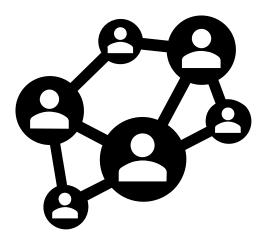
Internationalisation and its impact on science and societal outcomes

Olumide A. Odeyemi Australia

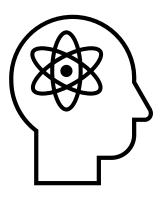
Global interconnectivity leading to crossborder societal problems

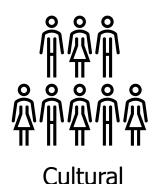


"Global Interconnectedness refers to the ability to understand and function in an increasingly multicultural, international, yet interconnected environment" (RIT)

Enhancing the societal impact of diverse research through cross-border collaborations

• Research — creation of entirely new knowledge or the use of existing knowledge to create new products and services.

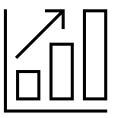




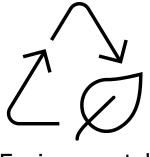








Increase productivity



Environmental



Capacity development

Challenges in cross-border collaborations

Figure 1: Key inputs for cross-border innovation efforts



57% Agreeing on a common mission/strategy/structures

76% Securing political support and strong leadership

57% Strong stakeholder engagement

38% Clearly defined role

30% Focusing efforts on common challenges

30% Cross-border funding

19% Trust among partners and stakeholders

16% Willingness to accommodate others' processes

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development -OECD Observatory of Public Sector Innovation (OPSI) and the UAE Mohammed Bin Rashid Centre for Government Innovation (MBRCGI) – cross border innovations

OECD, 2021

Different organisational cultures & Ways of working	Understanding different structures & siloes	Lack of trust in the other parts	Who pays? Who Benefits?	Being on the same page of understanding & mutual goals	Lack of senior leadership buy in	Lack of shared frameworks (legal, political, cultural, regulatory, etc)	Establishing a functioning collaborative governance model	Lack of strategy	Perceived loss of sovereignty
Performative processes - outcome is known before partnership egins, so its all for show	Myth of neutral facilitator	Who is funding the collaboration & how that shapes the dynamic	Leaving assumptions behind	Individual interest superseding collective	"Othering"	Agreeing on "give-&-take" mechanisms	Difficult to be flexible to changing needs	Bureaucracy	Org structures & policies hinder collaboration
Differ motiva	ring are	astion Regula und hinder : owner option govern	shared Navig rship, comp	gating Diffe peting valu rests beli		ively fail	r of to sh ure inform coordi	ation & mana	iddle gement stance
	Personal/ institutional conflicts	"Not invented here" syndrome	Lack of an ecosystem orchestrator/ intermediary agent with executive capacity	Lack of resources	Inconsistent data to record, measure, evaluate impact	Privacy & IP concerns	Lack of shared priorities (particularly in terms of timing urgency)	Procurement delays	