International partnerships: opportunities for competitiveness and recovery in the era of green and digital transformation

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SESSION 2 PARTNERSHIPS FOR SCIENCE AND EMERGING CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Partnering and collaboration in science and technology and selected example of OECD work and tools

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- A new paradigm for partnerships in science and technology
- Examples of OECD S&T work that can support effective actions by the hubs



A new paradigm for STI partnerships

Partnerships and international cooperation in STI can lead to:

- Pooling of resources (infrastructures, data, researchers), thus enhancing economies of scale and leading to cost reductions
- less duplications and cost and risk sharing among partners
- Improve learning among the different actors and generates knowledge spill-overs locally
- strengthen incentives for investment, and foster a level playing field through common standards and regulatory approaches

Lessons from the pandemic

Collaborative Platforms

Transdisciplinary research, co-creation models, IP sharing, Open Access

New financing models "Blended finance" in STI

National and Global missions

"Mission-Oriented" approaches

Exploiting the power of collaborative platforms for emerging technologies



Source: OECD, Collaborative platforms for emerging technology, STI Policy paper April 2021 No. 109

OECD

Leveraging on blended finance to crowd in private investments for technology

Blended finance can bring much needed private funding to scale up the development and deployment of green tech by reducing the risks (technology and economic) and increasing the returns

Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund COMMERCIAL PRIVATE MOBILISING CO-INVESTMENT SENIOR Share SPECIALIST STRUCTURED GREENFIELD RE PRIVATE EQUITY FUNDS MOBILISING **RE PROJECTS** FUND OF FUNDS DEVELOPMEN EU, NORWA FINANCING USE FINANCING SOURCES STRUCTURE **OF FINANCE**





Mobilising for a specific challenge: missions-oriented innovation policies (MOIPs)

MOIPs are systemic policy interventions that a growing number of countries has implemented in order to address societal challenges. These policies aim to alleviate some of the most prevalent weaknesses within many national systems of innovation, notably the lack of holistic strategic orientation and policy coordination, and fragmented policy mixes



- Building a delivery-focused alliance between countries, businesses, investors, and research institutes to accelerate green innovation
 - 23 countries and the European Commission



- Accelerating the use of more energy efficient and cleaner technologies and mitigate climate change without undermining economic development (2005 ~ 2011)
- Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, Korea, US

Examples of what do we do in S&T that can support the hubs

Percentage of scientific publications among the world's 10% top-cited publications (fractional)

The good news
The transforming potential of the Italian hubs initiative:
"systemic intent" v. umbrella initiative



Effectively managing research infrastructures and research data sharing

OECD publishing

REFERENCE FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING THE SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES OPTIMISING THE OPERATION AND USE OF NATIONAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES

AND INDUSTRY POLICY PAPERS August 2020 No. 91

OECD publishing

2019: <u>Tools for</u> assessing the overall impact of RIs

2020: <u>Guidance on</u> <u>managing portfolios of</u> <u>RIs and Optimising the</u> <u>user-base</u>

2021-22: Very Large Research Infrastructures: issues and options

2023-24: Fostering research infrastructure ecosystems for addressing complex scientific and societal challenges

• What are the existing models for RI ecosystems, their rationale and organisation?

• What are the current limits and challenges faced by existing RI networks and cooperation?

• How could funders use increased collaboration between RIs to optimise their portfolio of investments, and increase the efficiency, effectiveness and resilience of the research ecosystem?

Enhancing public research-business collaboration

Enhancing public research-business collaboration



OECD publishing

BETTER POLICES FOR BETTER LINES





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- Developing a monitoring framework to track progress of each hub in terms of setting:
- Clear shared objectives
- A Deffective governance mechanisms for aligning plans of the different partners in each spokes
 - the appropriate interventions and actions to meet the objectives





+1600 policy officials

+6500 policy initiatives

57 countries

+700 dashboards

+8k EC + OECD publications

- EC-OECD joint initiative to collect together in one place qualitative and quantitative data on national trends in STI policy.
- uses a **semantic database** for storing, accessing and linking various kinds of data (policies, statistics, publication metadata, twitter feeds...).
 - publicly available @ <u>stip.oecd.org</u>.

Testimonials

"STIP Compass is an effective go-to place to monitor policies in my own country" "It has helped us identify overlaps in national programmes" "Filling in the survey has helped my ministry build cross-government relations in STI policy" "I have learned about new agencies that manage STI policies in my own country, that I was previously unaware of."







Stepping up collaboration: the biodiversity hub



Biodiversity ecosystems will need to be supported by transdisciplinary science, collaboration across actors (research, industry, government and society at large), citizens engagement, participatory processes involving local communities, multilevel governance of policies across ministries of different areas and at different levels (local, national and international). A biodiversity "moonshot" is a global mission and hence it strongly relies on international cooperation of efforts.

OECD can deliver recommendations and share best practices to help formulate **STI policy packages that accelerate a transition towards biodiversity objectives.** In particular, the collaboration with the biodiversity hub will focus on:

- (1) capabilities (skills and infrastructures, including data sharing for biodiversity)
- (2) co-creation activities and actors' partnerships that can support the realization of biodiversity objectives (the ecosystem for biodiversity), including participatory processes involving local communities



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