**MONITORING OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION POLICIES -
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE STI OUTLOOK 2000**

1.   General policy framework

1.   Countries are requested to provide material that broadly describes policies related to science, technology and innovation. This includes key policy documents, such as science budgets and innovation white papers (in English or French). The overview of the general policy framework would cover the main features of recent policy developments and discuss whether these are a continuation of past policies or represent a change in policy direction. Countries are asked to highlight whether there has been a shift in the balance of:

−   the use of different types of policy instruments; and/or

−   attention or support given to particular S&T policy areas.

2.   Countries are also requested to indicate whether S&T policy changes have been primarily in response to new imperatives and objectives and/or are the result of a critical evaluation of previous policies or programmes. Information about obstacles to the implementation of priorities set by governments, problems that may require a realignment of priorities, and emerging policy issues in the area of S&T policy, is also requested. Information regarding any changes in the administrative and institutional framework for the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of S&T policy would also be welcome. Countries are requested to focus their response on policy changes over 1998 and 1999.

2.   Policies related to the recommendations of the TPJ report

3.   Information is requested on **major** policy initiatives over 1998 and 1999 that correspond to the main areas of the report on Technology, Productivity and Job Creation - Best Policy Practices:[1]

a) Reforms to and support of the science base (3 areas):

- Major initiatives to reform universities and/or the role of public laboratories, including the creation of centres of excellence;

- Changes in the funding of basic science or changes in the criteria for public funding;

- Major initiatives to involve stakeholders in the setting of research priorities.

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1.   The monitoring will be closely co-ordinated with other activities of the CSTP, such as the work on benchmarking science-industry relationships, and proposed work on the financing of basic research.

b) Links between science and industry (covered by the TIP group):

- The monitoring in this area will draw on a questionnaire for the Working Group on Innovation and Technology Policy that addresses this issue in more detail.[2]

c) Incentives and support for R&D (3 areas):

- Major changes in the tax treatment of R&D and/or changes in direct support for R&D;

- Measures to enhance the efficiency of support, to establish public/private partnerships in R&D or to introduce more competitive programmes for government funding;

- Changes in the balance of R&D support to different sectors, and initiatives to move from support to R&D to support for innovation, including changes to reflect the growing role of services in innovation.

d) Technology diffusion and networking (4 areas):

- Major initiatives to enhance commercialisation and technology diffusion, and to enhance business participation and cost-sharing with the private sector in diffusion programmes;

- Efforts to promote technology diffusion for services or to open existing programmes to service firms;

- Policy initiatives towards cluster formation, including initiatives to use public procurement in promoting innovative behaviour;

- Changes in competition policy to enable networking and co-operation in pre-competitive research.

e) Technology-based firms and new growth areas (2 areas):

- Major programmes to strengthen the creation of high-tech firms, covering fiscal and financial incentives, regulatory reforms to promote entry, changes to bankruptcy laws and initiatives to promote venture capital markets.

- Specific policy initiatives aimed at new growth areas, such as information technology, biotechnology or knowledge-intensive services.

f) Labour-related measures (3 areas):

- Policies to change the status of scientific personnel, to enhance mobility of university researchers and scientific personnel, and to increase financial and non-financial incentives for scientific personnel.

- Changes in support for scientific training and education programmes, policies to enhance the supply of skilled personnel.

- Changes in policies towards the international migration of scientific and high-skilled personnel.

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2.   The results of this work are partly contained in Chapter 5 of the Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2000, on "Industry-Science Relations".

g) Globalisation (2 areas):

- Policies to promote and reduce obstacles to international co-operation in science, technology and innovation and measures to enhance access of foreign firms to technology programmes;

- New (major) cross-country collaborative research programmes.

h) Policy evaluation (3 areas):

- Changes in the nature of the evaluation process, new schemes, changes in evaluation methodology;

- Institutionalisation of the evaluation process, including enhanced feedback of evaluation in the policy-making process.

- Major assessments of recent policy initiatives (if available).

3.   Internet address

4.   Countries are kindly requested to provide the Internet addresses of official policy-making bodies related to science, technology and innovation (*i.e.* ministries and key advisory boards). These addresses will be provided as hotlinks at the OECD website. Currently, the OECD website provides links to government sites on science and technology at: http://www.oecd.org/subject/cstp/1999/