



Sistema Económico
Latinoamericano y del Caribe

Latin American and Caribbean
Economic System

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Latino-Americano e do Caribe

Système Economique
Latinoaméricain et Caribéen

Presentation: Public policies to promote innovation in Suriname

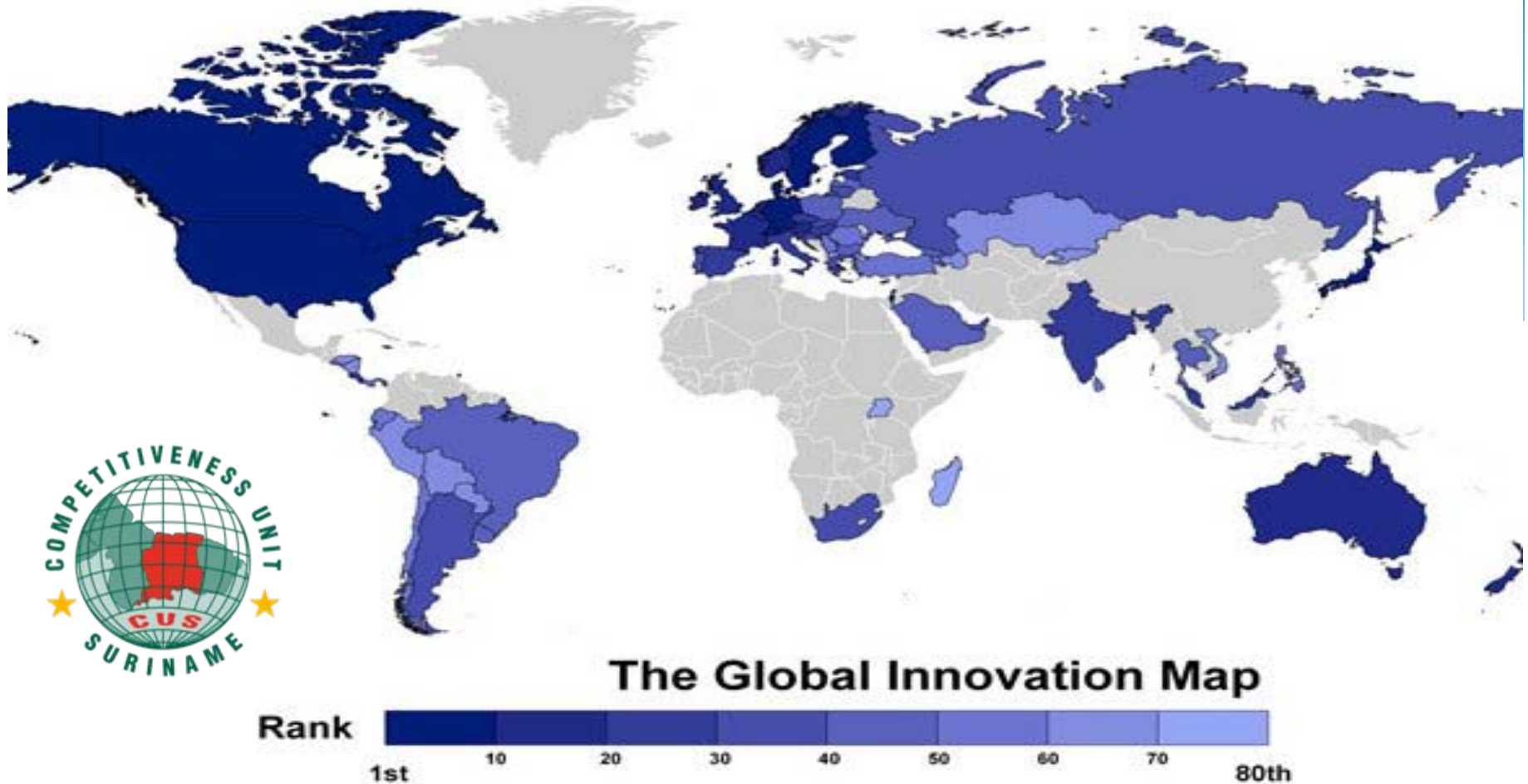
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Intra-Regional Relations

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INNOVATION - INNOVÂTIAÔ

STI and Competitiveness for Welfare and Prosperity for all

Tasks of CUS

- * Coordinate Government actions to strengthen National Competitiveness
- * Identify priority economic growth sectors
- * Develop a Private Sector Development Roadmap
- * Develop/ Monitor Doing Business Agenda
- * Develop/ Monitor National Competitiveness Strategy and Action Plan

Definitions of Competitiveness

1. **Productivity** with which countries use their Human, Financial en Natural Resources; Porter
2. Set of Institutes, Policies and Factors that determine the level of **Productivity**; WEF
3. Create/ maintain an environment that guarantees **value addition** for businesses + **welfare** for the population ; IMD

Historical overview

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW SURINAME ACCORDING TO THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX	GROUP	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Overall Ranking		103	102	N/a	112	114
Basic Requirements		73	75	N/a	79	83
Institutions	Gov Efficiency	99	94	-	89	93
Infrastructure	Technical Infrastructure	99	86	-	78	79
Macroeconomic environment	Economic-Management	32	51	-	72	96
Health and primary education	Physical Infrastructure	63	54	-	88	82
Efficiency Enhancers		127	126	-	124	124
Higher education and training	Technical Infrastructure	100	97	-	104	102
Goods market efficiency	Business Efficiency	125	123	-	130	128
Labor market efficiency	Business Efficiency	104	108	-	101	96
Financial market development	Economic-Management	114	112	-	101	107
Technological readiness	Business Efficiency	108	115	-	96	105
Market size	Business Efficiency	130	128	-	138	139
Innovation and Sophistication Factors		117	118	-	122	117
Business sophistication	Business Efficiency	113	115	-	121	112
Innovation	Gov Efficiency	117	118	-	121	124

Historical overview: innovation pillar according to the Global Competitiveness Index

12th Pillar	Innovation	2012/2013	2011/2012	2010/2011	2009/2010	2008/2009
12.01	Capacity for innovation	106	100	N/A	98	104
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	128	120	N/A	116	111
12.03	Company spending on R&D	115	116	N/A	102	89
12.04	University-Industry collaboration in R&D	106	117	N/A	106	97
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	126	120	N/A	123	128
12.06	Availability of scientist and engineers	111	103	N/A	111	118
12.07	PCT patents, applications/millions pop*	92	90	N/A	90	88

Historical overview: Business Sophistication pillar 11 Global Competitiveness Index

11th Pillar	Business sophistication	2012/2013	2011/2012	2010/2011	2009/2010	2008/2009
11.01	Local supplier quantity	116	110	N/A	115	119
11.02	Local supplier quality	98	99	N/A	108	96
11.03	State of cluster development	122	138	N/A	102	118
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	112	106	N/A	128	112
11.05	Value chain breadth	108	117	N/A	127	127
11.06	Control of international distribution	118	124	N/A	88	80
11.07	Production process sophistication	109	112	N/A	97	96
11.08	Extent of marketing	117	120	N/A	111	108
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	111	125	N/A	109	105

Historical overview: Technological readiness pillar 9 Global Competitiveness Index

9th Pillar	Technological readiness	2012/2013	2011/2012	2010/2011	2009/2010	2008/2009
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	110	101	N/A	120	121
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	121	124	N/A	117	122
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	130	131	N/A	132	134
9.04	Internet users	83	78	N/A	122	113
9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions	76	83	N/A	88	61
9.06	Internet bandwidth	109	91	N/A	94	91
9.07	Mobile broadband subscription	128	N/A	N/A	88	80
9.08	Personal computers	N/A	N/A	N/A	87	88

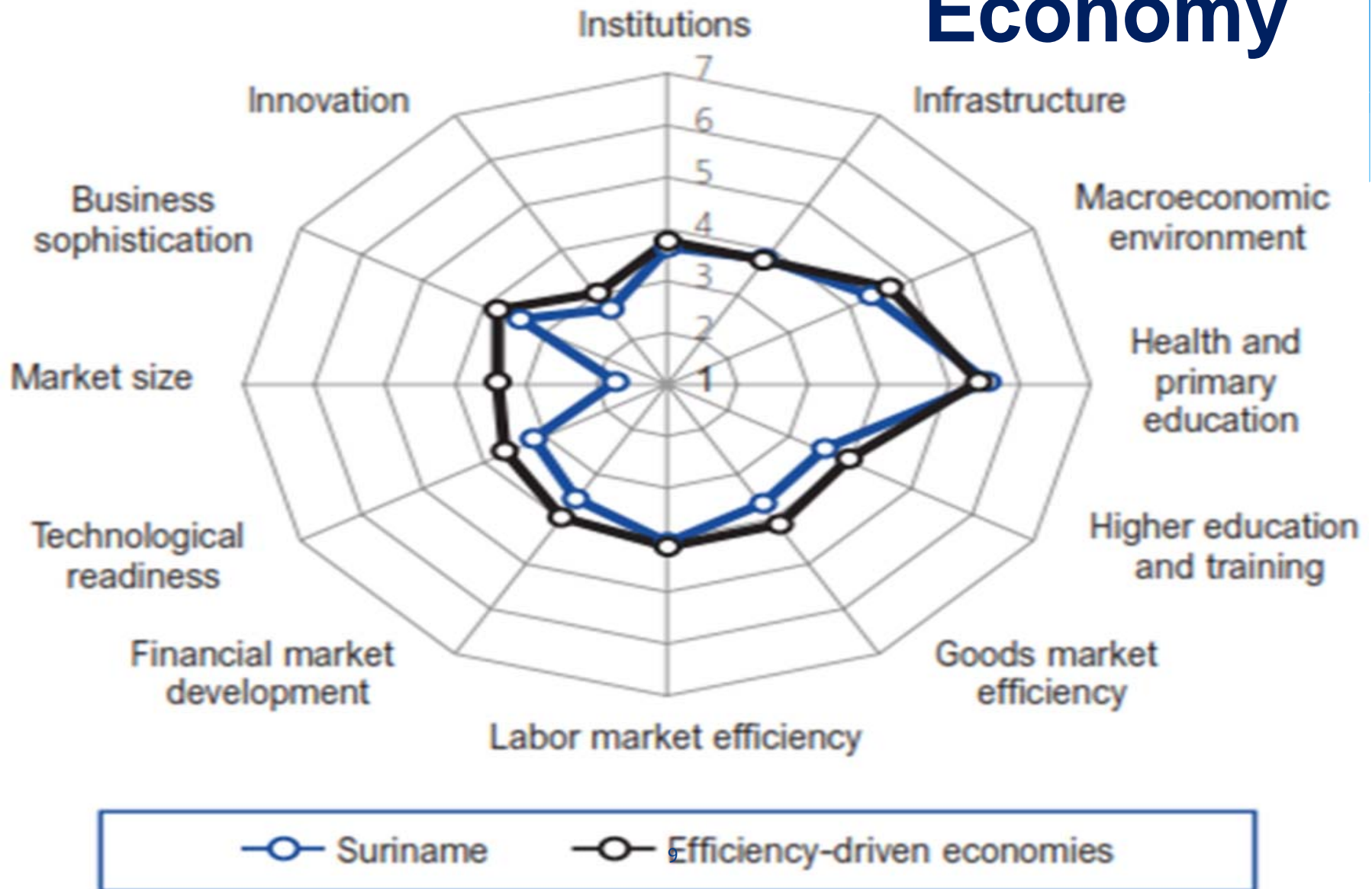
WHAT IS INNOVATION?

Process of translating an **idea or invention** into a good or service that **creates value** or for which customers will pay

Elements of innovation:

- * Replicable at an economical cost
- * Satisfy a specific need
- * Deliberate application of information, imagination and initiative to derive greater/ different values form resources
- * Includes all process to generate new ideas and convert them into useful products
- * **First use of term Innovation: 15th century**

GOAL: an Innovation Driven Economy



Improve our Competitiveness:

1. **Prioritize attractive economic key sectors**
 2. **Integrated Industrial Policy**
 3. **Applied research:** value adding in non-traditional sectors + alternative use of natural resources
 4. **Improve level of Innovation**
 5. **Align Education** with economic sectors
(e.g. Gold, Oil, Energy, Agriculture, Forestry)
1. **Institutional capacity + legislative framework** for business growth
 2. **Population Growth Policy:** Market Size

Competitiveness = raise Innovation and Productivity

Innovation is:

- * Fundamental element of Competitiveness
the UN says it should be part of the Global development Agenda:
- * Central driver of economic growth, development and better jobs
- * Enables firms to compete successful in global markets
- * Solves social, environmental and economic challenges
- * Innovation can eradicate poverty

CUS Actions for Innovation:

Improve the **Innovation Environment** :

- * Create Innovation Network: science/business/gov't
- * Labor market Study with Innovation survey
- * STEM Education & Vocational and skills training
- * Create Legal Framework for Innovation:
promotion & protection: IP Law
- * Incentives for innovation: Financial, non-financial
- * Promote Science & Technology

Government challenges: more growth, productivity & jobs

WHAT: Raise Competitiveness and Economic Prosperity:

- * Increase productivity
- * Promote Private Sector Development
- * Strengthen national innovative capacity

HOW: Create National Innovation Framework

- * Improve R&D: tertiary education, centers of excellence
- * Create Centers of Knowledge: networks for knowledge sharing and science-business collaboration;
- * FDI technology transfer
- * Protect innovations, inventions and creative goods: IPL
- * Decentralize innovation and development: Inclusion

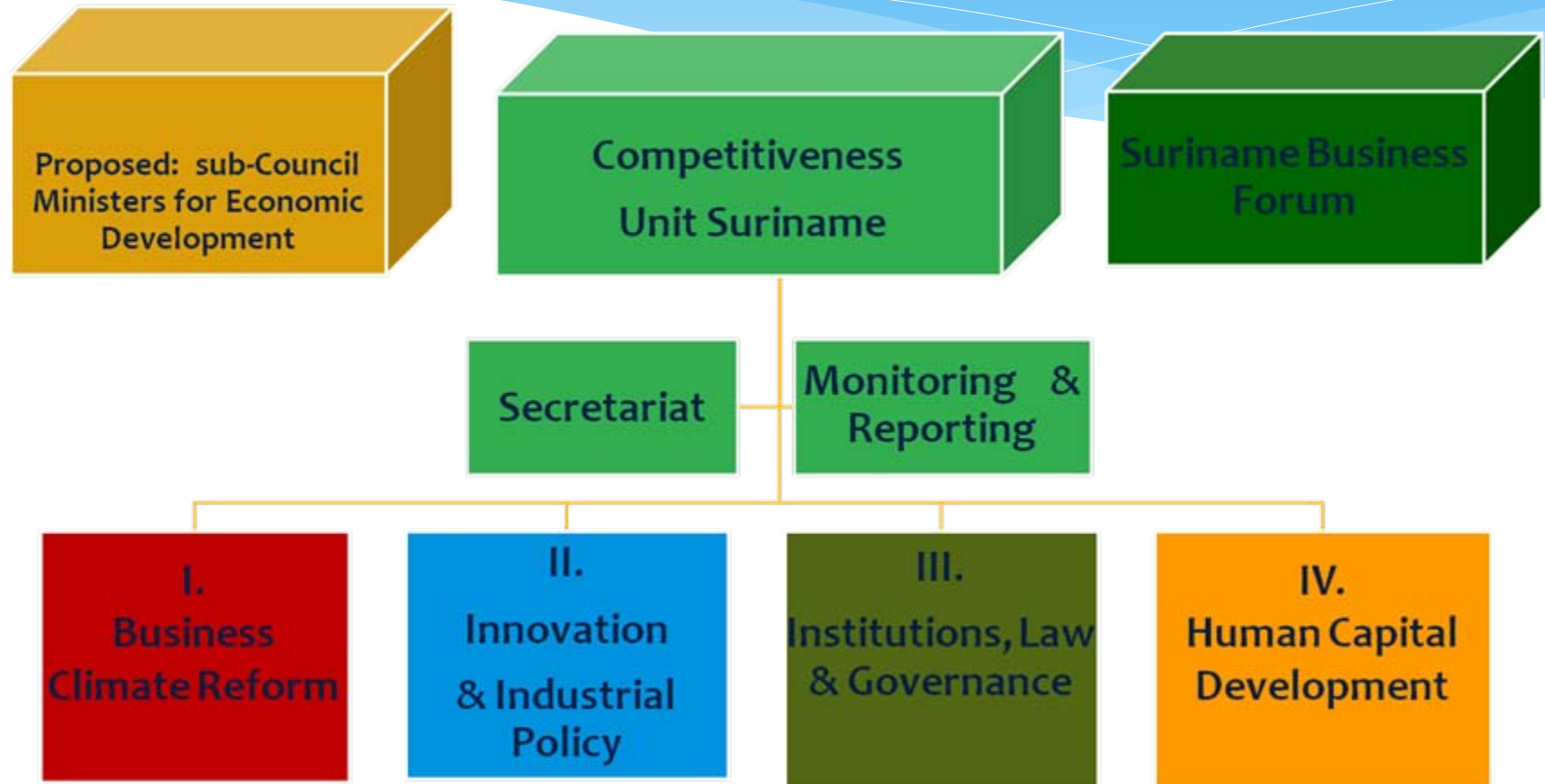
SME Actions for Innovation:

- * Improve Science and Technology use
- * Improve capacity for innovation
- * Cluster & Cooperate
- * Form PPPs for training and innovation
- * Raise company spending on innovation
- * Raise business-science collaboration

But also:

- * Think social: **Social Innovation**
- * Think out of the Box: **Reverse Innovation**

Structure of CUS



Alan Kay, Computer scientist

**"The best way to
predict the future is
to invent it"**

Thank you

Suriname Competes!

Kondreman the Beat !