



The Hertie School Berlin, the OECD Berlin Centre and the d\carb future economy forum, with support of the Berlin School of Economics (BSE),  
have the pleasure of inviting you to a day debating

## **Green Industrial Transitions in the EU and the US**

Berlin, 22 June 2023

Friedrichstraße 180, 10117 Berlin

### **Effective Green Industrial Policy – the Role of Data, Digitalisation, and Standards**

Once out of fashion, industrial policy has made a strong comeback, partly driven by the enormous economic restructuring required by the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero by mid-century. The US, the EU, but also Japan, China and many other countries are all taking a much more active approach with tax breaks and direct subsidies to develop green technologies and markets. This workshop aims to offer avenues for policymakers to design better industrial policies that promote innovation without leading to an inefficient subsidy race, by making better use of data and empirical analysis to rigorously evaluate the extent and impact of industrial policy. It then zooms in to specific aspects, to explore the role of digital technologies in the green transition, and the importance of standards at the intersection of the green and digital transitions.



## AGENDA

### Registration

10:30 – 11:15

### Welcome

11:15 – 11:30

**Cornelia Woll**, Hertie School Berlin, **Nicola Brandt**, OECD & **Nils Handler**, d\carb future economy forum

### Driving Low-Carbon Innovation for Climate Neutrality

11:30 – 12:30

Presentation: **Antoine Dechezleprêtre**, OECD

Discussion:

**Eugenie Dugoua**, London School of Economics

**Tobias Lechtenfeld**, 1.5° Ventures

Moderated by: **Nils Handler**, d\carb future economy forum

Achieving climate neutrality and energy independence will require the accelerated diffusion of existing technologies, further cost reductions, as well as innovation in new technologies. However, climate-related frontier innovation, as measured by patent filings, has been declining since 2012. In contrast, the deployment of existing technologies seems on the rise. The focus on diffusion and commercialisation of existing climate-related technologies rather than the development of new innovations is the consequence of a policy emphasis on deployment rather than on R&D support. This presentation argues that reducing the costs of carbon-free technologies so that they become fully competitive with their high-carbon alternatives should be a primary objective of climate policy and that Science, Technology, Innovation and Industrial policies are critical to reach this goal. Increasing public support to technologies that are still far from market, but necessary to reach carbon neutrality by 2050, is urgent. This should be complemented with other climate policy instruments to encourage the adoption of clean technologies that are closer to market and redirect technological progress toward clean innovations.



## Lunch

12:30 – 13:45

## Green Industrial Policies: Identification and Quantification

13:45 – 15:00

Presentation: **Chiara Criscuolo**, OECD

Discussion:

**Katrin Kamin**, Kiel Institute for the World Economy

**Bernhard Kluttig**, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action

**Philip A. Luck**, US Department of State

**Josefina Monteagudo**, European Commission

Moderated by: **Cathryn Clüver Ashbrook**, Bertelsmann Foundation

The OECD will launch the analytical results of its Quantifying Industrial Strategies (QuIS) project. Based on a new methodological framework, this project takes stock of industrial policy expenditures, in a homogenous and harmonised manner. This has allowed for country-specific analysis and cross-country benchmarking, which the OECD will release publicly for this conference. The discussion will focus on the utilization of quantification methods to gain an objective view of the prioritization of industrial strategies and how this can help understand which industrial policy instruments are being used to drive the green transformation across different countries. Furthermore, the discussion will explore the design of industrial strategies and how they provide the rationale for the choice of instruments. Moreover, it will touch upon the role of regulation and framework conditions for innovation, such as patenting and licensing rules as well as standards, in promoting innovation and fair access to technology essential for the green and digital transitions.



## **The Role of Standards for the Green and Digital Transformation**

**15:00 – 16:15**

Keynote: **Laurie E. Locascio**, National Institute of Standards and Technology and US Department of Commerce

Discussion:

**Knut Blind**, Fraunhofer ISI

**Nigel Cory**, Information Technology & Innovation Foundation

**Gwen Cozigou**, European Commission

**Thomas Zielke**, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action

Moderated by: **Nicola Brandt**, OECD

Standards have been shown to support emerging technologies. They are increasingly seen as a strategic instrument in shaping the green transition, developing new markets and playing a key role in them. The United States, the EU and Germany are all developing standards strategies. The panel discusses different policy approaches to standard-setting in the EU and the US, their implications for innovation and trade. It explores how standards and data to measure compliance would need to be coordinated across borders to ensure that they promote innovation that further a sustainable transition to a decarbonized economy. What is the role for patenting frameworks and licensing rules in ensuring access to key technologies and standards, e.g. those related to connectivity? How do the US and the European approach differ in this respect, and what are potential implications for their ability to lead in the digital and green transition?

## **Coffee Break**

**16:15 – 16:30**



## **The Green Transition and Artificial Intelligence – Friend or Foe?**

**16:30 – 17:30**

Presentation: **Lynn H. Kaack**, Hertie School Berlin

Discussion:

**Mei Lin Fung**, People-Centered Internet

**Stefanie Kunkel**, Research Institute for Sustainability

**Anne Mollen**, AlgorithmWatch

Moderated by: **Cornelia Woll**, Hertie School Berlin

Digitalized solutions, including artificial intelligence and machine learning, can make production, consumption and mobility more efficient, reducing the use of natural resources and emissions. In that way, digitalization can promote the green transition. On the other hand, many modern digital procedures, e.g. distributed ledgers used in blockchain solutions, require significant energy input. On balance, does digitalization help or hinder the green transition? And what can be done to ensure that the benefits of digitalization for a successful green transition outweigh the costs?

## **Green Innovation: The most Powerful Engine to keep the Climate from Changing**

**17:30 – 18:00**

Introduction: **Sugandha Srivastav**, Oxford Smith School

Keynote: **Ufuk Akcigit**, University of Chicago

Technological innovation and better management can bring about growth that is both inclusive and compatible with efforts to address the world's climate emergency. Ufuk Akcigit focuses on innovation and its various drivers, noting that making the biggest productivity gains requires radical changes in the way of working. He will talk about how green R&D incentives can complement tools such as carbon taxes to achieve a climate neutral industry much more rapidly and how well-designed interventions can help an economy grow.



## **Closing Remarks**

**18:00 – 18:10**

**Nicola Brandt, OECD**

## **Beer, Wine & Pretzel**

**18:10 – 19:00**