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Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research



Innovation in Australia: Future challenges and opportunities

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Chair, CRC Committee

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This session will cover...

Australia's productivity and global competitiveness

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- Investment in R&D
- Challenges and opportunities
 - Collaboration, capacity, scale
 - Contribution and role of the CRC program



Average growth in Multi-factor Productivity – 1985 to 2009



Source: OECD, Multi-factor Productivity, OECD.Stat



Gross expenditure on R&D – by sector



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Proportion (%) of R&D investment – Sector by socioeconomic objective

	1992-93	2000-01	2008-09					
Business								
Defence	5	3	2					
Economic development	90	89	94					
Society (health, education)	2	6	3					
Environment	1	1	1					
Government								
Defence	11	10	14					
Economic development	57	58	34					
Society (health, education)	11	12	22					
Environment	16	17	23					

Source: ABS Research & Experimental Development, 2008-09, cat. no. 8112.0



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Expenditure on R&D as proportion (%) of GDP

	Gross (GERD)		Government (Goverd)		Business (BERD)				
	1981	1992	2008	1981	1992	2008	1981	1992	2008
Australia	0.89	1.44	2.21	0.40	0.40	0.27	0.22	0.55	1.35
OECD	1.90	2.14	2.34	0.34	0.31	0.26	1.24	1.48	1.63
US	2.34	2.64	2.79	0.43	0.39	0.30	1.62	1.93	2.02
UK	2.35	1.99	1.77	0.49	0.30	0.16	1.48	1.36	1.10
NZ	0.98	0.99	1.18	0.59	0.41	0.32	0.21	0.26	0.50
Japan	2.29	2.89	3.44	0.25	0.24	0.29	1.39	2.08	2.70

Source: OECD, Main science and technology indicators, OECD.Stat

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Distribution of total researchers by sector - by OECD country, 2007



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Collaborating for Innovation – Innovative firms by type of organisation collaborated with, 2008-09

	Australia	Overseas	0-4 employees	200+ employees
	%	%	%	%
Clients, customers & other buyers	41.1	2.3	43.8	24.4
Suppliers of equipment, materials, components, software	35.7	7.5	34.3	43.9
Consultants	33.7	0.8	30.4	35.4
Competitors	31.0	1.7	39.0	16.4
Government agency	9.4	-	9.2	10.0
University or other higher education institution	2.4	1.2	2.4	11.5

Note: Businesses could identify more than one location or type of organisation.

Source: ABS, Innovation in Australian Business, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8158.0)



Firms collaborating on innovation by size & sector, 2006-07



OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2009 - OECD © 2009



CRCs – bringing industry and research together

- In 2009-10 CRCs collaborated
 - with 1,258 firms
 - 460 small (<20 employees) 368 medium (20-99) 430 large (100+)
- 226 firms were essential participants
- Still only small % of Australian firms

Average number of firms collaborating with a CRC



Source: DIISR, aggregated CRC Management Data Questionnaire (MDQ) data



CRCs – Why are they important?

- Significant government program that delivers genuine collaboration between researchers and end users – they must work together
- Supports long term collaboration for end-user focused research with clear path to utilisation
- Capacity and capability building of the program supply postgraduates to industry and brings greater awareness to university researchers and industry participants
- Builds critical mass with the time frame necessary to tackle major challenges



CRCs – Building human capital

CRC postgraduate program:

- Around 1,800 graduates since 2005
- Almost 1,500 postgraduate students enrolled at 30 June 2010
- Between 2005 and 2010, CRCs produced an average of 4-6 industry-ready graduates each
- Around 40-50% supervisors are from industry







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