

# EC-OECD Innovation and Growth Webinar Series

October-December 2020



## PROJECT DETAILS AND OBJECTIVES

### microBeRD

The [OECD microBeRD project](#) investigates whether R&D tax incentives and direct funding are effective in stimulating additional R&D investment by business using a novel, internationally distributed method of microdata-based impact analysis. This webinar kicks-off the “2020 EC-OECD innovation and growth webinars”, highlighting the results from the first phase of the microBeRD project (2016-19). These results, recently released in form of an OECD STI Policy Paper ([“The effects of R&D tax incentives and their role in the innovation policy mix”](#)), show that the effect of such measures varies across different types of firms and R&D expenditures, and shed light on the mechanisms driving these effects. These findings, based on 20 OECD countries, have important policy implications and are summarised in a dedicated OECD STI Policy Note ([“How effective are R&D tax incentives?”](#)).

MicroBeRD, co-funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, is a joint project of the OECD Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) and the OECD Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP) through its Working Party of National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI). The second phase of the project (microBeRD+, 2020-2023) will refine and extend the current additionality analysis of R&D input additionality, exploring the effect of R&D support policies on innovation outputs (e.g. introducing new products and services, filing patents) and economic outcomes (e.g. employment and productivity growth).

### MapProdIGI

Productivity performance and employment dynamics are at the heart of policy discussions in the European Union (EU) and other OECD countries. On the one hand, it has been found that one of the main reasons for the disparity between countries in terms of their level of economic development comes from differences in aggregate Multifactor Productivity (MFP). On the other hand, there is also evidence that there is significant divergence in productivity performance within narrowly-defined sectors in individual countries. While some firms “get it”, others are left behind. Understanding the diversity of productivity performance across firms in different sectors and countries, and the factors



driving this, is crucial to inform better evidence-based, tailor-made policies that can help address the sources of the productivity gap.

MapProdIGI builds on the core [DynEmp](#) and [MultiProd](#) data infrastructure developed by the OECD over the last decade to build the evidence base in key policy areas of productivity, business dynamics and employment. By collecting and analysing harmonised data at a highly disaggregated level across more than 20 countries, the project provides unique insights into the role of the digital transformation in driving productivity growth and dispersion, and the potential for policy to support growth while also encouraging the benefits of technology to spread widely throughout the economy.

### KnowInn

The KnowInn project aims to provide new evidence on the role of public research institutions in fostering innovative entrepreneurship and on the role of national policies and framework conditions in catalysing the translation of scientific knowledge into innovative entrepreneurship. For this purpose, the OECD has been using innovative data sources that combine several proprietary databases of detailed microdata on start-ups, venture capital deals, and information on the educational background of entrepreneurs. The project has also linked these data with patent data from the global PatStat database (available through the OECD MicroData Lab) and with the OECD's Science, Technology and Innovation Policies (STIP compass) database. Three analytical reports are being developed in the scope of the KnowInn project. The first report provides a novel analysis of the relationship between innovative start-ups and public research institutions. The second report aims to analyse the role of Government Venture Capital (GovVC) to support the transformation of research excellence into innovative entrepreneurship. Finally, the third report aims to assess the role played by different policy settings in explaining the heterogeneous impact of publicly-funded research on innovative entrepreneurship across countries and sectors.

### REITER 3

As its name indicates, REITER 3 is the third phase of a project that originally started in 2016 and that has the overarching goal of contributing to the monitoring and assessment of research and innovation (R&I) policies in Europe and beyond. It does this by surveying countries on their R&I policies, linking the collected policy data with other information (including statistics and other databases), and providing open data services through a dedicated web portal, the STIP Compass (<http://stip.oecd.org>). REITER 3 will maintain and update this infrastructure, and will aim to extend its uses and user base through new topic-based analysis and web services. Specifically, in a first part, the project will renew and upgrade STIP Compass databases and re-design the website's graphical user interfaces. Among other things, this will involve administering the 2021 edition of the EC-OECD STIP Survey. The project will also raise data quality, ensure linked data is up-to-date, revise and deepen taxonomies, and make the data accessible in STIP Compass. In a second part, the project will expand the uses and user base of STIP Compass by collecting data on and analysing



topics that are high-priority for policymakers and analysts (such as the Covid-19 crisis and the climate emergency), and surfacing this in dedicated topic portals. This topic focus will make STIP Compass more relevant, raise its profile and reputation, and further incentivise countries to provide high quality data. Overall, the project's overarching goal is to enhance the evidence base for R&I policies, which should in turn contribute to better national and European R&I policy and programme design.