Meeting new expectations on STI policy – the OECD's Transformative Agenda for STI policies

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- Brief introduction to the OECD and its activities in science, technology and innovation
- The challenges facing STI today
- OECD Transformative Agenda for STI Policies
- OECD Framework for Anticipatory Governance of Emerging Technology
- Future activities on Strategic Intelligence





BRIEF OVERVIEW OF OECD ACTIVITIES ON STI POLICY

The OECD has been active in STI policy since its founding more than 60 years ago

Through the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP), the OECD seeks to enhance STI cooperation among OECD members countries and partners, 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.









CHALLENGES FACING STI TODAY & THE OECD TRANSFORMATIVE AGENDA FOR STI POLICIES



- Global crises mean that managing risk and uncertainty, while promoting resilience, have moved to the fore as rationales for STI policy intervention => growing 'securitisation' (or 'security turn') in STI policy.
- Growing geopolitical tensions have also seen concepts like 'technology sovereignty' and 'open strategic autonomy' strongly emerge as frames for STI policy.
- This is at a time when STI policy is called upon to contribute to **sustainability transitions** in a range of areas, notably energy, food, mobility and health.



Tackling such issues calls for ambitious measures in firms, governments and society more broadly

- These measures should promote:
 - Mainstreaming of mental models and frameworks that embrace transformations and their associated values and practices;
 - New skills and capabilities to enact transformations;
 - New relationships, for example, between the public and private sectors, between different sectors of the economy, and between advanced and less-developed economies to exchange and pool resources;
 - Greater experimentation and learning that support multiple pathways to transformation and acknowledge its uncertainty and complexity.

These demands have led the OECD to develop its Transformative Agenda for STI Policies

Why the Transformative Agenda for STI policies?

- STI are a critical part of the actions needed to reform economies and societies to meet **global challenges**.
- However, **STI itself may need to reform** to fulfil this potential.
- Governments may need to revisit STI policy frameworks, visions, targets and instruments with a view to adapting them or displacing them in favour of others that are **fit-for-purpose** to promote positive transformative change.
- The CSTP has developed the Agenda for Transformative Science, Technology and Innovation Policies to support the **reappraisal and reform** of STI policy.
- Many of the suggested reforms are familiar to the STI policy community. However, they are challenging to implement effectively. Many also remain **experiments** that need scaling-up.
- The Transformative Agenda provides a **high-level orientation** for more specific and practical STI policy advice to follow that aims to help countries enact policy reforms.

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AGENDA FOR TRANSFORMATIVE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION POLICIES





Shared challenges, transformative actions OECD Science and Technology Policy Ministerial 23-24 April 2024, OECD, Paris



Declaration Towards an action-oriented Declaration





Sustainability transitions Transformative Agenda for STI Policy

Science, technology, are a crucial element required to tackle the Now more than ever, Agenda for STI Policy offers guidance on sy at aligning STI policie

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Governance

Policy Framework for the anticipatory governance of Emerging Technologies

The framework illustrates how governance practices can be in decision making for emerging t achieve responsible innovation

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FRAMEWORK FOR ANTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES



Transformative Agenda – three main components



Transformative goals for STI to pursue

- 1. Advance **sustainability transitions** that mitigate and adapt to a legacy of unsustainable development
- 2. Promote **inclusive socioeconomic renewal** that emphasises representation, diversity and equity
- 3. Foster **resilience and security** against risks and uncertainties posed by the growing emergence of systemic threats



Six policy orientations that are crosscutting, promote transformation, and apply to all areas of STI policy

- 1. **Direct** STI policy to accelerate transformative change
- 2. Explicitly embrace **shared values** in STI policies that align with the transformative goals
- 3. Accelerate both the **emergence and diffusion** of innovations for transformative change
- 4. Promote the **phase out** of technologies and related practices that contribute to global problems
- 5. Implement systemic and co-ordinated STI policy responses to global challenges
- 6. Instil greater **agility and experimentation** in STI policy, supported by a diverse range of strategic intelligence

Applying the policy orientations to 10 STI policy areas

STI Resources



How to direct public STI funding and private finance to support transformative change?



How to gear research and technology infrastructures towards transformations?



How to **leverage enabling technologies** to advance transformations?



How to **nurture the skills and capabilities** required for STI-enabled transformation?



How to **ensure market and structural conditions** allow STI to support transformative change?

How to **develop and use strategic intelligence** to guide transformation?

STI Relations



How to **engage society in STI** to further transformative change?



How to deepen STI co-operation between innovation system actors for transformation?



How to **promote cross-government coherence** to co-ordinate STI-enabled transformations?



How to **leverage international STI co-ordination** to support transformation for the public good?

The Transformative Agenda implies a shift in STI policy

- Transformative change is often associated with radical reforms, but incremental changes across many fronts can also cause a system to shift qualitatively
- Many reform measures in the Transformative Agenda are hardly novel, and achieving transformative goals often coincides with achieving other long-standing reforms in STI systems
- Their **concerted adoption** would, however, represent a major shift in orientation of much STI policy seen over the last 25 years





Types of policy instrument	Directional	Values	Whole chain	Phase out	Co-ordinated	Agile
Governance	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Direct financial measure	•••	••	•••		••	••
Indirect financial measures			••			••
Collaboration and infrastructure	••	•	•••		•••	••
Regulation and guidance	•••	•	•••	••	••	•

- Transformative STI policies are not specific to a narrow set of policy instruments but cover the full range of policy actions
- Governance instruments including national strategies and agendas, the creation and reform of public bodies, including those that promote cross-government co-ordination and stakeholders' engagement, and strategic intelligence – are especially important
- But other instruments, such as those providing direct funding to STI activities and promoting collaboration, as well as regulation and guidance, can also play significant roles

Implementing the Transformative Agenda: 3 primary layers



Case studies

Policy briefs

STIP Compass

STI.Scoreboard

Publications

Policy guidance for specific STI policy areas

This largely repackages and adapts existing OECD work into a policy guidance format that offers deeper insights on the reform measures policymakers could pursue in specific STI policy areas



Example of policy guidance: Strategic Intelligence

Strategic Intelligence

"useable knowledge that supports policy makers in understanding the relevant aspects and scope of the impacts of science, technology and innovation, and their potential future developments"





Makiko Matsuo and Atsuo Kishimoto (2017) Analysis on Tools and Approaches in Policy Process for the Governance of Emerging Technologies, Shakaigijyutsu Ronbunshu, Vol.14, 84-94, June 2017 松尾・岸本 (2017)「新興技術ガバナンスのための政策プロセス における手法・アプローチの横断 的分析」 社会技術研究論文集 Vol.14, 84-94, June 2017 http://shakai-gijutsu.org/vol14/14 84.pdf



DIAGNOSTIC

- Increasing recognition that knowledge and evidence to support decision-making, experimentation and learning are needed for contexts that are systemic, transdisciplinary, complex and uncertain
- While knowledge is distributed and diverse, it is often siloed
- Some strategic intelligence is valued more than others, often on account of bias and lock-in
- There are disconnects between knowledge production and use in policy settings
- There is under-investment in and lack of policy attention to strategic intelligence

Transformative Agenda policy actions on strategic intelligence

- Support novel and distributed sources of strategic intelligence to tackle global challenges
- Develop arrangements to combine different sorts of strategic intelligence for STI policymaking
- Cultivate skills and capabilities that promote the utilisation of strategic intelligence in STI policymaking
- Implement a strategic 'policies for evidence' agenda that promotes the production and use of strategic intelligence for transformative change

Implementing the Transformative Agenda: 3 primary layers



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Toolkits sequence of guidance steps





Toolkits use interactive, prefilled canvasses with links to data

PENTAGONAL MAP FOR SYSTEM ANALYSIS

This introductory tool provides a process for system mapping through a transitions lens to identify a sociotechnical regime. It can be used by individuals or groups and an accompanying blog sets out practical experience of testing the resource with users and coaches.





Playbook in support of the OECD Declaration on Public Sector Innovation



Support to operationalising and implementing the Transformative Agenda

- Several CSTP projects proposed for 2025-26 take deeper dives on different aspects of the Agenda. Several will develop toolkits.
- A peer learning support facility will also be established to focus on specific challenges of common interest in implementing aspects of the Agenda – including on strategic intelligence
- A new generation of **country reviews** and tailored support to country's STI policy reform efforts
- More broadly, the CSTP will use the Agenda as one of its main points of reference in formulating its future strategy and programme





FRAMEWORK FOR ANTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGY

Framework for anticipatory governance of emerging technology



• Promotes **anticipatory governance** of technologies

 Includes several key actions on strategic intelligence, e.g. nurture ecosystems of intelligence; and build capacities through international cooperation and best practice exchange





¹Scan for New technologies, Techno-environmental issues, New societal issues and Risks and opportunities.

²The 6 dimensions are: Uncertainty, Risk and Scale, Level of Public Concern, Pace of Maturation, Strategic Importance and Governance Gaps.

³Strat inteleligence toolbox: Tech Forecasting, Technology Foresight, Technology Assessment, Emerging Risk, Assessment

Global Forum on Technology

- The OECD launched the GFTech in 2023 to provide a venue for regular in-depth dialogue to foresee and get ahead of long-term opportunities and risks presented by technology
- It covers three technology areas: Immersive technologies; Quantum technologies; and Synthetic Biology
- Its activities include:
 - Fostering strategic evidence-based dialogue and international cooperation
 - Exploring nascent approaches to policy challenges and opportunities posed by emerging technologies

Building our Biofuture

Policy issues and opportunities for next generation biotechnologies



Global Forum on Technology





GFTech is unpacking synthetic biology futures with an expert focus group

- 68 participants (expect to continue to grow): Natural scientists and engineers; Social scientists; Gov actors; Non-profit organisations; Firms; Societal interface organisations
- 32 countries (Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and Latin America)

Japanese Members of Focus Group

Akihiko Kondo, Kobe University Makiko Matsuo, University of Tokyo Takeo Miyake, Waseda University Wataru Mizunashi, NEDO

Global Forum Global Forum on Technology





Experts drawn from organisations from 32 nations



FUTURE WORK ON STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE TO SUPPORT THE TRANSFORMATIVE AGENDA AND TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Future project on strategic intelligence

- Scan and exchange with others on strategic intelligence tools and practices
- Facilitate (do) strategic intelligence work on selected technologies, including future-oriented technology analysis and the development of indicators
- Support capacity building and dig deep into strategic intelligence and the policy interface
- Support mutual learning on new institutions for strategic intelligence
 - For instance, many governments are experimenting with dedicated strategic intelligence units (e.g. Sweden, Czech Republic, Portugal, Korea, Chile, etc.) and some are developing training courses for public servants and policymakers in using strategic intelligence tools (e.g. The Netherlands)
- Link this work to both the Transformative Agenda and Technology Governance Framework



Thank you!

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