Innovation Instruments
Innovation...

.... is the transformation of new ideas into economic and social solutions. Including:

- doing things more efficiently
- a new or significantly improved product or process
- a new marketing practice
- a new organizational method

(OECD and Eurostat, 2005)
Innovation is a key determinant of long-term growth

$y = 0.181 \ln(x) + 5.7844$

$R^2 = 0.4124$
But Latin American economies are not innovating enough

Investment in R&D as a share of GDP and the proportion that is funded by the business sector.
LAC INNOVATION CHALLENGE: WHAT DO FIRMS SAY?

Obstacles to innovation:
Evidence from innovation surveys (average for LAC).

Obstacles by firm size

% of firms that consider it important

Financing for Intangibles
Innovation Risk
Skilled Human Capital
Appropriability
Lack of information

Small firms (up to 50 employees)  Medium firms (51 to 250 employees)  Big firms (251+ employees)

Source: Innovation Surveys.
Barriers to innovation in the Caribbean

59% of Caribbean businesses want to innovate, but don’t

1. Access to finance
   – 26% of businesses report severe difficulties in accessing finance

2. Cost and time to export
   – It takes twice as long and costs much more to export from the Caribbean than from Central American countries competing in the same industries

3. Knowledge barriers
   – Weak protection of intellectual property rights
   – Scant contact with universities and research centers
   – Low level of skills in the workforce

4. Business climate
   – Too much competition from informal businesses, not enough from formal ones

Source: Dohnert et al (2017), based on data from ProTeQin Firm level Survey (2014)
And there is Low Public Support for Innovation in Firms

Public financial support (percent of all firms)

Source: IDB 2010
CERTAIN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR CHARACTERISTICS EXACERBATE MARKET FAILURES IN LAC

Government (Public Sector) Failures:

- The Regulatory System is biased against Failure
- Deficient Technological Business Services
- Low levels of Institutional Capacity
- Limited Supply of Skilled Workers

Market Failures:

- Small Firms often lack Economies of Scale
- Weak linkages between firms compromise the quality of the entire value chain
- Cultural contempt for failure creates inefficiencies and risk-adverse business environments
INNOVATION THRIVES WHEN:
THE WHOLE INNOVATION SYSTEM WORKS

National Development Strategies
Skilled Labor Force
Long-term Innovation Investment
Firm Innovation
ICT Infrastructure
Technological & Institutional Services
Networks and Business Development
Venture Capital
Legal & Institutional Framework
Research, Knowledge and Training Institutions
Openness to Investments and International Commerce
Private Sector
Public Sector
Stimulating private investment in R&D

1. **Matching grants programs**: stimulate joint innovative work by firms and universities, R&D centers
2. **Research Alliances and Networks**: promote research and/or technological development networks between universities or R&D centers and clusters of SMEs or entire sectors
3. **University spin-offs**: funding for university spin-offs that have attracted private sector investment, and/or that have been developed jointly by the university and the private sector
4. **Open innovation**: using demand from the private sector/ resolution of societal challenges and competitions to identify and finance innovative products and services
5. **Public procurement for innovation**: a special case of open innovation – used especially in Europe to generate innovative products and services that respond to public sector needs
Strengthening knowledge diffusion and absorption

1. **Business development programs for clusters**: supports groups of firms in selected sectors to: a) build collective strategies to penetrate certain market niches; b) upgrade business capabilities; c) financial support for club goods or public goods

2. **Technology centers**: offer specialized technology advisory services to businesses focused on existing and emerging sectors (in accordance with the priorities of the national strategy)

3. **Quality infrastructure**: offers specialized labs for testing and achieving quality standards – in many cases the first step that a firm takes along its innovation trajectory
Strengthening knowledge generation

Absolutely necessary for all countries:
1. Promoting the development and/or attraction of specialized human capital in scientific/engineering fields, including digital talent

May be more difficult for the Caribbean, given small scales:
1. Financing scientific or technological research
2. Financing applied research
3. Financing purchase of scientific equipment and/or their operation
Thank you
CHALLENGES FOR INNOVATION AND COMPETITIVENESS IN LAC:

- Private Sector Investment in Innovation is Extremely Low
  - Investment in innovation is concentrated in Machinery & Equipment

- Weak Insertion in Knowledge and Business Networks

- Entrepreneurship tends to be driven by need rather than by opportunity

- There are low levels of institutional capacity for public policy coordination
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Matching Grant Programs</th>
<th>Technology Centers</th>
<th>Research Alliances and Networks</th>
<th>Open innovation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description / Rationale</td>
<td>Support innovation projects undertaken either by firms or by firms in collaboration with universities (focus on SMEs), or by clusters of firms</td>
<td>Strengthen capacity to offer specialized technology services focused on the productive sector in existing and other emerging sectors (in accordance with the priorities of the national strategy)</td>
<td>Promote the implementation of technological development or innovation projects between actors of the productive sector and actors of the R &amp; D sector, through the formation of alliances and/or sectoral networks.</td>
<td>Resolve problems and / or demands raised by the productive sector or by the social sector through challenges / competitions that identify and develop innovative projects</td>
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<td>Examples</td>
<td>Chile, Argentina, Peru</td>
<td>Uruguay, Peru, Argentina</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Chile, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Trinidad</td>
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<td>Impact</td>
<td>Beneficiaries increased their innovation budgets with minimum substitution of private investments Knowledge generation and diffusion</td>
<td>Knowledge diffusion and absorption</td>
<td>Knowledge generation, diffusion and absorption</td>
<td>Every 100 pesos in grants generated 1102 pesos in VA and 456 in additional tax revenues.</td>
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<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Financing of spinoffs derived from applied research carried out in R&amp;D institutions w/ private investors</td>
<td>Business Development Programs</td>
<td>Support to BSOs for Business Idea Validation</td>
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| **Description / Rationale** | The results of the applied research will be located closer to the needs of society in general, with an impact on the increase in the value of the technology that is being developed and a reduction in the time needed for the products to reach the market | Support for selected firm clusters to upgrade firm productivity.  
• Building collective strategies for market niches  
• Support for upgrading business capabilities  
• Improving Institutional Coordination  
• Support for specific public goods (club goods) | Select and build capacity in Business Support Organisations to carry out the dissemination, implementation and evaluation of competitions and monitoring of projects that validate new business ideas |
| **Examples** | Uruguay | Brazil (Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais) |
| **Impact** | Direct effects:  
• Positive and significant impact on employment, likelihood of exporting and level of exports.  
• Effects persistent (and growing) over time.  
Indirect effects:  
• Positive spillover on likelihood of exporting. Slight positive effect on level of exporting after three years.  
• Slight negative indirect effect on employment, but not persistent over time. |
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<td>Description / Rationale</td>
<td>Financing basic research in all areas of knowledge. It consists of experimental or theoretical works that are fundamentally undertaken to obtain new knowledge about the foundations of observable phenomena and facts, without thinking about giving them any application or determined use.</td>
<td>Financing applied research projects in all areas of knowledge, that is, projects that consist of original work carried out to acquire new knowledge that pursues a specific practical objective - to determine the possible uses of the results of basic research, or to determine new methods or ways to achieve specific predetermined objectives.</td>
<td>Financing research projects that provide original data with respect to the knowledge already existing in the field of teaching and learning mediated by digital technologies.</td>
<td>Supporting the acquisition of expensive scientific equipment and/or the training of technical personnel to operate and maintain such equipment.</td>
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