

ICT Research and Government Policy

Bridging the ICT Innovation Gap

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Queenslan

NICTA Funding and Supporting Members and Partners



Australian Government

Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy

Australian Research Council



Victoria



SYDNEY



Griffith





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Outline



- ICT Innovation gap some indicators
 - Input
 - Process
 - Output
 - Outcome
- NICTA's role and model

Have we got the right innovation model in Australia?



What Gap?

Indicators

Australian investment in R&D (2006/07)



- Australia R&D expenditure: ~\$21 B; 2.01% of GDP
 - OECD average 2.26% of GDP (Australian gap ~\$2.6B)
 - EU target 3% of GDP by 2010, likely to achieve 2.6%
 - Many countries invest over 3% (eg Sweden, Japan,...)BERD: 59%, GOVERD, 14.5%, HERD: 26.5%
- Australian ICT R&D expenditure: ~\$2.3B (~11%)
 - BERD: 84%, GOVERD: 5%, HERD: 11%
 - We're under-investing in ICT F&D

BERD: Business Expenditure on R&D GOVERD: Government Expenditure on R&D HERD: Higher education Expenditure on R&D (EU >20%)

Collaboration

Firms collaborating on innovation with government research institutes by size, 2004-06

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





Collaboration

Firms collaborating on innovation with higher education institutions by size, 2004-06

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





Firms collaborating on innovation activities by size, 2004-06



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

Australian patenting in US



2008 US Utility Patents



US patents by Australians (by org'n)



First-Named Assignee	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
SILVERBROOK RESEARCH PTY. LTD	247	510	533	608	474	2372
~INDIVIDUALLY OWNED PATENT	129	157	132	94	113	625
CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA (CISRA)	27	39	40	21	24	151
CSIRO	23	30	13	10	19	95
RESMED LIMITED, AN AUSTRALIAN COMPANY	21	27	17	10	19	94
AVAYA TECHNOLOGY CORP.	3	11	7	15	16	52
COCHLEAR LIMITED	1	5	10	12	16	44
TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES PTY, LTD	1	1	1	3	15	21
COMPUTER ASSOCIATES THINK, INC.	0	1	2	3	10	16
CISCO TECHNOLOGY, INC.	7	7	6	14	9	43
QUALCOMM, INC.	4	1	6	14	9	34
UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND	6	11	8	8	8	41

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390	University of California
136	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
101	California Institute of Technology
90	Stanford University **
90	University of Texas **
77	University of Wisconsin
71	Johns Hopkins University **
71	University of Michigan **
64	University of Florida
57	Columbia University

20 US Universities had 30 or more US patents granted in 2005

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2009 US patents - Top 10 Organisations

		NICIA
	2009	
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	4887	
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	3592	
MICROSOFT CORPORATION	2901	
CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA	2200	
Panasonic Corporation	1759	
TOSHIBA CORPORATION	1669	And note
SONY CORPORATION	1656	that
INTEL CORPORATION	1534	software
SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION	1328	patented /
HEWLETT-PACKARD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, L.P.	1269	

Impact

A high proportion of these are ICT companies....

BUICTA

ICT R&D FDI Trends







Source: OCO Consulting, LOCOmonitor database, accessed May 2006

From imagination to impact



Figure 1.3 Australia's ICT Trade Balance, 1998 to 2008 (AUDm)

Sources: ABS and TradeData (www.tradedata.net), CSES Analysis.

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The Cost of Australia's ICT Trade Deficit

Figure 7.3 ICT Equipment Surplus/Deficit as a Percentage of GDP, 2007 (per cent)



OECD findings on Productivity



- Strong relationship between R&D and productivity (16 countries, ~20 yrs)*
 - 1% increase in business R&D corresponds to 0.13% increase in productivity
 - 1% increase in public R&D corresponds to 0.17% increase in productivity

(av increase in MFP over study period = 0.8%)

Australian relationship

- 1% increase in business R&D corresponds to a 0.11% increase in productivity
- 1% increase in public R&D corresponds to a 0.28% increase in productivity

*Gullec & Van Pottelsberghe, From R&D to productivity growth: Do the Institutional Settings and Source of Funds Matter?, OECD 2001 # Sources of Knowledge and Productivity: How Robust is the Relationship, OECD 2006

Australian ICT sector profile



ICT industry structure

- 95% of all ICT companies have less than 20 staff
- <1% of ICT companies have over 100 staff (265 companies)</p>
- Few multinational companies have R&D groups in Australia
- Low SME global engagement

ICT public sector research scale

- University research is fragmented, with few groups achieving globally competitive critical mass
- NICTA, CSIRO and DSTO together are a major part of ICT research in Australia
- Few local opportunities for researcher / industry cross-flow

Publishing and patenting

- Publishing on par internationally
- Global patenting $\sim 1/3^{rd}$ rate of countries with similar capabilities
- ICT sector patenting below pro-rata

The (ICT) Innovation Gap





We're not leveraging enough of our public sector R&D







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THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSIT



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UNSW





NSW



Industry & Investment

QUT

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About NICTA



Recruit commercial and research staff from Australian and global communities

NICTA

- National ICT Research
 Centre of Excellence
- Not-for-profit Company
- 5 Labs
- ~\$80m pa cash and in-kind

Seven university "joint venture" partners contribute researchers and students

Advanced ICT skills

- Research for globally competitive products & services
- R&D partnerships
- IP licensed to industry, including spinouts

About NICTA



NICTA

- Australia's National Centre of Excellence in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Research
- The largest organisation dedicated to ICT research in Australia

• Our role in Australia is

- Helping to build a sustainable, globally competitive Australian ICT sector
- Developing advanced ICT systems to address major national priorities
- Training ICT researchers to build national capability

NICTA Founders & Partners





(2002)

(2003)







- Balance between "Lab research" and Projects
 - -~35% / 65%
- Projects target impact from the outset
 Commercial and/or national benefit
- Support processes
 - Research theme and project reviews
 - Commercialisation "lifecycle" and \$\$ support
 - IP strategies and patenting support







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UNSW





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Smart Roads



NSW RTA is a world pioneer in ITS

- SCATS used in over 140 cities
- Reduces trip times 20%, start-stop up to 40%

NICTA working with RTA

- Improvements in throughput (>10%)
- New sensors, traffic lights that "see"
- New control algorithms

Next generation active safety

- Vehicle ↔ vehicle real-time cooperation
- Vehicle ↔ infrastructure









- NICTA collaboration with LIXI to achieve on-line loan applications, etc
 - Schema by LIXI
 - Processes and architectures by NICTA
 - Digitalisation lead to Lending Industry Structure Change
 - Innovative aggregators are emerging
 - Industry changes lead to Cost Savings
 - Savings estimate is approx \$120 million savings a year





- OKL Inc and OKL Pty Ltd
 - Spun-out of NICTA January 2007
 - VC investment from <u>Neo Technology Ventures</u>, <u>Chrysalis Ventures</u>, <u>Citrix® Systems</u>, <u>Inc.</u> in 2008/2009
 - Currently ~40 staff in Sydney and growing
 - Contracts with several multi-nationals (Qualcomm, Motorola, Toshiba + Ericsson)
- On-going research Collaboration with NICTA
 - World first proof that the operating system is implemented as specified (L4 verified)
- Collaboration with local SME Fluffy S
- >900 million devices worldwide
 - Android, HTC, Toshiba, Motorola





Target Innovation Model



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Building competitive advantage



The importance of R&D Services

- **NICTA**
- Study of Cambridge region development "Exploding the myths of UK Innovation Policy":
 - ...that university research is the key source of technology and innovation
 - It is more often "soft" R&D services companies started by scientists and engineers
 - ...that VC funding is the primary financial resource for technology based start-ups
 - Most successful companies had a "soft" start, undertaking R&D contracts directly or via incubation
 - ...that co-funding collaborative research is the best way to support technology development
 - Successful companies made little or no use of collaborative R&D grants

Exploding the Myths of UK Innovation Policy: How 'Soft Companies' and R&D contracts for Customers Drive the Growth of the Hi-Tech Economy, *David Connell and Jocelyn Probert, Centre for Business Research, University of Cambridge, Jan 2010*



- Invest more in ICT R&D
 (Input indicator)
- Collaborate for greater innovation

 (Process indicator)
- Take a strategic approach to IP
 - (Output indicator)
- Put more emphasis on R&D Services

 (Outcome indicator)



Thank you For further information on NICTA... phil.robertson@nicta.com.au

www.nicta.com.au