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TYPOLOGY OF PARTNERSHIPS IN THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION SYSTEM

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Stephan von Bandemer
Paul Kalff
Juan F. Tellechea/Miguel A. Suàrez
John P. Watson

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TNO **SOCINTEC**

TYPOLOGY OF PARTNERSHIPS IN THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION SYSTEM

ABSTRACT

The 'Typology of Partnerships in the European Research and Innovation System' project has developed a set of 7 different types of research and innovation partnerships. These partnerships are differentiated by innovation generations, clusters and governance structures. Key features of the types such as contexts, strategies, implementation procedures and policy environments are described

These types of research and innovation partnerships are related to fitting policy schemes and respective contexts, ends and means of policies. Trends of innovation partnerships and policies as well as added value of public policies are identified. Finally the identification of policy choices are presented and recommendations for increasing competitiveness of enterprises, industries, technologies and regions are made.

The analytical background of the project is based on considerations following new growth theory and previous innovation research. The empirical bases of the project are 60 interviews with policy experts and 116 interviews with enterprises engaged in research and innovation partnerships. Additional case studies of „best practise", instruments, regions and context conditions such as intellectual property rights supplement and support the evidence from the interviews.

TYPOLOGY OF PARTNERSHIPS IN THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION SYSTEM

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ANNEX

TYPOLOGY OF PARTNERSHIPS IN THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION SYSTEM

SUMMARY

Typology of Partnerships in the European Research and Innovation System

0. SUMMARY

1. Research and Innovation Partnerships are an important way of organising collective learning. By creating synergies and supporting the use of mutual complementarity they contribute considerably to the competitiveness of enterprises, industries, technologies and regions. However, the cost of creating research and innovation partnerships inhibits their creation to some extent. Public policy in general, and EU policies in particular, can therefore produce a high degree of added value by supporting the generation, organisation and development of research and innovation partnerships in Europe.

2. Based on economic and innovation theory and the empirical evidence gathered through interviews with 60 experts and 116 enterprises this study has developed a typology of partnerships and associated each type to appropriate policy instruments and schemes. Each type is analysed in terms of typical contexts, strategies and implementation procedures and its relevance to policy in terms of ends and means.

3. The **typology of partnerships** has been developed by identifying and analysing three dimensions of partnerships and these have been drawn on to differentiate seven different types. The three dimensions are as follows:

   - Innovation strategies, ranging from technology push through market pull to integrated networking;
   - Innovation clusters, describing criteria of dependencies of enterprises, such as regional, sectoral, technological contexts;
   - organising principles, describing the governance structures of research and innovation partnerships.

   The seven types identified on the basis of this differentiation are described below. Policy programmes which illustrate these types are mentioned in brackets, although it must be noted that the matching is only an approximate one.

   - **The Technology Push/Transfer Type of Partnership (BRITE/ESPRIT Type)**
     This type is characterised by technology push strategies. Such enterprises have a high research intensity and are co-operating in horizontal and lateral fields. Between the enterprises in partnerships, technology transfer is the dominating organising