

Technology Market Scan

ASIA-PACIFIC

BANGLADESH

Software to protect IP launched

The government has launched the Industrial Property Administration System (IPAS 4.0) software to protect intellectual property. IPAS is an internationally known and recognized software being successfully used in many countries across the world with the technical assistance of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Industries Adviser Adilur Rahman Khan today inaugurated the software for the Department of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (DPDT) at an event at the Industries Ministry conference room in the city, said a press release. Speaking on the occasion, Adilur said that with the inauguration of the Industrial Property Administration System (IPAS 4.0) software, Bangladesh has entered a fully automated era in intellectual property management.

The software will take the country's patent, design, and trademark services to a faster and international standard, he added. Among others, WIPO Representative Hisham Adel Elhosseiny Fayed and Director General of the DPDT Mohammad Jahangir Hossain were present.

<https://www.bssnews.net/>

CHINA

Guidelines to promote AI education

China's Ministry of Education has recently issued two guidelines to promote artificial intelligence (AI) education in primary and secondary schools by building a tiered, progressive, and spiralling general AI education system, prohibiting students from independently using open-ended content

generation at primary schools and banning teachers from using generative AI as a substitute for their core teaching responsibilities.

The release of the two documents - the guidelines for AI general education in primary and secondary schools (2025) and the guidelines for the use of generative AI in primary and secondary schools (2025) - marks a significant initiative to scientifically and systematically promote AI education across all levels of schooling, further implement the cultivation of innovative talent with AI literacy and offers a Chinese solution to respond to technological transformation in the global education sector, CCTV News reported.

The guidelines for AI general education aim to establish a comprehensive, scientifically grounded AI education system, which centers on AI literacy through the adoption of a spiral curriculum designed to realize the development from cognitive enlightenment to creative practice, CCTV reported. At the primary level, the focus is on sparking interest and building foundational cognitive understanding. During the junior high school period, the AI education will reinforce students' understanding of technical principles and foundational AI applications. At the senior high level, emphasis is placed on systems thinking and innovation.

According to the AI general education guidelines, the goal is to cultivate students' core competencies for adapting to an intelligent society, the AI education system will cultivate talent with AI literacy characterized by an integrated development in terms of knowledge, skills, thinking and values which includes the development of technological innovation thinking, critical thinking, human-AI collaboration skills, AI literacy, and a strong sense of social responsibility, People's Education magazine reported on Monday.

By implementing a coordinated mechanism involving "curriculum restructuring, integrated resources, innovative assessment and empowered teacher training," this initiative aims to transition

AI education from localized pilots to nationwide implementation, ultimately establishing a Chinese-style model of AI general education for primary and secondary schools, CCTV reported.

The guidelines for using generative AI focus on practical applications in primary and secondary education, clearly specifying the usage standards for each educational stage. They aim to ensure that the technology is used safely, appropriately, and effectively to support teaching, promote students' personalized learning, and advance intelligent education management, while strictly upholding data security and ethical standards, according to CCTV.

The implementation of the two guidelines is expected to enhance AI literacy among primary and secondary students, deepen the integration of AI into education, and drive innovation in teaching models. They aim to build a new AI-powered educational ecosystem that is safe, efficient, equitable, and inclusive, laying a solid foundation for cultivating innovative talent in line with the development of the era, according to People's Education.

<https://www.globaltimes.cn/>

INDIA

Low-interest funding for startups

India's newly approved Research Development and Innovation (RDI) scheme, with a INR 1 lakh crore corpus, is set to provide a major boost to private sector R&D and deep-tech startups by making long-term, affordable financing accessible for high-impact innovation projects, a senior government official said. The scheme, approved by the Union cabinet on July 1, is designed to ease funding constraints and foster a robust domestic innovation ecosystem. A senior government official cited by news agency PTI said that the RDI scheme is structured to help companies access long-term, low or nil-interest

financing for high-risk, high-tech research projects.

The initiative will also support equity-based funding for startups and facilitate the creation of a deep-tech Fund of Funds. The corpus will be managed through a Special Purpose Fund under the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), with INR 20,000 crore already allocated in the Union Budget for FY26. The government will provide a 50-year interest-free loan to the fund, which will further allocate capital to second-level fund managers, including AIFs, NBFCs, and Focused Research Organisations. The official further said that the aim is to help India “jumpstart its R&D ecosystem” by creating a mechanism where ministries can propose relevant technologies for inclusion under the scheme. “Any ministry that wants a technology included under the scheme can send a proposal to the Department of Science and Technology,” the official added.

The Department of Science and Technology will act as the nodal agency for implementation and will issue detailed operational guidelines. These will include provisions to ensure effective capital recycling so that private sector RDI efforts continue to receive support over time. India currently spends just 0.65% of its GDP on R&D, significantly below the global average of 2.7%, and far lower than countries like Israel (6.3%) and the Republic of Korea (5%). According to officials, one of the key objectives is to change the perception in the private sector that R&D is a cost rather than an investment.

The governing board of ANRF, chaired by the Prime Minister, will provide strategic direction. An Executive Council under ANRF will approve project scopes and second-level fund managers. Launched under the broader umbrella of Startup India, the RDI scheme adds another critical layer to India’s ambition to become a global innovation powerhouse by 2047

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>

Advanced biomanufacturing hubs

The government launched a network of advanced biomanufacturing hubs to scale up the country’s bioeconomy and accelerate innovation across diverse sectors, officials said. The High Performance Biomanufacturing Platforms, an initiative of the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), are being rolled out under the BioE3 Policy (Biotechnology for Environment, Economy and Employment), they said.

The High Performance Biomanufacturing Platforms, an initiative of the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), are being rolled out under the BioE3 Policy (Biotechnology for Environment, Economy and Employment), they said. “The High Performance Biomanufacturing Platforms are a network of advanced bio-foundries and biomanufacturing hubs designed to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure, technology, and expertise for scaling up bio-based innovations from the laboratory to pilot and pre-commercial stages,” an official statement said.

The platforms integrate tools such as synthetic biology, artificial intelligence, machine learning, and omics technologies to accelerate the development of sustainable solutions in health, agriculture, food systems, clean energy, industrial biotechnology, and climate resilience, it said.

Union Minister of State for Science and Technology Jitendra Singh noted that India’s bioeconomy has also gone up from just \$10 billion and is now set to leapfrog to the \$300 billion mark by 2030. He said the biomanufacturing hubs and bio-enablers would also contribute to India’s geopolitical empowerment, reducing dependence on petroleum imports and creating sustainable alternatives through biotechnology. It brings together 21 bio-enabler facilities across the country, supporting start-ups, SMEs, industries, and academia in scaling up technologies in areas ranging from cell and gene therapy to marine biotechnology, precision

biotherapeutics, smart proteins, and carbon capture.

The newly launched hubs, which are also called National Bio-Enablers or Mulankur (roots of new growth), will support innovation across health, agriculture, energy, environment, industrial biotechnology, and AI-driven biomanufacturing, Gokhale explained.

<https://www.thehindu.com/>

INDONESIA

National AI roadmap

Artificial Intelligence (AI) could help Indonesia achieve its vision of Golden Indonesia 2045 with the right strategy and governance, according to Minister of Communication and Digital Affairs, Meutya Hafid. Stating this in her foreword to Indonesia’s National AI Roadmap White Paper, she said the AI roadmap would provide policy direction to accelerate AI ecosystem development to ensure the country was not to be left behind in a field increasingly dominated by advanced countries and global tech giants.

The White Paper, drafted by the AI Roadmap Task Force, a 443-member body representing government, academia, industry, civil society, and the media, was launched by the Ministry of Communication and Digital in early August. It has been envisaged as a strategic document that would serve as the country’s reference for adopting and developing AI technology in a more focused, inclusive, and ethical manner. The document has been circulated for public consultation to gather wider input from stakeholders. This initiative builds on the National AI Strategy 2020-2045, which was an initial framework developed by the Collaborative Research and Industrial Innovation in AI (KORIKA), an organisation formed by scientists, technocrats, and industry leaders to accelerate the AI ecosystem in Indonesia.

The national AI roadmap outlines three main action plans: AI ecosystems, AI development priorities, and AI financing – all anchored in ethical guidance and regulation. This roadmap also breaks down the action plan into three time

horizons: short term (2025-2027), medium term (2028-2035), and long term (2035-2045).

Indonesia's AI ecosystem development would focus on three main pillars. The first pillar was talent development. Indonesia aimed to nurture a large pool of skilled professionals who could both use and create AI innovation. The roadmap sets an ambitious target of producing 100,000 AI talents annually. Around 30 per cent would be developers, divided further into AI specialists (30 per cent) and practitioners (70 per cent), and the remaining 70 per cent would be AI end-users. The government also aimed to ensure 20 million citizens are AI-literate by 2029. The next pillar was research and industrial innovation.

The roadmap emphasised advanced, relevant, and sustainable AI research that delivered real benefits to society. To achieve this, the government would encourage agencies, universities, and industries to strengthen AI programmes in priority sectors. A cross-sectoral open sandbox platform would also be developed to support experimentation and collaboration.

The last pillar in Indonesia's AI ecosystem was infrastructure and data. To foster domestic AI innovation, the government planned to expand digital infrastructure, including high-performance computing, GPUs/TPUs, and a national cloud hosted in sovereign data centres to ensure secure and regulated data management. The white paper also outlined plans to promote the development of green data centres through public-private partnerships.

The roadmap focuses on developing AI for strategic use cases, ensuring that AI adoption delivers meaningful and sustainable impact. These priorities closely align with the country's national development agenda and President Prabowo's Asta Cita vision. The priority sectors for AI include food security, healthcare, education, economy and finance, bureaucratic reform, politics and security, energy, environment, housing, transport and logistics, as well as arts, culture, and the creative economy.

Public services were also identified as an immediate priority for the 2025–2027

term. In healthcare, AI would be applied for early disease detection, remote patient monitoring, and optimising the distribution of medicines and vaccines. In education, the focus would be on adaptive learning and digital platforms for personalised teaching materials. The government also plans to develop automated evaluation systems to ease assessment processes in schools.

In governance, AI applications would centre on intelligent chatbots for public services and data-driven policy analytics. For transport and mobility, development would be directed towards smart traffic systems, public transport management, and the optimisation of national logistics.

The roadmap outlined a phased financing strategy, combining state budget allocations, private sector contributions, and external partnerships through bilateral and multilateral collaborations. Over the next two decades, the government aimed to establish a sustainable financing ecosystem driven by industry participation and international investment. To achieve this, Indonesia will expand fiscal incentives to encourage AI-related investments. A notable feature of the roadmap was the role of Danantara, Indonesia's newly established sovereign wealth fund, which has been tasked with spearheading AI financing.

<https://govinsider.asia/>

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Quantum technology strategy

The National Document for the Development of Quantum Sciences and Technologies was approved with a focus on ten-year strategies for the advancement of this field and with the goal to place Iran among the leading countries in quantum technology and increase investment in this area to \$50 million in the next three years.

One of the goals of this document is to increase Iran's investment volume in the quantum field to \$50 million in the next three years. This document has been prepared and compiled in six main axes of value principles, vision, macro goals, strategies, priority areas, and a

monitoring mechanism. The human resource in this field is set to increase. Developing higher education and attracting researchers to enhance Iran's position in scientific production and international patent registration are other goals in the quantum field.

These technologies play a strategic role in the security, communication, and economic fields of the world, and Iran should also have an effective presence in this field with long-term planning.

<https://ana.ir/>

NEPAL

AI policy

The government endorsed the new National AI Policy, which has invited a lot of enthusiasm and positivity. By implementing this policy, the government hopes to achieve the digital transformation envisioned by the Digital Nepal Framework (DNF), which has identified and outlined seven sectors: smart infrastructure; agriculture; health; tourism; education; finance; governance, social protection, and lifecycle protection. Given their proliferating innovation and adoption, the government's effort to strategize and regulate the use of AI and other digital technologies is not just timely but praiseworthy. However, given Nepal's pre-existing digital divide and the sluggish pace of mitigating efforts, the implementation of the new AI policy not only faces significant challenges but also risks further exacerbating the digital divide, pushing rural and marginalised groups to further exclusion.

Before assessing their implementation feasibility, it is essential to recognise how Nepal's AI policy addresses inclusion. Notably, the policy's vision explicitly emphasises "inclusive" use of AI systems to "build a prosperous Nepal", signalling that the government acknowledges the importance of equitable access. To promote inclusion, the policy outlines targeted measures such as awareness, orientation, literacy, skill development, and capacity-building programmes at the federal, provincial, and local levels. These initiatives aim to accelerate AI adoption across diverse populations. Special focus on women and marginalised communities through

training and workshops could help prevent the benefits of AI from being confined to urban, English-speaking groups.

The policy also promotes inclusive sectoral adoption. In education, it plans to introduce AI-related subjects in school curricula, support personalised and adaptive learning, and build skilled human resources through varied training programmes. Importantly, it encourages the use of local languages in AI development, making tools more accessible to non-English speakers. In agriculture, the policy envisions AI-driven innovations such as weather-based farming, smart irrigation, and e-agriculture markets. In healthcare, it aims to improve access and quality of services in remote areas. Furthermore, the policy seeks to enhance public service delivery through AI-enabled digitisation, which could increase transparency, improve grievance redressal, and simplify access to government services.

To its credit, the policy does acknowledge key implementation challenges, including low digital and AI literacy, limited data availability and accessibility, poor digital infrastructure, and a shortage of skilled human resources. However, it falls short in incorporating these ground realities into its strategic planning and fails to propose context-specific, tailored solutions.

<https://thehimalayantimes.com/>

THE PHILIPPINES

Zero-interest loans for patent commercialization

Filipino inventors can now access zero-percent interest loans to commercialize their patented inventions through an enhanced government lending program launched recently. The Department of Science and Technology-Technology Application and Promotion Institute, in partnership with the Land Bank of the Philippines (Landbank), officially launched the improved Innovation and Technology lending program during the Philippines' International Exposition of Technologies at Okada Manila, Parañaque City.

The enhanced i-TECH 2.0 program removes the previous P12.5 million loan

ceiling and eliminates interest charges entirely, allowing eligible borrowers to access funding up to 85% of their total project cost based on requirements.

DOST-TAPI, Landbank, and the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) signed a renewed partnership agreement to support more local inventors in commercializing their technology products. The original i-TECH program, launched in September 2017, offered low-interest funding at 5% annually with a complex loan-sharing structure. Under the previous system, 40% came from TAPI's Invention Guarantee Fund at zero interest, 45% from Landbank at 5% interest, and borrowers provided 15% equity.

Eligible applicants include registered Filipino-owned corporations or partnerships with active intellectual property rights for patents, utility models, or industrial designs. Filipino inventors must be major stockholders or managing partners, and IP rights must have at least one year of remaining validity. According to Javate, DOST-TAPI and Landbank have assisted six Filipino inventors through the program as of this year.

The lending program supports DOST's strategic pillars of human well-being, wealth creation, wealth protection, and sustainability under the "OneDOST4U: Solutions, Opportunities for All" initiative.

<https://pia.gov.ph/>

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

R&D allocation in 2026

The government has unveiled a plan to allocate a record-breaking 35.3 trillion won (US\$25.1 billion) for research and development (R&D) projects in 2026 in a move to enhance productivity and develop new growth engines. The decision was reached at a meeting of the Presidential Advisory Council on Science & Technology, chaired by President Lee Jae Myung, with details set to be submitted to the National Assembly in the near future. The amount, the highest of its kind, marks a 19.3 percent spike from this year's 29.6 trillion-won R&D budget, according to the Ministry of Science and ICT.

Of the total, 2.3 trillion won will be spent on pursuing "transformation of the economy and society through artificial intelligence (AI) technology," which is more than double from 2025.

The government aims to apply AI across various industries and expand adoption in the public sector, including administration, health care, and defense. The government will also spend 2.6 trillion won on the development of renewable energy technologies, up 19.1 percent from this year. In detail, the government will seek to speed up the transformation of the energy sector led by renewable sources, such as solar and wind power, supporting the development of related homegrown technologies.

A total of 8.5 trillion won will be earmarked for fostering cutting-edge industries, marking a 29.9 percent increase from 2025. The government said it will focus on securing core technologies in areas with great potential, such as quantum computing and synthetic biology.

The Republic of Korea will also make efforts to make early progress in areas with strong public demand, including self-driving and robotics technologies. The budget for defense-related R&D projects will rise 25.3 percent on-year to 3.9 trillion won to support efforts to secure omnidirectional deterrence capabilities in all domains, including space and cyber.

The government will promote research in basic science by spending 3.4 trillion won, up 14.6 percent from this year, offering scholars a more liberal, sustainable, and stable research environment. An additional 1.3 trillion won will be allocated to attract competitive experts from overseas, along with 4 trillion won to enhance the capabilities of state-funded research institutes, the ministry added.

<https://qazinform.com/>

Development blueprint for an AI powerhouse

The new Lee Jae Myung administration aims to integrate private firms and the public sector, as well as all other sectors of society, with artificial intelligence (AI) to achieve what it calls a "super-innovation economy," the government said. Unveiling its five-year

economic development blueprint, the government said private companies will spearhead AI development, supported by comprehensive policy measures to build a nationwide AI ecosystem.

The government will focus on developing a sovereign AI model that is accessible to the general public and enhances daily life, along with customized AI models for key industries to drive innovation and accelerate AI adoption across all sectors. As part of the plan, the government will launch 30 projects centred around AI, including the development of humanoid robots, initially for logistics and later expanding to manufacturing, construction, and services. Other major goals include fully commercializing autonomous vehicles by 2027 and completing the development of unmanned autonomous ships by 2030, the government said.

The government also aims to expand AI-based smart factories in key manufacturing sectors, such as automobiles, with the goal of raising AI adoption in manufacturing to over 40 percent by 2030. In addition, AI-powered drones will be developed and deployed in five specialized sectors, including firefighting and aviation, to enhance operational efficiency and support fieldwork.

In the pharmaceutical sector, the government plans to introduce AI into the drug approval process, automating tasks such as data analysis and drafting review reports, to shorten the time required for reviews. In the public sector, AI will be applied throughout the administrative process, starting with welfare and employment services, and later expanded to tax administration.

The government first plans to introduce AI-based tax consultation services by 2026 and overhaul the national taxation system by 2027, using AI to help detect potential tax evasion. To nurture a skilled workforce, the government will introduce customized AI education programs tailored to various groups, including elementary and secondary students. The government will also establish a national AI training data cluster that integrates AI training datasets from both public and private sectors.

<https://en.yna.co.kr/>

SRI LANKA

National R&D policy

Sri Lanka's new national research and development (R&D) policy has been finalised and is set to be implemented from 2025, a strategic move by the government to pivot the nation towards a production-based economy, driven by value-added products and services. Joining a panel discussion at the Asian Development Bank's Serendipity Knowledge event in Colombo last week, Senior Advisor to the President on Science and Technology Prof. Gomika Udugamasooriya announced that the proposed new policy has been drafted and is currently undergoing an evaluation process and will be implemented within this year.

The new policy aims to create a centralised and cohesive R&D ecosystem, addressing the long-standing issues of fragmented research efforts and a disconnect between the research outcomes and the national economy. The government plans to establish a powerful centralised commission and administrative institute to govern the entire R&D system.

The proposed centralised R&D commission will be structured into six interconnected divisions to address systemic flaws. These divisions include policy development tasked with creating and updating national R&D policies, research prioritisation aimed at aligning research with national economic and social development needs, targeted funding, which will direct financial resources to prioritised research areas to prevent wastage, and facilitation and monitoring, responsible for regulating and overseeing all funded research projects.

Additionally, a commercialisation division will support intellectual property protection and connect the researchers with the private sector investors, while knowledge dissemination will focus on sharing research findings and integrating the lessons learned back into the policy cycle.

This initiative will focus on providing the "gap-filling" funding for the nearly completed research with high commercial value, matching the finished projects with the investors, and resolving the legal or bureaucratic hurdles for the researchers.

<https://www.dailymirror.lk/>

Committee for R&D

Sri Lanka has established a national ad-hoc committee for the first time to identify and prioritize research and development (R&D) needs based on the country's development goals. Formed on July 7, the committee aims to categorize ongoing research efforts across the country by priority and align them with national requirements. This is the first time such a body has been formed to coordinate and classify ongoing research initiatives nationwide based on strategic national priorities.

The committee is co-chaired by Professor Gomika Udugamasooriya, Senior Advisor to the President on Science and Technology, and Professor Rohan Fernando, Chairman of the National Science and Technology Commission (NASTEC), under the Ministry of Science and Technology. It includes 20 experts from various disciplines.

Key responsibilities of the committee include aligning R&D policies across universities, research institutions, industries, and government agencies with national objectives. It also seeks to guide the allocation of national budget funds toward prioritized research areas to ensure more efficient use of public resources.

Sri Lanka's R&D sector has long been characterized by fragmentation and a lack of coordinated strategy, limiting its impact on economic and social development, the PMD said. The committee aims to address this by integrating input from grassroots to national levels through stakeholder reports and surveys. The initiative also promotes data-driven decision-making and financial accountability in the R&D sector, marking a shift toward more strategic and outcome-focused investment in science and innovation.

<https://www.newswire.lk/>

VIET NAM

R&D for a tech-driven future

With a landmark resolution, Viet Nam aims to lead innovation and digital transformation through major investments in

science and technology. On December 22, 2024, General Secretary To Lam signed Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW of the Politburo, focusing on breakthroughs in science, technology, innovation, and national digital transformation.

Science, technology, innovation, and digitalization are now seen as prerequisites for achieving Viet Nam's ambitious goals: ranking in the global top 30 for innovation and digital transformation by 2045, with a digital economy contributing at least 30% of GDP by 2030 and 50% by 2045. Notably, Resolution 57 prioritizes R&D with clearly defined metrics. The science and innovation system is being restructured to integrate research, application, and education more effectively.

Achieving Resolution 57's goals will be challenging given the current fragmented and underfunded state of R&D in Viet Nam. The country must act decisively to improve labor productivity, master core technologies, boost global competitiveness, and accelerate national progress.

Resolution 57 targets include making Viet Nam a leader in science and innovation among upper-middle-income countries by 2030. Goals include having at least 40-50 science and technology organizations ranked regionally or globally, increasing international publications by 10% annually, patent applications by 16-18%, and achieving a tech commercialization rate of 8-10%. The resolution also aims to attract at least three major global tech firms to invest in R&D in Viet Nam.

<https://vietnamnet.vn/>

Technology training networks

The Ministry of Education and Training, on August 8, announced the establishment of six networks of excellent training and talent centres in key 4.0 technology fields, aiming to boost high-quality training, research, and innovation through nationwide and international collaboration.

They include the network of artificial intelligence (AI) and semiconductors in the southern region, led by the University

of Technology under Vietnam National University-Ho Chi Minh City; the network of AI and semiconductors in the central region, led by the University of Technology under the University of Da Nang; the network of agricultural biotechnology in the southern region, led by Can Tho University; the network of agricultural biotechnology in the central region, led by Hue University; the network of renewable energy and hydrogen energy, led by HCM City University of Technology and Education; and the network of educational technology, led by HCM City Open University.

The networks bring together universities, research institutes, and domestic and foreign businesses. Members will work closely in training, research, and technology transfer by sharing curricula, improving faculty capacity, providing access to laboratories and research facilities, and jointly implementing science and technology projects. Through joint training programmes and university-industry research projects, students and researchers will gain the latest knowledge, develop interdisciplinary skills, and tackle real-world technological challenges.

This network model marks a strategic shift in higher education reform - from single institutional development to cooperative, resource-sharing alliances. Strategic partnerships between universities and businesses in specific 4.0 technology fields will create combined strength to deliver the highest quality training and research. By linking training and research with the needs of businesses and the economy, research outcomes can be applied in production and business instead of remaining on paper, he said.

<https://en.vietnamplus.vn/>

PPP framework for STI projects

In a move to encourage stronger private sector engagement in scientific research and technological development, the Government has issued a legal framework and special incentives designed to attract investment into

science, innovation, and digital transformation. On July 1, the Government issued rules and policies for public-private partnerships (PPPs) in science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation. It explains how partners can work together and which areas are covered, such as technology, digital infrastructure, and workforce training.

The decree outlines different ways to cooperate, such as PPP partnerships, using public assets for joint ventures, and other legal forms. PPPs can be used in areas like high technology, key technologies, digital infrastructure, shared digital platforms, digital skills training, and services for digital transformation.

According to the decree, enterprises participating in PPP projects will enjoy a range of prominent incentives. Notably, actual expenditure on research and development (R&D) will be calculated at double (200 per cent) when determining deductible expenses for corporate income tax purposes.

In addition, enterprises will benefit from exemptions or reductions in land use fees and land rents and other investment incentives in line with current legislation. Regarding ownership rights, participating parties will be recognised as owners of products, technological platforms, data, and software in accordance with their agreements and subject to intellectual property and technology laws.

The decree also introduces a risk acceptance process for scientific and technological work, with clear rules for assessing risks and protecting those carrying out the work, based on relevant specialised regulations. The State can also place orders or directly award contracts to buy scientific and technological products and services from PPP projects to meet special public needs.

For original data directly created by State agencies, ownership will rest with the State unless otherwise agreed. Post-tax profits from commercial exploitation of products and services must be shared transparently, fairly, and in proportion to each party's contributions.

<https://vietnamnews.vn/>