

## Decision of the State Council Concerning the Deepening of the Reform of the Science and Technology Management System During the "Ninth Five-year Plan" Period

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Since the issuance of the "Decision on the Reform of the Science and Technology Management System" by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in 1985, the scientific and technological circles have, after over ten years of exploration and successful practice, pioneered and created a new situation of vigorous development of science and technology as primary productive forces, breaking the erstwhile single and closed planned management system, effecting a change in the dislocated status of science and technology and economy, and gradually enhancing the role of the socialist market economy system in the operations of science and technology. Majority of the scientific research institutions of the technological development type have embarked on the road of independent development with their operations based on market mechanisms and oriented toward economic construction. Most scientific and technological forces have entered into the main battlefield of economic construction in diverse forms. The spirit of patriotism of the broad masses of scientific and technological workers has been fully reflected in the reform of the science and technology management system in their conscious and active participation in the reform with a view to achieving the goals of the national development strategy. However, owing to various reasons, a fuller play has not been given yet to the key role of science and technology as primary productive forces in economic construction and social development. The general layout of the science and technology management system has yet to be perfected. Total scientific and technological input is inadequate. Disposition of scientific and technological resources is not sufficiently rational. Repetition in the establishment of scientific research institutions, dispersion of scientific and technological forces and irrational structures in specialties and qualified personnel have not been resolved satisfactorily. The overall superiority of science and technology and scientific and technological reserve have to be enhanced. The "Ninth Five-Year Plan" period is a key period in our country for the all-round completion of the second step of the strategic disposition in modernization. To realize the two basic transformations in the economic system and in the mode of economic growth, and to implement the strategy of reinvigorating our country through science and education and the sustainable development strategy, the work of science and technology should serve economic construction and social development in a better way, and make contributions to the resolution of hot and difficult problems in economic construction and social development and to the improvement in quality in economic growth. In pursuance of the spirit of "deepening the reform of the science and technology management system" as prescribed in the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council Concerning the Acceleration of Advancement of Science and Technology", the following decision is hereby made concerning the question of deepening the reform of the science and technology management system during the "Ninth Five-Year Plan" period.

1.

Main

Goals

The main goals of the deepening of the reform of the science and technology management system during the "Ninth Five-Year Plan" period are as follows: all-round implementation of the thought of science and technology as primary productive forces, further implementation of the policy of reliance on science and technology in economic construction, orientation toward economic construction in the work of science and technology and exertion in mounting the peak of science and technology. Persevere in the strategic disposition of the reform of the science and technology management system in the three tiers of orienting toward the main battlefield of economic construction and social development, developing high technology and establishing new and high technology industries, and strengthening basic research, step up basic research, applied research, high-technology research and joint tackling of key scientific and technological projects, increase the reserve of science and technology, solve major, integrated, key and urgent technical questions in national economic construction and social development in line with the principle of "stabilizing one end and decontrolling the majority" so as to close the gap with the advanced international level as soon as possible. Majority of the research and development institutions shall go directly into the market, accelerate the commercialization of the scientific and technological results, drastically upgrade social productivity and improve economic efficiency, and raise the scientific and technological standards of industry, agriculture and the tertiary industry. During the "Ninth Five-Year Plan" period, the science and technology management system compatible with the socialist market economy system and the laws of development of science and technology themselves should be primarily established. A closely integrated mechanism of scientific research, development, production and the market should be formed and a technology development system with the enterprises as the main body and combination of production, education and research, a scientific research system with scientific research institutions and the institutions of higher learning as its main body and a socialized scientific and technological services system should be established to raise the rate of contribution of science and technology in the national economy. The priority of the reform of the science and technology management system should be the independent scientific research institutions especially those under the department of the Central Government. Scientific research institutions under the institutions of higher learning which have their own characteristics are an organic component of the reform of the entire science and technology management system. Optimal disposition of scientific and technological resources should be promoted and rational layout of scientific research institutions should be completed through the deepening of the reform of the science and technology management system; the enthusiasm of the scientific and technological personnel to participate in the reform should be fully motivated and qualified personnel dispersed rationally to let each make full use of his strengths, taking the requirements of goals of national development strategy as the guidance. Reform of the science and technology management system should be carried out synchronously matching the reform of the economic system and reform in other areas, correctly handling the relations between reform, development and stability, providing guidance according to different types of

scientific research institutions in the light of local conditions and pressing ahead in a positive and steady way with no rigid uniformity.

## 2. Main Tasks

(1) Pushing scientific research institutions to the main battlefield of economic construction.

a. Vast majority of the scientific research institutions should take economic construction as the main battlefield, adjust their structures in specialties and make contributions to the transformation of traditional industries, upgrading the quality of products, the development of national industries, enhancing capabilities in international competition and the strengthening of comprehensive national power. Those scientific research institutions with necessary qualifications may directly join enterprises and become the technology development institutions of the enterprises. A number of scientific research institutions serving the sectors may become the technology development institutions of respective sectors by introducing such forms as the membership system and shareholding system.