

# RAISING THE RETURNS FROM R&D

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5 November 2004

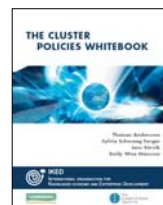


## IKED's areas of work include:

- Growth Policy issues in the Nordic countries, including: secretariat for Finance Ministers "new economy project"; chairing innovation policy review in Sweden, action plan for a Norwegian Innovation Policy; Work on Commercialisation of University Research with Industry.
- Eastern Europe, the Baltics, Poland, Slovenia, Turkey – towards competing in the Single Market
- ASEM-agenda, KBE in Asia, and ICT for development
- Dynamism in Latin American countries, from Chile to Cuba
- Regional Economic Cooperation; Cross-border Issues; Integration cross-border as in Öresund region

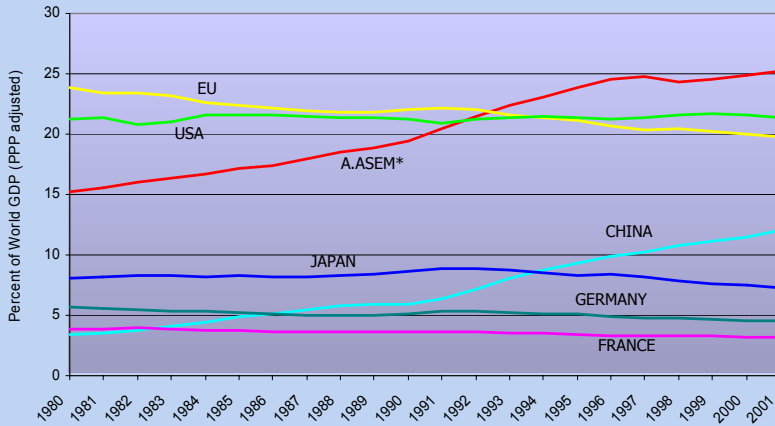
## Flagship publications

- World Competitiveness Proceedings: *The Cluster Policies Whitebook*
- ASEM Proceedings: *Globalisation and ICT: The Role of Government, Private Sector and Civil Society in an Information Society for All*
- Swedish Innovation Policy Review (IPE)
- Norwegian Policy Review: *Towards a New Growth and Innovation Policy in Norway*
- The Baltic Countries and Poland: *Towards effective policies for innovation and enterprise development in the Baltic Sea Region*
- Handbook for Evaluation of Innovation Policy
- The Global Venture Capital Market and Challenges for individual countries





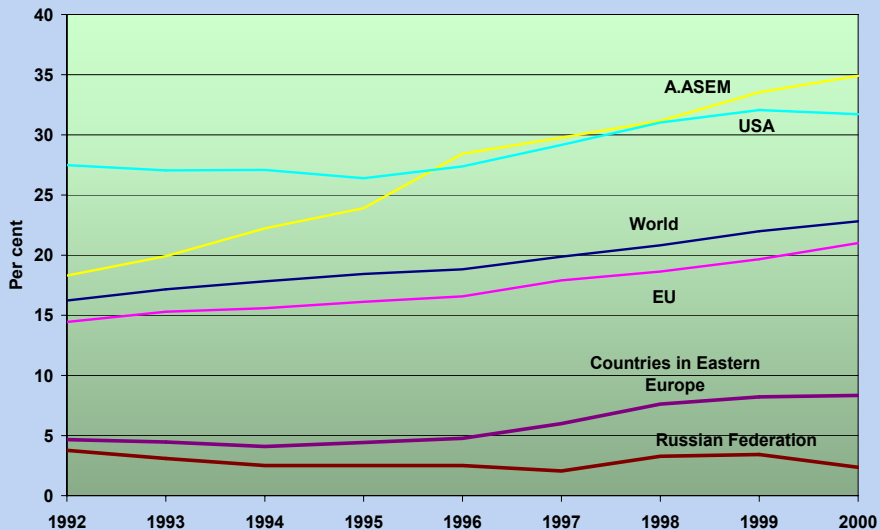
## Shifting weights in the world economy



\* Data for Brunei not included in the aggregate of A.ASEM.  
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) database.



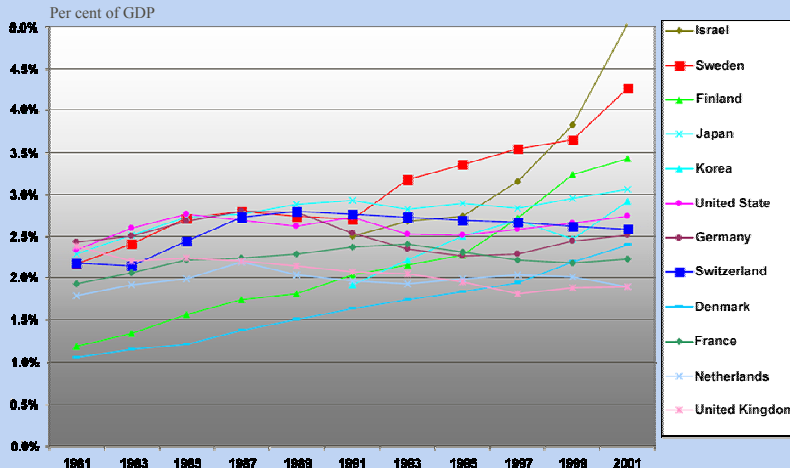
## High tech exports as share of total manufactured export



Source: UNCTAD Technology Indicators Database.



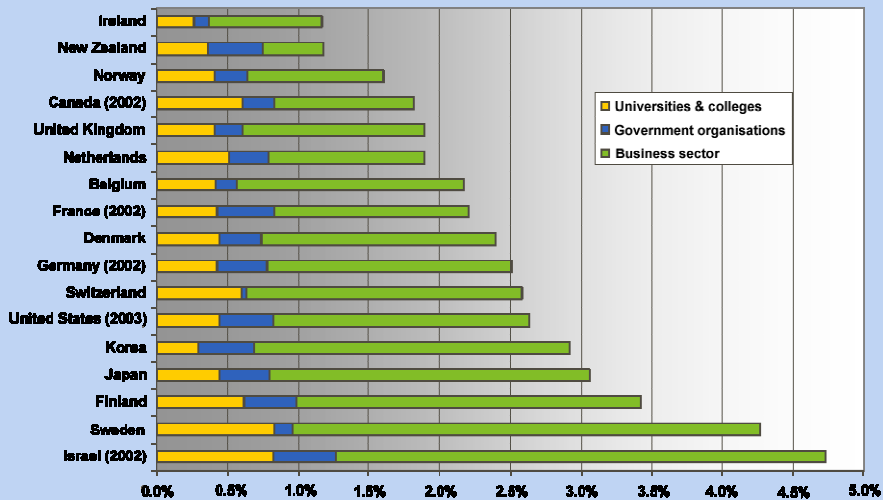
### R&D expenditure in relation to GDP 1981-2001



Source: OECD MSTI, 2004



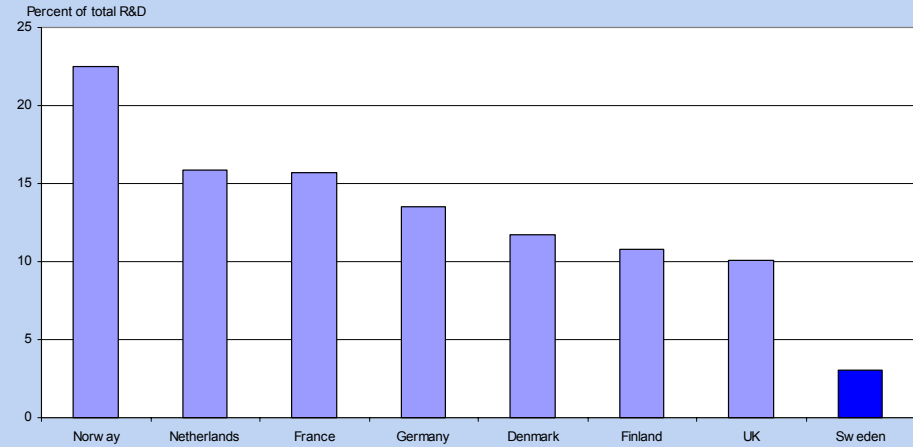
### R&D expenditure in relation to GDP 2001



Source: OECD MSTI, 2004



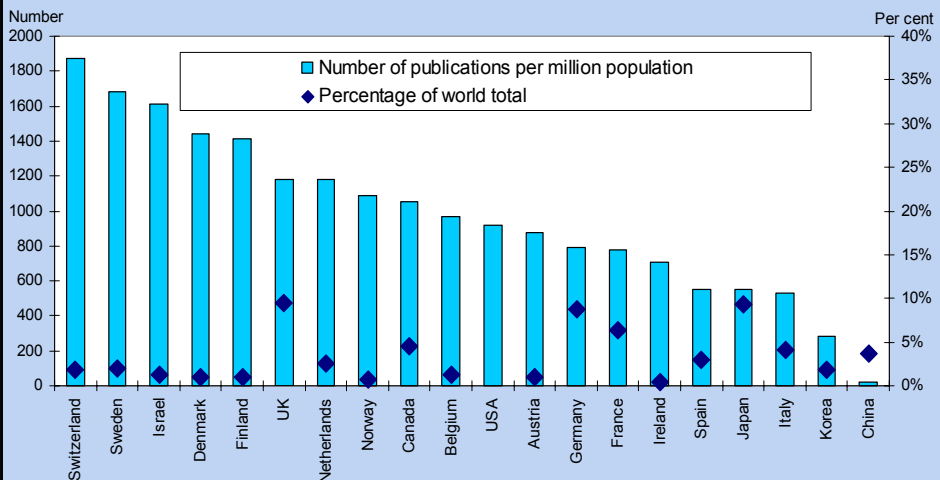
### Institute R&D in relation to total R&D expenditure 2001



Source: INNO & Technopolis "Benchmarking Technology R&D" 2004



### Scientific publications in internationally acknowledged journals 2000–2001

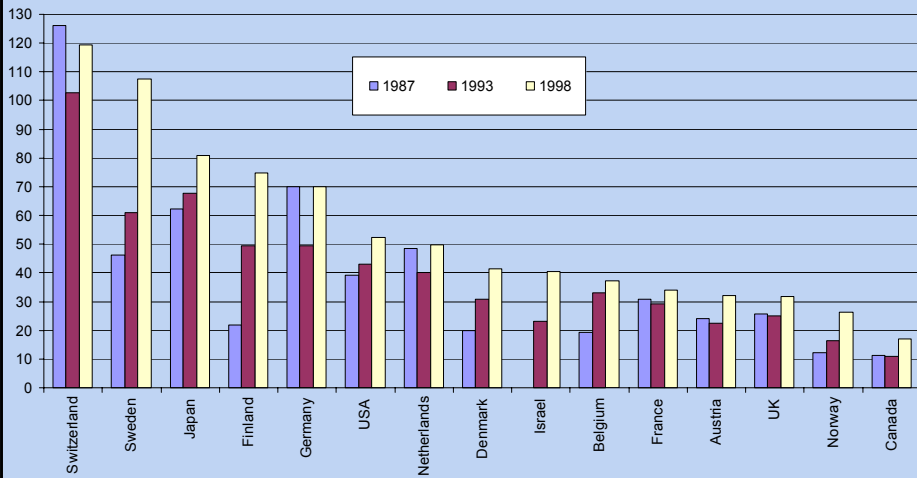


Source: National Science Indicators (NSI) database, 2002



### Number of triadic patents (USA, EU, Japan) per million inhabitants 1987-1998

Triadic patents per million inhabitants

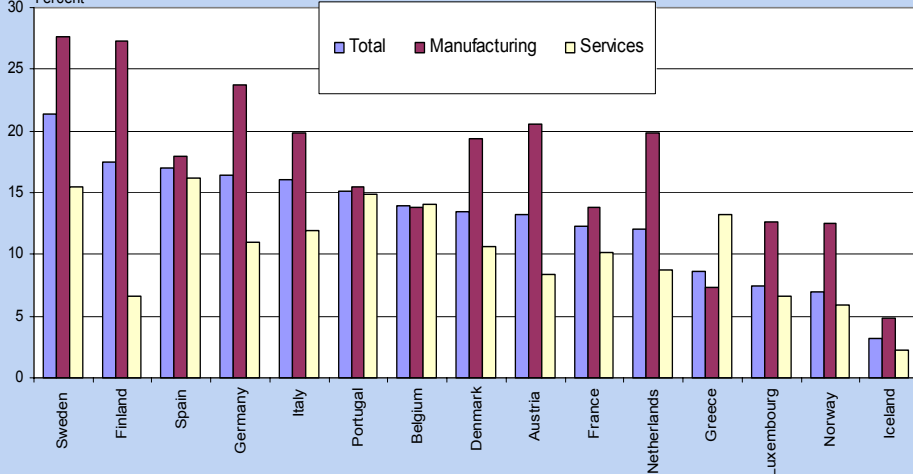


Source: OECD MSTI, 2003



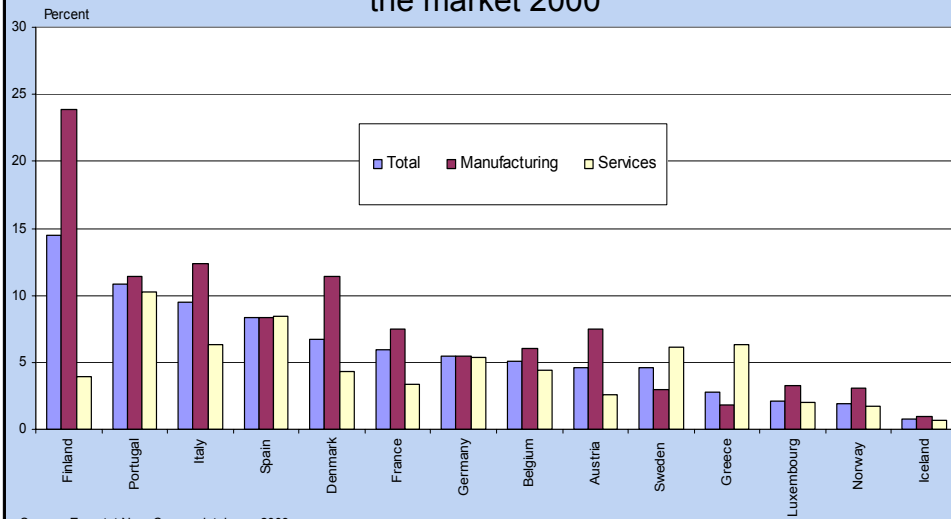
### Economic turnover generated by products that are new to firms 2000

Percent



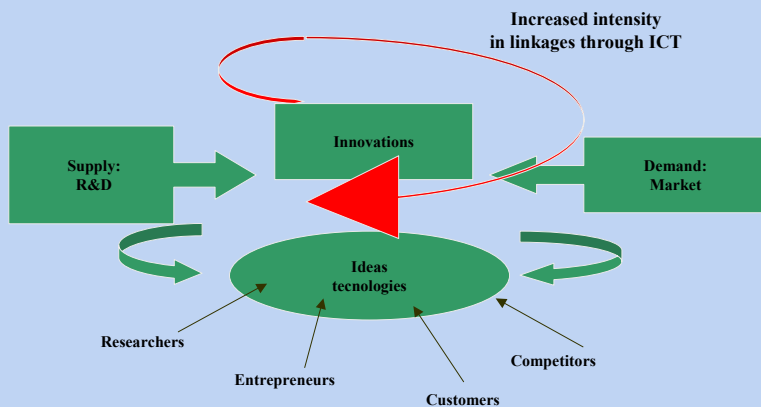
Source: Eurostat New Cronos database, 2003

## Economic turnover generated by products that are new to the market 2000



Source: Eurostat New Cronos database, 2003

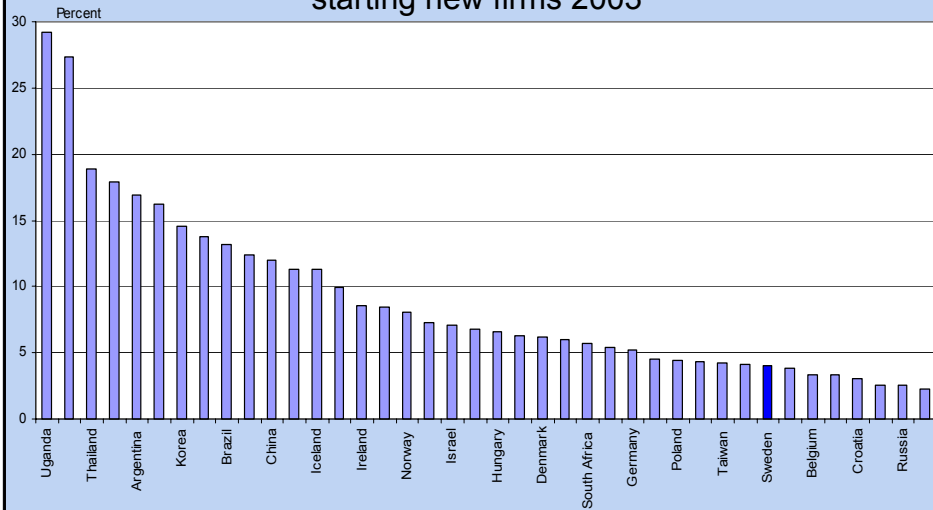
## Abandoning the linear model



Source: IKED



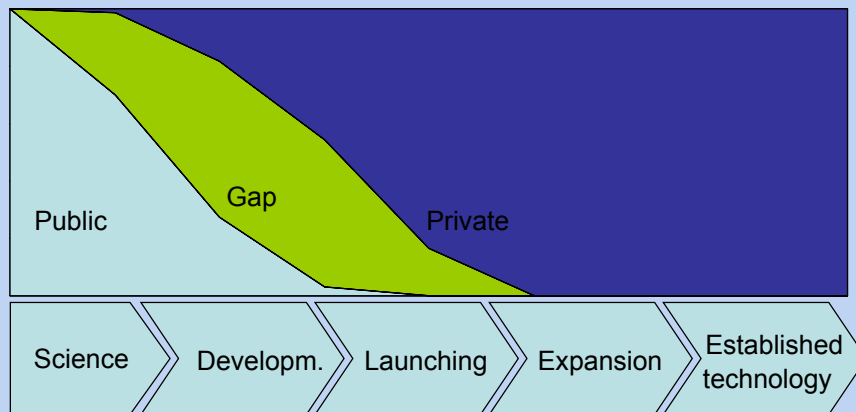
### Percentage of active population engaged in starting new firms 2003



Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) 2003

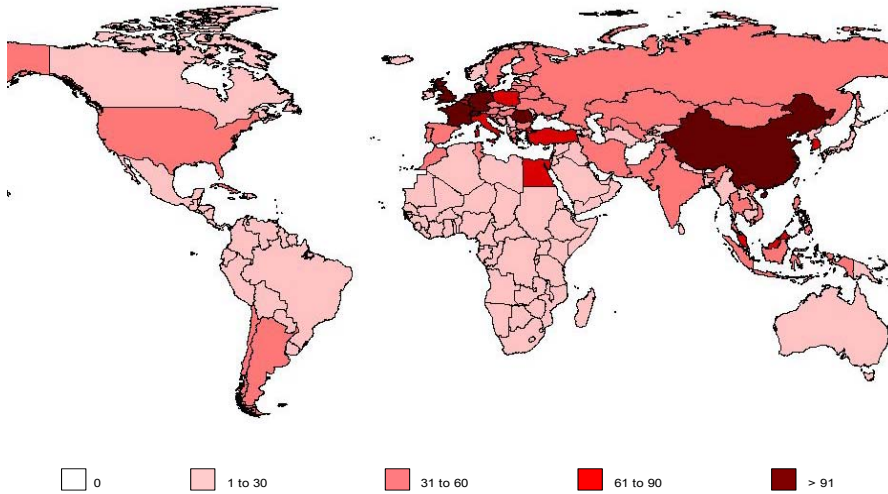


### Lack of seed funding

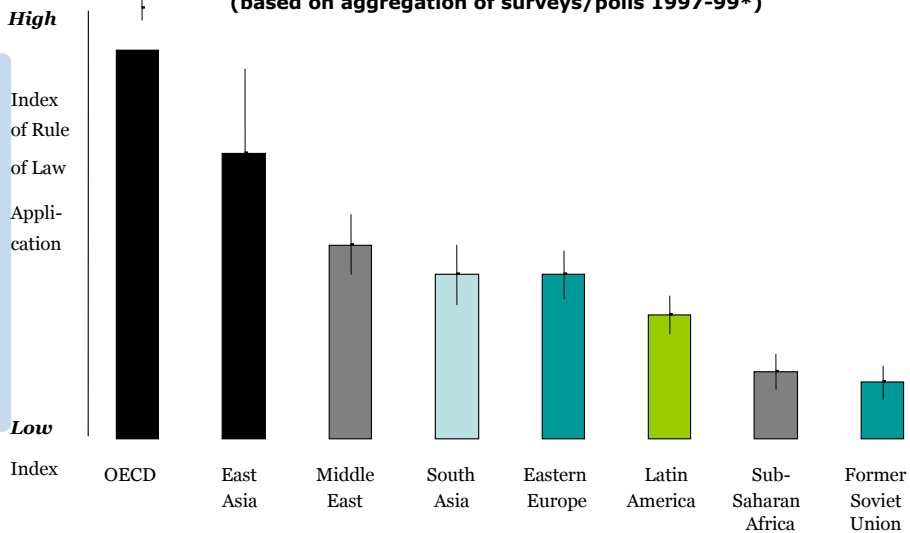




## Density Mapping of BITs Worldwide Number of BITs per country, January 2003



## Application of Rule of Law Varies by Region (based on aggregation of surveys/polls 1997-99\*)



Note: Regional Averages shown for discussion purposes, and hide large intra-regional variation in each case. Thin vertical line reflects estimated margin of error. Source: Kaufmann, Kraay and Zoido-Lobaton (1999). "Aggregating Governance Indicators" and "Governance Matters" PWRP 2195 and 2196. <http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance>





## On Innovation

- **Scientific basis**
  - Academic credentials and openness
  - Critical mass, rigidity, niche players,
- **Diffusion structure**
  - Competence centres and industrial institutes
  - Professional services
- **Industry-related features**
  - R&D-intensity and linkages through internationalised business
  - SMEs, competence issues
  - Organisations versus individuals
  - Risk-reward ratio