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**Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology**
Governing Council

**Twenty-first session**
Moscow and online, 4 and 5 December 2025

# Report of the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology on its twenty-first session

## I. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

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 delivering demand-driven initiatives such as policy and analytical support, capacity-building, technology facilitation and knowledge management in order to strengthen national innovation systems and foster regional cooperation and technology transfer. It calls for targeted interventions on innovative and emerging technologies to address climate change and advance sustainable development across Asia and the Pacific.

**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 supporting joint projects, financing new technical cooperation projects or

providing 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, junior professional officers or fellows under the ESCAP Visiting Fellows Programme.

**Decision 5**

The Governing Council adopts the proposed programme of work of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for 2026.

**Decision 6**

The Governing Council requests the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology to include in the report on its twenty-first session the concrete proposals on areas of cooperation with the Centre presented by members and observers during the session.

**Decision 7**

The Governing Council requests the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology to take into account the recommendations made at the International Conference on Technologies for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, held in Moscow and online on 3 December 2025, when designing its future programmes and activities.

# II. Proceedings

## A. Activities of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for 2025 (agenda item 2)

2. The Governing Council had before it the note by the secretariat on the activities of the Centre for 2025 (APCTT/GC(21)/2).

3. The Governing Council expressed its appreciation to member States for their support, cooperation and involvement in the Centre's activities. It thanked the member States that had provided annual voluntary contributions to the Centre.

4. The representative of China expressed her appreciation to the Centre for the activities it had implemented in 2025, including its participation in and contribution to the eleventh East Asia Summit New Energy Forum held in Kunming, China, on 11 and 12 November 2025.

5. The representative of India congratulated the Centre for its impressive performance in 2025. He suggested that the Centre could focus on three key areas: facilitating technology transfer, exploring financing mechanisms and strengthening project management. He added that the Centre could develop a common approach to facilitating technology transfer in cooperation with member States, support young innovators to gain access to sources of financing, including venture capital and angel funds, devise mechanisms for the mutual benefit of member States and facilitate access to financing from multilateral

development banks, including the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. In the area of project management, the representative suggested establishing a task force to develop a vision for the following three years, a working group to advise on promising projects (and any modifications necessary) and a review committee to assess the implementation and outcomes of the projects.

6. The representative of the Republic of Korea expressed her appreciation to the Centre for its activities aimed at strengthening regional technology cooperation and cross-border collaboration on climate resilience, artificial intelligence and nature-balanced innovations. Through its periodical the *Asia-Pacific Tech Monitor*, the Centre provided timely insights on policy trends and technologies from the region.

7. The representative of the Russian Federation expressed her appreciation for the Centre's work on promoting innovation and technology transfer. She noted the Centre's role in advancing international cooperation in technology and innovation and in facilitating knowledge transfer among stakeholders in the region.

## B. Proposed programme of work for 2026 (agenda item 3)

8. The Governing Council had before it the note by the secretariat on the proposed programme of work of the Centre for 2026 (APCTT/GC(21)/3).

9. Representatives of the States members of the Governing Council and observers highlighted their priorities relating to technology and innovation, areas for potential cooperation and concrete proposals for regional events, projects and activities for the consideration of the Centre in 2026, subject to their conformity with the Centre's mandate and the availability of resources.

10. The representative of Bangladesh emphasized the importance of impact assessments and suggested that future projects could include specific indicators to measure concrete outcomes and results. Furthermore, he proposed the following new areas for collaboration: nuclear medicine health services, cybersecurity, and the sustainable extraction and use of marine resources in the framework of the blue economy.

11. The representative of China proposed collaborating with the Centre on preparing the Asia-Pacific report on technology transfer. In addition, the representative shared information on her Government's plans to host a week-long event on action for low-carbon technology innovation and cooperation, tentatively scheduled to be held in Shanghai, China, in late May or early June 2026 on the theme "Carbon links". The Centre and member States were invited to attend the event.

12. The representative of Fiji expressed his Government's interest in continuing to participate in the Governing Council as an observer.

13. The representative of India commended the Centre for its impactful work in 2025 and for supporting member States in enhancing their capacities to strengthen national innovation systems and promote technology cooperation and transfer. He proposed continuing the collaboration between his Government and the Centre through the joint organization of the Technology and Innovation Conclave 2.0, scheduled to be held in New Delhi in January 2026 with a focus on artificial intelligence for climate action and resilience. The Government of India and the Centre were also organizing a joint side event on the margins of the Thirteenth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable

Development, to be held in Bangkok from 24 to 27 February 2026, to foster regional cooperation among scientific councils. He added that a joint expert lecture series on emerging technologies and technology transfer to facilitate knowledge-sharing would be launched in 2026. The representative noted the strong support of the Government of India for the Centre's programme of work and urged ESCAP member States to actively contribute to the Centre's efforts to advance regional technology cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

14. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran proposed joint projects with the Centre and member States to resolve the challenges arising across the region from the shared use of natural resources by using high-tech solutions, including biotechnology, nanotechnology, information technology and artificial intelligence. He also offered the expertise of the Iranian Research Organization for Science and Technology to assist in assessing the value of technical knowledge and technology transfer, and invited member States to participate in the fortieth Khwarizmi International Awards.

15. The representative of Malaysia expressed strong support for the ESCAP Visiting Fellows Programme while suggesting that greater flexibility could be extended to researchers by allowing fellowships of various durations (three, six or nine months). The representative also suggested that the Centre's programmes could focus on several high-priority areas such as biotechnology for food security, grass-roots innovations, chemistry, and science, technology and innovation diplomacy, which would benefit both practitioners and policymakers across the region. He proposed undertaking a comprehensive needs analysis as a foundational step for collaboratively developing e-modules on technology transfer aligned with all technology readiness levels, in partnership with the International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre for South-South Cooperation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The representative added that his Government intended to transition from observer status to becoming a full member of the Governing Council by 2027.

16. The representative of Nepal expressed appreciation for the Centre's proposed programme of work for 2026 and requested targeted technology transfer assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises. He emphasized the need for capacity-building assistance, specifically in the areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation and the circular economy.

17. The representative of Pakistan proposed the establishment of a regional early warning system to address transboundary haze events, mitigate the industrial emission of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and biomass burning, and facilitate joint research and development and pilot projects aimed at increasing climate resilience. In addition, the representative highlighted the need to provide capacity-building opportunities to young scientists and engineers, in particular in the areas of modern geological modelling, the recycling of critical minerals and circular economy solutions. He suggested assessing the effectiveness of ongoing cross-border frameworks, including bilateral and regional agreements and joint enforcement mechanisms.

18. The representative of the Republic of Korea encouraged the joint planning and implementation of projects among member States. Furthermore, she proposed organizing a side event on digital twin-based living labs during the eighty-second session of ESCAP as a means of solving certain social problems across the Asia-Pacific region.

19. The representative of the Russian Federation proposed developing and scaling up the Asia-Pacific technology transfer platform to strengthen cooperation. Furthermore, she suggested establishing a network of "affiliated competence centres" in member States to identify specific technology transfer needs and develop tailored solutions and partnerships.

20. The representative of Sri Lanka requested assistance in gaining access to smart agriculture technologies that could help to address problems arising from having limited land resources. He highlighted the need for power and energy solutions, including through the provision of training opportunities for engineers, and requested support to rebuild infrastructure damaged or destroyed in recent natural disasters.

21. The representative of Thailand proposed a project focused on geospatial innovation for fire monitoring and transboundary haze pollution. She announced that a workshop on satellite and geospatial technology for pollution monitoring would be held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, in February 2026 and that the accommodation costs for one participant from each country would be offered. The workshop would include a field visit to a forest fire operation centre, which was responsible for forest fire detection and control.

22. The representative of Uzbekistan expressed appreciation for the Centre's programmes and activities and proposed hosting a regional policy dialogue on innovative commercialization and green technology deployment in Tashkent late in 2026, in conjunction with the week of innovative ideas.[1]

23. The representative of the International Telecommunication Union suggested exploring potential collaborations in the Asia-Pacific region, including in the following areas: telecommunications for digital services, satellite communications, cybersecurity and connectivity for remote locations in small island developing States and least developed countries. Other potential areas of cooperation included education and skills development in telecommunication and information technologies, the development of enabling policy and regulatory environments and artificial intelligence for development.

## C. Outcomes of the International Conference on Technologies for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources (agenda item 4)

24. In his summary, the Chair presented the main outcomes of the discussions held at the International Conference on Technologies for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources on 3 December 2025 (see annex II). The Governing Council took note of the main outcomes presented by the Chair.

## D. Dates and venue of the twenty-second session of the Governing Council (agenda item 5)

25. The Governing Council decided to hold its twenty-second session in China in the first week of December 2026.

## E. Other matters (agenda item 6)

26. The Head of the Centre informed the Governing Council about additional aspects relevant to the Centre's programmes and activities.

[1] See http://innoweek.uz/en.

27. In 2026, the Centre would contribute to at least two important intergovernmental meetings convened by ESCAP:

(a) The thirteenth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, to be held in Bangkok from 24 to 27 February 2026, under the theme "Transformative, equitable, innovative and coordinated actions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for a sustainable future for all";

(b) The eighty-second session of ESCAP, to be held in Baku from 20 to 24 April 2026, under the theme "Leaving no one behind: advancing a society for all ages in Asia and the Pacific".

28. The report of the Governing Council of the Centre on its twenty-first session would be submitted to ESCAP at its eighty-second session. It would be presented by the Chair of the Governing Council.

29. As the current three-year term (2023–2026) of the Governing Council members of the Centre would conclude at the eighty-second session of ESCAP, the twenty-first session of the Governing Council marked the final meeting of its present tenure.

30. In line with the statute of the Centre, new members of the Governing Council would be elected during the eighty-second session of ESCAP. The newly elected Governing Council members would serve a three-year term from 2026 to 2029.

31. Detailed procedures for the Governing Council election would be published on the ESCAP website and formally communicated to member States early in 2026.

32. For the eighty-second session of ESCAP, the Centre planned to organize a side event on a topic aligned with its programme of work. National focal points were encouraged to become engaged in co-hosting the event and promoting high-level participation from their countries.

33. The Centre would host a side event at the Thirteenth Asia-Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development with the aim of supporting the regional follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. National focal points might collaborate in jointly organizing this side event.

34. In 2025, the Centre maintained proactive and regular engagement with national focal points in member States to discuss programmatic matters. That engagement had been institutionalized and enjoyed the strong support and active participation of focal points.

35. Following consultations with the Government of the host country, India, the Centre had rescheduled the Technology and Innovation Conclave 2.0, to be held on the topic of artificial intelligence for climate action and resilience, to 28 and 29 January 2026, and to be followed by a field trip on 30 January 2026.

36. The Centre continued to explore collaborative opportunities with key partner institutions, including the International Telecommunication Union, the International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre for South-South Cooperation and ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability.

### F. Adoption of the report of the Governing Council on its twenty-first session (agenda item 7)

37. The Governing Council adopted the report on its twenty-first session on 5 December 2025.

## III. Organization

### A. Opening, duration and organization of the session

38. The twenty-first session of the Governing Council was held in Moscow and online on 4 and 5 December 2025.

39. Opening remarks were delivered by the Head of the Centre and the Director General of the Russian House of International Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Russian Federation, Mr. Dmitry Protasovsky. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP delivered special remarks. Opening remarks were also delivered by the General Director for International Scientific Cooperation, Iranian Research Organization for Science and Technology, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Alireza Allahyari, and the Vice-Chair for the twentieth session of the Governing Council and Director of the International Cooperation Strategy Group of the International Affairs Division of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation of Thailand, Ms. Nongnuch Chunbandhit.

40. In her opening remarks, the Head of the Centre emphasized that technology transfer was vital for sharing innovations across borders. Emerging technologies (such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of things and blockchain technologies) and approaches prioritizing sustainability (such as climate-smart agriculture, low-carbon infrastructure and clean energy) were helping countries to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In Asia and the Pacific, Governments were strengthening their infrastructure, building capacity and fostering innovation ecosystems while promoting affordable solutions, attracting investment and modernizing production systems. Yet, gaps remained in terms of access, policy coherence and institutional capabilities. Addressing those gaps required strategic investment, forward-looking regulations and strong partnerships. The Centre continued to support member States through policy advice, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing opportunities and regional cooperation.

41. Mr. Protasovsky stressed the importance of delivering impactful regional cooperation and capacity-building activities for key stakeholders, including policymakers, research and development experts, academics and entrepreneurs. Such activities would accelerate innovation, scale up technologies and promote effective technology transfer and commercialization. Mr. Protasovsky noted that the Centre could focus on critical themes, for example on digital platforms for technology transfer, innovative solutions for climate resilience and the sustainable management of natural resources. He commended the Centre’s efforts to develop a dynamic digital platform to facilitate cross-border technology transfer across the region, in collaboration with member States.

42. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP noted that innovation and technology offered transformative solutions to the region’s critical challenges, which included climate change, energy access, food insecurity, urbanization, disasters, the digital divide and connectivity, employment and skills gaps and

industrial competitiveness. She underscored the need for enabling policy frameworks, inclusive and gender-sensitive innovation ecosystems, enhanced technical expertise, deeper stakeholder engagement and collaborative efforts to make innovative technologies more accessible and affordable. She called upon member States to support the Centre's efforts to strengthen their innovation ecosystems, foster inclusive growth and resilience, drive climate action and enhance regional cooperation.

43. Mr. Allahyari expressed his appreciation for the Centre's efforts to strengthen capacity-building, enhance cross-border technology cooperation and improve knowledge management for a wide range of stakeholders in the region. He noted the importance of promoting emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of things, machine learning and robotics in addressing the pressing challenges linked to sustainable development and climate change.

44. Ms. Chunbandhit commended the Centre for the pivotal role it played in facilitating knowledge exchange, offering policy advice and analytical insights, building capacity and fostering cross-border cooperation in technology and innovation. She expressed appreciation for the efforts made by the Centre in 2025 to implement many activities focused on key areas, including intellectual property management, technologies for the sustainable use of natural resources, climate technologies, artificial intelligence for climate resilience, technology and data for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and nature-balanced innovations. She emphasized the need to secure project funding from external donors and partner countries and to forge strategic partnerships with international and regional institutions, as well as relevant networks, to enhance programme delivery and amplify the Centre's impact across the region.

45. During the discussion under agenda item 3, on the proposed programme of work for 2026, the Deputy Executive Secretary for Programme of ESCAP noted that, in order to maximize impact and optimize efficiencies, the programme had been shaped by the Centre's strategic plan. She highlighted four key priorities: maintaining flagship initiatives like the *Asia-Pacific Tech Monitor* and utilizing digital technologies and artificial intelligence-powered tools; advancing platform-based approaches to connect diverse stakeholders, for example through the Asia-Pacific Technology Transfer Platform and hackathons; launching a structured capacity-building programme to identify member States' needs and strengthen the technology transfer ecosystem; and prioritizing young people to integrate young innovators into cross-cutting regional cooperation efforts.

## B. Attendance

46. The session was attended by representatives of nine States members of the Governing Council: Bangladesh, China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Thailand and Uzbekistan. In addition, the representatives of Fiji, Malaysia, Nepal and Sri Lanka attended as observers. Representatives of the International Telecommunication Union also attended as observers.

## C. Election of officers

47. The Governing Council elected the following officers:

Chair: Mr. Igor Fedorov (Russian Federation)

Vice-Chair: Mr. Alireza Allahyari (Islamic Republic of Iran)

## D. Agenda

48. The Governing Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the session:
   (a) Opening addresses;
   (b) Election of officers;
   (c) Adoption of the agenda.
2. Activities of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for 2025.
3. Proposed programme of work for 2026.
4. Outcomes of the International Conference on Technologies for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources.
5. Dates and venue of the twenty-second session of the Governing Council.
6. Other matters.
7. Adoption of the report of the Governing Council on its twenty-first session.

# Annex I

## List of documents

| *Symbol* | *Title* | *Agenda item* |
|---|---|---|
| *General series* | | |
| APCTT/GC(21)/1 | Annotated provisional agenda | 1 (c) |
| APCTT/GC(21)/2 | Activities of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for 2025 | 2 |
| APCTT/GC(21)/3 | Proposed programme of work of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for 2026 | 3 |
| APCTT/GC(21)/4 | Report of the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology on its twenty-first session | |

# Annex II

## Chair's summary of the main outcomes of the International Conference on Technologies for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, held in Moscow and online on 3 December 2025

## I. Introduction

1. The International Conference on Technologies for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources was attended by some 270 participants, around 100 of whom attended in person and 167 of whom (89 males and 78 females) joined remotely. In total, 21 States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific were represented at the Conference.

2. During the plenary session, participants highlighted the importance of strengthening scientific and technological cooperation to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. Deeper collaboration was needed among stakeholders, especially given that increasing climate pressures required solutions that were integrated and made use of emerging technologies.

3. The Conference featured technical sessions on the following topics: (a) innovative and emerging technologies for the sustainable development of natural resources in Asia and the Pacific; (b) innovative technologies in the field of water conservation; (c) a living labs approach to developing technologies for sustainable natural resources management; (d) modern methods and new technologies for the sustainable development of subsoil resources; (e) young scientists for the planet: breakthrough research in ecology and environmental management; and (f) opportunities for regional technology cooperation for the sustainable use of natural resources. The presentations would be made available on the website of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology.

## II. Summary of discussions

4. The participants highlighted the importance of strengthening scientific and technological cooperation to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources; focused on water conservation through advanced sensing, modelling and community-led management; explored collaborative innovation platforms enabling communities, researchers and policymakers to co-create climate and resources management solutions; highlighted the integration of advanced geoscience, low-carbon development instruments and sustainable mineral strategies; noted the importance of research contributions from emerging scientists across a wide range of environmental disciplines; and shared information on member States' priorities, including harmonizing regional data sets, expanding digital-twin, groundwater and coastal-resilience pilots, strengthening the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises, and deepening South–South technology exchange.

5. The participants emphasized the importance of technology and international cooperation for implementing innovative solutions to address the challenges of natural resources management and climate change. In that regard, key considerations were: the protection of intellectual property and legal aspects, investment, the adaptation of technology to local contexts and the search for optimal solutions.

6. Developing resilient infrastructure was the collective responsibility of researchers, industry, policymakers and civil society, all of whom should be involved in developing affordable and scalable solutions, adopting clean technology and circular economy principles, and creating enabling policy environments. Among the innovative technologies mentioned were: laced steel-concrete composite systems, joint-free bridge deck systems and folded textile-reinforced concrete panels.

7. A new energy paradigm was needed that included zero-waste solutions, hydrogen energy, the diversification of traditional energy systems, the integration of centralized and distributed energy systems, and low-cost, efficient energy infrastructure. Those elements were essential in the establishment of new settlements.

8. The challenges faced in transitioning from oil and gas to renewable sources of energy were attributed to the following: low institutional capacity for renewable energy innovation, heavily subsidized conventional energy sources, limited access to financing, insufficient technical skills, weak education and vocational programmes, limited energy storage capacity, low levels of digitization, limited smart grid system coverage and low levels of public awareness.

9. It was noted that comprehensive assessments of marine resources could only be carried out using advanced technologies and remotely controlled methods comprising scanners, decoding algorithms and spectral bio-optical models. It was recommended that a mechanism should be developed to enable countries to carry out ecological monitoring, use government laboratories, conduct collaborative research and make decisions collectively.

10. International cooperation in geological education for natural resources management could be based on key activities such as mineral deposits exploration, training sessions and internship exchanges, research partnerships and the use of artificial intelligence, machine learning and big data for natural resources management. EcoGeoScan is an innovative environmental monitoring station in Zimbabwe established in collaboration with the Government of the Russian Federation.

11. The participants showcased the following innovative technologies and solutions for natural resources management: Ecobiomonitor for aquatic environment monitoring using artificial intelligence and machine learning in the Russian Federation; a water management framework that used a participatory approach in local communities in India; and community-led water management using advanced hydroinformatics in Thailand.

12. A living labs approach to climate adaptation could be adopted to effectively support decision-making, promote research and development, co-create solutions and develop government climate adaptation plans. In the Republic of Korea, for example, taking such an approach led to the co-creation of a climate disaster alarm message system.

13. Digital twin-based research and development using sensor networks and high-performance computing offers promising potential for social problem solving. The Centre could customize this framework to meet the specific needs of member States in the Asia-Pacific region. Developing transnational living lab ecosystems would require multilayered governance structures and building the capabilities of stakeholders at the country level.

14. Risk management is a vital element of sustainable development and the effective use of natural resources. Digitalizing risk management systems offers promising solutions and opportunities to use fewer human resources, gain real-time access to risk maps and documents and achieve more accurate results.

15. Modern management systems based on advanced mathematical modelling are important for sustainable development and the rational use of natural resources.

# III. Recommendations

16. The discussions gave rise to the following recommendations:

(a) Prioritize the use of technologies in the following areas: green and low-carbon energy (especially solar energy and energy storage), climate-resilient agriculture, hydroinformatics and water management, the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources and modern waste and pollution control;

(b) Create regional platforms and living labs: establish shared digital technology and one-window platforms, cross-border living labs and thematic clusters with the aim of co-designing, piloting and adapting solutions to real-world contexts;

(c) Strengthen early warning and adaptation systems: build joint centres and tools with shared data standards, forecasting frameworks and decision-making support services for addressing climate, water and disaster risks;

(d) Support responsible mining and the circular economy: develop regional standards, projects and capacity for environmentally responsible extraction, processing and recycling of critical and heavy minerals;

(e) Invest in human capital and inclusion: run long-term, structured capacity-building initiatives (fellowships, training sessions, exchanges etc.) for young professionals and small or community enterprises, paying special attention to least developed and island economies and to traditional knowledge holders;

(f) Offer end-to-end technology transfer support: provide intellectual property advisory, matchmaking and demonstration support throughout the full project cycle so that technologies move from databases to deployment;

(g) Leverage digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, while paying attention to cybersecurity: use artificial intelligence in machine learning and multilingual tools to assist Governments throughout the technology transfer chain and ensure that data systems are robust and secure to enable cooperation;

(h) Secure and pool financing: design practical funding mechanisms using member State contributions, development financing and innovation capital, and collaborate with other regional and multilateral bodies to tap into existing funds and expertise;

(i) Adopt clear multi-year road maps: agree on time-bound regional road maps with thematic priorities and measurable targets that explicitly integrate community-based approaches and protect traditional and Indigenous knowledge;

(j) Consider proposing the development of joint science-based technologies within appropriate scientific and educational programmes and frameworks.

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