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Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development **25-Jun-2010**

English - Or. English

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

DSTI/STP(2010)2/REV2
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PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET 2011-2012: OUTPUT AREA 1.3.2 SCIENCE AND INNOVATION POLICIES

The previous version of this document [DSTI/STP(2010)2/REV1] was submitted to the Committee under the written procedure on 16 April 2010.

Proposed allocations of the Central Priority Fund (CPF) have since been determined by the Secretary-General and communicated to the secretariats of the OECD Committees. In addition, the increase in Part I budgets due to the adhesion of the four new members has been communicated, together with more precise guidance on the contents of the Committees' submissions in terms of Expected Outcomes and Global Relations Summary.

The STI Committees' proposed programmes of work and budget (PWB) have been revised accordingly, and delegates are asked to approve their final draft PWB submissions before they are presented to the Budget Committee in early July.

If no comments are received by the Secretariat by 5 July 2010 cob, the revised work programme and budget submission [DSTI/STP(2010)2/REV2] will be considered approved.

For further information, please contact: Iain Gillespie; Tel: (+33 1) 45 24 92 32; Fax: (+33 1) 44 30 62 64; E-mail: iain.gillespie@oecd.org

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NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

This document presents the proposed programme of work and budget (PWB) for Output Area 1.3.2 in 2011-2012. It will be submitted to the OECD Budget Committee in early July 2010.

The priority ranking process followed a number of steps. In February 2010 delegates were invited to indicate their delegation's priority ranking of the final Output Results by filling out and returning a voting sheet to the Secretariat by 12 March 2010 [see DSTI/STP(2010)2]. A reminder was sent to delegates in March to maximise the number of voting sheets received.

A document prepared by the Director for Science, Technology and Industry [DSTI(2010)2] was also circulated. It provided background information aimed to increase understanding of the broader context in which the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) is prepared. Delegates were invited to read the document in conjunction with the STI Committees' draft PWB for 2011-2012.

Twenty-three OECD delegations returned a voting sheet. Each Output result was given a rating of 1 to 7, with 1 being the highest priority and 7 the lowest. These ratings were then inverted to construct a score. No weighting was applied to scores from different countries. The scores were summed to determine the priorities from 1 to 7, and the results are presented below.

Output area 1.3.2	Total Score
1. Five Statistical Reports, 5 Analytical Reports, 6 Databases on STI Indicators	153
2. Four Reports and Two Workshops on Governance of International Co-operation in Science, Technology and Industry and Technology Convergence	82
3. Five Reports, 3 Policy Roundtables on Innovation and Technology Policy	114
4. Science and Innovation Outlook	106
5. Five Reports on Public Research Institutions and Human Resources	88
6. Seven Reports and Four Workshops on Nanotechnology	64
7. One Report on Country STI Profiles, Four Country Reviews and Three Meetings of the Global Forum on Innovation	56

The proposed Output Results were then discussed at the 96th Session of the CSTP on 18-19 March 2010. The intermediate Output Results within the Output Results were ranked during the discussion at this meeting. The output results below are listed in the order that the countries priority voting revealed. Following the March 2010 meeting of the CSTP, a number of adjustments were made to the draft PWB, and the final outputs and priorities were approved by written procedure [DSTI/STP(2010)2/REV1] on 10 May 2010.

Output area 1.3.2	Priority
1. Five Statistical Reports, 5 Analytical Reports, 6 Databases on STI Indicators	1
3. Five Reports, 3 Policy Roundtables on Innovation and Technology Policy	2
4. Science and Innovation Outlook	3
5. Five Reports on Public Research Institutions and Human Resources	4
2. Four Reports and Two Workshops on Governance of International Co-operation in Science, Technology and Industry and Technology Convergence	5
6. Seven Reports and Four Workshops on Nanotechnology	6
7. One Report on Country STI Profiles, Four Country Reviews and Three Meetings of the Global Forum on Innovation	7

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Outputs 1.3.2	PRIORITY RANKING NUMBERED SCORE - WITHOUT OBSERVERS						
	1. Five Statistical Reports, 5 Analytical Reports, 6 Databases on STI Indicators	2. Four Reports and Two Workshops on Governance of International Co-operation in Science, Technology and Industry and Technology Convergence	3. Five Reports, 3 Policy Roundtables on Innovation and Technology Policy	4. Science and Innovation Outlook	5. Five Reports on Public Research Institutions and Human Resources	6. Seven Reports and Four Workshops on Nanotechnology	7. One Report on Country STI Profiles, Four Country Reviews and Three Meetings of the Global Forum on Innovation
Australia	7	5	4	6	3	1	2
Austria	5	3	6	4	3	3	7
Belgium	7	1	6	5	4	2	3
Canada	7	1	6	5	3	4	2
Czech Republic							
Denmark	7	3	5	4	6	1	2
Finland	7	1	6	4	5	2	3
France	7	5	3	6	4	2	1
Germany	5	7	4	6	2	3	1
Greece							
Hungary	7	4	6	5	1	3	2
Iceland							
Ireland	7	3	6	2	5	4	1
Italy	7	3	3	5	4	2	1
Japan	7	1	7	4	3	2	5
Korea							
Luxembourg							
Mexico	6	3	7	2	5	4	1
Netherlands	7	1	5	6	2	4	3
New Zealand	7	3	6	5	1	2	4
Norway	7	5	4	2	6	3	1
Poland	7	4	3	6	5	1	2
Portugal	7	7	4	3	7	7	2
Slovak Republic	4	5	6	5	6	5	6
Spain	7	6	4	5	3	2	1
Sweden							
Switzerland	7	2	5	6	3	1	4
Turkey	7	3	6	5	4	2	1
United Kingdom							
United States	7	6	2	5	3	4	1
Total	**153**	**82**	**114**	**106**	**88**	**64**	**56**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:	**1**	**Promote Sustainable Economic Growth, Financial Stability and Structural Adjustment**
OUTPUT GROUP:	**1.3**	**Science and Technology Policies**
OUTPUT AREA:	**1.3.2**	**Science and Innovation Policies**

	K EUR 2010	2011	2012
Base Budget	**-**	**2 265**	**2 142**
% change per year	-	-	*-5.4%*
CPF	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Relations Budget	**-**	**432**	**428**
% change per year	-	-	*-1.0%*
Global Relations CPF	**-**	**-**	**-**
Operating Overheads	**-**	**-**	**-**
% change per year	-	-	-
Total Part I Budgeted Resources	**-**	**2 697**	**2 569**
% change per year	-	-	*-4.7%*
% of total substantive Part I Output Areas			

Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned	**-**	**2 633**	**2 952**

Pre-Accession Budget	**-**	**15**	**-**

RESPONSIBLE MANAGER: Mr. Richard BOUCHER

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr. Andrew WYCKOFF

COMMITTEE ACCOUNTABILITY:	**MANDATE or SUNSET:**
Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy, Chaired by Ms. Luis SANZ-MENÉNDEZ (Spain)	31/12/2014

Observers: Brazil, People's Republic of China, Israel, Russian Federation, South Africa Council of Europe, UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	
Working Party of National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators, Chaired by	31/12/2014
Working Party on Innovation and Technology Policy, Chaired by	31/12/2014
Working Party on Nanotechnology, Chaired by Dr. Robert Rudnitsky (United States)	31/12/2014
Working Party on Research Institutions and Human Resources, Chaired by Ms. Renate FISCHER (Austria)	31/12/2014

Policy Environment:

The development of knowledge and countries' ability to harness it to foster innovation and better respond to social needs are crucial to economic growth and to the meeting of key global challenges. Science, technology and innovation policies are of increasing importance as OECD countries seek to upgrade their economic systems to address growing competition of new global players and seize the opportunities offered by globalisation and rapid technological and non-technological change. Doing so is especially important in the wake of the recent global economic crisis, science, technology and innovation must play a central role in any sustained recovery. Equally, there is now wide expectation that policies for science, technology and innovation will focus more than hitherto on key social, including global challenges and that good governance will help ensure better integration between supply and demand.

The Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy brings together policy makers in the areas of science, technology and innovation from all member countries and from major non-member economies having observer status. Delegates include officials engaged in the allocation of funds for scientific research carried out by universities and public sector research institutes, officials involved in policies to foster innovation in the business sector, as well as representatives of ministries responsible for policy making in both areas.

Both member and observer economies rely on international comparisons of scientific, technological and innovation performance and the identification of best practices to inform national policy debates. The CSTP provides a unique multilateral platform to examine and address a wide variety of issues which affect science, technology and innovation policy. New policy challenges have emerged in recent years that will increasingly require the attention of policy makers. This includes how to adjust policies to the growing impact of globalisation on scientific institutions and business strategies towards innovation, as well as the changing nature of innovation, which is challenging existing policies to foster innovation. Moreover, the attention of policy makers is increasingly focusing not only on the contribution that science and innovation can make to sustainable economic growth, but also on their contribution to meeting important global challenges, such as health, energy, climate change, water and security. Other policy challenges continue to be central to the work by the Committee, including the supply of and growing international competition for human resources in science and technology, the evaluation of science and innovation policies, the responsible development of nanotechnology, and how to better underpin priority setting. The work of the CSTP will particularly focus on those areas where multilateral action is required or where an international dimension is required to achieve a better understanding of the key policy issues. However, reviews of national performance and peer reviews alike will also be undertaken and will help to turn the work of the CSTP into concrete policy actions that can be implemented by member and non-member economies.

Against this background, the strategic focus of CSTP work over the 2011-2012 biennium will reflect major challenges in the global economy and will be in line with the overall strategic orientations of the OECD. Important themes will include strategic engagement in consideration of the role of science, technology and innovation in delivering green growth and in meeting other global challenges. Work in TIP, WPB and WPN on green innovation and green jobs will be brought together in the CSTP into a coherent strategic whole. Work on governance of multilateral effort on STI for global challenges will complement this. There will also be a more strategic consideration of how knowledge can be generated, networked and exchanged – principally bringing together elements in TIP, RIHR and in WPB – including in converging technologies, where governance may play an important part in fostering successful outcomes. Additionally, the Committee envisages a stronger focus on the role of science policy, and science-based policy, in leveraging economic development in line with changing societal expectations. Finally, there will be more explicit effort made to engage emerging economies in taking priorities forward. CSTP will continue to hone their strategic focus over the course of the biennium, taking account of geopolitical change, and, voluntary contributions permitting, will seek to review and endorse these at a high level in 2012 as a means to ensure continued and growing relevance.

Non-member economies

Information about potential non-member participation in Committee activities where they are involved in accordance with Council-recognised procedures during 2011 and 2012 will be provided to the Committee in the course of the preparation of the PWB. During the course of the biennium, information about non-member participation that has not been provided prior to the start of the biennium will be made available in good time to Members, so that Committee members may have the opportunity to comment if they wish.

Expected Outcomes:

Awareness/Understanding:

- Increased awareness in member and observer economies of the role of science, technology and innovation policies, and best practices in these, as they relate, in particular, to delivering green growth and meeting other global challenges, to the development and networking of knowledge by public and private institutions, the strengthening of science-industry relationships, the development of highly skilled human resources, the fostering and governance of technological and non-technological innovations, including in convergence, and the responsible development of nanotechnology.
- Improved indicators, statistics and analysis, reflecting the changing nature of science, technology and innovation, will underpin and inform policy making in these areas.
- Country-specific policy recommendations will raise awareness in countries undertaking national reviews of innovation policy.

Application:

- Use by member and observer economies of internationally comparable statistics, analytical frameworks and findings provided by the OECD, allowing them to better measure, monitor and compare S&T performance and assess S&T policies.
- Application of principles and best practices in science and technololgy policy, including for the governance of multilateral co-operation in science, technology and innovation (STI) to meet global challenges.

Effects:

- More efficient and effective international co-operation in science and technology to address global challenges.
- Over time, a shift towards increased flows of knowledge between firms and countries and concomitant value extracted from such flows.
- Adoption of science and innovation policies that stimulate greener, more eco-efficient innovation.

			2011 (K EUR)					2012 (K EUR)				
2011-12 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	**Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/ Global Forum**	**Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)**	**Total Estimated Cost (TEC)(1)**	**Part I Budget**	**CPF(2)**	**VCs in Hand**	**New VCs**	**Total Estimated Cost (TEC)(1)**	**Part I Budget**	**CPF(2)**	**VCs in Hand**	**New VCs**
1.Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators: Five Statistical Reports, Five Analytical Reports and Six Databases	CSTP, NESTI, TIP, WPB, RIHR, WPN	Ongoing	1 420	917		132	371	1 395	892			503
1.1.Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) (2 issues per year) and database	NESTI	Ongoing	152	152				175	175			
1.2. Research and Development Statistics (1 issue per year) and database	NESTI	Ongoing	164	164				144	144			
1.3. Analytical report on human resources for science, technology and innovation, and database	NESTI	Ongoing	120	120				122	122			
1.4. Measuring and monitoring innovation: development and publication of new indicators and analysis for innovation policies (analytical report)	CSTP, NESTI	Ongoing	402	402				373	373			
1.5.Metrics for enabling technologies: scoping paper on developing an integrated framework for the measurement of enabling technologies and their applications	NESTI, WPB, WPN	Time Bound Q4 2012	78	78				79	79			
1.6. Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development (ANBERD) (1 issue per year) and database	NESTI	Ongoing	44				44	44				44

1.7. Development of database of Main Science, Technology and Innovation indicators for accession, enhanced engagement and other non-member economies	NESTI	Ongoing	44		44		44		44
1.8.Update of the database on the career paths and mobility of doctorate holders and improved metrics on researchers and skills for innovation	NESTI	Time Bound Q4 2012	188	132	56		188		188
1.9.Follow-up to the 2010 Innovation Strategy: new metrics and analysis for policy evaluation (including metrics for public support to innovation and for innovation outcomes in the public sector)	NESTI, TIP, RIHR	Time Bound Q4 2012	147		147		147		147
1.10.Follow-up to the 2010 Innovation Strategy: analytical report on reviewing the measurement framework for innovation (including gap analysis and recommendations for reviewing NESTI manuals/measurement guidelines)	NESTI	Time Bound Q4 2012	80		80		80		80
2.Innovation and Technology Policy: Five Reports and Three Policy Roundtables	ICCP, CIIE, CSTP, TIP, WPB, WPN, NESTI	Time Bound Q4 2012	709	449	260		739	479	260
2.1.Best practices for linking supply- and demand-side technology and innovation policies, especially for green growth	TIP, WPB, WPN	Time Bound Q4 2012	152	152			154	154	
2.2. Handbook on Science, Technology and Innovation Policy	CIIE, CSTP, TIP, NESTI	Ongoing	110	110			111	111	
2.3.Report on financing, transferring and commercialising knowledge	TIP, WPB, WPN	Time Bound Q4 2012	187	187			215	215	
2.4.Report on global knowledge and innovation networks, and policy implications for national specialisation in research and innovation	TIP, NESTI, WPB	Time Bound Q4 2012	80		80		80		80

2.5.Three policy roundtables on priority issues in innovation and technology policy	TIP	Time Bound Q4 2012	100		100		100			100
2.6.Analytical report on policy briefs for STI Policy handbook	CSTP, CIIE, TIP	Time Bound Q4 2012	80		80		80			80
3.Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook	CSTP	Time Bound Q4 2012	547	467	80		693	493		200
3.1.Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2012	CSTP	Time Bound Q4 2012	467	467			493	493		
3.2.High-level meeting of CSTP	CSTP	Time Bound Q4 2012	80		80		200			200
4.Public Research Institutions and Human Resources: Five Reports	RIHR, NESTI, TIP, WPN, WPB	Time Bound Q4 2012	635	445	190		631	366	74	190
4.1.Report on funding and impacts of public research	RIHR, NESTI, WPB	Time Bound Q4 2012	289	289			287	250	37	
4.2.Report on human resources for science and technology	RIHR, NESTI, TIP, WPB	Time Bound Q4 2012	157	157			154	117	37	
4.3.Report on improving prioritisation of public research	RIHR	Time Bound Q4 2012	70		70		70			70
4.4.Report on boosting the career development of researchers	RIHR	Time Bound Q4 2012	70		70		70			70
4.5.Report on public research for social challenges	RIHR, WPB, WPN	Time Bound Q4 2012	50		50		50			50

5.Governance of International Co-operation in Science, Technology and Industry, and Technology Convergence: Four Reports and Two Workshops	CSTP, NESTI, TIP, WPB, WPN	Time Bound Q4 2012	521	291	150	80	569	252	187	130
5.1.Policy report on governance of international co-operation on STI for global challenges	CSTP	Time Bound Q4 2012	159	159			161	161		
5.2.Analytical report and conference on governance of international co-operation on STI for global challenges	CSTP, NESTI, TIP, WPB, WPN	Time Bound Q4 2012	200		150	50	250		150	100
5.3.Policy report on challenges and opportunities for innovation through technology convergence	CSTP	Time Bound Q4 2012	132	132			129	92	37	
5.4.Workshop and analytical report on challenges and opportunities for innovation through technology convergence	CSTP, NESTI, TIP, WPB, WPN	Time Bound Q4 2012	30			30	30			30
6.Nanotechnology: Seven Reports and Four Workshops	WPN, NESTI, RIHR, TIP, WPB	Time Bound Q4 2012	368	128		240	365	87	37	240
6.1.Scoping report on policy environments and governance for innovation and sustainable growth through nanotechnology	WPN	Time Bound Q4 2012	38	38			37	25	12	
6.2.Two analytical reports and two workshops on policy environments and governance for innovation and sustainable growth through nanotechnology	WPN, WPB, TIP	Time Bound Q4 2012	80			80	80			80
6.3.Stocktaking report on existing statistics, data and databases for nanotechnology	WPN	Time Bound Q4 2012	51	51			50	38	12	
6.4.Analytical report and workshop on statistics,	WPN, NESTI	Time	100			100	50			50

data and databases for nanotechnology		Bound Q4 2012								
6.5.Scoping report on social dimensions of nanotechnology	WPN	Time Bound Q4 2012	38	38			37	25	12	
6.6.Analytical report and workshop on social dimensions of nanotechnology	WPN, RIHR, WPB	Time Bound Q4 2012	60		60		110			110
7.Report on Country STI profiles, Four Country Reviews and Three Innovation Roundtables	CSTP, CIIE, TIP	Time Bound Q4 2012	1 130		1 130		1 130			1 130
7.1.Analytical report on country science, technology and innovation profiles	TIP	Time Bound Q4 2012	80		80		80			80
7.2.Three innovation roundtables	CSTP, CIIE, TIP	Time Bound Q4 2012	150		150		150			150
7.3.Four country reviews on innovation policy, including non-members	CSTP, CIIE, TIP	Time Bound Q4 2012	900		900		900			900

Pre-Accession(3)	2011	2012
Accession: Principles, Policies and Instruments	**15**	**-**

[1] TEC is equal to the sum of the Part I funds (Part I Budget and 'Other funding' proposals), Voluntary Contributions in Hand and New Voluntary Contributions.
[2] Secretary-General's proposed estimates of CPF allocations
[3] Output Area accession budgets are not financed by Part I but by pre-accession budgets contributed by the accession candidate countries.

End-users:

European Commission, OECD member countries, OECD Accession Countries, OECD enhanced engagement countries, Observer countries

Stakeholders:

Business R&D executives, International organisations, ISCU, Public research institutions, S&T policy makers, Statistical offices in non-member economies, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WIPO, World Bank

Expected Contributions from other OECD Output Areas:

1.2.1 Entrepreneurship, Industry and Local Development, 1.3.1 Internet Economy, 1.3.3 Biotechnology, 2.1.2 Pre-school and Schools, 2.2.2 Migration Policies, 2.3.3 Environment, Health and Safety (including Chemicals), 2.3.4 Environmental Instruments, Innovation and Sector Policies

Co-ordination with Other International Organisations:

Name:	Planned Co-ordination:
World Bank	Work on innovation
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Work on S&T indicators and policy

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)	Work on intellectual property rights
Network on Science and Technology Indicators (Ibero-American and Inter-American) (RICYT)	Work on S&T indicators
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	e-ASEAN initiative; co-ordination on activities concerning S&T indicators
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	Work on S&T indicators
Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT)	Work on S&T indicators
UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Work on S&T indicators and policy

Gender Mainstreaming:

Work under Output Result 4 on human resources for science and technology will include good policy practices to reduce the gender gap in this area. Work under Output Result 1 includes gender-specific indicators on human resources in science and innovation.

-- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION --

Voluntary Contributions Accepted in Previous Years and Planned for 2011-12:

	(K EUR)					
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Previous Voluntary Contributions:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		
Voluntary Contributions in Hand:					282	299
New Voluntary Contributions:					2 351	2 653

Operating Overheads:

	(K EUR)	
Item	**2011**	**2012**
Translation	0.0000	0.0000
Interpretation	0.0000	0.0000
Documents	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000

Global Relations Summary:

The CSTP was the first OECD Committee to welcome China as an observer, some 10 years ago. Since then, the Committee has made good progress in bringing in Enhanced Engagement and other key economies to participate in the scientific and technological policy agenda. To date, Brazil, China and South Africa are active observers, participating in the majority of major work areas (and so global relations with these countries are in the main excluded from estimations of the CSTP global relations budget). Egypt and Argentina are currently in the process of applying for observership. A broader still range of countries regularly participates in data and indicator gathering and is included in the *Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard*. In 2010, for the first time, all 40 member, accession and enhanced engagement countries will be included in the other flagship publication, the *Science, Technology and Industry Outlook*.

During 2011-2012, the external relations effort is expected both to deepen and broaden. Key targets will be South-East Asia and Latin America as countries in these regions increasingly join the rapidly globalising innovation environment. The OECD Innovation Strategy has clearly pointed to the need both to manage innovation and knowledge governance efforts in a more globalised manner and to address the translation gap between science and technology inputs and productivity outputs. Measurement, too, needs to keep pace with these dynamic changes.

Four areas of CSTP work in the 2011-2012 PWB will entail a particularly strong focus on external relations. First, efforts will continue to bring major non-member players in S&T into statistical frameworks and indicators development. Second, Latin America and South East Asian countries will be targeted – alongside member countries – for innovation reviews and a series of round tables intended to enhance regional performance and co-operation. Third, these countries plus a number of MENA countries (particularly, where possible, oil producers) will be engaged in work under CSTP working parties on green innovation. Lastly, CSTP work on the governance of co-operation in science, technology and innovation to meet global challenges will require significant involvement of non-member economies from all the key regions, including Africa, if it is to deliver a successful outcome. A range of mechanisms will be used to give effect to CSTP's global relations, including regional roundtables, a re-invigorated Global Forum on the Knowledge Economy and specific targeted project engagement where this best suits mutual needs.