

Major revisions of the National Guideline on the Method of Evaluation for Government R&D

Document 9
(Partial modification of data provided
for CSTI (12.21.2016))

Background of revision

- In addition to planning and implementation, evaluation is also essential to make the PDCA cycle for R&D turn efficiently.
- The CSTI set up the National Guideline on the Method of Evaluation for Government R&D as basic requirements for the evaluation of government R&D (December 6, 2012). Governmental ministries and offices are responsible for making evaluations in accordance with their own guidelines based on this national guideline.
- The guideline will be revised in accordance with the major policies of the Science and Technology Basic Plan each time a new plan is implemented.

Direction of revision

Based on the 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan, an evaluation method **capable of accelerating the creation of innovation** should be used.

Major revisions

1. Accelerating a viable “evaluation of R&D programs”

- Establish an ideal society for the creation of innovation as the objective for policies and measures, and promote R&D in program units by combining various activities required for achieving it.
- Promote the preparation of a road map which envisions activities that eliminate a gap between political goals and present situations, and expected effects and utilities along the time axis, and evaluate their adequacy.

Provide details

2. Promoting **R&D focusing on innovative ideas and economic and social impacts**

Add marginal notes on the evaluation of management (roles and responsibilities of the head of agencies) for producing challenging R&D, long-term R&D and innovation.

Add notes

3. Reducing the burden of R&D evaluation

Make the notes as specific as possible, such as the consistency with policy evaluation methods, and efforts for the utilization and sharing of evaluation results.

Give specifics

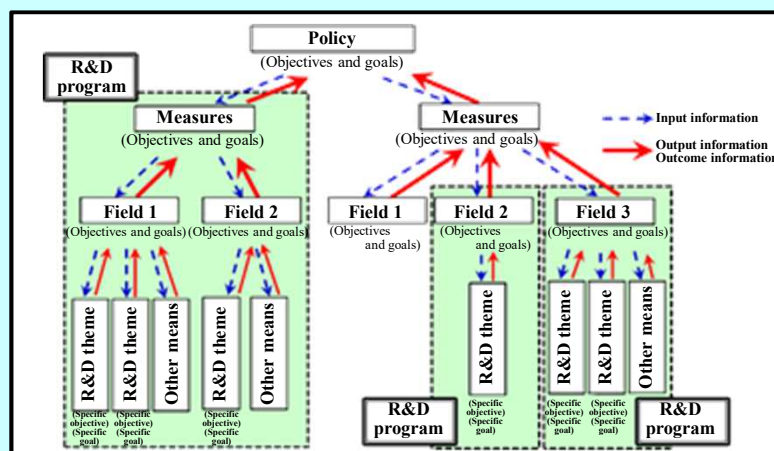
(Reference) Overview of revisions of the National Guideline on the Method of Evaluation for Government R&D

- Evaluation is not passive but used for subsequent decision making. [Meaning of evaluation]
- All parties concerned should renew their awareness of the meaning of evaluation. [Changes in attitudes]
- The parties concerned are urged to act at their own initiative in their own responsibility while maintaining a strong sense of participation.

1. Accelerating a viable “evaluation of R&D programs”

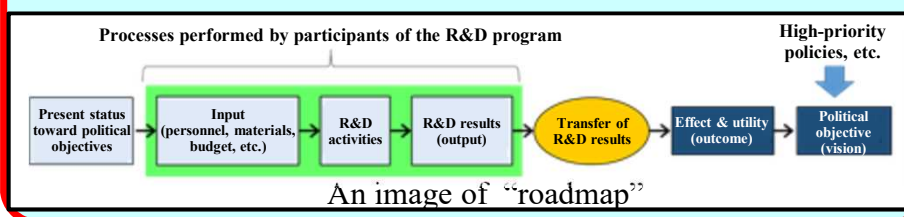
What is the R&D program?

A collection of R&D related activities to achieve objectives (visions) of policies and measures.



What is the evaluation of R&D programs?

Evaluation of activities of policymakers and promoting entities, and resulting effects, focusing on the adequacy of “roadmaps,” status of achievement of targeted outcomes, and management, etc.



2. Promoting R&D focusing on innovative ideas and economic and social impacts

• Evaluation of challenging R&D

Evaluation should include not only direct results but also secondary results, spillover effects, knowledge such as technological limitation and knowhow, and the significance of results obtained in the program as a whole.

• Evaluation of long-term R&D

Requirement of reviewing goal and changing plan should be periodically checked.

• Management for producing innovation

The role, authority and responsibility of those who lead or support implementing entities should be made clear, and their performances should be evaluated.

3. Reducing the burden of R&D evaluation

• Consistency with policy evaluation, etc.

Efficiency should be raised by making efforts to keep consistency between R&D evaluation and policy evaluation methods, etc.

• Utilization and sharing of evaluation results

Evaluation results should be reflected in the subsequent policy and measure planning and resource allocation to promote policies and improve the motivation of researchers.

• Allocation of resources for evaluation

Resources such as personnel, budget and database should be allocated to establish an evidence-based, viable PDCA cycle.