Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

DSTI/STP(2024)35

Unclassified

English - Or. English

5 December 2024

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

Consultation on the 2025 EC-OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STIP) Survey

This document presents a proposal for revisions to the EC-OECD STIP Survey in view of the upcoming 2025 edition. The overall structure of the STIP Survey will remain largely unchanged, building on and ensuring continuity with prior editions. The Survey will continue collecting data on STI policy initiatives and the instruments associated with them. To better align data collection efforts with data utilisation needs and to ease the reporting burden, the number of instrument design facets on which data is collected will be reduced. Revisions to the survey reflect evolving priorities of the CSTP (notably the OECD Agenda for Transformative Science, Technology and Innovation Policies). CSTP delegates are asked to review the proposed changes and to send any feedback by 8 January 2025. Based on this feedback, the survey will be circulated to delegates in January 2025 for final approval.

The OECD Secretariat plans to begin administering the survey by mid-February and to close it by early May 2025.

PWB Output 1.3.2.5.3 - STI Policies Digital Infrastructures

Contact: Science and Technology Policy (DSTI/STP) Division, David Howoldt (david.howoldt@oecd.org); Michael Keenan (michael.keenan@oecd.org); Jovana Poznan (jovana.poznan@oecd.org); Blandine Serve (blandine.serve@oecd.org); Daniela Valenzuela (daniela.valenzuela@oecd.org).

JT03557050

Consultation on the 2025 edition of the EC-OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STIP) Survey

1. Since 2015, the OECD's Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation and the European Commission (EC) Directorate-General for Research & Innovation (DG RTD) have collaborated to jointly administer a biennial survey on science, technology and innovation policies (STIP). This collaborative approach is part of broader attempts to simplify country monitoring and relieve respondents of the burden of reporting changes in their STI policies and governance systems. Country responses to the STIP survey are the primary data source for the EC-OECD STIP Compass, the most comprehensive and timely hub for harmonised data on national STI policies. In the 2023 edition of the survey, 57 countries and the European Union participated. This note outlines the proposed revisions to the EC-OECD STIP survey for the 2025 edition.

1. Background

2. The 2017 edition of the EC/OECD STIP Survey saw significant improvements in its data-gathering methods as part of a broad push to improve the monitoring and analysis of countries' STI policies. The new approach lowered the reporting burden on governments while increasing the database's usefulness for policy analysis and advice. The survey's number of questions decreased drastically, and it was delivered for the first time using a dedicated online survey tool. It also used standard fiches and taxonomies more extensively to unify and harmonise data.

3. The survey approach established in 2017 was designed to be stable over time, assuming that there would be little changes to questions and taxonomy in the following survey editions (in the absence of compelling reasons). This stability makes it possible to prefill surveys with the data reported in the prior edition, with survey National Contact Points (NCPs) invited to validate the prefilled data and indicate new developments. Thus, this consistency decreases countries' reporting burden and contributes to building a time series of reported national STI policies.

4. Regarding the contents of the survey questionnaire, the proposed changes reflect shifts in STI policy discourses and in priorities of the CSTP (notably the OECD Agenda for Transformative Science, Technology and Innovation Policies).[1] Concerning the structure of the survey, the Secretariat proposes scaling down on one aspect of detailed data collection, namely policy instrument facets. This aspect of the survey generates data that is not extensively used by delegates or analysts according to the Secretariat's investigation, while its costs in respondents' time to collect is high. Scaling down on policy instrument facets will neither reduce the scope nor the utility of the STIP Survey data but improve alignment between data collection and data usage, ensuring that only data for which the reporting effort is well justified is collected. A positive side effect is that this eases the reporting burden.

5. As the questionnaire mostly maintains the structure of the 2023 survey, NCPs of countries with good-quality data will mostly need to take notice of recent STI policy changes while checking their prefilled data. The following section describes the proposed revisions.

2. Overview of changes to the survey questionnaire

6. Since the STIP Survey was streamlined and shortened from 102 questions in the 2015 edition and to 69 questions in 2017, the survey has consisted of less than 60 questions in 2019 (57), 2021 (59) and

[1] Annex II gives details on the alignment of the STIP Survey data collection with CSTP priorities.

2023 (57). Under the current proposal, the 2025 edition will comprise 59 questions. The questionnaire continues to be structured around six modules corresponding to different policy areas: i) Governance; ii) Public research system; iii) Innovation in firms and innovative entrepreneurship; iv) Knowledge exchange and co-creation; v) Human resources for innovation; and vi) Research and innovation for society.

7. In the proposed 2025 edition, the "core areas" of the survey host 53 questions, coinciding with frameworks commonly used in STI policy analysis. Of these, 47 questions ask NCPs and other country respondents to submit the main policy initiatives addressing a specific policy theme (each policy theme mapping onto a question). Six questions ask NCPs to describe the main issues of debate around each policy area.

8. The following changes to the 2023 edition are proposed for the 2025 edition (for all details on the proposed changes see Annex I):

- Related to the OECD Agenda for Transformative Science, Technology and Innovation Policies, adding a question on *Dynamic skills and capabilities for policymaking* (see question 1.6 in Annex I Section 1.1). Accounting for recent shifts in STI policy agendas, adding a question about *strategic autonomy and the promotion of critical technologies* to the survey (see question 1.8 in Annex I Section 1.1).
- Slightly editing questions and questions' guidance, and definitions of policy instrument types to improve their wording and raise the quality of the data reported.
- Shortening the question guidance by removing all references to European Research Area (ERA) Monitoring. In turn, amending the policy initiative fiche, asking respondents to indicate whether new policy initiatives are related to an ERA-action. Only ERA members will be asked this question (see Annex I Section 2).
- Streamlining questions in the *Knowledge exchange and co-creation* module (See Annex I Section 1.4).
- Streamlining questionnaire organisation by moving three questions from the *Research and innovation for society* module to the *Governance* module after editing of the questions (See Annex I Section 1.1).
- While the Survey's main unit of observation are policy initiatives, the STIP Survey has in the past and will continue to collect information on the types of policy instruments associated with policy initiatives (see Annex I Section 4). However, after careful review and investigation, the Secretariat proposes scaling down on the detail of data collected on policy instruments, removing 66 out of 117 instrument design facets (see Annex I Section 5). First, this remedies former redundancies of data collection, and second, feedback from delegates and the STIP Compass Project Advisory Group, as well as from OECD and EC analysts indicates that this reduction of data collection will not be perceived as a loss since this data has not been used extensively in the past. The Secretariat concludes that reducing the number of instrument facets is a good opportunity to ease the reporting burden.

3. Action point for CSTP delegates

9. CSTP delegates are requested to review the proposed changes and to send any feedback by 8 January 2025to STIPolicy.Data@oecd.org. Based on this feedback, the Secretariat will revise and circulate the survey shortly after for CSTP's final approval. As set out in [DSTI/STP(2024)20], the OECD Secretariat plans to administer the survey by mid-February and close it by early May 2025.

Annex I: Revisions to the EC-OECD STIP Survey, 2025 edition

1. This annex specifies the modifications described above. It shows proposed additions compared to the 2023 Survey edition in red-coloured text, and proposed removals as strikethrough text. An exception concerns the removal of statements from the question guidance on the monitoring of ERA policies. These have been removed throughout and they are not marked as strikethrough text.

2. Notes are in blue-coloured text. Modifications are grouped into four survey components that correspond to the five sections that make up this annex: (1) the survey's **questions** (i.e. the policy themes covered in the STIP Survey); (2) the **fiche used to describe the policy initiative**; (3) the taxonomy of **direct beneficiaries** (i.e. the target groups that policy initiatives address); (4) the taxonomy of **policy instruments** employed by policy initiatives, and (5) the taxonomy of **policy instrument design facets**, describing policy instruments in further detail.

1. Questions in the survey (policy themes)

3. The following sections list the 2023 STIP survey's core questions organised into six policy areas in the order they will appear in the online survey tool.

1.1 Governance

Table 1. STIP Survey questions under the "Governance" policy area

	Policy Theme	Question	Question guidance
1.1	Governance debates	Briefly, what are the main ongoing issues of debate around how STI policy is governed?	Your answer should provide a synthetic open text of 2 to 3 paragraphs describing the current main debates around the governance of STI policy, including emerging visions and shifts in policy direction. A policy debate may include various positions or options regarding STI governance matters. These may be expressed in different settings such as government bodies, legislatures, the media, among research and innovation actors, etc. They may or may not have been followed up by concrete actions. Of particular interest are the different positions of various stakeholders and the different options considered during debates. Initiatives resulting from these debates should be reported in the different questions on policy initiatives, as relevant. This statement will be used to create dashboards and notes in the STIP Compass portal.
1.2	STI plan or strategy	What strategies ~~or plans~~, plans or reforms exist, if any, to provide an	Research and/or innovation strategy and plan; economic development strategy and/or plan with a strong emphasis on research and/or innovation; policies introducing a structural change in priorities and strategic agenda relevant for

		overarching strategic direction to STI policy?	research and innovation policy and governance.
1.3	~~Horizontal p~~Policy coordination	What arrangements exist to support cross-government coordination in STI policy?	Overarching/central coordination bodies/departments; cross-ministerial coordination councils; joint priority- setting, agenda-setting or programming mechanisms between different ministries or agencies; strategic advisory body and councils; ad hoc cross-sectoral expert groups. Cross-government initiatives to co-ordinate and jointly operate different policy initiatives to achieve ambitious goals to address a societal challenge should be reported under the mission-oriented innovation policies theme in the Research and Innovation for Society policy module. In responding to this question, countries with federal based systems should include STI policy initiatives and programmes intended to improve vertical coordination and the orchestration of policies across multiple levels of government. This might include strategies that involve subnational governments, vertical co-ordination governance bodies, and programmes developed and implemented in partnership with subnational government stakeholders.
1.4	Strategic policy intelligence	What arrangements or policy initiatives exist to strengthen the knowledge and evidence base for STI policy-making and governance (besides evaluation and impact assessment)?	Dedicated strategic policy intelligence body (high-level expert groups, advisory councils with analytical capacity, foresight departments, etc.). Regulation, standards and rules related to evidence-based policy making. Scoreboards, indexes and data for measuring research and innovation; technology assessment; technology foresight; policy monitoring; benchmarking and peer review exercises. Measures related to evaluation and impact assessment should be reported in the next question.
1.5.	Evaluation and impact assessment	What arrangements exist to initiate, reform, perform or encourage the use of STI evaluation and impact assessment?	Dedicated evaluation or impact assessment (IA) bodies, laws, regulations, standards and rules related to evaluation/IA; Reforms of evaluation/IA frameworks and procedures; Evaluation/IA guidelines; Changes in evaluation/IA instrumentation (e.g. international peer review, bibliometrics, patent counts, commercialisation success rate of research and innovation results, IA studies etc.). Mechanisms and rules to use the evaluation and impact assessment results. All initiatives to support, improve and harmonise evaluation and IA in public research, including the adoption of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), the Leiden Manifesto, or similar initiatives. Measures aimed at the design, piloting and implementation of reformed research assessment criteria, tools and processes. Revision of assessment frameworks of public research by research funding organisations. System level revision of individual appraisal systems in higher education or public research institutes. Changes in the use of metrics in evaluation processes; Reviews of impact assessment processes of public research, etc. Arrangements for conducting system-level evaluation/IA including policy mixes.
1.6	Dynamic skills and capabilities for policymaking	What arrangements or policy initiatives exist to promote learning and adaptation in policymaking processes in rapidly changing environments, including the cultivation of new skills, processes and ways of working?	Strategies policies, and programmes intended to foster routines and processes to improve strategic policymaking processes and/or cultivate specific skills among policymakers. These initiatives may include a targeted focus on the development and/or scaling of policy innovation, addressing and responding to rapidly changing environments, or integrating and applying strategic intelligence from multiple sources, among others.

1.7	International STI governance policy	What arrangements exist to support the international governance of STI policy (e.g. joint strategies and agreements, horizontal coordination or regulatory oversight bodies)?	Research and/or innovation strategy and plan regarding the internationalisation of research and innovation activities; bilateral research and innovation cooperation agreements; participation in multilateral initiatives; joint international infrastructures or research centres; strategy and tools to enhance participation in STI programmes from international bodies (European Union, CERN, etc.)~~.~~ as well as science and technology diplomacy.
1.8	Strategic Autonomy and promotion of critical technologies	What policy initiatives exist to enhance strategic autonomy and investment in critical technologies?	Initiatives to reduce dependency on foreign technologies, strengthen domestic capabilities, and ensure resilience in critical technology sectors. Consider the following aspects in your answer: Technological Sovereignty: Measures to protect and develop critical technologies domestically, such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and biotechnology; Supply Chain Resilience: Policies to diversify and secure supply chains for essential technologies and materials; International Cooperation and Competition: Strategies to balance international collaboration with the need to safeguard national interests in STI; Regulatory and Legal Frameworks: Changes in regulations or laws to support strategic sovereignty, such as export controls, intellectual property protections, and standards development.
1.9	Mission-oriented innovation policies Note: In 2023, this question was part of the "Research and Innovation in Society" Module.	What cross-government initiatives exist, if any, to coordinate and jointly operate different policy initiatives to achieve ambitious goals within a defined timeframe and to address a societal challenge? ~~(e.g. the EU missions – Climate Change, Cancer, Oceans, Cities, Soil)~~	Systemic initiatives gathering different policy measures, possibly spanning different stages of the innovation chain and cutting across various policy fields, in order to meet ambitious and concrete goals to address societal challenges (e.g. the EU missions – Climate Change, Cancer, Oceans,Cities,Soil). Examples include alignment of programmes between research and innovation agencies to provide seamless support to projects from research to demonstration; large-scale research and innovation programmes; inter-ministerial platforms to coordinate targeted actions towards societal challenges; and mission-oriented agency programmes; Challenge-led cross-government programmes and schemes (including "moonshots").
1.10	Ethics and governance of emerging technologies Note: In 2023, this question was part of the "Research and Innovation in Society" Module.	What policy initiatives exist, if any, to address ethical and governance challenges raised by emerging technologies (e.g. artificial intelligence, biotechnology, quantum computing)?	Dedicated (or significant part of) policy, scheme, programme or governance structure aiming to help stakeholders involved in the development, regulation and use of emerging technologies (e.g. AI systems, biotechnology, quantum computing) to understand and/or address their ethical, legal, and societal aspects (e.g. laws and regulations, codes of ethics and best practice, standards, new ethics bodies or institutions, new mechanisms for public engagement). ~~Stakeholders include, inter alia, scientists, engineers, developers, Stakeholders include, inter alia, scientists, engineers, developers and organisations/individuals that deploy or operate these technologies, as well as policy makers, regulators, workers and the broader society.~~
1.11	Multi-stakeholder engagement Note: In 2023, this question was part of the "Research and Innovation in Society" Module. This question has been edited to streamline data collection with the Transformative Agenda for Science,	What policy initiatives exist to promote a broad and diversified public engagement with citizens, including underrepresented and marginalised groups in research and innovation ~~activities and~~ policy making?	Initiatives and policy mechanisms to promote the participation of citizens or stakeholders in ~~the different phases of STI and~~ STI policy making (e.g. participatory agenda setting, governance processes). Policies promoting co-design of technology and governance solutions, including schemes to support the integration or weaving of traditional or local knowledge into STI policy or decision-making. ~~All initiatives aimed at strengthening a strong societal orientation of research and innovation activities (broad and diversified public engagement, research ethics, etc.) to better ensure that the benefits of research and innovation are broadly shared across society, and aligned with public needs and concerns. This includes initiatives promoting the uptake of the responsible research and innovation (RRI) approach by stakeholders and institutions (specific funding for RRI actions, incentives, norms, standards for applying RRI criteria, RRI toolkits and guidance, awareness raising campaigns, RRI training, RRI certification and monitoring).~~

	Technology and Innovation policies. This question has been edited to focus only on stakeholder involvement in STI *policy* processes. For Stakeholder involvement in STI processes, see question 4.3.		

1.2 Public research system policy area

Table 2. STIP Survey questions under the "Public research system" policy area

	Policy Theme	Question	Question guidance
2.1	Public research debates	Briefly, what are the main ongoing policy debates around government support for the public research system?	Your answer should provide a synthetic open text of 2 to 3 paragraphs describing the current main debates around the public research system and relevant policy, including emerging visions and shifts in policy direction. A policy debate may include various positions or options regarding policy support to the public research system. These may be expressed in different settings such as government bodies, legislatures, the media, among research and innovation actors, etc. They may or may not have been followed up by concrete actions. Of particular interest are the different positions of various stakeholders and the different options considered during debates. Initiatives resulting from these debates should be reported in the different questions on policy initiatives, as relevant. This statement will be used to create dashboards and notes in the STIP Compass portal.
2.2	Public research strategies	What strategies, roadmaps or plans exist, if any, to provide strategic direction to research policy?	Strategy and/or plan related to the public research system. Economic development strategy and plan that prominently includes a public research dimension.
2.3	Competitive research funding	What are the main competitive schemes and programmes for funding research in universities and public research institutes?	Main types of competitive award programmes from different research funding agencies or other public sector organisations (e.g., strategic programmes in specific domains, open schemes for bottom-up applications). Individual calls for proposals should not be reported.

2.4	Non-competitive research funding	What are the main non-competitive schemes and programmes for funding research in universities and public research institutes?	Block/institutional/core funding allocated to research performing organisations, with or without performance-based criteria or performance agreements.
2.5	Third-party funding	What policy initiatives exist to promote funding of public research from non-government sources?	Examples include: (1) Legal, regulatory, administrative reform of universities / public research institutes allowing increased revenues from third parties. (2) Incentives to promote increased revenues / attract funding and/or other types of innovation financing to public research from outside stakeholders, including the business sectors, ~~,~~ financial investors such as banks /venture capitalists, charitable foundations (e.g. tax-based initiatives to encourage scientific philanthropy), etc. (3) Incentives to promote increased revenues and commercialization from technology transfer and licensing out research and innovation results (e.g. to spin-offs and other startups/scaleups). Schemes for promoting collaborative research should be reported under question 4.3.
2.6	Structural change in the public research system	What policy initiatives exist, if any, to support or lead structural changes in the public research system?	Incentives, regulations, guidelines and other types of interventions to provoke, promote, and orient changes in the landscape of public research actors (e.g. mergers, organisational separation, closure), their missions (e.g. increase/decrease of autonomy of universities) and their linkages (e.g. formal partnerships between research actors)~~.~~, as well as downscale certain activities or priorities.
2.7	Digital transformation of research-performing organisations	What policy initiatives exist, if any, to help research-performing organisations upgrade their use of digital technologies (e.g. high-performance computing, big data analytics and artificial intelligence)?	Dedicated (or significant part of) programme, regulation or incentive supporting universities and research institutes to upgrade their use of digital technology in research, including their ability to implement the required organisational and management changes. Examples include financial support to purchase new digital equipment and infrastructure or upgrade existing ones and other measures strengthening digital capabilities and resources (e.g. computing capacity, access to data); policies promoting the use of AI in research; and schemes addressing regulatory and ethical challenges (e.g. data privacy; enabling trustworthiness, explainability, human-centricity in AI).
2.8	Open ~~and enhanced~~ access to publications	What policy initiatives exist to support open ~~and enhanced~~ access to publications?	Implementation of new scientific information ~~infrastructures~~ facilities (e.g. ~~new services such as IT and cloud computing services,~~ national resource centres, database and repositories of scientific information, information analysis services, etc.). Other policy measures, regulations, guidelines and incentives to promote open access (OA) to publications in scientific journals: new licenses or intellectual property rights provisions; funding mechanisms; legal reforms; development and use of alternative metrics; reforms of career management.
2.9	Open access to data and software	What policy initiatives exist to support ~~open~~enhanced access to research data and/or software?	~~Infrastructure initiatives (e.g. new services such as IT and cloud computing services, national resource centres, database and repositories of scientific information, etc.)~~ Policy measures, regulations, guidelines and incentives in support of access to research data, but also related metadata, as well as bespoke algorithms, workflows, models, and software (including code). In particular, policies supporting the implementation of the Recommendation of the OECD Council concerning Access to Research Data from Public Funding, should be reported, including in the areas of: Data governance for trust ("As open as possible, as closed as necessary"); Technical standards and practices ("FAIR" data, "CARE" data); Responsibility, ownership and stewardship (Responsible data and software management, use of open licenses), Incentives and rewards (recognition of data/software publications, and citation scores thereof); Sustainable infrastructures for data sharing; and Human capital for data management and stewardship. New services such as IT and cloud computing services, national resource centres, should also be reported here.

2.10	Research infrastructures and technology infrastructures	What are the main policy initiatives for funding the construction, operation of, and access to research infrastructures and technology infrastructures?	Specific research infrastructure projects and investments; Research infrastructure roadmaps; Equipment sharing schemes and mechanisms, including making accessible infrastructures to new user communities; Inventories and databases of infrastructure and large equipment. Countries are also asked to report on technology infrastructures such as those featured in Research and Technology Organisations (RTOs). Examples include demonstration and testing facilities, high- performance computing centres, etc.
2.11	Internationalisation in public research	What are the main policy initiatives for promoting internationalisation in public research?	Incentives to encourage the internationalisation of domestic universities and PRIs (e.g. international research and PhD mobility schemes and programmes). Financial support to international collaborative R&D. National initiatives to support financially and/or technically applications to and participation in international research programmes (incl. EU Framework Programmes) Incentives to attract and retain staff from foreign universities and PRIs. Initiatives promoting the development of or participation in international infrastructure projects or international research centres.
2.12	Cross-disciplinary research	What are the main policy initiatives for promoting inter, multi and transdisciplinary research?	Schemes to promote collaboration between different disciplines. Incentives to develop transversal skills for researchers, as well as to raise awareness of other research fields. Policies supporting research and education infrastructures that facilitate knowledge circulation between disciplines. Selection/evaluation criteria that better reward output from cross-disciplinary research, etc.
2.13	High-risk high-reward research	What policy initiatives exist, if any, offering dedicated support to high-risk high-reward research?	High-risk, high-reward (HRHR) research is defined as research that (1) involves a high degree of novelty; and~~,~~ (2) carries a high risk of not realising its full ambition as well as the potential for transformational impact on a scientific, technological, or societal challenge.
2.14	Research integrity and reproducibility	What are the main policy initiatives for promoting research integrity and reproducibility?	Dedicated structures and bodies to prevent misconduct such as office/committee of research integrity; national mediator/ombudsman; codes of conduct and guidelines; education, training and awareness raising initiatives on scientific conduct. Initiatives such as surveys to scientists in order to monitor the level of integrity; protection of and guidelines for whistle blowers; improvement of access to research data such as clinical trial registries; support and incentives for reproducibility studies; initiatives to deal with identified research misconducts and abuses, etc. Any specific measures promoting integrity and reproducibility in AI-enabled research.
2.15	Research security	What are the main policy initiatives for promoting research security and academic freedom?	Dedicated initiatives to address concerns about information leakage and foreign interference in research, including safeguarding the freedom of scientific research. Examples include legislation, guidelines, risk assessment procedures and awareness raising.

1.3 Innovation in firms and innovative entrepreneurship

Table 3. STIP Survey questions under the "Innovation in firms and innovative entrepreneurship" policy area

	Policy Theme	Question	Question guidance
3.1	Business innovation policy debates	Briefly, what are the main ongoing policy debates around government support to business innovation and innovative entrepreneurship?	Your answer should provide a synthetic open text of 2 to 3 paragraphs describing the current main debates around the business innovation system and relevant policy, including emerging visions and shifts in policy direction. A policy debate may include various positions or options regarding policy support to business innovation. These may be expressed in different settings such as government bodies, legislatures, the media, among research and innovation actors, etc. They may or may not have been followed up by concrete actions. Of particular interest are the different positions of various stakeholders and the different options considered during debates. Initiatives resulting from these debates should be reported in the different questions on policy initiatives, as relevant. This statement will be used to create dashboards and notes in the STIP Compass portal.
3.2	Business innovation policy strategies	What strategies or plans exist, if any, to strategically direct government support to business innovation ~~and/or innovative entrepreneurship?~~, including innovative startups and/or scaling up innovative ventures?	Innovation strategy and plan; economic development strategy and plan that gives prominence to business innovation ~~and/or innovative entrepreneurship.~~, including innovative startups and/or scaling up innovative ventures.
3.3	Financial support to business R&D and innovation	What are the main policy initiatives for providing financial support to business R&D and innovation?	Dedicated (or significant part of) scheme, programme or subsidies (direct or indirect, incl. tax incentives) to finance or provide incentive to raise funding for business R&D and innovation (including technological, process-based, business model, and other forms of innovation); debt financing instruments (loans, credit guarantees schemes or risk-sharing mechanisms); direct equity government/corporate venture capital
3.4	Non-financial and regulatory support to business R&D and innovation	What are the main policy initiatives for providing non-financial and regulatory support to business R&D and innovation?	Dedicated (or significant part of) scheme, programme or incentive to support or promote business innovation (including technological, process-based, business model, and other forms of innovation), through the provision of information, technical expertise (e.g. through specialised programme managers or directors), training, mentoring, networking, marketing and advertising support, etc.; Initiatives facilitating access to innovation support facilities (e.g. research equipment, ICT, networks, housing, etc.); access to a range of information and support services (e.g. training). Schemes aiming to raise firms' innovation visibility and recognition (e.g. awards, prizes, high impact events, Schemes aiming to raise firms' innovation visibility and recognition (e.g. awards, prizes, high impact events, contests, etc.). Dedicated conditions in the national legislation for innovative companies, including startups and scaleups,

			including under company law (establishment conditions, corporate governance, etc.), restructuring and insolvency law, etc.
3.5	Access to finance for innovation	What policy initiatives exist to promote firms' access to finance for innovation, including alternatives to traditional banking?	Dedicated (or significant part of) scheme, programme or incentive to promote firms' access to finance for innovation. Incentives for business angels, venture capital investors (tax reliefs, etc.). Public investment in investment banks and venture funds; public venture funds; specific regulations to promote venture capital, etc.
3.6	Dynamic and ~~E~~entrepreneurial~~shi p~~ capabilities and culture	What policy initiatives exist to foster a spirit and culture of entrepreneurship in businesses and ~~or in~~ individuals, and to build the ~~to provide them with appropriate~~ skills and ways of working needed to respond and adapt to rapidly changing environments?	Policy programmes to implement a culture of entrepreneurship, including awareness campaigns, entrepreneurs in residence, business acceleration services, or education initiatives (mass-media campaigns and big events, e.g. broadcasting programmes etc.). Policy programmes that focus on improving the ability of industry to develop and iterate innovative and agile structures, processes and business models. Promotion of exemplary entrepreneurship or business achievements (e.g. awards, prizes, contests, etc.). Partnerships between schools/universities and organisations such as venture capital firms and accelerator programmes).
3.7	Stimulating demand for innovation, experimentation, ~~and~~ market creation, and access to market	What policy initiatives exist to stimulate demand for ~~firms' innovations and to support market-creating~~ innovation, improve market access for innovations, and strengthen their ability to compete against established solutions?	Dedicated (or significant part of) scheme, programme or incentive to support the demand for innovation (e.g. user-driven programmes, programmes/incentives that support public buyers to implement public procurement of R&D and public procurement of innovative solutions, lead markets, customer programmes, advanced market commitments, etc.). Initiatives supporting the early adoption and scale up of breakthrough ideas and new radical innovations (in terms of products, processes, business models, etc.) with the potential to disrupt, ~~or~~ destabilise, downscale, and potentially phase out existing solutions and create new markets. Initiatives supporting regulatory sandboxes, innovation testbeds, measures for speeding up technology assessment and certification of innovations.
3.8	Digital transformation of firms	What policy initiatives exist, if any, to help firms upgrade their organisational and technological capabilities to undergo digital transformation?	Dedicated (or significant part of) scheme, programme or incentive to support firms to upgrade their use of digital technology including their ability to implement the required organisational and management changes. Examples include technology extension services (outreach to firms to identify their needs and help design suitable support), incentives (such as tax credits) and/or subsidies to purchase new digital equipment and infrastructure or upgrade existing ones, training and coaching, dissemination of information, for instance on use cases and best practices, for example through on-line portals, collaboration and partnership programmes, signposting to reliable private-sector service providers, and other business advisory and support services. Initiatives to strengthen research and innovation in key sectors and technologies for digital innovation in firms. Examples include public-private research and innovation partnerships in specific business sectors, direct and indirect funding of research in firms, specialised research and innovation centres, innovation-oriented cluster policies, and platforms and forums. Policies fostering the uptake of human-centric technologies or human-centric approaches in adopting digital technologies.

3.9	Foreign direct investment (FDI)	What policy initiatives exist to attract knowledge-intensive foreign direct investment and promote transfers to domestic firms?	Direct financial support (e.g. grants, loans, R&D subsidies, etc.); tax incentives for non-domiciled, foreign-owned firms (e.g. corporate tax, R&D tax etc.); provision of services and facilities (e.g. administrative or networking support, etc.). Investment promotion policies (e.g. campaigns, events, websites, investment promotion agencies, etc.) to attract knowledge intensive FDI; provision of infrastructures (e.g. clusters, technology platforms, one-stop- shop etc.); public procurement of R&D and innovation; supply of human resources. Any initiatives/programmes to maximise knowledge spill-overs from FDI: support to domestic supplier backward linkages (e.g. supplier development programme, SME-multinationals partnership and networks, Industrial Linkage Programme, etc.); training, coaching and mentoring for upgrading suppliers in cooperation with multinationals; specific regulation promoting/incentivising technology transfer from multinationals (e.g. local content regulation, domestic procurement rules, etc.); domestic supplier databases. Any initiatives to mitigate potential negative effects of FDI.
3.10	Targeted support to SMEs and young innovative enterprises	What are the main policy initiatives specifically targeting research and innovation activities in SMEs, start-ups, scale-ups and young innovative enterprises?	Dedicated (or significant part of) scheme, programme, incentive or instrument specifically targeted to support innovation in SMEs, start-ups, scale-ups and young innovative enterprises, including: specific grants and subsidies, direct equity; Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)-type of schemes; innovation vouchers; measures that facilitate the participation of innovative SMEs in public procurement ~~for innovation~~; Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) support; technology extension services; business advisory services; programmes for cooperation involving large companies or public research organisations; specific conditions in R&D tax credits; any incentives or subsidies or network support to link domestic SMEs, start-ups, scale-ups and young innovative enterprises to foreign sources of R&D and innovation, etc.

1.4 Knowledge exchange and co-creation

Table 4. STIP Survey questions under the "Knowledge exchange and co-creation" policy area

	Policy Theme	Question	Question guidance
4.1	Knowledge exchange and co-creation debates Note: 'Knowledge exchange and co-creation' and 'valorisation' are quasi-synonyms in some respondent countries and the	Briefly, what are the main ongoing policy debates around policy for knowledge exchange and co-creation (valorisation) involving academia, industry, government and society?	Your answer should provide a synthetic open text of 2 to 3 paragraphs describing the current main debates around the knowledge exchange and co-creation (valorisation) system and relevant policy, including emerging visions and shifts in policy direction. A policy debate may include various positions or options regarding knowledge exchange and linkages in different national settings such as Parliament, government bodies and events, in the press, among scientific actors, etc. They may or may not have been followed up by concrete actions. Of particular interest are the different positions of the various stakeholders and the different options considered during the debates. Initiatives resulting from these debates should be reported in the different questions on policy initiatives, as relevant. This statement will be used to create dashboards and notes in the STIP Compass portal.

	EC. To maximise response rates, 'valorisation' has therefore been added where appropriate in this section in parentheses.		
4.2	Knowledge exchange and co-creation strategies	What strategies or plans exist, if any, to strategically direct government support for knowledge exchange and co-creation (valorisation)?	Plan or strategy emphasising knowledge exchange, sharing and co-creation (valorisation) between different actors of the research and innovation system (science-industry, business-to-business, intermediary organisations, citizens, etc.).
4.3	Collaborative research and innovation Note: Question guidance adapted in line with data collection interests related to the Transformative Agenda and STIP Compass thematic portal on STI policies for Indigenous knowledge and communities.	What are the main policy initiatives to promote collaboration between public researchers and other stakeholders, including business and citizens?	Dedicated (or significant part of) scheme, programme or incentive to support collaborative research and innovation between the public and private sectors and civil society (e.g. living labs; dedicated research programme for supporting collaborative projects; public-private partnerships (PPPs) or regulation promoting PPPs; public-private labs, platforms and research-industry research organisations). These initiatives might include efforts to repurpose or pivot established collaborations towards new priorities. Mixed public private governance in research and innovation programmes and bodies; open innovation schemes. Participatory ~~S~~schemes to promote the active engagement of citizens and, in particular, underrepresented and marginalised groups (e.g., women, youth, ethnic minorities, Indigenous and/or local communities embodying traditional lifestyles, low-income groups, among others), in the design and/or conduct of research and innovation. Schemes to support the integration or weaving of Western and traditional or local knowledge systems.
4.4	Cluster policies	What policy initiatives exist to promote geographical and/or thematic innovative clusters?	Only national schemes should be included, covering things like the provision and implementation of networking infrastructures (e.g. new research centres, demonstrators, science parks, technology incubators, "innovation' hubs, technology platforms, etc.). Financial support to clusters activities, projects and cluster organisations; Incentives to strengthen liaisons between national and/or international clusters. Incentives or support to networking activities between national clusters. Other initiatives supporting thematic and/or place-based clusters, including efforts to repurpose or pivot established collaborations towards new priorities.

4.5	Commercialisation of public research results Note: First paragraph of question guidance removed as question 4.7. focuses on intellectual property.	What policy initiatives exist to encourage commercialisation of public research results?	~~Dedicated (or significant part of) scheme, programme or incentive to support transfer of academic inventions via the sale, transfer or licensing of intellectual property, often on an exclusive basis, to existing firms or new ventures (e.g. academic spin-offs).~~ Major policy initiatives may include a reform of universities and public research institutes for publicly funded research results, the establishment or consolidation of technology and knowledge transfer offices and licensing offices at universities and PRIs, a revision of performance criteria of research performing institutes and R&D personnel, training and mentoring for academic staff, creation of spin-offs, incubators and accelerators, the provision of new demonstrator or proof-of-concept funding, etc.
4.6	Inter-sectoral mobility	What policy initiatives exist to encourage mobility of human resources between the public and private sectors?	Policy initiatives to foster industry-science mobility of academics ~~and~~, researchers, and/or policymakers. Examples include reforms of the rules governing public sector employment, the implementation of secondment schemes, policy initiatives to improve pension portability, various incentives for researchers and/or companies and subsidised employment (incl. internships). Any initiative rewarding researchers for their mobility or their engagement with industry or the society.
4.7	~~Intellectual property rights~~ Intellectual assets management, including IP protection and licensing policies in public research	What policy initiatives exist to improve intellectual assets management, and to foster ~~ensure~~ intellectual property protection~~rights~~ and licensing in public research that are conducive to promoting innovation (and valorisation)?	Reform of IPRs legislation, and/or revision or strengthening of intellectual assets management policies~~IPRs enforcement~~ and practices in public research (Bayh-Dole Act type of reform, professor privilege, etc.). Dedicated financial and non-financial scheme, programme, incentive or instrument to support IPR protection and management in public research organisations (subsidies, training, information campaign, etc.). Reforms of IPR licensing and transfer policies in public research organisations that make it more attractive and easier for innovators to commercialise public research results (e.g. not requiring fixed annual licensing fees, but royalties based on profits generated in case of successful commercialisation). Dedicated body to support IPR in public research.

1.5 Human resources for research and innovation

Table 5. STIP Survey questions under the "Human resources for research and innovation" policy area

	Policy Theme	Question	Question guidance
5.1	STI human resources debates	Briefly, what are the main ongoing policy debates around government support for human resources for research and innovation?	Your answer should provide a synthetic open text of 2 to 3 paragraphs describing the current main debates around the STI human resources system and relevant policy, including emerging visions and shifts in policy direction. A policy debate may include various positions or options regarding policy support for human resources relevant to research and innovation. These may be expressed in different settings such as government bodies, legislatures, the media, among research and innovation actors, etc. They may or may not have been followed

			up by concrete actions. Of particular interest are the different positions of various stakeholders and the different options considered during debates. Initiatives resulting from these debates should be reported in the different questions on policy initiatives, as relevant. This statement will be used to create dashboards and notes in the STIP Compass portal.
5.2	STI human resources strategies	What strategies or plans exist, if any, to strategically direct government support to human resources for research and innovation?	Plan or strategy emphasising the development of human resources for research and innovation.
5.3	STEM skills	What are the main policy initiatives for nurturing general STEM skills?	Revision of academic curricula to improve training in specific fields (e.g. mathematics, science, technical skills, etc.). Introduction of new learning practices and new instructional tools (e.g. increased use of digital technologies, cooperative learning exercises etc.). Additional training of teachers; involvement of outside stakeholders; assessment and evaluation of student performance in STEM, etc.
5.4	Doctoral and postdoctoral researchers	What policy initiatives exist to specifically support doctoral and postdoctoral research and education?	Dedicated support for doctoral programmes and postdoctoral programmes. Rules and schemes for doctoral and postdoctoral programmes evaluation. Support to industry involvement in PhD training schemes (e.g. industrial PhD programmes, fiscal incentives, etc.) Reform of PhD training (e.g. training of transferable skills for future researchers etc.). Career guidance and information to students regarding funding/job opportunities in the public and private sectors. Schemes for financing/promoting PhDs in business or public firms.
5.5	Research careers	What policy initiatives exist to make research careers more attractive?	Creation of new job opportunities in Public Research Institutes (PRIs) and universities (e.g. new chairs, new job positions, secondments etc.). Tenure system; Improved working conditions and salaries including financial rewards (e.g. stipends, social benefits, tax incentives, etc.) and non-financial incentives (e.g. autonomy, independence, reputation, provision of support staff, facilities, etc.) for researchers. Reform of employment conditions of researchers in the public and private sectors to ensure 'flexicurity', inter-sectoral mobility and life-long employability and to promote transparency in career paths (e.g. tenure track systems, legal status, pension portability, activities related to the European Framework for Research Careers); initiatives to reduce precarity and promote different career options, including for innovators and staff supporting innovation.
5.6	International mobility of human resources	What policy initiatives exist to encourage international mobility of researchers?	Policy initiatives to foster international mobility of researchers. Examples include the reform of the rules governing public sector employment, reform of researcher recruitment rules, policy initiatives to improve international pension portability, various incentives for researchers and/or companies, subsidised employment (incl. internships), and fellowships targeted at overseas researchers.

5.7	Equity, diversity and inclusion (EDI) Note: Question guidance adapted in line with data collection interests related to the Transformative Agenda and STIP Compass thematic portal on STI policies for Indigenous knowledge and communities.	What policy initiatives exist to promote the participation of ~~women and other~~ under-represented or marginalised groups in research and innovation activities?	Targeted measures aiming to reduce diversity gaps or to better include under-represented or marginalised groups (e.g., women, youth, ethnic minorities, Indigenous and/or local communities embodying traditional lifestyles, low-income groups, among others) in research and innovation. Examples include: Quotas, regulations and rules for ensuring equal work opportunities in universities and PRIs. Access to senior positions in academia, high level offices, research councils, etc Engaging with national research funding organisations to support the integration and evaluation of ~~the~~ gender and other demographic perspectives in research and innovation content, and for mitigating demographic~~gender~~ biases in research assessment. Measures to ensure work-family balance (e.g. part-time arrangements, parental leave, etc.). Efforts to co-design education and training approaches in partnership with Indigenous and local communities and other underrepresented or marginalised groups.

1.6 Research and innovation for society

Table 6. STIP Survey questions under the "Research and innovation for society" policy area

	Policy Theme	Question	Question guidance
6.1	Policy debates on innovation for societal challenges	Briefly, what are the current main policy debates around how policy for research and innovation can help address societal challenges? If applicable, please elaborate on how the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being incorporated into STI policy objectives, design and implementation.	Your answer should provide a synthetic open text of 2 to 3 paragraphs describing the current main debates around the use of research and innovation to address societal challenges, including emerging visions and shifts in policy direction. Please report debates related to net zero transitions separately in question M.1.1. A policy debate may include various positions or options regarding policy action to orient research and innovation activities towards meeting societal challenges. These may be expressed in different settings such as government bodies, legislatures, the media, among research and innovation actors, etc. They may or may not have been followed up by concrete actions. Of particular interest are the different positions of various stakeholders and the different options considered during debates. Initiatives resulting from these debates should be reported in the different questions on policy initiatives, as relevant. This statement will be used to create dashboards and notes in the STIP Compass portal.
6.2	Research and innovation for society strategy	What strategies or plans exist, if any, to strategically direct government support for research and innovation specifically targeted at societal well-being and cohesion?	Dedicated national plan or strategy for fostering research and innovation for the public good, inclusive socioeconomic renewal, and improved ~~to improve~~ societal wellbeing and cohesion.

6.3	Research and innovation for developing countries	What policy initiatives exist, if any, specifically dedicated to supporting research and innovation in developing and less technologically advanced countries?	Dedicated (or significant part of) scheme, programme or incentive to develop research and innovation ~~in~~ and/or in partnership with developing countries. These could be part of Official Development Assistance (ODA) schemes targeting STI. Initiatives to address the UN Sustainable Development Goals through research and innovation in and/or in partnership with developing and less technologically advanced countries. International technology transfer and capacity building schemes to the benefit of developing countries. Cooperative and joint research and innovation programmes (or institution such as a jointly operated research centre) with developing countries.
6.4	Science, technology and innovation culture	What are the main policy initiatives for building understandings~~and common STI culture across technical communities and citizens~~ and a culture of science, innovation, creativity, and critical thinking in society?	Awareness campaigns or education initiatives (e.g. science days, exhibitions, broadcasting programmes etc.); integrated communication operations (including more participatory strategies or face-to-face communications); the promotion of exemplary STI achievements (e.g. awards, prizes etc.); S&T museums, etc. Education initiatives encompassing the introduction of participatory learning techniques (e.g. hands-on learning exercises or mentorship at school etc.); major revisions of educational curricula or reforms of instructional practices in primary and secondary schools; innovation prizes and contests that have a wide audience. Initiatives to support or incentivize the development of social and grassroots innovations initiated by civil society or community-based organisations.

1.7 Additional question module (policy themes)

4. Just as with the 2023 STIP survey, the 2025 edition will have one module on "Net zero transitions", including six questions. These questions were developed and refined in collaboration with units from across the OECD and partner organisations, with the aim to consolidate various efforts on collecting STI policy data that explicitly supports net zero transitions. Moreover, to reduce the reporting burden on countries, this part of the survey is prefilled with data shared by several partners. Since Summer 2024, this module is also interlinked with the new MI-IEA-EC-OECD Survey on Clean Energy Innovation Policies and data collected from MI (Mission Innovation) and the IEA (International Energy Agency) stakeholders will enrich the data collected for the STIP Survey via this module.

Table 7. "Net zero transitions" question module for the 2025 survey

	Policy Theme	Question	Question guidance
7.1	Net zero transitions policy debates	Briefly, what are the current main policy debates around how net zero emission targets are being incorporated into STI policy objectives, design and implementation?	Your answer should provide a synthetic open text of 2 to 3 paragraphs describing the current main debates around the use of research and innovation to achieve net zero emission targets, including emerging visions and shifts in policy direction. A policy debate may include various positions or options regarding policy action to orient research and innovation activities towards net zero. These may be expressed in different settings such as government bodies, legislatures, the media, among research and innovation actors, etc. They may or may not have been followed up by concrete actions. Of particular interest are the different positions of various stakeholders and

			the different options considered during debates. Initiatives resulting from these debates should be reported in the different questions on policy initiatives, as relevant. This statement will be used to create dashboards and notes in the STIP Compass portal.
7.2	Government capabilities for net zero transitions	What reforms, if any, have been implemented to improve the operation and capabilities of STI ministries and agencies to better address net zero transitions?	Changes to governance structures, organisational capabilities, relationships with other areas of government, business and civil society, regulations, guidelines and other types of interventions to strengthen how the government designs and implements STI policies to support net zero transitions. Countries should only report changes in government departments (e.g. ministries or equivalent) and agencies.
7.3	Net zero transitions in energy Note: Question and guidance substantially updated after consultation with IEA experts.	What policy initiatives~~, if any,~~ aim primarily to incentivise or otherwise support research and/or technology innovation ~~for net-zero carbon ambitions in the energy sector (electricity and heat)?~~ to reduce emissions from energy supply or use, make clean energy more affordable, or mitigate fossil fuel emissions in other ways?	The policy scope is broad and covers R&D and demonstration funding, financial instruments targeting innovators, tax incentives, regulatory measures, support to tech entrepreneurs, knowledge sharing, networks, strategic research plans, prizes, performance targets etc. It includes all the ways in which governments accept or share technological risk, and lower the barriers facing pre-commercial technology developers. The technology scope covers any hardware or software improvements that raise the performance or lower the costs of supplying or using energy in ways that are compatible with a world in which greenhouse gas emissions have been reduced to “net zero”. Engineered carbon dioxide removal technologies and mitigation of fossil fuel related emissions in industrial sectors such as chemicals, cement and iron and steel are in scope. “Energy” includes fuels, heat and electricity used in buildings, industry, transport or other sectors. Specific attention may be given to policies, strategies and/or programmes focusing on hard-to-decarbonise sectors where key technologies are relatively less mature (e.g. heavy industry or long distance transport). ~~Clean energy is understood as "low-carbon energy". Clean energy research and innovation strategies and policies (e.g. major R&D and demonstration projects, new support schemes, emerging technology regulation) aiming to contribute to achieving net-zero CO2 emissions (i.e. deep decarbonisation), in any supply-side or end-use sector (e.g. power and heat generation, industry, buildings). Specific attention may be given to policies, strategies and/or programmes focusing on hard-to-decarbonise sectors where key technologies for decarbonisation are relatively less mature (e.g. heavy industry such as iron and steel and cement), or on key emerging low-carbon energy technologies (e.g. low-carbon hydrogen, carbon capture, utilisation and storage, advanced biofuels).~~
7.4	Net zero transitions in transport and mobility	What policy initiatives, if any, aim specifically to support research and innovation for net-zero carbon ambitions in the transport and mobility sectors?	Transport and mobility research and innovation strategies and policies (e.g. major R&D and demonstration projects, support schemes, emerging technology regulation) aiming to contribute to achieving net-zero CO2 emissions (i.e. deep decarbonisation), in any supply-side or end-use sector (e.g. research and innovation for electric vehicles, public transport systems innovation, smart cities, shared modes of transport). Specific attention may be given to policies, strategies and/or programmes focusing on hard-to-decarbonise sectors where key technologies for decarbonisation are relatively less mature (e.g. long-distance transportation such as shipping and aviation), or on key emerging low-carbon energy technologies (e.g. low-carbon hydrogen, advanced biofuels).
7.5	Net zero transitions in food and agriculture	What policy initiatives, if any, aim specifically to support research and innovation for net-zero carbon ambitions in the food and agriculture sectors?	Food and agriculture research and innovation strategies and policies (e.g. major R&D and demonstration projects, support schemes, emerging technology regulation) aiming to contribute to achieving net-zero CO2 emissions (i.e. deep decarbonisation), in any supply-side or end-use sector. Examples include carbon sequestration, remote sensing technologies to monitor land use, precision agriculture, non-CO2 emission abatement technologies, and food chain traceability and waste reduction technologies. Specific attention may

			be given to policies, strategies and/or programmes focusing on hard-to-decarbonise sectors where key technologies for decarbonisation are relatively less mature (e.g. gene editing and other plant breeding technologies).
7.6	Net zero transitions in steel Note: New question added on steel another highly energy-intensive sector.	What policy initiatives, if any, aim specifically to support research and innovation for net zero carbon ambitions in the steel sector?	Steel research and innovation strategies and policies (e.g. major R&D and demonstration projects, support schemes, emerging technology regulation) aiming to contribute to achieving net-zero CO2 emissions (i.e. deep decarbonisation), in any supply-side or end-use sector. Examples include policy support for hydrogen infrastructure and carbon storage, the development of sector-specific roadmaps, support for decarbonisation options related to steel production (e.g. hydrogen-based direct reduced iron/electric arc furnaces (DRI EAF) and carbon capture, utilisation, and storage (CCUS)), and demand-side policies such as green public procurement standards. Attention may also be given to– policies, strategies and/or programmes focusing on technologies for decarbonisation that are relatively less mature (e.g. breakthrough low-carbon technologies and scrap-based EAF technology).
~~7.7~~	~~STI policies for net zero~~ Note: Question removed given limited quality of data collected via this question.	~~Please link to this question policies in other sections of the questionnaire (i.e. outside of this module) that prominently aim to achieve net zero carbon ambitions.~~	~~For example, strategies and plans or competitive research funding programmes that leverage STI to reduce carbon emissions should be linked here. Kindly make sure that such objectives are stated in such initiatives.~~

2. Policy initiative fiche (unit of reporting)

5. Besides the "policy debate" questions beginning each section of the survey, questions are answered by reporting policy initiatives. To report a policy initiative, respondents have to provide a number of details in a fiche. Table 8 lists the policy initiative fiche's fields and describes the type of data collected. In the 2023 edition, this fiche was composed of 17 fields. In the 2025 survey edition, the fiche will be composed of 19 fields. A first new field will enable users to upload relevant Word or PDF files describing policy initiatives. A second new field will be displayed only to respondents from countries and territories participating in the European Research Area (ERA), and prompts them to indicate whether a policy initiative is linked to an ERA action.

Table 8. Fields in the Policy Initiative Fiche in the 2023 EC-OECD STI Policy Questionnaire

Field title	Type of field
Name in English*	(*free text*)
Name(s) in original language	(*multiple free text fields, one per name*)
Acronym	(*free text*)
Internet link(s)	(*multiple free text fields, one per link*)
Relevant documents (if available)	*(file upload option)*
Linked to an ERA-Action Note: This new field will only be displayed to countries participating in the ERA.	*yes/no*
Start date*	*(year)*
Policy initiative is a structural reform?	*yes/no*; if yes, the next field is disabled
End date	(*year*)
Short description*	(*free text*)
Objectives*	(*multiple free text fields, one per objective*)
Background including shifts in the policy initiative	(*free text*)
Type(s) of policy instruments*	(*multiple choice selection, see p. 22*)
Direct beneficiaries*	(*multiple choice selection, see p. 21*)
Name of responsible organisation(s)*	(*multiple free text fields, one per organisation*)
Estimated budget expenditure range per year (in EUR)* Note: As an alternatively to the multiple-choice selection of budget ranges in EUR, users can indicate an amount in national currency.	Multiple choice selection (in EUR) (one answer only): - Less than 1M; - 1M-5M; - 5M-20M; - 20M-50M; - 50M-100M; - 100M-500M; - More than 500M; - Don't know; - Not applicable
Parent initiative (if applicable)	(*dropdown selection listing other initiatives in the survey*)
Evaluated	*yes/no*
Link to evaluation	(*free text*)

Note: * Indicates the field is mandatory.

3. Direct beneficiaries

6. Table 9 includes the list of beneficiaries that can be selected in the policy initiative fiche. The table classifies them in categories used in the questionnaire interface and in the STIP Compass portal. When submitting policy information, this classification allows the list to be more easily browsed when entering the data in the questionnaire interface. Likewise, in STIP Compass, this grouping also allows the data to be aggregated and summarised in visualisations.

Table 9. Direct beneficiaries (target group) taxonomy

Category	Direct beneficiaries (target group)
Research and education organisations	
	Higher education institutes
	Public research institutes
	Private research and development lab
Researchers, students and teachers	
	Established researchers
	Postdocs and other early-career researchers
	Undergraduate and master students
	Secondary education students
	PhD students
	Teachers
Firms by size	
	Firms of any size
	Micro-enterprises
	SMEs
	Large firms
	Multinational enterprises
Firms by age	
	Firms of any age
	Nascent firms (0 to less than 1 year old)
	Young firms (1 to 5 years old)
	Established firms (more than 5 years old)
Intermediaries	
	Incubators, accelerators, science parks or technoparks
	Technology transfer offices
	Industry associations
	Academic societies / academies
Governmental entities	
	International entity
	National government
	Subnational government
Economic actors (individuals)	
	Entrepreneurs
	Private investors
	Labour force in general
Social groups especially emphasised	
	Women
	Disadvantaged and excluded groups
	Civil society

4. Policy instrument types

7. Table 10 lists and classifies the policy instruments that survey respondents can select as being used in policy initiatives. This table classifies instruments using a functional approach, though many other classifications are possible (e.g. by the aforementioned themes and by direct beneficiary). This classification aims to be straightforward to use in the questionnaire, providing a list of innovation policy instruments that follow OECD literature and that capture the data countries have submitted in prior editions of the STIP Survey.

Table 10. Policy instruments taxonomy

Category	Instrument	Definition
Governance		
	Strategies, agendas and plans	Strategies that articulate the government's vision regarding the contribution of STI to social and economic development. They set priorities for public investment in STI and identify the focus of government reforms, for instance in areas such as funding of public research and promoting business innovation.
	Creation or reform of governance structure or public body	Significant changes in the institutional arrangements concerning STI policy processes. Possible examples include mergers of STI-related ministries, reform of an innovation agency or creation of a new oversight body.
	Policy intelligence (e.g. evaluations, reviews and forecasts)	Tools for advancing policy learning that aim to improve the design and implementation of policies or that seek to fine-tune STI governance arrangements. Possible examples include policy evaluations, benchmarking studies, system reviews, technology assessments and foresight exercises.
	Formal consultation of stakeholders or experts	Programmes allowing non-government actors (e.g. the research community, business, civil society, regional and local governments) to express their views or provide expert advice that inform policy-making processes.
	Horizontal STI coordination bodies	Public body ensuring the coherence of STI policy making by setting up mechanisms to co-ordinate different levels of governments. For instance, research and innovation councils and committees may mediate between different ministries and agencies, provide policy advice, set policy priorities and/or oversee policy evaluation.
	Regulatory oversight and ethical advice bodies	Dedicated authorities or publicly funded boards that assess, monitor and/or advise on the implementation or need for formal regulations soft law or ethical frameworks accounting for technological developments. Examples include data protection authorities and bioethics committees.
	Standards and certification for technology development and adoption	Support provided for the development and adoption of local and international standards, including metrology, inspection, certification, accreditation and conformity assessments.
	Public awareness campaigns and other outreach activities	Instruments promoting the awareness of STI activities and entrepreneurial and innovation culture within non-governmental actors. Examples include science fairs in public schools and open days in universities or power plants.
Direct financial support		
	Institutional funding for public research	Non-competitive grants funding HEIs and PRIs according to various criteria (e.g. research capacity and performance indicators) to fulfil their research missions. Block funding provides these organisations with stable resources and a certain degree of autonomy in their research activities.
	Project grants for public research	A direct allocation of funding to HEIs or PRIs seeking to finance all or part of a research project. Grant schemes can vary from very simplistic, one-off funding allocations, to complex strategic programs built on formal public-private partnerships.
	Grants for business R&D and innovation	A direct allocation of funding to firms seeking to finance all or part of a project involving R&D and/or innovation activities. Grant schemes can vary from very simplistic, one-off funding allocations, to complex strategic programs built on formal public-private partnerships.
	Centres of excellence grants	Competitive grants funding the core activities of higher education and public research institutes and focusing on the promotion of high quality scientific research. Funding may be associated to a performance contract.
	Procurement programmes for R&D and innovation	The process whereby public bodies commission R&D activities or innovative goods and services from third parties. These bodies may include government agencies at different national and sub-national levels, as well as state-owned enterprises.

Fellowships and postgraduate loans and scholarships	Initiatives providing financial support to encourage researchers to establish careers in public sector research and industry (fellowships) and for higher education students at master's level or above (loans and scholarships).
Loans and credits for innovation in firms	Government-subsidised programmes that allow firms to raise working or investment capital by borrowing under better conditions compared to the market. Subsidised loans and credits are often geared toward specific objectives, such as export promotion (i.e. export credit) or the acquisition of new equipment.
Equity financing	Government-subsidised investment in which small and innovation-intensive companies sell equity (shares) to raise capital. They use this capital to fund their growth, as they often have limited capacity to generate revenue at this early stage of the entrepreneurial process.
Innovation vouchers	Vouchers are small grants allocated to SMEs to purchase services from external knowledge providers. Vouchers are often employed to fund business advisory and technology extension services, among others.

Indirect financial support

Tax or social contributions relief for firms investing in R&D and innovation	Incentives that reduce the tax burden of firms who invest in eligible R&D and innovation activities, representing an indirect way of financial support. Examples include corporate tax income benefits, reductions in tariffs for imported research equipment, reimbursements of value added tax and reductions to social insurance contributions.
Tax relief for individuals supporting R&D and innovation	Incentives that reduce the tax burden of individuals who donate monies to public research activities (e.g. conducted by universities) or who directly invest in R&D and innovation activities (e.g. R&D intensive start-up).
Debt guarantees and risk sharing schemes	Schemes working to cover some portion of the losses experienced by lenders when firms default on loans. These are widely used as financial instruments for supporting SME growth.

Collaborative infrastructures (soft and physical)

Networking and collaborative platforms	Instruments aiming to gather together actors within the innovation system. For instance, entrepreneurs, investors and companies sharing common geographical locations. Another example includes science-industry platforms seeking to support the commercialisation of knowledge or living labs intended to facilitate the co-creation of innovative solutions.
Dedicated support to research and technical infrastructures	Instruments that support the creation of new facilities, resources and services used by the science community and Research and Technology Organisations (RTOs) to conduct research and foster innovation. They include major scientific ~~equipment~~facilities, demonstration and testing facilities, e-infrastructures such as data and computing systems and communication networks.
Information services and access to datasets	Online platforms providing access to collections of data on research and innovation activities. This includes resources such as archives or scientific data and directories of actors in a given innovation ecosystem.

Guidance, regulation and incentives

Technology extension and business advisory services	Instruments that support innovation and entrepreneurship activities by stimulating improvements in businesses. These may cover aspects such as operations, production, quality, logistics, workforce skills, learning capabilities and the adoption of new technologies and often have the objective of increasing firm productivity and efficiency.
Science and technology regulation and soft law	Laws, rules, guidelines, directives or other policies made by a public authority on the development or use of new technologies (e.g. artificial intelligence, biotechnology, quantum computing) or practices in science. Examples include the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and bioethics legislation and scientific codes of conduct.
Labour mobility regulation and incentives	Instruments that promote the recruitment across sectors and/or countries of highly qualified individuals including scientists and engineers. Sample initiatives include funding for international research projects, talent attraction programmes and coherent and efficient migration regimes.
Intellectual property regulation and incentives	Instruments regulating and promoting the adoption of intellectual property rights and practices. This includes the registration and commercialisation of intangible assets that are the result of human innovation and creativity.
Science and innovation challenges, prizes and awards	A monetary (or other) incentive offered to STI actors in recognition of their contributions to research and innovation. Inducement prizes reward a solution to a research/innovation challenge. Recognition awards are ex-post prizes given to highly innovative companies and researchers in order to emphasise~~foster~~ their role in the ecosystem or to promote~~signal~~ specific projects/ventures.

5. Policy instrument design facets

8. The Secretariat proposes scaling back this part of the data collection and removing 66 out of 117 instrument design facets. There are three main justifications for this proposal.

- First, there are some (near-) redundancies in the data collection at the instrument design facet level. All policy instruments are associated with policy initiatives and the survey collects information on what policy themes policy initiatives are linked to and on the direct beneficiaries (target groups) of policy initiatives. The initiative fiche also contains free text fields for the description of policy initiatives. All this information is also relevant for understanding the policy instruments that policy initiatives use in their implementation and collecting similar information at the instrument design facet level is redundant in these instances. For example, it does not seem necessary to ask at the facet level which area of the innovation system a 'Strategies, agendas and plans' type instrument focuses on, since this instrument will always be linked to a policy initiative already associated with one or more policy themes as described in Annex Section 1, indicating the area(s) of the innovation system it pertains to.
- Second, the Secretariat has consulted with delegates and the STIP Compass Project Advisory Group, and with analysts from the OECD and the EC on the use of instrument facet data. These consultations suggest that much of this data is not being extensively used and that scaling back its collection would not adversely affect the Survey's integrity.
- Finally, the Secretariat concludes that reducing the number of instrument facets is a good opportunity to further ease the reporting burden on countries.

9. Accounting for comments received from delegates, the Secretariat has reviewed all individual facets to identify those that should be retained and where data collection should continue.

10. The tables below list the facets (descriptive characteristics) for each of the policy instruments presented above. Where facets are suggested for removal, the text has been crossed-out. In some instances, all facets have been removed for policy instruments. Note that a highlighted facet indicates that multiple selections are possible.

5.1. Governance

Strategies, agendas and plans

Facet	Facet choices
~~Focuses on the following area(s) of the national innovation system~~	-
	~~Research~~
	~~Business (innovation and/or entrepreneurship)~~
	~~Education and skills~~
	~~Governance~~
	~~Other~~
~~Foresight exercise included~~	-
	~~Yes~~
	~~No~~
~~Strategy mainly prioritises~~	
~~Note: When the option "R&D intensity" is selected,~~	~~STI policy governance (e.g. vertical and horizontal coordination,~~

~~there will be two additional non-mandatory fields:~~ ~~i) Quantifiable target (if set by the strategy): (short open text field)~~ ~~ii) Deadline for achieving target: (year selection)~~	~~evaluation)~~
	~~R&D intensity (e.g. GERD as a % of GDP)~~
	~~Clusters and regional support (including regional/local R&D investments)~~
	~~Specific areas/sectors (e.g. new industrial policy, R&D targets for clean tech)~~
	~~Business innovation and innovative entrepreneurship~~
	~~Access to finance for innovation (e.g. venture capital, business angels, financial markets)~~
	~~Public research capabilities~~
	~~Digitalisation~~
	~~Skills for research and innovation~~
	~~Technology transfers and commercialisation~~
	~~Societal challenges (e.g. social inclusiveness)~~
	~~Environmental challenges (e.g. sustainability)~~
	~~International cooperation on STI~~
	~~Stakeholder participation and consultation~~
	~~Other~~
Specific sector(s) targeted	
	None specifically targeted
	Agriculture
	Mining and quarrying
	Food
	Energy
	Electronics
	Pharmaceuticals
	Automotive and road transportation
	Marine / Ocean
	Aerospace
	Education
	Health and healthcare
	Telecommunications and IT
	Finance
	Defence
	Public administration
	Other primary industries
	Other manufacturing
	Other services
~~Societal challenge(s) emphasised~~	-
	~~None specifically emphasised~~
	~~Health~~
	~~Ageing populations~~
	~~Inclusiveness (e.g. inequality, job insecurity)~~
	~~Food security~~
	~~Energy security~~
	~~Climate change~~
	~~Environmental sustainability~~
	~~Other~~

Degree of coordination in implementing strategy (select the highest that applies)	
	1- Strategy communicated to public bodies
	2- Public bodies are expected to plan activities based on strategy
	3- Strategy provides recommendations to public bodies which they have to adopt or reject via formal procedures
	4- Strategy dictates public bodies' activities or budgets
Follow-up mechanism	
	Action plan
	Dedicated budget allocations
	Linked to new law or regulation
	Periodic monitoring and/or evaluation of progress
	Dedicated coordinating/monitoring public body
	None
	Other

Creation or reform of governance structure or public body

~~**Facet**~~	~~**Facet choices**~~
~~Description of changes in institutional arrangements~~	
	~~*(free long text)*~~

Policy intelligence (e.g. evaluations, benchmarking and forecasts)

Facet	**Facet choices**
~~Type of information~~	
	~~Evaluations~~
	~~Forecasting and foresight studies~~
	~~Reviews~~
	~~Technology assessments~~
	~~Roadmaps~~
	~~Scoreboards, indicators and benchmarking~~
	~~Other~~
~~Provides input to~~	
	~~Problem definition~~
	~~Policy objective formulation~~
	~~Policy design~~
	~~Policy implementation~~
	~~Policy assessment~~
	~~Other~~
~~Study performed by~~	
	~~Public administration~~
	~~Public research institute~~
	~~Academia~~
	~~Private firms or consultants~~
	~~Civil society organisation~~
	~~Intergovernmental organisation~~

	~~Other~~

Formal consultation of stakeholders or experts

Facet	Facet choices
~~Stakeholders contribute to~~	-
	~~Problem definition~~
	~~Policy objective formulation~~
	~~Policy design~~
	~~Policy implementation~~
	~~Policy assessment~~
	~~Other~~
Method	
	Survey
	Conferences and public hearings
	Participatory workshops and seminars
	Focus groups
	Interviews
	Expert groups
	Online discussion fora
	Other
Number of participants	
	Less than 25
	25 to 100
	101 to 250
	More than 250

Horizontal STI coordination bodies

Facet	Facet choices
~~Type of coordinating public body~~	-
	~~Ministry~~
	~~Coordination or advisory council / committee~~
	~~Agency (e.g. research council, innovation agency)~~
	~~Ad-hoc working group or network of representatives~~
	~~Other~~
Reports to	
	International organisation (e.g. European Commission, UNESCO)
	Head of national government
	Ministry
	Legislative branch (e.g. parliament)
	Agency / council
	Other
~~As mechanisms, the coordination body~~	-
	~~Provides opportunities for ministries and/or public bodies to meet~~

	~~Provides opportunities to involve non-state stakeholders~~
	~~Undertakes studies scoped jointly by ministries~~
	~~Identifies and arbitrates policy divergences~~
	~~Issues specific recommendations to ministries~~
	~~Implements joint programming~~
	~~Decides budget allocations~~
Sectors of public administration involved	
	Science, technology and innovation
	Economic affairs
	Education
	Finance
	Transport and infrastructure
	Environment
	Energy
	Culture
	Defence
	Foreign affairs
	Labour
	Agriculture
	Justice
	Social affairs
	Health
	Other
The coordination body is composed of	
	Government representatives
	Academia representatives
	Business representatives
	Civil society representatives
	A technical secretariat (e.g. STI policy analysts)
~~Discussions or reports are publicly available~~	Other (please specify)
	~~Yes~~
	~~No~~

Regulatory oversight and ethical advice bodies

Facet	**Facet choices**
Type(s) of oversight or advice	
	Fundamental rights
	Ethical principles (e.g. integrity, accountability, impartiality)
	Guidelines
	Regulations
	Other
~~Challenge(s) addressed~~	
	~~Risks to human safety~~
	~~Environmental sustainability~~
	~~Privacy protection~~

	~~Social disruption (e.g. job insecurity)~~
	~~Unethical use (e.g. dual-use technologies)~~
	~~Security~~
	~~Fairness (e.g. discrimination)~~
	~~Limited competition (e.g. monopolies, oligopolies)~~
	~~Research misconduct~~
	~~Other~~
~~Activities~~	-
	~~Monitor compliance~~
	~~Provide formal input to policymakers~~
	~~Provide guidance, advice and support to stakeholders~~
	~~Gather opinions from stakeholders on ethical principles, regulation improvements, etc.~~
	~~Provide expert ethical opinion~~
	~~Engage in long-term technology assessment~~
	~~Identify areas of oversight reform~~
	~~Cross-government coordination in developing/adopting guidelines, regulations, etc.~~
	~~Setting and adopting international standards~~
	~~Policy experimentation~~
	~~Other~~
Reports to	
	International organisation (e.g. European Commission, UNESCO)
	Head of national government
	Ministry
	Legislative branch (e.g. parliament)
	Agency / council
	None
	Other
The body is composed of	
	Mostly government representatives
	Mostly academia representatives
	Mostly business representatives
	Mostly civil society representatives
	A technical secretariat (e.g. policy analysts)
	A mix / other (please describe)
~~Reports are publicly available~~	-
	~~Yes~~
	~~No~~

Standards and certification for technology development and adoption

Facet	Facet choices
~~Geographical dimension~~	-
	~~National~~
	~~International~~

Objective(s)	-
	Compatibility and interoperability
	Variety reduction
	Quality and performance
	Other
Standards developed through	
	Dedicated national public body/bodies
	Multi-stakeholder platforms and fora
	Financial support to public research and commercialisation
	Other
Adoption fostered by	
	Legislation (e.g. product market regulation, regulatory sandbox)
	Guidelines
	Eligibility criteria for public funding (e.g. grants, tax relief and procurement)
	Business advisory services (e.g. consulting and training)
	Collaborative platforms
	Information services and databases
	Public outreach activities (e.g. awareness campaigns)
	Other
The following services associated to the standards have public support	
	Measurement
	Certification
	Training
	None of the above
	Other

Public awareness campaigns and other outreach activities

Facet	Facet choices
Medium	Prizes/awards
	Public events
	School campaigns
	Conferences, workshops and/or training courses
	Museums
	Television
	Radio
	Competitions
	Printed publications
	Websites
	Social media
	Science fairs
	Open days (e.g. visits to universities or energy plants)
	Other
Aspect(s) being promoted	-

	~~Science~~
	~~Entrepreneurship~~
	~~Technology~~
	~~Innovation~~
	~~Research careers~~
	~~Skills for STEM~~
	~~Gender equality~~
	~~Other~~

5.2. Direct financial support

Institutional funding for public research

Facet	Facet choices
Funding includes a teaching component	
	Yes
	No
Performance-based element to the allocation	
	Yes
	No
~~Criteria for funding~~	-
	~~Research publications and outputs (excellence)~~
	~~Research impact~~
	~~Student enrolment or attainment rates~~
	~~Total staff~~
	~~Research-active staff~~
	~~Number of co-publications~~
	~~R&D expenditure~~
	~~Research infrastructure expenditures~~
	~~Commercialisation of research-generated intellectual property~~
	~~Employability of graduates~~
	~~Scientific partnerships and collaborations~~
	~~Social inclusion (e.g. women and other under-represented groups) of student and research staff~~
	~~Alignment with national research priorities~~
	~~Budget allocated to institution in previous years~~
	~~Other~~
Funding is attached to	
	Institutional performance contract
	National performance-based research assessment
	Strategic programme or other policy initiative
	None of the above
~~Penalties and rewards associated to performance~~	-
	~~Financial penalties~~
	~~Bonuses and incentives~~

	~~None of the above~~
Funding amount allocated for an average time-period of	
	3 years or less
	4-6 years
	7 years or more

Project grants for public research

Facet	**Facet choices**
Maximum grant duration	
	12 months or less
	13-24 months
	25-36 months
	More than 36 months
Maximum amount of grant awarded in euros	
	Less than 100K
	100K-500K
	500K-1M
	More than 1M
Type of activity	
	Basic research
	Applied research
	Multidisciplinary research
	Experimental development
	Demonstration / testing
Requires a form of collaboration	
	No
	With other public research actors
	With industry partners
	With international partners
	With users of research outputs (e.g. technology, innovation)
	With other partners
~~Selection criteria~~	-
	~~Track record of applicant~~
	~~Scientific impact anticipated~~
	~~Societal impact anticipated~~
	~~Commercial impact anticipated~~
	~~Third-party income and co-funding (e.g. contract research, other grants)~~
	~~The participation of early-career researchers~~
	~~Geographical location (to promote regional or cluster policy)~~
	~~Social inclusion in research (e.g. women and other under-represented groups)~~
	~~Alignment with national research priorities~~
	~~Other~~
~~Type(s) of proposal screening~~	-

	~~Internal: review by grant manager (i.e. funding agency)~~
	~~External peer review: including members of the scientific community~~
	~~External peer review: including business society representatives~~
	~~External peer review: including research users and stakeholders~~
	~~Experimental methods (e.g. lotteries, sandboxes)~~
~~Success rate (share of grants awarded as a % of total applications)~~	
	~~Too early to estimate~~
	~~Less than 10%~~
	~~10-19%~~
	~~20-29%~~
	~~30-39%%~~
	~~40% or higher~~

Grants for business R&D and innovation

Facet	**Facet choices**
Maximum grant duration	
	12 months or less
	13-24 months
	25-36 months
	More than 36 months
Maximum amount of grant awarded in euros	
	Less than 100K
	100K-500K
	500K-1M
	More than 1M
Type of activity	
	Basic research
	Applied research
	Experimental development
	Non-technological innovation
	Demonstration / testing
Requires a form of collaboration	
	No
	With higher education institutes or public research institutes
	With industry partners
	With SMEs
	With international partners
	With intermediaries (e.g. accelerators)
	With users of R&D or innovation outputs
	With other partners
~~Selection criteria~~	-
	~~Track record of applicant~~
	~~Feasibility of project~~
	~~Anticipated return on investment~~

	~~Societal impact anticipated~~
	~~Geographical location (to promote regional or cluster policy)~~
	~~Social inclusion (e.g. women and other under-represented groups)~~
	~~Alignment with national strategic priorities (e.g. targeted business sectors and technologies)~~
	~~Experimental methods (e.g. lotteries, sandboxes)~~
	~~Other~~
Contribution (e.g. matching funds) required from beneficiary	
	Yes
	No

Centres of excellence grants

Facet	Facet choices
Maximum duration of funding for individual unit/centre	
	5 years or less
	6-10 years
	More than 10 years
	Indefinite
~~Share of public funding (as a % of total funding of the centre of excellence)~~	
	~~100%~~
	~~90-99%~~
	~~70-89%~~
	~~50-69%~~
	~~Less than 50%~~
~~Focus~~	-
	~~Field of science~~
	~~Key technology (basic research)~~
	~~Key technology (commercial applications)~~
	~~Promoting early-stage researchers~~
	~~Enhanced access to research results and research data~~
	~~Networking/co-operation (e.g. science-industry)~~
	~~Recruiting foreign researchers and other international linkages~~
	~~Societal challenge(s)~~
	~~Sharing equipment and infrastructures~~
	~~Demonstration and testing facilities~~
~~Criteria for funding~~	-
	~~Alignment to national research priorities~~
	~~Result of a national performance-based assessment~~
	~~Novelty of research or its application~~
	~~Existing research capacity~~
	~~Track record~~
	~~Scientific impact anticipated~~
	~~Commercial impact anticipated~~
	~~Societal impact anticipated~~

	~~Ability for the centre to acquire additional funds~~
Requires a form of collaborative research	
	No
	Science-science
	Science-industry
	Industry-industry
	Other
~~Ownership of Intellectual Property (IP) stemming from science-industry research~~	
	~~No IP registered~~
	~~Some IP owned exclusively by the public sector~~
	~~Some IP owned exclusively by the private sector~~
	~~Some IP co-owned between public and private actors~~
	~~Not applicable~~
~~Penalties and rewards associated to performance~~	-
	~~Financial penalties~~
	~~Bonuses and incentives~~
	~~None of the above~~

Procurement programmes for R&D and innovation

Facet	Facet choices
~~Type of programme~~	-
	~~Reform of regulatory conditions for innovation procurement~~
	~~Improving the capacity and competence of the innovation procurement process~~
	~~Dedicated innovation procurement fund~~
	~~Dedicated R&D procurement fund~~
	~~Other~~
~~R&D/innovation objective(s)~~	-
	~~None specified~~
	~~Create demand for technology or innovative products and services~~
	~~Promote specific research priorities~~
	~~Help innovators bridge the pre-commercialisation gap~~
	~~Facilitate access to private third-party funding by providing preliminary financial support~~
	~~Tackle societal or environmental challenges~~
	~~Support innovative SMEs, researchers or other programme beneficiaries~~
	~~Other~~
~~Programme focus~~	-
	~~No specific focus~~
	~~Public sector innovation~~
	~~Promote science-industry cooperation~~
	~~Support innovative SMEs~~
	~~Green growth~~
	~~Strategic business sector~~

	~~Strategic technology~~
	~~Societal challenges~~
	~~Other~~

Fellowships and postgraduate loans and scholarships

Facet	Facet choices
~~Type of financial assistance~~	-
	~~Repayable~~
	~~Non-repayable~~
~~Type of individual sponsored~~	-
	~~Master student~~
	~~Doctoral student~~
	~~Post-doctoral researcher~~
	~~Established researcher~~
~~Promotes international mobility of students and researchers~~	-
	~~Outgoing~~
	~~Incoming~~
	~~Both outgoing and incoming~~
	~~No~~
Promotes intersectoral mobility (e.g. between the academic and private sectors)	
	From academia to the private sector
	From the private sector to academia
	No

Loans and credits for innovation in firms

Facet	Facet choices
Average term	
	1-3 years
	4-6 years
	7-9 years
	10 years or more
~~Type(s) of finance targeted~~	-
	~~Working capital~~
	~~Financing expansion~~
	~~Investing in innovation~~
	~~Other~~
Specific loan/credit objective(s)	
	None specified
	Developing new products and processes
	Upgrading an existing product or process
	Acquiring a technology
	Other

Mechanisms used	
	Loan with a subsidised interest rate
	Loan to be reimbursed in case of success
	Equity-backed loan
	Other

Equity financing

Facet	Facet choices
Type of financing	
	Venture capital (growth and late stage)
	Seed capital (early stage)
	Other
Type of fund	
	None
	Direct public equity fund
	Fund-of-funds
	Co-investment fund
	Other
~~Focus~~	-
	~~None~~
	~~Support innovative start-ups and SMEs~~
	~~Facilitate crowdfunding~~
	~~Attract international entrepreneurs~~
	~~Support access to international markets~~
	~~Foster public research spin-offs~~
	~~Social entrepreneurship~~
	~~Other~~

Innovation vouchers

Facet	Facet choices
Minimum voucher amount	
	Less than 2K EUR
	2K-6K EUR
	6K-10K EUR
	More than 10K EUR
	Varies depending on conditions
Maximum voucher amount	
	Less than 2K EUR
	2K-6K EUR
	6K-10K EUR
	More than 10K EUR
	Varies depending on conditions
~~Eligibility criteria~~	-

	~~Firm is registered in the country~~
	~~Firm size~~
	~~Firm has not received more than a certain amount of public aid over a defined period of time~~
	~~Firm has not entered in any commitments with the knowledge provider that will carry out the project~~
	~~Knowledge provider is certified~~
~~Type of knowledge provider~~	-
	~~Higher education institutes~~
	~~Public research institutes~~
	~~Private business~~
	~~Other~~
~~Brokerage services are provided~~	-
	~~Yes~~
	~~No~~
~~Contribution (e.g. matching funds) required from recipient~~	-
	~~Yes~~
	~~No~~

5.3. Indirect financial support

Tax or social contributions relief for firms investing in R&D and innovation

Facet	Facet choices
~~Applicable provisions (i.e. eligible expenses)~~	-
	~~Expenditures on R&D~~
	~~Expenditures on other innovation activities~~
	~~Expenditures on training and upskilling of employees~~
	~~Incomes from IP licensing or asset disposal~~

Tax relief for individuals supporting R&D and innovation

Facet	Facet choices
~~Applicable provisions (i.e. eligible expenses)~~	-
	~~Donations to public research activities~~
	~~Investments in start-ups and SMEs~~
	~~Other~~

Debt guarantees and risk sharing schemes

Facet	Facet choices
~~Scheme managed by~~	-
	~~Government~~

	~~Private sector~~
	~~Other~~
~~Type(s) of finance targeted~~	-
	~~Working capital~~
	~~Financing expansion~~
	~~Investing in innovation~~
	~~Other~~
~~Specific loan/credit objective(s)~~	-
	~~None specified~~
	~~Developing new products and processes~~
	~~Upgrading an existing product or process~~
	~~Acquiring a technology~~
	~~Other~~
~~Claims rate (latest estimate)~~	-
	~~Too early to estimate~~
	~~less than 1%~~
	~~1-2%~~
	~~3-5%~~
	~~More than 5%~~

5.4. Collaborative infrastructures (soft and physical)

Networking and collaborative platforms

Facet	Facet choices
~~Focus~~	-
	~~Business innovation-oriented~~
	~~Technology-oriented~~
	~~Geographic clustering~~
	~~Research-oriented~~
	~~Education-oriented~~
	~~Building international linkages~~
	~~Addressing societal or environmental challenges~~
	~~Other~~
Share of the platform's funding coming from the private sector (as a % of total funding)	
	More than 75%
	51-75%
	26-50%
	1-25%
	0%
Exchanges take place via	
	Online platform
	Meetings and events
	Sharing infrastructures or facilities

	Mobility of personnel, researchers or students
	Other
~~Objective(s)~~	-
	~~Promote economic growth (e.g. productivity, competitiveness)~~
	~~Promote business partnerships (e.g. consortia-building)~~
	~~Promote research partnerships~~
	~~Promote citizen engagement in research and innovation (e.g. living labs)~~
	~~Define research priorities~~
	~~Coordinate R&D developments~~
	~~Share R&D data~~
	~~Coordinate on intellectual property practices (e.g. co-patenting and licensing)~~
	~~Set standards~~
	~~Demonstrate technological developments and innovations~~
	~~Foster fundraising and investor networking~~
	~~Other~~
Ownership of IP stemming from science-industry research	
	No IP registered
	Some IP owned exclusively by the public sector
	Some IP owned exclusively by the private sector
	Some IP co-owned between public and private actors
	Not applicable

Dedicated support to research and technical infrastructures

Facet	**Facet choices**
Main focus of support	
	National infrastructure(s)
	International infrastructure(s)
~~Objective(s)~~	
	~~Address national research priorities~~
	~~Support the internationalisation of public research~~
	~~Promote partnerships among HEIs/PRIs~~
	~~Foster science-industry collaboration~~
	~~Demonstrate technological developments and innovations~~
	~~Address societal or environmental challenges~~
	~~Promote regional or cluster policy~~
	~~Other~~
Funding used for	
	Acquiring major scientific or technical equipment
	Building new facilities
	Renewing or modernising existing facilities
	Increasing user access to infrastructure
	Gaining access to existing international infrastructures

	Hiring research and technical staff
	Training research and technical staff
	Building knowledge repositories of scientific data and archives
	Building computing systems and virtual infrastructures
	Other

Information services and access to datasets

Facet	Facet choices
~~Openness~~	-
	~~Publicly available~~
	~~Restricted access~~
~~Type of data disseminated~~	-
	~~Data collected through the provision of public services (administrative data) (e.g. medical data of patients)~~
	~~Job postings~~
	~~Information on STI actors (e.g. researcher resumes, profiles of firms, research groups and institutes)~~
	~~Academic articles and other types of scientific production~~
	~~Intellectual property registries (e.g. patent databases)~~
	~~Research results and raw research data~~
	~~Information on grants, scholarships and other types of government support~~
	~~Directory of firms, investors, R&D institutes and other types of STI actors~~
	~~Guidelines~~
	~~Crowdfunding initiatives~~
	~~Other~~

5.5. Guidance, regulation and other incentives

Technology extension and business advisory services

~~Services provided by~~	-
	~~Higher education institutes~~
	~~Public research institutes~~
	~~Public body from national government~~
	~~Public body from regional or local government~~
	~~Private consultants and business experts~~
	~~Intermediaries (e.g. technology transfer offices, incubators)~~
	~~Other~~
~~Modality~~	
	~~Consultancy~~
	~~Training~~
	~~Networking with investors, clients, suppliers, etc.~~
	~~Other~~
~~Type of advisory service~~	-

	~~Intellectual property protection (e.g. filing and litigation)~~
	~~Intellectual property commercialisation (e.g. licensing and royalty agreements)~~
	~~Support the adoption of existing technologies~~
	~~Implement technology best practices or support meeting national or international standards~~
	~~Quality management and process efficiency~~
	~~Environmental impacts and energy use~~
	~~Human resource development~~
	~~Product development~~
	~~Support to drafting applications for grants and other policy instruments~~
	~~Support to business plan preparations~~
	~~Marketing (including market research)~~
	~~Fundraising~~
	~~Export promotion~~
	~~Other~~

Science and technology regulation and soft law

Facet	Facet choices
~~Objective(s)~~	-
	~~Market regulation (e.g. antitrust law)~~
	~~Enable technology/innovation (e.g. interoperability standards)~~
	~~Risk mitigation (e.g. consumer and social protection)~~
	~~Regulate the delivery of public services (e.g. requirements in procurement, education)~~
	~~Promote research integrity~~
	~~Protect public values~~
~~Challenge(s) addressed~~	
	~~Risks to human safety~~
	~~Environmental sustainability~~
	~~Privacy protection~~
	~~Social disruption (e.g. job insecurity)~~
	~~Unethical practices (e.g. discrimination)~~
	~~Security (e.g. dual-use technologies)~~
	~~Limited competition (e.g. monopolies, oligopolies)~~
	~~Other~~
Type(s) of regulation or soft law	
	Formal law or regulation
	International agreement
	Self-regulation (e.g. codes of conduct, scientific advice, standards)
	Regulatory experiments (e.g. sandboxes)
	Other
Approach	
	Technology or input-based (e.g. moratoria, standards of use)
	Performance or output-based (e.g. safety thresholds)
Level of governance	

	Local
	Regional
	National
	International
Approach to monitor compliance	
	The oversight body develops and maintains technologies for data collection, transmission and/or analytics
	Parties are incentivised to adopt monitoring technology that is not managed by the regulator
	Parties are simply required to share compliance data (no regulator support)
	None

Labour mobility regulation and incentives

Facet	Facet choices
Type of mobility	
	Intersectoral (public to private sector or vice-versa)
	International
	Within country
~~Programme objective(s)~~	
	~~Promote international knowledge flows~~
	~~Attract back diaspora (e.g. emigrating talent)~~
	~~Attract foreign talent~~
	~~Build industry-science linkages~~
	~~Promote research excellence~~
	~~Improve performance of host institutes/firms~~
	~~Other~~
Mechanism	
	Regulatory (e.g. immigration legislation and quotas)
	Guidelines
	Service or information (e.g. web portal)
	Economic (e.g. salary subsidy)
	Networking (e.g. coordinating staff exchange)
	Other
~~Portion of salary subsidised by the instrument~~	-
	~~No~~
	~~Less than 40%~~
	~~40-80%~~
	~~More than 80%~~
~~Average duration of salary subsidy~~	-
	~~Not applicable~~
	~~No subsidy~~
	~~less than 6 months~~
	~~6-18 months~~
	~~More than 18 months~~

Screening scheme	
	Not applicable
	Employer-led
	Government-led (e.g. points based)
	Hybrid (government and employer)
~~Intended mobility destination~~	-
	~~None specified~~
	~~Higher education institutes~~
	~~Public research institutes~~
	~~Private research and development labs~~
	~~Firms~~
	~~Other~~

Intellectual property regulation and incentives

Facet	Facet choices
Mechanism(s)	
	Legislation
	Sandbox
	Streamlined administrative procedures
	Intellectual property regime reform (e.g. patent law)
	Subsidies for intellectual property operations (e.g. filing and renewal costs)
	Supporting IPR clinic services (e.g. consultancies and guidance)
	Training
	Data dissemination (e.g. patent registries)
	Awareness campaigns
	Other
Area(s) of the intellectual property system promoted	
	Registration and ownership
	Commercialisation (e.g. licensing)
	Enforcement
	Litigation
	Internationalisation
Type(s) of intellectual property promoted	
	Patents
	Copyrights
	Trademarks
	Industrial designs
	Utility models
	Geographical indications
	Open source
	Other

Science and innovation challenges, prizes and awards

Facet	Facet choices
~~Selection type~~	-
	~~Ex-ante (based on a solution to a proposed challenge)~~
	~~Ex-post (based on a scientific achievement or developed innovation)~~
~~Type of challenge~~	-
	~~Health~~
	~~Ageing population~~
	~~Social inclusion~~
	~~Food security~~
	~~Energy security~~
	~~Climate change~~
	~~Environmental sustainability~~
	~~Research challenge, i.e. centred on a specific domain of science or technology~~
	~~Business challenge, i.e. centred on a specific market need~~
	~~Other~~
~~Type of reward~~	-
	~~Monetary~~
	~~Honorific (e.g. label, recognition)~~
	~~Exposure to a network of investors~~
	~~Provision of business innovation and technology advice~~
	~~Other~~

Annex II: Alignment of the STIP Survey and current CSTP Priorities and Activities

11. Key documents reflecting current CSTP priorities are the Ministerial Declaration on Transformative Science, Technology and Innovation Policies for a Sustainable and Inclusive Future [OECD/LEGAL/0501] and the 2025-26 Project Working Budget (PWB) [DSTI/STP(2024)6/REV1]. Tables 11 and 12 provide high-level mappings of the proposed STIP Survey questionnaire against the priorities and activities set out in these documents.

Table 11. The STIP Survey and the CSTP Ministerial Declaration

Pillars in the CSTP Ministerial Declaration Declaration	Relevant themes in the STIP Survey
Transformative science, technology, and innovation policies to address societal challenges	Horizontal policy coordination (1.3); Dynamic skills and capabilities for policymaking (1.6); Policy debates on innovation for societal challenges (6.1); Research and innovation for society strategy (6.2); All themes on STI Policies for Net-zero transitions (7.1-7.6).
Shared values in international co-operation and technology governance	International STI governance policy (1.7); Internationalisation in public research (2.11); Research security (2.15); International mobility of human resources (5.6); Research and innovation for developing countries (6.3).
Making STI more inclusive by advancing equity, diversity, inclusivity, and accessibility	Multi-stakeholder engagement (1.11); Open and enhanced access to publications (2.8); Open access to data and software (2.9); Cross-disciplinary research (2.12); Collaborative research and innovation (4.3); Inter-sectoral mobility (4.6); Equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) (5.7).
Strengthening the evidence base	Strategic policy intelligence (1.4); Evaluation and impact assessment (1.5.) Moreover, all activities of the STIP Compass including the STIP Survey contribute to strengthening the evidence base for STI policymaking by collecting and making available data on existing STI policies and their design on a large scale.

Note: Policy initiatives collected under other themes than the ones listed here might also be relevant in the context of the Ministerial Declaration.

Table 12. STIP Survey and the 2025-26 PWB

PWB 2025-26 project	Examples of STIP Survey relevance
BNCT – Applying the Framework for anticipatory governance to converging technologies	STIP Survey theme: Ethics and governance of emerging technologies (1.10)
BNCT – Unlocking green manufacturing and biofutures	STIP Survey themes: Ethics and governance of emerging technologies (1.10); some STIP Survey themes related to STI Policies for Net-zero transitions (7.1-7.6)
BNCT-NESTI – Enhancing strategic intelligence for critical emerging technologies	STIP Survey themes: Strategic policy intelligence (1.4), Ethics and governance of emerging technologies (1.10)
CSTP – Accelerating breakthrough R&I: DARPA and ideal institutional structures	STIP Survey theme: High-risk high-reward research (2.13)
CSTP – AI in science: the role of LLMs for science and research governance	STIP Survey theme: Digital transformation of research-performing organisations (2.7)
CSTP – Implementation and evaluation guidelines for transformative missions	STIP Survey theme: Mission-oriented innovation policies (1.9)
CSTP – Implementing and monitoring Open Science principles	Open and enhanced access to publications (2.8); Open access to data and software (2.9)
CSTP – Quantum technologies: impacts on science and breakthrough innovation	STIP Survey themes: Strategic Autonomy and promotion of critical technologies (1.8); Ethics and governance of emerging technologies (1.10)
CSTP – Transformative STI governance models	Horizontal policy coordination (1.3); Dynamic skills and capabilities for policymaking (1.6); Policy debates on innovation for societal challenges (6.1); Research and innovation for society strategy (6.2)
GSF – Research culture: Linking individual and institutional behaviour to measurement and incentives	Several STIP Survey themes related to Human resources for research and innovation (5.1-5.5).
GSF – Research funding: mobilizing public research institutes (PRIs) to address societal challenges	The STIP Survey collects data both on policy initiatives supporting PRIs and addressing societal challenges. Policy initiatives at the intersection between these two themes will be of interest for this project
GSF – Research infrastructures: optimising the operation of core facilities and services	STIP Survey theme: Research infrastructures and technology infrastructures (2.10)
GSF – Research workforce: capacity development in newly emerging and rapidly expanding priority research areas	Several STIP Survey themes related to Human resources for research and innovation (5.1-5.5).
IPSO – Measuring and monitoring the space economy and its role as a critical infrastructure	Both these projects are deeply integrated in the STIP Compass infrastructure, both in terms of data collection and data presentation through dedicated thematic portals.
IPSO – Measuring the ocean economy and its innovation potential to improve sustainability	
NESTI – Policies for data and evidence to inform STI policies: Blue Sky 2026	STIP Survey themes: Strategic policy intelligence (1.4); Evaluation and impact assessment (1.5.). Moreover, all activities of the STIP Compass including the STIP Survey contribute to strengthening the evidence base for STI policymaking by collecting and making available data on existing STI policies and their design on a large scale.
NESTI – Public support for research and innovation: measuring directionality	Much of the STIP Survey collects data on public support for research and innovation. These STIP survey themes are of key

and impacts	interest in this regard: Public research strategies (2.2); Competitive research funding (2.3); Non-competitive research funding (2.4); Business innovation policy strategies (3.2); Financial support to business R&D and innovation (3.3); Non-financial and regulatory support to business R&D and innovation (3.4).
NESTI – Research and Innovation Careers Observatory	Several STIP Survey themes related to Human resources for research and innovation (5.1-5.5).
TIP – Building the right conditions for the rapid development and diffusion of transition technologies and innovation	All STIP Survey themes related to STI Policies for Net-zero transitions (7.1-7.6).
TIP – Effective policy experimentation for inclusive STI systems in transitions	STIP Survey themes: Multi-stakeholder engagement (1.11); Diversity, and inclusion (EDI) (5.7); Stimulating demand for innovation, experimentation, and market creation, and access to market (3.7); All themes on STI Policies for Net-zero transitions (7.1-7.6).