

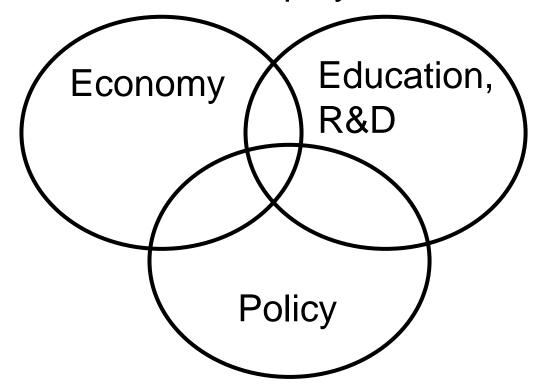


### Goal for Switzerland: competitiveness and success through innovation



## National Innovation System

Success of Switzerland depends on performance and interplay of ...



... in the process of internationalisation

#### <sup>1</sup> 1. The Economy: **Competitiveness in innovation**

Needed: Companies in key sectors located in Switzerland

- Generate and exploit innovation in international markets better and faster than competitors
- Perform on world market and within trans-national value-chains with success



## The Economy: growing international interlocking

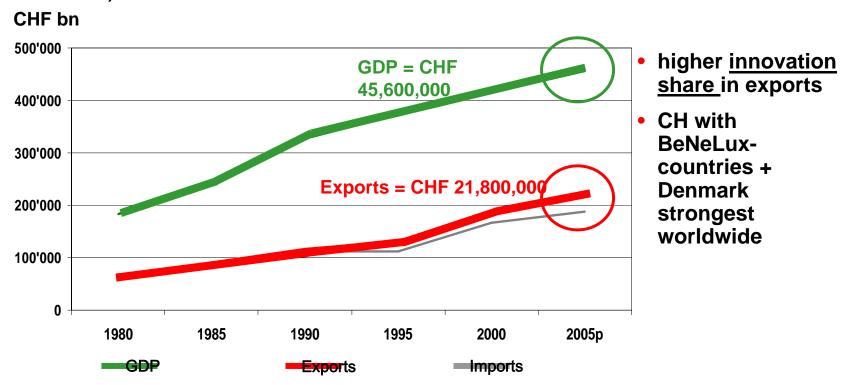
- Growing share of exports and imports on GDP
- New forms of international cooperation
  - Foreign direct investments
  - Joint ventures
  - Strategic alliances



#### Growing share of exports and imports on GDP

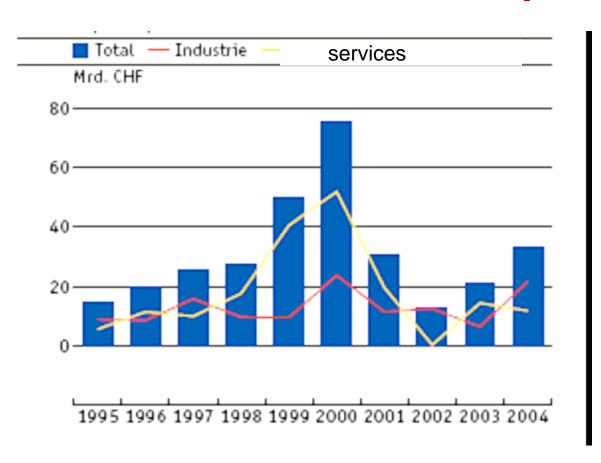
Own calculations, BFS 2006

Export volume 2005 close to 50% of GDP (CHF 218bn of 456bn)





## Foreign direct investment, FDI of Switzerland, CHF 20 – 40 bn p.a.





## 2. Education and R&D: cooperation and networking

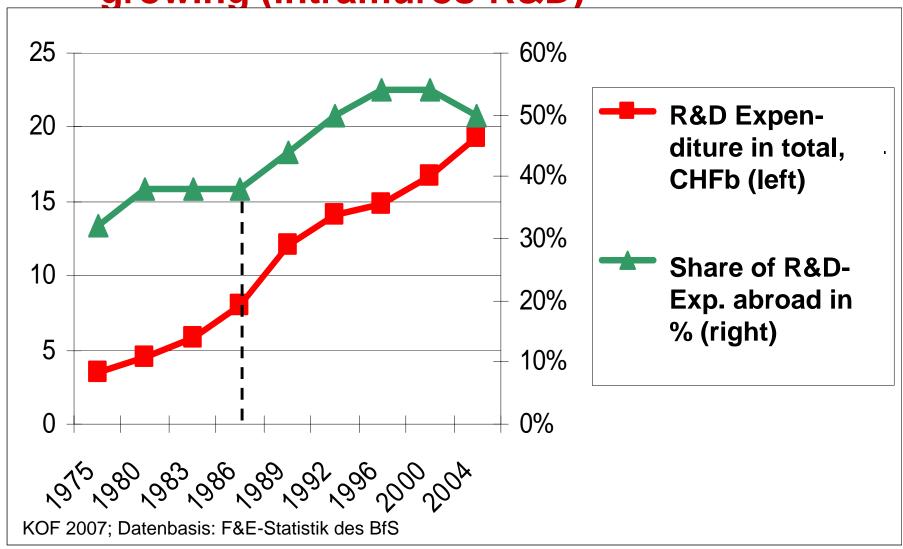
- International participation university faculty
- R&D expenditure of economy growing: abroad faster than at home



### University faculty: international participation in % 2006

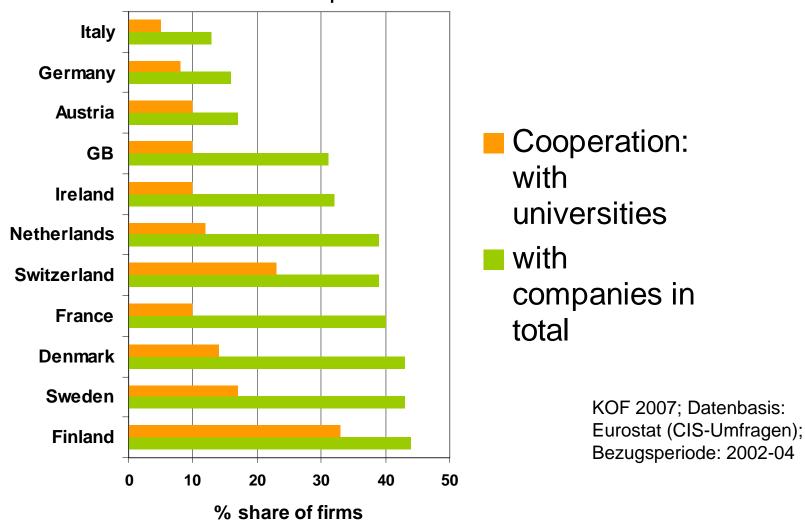
| University faculty | EPFL | ETHZ | Total |  |
|--------------------|------|------|-------|--|
| Professors         | 54.7 | 61   | 44    |  |
| Other teachers     | 33.4 | 29.4 | 29.1  |  |
| Fellows            | 62.9 | 56.9 | 51.7  |  |
| Total              | 46.2 | 42.6 | 37.3  |  |

### R&D-Expenditure of Swiss companies is growing (intramuros-R&D)



### R&D cooperation universities / firms is increasing

%-share of firms with cooperation 2003-05



## Outsourcing of R&D Activities of Swiss companies 2000 and 2004

CHFm Source: BfS

|                       | 2000<br>absolute | %   | 2004<br>absolute | %   | Wa<br>Rate<br>pa |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|-----|------------------|
| Other companies in CH | 430              | 24  | 1053             | 26  | 24.2             |
| Swiss universities    | 125              | 7   | 259              | 6.4 | 18.8             |
| Other org. in CH      | 40               | 2   | 95               | 2.3 |                  |
| Patents, licences     | 50               | 3   | 211              | 5.3 |                  |
| Abroad                | 1142             | 64  | 2428             | 60  |                  |
| Total                 | 1787             | 100 | 4046             | 100 |                  |



#### **Summary**

- Internationalisation of firms' R&D activities is crucial for success
- Substantial increase during the last decade; including SME
- Universities are important partners, but there are many more → international market for R&D



#### Main Reasons for globalisation

#### Input oriented

- Access to know how and human resources in foreign locations → in search of excellence worldwide
- Closeness to subcontractors

#### **Output oriented**

- Access to new markets
- Closeness to customers and local preferences



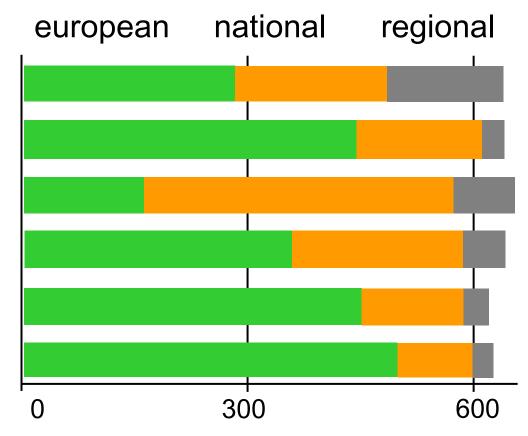
# 3. Internationalisation of innovation policy: policy governance, e.g. EU

- EU-Framework programme with top down elements
- ERA-net: bottom-up approach
- Technology platforms: industry led
- European Research Council, ERC
- → In the struggle for balance between top-down and bottom-up
- → Shift of competences between national and supranational level

## ERA Areas: expected level of action and priorities

Answers to the Green Paper consultation, Sept. 2007

- Sharing knowledge R and industry
- 2. World-class R infrastructure
- 3. Strengthening R institutions
- 4. Opening R programmes
- 5. Int. Cooperation in S&T
- 6. Single market for researchers





#### 4. Conclusion

"More open global competition makes the home-base more, not less, important", Porter

- → Attractiveness and positioning of the homebase in the international value chains
- Economy
- Education and R&D
- Policy



#### **Conclusion: Economy**

- Conflict between ....
  - Convergence: Adaptation of products and preferences
  - Specialisation: build up of regional strengths and uniqueness
- Differences will be increased
  - After fall-back in R&D and innovation: more difficult to catch up



#### **Conclusion: Education and R&D**

- Strengthen competences and high quality human capital and R&D
- Increase attractiveness of location Switzerland
  - High-end inshoring
  - Attractiveness for research(ers)
- Foster strong economic base to provide career opportunities for talents
- Offer optimal framework conditions not only for economy, but also for education and R&D



#### **Conclusion: Policy**

- Secure access and openness to world market, to international cooperation and programmes
- Participate in international governance of innovation policy
- Stress complementarities to supra-national level by strengthening national base of education, R&D and economy
- Strengthen uniqueness in competition of locations: Keep Switzerland's own profile!



