

invitation at committee meetings and through the official representatives to the OECD for business (the Business and Industry Advisory Committee - BIAC) and labour (the Trade Union Advisory Committee - TUAC).

OECD Secretariat Organization and Support for S&T

Secretariat support for the CSTP and its working parties comes mainly from some 30 professional S&T staff within the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry (DSTI), under Director Takayuki MATSUO (Japanese) and Deputy Director John Dryden (British). Daniel Malkin (French), heads the DSTI Science and Technology Policy Division, the main focus of OECD S&T work, while Andrew Wyckoff (American) heads the Economic Analysis and Statistics Division which provides statistical support and analysis to both the S&T and industry-related activities of the DSTI. Deputy Secretary-General Herwig Schlögl (German) has sectoral responsibility for the directorate. The DSTI also works horizontally with other directorates, including Education, Employment and Social Policy; Economic Policy; and Environment.

2. What's New? 2002 S&T Priorities and Program Developments at the OECD

The eight priorities for 2002 are as follows:

- Science and Technology indicators (ongoing), including R & D, innovation, patents, HRST and biotechnology;
- Indicators for knowledge-based economies, including benchmarking indicators; input/output data base; Main Science and Technology Indicators; and a structural analysis data base (STAN);
- Innovation and Sustainable Growth, the main CSTP contribution to the follow-up of OECD horizontal project on Growth and Sustainable Development; including new patterns of public/private partnerships for innovation, innovation and economic growth, managing intellectual property rights in the public research sector, and innovation and sustainable development;
- Management of S & T policies, including financing of basic research, managing S & T personnel in the public sector, S & T and civil society and social sciences; and taking into account the evolving relationships between science and industry, the demand for accountability of public funds, and advanced procedures of evaluation;
- Monitoring Science, Technology and Innovation Policy;
- Policy Reviews of Non-Member Countries;
- Global Science Forum; provide a venue for consultations among senior science policy officials of the OECD member countries;
- Life Sciences and Technologies, including biotechnology for human health, sustainable industrial development and support for Biological Resource Centres.

In addition to the promotion of cooperation among member countries in the field of science, technology and innovation policy, the CSTP seeks to contribute to broad OECD economic, social and scientific objectives, with particular attention to policy integration and the strengthening of effective science systems. Specific reference is given in its mandate to