

June 2013

Brazil in the Global Innovation System

Dr. Robert D. Atkinson, President, ITIF



The Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF) is a Washington, D.C.-based think tank at the cutting edge of designing innovation policies and exploring how innovation will create new opportunities to boost economic growth and improve quality of life. ITIF focuses on:

- Innovation “verticals”: energy, life sciences, manufacturing, Internet and information technology, and telecommunications
- Innovation “horizontal”: regulatory, trade, tax, talent, and technology policy
- “Innovation economics” as an alternative to mainstream neoclassical economics

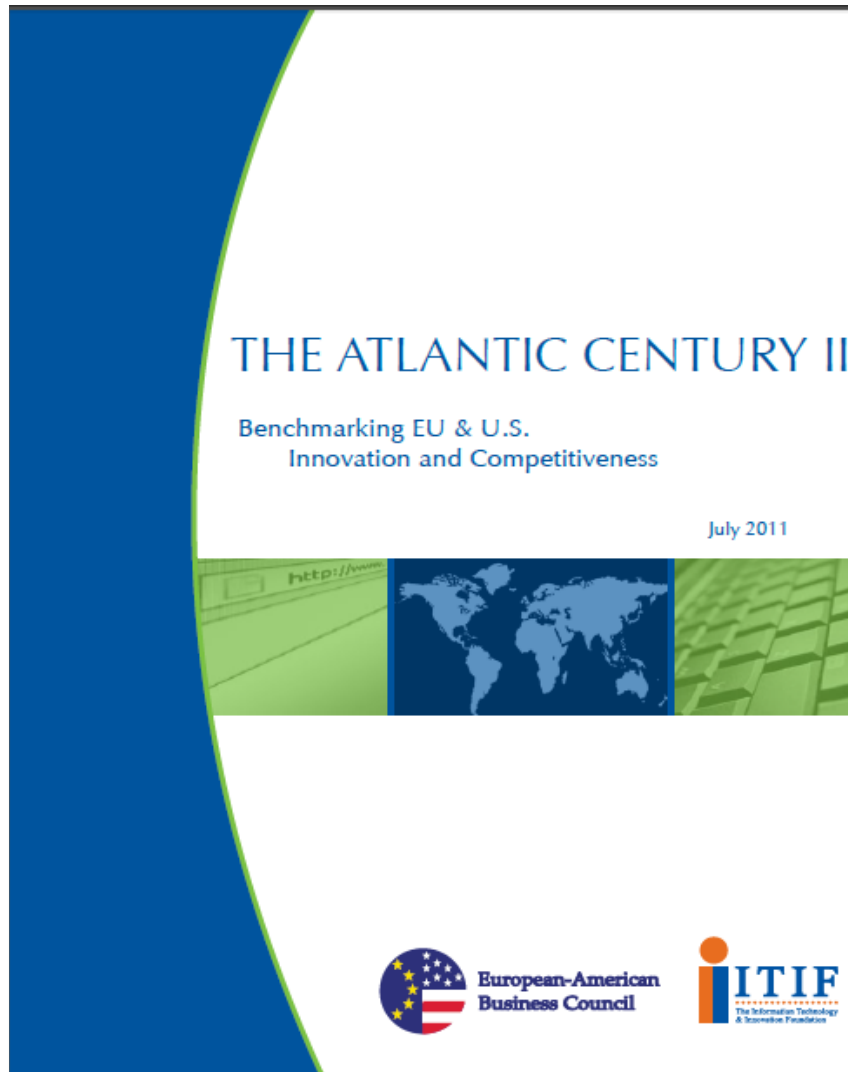
■ Today's Presentation

1 How is Brazil Doing on Innovation?

2 How is Brazil Doing on Innovation Policy?

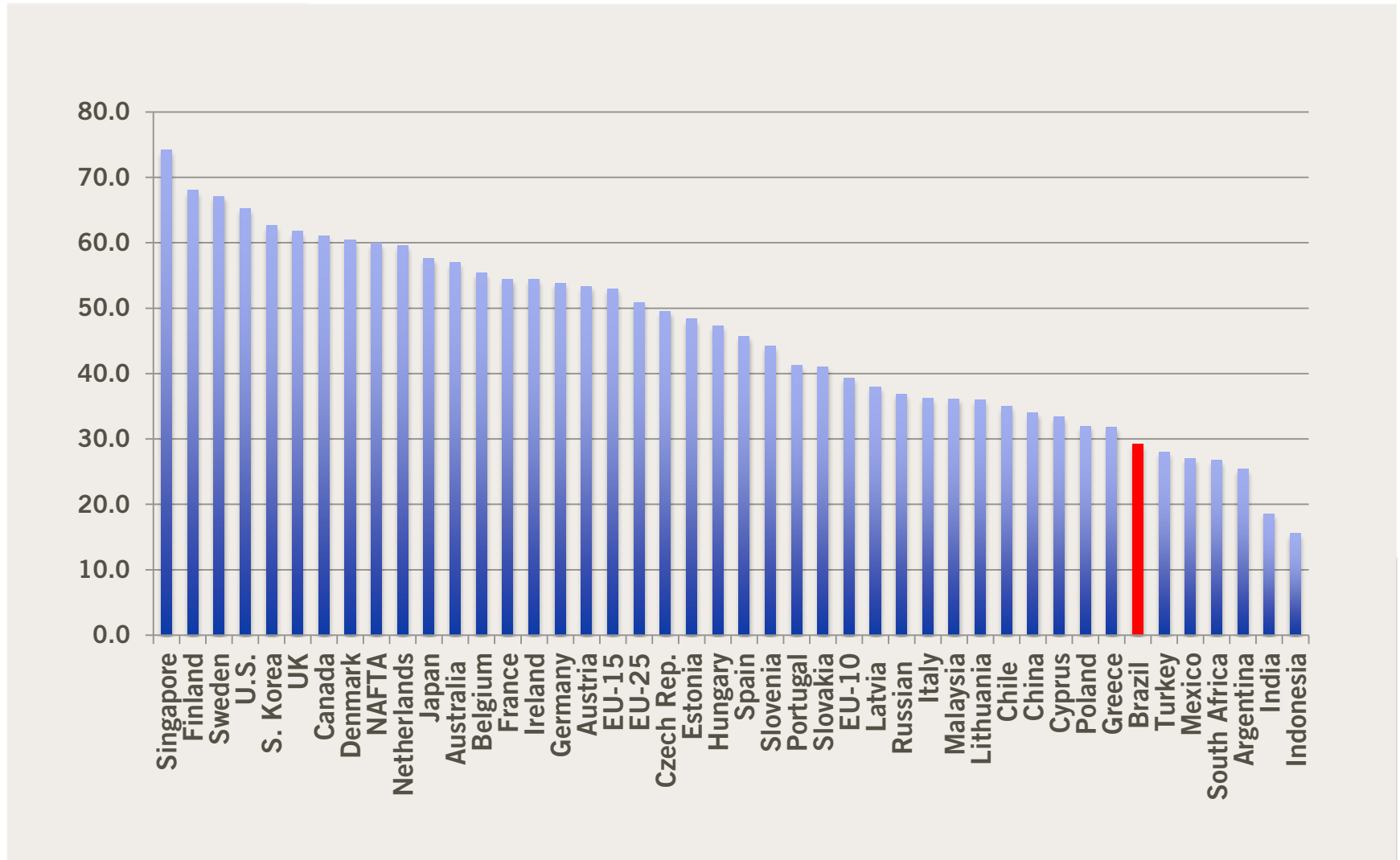
3 Implications for Policy Makers

The Atlantic Century II

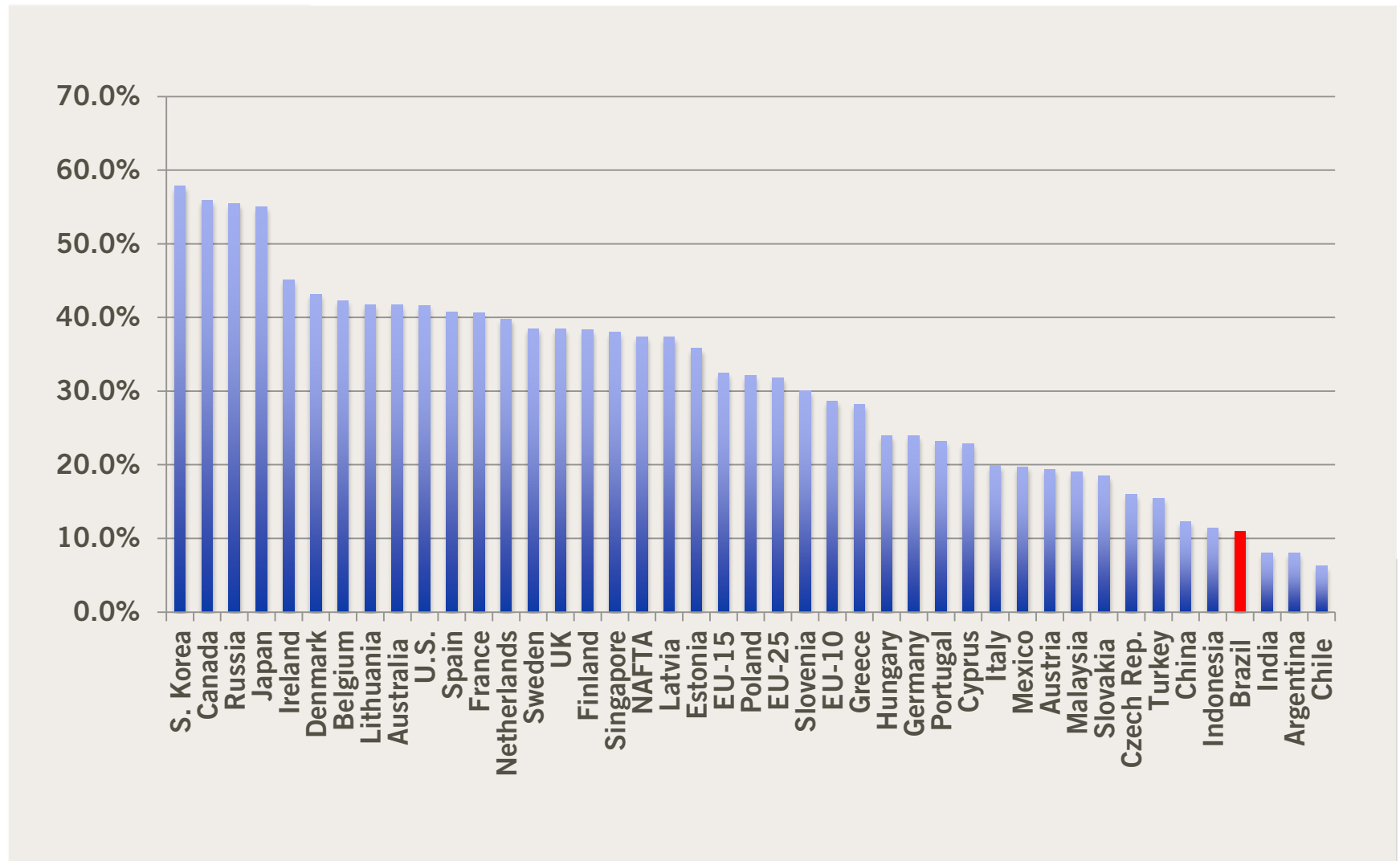


- **The Study:** compares innovation-based competitiveness of 44 nations and regions.
- **16 indicators:** including corporate and government R&D, scientists and engineers, new firms, corp. tax, productivity growth and others.

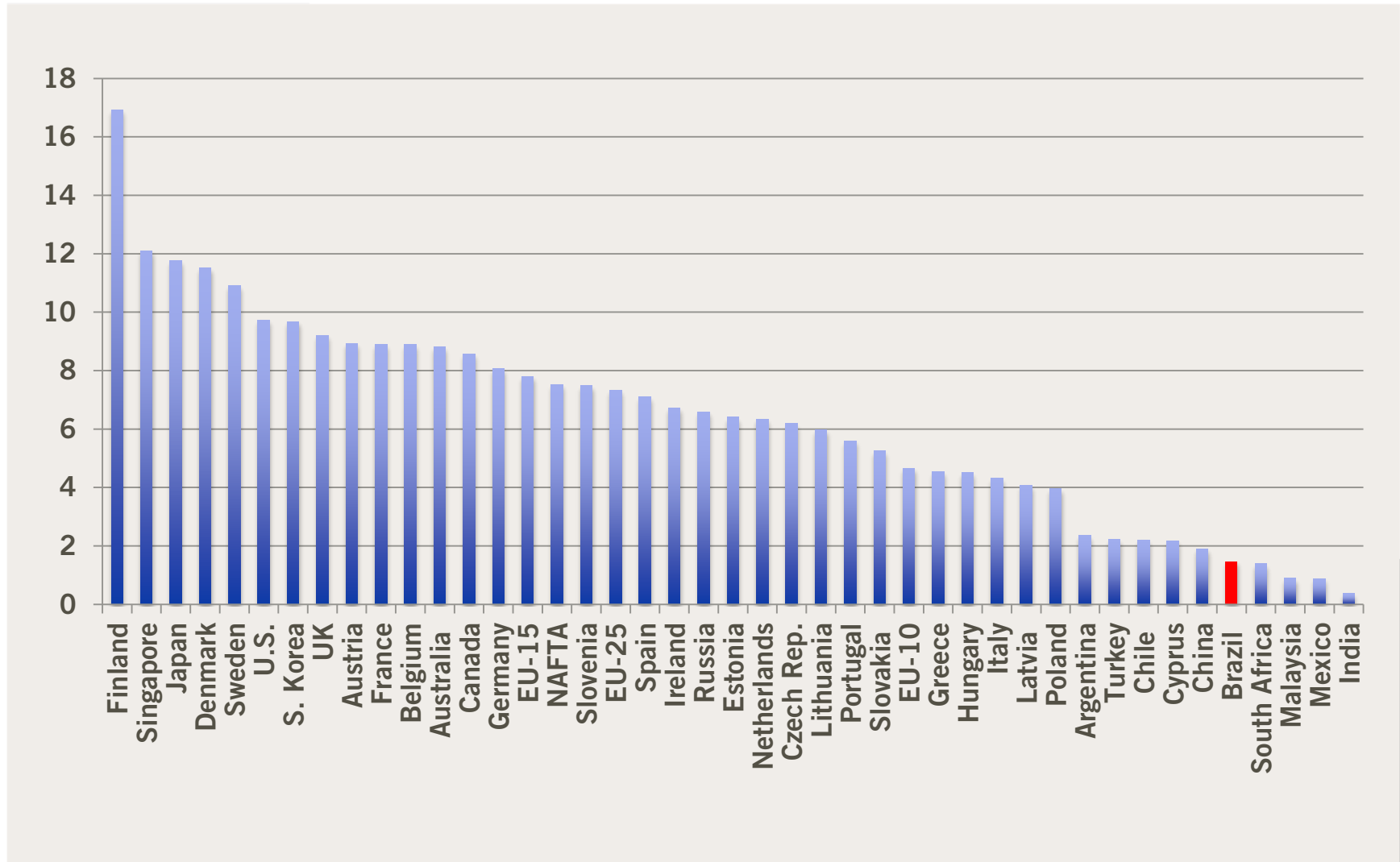
Overall Score: Brazil ranks 38th



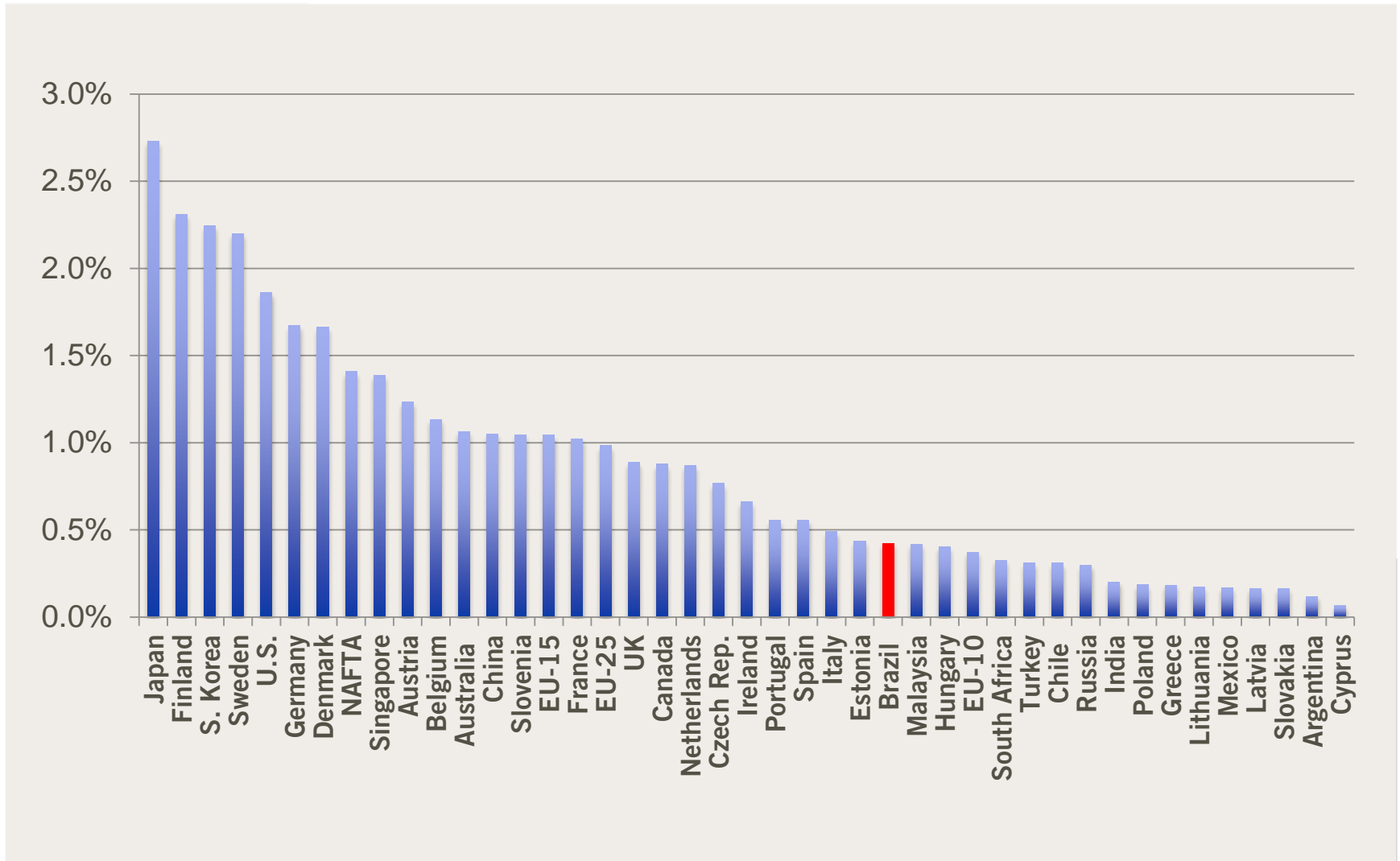
■ Education (college-aged pop. with tertiary degree) [Brazil, 40th]



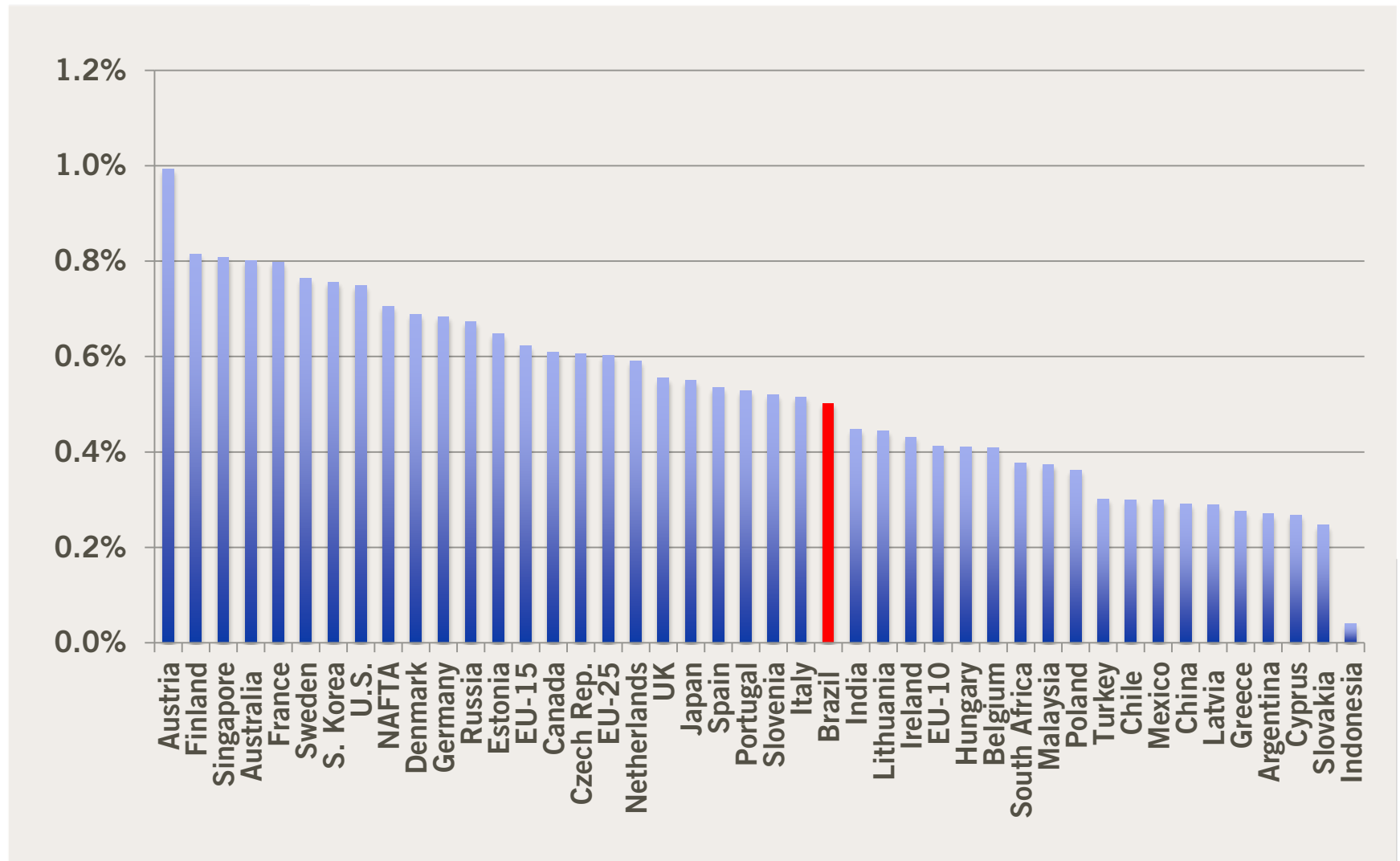
■ Researchers, per 1,000 employed [Brazil 39th]



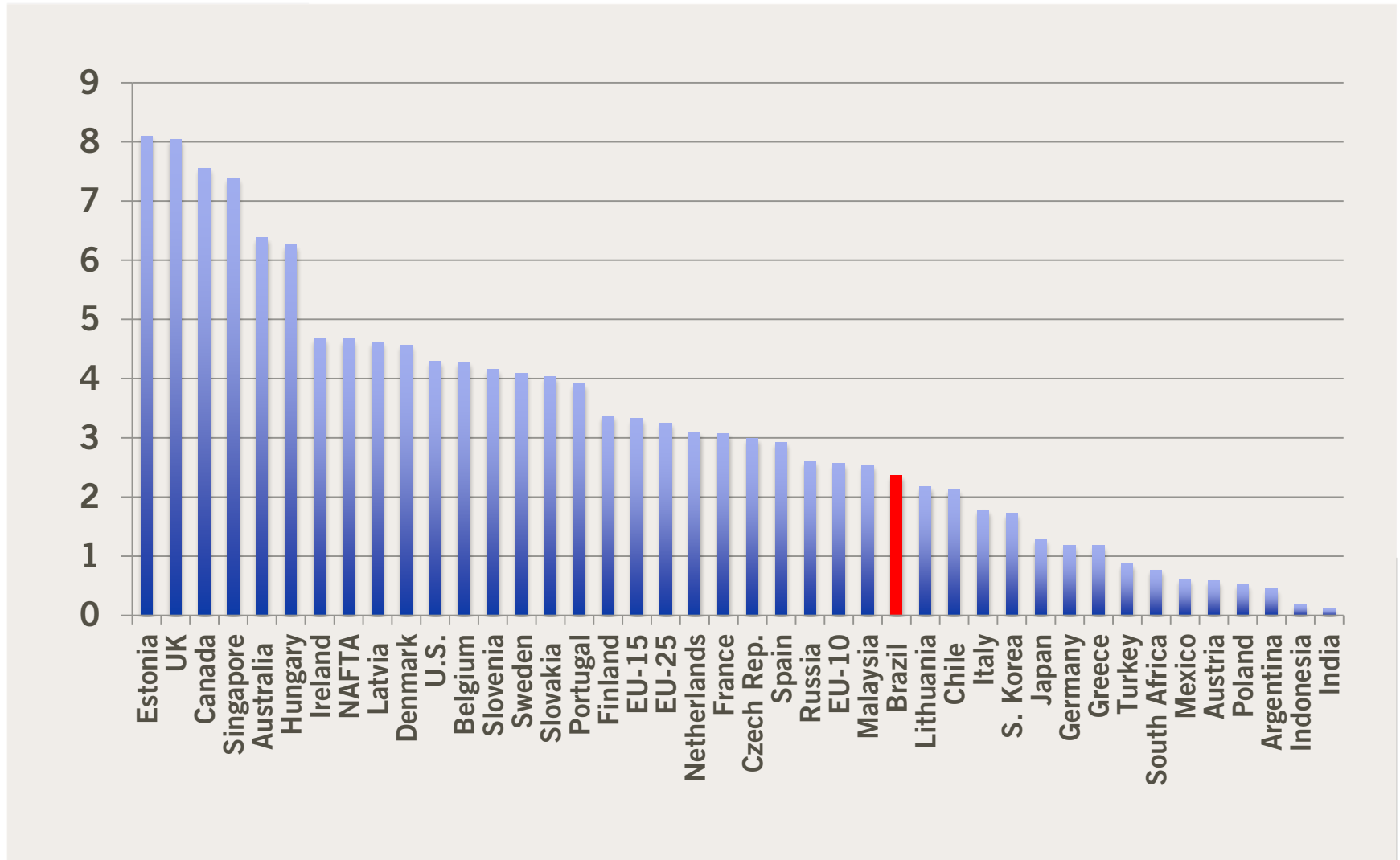
■ Business R&D (% of GDP) [Brazil 27th]



■ Government R&D (% of GDP) [Brazil 25th]



■ New Firms (per 1,000 workers) [Brazil 27th]



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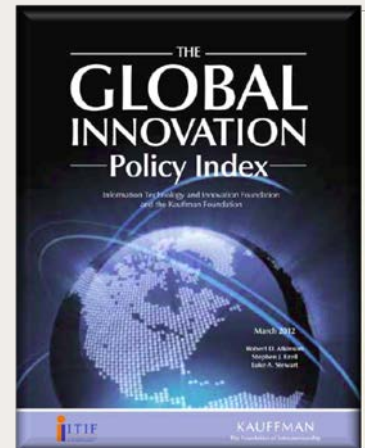
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■ The Global Innovation Policy Index

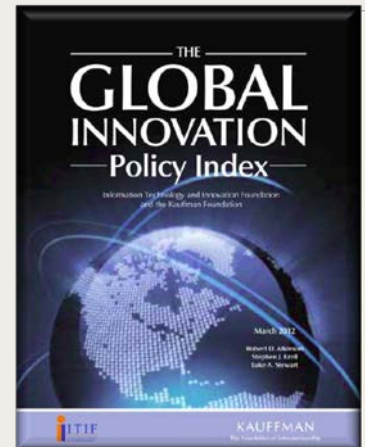
Assesses strength of 55 countries on 7 innovation policy areas:

1. Open and non-discriminatory market access and foreign direct investment;
2. Science and R&D;
3. Openness to domestic competition and new firm entry;
4. Effective intellectual property rights;
5. ICT policies;
6. Open and transparent government procurement;
7. Openness to high-skill immigration.



■ GIPI and Economic Growth

1. Positive correlation between GIPI scores and per-capita GDP growth from 1995 to 2011.
 1. Lower income nations: **0.51**
 2. Middle income nations: 0.14
 3. High income nations: 0.31



■ Where is Brazil?

- Brazil scored in the lower-mid or lower tier in all benchmarks of the *Global Innovation Policy Index*
 - Except for Science and R&D
- Brazil is in the Upper-Mid tier on investments in Science and R&D



■ Overall Ranks

Upper Tier	Upper-Mid Tier	Lower-Mid Tier	Lower Tier
Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Argentina
Austria	Cyprus	Bulgaria	India
Canada	Czech Republic	Chile	Indonesia
Chinese Taipei	Estonia	China	Mexico
Denmark	Hungary	Greece	Peru
Finland	Iceland	Italy	Philippines
France	Ireland	Latvia	Russia
Germany	Israel	Malaysia	Thailand
Hong Kong	Lithuania	Poland	Vietnam
Japan	Luxembourg	Romania	
Netherlands	Malta	Slovak Republic	
New Zealand	Portugal	South Africa	
Norway	Slovenia	Turkey	
Singapore	South Korea		
Sweden	Spain		
Switzerland			
United Kingdom			
United States			

■ Science and R&D

- R&D Tax Credits
- Intensity
- Univ. R&D
- Cluster development

Upper Tier	Upper-Mid Tier	Lower-Mid Tier	Lower Tier
Australia Austria Canada Chinese Taipei Denmark Finland France Netherlands Norway Singapore South Korea Spain Sweden	Brazil China Czech Republic Estonia Germany Hong Kong Iceland India Israel Italy Japan Lithuania Portugal Russia Slovenia Switzerland United Kingdom United States	Argentina Belgium Chile Cyprus Greece Hungary Ireland Latvia New Zealand Poland Romania South Africa Turkey	Bulgaria Indonesia Luxembourg Malaysia Malta Mexico Peru Philippines Slovak Republic Thailand Vietnam

■ Domestic Market Competition & Entrepreneurship

- Ease of starting or closing business
- # New firms
- Labor market mobility
- Barriers to competition

Upper Tier	Upper-Mid Tier	Lower-Mid Tier	Lower Tier
Australia	Austria	Bulgaria	Argentina
Canada	Belgium	Chile	Brazil
Denmark	Chinese Taipei	China	Greece
Hong Kong	Cyprus	France	Italy
Singapore	Czech Republic	Hungary	Indonesia
Switzerland	Estonia	Israel	India
United Kingdom	Finland	Latvia	Mexico
United States	Germany	Lithuania	Peru
	Iceland	Luxembourg	Philippines
	Ireland	Poland	Romania
	Japan	Portugal	Russia
	Malaysia	Slovenia	
	Malta	South Africa	
	Netherlands	South Korea	
	New Zealand	Spain	
	Norway	Thailand	
	Slovak Republic	Turkey	
	Sweden	Vietnam	

■ Intellectual Property Rights Protections

- Park Index
- Integrity of the legal system
- Software piracy
- 301 Watch List

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■ Trade and Foreign Direct Investment

■ Tariff Rates

■ NTBs

■ Currency manipulation

■ # FTAs

■ FDI openness

Upper Tier	Upper-Mid Tier	Lower-Mid Tier	Lower Tier
Austria	Australia	Latvia	Argentina
Belgium	Bulgaria	Romania	Brazil
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Slovenia			
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■ Digital Policies/ICT Adoption

■ ITA membership

■ Tariffs on ICTs

■ Government IT adoption

■ Broadband plan

■ Telcom market competition

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■ Government Procurement

- GPA membership
- Extent of SOEs
- Corruption Perceptions Index
- Government procurement of advanced tech

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■ High-Skill Immigration

- High-skill immigrants as share population
- Selection rate for high-skill immigrants

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Canada Chinese Taipei Hong Kong Israel Singapore	Australia Japan Latvia Malaysia New Zealand Philippines South Africa United States	Argentina Austria Belgium Brazil Chile China Cyprus Denmark Estonia France Germany Hungary Iceland Ireland India Indonesia Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Peru Poland Russia South Korea Sweden Switzerland Thailand United Kingdom Vietnam	Bulgaria Czech Republic Finland Greece Italy Lithuania Malta Mexico Portugal Romania Slovak Republic Slovenia Spain Turkey

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How is Brazil Doing on Innovation?

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How is Brazil Doing on Innovation Policy?

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Implications for Policy Makers

■ Implications for Policymakers

1. Innovation and productivity are the key to growth and the right innovation policy drives growth.

“Productivity growth is the single most important factor affecting our economic well-being.” Paul Krugman

■ Sources of Productivity Growth

- Growth within sectors



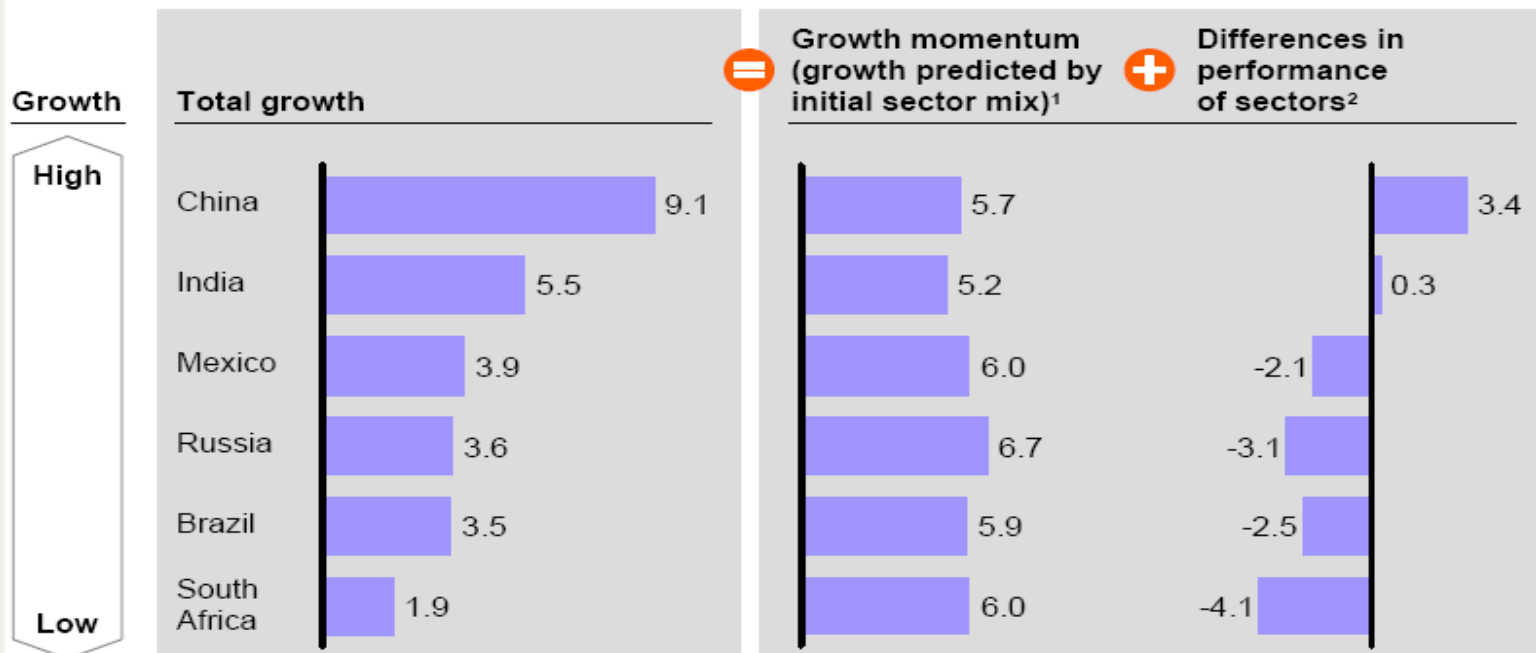
- Growth between sectors



■ Growth within sectors matters most.

Sector performance matters more than sector mix in developing countries as well.

Contribution to total value added, 1995–2005
Compound annual growth rate, %



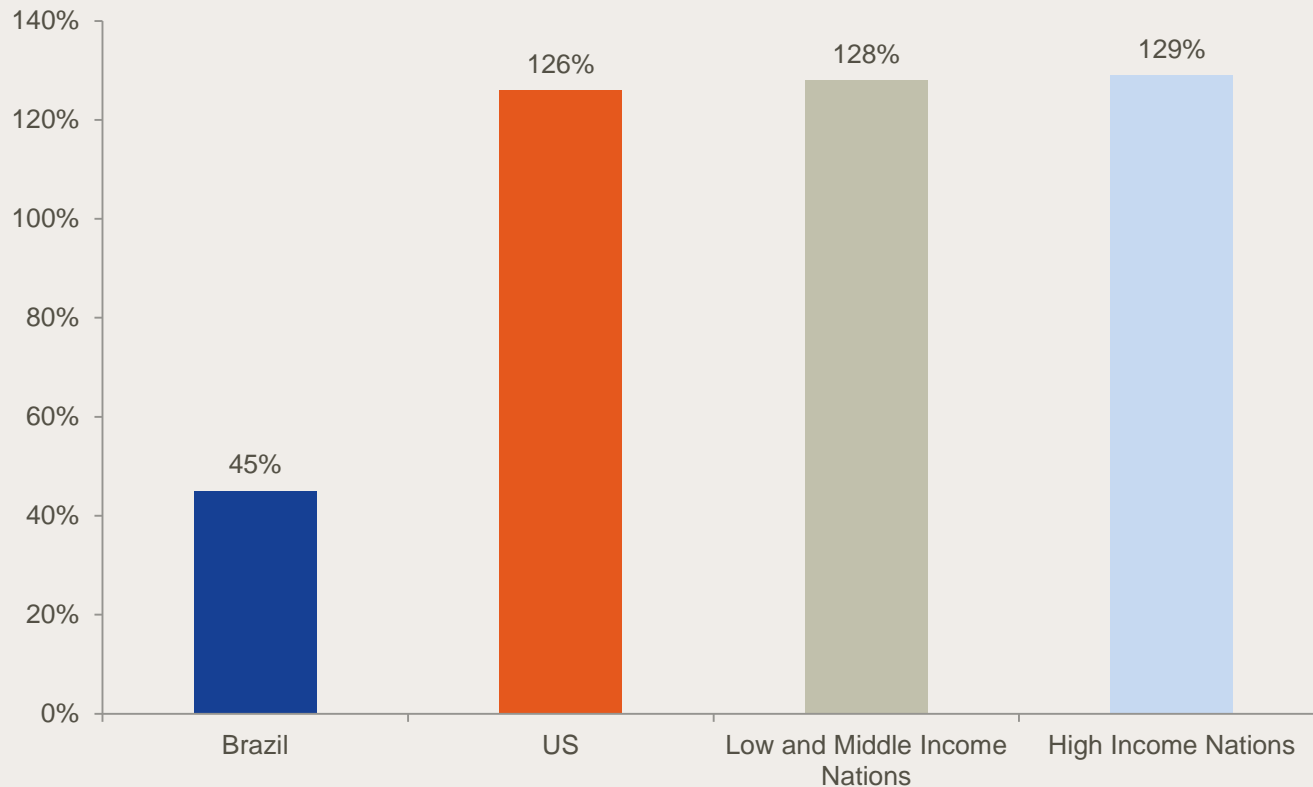
1 Country growth rate calculated as if all sectors would have grown with the sector-specific growth rate average across all developing countries.

2 Actual country growth minus growth momentum of initial sector mix.

SOURCE: Global Insight; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Brazil lags in share of

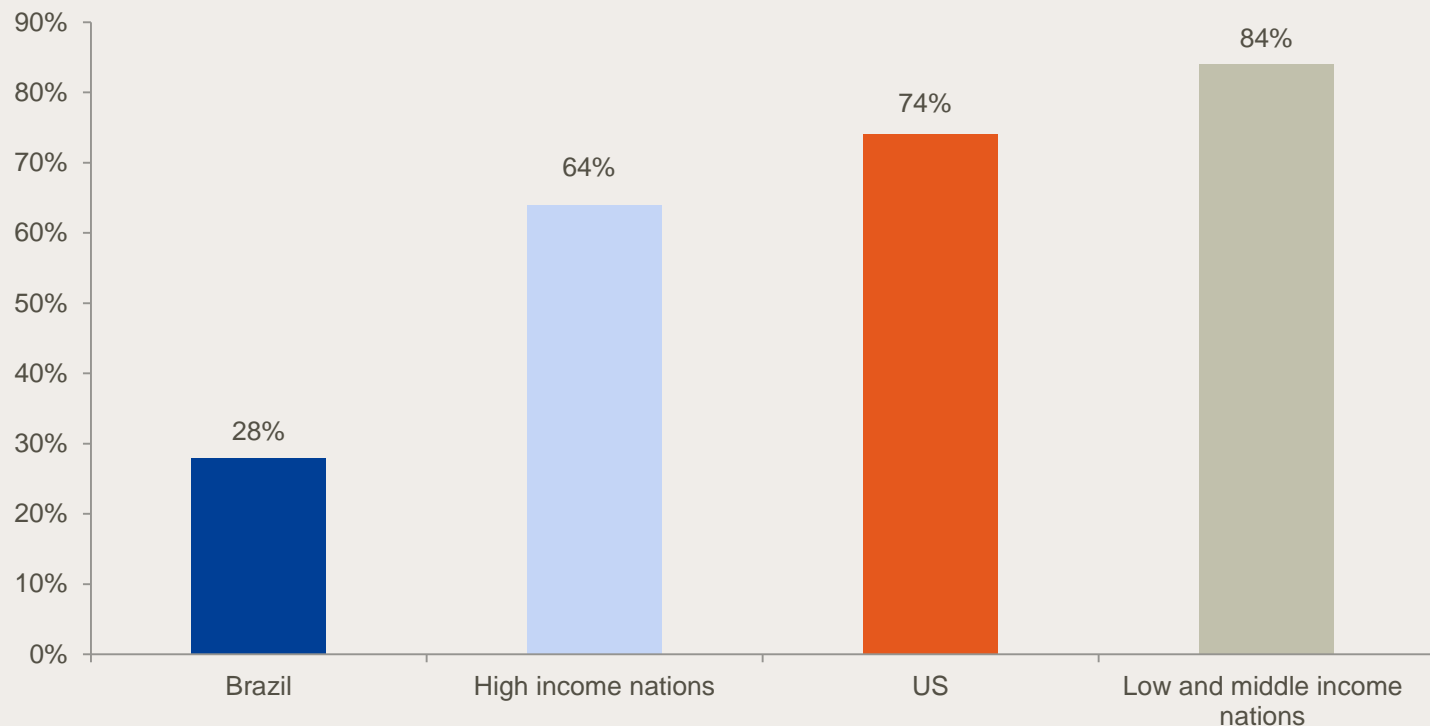
- GDP growth coming from productivity growth



■ Productivity growth as a share of GDP growth, 2005-2011

Brazil lags in share of

- GDP growth coming from productivity growth



■ Productivity growth as a share of GDP growth, 1995-2011

■ Implications for Policymakers

1. Innovation and productivity are the key to growth and the right innovation policy drives growth.
2. **Effective innovation policy involves more than support for R&D.**

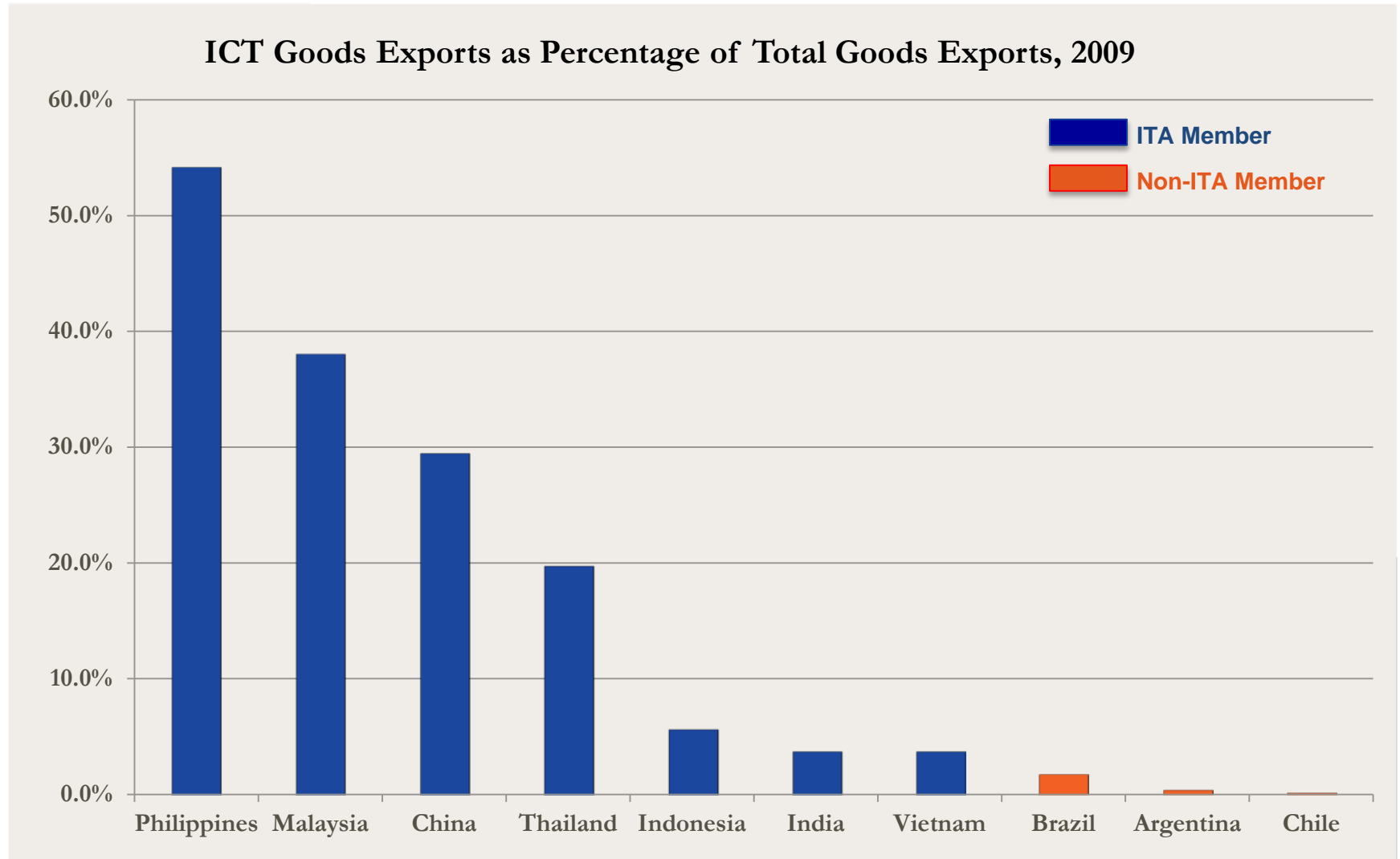
■ Implications for Policymakers

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2. Effective innovation policy involves more than support for R&D.
3. **Enabling innovation through openness to FDI; voluntary, market-led standards; and openness to high-skill immigration is critical.**

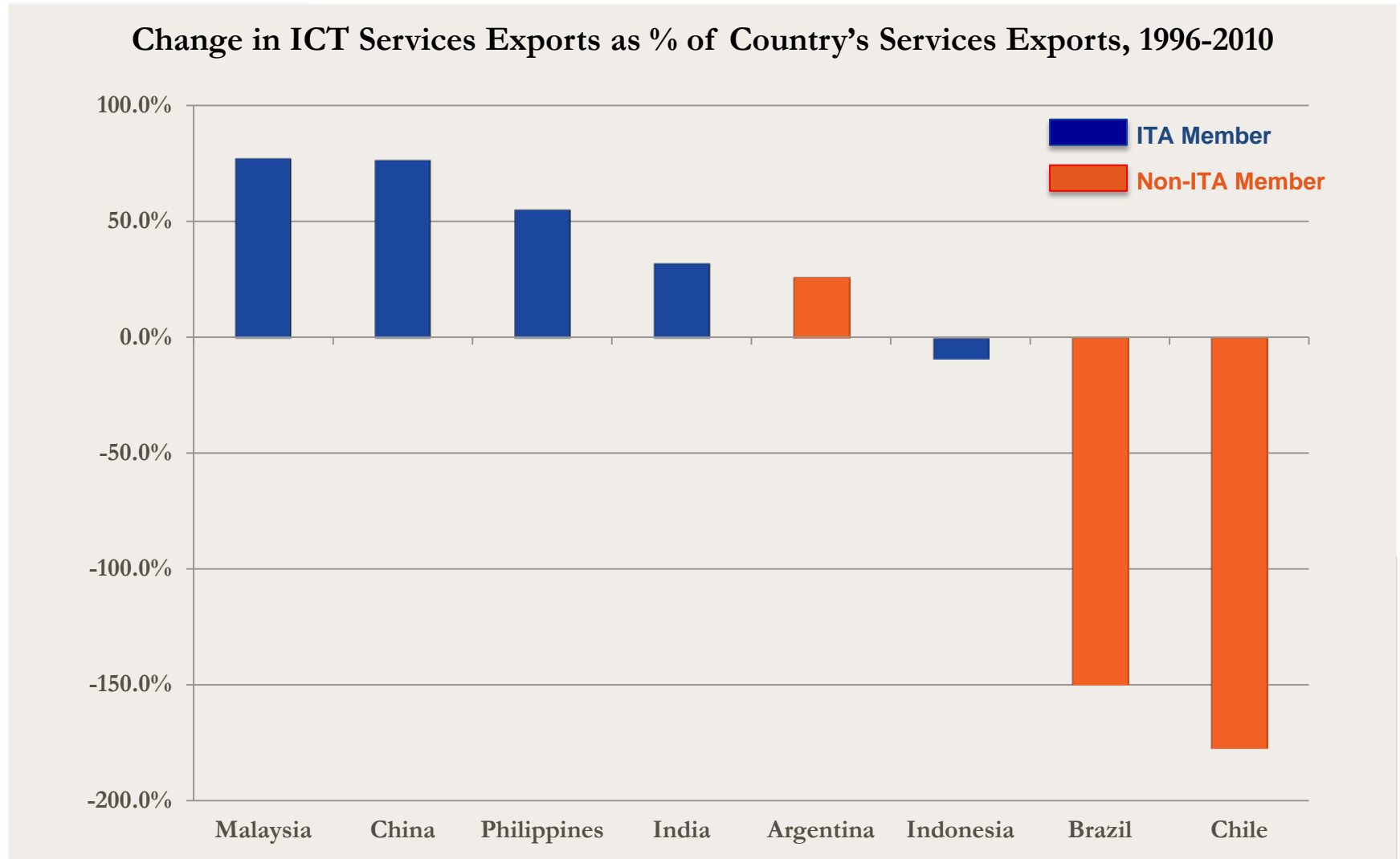
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4. **While supporting ICT production is important, supporting widespread ICT usage is even more important.**

■ ITA Expansion Benefits Developing Countries



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4. While supporting ICT production is important, supporting widespread ICT usage is even more important.
5. **Strong IPR delivers positive results for developed and developing nations.**

■ Why IPRs Matter to Developing Economies

- Strengthening of IPRs to increased inflow of technology-intensive FDI and trade in high-tech products.
- Stronger IPRs lead to increased levels of R&D and innovation.

A 1% ↑ in: copyright protection = 3.3% ↑ in domestic R&D
trademark protection = 1.4 % ↑ in domestic R&D
patent protection = 0.7 % ↑ in domestic R&D

- OECD's *Policy Complements to the Strengthening of IPRs in Developing Countries*:
“The results point to a tendency for IPR reform to deliver positive economic results.”

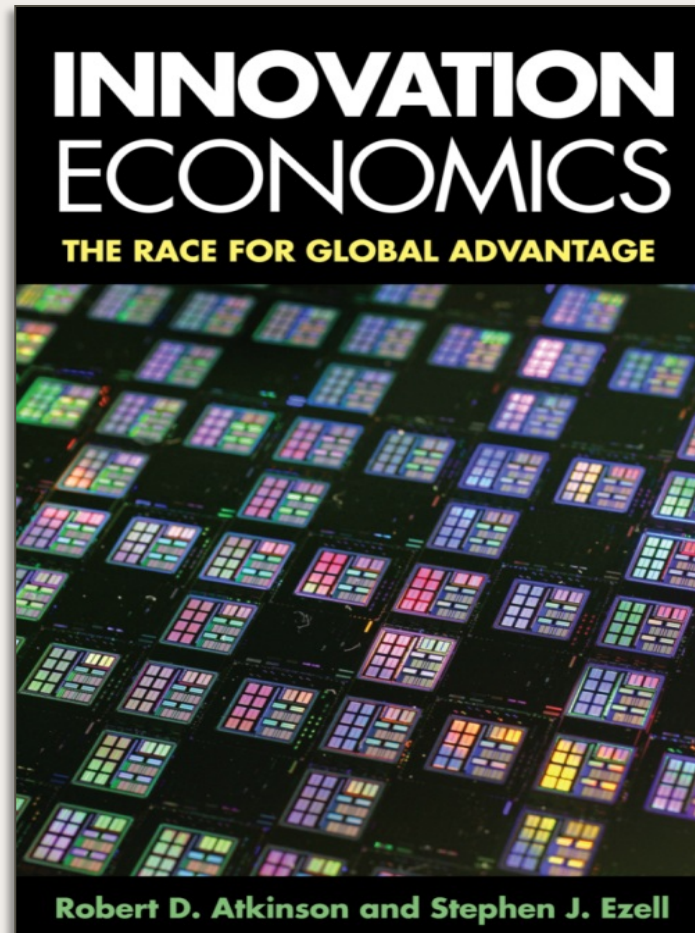
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4. While supporting ICT production is important, supporting widespread ICT usage is even more important.
5. Strong IPR delivers positive results for developed and developing nations.
6. **Embracing “creative destruction” and competitive markets is key to fostering innovation and entrepreneurship.**

■ How Brazil Can Improve Its Rankings

- Boost competition.
- Avoid “innovation mercantilism.”
- Expand support for innovation building blocks (e.g., education, R&D).
- Create the right incentives for innovation (e.g. IP protection; tax policy).

■ www.globalinnovationrace.com



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