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| Title of the abstract | **Building Robust International Big Science Projects Evaluation System：leaving no one behind.** |
| Conference session | □ Stream A. Responsive National Evaluation Systems  ☑ Stream B. Inclusive National Evaluation Systems  □ Stream C. Future Driven Systems and Approaches |
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| Preferred format: | ☑ Formal presentation (maximum 10 minutes)  □ Participation in a panel discussion where the experience can be shared  □ Participation in an interactive session where the example can be shared, without a formal presentation  □ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| I will need to apply for bursary support, if selected. | ☑ Yes  □ No |
| Language to be used for presentation | ☑ English □ French □ Spanish □ Chinese |

**Abstract Text (max. 500 words)**

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| International big science research plans and projects (hereinafter referred to as big science projects) are important means for mankind to open up the frontiers of knowledge, explore the unknown and solve major global problems, and they are important global public goods in the field of science and technology innovation in the world.  China has participated in many big science projects in the past, and has gradually begun to organize big science projects. During the process of organizing the implementation, a monitoring and evaluation system embedded in the whole chain of big science projects has been established. Firstly, in the selection of fields, fields related to basic research or common challenges faced by mankind, such as material science, space astronomy, earth system, environment and climate change, health, energy, materials, agriculture, information and multidisciplinary cross-cutting fields, are chosen. Second, to establish selection and evaluation criteria based on evidence-based decision-making theory. Big science projects are different from general scientific research projects in that there should be assessment criteria beyond the number of papers, and special attention should be paid to the internationalisation of the projects, focusing on research areas that are of general concern to the international scientific and technological community and have far-reaching impacts on the development of human society and scientific and technological progress, and selecting projects that can resonate broadly in the international arena, with global cooperation, and with results that can be globally universal with leaving no one behind, and striving to overcome major scientific problems. For example, Deep Time Digital Earth (DDE) , whose data on life, climate, material and geo-evolution are data on the processes of change that the Earth has undergone over millions of years of geological time, is working to harmonise these data in order to share knowledge of the Earth's sciences and to promote data-driven exploration and discovery. For example, Ocean Negative Carbon Emissions (ONCE) aims to explore the process mechanism of negative ocean emissions through international cooperation and multidisciplinary cross-fertilisation, and to provide intelligent solutions for negative global ocean carbon emissions. At the same time, in light of the current international science and technology cooperation situation faced by China, it is necessary to pay attention to the risk of the project, such as how to deal with the risk of technological embargo, withdrawal of participating countries due to political reasons, etc., and what risk reduction and control measures to take. Thirdly, China should strengthen the annual monitoring, milestone assessment and final evaluation of the projects of major science programmes, so as to promote the smooth implementation of the projects. |