

**DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY  
COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY**

**REVISED DRAFT OUTREACH STRATEGY FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND  
TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY**

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*This document is a revised version of the draft outreach strategy of CSTP [DSTI/STP(2005)2], which has been prepared in response to the requirements set out in Council Resolution [C(2004)132/FINAL] that the Committee develop a pro-active strategy that defines the role and participation of non-members in the Committee's work.*

*The revision has incorporated the comments of CSTP Delegates, its Chair and the Chairs of CSTP subsidiary bodies, including its Working Parties and the Global Science Forum.*

*This document is submitted for discussion under Item 6a of the Draft Agenda for the 86th Session of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy. Delegates will be invited to adopt the draft CSTP Outreach Strategy.*

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## **REVISED DRAFT OUTREACH STRATEGY FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY**

### **I. Introduction**

1. In July 2004, the OECD Council adopted a resolution outlining a new approach to outreach for the Organisation [C(2004)132/Final see Annex 1]. The resolution requires committees to develop a pro-active strategy that defines the role and participation of non-members in their work. In the past committees tended to respond only to requests for observership or other forms of co-operation initiated by non-Members. Now, the pro-active outreach strategy emphasises that initiative to engage a non-member in the work of a Committee lies with the Organisation.

2. Furthermore, the letter dated 9 September 2004 from the Secretary-General to all committee chairs called upon the committees to: *i)* identify the non-members whose participation would facilitate the achievement of the committee mandate and programme of work and *ii)* determine the best means of integrating these non-members in the committee's work, whether this be as an observer, or through some other form of co-operation. These tasks should be considered in the context of the broader goals and process articulated in broader OECD Strategy for Enlargement and Outreach.<sup>1</sup>

3. Prior to its restructuring in 2004, the Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members (CCNM), located in the General Secretariat and overseen by the Council Committee on Non-Members (CCN), was responsible for prioritising, financing and administering, as a separately budgeted programme of work, the outreach activities carried out by directorates.

4. Following the restructuring of the CCNM, and notably for the current biennium 2005-06, outreach work has been integrated into the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) of committees and is prioritised and determined by committees together with the rest of their PWB. Correspondingly, the CCNM staff and the complementary CCNM budgetary resources ("activity money") formerly assigned by the CCNM to directorates for outreach work, have been integrated into directorates' staff and budget. However, the CCN requires that the overall resource envelope devoted to achieving outreach output results during 2005-2006 should not be lower than that for 2004.

5. This document has been prepared in response to the Council Resolution and the letter from the Secretary-General cited above. It is intended as an initial proposal for an outreach strategy for the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP) and its subsidiary bodies, including Working Parties and the Global Science Forum.

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<sup>1</sup> See "A Strategy for Enlargement and Outreach: Report by the Chair of the Heads of Delegation Working Group on the Enlargement Strategy and Outreach, Ambassador Seiichiro Noboru", available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/6/32036418.pdf>.

## II. A CSTP outreach strategy for 2005-2006<sup>2</sup>

6. In keeping with the broader goals for the OECD and the DSTI, the committee outreach should aim to enhance the global relevance, impact and benefit of CSTP output results through *i)* the **dissemination** of CSTP output results to non-members; and *ii)* the **participation** of non-members in the formation and implementation of these results.<sup>3</sup>

### *A draft CSTP outreach strategy*

7. The overall outreach strategy consists of two parts: an **Observership strategy** and an **Outreach activity strategy**, which are proposed here for discussion, and eventually adoption by the Committee.

#### *The Observership strategy:*

- Concentrate on current Observers as priority.
- Improve Observers' active participation through mechanisms including the evaluation of observerships.<sup>4</sup>
- Work on better understanding the motivation and expected benefits for the Observers to participate in the Committee's work, and find ways to increase the mutual benefits of their participation.<sup>5</sup>
- Initiate dialogues with a view to engaging the non-observer major players, especially India and Brazil, as Observers or through other appropriate channels in the Committee's work or that of appropriate subsidiary bodies.<sup>6</sup>
- Explore the possibility, benefits and interest of inviting international, multilateral and region organisations as Observers to the Committee or its appropriate subsidiary bodies.
- As appropriate, engage selected non-Members in the Committee's activities through the mechanism of *ad hoc* participations or Observership, by applying the criteria of major player and mutual interest (See Annex 4 for further details). In addition, the Secretary General suggested additional criteria might be taken into account such as "like-mindedness" and "global considerations" [C(2004)60].

#### *The Outreach activity strategy:*

8. Outreach activities should be undertaken when:
- The relevance of the Committee's work would be impaired if the collection and analysis of policy-related and statistical information of non-Members was not taken into account;<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> See Annex 3 for list of outreach output results of CSTP POW for 2005-6.

<sup>3</sup> See Annex 2 for an account on the main modalities of OECD outreach activities.

<sup>4</sup> See Annex 5 for a template for the evaluation of Observership.

<sup>5</sup> See Annex 6 for a note concerning the reasons for the unsatisfactory attendance of Non-Members to GSF activities.

<sup>6</sup> See Annex 7 for a note on the procedure for handling the requests for Observer status in the OECD Committees.

- They contribute to better fulfilling the Committee's tasks in implementing the Declarations of the CSTP Meeting at the Ministerial level in 2004.
- They contribute to the dissemination to non-Member economies of good policy practices or statistical or analytical methodologies identified by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.<sup>8</sup>
- They facilitate international co-operation in scientific ventures, access to knowledge infrastructure and technology diffusion.
- They respond to requests of observers or other major non-members whose fulfilment is of clear mutual interest.

9. The development of outreach activities pertaining to the last three categories must be predicated upon the availability of resources either budgetary or from voluntary contributions from Member and/or non-Member countries and economies.

***The geographic focus of CSTP outreach strategy***

10. Given the resource constraint for outreach activities, and in line with the geographical focus of the Organisation's outreach, CSTP outreach strategy should be primarily but not exclusively geographically focused on the current observer countries, i.e. China, Israel, Russia and South Africa, as well as the non-observer major players, especially, India and Brazil.

11. This geographical priority policy may be supplemented by inviting, on an *ad hoc* basis, selected non-Members to take part in conferences and workshops organised as part of the Committee's POW on topics that have an explicit relevance to non-members.

***Review and revision of the current outreach strategy***

12. The Committee may wish to review the 2005-6 outreach strategy when preparing the Committee's PWB for 2007-8.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> See Annex 8 for a note on existing outreach work on statistics and indicators.

<sup>8</sup> Although information on sales of OECD publications to non-Member countries is not available, estimates by OECD Public Affairs and Communication Directorate suggest that 95 per cent of the printed publications remind being sold within the OECD areas.

<sup>9</sup> A document that suggests common elements of Committees' outreach strategies for 2007-8 is currently being prepared by CCNM.

*Annex 1*

**COUNCIL GUIDELINES FOR SUBSIDIARY BODIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PRO-ACTIVE STRATEGY FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS  
(EXTRACT FROM C(2004)132)**

Committees shall develop, in line with their mandates, and the Organisation's overall outreach strategy, a pro-active outreach strategy for the participation of non-Members in the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies. The strategy should consider the following elements in order to identify the non-Members to be invited and the appropriate form of participation:

1. Whether non-Member participation would facilitate appreciably the achievement of the mandate and the programme of work of the subsidiary body concerned;
2. Whether and in what ways association of non-Members with its work would be of benefit to the Organisation including in fulfilling its mandate of contributing to the development of non-Members.
3. Whether economic growth and/or the welfare of Members, considered on a national, regional or global basis<sup>10</sup>, within the substantive area covered by the subsidiary body concerned are influenced to a significant degree by the policy orientations of non-Members.
4. In relation to the substantive area covered by the mandate of the subsidiary body concerned, the degree to which non-Members' institutional and policy know-how contributes significantly to OECD peer learning/influencing and rule-making processes.
5. The appropriate number of non-Member participants, focusing both on the non-Members and the time period of the invitations in light of the requirements of the mandate of the subsidiary body concerned, its programme of work and its methods of work.
6. The consequences that non-Members' participation might have on the working methods, programme of work and Secretariat resources devoted to the subsidiary body concerned.
7. In the case of full participants, the non-Member has been found to be willing and able to commit to the relevant OECD acquis, as appropriate.
8. A consideration of the full range of vehicles to engage non-Members in the work of the Organisation and the subsidiary body concerned, as well as the limits and forms of the participation of non-Members which appear desirable and most useful, to maximise the benefits and reduce any disadvantages.

Committees should review their strategy regularly in light of changes to their mandate or programme of work orientations.

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<sup>10</sup>

The impact of a non-Member's policies on an individual OECD Member state, or indeed on a region, should not be of itself sufficient justification for that non-Member's participation in an OECD body. National or regional impact should be merely one element in the analysis which Committees go through in drawing up a strategy.

## *Annex 2*

### THE FRAMEWORK AND VEHICLES FOR OECD OUTREACH

#### II. OECD's framework for co-operation with non-members

The overall OECD Outreach strategy is pursued as a two-way relationship between member countries and non-member economies, underpinning OECD's work among members. It has two functions:

- *Dissemination* - to share the OECD's policy-practice products with non-members with a view to the diffusion and promotion of the values of the Organisation.
- *Participation* - to make the OECD's policy-practice products more relevant and globally acceptable through the participation of non-members both in their formation and in their implementation.

#### *OECD vehicles for outreach*

The OECD uses a variety of mechanisms for outreach with non-members, which include: *i*) participation in official sessions (observership); *ii*) participation in specific activities (*e.g.* Global Forums or workshops) and *iii*) partnerships with other international organisations. Each of these options is explored below, in order from the most to least formal. This list is not, however, exhaustive, and committees may pursue any other appropriate form of co-operation.<sup>11</sup>

##### *i) Participation as an observer*

There is no "general observership" in the OECD. Non-members can only become observers in individual bodies, reflecting the OECD's intention to associate non-members with work in a specific substantive area rather than attributing a generic status. Observers do not have the same rights and obligations as members. However their participation in the work of committees offers the opportunity to exchange national policy experiences with peers and influence them and, in some committees, to become familiar with OECD instruments and influence their content as they are crafted.

Non-members can participate in official committee meetings as either an *ad hoc* observer or regular observer. Invitations to attend as an ***ad hoc observer*** can be for one or more meetings (or relevant parts of a meeting) and are often a good first step before considering establishing more formal links. Invitations to be a ***regular observer*** come from Council through a more formal process, that can now be initiated by a committee. These invitations are generally issued for a period of two years and should relate to the requirements of the committee's mandate and programme of work. Regular observers to a Committee are expected to make a financial contribution to the organisation, currently EUR 4 500 per annum. Space permitting, observers (*ad hoc* and regular) are given a seat at the table and expected to contribute to the discussion. They do not, however, take part in the committee decision-making processes and are not bound by committee conclusions or decisions, unless they expressly agree to be. Council guidelines advise committees to exercise the option of recommending regular observership "sparingly." The Committee on Co-operation with Non-Members has prepared a template for the use of committees in the evaluation of observers, which is reproduced as Annex 5.

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<sup>11</sup> Some OECD bodies have taken the further step of inviting full participation by non-members.

ii) *Participation in specific activities*

A more common vehicle for outreach is the participation by non-members in specific activities of the organisation. One mechanism is the series of **OECD Global Forums**, through which members and non-members address issues that defy resolution in a country/region. Existing Global Forums are those on Knowledge Economy, Sustainable Development, Governance, Trade; International Investment, Competition; Taxation, and Agriculture. Many Global Forum meetings are major events, attracting large numbers of participants from different economic, regional and cultural backgrounds, although some events organised under global forums can also have a regional focus instead.

A second set of vehicles are the **regional and country programmes** that complement the Global Forums, attracting smaller and more homogeneous constituencies. These programmes permit a sharper focus on region-specific issues and the monitoring and implementation of the principles dealt with by the Forums. This work is currently consolidated into three areas: *i)* Europe and Central Asia, *ii)* Asia and *iii)* Latin America. Each of these geographic areas has a regional programme and one country programme (Russia, China and Brazil). Exploratory work is also being undertaken with India, South Africa and in other regions.

In addition to the outreach-specific programmes described above, non-members often participate in workshops and other activities that are part of the usual programme of work. This approach to outreach can be quite economical for committees, as it minimises the need for specific outreach events. To supplement non-member participation in OECD activities, the Secretariat and member country delegates often present the work of the OECD at events organised by other bodies. This too can be an effective vehicle for sharing the work of the organisation with non-members.

iii) *Partnerships with other international organisations*

In order to leverage the OECD's limited resources for work with non-members, the Organisation strives to develop "partnerships" with other international organisations. These partnerships also help improve the OECD's insight into other organisations' work and experience, and respond to the growing international demand for efficiency and avoidance of duplication of work among international organisations. These include such partner organisations as the World Bank, IMF, WTO, and specialised UN bodies such as ITU, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO and the ILO. When OECD work concerns specific scientific disciplines, international scientific organisations (for example, the International Astronomical Union) are routinely invited to fully participate in the activities, including as members of Steering Committees.

## Annex 3

**LIST OF OUTREACH OUTPUT RESULTS OF STP AND ITS SUBSIDIARY WORKING PARTIES FOR 2005-2006**

**CSTP/TIP (Output Area: 1.3.2)**

• <i>Report on PPPs on Russia</i>
• <i>Possible workshops on innovation policy in China and Russia</i>
• <i>Extension of HRST methodology to non-member economies</i>
• <i>Publication of proceedings of conference on knowledge economy and IPR in China</i>
• <i>Extension of work on IPRs to selected non-member economies</i>
• <i>Review of China's national innovation System</i>

**CSTP/NESTI**

• <i>Collection of S&amp;T indicators for selected non-member economies</i>
• <i>Extension of HRST methodology to non-member economies, in particular China and Latin America; participation of various non-members in the development of a model survey on the Careers of Doctorate Holders</i>
• <i>Inclusion of non-members in statistical publications on Science and Technology: Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI), OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard, R&amp;D Expenditure in Industry (ANBERD), Research and Development Statistics (formerly Basic Science and Technology Statistics),</i>
• <i>Participation of various non-members in the globalisation of R&amp;D project</i>
• <i>Inclusion of non-members in the patents database</i>
• <i>Publication of one or more statistical and/or analytical STI Working Papers.</i>

**CSTP/BIO (Output Area: 1.3.3)**

• <i>Engagement of 3 additional non-member economies in developing standards and mechanism (ongoing)</i>
• <i>Engagement of 8 non-member economies in developing standards and mechanism (ongoing)</i>
• <i>Pilot programme on validation of quality standards for biological resource centres</i>
• <i>Engagement of non-member economies in analysis and development of recommendations (ongoing)</i>
• <i>Engagement of non-member economies in the development of analytical report on risk reduction (ongoing)</i>
• <i>Participation of non-members in the development of statistical standards, diffusion of these standards to other non-member economies and inclusion of non-member data in a statistical compendium</i>
• <i>Publication of an STI Working Paper on biotechnology statistics and the status of biotechnology in India</i>

**CSTP/GSF**

• <i>Non-member economies take part in workshops and report on Future Large-Scale Programmes and Projects in Astronomy and Astrophysics</i>
• <i>Ongoing preparations for the Workshop on Earthquake Science will include non-member economies</i>
• <i>Ongoing preparations for the Workshop on Grid Computing will include non-member economies</i>



#### *Annex 4*

### CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING REQUESTS FOR OBSERVERSHIP

The Council Resolution (C(1996)64/REV2/FINAL) decides the following criteria should be applied in evaluating requests for Observership:

- a) whether the subsidiary body considers in the light of any relevant evidence that the non-member is a **major player** in its field of competence;
- b) whether and in what ways association of the non-member with its work would be **mutually beneficial**;
- c) the **consequences** that the non-member's participation might have on the current work programme of the subsidiary body concerned, as well as on the **Secretariat resources** devoted to this body; and
- d) as appropriate, the limits and form of the participation of the non-member which appear desirable, bearing in mind the variety of possible programmes and approaches, in order to maximise the benefits and reduce any disadvantages.

The “*Active Participation*” consideration

Observer status will be of mutual benefit only if the non-member economy concerned participates effectively and actively in the debates and activities of the Committee. Although this cannot be guaranteed in advance, a necessary condition is the ability of the non-member economy to provide the same type of quantitative and qualitative data which member countries are regularly invited to communicate. It is to test this ability, as well as to enable the Committee to formulate a justified opinion on the major player and mutual benefit, that any non-member economy which is requesting observer status is invited to provide a policy briefing, including information on policy developments in accordance with the policy questionnaire filled out by Member countries and outstanding Observers. The quality, timeliness and the comprehensiveness of the report should be regarded as an indication of the ability and willingness for participating actively in the Committee's work by the non-Member in question.

The above sets of criteria should be applied comprehensively and in an innovative and dynamic fashion, noting recent trends of development and displayed potential.

*Annex 5*

**TEMPLATE FOR THE EVALUATION OF OBSERVERS  
(EXTRACT FROM CCN(2004)12/FINAL)**

Invitations to participate as an observer are granted by the OECD Council for a limited period of time, and are renewed on the basis of the Committee's opinion on the quality of the participation of that observer. A key element for assessing such participation is attendance at meetings of the Committee. Contributions to individual activities (in particular, in response to questionnaires and other requests for information) should also be taken into account.

<b>COMMITTEE:</b>
<b>SECTION 1: COMMITTEE OUTREACH STRATEGY FOR THE UPCOMING TWO YEARS</b>
Summarise any significant changes or updates to the Committee's outreach strategy for <i>the next two years</i> (supply cote or attach as an annex):
<p><b>NON-MEMBERS TO BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COMMITTEE'S WORK -</b> In the light of any changes to the Committee's PWB, mandate, and/or outreach strategy and also taking in consideration the past performance of current observers (as indicated in section 2):</p> <p>-- which non-Members would the Committee like to continue to invite to participate as regular observers or as ad hoc observers (if known) for the next 2 year period?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regular observers:</li> <li>• ad-hoc observers:</li> </ul> <p>-- are there any other non-Members that the Committee might wish to engage as regular observers or ad hoc observers (if known) in its work for upcoming two years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regular observers:</li> <li>• ad-hoc observers:</li> </ul> <p>Please list and provide appropriate references to the Committee's strategy.</p>
<p><b>FUTURE CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMITTEE'S OUTREACH STRATEGY/ PROGRAMME OF WORK/MANDATE</b> – Explain briefly how each non-Member indicated above, whether as regular observer or ad hoc observer will contribute to the Committee's POW/mandate for the next two years.</p>

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Renewals: The following invitations to current non-Member as regular observers should be renewed for the next two years (list the non-Members providing any comments or conditions):

Non-renewal: The following invitations to current non-Member as regular observers should be not renewed (list the non-Members):

Ad-hoc observers: The following invitations to non-Members as ad-hoc observers may be considered in the course of the next two years (list the non-Members):

**SECTION 2: INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION OF THE PARTICIPATION OF A NON-MEMBER AS REGULAR OBSERVER OR AD HOC OBSERVER**

*This section must be completed for each current non-Member observer including those that the Committee will not recommend for renewal.*

**BODY IN WHICH THE NON-MEMBER IS A REGULAR OBSERVER OR PARTICIPATED AS AN AD HOC OBSERVER (if different from the parent Committee):****NON-MEMBER (NM):**

**QUALITY OF PARTICIPATION** - Is the Committee satisfied with the non-Member's participation as a regular observer or ad hoc observer?  
(frequency of attendance, appropriate representation, quality of preparation, quality and intensity of participation):

Satisfied/Not satisfied (if not satisfied, please provide comment)

Comment:

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE OUTREACH STRATEGY/PROGRAMME OF WORK/ MANDATE** – To what extent has the participation of the NM contributed to the successful realisation of the Committee's/body's outreach strategy/programme of work/mandate? Please provide evidence and examples.

**FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMITTEE/BODY** – Does the NM have an impact on the efficient functioning of the Committee/Body? Is the impact positive or negative and in which respect? In the latter case, is the impact manageable and offset by the quality of the NM's inputs?

Comment:

**COMMITTEES ARE INVITED TO SOLICIT THE VIEWS OF THE NON-MEMBER ON THE VALUE AND EXPERIENCES OF THEIR OBSERVER POSITION** – Please provide below a summary of these views or attach any relevant correspondence.

**SECTION 3: FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS** (*to be completed by the CCNM*) – Has the NM observer paid all outstanding fees?

Yes/No

Comment:

*Annex 6*

**A NOTE ON REASONS FOR UNSATISFACTORY ATTENDANCE OF OBSERVERS AND NON-MEMBERS IN GSF ACTIVITIES AND REFLECTIONS ON MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT<sup>12</sup>**

GSF Chair believes that the items currently tackled by GSF and the new ones on the agenda are of interest to Observers and non-Members main players, in particular India and Brazil, as they are for the Members. And all of them could make very valuable contributions. However, GSF is missing India and Brazil, and even China and Russia do not attend the meetings as often as would be desirable. Discussions with Russia and China and other experiences suggest that there are mainly two reasons for their absence.

First, the way communication is organized in those countries. Normally OECD-matters are dealt with by the International Branches and communication to those interested in GSF is not the best. This problem is fairly common and well recognised in Russia and China as well as in India. Experts of Non-Members would attend our workshops if they could receive the relevant information. Regular information via the normal channels function only on paper but rarely in practice.

To improve this we need information flow directly on expert level to the colleagues in those countries. GSF members will be asked to contribute to passing information on GSF activities to their colleagues in observer and non-Member countries, in order to enhance the gain from inputs of Russia, India, China, Brazil, and perhaps Indonesia as well. Enhancing attendance from non-Members could also be put into the mandates of the organizing committees of future GSF events.

Second, there is certainly a lack of travel-money in those countries for coming to our regular meetings. Funding from OECD events organisers could help on special occasions when it is deemed important for certain non-member countries to participate in a GSF meeting. Their attendance could also be used to ask them whether they would have special interest in topics GSF could take up.

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<sup>12</sup>

This note is based on the comments of GSF Chair in response to CSTP Chair's comments on STP(2005)2.

## *Annex 7*

### **A NOTE ON THE PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING REQUESTS FOR OBSERVER STATUS IN OECD COMMITTEES FOLLOWING THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION [C(2004)132/FINAL]**

In light of recent experience in the implementation of the new Council Resolution governing the participation of non-members in OECD bodies [C(2004)132/FINAL], Centre for Cooperation with Non-Members further clarified the procedures for handling the invitations or requests for Observer status.

#### **New procedures proposed following the Council Resolution**

Under the terms of the new Council Resolution, and because it is intended to promote a proactive approach by the Organisation (see in particular article 1 of the Resolution), non-members are no longer required to send in a formal request for participation as an observer or full participant in a Committee in order to launch the observership process.

When a Committee has agreed on its outreach strategy and has identified the non-member(s) it wishes to invite, and if, through informal preliminary consultations, it is confident that the non-Member(s) concerned would welcome the invitation, the Committee should prepare a document for the Council stating the non-Member(s) it wishes to invite and the rationale for the invitation(s) based on the Committee's agreed outreach strategy. The strategy or relevant portions of it should be cited or attached as an annex for reference. The Council, upon the recommendation of the CCN will then make its decision. It is recalled that the new Resolution, like the precedent one, states that invitations as observers or full participants should be recommended "sparingly" (article 3 of Annex II to the Resolution).

Non-Members remain of course free to send formal requests to the Organisation for participation as observers or full participants in OECD bodies, if they so wish (article 4 of the Resolution). This should not be encouraged by the Secretariat, however, because the Council has clearly expressed a strong preference for a more proactive approach by the Organisation. The reception of any such formal request requires the relevant Committee secretariat to draft a document for the Council in co-operation with the CCNM that recommends a course of action in line with the Committee's strategy: invite, refuse, request consideration by the Committee. Should the Committee be asked to consider the request, a second document then will go to Council informing it of the Committee's recommended course of action (invite, refuse or propose other forms of co-operation), based on its agreed outreach strategy. Thus, the reception of a formal request from a non-member may launch a two step process very similar to the one used under the old Resolution [C(96)64/REV2/FINAL].

#### **Procedures for handling the outstanding technical opinions prior to Council Resolution**

CCNM suggests two ways of handling the outstanding technical opinions requested by the Council prior to the adoption of the new Resolution and therefore prior to the start of their work to develop proactive strategies.

First, in order to ensure consistency with the Committees' outreach strategy and also to lighten the workload of the Committees and their Secretariats, Directorates are encouraged to integrate the preparation

of these technical opinions into the development of their Committees' outreach strategies through the following procedure.

Within the Committee's outreach strategy, a specific section addresses any technical opinions that were sent to the Committee prior to the adoption of the new Resolution. The non-Member concerned and any relevant documents are cited (*i.e.* the cote of the Council minutes the conclusions requesting a technical opinion from the concerned Committee). In the same section rationale is given as to how an invitation as an observer to the non-Member (or the decision not to invite) fits within the Committee's outreach strategy. The CCNM in consultation with the Directorate concerned will then prepare a Council document containing draft conclusions to be adopted by the Council (via the CCN) in light of the recommendations provided by the Committee. The Committee's agreed outreach strategy (or the relevant extracts) will be included for the information of the Council. This process provides Committees and their Secretariats the option of dealing with outstanding technical opinions "in bulk", as soon as they have an agreed strategy, rather than through individual Council documents.

Second, the Committee may address outstanding technical opinions individually if it so wishes. This way of proceeding may be preferred when the Committee has not yet agreed on all the details of its outreach strategy, but is confident that, with regard to a specific request, it can make a recommendation that will remain consistent with its strategy. The technical opinion should be forwarded to the Council/CCN via the CCNM in the form of a Council document providing the rationale for the recommendation. If possible, the document should include relevant extracts of the Committee's provisional or interim outreach strategy.

## *Annex 8*

### **A NOTE ON NESTI OUTREACH WORK ON R&D STATISTICS AND INDICATORS<sup>13</sup>**

For some years there has been active participation by observers from Israel, the Russian Federation and the Republic of South Africa and, more recently, by observers from the Peoples Republic of China. NESTI would support concentrating on the present observers as a priority, seeking ways of improving participation, and establishing a means of evaluating Observerships.

As a result of the outreach cooperation, non-Member countries covered in the Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) increased over time: Argentina, China, Israel, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei and South Africa are included in the current version of MSTI, while Chile might be added soon. R&D data published in MSTI, which are provided by the non-members concerned, are in principle correct and in the agreed format, and their inclusion added value to the publication.

While two major players, India and Brazil are not yet included in the MSTI, work with India has started. India, which has a long history of collecting R&D data, with a promising level of conformity with the Frascati Manual, has agreed to start working on an exchange of information with the OECD now. However, the case of Brazil is quite different. The collection of R&D data in Brazil does not follow Frascati Manual recommendations, but is done by making doubtful estimates, which make the Brazilian data inappropriate for international comparisons. This situation has made the inclusion of Brazil in the MSTI more difficult until significant improvement in methodology has been achieved.

In addition to cooperation with individual non-members, partnership with international and regional organizations has been sought as an effective channel to reach more non-members. NESTI has collaborative arrangements with the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), and with Eurostat, on the collection of R&D data from non-OECD countries, and on relations of these organizations with OECD member countries in respect of R&D data collection from them. These agreements with institutional observers facilitate the management of the NESTI mandate. NESTI has in particular benefited considerably from its long standing working relationship with Eurostat observers.

More recently, participants in the Red Iberoamericana de Indicadores de Ciencia y Tecnologia (RICYT) project, a regional organization, sitting as observers, contributed constructively to the revision of the Oslo Manual. This raises a question about the potential role for other regional groups, such as the Industrial Science and Technology Working Group of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). In addition to these organizations, the New Programme for Africa's Development (NEPAD), an initiative of the African Union, is advancing its capacity to collect, analyse and publish science and technology indicators. From the statistical perspective, there may be a case for working with such regional organizations, rather than with individual countries in the regions that they represent, once they have a demonstrated capacity to coordinate the collection and analysis of data in their region.

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<sup>13</sup> This note is based on comments by the Chair of NESTI, in response to the comments by the Chair of the CSTP on the draft outreach strategy [DSTI/STP(2005)2].

The advantage to NESTI of working with regional organizations is that there is a greater return on the considerable investment made in the development and revision of manuals, guidelines and handbooks, especially if the work is done in collaboration with representatives of the regional organizations, and with the appropriate international organizations such as the UIS.