

# ¿Quien merece ser desarrollado? Política científica implícita en Chile a través de comisiones presidenciales

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# Research Question

## Observations

- Presidential commissions are replacing permanent bodies in the regulation and guidance of STI policy in Chile

## Hypothesis

- The Chilean Government delegate's framing (and responsibility) in STI main policy under experts committees to perform an implicit policy

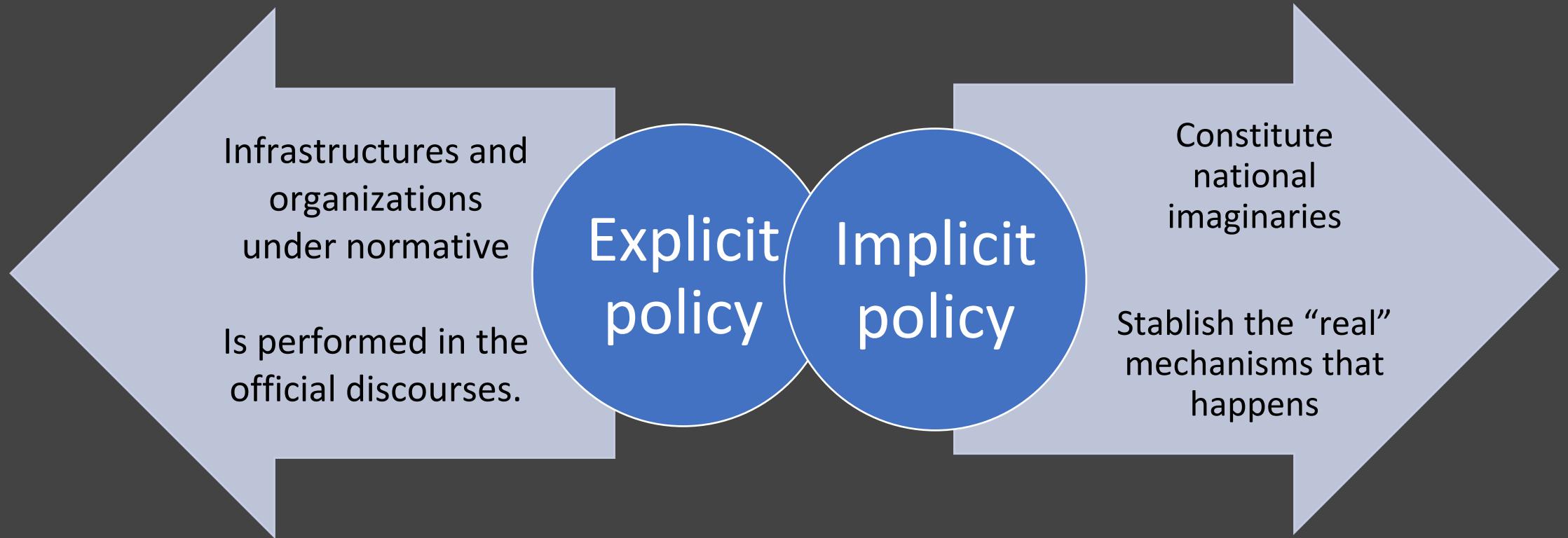
## Object of Study

- Science for Development, Presidential Commission. (2015) Origin, Development and Implementation.

# Methodology

- 10 In-depth Interviews to relevant actors: Scholars, Commission members, Governmental officials and staff.
- Critical analysis of the main report. Comparison with proposal, measures and assessment.
- Documental analysis of minutes, reports and support material. In particular Law 21.105 (July 2018)
- Media analysis from committee members involved.
- Secondary Quantitative indicators (when are available) to related objectives in the report.

# Implicit policy and Chilean SNI



# Conditions to commission

## Científicos y expertos recomiendan crear ministerio de ciencia

Autor: Cristina Espinoza C.

Rechazan crear subsecretaría a cargo de Economía, como propone el programa de gobierno. Abogan por una cartera propia, para solucionar la fragmentación que acusan.

## La precaria gestión de la ciencia que ningún gobierno ha cambiado

Autor: Cristina Espinoza C.

Expertos dicen que institucionalidad está repartida en muchos organismos y que Conicyt no es prioridad.

Presidential program was problematic

Pressure of scientific community (academics and non-academics)

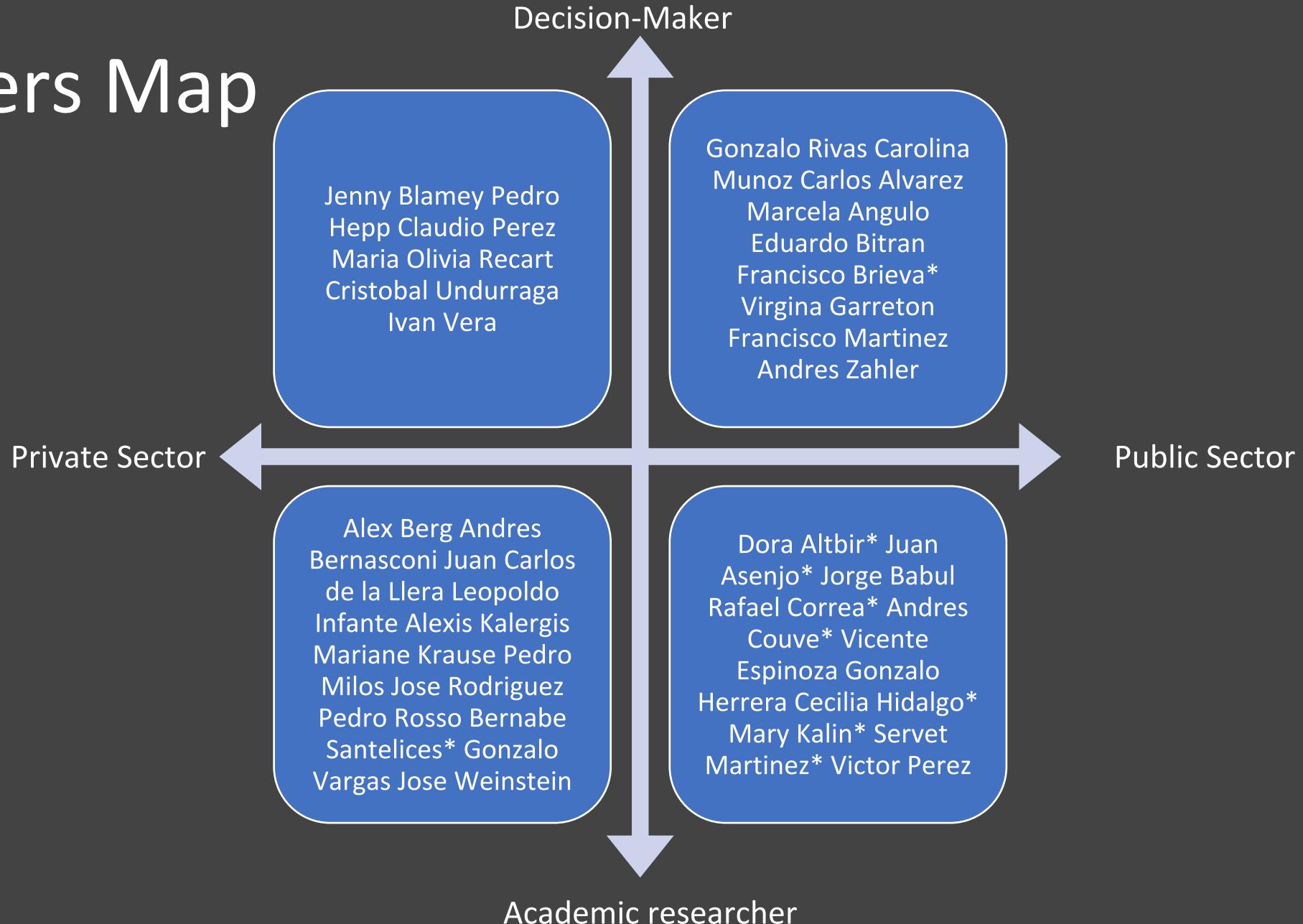
Why now?

Previous government propose HE + CTI Ministry

Lack of leadership in Science agency

Legislative don't have political initiative

# Stakeholders Map



# Main Discussion

## Models of Development

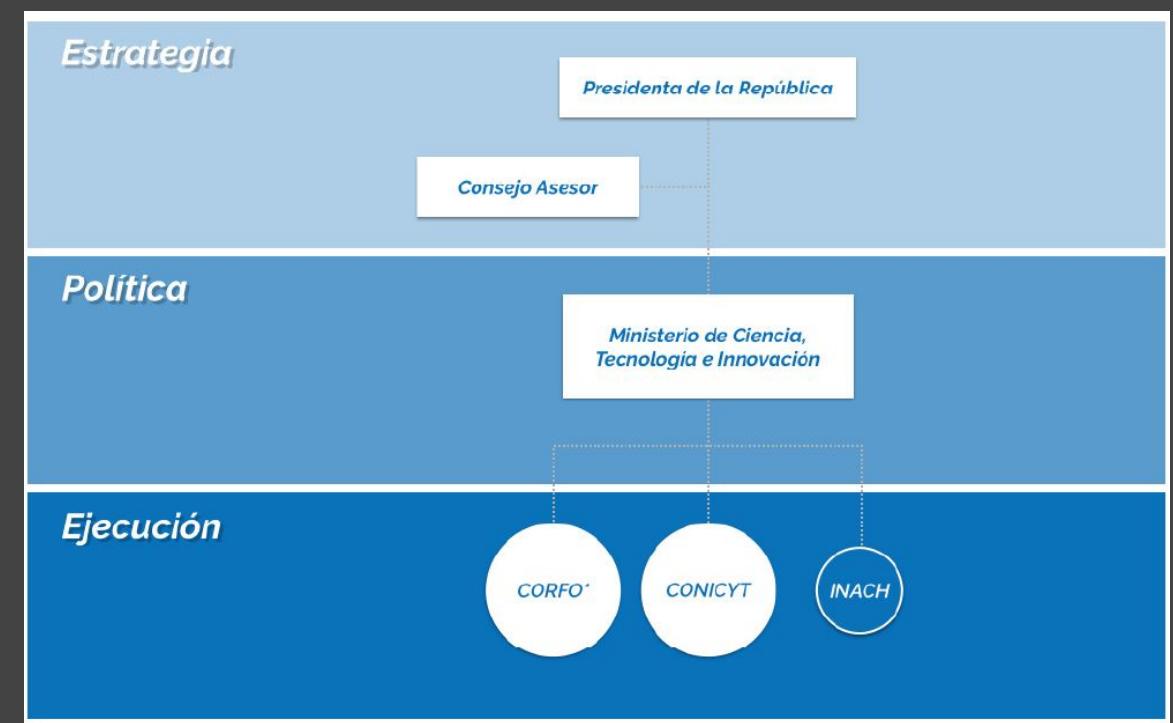
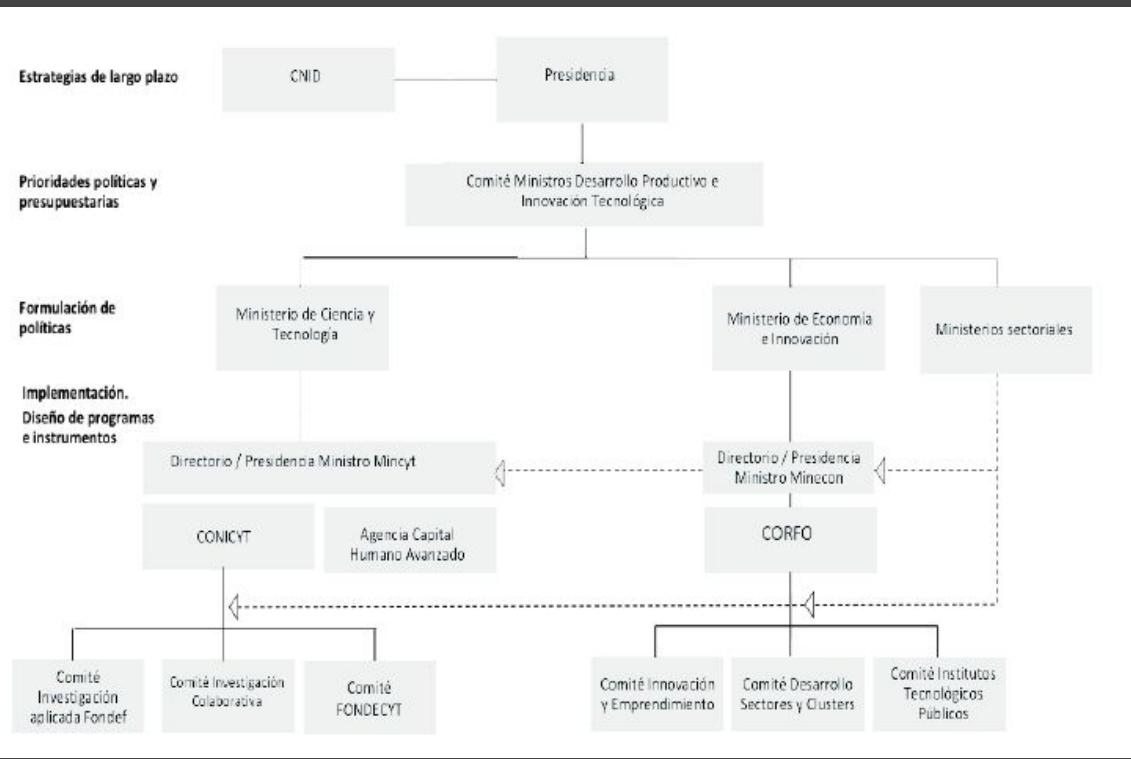
- Implicit in all the members. Lack of expertise of commission for this conversation.
- Competition between (new) modernization and economic growth

## Role of Science in Society

- Science as pillar of development. Linear model of innovation
- Technology is implicit called, but never faced by the discussion

## Governance

- Ministry is a consensus. But What ministry?
- Other dimensions are subordinated to institutionality.



# Two models

# What implementation is observed?

Presidential commission report “A shared dream for the future”

→ 5 principles, 7 objectives and 24 proposal and 89 “specific” actions

In addition, President Bachelet made 4 explicit compromises

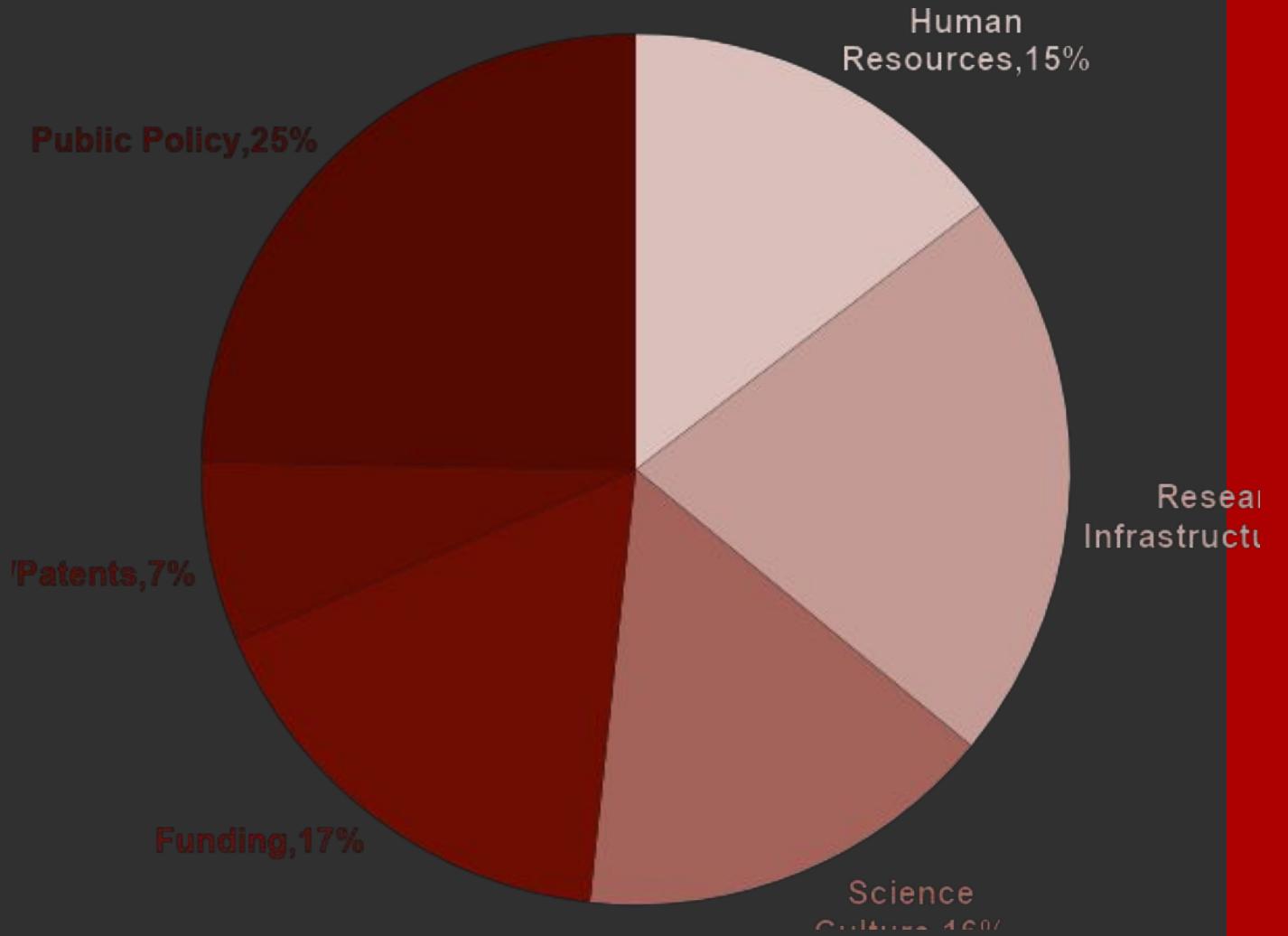
→ Move ICM to CONICYT (first structural change. No happen).

→ **Propose a bill of ministry of Science and technology.**

→ Study two strategic areas (CNID's reports on water resources and natural disasters)

→ **Develop a scientific culture pilot**



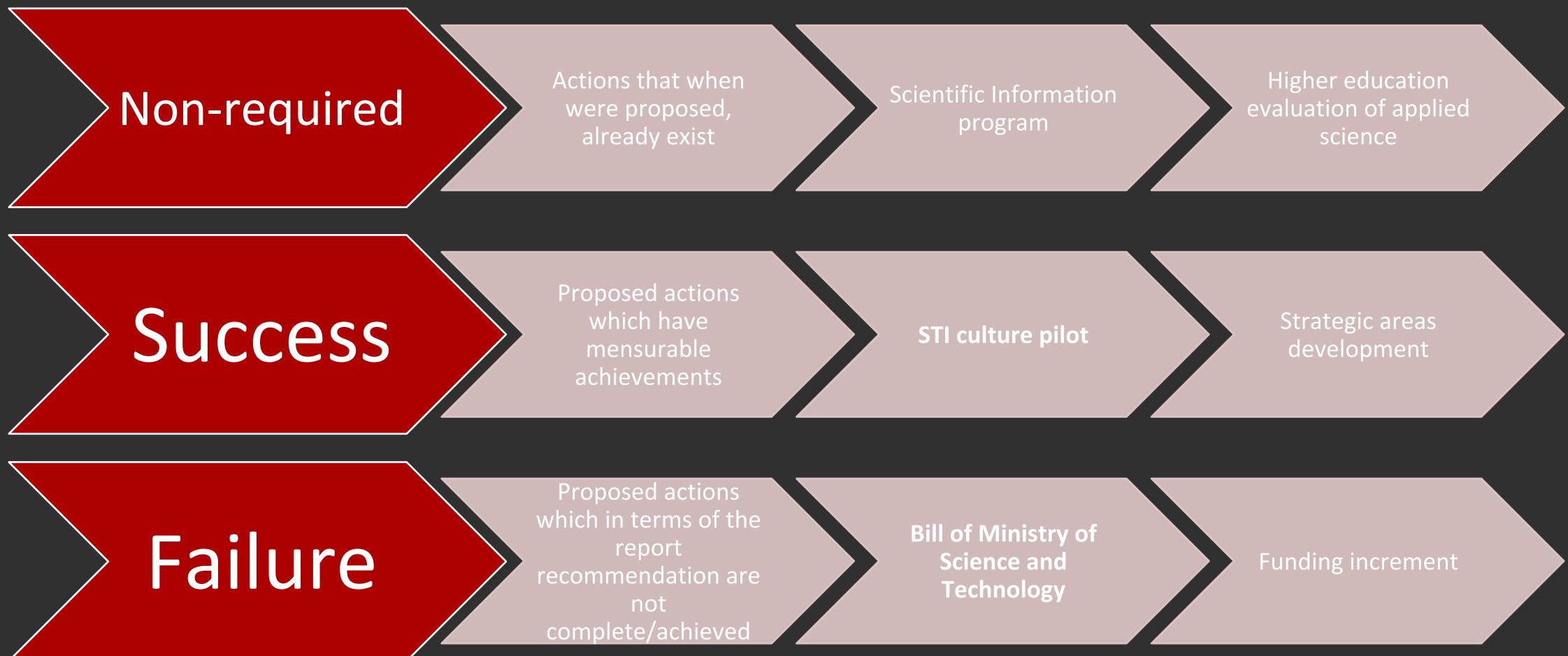


# Proposal distribution

The 87 actions were classified in different categories, in relation with its political interest.

- Funding
- Human Resources
- Research Centers and Universities
- Intellectual and industrial property
- Scientific culture (outreach)
- Public Policy recommendation

# Three cases of implementations



# STI culture pilot

A success case



# Results analysis

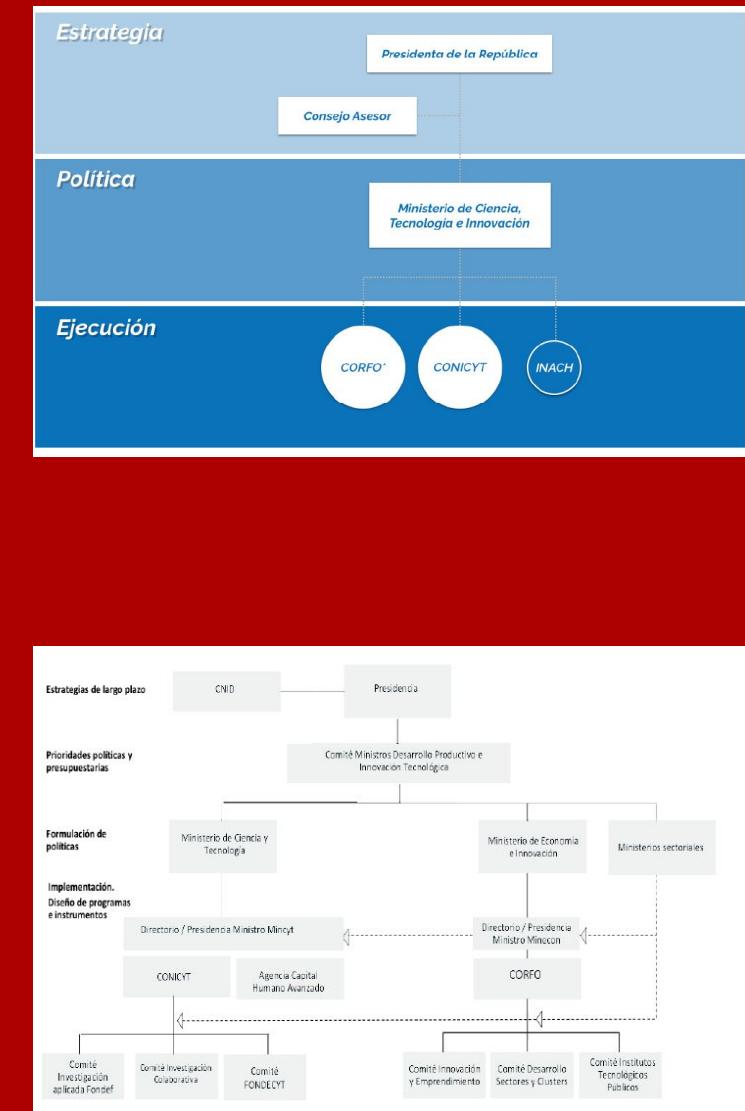
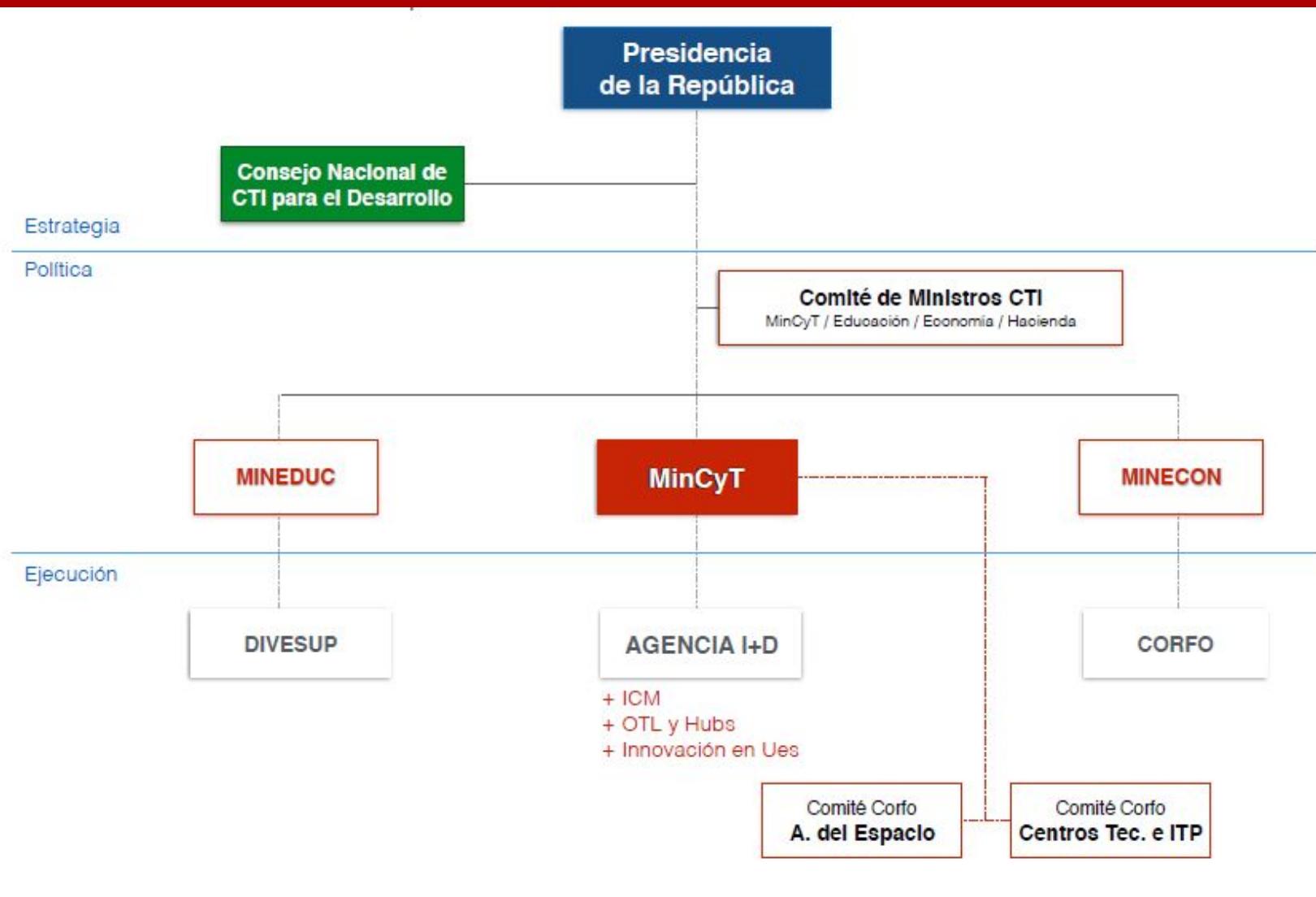
5.5 Make a territory-based pilot in STI culture	Actors involved
Articulate agencies and sectors	Ministries of Culture, Education and Economy
Focus on school as center. Implement in 2016.	14 public schools in two communes: San Joaquin (Capital Region) and Valdivia (South Region)
Develop promotional activities in 2015 to validate and articulate participants.	Focus groups and conversation. Process of convergence of expectations. CNID as coordinator
Design and testing a pilot of measurement instruments.	Ministry of Economy (Innovation Division) pay for this instrument. The evaluation was positive.
Develop an evaluation in late 2016 and create an scaling plan to 2017.	Scaling happen in Coquimbo (North region) and extension to others schools in previous communes. Articulation between CONICYT and

# Bill of Science and Technology Ministry

A failure case?

# Difficulties of the project

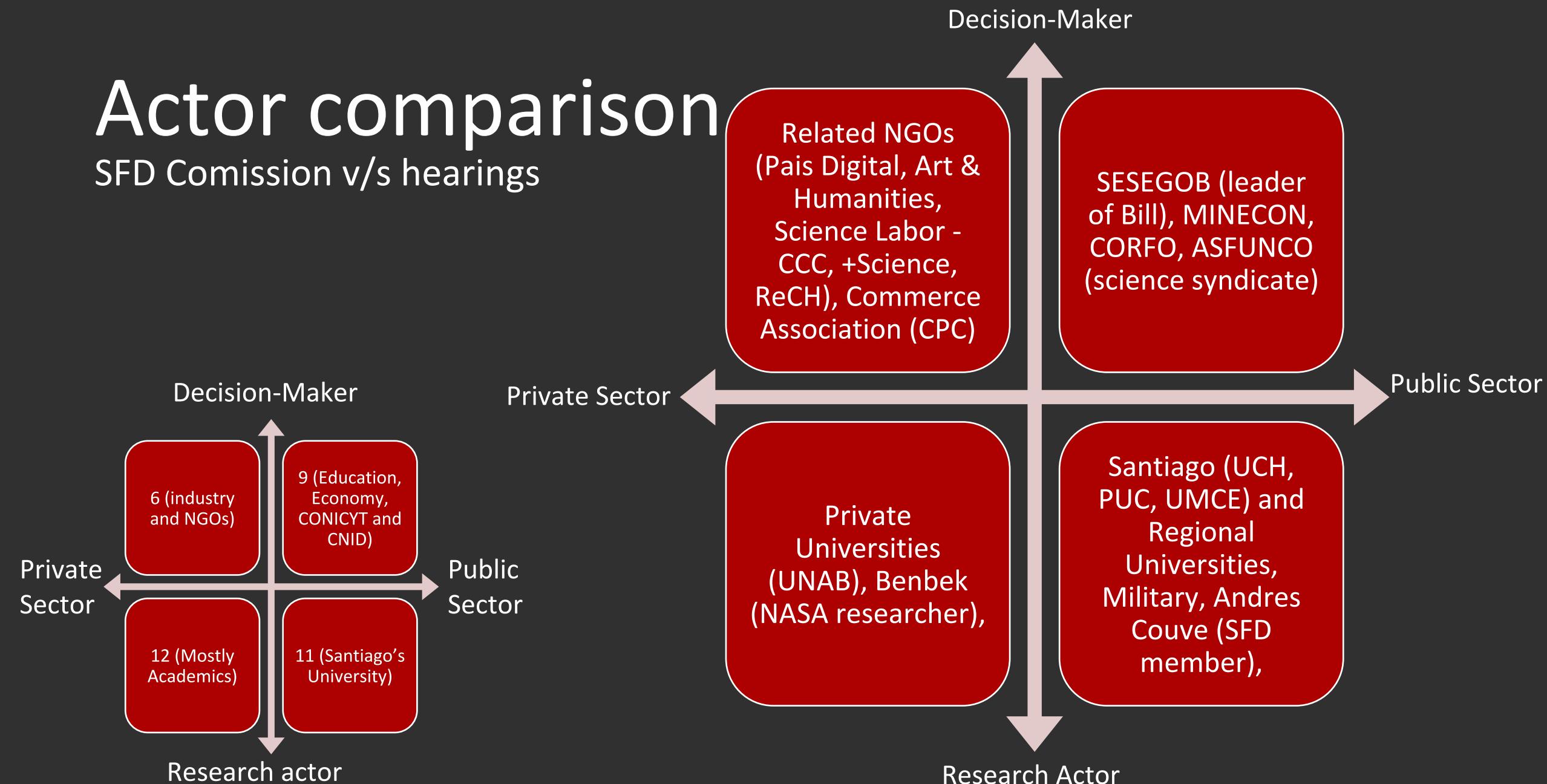
- Bill is highly innovation in terms of participation and regional governance.
- Incorporation of Macrozones (as nodes of similar strategic scientific-economic opportunities)
- Several councils under the ministry for strategy and policy. Formalization of CNID and transformation of CONICYT and its programs.
- Lack of involvement of innovation communities.
- Request for have a more broad epistemic and diverse identity (Humanities, young scholars, digital governance, among others...)



**Levels of structure:** Three Pillars (Bill), Two Pillars (Disensus in SFD), One Pillar (Majority in SFD)

# Actor comparison

SFD Comission v/s hearings



# Result analysis

- **Despite consensus about the requirement of ministry**, several points were objected.
- The name was one of the most relevant conversation until the moment. Senate and Representatives camera make changes! Currently is “**Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation**”
- Executive power don’t make consensus and propose “Three pillar model” that persist in the proposal
- **The nature and limits of innovation governance** (and in particular, instruments and institutions – CORFO) was partially content in the bill.
- Two main controversies that avoided the approval of the bill for Bachelet: **Macrozone regional governance and one article in intellectual property**.
- Project is unapproved and waiting a Mixed Committee at the end of government. The Bachelet objective to achieve a S&T ministry fails.

# Conclusion

Presidential commission have limited advantages as strategy and several problems to design and implement science policy.

Meanwhile the promotion of **instruments or programs result successful**, the lack of continuity and societal representative makes evaluation and governance redesign something unachievable under its terms. **The commission only systematize previous diagnosis.**

Participants and stakeholder consider commission as a first step, **but recognize its limitations for scientific policy**. The requirement of institutionalized debate (legislative, executive) is expected, but **Chilean government utilize this to delay science policy with presidential commission.**