

The Interface between Research and Standardisation: Frictions and Possibilities

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Cergy-Pontoise

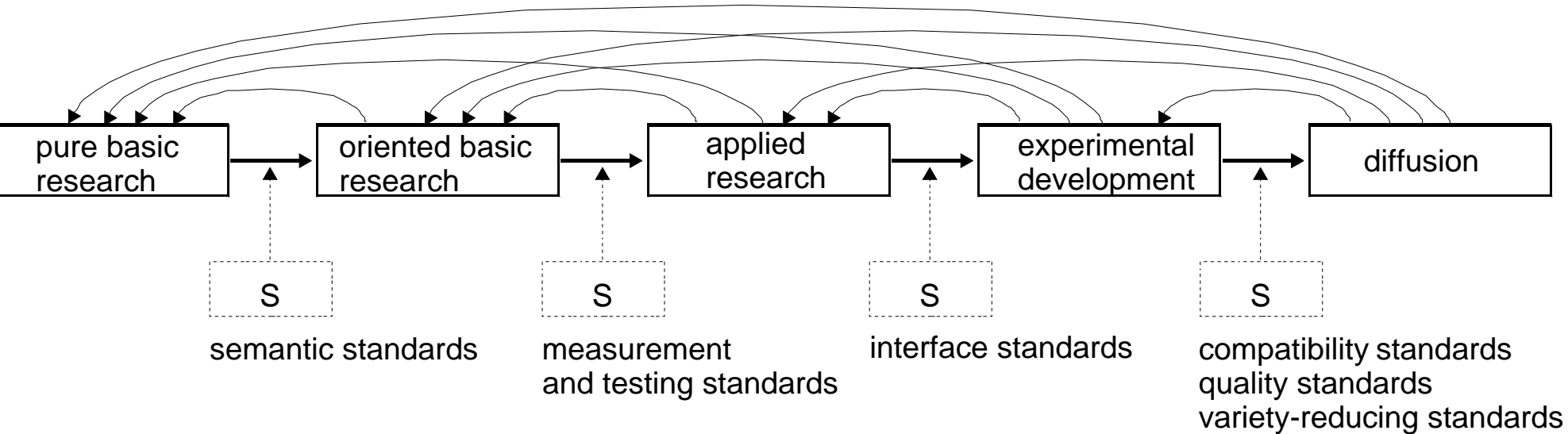


Introduction

- numerous technology transfer programmes
- but: almost no acknowledgement of standardisation and standards as instrument of technology transfer
 - consequently frictions in the innovation process and inefficient allocation of public resources
- Three aspects:
 - Motives: Why do researchers participate?
 - Barriers: What keeps researchers who want to participate away?
 - Solutions: What could help to overcome the barriers?
- Further dimensions:
 - the role of standards in the transfer of development of a field and innovation processes
 - The role of institutional and research context for perception of barriers, motives and possible incentives



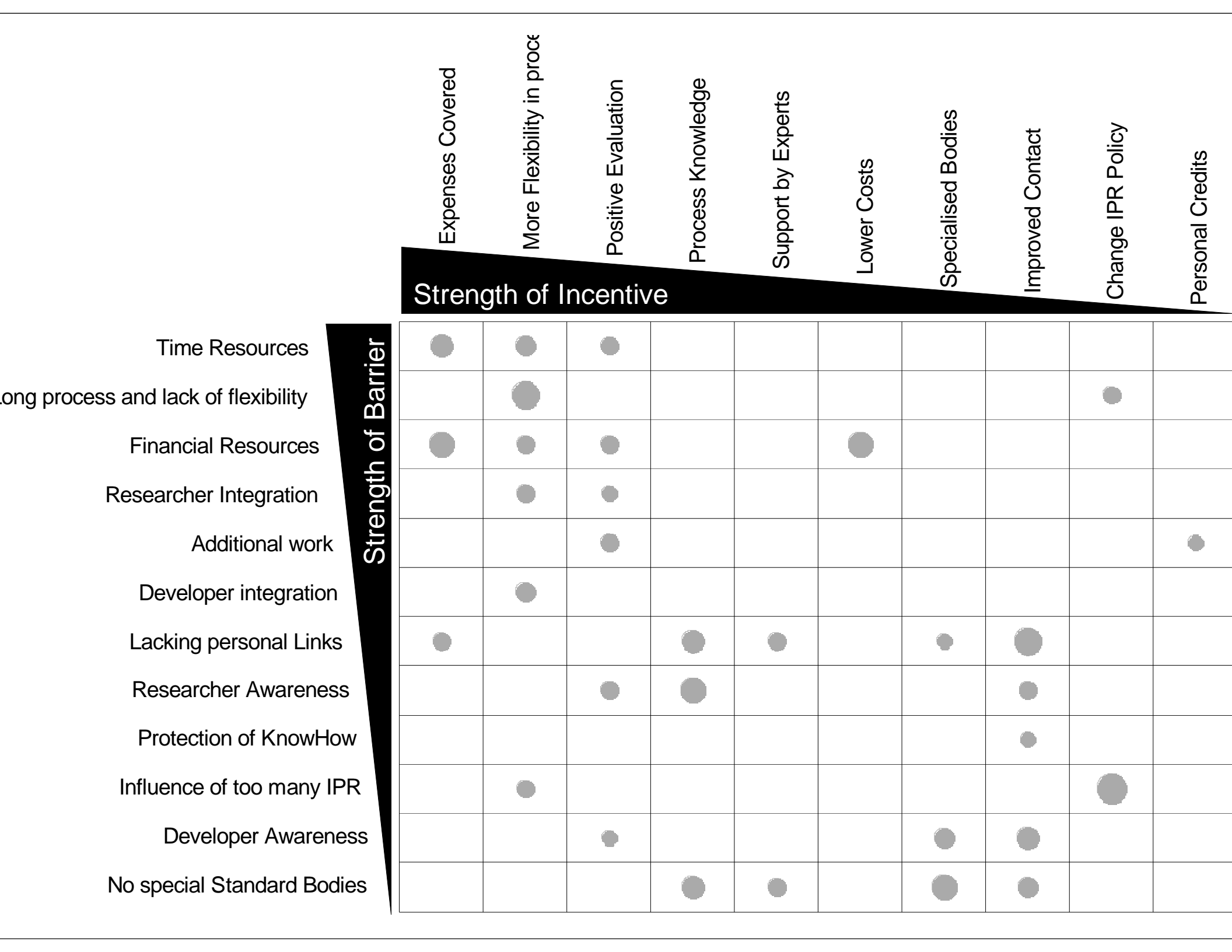
Role of different types of standards in the innovation process



Function of Standards

- Reduction of information cost
- Reduction of transaction cost
- Interoperability between components
- Savings in adaption cost
- Increased quality
- Reduced health, safety, privacy risks
- Building critical mass
- Economies of scale
- Creation of network externalities
- Interoperability between products





Summary

• Motives

- Address technical problems
- Shaping specifications and solving technical problems
- Improve cooperation
- Dissemination of research through standards
- Less relevant:
 - Delegation (especially for research organisations)
 - Increase personal reputation
 - Monitoring of other researchers

• Barriers

- Standardisation take too long
- Standardisation work is too costly (especially research organisations)
- Extent of researchers integration is perceived as not optimal

• Solutions

- Coverage of expenses
- Positive Evaluation (especially for research organisations)
- Less relevant:
 - Solution of IPR issues
 - Specialised bodies
 - Help desks

More reports and further analyses: www.interest-fp6.org

