# Presentation to the TIP Workshop on Benchmarking Science and Technology Policy

# Results from the First Cycle of Benchmarking RTD Policies

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#### **Structure of Presentation**

**Outcome of First Cycle** 

**Lessons Learnt from Process** 

**Current and Future Steps** 



# Implementation of RTD Benchmarking

First cycle: July 2000 - June 2002

#### **Focussed on five themes:**

- public and private investment in RTD;
- human resources in RTD;
- scientific and technological productivity;
- impact of RTD on economic competitiveness and employment;
- promotion of RTD culture and public understanding of science.



# **Public and Private Investment in RTD**

### **Key Findings**

- Globalisation is changing the organisation of R&D investment
- Trends in public funding of R&D are evolving significantly
- A high quality education system producing an adaptable labour force is crucial
- The legal framework for Intellectual Property Rights is increasingly important
- Simply increasing R&D investment does not necessarily increase its efficiency



# **Public and Private Investment in RTD**

#### Recommendations

- Strengthen co-ordination with other policy areas
- Heighten public policy focus on human resources
- Increase involvement of all stakeholders in priority-setting and policy development
- Devolve greater responsibility for public R&D to local and regional governments
- Strengthen public technology appraisal capacity
- Increase emphasis on evaluation



# Human Resources in RTD

### **Key Findings**

- The proportion of researchers in the EU is falling increasingly behind the US and Japan
- Scientific careers no longer command sufficient interest
- Able research talent is being lost to other countries and to non-scientific activities
- Key recruitment barriers include gender imbalances and unattractive working conditions
- Life-long learning is being under-utilised for career development in research



# Human Resources in RTD

#### Recommendations

- Address Limitations in the Education System
  - increase the recruitment base in scientific subjects from the secondary school system
  - increase availability of scientific teachers
- Increase the Attractiveness of Research as a Career
  - enhance resources and working conditions in research
  - give special attention to first destinations of graduate researchers
  - utilise experienced researchers efficiently throughout the whole career period



## Scientific and Technological Productivity

### **Methodological Considerations**

- Application of the concept of productivity to science and technology is not straightforward
- Level of aggregation of indicators does not facilitate identification of good practices
  - e.g. publications and citations are only intermediate outputs of research (only partial proxy for knowledge advancement and social and economic progress)



## Scientific and Technological Productivity

### **Key Findings**

- No clear evidence that EU is lagging vis-à-vis US and Japan
  - compares favourably on publications and citations
  - in "triad patents", some EU Member States ahead
- Wide variations exist within EU



## Scientific and Technological Productivity

#### **Conclusions**

- Need for more advanced indicators
- Careful and systematic international comparisons can be a driver to improve performance
  - e.g. Nordic countries
- Long-term approach required to build capacity



# Impact of RTD on Competitiveness and Employment

### **Methodological Considerations**

- Complexity of innovation systems limits understanding of causal links between R&D inputs and competitiveness and employment outputs
- Isolating role of policy initiatives challenging
- Limited scope for formulating generic policy lessons and prescriptions



# Impact of RTD on Competitiveness and Employment Key Concepts

#### Social and Human Capital

- innovation performance is in part a function of general educational standards, levels and attainments
- Research Capacity
  - long-term strength of a country's research system is a function of researcher calibre and research quality
- Technological Innovation Performance
  - BERD/GDP, patents per capita and innovation expenditure /sales reflect technological innovation performance
- Absorptive Capacity
  - ability to exploit technology is an important reflection of overall innovation performance



# Impact of RTD on Competitiveness and Employment

#### **Conclusions**

- Close correlations between country performances on social and human capital, research capacity and technological innovation performance so policies must tackle all simultaneously
- Weak correlation between absorptive capacity and other three concepts so need for concerted focus on absorptive capacity
- Need for benchmarking approach which concentrates on systemic interactions



# Promotion of RTD Culture and Public Understanding of Science

#### **Focus of Exercise**

Qualitative approach: proxy indicators

- Two groups of actors:
  - short-term responsive: governments, scientific community and industry
  - long-term proactive: science museums, media and education system



# Promotion of RTD Culture and Public Understanding of Science

#### Recommendations

Government: Establish dedicated teams to provide leadership in promoting public understanding of science and associated programmes

Scientific Community: Career progression should take account of scientists' contributions to public understanding

**Education Authorities:** Provide teachers with resources to facilitate development of schools networks



# Promotion of RTD Culture and Public Understanding of Science

#### Recommendations

Science Museums: Give priority to co-operative projects between institutions

Media: promote the presence of science issues in public television

Industry: Support the development of educational projects



### **Benchmarking RTD Policies**

#### **Key Lessons from Process**

- Benchmarking of R&D policies is feasible and desirable
- Need to identify more focused topics with high policy relevance
- Definition phase vital in developing a benchmarking exercise
- Active involvement of Member and Associated
   States in design and implementation essential



### **Benchmarking RTD Policies**

### **Current and Future Steps**

- Dissemination and Evaluation Underway
- Consideration of Process and Topics for Second Cycle
- Wide Consultation Taking Place
  - High Level Group on Benchmarking
  - Workshops with Member States' Experts
  - Conference Organised with Greek Presidency