

SEE Regional Workshop

Role of Public Research Institutes in Development of Countries

Dr. Silvo Korez,
Zentrum für Soziale Innovation, Austria
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Co-ordination of Research Policies
with the Western Balkan Countries



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Policy rationale for research institutes

Many research institutes were started in the decades after WW2, i.e. in an era with a more

- linear view of innovation.
- The historical rationale for the institutes was often an intermediary
- transfer or bridging role between universities and industry,
- a role now rendered “obsolete” or at least questioned by the abandonment of the linear model.

What is Changing?

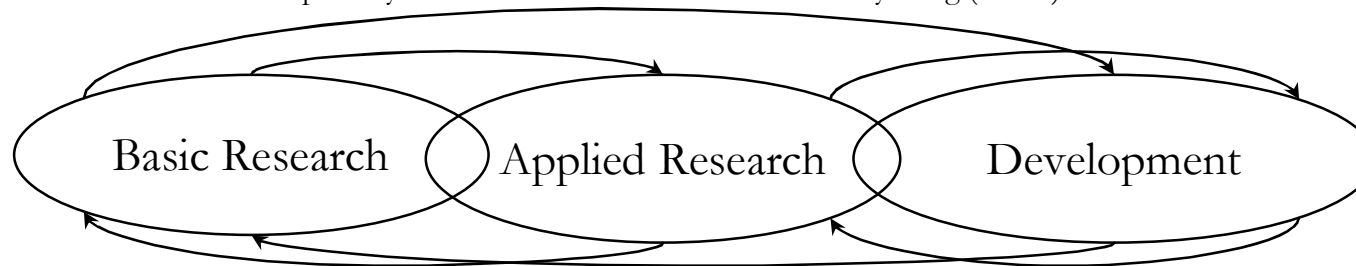
Linear Model outdated (Yesterday):

Source: The benefits from publicly funded research Ben R. Martin & Puay Tang (SPRU) altered



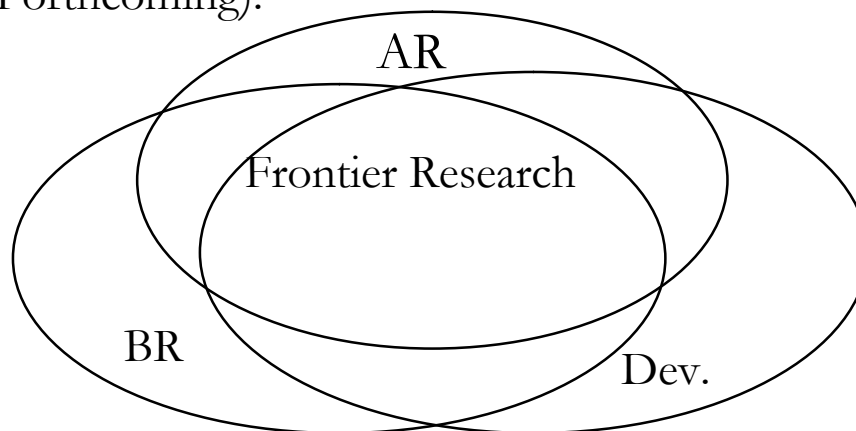
Linear Model adapted (Today):

Source: The benefits from publicly funded research Ben R. Martin & Puay Tang (SPRU) altered



EU Model (Forthcoming):

Source:



The role Public Research Institutes in innovation systems is considerably less understood than the role of e.g. Universities

The role varies a lot between different countries, types of institutes and industry sectors.

There are furthermore many different types of public research organizations.

High Variation in Types

Research institutes primarily offer various types:

- of research and development (R&D) services –
- or services which may or may not be based on R&D –
- to industry and
- other clients.

Some have:

- high formal competence levels among the personnel
- and could be involved in basic research
- and/or they are active in teaching activities and host to large numbers of PhD students.

High Variation in Types

Other institutes may:

- partly be viewed as advanced consultancy companies with
- fewer PhD-level scientists and engineers and e.g.
- a low level of participation in public R&D programs

There is also variation as to which extent the institutes are:

- explicitly tied to public policies and programmes,
- or act as independent
- are public
- or private non-profit organizations.

Other dimensions are whether the institutes are:

- oriented at specific industrial sectors,
- the degree of a technology push motive etc.

What is the contemporary trends for the research institutes?

- extensive specialization

or

- comprehensive integration