STI OUTLOOK 2006 – POLICY QUESTIONNAIRE

Purpose

1. DSTI is preparing the 2006 edition of its biennial publication, *Science, Technology and Industry Outlook*, which will be issued in the Autumn of 2006. The document will contain a chapter reviewing national science, technology, and industry policies in OECD countries. The enclosed questionnaire is intended to compile information on science, technology and innovation policies that are being developed, were recently implemented, or were recently evaluated by Member countries. The topics addressed in the questionnaire relate to areas of ongoing or future interest to the CSTP and its working parties, including policy mixes, globalisation of innovation and human resources for S&T, and will contribute to monitoring the implementation of previous recommendations and development of further policy recommendations.

2. The OECD Secretariat intends to synthesise the information provided by Member countries in a summary document for comment and/or discussion by the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP) at its first regular session in 2006. The revised document will form the basis of a chapter of the 2006 *Outlook* that reviews main trends in science, technology and innovation policy. Some of the information gathered through the questionnaire will be incorporated into other chapters of the *Outlook* that focus on specific policy issues. The individual country responses will also be made available on the OECD's public Web site, www.oecd.org/sti/sti-outlook.

3. The success of this exercise is directly dependent on the quality of information provided by Member countries, and the Secretariat appreciates the comprehensive responses provided by many countries for previous *Outlooks*. In addition to providing information for the *Outlook*, this exercise provides Delegations with a framework to compare their experiences, exchange views on the effectiveness of different polices and discuss the international implications of recent trends in science, technology and industry policies. It also helps the CSTP identify future projects and issues for investigation.

Guidelines

4. In completing this questionnaire, countries are requested to provide a general overview of the science, technology, and innovation policies implemented in their countries and to provide information on major changes that took place in 2004 and 2005 in specific policy areas listed below. Delegates will have an opportunity to update this information prior to publication in order to incorporate information on policies introduced in early 2006. Countries need not provide information on all the topics indicated below, but should concentrate on those areas in which the most significant policy developments have occurred. They may draw upon existing policy documents where possible and are encouraged to submit additional supporting materials and links to relevant Web sites along with their written responses.

5. The responses to this survey need not be excessively long, but because they will provide the primary material for the Secretariat's report, they should at minimum: 1) highlight significant policy changes in the areas listed and outline the background and rationale of these policy changes (such as assessments of previous policy initiatives), 2) indicate and describe the new programmes and measures that reflect these policy changes and how they differ from past policies, 3) briefly recall ongoing programmes or measures that remain in place (indicating changes in implementation conditions that may have

occurred)1, and 4) include supporting quantitative data where possible. For reference, the previous country responses for the 2004 edition of the Outlook may be consulted on the OECD Web site. (www.oecd.org/sti/sti-outlook)

6. In terms of its content, this questionnaire differs from previous Outlook questionnaires in two important ways:

- It includes more questions regarding perceived changes in policies and priorities and the balance among them, as well as expectations regarding future priorities. These are intended to help identify important trends in policy development and implementation.
- It also requests more quantitative information about programmes and policy instruments (such as levels of financing, numbers of participants) to enable more direct comparison among national policies.

7. In addition, Delegates will this year have two options for completing the questionnaire. As in the past, they may insert responses into the electronic version (MS Word version) of the questionnaire and send it to the Secretariat via email. In addition, the Secretariat is developing a dedicated Web site that will permit Delegates to insert responses directly into a Web-based form. Further information on the Web site will be made available in a separate Room Document and on the Outlook Web page [www.oecd.org/sti/sti-outlook]. Delegates wishing to use the Web-base system may also contact the Secretariat directly for information [Mr. Byung-Seon Jeong].

8. It is requested that countries' responses be submitted to the Secretariat **no later than 15 January 2006** to allow the Secretariat sufficient time to clarify information and draft a summary document for the CSTP meeting in March. Additional background material such as white papers (in English or French) may be sent by regular mail if they are not readily available in electronic format. Email responses should be sent to:

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9. In completing the Questionnaire, CSTP delegates are encouraged to consult with delegates to CSTP working parties (TIP, WPB, NESTI) as appropriate. Nevertheless, country delegations are requested to designate a **primary contact person** with whom Secretariat staff can communicate regarding the survey responses.

1. References could be made to country responses to the 2004 *STI Outlook* questionnaire.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

10. Please provide a written response for Section A below, which addresses general science, technology and innovation policies, and for those topics identified in Sections B through G in which significant shifts in policy have been made or new initiatives launched in 2004 or 2005. Information on anticipated changes in 2006 (or beyond) should also be included, where possible.

Section A: General framework and trends in science, technology, and innovation policy

1. Please provide a brief overview of the main directions, objectives and elements of national policies for science, technology, and innovation, highlighting the following topics:

- Main features of recent science, technology, and innovation policy developments (*e.g.*, including new innovation strategies) and the rationale behind them:

  Response:

  After the convening of the 4th National Conference on Science and Technology and the issue of National Guideline on Medium- and Long-term Programme for Science and Technology Development (2006-2020) in early 2006, China set up the ambition to become an innovation-oriented country in 15 years. For China, this is a national development strategy in new stage as Rejuvenate the Nation through Science and Education that issued in late 1990s. The key elements in building an innovation-oriented country are:

  - Enhancing science and technology innovation capabilities,
  - Using innovation to readjust industrial structures,
  - Shifting growth modes,
  - Building a conservation-minded and environmentally-friendly society,
  - Making 'enhanced independent innovation capabilities' a national strategy.

  The guideline of the whole programme emphasises the leapfrog in vital S&T areas, sustaining the economic and social development and leading the future through the cultivation of independent innovation capabilities on national level.

  In order to achieve these objects, China describes the new map of its National Innovation System and the means to construct it. The State Council and related department issued a set of corresponding policies on public finance, taxation and credit, government procurement, technology import and absorption, high-tech industry development, IPR protection and standard strategy, improving the developing circumstance of venture capital and start-ups, international S&T cooperation, dissemination of S&T knowledge, construction and conformity of S&T infrastructure, and the cultivation and efficient allocation of S&T talents.

- Major changes in the legislative, administrative, organisational, institutional, or budgetary framework for the formulation and implementation of science, technology, and innovation policies (*e.g.*, new Ministerial structures, better inter-Ministerial coordination, increased involvement of non-governmental stakeholders):

  Response:

  The government emphasised the coordination among different S&T administrative department, such as MOST, MOE and NSF etc. and also emphasised the coordination between the S&T administrative department and Macroeconomic administrative department.

- New policy measures to foster increased innovation and productivity growth in the service sector (both services in general and specific service-sector, finance, etc.

  Response:

  The government induct commercial financial institutions to support independent innovations by product innovation and procedure optimization, by affording funds, interest subsidies and securities. Encourage the commercial bank improve the services for S&T type SMEs. Accelerate the development of venture capital and induct them to invest on start-ups. Permit the insurance company and security company invest on venture capital enterprises under regulation and law. Encourage the innovation of insurance business for high-tech firms. Construct the multi-level capital market, especially the board for start-ups.

2. Please describe major shifts or changes in the priority given to different areas of science, technology, and innovation policy listed below or the policy instruments used to achieve them: i) strengthening the science system; ii) supporting business innovation; iii) linking science to innovation; iv) developing human resources for S&T; and v) establishing framework conditions that are conducive to innovation (*e.g.*, IPR regimes).

Response:

All kinds of the policies above are taken into consideration at the same time and endue the same importance. But the policies supporting business innovation are put into the core of the whole policy system.

3. Please describe the primary challenges that are expected to be addressed in future innovation policy initiatives (i.e., in the 2007-08 timeframe).

Response:

- To achieve the target of quadrupling the 2000's GDP by 2020.
- The bottlenecks of development arose from the scarce of energy, natural resources and environment problems
- The over highly reliance on foreign technologies in most key industries, especially the equipment and manufacturing industry.
- To keep the harmony between economic development, social progress and environment protection
- To form the suitable policy and institutional circumstance for innovation, both on micro and macro level

Section B: Public sector research and public research organisations

1. Please describe major policy changes related to the financing of public R&D, to include the following:

- Changes in overall levels of R&D funding for public research organisations during last few years.

Response:

If funding data is available, please provide it below:

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006(forecast)	2007(forecast)
R&D funding (Unit:)					

- Shifts in the allocation of funding across the following areas (please provide quantitative information if available):

1) different types of public research organisations (*e.g.* universities vs. government research institutions)

Response:

Deliver continuous and stable financial support to such PROs performing the tasks of basic research, cutting-edge technology R&D or researches based on public interests. Promote the average expenditure standard on personnel according to the different nature of each type of PROs' works.

2) different socio-economic objectives (*e.g.* general advancement of knowledge, health, national security, environment, energy)

Response:

Pay more attention to the fields strictly connecting with energy, resource, environment, health, the key and common technology of the whole industry and the deep understanding of the physical world and human beings.

3) different fields of science and technology (*e.g.* information and communications technology, biotechnology, and nanotechnology.)

Response:

Technologies on the efficient utilization of energy and water resources, technologies of the environment protection, information technology and new materials technology, biotechnology, technologies for space development and exploration of seas and oceans.

- Changes in the use of different types of funding instruments for financing R&D or the balance among them, *e.g.* institutional funding (block grants) and project funding (contracts and grants), or public funding vs. private funding.

Response:

Using government finance to induct the funds from firms and other social entities. Efficiently allocate the ratio of different expenditures on operation, project and personnel in PROs. Increase the government financial supports on basic research organizations and social commonweal research organizations.

2. Please describe major initiatives to reform the organisation and governance of universities and other public research organisations to improve the quality of their R&D or their ability to contribute to economic growth and other social objectives. Please consider reforms such as:

- Initiatives to increase the flexibility and/or accountability of universities and other public research organisations (*e.g.* granting more autonomy, performance measurement systems or stronger evaluation, new funding structures).

Response:

Deepen the reform of PROs' management system; construct the modern PROs' institution.

- Definite the orientation and motivation of different types of PROs clearly
- Achieve a suitable and stable funding mechanism
- Form the efficient operating mechanism facilitating the original innovation
- Construct the sound evaluation system focusing on the holistic innovative capability of one organization
- Form the open and efficient cooperating mechanism among PROs and other innovation entities, set more mobile positions, e.g.

- New organisational structures for performing R&D, such as centres of excellence, multi-disciplinary research centres, research networks, etc.:

Response:

Found some high-level and multi-disciplinary National Laboratories and other scientific and experimental bases, relying on existing National Research Organizations (CAS, e.g.) and Research-type Universities.

- Revised procedures for setting research priorities at the institutional level in universities and public research organisations (*e.g.* involvement of outside stakeholders):

Response:

Promote the autonomy of PROs in selection of projects, especially the authority and responsibility of the director (president).

- Reformed rules governing ownership and licensing of publicly-funded research results, support for technology licensing, etc., whether or not these measures are focused on a specific type of IPR (patents, copyright, etc.) or certain technological fields:

Response:

- Other

Response:

3. Please identify major shifts or changes in priority among the approaches for strengthening public sector research, including efforts to: i) increase levels of funding; ii) alter the structure of funding (*e.g.*, institutional vs. project-based funding; public vs. private-sector funding); iii) reform the governance of public research organisations; iv) implement new structures for performing research (*e.g.*, centres of excellence, multi-disciplinary centres); vi) changing guidelines for ownership and management of IPR; and vii) implementing new evaluation procedures).

Response:

Definite the orientation of different PROs, then iii) ii) i) iv) vi)

4. Please describe any new or recent changes in policies adopted by government, public research funding bodies or public research institutions to improve access to data resulting from publicly funded research.[2]

Response:

Construct efficient institutions and mechanisms on the sharing of S&T data, info and resources resulting from publicly funded research by building up the platform through Internet or other IT means. Establish the criteria of different S&T data; issue the legislation on the sharing of these data.

Section C: Government support for private-sector R&D and innovation

1. Please describe major policy changes in the instruments used to support private sector R&D and innovation, including:

- Tax treatment of business R&D (*e.g.* tax credits for R&D expenditure, changes in corporate tax regimes that could affect business R&D activities):

Response:

The new tax policies will allow an enterprise to use 150 percent of its spending on R&D to offset payable income tax of that year. The part that not offset in current year could be carried forward in the next 5 years. The new policy also encourages companies to accelerate depreciation of research-related facilities. The facility under 300 thousands RMB could be added into the management cost directly.

The two-year exemption of income tax for newly founded high-tech enterprises granted by the government in national high-tech industry development areas, the same company could also apply the favourable income tax rate of 15% in the next two years.

- Direct public funding of business R&D and innovation (*e.g.* grants, contracts, loans, etc.):

Response:

[2] Delegates may wish to consult with experts participating in the electronic discussion group to develop OECD guidelines for access to research data.

The policy-oriented bank, such as China Development Bank, will issue loans with low interests to high tech companies as an investor and give emphasis on the industrialization of high-tech products, the absorption of importing technologies and the high-tech product exports.

The government finance will mainly devote on some rivalling S&T research programme which encourage the firms participate in. The government will also increase the aid on some special funds, which either encourage special objects such as SMEs and certain behaviours such as applying patents in abroad.

- Public procurement policies, new contractual guidelines, more competitive selection processes, etc:

  Response:

  Construct the certificating institution and the primary (first) procurement institution of Independent Innovative Product. The independent innovative product should be given priority in government procurement. After cognizance, the trial-products or the products developed and commercialized by native enterprises or research institutions first time, which in urgent needs and have large market potentials, should be purchased by governments or subscribers directly. Found the certificating institution of native products and the authenticating institution of foreign products.

- Changes in IPR regimes to create additional incentives for business investments in innovation, such as via new or revised guidelines for specific types of inventions (*e.g.* genetic, software, business methods), or new or strengthened mechanisms for enforcement of IPR (*e.g.* specialised courts):

  Response:

  Shorten the circle of the censoring of invention patents, set up the IPR information-servicing platform, and strengthen the protection of IPR through legislation and administrative means. Give aids on enterprises' patent applications relating to independent innovations and in abroad. The organization should give sound reward to its employees that accomplished on-job inventions.

- Other forms of public support for innovation (*e.g.* consulting services and extension programmes):

  Response:

2. Please describe policy changes in programmes to support R&D and innovation in SMEs and new technology-based firms, *e.g.*, via efforts to:

- Establish and develop venture capital funds and/or second-stage financing for the support of new technology-based firms or spin-offs from public research organisations:

  Response:

  Encourage relating department and local government to found inducting (piloting) funds of venture capitals and cause the flow of social money into venture capital funds and enterprises. Permit the insurance company and security company invest on venture capital enterprises under regulation and law. Afford alleviation on tax for the VC enterprises which focus on high and new technology-based start-ups.

- Provide additional R&D funding targeted to SMEs and new technology-based firms

  Response:

Expanding the scale of S&T-type SMEs Innovation Funds.

- Encourage entrepreneurship through training, information services, or other means:

Response:

Push the innovation education in junior and middle schools. In universities and research organizations, afford visiting researcher positions for senior managers and specialists from enterprises, facilitate the combination of innovation experiences and theories.

3. Please identify major shifts or changes in the mix of instruments used to provide public support for private sector R&D and innovation, to include: i) direct financing of R&D, ii) R&D tax incentives, iii) support to entrepreneurship and SMEs and iv) IPR protection and other framework conditions.

Response:

All of these policy instruments are used as a system to cultivate a fit circumstance for business innovations.

Section D: Enhancing collaboration and networking among innovating organisations

1. Please describe major initiatives to promote collaboration and networking among private firms, *e.g.* via joint R&D programmes, regional innovative clusters, international co-operation (attracting research labs of foreign firms or supporting access of domestic firms to foreign programmes).

Response:

Found National Engineering Laboratory or Industrial Engineering Center in large enterprises, which have strong R&D capabilities and technology diffusion capacities, integrated the powers and resources from universities and research organizations. Shaping an open system and cultivate these labs and centers as the main R&D performers and technology providers for key and common technologies of the whole industry. Facilitate the knowledge flow and technology transfer among private firms, and also the interactions among firms, universities and PROs.

2. Please describe major policy initiatives to promote stronger industry-science relationships, such as efforts to:

- Enhance collaborative research (*e.g.*, through changes in regulations governing the types of agreements negotiated between public research organisations and businesses and their implications for access to and exploitation of research results);

Response:

Encourage the firms to cooperate with universities and PROs by founding different kinds of technology and innovation alliances.

- Increase the mobility of human resources between public and private sectors (*e.g.* by revising employment and financial rules governing public-sector researchers to allow them to more easily collaborate with industry, move between the public and private sectors, participate in the creation of spin-offs, take equity positions in technology-based firms emerging out of public research, etc.);

Response:

Permit the researchers from universities and PROs to perform R&D works in enterprises as part-time employees. Set up practice and training sites in firms for college and vocational school's students. Encourage the foundation of postdoctoral workstations in firms. Deliver visiting research positions in universities and PROs for senior managers and specialists from enterprises; facilitate the mobility of human resources between public and private sectors.

Encourage the S&T talents from universities and PROs enter firms or found their own start-ups by eliminating the system obstacles on mobility and giving incentives such as options or technology (IPR) as equity, etc.

- Set up new modes of public/private partnerships for research and innovation:

  Response:

- Others:

  Response:

Section E: Globalisation[3]

1. Please describe the most important policy issues and objectives with respect to the process of internationalisation of R&D:

Response:

Encourage the PROs and universities collaborate with foreign R&D organizations; support the international S&T cooperation under bilateral and multilateral frameworks. Positively participate in the international 'Big Science' cooperating projects and international academic organizations, especially support scientists or institutions from China take leaderships in these cooperation. Encourage the foundation of important international academic organizations or their agencies in China.

2. Please identify and describe changes in policies to attract R&D through foreign direct investment. This may concern:

- ☐ Direct financial support
- √☐ Fiscal incentives (tax breaks, R&D tax credits …)
- √☐ Administrative support
- √☐ Provision of infrastructure
- ☐ Public procurement
- √☐ Active recruitment of foreign firms
- ☐ Advertising

[3] Many of these questions on globalisation were asked in a questionnaire circulated in November 2004 in the context of the CSTP/TIP project on globalisation of R&D. 13 countries (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, and Poland) replied. These countries are invited report only significant changes since November 2004.

- ☐ Other measures:

Please check the boxes above to indicate the types of policies used and provide more detail information here:

Absorbing foreign R&D investment through favourable policies such as alleviation of income tax, dismiss of tariff and import tax on self-use equipments, fittings and technologies, dismiss of sales tax of technology trade, offset of income tax with the increase of R&D investment (more than 10%) and special policies aiming at certain industry (software, e.g.), etc. In past year, there was no distinct change of these policies. The guideline on S&T development emphasis the encouragement on the foundation of MNCs' R&D centers in China again.

3. **Please describe any changes in the principles concerning the treatment of foreign firms (both non-domiciled firms and foreign-owned subsidiaries) or foreign research institutions in national R&D programmes** (*e.g,* access to national R&D funding programmes, rules for co-operation with domestic public research institutions, rules for co-operation in public private partnerships, public procurement, etc**.)**

Response:

No obvious changes.

4. **Please describe specific measures to support the internationalisation of domestic public research institutions** (*e.g.*, such as additional funding for projects with international partners, co-funding for project partners not located in-country, support for setting-up affiliates abroad).

Response:

Support the PROs participate in, especially play leading roles in the international S&T cooperation under bilateral and multilateral frameworks or through the platforms of international 'Big Science' collaboration and international academic organizations.

5. **Please describe measures to link domestic firms, in particular SMEs, to foreign sources of research and innovation, including international co-operation in R&D** (*e.g.*, additional/preferential funding for projects with international partners; co-funding for project partners not located in the country; and support to find international partners, etc).

Response:

Encourage the firms to set up R&D organizations or industrialization bases in abroad, or acquire overseas R&D organizations or high-tech firms by M&A.

Section F: Human resources[4]

1. Please identify and describe recent efforts to improve supplies of university graduates with science and engineering degrees (both quantity and quality), in particular as relate to the following areas:

√☐ Raising interest in and awareness of science among youth;

√☐ Revising academic curricula to make science and technology more attractive to students, such as by expanding interdisciplinary training in S&E education;

√☐ Improving teaching in mathematics and science, including through the use of ICT in teaching content and delivery ;

√☐ Reducing gender and ethnic minority gaps in science and technology education

√☐ Enhancing financing opportunities for PhD study and post-doctorate training (such as through fellowships, funded research opportunities, etc.)

√☐ Improving the quality of secondary university research laboratories/infrastructure

√☐ Demand-side policies to increase the attractiveness of employment in public research organisations, make public sector employment more flexible, or improve provision of information to students regarding job opportunities in the public and private sectors.

☐ Others:

Please check the boxes above to indicate the types of policies used and provide more detail information here:

Innovate the fostering mechanism of graduate student; mainly focus on the cultivation of innovative spirits and practical abilities. Encourage the collaboration among universities, industries and research organizations on the education of students. Expand the sending out scales of graduate students to abroad and optimize the selecting mechanism of applicants.

2. Please describe recent policy changes to enhance the international mobility of scientific and high-skilled personnel, including programmes to attract foreign (and expatriate) talent and encourage students/workers to gain international experience. Consider such policies as:

☐ Changes in immigration legislation;

☐ Funding of scholarships, grants for international mobility of students/scholars;

√☐ Creation of special positions at universities or public research centres;

√☐ Fiscal incentives (*e.g.*, income tax breaks) for foreign workers

√☐ Programmes to promote return migration of expatriate students, scientists and engineers

[4] These questions are broader than those included in the OECD Questionnaire on the Working Conditions and Attractiveness of Research Careers in the Higher Education and Public Research Sectors (April 2005). Delegates may wish to consult their SFRI delegates in responding to these questions.

☐ Other measures:

Please check the boxes above to indicate the types of policies used and provide more detail information here:

Design and implement of the programme on attracting excellent talents studied abroad back home, especially the high level ones in scarce. Increase the financial aids and design efficient mechanisms. Build up the start-up bases/parks especially for these talents. Enhance the degree of openness and rival of some senior research or management positions, such as the director of laboratory. Issue competitive means to attract high-level foreign talents, even teams to work in China.

3. Please describe recent policy efforts to foster development of specific skills other than S&T skills needed to foster innovation in a knowledge-based economy (*e.g.*, management, communication, legal), notably as relates to the service sector.

Response:

The school education on S&T and innovation should pay more attention on the entrepreneurship spirit, innovative spirit, innovative culture and the practical abilities.

For the leader scientist of certain discipline, the ability of strategic forecast and management skills are also need. The government try to foster such kind of talents in the implement of grand S&T programmes and projects.

4. Please describe any major shifts or changes in the priorities and mix of instruments used for developing human resources for innovation, *e.g.*, between development of domestic talent versus attraction of foreign talent; between development of S&T skills and non-S&T skills; between stimulation of demand and development of supplies; etc.

Response:

Development of domestic talent is primary and attraction of foreign (expatriate) talent is complementary. Development of S&T skills is primary and cultivation of non-S&T skills is complementary. Nowadays, the main task of China is to increase the number of S&T talents, and improve the quality of them at the same time.

Section G: Policy evaluation

1. Please describe recent changes in policies regarding ex-ante or ex-post evaluation of innovation policies and programmes, including new legislation or regulations, methodologies employed, criteria considered and the organisations/institutions that perform the evaluations.

Response:

Reform the review (ex-ante) systems of S&T programmes and projects. Optimize the mechanism of peer review; construct the credit institution of referees and the mechanism of international peer review. Strengthen the supervision on the review process and increase the openness and the feasible extent to the project-relating info for referees. Emphasize on the assessment of capabilities and research levels of individual researchers and their team. Construct the independent review mechanism for national grand S&T programmes, the Knowledge Innovation Program (KIP) and the projects sponsored by NSFC.

Reform the evaluation and rewarding system of S&T outputs (ex-post). Optimize the evaluation institutions and design different indicators for different kinds of R&D activities. Reduce the numbers and layers of S&T rewards; concentrate the government rewards on some keystones. S&T rewards should pay attention to personnel as well as projects.

2. **Please describe recent changes in policies regarding the evaluation of public research organisations, including legislation or regulations requiring evaluation, methodologies employed, criteria considered and the organisations/institutions that perform the evaluations.**

Response:

Construct the sound evaluation system focusing on the holistic innovative capability of the organization. Perform all-round evaluation considering the quality of research outputs, the team of talents and the management and operating mechanisms.

3. **Please outline any significant changes in the priority given to evaluation in innovation policy, including the motivations for such changes and anticipated effects. Please include information about additional resources being invested in evaluation and approaches used to ensure that results of evaluation feed-back into policy making.**

Response:

Reform and enhance the management on R&D funds. Constitute the normative and strict regulating institutions on the full process of S&T projects and funding, including application, review, contracting, implement and outputs. Form the performance evaluation system of government funds on S&T projects. Identify the performance objects of government S&T programmes and applied S&T projects. Construct the performance tracing mechanism aiming at outputs.

4. **Please provide information or web-links, if available, about the outcomes of recent major evaluations of R&D or innovation policies.**

Response: