

**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**

Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

Governing Council

Eighteenth session

Bangkok and online, 7 and 8 December 2022

**Report of the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific
Centre for Transfer of Technology on its
eighteenth session****I. Matters calling for action by the Commission or brought
to its attention**

1. The following decisions adopted by the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP):

Decision 1

The Governing Council requests the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology to continue to provide demand-driven policy advice and analytical and capacity-building support to strengthen national innovation systems, technology innovations, transfer, adoption and diffusion, and to promote regional technology cooperation for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Decision 2

The Governing Council invites its non-contributing members to consider providing voluntary contributions to the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology. Other members may consider enhancing their level of support to strengthen the Centre's activities and its long-term sustainability. The indicative levels of the annual contribution are \$30,000 for developing countries and \$5,000 for least developed countries.

Decision 3

The Governing Council invites members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to consider financing new technical cooperation projects or to provide in-kind support to the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology to enhance the level and the coverage of its capacity-building activities.

Decision 4

The Governing Council invites members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to consider contributing national experts in the mandated fields to work at the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology as non-reimbursable loans. Such an arrangement would enable experts to build capacity from their experience at the Centre, which could be beneficial upon return to their home countries. The arrangement could also foster South-South cooperation.

Decision 5

The Governing Council adopts the draft strategic plan of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (2023–2027) for implementation in cooperation with member States of the Centre as per the advice of members and discussions that took place during the eighteenth session of Governing Council.

Decision 6

The Governing Council adopts the proposed programme of work of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for 2023 (see ESCAP/APCTT/GC/2022/1, annex II).

Decision 7

The Governing Council requests the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology to include the concrete proposals on areas of cooperation with the Centre presented by the members as well as observers into the report on its eighteenth session.

Decision 8

The Governing Council requests the secretariat to take into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Innovation, Technology Transfer and Cooperation for Addressing Climate Change when designing its future activities.

Decision 9

The Governing Council decides that its nineteenth session will be held in Uzbekistan during the last quarter of 2023.

II. Proceedings**A. Report on the activities of the Centre for the period from December 2021 to November 2022 (agenda item 2)**

2. The Governing Council had before it the report on the activities of the Centre for the period from December 2021 to November 2022.
3. The Governing Council took note with appreciation of the report.
4. Several representatives expressed appreciation to the Centre for its cooperation and for the activities it had carried out during the reporting period on relevant areas of technology cooperation and transfer.

B. Report on the administrative and financial status of the Centre, including resource mobilization for upcoming projects and/or activities (agenda item 3)

5. The Governing Council had before it the report on the administrative and financial status of the Centre, including resource mobilization for upcoming projects and/or activities. The Governing Council took note of the report.

6. The Governing Council expressed appreciation to the member States who had provided annual voluntary contributions to the Centre.

7. The representative of Malaysia suggested that the proposal to increase the voluntary contributions to \$7,000 for least developed countries and \$30,000 for developing countries, should not be made mandatory as all the countries were recovering from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

8. The representative of the Republic of Korea affirmed the country's support for the Centre's activities in 2023 by maintaining the same level of voluntary annual contributions.

9. The representative of Nepal requested that the Centre provide a letter to initiate annual voluntary contributions to the Centre. The representative suggested that the minimum voluntary contribution be set at \$5,000.

C. Presentation on the strategic plan of the Centre (agenda item 4)

10. The Governing Council had before it the draft strategic plan of the Centre (2023–2027). The Governing Council considered implementing the plan in cooperation with member States.

11. Several representatives expressed appreciation to the Centre for its efforts in preparing the draft strategic plan in line with the decision made by the Governing Council at its seventeenth session.

12. The representative of India suggested that the strategic plan should remain flexible as per the statute of the Centre; and that on-demand promotion of technology transfer as well as prioritized focus on climate technologies should be included in the plan.

13. The representative of the Republic of Korea recommended that the Centre focus on one or two themes per year. The representative also suggested that the Centre should identify the highest priority area from the strategic plan based on the demands of the member States.

14. The representative of Indonesia, while expressing appreciation for the strategic plan, requested the Centre to focus on the areas of clean water and renewable energy technologies, which were very important for Indonesia.

15. The representative of Thailand noted the potential synergies in the focus of the strategic plan of the Centre on climate technologies and that of the Climate Technology Centre and Network.

16. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran suggested that the strategic plan should have scope for addressing future unforeseen challenges similar to the COVID-19 pandemic.

17. The secretariat took note of all the suggestions made by the member States and indicated that it would share the final strategic plan in the following 10 days.

D. Proposed programme of work for 2023 (agenda item 5)

18. The Governing Council had before it the proposed programme of work of the Centre for 2023.

19. Representatives of the Governing Council's member States as well as observers highlighted their technology- and innovation-related priorities and suggested that the Centre should consider the proposals based on the Centre's priorities, subject to their conformity with the Centre's mandate and the availability of resources.

20. The representative of Bangladesh proposed joint activities with the Centre including: the establishment of a technology incubator in the Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and capacity-building of the Genomic Research Laboratory and the Institute of Food Science and Technology to increase the productivity of crops and food preservation through innovation and the use of technology. Using the Centre's platform, member States could exchange technology and share knowledge to increase productivity of crops and ensure food safety and security.

21. The representative of China proposed that the Centre strengthen cooperation with the Yunnan Academy of Scientific and Technical Information in key activities such as inviting young scientists from South Asia and South-East Asia to join the China InnoTour for South and Southeast Asian Young Scientists. She also proposed inviting the Centre to participate in the ninth East Asia Summit New Energy Forum and the third South and Southeast Asia Technology Transfer Matchmaking Conference.

22. The representative of India proposed that India participate in capacity-building programmes and technical cooperation for development of new technologies, including geothermal energy, ocean energy and energy storage.

23. The representative of Indonesia mentioned that the National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia was carrying out research and innovation to find solutions for the impact of climate change on four sectors: food, energy, health and environment. He mentioned that in the coming year, Indonesia would request that the Centre provide assistance in the above-mentioned areas.

24. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran proposed that the country would offer vocational training courses in technology for researchers and university staff. He also proposed that the country would organize expert workshops and exhibitions in cooperation with the Centre and its member States to strengthen and promote technology and innovation capacity-building and technical assistance. The representative also shared a proposal to facilitate technology transfer and commercialization of knowledge-based products to the Centre's member States in the areas of renewable energy, chemical industry and telecommunication.

25. The representative of Malaysia proposed that the Centre could focus on capacity-building programmes to build resilience in food security; address climate change and water security issues through sustainable practices; accelerate green technology adoption; and enhance awareness of environmental, social and governance issues through technology applications.

The representative also suggested that important areas such as food security, biotechnology, nanotechnology, advanced materials and health technology should be emphasized as all those areas supported the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

26. The representative of Nepal proposed cooperation in the following areas: strengthening the existing government incubation centre; developing linkages with universities' incubation centres and private research and development centres; sharing experiences; conducting a study visit to national innovation centres and product development and research centres in other countries; carrying out institutional and individual capacity development for the establishment and operation of the national innovation centre, for the quality improvement of products and for organizational management; and conducting activities in line with the implementation of 2019 science, technology and innovation policy related to climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals.

27. The representative of Pakistan suggested that the Centre should engage Pakistan in the work programme of 2023, in particular in the assessment of air pollution for cities in Pakistan. He proposed the following areas of cooperation involving institutions, scientists and engineers from Pakistan: establishing a science and technology innovation centre; conducting technical assistance and capacity-building for the setting up of technology business incubation centres, innovation centres and start-ups; providing entrepreneurial training; bridging the gap among the innovation centres of member States; linking academia and industry through the innovation centres; providing technical assistance and transfer of technology; and carrying out joint research projects in areas related to emerging technologies for industrial development.

28. The representative of the Philippines proposed that the Centre continue to organize capacity-building, training activities or forums on best practices to support the commercialization of technologies and innovations; technology transfer activities; and capacity-building of small and medium-sized enterprises, senior policymakers and relevant stakeholders, on market intelligence, including access to market databases of other member countries. She suggested that the Centre provide assistance on regulatory information on international commercialization of technologies; establish collaborations where technologies generated or funded by the Department of Science and Technology could be pitched; and facilitate information-sharing on technology transfer models or policy frameworks that were effective in other member States to strengthen regional partnerships and collaboration.

29. The representative of the Republic of Korea proposed holding an online knowledge-sharing workshop on research and development and innovation to address local social issues such as energy transition through cooperation with the Centre and its member States within a financially viable scope. The proposed workshop would be aimed at promoting mutual learning; seeking opportunities for cooperation among innovation actors; and promoting the active engagement of different stakeholders in the development of technological and innovative solutions.

30. The representative of Thailand requested the Centre's cooperation with a proposal on a regional alliance of technology transfer and adoption centres, which was championed by the Ministry of Science and Technology of Viet Nam and was being developed under a regional project supported by ESCAP. The objective of the proposal was to support small and medium-sized enterprises to build capacity in areas related to technology, including transfer and adoption, accessibility, readiness, road maps and foresight, with the

long-term aim of improving their product productivity and quality, their regional networking and their market share.

31. The representative of Uzbekistan suggested that the country work jointly with the Centre, focusing on the following areas of cooperation with member States: food safety and agriculture, water management technologies and climate change technologies.

32. The representative of the Climate Technology Centre and Network suggested formalizing its partnership with the Centre through a letter of agreement, with a view to providing a framework of cooperation and facilitating collaboration. She proposed the organization of a joint side event at the 2023 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Asia-Pacific Climate Week and a joint initiative to promote the dissemination of climate technologies in the Pacific region.

E. Main conclusions of the discussions held at the International Conference on Innovation, Technology Transfer and Cooperation for Addressing Climate Change, on 6 December 2022 (agenda item 6)

33. In his summary, the Chair presented the main conclusions of the discussions held at the International Conference on Innovation, Technology Transfer and Cooperation for Addressing Climate Change, on 6 December 2022 (see annex II).

34. The Governing Council took note of the main conclusions of the discussions held at the conference.

F. Dates and venue of the nineteenth session of the Governing Council (agenda item 7)

35. The Governing Council considered possible dates and venues for its nineteenth session, to be held in 2023.

G. Other matters (agenda item 8)

36. The Head of the Centre informed the Governing Council that the report on its eighteenth session would be presented by the Chair to ESCAP at its seventy-ninth session, to be held in Bangkok in May 2023.

37. The Head of the Centre also informed the Governing Council that the election for the Governing Council for the period 2023–2026 would be held during the seventy-ninth session of ESCAP in May 2023. The secretariat would reach out to the member States to seek nominations for election to the Governing Council in due course.

38. The Commission adopted its resolution 78/1 at its seventy-eighth session, held in May 2022. The resolution contains valuable guidance for aligning the Centre's work programme to focus on new and emerging technologies, including the fourth industrial revolution technologies, to accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

39. The Centre was organizing a meeting on promoting regional cooperation in new and emerging technologies to achieve sustainable development. It will be presented at the first session of the Committee on Trade, Investment, Enterprise and Business Innovation, which is to be held in

Bangkok and online from 22 to 24 February 2023. At the session, the Centre will present an overview of the capacity-building and technical support provided to member States in the period 2020–2022.

40. In 2023, pursuant to its resolution 71/1, ESCAP will conduct an independent evaluation of the Centre to review the continued substantive relevance and financial viability of each regional institution every five years. During the evaluation exercise, support and cooperation from national focal points and key stakeholders from member States will be vital.

41. In 2022, the Centre regularly took part in proactive engagements on various programmatic matters with focal points in member States. The Centre would like to institutionalize this process and continue to organize regular meetings to share guidance and work jointly with all Governing Council members.

H. Adoption of the report of the Governing Council on its eighteenth session (agenda item 9)

42. The Governing Council adopted the present report on 8 December 2022.

III. Organization

A. Opening, duration and organization of the session

43. The Governing Council held its eighteenth session in Bangkok and online on 7 and 8 December 2022. The Head of the Centre delivered the welcome address and Chair of the Governing Council and Director-General of the National Office for Innovation Implementation and Technology Transfer of the Ministry of Innovative Development of Uzbekistan, Mr. Olimjon Alijonovich Tuychiev, delivered welcome remarks. Joint Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Ministry of Science and Technology of India, Mr. Surinder Pal Singh, delivered remarks on behalf of the host country and the former Chair of the Governing Council from India. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP delivered special remarks at the opening session.

44. The Head of the Centre welcomed the representatives to the eighteenth session of the Governing Council. She noted that there was increasing recognition that technologies played a central role in helping member States leapfrog to higher levels of sustainability. Towards that objective, the Centre could play an important role in supporting member States in accessing priority technologies to respond to the multiple challenges faced in the region. She stated that the Centre looked forward to receiving recommendations and suggestions from the Governing Council on how the Centre could play the role of a change agent in the region through advancing the technology agenda to address climate change and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

45. Delivering his opening remarks, the Chair of the Governing Council and Director-General of the National Office for the Implementation of Innovations and Transfer of Technology of the Ministry of Innovative Development of Uzbekistan mentioned that issues of climate change could be addressed by enhancing capacity-building, harnessing emerging technologies and enhancing cross-border technology cooperation. Therefore it was necessary to identify priorities in key areas of development, supporting technological innovation and expanding the scope of new technologies;

strengthening political incentives and facilitating the establishment of links with financial mechanisms; and creating networks for technology transfer.

46. In his opening remarks, the Joint Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Ministry of Science and Technology of India noted that emerging technologies, including clean energy and fourth industrial revolution technologies, could be prioritized and mainstreamed by member States to address local issues and challenges. He suggested that the Centre could focus its work on emerging and innovative technologies, including clean energy and fourth industrial revolution technologies, in addressing climate change. He noted that the Centre could enhance the capacity of member States to identify and scale up innovative and affordable technology solutions that were available in the region to address specific challenges.

47. The Executive Secretary highlighted that countries in the region would require transformational policy measures to harness innovative technologies in addressing the challenges of sustainable development and climate change. She underscored the importance of concerted efforts to address the challenges of implementing technologies at all stages, such as innovation, incubation, scale up, transfer, adoption and diffusion. She noted that ensuring equitable access to innovative technologies would require that innovation policies and systems adopted an inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach.

B. Attendance

48. The session was attended by the representatives of 10 members of the Governing Council: Bangladesh; China; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Nepal; Pakistan; Republic of Korea; Thailand; and Uzbekistan. In addition, the representatives of Japan, Malaysia and the Philippines, as well as the Climate Technology Centre and Network, attended as observers.

C. Election of officers

49. The Governing Council elected the following officers:

Chair: Mr. Olimjon Alijonovich Tuychiev (Uzbekistan)

Vice-Chair: Mr. Md. Selim Reza (Bangladesh)

D. Agenda

50. The Governing Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the session:
 - (a) Opening statements;
 - (b) Election of officers;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda.
2. Report on the activities of the Centre for the period from December 2021 to November 2022.
3. Report on the administrative and financial status of the Centre, including resource mobilization for upcoming projects and/or activities.
4. Presentation on the strategic plan of the Centre.
5. Proposed programme of work for 2023.

6. Main conclusions of the discussions held at the International Conference on Innovation, Technology Transfer and Cooperation for Addressing Climate Change, on 6 December 2022.
7. Dates and venue of the nineteenth session of the Governing Council.
8. Other matters.
9. Adoption of the report of the Governing Council on its eighteenth session.

Annex I

List of documents

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
<i>General series</i>		
	Report on the activities of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for the period from December 2021 to November 2022	2
	Report on the administrative and financial status of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology	3
	Draft strategic plan of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (2023–2027)	4
	Proposed programme of work of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for 2023	5
ESCAP/APCTT/GC/2022/1	Report of the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology on its eighteenth session	
<i>Limited series</i>		
ESCAP/APCTT/GC/2022/L.1	Annotated provisional agenda	1 (c)
<i>Information available online</i>		
www.apctt.org	Information for participants	
www.apctt.org	Tentative programme	

Annex II

Chair's summary*

Main conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference on Innovation, Technology Transfer and Cooperation for Addressing Climate Change

A. Introduction

1. The International Conference brought together 172 participants from the Centre's Governing Council member States and other States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), including government officials, international experts and other relevant stakeholders involved in urban governance, innovations and technologies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

2. The main topics of discussion during the Conference were: innovative applications of climate technologies in cities; mechanisms to accelerate technology transfer, adoption and diffusion for climate-resilient urban development; and panel discussion on strengthening regional cooperation for adoption of innovative technologies for climate-resilient cities.

B. Summary of discussions

3. The participants in the Conference underscored the role of innovation and technology in building the climate resilience of cities that were major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions. It highlighted the need for partnerships and collective actions by governments, including municipalities, civil society and research organizations to overcome the challenges being faced by cities due to climate change.

4. The Conference emphasized the increasing role of adoption and diffusion of climate technologies and their scaling-up through regional cooperation. Key technologies discussed at the Conference included rooftop grid-integrated solar photovoltaics; smart grids and microgrids; energy storage systems; and electric vehicles.

5. Countries in the Asia-Pacific region have demonstrated the potential of innovative technologies in cities and urban areas. Examples include the Internet of things for municipal waste disposal; weather forecasting using data analytics; analysis of real-time data on air pollution; electric vehicle technologies; new energy storage and management technologies; and microgrids and smart grids (India). Some other examples include demonstration plants for gasification, biogas, waste sorting systems for municipal solid waste, and waste-to-gas production; early warning system for flood disaster preparedness (Thailand); and rooftop solar systems (India and Iran (Islamic Republic of)).

6. The Conference highlighted some good practices and lessons emerging from specific case studies. For instance, community-based campaigns with localized messaging and content are needed to popularize rooftop solar systems.

* The present annex is being issued without formal editing.

7. It was suggested that there were wide possibilities of key technologies for clean and renewable energy transition in cities, but no one-size-fits-all solution. Integrated urban planning was essential for the adoption of new and emerging technologies in cities. For example, integration of land use and mass transit development can encourage public transport use and capture land values.

8. Countries are adopting various cross-cutting policy measures and approaches to address the challenges of urbanization. For instance, Thailand is adopting a bio-circular-green approach to achieve its targets under its nationally determined contributions. India is implementing policies such as the national cooling action plan, the Smart Cities Mission and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation.

9. Sector-specific enabling policy measures have been introduced by countries in the region. Examples include production-linked incentive schemes for electric vehicle charging stations (India); venture financing for start-ups, environmentally sound technologies and commercialization of technologies developed by government laboratories (Philippines); feed-in tariff and bonus for rooftop solar systems (Islamic Republic of Iran); the Carbon Neutrality Act 2022 and the national carbon neutrality master plan (Republic of Korea).

10. For the sustainable transport sector in cities, the Conference highlighted good strategies and practices. Key examples include developing e-mobility road maps for cities; conducting contextual analysis of cities; formulating a comprehensive framework for low-carbon urban mobility; integrated urban planning; sustainable urban mobility planning; and prioritizing electrification options for land transport, among others.

11. Appropriate patent laws need to be formulated to contribute to the development of industries related to climate friendly technologies, which would encourage technology transfer and diffusion. Supportive government policies should be introduced to enhance local industrial capacity to innovate and grow.

12. Collaboration and networking with multi-stakeholders (such as municipalities, local civil society organizations, academics, researchers from local universities, relevant government departments and agencies, and business and the private sector) are essential to understand city situation analysis; identify key climate impacts; assess climate vulnerability of local communities; and climate-resilience planning and the development of climate action plans. Bottom-up climate actions could be more effective in addressing the challenges in cities.

13. Technology collaboration and partnerships should be driven very carefully using soft power such as trust and mutual benefits for both partners of a collaborative agreement.

14. Triangular and South-South cooperation have become key components of global development discussions and are set to play an important role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Such cooperation has been successful in overcoming major challenges such as: focusing on patents, demonstrations and capacity-building to address sustainability issues; co-financing by multiple sources to resolve the funding issues; and resolving obstacles caused by cultural differences.

C. Recommendations for the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

15. The Centre may facilitate cooperation between member countries to freely access the available technologies in climate change, develop proposals for support by the funding agencies and forge cross-border technology collaboration for enhancing the climate resilience of cities.

16. The Centre can strengthen the capacity of countries to promote start-ups and industries and scale-up climate technologies through the creation of a pro-start-up enabling environment; funding to facilitate commercialization initiatives of start-ups; and capacity-building of start-ups for adoption of technologies.

17. The Centre can support industrial and technological capability assessment of countries and help identify their specific needs to facilitate technological cooperation in the region.

18. The Centre needs to provide support for developing policies and strategies; and conduct demand-driven capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and exchange of experts for cross-learning to facilitate technology transfer and diffusion in the region.

Annex III

Proposed programme of work for 2023

Introduction

1. The programme of work for the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology is aligned with the work programme of subprogramme 2 on trade, investment and innovation of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The following projects are under implementation or proposed for implementation in 2023.

A. **Enhanced capabilities to adopt innovative technologies for city air pollution control in select countries of the Asia-Pacific region**

2. The project is currently under implementation by the Centre. The project is aimed at assisting ESCAP member States to strengthen policies and city-level action plans to facilitate adoption of innovative technologies for controlling air pollution in the Asia-Pacific region. The project will enhance the capacity of city officials and stakeholders through improved availability of knowledge regarding innovative technologies and good practices; better understanding of technology needs and gaps; and enhanced capacity to strengthen action plans for the adoption of innovative technologies to control air pollution in a few target countries of the region. Through assessments and multi-stakeholder consultations, the project will facilitate the development of recommendations to strengthen city-level action plans for the adoption of innovative technologies. The experience and outcomes of the project will be shared with stakeholders from other member States of the Asia-Pacific region for wider dissemination and adoption.

3. The project will complement the Centre's analytical and capacity-building activities to assist policymakers and other stakeholders of member States to address air pollution and reduce their impact. It will also help in addressing climate change and achieving sustainable development. The project has synergies with the works of the Environment and Development Division, the Subregional Office for South and South-West Asia and the Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia of ESCAP. The project period is January 2022 to December 2023.

B. **Enhance capabilities of member States to support adoption, scale-up, diffusion and transfer of innovative and emerging technologies for sustainable development**

4. This is a regular project supported by the institutional support funds of the Centre. The proposed project will be funded by annual contributions received from the member States of the Governing Council of the Centre.

5. In alignment with the strategic plan of the Centre (2023–2027), the project will be aimed at enhancing the capacities of technology and innovation policymakers and key stakeholders of ESCAP member States in the development, adoption, diffusion, scaling up and transfer of emerging and innovative technologies for addressing climate change, and in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals in the Asia-Pacific region.

6. Under this project, the Centre proposes to conduct demand-driven capacity-building and technology cooperation activities based on the needs expressed by the member States during its eighteenth session of the Governing

Council. The activities will be implemented jointly with the Centre's national focal points and key nodal institutions in the member States. For 2023, member States may propose concrete activities including capacity-building, analytical work, the development of knowledge products and the facilitation of regional cooperation, for discussion at the nineteenth session of the Governing Council in alignment with the strategic plan.

7. The project will support the development and dissemination of the Centre's analytical and knowledge products. These may include the online periodical *Asia-Pacific Tech Monitor*, and thematic papers, publications and knowledge products on topics related to the focus areas.

C. Develop new capacity-building projects in line with the strategic plan of the Centre

8. The Centre proposes to develop new donor-funded, capacity-building projects based on the recommendations of the strategic plan (2023–2027) and the recommendations of the eighteenth session of the Governing Council.
