Delegates will find attached an outline for a revised and updated OECD Innovation Strategy, which responds to the intention of the OECD Secretary-General to revisit and update the work. This revision is intended to reflect the changing context for innovation, includes new insights and policy recommendations emerging from work at the OECD and beyond, and reflect the latest empirical evidence. It will also seek to integrate the work on innovation more closely with the Organisation’s work on inclusive and sustainable growth.

The outline also reflects the intention to move towards a more action-oriented strategy, by incorporating indicators that could be reviewed when assessing innovation performance, and by pointing to key questions that policy makers may wish to explore in developing their policies. Moreover, the revised strategy will also aim at developing a strategic conceptual framework for innovation policy.

Delegates are invited to comment on the proposal. The Secretariat aims to provide a first draft of the revised strategy at the Committee meetings in October 2014.

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REVISITING THE OECD INNOVATION STRATEGY – FOSTERING INNOVATION FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Introduction

1. In 2010, the OECD released the OECD Innovation Strategy at its annual Ministerial Meeting (OECD, 2010a). The Strategy was accompanied by the release of new indicators and a measurement agenda (OECD, 2010b), and by a series of background reports, several of which were released in 2010 and 2011. The Innovation Strategy was well received by members and has affected policy development in many member countries, as suggested by the in-depth evaluation of some of the accountable Committees, and of the Strategy itself. It has since been mainstreamed in a range of OECD work, including the OECD Innovation Reviews, OECD Economic Surveys, the Better Policies Series, the OECD Green Growth Strategy and others. A follow-up horizontal project on one key aspect of innovation, namely investment in knowledge-based capital, was completed in 2013 (OECD, 2013a), and is continuing in a second phase in 2013-2014.

2. In his 2013 Strategic Orientations, the OECD Secretary-General indicated his intention to revisit and update the Innovation Strategy (OECD, 2013b, paragraph 23). As with other OECD strategies, such as the Jobs Strategy, it is important to ensure that the messages and policy recommendations flowing from the work respond to the changing context for innovation and that they reflect the demand for more integrated and comprehensive strategies, e.g. in being sustainable and inclusive. Moreover, it is important that new insights and empirical evidence are reflected in such strategies. This is particularly important in a time when many governments look at policies for innovation as an important tool to strengthen growth performance and help address a range of global and social challenges, including climate change and health. Moreover, emerging and developing countries are showing increasing interest in innovation policies, requiring an appropriate and tailored combination of policies suited to their national context.

3. This note presents a draft outline for a revised and updated OECD Innovation Strategy. This revision will reflect the changing context for innovation, such as the growing role of emerging economies for global innovation, but also the role of innovation policies in the current context of fiscal restraint and slow growth, and the important role that innovation will need to play in addressing pressing global challenges, such as climate change. It will also include new insights and policy recommendations emerging from work at the OECD and beyond,¹ and reflect the latest empirical evidence.

4. The revision and update will also move towards a more action-focused strategy, by incorporating indicators that could be reviewed when assessing performance (or that need to be developed for the future), and by pointing to key questions and emerging good practices that policy makers may wish to consider in developing their innovation policies and that would help them identify the key constraints to innovation performance in their own national context, as well as ways of alleviating such constraints.

¹ Such as insights from national strategies, academic studies, new empirical work, etc.
Section 1: The new imperative for innovation

5. This introductory section will briefly set the scene for innovation policies in the post-crisis environment. It will describe why innovation is important for strengthening growth performance, the role it can play in making future growth more sustainable and inclusive, and how it can help address a range of social and global challenges, such as energy and food security, climate change, water and health. It will also set out why innovation is so important today and what is meant by innovation in the current policy discussion, including in the context of emerging and developing economies.

6. This section will also describe the current context for innovation, including key innovation patterns as well as the ongoing growth of a global and interconnected innovation system that involves increasingly complex interactions between firms, research institutions and governments. It will primarily draw on Chapter 1 of the 2014 STI Outlook (OECD, 2014a), the 2013 STI Scoreboard (OECD, 2013c) and the Innovation Policy Platform², but will also reflect new insights on specific technologies, including information and communications technologies, biotechnology, nanotechnology and other emerging technologies.

Section 2: Drivers and impacts of innovation – new insights

7. This section will summarise some of the new insights that are emerging from work at the OECD and beyond on the drivers and impacts of innovation, and the policies that affect innovation performance. It will explore new empirical evidence, including newly developed data and indicators, but also reflect findings from national reviews of innovation policy, from thematic studies on specific aspects of the innovation system, from work on policy evaluation, and from work on the impacts of investments in science and innovation, e.g. on productivity growth. It will also draw on the Innovation Policy Platform.

8. The aim of this section is to provide an up-to-date understanding of innovation as it occurs today, the drivers, determinants and impacts of innovation, as well as insights in good policy practices, thus enabling the development of policies that reflect these new insights. This includes new actors in the innovation landscape, both at the country level (e.g. the growing role of emerging economies), as well as within countries, e.g. the growing role of foundations, entrepreneurs and consumers, and of regions and cities for innovation. This section will also touch on the potential negative impacts of innovation, e.g. on inequality, and the ways to address such impacts.

Section 3: A strategic framework for innovation policies

9. The 2010 Strategy noted that policy strategies to strengthen innovation need to address the entire innovation system, tackling the specific barriers to innovation at the national level. The 2010 Strategy distinguished 5 core elements to such strategies, namely:

1. **Empowering people to innovate**, focusing mainly on the role of people in the innovation process.

2. **Unleashing innovations**, focusing on framework conditions for innovation, and the role of policies to foster business innovation.

3. **Creating and applying knowledge**, focusing on the role of knowledge institutions and how to diffuse and commercialise knowledge.

4. **Applying innovation to address global and social challenges**, focused on how innovation can be directed towards specific global and social goals.

² [www.innovationpolicyplatform.org](http://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org)
5. **Improving the governance and measurement of policies for innovation**, addressing the coherence of policies, the development of an evidence base for policy making and the role of evaluation.

10. The revised OECD Innovation Strategy will build on these core elements, reflecting OECD work at the international, national and regional level, aiming to help governments improve their own policies for innovation, suited to their own national context. The revised strategy will seek to develop a conceptual strategic framework for innovation policies, which would cover the main actors and policy drivers, and also show the main interactions between policy areas, which could support the development of more integrated analysis and thinking about innovation policies. The following elements could be considered in a possible framework for the revised strategy (although these can be revisited as needed):

**3.1. Placing people at the centre**

11. As noted in the 2010 Strategy, innovation relies on the knowledge and skills of people working as individuals and increasingly in teams. People are also core to innovation as they draw the ultimate benefits of innovation, as consumers and as citizens, although they can also be confronted with the drawbacks of innovation. Important elements to be considered in this context include:

- **Skills**: How education and training systems, along with formal and informal lifelong learning opportunities can equip people with the foundations to learn and develop the broad range of skills needed for innovation in all of its forms, and with the flexibility to upgrade skills and adapt to changing market conditions. Going beyond the 2010 work, this section will draw on the 2012 OECD Skills Strategy (OECD, 2012a), ongoing work with countries on skills strategies at national and local levels, the results and further in-depth analysis of the OECD Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (OECD, 2013d), a 2011 report on Skills for Innovation and Research (OECD, 2011a), thematic studies and country reviews on specific aspects of skills development (such as Vocational Education and Training, employer engagement in skills development, new reports on skills and education for innovation, as well as ongoing OECD work on the role of skills for inclusive growth. New opportunities for learning using digital platforms like massive open online courses (MOOCs) and open educational resources (OER) will also be addressed.

- **Innovation-specific skills needs**: Some specific areas of skills, particularly relevant to innovation, may also be explored in further detail. For example, further work has been undertaken since 2010 on how government policies can help foster an entrepreneurial culture by instilling the skills and attitudes needed for creative enterprise. Further work has also been undertaken on the role of ICT-related skills, on the career prospects of doctorate holders, on STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) education (OECD, 2013o) and the role of STEM graduates in supporting innovation, but also on the role of creative skills, e.g. for design and creative sectors (OECD, 2013n). The gender dimension of skills for innovation will also receive further attention, building on the OECD’s 2012 Gender Strategy (OECD, 2012b).

- **Innovation in the workplace**: How policies can help foster an innovative workplace and ensure that employment and social policies facilitate efficient organisational change. A report published in 2010 (OECD, 2010c) on Innovative Workplaces will provide key input in this area as will ongoing follow up work on innovative workplaces in the service sectors as well as work on the role of organisational capital for innovation (OECD, 2013a).

- **The role of consumers**: Further attention will also be devoted to the role that consumers can play as active participants in the innovation process. Some work on this issue was already included in the OECD’s work on Fostering Innovation for Green Growth (OECD, 2011b), and further input from the OECD’s work on consumer policy can be included in this context.
- **Public engagement and trust:** A final dimension to be explored in this section concerns how society perceives and supports innovation, how government can foster strong public engagement in this area, and how governments can strengthen trust in policy making. For example, OECD work on green innovation has shown that consumers have been slow to adopt renewable energy due to lack of trust in government’s ability to deliver. Trust is also an important dimension for the use and diffusion of the Internet, e.g. as regards security, privacy and consumer protection, and for the development of technologies such as biotechnology and nanotechnology, where safety is an important concern for certain applications. Public engagement and trust are important pre-conditions for successful innovation policy, but received little attention in the 2010 Strategy.

12. This section will cover essentially the same issues as the 2010 Strategy, but will draw on the latest evidence. Insights from the OECD work on skills, the role of consumers in innovation, and the issues related to public engagement will receive greater emphasis than in the 2010 Strategy.

**Key indicators that could be considered**

- Educational achievement (Education at a Glance); skills (PISA and PIAAC); participation in life-long learning; careers of doctorate holders; graduate degrees in science and engineering; international mobility of scientists; public engagement in science and technology; potential indicators on trust in government; experimental indicators and areas that require further development.

**Possible questions for policy makers**

- What are the main skills challenges that your country faces? How well is the workforce prepared for future technological change, e.g. in terms of ICT skills? How do education, higher education and training systems foster skills that encourage and facilitate innovation? What are the main shortages and mismatches? What is the situation as regards the science, technology and engineering workforce, including the role of women? What role does international mobility play? How important is workplace innovation in your country; what are the main barriers? What role do consumers play in innovation; are there specific policies to strengthen their engagement? What is the public perception of innovation and technological change? What policies are in place to foster public engagement and enhance trust?

3.2. **Foster a business environment that supports innovation and experimentation.**

13. Business is a key driver of innovation and the main actor to turn knowledge into commercial products, economic activity and growth. Government policy is important in ensuring the right framework conditions for innovation, and in providing incentives for investment in innovation, where needed. Important elements to be considered in this context are:

- **Framework conditions:** The role of general framework conditions, such as macro-economic policy, tax policy, product and labour markets, to ensure that these are sound and supportive of competition, conducive to innovation and mutually reinforcing. New elements to be addressed in this area are policies that support young innovative firms and resource allocation towards

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3 These are potential indicators, some of which already exist, some that are experimental, and some that could be desirable for the future.

4 These are examples of questions that could be sharpened to ensure that they can support a diagnosis of the key constraints for innovation in a specific national context.
innovative firms (OECD, OECD, 2013a), including the broader framework policies that encourage investment in knowledge-based capital (OECD, 2013a).

- **Financing of innovation:** The role of policies that can help mobilise private funding for innovation, including by fostering well-functioning financial markets and easing access to finance for new firms, in particular for early stages of innovation. This will include new work on angel financing (OECD, 2012c) and on the full range of policies to support innovative start-ups (OECD, 2013e), and enable SMEs to invest in knowledge-based capital. The section will also encourage efficient approaches to support innovation that focuses on the public benefits of such support, including the appropriate role of R&D tax incentives (OECD, 2013a), as well as ongoing work on public-private partnerships for innovation. Work on this issue would reflect new insights that reflect the current conditions for innovation financing, which are different than those prevailing in 2010.

- **Open markets and competition:** The role of trade, investment and open markets more generally and how policy can help foster a competitive and dynamic business sector and a culture of healthy risk-taking and creative activity. New work to be incorporated in this context includes OECD work on global value chains (OECD, 2013f), and on the relationship between competition and investment in knowledge (OECD, 2013d).

14. This section will draw on a range of new OECD work, including several EDRC chapters on innovation, the OECD Country Reviews of Innovation Policy and the OECD’s Better Policies Series. New elements compared with the 2010 Strategy include new empirical work and policy analysis on the determinants of investment in knowledge-based capital, on the financing of innovation, on entrepreneurship and the role of young firms, and on intellectual property rights.

**Key indicators that could be considered**

- Investment in innovation and knowledge-based capital; productivity growth; product market and labour market regulation; contribution of young firms to growth and productivity; development of financial markets, including access to risk capital; openness to international trade, investment, knowledge flows and people; participation in GVCs; experimental indicators and areas that require further development.

**Possible questions for policy makers**

- What are the main framework conditions in your country that affect innovation, e.g. as regards labour, product and financial markets? What barriers affect resource allocation towards more innovative firms? What is the state of markets for risk capital? What is the contribution of trade, foreign direct investment, technology flows and immigration to your innovation system? What is the relationship between competition policy and innovation policy?

3.3. **Invest in an effective system of knowledge creation and diffusion**

15. While knowledge is being created throughout the economy and society, some parts of the system are particularly important, notably the science system, which includes universities and public research organisations. These organisations are involved in the systematic creation of knowledge through the process of R&D. A large part of this system is often publicly funded, although private funding plays an important role in the system. The science system is not the only driver of knowledge creation and diffusion, however. Information and communications technology infrastructure, primarily related to the Internet, have become important drivers of knowledge creation and diffusion. Moreover, regulations,
standards and institutional frameworks are important in many dimensions, e.g. in enabling the diffusion of knowledge, enabling competition, protecting intellectual property rights, etc. This section will explore:

- **The science system**: How to ensure sufficient investment in an effective public research system and improve the governance of research institutions. This will draw on OECD work on universities and research excellence (OECD, 2010d; 2014c), and on private-public partnerships for R&D and innovation. It will also draw on recent OECD country reviews of innovation policies, many of which have touched on the role of the science system. It will also draw on recent OECD work on the impacts of CERN on economy and society (OECD, 2014d).

- **International cooperation in science and technology**: The role that international cooperation can play in ensuring an effective system of knowledge creation, and the contribution this can make to addressing global challenges through the creation of global public goods. This will draw on OECD work on science and technology cooperation (OECD, 2012d).

- **Knowledge infrastructure**: How to ensure that a modern and reliable knowledge infrastructure that supports innovation is in place, accompanied by the regulatory frameworks which support open access to networks and competition in the market. This will draw on ongoing OECD work on open science, and on work on the role of ICT for innovation and knowledge diffusion.

- **The regulatory environment for knowledge creation**: How to create a suitable policy and regulatory environment that allows for the responsible development of technologies and their convergence. This will draw, inter alia, on work on biotechnology, nanotechnology and their convergence.

- **Intellectual property rights**: The appropriate role of intellectual property rights (IPR) to create incentives for investment in innovation and enable technology diffusion. This will draw on ongoing OECD work on IPR, including work carried out in the context of the project on knowledge-based capital, including dimensions of IPR that were not fully touched on in 2010, e.g. trademarks, copyright and design. This section would reflect new insights, and also explore the current challenges for the IPR system.

- **Knowledge networks and markets**: How policy can facilitate efficient knowledge flows and foster the development of networks and markets which enable the creation, circulation and diffusion of knowledge. This will draw on recent OECD work on knowledge networks and markets (OECD, 2013f).

- **Access to data**. This will explore how governments can encourage and facilitate access to data from research and other public and private sources, including public sector information. This will draw on ongoing OECD work on these issues, including work on big data.

- **International technology and knowledge transfer**: How governments can improve international technology and knowledge transfer, including through the development of international mechanisms to finance innovation and share costs, the role that international mobility of people can play, as well as the role played by global value chains (OECD, 2013f).

**Key indicators that could be considered**

- **Investment in public research, including basic research**: types of funding for research; scientific performance and bibliometrics; role of international cooperation in science and technology; indicators of knowledge networks and infrastructures, including the Internet and related to...
technology transfer; indicators of emerging technologies; indicators of IPR, including patenting, trademarks and design, including their international diffusion; technology and knowledge transfer; experimental indicators and areas that require further development.

Possible questions for policy makers

- What are the main challenges with regards to your science system? How is it funded, how are universities and public research institutions organised and governed to promote innovation? What is the role of international cooperation and what are the main barriers? What policies are in place to support the development of ICT and knowledge networks? What are the main policy concerns with regards to the IPR system? What are the regulatory frameworks that govern the development of new technologies, e.g. biotechnology and nanotechnology? What role do standards play? What policies are in place to provide access to data from public research and public sector information more generally?

3.4. Strengthen commercialisation and innovation performance

While section 3.3 will primarily focus on knowledge creation and diffusion, this section will focus on the specific policies that can strengthen the commercialisation of knowledge and the degree of innovation throughout the economy. This includes:

- **Commercialisation**: How policy can facilitate the commercialisation of public research, drawing on a recent OECD report on this issue (OECD, 2013g).

- **Specific measures to foster business innovation**: What policy measures can strengthen innovation in the business sector, e.g. direct support measures, catapult centres, prizes, etc. This will also explore the role of public-private partnerships.

- **Place-based policies, networks and clusters**: The role of place-based policies, e.g. regional and local policies to foster innovation, and the role of cities. How policy can facilitate the development of networks and clusters, including through policies to strengthen knowledge interactions and benefit from geographical proximity.

- **Demand-side policies**: The role of demand-side policies for innovation that can help “pull” innovation into the economy, including public procurement, smart regulation and standards, drawing on a range of new OECD work on this topic (OECD, 2011c; 2012e, Nolan, et al., 2013).

- **Entrepreneurship and experimentation**: This will have an explicit focus on specific policies that can help foster entrepreneurship and experimentation, e.g. incubators, accelerators and other measures aimed at entrepreneurship, and how this contributes to innovation, in particular in enabling more radical innovation (OECD, 2014b).

- **Smart specialisation and the role of “new” industrial policy**: A specific focus will also be on policies to enable smart specialisation (OECD, 2013h), i.e. how policy can effectively concentrate resources on specific areas deemed to reflect the comparative advantage of specific countries and regions. This will also draw on recent OECD work on new forms of industrial policy that do not involve support for national champions or specific subsidies.
Key indicators that could be considered

- Links between science and business, e.g. co-patenting, spin-offs, mobility, education and training, funding; direct and indirect support for R&D; role of (innovative) public procurement; indicators of entrepreneurial activity, including the role of young firms and high growth firms, as well as indicators of entrepreneurial culture; quality of patents and role of radical innovation; degree of specialisation; existing and dynamic comparative advantage; experimental indicators and areas that require further development.

Possible questions for policy makers

- What are the main challenges with regards commercialisation of public research; what are the existing linkages? What policies are in place to foster commercialisation? What measures are in place to foster business innovation? What demand-side policies does the government consider in the context of innovation policies? What policies are used to foster networks and clusters? What are the main barriers to entrepreneurship and what policies are in place to foster entrepreneurship? To what extent is policy focused on achieving “smart specialisation” and strengthening competitiveness? What industrial policy or strategies are in place to achieve this goal?

3.5. Fostering innovation for sustainable and inclusive growth

17. Innovation is not only an important driver of economic growth, through its contributions to productivity growth and capital deepening, but can also make important contributions to addressing a range of social and global challenges, including climate change, health, food, energy and water security, as well as more inclusive growth. The OECD has undertaken a wide range of work on these issues since 2010. This includes work on green innovation undertaken in the context of the OECD Green Growth Strategy; work on health innovation, including in the context of specific diseases such as Alzheimer’s and dementia; work on water, food and energy, and work on the role of inclusive innovation. Innovation extends beyond these social challenges, however, and is also about innovation in public services itself, which can be a means to deliver better public services and engage a wider range of stakeholders in the innovation process for the public benefit.

18. In most of these areas, many of the existing tools of innovation policy, as discussed in previous sections, can be applied. The focus of this section will therefore be primarily on how they can be applied and combined in key policy areas to address specific challenges. This includes:

- **Green innovation**: Key features of policies to foster green innovation, building on work carried out in the context of the Green Growth Strategy (OECD, 2011b) and work completed since (OECD, 2011d; 2012f). This would also look at government’s role in developing breakthrough technologies and emerging technologies such as biotechnology and nanotechnology.

- **Health innovation**: Key features of policies to support health innovation, including in areas such as dementia, building on a range of OECD work on health innovation, including work on ICT (OECD, 2013i), biotechnology and nanotechnology.

- **Innovation for global challenges**: Lessons from other areas where innovation can play a major role, e.g. agriculture, water and food security (OECD, 2012g; 2013j).

- **Inclusive innovation**: The contribution of innovation to more inclusive growth, including in strengthening the foundations for innovation in low-income countries, and providing affordable
access to modern technologies. This will draw on work on innovation undertaken in the context of the OECD Development Strategy (OECD, 2010e), including work on inclusive innovation (OECD, 2013k), and on country-specific studies of innovation in developing countries, such as the reviews of innovation policy carried out for several developing economies.

- **Innovation in the public sector**: Policies that can help foster innovation in the public sector at all levels of government to enhance the delivery of public services, improve efficiency, coverage and equity. This can draw on work in the OECD’s Observatory of Public Sector Innovation, work on innovation in education, and on ongoing work on the measurement of public sector innovation, including specific work on the measurement of educational innovation.

**Key indicators that could be considered**

- Environmental patenting and investment in environmental R&D; Health patenting and investment in R&D; innovation and technology transfer; uptake of ICT in emerging economies; public sector innovation; role of digital technologies in the public sector; experimental indicators and areas that require further development.

**Possible questions for policy makers**

- What is the appropriate policy framework to encourage green innovation? How can governments encourage health innovation? Does your country have strategies to focus innovation on sustainability and inclusiveness? To what extent should innovation policies be aimed at meeting global challenges? What are the main barriers to more inclusive innovation and what policies are being applied? What is specific to innovation policy in the context of developing economies? How is the government encouraging innovation in the public sector? What are policies for e-government?

**3.6. Improve the institutional framework for policies for innovation.**

19. As innovation relies on a coherent and well-integrated policy package, the institutional frameworks for policies for innovation are important. This section will draw on a range of new OECD work, including OECD Country Reviews of Innovation, several of which have touched on governance issues, as well as regional reviews. It will also reflect recent OECD work on the role of evaluation and measurement in the development of more effective and efficient approaches to evaluation. Moreover, a strategic framework for innovation policy will need to address potential trade-offs and synergies (including potential negative impacts of innovation, e.g. on the environment or on inequality) and consider how policy can affect change in a context of growing complexity. A number of aspects will be addressed in this section of the paper, including:

- **Policy coherence**: How governments can help ensure policy coherence by treating innovation as a central component of government policy, with strong leadership at the highest political level, and the institutional frameworks that could be developed in this context.

- **Coherence between national and regional actions**: The role of local and regional actors for innovation. How governments can enable regional and local actors to foster innovation (OECD, 2011e; 2013e), while ensuring co-ordination across regions and with national efforts.

- **Trade-offs, synergies and the role of government in a complex environment**: What are the key trade-offs and synergies that need to be addressed in the area of innovation policy? What role can government play in a complex system involving many actors?
• **Measurement, evidence and evaluation:** How to foster evidence-based decision making and policy accountability by recognising measurement, monitoring and policy evaluation as central to the innovation agenda, including the inclusion of innovation-related measurements in the national accounts.

**Key indicators that could be considered**

• **Number of policy measures in place; role of different actors; role of regions in overall innovation performance, possible indicator on governance or policy coherence; experimental indicators and areas that require further development, including those related to the System of National Accounts.**

**Possible questions for policy makers**

• **Does your country have an overarching innovation strategy? What is its underlying policy rationale? What are the main market and systems failures that the strategy is seeking to address? What are the main mechanisms to ensure policy coherence in the area of innovation policy? What is the role of political leaders in this area of policy making and what institutional frameworks are in place? How important are regions (and cities) for national innovation performance? What role do they play in policy setting and how are policies coordinated with those at the national level? How should government address the potential negative impacts of innovation? What role do measurement and evidence play in policy making? What are the expected impacts of innovation policy: have these been measured? Are policies monitored and evaluated, with feedback into future policy development?**

4. **An agenda for policy action**

20. The final section of the paper will draw the strategic framework for innovation policies together in a concrete agenda for policy. The precise actions to be undertaken in each country will differ, depending on the state of the innovation system, the institutional context and the specific barriers that need to be addressed.

21. This part of the paper will also explore the issue of policy implementation and possible lessons that can be drawn from experiences at the national level with the introduction of (more or less) comprehensive innovation strategies, including the challenges to successful reforms in this area.

22. Finally, it will point to some outstanding issues and questions that need to be addressed in future work, including the possible development of further evidence and measurements, building on the measurement agenda released in 2010.
Selected references to OECD work since 2010


