

Capacity-building programme following up on the UNECE Innovation for Sustainable Development Review of Moldova (2022)

Trainings for policymakers on selected topics to support the implementation of the Roadmap on Innovation and Technology Transfer

Participants' notes and group activities

Background

Following the publication of the [Innovation for Sustainable Development Review of Moldova](#), the Ministry of Education and Research (MER) of Moldova requested support from UNECE to translate some of the recommendations from the Review into a Roadmap on Innovation and Technology Transfer. This Roadmap was finalized in October 2022 following several multistakeholder consultations with relevant local actors.

A series of trainings will be organised by UNECE and MER to support implementation of specific measures under the Roadmap. The targeted beneficiaries are the staff of MER and other relevant ministries, the National Agency for Research and Development of Moldova (NARD) and the State Agency on Intellectual Property (AGEPI), among others.

Workshop 1: 13 December 2022

Half a day online training.

English trainer with simultaneous translation to Romanian.

Workshop 2: (TBC) 2 days of in person training in Chisinau in the week of 23-27 January 2023

Agenda

Workshop 1: Supporting innovation with policy, legislation and local regulation

To support Roadmap Strategic Goals 1 and 5.

SG1: Technology Transfer represented on the National Innovation Council (NIC)

SG5: PROs have adopted a clear intellectual property policy.

Target participants; MER, Ministry of Economy, Economic Council under PM, NARD, AGEPI, representatives of the Universities (9) and of the research institutes under Ministry of agriculture and Ministry of health

10 minutes	Welcome and introduction to the training session and participants
60 minutes	<p>Session 1: Shaping the innovation landscape through clear and appropriate legislation and governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of national legislation • Landmark legislation (examples) • Group activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ national status ○ Pros and Cons of employer/ employee ownership of inventions • Other issues • Feedback and discussion
10 minutes	Short break
60 minutes	<p>Session 2 The importance of regulating IP Ownership and planning for technology transfer at Public Research organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translating national law in to institutional policy • IP Policy main issues • Group activity: Roles and Responsibilities of Researchers and PROs • The WIPO Universities initiative • EU Principals of Knowledge Valorisation • Feedback and discussion
10 minutes	Short break
60 minutes	<p>Session 3: The role of a National Innovation Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Innovation Councils – history and main structural elements • Group activity – structuring the Moldova NIC • Feedback and discussion • Influence, impact and recent trends • Examples and Case Studies • Feedback and discussion
10 minutes	Summary and plans for January trainings

Session 1: Shaping the innovation landscape through clear and appropriate legislation and governance.

Notes

Group Exercise 1

In your group, discuss what the legal situation is in Moldova at this time with regard to:

A: Ownership of 'employee inventions'

B: 'Remuneration' of employee inventions

Question to consider:

- Are either governed by national Law?
- Are either governed by internal (institutional level) bylaw/ regulation.

Can your group 'cite' any document in relation to your answer?

Take 5 -10 minutes to discuss and then please nominate someone to provide a briefing to the rest of the participants.

Notes

Feedback

Group Exercise 2

In your group, discuss if intellectual property rights related to ‘employee inventions’ (including research at universities and research institutions) should be owned by individuals or their organisations.

List the ‘pros’ and cons’ of each situation

Employer ownership	
Pros	Cons
Employee ownership	
Pros	Cons

Do you think that the situation should be different for artistic rights (copyright) compare to industrial rights (patents, trademarks etc)? Why?

Take 5 -10 minutes to discuss and then please nominate someone to provide a briefing to the rest of the participants.

Notes

Feedback

Session3: The role of a National Innovation Council (NIC)

Group exercise: Structuring a NIC for Moldova

Using the table below, make some suggestions for the structural characteristics of the proposed Moldova NIC.

In the feedback provide an explanation for your decisions.

Structural characteristics	Explanation	Suggested scope for Moldova
<i>Mandate/task –</i>	Whereas most councils have the primary task of providing advice (which, for some, includes producing reports and overseeing policy evaluation), others have a mandate to coordinate policy areas, drive change, and make policy decisions, sometimes including decisions regarding budget allocation. Their role, in this sense, may be either weak or strong.	
• <i>Focus</i>	An important difference is between a narrow focus on research and innovation programs (or S&T programs) and related budgets, and a broader approach which includes regulations, incentives, education, entrepreneurship, financing (in a broader sense than only focusing on allocation of government funds) and framework conditions	
• <i>'Anchoring'</i>	Some councils are chaired by the head of government (prime minister), while others are led by a minister (usually of economics, science and technology, research or enterprise); yet others consist solely of independent experts who report to the government (the prime minister or a minister within the government)	
• <i>Composition –</i>	Some councils consist of experts appointed in their personal capacity ('expert councils') while others consist of policy makers and high-level representatives of ministries, sometimes also including academia and industry ('actor councils')	
• <i>Resources –</i>	Councils may have a budget, personnel and an organization enabling them to carry out or commission analyses, or there may only be a minimal secretariat tasked primarily with organizing meetings.	
• <i>'Output' –</i>	Councils' primary outputs may be analyses (e.g. annual benchmarking analyses such as the 'Report on Austria's Scientific and Technological Capability' or 'State of the Nation Report' that benchmarks Canada's science, technology and innovation	



	performance), evaluations and recommendations as opposed to decisions, plans and guidelines for future policy	
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Overview National Innovation Councils

Country	AUSTRIA	DENMARK	FINLAND	GERMANY			NETHERLANDS
Name	Technology & Development	Council for Research & Innovation Policy	Research & Innovation Council	Innovation Dialogue	Expert Commission for Research & Innovation	Council of Science and Humanities (Wissenschaftsrat)	Advisory Council for Science, Technology & Innovation
MANDATE/TERMS OF REFERENCE	Monitor STI performance, programs; Provide strategic advice	Provide strategic advice and holistic perspective	Monitor STI perf. and intl. context; Provide strategic policy guidelines	Provide advice on innovation policy	Monitor STI performance and evaluate innovation system; Provide advice	Provide advice (focused on higher education and scientific institutions)	Provides advice, based on a structured work method
MEMBERSHIP							
PRESIDENT/PM	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
OTHER MINISTERS	4 (Innovation & Tech, Science & Research, Finance, Education) in advisory function	No	6 (Education, Economy, Finance + Health, Defense, Interior)	3 (Economics & Energy, Education & Research, Special Affairs)	No	No (but State Secretaries from 5 ministries)	No
INDUSTRY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
ACADEMICS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FOREIGNERS	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
NUMBER	12 (of which 8 have voting rights)	9	17	20	6	32 (Scientific Comm.) + 22 (Admin. Comm.)	10
APPOINTED BY	4 each by Min. for Innovation & Tech. and Min.	Minister for Higher Education & Science	Govt	Prime Minister	Federal Ministry for Education & Research, after approval by the	President of the Federal Republic of Germany	The Crown (as proposed by Min. of Education, Culture and



	for Science & Research				Federal Government		Science and the Min. of Economic Affairs)
RESOURCES							
BUDGET FOR ANALYSIS	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
SECRETARIAT	Yes (8)	Yes (3)	Yes (3-4)	Yes (4)	Yes	Yes	Yes (11)
ACTIVITIES/ OUTPUTS							
FORESIGHT	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
EVALUATION	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
COMMISSIONS STUDIES	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	?	No
OWN REPORTS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
STRATEGIES/ PLANS	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

Country	SWITZERLAND	UK	CANADA	US	CHINA	JAPAN	KOREA
Name	Science & Innovation Council	Council for Science & Technology Policy	Science, Technology & Innovation Council	President's Council of Advisors on Science & Technology	Leading Group for Science, Technology & Education	Council for Science & Technology Policy	National Science & Technology Council
MANDATE/TERMS OF REFERENCE	Provides advice (focused on higher education, research and innovation)	Provide advice on strategic, cross-departmental STI issues	Integrated and independent advice to govt on STI issues	Advise President; Provide policy recomm. in areas related to STI	Reviews policies and programs and coordinates inter-govt activities	Assess national R&D; investigate, formulate and coordinate S&T policies	Deliberation, advice and coordination of STI policies
MEMBERSHIP							
PRESIDENT/PM	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
OTHER MINISTERS	No	No	No (but deputy ministers)	Yes	At least 7 (incl. Education, Science, Finance)	At least 5 (incl. S&T, Economy, Finance, Education)	13 government delegates
INDUSTRY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
ACADEMICS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FOREIGNERS	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
NUMBER	15	19	Up to 14	18	?	14	25



APPOINTED BY	Govt	Prime Minister	Minister of Industry and Minister of State (S&T)	President	Govt	Govt	Govt
RESOURCES							
BUDGET FOR ANALYSIS	Yes	Limited	Yes?	Yes	No?	Yes	Yes
SECRETARIAT	Yes (11)	Yes	Yes	Yes (3)	No	Yes (around 100)	Yes (steering committee)
ACTIVITIES/ OUTPUTS							
FORESIGHT	No	No	Yes/Limited?	Yes	No	Yes?	Yes/Limited?
EVALUATION	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Limited (reviews of MSIP evaluations)
COMMISSIONS STUDIES	No	Yes	No?	No	No	Yes	Yes (through special committees)
OWN REPORTS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No?	Yes	Yes
STRATEGIES/ PLANS	No	No	No	Yes	?	Yes	Yes

Profile of your trainer

Lisa Cowey PhD MBA



Lisa Cowey has worked in the field of innovation for over 30 years.

Following a PhD in physics she spent a decade in the commercial sector with high-tech instrumentation companies in the UK, USA and Germany, an experience that encompassed start-up, equity fund raising and trade-sale exit.

Since 2006 she has worked in the Western Balkans region and in the newer EU member States to help design, implement and assess policy actions to increase competitiveness and innovation through science, technology and innovation policy with a focus on bringing more R&D to market from public research organisations and SMEs. Most recently she has been working for the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission to investigate the framework for technology transfer in the Eastern partnership countries including Moldova and Ukraine and for the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Georgia to help them set up and adopt an innovation grant scheme for their universities.

Lisa regularly designs and delivers training courses for Ministries, Agencies, universities and the innovative SME sector on the topics of innovation and technology transfer. She has recently run a 3 day COVID-safe online training for the Institute of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan and online interactive workshops to support 'Proof of Concept' actions in the Western Balkans.

Lisa has a PhD in Physics from the University of Oxford, an MBA from Oxford Brookes University Business School where she specialised in university-industry technology transfer. She also holds a Diploma in IP (Law and Practice) from Bournemouth University Business School IP Unit. She is based in Oxford in the United Kingdom.