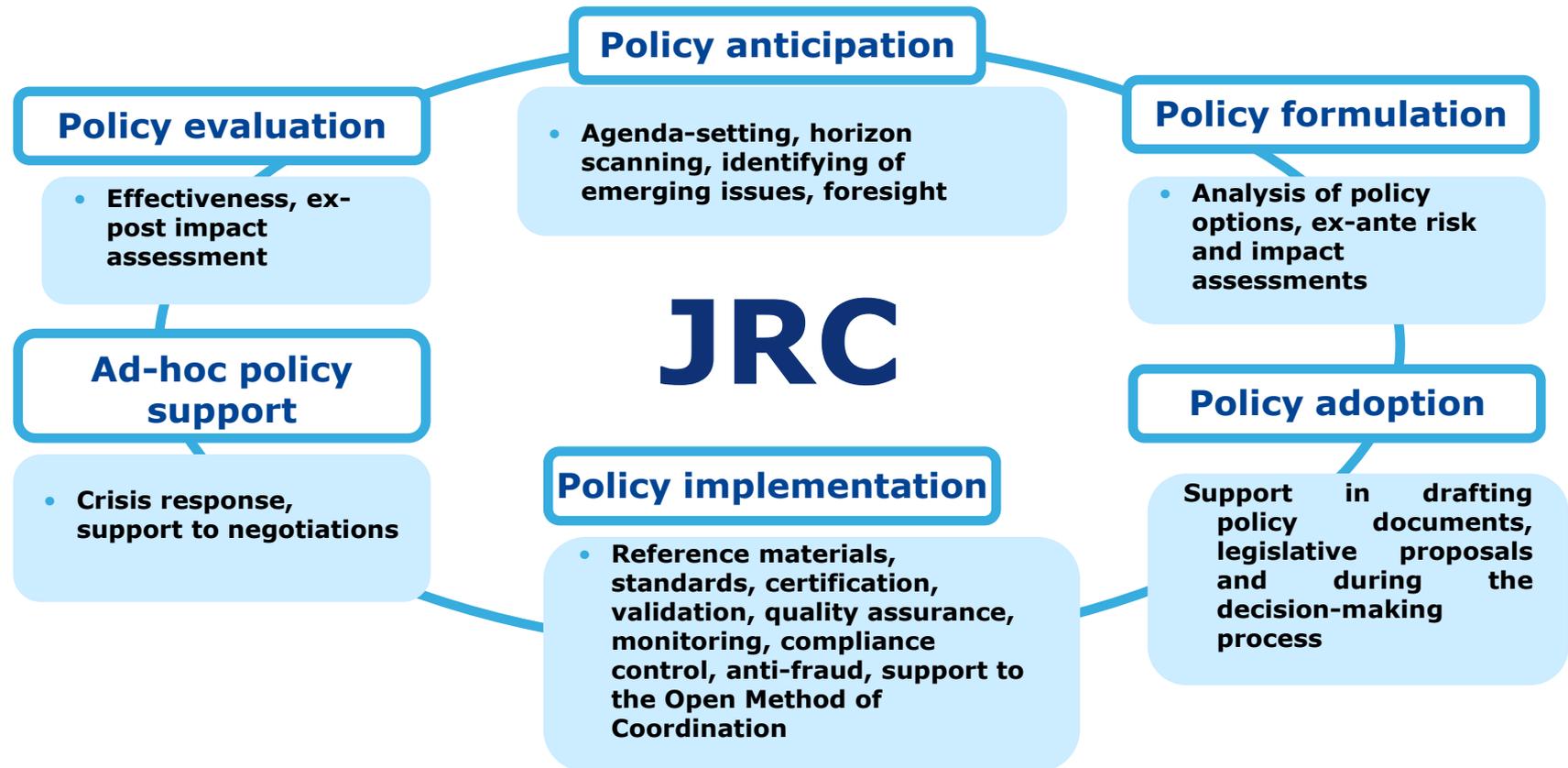# Intangible assets and firm's innovative performance and growth

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Joint Research Centre

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European Commission
Joint Research Centre

JRC is the European Commission's in-house science service. It supports the EU policy cycle

Policy anticipation

- Agenda-setting, horizon scanning, identifying of emerging issues, foresight

Policy evaluation

- Effectiveness, ex-post impact assessment

Policy formulation

- Analysis of policy options, ex-ante risk and impact assessments

JRC

Ad-hoc policy support

- Crisis response, support to negotiations

Policy adoption

Support in drafting policy documents, legislative proposals and during the decision-making process

Policy implementation

- Reference materials, standards, certification, validation, quality assurance, monitoring, compliance control, anti-fraud, support to the Open Method of Coordination

Knowledge for Growth Unit

policy studies

intelligence platforms

economic modelling platforms

Industrial Research and Innovation

Monitoring
Industrial
Research &
Innovation

ERA-Policies

Monitoring
the ERA and the
Innovation
Union

Smart Specialisation Platform

Supporting regions to
prepare S3 strategies
for ESIF 2014-220

Regional Economic Modelling

Modelling impact
Of Research
& Innovation
Human Capital
Infrastructures

IRIMA

Industrial Research and Innovation Monitoring and Analysis

Mission

Support the implementation of the EU research and innovation agenda (Innovation Union) by providing policy-makers with empirical evidence on the determinants and impacts of industrial R&D and innovation activities.

Analysis mainly based on company data

- Original data: EU Industrial R&D investment Scoreboard
- Official statistical sources: Eurostat, OECD, National offices
- Commercial databases: Compustat, ORBIS, Patstat
- Surveys: CIS, own survey, Innobarometer

Research tools

- Quantitative analysis: descriptive statistics, econometrics
- Input-output tables
- Qualitative analysis

The context: EU's business R&D gap and the 3% target

- A gap rooted more in the structure and dynamics of **EU industry**, than in the **internal efficiency** of EU companies' R&D.

- EU lacks R&D in **crucial innovative sectors**: EU has less and smaller young leading companies than US in **high-tech sectors, like ICT and health.**

- This translates into a **more general gap**, as these sectors are: …
    - important sources of growth, employment and good economic performances;
    - important sources of spillovers to the rest of the economy.

Targeted analysis 2012-2013

Topic 1 – R&D impact on productivity and employment

Topic 2 – "Non-R&D" innovation drivers (e.g. design, training, organisational capital)

Topic 3 – Technological and innovation patterns

Example of policy relevant questions

- What is the origin and what are the implications (e.g. in terms of growth and jobs in Europe) of this gap?

- Which are the (market and system) failures responsible for this gap?

- Which policy (S&T, innovation, industrial, internationalisation, …) can better address these failures?

- Role of policy in stimulating investments on non-tech innovation drivers such as marketing, design, training, organisational capital etc.?

- Framework conditions (e.g. accounting rules) versus direct financial support.

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2nd IRIMA workshop

-**Aim of IRIMA WS:** Present, discuss and validate results of the project analyses – with policy-makers, business community, researchers, analysts.

-Contrast results + Get feed-back to improve & adjust (research questions, methodologies, data access…)

- **Today's workshop focus:** Collection and interpretation of company data on intangible assets – R&D and beyond (marketing, design, training…).