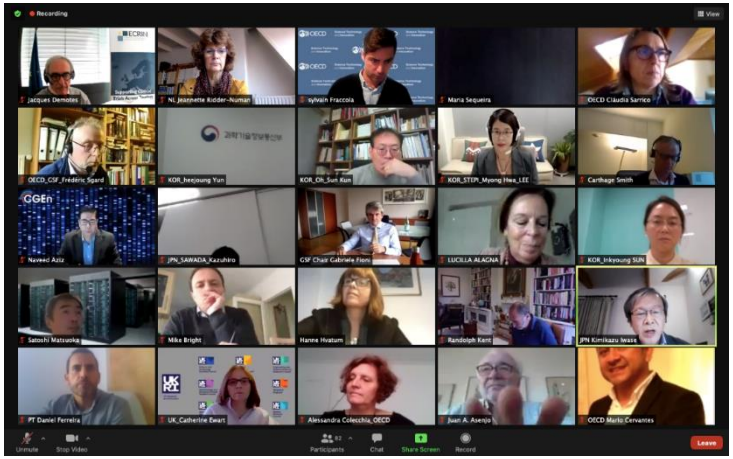
GLOBAL SCIENCE FORUM: AN OVERVIEW

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

What is the Global Science Forum?

- The overall objective of the Global Science Forum (GSF) is to support countries to improve their science policies and share in the benefits of international collaboration.
- provides a venue for consultations and mutual learning among senior science policy officials.
- The GSF counts 34 members from OECD and key partner countries and the European Union. South Africa became first full Associate in 2023.



Organisational Structure of OECD

COUNCIL
Oversight and strategic direction

- Composed of ambassadors from member countries and the European Commission and chaired by the Secretary-General
- Overarching decision-making body

COMMITTEES
Discussion and review

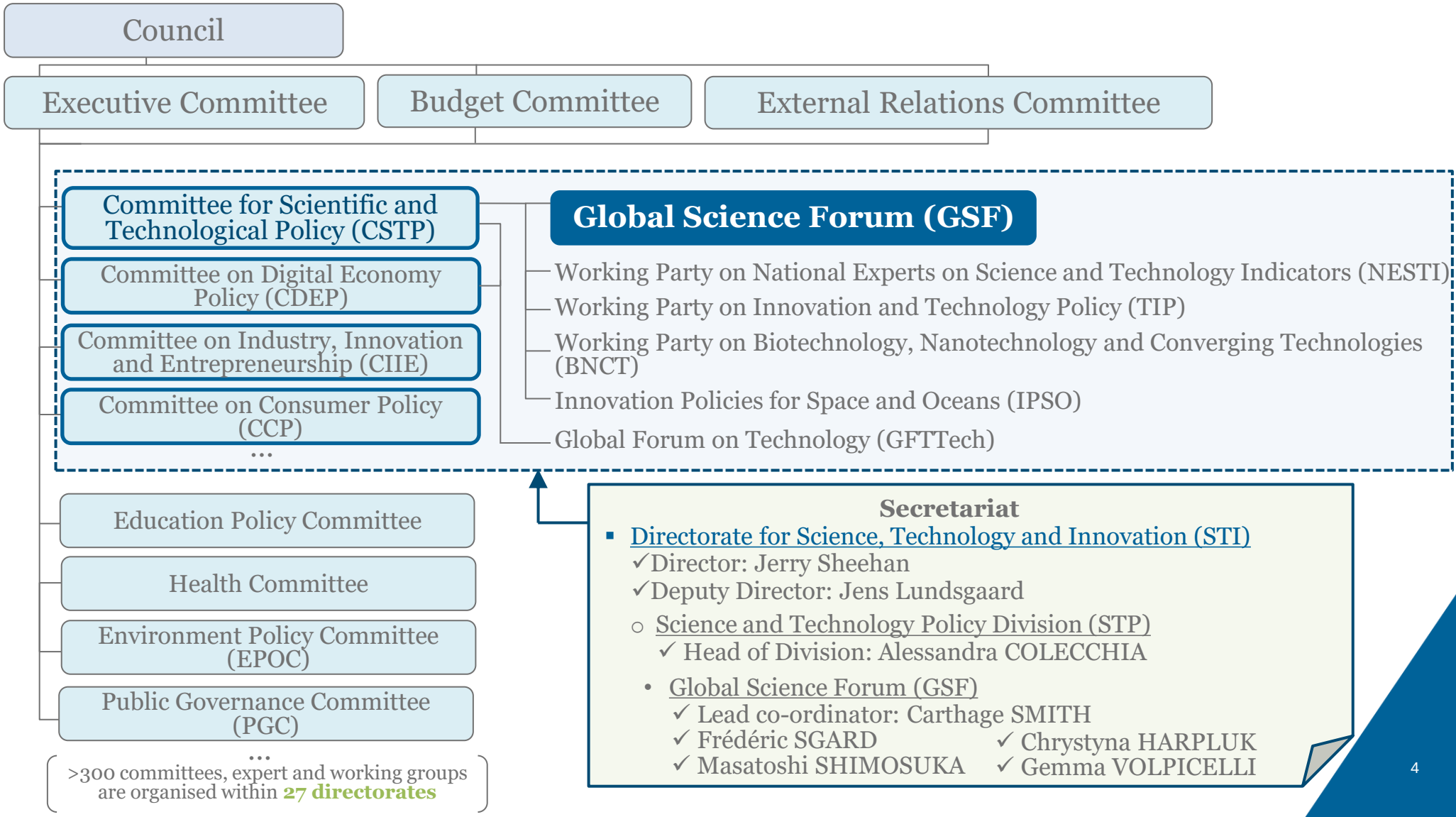
- Consist of member and partner countries, and represent state bodies, academia, business and civil society
- Decide the strategy (biennial Programme Work and Budget: PWB), share and discuss policy experiences and issues, and validate the work of the Secretariat
- >300 committees, expert and working groups

SECRETARIAT
Evidence and analysis

- Led by the Secretary-General and composed of directorates and divisions
- Implement the PWB (data collecting, analytical work, prepare reports and publications…) for review and endorsement by the committee
- About 3,300 employees

(source) https://www.oecd.org/about/structure/

GSF within the OECD Structure



What does Global Science Forum do?

- The GSF carries out analytical work on high-priority science policy issues.
- Specifically, the GSF serves its members in the formulation and implementation of their science policies.

Exploring opportunities and mechanisms for new or enhanced international co-operation in selected priority areas

Defining international frameworks for national or regional science policy developments

Addressing the science policy dimensions of issues of global concern.

A very brief history

Created in 1992 as the « Mega-Science Forum », transformed into the GSF in 1999. It is a Working Party of the OECD Committee for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP).

- Early work on neutron sources led to critical decisions in Japan, US and Europe (ILL, J-PARC, ESS)
- Several International research collaborations nurtured by GSF:

GEM GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL working together to assess risk

incf International Neuroinformatics Coordinating Facility

GBIF Global Biodiversity Information Facility

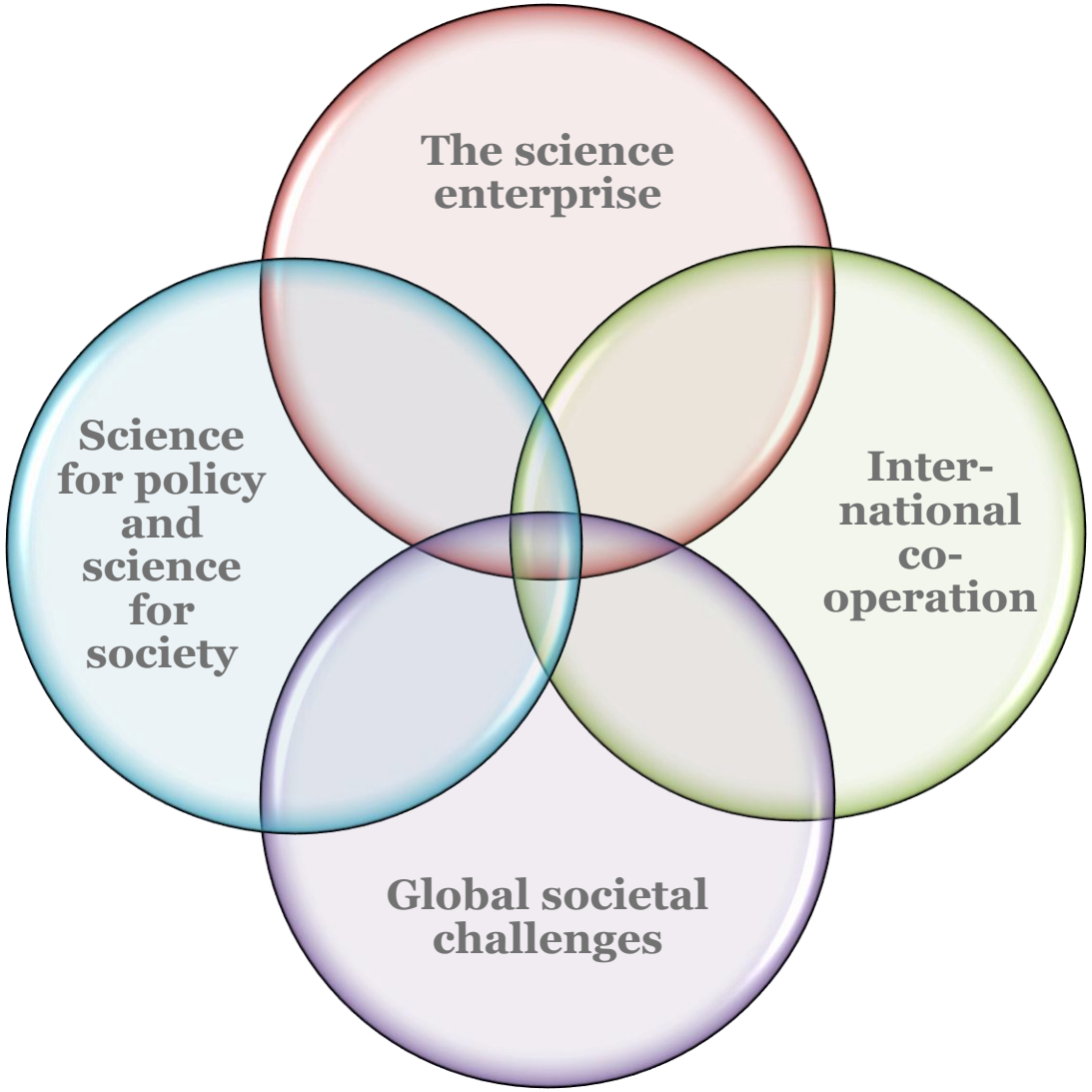
SciColl Scientific Collections International

- Developed several OECD recommendations (clinical trials, research data, international collaboration)
- Produce influential reports in key science policy areas

GSF's competitive advantage

- GSF is a **global** forum that is inclusive beyond OECD countries
- Brings together representatives from **science ministries** (+some funders and academics) and focus on science policy
- Work via **consensus** (promote cooperation rather than competition)
- **Mutual learning:** delegate (+expert) participation in projects
- Recognised **convening power**
- Small and nimble secretariat (but requires considerable pro-bono effort from countries/experts)
- **Leverage** other OECD expertise and resource
- Works with **strategic partners**
- Policy reports, with OECD label, can have significant influence

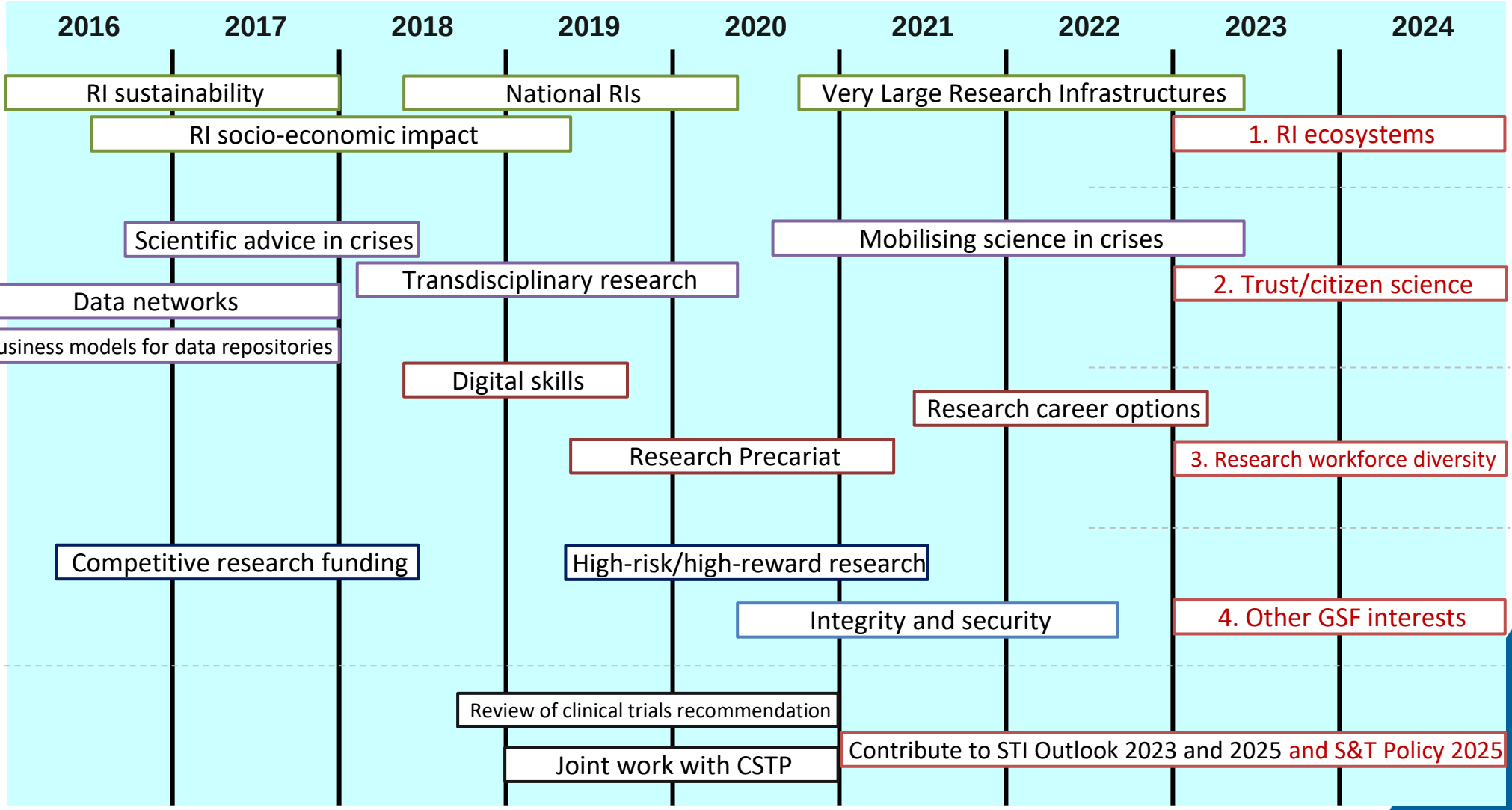
GSF strategic themes



GSF Bureau (2024)

1 January to 31 December 2024			
Chair: Ms. Amanda Collis	United Kingdom	Science strategy (Bioscience)	2022 -
Mr. Susumu Kajiwara	Japan	Science policy (Biochemistry)	2022 -
Ms. Inkyoung Sun	Korea	Public policy	2022 -
Mr. Patrick Monfray	France	Public policy (Environmental science)	2023 -
Ms. Kendra Sharp	United States	Science strategy (Mechanical engineering)	2024 -
Mr. Juha Latikka	Finland	Science policy (Biomedical engineering)	2024 -
Mr. Luis Sanz-Menendez	Spain	Science policy	2024 -

Global Science Forum activities, 2016-2024

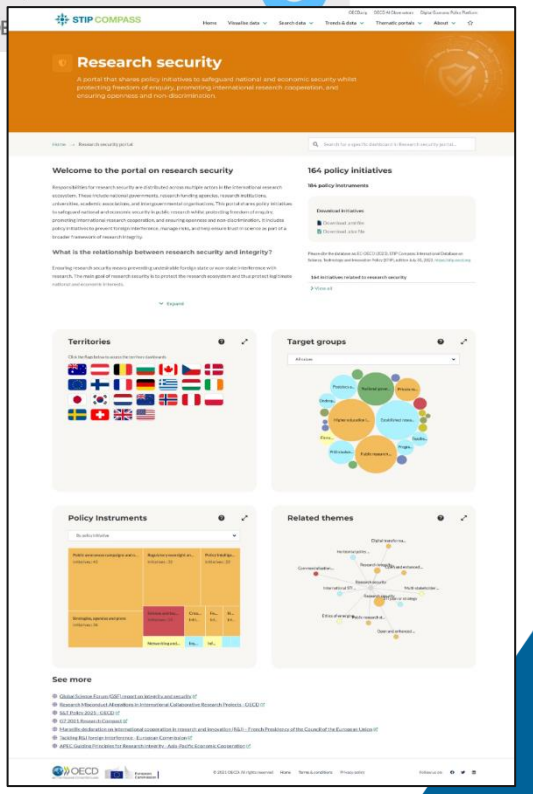


Research Infrastructures (2017-)

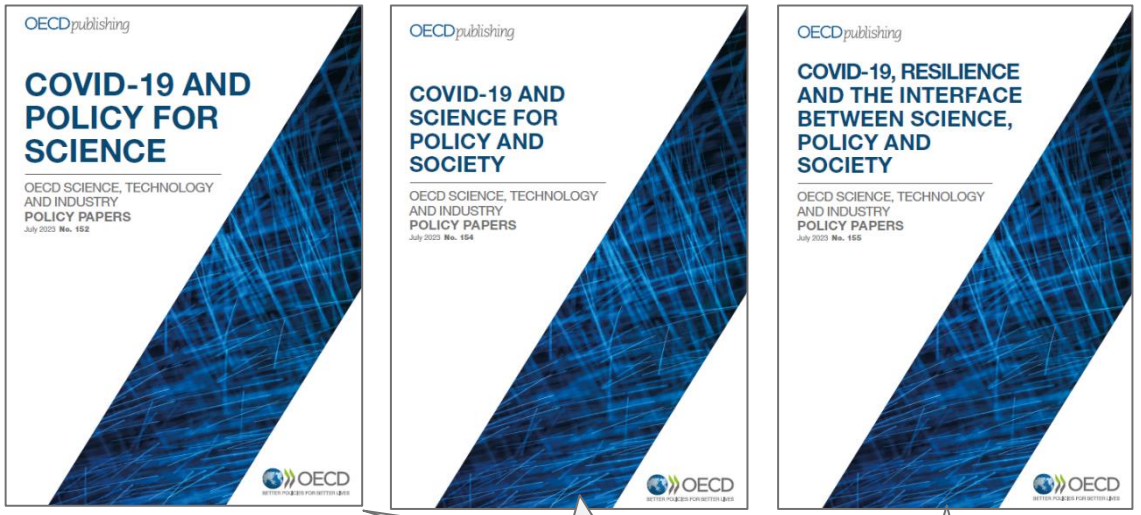
- ✓ Good practice examples/case studies
- ✓ Survey results and statistical analysis
- ✓ Analytical frameworks and toolkits
- ✓ Policy recommendations/options

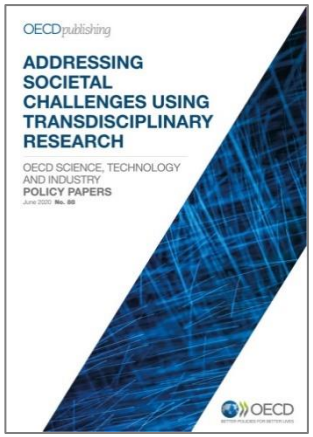
- ✓ Mutual learning, case studies, panel discussions, published report and online video

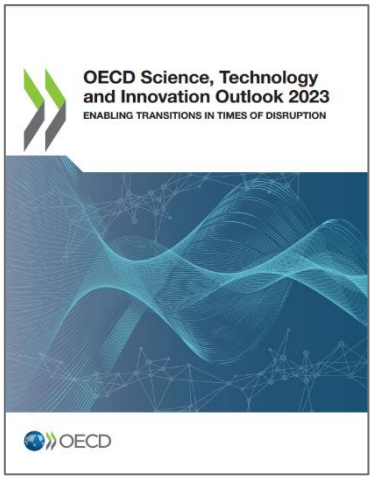
Open Science and data (2016-)



Societal challenges and Covid-19 (2015-)







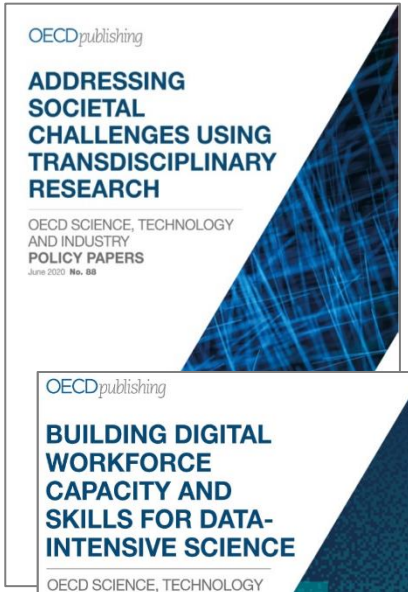
Chapter 4:Mobilising science in times of crisis: Lessons learned from COVID-19

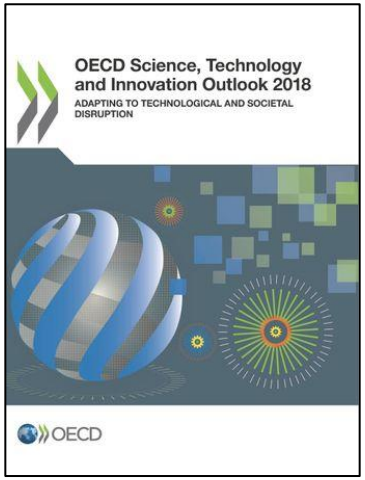
1) Data access and sharing
2) Research infrastructures
3) Academia-privates sector partnerships

4) Priority setting
5) Scientific advice
6) Public communication and engagement

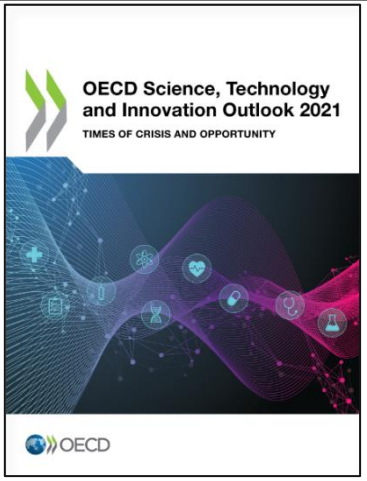
1. Strategic mobilisation
2. Managing conflicting priorities
3. Co-ordination and collaboration across levels of governance
4. Transdisciplinary and reflexive science
5. Dynamic and system-oriented governance

The research workforce (2018-)

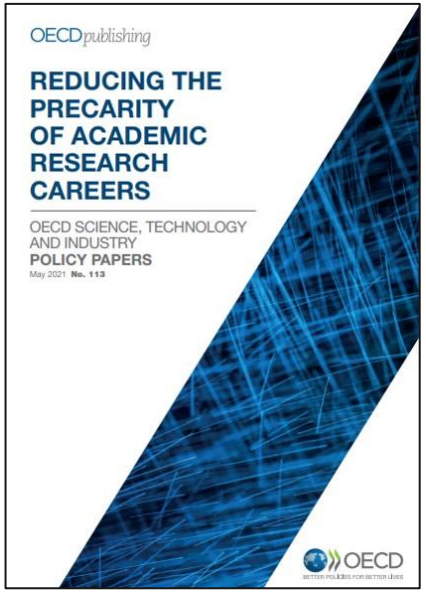




Chapter 7: Gender in a changing context for STI



Chapter 3:Challenges and new demands on the academic research workforce



Research Funding (2018-)

Ongoing projects 2023-2024

1. Fostering Research Infrastructure Ecosystems to address complex scientific and societal challenges
2. Citizen Science: policies to promote citizen engagement in the production of scientific knowledge
3. The future research workforce: promoting Equity Diversity and Inclusion
4. Other areas of interest:
   - Smaller scale follow-up to recent projects (eg COVID-19 and responsible science communication; research security) or exploratory work on new areas (e.g. research assessment).
   - Input to CSTP activities including the S&TP2025 initiative, the STP ministerial (April 2024), and STI Outlook

GSF - Building common understanding and trust

Further Information

https://www.oecd.org/science/inno/global-science-forum.htm