COALITION FOR INNOVATION

AI Blueprint for the Future

Coalition for Innovation, supported by LG NOVA

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The views and opinions expressed in the chapters and case studies that follow are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views or positions of any entities they represent.

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Preamble

The Coalition for Innovation is an initiative hosted by LG NOVA that creates the opportunity for innovators, entrepreneurs, and business leaders across sectors to come together to collaborate on important topics in technology to drive impact. The end goal: together we can leverage our collective knowledge to advance important work that drives positive impact in our communities and the world. The simple vision is that we can be stronger together and increase our individual and collective impact on the world through collaboration.

This "Blueprint for the Future" document (henceforth: "Blueprint") defines a vision for the future through which technology innovation can improve the lives of people, their communities, and the planet. The goal is to lay out a vision and potentially provide the framework to start taking action in the areas of interest for the members of the Coalition. The chapters in this Blueprint are intended to be a "Big Tent" in which many diverse perspectives and interests and different approaches to impact can come together. Hence, the structure of the Blueprint is intended to be as inclusive as possible in which different chapters of the Blueprint focus on different topic areas, written by different authors with individual perspectives that may be less widely supported by the group.

Participation in the Coalition at large and authorship of the overall Blueprint document does not imply endorsement of the ideas of any specific chapter but rather acknowledges a contribution to the discussion and general engagement in the Coalition process that led to the publication of this Blueprint.

All contributors will be listed as "Authors" of the Blueprint in alphabetical order. The Co-Chairs for each Coalition will be listed as "Editors" also in alphabetical order. Authorship will include each individual author's name along with optional title and optional organization at the author's discretion.

Each chapter will list only the subset of participants that meaningfully contributed to that chapter. Authorship for chapters will be in rank order based on contribution: the first author(s) will have contributed the most, second author(s) second most, and so on. Equal contributions at each level will be listed as "Co-Authors"; if two or more authors contributed the most and contributed equally, they will be noted with an asterisk as "Co-First Authors". If two authors contributed second-most and equally, they will be listed as "Co-Second Authors" and so on.

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The Coalition is intended to be a community-driven activity and where possible governance will be by majority vote of each domain group. Specifically, each Coalition will decide which topics are included as chapters by majority vote of the group. The approach is intended to be inclusive so we will ask that topics be included unless they are considered by the majority to be significantly out of scope.

We intend for the document to reach a broad, international audience, including:

- People involved in the three technology domains: CleanTech, AI, and HealthTech
- Researchers from academic and private institutions
- Investors
- Students
- Policy creators at the corporate level and all levels of government

Appendix B: Four Case Studies: The Importance of International Collaboration in AI

Author: Andrew Yongwoo Lim

Introduction

The rapid evolution of artificial intelligence (AI) necessitates a global approach to its development, deployment, and governance. This appendix outlines an "Innovation Blueprint" that underscores the critical importance of international collaboration in fostering innovation, streamlining regulation, and establishing common standards and guidelines especially in the AI domain. Drawing insights from direct experience in international collaboration, particularly between Quebec, Canada, and South Korea, this appendix highlights actionable strategies for effective cross-border partnerships.

Through detailed case studies, such as the Seoul AI Hub-MILA scientist-in-residence program and various national and subnational joint research initiatives, we demonstrate how shared visions, political alignment, and structured support mechanisms can accelerate AI and innovation ecosystem advancement and ensure responsible development for the benefit of all. This framework aligns with the broader principles of open innovation and strategic ecosystem building championed by leading innovation hubs worldwide, akin to the collaborative model fostered by LG NOVA.

The Global Imperative for AI & Innovation Collaboration

Artificial Intelligence is not merely a technological frontier; it is a transformative force reshaping industries, societies, and economies worldwide. Its pervasive and disruptive impact, coupled with its rapid development and the inherent need for relevant and high-quality data, demands an unprecedented level of international cooperation. Such collaboration is vital not only to foster breakthrough innovations but also to establish coherent regulatory frameworks, technical standards, and ethical guidelines that ensure AI's responsible and beneficial deployment across diverse contexts.

This appendix presents an "Innovation Blueprint" derived from concrete experiences in fostering international collaboration, specifically focusing on the dynamic partnership between Quebec, Canada, and South Korea. These nations share a common commitment to innovation leadership such as in AI, albeit with complementary strengths; Quebec is a global hub for fundamental AI research while South Korea excels comparatively in AI application and industrialization. This synergy forms a fertile ground for joint endeavors. The principles observed in these successful collaborations resonate with the strategic approach of global innovation centers such as LG NOVA, which actively cultivate external partnerships and ecosystems to drive innovation. We will explore four key examples of how these collaborative efforts have propelled AI innovation, streamlined

regulatory discussions, and fostered a shared understanding of best practices.

The importance of such international engagement is underscored by the existence of prominent global initiatives including the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), International Centre of Expertise in Montreal for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (CEIMIA) and the Science and Technology Policy Institute (STEPI) in Korea. GPAI is an international, multi-stakeholder initiative launched in June 2020 that promotes the responsible development and use of AI grounded in human rights, inclusion, diversity, innovation, and economic growth. Proposed by Canada and France at the 2018 G7 Summit, it was officially established with 15 founding members.

GPAI brings together experts from governments, industry, academia, and civil society to bridge the gap between theory and practice in AI by supporting cutting-edge research and applied activities. Its structure includes a Council, a Steering Committee, and a Secretariat hosted by the OECD. A key component of GPAI is the establishment of two Centres of Expertise: one in Montreal and another in Paris. CEIMIA plays a central role in supporting GPAI's working groups, particularly those focused on Responsible AI and Data Governance, and serves as a hub for international collaboration and the advancement of applied AI projects. Furthermore, knowledge-sharing platforms – such as reports from organizations like the STEPI in Korea – are crucial for disseminating information on global AI strategies and advancements, helping nations learn from each other's experiences.

A review of leading AI and innovation ecosystems globally reveals that their formation and growth are intrinsically linked to robust international collaboration. This aligns with broader national strategies, such as Quebec and Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy, which emphasizes market diversification and deepened engagement with key partners in the region. Both Quebec and Korea have articulated strong innovation strategies. President Lee Jae-myung, inaugurated in June 2025, has initiated a new national strategy for research and innovation that marks a significant shift from the previous administration's approach. While the full official title of the new administration's comprehensive R&D strategy has not yet been widely publicized, the core of President Lee's innovation policy is clear; it is centered on an "AI for All" vision. These strategic alignments create fertile ground for sustained and impactful cross-border AI partnerships.

The Indispensable Role of Missions and Personal Engagement in Collaboration

While strategic alignment, timing, and fit are crucial for successful international collaboration, the foundational element is the cultivation of personal relationships. These connections are built not through virtual meetings but through in-person interactions, often over informal engagements. Therefore missions, conferences, exhibitions, and forums are not merely events but vital platforms for forging durable partnerships.

Such missions enable direct, on-the-ground engagement, allowing officials and delegates to conduct work in person, build trust, benchmark best practices, learn from diverse ecosystems, and report findings effectively. This hands-on approach ensures a deeper understanding and facilitates problem-solving as issues arise, as typically collaborations falter when challenges and problems are not addressed in an effective and timely manner. Crucially, the careful selection of officials for these missions is often strategic, ensuring that the positive experiences and relationships formed leave a lasting impression. Thus, key aspects are considered when being part of the mission, such as a startup's maturity, the entity's potential for international collaboration, language skills, and viability overall.

Examples of the impact of these missions are plentiful. Institutional partnerships can be effective, such as the collaboration facilitated during an international conference held in Incheon called K-UAM, where CRIAQ – a consortium of aerospace entities – and Polytechnic University joined GURS. GURS (Global UAM Regional

Summit) is an international secretariat created by the Incheon Metropolitan Government to foster international collaboration in urban air mobility. This highlights how missions can foster frameworks that facilitate ongoing cooperation under an established secretariat. And the membership provides a regular platform and channel for continued interaction, ensuring that individual oversight is complemented by robust institutional support.

Conversely, to highlight the importance of a secretariat, the "Incheon Meets Quebec" event in 2023 comes to mind. The event marked a period of considerable collaboration with the Incheon Metropolitan Government, with high-level officials present and resulting in signed agreements. However, without a standalone secretariat to provide ongoing oversight, these efforts primarily served to advance relations rather than evolve into a sustained, regular program.

Moreover, although a bit obvious, personal connections forged during these missions are equally vital. The involvement of this very initiative highlights this point! The experience of discovering LG NOVA through interaction with Dr. Sokwoo Rhee – both from our former occupation and subsequently exploring Quebec technologies at events like Collision, a startup event in Toronto with other officials from LG NOVA – underscores how individual networking can open doors to significant corporate partnerships. LG NOVA's approach to open innovation – by actively cultivating external ecosystems – perfectly aligns with this collaborative model.

Moreover, major international events such as the Consumer Electronics Show (CES) serve as prime examples of successful mission platforms. With Korean participants consistently ranking among the top attendees and a significant Canadian pavilion featuring companies from Quebec and Ontario in particular, CES provides an unparalleled arena for stakeholders from all priority research and innovation sectors to meet, network, and forge new partnerships. These missions collectively lay the groundwork for comprehensive and impactful cross-border AI collaborations. LG NOVA is also regularly present at CES, thus assisting in maintaining and furthering the relationship.

Furthermore, leveraging international networks and international joint research programs, such as the Horizon Europe program, also underscores the importance of international collaboration, especially with Canada and Korea joining the network as associate members. With Quebec's history of prioritizing international collaboration especially in terms of research & innovation, Quebec even has a dedicated office and an official tasked with conducting collaboration within the Horizon Europe framework in the Belgium area.

Besides the broad justifications and reasons for international collaboration in research and innovation, here are four specific cases.

Case Study 1: The Seoul AI Hub-MILA Scientist-in-Residence Program

The Importance of Direct Startup & Institutional Partnerships

A standout example of successful international collaboration in AI is the collaboration between Seoul AI Hub and MILA. Seoul AI Hub is an entity with the Seoul Metropolitan Government to incubate AI startups and MILA is the Quebec Artificial Intelligence Institute in Montreal. This program exemplifies how complementary strengths can be leveraged for mutual benefit as well as how programs are established to set the stage for a wider agreement, such as the Seoul-Quebec Cooperation Agreement.

The program was established not only to intertwine the two ecosystems, but also to bridge the gap between fundamental AI research – where MILA is a global leader – and applied AI development where South Korean startups comparatively excel. Recognizing that Korean AI startups often face challenges in accessing cutting-edge foundational research, and MILA benefits from real-world application contexts for its research, the partnership created a symbiotic relationship. The program's inception was part of broader Seoul-Quebec cooperation agreement, demonstrating the importance of political backing at the subnational level.

Each year, a carefully selected cohort of promising Korean AI startups is invited to MILA for an intensive 15-week residency. The selection process prioritizes startups based on their maturity and the specific technical challenges they aim to address, along with some consideration regarding their potential contribution and enrichment of the AI ecosystem.

During their residency, each company is paired directly with a MILA researcher (the scientist-in-residence), benefiting from bespoke guidance and collaboration on their specific AI projects that takes place face-to-face. This fundamental research interaction helps to enhance the scientific rigor of the startups' solutions as well as assist in resolving some of their AI challenges. The program's success is multifaceted; it deeply embeds Korean startups within Quebec's vibrant AI ecosystem, fostering invaluable connections with researchers, venture capitalists, and other industry players. By directly connecting applied AI challenges with fundamental research expertise, the program has the potential to significantly accelerate the development of more robust and innovative AI solutions. Moreover, the demonstrated success of this program as well as media coverage has garnered significant attention, prompting other government entities in Korea and beyond to explore similar collaborative models with Quebec, highlighting its replicability and impact.

Beyond research, this partnership provides comprehensive support, including assistance with market entry, establishing local subsidiaries in Quebec, and connecting participants with resources such as Investissement Québec, Montreal International, and Centech. This holistic support is crucial for the global expansion of startups, making this initiative a powerful testament to how a well-structured program at the subnational level can foster deep inter-ecosystem integration and drive concrete AI innovation. Due to its success, we are now in the second cohort of this program.

Thus, this partnership creates a complementary relationship where MILA's deep scientific expertise enhances the startups' solutions, while the startups provide MILA with real-world challenges and application contexts. Together, these ecosystems foster a symbiotic environment that accelerates innovation, improves scientific rigor, and drives practical AI solutions. Such targeted international collaboration demonstrates how combining distinct strengths can mitigate weaknesses, promote deeper integration, and generate impactful AI advancements on a global scale. And to be more specific, the top scientist-in-residences from MILA will be supported to come to Korea to benchmark, explore and establish additional collaboration, thus incentivizing the scientist-in-residences to collaborate even further, hence intertwining the two ecosystems ever closer!

Case Study 2: National & Subnational Joint Research Programs

The Importance of Institutionalized Funding

The collaborative spirit between Quebec, Canada, and South Korea extends to a broader landscape of national and subnational joint research programs, demonstrating a sustained commitment to fostering scientific and technological advancement across diverse fields beyond just AI. These programs are often underpinned by significant political and diplomatic frameworks. The foundation for these robust partnerships lies in high-level agreements. The Canada-Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA) set a precedent for deeper economic ties, which paved the way for the Canada-Korea Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Agreement. This STI agreement established a Joint Science and Technology Cooperation Committee (JSTCC), which meets regularly (e.g., the 4th JSTCC meeting was held in June 2024 in Banff, Alberta, on the margins of the Canada-Korea Conference on Science & Technology) to guide strategic cooperation in critical technologies, research integrity, and open science. Parallel to these national agreements, subnational cooperation agreements can be found, such as the Seoul-Quebec Cooperation agreement and ongoing discussions for a Daejeon-Quebec case (which will be highlighted later) to further strengthen direct institutional linkages.

Several programs actively facilitate these partnerships. The Korea Institute for Advancement

of Technology (KIAT, with Korea's MOTIE) and Canada's National Research Council (NRC) – particularly through its Industrial Research Assistance Program (IRAP) – collaborate on various initiatives. The Canadian International Innovation Program (CIIP), delivered by Global Affairs Canada and NRC IRAP, offers Partnership Development Activities (PDAs) that are instrumental in facilitating connections, matchmaking Canadian and Quebec SMEs and entities with potential Korean partners for R&D projects. For example, recent delegations have focused on connecting Canadian AI in life sciences innovators with Korean pharmaceutical and healthcare organizations. And as priority sectors often shift from year to year, and although the overall sectors are generally considered deep tech, the thematic focus changes every year to adapt to the fast-paced environment of research and innovation. Thus, the past few years included delegations covering sectors from smart cities and quantum technology to semiconductors, which also align well with the priority sectors of Korea.

Similarly, PRIMA Québec, Quebec's research and innovation agency for advanced materials and quantum technology, has partnered with the National Research Foundation (NRF) of Korea on joint research calls. These programs typically require consortia comprising academic institutions and companies (often SMEs) from both Quebec and Korea, fostering a strong university-industry collaboration model in areas such as advanced materials and their intersection with ICT and AI. Such calls happen on a regular basis (i.e. annual), providing a solid reason for international partnerships, as such calls are only eligible with partnerships between the respective nations. Furthermore, Mitacs, a pan-Canadian national research organization, partners with NRF Korea through the Globalink Research Awards, enabling Canadian and Korean students and postdoctoral fellows to undertake research internships in each other's countries. This program is crucial for intertwining the two ecosystems by fostering early-career researcher mobility and strengthening long-term academic and scientific ties.

Beyond bilateral programs, both Quebec and Korean entities actively leverage major international platforms to facilitate collaboration. Participation and coordinated activities at events including the Canada-Korea Conference on Science & Technology, CES (Consumer Electronics Show), and Vivatech provide invaluable opportunities for networking, showcasing innovations, and forging new partnerships. Moreover, as also briefly touched upon, both Canada and the Republic of Korea have formally joined Horizon Europe, the European Union's flagship research and innovation program. Canada was associated with Pillar II of Horizon Europe in November 2023, and Korea followed in January 2025. This creates a powerful trilateral framework (EU-Korea-Canada) for collaborative projects across industrial, social, and environmental challenges, opening new avenues for joint R&D and resource sharing on a grander scale. These diverse programs and platforms underscore a comprehensive strategy for deepening STI cooperation, from foundational research to commercialization, at both national and subnational levels. Funding is always crucial for international collaboration!

The benefits of international collaboration in this context are a bit more obvious, beyond just the funding that is only open to those who apply as partners. Typically, partnerships form when there are complementary resources (such as sharing data) but also comparative advantages (such as shared use of compute power through partner nations). This symbiosis leads to the success of the project. So much so that one can say that if this partnership was not formed, the project/innovation would have never happened, thus the importance of international collaboration!

Case Study 3: The Case of the Daejeon Metropolitan Government

The Importance of the Public Sector/Government in Innovation

The indispensable role of government and public sector entities in fostering innovation, particularly in the realm of emerging technologies, cannot be overstated. Due to the inherent risks associated with novel advancements, sustained support from public bodies is often critical for research and innovation to thrive. The trajectory and process of strengthening relations with the Daejeon

Metropolitan Government serve as a compelling illustration of this principle.

Daejeon, the hub of scientific and technological expertise in South Korea, houses prominent institutions such as the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI), and various other research institutes focusing on areas including quantum technology and advanced materials. This evidently is an initiative of the Korean government, in which they aimed to diversify away from the Seoul Metropolitan area to nurture other areas in Korea, and thus spearheaded a strategy to focus Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) in the Daejeon Metropolitan area. Thus, engaging with Daejeon, which is deeply invested in these high-tech sectors, allows for focused and impactful partnerships.

And with Daejeon being the center of STI in Korea, the Daejeon Metropolitan Government has launched a significant STI initiative known as the Global Innopolis Network Initiative (GINI). Established to promote economic development and urban innovation through enhanced science and technology collaboration, GINI serves as a pioneering platform for inter-city cooperation, transcending mere exchanges among local governments. With Daejeon at its helm, GINI brings together a consortium of leading global cities – including Dortmund (Germany), Malaga (Spain), Montgomery County (Maryland, USA), and Seattle (USA) – to collectively address complex urban challenges, foster shared economic growth, and accelerate innovation capabilities through practical joint research, demonstration projects, and business development. And just recently, Quebec officially has expressed its wishes to collaborate within the framework of GINI.

To achieve this important collaboration, the relations with the Daejeon Metropolitan Government were fostered for several years, from partaking in their conferences and conducting B2B matchmaking with their entities, to creating visibility to showcase Quebec as the partner for research and innovation. As such, one of the key outcomes that led to this collaboration was during the Quebec quantum mission in February 2024, led by Quebec Quantique. One of the programs included conducting a KAIST-Quebec Quantum session, titled "Entanglement of World-Class Quantum Ecosystems", which officials from Daejeon Metropolitan Government attended. From such fruitful endeavors, we were able to continue to develop the relationship, and thus were invited as a key VIP participant to Daejeon's Inaugural Ceremony of GINI back in September 2024. Moreover, several roles were undertaken, such as speaking at their go-to-market seminar for the VIP reception hosted by the mayor. Such laid the foundations that led to an eventual Daejeon mayoral mission to Quebec, in which multiple agreements were signed from joint research agreements to agreements in quantum technology. Currently, a working group is being formulated to ensure that the collaboration not only moves forward, but also to ensure its success into the future.

Also, a key element of successful government-to-government collaboration involves, as mentioned previously, face-to-face meetings. As such, one of the initiatives being spearheaded by the Daejeon Metropolitan Government is to send their official(s) to Quebec for at least a year. This enables direct, in-person work on the ground, facilitating relationship building, benchmarking of best practices, learning from foreign innovation ecosystems, and effective reporting. Moreover, there is a strategic long-term benefit; carefully chosen officials who participate in these missions often ascend to higher leadership positions, fostering enduring goodwill and a positive memory of the Quebec, Canada and Korea collaboration. This ensures that established relationships continue to yield dividends over time. Furthermore, collaboration within institutional platforms remains important, such as the aforementioned GURS. Such arrangements, supported by governmental bodies, establish regular platforms and channels for ongoing interaction, ensuring that collaboration is not solely dependent on individual efforts but is supported by a robust, long-term institutional framework. Put simply, platforms and agreements allow for regular meetings which helps build long-term relations!

Case Study 4: Increasing Cross-Border Visibility

The Importance of Knowledge Sharing in Collaboration

Effective international collaboration is fundamentally predicated on the principle of knowledge sharing. Before entities can even consider partnering, they must be aware of each other's capabilities, expertise, and ongoing initiatives – or even each other's very existence – before they can collaborate. This crucial aspect of visibility ensures that potential collaborators can identify synergistic opportunities and build trust.

Various mechanisms are employed to facilitate this vital knowledge exchange. Reports from prominent organizations – such as the Science and Technology Policy Institute (STEPI) in Korea, a think-tank within the Prime Minister's Office – play a significant role by disseminating insights into global AI strategies, policy frameworks, and technological advancements. These reports allow nations and organizations to learn from successful models and avoid pitfalls, fostering a more informed and harmonized global AI landscape. Thus collaborations with STEPI are various, from co-hosting high-level sessions on AI to co-authoring publications covering innovation ecosystems around the world including Canada, with a focus on Quebec. Beyond formal reports, media coverage – such as features on Arirang news, Korea's national English news channel – amplifies the visibility of successful collaborative projects and initiatives, bringing them to a broader international audience. This media exposure is invaluable for showcasing achievements and attracting new partners, as quite often, people initiate contact not only immediately after exposure, but also through a build-up of exposure.

Furthermore, participation in and organization of conferences and forums – such as Korea AI Expo and the Canada-Korea Conference on Science & Technology (CKC) – serve as critical platforms for direct knowledge dissemination. These events provide opportunities for experts to present research findings, discuss policy implications, showcase innovative technologies, and engage in high-level dialogues that shape the future of AI. The impact of such visibility is concrete. Organizations have reached out directly to initiate partnerships after learning about Quebec-Canada's collaborative work through news or conference presentations, such as a startup acceleration program with Centech. This demonstrates the direct link between knowledge sharing and new collaborative ventures. In essence, by actively sharing knowledge, promoting visibility, and creating platforms for engagement, knowledge ensures that potential collaborators are well-informed, fostering a dynamic environment ripe for new and impactful partnerships. New innovations, research and technology that are already being employed or developed can find international partners that can bring value-added services.

Conclusion: A Blueprint for Global AI & Innovation Leadership through International Collaboration

The comprehensive experiences detailed between Quebec-Canada and South Korea offer a compelling innovation blueprint for fostering innovation, streamlining regulation, and standardizing guidelines through robust international collaboration. This blueprint is characterized by several interdependent elements that, when strategically implemented, collectively accelerate innovation advancement while ensuring its responsible deployment.

First and foremost, strategic alignment is paramount, involving the identification of complementary strengths such as Quebec's leadership in fundamental research and South Korea's prowess in applied development. This alignment extends to harmonizing national and subnational innovation strategies, creating a unified vision for cooperation. Second, the blueprint emphasizes structured programmatic support, manifested through well-defined initiatives such as scientist-in-residence programs and joint research calls. These programs provide clear pathways, dedicated funding, and essential

logistical support, ensuring that collaborative projects have the necessary resources to thrive.

Third, multi-stakeholder engagement is crucial, requiring the active involvement of academia, industry (especially SMEs), and government bodies. This ensures that research is not only scientifically excellent but also commercially viable and responsive to societal and market needs. Fourth, facilitating mobility and exchange is vital, creating opportunities for researchers, students, and entrepreneurs to work across borders. This fosters invaluable knowledge transfer, builds long-term personal relationships, and cross-pollinates ideas between ecosystems.

Fifth, the blueprint underscores the importance of leveraging political and diplomatic frameworks. Utilizing established agreements such as Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) agreements, and subnational accords provides a stable foundation and high-level endorsement for scientific and technological cooperation, lending legitimacy and sustainability to joint endeavors. Finally, participating in global platforms is essential for expanding networks and influencing global AI governance discussions. Engagement with multilateral initiatives like GPAI and Horizon Europe, along with active presence at international conferences, allows for broader impact and the shaping of international norms.

This collaborative model, conceptually aligned with the open innovation strategies championed by global entities such as LG NOVA, demonstrates that a concerted, multi-pronged approach to international collaboration is not just beneficial, but absolutely essential for navigating the complexities and harnessing the full potential of artificial intelligence. By sharing knowledge, pooling resources, and aligning regulatory efforts, nations can accelerate AI and innovation while collectively working towards a future where AI serves humanity responsibly and ethically. The ongoing success of Quebec-Canada and Korea in this domain provides a powerful testament to this blueprint's efficacy and its potential to inspire future global partnerships.

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Originally from Toronto, Andrew has been with the Quebec Government Office in Seoul since early 2020, where he leads initiatives in research and innovation, spanning sectors such as artificial intelligence, quantum technology, aerospace, and biotechnology. His role focuses on strengthening science, technology, and innovation collaboration between Quebec, Canada, and Korea. In addition to his official duties, Andrew holds several honorary positions. He serves as Chair of the International Public Cooperation Committee under the AX Association, affiliated with Korea's Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, and is also President of the Yonsei Graduate School of International Studies Alumni Network. Before joining the Quebec Government Office, Andrew worked across a variety of sectors, including smart cities and broadcasting. In recognition of his contributions to strengthening ties between Seoul, Korea and Canada, he was awarded the honorary title of Seoul Honorary Citizen by the Mayor of Seoul in 2019.

For more information about the Coalition for Innovation, including how you can get involved, please visit coalitionforinnovation.com.

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