ASEAN NEXT 2018: Regional Consultation on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals through Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

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Summary and Recommendations

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- STI is critical for meeting the challenges in achieving SDGs
- STI policies and interventions must be focused on positively impacting the three pillars of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental)
- STI interventions and strategies must be "inclusive" (Poor & Rich; Men & women; developed & developing)





- To succeed in achieving Agenda 2030, NIS must be complemented by "Next Generation technology policies"
- The national innovation ecosystems, policy responses and governance structures of STI vary greatly, especially in dealing with new and emerging technologies
- In planning and implementing strategies rather than a "top-down" approach, a "participatory approach" would be more beneficial





- Innovative business models that shares profit with the local community is critical for success of field projects for achieving SDGs
- For achieving SDGs, domestic policies, action plans as well as international policy regime must be aligned properly (e.g.) Addis Ababa Action Agenda 2015
- Technological innovations must not only happen at the frontier areas. Incremental innovations that improve existing processes and increase productivity are also





- Bridging the technological divide among developed and developing countries is possible through access to technologies
- Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (STI for People, Prosperity and Power) of Thailand is a good example of inclusive and sustainable development
- Promoting "innovative" entrepreneurship, grassroots
 technologies and ensuring active participation of MSMEs
 and entrepreneurs in innovation value chains are critical





- Selection of most suitable sectors, long-term involvement, active participation and transparency are critical elements for successful cross-border technology cooperation
- STI must be integrated into public policy not just as stand alone policy instrument
- "Science for Policy" rather than "Policy for Science" must be the approach
- UNFCCC, Sendai Framework, Agenda 2030 will guide countries on path to sustainable development coming years





- Harmonized national agenda with regional and global agenda on STI is critical for achieving SDGs
- Regional Cooperation is not just a "bonus" but an essential ingredient for achieving effective national STI outcomes
- Incentives for private sector participation must be provided for their active involvement in SDGs (e.g. National Priority Plan of Philippines and tax deduction for companies involved)
- Empowerment of youth and women should be at the core of STI national strategies and action plans for achieving SDGs





- Human resource development in STI is critical. Programmes supported by ASEAN, JST, KOICA, JICA are good examples.
- Priority must be provided for projects that are "issue based" than "science based" approach
- Promoting worldwide and cross-sector mobility as well as open access to innovations is critical for technology leapfrogging
- Technologies that promote resilience and adaptability to climate change are critical. The economic and environmental costs of climate change are enormous





APCTT-An Introduction

Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) was established in 1977 by the member countries of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP).

Located initially in Bangalore, India. It is now based in New Delhi, India since 1993.



The APCTT building inauguration on 16th July, 1977 Bangalore.



The APCTT building inauguration on 18th November, 1993 New Delhi.

Objectives

Assist member and associate member countries of United Nations ESCAP in strengthening their capabilities to:

- Develop and manage national innovation systems;
- Develop, transfer, adapt and apply technology;
- Improve the terms of transfer of technology; and

 Identify and promote the development and transfer of technologies relevant to the region...



Way Forward

- As a specialized Regional Institution of ESCAP with a specific mandate to promote STI, APCTT is well positioned to support countries in the Asia Pacific region through STI
- APCTT strives to be an enabling platform for knowledge sharing, regional networking and capacity building in countries in Asia Pacific region
- APCTT looks forward to work with the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Thailand, ASEAN Secretariat, JST, STEPI, APCTT's focal points in member countries as well as other national and international organizations towards strengthening STI capacities of countries in the region

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Thank you

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