

**DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION  
COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY**

**STIP Compass: Recent developments and next steps for 2019**

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This document provides an update on new and planned developments for STIP Compass (<http://stip.oecd.org>), the portal hosting the data collected through the EC-OECD STIP Survey. This work has benefitted from funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 31098251 "Support to the Development and Analysis of a Research and Innovation Policy Taxonomy and Questionnaire – Phase 2" (REITER 2) project.

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## Introduction

1. This paper provides an update on activities and plans surrounding STIP Compass, the portal that hosts and provides access to the EC/OECD international database on Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STIP). STIP Compass supports the continuous monitoring and analysis of countries' STI policies and aims to become a central platform for policy research and advice supporting government officials, analysts and scholars. Following the launch of a first version of the portal in April 2018, various developments to the database and the portal are foreseen in a second phase of the joint project with the European Commission (EC), spanning July 2018 to June 2020.

2. This paper is structured in three main sections: Section 1 first sets out several use-cases for STIP Compass, which illustrate its benefits and the importance of gathering high quality data via the EC/OECD STIP Survey<sup>1</sup> and online monitoring tool. Then, Section 2 describes recent developments in STIP Compass since October 2018, while Section 3 sets out the main plans for 2019.<sup>2 3</sup>

### 1. STIP Compass portal use-cases

3. The OECD Secretariat and the EC have developed STIP Compass to provide open access to the data collected through the EC/OECD STIP Survey and to link it semantically with other information resources, including statistics and publications. While the EC and OECD make extensive use of the data in their country and thematic analyses, the expected user base is considerably broader and includes national policy makers and analysts (in governments and elsewhere, including academia). This growing audience comes with a widening range of uses of STIP Compass, ranging from consulting facts on national policies to conducting analysis of policy mixes. This trend places increased onus on data quality, where shortfalls remain (see Section 3.1).

4. Several examples of STIP Compass “use cases” are listed below to illustrate the diversity of emerging uses of the databases and the importance of gathering high quality data on countries' STI policies.

- a As a **first source of evidence for OECD projects** led by CSTP and its Working Parties. Traditionally, data collected from the STIP Survey has been used

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<sup>1</sup> See [DSTI/STP(2019)9] for a first proposal on the 2019 edition of the EC/OECD STIP Survey.

<sup>2</sup> Note by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”.

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

<sup>3</sup> The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

exclusively as a basis for the STI Outlook biennial publication.<sup>4</sup> But since the STIP Compass database covers a comprehensive range of policy themes that are well aligned with PWB projects, the Secretariat increasingly searches it to obtain an initial understanding of the policy landscape for projects, identify possible case studies, and scope requirements for additional data collection. In this way, STIP Compass provides projects with a useful head start. Similarly, in a European context, the EC uses STIP Compass as a first point of reference in its annual European Semester assessments.

- b As a means for policy-makers to **compare how countries design policies and deploy policy instruments for STI** in various contexts. STIP Compass provides two main interfaces supporting international policy learning:
  - i. Interactive dashboards are structured around the countries, policy themes, instruments and target groups covered by the EC/OECD STIP Survey. As this structure coincides with frameworks commonly used in innovation policy analysis, **dashboards let users intuitively and visually navigate the STIP Compass database**. They allow users to zoom in and out of data to find information of interest at different levels of detail. For instance, the “Commercialisation of public research results” dashboard provides policy-makers with an overview of policy initiatives that reportedly support transfer of academic inventions and technologies to existing firms or new ventures.
  - ii. Using a Google-like search interface, **the policy explorer lets users make specialised queries** that not only include the data gathered from the STIP Survey but also linked resources integrated into STIP Compass (e.g. EC and OECD publications, academic articles, etc.). For example, a policy-maker searching for “climate change” would obtain 122 policy initiatives from 38 countries and 530 linked publications. Smart filters allow narrowing down policy initiatives by country, start date, budget range and suggested topics (e.g. energy, sustainable development, biodiversity), among other options.
- c As a way for government officials, policy analysts and academics to gain a quick and up-to-date **understanding of a given country’s STI policies and national context**. Country dashboards provide direct access to various descriptions and interactive visualisations that characterise the country’s situation, with more detailed information on a range of policy areas that can be zoomed into. In addition, a new feature allows users to generate a printable consolidated overview of national data (see Section 2.3).
- d As a means to **support policy assessments** conducted by evaluators. The interactive dashboards and policy explorer interface give access to a potential treasure-trove of information that facilitate cross-country analysis of schemes under evaluation. Evaluators can explore the institutional landscape and the national policy mix and discover relevant linked resources for evaluation.
- e As a resource for academics and other policy analysts to **tackle research questions in the field of STI policy**. The various types of policy data found in STIP Compass provide a wide range of opportunities for researchers to conduct evidence-based

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<sup>4</sup> [DSTI/STP(2019)7)] discusses several options for the content and format of the STI Outlook 2020.

systematic analysis. To meet the requirements of these advanced users of the database, a new “query builder” tool allows them to make tailored requests to download spreadsheets containing policy initiative data of interest (see Section 2.2.).

- f Also via the query builder, national digital infrastructures and other policy databases can **call up STIP Compass data on demand using a dedicated API** (see Section 2.2). Several countries (e.g. Japan, Germany) have expressed interest in this possibility to link STIP Compass to national databases. As in the previous point, users can select from the different dimensions of the data (e.g. countries, policy themes, target groups) and plug it into their systems and seamlessly import the latest data.
- g A future use case (contrasting those listed above which are already in place) is centred on decision support tools. While interactive dashboards provide a multi-purpose solution to navigate the database, certain policy themes could benefit from **decision support tools providing multi-step, challenge-oriented journeys through the data**. Such tools will consist of policy toolkits that help policy makers design and implement effective policies, packaging and displaying relevant policy initiative data, statistics and other linked resources. These tools will be developed over the next year (see Section 3.4).

## 2. Recent developments

5. Since its launch in April 2018, STIP Compass has formed a community of over 3 000 users, which have browsed the database on average for about 5.5 minutes per visit. The front page, dashboards, policy explorer, policy fiches and other pages that compose the portal have been viewed over 22 000 times (by users outside of the OECD Secretariat) in the 10 months since launch.<sup>5</sup> While site tracking metrics do not allow us to build STIP Compass user profiles, several indications<sup>6</sup> point to the site being used by its main target audience, i.e. government officials together with analysts and researchers in academia working in the field of STI policy.

6. The following sub-sections provide an update to the developments presented previously in [DSTI/STP(2018)8].

### 2.1 Countries' adoption of the STIP Compass monitoring tool

7. The new monitoring tool, built upon the 2017 Survey online tool, lets countries update the data they provided in the survey. It was launched in October 2018, when CSTP delegates designated National Contact Points (NCPs) to maintain and improve the quality of their country's database. The new tool also introduced user management functionalities that allow NCPs to create accounts for others who typically answer the survey. Accordingly, several NCPs have created accounts for other government officials aiming to

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<sup>5</sup> Recently, curated initiatives have been indexed by Google, allowing them to appear in search engine results. We expect this will bring considerable additional traffic to the portal. Some existing dashboards will be enriched with indexable content, which should also make STIP Compass appear more often in Google searches related to STI Policy.

<sup>6</sup> These include: i) emails contacting the OECD Secretariat for more information on the portal; ii) peaks of traffic following presentations of STIP Compass in various conferences and EC/OECD meetings; and iii) reports we receive of the database being cited.

distribute efforts in gathering data for their national database. As previously announced the Secretariat has also created accounts in the monitoring tool for delegates of other OECD bodies, including those attached to CSTP (i.e. GSF and TIP) and for CIIE delegates. The monitoring tool generates an email every fortnight that informs NCPs of changes made to their database, providing them with up to one month to review the changes before they are published on STIP Compass.

8. Since the launch of the monitoring tool, 709 policy initiatives (about 10% of the total number of initiatives in the database) have been updated by 40 countries (as of end-February 2019). This figure includes 167 newly created initiatives and 542 existing initiatives that have been edited. Figure 1 shows the total number of policy initiatives updated (created or edited) by country, indicating that France has been the most active country (85 initiatives), followed by Canada and Belgium-Brussels (66 each), Costa Rica (62), Bulgaria (51) and Italy (44). The wide range of countries suggests an active engagement with the monitoring tool. This is a positive development for raising data quality in STIP Compass. A key metric, the country median share of initiatives with budget data reported in the database, has increased from about 50% in October 2018 to 60% in February 2019.

9. Data submitted to the monitoring tool will be used to prefill the 2019 edition of the STIP survey. Thus, by keeping the data up-to-date in the monitoring tool, answering the 2019 survey (see [DSTI/STP(2019)9]) will involve less effort on the part of countries.

## 2.2 Query builder

10. To make the STIP Survey data completely reusable and exportable, STIP Compass now has a dedicated “query builder” found at <https://stip.oecd.org/stip/query-builder>. The query builder is an interface that allows any user to query STIP Compass’s server through an API<sup>7</sup> and download data from the database in two file formats. A CSV (spreadsheet) file has been formatted to be readily used by analysts, while an XML (machine-readable) file allows other platforms and digital infrastructures to query the latest STIP Compass database on-demand.

11. Figure 2 provides a screenshot of the query builder page. While it is possible to download the full STIP Compass database, users can select several filters to make more targeted queries and obtain data of interest. Possible filtering criteria include: territories (mainly corresponding to countries), yearly budget ranges, policy instruments, policy themes, target groups, and the years in which the policy initiative started or ended. A suggested citation is also provided in the query builder page with the date in which the data is downloaded.

## 2.3 Consolidated overviews of country data

12. By the time of the CSTP meeting in April 2019, it will be possible to export data in STIP Compass country dashboards to generate a consolidated overview document that can be printed or saved as a PDF file. These documents have been designed for government officials, analysts and scholars who would like to synthesise the database’s country information in a printable document. STIP Compass generates the country overviews directly from the database following a set of defined rules and using the latest available policy initiative data.

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<sup>7</sup> Application Programming Interface: A set of dedicated URLs that return raw data responses.

Figure 1. Number of policy initiatives edited in the database using the monitoring tool, by country (for the period Oct 2018 – Feb 2019)

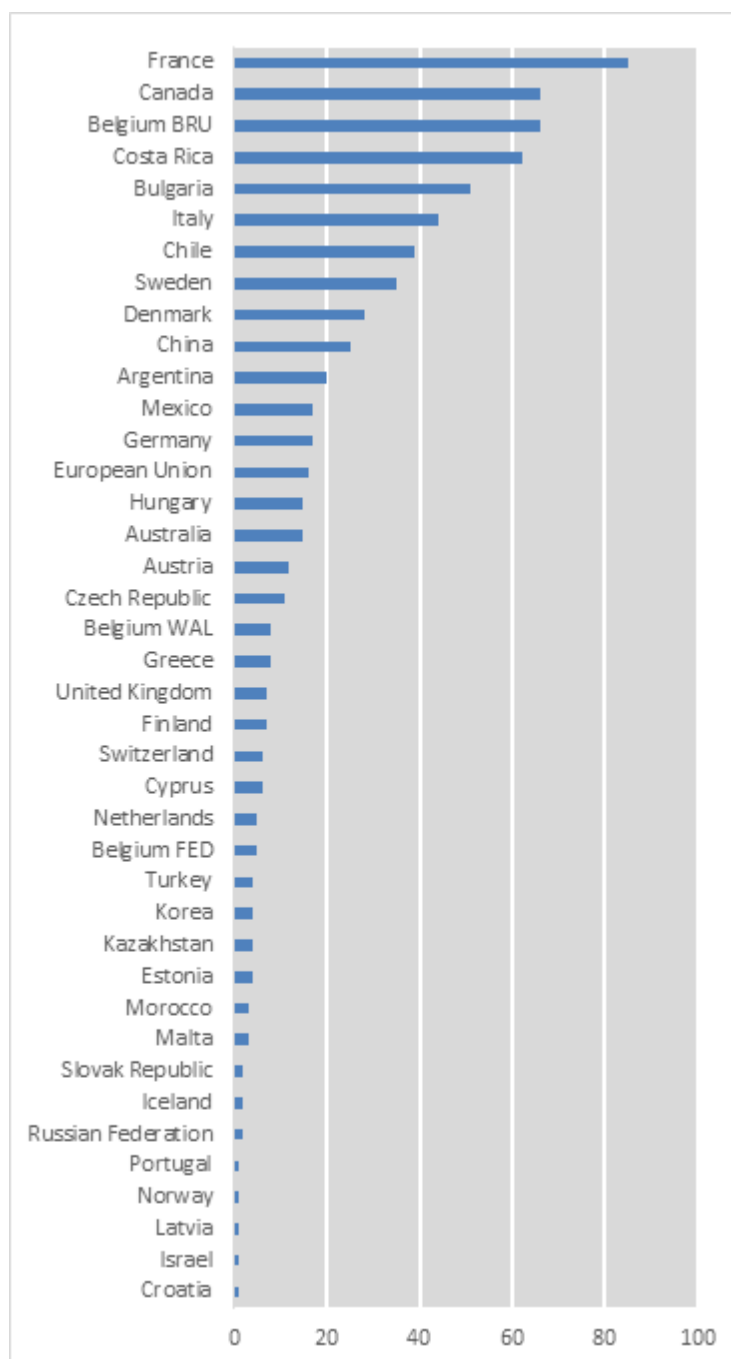


Figure 2. STIP Compass's query builder

**STIP COMPASS**  
INTERNATIONAL DATABASE ON STI POLICIES

**Output format for the data**

XML  CSV  
Due to UTF-8 encoding and line-breaks in data, import into GoogleDoc rather than into Excel

**Territories**

Filter by territory...

**Yearly budget ranges**

Less than 1M More than 500M

Without budget range  Not applicable  Don't know

**Policy instruments**

Filter by policy instrument...

**Themes**

Filter by theme...

**Target groups**

Filter by target group...

**Filter by initiative start year**

Include initiatives starting between

≤ 1989 2020

**Filter by initiative end year**

Include initiatives ending between

≥ 2008 ≥ 2021

**5265 policy initiatives**

Please cite the database as: EC/OECD (2019), STIP Compass: International Database on Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STIP), edition 16 January 2019, <https://stip.oecd.org>.

**DOWNLOAD**

Or copy URL to clipboard

13. The overview begins with a “Data at a Glance” introductory section that includes essential country information such as the number of policy initiatives reported in the database, the key responsible organisations (e.g. funding agencies, ministries), the national strategies, agendas and plans in operation, and the main policy initiatives (by budget). The rest of the overview describes the country’s STI context and challenges and highlights recent policies and reforms in the policy areas covered in the STIP Survey (Governance, Public research system, Innovation in firms and innovative entrepreneurship, etc.). For each of these policy areas, the overview includes a description of the main issues of policy debate. These descriptions, provided by countries as part of their response to the 2017 EC/OECD STIP Survey, were curated by the Secretariat and proofread by a copy editor. Countries will have the opportunity to update this information in the 2019 EC/OECD STIP Survey (see [DSTI/STP(2019)9]), which will be launched in summer 2019. For each policy area, the country overview also lists key policy initiatives and provides an overview table of the most recent information available in the STIP Compass database. Changes to the policy data made by NCPs and other country respondents via the monitoring tool will be automatically reflected in the country overview.

## 2.4 Dashboards for responsible organisations

14. STIP Compass will soon have dedicated dashboards that will allow users to zoom into the data by responsible organisation, i.e. the funding agency, ministry or other public body in charge of the policy initiative. Only responsible organisations that have five or more initiatives will have a dedicated dashboard<sup>8</sup> (Annex 1 lists the responsible organisations that currently meet this criterion for which dashboards are being developed). These will be accessible through country dashboards in the “Responsible Organisations” panel (Figure 3 shows an example). Clicking on organisations with five or more policy initiatives will take the user to the corresponding dashboard. By contrast, clicking on those having up to four will just produce a list of those policy initiatives.

Figure 3. Accessing responsible organisation dashboards



15. The responsible organisation dashboards should be fully functional on the development site (i.e. <https://stip-pp.oecd.org>) by the time of the CSTP meeting in April 2019. These dashboards will include the following elements:

- Recent announcements published by the organisation via RSS feeds and/or twitter (insofar as these are available).
- Visualisations of the organisation’s policy initiatives following the same panels found in the country dashboard, i.e. policy themes, target groups, policy instruments and budget ranges.

<sup>8</sup> Four or less initiatives are insufficient to correctly populate the visualisations making-up the dashboard.

- Country statistics relevant to the policy area that the responsible organisation is most engaged with.
- A list of main public bodies in the country.
- A visualisation of similar organisations in the STIP Compass database.<sup>9</sup>

16. The Secretariat expects that countries will want to review responsible organisation dashboards before they are publicly launched on the STIP Compass portal. Thus, they will be deployed only on the STIP Compass “development site” initially. Once they are ready for review, CSTP delegates will be invited to access <https://stip-pp.oecd.org> and to open the responsible organisation dashboards as described above. We also expect that these dashboards will reveal weaknesses in the data for many organisations. NCPs and other country respondents will have the opportunity to submit missing data via the monitoring tool before these dashboards are publicly launched on STIP Compass by 31 May 2019.

### 2.5 Refinements to graphical user interfaces (GUIs)

17. STIP Compass was launched with graphical user interfaces that, while functionally operational, were rudimentary and needed to be polished in many respects. Besides minor refinements across the board, three main improvements are worth highlighting:


- When navigating the dashboards, users can zoom in on the data by clicking on visualisations and eventually arrive to lists of relevant policy initiatives. Users that select a given entry in the list are now presented with **a new policy initiative fiche**, which has been designed and implemented to deliver the information in a more attractive format (Figure 4). This formatting allows users to better browse the information reported in the policy initiative. The footer of the fiche includes a printout button and date in which the data for the policy initiative was last updated.
- In the first version of STIP Compass, visualisations only represented numbers of policy initiatives across themes, countries, policy instruments and target groups. However, it is difficult to understand the scale of countries’ policy efforts using numbers of policy initiatives, given how the scope and nature of an initiative can vary widely. For this reason, we have introduced the option to **re-scale most visualisations using the budget data**. We assign coefficients to different budget ranges associated to policy initiatives, which are then aggregated to provide an approximate indication of the funding allocated by policy theme, target group, etc.
- At the time of the launch, some dashboard visualisations were not fully interactive or provided only a rough visual presentation. Based on the comments provided by delegates, analysts and other test users, **visualisations across all dashboards have been polished** to make them more attractive, clear and fully interactive.

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<sup>9</sup> A “similarity measure” will be calculated using the different dimensions of the policy data reported in the database (i.e. the themes addressed by the responsible organisation, the policy instruments used, the direct beneficiaries targeted, etc.).

Figure 4. Example of a policy initiative fiche

## INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY CHALLENGE FUND



**Start date :** 2017 **End date :** N.A

**Responsible organisation :**

- [Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy \(BEIS\)](#)

**Description :**

- ISCF will support mission-led funding across the R&D life cycle, bringing together the UK's world leading research with business to meet the major industrial and societal challenges of our time.

**Objective :**

- The first wave of ISCF funding will support challenges in the following fields: healthcare and medicine; robotics and artificial intelligence; batteries for clean and flexible energy storage; driverless vehicles; manufacturing and materials of the future; satellites and space technology.

**Related to a theme :**

HORIZONTAL POLICY COORDINATI...
INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEA...
FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO BUSINESS R&D AND INNOV...
RESEARCH AND INNOVATION FOR HEALTH AND HEALT...
NEAR-TO-MARKET DIGITAL TECHNOL...
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGE...

**Has a target group :**

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITU...
PUBLIC RESEARCH INSTITUTES
FIRMS OF ANY AGE
FIRMS OF ANY SIZE

**Yearly budget range :**

- 100M-500M

**Background :**

- In the November 2016 Budget Statement, the Chancellor announced an additional £4.7 billion of funding for science & innovation. A key new policy that will be delivered using this funding is the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund (ISCF).

**Is evaluated ? :**

- Yes

**URL of the evaluation :**

- N.A

**Public access URL :**

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-strategy-challenge-fund-joint-research-and-innovation>

**Policy Instruments**

[Institutional funding for public research](#)

- **Type :** Institutional funding for public research
- **English name :** Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund
- **Description :** N.A
- **General note :** Criteria for funding: Targets science and innovation challenges, to meet the demands and opportunities of UK industry
- **Country :** United Kingdom
- **Funding includes a teaching component :** No
- **Competitive element to the allocation :** Yes
- **Criteria for funding :** Other
- **Funding is attached to :** None of the above
- **Penalties and rewards associated to performance :** None of the above
- **Funding amount allocated for an average time-period of :** 3 years or less

Last updated : Tuesday, February 19, 2019

[Print this initiative fiche](#)

### 3. Next steps

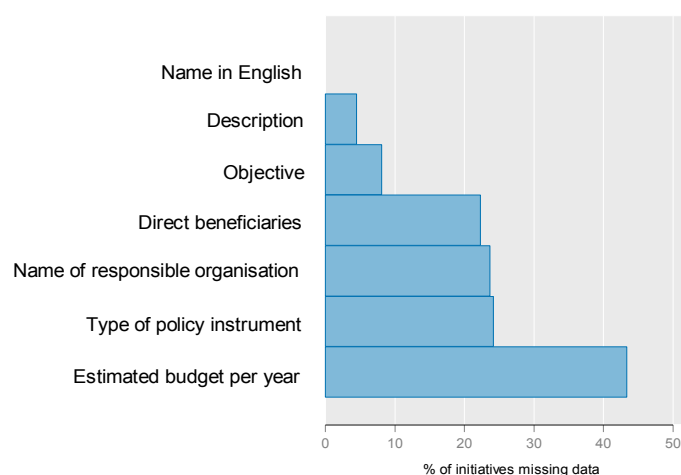
#### 3.1 Raising the quality of the policy database

18. Raising the quality of the STIP Compass database is a fundamental requirement for the portal to achieve its objective of becoming a reliable open source of harmonised data on countries' STI policies. While country respondents are actively using the monitoring

tool to keep the data up to date and submit missing information, there is still a large proportion of policy initiatives in the database with missing data.

19. Figure 5 presents a breakdown of the types of mandatory information that are missing. All of these data are used on STIP Compass interfaces (particularly in dashboard visualisations) and are made available for users in the policy initiative fiches or in the query builder file exports. The estimated budget per year is by far the most frequently missing type of mandatory data, with 45% of initiatives in the database missing this information.<sup>10</sup> As mentioned above, budget data is particularly critical for users to get a sense of a policy initiative's scope and scale. About 25% of policy initiatives do not have any policy instruments associated. Providing policy instrument data is also important to group different policy initiatives and allow a better of understanding of the mechanisms used to meet policy objectives.

**Figure 5. Shares of policy initiatives in the database missing data, by mandatory field**



Source: Authors' calculations.

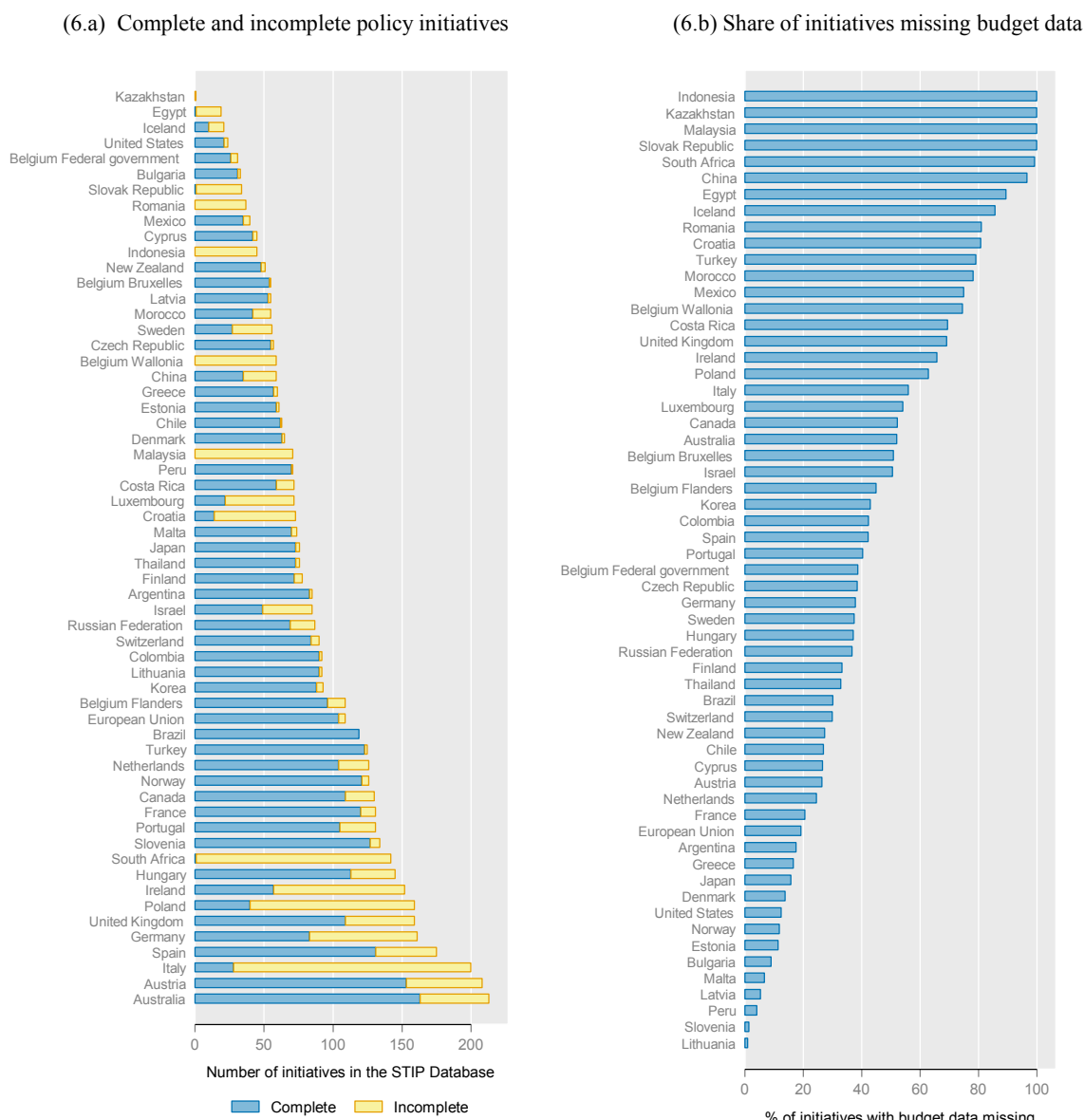
20. Figure 6 displays two charts benchmarking the level of reporting by country. Figure 6.a indicates the number of policy initiatives reported, by country. Figure 6.b shows the country shares of policy initiatives missing budget information. While the OECD Secretariat estimates that an appropriate level of reporting for a country is close to 100 policy initiatives (based on responses to prior editions of the STIP Survey), this is a heuristic rather than a strict rule. The level of reporting depends on many factors, including the country's size and the type of government (e.g. federal or centralised). Nonetheless, it is probably safe to assume that countries with less than 75 initiatives in the database are likely under-reporting. Other countries, while having over 100 policy initiatives in the database, have a large proportion of incomplete initiatives,<sup>11</sup> including South Africa, Italy, Poland and Ireland.

<sup>10</sup> Note that "Not applicable" is available as a selectable option when the policy initiative does not have a dedicated budget allocation.

<sup>11</sup> Incomplete initiatives are those missing mandatory information, i.e. Name in English, Short description, Objective(s), Direct beneficiaries, Name of responsible organisation, Type of policy instrument and/or Estimated budget per year.

21. Overall OECD countries more often report budget data compared to non-member countries. From the former group, Slovakia ranks bottom with 94% of initiatives missing estimated budgets, followed by Iceland (87%), Turkey (82%), Mexico (79%), Belgium-Wallonia (77%) and the United Kingdom (74%). NCPs and other contributors to the STIP Compass database can use the monitoring tool to quickly identify initiatives in their databases that are missing budget information.<sup>12</sup>

**Figure 6. Policy initiatives with missing data, by country (as of February 2019)**



Source: Authors' calculations.

<sup>12</sup> Using the monitoring tool, policy initiatives can be filtered to select those having “Don’t know” assigned as a response to the estimated yearly budget range. They can also be sorted to reveal those for which this field has been left blank. Full instructions can be found in [DSTI/STP(2018)8].

22. The Secretariat has the following plans to improve and manage STIP Compass data quality:

- As mentioned in Section 2.1, some of the CSTP's working parties have adopted certain questions / themes in the EC/OECD STIP Survey. GSF and TIP delegates have received instructions and dedicated accounts for the monitoring tool that allow them to contribute to parts of the database covering policy issues of interest to their projects. As announced in [DSTI/STP(2018)8], NCPs will receive digest emails on a fortnightly basis reporting any changes made to the database so these can be reviewed before being published on STIP Compass. The Secretariat is currently exploring questions / themes that could be assigned to BNCT with a similar purpose.
- As announced in the CSTP's October 2018 meeting, scorecards giving different quality benchmarks of the current level of reporting in the database [DSTI/STP(2018)8/ANN] will be updated and published online by 31 May. This will provide STIP Compass users with an assessment of data quality by country, which they can consider in their analyses. These scorecards will also be useful points of reference for countries when completing the 2019 edition of the EC/OECD STIP Survey.
- The responsible organisation dashboards described above will expose missing information and policy initiatives that are missing altogether. This should prompt NCPs and other contributors to fill information gaps.
- The Secretariat will launch the 2019 EC/OECD STIP Survey with a defined timeline that will prompt countries to update their data and to fill in gaps. As with the 2017 edition of the survey, the Secretariat will operate a help desk to support countries in completing the survey. It will also provide best practice exemplars in completing the policy initiative fiche and in answering the policy debate questions, which, if followed by countries, will significantly raise data quality and promote greater harmonisation.
- The Secretariat will periodically provide data quality progress updates in regular meetings of CSTP, its working parties and other committees that contribute data to STIP Compass. The Secretariat will also use the occasion of regular meetings to remind countries to utilise the monitoring tool to update their database with information on any new policy developments.

### ***3.2 Improvements to GUIs***

23. Besides the improvements described in Section 2.5, a few other enhancements are still under development:

- The "Data at a Glance" section introduced for the country overview documents will be adapted and added to the country dashboards. This will allow STIP Compass users to access this information directly through the dashboards and to quickly navigate to key national strategies, policy initiatives and responsible organisations.
- Help text will be added to all visualisations across all dashboards with detailed explanations on how to read, interpret and interact with the charts. While visualisations have been designed to be intuitive, they will benefit from having these explanations to guide users (particularly those outside the STI policy field).

- As mentioned earlier in Section 2.4, the Secretariat plans to introduce a panel in the responsible organisation dashboard that displays similar public bodies. In the future, this sort of calculation will be used by STIP Compass to make “smart” suggestions, e.g. directing attention to similar policy initiatives or similar policy mixes used by countries to address certain policy issues.

### 3.3 Linked data

24. Different data can be linked to the policy initiative data to enrich this information and further contextualise it. This is already the case in STIP Compass with over 4 000 OECD and EC publications, more than 5 000 Elsevier academic articles and 27 statistical indicators that are surfaced in dashboards and the policy explorer. Publications and academic articles allow users to quickly access relevant thematic reports or country reports that analyse policy issues targeted by policy initiatives. In parallel, statistical indicators show how countries perform on these issues, which is often useful as background to understand why certain policies are used.

25. The Secretariat plans to further explore other databases that could be linked to the policy initiative data. These include research output databases such as Dimensions (a proprietary database maintained by Digital Science) and Microsoft Academic. Other policy databases being considered include the Science and Innovation Policy Evaluation Repository (SIPER) and the Joint Research Programmes database (JoREP 2.0), both maintained by the RISIS Horizon2020 project. Other H2020 projects that work with relevant data include KNOWMAK (tracking knowledge production trends in Key Enabling Technologies and relevant to Societal Grand Challenges) and MERIL (which maintains a database on European Research Infrastructures). Delegates are invited to contact the Secretariat if they are aware of regularly maintained national or international databases that could be linked to STIP Compass.

### 3.4 Decision-support tools

26. The second phase of the STIP Compass project foresees the development of a “decision-support tool” useful to policy makers when dealing with research funding issues. This is a further interface sitting on top of the STIP Compass data that will bring users on multi-step, challenge-oriented journeys through the data. This work will be led by CSTP and GSF and will leverage the frameworks, resources and findings of planned projects to improve data quality and to develop taxonomies and ontologies. Specifically, the decision-support tool aims to provide:

- At the overall level of the funding landscape, a clear and actionable conceptual framework that incorporates the increasing variety of funding instruments, including new models of funding that blur the traditional distinction between competitive and non-competitive funding.
- At the instrument level, using the conceptual framework, a “smart inventory” of major funding instruments and their principle design variants, with relevant information stemming from their actual implementation in various countries.

27. Similar work will be led by the TIP in the thematic area of knowledge transfer and co-creation policy. In its December 2018 meeting, the working party conducted a first exercise to explore various concepts and interfaces that could be used as decision support tools. These included pedagogical self-diagnostics ([www.compareyourincome.org](http://www.compareyourincome.org)), serious games ([www.fiscalship.org](http://www.fiscalship.org)) and custom dashboards ([dashboards.sdindex.org](http://dashboards.sdindex.org)).

These options are still under consideration and work will begin on developing the decision-support tool on knowledge transfer and co-creation policy in mid-2019.

## *Annex 1: Responsible organisations set to have dedicated dashboards on STIP Compass*

28. NCPs or country respondents are required to indicate the organisation(s) in charge of each policy initiative. Using this information and as described in Section 2.4, STIP Compass will introduce dashboards for organisations with 5 or more initiatives under their responsibility. This will allow users to zoom into them and access visualisations of their policy data. Table 1 lists the organisations by country that currently match this criterion (as of February 2019). The table includes the website identified by the Secretariat and indicates whether associated twitter and RSS feeds have been identified. CSTP delegates are invited to review this list and, if needed, update their country database using the online monitoring tool by 31 May 2019 before dashboards for responsible organisations become available in STIP Compass. Should a website URL be added or changed and if a twitter or RSS feed needs to be added, delegates can contact the OECD Secretariat directly.

**Table 1. Responsible organisations with five or more initiatives, by country**

Country	Name of responsible organisation	Website	Twitter	RSS feed
Argentina	Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation (MINCYT; Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Productiva)	<a href="https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ciencia">https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ciencia</a>	✓	
	National Agency for Science and Technology Promotion (ANPCYT; Agencia Nacional de Promoción de Ciencia y Tecnología)	<a href="https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ciencia/agencia">https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ciencia/agencia</a>	✓	✓
	National Council for Research in S&T (CONICET; Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas)	<a href="https://www.conicet.gov.ar/?lan=en">https://www.conicet.gov.ar/?lan=en</a>	✓	
Australia	Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (DIIS;)	<a href="https://www.industry.gov.au/">https://www.industry.gov.au/</a>	✓	✓
	Department of Education and Training (DET;)	<a href="https://www.education.gov.au/">https://www.education.gov.au/</a>	✓	✓
	Australian Research Council (ARC;)	<a href="https://www.arc.gov.au/">https://www.arc.gov.au/</a>	✓	
	National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC;)	<a href="https://nhmrc.gov.au/">https://nhmrc.gov.au/</a>	✓	
	Department of Defence (;)	<a href="https://www.defense.gov.au/">https://www.defense.gov.au/</a>	✓	✓

	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO;)	<a href="https://www.csiro.au/">https://www.csiro.au/</a>	✓	
	Defence Science and Technology Group (DST;)	<a href="https://www.dst.defence.gov.au/">https://www.dst.defence.gov.au/</a>	✓	✓
	Australian Taxation Office (ATO;)	<a href="https://www.ato.gov.au/">https://www.ato.gov.au/</a>	✓	✓
	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C;)	<a href="https://www.pmc.gov.au/">https://www.pmc.gov.au/</a>	✓	
	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR;)	<a href="http://www.agriculture.gov.au/">http://www.agriculture.gov.au/</a>	✓	✓
	Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFV; Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Wirtschaft)			
	Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT; Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Innovation und Technologie)	<a href="https://www.bmvit.gv.at/en/">https://www.bmvit.gv.at/en/</a>	✓	
	Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG; Österreichische Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft)	<a href="https://www.ffg.at/en">https://www.ffg.at/en</a>		
	Austrian Science Fund (FWF; Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung)	<a href="https://fwf.ac.at/en/">https://fwf.ac.at/en/</a>		
<b>Austria</b>	Austrian Agency for International Mobility and Cooperation in Education, Science and Research (OeAD; Österreichische Agentur für internationale Mobilität und Kooperation in Bildung, Wissenschaft und Forschung)	<a href="https://oead.at/en/">https://oead.at/en/</a>	✓	
	Federal Ministry of Finance (bmf; Bundesministerium für Finanzen)	<a href="https://english.bmf.gv.at/">https://english.bmf.gv.at/</a>		
	Austrian Patent Office (ÖPA; Österreichisches Patentamt)	<a href="https://www.patentamt.at/en/">https://www.patentamt.at/en/</a>		
	Austria Wirtschaftsservice Gesellschaft mbH (AWS; Austria Wirtschaftsservice)	<a href="https://www.aws.at/">https://www.aws.at/</a>		
	Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW; Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften)	<a href="https://www.oeaw.ac.at/en/austrian-academy-of-sciences/">https://www.oeaw.ac.at/en/austrian-academy-of-sciences/</a>	✓	
	Federal Chancellery (bka; Bundeskanzleramt)	<a href="https://www.federal-chancellery.gv.at/">https://www.federal-chancellery.gv.at/</a>		
<b>Belgium (Brussels)</b>	Innoviris (Innoviris; Innoviris)	<a href="http://www.innoviris.be/en">http://www.innoviris.be/en</a>	✓	
<b>Belgium (Federal government)</b>	Belgian Science Policy (BELSPO; SPP Politique Scientifique)	<a href="https://www.belspo.be/belspo/index_en.stm">https://www.belspo.be/belspo/index_en.stm</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Finance (;)	<a href="https://finances.belgium.be/fr">https://finances.belgium.be/fr</a>	✓	

<b>Belgium (Flanders)</b>	Flanders Innovation and Entrepreneurship (AIO;Agentschap Innoveren en Ondernemen)	<a href="https://www.vlaio.be/nl/andere-doelgroepen/flanders-innovation-entrepreneurship">https://www.vlaio.be/nl/andere-doelgroepen/flanders-innovation-entrepreneurship</a>	✓	
	Department of Economy, Science and Innovation (DEWI;Departement Economie, Wetenschap en Innovatie)	<a href="https://www.ewi-vlaanderen.be/en">https://www.ewi-vlaanderen.be/en</a>	✓	✓
	Research Foundation Flanders (FWO;Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek - Vlaanderen)	<a href="https://www.fwo.be/en/">https://www.fwo.be/en/</a>	✓	
	Imec (;Institut de microélectronique et composants)	<a href="https://www.imec-int.com/en/home">https://www.imec-int.com/en/home</a>	✓	✓
	Flanders Holding Company (PMV;Participatiemaatschappij Vlaanderen)	<a href="https://www.pmv.eu/en">https://www.pmv.eu/en</a>		
<b>Brazil</b>	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications (MCTIC;Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia, Inovações e Comunicações)	<a href="http://www.mctic.gov.br/portal">http://www.mctic.gov.br/portal</a>	✓	
	National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq;Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico)	<a href="http://www.cnpq.br/">http://www.cnpq.br/</a>	✓	✓
	Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES;Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior)	<a href="http://www.capes.gov.br/">http://www.capes.gov.br/</a>		✓
	Funding Authority for Studies and Projects (FINEP;Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos)	<a href="http://www.finep.gov.br/">http://www.finep.gov.br/</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Health (MS;Ministério da Saúde)	<a href="http://portalms.saude.gov.br/">http://portalms.saude.gov.br/</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Education (MEC;Ministério da Educação)	<a href="https://www.mec.gov.br/">https://www.mec.gov.br/</a>	✓	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Ministry of Education and Science (MES;MOH)			✓
<b>Canada</b>	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED;)	<a href="http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/icgc.nsf/eng/home">http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/icgc.nsf/eng/home</a>	✓	✓
	Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR;)	<a href="http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/193.html">http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/193.html</a>	✓	✓
	Natural Resources Canada (NRCan;)	<a href="https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/home">https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/home</a>	✓	✓
	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC;)	<a href="http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/index_eng.asp">http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/index_eng.asp</a>	✓	✓
	National Research Council (NRC;)	<a href="https://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/eng/">https://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/eng/</a>	✓	✓
	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC;)	<a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship.html</a>	✓	✓

	Global Affairs Canada (GAC;)	<a href="https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/index.aspx?lang=eng">https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/index.aspx?lang=eng</a>	✓	✓
	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC;)	<a href="http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/home-accueil-eng.aspx">http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/home-accueil-eng.aspx</a>	✓	✓
<b>Chile</b>	Productive Development Corporation (CORFO; Corporación de Fomento de la Producción)	<a href="https://www.corfo.cl/sites/cpp/home">https://www.corfo.cl/sites/cpp/home</a>	✓	
	National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICYT; Comisión Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica)	<a href="https://www.conicyt.cl/fondef/tag/comision-nacional-de-investigacion-cientifica-y-tecnologica/">https://www.conicyt.cl/fondef/tag/comision-nacional-de-investigacion-cientifica-y-tecnologica/</a>		
	Ministry of Economy (Minecon; Ministerio de Economía)	<a href="https://www.economia.gob.cl/">https://www.economia.gob.cl/</a>		
<b>China</b>	Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST; 科学技术部)	<a href="http://www.most.gov.cn/eng/">http://www.most.gov.cn/eng/</a>		
	Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS; 中国科学院)	<a href="http://english.cas.cn/">http://english.cas.cn/</a>		
	Ministry of Finance (财政部)	<a href="http://english.gov.cn/state_council/2014/09/09/content_281474986284115.htm">http://english.gov.cn/state_council/2014/09/09/content_281474986284115.htm</a>		
<b>Colombia</b>	Administrative Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (COLCIENCIAS; Departamento Administrativo de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación)	<a href="https://www.colciencias.gov.co/">https://www.colciencias.gov.co/</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Information Technology and Communications (MINTIC; Ministerio de las Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones)	<a href="https://www.mintic.gov.co/portal/604/w3-channel.html">https://www.mintic.gov.co/portal/604/w3-channel.html</a>	✓	✓
	National Planning Department (DNP; Departamento Nacional de Planeación)	<a href="https://www.dnp.gov.co/DNPN/Paginas/default.aspx">https://www.dnp.gov.co/DNPN/Paginas/default.aspx</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MINCIT; Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo)	<a href="http://www.mincit.gov.co/">http://www.mincit.gov.co/</a>	✓	
	Business Growth Management Unit (INNPULSA; Unidad de gestión del crecimiento empresarial del Gobierno Nacional)	<a href="https://www.innpulsacolombia.com/">https://www.innpulsacolombia.com/</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR; Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural)	<a href="https://www.minagricultura.gov.co/English/Paginas/default.aspx">https://www.minagricultura.gov.co/English/Paginas/default.aspx</a>	✓	✓
	Colombian Bank of foreign trade (BANCOLDEX; Banco Colombiano de Comercio Exterior)	<a href="https://www.bancoldex.com/">https://www.bancoldex.com/</a>		

<b>Costa Rica</b>	Ministry of Science, Technology and Telecommunications (MICITT; Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Telecomunicaciones)	<a href="https://www.micit.go.cr/">https://www.micit.go.cr/</a>	✓	
	National Council of Rectors (CONARE; Consejo Nacional de Rectores)	<a href="https://www.conare.ac.cr/">https://www.conare.ac.cr/</a>		
<b>Croatia</b>	Ministry of Economy, Entrepreneurship and Crafts (MGPO; Ministarstvo gospodarstva, poduzetništva i obrta)	<a href="https://www.mingo.hr/en">https://www.mingo.hr/en</a>		
<b>Cyprus</b>	Directorate General for European Programmes, Coordination and Development (DGEPCD; Γενική Διεύθυνση Ευρωπαϊκών Προγραμμάτων Συντονισμού και Ανάπτυξης)	<a href="http://www.dgepcd.gov.cy/dgepcd/dgepcd.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument">http://www.dgepcd.gov.cy/dgepcd/dgepcd.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument</a>		
	Research Promotion Foundation (RPF; Ίδρυμα Προώθησης Έρευνας)	<a href="http://www.research.org.cy/">http://www.research.org.cy/</a>		
	Ministry of Energy Commerce Industry and Tourism (MECIT; Υπουργείο Ενέργειας Εμπορίου Βιομηχανίας και Τουρισμού)	<a href="http://www.mcit.gov.cy/mcit/mcit.nsf/index_en/index_en">http://www.mcit.gov.cy/mcit/mcit.nsf/index_en/index_en</a>		✓
	Ministry of Education and Culture (MOEC; Υπουργείο Παιδείας και Πολιτισμού)	<a href="http://www.moec.gov.cy/en/">http://www.moec.gov.cy/en/</a>		✓
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT; Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu)	<a href="https://www.mpo.cz/en/">https://www.mpo.cz/en/</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS; Ministerstvo školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy)	<a href="http://www.msmt.cz/?lang=2">http://www.msmt.cz/?lang=2</a>	✓	
	Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (Úřad vlády České republiky)	<a href="https://www.vlada.cz/en/urad-vlady/">https://www.vlada.cz/en/urad-vlady/</a>	✓	✓
	Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TA ČR; Technologická agentura České republiky)	<a href="https://www.tacr.cz/index.php/en/">https://www.tacr.cz/index.php/en/</a>	✓	✓
	Council for Research, Development and Innovation (CRDI; Rada pro výzkum, vývoj a inovace)	<a href="https://www.vyzkum.cz/Default.aspx">https://www.vyzkum.cz/Default.aspx</a>		
<b>Denmark</b>	Ministry of Higher Education and Science (UFM; Uddannelses- og Forskningsministeriet)	<a href="https://ufm.dk/en/the-ministry/organisation/the-ministry">https://ufm.dk/en/the-ministry/organisation/the-ministry</a>	✓	
	Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education (DASHE; Styrelsen for Forskning og Uddannelse)	<a href="https://ufm.dk/en/the-ministry/organisation/danish-agency-for-science-and-higher-education">https://ufm.dk/en/the-ministry/organisation/danish-agency-for-science-and-higher-education</a>		
	Danish Business Authority (ERST; Erhvervsstyrelsen, Danmark)	<a href="https://danishbusinessauthority.dk/">https://danishbusinessauthority.dk/</a>		
<b>Estonia</b>	Estonian Research Council (ETAg; SA Eesti Teadusagentuur)	<a href="https://www.etag.ee/en/estonian-research-council/">https://www.etag.ee/en/estonian-research-council/</a>		
	Ministry of Education and Research (MER; Haridus- ja Teadusministeerium)	<a href="https://www.hm.ee/en">https://www.hm.ee/en</a>	✓	✓
	Enterprise Estonia (EAS; Ettevõtluse arendamise sihtasutus)	<a href="https://www.eas.ee/eas/?lang=en">https://www.eas.ee/eas/?lang=en</a>		
	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications (MKM; Majandus ja Kommunikatsiooniministeerium)	<a href="https://www.mkm.ee/en">https://www.mkm.ee/en</a>		✓

	Archimedes Foundation (SA Archimedes;Sihtasutus Archimedes)	<a href="http://archimedes.ee/en/archimedes-foundation/">http://archimedes.ee/en/archimedes-foundation/</a>		
	Ministry of Social Affairs (MSAE or SoM;Sotsiaalministeerium)	<a href="https://www.sm.ee/en">https://www.sm.ee/en</a>		✓
<b>European Union</b>	European Commission (EC;)	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/commission/index_fr">https://ec.europa.eu/commission/index_fr</a>		✓
	Council of the European Union (;)	<a href="https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/">https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/</a>		✓
<b>Finland</b>	Ministry of Education and Culture (MOEC;Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö)	<a href="https://minedu.fi/en/frontpage">https://minedu.fi/en/frontpage</a>	✓	✓
	Academy of Finland (AKA;Suomen Akatemia)	<a href="http://www.aka.fi/en">http://www.aka.fi/en</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment (MEAE;Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö)	<a href="https://tem.fi/en/frontpage">https://tem.fi/en/frontpage</a>	✓	✓
	Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation (Tekes;Innovaatorahoituskeskus Tekes)	<a href="https://www.businessfinland.fi/">https://www.businessfinland.fi/</a>	✓	
	Prime Minister's Cabinet (Vnk;Valtioneuvoston kanslia)	<a href="https://vnk.fi/en/frontpage">https://vnk.fi/en/frontpage</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (MSAH;Sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden ministeriö)	<a href="https://stm.fi/en/frontpage">https://stm.fi/en/frontpage</a>	✓	✓
<b>France</b>	Ministry for Higher Education, Research and Innovation (MESRI;Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur, de la recherche et de l'innovation)	<a href="http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/">http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/</a>	✓	✓
	National Research Agency (ANR;Agence nationale de la Recherche)	<a href="http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/en/project-based-funding-to-advance-french-research/">http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/en/project-based-funding-to-advance-french-research/</a>	✓	✓
	Public Investment Bank (Bpifrance;Banque Publique d'Investissement)	<a href="https://www.bpifrance.fr/">https://www.bpifrance.fr/</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF;Ministre de l'Économie et des Finances)	<a href="https://www.economie.gouv.fr/welcome-to-the-french-ministry-for-the-economy-and-finance">https://www.economie.gouv.fr/welcome-to-the-french-ministry-for-the-economy-and-finance</a>	✓	✓
	National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS;Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)	<a href="http://www.cnrs.fr/">http://www.cnrs.fr/</a>	✓	✓
	Directorate General for Research and Innovation (DGRI;Direction générale de la recherche et de l'innovation)	<a href="http://m.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid24148/direction-generale-de-la-recherche-et-de-l-innovation-d.g.r.i.html">http://m.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid24148/direction-generale-de-la-recherche-et-de-l-innovation-d.g.r.i.html</a>	✓	

<b>Germany</b>	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF; Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung)	<a href="https://www.bmbf.de/en/index.html">https://www.bmbf.de/en/index.html</a>	✓	✓
	Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi; Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie)	<a href="https://www.bmwi.de/Navigation/EN/Home/home.html">https://www.bmwi.de/Navigation/EN/Home/home.html</a>	✓	✓
<b>Greece</b>	General Secretariat of Research and Technology (GSRT; Γενική Γραμματεία Έρευνας και Τεχνολογίας)	<a href="http://www.gsrt.gr/central.aspx?sId=11914281108913231488743">http://www.gsrt.gr/central.aspx?sId=11914281108913231488743</a>	✓	✓
	National Documentation Center (EKT; Εθνικό Κέντρο Τεκμηρίωσης)	<a href="https://www.ekt.gr/en">https://www.ekt.gr/en</a>	✓	✓
<b>Hungary</b>	National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NRDIO; Nemzeti Kutatási, Fejlesztési és Innovációs Hivatal)	<a href="https://nkfih.gov.hu/">https://nkfih.gov.hu/</a>		✓
	Ministry of National Economy (NGM; Nemzetgazdasági Minisztérium)			
	Ministry of Human Capacities (EMMI; Emberi Erőforrások Minisztériuma)	<a href="http://www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-human-resources">http://www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-human-resources</a>		
	Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA; Magyar Tudományos Akadémia)	<a href="https://mta.hu/english/">https://mta.hu/english/</a>		
	Managing Authority of the Economic Development and Innovation Operational Programme (EDIOP MA; GINOP Irányító Hatóság)			
	Cabinet Office of the Prime Minister (:)	<a href="http://www.kormany.hu/en/cabinet-office-of-the-prime-minister">http://www.kormany.hu/en/cabinet-office-of-the-prime-minister</a>		
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (KKM; Külügyminisztérium)	<a href="http://www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-foreign-affairs-and-trade">http://www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-foreign-affairs-and-trade</a>		
<b>Ireland</b>	Enterprise Ireland (EI; Enterprise Ireland)	<a href="https://www.enterprise-ireland.com/en/">https://www.enterprise-ireland.com/en/</a>	✓	✓
	Science Foundation Ireland (SFI; Science Foundation Ireland)	<a href="http://www.sfi.ie/">http://www.sfi.ie/</a>	✓	
	Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation (DBEI;)	<a href="https://dbe.i.gov.ie/en/">https://dbe.i.gov.ie/en/</a>	✓	✓
	Irish Research Council (IRC;)	<a href="http://research.ie/">http://research.ie/</a>	✓	
	Department of Education and Skills (DES; Department of Education and Skills)	<a href="https://www.education.ie/en/">https://www.education.ie/en/</a>	✓	✓
<b>Israel</b>	Israel Innovation Authority (IIA;)	<a href="https://innovationisrael.org.il/en/">https://innovationisrael.org.il/en/</a>		
	Ministry for Science, Technology and Space (MOST;)	<a href="https://www.gov.il/en/departments/about/ministry_of_science_and_technology_about">https://www.gov.il/en/departments/about/ministry_of_science_and_technology_about</a>	✓	

<b>Italy</b>	Ministry of Economic Development (MISE;Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico)	<a href="https://www.mise.gov.it/index.php/en/">https://www.mise.gov.it/index.php/en/</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR;Ministero dell'istruzione, università e ricerca)	<a href="https://www.miur.gov.it/">https://www.miur.gov.it/</a>	✓	
<b>Japan</b>	Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST;科学技術振興機構)	<a href="https://www.jst.go.jp/EN/">https://www.jst.go.jp/EN/</a>	✓	
	Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS;日本学術振興会)	<a href="http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/">http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI;経済産業省)	<a href="http://www.meti.go.jp/english/">http://www.meti.go.jp/english/</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology (MEXT;文部科学省)	<a href="http://www.mext.go.jp/en/">http://www.mext.go.jp/en/</a>	✓	
<b>Korea</b>	Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT;과학기술정보통신부)	<a href="http://english.msip.go.kr/english/main/main.do">http://english.msip.go.kr/english/main/main.do</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of SMEs and Startups (MSS;중소기업벤처부)	<a href="https://www.mss.go.kr/site/eng/main.do">https://www.mss.go.kr/site/eng/main.do</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE;산업통상자원부)	<a href="http://english.motie.go.kr/www/main.do">http://english.motie.go.kr/www/main.do</a>	✓	
	National Research Foundation (NRF;한국연구재단)	<a href="https://www.nrf.re.kr/eng/main">https://www.nrf.re.kr/eng/main</a>		
<b>Latvia</b>	Ministry of Education and Science (MoES;Izglītības un zinātnes ministrija)	<a href="https://www.izm.gov.lv/en/">https://www.izm.gov.lv/en/</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Economics (MoE;Ekonomikas ministrija)	<a href="https://www.em.gov.lv/en/">https://www.em.gov.lv/en/</a>	✓	✓
<b>Lithuania</b>	Ministry of Education and Science (MES;Švietimo ir mokslo ministerija)	<a href="https://www.smm.lt/web/en/">https://www.smm.lt/web/en/</a>		✓
	Ministry of Economy (MoE;Ūkio ministerija)	<a href="http://eimin.lrv.lt/en/">http://eimin.lrv.lt/en/</a>		
	Research Council of Lithuania (RCL;Lietuvos mokslo taryba)	<a href="https://www.lmt.lt/en/">https://www.lmt.lt/en/</a>		
	Agency for Science, Innovation and Technology (MITA;Mokslo, inovacijų ir technologijų agentūra)	<a href="https://mita.lrv.lt/en/">https://mita.lrv.lt/en/</a>	✓	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	National Research Fund (FNR;Fonds National de la Recherche)	<a href="https://www.fnr.lu/">https://www.fnr.lu/</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of the Economy (MECO;Ministère de l'Économie)	<a href="https://mecogouvernement.lu/fr.html">https://mecogouvernement.lu/fr.html</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR;Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche)	<a href="https://mesr.gouvernement.lu/en.html">https://mesr.gouvernement.lu/en.html</a>		
	Luxinnovation (;)	<a href="https://www.luxinnovation.lu/">https://www.luxinnovation.lu/</a>	✓	
<b>Malta</b>	Malta Council for Science and Technology (MCST;Malta Council for Science and Technology)	<a href="http://mcst.gov.mt/">http://mcst.gov.mt/</a>	✓	
	University of Malta (UM;University of Malta)	<a href="https://www.um.edu.mt/">https://www.um.edu.mt/</a>	✓	

	Malta Enterprise (ME;Malta Enterprise)	<a href="https://www.maltaenterprise.com/">https://www.maltaenterprise.com/</a>	✓	
<b>Mexico</b>	National Council Of Science And Technology (CONACYT;Consejo Nacional De Ciencia Y Tecnología)	<a href="https://www.conacyt.gob.mx/index.php/el-conacyt">https://www.conacyt.gob.mx/index.php/el-conacyt</a>	✓	✓
<b>Morocco</b>	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MENFPESRS;)	<a href="https://www.enssup.gov.ma/fr">https://www.enssup.gov.ma/fr</a>		
	National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research (CNRST;)	<a href="https://www.cnrst.ma/index.php/fr/">https://www.cnrst.ma/index.php/fr/</a>		
	Ministry of Investment, Industry, Trade and Digital Economy (MIICEN;)	<a href="http://www.mcinet.gov.ma/en">http://www.mcinet.gov.ma/en</a>		
<b>Netherlands</b>	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW;Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap)	<a href="https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-education-culture-and-science">https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-education-culture-and-science</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (EZK;Ministerie van Economische Zaken en Klimaat)	<a href="https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-economic-affairs-and-climate-policy">https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-economic-affairs-and-climate-policy</a>	✓	
	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO;Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek)	<a href="https://www.nwo.nl/en">https://www.nwo.nl/en</a>	✓	
	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO;Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland)	<a href="https://english.rvo.nl/">https://english.rvo.nl/</a>	✓	✓
	Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW;Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen)	<a href="https://www.knaw.nl/en/about-us">https://www.knaw.nl/en/about-us</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Finance (MinFin;Ministerie van Financiën)	<a href="https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-finance">https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-finance</a>	✓	
<b>New Zealand</b>	Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE;)	<a href="https://www.mbie.govt.nz/">https://www.mbie.govt.nz/</a>	✓	
	Callaghan Innovation (;)	<a href="https://www.callaghaninnovation.govt.nz/">https://www.callaghaninnovation.govt.nz/</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Education (MOE;)	<a href="http://www.education.govt.nz/">http://www.education.govt.nz/</a>	✓	
<b>Norway</b>	Research Council of Norway (RCN;Norges forskningsråd)	<a href="https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/The_Research_Council/1138785832539">https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/The_Research_Council/1138785832539</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Education and Research (KD;Kunnskapsdepartementet)	<a href="https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kd/id586/">https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kd/id586/</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries (NFD;Nærings- og fiskeridepartementet)	<a href="https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/nfd/id709/">https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/nfd/id709/</a>	✓	✓
	Innovation Norway (;Innovasjon Norge)	<a href="https://www.innovasjon norge.no/en/start-page">https://www.innovasjon norge.no/en/start-page</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Finance (FIN;Finansdepartementet)	<a href="https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fin/id216/">https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fin/id216/</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Climate and Environment (KLD;Klima- og miljødepartementet)	<a href="https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kld/id668/">https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kld/id668/</a>	✓	✓

	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (OED;Olje- og energidepartementet)	<a href="https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/oed/id750/">https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/oed/id750/</a>	✓	✓
<b>Peru</b>	National Council for Science, Technology and Technological Innovation (CONCYTEC;Consejo Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Tecnológica)	<a href="https://portal.concytec.gob.pe/">https://portal.concytec.gob.pe/</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Production (PRODUCE;Ministerio de la Producción)	<a href="https://www.gob.pe/produce">https://www.gob.pe/produce</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Education (MINEDU;Ministerio de Educación)	<a href="https://www.gob.pe/minedu">https://www.gob.pe/minedu</a>	✓	
<b>Poland</b>	National Science Centre (NCN;Narodowe Centrum Nauki)	<a href="https://ncn.gov.pl/?language=en">https://ncn.gov.pl/?language=en</a>		✓
	Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MSHE;Ministerstwo Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego)	<a href="https://www.gov.pl/web/science">https://www.gov.pl/web/science</a>	✓	
	National Centre For Research and Development (NCBR;Narodowe Centrum Badań i Rozwoju)	<a href="https://www.ncbr.gov.pl/en/">https://www.ncbr.gov.pl/en/</a>	✓	
<b>Portugal</b>	Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT;Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia)	<a href="https://www.fct.pt/">https://www.fct.pt/</a>		
	Portuguese Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (IAPMEI;Instituto de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas e à Inovação)	<a href="https://www.iapmei.pt/">https://www.iapmei.pt/</a>	✓	
	National Innovation Agency (ANI;Agência Nacional de Inovação)	<a href="https://ani.pt/en/national-innovation-agency/">https://ani.pt/en/national-innovation-agency/</a>		
	Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education (MCTES;Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Ensino Superior)	<a href="https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc21/area-de-governo/ciencia-tecnologia-e-ensino-superior">https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc21/area-de-governo/ciencia-tecnologia-e-ensino-superior</a>		
	Ministry of Environment (MAmb;Ministério do Ambiente)	<a href="https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc21/area-de-governo/ambiente">https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc21/area-de-governo/ambiente</a>		
	Ministry of Economy (ME;Ministério da Economia)	<a href="https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc21/area-de-governo/ministro-adjunto-e-da-economia">https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc21/area-de-governo/ministro-adjunto-e-da-economia</a>		
<b>Romania</b>	Ministry of Research and Innovation (MCI;Ministerul Cercetării și Inovării)			✓
<b>Russia</b>	Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (;Министерство экономического развития Российской Федерации)	<a href="http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/">http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/</a>	✓	✓
<b>Slovenia</b>	Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (MIZŠ;Ministrstvo za Izobraževanje, Znanost in Šport)	<a href="http://www.mizs.gov.si/en/">http://www.mizs.gov.si/en/</a>	✓	✓
	Slovenian Research Agency (ARRS;Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije)	<a href="https://www.arrs.gov.si/en/">https://www.arrs.gov.si/en/</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (MGRT;Ministrstvo za Gospodarski Razvoj in Tehnologijo)	<a href="http://www.mgrt.gov.si/en/">http://www.mgrt.gov.si/en/</a>		✓

	Public Agency for Entrepreneurship, Internationalization, Foreign Investments and Technology (SPIRIT; Javna agencija Republike Slovenije za spodbujanje podjetništva, internacionalizacije, tujih investicij in tehnologije)	<a href="https://www.spiritslovenia.si/en/spirit-slovenia">https://www.spiritslovenia.si/en/spirit-slovenia</a>		
	Jožef Stefan Institute (IJS; Inštitut "Jožef Stefan")	<a href="https://www.ijs.si/ijsw/JSI">https://www.ijs.si/ijsw/JSI</a>		
	Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy (SVRK; Služba Vlade Republike Slovenije za razvoj in evropsko kohezijsko politiko)	<a href="http://www.svrk.gov.si/en/">http://www.svrk.gov.si/en/</a>	✓	
	University of Ljubljana (UL; Univerza v Ljubljani)	<a href="https://www.uni-lj.si/eng/about_university_of_ljubljana.aspx">https://www.uni-lj.si/eng/about_university_of_ljubljana.aspx</a>		
	Public Scholarship, Development, Disability and Maintenance Fund of the Republic of Slovenia (; Javni štipendijski, razvojni, invalidski in preživninski sklad Republike Slovenije)	<a href="http://www.sklad-kadri.si/en/">http://www.sklad-kadri.si/en/</a>		
Spain	Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness (MINECO; Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Competitividad)	<a href="http://www.mineco.gob.es/">http://www.mineco.gob.es/</a>	✓	✓
	Spanish Research Agency (AEI; Agencia Estatal de Investigación)	<a href="http://www.ciencia.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/aei">http://www.ciencia.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/aei</a>		✓
	Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology (FECYT; Fundación Española para la Ciencia y la Tecnología)	<a href="https://www.fecyt.es/en">https://www.fecyt.es/en</a>	✓	
	Secretary of State of Research, Development and Innovation (SEIDI; Secretaría de Estado de Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación)	<a href="http://www.ciencia.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/?lang_chosen=en">http://www.ciencia.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/?lang_chosen=en</a>		
	Carlos III Health Institute (ISCIII; Instituto de Salud Carlos III)	<a href="http://www.eng.isciii.es/ISCIII/es/contenidos/fd-el-instituto/quienes-somos.shtml">http://www.eng.isciii.es/ISCIII/es/contenidos/fd-el-instituto/quienes-somos.shtml</a>		✓
	Centre for the Development of Technology in Industry (CDTI; Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Industrial)	<a href="https://www.cdti.es/">https://www.cdti.es/</a>		✓
	Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports (MECD; Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte)			
	The Women and Science Unit (UMyC; Unidad de Mujeres y Ciencia)	<a href="http://www.ciencia.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/menuitem.26172fcf4eb029fa6ec7da6901432ea0/?vgnnextoid=25c55ef3677c4610VgnVCM1000001d04140aRCRD">http://www.ciencia.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/menuitem.26172fcf4eb029fa6ec7da6901432ea0/?vgnnextoid=25c55ef3677c4610VgnVCM1000001d04140aRCRD</a>		

Sweden	Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems (Vinnova;Verket för innovationssystem)	<a href="https://www.vinnova.se/en/">https://www.vinnova.se/en/</a>	✓	
	Swedish Research Council (VR;Vetenskapsrådet)	<a href="https://www.vr.se/english.html">https://www.vr.se/english.html</a>	✓	
	Swedish Research Council Formas (Formas;Forskningsrådet för miljö, areella näringar och samhällsbyggande)	<a href="http://www.formas.se/en/">http://www.formas.se/en/</a>	✓	
Switzerland	Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF;)	<a href="http://www.snf.ch/en/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.snf.ch/en/Pages/default.aspx</a>	✓	✓
	State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI;Staatssekretariat für Bildung, Forschung und Innovation)	<a href="https://www.sbf.admin.ch/sbf/en/home.html">https://www.sbf.admin.ch/sbf/en/home.html</a>	✓	
	Swiss Innovation Agency (Innosuisse;)	<a href="https://www.innosuisse.ch/inno/en/home.html">https://www.innosuisse.ch/inno/en/home.html</a>	✓	
Thailand	National Science Technology and Innovation Policy Office (STI Office;สำนักงานคณะกรรมการนโยบายวิทยาศาสตร์ เทคโนโลยีและนวัตกรรมแห่งชาติ)	<a href="http://www.sti.or.th/home.php">http://www.sti.or.th/home.php</a>		
	National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA;สำนักงานพัฒนาวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยีแห่งชาติ)	<a href="http://www.nstda.or.th/en/">http://www.nstda.or.th/en/</a>	✓	
	National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT;สำนักงานคณะกรรมการการวิจัยแห่งชาติ)	<a href="http://en.nrct.go.th/en/home.aspx">http://en.nrct.go.th/en/home.aspx</a>		
	National Innovation Agency (NIA;สำนักงานนวัตกรรมแห่งชาติ)	<a href="http://www.nia.or.th/nia/en/home-en/">http://www.nia.or.th/nia/en/home-en/</a>		
	Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB;)	<a href="https://www.nesdb.go.th/nesdb_en/main.php?filename=index">https://www.nesdb.go.th/nesdb_en/main.php?filename=index</a>		
Turkey	Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK;Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu)	<a href="https://www.tubitak.gov.tr/en">https://www.tubitak.gov.tr/en</a>	✓	✓
	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology (MoSIT;Bilim, Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı)	<a href="https://www.sanayi.gov.tr/history.html?lang=en">https://www.sanayi.gov.tr/history.html?lang=en</a>	✓	
	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization (KOSGEB;Küçük ve Orta Ölçekli İşletmeleri Geliştirme ve Destekleme İdaresi Başkanlığı)	<a href="http://en.kosgeb.gov.tr/">http://en.kosgeb.gov.tr/</a>	✓	
	Supreme Council for Science and Technology (SCST;Bilim ve Teknoloji Üst Kurulu)			
	Technology Development Foundation of Turkey (TTGV;Türkiye Teknoloji Geliştirme Vakfı)	<a href="https://www.ttgv.org.tr/en">https://www.ttgv.org.tr/en</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Education (;Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı)	<a href="http://www.meb.gov.tr/">http://www.meb.gov.tr/</a>	✓	
	Ministry of Development (MoD;Kalkınma Bakanlığı)		✓	

	Ministry of Finance (;Maliye Bakanlığı)	<a href="https://en.hmb.gov.tr/">https://en.hmb.gov.tr/</a>	✓	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS;)	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy</a>	✓	✓
	UK Research & Innovation (UKRI;)	<a href="https://www.ukri.org/">https://www.ukri.org/</a>	✓	
	Intellectual Property Office (IPO;)	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/intellectual-property-office">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/intellectual-property-office</a>	✓	✓
	Department for Education (DfE;)	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education</a>	✓	✓
	Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE;)			
	HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC;)	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs</a>	✓	✓