

OECD planned work on innovation systems and productivity



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OECD Trade and Agriculture

7th meeting of the OECD network for farm level analysis,
Paris, 7-8 April 2011

2009-10 Programme of work and budget

- 2 consultant reports in 2010:
  - Alston, J. (2010), "The Benefits from Agricultural Research and Development, Innovation, and Productivity Growth", OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Working Papers, No. 31.
  - Latruffe, L. (2010), "Competitiveness, Productivity and Efficiency in the Agricultural and Agri-Food Sectors", OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Working Papers, No. 30.
- An OECD consolidated report: 1rst draft in May 2011
  - Relationships innovation, productivity and competitiveness;
  - Productivity growth and its determinants, in particular R&D,
  - developments in public and private R&D efforts and their impact on productivity growth;
  - role of policies in fostering innovation, productivity growth and competitiveness, and
  - suggestions for future work are proposed
- Symposium and Ministerial meeting (February 2010)

Agricultural Ministerial Meeting

Agriculture Ministers recognised the need to foster "***innovation, including transfer of technologies, … in order to increase productivity, enhance efficiency, improve sustainable resource use, respond to climate change and reduce waste including through balanced protection of intellectual property rights…***" and to establish "***a regulatory environment conducive to innovation and new technology, and to public-private partnerships***".

They asked the OECD Secretariat to "***explore ways in which public, private and public-private actions would improve innovation within the global food and agriculture system, with a view to increasing productivity growth, ensuring sustainable resource use, responding to demands from consumers and limiting waste***"

2011-12 OECD work on innovation systems

- Agricultural Knowledge Systems (AKS) Conference, 15-17 June 2011 (questionnaire)
- Reviews of innovation systems in OECD countries and emerging economies, including:
  - Institutional aspects
  - Public and private role
  - R&D policies
  - Technology transfers
  - Best practices
- Farm-level performance, including productivity
  - Comparative indicators
  - Determinants
  - Impact of agricultural policies

Questionnaire

- Organisation issues: Who does what?
- Objectives, priorities, and outcomes
- Relationships and networking
- Internal AKS co-operation
- Cross-country co-operation
- Future challenges and developments

AKS Conference

- How to foster the development and adoption of innovation at national and global level in order to meet global food security and climate change challenges?
- AKS widely defined: Higher education to extension, national/international, public/private, all innovations
- Agenda

1. Background: Issues/context
2. How well do AKS respond to new challenges: How are they organised? Who does what? Do they provide the innovations that are demanded? on time? What works and what are impediments? Best practices
3. Improving the responsiveness: Incentives/disincentives
   - ✓ Institutional framework
   - ✓ Public/private role
   - ✓ Regulatory framework conducive to innovation
   - ✓ Facilitating adopting of innovations and technology transfers
4. Coherence of AKS systems with broader policy objectives

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www.oecd.org/agriculture/policies/innovation



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