recommendation'. The main content area contains a paragraph about the country profile and a 'Page Contents' section with links to 'A. Basics', 'B. Places', 'C. Ecosystem', and 'D. Linkages'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock displaying 23:37 on 24/10/2013.

United Kingdom | Innovat x

www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/content/united-kingdom?country=7773

The Innovation Policy Platform
BETA VERSION

Search

DOCUMENT PEOPLE CONTENT ADVANCED SEARCH

About News Contact Blog

SIGN IN SIGN UP

Select a Topic Browse by Country Statistics

Home > Europe > United Kingdom

United Kingdom

Related Documents

- Thematic Report
- Text
- Policy recommendation

The country profile comes from the OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2012. It also provides access to the OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook database of innovation policies. More information will be provided in the future.

Page Contents

- A. Basics
- B. Places
- C. Ecosystem
- D. Linkages

23:37
24/10/2013



Detailed fiche on policy initiative

United Kingdom | Innovat x OECD Science, Technolog x

qdd.oecd.org/table.aspx?Subject=AFECCE53-45E3-4EF9-85F6-F3365EBC4AB2&Query=F9F83466-19B9-49EB-8B83-BF54991F8B7A

OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook Policy Database

in Innovation ... (1) United King ... (1) Show Policies

for STI Outlook ... (1)

Focus View Share

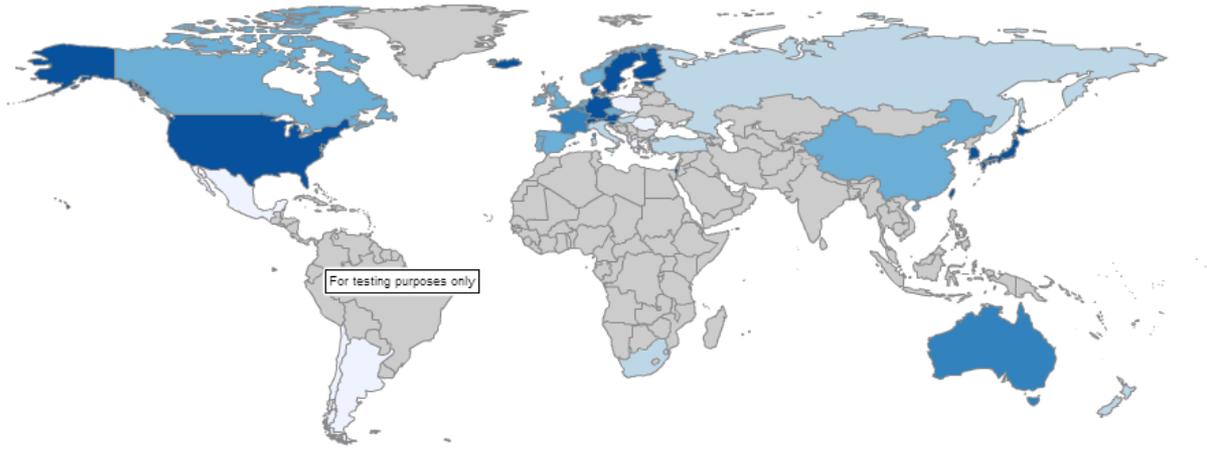
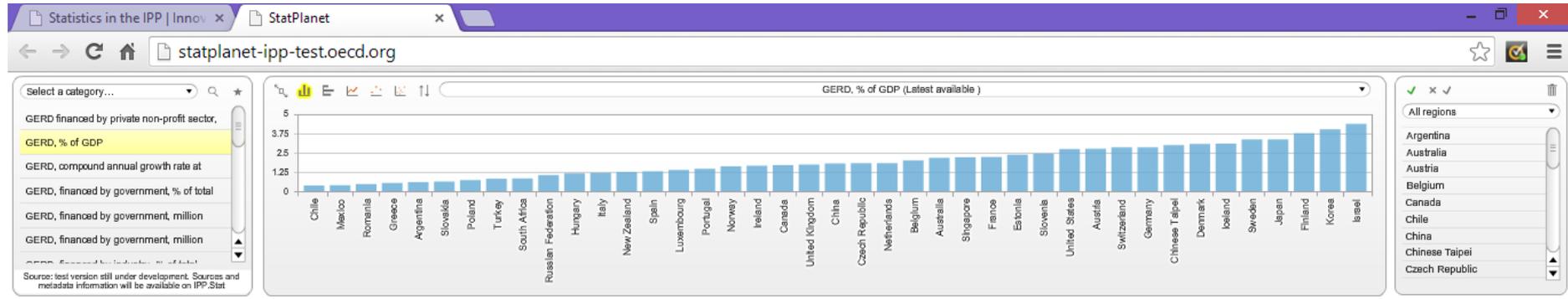
Topics	Policies	United Kingdom
Innovation vouchers C2-2-3	Name	INNOVATION VOUCHER
	New	NEW!
	Timeframe	Since 2012
	About	Innovation voucher programmes support SMEs to collaborate with knowledge based institutions across the public or private sectors. They encourage first contact between SMEs and the knowledge base.
	Recent trends and background	The first innovation vouchers were awarded in 2012. At least GBP 1 million will be invested par in a staged implementation of innovation vouchers programme in 2012-13.
	Description	Face value: up to GBP 5 000. The voucher is available to businesses to work with a supplier for the first time and is used to pay for knowledge or technology transfer from that supplier. They are issued every three months around specific themes and cannot be used to fund staff training or to buy
International component	Business located in the UK.	-
Targeted population	• Micro firms • SMEs • Start-	-

download

prev. next

00:13 25/10/2013

OECD New tool for interacting with and visualising quantitative data





Thank you

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