

**DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
DIGITAL POLICY COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

Mapping quantum technology supply chains

Draft project concept note

This draft note presents the OECD project on mapping quantum technology supply chains. It sets out the project's rationale, objectives, target audience and timeline. It also describes the project's workstreams: developing a taxonomy to identify and categorise the key building blocks of quantum technology supply chains; comparing methodological approaches for mapping and analysing these supply chains; and connecting with related international initiatives to ensure alignment. Drawing on input from a dedicated expert group, the project will develop the OECD Quantum Atlas, a framework to support more comparable and internationally aligned analysis of quantum technology supply chains. Beyond establishing a common taxonomy and methodological foundation, the Atlas is intended to provide a basis for future OECD-supported mapping and analytical work, helping countries better understand quantum technology supply chains and enabling comparable cross-country analysis.

Action requested: DPC and CIIE delegates are invited to review the draft note and provide written comments by 28 August 2026.

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Draft project concept note

1. This draft note describes a project conducted under the auspices of the OECD Digital Policy Committee (DPC) in collaboration with the Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE). The project aims to develop a framework to map quantum technology supply chains, with a focus on supporting international cooperation and developing common analytical approaches. Drawing on DPC-led work in quantum technologies and CIIE expertise in global value chain analysis, including in quantum technologies as part of the EPO/OECD report on [Mapping the global quantum ecosystem](#), this project responds to growing policy interest in ensuring secure, resilient and efficient supply chains for quantum technologies.
2. The project proposal for mapping quantum technology supply chains was first discussed at the DPC in November 2025 and then again at the Committee's meeting in May 2026.
3. This note is structured as follows. Section 1 sets out the motivation for the project, including the growing global policy interest in secure, resilient and efficient quantum technology supply chains. Section 2 describes OECD experience that the project will draw from, including global value chain analysis, sector-specific supply chain work and policy coordination mechanisms. Section 3 defines the project's objectives, scope and intended users. Section 4 describes the expert group, how it was convened and its contributions to the project. Section 5 presents the core workstreams: developing a taxonomy, comparing mapping methodologies and linking with related international initiatives. Section 6 sets out the project timeline and expected deliverables, including an OECD publication and an online launch event.

1. Project motivation

4. The motivation for the project stems from growing international policy interest in ensuring that secure, resilient and efficient supply chains are developed in support of quantum technologies. As quantum technologies advance towards maturity, countries are increasingly concerned about dependencies on highly specialised inputs, such as ultra-high-purity materials (e.g. helium-3, rare earth elements and high-grade silicon), cryogenic systems (notably dilution refrigerators) and precision photonics (lasers and optical components). For all of these inputs OECD evidence shows that global supply is highly concentrated, with a handful of countries accounting for the majority of exports in several key segments and many economies relying on a small number of partners for more than half of their imports, creating significant exposure to bottlenecks and supply disruptions ([EPO/OECD, 2025](#)). At the same time, as the [OECD's 2025 Quantum technologies policy primer](#) highlights, the global and interdependent nature of these supply chains makes it difficult for any single country to address vulnerabilities alone, reinforcing the need for internationally coordinated approaches.
5. A further motivation for the project is the current lack of comparability and shared understanding across existing supply chain analyses. Countries and organisations are already mapping quantum supply chains, but they often use different taxonomies and methodologies, which makes it difficult to compare findings, identify common risks, or coordinate policy responses.

6. Discussions in the [Global Forum on Technology's \(GFTech\)](#) focus group on quantum technologies, as well as exchanges during the April 2025 GFTech event [Entangled future: Collaborative pathways towards responsible quantum technologies](#), highlighted the challenges in managing the complexities of emerging, global and highly specialised supply chains for quantum technologies. It is therefore timely that governments shape their domestic industries and provide incentives for cost-effective and resilient supply chains and to work to establish consensus on approaches to supply chain analysis. Policymakers are mapping the supply chains, and governments agree that cross-country collaboration is essential to make supply chains cost-effective and resilient. However, many efforts to identify potential bottlenecks, vulnerabilities and opportunities are being undertaken at the national or regional level.

2. OECD background work on technology supply chains

7. The OECD is an international reference for monitoring and analysing technology-intensive global value chains (GVCs). Its work spans three complementary dimensions: (i) data and metrics, (ii) in-depth sectoral diagnostics, and (iii) international policy coordination mechanisms, each delivering complementary assets for this project on quantum technology supply chains.

- **Data and metrics:** Trade-in-Value-Added (TIVA) and Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) tables are long-running statistical infrastructures quantifying how value is created and exchanged across borders, laying the empirical foundation for any GVC analysis. Recent OECD work extends ICIO statistics with measures of foreign-input reliance and foreign-market reliance, capturing both the scale and the length of supply chain exposures. Nevertheless, these data sources are less effective when sectoral boundaries are less clear-cut, as in the case of quantum technologies. Granular trade data, such as those provided by Comtrade, can be used to analyse the flows of specific capital goods, products and raw materials that are relevant for quantum technologies. Furthermore, OECD experience in developing interactive dashboards for policymakers (e.g. the [AI Policy Observatory](#) and the [Going Digital Toolkit](#)) allows for the translation of raw data into actionable insights.
- **Sector-specific deep dives:** The OECD has recently conducted analyses on semiconductor supply chains, using the new ICIO split to map upstream concentration, downstream exposures and potential single-point failures. The Organisation has also developed a taxonomy for semiconductor data collection, demonstrating capacity to create sector-specific classifications when public ones fall short, an approach that can be replicated and adapted for quantum components. In addition, four recent empirical studies have offered practical examples of how to define and map the boundaries, stakeholders, and challenges of the [automotive](#), [renewable energy](#), [quantum](#) and [energy-intensive](#) industrial ecosystems.
- **International policy coordination mechanisms:** In 2023, the OECD convened the [Semiconductor Informal Exchange Network](#) (SIEN), connecting senior officials from 38 economies to manage sensitive market and policy information through trusted channels. The Network's work-streams, including mapping the semiconductor ecosystem and building a common taxonomy for chips and enhancing preparedness, mirror the analytical and coordination needs for quantum supply chains. It provides a model to mobilise the GFTech focus group on quantum technologies. Standing committees (DPC and CIE) provide governance structures for formal OECD peer review.

3. Objectives and target audience

8. A foundational step towards effective international collaboration is establishing a common framework for analysing quantum technology supply chains. Many countries are already undertaking efforts to understand dependencies, vulnerabilities and opportunities within these supply chains. However,

divergent taxonomies and analytical approaches make comparisons difficult and limit opportunities for collaboration and shared learning. This project therefore seeks to establish a common foundation that can support future OECD efforts to map and analyse quantum technology supply chains, while also providing guidance that countries may adapt to their own analytical needs.

9. Divergent analytical approaches currently make comparisons difficult, complicating bilateral and multilateral information-sharing, policy-making and collaborative efforts. The framework will leverage OECD expertise and related experience on the topic, while also engaging the experts in the GFTech focus group on quantum technologies and the wider community of actors working in supply chain analysis. It will be informed by a review of the existing academic, policy and industry literature on mapping quantum technology supply chains. The objectives of the framework are two-fold: (i) build consensus on key building blocks for selected quantum technologies; and (ii) identify and compare the main approaches to model and analyse quantum technology supply chains.

10. The initial focus on quantum computing and quantum communication reflects the funded modules of the project and the availability of relevant evidence. However, the framework will be designed to remain adaptable to also include quantum sensing at a later stage and to accommodate supply chain shifts as quantum technologies mature and data availability evolves.

3.1 Target audience

11. The framework will be primarily aimed at policymakers, analysts and researchers working on supply chain analysis. For policymakers, the outputs are intended to inform discussions on supply chain resilience, security and international cooperation. For analysts and researchers, the project will provide a structured framework to support consistent and comparable analysis across countries. More broadly, the project is relevant to the wider community of stakeholders involved in quantum technologies, including firms, technology providers and their suppliers, government agencies, international organisations and technical experts. Firms are particularly relevant because they shape supply chain structures through investment, sourcing and production decisions, and are often the actors most directly affected by policies aimed at strengthening the resilience and competitiveness of quantum technology supply chains.

3.2 Policy and analytical questions the framework should support

12. The framework will be designed to support policymakers in addressing key questions related to the structure, cost-effectiveness and resilience of quantum technology supply chains, including:

- What are the key building blocks of quantum technology supply chains?
- How do supply chain structures differ and converge across quantum technology modalities (such as superconducting circuits, ion traps, photonics, etc.)?
- Which methodological approaches are appropriate for analysing different segments of the supply chain?
- How concentrated are key inputs and to what extent do these create potential vulnerabilities?
- How do supply chain structures and vulnerabilities compare across countries?
- Where are critical dependencies located (e.g. specific suppliers, countries, or regions)?
- Which supply chain elements or capabilities may require policy attention?
- What are the opportunities for international cooperation or coordination?

4. Expert group on mapping quantum technology supply chains

13. The project is supported by a multistakeholder expert group on mapping quantum technology supply chains comprised of multidisciplinary experts. A first call was issued to the GFTech focus group on quantum technologies, inviting participating experts either to volunteer themselves or to suggest other qualified experts with hands-on experience relevant to the project's two core objectives. In parallel, formal calls were issued to both DPC and CIE, inviting delegates to recommend experts by 6 March 2026, with CVs and contact details submitted to the Secretariat.

14. The Secretariat reviewed inputs received through all three channels, assessing candidates against their relevance to the project's two workstreams while also seeking variety across countries and stakeholder categories, with a preference for complementary profiles from government, research and industry associations. Based on this review, the Secretariat consolidated a balanced expert list and convened the kick-off meeting of the expert group on 31 March 2026. The expert group includes 41 participants from 23 countries, with a balance across government, business associations, researchers and international organisations (see Annex A).

15. The OECD expert group on mapping quantum technology supply chains serves as the project's primary source of technical and policy expertise. Through meetings held every four to six weeks (except during July and August), written consultations and informal input on draft text developed by the OECD Secretariat, the group contributes evidence and expertise to inform the development of an international framework. Experts participate in their individual capacity and any views expressed are not considered to reflect those of their organisations.

5. Workstreams

16. Both workstreams will be informed by a structured review of the academic, policy and industry literature on mapping quantum technology supply chains. This review will help identify existing taxonomies and methodological approaches, providing an evidence base for the framework's development.

5.1 Taxonomy workstream

17. The first workstream to develop a common taxonomy for quantum technologies will focus on identifying and categorising the main elements of quantum technology supply chains, including materials, components, infrastructure and associated services. In doing so, it seeks to capture both the variety of approaches and the commonalities that exist across different modalities implementing quantum computing or communication. This involves mapping supply chain elements across different modalities using a consistent categorisation:

- **Raw and processed materials** (e.g., rare-earth elements, superconducting materials, specialised isotopes and quantum-grade materials) critical for quantum device manufacturing.
- **Essential components and sub-systems** (e.g., quantum processors, cryogenic systems, photonic modules and specialised electronics) that are fundamental to assembling quantum technologies.
- **Specialised equipment and infrastructure** (e.g., cleanroom facilities, cryogenic test beds, fabrication tools, precision assembly equipment) required to produce and test quantum hardware.
- **Associated services and intangible inputs** (e.g., intellectual property, software, certification standards) necessary for supply chain sustainability and competitiveness.

18. Given the early and rapidly advancing state of the field, the framework will adopt a technology-agnostic approach. The modalities included in the analysis will be limited only by the availability and quality

of relevant data in the existing literature. Within quantum computing, the work will focus on universal or gate-based quantum computing approaches, which underpin most current efforts toward scalable, general-purpose quantum systems. The project will seek to map building blocks against each modality, including: superconducting circuits, semiconducting circuits, nitrogen-vacancy centres, photonics, neutral atoms and trapped ions. Similarly, for quantum communications, the scope will include photonic quantum networks and quantum key distribution (QKD), which are central to emerging secure communication infrastructures.

19. In identifying these technologies, particular attention will be given to building blocks recur across different modalities. While quantum computing and communication technologies rely on distinct physical approaches and system designs, many underlying inputs are shared or exhibit strong similarities across modalities. The taxonomy will therefore aim to capture both architecture-specific elements and cross-cutting building blocks in support of a more integrated understanding of quantum technology supply chains across technological pathways. The framework will also consider where quantum technology supply chains overlap with adjacent sectors, such as semiconductors and photonics, as these overlaps may shape both vulnerabilities and opportunities for policy co-ordination.

20. Drawing from the emerging academic literature and practical mapping exercises, the framework will identify a set of core analytical dimensions needed to assess quantum technology supply chains (see the policy questions in Section 3.2). Relevant dimensions may include, for example, the degree of concentration of supply across firms or geographies, the extent to which key inputs can be substituted or diversified, and the importance of specific components or materials for the functioning and scalability of quantum systems. This approach reflects experts' recognition that quantum supply chains are still evolving, and that data availability and measurement approaches may vary significantly across contexts.

21. The identification of dimensions will provide a common conceptual foundation for subsequent work on methodologies and data collection. In this way, the framework will support greater consistency in how quantum technology supply chains are analysed across countries and institutions, while remaining flexible to differences in data availability and analytical approaches. The dimensions should be considered jointly to provide a more nuanced understanding of supply chain characteristics. For example, a highly concentrated input may not represent a significant vulnerability if it is easily substitutable, whereas a moderately concentrated but highly critical and non-substitutable input may warrant closer attention.

5.2 Methodology workstream

22. This workstream focuses on evaluating existing qualitative, quantitative and hybrid mapping methodologies against the analytical dimensions established in the parallel taxonomy workstream.

23. The starting point for this workstream is a comprehensive review of current approaches across academic literature, policy documents and industry-led exercises. By examining national and sector-specific assessments, the workstream explores how different methods define the scope of quantum supply chains and the baseline assumptions underpinning their findings. Importantly, the workstream will also summarise the different policy objectives of existing mapping exercises. This systematic review establishes a foundation to identify common patterns, methodological gaps and points of divergence among existing analytical frameworks.

24. To address critical areas where data are insufficient, highly aggregated, or commercially sensitive, the workstream evaluates qualitative approaches, which include structured expert interviews, stakeholder consultations, scenario planning and Delphi studies. The workstream will assess the strengths and limitations of these approaches. It will identify the analytical dimensions and segments of the value chains where qualitative data will have advantages over quantitative approaches, such as pinpointing critical technological components, measuring substitutability and anticipating future supply chain requirements.

25. Concurrently, the workstream will evaluate quantitative approaches. A primary objective is benchmarking data sources to approximate quantum activities in the absence of dedicated statistical

classifications. The OECD team will review the potential and limitations of several data categories, noting risks like misclassification and overlapping applications. Key sources include macro-level indicators (utilising OECD STAN, ICIO and UN Comtrade), granular trade data (leveraging 8- or 10-digit product codes and customs text data), firm-level dataset (using platforms like ORBIS) and integrated firm-level analysis. In addition, the workstream will identify critical gaps in existing data infrastructures and statistical classifications and explore opportunities to complement them through targeted future data collection. Recognising the need to look beyond traditional metrics, the project will focus on a preliminary review of potential sources. This includes identifying a selection of key stakeholders, industry actors and commercial providers who could eventually supplement public databases.

26. By evaluating the trade-offs of these diverse approaches, the workstream will propose an actionable framework for methodology selection. This framework will guide policymakers and analysts in choosing appropriate analytical tools based on data availability, institutional capacity and strategic objectives. Crucially, it will help to design future supply chain mapping exercises that benefit from the combined strengths of qualitative expert views and robust quantitative analysis.

5.3 Linking with related international initiatives

27. Numerous related international standardisation and coordination initiatives are relevant to the project. While most are not focused specifically on supply chain mapping, they often develop terminology, reference architectures, technical requirements and standardisation roadmaps that may inform how quantum technologies and their enabling components are defined and categorised. Linking with these initiatives will help ensure that the project remains aligned with ongoing international efforts and avoids duplication.

28. In particular, the Secretariat will seek to follow and, where appropriate, engage with the following initiatives:

- **ISO/IEC JTC 3:** ISO and IEC established Joint Technical Committee 3 in 2024 to develop standards in the field of quantum technologies. Its scope covers quantum information technologies, including quantum computing and simulation, quantum metrology, quantum sources and detectors, quantum communications, and fundamental quantum technologies. This work is directly relevant to the project's taxonomy workstream, particularly where emerging standards may help clarify terminology and boundaries between modalities.
- **CEN-CENELEC JTC 22:** CEN-CENELEC JTC 22 develops European standardisation deliverables across quantum enabling technologies, sub-systems, platforms and systems, composite systems, and applications. Its scope includes quantum computing and simulation, quantum communication and cryptography, quantum metrology, sensing, and enabling technologies. The committee also explicitly seeks alignment with international standardisation bodies, including ETSI and ISO/IEC JTC 3.
- **ETSI Technical Committee on Quantum Technologies:** ETSI approved the creation of a new Technical Committee on Quantum Technologies in September 2025, with a focus on developing specifications for quantum communications and quantum networks across multiple sectors. This initiative is particularly relevant to the project's coverage of quantum communication technologies and may provide useful reference points for terminology, network architectures, and technical interfaces.
- **ITU-T Study Group 13 on future networks and emerging network technologies:** ITU-T Study Group 13 is responsible for standards related to future networks and emerging network technologies, including quantum networks and the networking aspects of quantum key distribution networks. Its Y.3800-series Recommendations, including the overview of networks supporting quantum key distribution and the functional architecture of QKD networks, are relevant to the project's consideration of quantum communication supply chains.

- **NATO-related work on quantum supply chains:** The Secretariat will take into account the Reusable Quantum Enabling Supply chain Tool, presented to the OECD expert group on 22 June 2026, which provides a reusable framework for analysing quantum supply chains across modalities and enabling technology layers. Its approach to identifying critical components, assessing supplier ecosystems and scoring vulnerabilities across metrics such as supplier availability, scalability, technology leadership, IP position and supply chain vulnerabilities, is directly relevant to the project's taxonomy and methodology workstreams.

29. Engagement with these initiatives will be used to support consistency in terminology and scope, identify relevant technical concepts for the taxonomy and methodology workstreams, and ensure that the project's outputs are complementary to existing and emerging international initiatives. This will be particularly important where standardisation work defines technology layers, interfaces, performance requirements, or system boundaries that may affect how supply chain building blocks are identified.

6. Timeline

30. Table 1 sets out the indicative project timeline, showing how expert consultations, structured feedback and committee review will support the development of a draft report and its publication in June 2027.

Table 1. Project timeline

Date	Title	Description
February 2026	Project activities begin	Following voluntary contributions from Japan and the United Kingdom, the project moved into its operational phase, with work beginning to convene the expert group and organise the first activities under the joint DPC-CIIIE project. The DPC and CIIIE calls for experts were sent in February 2026.
March 2026	Expert recommendations reviewed and consolidated	Recommendations received through the GFTech quantum technologies focus group, DPC delegates and CIIIE delegates were reviewed by the Secretariat and consolidated into a balanced list of experts, taking into account relevance to the project's taxonomy and methodology workstreams as well as country and stakeholder coverage.
31 March 2026	Kick-off meeting of the expert group on mapping quantum technology supply chains	The kick-off meeting formally launched the expert group's work, introduced the project objectives and two workstreams, and gathered initial input on supply chain taxonomies and mapping methodologies. A summary record and request for written input were circulated after the meeting to support preparation of the draft workplan.
26 May 2026	Second meeting of the expert group	The second meeting focused on discussing the draft project workplan, building on the kick-off discussion and written input from experts. It also provided an opportunity to further examine analytical dimensions for supply chain analysis, including through expert input on existing work.
22 June 2026	Third meeting of the expert group	The third meeting focused on two main items: reviewing a first draft taxonomy for the superconducting modality and discussing methodological approaches to measuring quantum supply chains, including relevant analytical dimensions, indicators, tools and data sources. Experts were invited to provide further written comments by 30 June to help advance the work.
August – September 2026	Survey for expert group	Develop and administer a questionnaire or written consultation to collect structured feedback from the expert group to help validate emerging findings, identify areas of convergence or divergence, and inform the next phase of taxonomy and methodology development.
September 2026 – January 2027	Expert group meetings	Convene additional expert group meetings to progressively develop the draft report. Experts will be invited to review and comment on draft sections of the report for the Secretariat to consider, helping ensure that the final output reflects the group's technical input.
March – May 2027	Draft report presented to DPC and CIIIE	Present the draft report to the Digital Policy Committee and the Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship for review, comments and peer discussion, using the committees' governance role to support formal consideration and dissemination of the project outputs.
June 2027	Report publication and online launch event	Finalise and publish the report, accompanied by an online launch event aimed at a global audience of quantum technology policy practitioners and stakeholders. The launch will disseminate the project's findings and support broader uptake of comparable approaches to quantum technology supply chain analysis.

6.1 Deliverables

31. The project aims to produce a publication bringing together the projects two workstreams into an integrated framework *OECD Quantum Atlas: A framework for mapping quantum technology supply chains*. This reflects the project's overarching objective of establishing a shared foundation for comparable and internationally aligned supply chain analysis. In addition to supporting greater consistency across national mapping efforts, the Atlas is intended to provide a basis for future OECD-supported analytical and mapping activities on quantum technology supply chains, subject to available resources and Member interest. The Atlas will be prepared for publication under the responsibility of the OECD Secretary-General, following the input received from the DPC and the CIE.

32. The publication will be accompanied by an online launch event aimed at a global audience of quantum technology policy practitioners and relevant stakeholders. The event will present the main guidelines set out by the Atlas, discuss their implications for policy and international cooperation, and support dissemination of the project's framework to a wider audience.

33. The Atlas will be designed as an adaptable framework that, subject to available resources, could be revised over time to update the taxonomy and methodological guidance to reflect technology developments in quantum computing and quantum communications, and eventually incorporate quantum sensing. This adaptability is especially important as 2030 features prominently in several government and industry quantum technology roadmaps, potentially reshaping technology choices and supply chain structures across modalities.

Annex A. OECD expert group on mapping quantum technology supply chains

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..1. List of participants, OECD expert group on mapping quantum technology supply chains

Name	Affiliation	Country	Sector
Catherine Foley	Former Chief Scientist and CSIRO Board Member	Australia	Government
Erik Streed	Director, Queensland Quantum and Advanced Technologies Research Institute at Griffith University	Australia	Research
Samantha Swinfield	Impact and Operational Lead, Quantum Australia	Australia	Industry
Ana Almansa	Policy Officer, Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology	Austria	Government
Stella Mitsche	Team Lead, Industrial Transition Funding Schemes, Austrian Promotional Bank	Austria	Government
Roy Aerts	Policy Officer Digital Transition – Supercomputing and Quantum Technology, Flemish Department of Work, Economy, Science, Innovation & Social Economy	Belgium	Government
Guilherme Duarte Ramos Matos	Analyst in Science and Technology, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI)	Brazil	Government
Valeria Loureiro da Silva	Professor, SENAI CIMATEC	Brazil	Research
Christopher Merritt	Manager of Analytics, Dissemination and Analysis, at the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO), Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED)	Canada	IOs
Lisa Lambert	CEO, Quantum Industry Canada (QIC)	Canada	Industry
Philip Waldron	Deputy Director, Internet of Things: Quantum Sensors Program, National Research Council of Canada	Canada	Government
Sofie Lindskov Hansen	Quantum Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Denmark	Government
Mahdi Moghaddam	Coordinator, InstituteQ-consortium	Finland	Research
Thierry Botter	Executive Director, European Quantum Industry Consortium (QuIC)	France	Industry
Lukas Weymann	Senior Scientist, Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research ISI	Germany	Research
Thomas Gerster	Scientific Researcher, Quantum Technology Competence Center, PTB	Germany	Research
Reena Dayal	Founder and CEO Quantum Ecosystems and Technology Council of India	India	Non-profit
Ofer Firstenberg	Associate Professor, Weizmann Institute of Science	Israel	Research
Michela Nardo	Deputy Head of Unit, Economic and Financial resilience at European Commission's Joint Research Centre	Italy	IOs
Petra Scudo	Technology Expert, European Commission Joint Research Centre	Italy	IOs
Hirofumi Mori	Chair, Global Consortium Alliances Working Group, Quantum STRategic industry Alliance for Revolution (Q-STAR)	Japan	Industry
Masahiro Horibe	Deputy Director, Global Research and Development Center for Business by Quantum AI Technology (G-QuAT)	Japan	Research
Min-Ha Lee	Senior Advisor, Stanford University	Korea	Research
Sang-Kyung Choi	Principal Research Scientist, K-Quantum International Cooperation Office / Quantum Information Networking Group, Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science (KRISS)	Korea	Government
Seung-Hyun Bang (Alfred Bang)	Vice President, Korea Quantum Industry Alliance	Korea	Industry
Laurent Olislager	Policy Officer on Quantum Technologies, European Commission	Luxembourg	IOs
Paula Kleij	Policy Officer on Quantum Technologies, European Commission	Luxembourg	IOs
Freeke Heijman	Director, Heijman Consultancy	Netherlands	Industry
Julian Rabbie	Senior Strategy Advisor Quantum Technology, TNO	Netherlands	Research

Arisa Siong	Director for Tech Policy ,Infocomm Media Development Authority	Singapore	Government
Pere Arque-Castells	Stream Leader for Legal and Innovation Policies at the Observatory on Patents and Technology	Spain	IOs
Andreas Masuhr	Head of the Quantum Initiative, Swiss Academy of Sciences (SCNAT), Swiss Quantum Commission	Switzerland	Government
Faruk Takaoglu	Head of the Quantum Technologies Laboratory at the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye	Türkiye	Research
Andrew Touhill	Economic Adviser, UK Office for Quantum Technologies, Department for Science, Innovation and Technology	United Kingdom	Government
Jan Mol	Quantum Supply Chains Fellow, UK Office for Quantum Technologies, Department for Science, Innovation and Technology, and Professor of Physics, Queen Mary University of London	United Kingdom	Government
Jonathan Legh-Smith	Executive Director, UKQuantum	United Kingdom	Industry
Thomas Currie	Senior Policy Advisor, UK Intellectual Property Office	United Kingdom	IOs
Celia Merzbacher	Executive Director, Quantum Economic Development Consortium (QED-C)	United States	Industry
Claire Pillsbury	International Trade Specialist, Department of Commerce	United States	Government
Melissa LaReau	Quantum Technologies Lead, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce	United States	Government
Rafael Soleto	Dean of Montevideo University	Uruguay	Research