



Science, technology and innovation capability gaps, policy environment, and evolving policy tools for sustainable development

Multi-year Expert Meeting on Investment, Innovation and Entrepreneurship for Productive Capacity-building and Sustainable Development



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Outline

1

The main innovation capability gaps that exists in developing countries, and the importance for developing countries of an enabling environment that promotes innovation;

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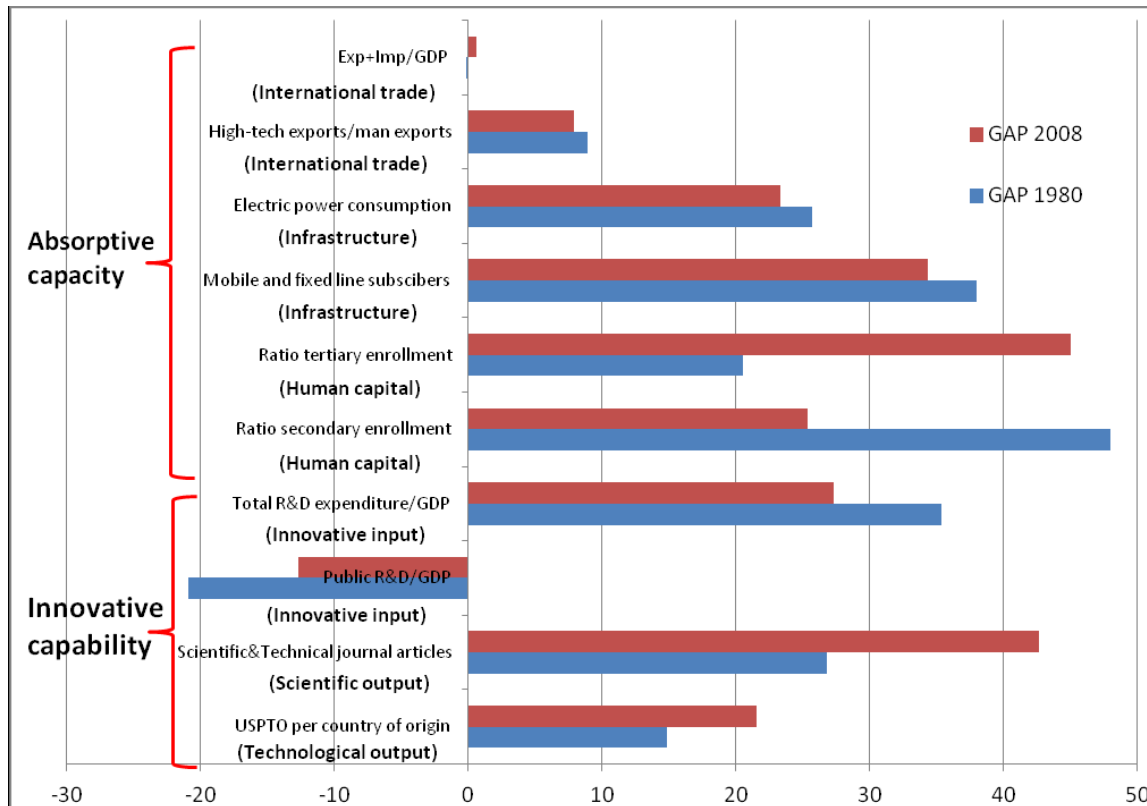
Considerations for policy making, and the evolving nature of innovation policies;

3

Internationalization of national systems of innovation

Technology Gaps and the importance of enabling an environment for innovation

- The technology gap: developed versus developing countries (1980 and 2008)



Source: UNCTAD (Forthcoming)

Considerations in innovation policymaking

- Key policy challenges:
 - Coordination;
 - Relevance and prioritization;
 - Policy continuity;
 - Institutions and incentives to innovate;
 - Inclusiveness and balance between productivity and the goals of societal needs;
 - Balancing competitiveness and productivity goals with societal needs
 - The increasing need for strategic intelligence in innovation policy;

Evolving national innovation policies

- The focus has traditionally been on supply side policies (for instance public funding support).
- More recently increased use of targeted demand-side policies; indeed increased attention needs to be paid to users and linkages.
- Demand-side innovation policy:
 - Public procurement;
 - User-driven innovation policies;
 - Regulations, among others.

Internationalization of linkages in the national system of innovation

- The increasingly international nature of innovation-related collaboration implies that STI policies must take into account not only the national context but also the need to participate on favourable terms in GVC.
- *Global Value Chains:*

The potential benefits of participating in GVCs depends on the type of participation in the network. Therefore, fostering capabilities and productive capacity are key to make the most of GVCs.
- Collaboration is not limited to firms; international STI and research networks can also contribute to collaborative learning;

Issues for discussion

- Suggested issues for discussion:
 - Institutional frameworks for policy coordination and collaboration in STI, taking into account the needs of developing countries?
 - Learning opportunities for developing countries through participation in STI policy networks
 - Technology capability gaps and innovation policy environments
 - Best strategies for developing countries to take maximum benefit from their integration into GVCs?
 - Learning from the experience of developed and developing countries in implementing coordinated supply and demand-side innovation policies?

THANK YOU