**ABSTRACT SUBMISSION TEMPLATE**

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| Title of the abstract | **Reform steps and challenge: the policy effort by Chinese government to build an inclusive national S&T evaluation system** |
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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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| China has experienced rapid development in science and technology (S&T) area, during which monitoring and evaluation has played irreplaceable role as management tool. Nowadays, China is entering into the phase of high-quality and sustainable development, therefore reform in the national S&T evaluation system is urgently needed to better serve national demand and reality. In recent years, Chinese government of all levels are already issued many policies to optimize the national S&T evaluation systems, with the hope of shifting it toward more inclusive framework and pathway. In this article, the policy effort made by Chinese government since the year of 2012 are summarized and analyzed, in order to illustrate the endeavor for building an inclusive evaluation system in S&T area. **First,** president XI Jinping emphasized in his speech that evaluation of the science and technology performance should focus on ***five values***, namely, the scientific value, technological value, economic value, social value as well as culture value. At the same time, many policies call for the limited use of paper quantity, instead of capturing ***impact*** of S&T activity. **Second,** plenty of polices and standards are issued to help build an evaluation system with classified criteria for S&T personnel engaged in different kind of S&T activities, such as basic research, applied research, and so on. By applying different criteria, it is hope that the achievement of all kinds of S&T personnel could be recognized, ***leaving no one behind***, and promoting the equity and inclusiveness of the evaluation system. **Third,** more stakeholders are encouraged to ***participate*** in the evaluation process. For example, peer review is mainly used to evaluate basic research. The users of research result, such as enterprises, are encouraged to play more important role in the evaluation of applied research results, professional evaluation institute are also invited to carry out more independent evaluation work in the system. More than 40 policies are issued by the central government, 24 by local government, 18 standards are formulated by professional associations. Coding and analyzing these policies will help elaborate the reform direction, at the same time, reveal the relations among policies. Some challenges are concluded in the end, for example the evaluation capacity of S&T institutes is still unbalanced. High level universities and institutes are pioneer in the reform, other institutes are lagging behind, especially the universities in rural area, which are plagued by the lack of evaluation staff, budget and expertise; on the other hand, the capacity to manage and use evaluation are urgently needed. In addition, there is still large room for new tools to be applied in evaluation, such as AI. There is still long way to go for China to build an inclusive S&T evaluation system, experiences from other countries could be further learned and borrowed.  |