



Global Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation for Development

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Areas for cooperation

Key elements	Main components	Potential for global collaborations
Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agenda setting ✓ Policies, standards and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ International STI agenda ✓ Multilateral STI foresight and assessment system ✓ Supportive international rules
STI Prerequisites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Physical and digital infrastructure ✓ Human and knowledge resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Digital infrastructure ✓ Capacity building activities
R&D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Basic and applied research ✓ Experimental development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Research funding ✓ International research collaboration ✓ Alternative modes of tech. creation/distribution
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Production and logistic ✓ Marketing and sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Technology and knowledge transfer ✓ Test beds ✓ Incubators and accelerators

Some examples and lessons learned

1) Strategic Planning

Global Programme on STI4SDGs by the UN Inter-Agency Task Team (UN-IATT)

The “Ghana STI for SDGs Roadmap” defines vision, targets, strategies, roles and responsibilities, as well as monitoring and evaluation systems to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs prioritized by the Government

Strategic planning accompanied by the necessary instruments, such as frameworks, policies, guidelines, standards and regulations.

3) International partnerships for R&D

For frontier science & technology, often no single national organization can undertake the scope, cost, complexity and associated risks on their own

CERN is an international science collaboration that adopts a partnership-oriented approach and **consensual governance with clear common goals**

CGIAR represents a long-lasting experience of global partnership focusing on research related to food security

Increasing interconnectedness of food security issues (e.g. agriculture, land and water management) require to **integrate operations and scale research solutions**

2) Regional cooperation for STI prerequisites

Policy Partnership for Science, Technology and Innovation (PPSTI) of APEC: common approaches, **policy coordination** and prioritizing connectivity

Digital and people-to-people connectivity fostered by **mobility** of researchers and S&T personnel → **integrating digitalization and innovation**

4) Innovation

Article 66.2 of TRIPS require developed countries to provide incentives to ‘their’ enterprises and institutions for the promotion of technology transfer to least developed countries

To **monitor the implementation** of the agreement, developed countries are asked to submit annual reports on actions related to Article 66.2 (WTO)



5) International private-public partnerships in STI cooperation

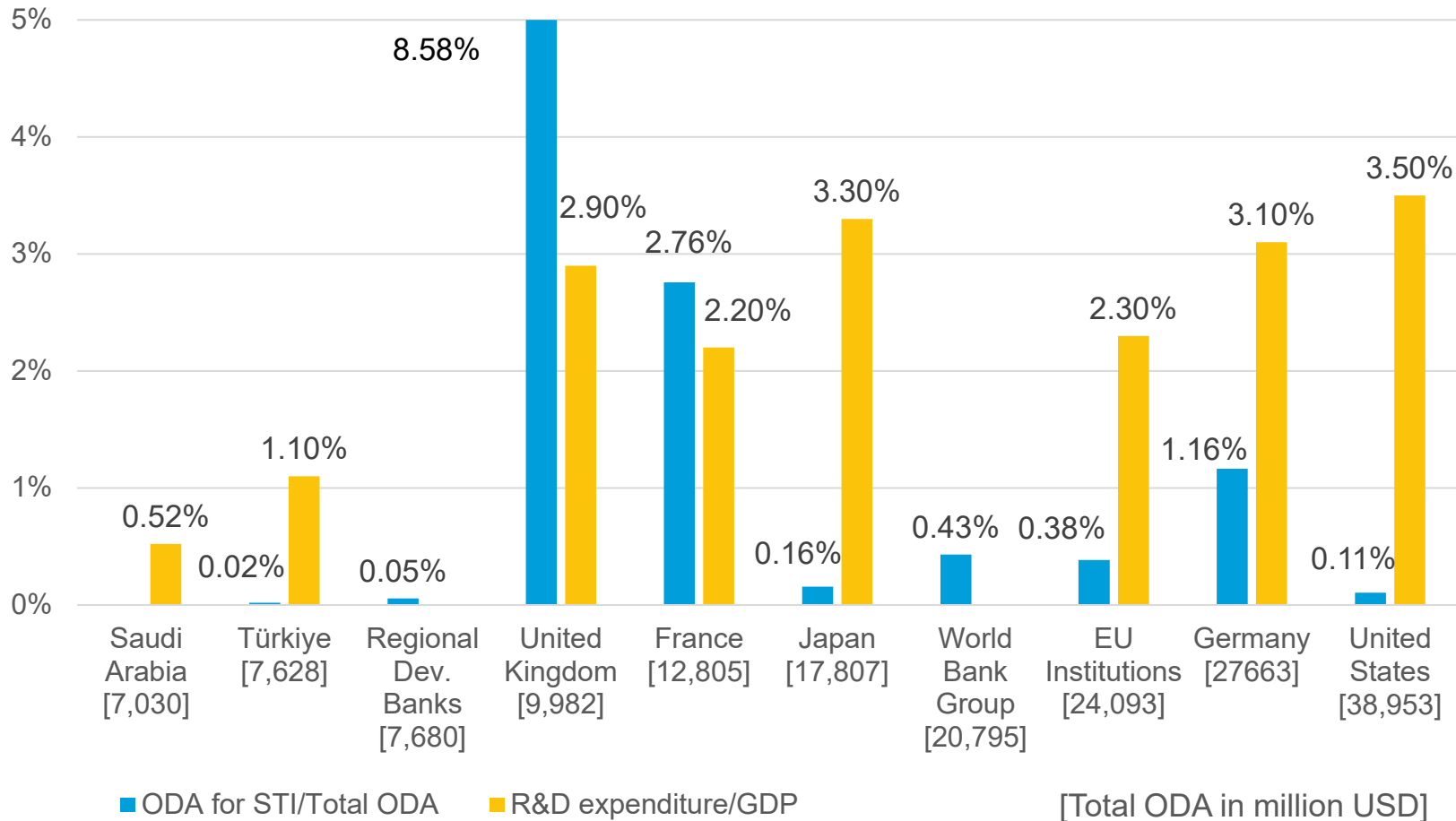
The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation facilitate co-funding schemes and cooperation involving the public and private sectors

The foundation allows for **flexibility in their projects to make collaborative initiatives attractive to the private sector**

Horizon Europe, the 9th EU Framework Programme on Research and Innovation

Programs with explicit collaborative design aiming at the creation of an integrated European Research Area. A large share of budget dedicated to projects with at least 3 partners from 3 different EU countries

6) ODA for STI



+0.1%
 ODA in STI of these donors
 =
 174 USD million

Room for strengthening international STI networks

Top 10 official ODA donors in 2021 (ODA = Official Development Assistance)

A list of “to do things”

1. Reinforce the efforts toward building an inclusive global STI agenda
2. Develop a multilateral STI foresight and assessment system
3. Build enabling digital and skill environments
4. Foster investment in STI and public-private partnerships
5. Strengthen research networks and collaboration among different actors
6. Promote technology and knowledge transfer

The role of CSTD in coordinating global STI agenda & cooperation

The CSTD plays an essential role in facilitating consensus-building on critical issues related to STI

Facilitate cooperation to respond to the needs of countries:

- ❖ Young Female Scientist Programme, opportunity for young female scientists from ASEAN and African countries to **engage in cutting-edge research** activities at Okayama University
- ❖ CropWatch partnership of China and the CSTD under coordination of UNCTAD uses satellite data to monitor crop conditions and integrates this with other climate-related data **Data and digital literacy** can help solving societal challenges.
- ❖ Technical assistance (through UNCTAD) in **technology foresight and assessment**

Thank you!

