

Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development

Innovation in China

Li Zhe

Oct, 2014

CASTED

Contents

- Overall Progress of Science, Technology and Innovation in China
- New Circumstances and Challenges
- Main Aspects China Concerns



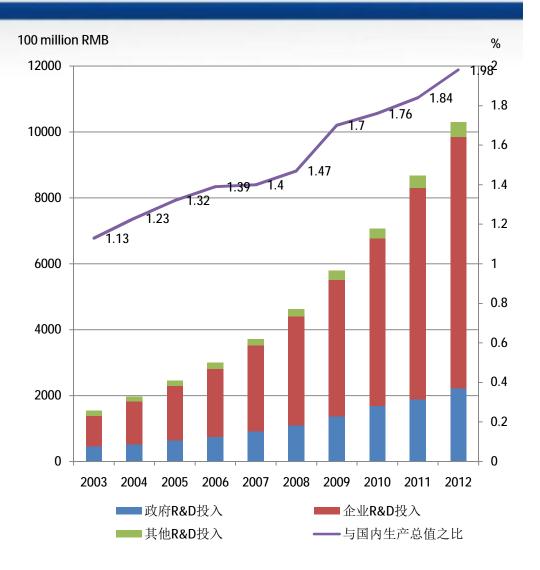
1. Overall Progress of Science, Technology and Innovation in China



Innovation Resources



- Expenditures on R&D have increased rapidly and steadily.
 - R&D expenditures of China were 1.19 trillion RMB in 2013, and the R&D/GDP ratio was 2.09%.
 - Ø R&D/GDP ratio of China was near the average of OECD countries(1.94% 2011).
 - R&D per capita is still
 considerably lower than the level
 of developed countries.



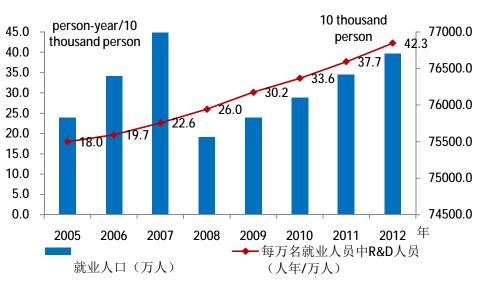
Innovation Resources



- significantly, and China is entering demographics bonus period of R&D personnel.

 Description The total number of human resources of science and technology was 69.5 million in 2012, and it was 1.8 times as the contract of The total number of R&D personnel grow
 - 2012, and it was 1.8 times as that in 2006.
 - The total number of R&D personnel was 3.25 million person-year in 2012(calculated by full-time equivalent), and the number of R&D personnel among 10000 employed workers was 42 person-year.
 - There were 100 million graduates from universities and colleges in all from 2003 to 2014.
 - The ratio of persons under 30 age in human 15.0 resources of science and technology reaches 62%.

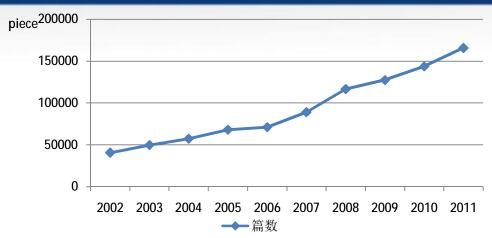




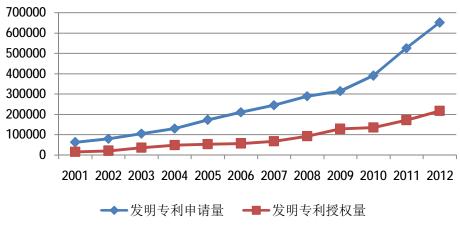
Innovation Capability



- The capability of innovation output strengthened continually.
 - The quantity and quality of Chinese scientific papers advanced parallelly.
 - The number of domestic invention patents in force was 590 thousand, 8.1 times that of 2006.
 - Rapid progress was made in leading edge research and strategic high technologies, and the capacity for original innovation of China is enhanced.
 - Chang'e-3 lunar probe, Jiaolong



The Number of Chinese Scientific Papers Catalogued by SCI (2002—2011)



The Number of Invention Patents Applied and Granted (2002—2012)

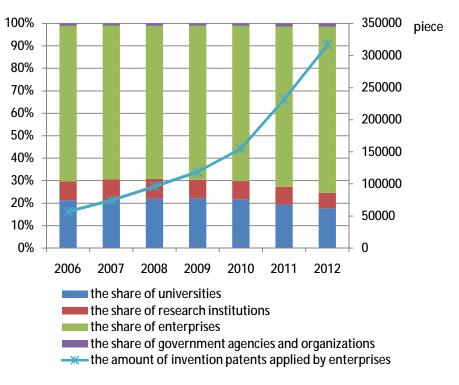
Chinese National Innovation System



- From a university&institute-centered research and development system to an enterprise-centered innovation system
 - **Ø** The proportion of innovation input from enterprises are more than three-fourths of the total.

100% 9000 100 million 90% 8000 RMB 80% 7000 70% 6000 60% 5000 50% 4000 40% 3000 30% 2000 20% 1000 10% of the for the for the the the the the the top top top, the the share of enterprises the share of research institutions the share of universities the others

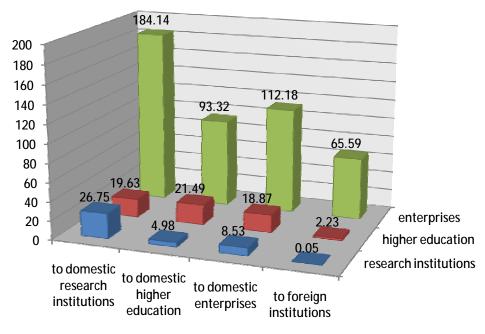
Ø The proportion of invention patents by enterprises are over 60% of the total.

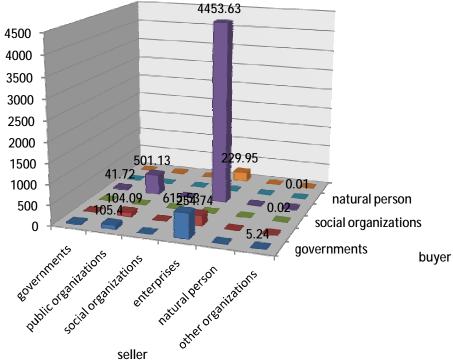


Chinese National Innovation System CASTED



Ø An enterprise-centered innovation network is emerging





Relationship among actors based on external expenditure on R&D(2012, 100 million)

Relationship among actors based on value of contract deals in domestic technical markets (2012, 100 million)



Institutional Environment



- formed the basically complete framework of innovation regulations and policies
- designed various kinds of policy instruments



- to build the fair and competitive market environment
- reducing the entry barriers of innovators

 Othe time required to start a business: 48 days (2004) ——33days (2012)

 Othe number of start-up procedures to register a business: 13
- improving basic laws and regulations on science and technology Ørevising the "law on promoting the transformation of scientific and technical achievements"
- establishing national science and technology report mechanism, innovation survey mechanism, and unite science and technology management information system
- to put more emphasis on universal policies
 Øthe policy of tax deduction on R&D costs
 Øtax incentives policy for high-tech enterprises





2. New Circumstances and Challenges



Transforming the economic development pattern





- Growth rate: 7.5%
- from the stage of high-speed growth to the new stage of middle-high-speed growth

economic

- high-tech industry and equipment manufacturing industry
- the service industry
- the contribution of final consumption to economic growth



-The economic development pattern is not sustainable, which is characterized by high energy-consuming, high investment, and high emissions.

A new round of technological revolution and industrial revolution



the deep integration of science and technology innovation and industrial changes

- modern manufacturing technology: intellectualization, servicization, greenization
- technological breakthrough and technology fusion (ICT、biology、new energy intelligent manufacturing)

new requirements to industrial innovation

- to change the structures of industries and patterns to compete
- to trigger the changes of manufacturing method, structures of organizations and business model

creating a favorable innovation ecological environment

- to adjust institution and organizations in order to form new innovation mechanism adapted to industrial changes

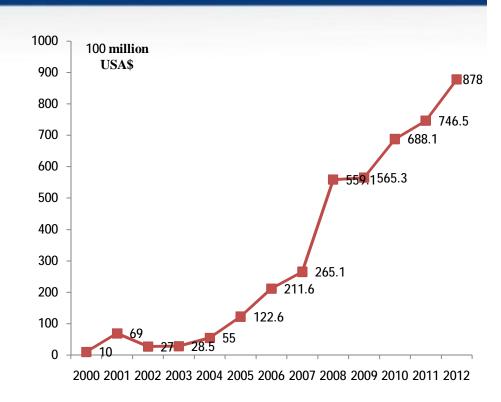
New Characteristics of Science, Technology and Innovation

actors diversification - transformation of the patterns of Innovation production and sales network - the development pattern of enterprise groups nteractive Users to participate in the innovation mode - Interdisciplinary coordination - cross-cutting cooperation



Global innovation competition is heating up...

- The global free flow and allocation of innovation resources becomes normal.
- The division patterns of global industry chain and value chain are evolving continually.
- R&D institutions build up by multinational companies have played the significant role in Chinese national innovation system.
- to increase openness of national innovation system



China's FDI Outflow (2000—2012)







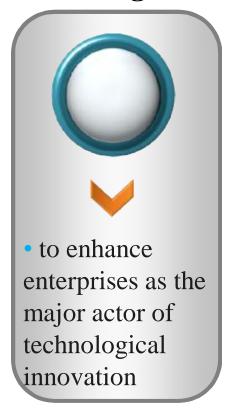
 To strengthen top level design of innovation strategy

To enhance the major breakthrough

implementing innovation-driven development strategy thoroughly



 speeding up the reform of science and technology system, and improving the market-oriented mechanism of technological innovation

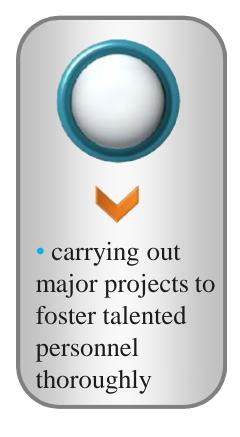








 improving the mechanism for talents development, and stimulating the talents' initiative to innovate to the utmost extent









• improving the innovation policy system, and building a suitable atmosphere for innovation









Thank you!