



Innovation and Technology Commission

Innovation and Technology Fund Innovation and Technology Support Programme Guide to Filling in the Application Forms

This Guide explains how to complete the application forms of the Innovation and Technology Support Programme (ITSP) under the Innovation and Technology Fund (ITF).

2. Details of the ITF and the ITSP are available at <http://www.itf.gov.hk>. In addition to the information in this Guide and the application forms, the Innovation and Technology Commission (ITC) may issue supplementary information and guidelines from time to time. Please check the ITF website to see if there is any updating before submission.
3. If you have any question on this Guide and the application forms, please contact -

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General

1. Before filling in the application forms, applicants are requested to read the paper “Creation of a Favourable Ecological Environment to Facilitate the Realisation of Research and Development Results” endorsed by the Commerce and Industry Panel of the Legislative Council in November 2010 (ref. LC paper no. CB(1) 389/10-11(05)) available from :
<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr10-11/english/panels/ci/papers/ci1116cb1-389-5-e.pdf>.
2. Sample of a completed application form is at Appendix I.
3. Broadly the ITSP provides funding support for two major types of applied research and development (R&D) projects:-

(a) Platform Projects

All platform projects would require industry sponsorship from at least two private sector companies to cover at least 10% of the total project cost within the project period. The companies should not be related to the lead applicant in terms of ownership or management. The sponsorship can either be in cash or in-kind or a combination of both. The intellectual property (IP) rights generated from the project will be owned by the lead applicant which can be a R&D Centre¹ or a designated local public research institute, viz. local universities, Hong Kong Productivity Council, Vocational Training Council and Clothing Industry Training Authority. However, in the case of a R&D Centre project in which the university is undertaking most of the R&D work, the R&D Centre may be free to agree with the university concerning the ownership of the intellectual property.

[Note: The ITSP also funds Tier 3 projects and Seed projects under R&D Centres which are exploratory and forward looking in nature to provide the foundation for future applied R&D projects. The maximum funding support for Tier 3 project is \$1 million per project, and \$2 million for Seed projects. The duration of the project period should normally not exceed 18 months. Industry sponsorship requirement is not mandatory for Tier 3/Seed projects.

¹ The R&D Centres include –

- (a) Automotive Parts and Accessory Systems R&D Centre (www.apas.hk);
- (b) Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel (www.hkrita.com);
- (c) Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute (www.astru.org), including the Hong Kong Jockey Club Institute of Chinese Medicine;
- (d) Hong Kong R&D Centre for Logistics and Supply Chain Management Enabling Technologies (www.lscm.hk); and
- (e) Nano and Advanced Materials Institute (www.nami.org.hk).

For applications of Tier 3 projects or Seed projects, the amount of information required is less. Also the assessment framework is different from that of other ITSP projects. Please refer to Part C.3 of the Guide for the assessment framework.]

Collaborative Projects

For collaborative projects, the industry co-applicant should contribute no less than 50% of the total project cost (or no less than 30% in the case of R&D Centre projects) within the project period. The IP rights generated may be owned by the industry co-applicant if it has contributed 50% or more of the total project cost within the project period. If not, the IP rights should be owned by the lead applicant. As regards the IP benefit sharing and related arrangement, it will be subject to negotiation among the parties concerned and will be set out in the project agreement.

In certain areas, there are different requirements for different types of projects. As such, please kindly pay attention to this aspect in filling in the application form.

4. Where the ITF funding for a project exceeds \$21 million, approval from the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council is required.
5. Please use ITF Form 1.0 for applications of platform and collaborative projects, and ITF Form 2.0 for Tier 3 and Seed projects.
6. Applications must be submitted to the ITF Secretariat (ITSP Section) either:
 - (a) in hard copy in triplicate (one original plus two duplicate copies) in person or by post. Please also kindly provide a soft copy (preferably in MS Word 2003 or above); or
 - (b) through the Innovation and Technology Commission Funding Administrative System (<https://www3.itf.gov.hk>).
7. ITC reserves the right to seek additional information where necessary. Unless on request of the ITF Secretariat, supplementary information provided after submission of application will NOT be accepted and will NOT form part of the application.
8. The lead applicant will be notified of the result of its application in writing. Withdrawal of an application should be made by the lead applicant in writing to ITF Secretariat at any time before the project agreement is signed.

Part A The Applicant

I. Information on Lead Applicant

1. The lead applicant must be an organisation and be either:
 - (a) a R&D Centre set up under the ITF; or
 - (b) a designated local public research institute (viz. local universities, Hong Kong Productivity Council, Vocational Training Council and Clothing Industry Training Authority).

For Tier 3 projects, a private sector company incorporated in Hong Kong under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) can submit application as the lead applicant. Such applications are subject to the same conditions and requirements as platform and Seed projects undertaken by R&D Centres and designated local public research institutes. We shall look into the arrangement in further reviewing the operation of the ITSP.

2. The lead applicant should obtain prior consent of parties concerned in filling in the application form.
3. Where an application is successful, the lead applicant will enter into a project agreement with the Government and is required to comply with the terms and conditions therein, including monitoring project progress and expenditure, submission of reports and audited accounts, etc.

II. Information on Industry Co-Applicant

1. For platform projects, there will be no industry co-applicant.
2. Industry co-applicant only exists in collaborative projects, which can either be a private sector company incorporated in Hong Kong under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32), or an industry support organisation, a trade and industry association or professional body which has capacity to enter into contracts.

III. Information on Sponsor(s)/Supporting Party(ies)

1. There is no limit on the number of sponsors and supporting parties. It is desirable that letters of support/sponsorship can be enclosed in the application with the company/organisation chop(s).

Part B The Project

I. Key Project Details

(A) Total Project Cost

1. The total project cost is the sum of all estimated expenditure to be incurred (including items to be covered by in-kind contribution) and the administrative overheads as appropriate. Applicants are required to provide details of the project cost items under the section 'Financial Considerations' in Part C of the application form.

(B) Industry Sponsorship and Other Sources of Financial Contribution

1. Industry sponsorship refers to sponsorship from private companies which are not related to the lead applicant in terms of ownership or management and should in general be the user of the project deliverables. To avoid conflict of interest situations, such companies should not be the equipment/service suppliers of the project.
2. Other Sources of financial contribution refers to contribution to the project obtained from various parties, including funding provided by the lead applicant, contribution in cash or in-kind from supporting parties, e.g. charitable organisations, venture capitalists, individuals, etc. It can also include personal contribution by project team members. They shall exclude industry sponsorship as mentioned above and project income.
3. Total financial contribution refers to the summation of industry sponsorship and other sources of financial contribution.
4. Industry sponsorship and other sources of financial contribution can either be in cash or in-kind or a combination of both. In-kind sponsorship in the form of equipment or consumables would only be accepted if:
 - (a) the in-kind sponsorship is essential to the project and is contributed specifically for the project; and
 - (b) documentary proof of the value of sponsorship has been provided to facilitate a fair assessment of the value of contribution, e.g. details of the valuation for new and used equipment and consumables.

Manpower contribution from industry sponsor and industry co-applicant will be counted as other sources of financial contribution but not industry

sponsorship.

5. Industry sponsorship requirement is not mandatory for Tier 3 projects and Seed projects under R&D Centres. However, the lead applicant is welcome to obtain sponsorship for the project.

(C) **Payment Schedule**

Platform projects

1. Applicants must obtain industry sponsorship of at least 10% of the project cost from at least two private sector companies to demonstrate reasonable market interest.
2. As a general rule, at least 50% of the pledged industry sponsorship should be paid before the project commences and the remaining sponsorship should be received before the ‘mid-point’ of the project period. Payment of more than 50% of industry sponsorship upfront will be welcomed.
3. For other sources of financial contribution, consideration will be given to allowing greater flexibility on the payment schedule but all contribution must be received by the ‘mid-point’ of the project period.
4. ITF funding will normally be disbursed on a half-yearly basis, subject to satisfactory project progress against the stated milestones and due payment of the industry sponsorship and other sources of financial contribution.

Collaborative projects

5. The industry co-applicant should provide at least 50% of the total project cost (or 30% in the case of R&D Centre projects) within the project period. The ITF funding is released on a matching basis, i.e. the contribution from the industry co-applicant should be made first and the disbursement from ITF will be made afterwards.

(D) Schedule of the Project Period

1. The duration of the project period should not exceed 24 months in general, and 18 months for Tier 3 and Seed projects. There is however no minimum requirement.

(E) Related Information

1. The provision of information on previous research work done and attempt to seek funding support from sources other than ITF is to enable us to have a comprehensive understanding of the project proposal, especially relevant work was funded by University Grants Committee (UGC)/Research Grants Council (RGC)'s Areas of Excellence Scheme, Theme-based Research Scheme and Collaborative Research Fund.

II. Brief Description of Project Proposal

(A) Location of R&D Work

1. The R&D work funded under ITSP projects should primarily be conducted within the territory of Hong Kong. However, given the close ties between Hong Kong and the Mainland, up to 50% of the R&D work of an ITF project can be conducted (and relevant expenditure incurred) in the Mainland.
2. Where certain R&D tasks need to be conducted outside Hong Kong (other than the Mainland), prior approval from ITC must be sought with justifications (e.g. countries/provinces/cities/overseas research institutes which have entered into technology collaboration agreements/Memorandum of Understanding with the Government or local universities/R&D Centres).

(B) Project Milestones

1. The project will be monitored against its stated project milestones. The lead applicant is required to submit half-yearly progress reports/final report until project completion. (In the case of Tier 3 projects, the lead applicant is required to submit an annual progress report and the final report.) We note that for the first report, there may not be significant progress in terms of R&D deliverables but we hope all preparatory work has been completed (e.g. recruitment of staff, procurement of equipment, etc.)

Part C Justifications

1. The assessment framework comprises 7 components. Their weightings are as follows:
 - (a) Innovation and Technology Component (20%);
 - (b) Technical Capability (20%);
 - (c) Financial Considerations (16%);
 - (d) Existence of a Holistic Plan to Realisation/Commercialisation (16%);
 - (e) Relevance with Government Policies or in Overall Interest of the Community (12%);
 - (f) IP Rights and Benefit Sharing (8%); and
 - (g) Management Capability (8%).

2. In general, the framework aims to achieve the following -
 - (a) encouraging and selecting projects with greater prospect of realisation/commercialisation;
 - (b) facilitating the trial of R&D products (especially in the public sector), so that researchers and industry can gain actual experience to fine-tune their products, build up 'reference' for subsequent marketing, and bring about wider economic and social benefits to the community;
 - (c) motivating the private sector to invest more in R&D activities in Hong Kong; and
 - (d) enhancing co-operation among Government, industry, academia and research institutes (官產學研).

3. For Tier 3 and Seed projects, the weightings of the components under the assessment framework are as follows, given the exploratory and forward looking nature of the projects -:
- (a) Innovation and Technology Component (36%);
 - (b) Technical Capability (32%);
 - (c) Financial Considerations (8%);
 - (d) Plan for Realisation/Commercialisation in future (4%);
 - (e) Relevance with Government Policies or in Overall Interest of the Community (8%);
 - (f) IP Rights (4%); and
 - (g) Management Capability (8%).

I. Innovation and Technology Component

1. ITF is set up to finance primarily applied R&D projects that contribute to innovation or technology upgrading in industry. The innovation and technology component is hence most important. The project should primarily pertain to applied research with its deliverables having a reasonable chance for application in due course.
2. Upstream research will not be accorded priority since this is more within the ambit of RGC funding. However, if funding by RGC has taken a project from the stage of foundation research to the stage of applied research, for instance, in the Areas of Excellence Scheme, we can consider funding under ITF. This will provide continued support to the R&D activity as well as establishing better interface between the two key funding sources. The lead applicant should provide letters of support from the UGC/RGC Secretariat as appropriate.

(A) Nature of the project

1. On whether the project will give rise to new technologies or projects, we will not always require 'rocket' science research, but will consider in the overall sense if the R&D can bring about benefit to Hong Kong. While ITF funding is primarily for the benefit of Hong Kong community, and hence the Hong Kong angle would be of greatest importance, we will take a boarder view in the field of innovation and technology - if a project may not bring a lot of benefit to the Hong Kong community but will bring benefit to mankind, we will give reasonable regard (e.g. crop research to solve the problem of food shortage).
2. On whether the project will enhance quality of existing products (e.g. capacity, reliability, speed, etc.), the applicant should set out the magnitude of improvement.
3. On whether the project will render cost more competitive, the lead applicant should provide an estimate on the degree of improvement.

II. Technical Capability

(A) Viability of technical proposal and quality of technical submission

1. The viability of the technical submission refers to whether, at the current point in time, the technical proposal is reasonably viable.
2. While the majority of research work should be done locally, there will be a degree of flexibility. It is acceptable that the R&D team obtains certain component(s) of technology/product available overseas and builds its own research on top of this, or contracts out certain component(s) of the research work. Whilst there is no need to 're-invent the wheel', one must consider the nature and extent of any technical improvement and whether such improvement merits IP protection. However the IP angle must be sorted out appropriately. In addition, the degree must be within a reasonable limit.
3. In assessing the quality of the technical submission, factors such as technical approach to the problem, accuracy of technical data, reasonableness of assumptions, etc. will be considered.

(B) Competence of technical team

1. This refers to the ability to instil confidence that the project coordinator and his team will be able to deliver the proposed project fully on the technical side (e.g. background and experience of the research team and feasibility of the R&D work plan).
2. In assessing the research team, apart from studying the CVs of individual members, we will consider whether the overall size of the team, the mix of staff at various levels, etc. are appropriate. If the team as a whole has good track record in the past, it will be favourably considered.
3. The lead applicant is welcome to provide all relevant information to support the application e.g. industry and academic awards won in the past, endorsement of outstanding experts in the field, etc.

III. Financial Considerations

The lead applicant should ensure that all financial information has been provided in this section and the basis of calculation is reasonable.

(A) Project Expenditure

1. The lead applicant should provide a breakdown of the estimated project expenditure to be incurred during the project period.

(a) Manpower

- (i) Project funding can be used to cover the salary of project staff, including employer's mandatory contribution to the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF), contract gratuities, annual salary adjustment (excluding increments and promotion) and general fringe benefits (e.g. medical) in accordance with the established mechanism of the relevant R&D Centres and designated local public research institutes.
- (ii) ITF will not fund the emolument to a person who is already on the payroll of local universities (i.e. existing teaching staff). However, administrative overheads will be provided to a university undertaking the project, see part (d) below.
- (iii) The lead applicant is required to seek prior consent from ITC for any change in the key project staff i.e. project coordinator and deputy project coordinator.
- (iv) For Tier 3 projects, ITF will not fund the emolument to the existing staff of a private sector company undertaking the project unless ITC's prior consent has been obtained.

(b) Equipment

- (i) The lead applicant should critically examine how the equipment required for the project can be obtained in the most economical manner:
 - where there is existing equipment, the applicant should first make use of that;

- where it is cheaper to rent than to purchase, the applicant should proceed to rent; or
- where new equipment is really necessary, it can be purchased. The applicant should supply information on the expected usage rate of the equipment e.g. usage time vs. down time and the plan for alternative use after project completion or disposal.

We will take into account expected usage rate, mode of acquisition (purchase vs. rental), future use/divestment (e.g. for teaching/research purposes at one or more university) to ensure greatest possible cost effectiveness. Where necessary, ITC will require the applicant to transfer any equipment whose acquisition cost is \$500,000 or above to the Government or another party (e.g. Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation) within a period of two years after project completion.

- (ii) The lead applicant and Project Coordinator are encouraged to share the use of existing equipment within their organisations or with other organisations where possible (e.g. local universities and Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation).
- (iii) Individual equipment or parts that will eventually form part of the project deliverables (e.g. the prototype) are regarded as consumables and the relevant cost should be grouped under other direct costs.
- (iv) The lead applicant is required to seek prior consent from ITC for change in any equipment with an estimated cost of \$500,000 or above per item.
- (v) Project funding cannot be used to cover –
 1. charges/time cost for use of existing equipment already owned by the applicants or industry co-applicant;
 2. depreciation/amortisation or provisions not representing actual expenses incurred; and
 3. general office and IT equipment.
- (vi) The lead applicant should ensure that all procurement for goods and services is carried out in an unbiased and fair manner and must

comply with the following procedures, or with the established mechanism of individual public research institutes:

Aggregated value of each procurement	Requirement
Below \$50,000	Quotations from at least two suppliers
\$50,000 - \$1,430,000	Quotations from at least five suppliers
Above \$1,430,000	Open tender

(c) Other Direct Costs

(i) Project funding can be used to cover –

1. external consultancy;
2. purchase of consumables and technology licences;
3. promotion and marketing activities for disseminating project deliverables and technology transfer;
4. patent registration fee up to \$150,000 per project (except for collaborative projects where the IPs are owned by the industry co-applicant); and
5. external audit fees as required by the ITF project agreement. (The maximum provision allowed for a project costing less than \$1 million, between \$1 million and \$5 million and more than \$5 million should not exceed \$8,000, \$14,000 and \$20,000 respectively.)

(ii) Project funding cannot be used to cover other costs like –

1. building facilities (including office, laboratory, accommodation) – rates, rental, renovation, and operation, repair and maintenance expenses;
2. costs of setting up office or forming association/consortium;

3. utilities – charges for electricity, gas, water, telephone and fax;
4. transport – shuttle bus services and home to workplace travelling expenses;
5. general administration and office expenses;
6. staff-related costs – provident fund handling charges, staff training and development costs and staff facilities;
7. entertainment expenses, and any prizes, either in the form of cash or other types of souvenirs;
8. advertisement (except for disseminating project deliverables, or staff recruitment);
9. organisation of trade missions and participation fees at study/trade missions for individuals/companies;
10. charges for non-R&D services (e.g. accounting, personnel, procurement, library, security, cleansing, legal, and central and departmental administrative support) provided by the lead applicant/industry co-applicant or their contractors/agents; and
11. capital financing expenses, e.g. mortgage and interest on loans/overdrafts.

(d) Administrative Overheads

- (i) For platform projects and Tier 3/Seed projects undertaken by local universities and the Vocational Training Council, the application can include administrative overheads up to 15% of the ITF funding requested (i.e. net of administrative overheads). For collaborative projects, the amount will be calculated at 15% of the approved project cost. Industry co-applicant is required to pay its share of administrative overheads proportional to its contribution to the project. For example, if the industry co-applicant contributes 50% the project cost, it will be required to contribute 50% of the administrative overheads while ITF contributes the remaining.

- (ii) The administrative overheads should be included as part of the project expenditure. The lead applicant and project coordinator are welcome to absorb the cost itself and not apply for ITF.

(B) Industry Sponsorship/Other Sources of Financial Contribution

1. The minimum industry sponsorship remains to be 10% of the total project cost for platform projects and 50% of the total project cost for collaborative projects (30% of the total project cost in case of R&D Centre projects). But in general, the higher degree of contribution, the stronger industry interest in the project and hence the greater chance of success to commercialisation.
2. Apart from sponsorship from the industry, there may be other sources of financial contribution provided by the lead applicant, contributions from supporting parties, e.g. charitable organisations, venture capitalists, individuals, etc. It can also include contribution by project team members. However, other sources of financial contribution may not include industry sponsorship and project income.
3. The lead applicant is required to provide details on industry sponsorship and other sources of financial contribution.
4. Under the Research & Development (R&D) Cash Rebate Scheme, industry sponsorship (including sponsorship contributed by industry co-applicant under collaborative projects) by a private sector company towards an ITF project is eligible for cash rebate. Further information on the R&D Cash Rebate Scheme are available at <http://crs.itc.gov.hk>.

(C) Project Income and Residual Funds

1. All ITF funding, industry sponsorship, other sources of financial contribution, project income received during the project period should be credited to the project account and be used for offsetting project expenditure. After completion of the project or its earlier termination, the lead applicant shall return to the Government all unspent funding contributed by the Government, all residual project income and interest income in the project account, and any other income under the IP rights benefit sharing as set out in the project agreement.

IV. Existence of a Holistic Plan to Realisation/Commercialisation

1. In the context of ITSP, “Realisation” refers to the R&D product(s) being used in the public sector. There may not be market in the commercial world (e.g. specialist equipment for certain law enforcement agencies); whereas “Commercialization” refers to the R&D product(s) being launched/sold in the commercial world. It may not always be necessary to prove that the product will reach the ‘consumer’ market. Just pushing it step(s) down the process of commercialisation will be acceptable.
2. To enhance the chance of realisation/commercialisation, the applicant should provide information such as:
 - (a) at what stage the R&D project is (from concept inception to realisation);
 - (b) future positioning of the technology/product in the market and potential market winner;
 - (c) what will be the exact deliverables/milestones (both qualitative and quantitative) and at what time frame;
 - (d) whether ITF funding will be required for a further phase of research work;
 - (e) whether there are associated/complementary technology development projects which will add to chance of realisation i.e. the proposed cluster project approach; and
 - (f) whether there are competitors and analysis of their strengths/weaknesses/opportunities/threats (i.e. SWOT analysis).
3. The applicant should where appropriate supply letter(s) of support e.g. -
 - (a) from company(ies) interested to take out a license of the project deliverables for further development;
 - (b) from manufacturer(s) interested to produce the product in large scale; or
 - (c) from Government departments or public bodies.

V. Relevance with Government Policies or in Overall Interest of the Community

1. Apart from serving the industry, we will be interested in technologies that will dovetail Government policies bringing benefit to the community at large, e.g.:
 - (a) R&D that can support important Government initiatives e.g. environmental protection and healthcare;
 - (b) R&D that can bring great social benefit e.g. creating devices to help track Alzheimer patients to relieve stress of their family members;
 - (c) R&D that can contribute to upgrading of industry e.g. cleaner method of production;
 - (d) R&D that can provide opportunities for training of local scientific personnel;
 - (e) R&D that can foster close collaboration among key stakeholders (官產學研); and
 - (f) R&D that can enhance the image of Hong Kong internationally.
2. For projects that will involve activities/expenditure outside Hong Kong (e.g. the Mainland), the lead applicant should provide details to demonstrate the 'Hong Kong angle' i.e. benefits that will be enjoyed by the Hong Kong community.
3. The Government is keen to train up local scientific personnel. Hence, we hope the R&D team will mainly comprise local staff. However, should it be necessary to engage overseas expertise, provided that it is within a reasonable limit, it can also be considered.

VI. IP Rights and Benefit Sharing

While seeking a reasonable financial return from commercialisation, we will allow the necessary flexibility to motivate various stakeholders. In fact, it should be stressed that the ITF is set up to fulfil the public mission of promoting innovation and technology and monetary return is not the only consideration.

1. The applicant will be required to provide information on:
 - (a) whether the R&D result will be ‘patentable’ or protected by other IP rights and its plan;
 - (b) whether there is any plan for spin-off in due course and if so, the details;
 - (c) the proposed formula of benefit sharing among all parties concerned (e.g. licence fee and royalty); and
 - (d) whether it will provide unrestricted use of the technology by relevant Government departments/public bodies.

Platform and Tier3/Seed Projects

2. The lead applicant, which in general will be a R&D Centre or a designated local public research institute, will normally own all IP rights arising from the project. (In the case of R&D Centre projects, the Centres may allow the universities undertaking the research work to retain the IP rights ownership arising from the projects to facilitate technology transfer and commercialisation.) The lead applicant and/or the relevant designated local public research institute are required to disseminate the project deliverables and promote technology transfer to industry through workshops, seminars, licensing or consultancy, etc.
3. The lead applicant should try to generate income by charging fees for project deliverables so as to recoup at least part of the project cost.
4. The Government shall enjoy a royalty-free right to use the IPs as appropriate.
5. Exclusive use of the project deliverables is not allowed (e.g. exclusive licence or outright transfer of IP rights ownership to another third party) unless with prior consent from ITC, in which case the applicant will normally be required to follow a competitive process.

Collaborative Projects

6. If the industry co-applicant has actually contributed more than 50% of the total project cost within the project period, the industry co-applicant will take ownership of the IP rights of the projects. Otherwise, the lead applicant should retain the ownership. The industry co-applicant may indicate whether consent will be given for unrestricted use of the R&D results under the project for development for use in the public sector (including Government and public bodies, e.g. Hospital Authority) in Hong Kong in future.
7. The arrangements for benefit sharing (including financial income from the project) should be agreed among parties concerned e.g. R&D Centres/research institutes/industry partners. In general, supporting parties making other sources of financial contribution are not entitled to benefit sharing.

Indemnity

8. If the project involves using background IPs of a third party, the applicant should indicate in the application form whether the consent/licence for use of such IPs has been obtained. The applicant shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Government against any claims, actions, investigations, demands and all liabilities arising from the use of such IPs on the term set out in the project agreement.

VII. Management Capability

1. Management capability is wider than technical capability. It pertains to whether the applicant and his entire 'backup' can instil confidence in its ability to bring the whole project to fruition. For example, apart from the research team, whether the technology transfer office of the university will devote effort to bring it to realisation, or whether it has the support of companies already well established in the market.
2. The capacity of the project team will be considered having regard to its commitments in other areas including on-going ITF projects.
3. We will also where appropriate review the track records to see if the applicant has delivered in previous applications.

ITF Secretariat (ITSP Section)
Innovation and Technology Commission
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