Chapter 8

Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation

This chapter focuses on research and development (R&D), technology, and innovation generation as a continuum, from the creation of new knowledge and market-driven approaches to research, technology adoption, and its commercial use. It emphasizes the need for balanced and sustained support for both the pursuit of scientific knowledge and the translation of research into market-ready products, while fostering an environment that promotes innovation and entrepreneurship. With the adoption of digital technology vis-à-vis a tech-savvy generation, the government sought to establish an ecosystem that supports the development of high-value R&D outputs, cost-effective technologies, and innovative products and services that strengthen the competitiveness of various sectors and generate quality jobs.

Two years into the implementation of the Plan, the country's innovation ecosystem continues to show steady progress, as reflected in the country's consistent rise in the Global Innovation Index (GII). From 59th out of 132 in 2022, the country improved to 56th out of 132 in 2023, and further to 53rd out of 133 countries in 2024.

Moreover, the continuous commitment of the National Innovation Council (NIC) to implement Republic Act (RA) No. 11293, or the Philippine Innovation Act (PIA), has significantly improved innovation governance in the country. Moving forward, a whole-of-society approach remains key in advancing R&D, technology, and innovation as vital components of national development and sustainable economic growth.

Accomplishments

Accelerated efforts to foster an enabling environment for R&D. The government invested in strengthening human capital for R&D and innovation, primarily through science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) scholarships to create more scientists and researchers. From 2022 to 2025, the Department of Science and Technology's (DOST) scholarship program has helped 27,339 undergraduates and 3,990 graduate students complete their degrees. The Philippine Space Agency's (PhilSA) Scholarships and Fellowships Program (SFP) also assisted 19 scholars under Advance Degrees for Accelerating Strategic Space R&D and Applications.

Beyond STEM scholarships, the DOST's *Balik* Scientist Program engaged 106 STI experts, while its S&T Fellows Program supported 63 fellows and funded 33 R&D projects worth PHP380 million from 2023 to 2024. Further, the National Research Council of the Philippines S&T Expert Pool (NSTEP) provided PHP32.58 million in R&D grants for 52 basic research projects across 36 state universities and colleges (SUC) and higher education institutions (HEI).

The government is also continuously increasing the number of facilities and infrastructure that can support R&D activities, with 57 and 65 R&D facilities completed in 2023 and 2024, respectively. These include laboratories and testing centers such as DOST's Smarter OneLab for Industry 4.0 through Testing and Calibration, Education, and Discovery (OneLab for TED), as well as monitoring sites, observatories, and stations established under PhilSA's Pan-Asia Partnership for Geospatial Air Pollution Information and the Pandora Asia Network (PAPGAPI-PAN) Project.

However, the country's public R&D expenditure remains low (0.08 percent of GDP), with ongoing challenges in regular collection of data, particularly private R&D expenditure.

Strengthened collaboration among government, industry, and academia in R&D. As reflected in the GII ranking, the Philippines' rank in government-industry-academe R&D linkages increased from 57th in 2023 to 44th in 2024, surpassing the targets set for 2026 to 2028.

The number of joint or collaborative research and consultancy arrangements in areas such as energy, emerging technology, food and nutrition, and metals industry has also exceeded targets for the past two years. Since its launch in 2022, DOST approved 41 Collaborative Research and Development to Leverage Philippine Economy (CRADLE) and three Industry Level CRADLE (i-CRADLE) projects, amounting to PHP464 million and PHP65 million, respectively.

Enhanced Intellectual Property (IP) management leading to increased filing and commercialization. Since 2022, the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPHL) observed a 62 percent increase in patent applications filed by Filipino innovators, from 498 applications in 2022 to 807 in 2024. This increase indicates a growing appreciation for IP rights (IPR) and their role in driving innovation-based entrepreneurship.

The Philippines remained among the top-performing countries globally in resident utility model applications filed per billion purchasing-power-parity in dollars of GDP (PPP$ GDP), ranking 13th in the 2024 GII. This reflects sustained activity in intellectual property filings in the Philippines, with the country performing better than its income group, as recognized by the World Intellectual Property Organization.

To further improve IP services and access, IPOPHL is expanding its presence across the country to improve IP filing. As of April 2025, the Innovation and Technology Support Offices (ITSO) network expanded to 100-member institutions across 16 regions nationwide. This growth reflects the increasing recognition among academe and R&D institutions of the importance of protecting and leveraging their IP assets. In 2024, ITSOs contributed 42.83 percent to the Philippines' local patents, utility models, and industrial design filings. In addition, for 2023 and 2024, DOST's Intellectual Property Rights Assistance Program (IPRAP) was able to obtain 456 IPR protections and supported 451 IP filings.

Notably, the Philippines, through IPOPHL, was designated to lead the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) in December 2024. The ASEAN TISC Network aims to support innovation and IP development across ASEAN member states.

Accelerated the implementation of the Philippine Innovation Act. As guided by the National Innovation Agenda and Strategy Document (NIASD) 2023-2032, a scoping study on barriers to innovation was completed to inform policy direction towards removing systemic obstacles to innovation.

To promote a culture of innovation, the NIC spearheaded the National Innovation Day celebrations with a growing number of school participants from various regions of the country in the annual Huddle, Analyze, Build, and Innovate (HABI) design thinking workshops, reaching their highest this 2025 with 55 schools. The NIC also initiated the first-ever Filipinnovation Awards, celebrating Filipino innovators ready for early-stage commercialization. Through its Innovation Grants, the NIC funded 53 projects with over PHP260 million in support from 2022 to 2024.

To address limited access to innovation facilities across the country, the NIC also mapped government-funded infrastructure in seven regions in 2024. All verified facilities were included on Filipinnovation Spaces, a centralized web portal launched on April 30, 2025, that connects innovators to various innovation facilities, services, and spaces nationwide.

Implementation of the Transformation Agenda

Through the implementation of key reforms and stronger national and local government collaboration, momentum was gained towards establishing a dynamic innovation ecosystem. The PIA adopts innovation as a major component of inclusive economic development. It also mandates the formulation of the NIASD 2023–2032, which outlines the country's 10-year vision, long-term goals, and strategies to strengthen innovation governance, and establish a dynamic innovation ecosystem in the country.

The government serves as an enabler in building a dynamic innovation ecosystem by implementing policy and regulatory reforms; promoting awareness through programs; providing infrastructure and facilities to strengthen innovation capacity; and enhancing access to financing.

Further, the NIC supports the implementation of Ease of Doing Business (EODB) reforms, which require collaboration among key national agencies and local government units. This includes revisiting the Local Government Code of 1991 (*see Chapter 14*) to improve the business environment.

Action Plan

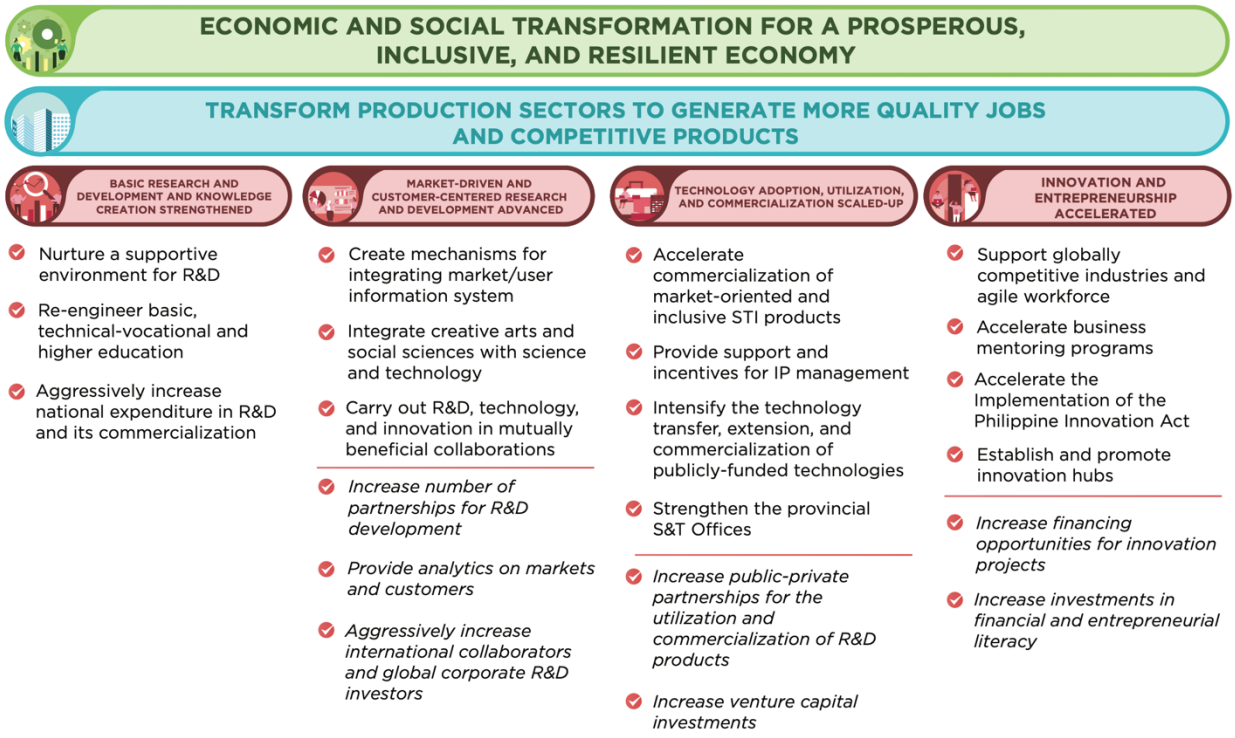
The strategic action plan for this chapter bridges the previous years' accomplishments with future initiatives for the remaining years in achieving the four desired outcomes of (a) basic R&D and knowledge creation strengthened; (b) market-driven and customer-

centered R&D advanced; (c) technology adoption, utilization, and commercialization scaled-up; and (d) innovation and entrepreneurship accelerated.

Updated Strategy Framework

The overall framework is retained to ensure continuity of key initiatives and accomplishments. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening data collection mechanisms to support data-driven policymaking for innovation. The NIC will implement the National Innovation Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix (NIMEX) to systematically monitor progress across innovation enablers. This will complement the GII by providing a structured mechanism to assess implementation and inform strategy adjustments under the NIASD 2023-2032.

Figure 8.1 Strategy Framework to Advance R&D, Technology, and Innovation



Strategies

Outcome 1: Basic R&D and knowledge creation strengthened

Nurture a supportive environment for R&D

The government will expand scholarship and engagement programs across different academic levels to strengthen the country's talent pool for STI (*see Chapter 2.2*). Further expansion in PhilSA's SFP and DOST's S&T Fellows, *Balik* Scientist Program, and NSTEP will increase the quantity and develop the quality of the country's human capital

that can produce basic research contributing to knowledge generation. The NIC will also conduct a feasibility study on building an advanced technology innovation workforce by providing additional master's and PhD foreign scholarships.

Revisiting HEI policies on increasing faculty research time will be pursued to better support research productivity and innovation engagement. For SUCs, a foundational step should involve reassessing and strengthening their understanding of R&D, technology transfer and commercialization to ensure alignment with innovation and national development priorities along with the development or updating of their university research agenda.

Through the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), SUCs should allocate at least nine hours per week for faculty research time to enhance research productivity and quality. For operational efficiency, this may initially be prioritized for faculty members who have the competencies and skills for conducting and managing R&D projects, thereby optimizing the use of resources while building a strong culture of research within the institution. Gradually, capacity-building initiatives should be implemented to equip a broader base of faculty with the competencies and skills needed to actively participate in meaningful R&D efforts. As well, incentives and recognition should be given to faculty engaged in industry immersion as well as in technology transfer and commercialization

DOST will expand the operationalization of Advanced Manufacturing Center (AMCEN) through its regional satellite laboratories. AMCEN serves as a technological hub for additive manufacturing that features cutting-edge rapid prototyping capabilities.

Likewise, the NIC Secretariat, with the Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB), will proactively prepare guidelines for the implementation of Section 37 (Direct Procurement for Science, Technology, and Innovation) and Section 76 (Registration of Certain Sectors) of the New Government Procurement Act (NGPA) to streamline procurement processes for R&D projects and provide greater support for startups.[1]

Re-engineer basic, technical-vocational, and higher education

DepEd will invest in students' foundational skills and foster advanced competencies by emphasizing early childhood cognitive and socioemotional skills to cultivate lifelong STEM interests. The rollout of the revised K to 12 curriculum and consultations on the pilot implementation of the new Senior High School curriculum (*see Chapter 2.2*) will also be pursued.

To align with Industry 4.0 and a technology-driven economy, TESDA will fast-track reskilling and upskilling development policies through Supporting Innovation in the

[1] RA no. 12009

Philippine Technical and Vocational Education and Training System (SIPTVETS), which modernizes the country's TVET system. This includes boosting the quality of skilling programs, upgrading training facilities and equipment, and building trainer capacity responsive to global, tech- and knowledge-driven jobs.

At the HEI level, CHED will develop new or revise existing programs and curricula to align with industry needs or engagement.

Aggressively increase national expenditure in R&D

The DOST will launch campaigns to raise awareness of public-private R&D programs and promote the streamlined R&D tax incentives system under the CREATE MORE Act, for greater investments in R&D and innovation (*see Chapter 9*). This will enable a better tax environment for the private sector and accelerate Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) adoption of digitalization and advanced technologies. Moving forward, the DOST, in coordination with DEPDev, shall lead the conduct of surveys to track public and private expenditure on R&D and introduce policies to incentivize data submission from the private sector.

Further, the NIC will spearhead the development of a Program Convergence Budget (PCB) specifically for STI sector to maximize public investment in R&D activities, capacity building, facilities, and infrastructure and ensure its consistency with the sector's targets, priorities, and resource allocation.

Outcome 2: Market-driven and customer-centered R&D advanced

Create mechanisms for integrating market/user information systems.

The DOST will scale up the implementation of the PROPEL Program to bridge the research-to-market divide. It consolidates and strengthens current DOST services as well as local and global resource information into a unified platform. PROPEL revolutionizes R&D by embedding real-time customer insights, market intelligence, and technology foresight directly into research workflows. Researchers will proactively identify breakthrough opportunities and deliver solutions that capture emerging market demands.

Integrate creative arts and social sciences with science and technology.

DepEd, CHED, and TESDA will spearhead the review, update, and mainstreaming of technopreneurship and microcredentials in HEIs, SUCs, and tech-voc curricula. This will provide students with specialized, in-demand skills, and earn stackable certifications that foster a Filipinnovation mindset centered on practical problem-solving and market signals. Platforms for inter-discipline activities will also be established to ensure a holistic approach to student development. Collaboration among students in STEM; Humanities

and Social Sciences; Accountancy, Business, and Management; and Technical-Vocational-Livelihood strands will also be strengthened to combine technical skills with consumer preferences in business ideas. By embedding industry collaboration, entrepreneurial thinking, and customer insight into education, this initiative ensures relevance and commercial viability of R&D efforts.

More HEIs, SUCs, and specialized high schools – in addition to Batangas State University, the University of the Philippines Open University, and the Philippine Science High School – need to co-develop and co-deliver high-impact programs in partnership with industry leaders. These programs should offer competencies that are highly valued in the job market and make graduates more competitive.

Carry out R&D, technology, and innovation in mutually beneficial private-public collaborations.

The DOST, CHED, and DTI will create avenues for collaborative work among the government, public researchers, and private firms on R&D. This includes compensating and providing incentives for researchers to engage in industry-relevant work, as well as supporting joint IP ownership or co-funded technology development.

Further, the government will partner with industries to establish training laboratories in SUCs, enabling faculty to train company personnel while providing students with hands-on research experience. Faculty exchange programs will also be implemented to promote industry immersion, facilitate knowledge transfer, and better align academic expertise with the evolving needs of the private sector.

Increase the number of partnerships for R&D development.

The NIC will accelerate the quadruple helix model of innovation, strengthening collaboration among government, industry, academe, and citizenry that can transform ideas into market-oriented and customer-centered products and services. The NIC will conduct reverse pitching events and innovation fairs to provide platforms for firms to identify and articulate their innovation needs. This will facilitate better alignment with academic and R&D institutions in developing tailored, demand-driven solutions.

In addition, the Regional Research, Development and Innovation Committee under the Regional Development Councils will establish formalized Innovation Consortia in each region, composed of representatives from local academic institutions, industry players, including startups and SMEs, and government agencies. These consortia will co-develop regional innovation roadmaps, coordinate project pipelines, and identify funding and commercialization pathways tailored to regional strengths and needs.

Aggressively increase international collaborators and global corporate R&D investors.

The NIC, in coordination with Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Migrant Workers, Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Customs, DFA, CHED, TESDA, and the Professional Regulation Commission, will establish mechanisms to facilitate the participation of qualified members of the Filipino diaspora in the country's innovation programs. This will strengthen the country's innovation system by mobilizing overseas Filipino talents and integrating their expertise into national innovation and science initiatives. Further, engagement with international experts and collaboration with development partners will be pursued.

Outcome 3: Technology extension, adoption, utilization, and commercialization scaled-up

Accelerate commercialization of market-oriented and inclusive STI products

Through programs such as Technology Innovation and Commercialization (TECHNICOM), Funding Assistance for Spin-offs and Translation of Research in Advancing Commercialization (FASTRAC) and FASTRAC Lite, and Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP), DOST will support STI projects, startups, and MSMEs through the provision of technical support, funding assistance, and technological interventions to accelerate commercialization.

Provide support and incentives for IP management

IPOPHL will enhance and streamline IP management through amendments to Section 177 (Copyright or Economic Rights) and Section 216 (Remedies for Infringement) of the IP Code of the Philippines.[2]

In addition to these amendments, IPOPHL will expand the network of ITSOs. ITSO personnel will be capacitated through certification programs and the development of advanced training modules, and support for policy development.

The DOST will provide technical assistance in capacitating technology transfer officers in HEIs through its Knowledge and Technology Transfer Office – IP Management Program for Academic Institutions Commercializing Technologies (KTTO-IMPACT). DOST will also support the securing of IP protection for completed R&D projects generated or funded by public and private researchers, innovators, and technologists as part of IPRAP.

Intensify the technology transfer, extension, and commercialization of publicly funded technologies

[2] RA No. 8293 as amended by RA No. 10372

The NIC, in coordination with DOST, will develop and adopt a unified framework to standardize the processes of technology transfer, extension, and commercialization of publicly funded technologies. Key components such as institutional arrangements, modes of technology transfer, skills and competency development, and IP management and valuation, incentives and recognition, among others, shall be highlighted in the framework.

CHED, in partnership with the UP Technology Transfer and Business Development Office, will conduct the second cycle of the call for submissions for FUSION: Converging Industries and Institutions for Innovation and Technology Transfer – a program that supports and accelerates technology transfer, extension, and commercialization of publicly funded technologies.

Following the enactment of the Self-Reliant Defense Posture (SRDP) Revitalization Act and the approval of its implementing rules and regulations, the Department of National Defense (DND), with support from DEPDev, will formulate the SRDP Program to revitalize the defense industry, develop and strengthen allied industries, and address the short, medium, and long-term requirements for defense materiel. It will also allocate substantial resources and manpower to defense research and development, technology development and innovation, and provide relevant technical and financial assistance to the private sector.

Strengthen the provincial Science and Technology (S&T) Offices

The DOST will strengthen the implementation of RA No. 11914 or the Provincial Science and Technology Offices (PSTO) Act. The PSTOs will continue to identify the science and technology needs of the province and develop institutional linkages among provincial offices, academe, and local government.

Increase public-private partnerships for the utilization and commercialization of R&D products

The NIC will facilitate public-private partnerships to help transition R&D products or services to the marketplace. For instance, the SUCs and public research institutes will be linked with the appropriate private sector to bring and introduce new technology or innovative products and services to the market. The NIC will also engage with the private sector in adopting emerging technologies, ensuring fair, ethical, and seamless regulation.

Increase venture capital investments

The DTI will expand opportunities for startups to access venture capital investments by increasing the number of accredited co-investment partners under the Startup Venture Fund, in addition to providing financial assistance, mentorship, and networking opportunities.

Outcome 4: Innovation and entrepreneurship accelerated

Support globally competitive industries and agile workforce

DOST and DTI will establish industry hubs to enhance the competitiveness of the creative and science and technology sectors. These hubs will serve as platforms for advancing technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Robotic Process Automation, and the Internet of Things. The collaboration between industry and academia will also be strengthened to co-develop skills frameworks and training programs, particularly in STEM fields.

Accelerate business mentoring and scientific technical assistance

DOST, DICT, and DTI will expand support and technical assistance to new-technology-based and women-led startups through the Startup Grant Fund and Startup-Tailored Empowerment and People Focused Upskilling Project (STEP UP).

Through the Local Exposure Assistance Program (iLEAP) and Strategic MSME and Startup Link (SMART Link), DTI will strengthen cross-border collaboration for local startups by providing them with the tools and networks needed to scale and succeed.

Accelerate the implementation of the Philippine Innovation Act

The NIC will address barriers to innovation and advance policy studies to improve innovation governance in the country, including: (a) the development of a framework for a regulatory sandbox for innovations and emerging technologies; (b) retaining Filipino talent; (c) a review of ease of business renewal and business exit; and (d) government digitization and digitalization.

The NIC will also develop an action plan to promote innovation and the establishment of dynamic innovation ecosystems in each innovation priority area identified in the NIASD 2023-2032.

Further, the NIC Secretariat will pilot the NIMEx with NIC-member agencies. This tool is designed to monitor the progress and performance of the country's innovation policies and programs, and to ensure accountability across all agencies involved in implementing NIASD 2023-2032. While the GII provides a high-level assessment of the country's innovation performance, NIMEx will offer a more detailed and operational-level approach capturing agency's specific interventions, commitments, and measurable outcomes.

As directed by the President, the NIC will develop a National Artificial Intelligence (AI) Strategy Document. To support this, the DOST will form and lead a think tank to conduct a comprehensive study on the capabilities, current ecosystem, and future trajectories of AI technologies. The think tank will provide crucial insights into the country's AI preparedness and adoption, which will guide strategic national actions

Establish and promote innovation hubs and other similar collaborative platforms

An intensive review of available innovation infrastructure in the country will also be undertaken to optimize their accessibility, responsiveness, and inclusivity with sector needs. The NIC will continue to update the Filipinnovation Spaces to better connect users with the facilities and services they need to transform their ideas into useful products or services.

Further, the DOST will expand the establishment of Innovation Hubs (iHubs) across the country, providing spaces where innovation actors can co-develop new ideas and find solutions to economic and social challenges. These hubs aim to equip them to launch innovative startups.

Increase financing opportunities for innovation-related projects or activities

Based on the consultation with the industry and relevant stakeholders, the BSP and NIC will review and finalize the policy document on the Mandatory Credit Allocation for Innovation Development. Both the private and public banks will cooperate in its implementation. To further broaden available financial facilities for MSMEs, startups, and innovators, the NIC, in coordination with BSP, will also develop an innovation development credit and financing program to generate and scale up innovation.

The NIC will also develop a joint web portal, a centralized platform aimed at improving access to available information for innovators, including financial facilities. It will include details on services, grants, and financial assistance for relevant training and capacity-building activities. Further, it will facilitate linkages among investors, researchers, innovators, and other key stakeholders to strengthen collaboration and engagement within the country's innovation ecosystem.

Increase investments in financial and entrepreneurial literacy

The DTI will implement targeted activities and programs to increase private sector investment in startups, particularly in enhancing their decision-making capabilities and business development skills. These programs will provide financial and entrepreneurial expertise through training in finance and entrepreneurship.

Targets

The core indicators were updated. In alignment with GII indicators, the number of publications in high-indexed/impactful journals will be added under Outcome 1. Also, under Outcome 4, the "number of successful startups" will be revised to the "number of startups" due to the lack of a consistent definition for 'successful.'

455 **Table 8.2 Updated Results Matrix: Advance R&D, Technology, and Innovation**

Indicator [3]	Baseline Value (Year)	Accomplishment		Updated Targets			Means of Verification	Responsible Agency/ Inter-agency body
		2023	2024	2026	2027	2028		
Outcome 1: Basic R&D and Knowledge Creation Strengthened								
Gross expenditure on R&D as proportion of gross domestic product	0.32 (2018)	0.10%*	0.08%*	0.6	0.8	1	DOST survey, every two years, and Classifications of the Functions of the Government (COFOG)	DOST, DBM
Number of publications in high-indexed/impactful journals	TBD	54,677**	TBD	65,000	75,000	80,000	Elsevier and Clarivate	DOST
Outcome 2: Market-driven and customer-centered research and development advanced								
GII ranking of academe-industry-government R&D linkages improved	64th (2022)	57th	44th	40	38	35[4]	GII Annual Report	CHED. DOST, DTI, SUCs, DND, DA
Outcome 3: Technology extension, adoption, utilization, and commercialization scaled-up								
Percentage increase in public R&D products adopted by users and/or commercialized	109 (2022)	66	NDA	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	Final reports from R&D grantees, Startup grantees, Products demonstrated in National Science and Technology Week, Philippine Startup Week, SUC Fairs, regional	DOST

[3] List of Core Indicators removed for Chapter 8 (Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation)

- Number of successful startups

[4] Revised targets as 2024 accomplishment already exceeded targets for 2025-2028.

							inclusive innovation centers, DA Fairs	
Outcome 4: Innovation and entrepreneurship accelerated								
Number of startups established	TBD	TBD	1,184	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	Tracxn	DOST, DTI, DICT, DEPDev
GII Ranking	59th (2022)	56th	53rd	49th	46th	43rd	GII Annual Report	DEPDev

*Data provided only includes public expenditure for R&D as indicated in COFOG due to challenges in regular collection of data on R&D expenditure from the private sector.
**Pending additional data from Clarivate

Legislative Agenda

Table 8.3 Legislative agenda to Advance R&D, Technology, and Innovation

Legislative Agenda	Rationale/Key Features	Responsible Agency
Outcome 1: Basic R&D and knowledge creation strengthened		
Establishing the Virology and Vaccine Institute of the Philippines (VIP)	The VIP will lead in-depth research on pathogens affecting humans, animals, plants, and the environment. It will provide the scientific foundation for disease diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and vaccine development. This initiative aims to strengthen the country's resilience against future pandemics.	DOST and DOH
Philippine National Nuclear Energy Safety Act (PhilATOM)	The bill seeks to establish a legal framework to protect public health, safety, and the environment, from ionizing radiation and ensure safety and security of radioactive materials by establishing the Philippine Atomic Regulatory Commission. This commission will regulate the peaceful uses of ionizing radiation, including the production, possession, use, import, export, transport, transfer, handling, and management of radioactive materials.	DOST
National Measurement Infrastructure System	The bill supports the harmonization of national metrological standards with international standards, mutual recognition arrangements, and statistical controls, as envisioned under ASEAN economic integration, the World Trade Organization, and other international agreements and covenants, resulting in globally competitive and high-quality products and services.	
Outcome 2: Market-driven and customer-centered research and development advanced		
Kawayan Act	The bill seeks to promote the development of the Philippine bamboo industry through policies and programs that encourage bamboo planting and creation of bamboo-based designs and products. It proposes the establishment of a Bamboo Industry Research and Development Center, which will ensure the effective implementation of the measure's goals and objectives.	DENR, DTI, DOST
Outcome 3: Technology extension, adoption, utilization, and commercialization scaled-up		
Revised IP Code	The bill aims to update IP law to address the evolving legal and digital landscape, strengthen IP protection, meet international commitments, and improve enforcement mechanisms. Specifically, it seeks to amend Section 177 on Copyright or Economic Rights and Section 216 on Remedies for Infringement of the IP Code.	IPOPHL

	This bill considers the right of copyright owners to prevent others from copying, uploading, scanning, digitizing, or distributing their creative work.	
Outcome 4: Innovation and entrepreneurship accelerated		
Establishing the Science for Change Program and Appropriating Funds Therefor	The bill seeks to institutionalize the Science for Change Program (S4CP) of the DOST to address the inadequacies in the field of R&D and to enable the nation to be globally competitive and equipped to provide knowledge-driven solutions and evidence-based responses in resolving the nation's challenges.	DOST

461