



Innovation Policy Platform (IPP)

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What is the Innovation Policy platform (IPP)?

- The OECD, in coordination with the World Bank, is undertaking a project to build an Innovation Policy Platform (IPP) that aims to collect together a variety of OECD, World Bank and national materials and to transform them into strategic innovation policy intelligence.
- The IPP sets out to aid assessments in support of policy assessment and design by providing an infrastructure of web-based resources and guidance aimed at facilitating collective learning processes around innovation policy.

What should the IPP offer?

Inventories of policy measures

Diffusion of country practices

Graphical representations of the policy mix

Rich repository of information and data

Independent, authoritative and standard-setting

One stop portal

Country profiles at a click

Systemic representations of innovation systems

Guidelines for appreciating contexts

State of the art and emerging trends

Integrative and synthetic

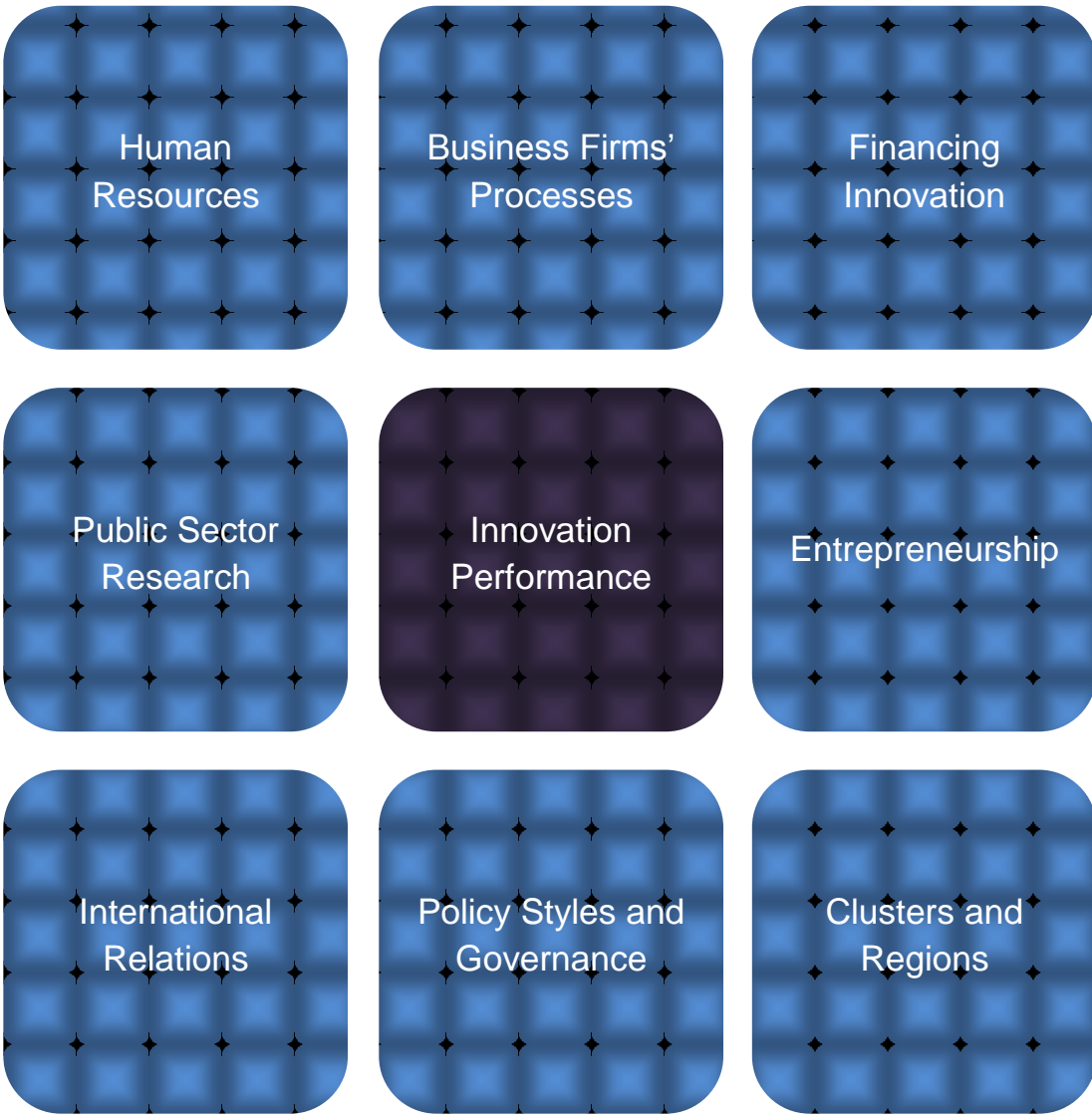
Taxonomies and Ordering

Cautions and notes re: reading statistics

Networking and interaction

The IPP's architecture is modular

Domain
Areas
=
Planned
Platform
Modules



The 'network of nodes' for the public sector research pilot module

Research > Innovation
Scientific Record
Technological Development
Mobility
R&D Collaboration
Knowledge Markets
Spin-offs
Advice, Consultancy and Extension

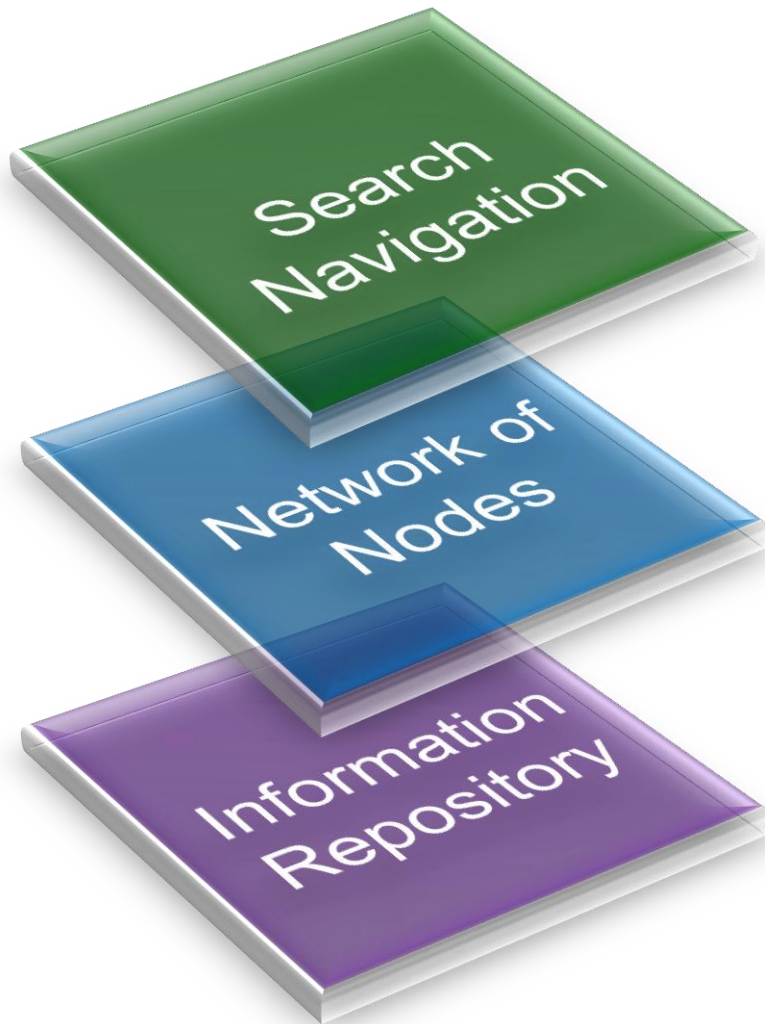
Key Actors
Researchers
Research Universities
Public Research Institutes
Scientific Unions
Technology Transfer Offices
Large Domestic Firms
Large Foreign Firms
Traditional SMEs
High-tech SMEs
Regulatory Organisations
Funding Organisations
Policy-Making Organisations
Third Sector Organisations

Shaping Factors
Economic Development
Economic Specialisation
Industrial Ecology
Geography
Financial Markets
Scope and Scale of Public Research
Public Research Specialisation
Labour Market Regulation
Academic Careers
PSR Funding Regimes
IPR Regimes
Roles and Status of HEIs/PRIs
Scientific Community Norms
Open Innovation

Core Policies
Discretionary organisational funding
Competitive R&D project grants
Support for R&D infrastructures
Centres of excellence
Collaborative R&D programmes
Technology platforms
Cluster initiatives
Science and technology parks
University-industry linkage schemes
PhD studentships
Post-doctoral fellowships
Inter-sectoral mobility schemes
Risk capital measures in support of spin-offs
Entrepreneurship training schemes
Technology diffusion schemes
Innovation vouchers
Technology incubators

Demonstration: www.oecd.org/innovation/policyplatform

The Platform's three layers



Providing structured navigation of the Platform's resources by browsing categories (e.g. modules, countries, etc.), through keyword search, and through sequencing of *Key Challenge Questions (assessment guides)*

All pieces of content are connected to others, according to some semantic rules, so that users can easily identify, connect and put together all the material referring to a particular issue.

Providing detailed information and analysis on topics related to innovation through *Indicators, Typologies, Briefs, Case Studies, an OECD Library, Country Profiles and Methods Notes*

Elements of the 'base layer' information repository

- Indicators – for characterisation and performance measurement – linked to the latest Scoreboard data
- Typologies – to help countries quickly position themselves
- Briefs – self-contained reference materials on issues, actors, policies
- Country profiles – based on information collected in the context of the STI Outlook / Scoreboard
- OECD library – making existing OECD reports accessible through XML
- Case studies – provided by member countries for mutual learning
- Methods notes – instructions for carrying out particular processes of interpretation, assessment and deliberation, e.g. international benchmarking, scenario workshops, etc.
- External links – avoid duplication, e.g. links to the ERA-Watch repository of STI policy instruments

Where will the content come from?

This question is key not only for operational reasons (sustainability), but also because the way it is answered will determine what the IPP is about. There are various solutions, each with its own pros and cons.

- Option 1: the IPP is restricted to OECD and WB own published material.
 - Simpler to manage
 - Homogenous in tone
 - Partial in coverage

Where will the content come from? (2)

- Option 2: OECD and WB material + national policy makers, correspondents and experts, mobilised by OECD and WB.
 - Up-to-date knowledge
- Option 3: option 2 + ‘communities of practice’ and ‘crowd-sourcing’, ‘web 2.0’
 - Broader diversity of approaches
 - Open debates
 - Abundance of content
 - Quality control is complex

THANK YOU!

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IPP test-bed site at:

<http://www.panlogic.co.uk/oecd-ipp-v9/Home.html>