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Harnessing Science, Technology and Innovation for Inclusive and Sustainable Development

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Structure of the Presentation

- 1. Importance of Cottage and Small Industry (CSI) in Bhutan
- 2. Technology & Innovation and Sustainable Development Goals
- 3. Policies to facilitate technology transfers and innovation for CSIs in Bhutan











Bhutan Cottage and Small Industry







95% of total Industry in Bhutan Service
Production &
manufacturing (P&M)
Contract sectors

Fast growth of P&M sectors





Typical challenges faced by CSIs

- Outdated technology
- Limited public infrastructure (e.g. ICT)
- Limited access to adequate finances
- Shortages of skilled labour
- Competition from imported goods
- High costs to access external markets





Technology adoption/adaptation is key









Technology and Sustainable Development











































Channels of Technology & Knowledge Transfer

- Trade
- Licensing
- Foreign Direct Investment
- Movement of People





Importance of existing technologies

- Adopt and adapt existing catch-up technologies and innovations – new to the CSI's knowledge
- To acquire, adapt and use existing knowledge and technologies -- less costly and less risky for CSI than creating new.
- Successful SMEs in emerging economies imported technologies, improve them, and exported products in a form that the rest of the world wanted
- Their strong <u>absorptive capacity</u> made this possible.



Inclusive & Grassroots Innovations



Wind power based water pump



Solar dryer



Bean separator

Examples from India, China, Brazil and South Africa





Absorptive capacity

The CSI's ability to recognize the value of new information & technology, assimilate them, and apply them commercially

- Access to knowledge
- Cross-border connectivity
- Favourable legal framework for technology transfer
- Good business environment
- Education, vocational training
- · Skills for management and entrepreneurship.







How to increase absorptive capacity?

- Empowerment of CSI's human resources
- Power up education system and ensure life-long learning opportunities
- Enterprise-based worker training, management and entrepreneurship training
- Technical and vocational training
- Strategies to attract and retain talented workers.





How to promote technology transfers and innovations in CSIs

Government as a gardener

- Discovering and importing technology (seeds)
 - Access to information, diaspora, open trade
- Planting seed and growing plants
 - Joint ventures, FDI, business advocacy, support to start-ups
- Watering
 - Financing
- Preparing ground = good absorption capacity
 - Good education, entrepreneurship, basic technological literacy, soft skill development
- Removing weeds
 - Keep improving business environment (i.e. relaxing movement of skilled labour)
- Improvement of the seed
 - Supporting R & D.









Promoting technology transfers and innovations among CSIs

Access:

Open trade (imports)
Good ICT infrastructure
Participation of technology matchmaking fairs
Technology request database
Diaspora

Business facilitation:

Ease of business Promotion of foreign direct investment Facilitation of labour mobility.

Others:

Protection and enforcement of Intellectual Property rights Public procurement Support for finance to early adopters/demonstrators.





Conclusions

- Facilitate acquisition and use of existing technology -- less costly and less risky than creating new.
- Provide adequate access to finance to CSIs for adoption and adaptation of technologies.
- Build stronger absorptive capacity among CSIs. Invest in education, vocational and life-long training & develop national R & D capacity.
- Protect and enforce Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs).
- Continue to improve technical access and basic infrastructure (i.e. broadband access to the Internet)
- Provide an enabling environment for FDI and business.
- Facilitate the cross-border movement of technology workers.





Thank you



