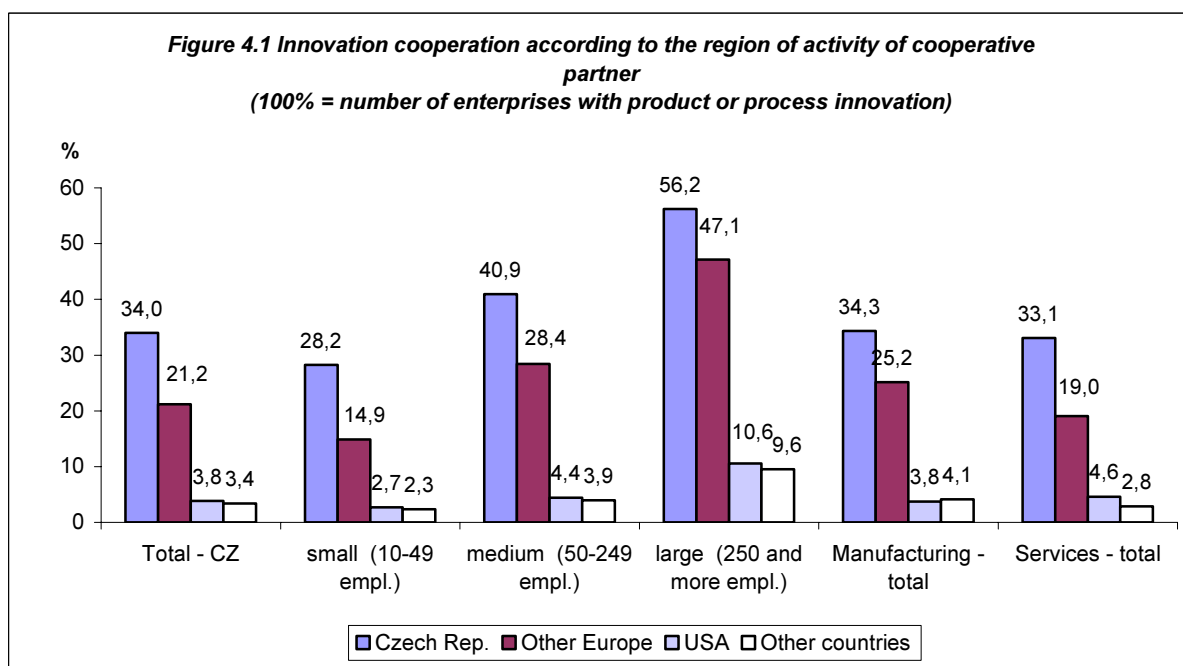


IV. Innovation cooperation and information sources

Innovation activity means, as it was already mentioned, a financially demanding field and therefore enterprises in many cases turn to cooperation. This cooperation can proceed with partners whose headquarter is either in the Czech Republic, Europe, USA or other not mentioned countries (see figure 4.1). From the results implied, that the most frequent cooperation form is the cooperation with national subjects having headquarters located in the Czech Republic. In the whole Czech Republic it was in 34% of cases, at large enterprises even in 56,2% of cases, also medium enterprises reported high value (40,9%), at small enterprises reached this cooperation 28,2%. Concerning economic activities, then in manufacturing cooperated 34,3% of enterprises with other enterprises in the Czech Republic, in services it was for one percentage less, i.e. 33,1% of enterprises. The second most frequent form of cooperation was the cooperation with subjects located in other Europe. In the Czech Republic used this alternative 21,2% of enterprises, large enterprises even in 47,1% of cases, medium reached level of 28,4% and small 14,9%. In manufacturing was this value 25,2% whereas in services was a bit less (19%). Considerably lower values reached cooperation with partners with headquarters in the USA. In the whole Czech Republic there were only 3,8% of such enterprises, large 10,8%, medium 4,4% and small 2,7%. In manufacturing reached the value the level of the Czech Republic, i.e. 3,8% and in services a bit more (4,6%). Also relatively low values reported a group of cooperating partners from other countries from America, Asia, Japan or Australia. Partners from these countries had in the whole Czech Republic only 3,4% of enterprises, at large enterprises they were the most i.e. 9,6%, at medium 3,9% and small enterprises 2,3%. With regard to the economic activity reached this cooperation 4,1% in manufacturing and 2,8% in services.



Innovative enterprises can use help of different subjects. The most important of them contains figure 4.2. Representation of particular partners according to the region of their activity is in line with the situation commented above in figure 4.1. The main area from which recruit innovative partners is the Czech Republic followed by other Europe, and similar low values report the USA and other countries. According to the type of partner subject is the most of all partners represented the government or private non-profit research institutions that exceeded 80% in the Czech Republic, on this level are also universities or other institutions of higher education and consultants, commercial laboratories or R and D institutions. Suppliers of equipment, clients, costumers and

competitive and other firms from the same field oscillate around value of 60%. Cooperation within the enterprise or enterprise group is divided relatively equally with 40% between the Czech Republic and other Europe.

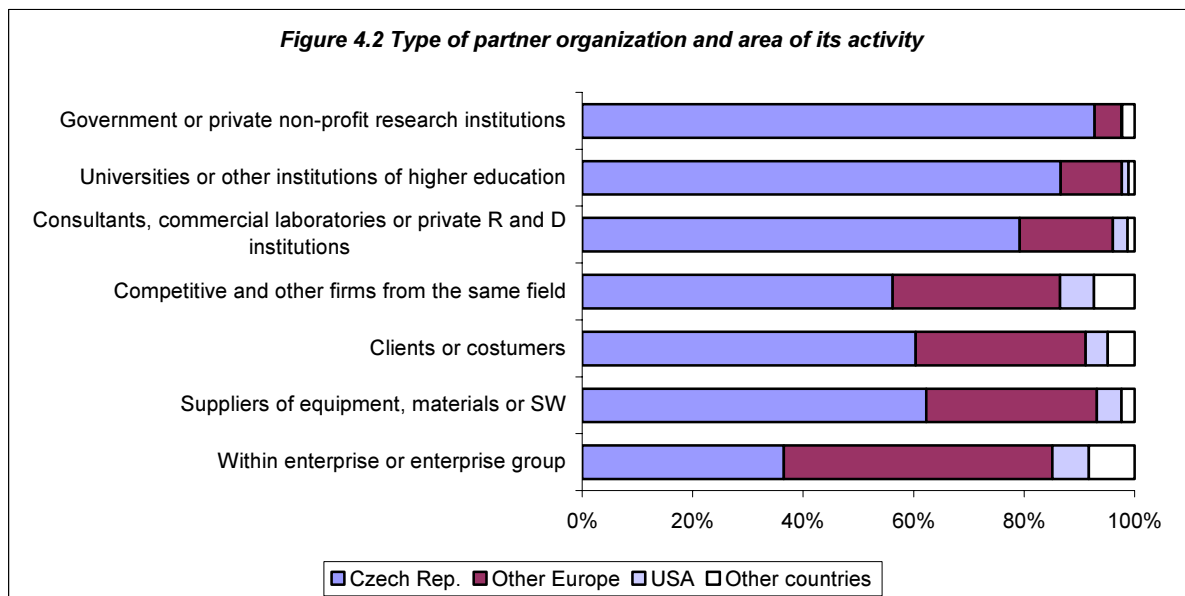
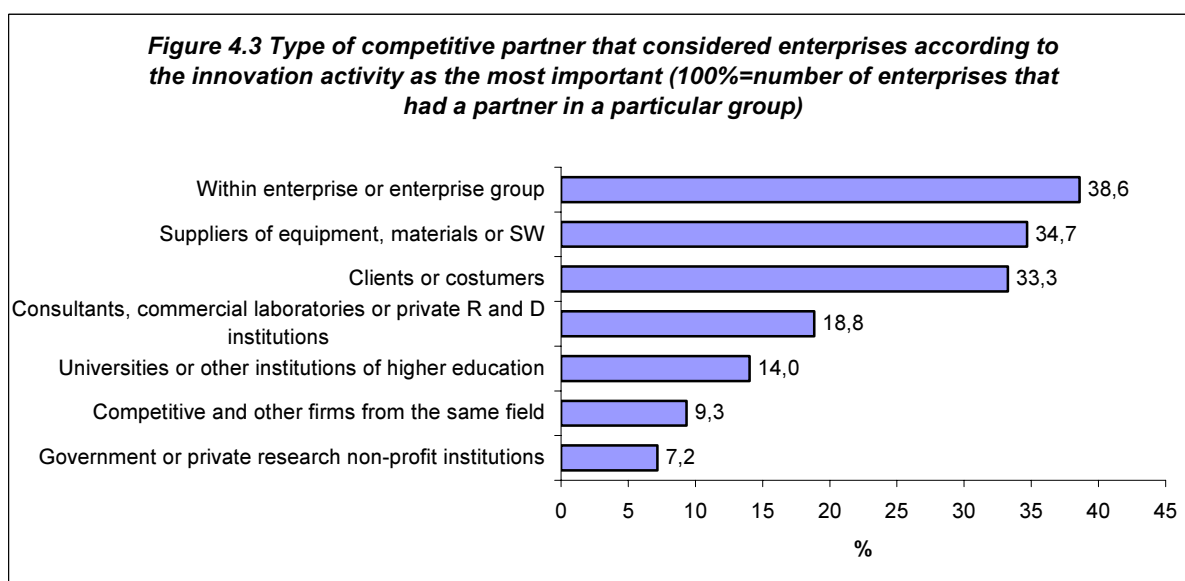


Figure 4.3 informs about cooperating partners according to their highest importance for enterprises. It implies from the figure that as the most important partner were considered subjects within the enterprise or enterprise group, what has said 38,6% of enterprises, the second place taken suppliers of equipment, materials or software with 34,7% followed by clients and costumers with 33,3%. Consultants, commercial laboratories or private R and D institutions marked as the most important partner 18,8% of enterprises, universities or other institutions of higher education then 14% of enterprises, competitive and other firms from the same field 9,3% of enterprises and government and private research non-profit institutions 7,2% of enterprises.



By innovation survey were asked enterprises to set importance of selected information sources for innovation. Information sources within or enterprise group got almost 40% of high importance and approximately 35% of middle high importance. Similar situation is with suppliers of equipment, material or software that in high and middle important degrees exceeded 70%. High importance reported also clients and costumers whose importance marked as important 30% of enterprises and as middle important next 30% of enterprises. In case of conferences, fairs and exhibitions as well as in case of competitive enterprises the high importance was on the level of 15% and middle importance in the first case on almost 40% and in the second case on 35%. Also scientific journals and publications reached relatively high degree of the high and middle importance, then follows prevailing not using or low degree of importance of information sources such as consultants, laboratories or R and D institutions, professional and industrial associations, universities, government or public research institutions. At these information sources oscillate setting of high importance only till 5% and middle importance till 15%.

Figure 4.4 Information sources for inovations in 2003-2005 and their importance

