

COUNCIL**Council****DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL RENEWING AND REVISING
THE MANDATE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY****(Note by the Secretary-General)****JT03453498**

1. This document sets out a proposal to renew the revised mandate of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (hereafter the “Committee” or “CSTP”), as approved by the Committee at its 115th Session on 18 October 2019 [[DSTI/STP\(2019\)19/REV1](#)], as well as the results of the Committee’s review of the continuing relevance of its substructure and of the relevance and impact of the legal instruments under its responsibility.
2. The CSTP was created in February 1972 [C(71)165 and CORR2]. Its current mandate [[C\(2014\)131](#)] expires on 31 December 2019. The CSTP aims to promote the contribution of science, technology and innovation to economic, social and scientific aims, including inclusive growth, job creation, improved social well-being and sustainable development.

Review and Proposed Revision of the CSTP Mandate

3. At its 115th Session on 17-18 October 2019, the Committee approved minor changes to its mandate, which reflect the evolving strategic orientations of OECD Members as discussed and reflected in:
 - the adoption in 2015 of the Daejeon Declaration on Science, Technology and Innovation Policies for the Global and Digital Age [[OECD/LEGAL/0416](#)]. Some of the trends identified in the Daejeon Declaration such as digitalisation have continued, while new ones such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) are progressively pervading both research and policy monitoring, while technologies associated with the Next Production Revolution (including new materials, gene editing, etc.) are gaining ground in all sectors;
 - the High-Level Roundtable of the CSTP [DSTI/STP/A(2019)1] held on 3-5 April 2019 provided further guidance on current themes prominent in the current PWB, notably: Digitalisation and AI; Open science including open access to data; Mission-oriented innovation policies that target societal goals; and finally, international co-operation in science, technology and innovation (STI) for societal challenges. Grand Challenges (health, environment and other Sustainable Development Goals or “SDGs”) have become more prominent on the policy agenda in all domains including STI. STI policies need to find new responses to these changing conditions, e.g. as regards appropriate research systems governance, thematic priorities and policy instruments;
 - the OECD’s Going Digital Horizontal Project. The CSTP contributed a great deal through its work on measurement of the digital economy as well as understanding the implications of digitalisation on STI policies. The Going Digital project also helped foster closer alignment and synergies between the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, notably the group of national experts in science and technology indicators (NESTI), the working party on innovation and technology policy (TIP) and the Global Science Forum (GSF);
 - The process of evaluating the continued relevance of the CSTP substructure and the renewal of the mandates of its subsidiary bodies, which helped illuminate aims of the Committee that, while not new, are being increasingly thrust into the foreground on STI policy. Among these are the issues of the digitalisation and data; the contribution of STI to sustainable development; and the need for next generation data and tools to improve STI policy making and its impact.

4. The process for considering the renewal of the CSTP mandate and the continued relevance of its substructure was set out at the CSTP meeting of 3-5 April 2019 and captured in document [[DSTI/STP\(2019\)6](#)]. The process has been conducted, with the forthcoming In-Depth Evaluation (IDE) of the CSTP in 2020 in mind, knowing that the previous IDE conducted in 2012-13 resulted in significant changes in the substructure of the Committee [[C\(2012\)133](#)].

5. The process with respect to the CSTP mandate started with an open discussion at the 114th session of the CSTP on 3-5 April 2019, taking into account the outcomes of the High Level Roundtable held on 4-5 April. Delegates had until 26 April to send the Secretariat their proposals on changes to be made to the CSTP mandate. On that basis, the Secretariat prepared a draft revised mandate [[DSTI/STP\(2019\)19](#)]. This was subsequently discussed with the CSTP Extended Bureau (Regular Bureau plus Chairs of the CSTP subsidiary bodies); resulting in a second draft revised mandate that was circulated to all CSTP delegates for comment by 31 August 2019 [[DSTI/STP\(2019\)19](#)]. The draft revised mandate was approved, subject to two minor amendments, for transmission to the Council on 18 October 2019 at the 115th Session of the Committee [[DSTI/STP\(2019\)19/REV1](#)].

6. More specifically, the following summarises the more significant, albeit generally quite minor, changes to the CSTP's mandate [[DSTI/STP\(2019\)19/REV1](#)]:

- Under para. 2 (ii), the relevant foci of domains in which the Committee should promote the exchange of information and discussion is broadened to include new issues such as the “sustainable development goals”; “mission oriented innovation policies” and innovation policies that promote “inclusivity” in addition to economic growth and scientific objectives.
- The CSTP would also be charged with promoting the exchange of information and discussion among Members and Partners on the expected impact of digitalisation on science, technology and innovation (para. 2, iv)

7. In addition, a few minor technical changes and corrections are proposed to update the references in the preamble of the Resolution.

8. It is proposed that the Council renew the CSTP mandate with the proposed revisions, as set out in the draft Resolution in the Annex to this document, for a period of five years, until 31 December 2024. The draft Resolution would supersede all previous provisions concerning the mandate of the Committee. The Committee would return to the Council to propose a revision to its mandate, should there be any major developments, including the results of the forthcoming In-Depth Evaluation in 2020, that warrant such a change.

Review of the Continued Relevance of the Substructure

9. In accordance with Rule 21 c) of the OECD Rules of Procedure, the CSTP also reviewed the continuing relevance of its substructure. In this context, each of the CSTP's four subsidiary bodies made proposals with respect to the revision of their mandates and prepared evaluation reports aimed at assisting the CSTP in assessing their continuing relevance vis-à-vis the CSTP and its programme of work. The key activities and overall assessment of the continuing relevance of the four subsidiary bodies of the CSTP are summarised below.

Working Party on Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Converging Technologies (BNCT)

10. The BNCT addresses policy issues related to emerging and enabling technologies: biotechnology, nanotechnology and their convergence with other technologies. The BNCT was created in 2015 out of the merger of the former Working Parties on Biotechnology (WPB) and on Nanotechnology (WPN), following the 2012-2013 IDE.

11. Policy issues related to emerging and enabling technologies of interest to BNCT include:

- innovation and commercialisation;
- standards and regulations;
- best practice policy formulation and implementation;
- ethical, legal and social issues;
- responsible innovation;
- public engagement;
- education, skills and training;
- organisation of research;
- economic, environmental and societal impact of innovation (e.g. in health, energy, agriculture); and
- measurement and evaluation methods and tools, and other relevant topics.

12. BNCT work has covered issues pertaining to the current production revolution (e.g. bioengineering, new materials, robotics, AI) notably from a sustainability perspective (circular bioeconomy); neurotechnology for society; and other innovation matters in relation with the SDGs.

13. The BNCT's work areas and mandate were deemed to be of clear relevance to the future directions of CSTP work, including insofar as these relate to the SDGs.

Global Science Forum (GSF)

14. The GSF is a venue for senior science policy officials to discuss developments, reach findings and develop policy recommendations for action on high-priority science policy issues that require international consultations and/or co-operation and, whenever possible, identifying opportunities for collaboration on major scientific undertakings.

15. The focus of GSF work is on science policy and relates to four broad strategic themes:

- Strengthening the science enterprise;
- International co-operation in science;
- Science to address global societal challenges; and
- Science in society and science for policy.

16. Recent GSF work programmes have addressed notably: open science; competitive funding of research; science advice; and the evaluation of the socio-economic impact of research infrastructures.

17. In view of the expected role of science in tomorrow's world, the GSF's contributions were deemed to be of clear and continued relevance to the CSTP.

National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI)

18. NESTI monitors, supervises, directs and co-ordinates statistical work on STI and contributes to the development of indicators and quantitative analyses. In particular, NESTI will:

- ensure the continued improvement of methodologies for the collection of internationally comparable data for measuring the input, output, diffusion and impact of STI, as laid down in the series of manuals it produces; and encourage the use of these methodologies by Members and Partners;
- develop and maintain manuals and standards for measurement in the areas of research and development, human resources, innovation, patents, scientometrics and other related topics;
- assist in developing and interpreting statistical indicators to aid the formulation and evaluation of STI policies; and
- undertake empirical and quantitative analyses of science and innovation systems, covering topics such as: public support for research, the incidence and impact of enabling technologies, the role of human capital and knowledge flows, the international mobility of researchers, the globalisation of research and innovation efforts, the evaluation and impact assessment of STI policies and, more generally, the contribution of STI to economic growth and societal well-being.

19. NESTI will continue providing the CSTP with the statistics and quantitative analysis necessary to support its objectives and programme of work.

Working Party on Innovation and Technology Policy (TIP)

20. The TIP advises on STI issues and policies that:

- enhance productivity and foster sustainable knowledge-driven growth;
- facilitate the creation, diffusion and application of knowledge for economic and societal (including environmental) goals;
- make efficient use of public and private resources for STI;
- strengthen public research institutions and their contributions to innovation and economic performance;
- promote the creation of highly skilled human capital; and foster new firm creation.

21. The TIP has recently investigated and will continue investigating the impacts of digitalisation on innovation as well as innovation policies and how the public research sector can foster digitalisation. It will also analyse the conditions under which innovation could favour sustainable economic and social development. All these themes are core to the CSTP's mandate and programme of work.

22. In sum, based on the evaluation reports of the four subsidiary bodies and the review of the legal instruments under its responsibility, the CSTP noted that there were close complementarities and synergies between the mandates and activities of the CSTP and of its four subsidiary bodies. As such the CSTP found that its substructure remained relevant to foster science, technology and innovation for economic, social and scientific aims, and agreed that no further changes were required. Furthermore, the CSTP approved the renewal of the mandates of each of its four subsidiary bodies with limited revisions, pending approval from the Council of the renewal of its own mandate.

Review of the relevance and impact of the legal instruments

23. As part of the follow-up to the OECD-wide Standard-Setting Review, committees are invited to assess the relevance and impact of the legal instruments under their responsibility and identify possible follow-up actions to be undertaken – such as revision or a review of implementation every five years – as part of the process for renewing their mandate [[C/MIN\(2018\)11](#)].

24. Following the adoption of the CSTP Standard-Setting Action Plan [[DSTI/STP\(2016\)20](#)] two legal instruments (the *Declaration on Future Policies for Science and Technology* [[OECD/LEGAL/0190](#)] and the *Declaration on Research Data from Public Funding* [[OECD/LEGAL/0321](#)]) were abrogated by Council on 1 July 2017 [[C\(2017\)80](#)]. This reduced the number of legal instruments under the responsibility of the CSTP to eleven (two Declarations and nine Recommendations). Following these instruments' abrogation, the CSTP developed a Roadmap for Implementing the Action Plan [[DSTI/STP\(2017\)23](#)], setting out the state of play with respect to its instruments and more detailed steps for implementing the Action Plan. A summary of the CSTP Standard-Setting activity is set out in Figure 1.

25. Of the eleven remaining instruments, the Committee agreed to:

- **leave the two Declarations unchanged** while continuing efforts to disseminate the *Daejeon Declaration on Science Technology and Innovation Policies for the Global and Digital Age* [[OECD/LEGAL/0416](#)];
- **review five Recommendations**: three reviews have been completed¹ and the Committee agreed to work towards revising the Recommendation in the current biennium. One review was delayed due to resource constraints and is now expected to be completed during the 2019-2020 period.² During the review of the fifth instrument, the CSTP agreed that a transfer of responsibility to the Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology was necessary due to a shift in the expertise³.

¹ Recommendation concerning a General Framework of Principles for International Co-operation in Science and Technology [[OECD/LEGAL/0237](#)]; Recommendation concerning Principles for Facilitating International Technology Co-operation Involving Enterprises [[OECD/LEGAL/0282](#)]; Recommendation concerning Access to Research Data from Public Funding [[OECD/LEGAL/0347](#)].

² Recommendation on the Licensing of Genetic Inventions [[OECD/LEGAL/0342](#)].

³ Recommendation of the Council concerning Safety Considerations for Applications of Recombinant DNA Organisms in Industry, Agriculture and the Environment [[OECD/LEGAL/0225](#)]. The proposal or a transfer is currently under review by the Council through written procedure [[C\(2019\)122](#)].

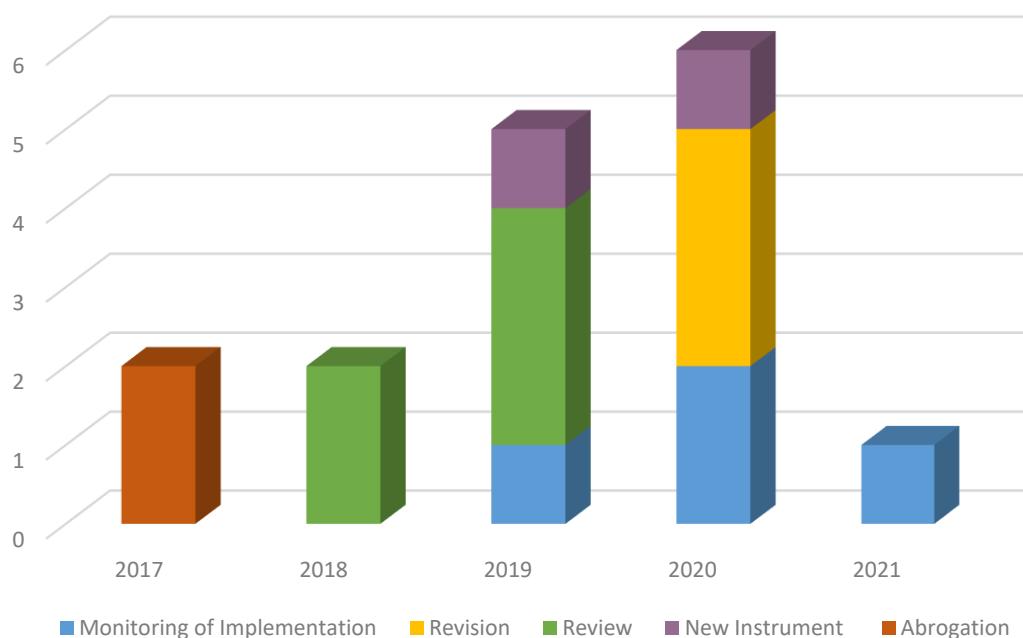
- **monitor their implementation of four Recommendations** for transmission to Council⁴.

26. One of the key outputs of the Standard-Setting Review is to identify areas where the OECD could develop **new legal instruments** on emerging and cutting-edge issues. The CSTP Action Plan included two proposals for new instruments:

- A new *Recommendation on Responsible Innovation in Neurotechnology*: CSTP approved the draft Recommendation for transmission to the Council for adoption at its 18 October 2019 meeting [[DSTI/STP\(2019\)32](#)]. Neurotechnologies hold great promise for human health and innovation and can be used to prevent, diagnose, and treat mental and neurological disorders. However, neurotechnologies, like other emerging technologies, are progressing faster than regulatory frameworks and might require agile forms of governance to help the public and private actors conducting research and developing these new technology navigate in a rapidly changing environment while addressing the broad public concerns related to the ethical, legal, and societal questions raised by certain applications of neurotechnologies. The Recommendation contains a set of principles for responsible innovation in neurotechnology to assist governments in addressing and anticipating the governance challenges raised by mental and neurological disorders and novel neurotechnologies.
- A new joint *Recommendation on Enhanced Access to and Sharing of Data*, to be developed together with the Public Governance Committee and the Committee on Digital Economy Policy: the work on this project is ongoing, with discussions scheduled in the meetings of the three partner committees before the end of 2019, and the work on developing a draft Recommendation is envisaged to take place in 2020.

⁴ Recommendation on the Governance of Clinical Trials [[OECD/LEGAL/0397](#)] in 2019; Recommendation on Human Biobanks and Genetic Research Databases [[OECD/LEGAL/0375](#)] in 2020; Recommendation on Assessing the Sustainability of Bio-Based Products [[OECD/LEGAL/0395](#)] in 2020-21; Recommendation on Quality Assurance in Molecular Genetic Testing [[OECD/LEGAL/0350](#)] in 2021-22.

Figure 1. Summary of actions undertaken as part of the CSTP's standard-setting activity



Proposed action

27. In light of the preceding, the Secretary-General invites the Council to adopt the following draft conclusions:

THE COUNCIL

- a) noted document [C\(2019\)134](#);
- b) adopted the draft Resolution of the Council renewing and revising the mandate of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy, as set out in the Annex to document [C\(2019\)134](#), which will enter into force on 1 January 2020.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL RENEWING AND REVISING THE MANDATE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY

THE COUNCIL,

HAVING REGARD to the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14 December 1960;

HAVING REGARD to the Rules of Procedure of the Organisation;

HAVING REGARD to the Revised Resolution of the Council on Partnerships in OECD Bodies [[C\(2012\)100/REV1/FINAL](#)];

HAVING REGARD to the creation of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy [C(72)6/FINAL], whose mandate was last renewed and revised in 2014 [[C\(2014\)131](#) and Annex and [C/M\(2014\)12](#), Item 191];

HAVING REGARD to the recommendations of the In-Depth Evaluation of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy [[C\(2012\)133](#) and [C/M\(2012\)14](#), Item 215 ii)];

CONSIDERING that science, technology and innovation policy need to be adapted to changing conditions, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, and increasingly integrated with one another and with other aspects of government policy to deliver on economic and social welfare and growth.

RECOGNISING that international co-operation in science, technology and innovation among Members and non-Members needs to be further facilitated in order to meet major social and global challenges;

HAVING REGARD to the proposed revision of the mandate of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy [[C\(2019\)134](#)];

DECIDES:

A. The Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (hereinafter the “CSTP”) is renewed with the following revised mandate:

I. Objectives

1. The CSTP shall be responsible for encouraging co-operation among Members and, as appropriate, with Partners, in the field of science, technology and innovation (STI) policy, with a view to contributing to the achievement of economic, social and scientific aims, including growth and the creation of jobs, sustainable development, improved well-being of their citizens and advancing the frontiers of knowledge. It shall pay particular attention to the integration of science, technology and innovation policy with other aspects of government policy, which is of increasing importance in the development of increasingly globalised knowledge economies.

2. To fulfil its responsibility; the CSTP will pursue the following objectives:

- i)* Improve, through analytical work and the development of relevant internationally comparable indicators, the understanding of the process through which science, technology and innovation contribute to increased knowledge, productivity growth, economic performance, job creation, sustainable development and social well-being;
- ii)* Promote the exchange of information and discussion among Members and Partners on the objectives, instruments and financing of national, regional and global science, technology and innovation policy, in order to facilitate international comparison, to develop evaluation models and to identify relevant best policy practices. Relevant foci may include policies related to the production, dissemination and exchange of knowledge; human resource development and mobility; the strengthening of links between research, higher education and industry; the links between science and innovation policy; the impact of globalisation on national and regional research and innovation systems; policies aimed at addressing grand challenges, notably in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals; mission-oriented research and innovation policies; policies that promote inclusivity and policy measures to stimulate innovation, including direct and indirect support and demand-side policies. In all cases, a forward-looking approach that considers past trends will be favoured;
- iii)* Promoting the exchange of information and discussion among Members and Partners on policies designed to maintain a strong and creative base of scientific research endowed with a relevant and adequate research infrastructure;
- iv)* Promote the exchange of information and discussion among Members and Partners on the expected impact of digitalisation on science, technology and innovation; on the policies designed to strengthen digitalisation and maximise its positive impact on research and innovation activities; and on the use of digital technologies for improving the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of science, technology and innovation policies;
- v)* Improve the understanding of Members and Partners of foreseeable impacts of converging, emerging and enabling technologies; their likely national and international economic and social consequences, including environmental; and the policy options that could maximise benefits and minimise risk associated with new technologies;
- vi)* Promote the exchange of information and discussion among Members and Partners on measures to engage with the public, to promote public understanding of and trust in science and technology, to make science and technology studies and training more attractive; and to strengthen dialogue and interaction with science, industry, higher education and civil society in formulating and implementing science, technology and innovation policies;
- vii)* Promote the exchange of information and discussion among Members and Partners on science policies aimed at stimulating research and development, including targets, impact assessments, funding mechanisms and the use of scientific advice and expertise in policy making considering civil society dynamics;
- viii)* Facilitate international co-operation in science, technology and innovation to advance knowledge and address global challenges; as well as appropriate, policy co-ordination among Members and among Members and Partners on the development of research agendas, access to scientific data and information the international mobility of researchers and increasing understanding of the dynamics of international co-operation in science and technology;

ix) Facilitate the efforts of the Members to strengthen the scientific, technological and innovative capabilities of developing and emerging countries, whilst also taking stock and learning from the policy experiences of developing and emerging countries.

II. Co-ordination Arrangements

3. In the pursuit of these objectives, the CSTP shall determine the strategic orientations of its subsidiary bodies, and receive oral or written reports at each CSTP meeting to ensure their co-ordination, evaluation, policy integration, and alignment with CSTP priorities.

4. The CSTP shall maintain close working relationships with other relevant bodies of the Organisation working on issues that affect the design and implementation of science, technology and innovation policies, in particular overarching horizontal activities that relate to the strategic priorities of the CSTP.

5. The CSTP shall strengthen its co-operation with regional, international and other organisations active in this policy field. It may consult with non-governmental bodies as and when necessary.

B. The mandate of the CSTP shall remain in force until 31 December 2024.