



MAPPING AND MONITORING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BUSINESS INNOVATION SUPPORT LANDSCAPE

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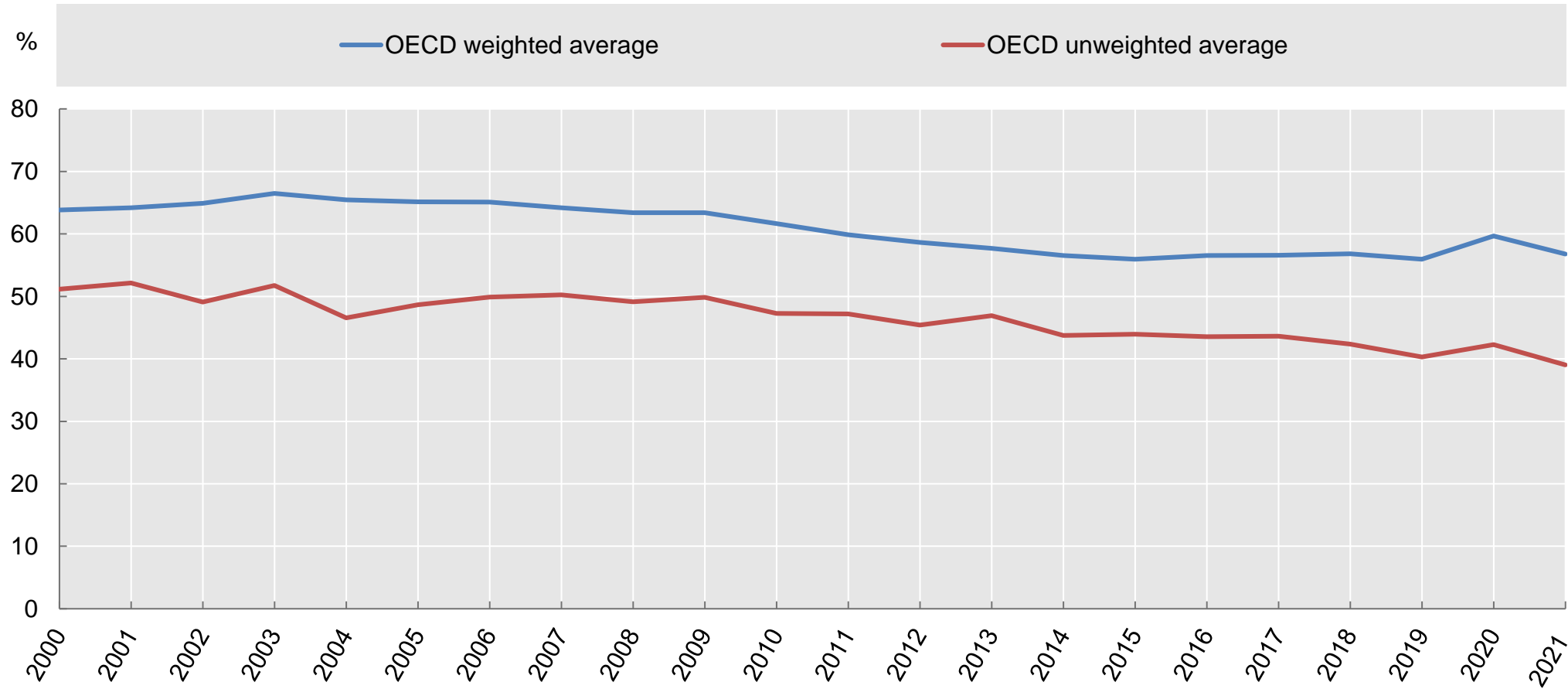
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Downward drift in directionality of R&D government support

Directed support as % of total public R&D support, OECD area, 2000-21



[Issues note](#)
2024 CSTP
Ministerial

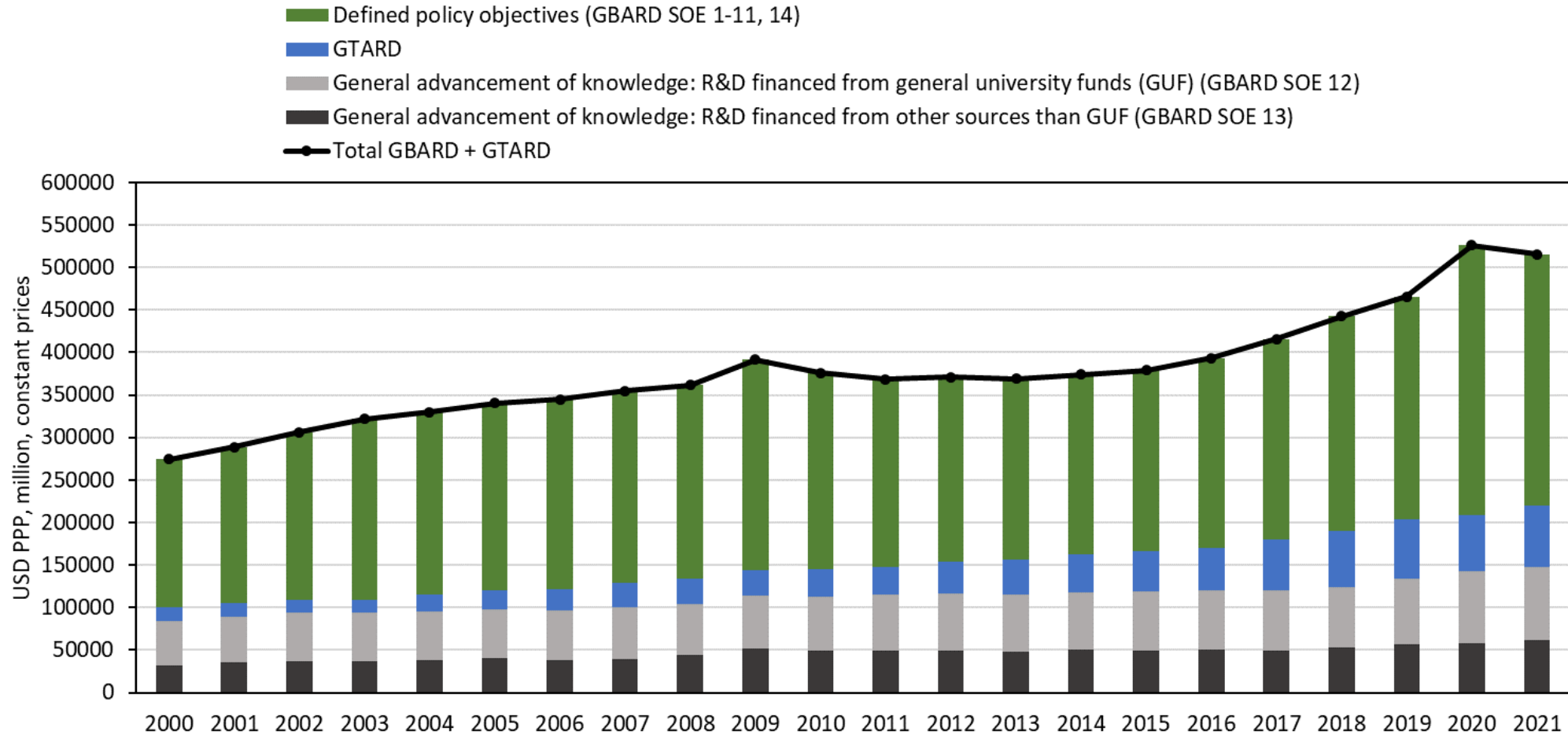
Note: The indicator displays the weighted and unweighted share of total government budgets for R&D (GBARD) and tax incentives for R&D that are not targeted towards specific Socioeconomic Objectives (SEOs) other than the general advancement of knowledge (SEOs 12 and 13) and R&D tax incentives. The directed component comprises GBARD) allocated to Socio Economic Objectives from 1 to 11 and 14. One key reason why the weighted OECD average share is higher than the unweighted equivalent is that the United States, the largest OECD country in terms of public support for R&D, has a higher share of directed funding than the median country.

Source: OECD calculations based on OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) Database, March 2024, www.oecd.org/sti/msti.htm, and OECD R&D Tax Incentives Database, <https://oe.cd/rdtax>, April 2024



Directionality of government support for R&D

R&D budgets by objective and tax support for R&D, OECD area, 2000-21



Note: Undirected support is defined as Government Budget Allocations for R&D (GBARD) for "General advancement of knowledge: R&D financed from General University Funds (GUF)" (NABS 12), GBARD for "General advancement of knowledge: R&D financed from sources other than GUF" (NABS 13) and tax incentive support. Missing values are estimated before averaging for the calculation of the OECD weighted average, but not for the calculation of the OECD unweighted average.

Source: OECD calculations based on OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) Database, March 2024, www.oecd.org/sti/msti.htm, and OECD R&D Tax Incentives Database, <https://oe.cd/rdtax>, April 2024



Grasping the multiple inter-connected **dimensions of business innovation support**, and **facets of directionality**

- **Directionality:** How and towards which goals are govt financial R&D&I support efforts directed?
 - “Towards” (policy goals):
 - **Ex-ante: stated policy objective/priority**
 - Ex-post: distribution of R&D&I funding to projects contributing to policy priority areas

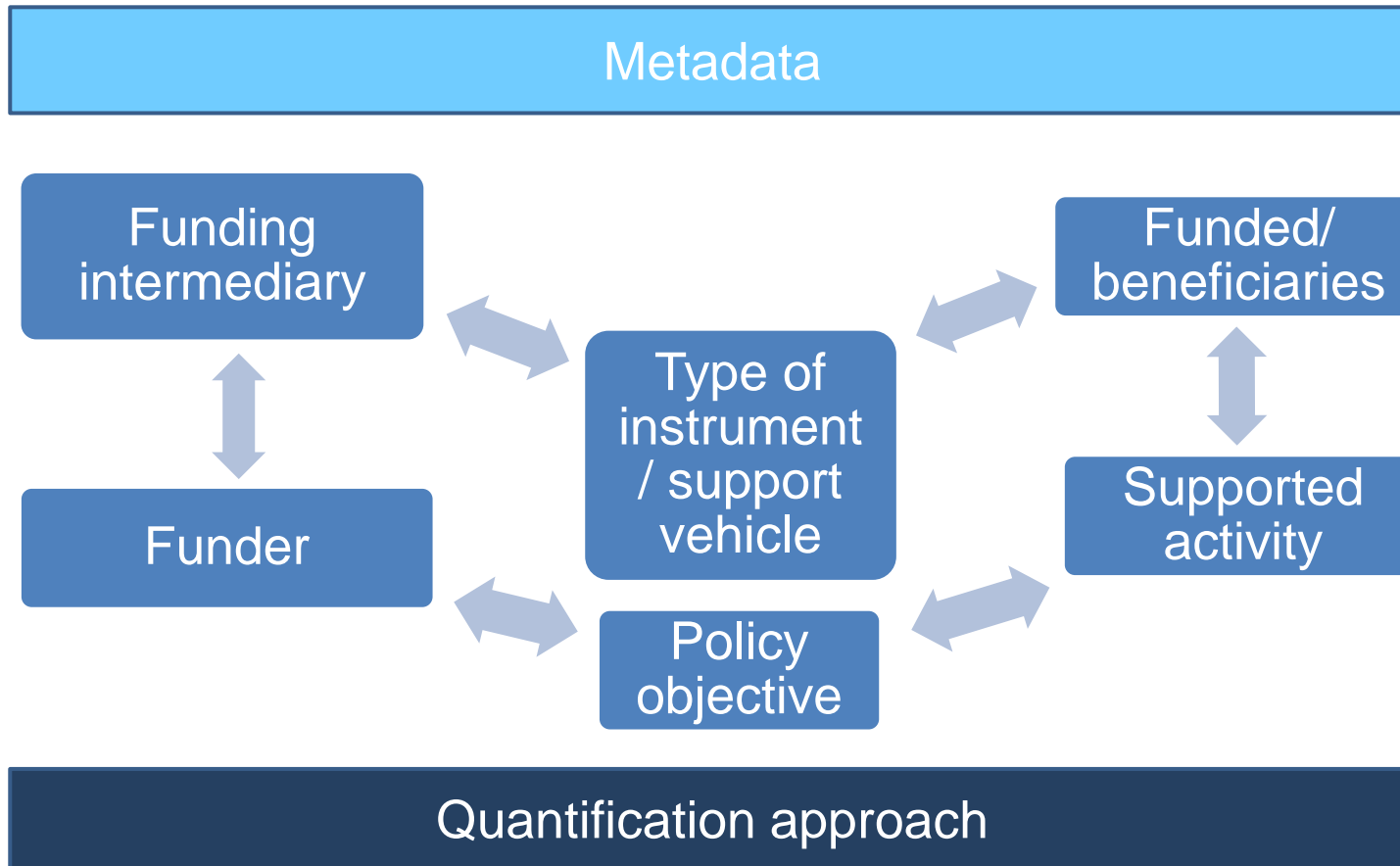
➔ **MABIS-SUPRINNO:** Mapping the landscape of government support for business R&D and innovation

- **Expand the measurement** of R&D support for business
- **Assess potential of budgetary and admin sources** to extend GBARD stats
 - Examine and address key challenges to data availability
 - Guidance for existing surveys
 - **Conceptual framework for measurement at programme level**
 - Demonstrate approach through **mapping pilots** with volunteer countries



OECD framework for mapping and quantifying government support for business innovation

Measurement taxonomy



- **5 main dimensions revealing capacity and intention to direct**

- “**What**” gets supported, eligible activities.
- “**To whom**” (beneficiaries)
- “**By whom**” (who funds/decides/delegation).
- “**How**” (targeting mechanism):
 - **Selection criteria and process: “Targeted” funding of R&D and innovation** projects and infrastructures contributing to achievement of stated policy objectives/priorities
 - ↔ **Policy instrument** – direct (e.g. grants, contracts) vs indirect support (tax relief) – also shape direction



OECD mapping pilots: Testing framework for mapping and quantifying government support for business innovation



SRI Budgets compilation by Australia's Government



Stats Norway database of support for business



Rathenau Institute database on Total investment in science and innovation" (TWIN)



BPI reports, France Ministry of Science and HE business R&D survey



Government of Canada (GC) InfoBase, the Business Innovation and Growth Support (BIGS) and the Proactive Disclosure - Grants and Contributions Awards' databases



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DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY

Working Party of National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators

Government support for business innovation: Results from measurement pilots in five OECD countries

Also drawing on:



INNOTAX
Tax Incentives for R&D and innovation

MABIS-IPTAX

Ted-tenders



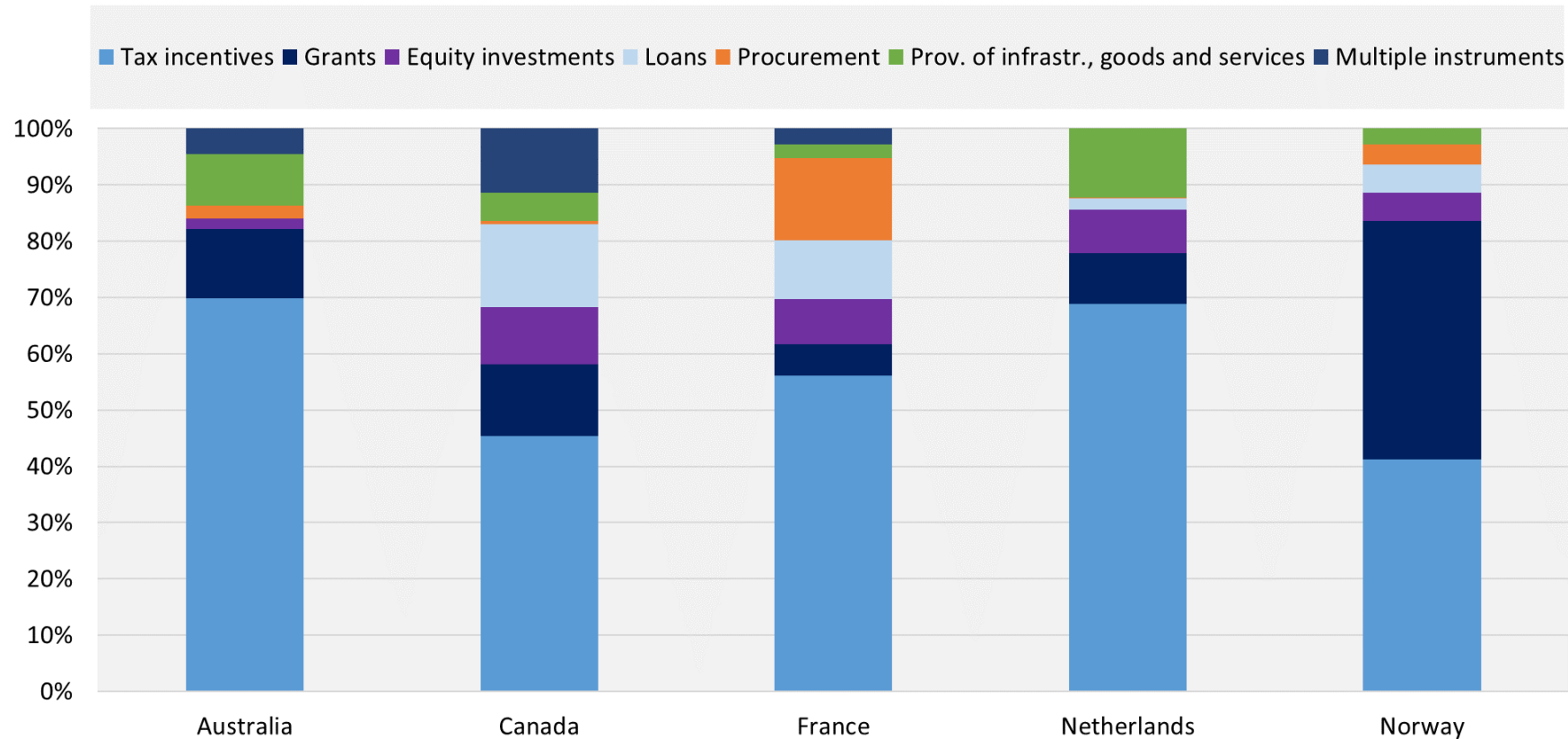
STIP COMPASS

National data sources on R&D programmes (admin, survey)



Innovation support instruments in pilot countries

Government support for business innovation by type of instrument, 2021 As % of total estimated value of government support for innovation



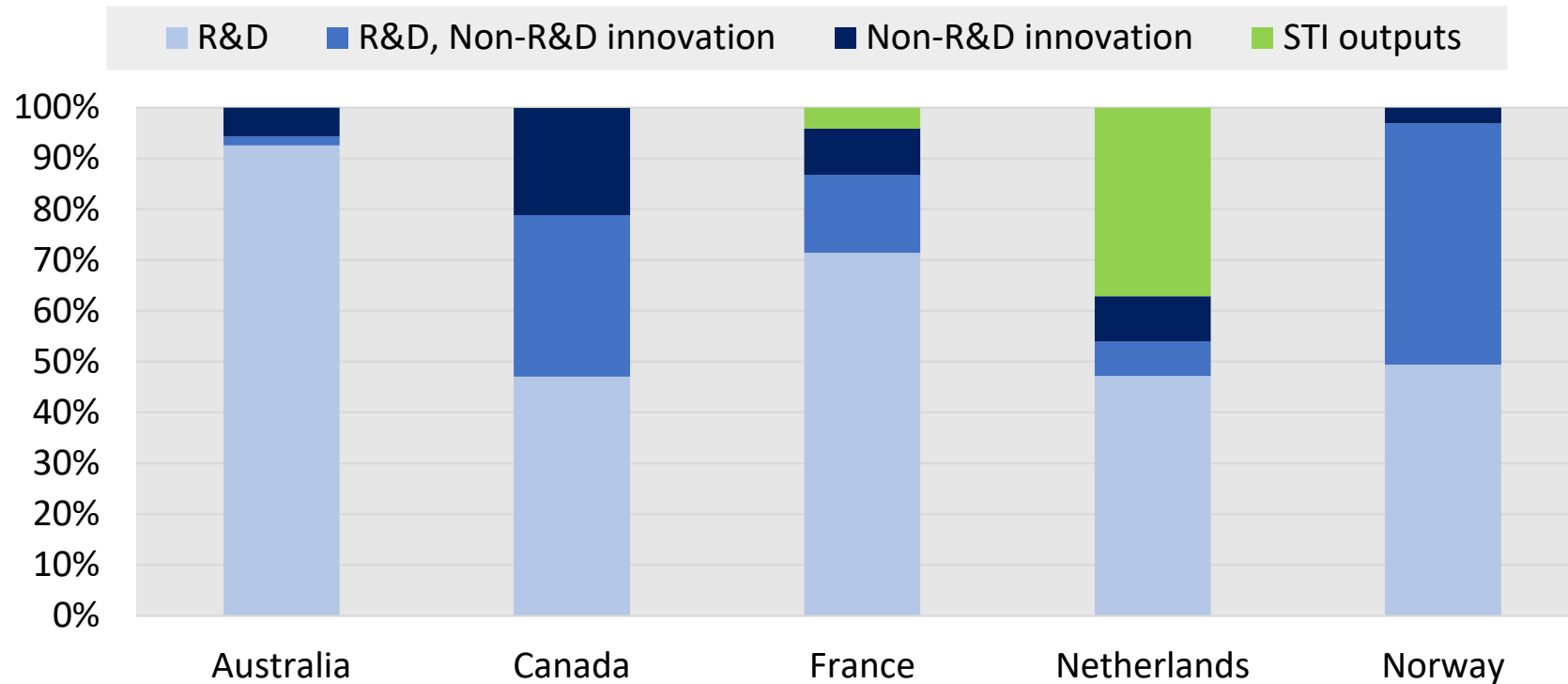
Note: Figures for France, Norway, and the Netherlands refer to calendar year 2021, while those for Australia and Canada refer to fiscal year 2021-22. The figures reported, especially those for Australia and the Netherlands are likely to understate the amount of business innovation support provided by government at subnational level. The category 'Multiple instruments' encompasses policies for which instruments are not separately identifiable.

Source: OECD MABIS-SUPRINNO pilot mapping studies of business innovation support, June 2023.



Supported innovation activities in pilot countries

Government support for business innovation by type of innovation activity, 2021 As % of total estimated value of government support for innovation



Note: Figures for France, Norway, and the Netherlands refer to calendar year 2021, while those for Australia and Canada refer to fiscal year 2021-22. The figures reported, especially those for Australia and the Netherlands are likely to understate the amount of business innovation support provided by government at subnational level.

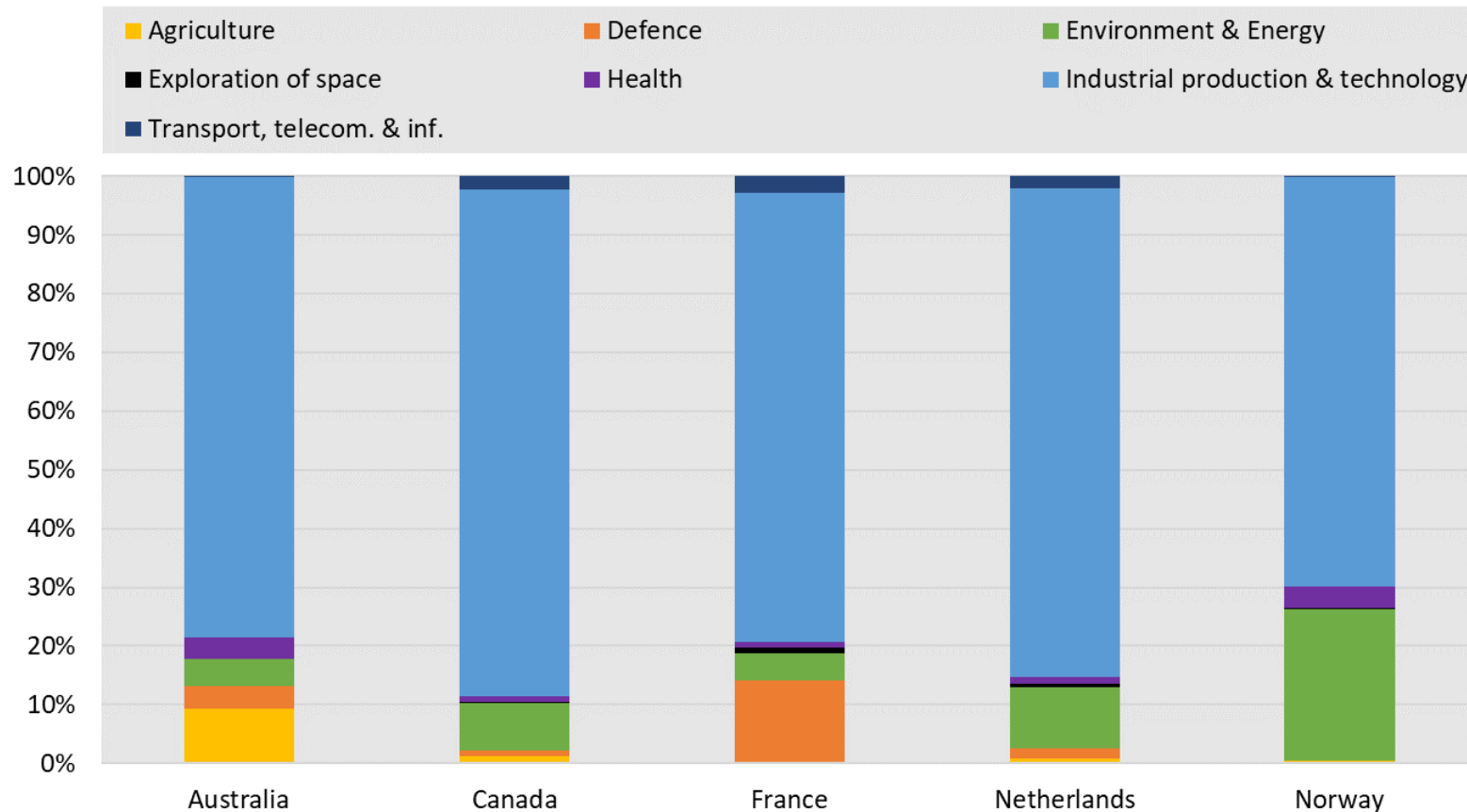
Source: OECD MABIS-SUPRINNO pilot mapping studies of business innovation support, June 2023.



Socioeconomic objectives of support in pilot countries

Government support for business innovation by socioeconomic objective, 2021

As % of total government support identified in the SUPRINNO pilots



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Source: OECD MABIS-SUPRINNO pilot mapping studies of business innovation support, June 2023.



Main takeaways from pilots

- **Heterogeneity and commonalities**
- **Boundaries of innovation support**
 - Entrepreneurship, support for “twin transition” tech and processes adoption (whole of government approach)
- **Pathways**
 - Intermediary-channelled support: RTOs in business sector
- **Ex-ante vs ex-post directionality** – whose and which objectives?
- **Measuring RDI support “Dark matter”**:
 - financial instruments and procurement for innovation
 - quantification “black box” – gross / net – flows / stocks
- **Value of transparency and plans to extend pilot (MABIS2)**



Next steps for MABIS-SUPRINNO

- **Objective: *Mapping of business innovation support in OECD and EU countries (20+ volunteer countries)***, applying framework and methodology adopted in SUPRINNO pilots in MABIS1
- Report on **SUPRINNO database and indicators** (Q3 2026)
- Report on **green directionality of innovation support programmes** (Q2 2026)



THANK YOU!

- OECD (2023a), “[OECD framework for mapping and quantifying government support for business innovation](#)”
- OECD (2023b), “[Government support for business innovation: Results from measurement pilots in five OECD countries](#)”

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