

**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific****Seventy-second session**

Bangkok, 15-19 May 2016

Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda*

**Review of issues pertinent to the subsidiary structure of
the Commission, including the work of the regional
institutions: trade and investment****Report of the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific
Centre for Transfer of Technology on its eleventh session*****Summary*

The eleventh session of the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology was held in New Delhi on 18 December 2015. The Governing Council endorsed the Centre's proposed programme of work for 2016 as recommended by the Technical Committee at its 11th meeting, held in New Delhi on 17 and 18 December 2015. The Governing Council also recommended the Centre to consider specific requests made by the participating member countries to assist them in the areas identified and recorded in the reports of the meetings. Accomplishments of the Centre in terms of the range and quality of work delivered, which had benefited more than 20 countries during the reporting period, was commended by the Governing Council. Further, the Governing Council noted that those accomplishments were possible because of the cooperation and support of the national partner institutions, since limited resources were available to the Centre.

As per resolution 71/1 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) on restructuring the conference structure of the Commission to be fit for the evolving post-2015 agenda, the Governing Council reviewed the draft statute of the Centre, and approved the merging of the Technical Committee with the Governing Council from 2016 onwards. The Governing Council proposed to submit the draft revised statute of the Centre for the consideration of the Commission at its seventy-second session to be held in 2016.

The Governing Council advised the Centre to mainstream its programme of work to contribute to achieving those Sustainable Development Goals that were most relevant to its mandate and ongoing activities, especially in the areas of technology innovation, sustainable and renewable energy, and environmentally friendly and sustainable agricultural and food-processing technologies. In that context, the Governing Council recommended the Centre to reinvigorate its regional technology facilitation mechanism in line with the recommendation of the Governing Council adopted earlier under the sustainable development agenda. The Governing Council further recommended the Centre to strengthen the capacities of the member countries in the areas of climate-change technologies for mitigation and adaptation purposes, and entrepreneurship and start-ups based on innovation in new and emerging technologies, including information and communications technology.

* E/ESCAP/72/L.1.

** The late submission of the present document is due to the availability of financial statements and information on cash contributions after the deadline for submission.

Taking note of the current administrative, financial and human resources of the Centre, the Governing Council reiterated its call to the member countries to enhance their annual contribution of \$30,000 for developing countries and \$7,000 for least developed countries in line with the recommendation made by the Governing Council in 2009. It advised the Centre to expand participation to more member countries in the new projects and forthcoming activities of the Centre, so that the beneficial impact of its programme would encourage more countries to contribute institutional support.

The Governing Council expressed appreciation for the continued and uninterrupted support provided to the Centre by its host country, India. The Governing Council also expressed appreciation to other member countries for their annual voluntary contribution made to the Centre and to the secretariat for its support.

The Commission may wish to review the recommendations of the Governing Council and provide the secretariat with guidance for the future work of the Centre.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Matters calling for action by the Commission or brought to its attention.....	3
II. Summary of proceedings	3
A. Report on the activities of the Centre from December 2014 to November 2015.....	3
B. Report of the Technical Committee on its 11th meeting.....	7
C. Future projects and proposed programme of work for 2016 and resource mobilization	7
D. Administrative and financial issues.....	9
E. Commission resolution 71/1, on restructuring the conference structure of the Commission to be fit for the evolving post-2015 agenda, and draft revised statute of the Centre	9
F. Date and venue of the twelfth session of the Governing Council	10
G. Other matters	10
H. Adoption of the report	10
III. Organization of the session.....	10
A. Opening	10
B. Attendance.....	12
C. Election of officers	12
D. Adoption of the agenda	12
Annexes	
I. List of documents.....	14
II. Financial statement of the Centre for the year ended 31 December 2015	15
III. Financial statement of the Centre for the year ended 31 December 2015 by project component.....	16
IV. Cash contributions to the Centre for the year ended 31 December 2015.....	17

I. Matters calling for action by the Commission or brought to its attention

1. The Governing Council made the following suggestions and recommendations for action by the Commission:

(a) Amendment of the statute of the Centre: In line with the resolution 71/1 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) on restructuring the conference structure of the Commission to be fit for the evolving post-2015 agenda, the Governing Council reviewed and approved the draft statute of the Centre to merge the Technical Committee with the Governing Council from 2016 onwards. The Governing Council proposed to submit the draft revised statute of the Centre for the consideration of the Commission at its seventy-second session to be held in 2016.

(b) Enhancement of institutional support: In view of the increasing operational costs, the Governing Council encouraged member States to regularly make their annual voluntary contribution and augment their contributions to the Centre in line with the earlier recommendation of the Governing Council, which was \$30,000 for developing countries and \$7,000 for least developed countries. The Governing Council underlined the importance of enhanced institutional support to the Centre, which would strengthen its ability to assist member countries to forge regional cooperation and build capacities to deliver the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

(c) Technical cooperation project resources and joint activities: The Governing Council called upon technologically and economically advanced member countries to take a lead role in selected areas of the Centre's programme of work by providing their support to augment the resources and efforts of the Centre in delivering the activities in member countries. The Governing Council recommended the Centre to develop technical cooperation projects to provide coherence among the Centre's three strategic focus areas. In order to enhance project funding and forge joint activities with member countries, the Governing Council requested the secretariat and the Centre to prepare an organizational and institutional framework to facilitate contributions.

II. Summary of proceedings

A. Report on the activities of the Centre from December 2014 to November 2015

2. The Governing Council had before it the following documents: (a) report on the activities of the Centre during the period December 2014 to November 2015 (TID/APCTT/TC(11)/1); (b) report on the status of financial resources (TID/APCTT/TC(11)/4); and (c) report of the Technical Committee on its 11th meeting (TID/APCTT/GC/(11)/5).

3. Presenting an overview of the activities of the Centre during the reporting period, the Officer-in-Charge of the Centre stated that it had continued to assist member States to build their technological capacity through a series of programmes and activities undertaken in the areas of science, technology and innovation, technology transfer, and technology intelligence, as identified by the Centre's strategic plan for 2012. He stated

that the Centre had delivered capacity-building programmes in 12 member States (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand) in close collaboration and partnership with 22 partner institutions. Those activities had focused on a number of themes, such as the following: promotion of national innovation systems; development of guidelines on national science, technology and innovation strategies and initiatives for least developed countries; promotion of innovation systems for new and emerging technologies; promotion of sustainable agricultural technologies and improved market linkages; technology transfer capacity-building in the member States; and provision of technology intelligence through normative and analytical studies, dissemination of technological information, networking and sharing of experiences relating to the management of technology. He expressed satisfaction that the Centre had been able to undertake all those activities in cooperation with and with support from the national partner institutions in the member States. He further elaborated on specific programmes and activities as summarized below, which are documented in the report on the activities of the Centre for the period December 2014 to November 2015.

4. Under the programme of work on science, technology and innovation, the Centre had assisted countries by delivering capacity-building activities for policymakers, industries, universities, research and development institutions and other relevant stakeholders in the following areas: strengthening national innovations systems; formulating and implementing strategic policies and programmes; managing technology business incubators; promoting technology-based entrepreneurship; and strengthening and road-mapping emerging technology innovation systems. Key highlights of programme delivery included the following: strengthening and road-mapping of emerging technology innovation systems in Sri Lanka; capacity-building of stakeholders on technology-based entrepreneurship development and commercialization in the Islamic Republic of Iran; innovation system diagnosis and strategy development in the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and sharing of experiences and good practices among national institutions that study national policies on science, technology and innovation, diagnose national innovation systems, and advise on strategies on science, technology and innovation in the context of national development goals, thus supporting the policymakers to make evidence-based policy decisions.

5. The Centre continued to facilitate technology transfer through a web-based technology transfer portal (www.techmonitor.net) and by disseminating information on over 1,000 technologies and business partnerships across the region. The Centre had made efforts to integrate various stand-alone information-technology-based technology databases and tools into its website in order to provide all available technology transfer support services on one platform. In addition, the Centre had delivered a capacity-building programme in technology transfer skills for small and medium-sized enterprises in the Indian manufacturing sector.

6. Under the Renewable Energy Cooperation-Network for the Asia-Pacific, the Centre had assisted member States to strengthen the capacity of participating member States in implementing projects related to renewable energy technologies through training, cooperation and the promotion of partnerships among research and development institutions, universities, industries and other stakeholders. Notable regional activities during this period had included renewable energy resource assessment and mapping in the Philippines, biomass energy resource assessment in Thailand and

renewable energy policymaking in India. These activities had benefited several countries, including some from outside the region, including Afghanistan, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, France, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand and Viet Nam.

7. In June 2015, the Centre had successfully concluded implementation of the South Asia component of the project funded by the European Union entitled "Network for Knowledge Transfer on Sustainable Agricultural Technologies and Improved Market Linkages in South and Southeast Asia (SATNET Asia)". Under that project, the Centre had trained more than 700 participants, including representatives of agricultural research institutions and farmer federations, agribusiness professionals and government officials, policymakers and agricultural extension workers from six South Asian countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan. The Centre had assisted Bhutan in establishing the first local manufacturing facility for biocontrol agents and helped a farmer's federation in south India to export bananas to China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Malaysia through a capacity-building programme on electronic traceability for agricultural trade facilitation. During the project implementation period, the Centre had organized 21 capacity-building activities in six South Asian countries.

8. The Centre had started implementing a project entitled "An Integrated Rural Economic and Social Development Programme for Livelihoods Improvement in the Dry Zone of Myanmar" in partnership with the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture and the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization. The project, funded through the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund, supported integrated socioeconomic development in the Myanmar dry zone in the context of inclusive and sustainable development with special emphasis on livelihoods improvement and food security. The Centre was working towards strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders in the transfer of improved and environmentally sound technologies for small and medium-sized enterprises to improve the livelihoods and food security aspects of the people in the dry zone. The project activities comprised a range of analytical and capacity-building interventions and development of case studies, policy papers and policy briefs.

9. The Centre had continued to provide technology intelligence services to member State stakeholders through its e-periodicals (www.techmonitor.net), including the flagship *Asia-Pacific Tech Monitor* and *Value Added Technology Information Service (VATIS) Update* series on biotechnology, food processing, new and renewable energy (formerly non-conventional energy), ozone-layer protection and waste management. During the reporting period, the Centre had published four online issues of the *Asia-Pacific Tech Monitor* (www.techmonitor.net) which had carried 18 articles on various special themes of relevance to the region, contributed by 33 authors/experts from 16 countries such as Bangladesh, Belgium, Fiji, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States of America and Viet Nam. In addition, the Centre had published 22 online issues of the *VATIS Update* series. Those periodicals had disseminated technological information on the latest technological innovations, technology policies and market-related developments, recent publications and events.

10. As part of technology intelligence activities, the Centre had carried out a combination of normative and analytical studies of regional relevance: a joint report on science, technology and innovation strategies for poverty reduction in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, prepared in partnership with the Science and Technology Policy Institute of the Republic of Korea; and a case study on policies/institutions/processes to support value chains for seed development for pulses, legumes and oil crops in Myanmar.

11. The Centre, through its programmes and activities, had strengthened the capacity of policymakers and other stakeholders in the area of science, technology and innovation from several least developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region. The least developed countries that benefited from the Centre's activities during the reporting period included Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Nepal.

12. During the reporting period, the Centre had participated in and made substantive contributions to various programmes and activities of ESCAP in several areas such as: harnessing science, technology and innovation for sustainable development; the theme study of the seventy-second session of the Commission: science, technology and innovation for sustainable development; and the development account project on South-South cooperation for science, technology and innovation policies in the Asia-Pacific region in cooperation with the ESCAP Trade and Investment Division.

13. During the reporting period, the Centre had also worked with other United Nations agencies in India through various channels, on a range of areas relevant to its work programme, including disaster risk reduction, the Millennium Development Goals, and advocacy and inter-agency communication.

14. The Centre had continued to evolve the digital strategy with ongoing improvement to its website and a website consolidation and updating programme in 2015. Efforts had been made to integrate all project-related websites and create a one-stop shop for all the information and knowledge products, enhance institutional identity under one banner and make web contents more easily accessible, thus raising the profile and visibility of the Centre's brand.

15. Currently the Centre had one Professional staff and seven full-time General Service staff. With the reassignment of Mr. Michael Williamson to the Office of the Executive Secretary in Bangkok, the position of the Head of the Centre was currently in the process of being staffed. The Centre was currently headed by Officer-in-Charge Mr. Nagesh Kumar, Head of the ESCAP Subregional Office for South and South-West Asia. Four of the General Service staff members were shared with the ESCAP Subregional Office co-located with the Centre. One General Service post, that of Professional Assistant, had not been filled because of limited financial resources. Increased financial resources were essential to staff the Centre optimally in order for the Centre to play a central role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the region as well to address climate change by strengthening of capacity of the member countries in the area of science, technology and innovation. During the reporting period, the Centre's staff members had enhanced their skills and capability in various areas under the ESCAP staff development programme.

16. In keeping with broader United Nations goals to reduce the environmental impact of its operations, the Centre had begun an initiative to measure its emissions of greenhouse gases. Along with its host organization – the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, India – it had carried out a feasibility study of installing a solar photovoltaic generating system on its premises to generate renewable energy on site. A solar power company had completed a survey of the Centre's roof space and advised that a 20- to 30-kW solar-power system was feasible. That proposal was under active consideration. If implemented, it would reduce emissions by up to 45 tons per annum and reduce electricity costs by up to \$6,000 per annum. To address emissions from air travel, the Centre had established a dedicated videoconferencing facility in its office to enable remote participation in international events as well as in meetings and training programmes organized by ESCAP, where possible.

17. The Governing Council commended the significant capacity-building activities implemented by the Centre during the reporting period and recommended the development of an innovative deliverable strategy to achieve better outcome of its planned projects and activities.

B. Report of the Technical Committee on its 11th meeting

(Agenda item 4)

18. The Governing Council had before it the report of the Technical Committee on its 11th meeting (TID/APCTT/TC(11)/5).

19. The Governing Council endorsed the report of the Technical Committee on its 11th meeting.

C. Future projects and proposed programme of work for 2016 and resource mobilization

(Agenda item 5)

20. The Governing Council emphasized that the programme and project design of the Centre, especially those focusing on science, technology and innovation capacity development, must focus from strategy development up to implementation, thus engaging the stakeholders of target countries in a series of activities. That approach might result in mobilization of resources by and ownership of the member countries. The Governing Council noted that countries of the Asia-Pacific region could take a leadership role to design specific delivery mechanisms to address specific regional problems. The Governing Council advised that the Centre could play a leading role in developing a science, technology and innovation strategy framework for the post-2015 agenda in the Asia-Pacific region.

21. The following new projects/programmes proposed for funding and suggested by the Technical Committee at its 11th meeting were endorsed by the Governing Council:

(a) Diagnosis of national innovation systems and development of science, technology and innovation strategies to meet the national and sustainable development goals;

(b) Regional and national capacity-building activities in the area of new and emerging technologies;

(c) Renewable energy capacity-building activities in the member States;

(d) Development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to strengthen the means of implementation for sustainable development;

(e) Institutionalization and establishment of a network for fostering grass-roots technology innovation-based enterprise development in rural areas of South Asian countries;

(f) Promotion of clean technology access, business incubation and venture support systems in South Asian countries;

(g) Establishing G2G and B2B platforms for countries in South and South-East Asia for facilitating cross-border agricultural trade and technology transfer.

22. In addition, member States proposed that the Centre could implement the following programmes and activities:

(a) The Philippines suggested that programmes similar to the ongoing Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund project could be implemented by the Centre in other countries such as the Philippines, since there was an ever increasing demand for enhancing rural livelihoods and income-generation capacities of small and marginal farmers;

(b) The Islamic Republic of Iran suggested that the Centre could undertake activities relevant to his country including strategies for exploiting technological opportunities, advanced technologies in pharmaceutical sectors and expert group meeting on renewable energy (micro algae, solar cell and fuel cell). He further requested the Centre to follow up the recommendation made at the recently held workshop on technology-based enterprise development in Tehran to organize a similar workshop in Thailand in 2016. He suggested that the Centre's activities in his country could be organized jointly in cooperation with the Indian Ocean Rim Association Regional Centre for Science and Technology Transfer;

(c) Malaysia requested the Centre to assist in the area of commercialization of technology innovation and in the capacity building of key stakeholders in countries that needed specific skills on technology transfer;

(d) China proposed that the Centre could carry out joint activities in the areas of technology commercialization and dissemination platforms and market. He further suggested that the Centre could include technology innovations in the information technology sector under its work programme on new and emerging technology innovation systems. The representative suggested that the Centre should focus on climate change technologies for mitigation and adaptation in response to the agreement reached at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Paris earlier that year. The Centre's role in science, technology and innovation should also be highlighted in the meeting of the ESCAP committee on science, technology and innovation scheduled in 2016;

(e) India suggested that the Centre should initiate steps to facilitate and promote regional cooperation in the area of solar energy technology development, dissemination and adoption under the International Solar Alliance announced at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Paris earlier that year;

(f) Viet Nam proposed to organize joint activities with the Centre in the areas of technology entrepreneurship and commercialization;

technology appraisal and assessment, and technology innovation and transfer of technology to assist small and medium-sized industries;

(g) Pakistan suggested that the Centre's websites should be updated regularly and focal points could be informed well in advance about the upcoming activities, programmes and events held in their respective countries so that the focal ministry and the counterpart organizations could participate proactively to make the event a success. He further suggested sharing in advance information on the annual programme and upcoming activities with regard to their timelines;

(h) Fiji requested the Centre to assist the country in the area of renewable energy, climate change technologies and reviewing its technical education system to strengthen its national innovation systems, especially through provision of technical assistance and training of national stakeholders.

D. Administrative and financial issues

(Agenda item 6)

23. The Governing Council took note of the administrative and financial status of the Centre, in particular its present financial and human resources.

(a) Pakistan sought clarifications regarding the new role of the Governing Council from 2016 with regard to dealing with matters on the technical cooperation programme of the Centre. The representative proposed that the Centre should inform the national focal points about its annual activities and invite their suggestions about their forthcoming joint activities with the Centre. That information could be tabled at the Governing Council meeting to ensure that the requests of all member countries of the Centre were considered by the Governing Council;

(b) India proposed that technical issues and views of member States could be shared with the Centre well in advance so that they could be included in the forthcoming Governing Council agenda;

(c) The Islamic Republic of Iran suggested that modes of communication about the Governing Council should include Centre focal points;

(d) The Philippines noted that the financial contribution from member countries would vary. In the case of the Philippines, the contribution came from the Foreign Ministry of the Philippines. In view of that point, he suggested that the Centre should keep its national focal points informed about requests made by ESCAP through its official channels;

(e) Malaysia suggested that the member State focal points could double check with their respective government agencies as to whether payment of annual contributions had been made to the Centre on time. The representative of Malaysia noted that the request for payment of annual contribution could be made in the month of March/April for facilitation well in advance. Fiji also endorsed the view of Malaysia about the contribution of his country towards the institutional support of the Centre.

E. Commission resolution 71/1, on restructuring the conference structure of the Commission to be fit for the evolving post-2015 agenda, and draft revised statute of the Centre

(Agenda item 7)

24. The Governing Council reviewed and adopted the revised draft statute of the Centre to merge the Technical Committee with the Governing Council

from 2016 onwards. The Governing Council proposed to the Centre to submit the revised statute for the endorsement of the Commission at its seventy-second session to be held in 2016.

F. Date and venue of the twelfth session of the Governing Council
(Agenda item 8)

25. The Governing Council welcomed the offer of Pakistan to host the twelfth meeting of the Governing Council during November/December 2016 in Islamabad.

G. Other matters
(Agenda item 9)

26. The Governing Council noted with appreciation the institutional and programmatic support being provided to the Centre by the Government of India.

27. The Governing Council expressed appreciation for the guidance and valuable support provided to the Centre by the Trade and Investment Division of ESCAP.

H. Adoption of the report
(Agenda item 10)

28. The Governing Council adopted the present report on 18 December 2015.

III. Organization of the session

A. Opening

29. The eleventh session of the Governing Council of the Centre was held in New Delhi on 18 December 2015. The session was called to order by the Officer-in-Charge of the Centre and Head of the ESCAP Subregional Officer for South and South-West Asia. The inaugural address was delivered by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP.

30. Welcoming the delegates to the eleventh session of the Governing Council of the Centre, the Centre's Officer-in-Charge stated that the annual session was an important opportunity for the member States to guide the direction and priorities of the Centre's programme as well as advise on its administrative and financial matters.

31. He stated that the current work programmes of the Centre covered capacity-building in the areas of national innovation systems; technology development, transfer, adoption and utilization by small and medium-sized enterprises; and support for innovation and transfer of emerging areas of technology such as renewable energy, biotechnology and nanotechnology. He further added that the Centre's programme of work through South-South cooperation was aimed at providing access to expertise, facilitating the sharing of knowledge, best practices and lessons learnt, developing benchmarks and promoting cooperation and partnerships in the Asia-Pacific region. Activities of the Centre had become highly relevant in the context of Sustainable Development Goals as the Asia-Pacific region comprised countries with varied capacities in the area of science, technology and innovation.

32. He noted that the countries in the Asia-Pacific region needed to foster sustainable development driven by science, technology and innovation to address their diverse social, economic and environmental problems and challenges. The economic growth of countries in a globally competitive environment depended on national capacity and preparedness for strengthening innovation ecosystems and supporting technology transfer, with a particular focus on small and medium-sized enterprises.

33. He expressed confidence that the international and regional partnerships being facilitated by the Centre could offer an effective way to address the challenges outlined in the sustainable development agenda. In order to play such a role, the Centre looked forward to receiving the advice of the Governing Council in strengthening its financial and human resources.

34. In conclusion, he acknowledged and thanked the member States for their institutional support to the Centre over the years. In particular, he thanked the Government of India for its consistent support to the Centre, both financially and through the provision of host facilities.

Inaugural address by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP

35. The Executive Secretary welcomed the participants of the eleventh session of the Centre's Governing Council. She expressed her gratitude to the Government of India for graciously hosting it and for its staunch support in terms of the annual financial contributions that it had provided to the Centre ever since its establishment in 1977.

36. The Executive Secretary underscored the importance of 2015 as a historic year not only because of the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations but also because of some very profound and path-breaking decisions adopted by the member States that year at the United Nations. They included the adoption of the Addis Ababa Accord on financing for development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the climate change accord under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris. But the capstone of the achievements of the year was decidedly the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on 25 September 2015 by the world leaders. The 2030 Agenda, comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, would guide the development policy of Governments and other stakeholders over the following 15 years. The 2030 Agenda integrated the economic, social and environmental pillars of development in an effective manner to ensure that no one was left behind. However, implementation of the 2030 Agenda required strong means of implementation. Finance, technology, capacity-building and trade were among the key means of implementation.

37. She noted that access to technology would be a particularly critical means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals for developing countries. Without access to advanced technology, developing countries would find it challenging to implement a number of goals, especially those relating to climate change and providing sustainable energy to all. Hence, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development had provided for a technology facilitation mechanism in addition to a technology bank for least developed countries. It was in that context, she noted, that institutions such as the Centre assumed significance. The Centre should play an important role in assisting the member States to build capacity for harnessing the fruits of new technology by strengthening national innovation systems and facilitating transfer and diffusion of technology. With the emergence of a number of developing

countries as generators of technology, regional and South-South cooperation had become an important complement to traditional North-South technology cooperation and transfer. In particular, cooperative approaches to developing regional solutions could be highly effective given their similar factor endowments, geo-climatic conditions and shared vulnerabilities, such as to tropical diseases, food and energy insecurity and disaster risks.

38. She expressed satisfaction that, over the previous nearly four decades, the Centre had supported capacity-building for innovation and technology transfer in the member States and had built up its strong networks with national institutions involved in the management of technology development, transfer and utilization in the member countries and other stakeholders. In the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Centre should be strengthened further to play a supportive role through its activities in strengthening the national innovation systems, technology transfer and technology intelligence. She urged all the member States to take steps to strengthen the resource base of the Centre to position it to play an enhanced role as the region implemented the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

39. The Executive Secretary concluded by thanking the member-State representatives for their participation in the session of the Governing Council and expressed confidence that their deliberations would be productive and would help guide the work programme of the Centre to emerge as a leader in inclusive and sustainable development through harnessing of new technologies.

B. Attendance

40. The session was attended by representatives of the following member countries: Bangladesh; China; Fiji; India; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Malaysia; Pakistan; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Sri Lanka; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

C. Election of officers

41. The Governing Council unanimously elected the following officers:

Chair: Mr. K.V.S.P. Rao (India)

Vice-Chair: Mr. Raveendran Nair (Malaysia)

D. Adoption of the agenda

42. The Governing Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Endorsement of the report of the Technical Committee on its 11th meeting.
5. Discussion on future projects and proposed programme of work and resource mobilization.

6. Presentation and discussion on administrative and financial issues.
7. Discussion on matters arising from Commission resolution 71/1, on restructuring the conference structure of the Commission to be fit for the evolving post-2015 agenda, and draft revised statute of the Centre.
8. Date and venue of the twelfth session of the Governing Council.
9. Other matters.
10. Adoption of the report.

Annex I**List of documents**

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Document title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
APCTT/GC(11)/1	Provisional agenda	3
TID/APCTT/GC(11)/2	Annotated provisional agenda	3
TID/APCTT/GC(11)/1	Report on the activities of the Centre during the period December 2014 to November 2015	6
TID/APCTT/GC(11)/4	Report on the status of financial resources	6
TID/APCTT/GC/(11)/5	Report of the Technical Committee on its 11th meeting	4
APCTT/GC (11)/L.3	Tentative programme	1
N/A	List of participants	3

Annex II**Financial statement of the Centre for the year ended 31 December 2015**
(United States dollars)

	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
<i>Income</i>		
Contributions	509 618	237 228
Gain/loss on exchange/contributions	2 941	442
Interest income	238	6 591
Total income	512 797	244 260
<i>Less: Expenditure</i>	367 684	331 138
Net income over expenditure	145 113	(86 877)
Fund balance as at 1 January	702 023	788 900
<i>Less: Refunds to donors</i>	-	-
Fund balance as at 31 December	847 136	702 023

Annex III

Financial statement of the Centre for the year ended 31 December 2015 by project component
(United States dollars)

	<i>Joint contributions – capacity development project</i>	<i>Government of India – capacity development project</i>	<i>Government of India – National Innovation System (technical cooperation project)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Income</i>				
Contributions	135 526	374 093	-	509 618
Gain on exchange/contributions	-	2 941	-	2 941
Interest income	184	39	15	238
Total income	135 709	377 072	15	512 797
<i>Less: Expenditure</i>	82 676	189 903	95 105	367 684
Net income over expenditure	53 034	187 169	(95 090)	145 113
Fund balance as at 1 January 2015	526 563	69 886	105 573	702 023
<i>Less: Refunds to donors</i>	-	-	-	-
Fund balance as at 31 December 2015	579 597	257 056	10 483	847 136

Annex IV**Cash contributions to the Centre for the year ended 31 December 2015**
(United States dollars)

<i>Country/area</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2015</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2014</i>
1. Capacity development projects		
Bangladesh	-	-
China	30 000	30 000
India	363 668	-
India – Ozone Cell, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	10 425	-
Indonesia	10 000	10 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	19 728
Macao, China	5 000	5 000
Malaysia	15 000	15 000
Pakistan	7 379	7 500
Philippines	-	-
Republic of Korea	34 146	30 000
Sri Lanka	5 000	5 000
Thailand	15 000	15 000
Viet Nam	14 000	-
Subtotal	509 618	137 228
2. Technical cooperation projects		
India (for national innovation system)	-	100 000
Subtotal	-	100 000
Total	509 618	237 228