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Confédération suisse  
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# Science & Technology Policy of Switzerland



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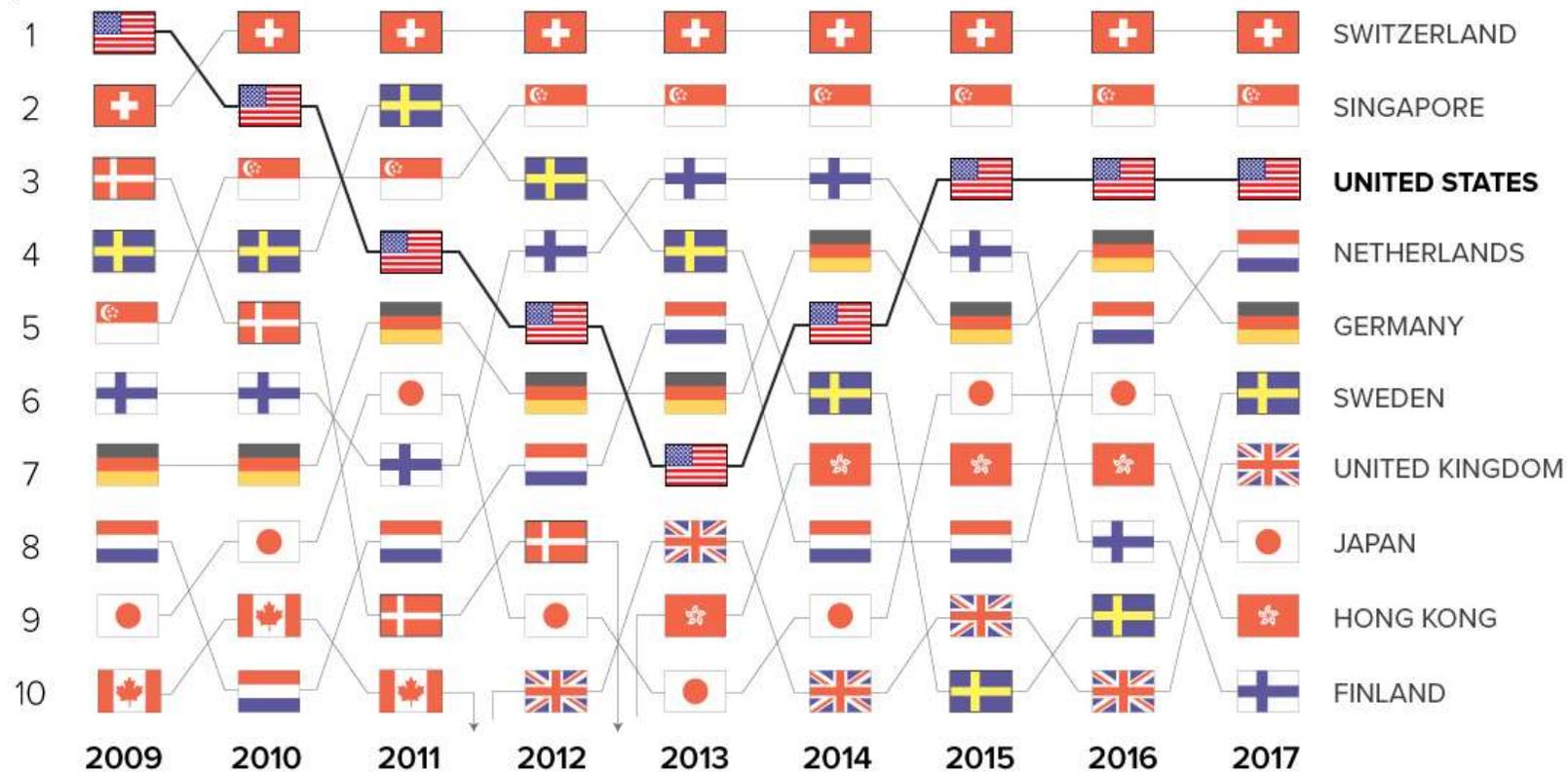
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# Global Competitiveness Report

## by WEF



### GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING





# Global Innovation Index 2018

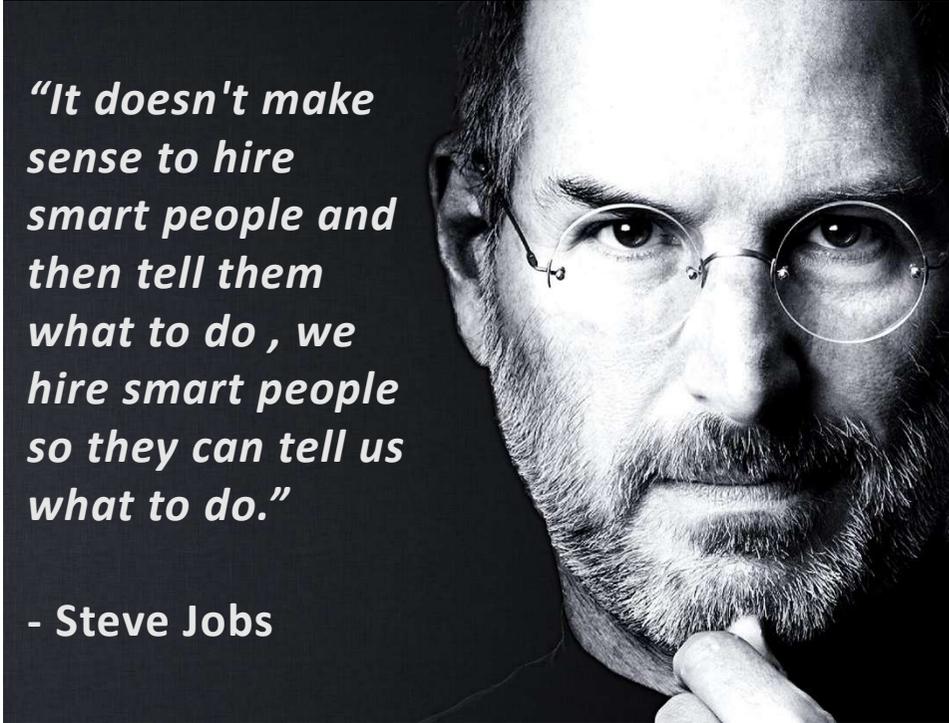
By INSEAD





# Why Switzerland does not have an S&T policy ? (only principles)

- Important topics have always been picked up by the industry and studies suggest that this will be also in future
- Companies, Industry associations, are closer to the market and know better than the government «what to do»  
--> Principle of Subsidiarity (bottom-up)
- Subsidies to the industry may delay a necessary structural changes



*"It doesn't make sense to hire smart people and then tell them what to do , we hire smart people so they can tell us what to do."*

- Steve Jobs



# Where is the government needed?

Government intervention is required where markets fail



**Basic Research**  
High risk, no direct useable output.  
No incentive for private investors.  
Need a collective investment.



**Applied Research**  
If risk is too high compared to the expected (economic) output. Private investors will avoid.



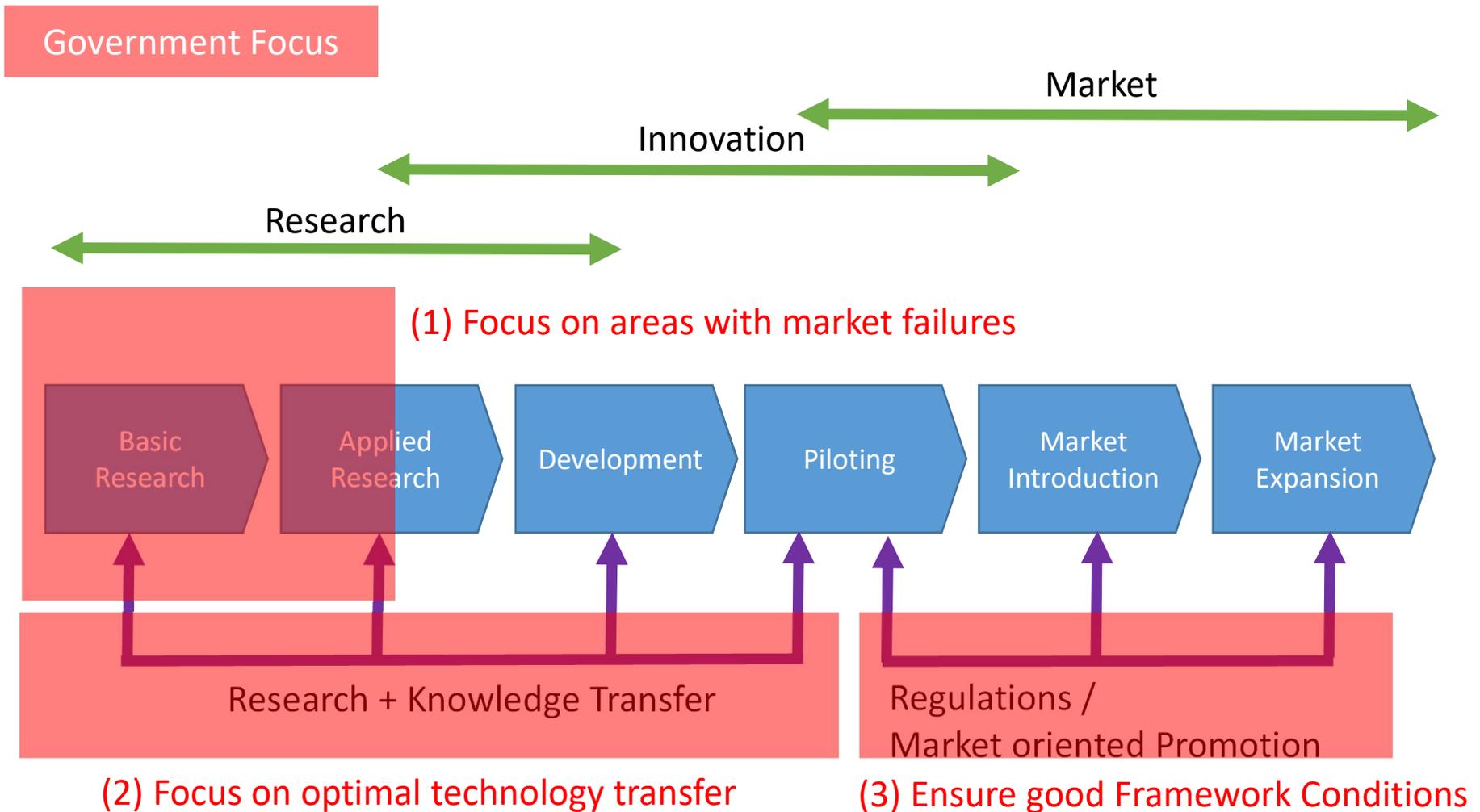
**Public Interest**  
Investments in R&D are of public interest, but economically not profitable. (e.g. clean environment)



**Intellectual property rights**  
Investments are not economically profitable if inventions can easily be copied and are not protected

# Role of Swiss government

Ensure good framework conditions for innovation

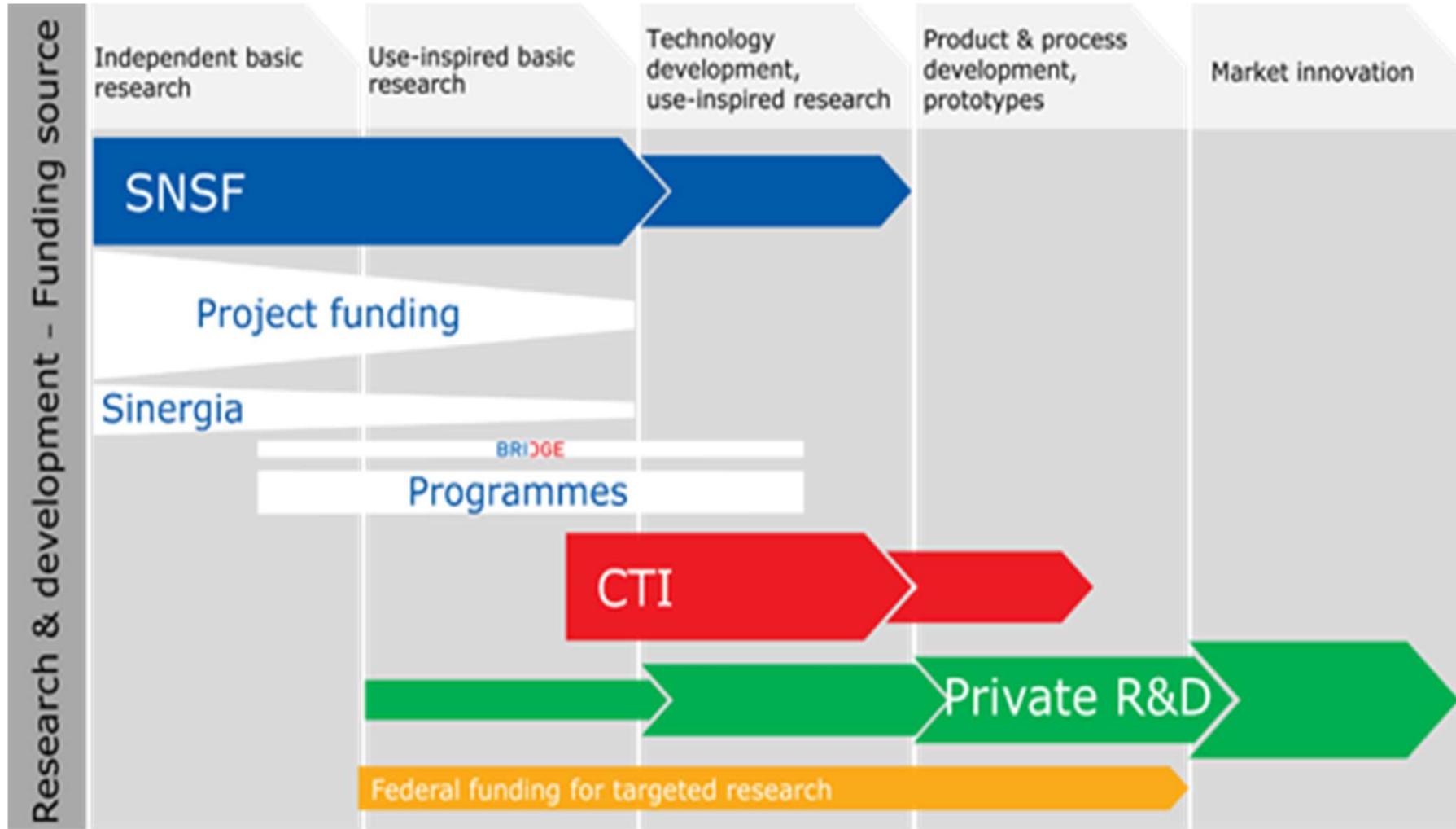




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# Technology Transfer (Funding)





# «S&T policy», 5 Principles, 3 Characteristics

5 principles generate a system of adaptability, stability and diversity

