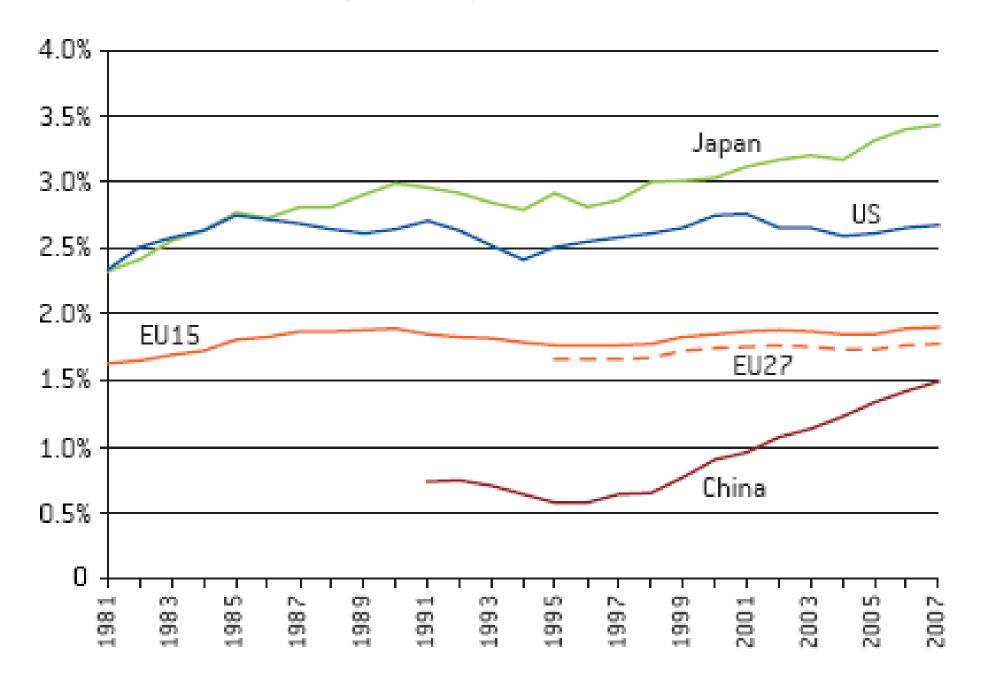
Openness & Open Innovation Drivers of Growth?

OPENFORUM EUROPE 2010 SUMMIT:

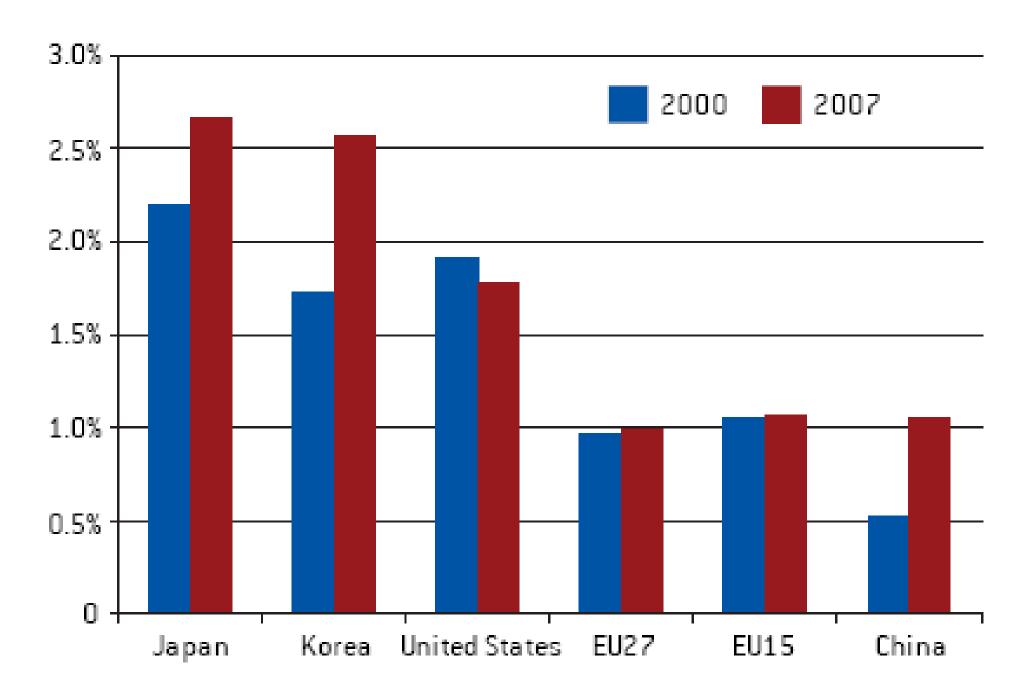
Brussels, 10 June 2010 09.00 – 17.00 Autoworld, Parc du Cinquantenaire 11, 1000 Brussels

Bruno VAN POTTELSBERGHE BRUEGEL, ULB, SBS-EM

1a: R&D intensity of major economies, 1980-2007



1b: Business-funded R&D as a % of GDP

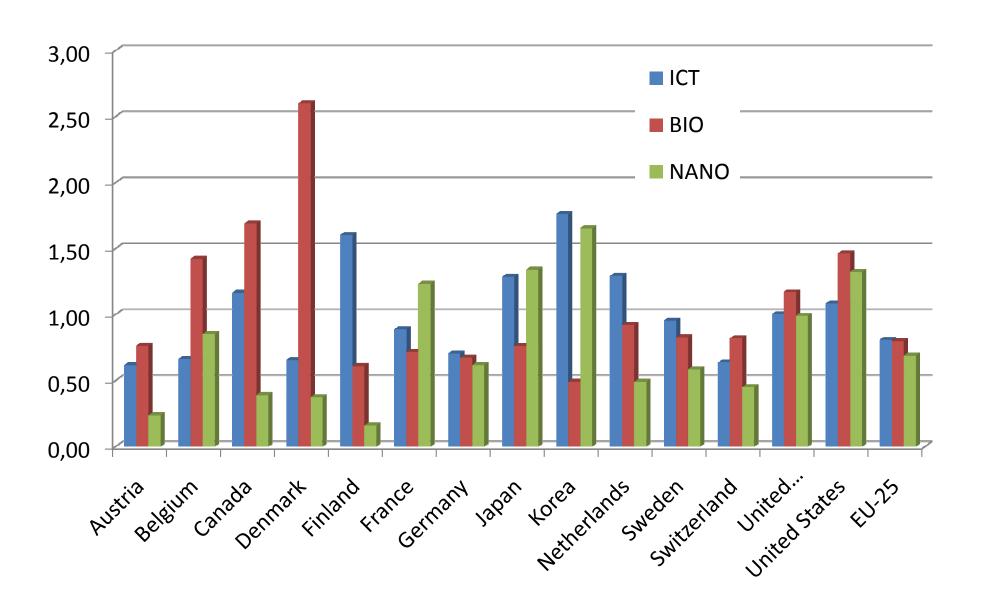


Two types of innovations

- New technology intensive domains (close to science: nano, bio, AI, software...) = important role of academic research
- Non-tech innovation (marketing, design, business models, open innovation) = market forces driven

Europe lags behind in emerging fields

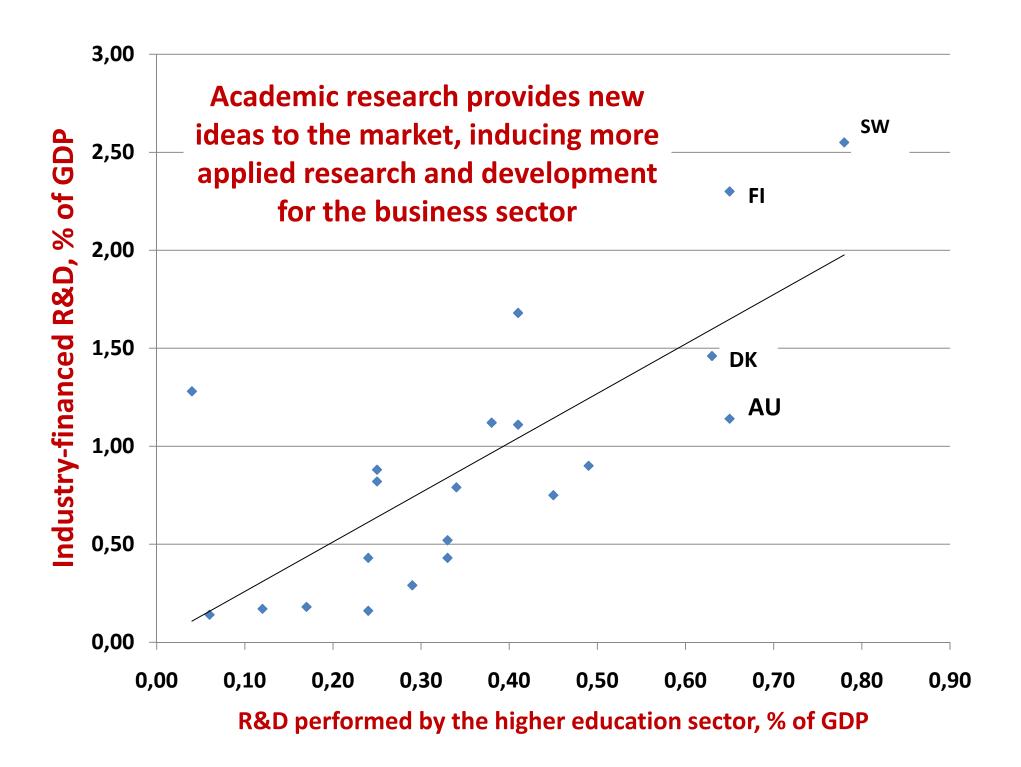
(Relative share of emerging fields in patents)



Non technological innovation

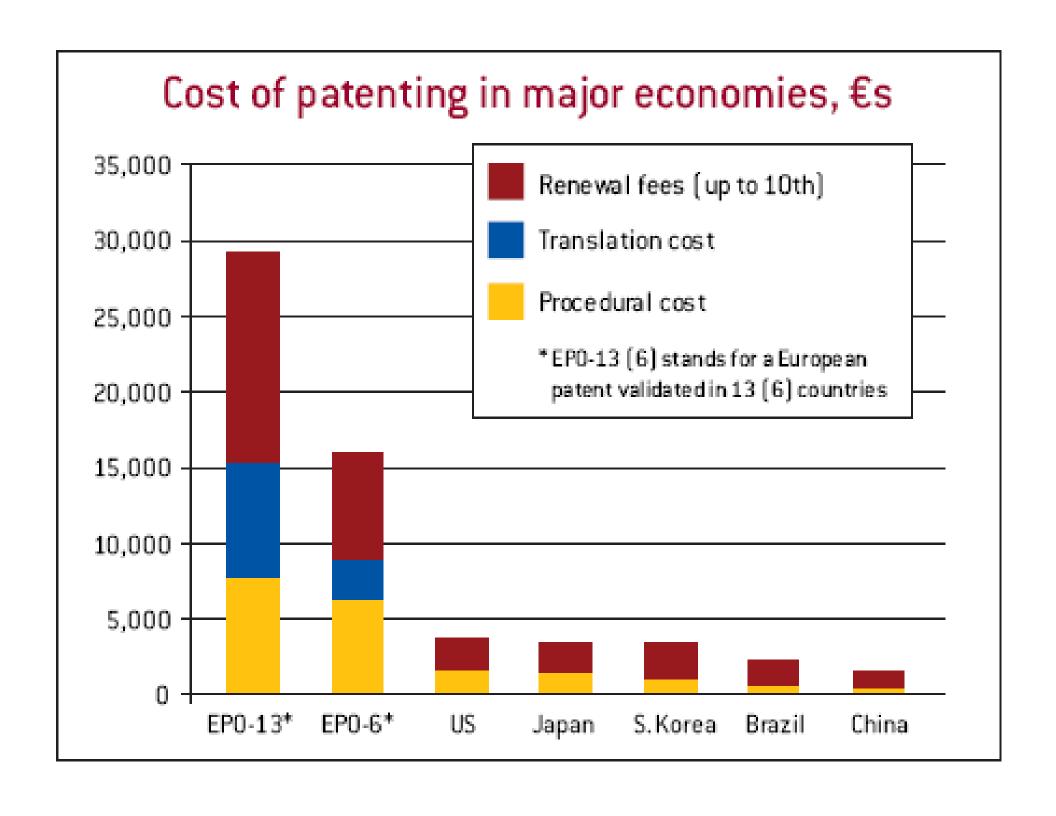
- Marketing, organisation, business models, networks, open innovation.
- No indicators... where is Europe?
- Casual evidence: the US plays a lead role
 - New organisational processes (6-Sigma),
 - Networks and business models (Google),
 - Efficient design (i-Pod)
 - university-industry partnership...

- Lack of ideas, or knowledge?
 - Universities are active, but could do better (S. rank)
 - Knowledge is generally accessible
 - Localized knowledge matters...



- Lack of ideas, or knowledge? (not really)
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 - Market size: need more integration (USA)?
 - No market for technology is symptomatic
 - Fragmented systems in Europe: costs and complexity
 - Weak appropriability due to heterogenous regulations
 - Procurement: IBM, SAP, TSP, Microsoft....
 - Digital rights
 - Access to platforms
 - Inter-operability
 - Standard settings

On the role of patents

- Key role: secures appropriability to YICS, often the only asset, compatible with open innovation
- Provided sufficient <u>quality in examination process</u>
 - no patentability of software or business methods
 - Low quality/inventive step allows easy imitation
 - Ex-Ante disclosure not only key for standard settings but as well to ensure quality in patent systems