- c) How should any stage-gating process be defined to ensure any additional incentive is maximised?
- d) How should projects be selected?

The universities can see the benefit of getting PhD students and postdoctoral staff motivated to invest in translational efforts through proof-of-concept grants. We can anticipate a funnelling effect here with a large number of ideas entering the pipeline. The selection should be streamlined to take short applications at the start and at least two rounds per year.

e) How should the success of projects be measured?

Any approach should be able to handle the evaluation of different artefacts. Especially for ICS, we note that Australia is a signatory to the 2021 revision of the OECD Recommendations on Access to Publicly

research-relevant digital objects, such as metadata and bespoke algorithms, workflows, models, and softwa

with these OECD recommendations.

- 3. Incentives for participation
- a)

Ourrent PhD programs need enhancements to help develop additional skills and mindsets that would make it easier for interested graduates to undertake careers in industry and boost innovation capacity, research translation and commercialisation.

c) Are there skills gaps in academia or business that inhibit collaboration or commercialisation?

## See 3b and 4b

d) How can we increase collaboration between university researchers and industry, particularly amongst SMEs?

Many SMEs do access universities with collaborative agendas as compared to large companies that rely on their internal capacity to activate innovation projects. However, there are barriers for SMEs to engage with research (see 2b)

5. Governance arrangements