

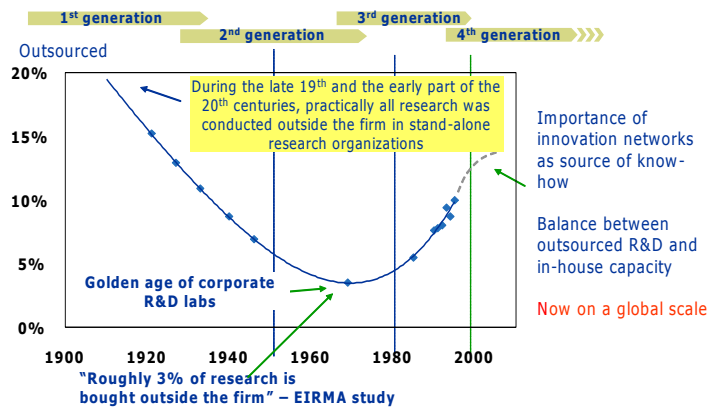
PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR OPEN INNOVATION

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OECD Workshop, Trento, January 31th 2008

OECD  1 OCDE

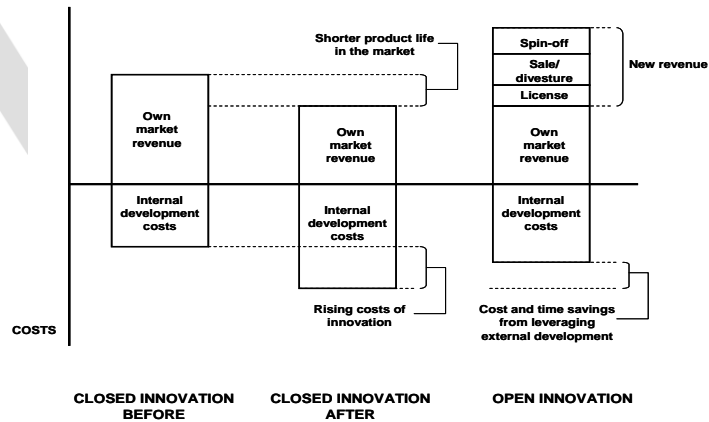
Trend towards open innovation



Source: European Commission

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The landscape for innovation changes



Source: Chesbrough

OECD  3 OCDE

Benefits of public-private partnerships

PERCEIVED BY PRIVATE SECTOR

- Profit and new business opportunities
- Economies of scale and scope
- Synergy/learning effects
- Risk sharing
- Access to public funding
- Access to knowledge and expertise
- Access to public infrastructure
- Access to information
- Building reputation and networks
- ...

PERCEIVED BY PUBLIC SECTOR

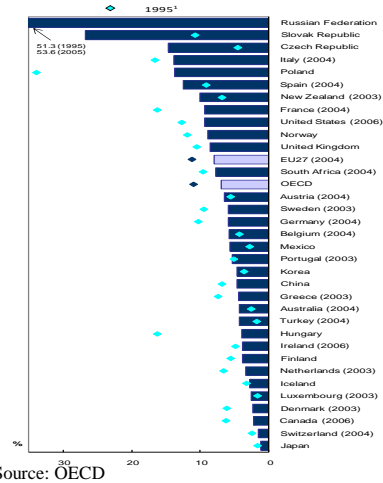
- Economies of scale and scope
- Synergy/learning effects
- Risk sharing
- Access to knowledge and expertise
- Building reputation and networks
- Development of key technologies
- Technology diffusion and commercialisation of public research
- Building public infrastructure
- ...

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R&D-links between public and private

Share of government-financed business R&D, 2005

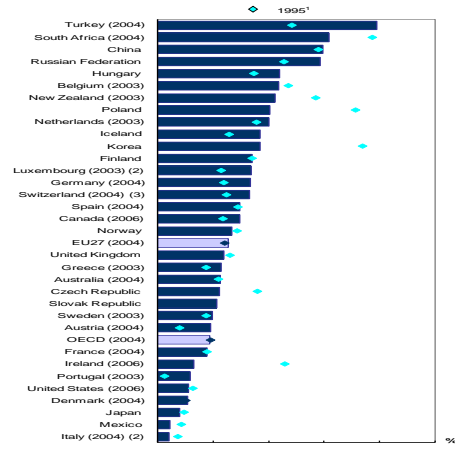
As a percentage of R&D performed in the business sector



Source: OECD

Business-funded R&D in the higher education and government sectors, 2005

As a percentage of R&D performed in these sectors (combined)



P-P Partners in technology collaboration (1)

Less important than private - private partnerships (especially with suppliers and customers)

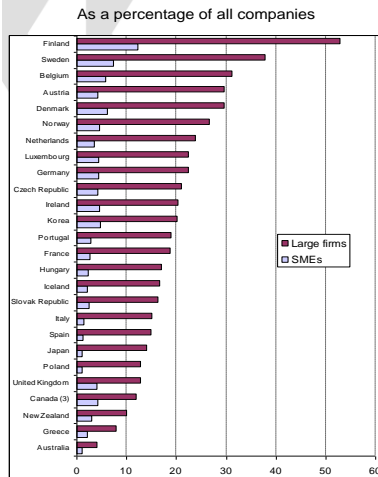
	Suppliers	Customers	Competitors	Consultants and private R&D institutes	Universities and other higher education	Government and public research
Belgium	73%	59%	27%	42%	37%	26%
Bulgaria	74%	61%	35%	34%	27%	18%
Czech Republic	80%	68%	40%	39%	34%	19%
Denmark	66%	65%	35%	44%	32%	16%
Germany	44%	51%	27%	18%	53%	26%
Estonia	67%	66%	53%	29%	25%	17%
Ireland	72%	78%	19%	31%	31%	18%
Greece	46%	32%	47%	27%	27%	10%
Spain	52%	23%	17%	23%	26%	28%
France	65%	50%	36%	32%	26%	18%
Italy	56%	39%	37%	50%	36%	11%
Luxembourg	79%	73%	49%	36%	33%	27%
Hungary	71%	53%	37%	34%	37%	14%
Malta	70%	52%	17%	43%	13%	13%
Netherlands	75%	55%	31%	38%	31%	24%
Austria	43%	45%	22%	42%	58%	30%
Poland	67%	39%	20%	19%	15%	21%
Portugal	71%	60%	35%	45%	39%	25%
Romania	79%	57%	37%	28%	21%	25%
Slovenia	79%	70%	43%	42%	41%	28%
Slovakia	84%	80%	58%	49%	39%	30%
Finland	92%	93%	77%	74%	75%	59%
Sweden	75%	65%	25%	46%	41%	15%
United Kingdom	74%	73%	36%	41%	33%	25%
Iceland	68%	68%	48%	23%	17%	45%
Norway	70%	67%	36%	61%	45%	49%

Source: OECD based on CIS-data

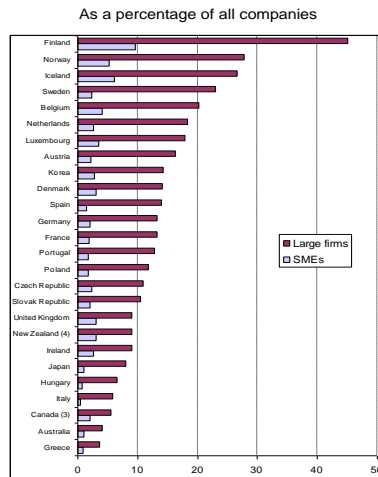
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P-P Partners in technology collaboration (2)

Companies collaborating in innovation with higher education institutions, by size¹, 2002-04²



Companies collaborating in innovation with government institutions by size¹, 2002-04²



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Source: OECD based on CIS-data

P-P Partners in patents: co-applicants (1)

Number of EPO-patents with co-applications, EPO, 1980-2003

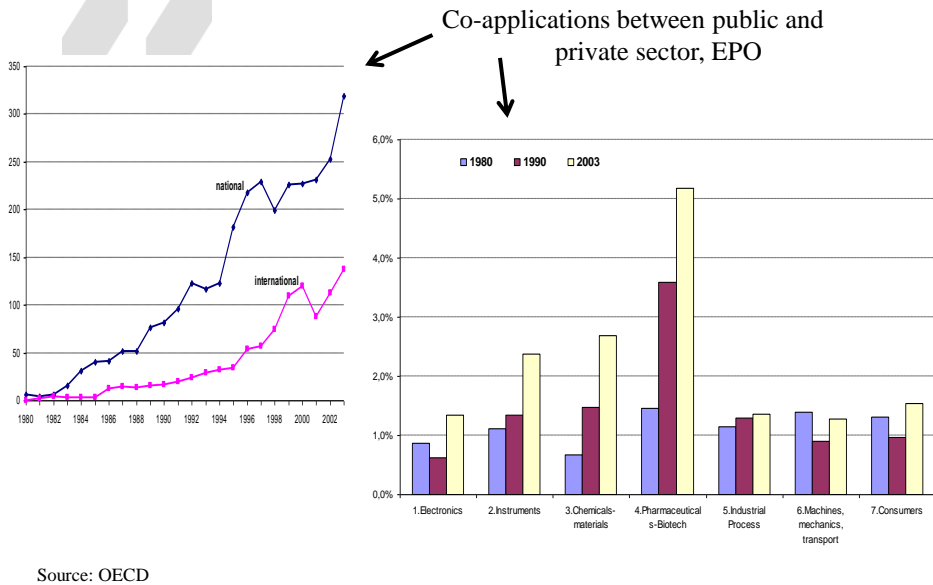
9% of co-applications 0.5% of all applications

	Companies	Government	Higher education	Private non-profit	Hospitals	Individuals	Others
Companies	51731						
Government	2754	242					
Higher education	3926	670	1129				
Private non-profit	2633	301	655	186			
Hospitals	345	38	282	59	48		
Individuals	8886	228	408	274	30	18879	
Others	2195	179	192	141	15	1035	259

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Source: OECD

P-P Partners in patents: co-applicants (2)



Some conclusions

- The number of P-P partnerships is growing
- Part of broader trend towards open innovation
- P-P partnerships are less important than pure private partnerships
- There is a size and industry dimension
- Different motivations for P-P partnerships, are they realized in practice?