

**SUMMARY MEETING
POLICY PARTNERSHIP ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION (PPSTI) MEETING
CHANGZHOU, CHINA, 09 – 11 APRIL 2014**

Introduction

The meeting was organised in Changzhou, Jiangsu, China, on 09 – 11 April 2014. It was attended by member economy delegates, APEC Secretariat, and representatives from academicians and private sectors, as well as invited guests, Macau, China, ABAC and APRU.

Day 1, April 9, 2014

SESSION 1: OPENING SESSION

AGENDA ITEM 1: Welcoming, opening remarks and introductions

1. In her opening remarks, Ms. Marsudi Nada, Director, International Science and Technology Network, the Ministry of Research and Technology (RISTEK), representing Dr. Agus R. Hoetman Chair of PPSTI, expressed appreciation for the delegates' participation and her gratitude to Chinese government and the local host - the city of Changzhou. She also took this opportunity to express sympathy for the families suffering from the missing Malaysia airliner MH 370. Ms. Marsudi Nada recalled the progress that has been made since the last PPSTI meeting and hopes this meeting will lead to productive results.

She reviewed the progress achieved in the past 2 PPSTI meetings. The past meetings provided new visions about innovative growth, shared best practices among ABGs, enhanced STI capacity building, made contributions to an enabling environment for STI. She also emphasized that the PPSTI would increase the enforcement of private sectors now and in the future years.

Then she introduced that the following meeting would discuss about innovation policies, review project progress, in line with APEC PPSTI aim, support APEC leaders' vision. The meeting will echo the 2014 APEC's theme, increase the enforcement of young generation, private sector, and work to improve people's well-fare and improve the member economies' economic growth and social development.

2. Mr. Yan Li, Secretary of Changzhou Municipal Committee of CPC, China, as representing Changzhou's local host, in his welcome remarks, gave an overview of the city of Changzhou about Changzhou's rich history and new innovation. He introduced to the delegates about Changzhou's development especially in the fields of technical innovation. He also introduced how Changzhou has created platforms and a good environment for innovation. Changzhou emerged as an industrial star city in the 1980s and the city has been strengthening its innovation capacity in the recent years in the pattern of one town, two zones, three parks and several bases, as well as project cooperation, exhibition. They have achieved over 90 technological breakthroughs, which have realized industrialization and has been adopted by private sectors. They have been actively cooperating with leading research organizations both from home and abroad, such as Tsinghua University and other international organizations. Changzhou was ranked 9th out of 25 Strong Innovation Capacity Cities in China. Mr. Yan Li expressed his wishes to broaden and deepen cooperation with all APEC member economies.

AGENDA ITEM 2: Adoption of the Agenda

3. Chair PPSTI explained the flow of the meeting and asked for economies' comments about the proposed agenda. Since there was no objection to the agenda, the Meeting then adopted the agenda.

4. The Philippines requested to put dialogue on STI and education into the agenda as for PPSTI 2015.

5. New Zealand briefed the suggested schedule of the 2nd APEC Chief Science Advisors (CSA), which tentatively would be scheduled on August 29-30. They didn't have much information for

now.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Business Arrangement

6. China introduced the meeting dates and venues, meeting schedule, accommodation, transportation, meeting venue facilities and services, etc. of the APEC PPSTI 2014.

SESSION 2: GENERAL ISSUES

AGENDA ITEM 4: Report of the Secretariat

7. Mr. Mikiharu Shimizu, Program Director, presented the 'Report from the APEC Secretariat'. He briefed the introduction and update from the Secretariat. Ms. Irene Sim has been appointed as the Chief of Staff at the APEC Secretariat; APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) has prepared the 2014 Economic Trend Analysis, which can be downloaded from the APEC website; the APEC Secretariat is looking to provide remote participation services at APEC meetings to enable participation or access in real-time. He also introduced highlights from SOM1: i) Strategic Planning Process: SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH – Committee of the Whole (SCE-COW) met on 25 February and exchanged views on the preparation of strategic plans by SCE fora. The comments for PPSTI from consultant are detailed in Document No. 20; and ii) at SCE3 2013, SCE agreed that the HR Development Working Group, Health Working Group, Tourism Working Group and Mining Task Force would undergo independent assessment in 2014. Referring to cross-cutting issues, in the lead up to SCE2 in May the Secretariat is preparing a report SCE has requested on collaboration between the SCE fora and suggesting areas where SCE may recommend that further collaboration take place. He also made summary about project management: i) It can be expected that funding for APEC projects will be more competitive in the coming years; According to the information from SOM 2 this February, support fund and general fund would deplete soon. Most projects would be categorized in ASF. In 2014, Secretariat has received 200 APEC project application concept notes, 87 for APEC support fund. And the Secretariat encouraged member economies to provide other channels for funding. and ii) APEC is also working on improving the evaluation of its projects; iii) Guidebook on APEC Projects was updated in March 2014 to the 9th Version and is available [online](#); iv) For Session 1 2014, PPSTI has submitted 8 concept notes, which are all being prioritized by the SCE (due 8 April 2014). The deadline for the submission of Concept Notes in the Session 2 2014 is July 21.

8. Madame Chair informed the delegates to check Document No. 20 and Document No. 14 for more information; any comments should be submitted two weeks after this meeting.

9. The U.S. asked about the date of SCE2 and whether the PPSTI Strategic Plan will be revised before May. Mr. Mikiharu Shimizu answered that SCE 2 would be held on 11 May and the Strategic Plan would be revised according to further comments.

10. Ms. Quynh Le, APEC Policy Support Unit, APEC Secretariat, presented the 'APEC Economic Trends Analysis' ([Document 19](#)). The analysis pointed out that APEC economic recovery has gained traction since the second quarter of 2013, of which the recovery of APEC industrialized and Newly Industrialized Economies contributed significantly. Activity in other emerging and developing APEC economies was growing at reduced rates in the second half of 2013, after a strong start in Q1 2013. Contributions of exports to APEC growth has fallen below its pre-crisis peak. APEC GDP growth in 2013 was the lowest 4 years. She presented a latest forecast indicating APEC economic activity would accelerate in 2014, which also marked a downward shift in expectations for medium-term APEC growth. She reported that in the 6-year period since the 2008-09 Global Financial Crisis, APEC GDP has expanded at a much slower rate, and it is critical to enhance APEC's competitiveness through higher productivity, while the reviving of job market has become more challenging. The analysis concluded that innovation would be a channel for a better future with sustainable and equitable growth, which urges APEC to accelerate efforts to create an environment that incentivizes firms to undertake Research and Development (R&D), and it is critical to plan and develop a modern innovative workforce or 'the workforce of tomorrow.'

11. U.S. asked about the data source of PSU. Ms. Quynh Le explained that PSU obtained data from local government, Reuters etc. But some economies don't have adequate data information.

And the problem they encountered is how to break down the export/trade for S&T goods. And U.S. also asked about PSU's relation with the Secretariat. Ms. Quynh Le explained that PSU was founded independently from the Secretariat and it provided quantitative and qualitative resources for 8 fora.

12. Canada inquired about the origin of the Policy Support Unit (PSU) and to what extent they were actively working with both governments and businesses. Ms. Quynh Le explained that PSU was established by APEC Ministers in 2007 and was fully operated in 2008, working with both APEC government officials and private sectors.

13. Republic of Korea asked about the economic resources and work procedures of PSU. Ms. Quynh Le answered that as PSU was established by the 21 APEC Economies, it is funded by voluntary contributions and overseen by a governance board. She explained two ways of work: i) The PSU proposes work to help APEC implement its priorities. Before the PSU undertakes a project it must be approved by the PSU Board. Decisions taking into account APEC's agenda and priorities and the resource implications for the PSU. ii) Formal proposals for work or requests for assistance can come from APEC members and fora. The PSU can provide assistance in the design of proposals and is happy to discuss proposals prior to being presented formally. She said the PSU was keen to work with PPSTI projects because like this year STI was ranked 2nd in the Host Priorities.

14. Russia asked about the methodology of the report. Ms. Quynh Le said they tried to use independent organizations' data most of the time and no official data was used in this case for the estimates of official data might be different from their analysis.

15. Brunei asked about the source of technical database. Ms. Quynh Le answered that they used private data from individual economy website.

AGENDA ITEM 5: APEC 2014 Priorities

16. Mr. Chen Linhao, Deputy Director General of Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Science & Technology (MOST) China (Vice Chair PPSTI) presented the 'APEC 2014: Theme and Priorities' ([Annex 9](#)). China has proposed to further the work of APEC 2014 under the theme: Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership, with three priorities: i) Advancing regional economic integration; ii) promoting innovative development, economic reform and growth; and iii) strengthening comprehensive connectivity and infrastructure development. And Mr. Chen said that PPSTI's annual work plan would closely work in accordance with the APEC 2014 theme and priorities.

17. Republic of Korea asked whether there's any special initiative for PPSTI to develop. Vice Chair PPSTI said the initiative would be presented in the next agenda.

18. Brunei asked whether China had any research on finance taxation regarding to E-commerce. Vice Chair PPSTI said there would be a meeting about finance issues held in Beijing in September, but he was not sure whether E-commerce would be in the agenda, and he would confirm further.

19. The Secretariat said they had an E-Commerce working group E-commerce Steering Group (ECSG) and the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) specialized in the E-Commerce issue, so they would include such items into priorities, and that if China had any specific requests or proposal of E-Commerce development, he would be happy to receive that. China appreciated the offer.

AGENDA ITEM 6: 2014 Work Plan and Mid-Term Work Plan

20 The chair briefed the meeting on the PPSTI work plan for 2014 and its mid-term work plan. PPSTI supports the development of science and technology cooperation and effective innovation policy in APEC economies. It serves as APEC's primary forum to engage government, private sector and academia in joint scientific research. Its strategic aim is to enhance economic growth, trade and investment opportunities, as well as social progress, in harmony with sustainability. The PSSTI will seek to develop an enabling environment for market-based innovation policy that

supports commercialization, promotes innovation capacity, and facilitates cooperation among APEC members. In 2014, PPSTI recognizes the Chief Science Advisors and Equivalents (CSA) meeting's role as an informal advisory forum to PPSTI aiming to reinforce senior and innovation relations across the Asia-Pacific and contribute to APEC Leaders' Vision of Innovation and Cooperation Networking in the Asia-Pacific region. The 2014 PPSTI work plan reiterated its clear and dynamic vision to develop best policies and connect different sectors to drive innovative growth. Based on its strategic plan, PPSTI conducts its work through three subgroups: capacity, connectivity, and innovation. The PPSTI work plan for 2014 also include how to identify cross cutting issues and explain how they will be coordinated, progress on developing the for a strategic plan and the expected outcomes for 2014. The PPSTI works are to: i) strengthen collaboration and enhance member economies innovative capacity; ii) Develop science, research and technology cooperation; iii) build human capacity; iv) support infrastructure for commercialization of ideas; v) develop innovation policy frameworks; and vi) foster an enabling environment for innovation.

20. Vice Chair PPSTI presented the 'Concept Note: Toward Innovation-driven Development: Consensus and Action' (Annex 15). He stated that China has proposed the concept note and circulated it for information during the APEC SOM 1 on 27 February in Ningbo, China under the priority of 'Promoting Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth.' He briefed STI as a main force driving the social development and economic growth, which plays a key role in realizing 2014 APEC theme and provides solutions for global challenges; while innovation has been one of the main agendas in APEC cooperation in recent years. The long term goal of this initiative includes innovative partnership and collaborative innovation, pro-innovation policy environment and strengthening the link between innovation and economic growth. The initiative is expected to continuously tapping the potential of existing long-term APEC mechanism for collaborative innovation. He also expressed the hope that this PPSTI meeting would take a closer look at such initiatives and assign this initiative to SCE and senior official meeting, so as to be reflected at 2014 Leaders' Declaration.

22. Several economies expressed their support for the initiative and would like to clarify the action on their own part, and further confirm the details and workable actions.

23. Chair PPSTI asked for endorsement of PPSTI Work Plan for 2014 (Draft) (Annex 5) unless there were any objective comments. She informed that the Mid-term Work Plan has already been consulted and the consultancy comments have been detailed in Discussion Points for PPSTI (Annex 21), and any comments on this Plan should be submitted maybe two weeks after this meeting. Nada suggested the enforcement of private sectors through concrete plan and projects to enhance their involvement.

24. Canada emphasized that the PPSTI's vision statement, part of the Work Plan, was stating the need for PPSTI to develop policy recommendations aimed at building science capacity and at promoting an enabling environment for innovation. Thus, in order to meet this objective, identified as a critical success factor under the Work Plan, going forward PPSTI would need to increasingly provide a forum enabling policy exchanges and resulting in agreement on such policy recommendations. Similarly, any projects funded under PPSTI would need to go beyond the networking and sharing of best practices to also aim at agreeing on a set of given policy recommendations.

25. Korea emphasized the role of innovation policy dialogue to more effectively discuss how to use policies.

26. China said that the draft of 'PPSTI Work Plan for 2014' needs some improvement. They still have some reservations about some terms and activities proposed in the draft. They hope to keep it open and they need to consult some relevant organizations before giving a feedback. (Such as the Technology Managers Workshop, ACES)

AGENDA ITEM 7: 2014 ASPIRE

27. The USA gave a brief introduction on "ASPIRE". "ASPIRE" stands for the APEC Science Prize for Innovation, Research and Education which is an annual award which recognizes young scientists who have demonstrated a commitment to excellence in scientific research. Each year

the APEC host economy is asked to provide a theme to guide nominations for the ASPIRE Prize to be awarded in their host year. For its host year of 2014 China selects "Intelligent Transportation" as the ASPIRE nominating theme. Each member economy, through its representative of PPSTI, is invited to nominate one young scientist under the age of 40 by 16 May 2014 to be considered for the 2014 ASPIRE Prize. Nominees should demonstrate excellence in scientific research, as evidenced by scholarly publication, cooperation with scientists from other APEC member economies and contribution to the theme selected by that year's host economy. A nomination selection package should be submitted to the secretariat of PPSTI. Once nominations are received, PPSTI members rank the nominees through a selection ballot to determine the winner. PPSTI members are asked to judge the nominees based on the criteria. The winner will be recognized at an award ceremony during the Fourth APEC PPSTI Meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 8: APEC Cooperation for Earthquake Simulation (ACES)

28. Ms. Margaret Leong, Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU), and Director of APRU Secretariat, presented 'The APEC Cooperation for Earthquake Simulation (ACES)' (**Annex 4**) on behalf of John B Rundle, ACES Executive Director, University of California, USA. She made an introduction to the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU) and ACES, reviewed capacities in relation to High Level Policy Dialogue on Disaster Resiliency (2011, later in 2014) and proposed for consideration that PPSTI member economies endorse ACES as a PPSTI activity. She remarked that ACES has a long history of association with APEC, though because self-funded and change in directorship it is 're-introducing' itself to APEC; and that they propose endorsing ACES as a PPSTI activity and more closely linking ACES with APEC and APRU's Multi-hazards Program going forward.

29. Canada expressed its support to this "self-funded" initiative and inquired as to why the ACES be introduced to the PPSTI now since it has been in existence already for a while. The US answered that ACES has a long history of association with APEC since it was endorsed at the APEC Industrial Science and Technology Working Group (ISTWG) Singapore 1997. Because of the change in directorship, it needs to be re-introduced to APEC. And because ACES has been deeply engaged with basic science an innovation, it was presented at April 2014 PPSTI.

30. The U.S. said the operations of the ACES needs to be discussed. Since the ACES is an affiliation of scientists from universities, countries do not have long term commitment to providing funding support. ACES will present interesting topics to get governments and private sectors involved, interact with other economic organizations and broadcast its events and activities in a fashion that will enhance its ability to be well-connected.

31. Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Japan, etc. endorsed ACES affiliation with the PPSTI.

32. Brunei asked about the International workshop held every two years. Chair PPSTI suggested the host economy of this year's PPSTI, China, to be the host of the 2015 ACES international workshop.

33. China said that they have no objection to ACES being reintroduced and to be connected to PPSTI after its long independent operation. But, as an internal matter, China needs internal consultation before confirming the renewed participation in the ACES.

SESSION 3: SUB GROUP MEETINGS

33. Sub-Group Parallel Meetings were conducted on 9 April 2014, 14:00 - 17:00. The parallel meetings were intended to discuss on the strategic plans of each group, especially concerning Priority areas/theme, Objective, Key Performance Indicators (KPI), Actions and Activities, Timeframe and Lead Economy.

34. Sub-Groups A. Capacity. The meeting was jointly chaired by Wang Rongfang, Coordinator of Division of International Organizations and Conference, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Science and Technology, China (SG Chair) and Brad Fenwick, PHD, Jefferson Science Fellow, Office of Economic Policy, U.S. Department of State Bureau of East

Asian and Pacific Affairs (SG Vice Chair).

AGENDA ITEM 8-1-1: Report on the on-going initiatives

35. China presented the 'APEC Biogas Technology and Engineering Workshop' ([Annex 11](#)). This project is conducted by Yunnan Academy of Scientific and Technical Information (YASTI) and is supported by APEC Fund and the APEC Secretariat. The Project falls under rank 2 of the APEC 2014 funding criteria as it promotes renewable energy, energy efficiency, low carbon technology, human resources development and capacity building. The proposed workshop is to address the technical and economical problems through capacity building of the stakeholders in biogas industry like practitioners, regulation makers and academics. Its sustainability is shown in the following areas: i) Training materials will be submitted and made available on APEC website for wider use; ii) other funding sources like China APEC Cooperation Fund, Asia Regional Cooperation Fund, China-ASEAN Cooperation Fund, and Foreign Assistance Fund will be sought to carry out follow-up activities; and iii) Kiwi Innovation Network of New Zealand, Michigan State University of the US, and ASEAN Institute of Energy and Economic Development of Thailand, which are partners in the project, will provide technology, expertise and information to carry forward the project objectives.

36. The U.S. asked whether there were any policy barriers about this area. China answered that there were much policy support and funds support from relevant ministries in China, so no policy barriers, however, they do have technical barriers and the mechanism of running biogas industry.

37. Republic of Korea presented the 'Managing Climate extremes and hydrologic disasters: Scientific prediction and emergency preparedness.' The APEC Climate Center (APCC) is a leading climate information service provider in the Asia-Pacific region. APEC Climate Symposium 2014 will be hosted in Nanjing, China for three days in October 2014. The objective of this symposium is to enhance the capability of member economies to accurately predict and monitor the development of extreme hydrological events through facilitating the exchange of the latest innovations in climate prediction; to promote collaboration and information-sharing on disaster preparedness between member economies and to bring together a diverse network of stakeholders in the APEC region that are impacted by water-related hazards; and to strengthen the framework for science-based decision-making by facilitating dialogue between climate researchers and end-users and addressing the challenges in disseminating policy-relevant climate information from scientists to stakeholders. The Symposium will feature presentations from climate scientists, government officials, academics, representatives from the private sector, water resource managers, and other stakeholders in the region. Representatives from NGOs and international bodies, such as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM) will also be invited. APCC will also coordinate with the Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG). APCC will distribute the first announcement in May and the Call for Papers will be open at the same time. The selected authors will receive full funding support to attend the Symposium as participants.

38. Malaysia presented the 'Education and Training to Support Nuclear Power Programme for APEC Economies by Malaysia Nuclear Agency (MNA).' This project is supported by Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) Malaysia. The objectives are to develop skills in nuclear safety and resources of developing member economies and support nuclear power program implementation in each economy; To pool the skills, knowledge, expertise and experience of each member economy for nuclear power related education and training; to share the knowledge, experience and challenges of each member economy in nuclear power development; and to develop functional nuclear power education and training networks and foster collaboration between existing research reactors, national and regional universities, and other key regional stakeholders as nuclear power programs develop. However, it is highly recommended that i) the participants be given some advance to purchase the flight ticket and booking for the accommodation; ii) better coordination between APEC Secretariat, Focal Point & organizer and circulation on the program should have been made much earlier.

39. Malaysia presented the 'Young Scientists Workshop for the APEC Roadmap of Science

Communication in the 21st Century.’ This project is supported by Academy of Sciences Malaysia, an agency under the MOSTI Malaysia. The co-sponsoring economies include: People’s Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Chinese Taipei, Brunei Darussalam, and U.S.. It is expected to start in January 2015 and complete in June 2016. The objectives are to develop a platform for sharing best practices in communicating science effectively through new information modes, championed by young scientists; to devise effective science communication programmes which are applicable to the context of each country; and to make recommendations and strategies for effective science communication to draw public participation in STI. In alignment to APEC Rank 1 priorities, the project will focus on building science capacity, promoting enabling environment for innovation and enhancing Regional Connectivity.

40. China presented the ‘APEC Technology Transfer Manager Training and Exchange Workshop (self-funded proposal to be approved by PPSTI)’ ([Annex 13](#)). The project will be carried out by Suzhou Productivity Promotion Center. It is expected to be held between August and 8th August 2014 (later rescheduled to Sept. 15-16, just before the 4th PPSTI Meeting) at Suzhou Innovation Plaza for experts and lectures, experience sharing, feedbacks and suggestions to government officials, and facility visit. The expected participants will be around 100 from APEC member economies, experts, technology transfer managers, government officials and high-tech enterprises. The objectives are to integrate international high-end S&T resources; to establish a comprehensive and specialized S&T service platform; and to promote international S&T achievements transformation and technology transfer businesses.

41. Republic of Korea presented the update of ‘Asia Pacific Center for Theoretical Physics (APCTP)’ ([Annex 7](#)). The members of APCTP include: Australia, People’s Republic of China, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, The Philippines, Uzbekistan, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Kazakhstan. The objectives include: i) leading research excellence in the field of theoretical physics; 2) facilitating international collaborations; and iii) contributing to the advancement of physics by training young scientists. In cooperation with APEC, APCTP plans to promote existing regional activities and networks in Asia-Pacific, particularly, strengthen training for young scientists, information exchange, etc.; and contribute to policy partnership for the advancement of basic science and its innovation impacts in the Asia-Pacific Rim. APCTP would also like to present their updates at the upcoming PPSTI meetings and contribute to the mission of the APEC communities. There was no objections and broad support for APCTP being associated with the PPSTI on an ongoing basis.

AGENDA ITEM 8-1-2: Discussion of the future actions (including new projects)

42. The Vice Chair proposed to elevate the meeting to leader’s declaration-level and draw more economies and private sector.

43. Republic of Korea suggested more policy recommendations and priority things be set to sort out different projects.

44. The Chair proposed to set priorities and KPIs to make goals more measurable.

45. The Chair suggested there should be more cross-boarder scientific cooperation, such as inviting representatives from academic sector and private enterprises to attend PPSTI through UNISPAR programs.

46. China presented ‘A Recommendation for APEC Workshop on the innovation service chain alliance capacity building’ ([Annex 14](#)). The program is supported by China Association of Productivity Promotion Centers. During 2012-2013, this theme has been discussed by ‘APEC Workshop on Innovation Service Chain Based on Information Technology’ (S IST 04 12A), and the participants have proposed to establish an ISC alliance based on the information technology. The key objectives are to i) integrate the innovation resources and enhance the level of economic development by using the information technology in the APEC region; ii) share the innovation information to improve professional service level; iii) support some examples of innovation service for the Policy Support Unit; and iv) help SME to enter global market.

Agenda Item 8-1-3 Managerial Issues and recommendations

The challenges and difficulties were discussed, including the scarce participation of economies on some projects, lack of flexibility of air-ticket in both the quota and reimbursement way, the management of long-term mechanism and their integration into the new projects or vice versa, as well as the involvement of private sectors in PPSTI programs.

Some recommendations were made as follows:

1. PPSTI should reflect some of its achievements in leaders' and ministers' documents so that we could increase our attraction with increasing salience.
2. Economies could consider inviting private sectors into the delegations when the next PPSTI is held in Beijing where many private companies have their branch offices. In this way, we could help enhance the bond among ABGs and also improve the enforcement of the private sector role.
3. PPSTI need a coherent framework to move forward through better integrating single pieces of technologies from different projects or cross-fora scientific collaboration projects, the closer integration between projects and long-standing mechanism, and more policy recommendation out of these projects in order to maximize the benefits to PPSTI.
4. KPIs for subgroups or themes and priorities should be identified or located to make our goals more focused and measurable.

AGENDA ITEM 8-2-1: Report on the on-going initiatives

47. Sub-Groups B. Innovation. The meeting was jointly chaired by the Philippines and Indonesia.

48. Russia proposed the project of "Mapping knowledge flows from science and technology investment to commercialization activities" which aims to (i) map knowledge flows from S&T investment to subsequent commercialization; (ii) pay particular attention to IP in the form of patents; (iii) initiate a measurement framework with adequate measuring tools accessible to member economies. The project is co-sponsored by China and Canada, and is expected to start in June, 2014 if it gets support from SCE and receives APEC funding. It will also include study of some patent measuring activities and statistical by international organizations (WIPO, EPO, OECD, Eurostat, etc.)

49. In discussion, the U.S. and Canada mentioned significant and ambitious goals set for the project.

50. In discussion the need for the usage of the data of international organizations like OECD, UN, UNESCO, WIPO was noted. And it is suggested that the R&D potential should also be known in addition to research results. It could be interesting to know how to measure innovation (unlike invention).

51. Russia reported on the progress of the ongoing project of "Development of methodology and analysis of STI cooperation in APEC region" which aims to (i) apply a measurement framework that would reflect development of cooperation between APEC economies in the sphere of STI; (ii) assess strength and weakness, and best practices within APEC STI cooperation; (iii) evaluate benefits gained from such cooperation; (iv) achieve better coordination among APEC economies. Co-sponsoring economies including Canada, China, Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, Republic of Korea and the time line initially was supposed to be from Apr 2013 to Nov 2014 but because of the lengthy agreement process with the Secretariat the project is being implemented with a certain delay.

52. In discussion, the difference of development levels and development agenda of different economies were brought to attention. Therefore there was the question of how to use and measure the data collected from different economies. A common indicator is difficult. Russia expresses hopes to widen cooperation with OECD in this respect.

53. Russia (RVC) proposed the project of “ APEC cooperation in development of innovative approach to fighting TB burden in the region” with objective to (i) determine main pathway to TB strain, prevalence and circulation between APEC economies; (ii) hold conferences to discuss the issue; (iii) determine prevalence of certain TB strain in APEC region and determine the existing exchanges pathway; (iv) encourage interaction and networking of governments, research institutes and companies active in the field; (v) provide pathway for S&T commercialization. Co-sponsors include Canada, China, the Philippines and the time line is between Aug 2014 and Sept 2015.

54. In discussion U.S. suggested that the innovative aspect of this project be more stressed. The involvement of public and private sectors and VCs is suggested by some other delegates.

55. Thailand proposed the project of “Research in mycotoxin contamination to improve food product quality”. Thailand informed the meeting that, owing to different regulations controlling the content of mycotoxin, the food products produced in Thailand (and some Asian countries), with higher content of mycotoxin, cannot be exported to some developed countries like European nations, Australia, etc. So the project aims to (i) harmonize regulations; (ii) develop reliable analytical method; (iii) promote SMEs’ access to global market and promote quality of food products produced by SMEs in Asia; (iv) achieve conformity of assessment and technical regulations. The timeline covers visiting, training, workshop etc. in order to improve connection between scientists and food producers and between Thailand and the world.

56. In discussion, Canada suggested that, to improve SMEs’ engagement in this project, its value-proposition should be made clearer i.e., SMEs will often not be very receptive to a project aimed at harmonizing regulations thus the importance to emphasize the result of a greater access to global markets. The involvement of health group in this project is also suggested by some delegates.

57. Malaysia gave an account of a workshop on biotechnology commercialization and trade in APEC. The workshop was held between 4 – 6 Sept, 2013 in Kuala Lumpur. The objectives of the workshop were (i) sharing experience in biotech networking and study of bio safety in APEC region; (ii) providing guideline to the bio safety in biotech commercialization; (iii) finding solution to some issues. Malaysia gives some information about the workshop’s budget and some of the challenges it met in organizing the workshop including late response to the invitation and some vague contact points.

AGENDA ITEM 8-2-2: Discussion of the future actions (including new projects)

58. Thailand submitted a “Science and technology and innovation foresight” that covers (i) APEC center for technology foresight; (ii) the future of low-carbon society; (iii) sustainable economic development and eco-resilience in ASEAN countries.

59. China submitted “APEC advanced training workshops of co-incubation network”. China gave an account of how co-incubation is conducted in China and a special introduction of the city of Xi’an. APEC co-incubation network was officially established in 2011 with the participants of incubators, science parks, service providers and international organizations. The results include (i) promotion of cross-border development of incubators/SMEs; (ii) integration of regional incubation resources; (iii) enhanced incubation service levels; (iv) catalyzing regional economic integration. Now 53 incubators from 9 economies are network members. China proposes “APEC advanced training workshop of co-incubation network” with the objectives to (i) share experience of co-incubation practice; (ii) improve service qualities of incubator managers; (iii) promote market entry practices of incubators; and (iv) enhance service levels of APEC co-incubation network.

60. It was suggested by US and other delegates to invite outside experts and to engage interesting business groups in the 2 projects above. Canada also suggested that the APEC co-incubation network could focus its next workshop on specific sectors/technologies where it might have particular strengths, and could aim at leveraging private sector involvement and financing.

AGENDA ITEM 8-2-3: Other Managerial Issues

61. China mentioned there are sometimes timing problems. Sometimes it impossible to participate in some events because of delayed information or overlapping/conflicting schedules.

62. **Subgroups C. connectivity.** The meeting was jointly chaired by: Dr. Jet PH Shu – Chinese Taipei (SG Chair) and Ms. Christin Kjelland – USA (SG Vice Chair). The meeting started by self-introduction of the Sub Group Members. After the introduction and welcome, the chair informed the delegates of the agenda of the meeting. The meeting consisted of six 10-minute presentations and each presentation followed by a 5-minute comment and feedback.

AGENDA ITEM 8-3-1: Report on the on-going initiatives

63. Member economies made brief updates on the progress related with the topic in the Strategic Plan, including the Concept Notes which have been submitted.

64. China made a progress report on the 2014 APEC Cooperative Forum on Internet of Vehicles (IOV) and Its Worldwide Application Implementation. The Forum will be held Shanghai, China from May 18 to May 20, 2014 with the theme of “Intelligent Drives the Future”. The speaker informed the members of the leading organization, sponsors and co-sponsors , honored guests, agenda and venue of the forum. China invited all APEC members to participate in the forum.

65. Chinese Taipei delivered a presentation entitled “Policy Practice and Technology Applications - Experiences on Low Carbon Emission Operations in Chinese Taipei”. The speaker was Chao-Chiun Liang, Division Director, Division of Technology Collaboration ITRI International Center, Industrial Technology Research Institute. The objectives of the project include “Implementing policies by providing technology and executing strategy on energy conservation and carbon emission reduction” and “Training professionals to assist technical service team for maximal result “. The Goals of the project are as follows: i) Evaluating relevant policies and new technologies to implement energy conservation and carbon emission reduction; ii) Training over 200 personnel to be experts to meet policy goals; and iii) Expanding the technology application by promoting relevant services to 2,000 companies. So far, Chinese Taipei has introduced the policy program and shared its Energy Saving Policy in one RTO, two Universities and one Association in Thailand as well as one RTO in Indonesia, cooperated with the Kasetsart University in Thailand, invited two Thai SMEs (Suratanapat Textile Ltd. and Les Enpahnts Co.) and evaluated on-site energy use and emissions. In the future, a One-day Workshop on “Sharing Energy-saving Policy and Practice” and a Three-day Training Courses on “Energy Saving Technology , Case Studies from Chinese Taipei and Field Verifications from Thailand” will be held Taipei from August 25 to 28, 2014.

66. Dr. Tianchu Yang from Changzhou Ubitech Co., Ltd. (China) informed the meeting of APEC Smart City Innovation & Technology Cooperation Forum (Innovation Technology Dialogue). He introduced various aspects of smart city including the priorities and challenges of smart city. He also reviewed the previous work in this regard such as the APEC Smart City Industrial Technology Cooperation Forum held in Changzhou Science & Education Town on December 17-20, 2012, the participants statistics, and outcomes such as the Changzhou Declaration, Changzhou Research Institute for Smart City and Official Website of the forum. STI priorities are Information Technology, Green Technology, ICT, Low-carbon Energy Revolution, Smart Use of Energy, etc. All participants want to continue more activities in building smart city within APEC framework, for example, to spread the activities in more APEC economies and have exhibitions of industries products and improve the cooperation via free and open trade and investment. The APEC Smart City Innovation & Technology Cooperation Forum was held in Shangri-La Hotel, Changzhou, China from April 8 to 11 2014. The topic of the forum is Innovation Drive & Technology Cooperation. The Planned activities are: i) APEC Smart City Innovation & Technology Cooperation Forum Opening Ceremony, Keynote Speech and Sub-Forums; ii) APEC Smart City Industrial Innovation & Technology Product Exhibitions; and iii) APEC Research Institute for Smart City Initiative.

67. Republic of Korea gave a presentation entitled “Managing Climate Extremes and Hydrologic Disasters: Scientific Prediction and Emergency Preparedness” and gave a brief introduction on the APEC Climate Center. The APEC Climate Center (APCC) is a leading climate information

service provider in the Asia-Pacific region. APCC strives to respond to societal needs and is beginning to create specialized forums and information products for stakeholders in sectors such as Agriculture, Water Resources Management, and Energy. APEC Climate Symposium 2014 will be held at the Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, China for three days in October. The 2014 Symposium has three objectives: i) To enhance the capability of member economies to accurately predict and monitor the development of extreme hydrological events through facilitating the exchange of the latest innovations in climate prediction; ii) to promote collaboration and information-sharing on disaster preparedness between member economies and to bring together a diverse network of stakeholders in the APEC region that are impacted by water-related hazards; and iii) to strengthen the framework for science-based decision-making by facilitating dialogue between climate researchers and end-users and addressing the challenges in disseminating policy-relevant climate information from scientists to stakeholders. The project will strengthen and enlarge the network of climate scientists, academics, water management agencies, the private sector and other stakeholders in the APEC region and will support international cooperation in climate prediction and forecast applications. The Symposium offers a unique opportunity for decision-makers from the water sector to interface with climate scientists and communicate their forecast needs.

68. Profs. CY Lin and CY Chen from the APEC research center for advanced biohydrogen technology (APEC-RCABT) and Feng Chia University, Chinese Taipei delivered a presentation with the title of "Promoting innovative and high value-added recycling production technologies for sustainable development of APEC's regional connectivity". First, they presented four purposes of the recycling production technologies:

- To solve the problems of the air and water pollutions by creating a science-based collaboration framework between academia, research institute and private sectors for sharing the domain knowledge.
- To reach the APEC goals of promoting sustainable environment and green growth by converting organic wastes to high value-added products and clean energy technologies.
- To offer a new policy model by integrating of science, technology and innovation with APEC regional collaborating framework in this project.
- To improve the dissemination effect and further connectivity of these technologies by APEC platform.

The organic waste to high value-added bioproducts technologies include Natural anticancer drug, Bio-plastics, BioH₂ Green Gas Station and so on. A Commercialized BioH₂/CH₄ Production System was also demonstrated.

68. They suggested establishing an APEC Regional Collaborating Framework which is conducive to build R&D capability, promote cross-border education, extend the value chain of scientific research and improve green policies. By setting up a collaboration framework of academia- research institute-private sectors, RCABT hopes to provide a best practice on how STI policy prompt to integrate different sectors from this project. By demand driven with reasonable return and scalable growing, private sector has incentives to provide total solution for market. From organic wastes to value-added products, RCABT has built up a collaboration model and develop a new business model in APEC region.

69. Camyale Chao from Chinese Taipei gave the meeting a progress report of the APEC Research Center for Typhoon and Society (ACTS). Established in 2010, ACTS is a valuable platform for both academia and policy makers. It promotes researches that improve the understanding of typhoon and heavy rain characteristics in the Asia-Pacific region and encourages the collaboration of experts in order to maximize the use of research outputs. Camyale Chao informed the meeting of the work plan of ACTS in 2014, including symposium, workshop, research and publication. He reviewed the outcomes of the 2013 ACTS Second Workshop, 2013 APEC Typhoon Symposium (APTS) and 2014 Asia-Pacific Weather Radar Network Workshop. The 2014 APEC Typhoon Symposium will be held in Taipei in Oct, 2014, co-sponsored by Malaysia, The Philippines, Russia, Thailand, The United States. The title of the 2014 APEC Typhoon Symposium is "Innovative Application of Weather Information Technology to Facilitate Global Value Chains". Expected Contribution of the symposium are: i) To share advanced precipitation prediction technology to Member Economies; ii) to assist Private Sectors reducing weather risks; iii) to empower businesses to devise superior Business Continuity Plans

(BCP); iv) to facilitate Business supply chain connectivity effectively; and v) to create business benefit by accurate weather information application.

AGENDA ITEM 8-3-2: Discussion of future actions (including new projects)

70. Member economies discussed the importance of policy themes to be advocated in projects and the potential to elevate significance of work to involve outside stakeholders. The objectives are: Promote and empower young/early career innovators to drive collaborative cross-economy STI activities to address current and future challenges; Accelerate S&T knowledge sharing to strengthen regional connectivity as an enabler for innovation; Create STI ecosystems & STI networks that strengthen regional STI linkages. The meeting also discussed on the Key Performance Indicators (KPI), Actions/Activities, timeframe and lead economies of the strategic plan.

Day 2, April 10, 2014

SESSION 4: WRAP-UP SESSION

AGENDA ITEM 9: Report on ART 2014

71. Ph.D Jeong Hyop Lee from Korea delivered a presentation entitled “APEC STI Policy Issues and the ART Way Forward”, reviewing the past three ART workshops on (i) Linking research to innovation in 2012, (ii) STI Strategy development in practice in 2013, and (iii) STI implementation strategy in 2014. He identified policy issues in APEC, which including (i) Contextualization in different framework conditions; (ii) Structural bottlenecks for implementation; and (iii) Regional STI issues: the case of ASEAN STI initiatives. Meanwhile, he proposed new initiatives for STI Strategy development and implementation based on (i) New approaches with Korean experience, as well as (ii) Pilot study: ASEAN STI initiatives. The presentation also discussed the limitation of ART and the vision of ART 2015.
72. Chinese Taipei appreciated Ph.D Lee in identifying the issues with detailed description and informed that proposed issue may become common issues, so that he encouraged all members to participate in finding and resolving process. Taking a good example of Meeting in Guangdong, he suggested PPSTI 2015 should continue to have a full preparation on common and specific issues, and experts should be invited and welcomed. As PPSTI is policy-driven, it is suggested that each member should consider policy recommendations.
73. Mexico in principle agreed to the approach raised by Ph.D Lee and urged to establish a frame in relevance with economy for all participants through drawing on experience from more developed economies to build innovator eco-systems. He suggested to link ART to private sectors, raise crucial policy recommendations for the future. He also supported innovation platform of Korea and deemed it as a way to overcome difficulties in future. He supported the potential theme for the 2015 ART proposed by Dr. Lee on highlighted policy issues and he specially favored the topic on global value chain.
74. In discussion, USA put forward two issues: (i) the next step by raising the statement of issue, and he also mentioned to make an effort on establishing the platform, (ii) emphasised the importance of collaborating with the OECD Innovation Policy Platform..
75. China reviewed meeting in Guangdong as a successful example. She addressed complication of policy and suggested to conduct policy of training. Dialogue is recommended for innovation platform to inform the public and promote multi-stakeholder cooperation. She also advised to involve leading economists and policy research groups in policy dialogues.
76. In the meeting, Canada expressed its strong support for the ART program in its actual form and praised its past success in the area of capacity building and sharing of best practices. With that mind, Canada privileged a cautionary approach in any changes made to ART in regard to increasing the participation of the private sector to the workshops as other forums such as the ITDs and IPDs might be more suited to that end. Canada finally expressed an interest in the theme of Integrated Strategic Foresight as a future theme for ART..

77. Russia suggested that practical results should be discussed and shared among members. The concept of APEC innovation platform also can be presented in paper to share. He asked whether Japan would continue to run the innovation policy dialogue this year and next year and hoped China's smart city project would promote wider cooperation. He looked forward to next meeting.
78. Malaysia expressed their support in inviting young scientists to participate the meeting to help understand dynamic policy issue.
79. Japan shared information that they have conducted actual plans yet was facing challenges on the way of commercialization. They suggested that Korea attend and push participants' commercialization.
80. Having devoted into ART program for several years, Philippines asked for the support of this program from Korea.
81. Korea explained that rather than policy platform, innovation platform is for implementation of real innovation. He encouraged active contribution from member economies and strong participation of private sectors and he also emphasised the importance of coordination.
82. During the discussion, Principal Advisor of ABAC advised to move from survey to solution and map out solutions instead of mass survey.
83. Dr Lee from Korea expressed their consideration upon limitation in specific technology solution.

AGENDA ITEM 10: Wrap-up Session

84. All Sub-Group Chairs from (a) Capacity (China and US), (b) Innovation (Dr Mario V. Capanzana –Philippines and Nada Marsudi – Indonesia) and (c) Connectivity (Dr. Jet Shu and Ms. Christin Kjellend) reported the results of the meeting.
85. The 'Capacity' Sub Group report was conducted by China. She summarised (i) on – going projects in China, Korea and Malaysia, (ii) new initiatives as to integrate innovation resources, to enhance service capacity, as well as ICT Platform workshop training, (iii) challenges and difficulties, and (iv) recommendation.
86. U.S., as vice chair expressed appreciation in the achievement in science and technology section such as cross-group science and science training, as well as increasing attention on PPSTI. U.S also said APCTP's reconnection was quite encouraging. He also stressed on the function of sub-groups and the significance of discussion if more economies participated, at least one or two delegates from each economy.
87. During the plenary discussion of 'Capacity' Sub-Group (SG), ABAC Principal Advisor identified each challenge as opportunity, and encouraged members to involve in problem-inspection. Korea expressed that APCTP's willingness to involve in PPSTI. Indonesia asked for the comments on common areas both appeared in Sub-Group A and Sub-Group C. PRC suggested to explain in following discussion. Vice Chair proposed to arrange report at least once a year and have feedback offered in the future. Chair informed the categories of sub-groups.

AGENDA ITEM 10: Wrap-up Session

88. 10-2 Report by Chair and Vice Chair of Sub-Group B (Innovation).
89. Dr. Mario V. Capanzana, Philippines, Chair of Sub Group B reported to the meeting that the three goals/objectives in WG innovation are (i) Promote Science and Technological Entrepreneurship; (ii) Accelerate Commercialization of Science and Technology; and (iii) Promote Public-Private-Partnership for Science and Technological Innovation. Dr. Mario V. Capanzana briefed the meeting on the PPSTI activities that had been discussed at the sub-group meeting.

90. Regarding managerial issues, Dr. Mario V. Capanzana reported to the meeting of the following points that had been considered at the sub-group meeting: (i) In every sub-group meeting, representative(s) from APEC Secretariat is needed to answer some financial budget mechanism; (ii) For an APEC project/activity who would like to seek independent participation from an APEC economy, the responsible economy should inform other PPSTI member a year before, so each member may allocate the budget; (iii) APEC secretariat needs to inform PPSTI members on the projects who are funded or not in every year; (iv) How PPSTI Governing Board influence the process of project selection? (v) How about the proposed APEC project/activity, which is finally, cannot be funded by APEC? (vi) Each project/activity coordinator, should actively communicate to Sub-Group Chair and Vice Chair, in addition to APEC Secretariat; (vii) Absence of an ABAC representative and how to address this issue; (viii) Bring back policy discussions at PPSTI.

91. Chair of the meeting Ms Marsudi Nada raised the issue regarding the Thailand proposal to move the project "Research in mycotoxin contamination to improve food product quality" from Sub-Group B to Sub- Group A. Ms Marsudi Nada put this issue to be considered by the meeting, especially asking for the opinions of China and U.S., Chairs of Sub-Group A.

92. China and U.S. had no objection for re-categorizing the project from Subgroup B to A. China said sometimes the projects are overlapping and it's hard to categorize. Certainly the innovation aspect of the project was considered when it was put under SG B, so there would be something for future consideration. Chair Ms Marsudi Nada said the project now met more with SG A and announced it would move to SG A.

93. Indonesia informed the meeting of the ASEAN-APEC PPSTI joint S&T events in August 2014 in Indonesia, and expressed hopes that the events could be incorporated into activities of SG B.

94. Russia asked about the funding and budget. The Secretariat responded that approximately 2/8 concept notes would be funded, as the governing board may adjust, more funding may come from shift from APEC support fund projects to self-funded projects.

95. Report by Chair and Vice Chair of Sub-Group C (Connectivity).

96. DR. Jet Shu, Chinese Taipei, Chair of Sub-Group C reported to the meeting that the objectives of the activities of Sub-Group C are: (i) Promote and empower young/early career innovators to drive collaborative cross-economy STI activities to address current and future challenges; (ii) Accelerate S&T knowledge sharing to strengthen regional connectivity as an enabler for innovation; and (iii) Create STI ecosystems & STI networks that strengthen regional STI linkages.

97. Regarding the assigned discussion on ACES project, DR. Jet Shu reported to the meeting that (i) ACES was a self-fund project endorsed by ISTWG, and Subgroup Connectivity confirmed officially that the endorsement extends to PPSTI. With the consensus of member economies' representatives in Subgroup C, ACES is recognized as one of PPSTI activities; and (ii) Regarding the project operating direction, Subgroup C recommends actions to enhance the policy recommendation and connectivity mechanism to invite more economies to participate, to contribute and to deploy the project outcomes; (iii) It is under discussion who will host in 2015.

98. Regarding the strategic plan of subgroup connectivity, there are still a few open items waiting for member economies to take the lead. Sub-Group C suggested member economies take initiative to take care of your proposal 6 months ago and to finish comments and send back in 2 weeks.

99. Ms. Christin Kjellend, Co-Chair of Sub-group C, said that SG C had good discussion at the Sub-Group C meeting and the meeting was quite productive.

100. In his comments on the report of Sub-Group C, Mr. Nicholas Brooke, Principal

Advisor ABAC suggested some co-sponsorship and co-funding opportunities. Ms Marsudi Nada, the Chair, agreed that we don't have yet a mechanism for private companies to fund projects.

101. Korea suggested the project of "Managing climate extremes and hydrologic disasters" stay in Sub-Group C. Chinese Taipei agreed.

AGENDA ITEM 11: Guest reports

102. Vice Chair Mr. Chen Linhao, MOST China, further briefed the meeting on the concept note "Toward Innovation-driven Development" which had been submitted to meeting the day before. Mr. Chen noted that the concept is based on the contributions and suggestions of member economies and now PPSTI would think about next steps for this innovation initiative. A discussion on the subject had been conducted the previous afternoon with member economies and was joined by APEC secretariat. The aim of this proposal was to reflect in this year's leaders' declaration the concept of STI and the role of PPSTI and to highlight the importance of STI. China would circulate the second draft of this proposal after this meeting among member economies, asking for member economies' comments and suggestions. The draft proposal and the comments would be discussed this May (Qingdao, China) and China hoped that it would be endorsed at PPSTI 4 this September so as to submit it to the APEC summit for the leaders' declaration in November. Mr. Chen Linhao hoped that by the end of April, comments on the second draft could be collected. And during the SCE meeting in Qingdao, China would like to invite the PPSTI Chair to present the draft initiative concept to SCE and SOM2.

103. Korea suggested organizing a small-scale brain-storming meeting during the SCE/SOM meeting this May in Qingdao, briefing the experts and perfecting the contents of this proposal.

104. Korea said China's proposed initiative was necessary. If there were experts gathering in Qingdao this May, member economies might be able to discuss and revise the draft Or PPSTI could mobilize experts probably in this July or August to develop this proposal before the PPSTI 4 in September.

105. Chinese Taipei said that in principal they supported this proposal and it was in conformity with the APEC themes this year and it will put on the visibility of PPSTI and enhance the cooperation in STI. The proposal was actually not a single project. It was an umbrella to support PPSTI activities and since the time is limited we should complete the proposal, through all discussions, by the end of August. Chinese Taipei suggested that China be assigned to modifying the draft.

106. ABAC Principal Advisor briefed the meeting on current facts and trends of STI activities in Hong Kong and gave an introduction of Hong Kong Science Park. The STI areas he covered include energy (including renewable energy), food, water treatment, environment, biotech, etc. and engaging the private sector. Chair Ms Marsudi Nada mentioned that Thailand had reported Green Growth project at Sub-Group B meeting yesterday. She suggested that Thailand consider possible collaboration with the HK Science Park.

SESSION 5: OTHER BUSINESS

AGENDA ITEM 12: Improving Managerial Issues of PPSTI

107. The Philippines as host for APEC 2015 gave updates on the possible date of the PPSTI meetings in 2015. The first Meeting would be held either in May or July and the second meeting will be in September during SOM 3. The Philippines announced that it will host the APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Science and Technology in Education. The meeting is a joint effort of the Philippine Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) to be held tentatively in July 2015. They would assure the themes align with PPSTI Strategic Plans and would take into consideration the recommendations and conclusions of PPSTI 2014. More details on the themes of the meeting

will be discussed at the PPSTI meeting in September in Beijing. The High-Level Policy Dialogue was scheduled between 6th July and 7th July to prepare for the future through science and technology higher education with three thematic topics: i) innovations in higher education delivery with strategies on science and technology programs; ii) assuring the relevance, contributions and products of science and technology higher education to economic development in APEC Region; and iii) technologies and STI for the future. The US commended the Philippines for hosting such a meeting citing it as a good venue to promote public appreciation of S&T.

108. Mr. Mikiharu Shimizu, Program Director, proposed one issue, i.e. the collaboration of ABAC and PPSTI. He suggested sending a Letter from PPSTI Chair to ABAC Chair. He also recommended discussing this issue and sharing the same table at the next PPSTI Meeting in Beijing.

109. ABAC Principal Adviser expressed wishes to find ways to continue to engage in dialogues and collaboration with PPSTI despite ABAC decision to withdraw its official participation in PPSTI. Ms. Marsudi Nada, Chair PPSTI, appreciated ABAC's Principal Adviser willingness to stay personally involved. U.S. suggested some fields and activities for the collaboration.

110. Mr. Chen Linhao, Vice Chair PPSTI, suggested conveying the message back to ABAC and encouraging other Economies to talk to national ABAC representatives to support PPSTI.

AGENDA ITEM 13: Report to SCE/SOM

111. Ms. Marsudi Nada, Chair PPSTI, briefed the 'Outline of Report of PPSTI Chair to SCE/SOM,' the contents of which include: i) Background of APEC PPSTI; ii) Reports of Sub-Groups (Sub-Group A. Capacity, Sub-Group B. Innovation, and Sub-Group C. Connectivity); iii) Leaders' statement (1st draft 9-10 April, 2nd draft → concise the draft into 2-4 paragraphs, 16-17 April by China, comments from member Countries, 18-25 April 2014, PPSTI Chair/Vice Chair to report to SCE meeting on 11 May 2014); China clarifies that the high end is to have an annex in Leaders' Statement while the low end is to have 1-2 paragraphs of PPSTI contents); and iv) Recalling private sectors (ABAC etc.) back to PPSTI Meeting → packaging APEC Projects seeking funding from private sectors.

AGENDA ITEM 14: Closing Remarks

112. Mr. Chen Linhao, Vice Chair PPSTI, delivered closing remarks. He expressed thanks to all of APEC Delegations for their active participation during the two-day PPSTI meetings. PPSTI contributes to economic growth, competitiveness, regional integration. He looked forward to seeing the delegations again during September 17 and 19 in Beijing, and looked forward to all APEC PPSTI members' contribution.

113. Ms. Marsudi Nada, Chair PPSTI, also delivered closing remarks. She expressed thanks to all the participating APEC Delegations. She looked forward to meeting everyone again and looked forward to all APEC PPSTI members' contribution and closer cooperation on science, innovation and technology.