

**Science Academies Working
together to tackle
the Grand Challenge of Poverty Eradication
and
Sustainable Development**

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President

AASSA

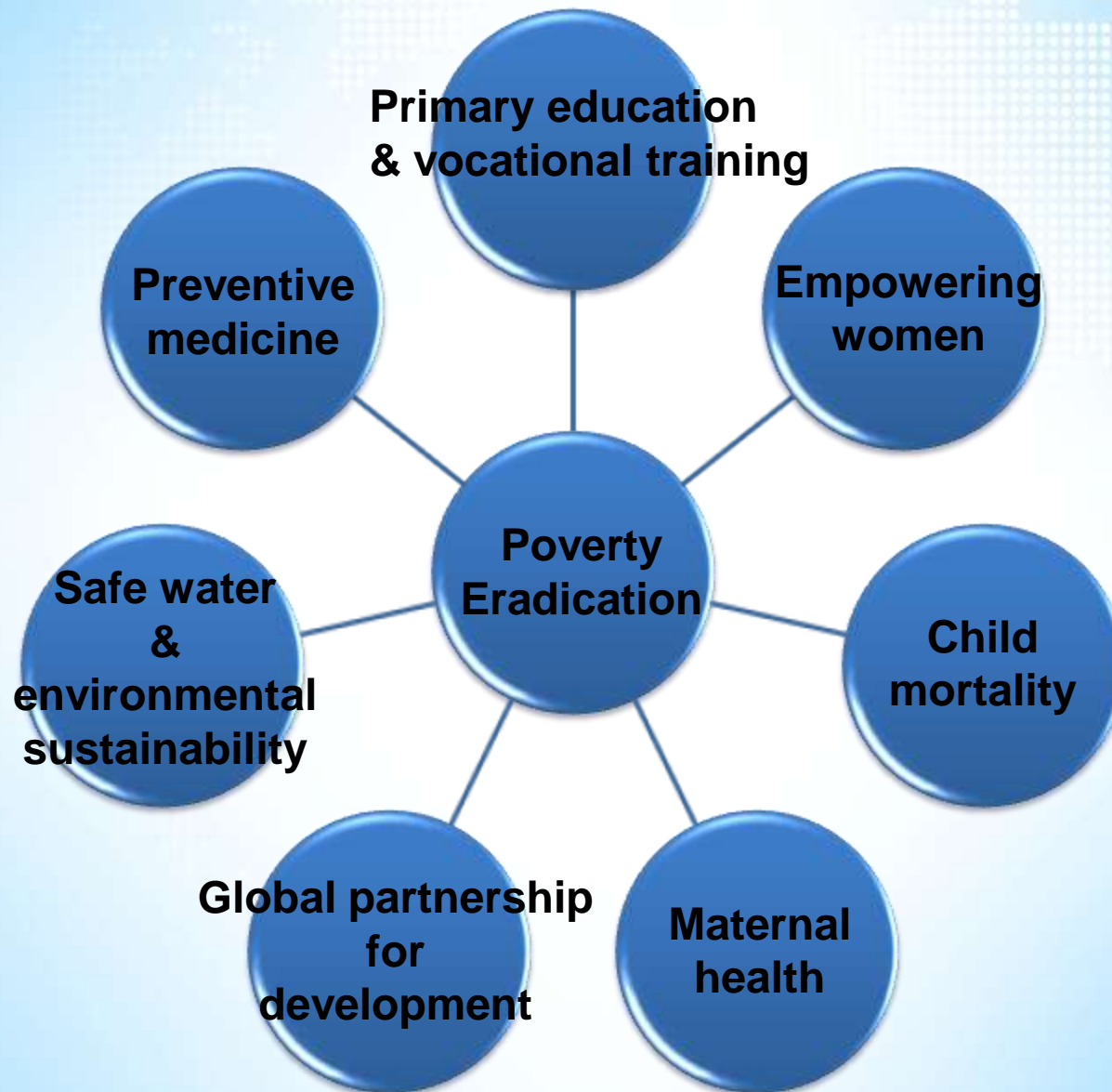


1. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- (1) Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger,**
- (2) Achieving universal primary education,**
- (3) Promoting gender equality and empowering women,**
- (4) Reducing child mortality rates,**
- (5) Improving maternal health,**
- (6) Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,**
- (7) Ensuring environmental sustainability, and**
- (8) Developing a global partnership for development.**

•2000 Millennium Summit of the UN

•by 2015



Objectives and targets for developed countries to achieve a “ global partnership for development” by supporting

- fair trade
- debt relief
- increasing aid
- access to affordable essential medicine
- encouraging technology transfer

- **0.7% of GNI to Official Development Assistance(ODA)/1970**
- **Post-2015 Agenda(?)**

Ban Ki-moon appointed a high-level panel(July 2012)

G20 Development Principles

1. **Focus on economic growth**
2. **Global development partnership**
3. **Global or regional systemic issues**
4. **Private sector participation**
5. **Complementarity**
6. **Outcome orientation**

3. Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth (continued)

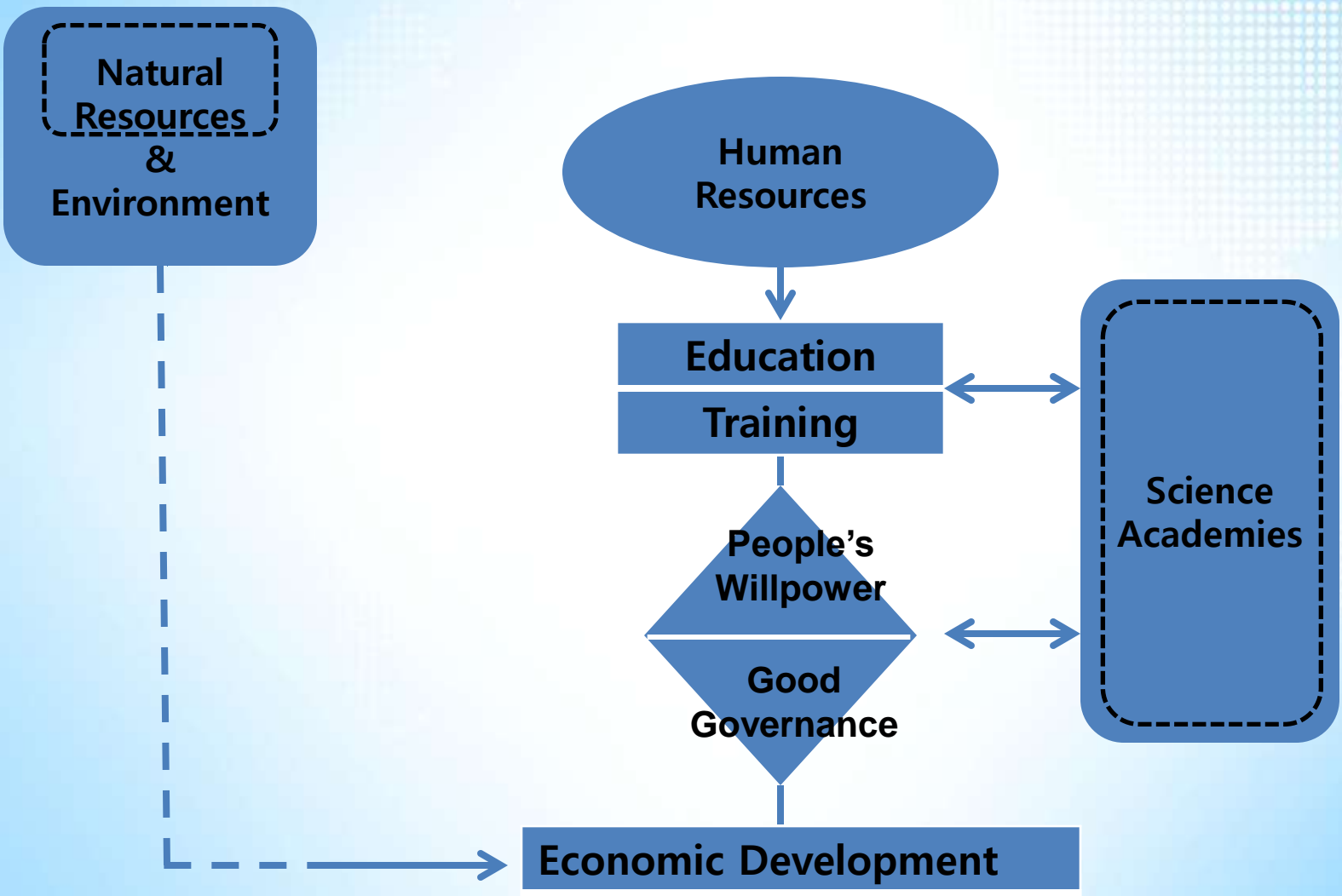


Nine key pillars

1. infrastructure
2. private investment and job creation
3. human resource development
4. trade
5. financial inclusion
6. growth with resilience
7. food security
8. domestic resource mobilization
9. knowledge sharing

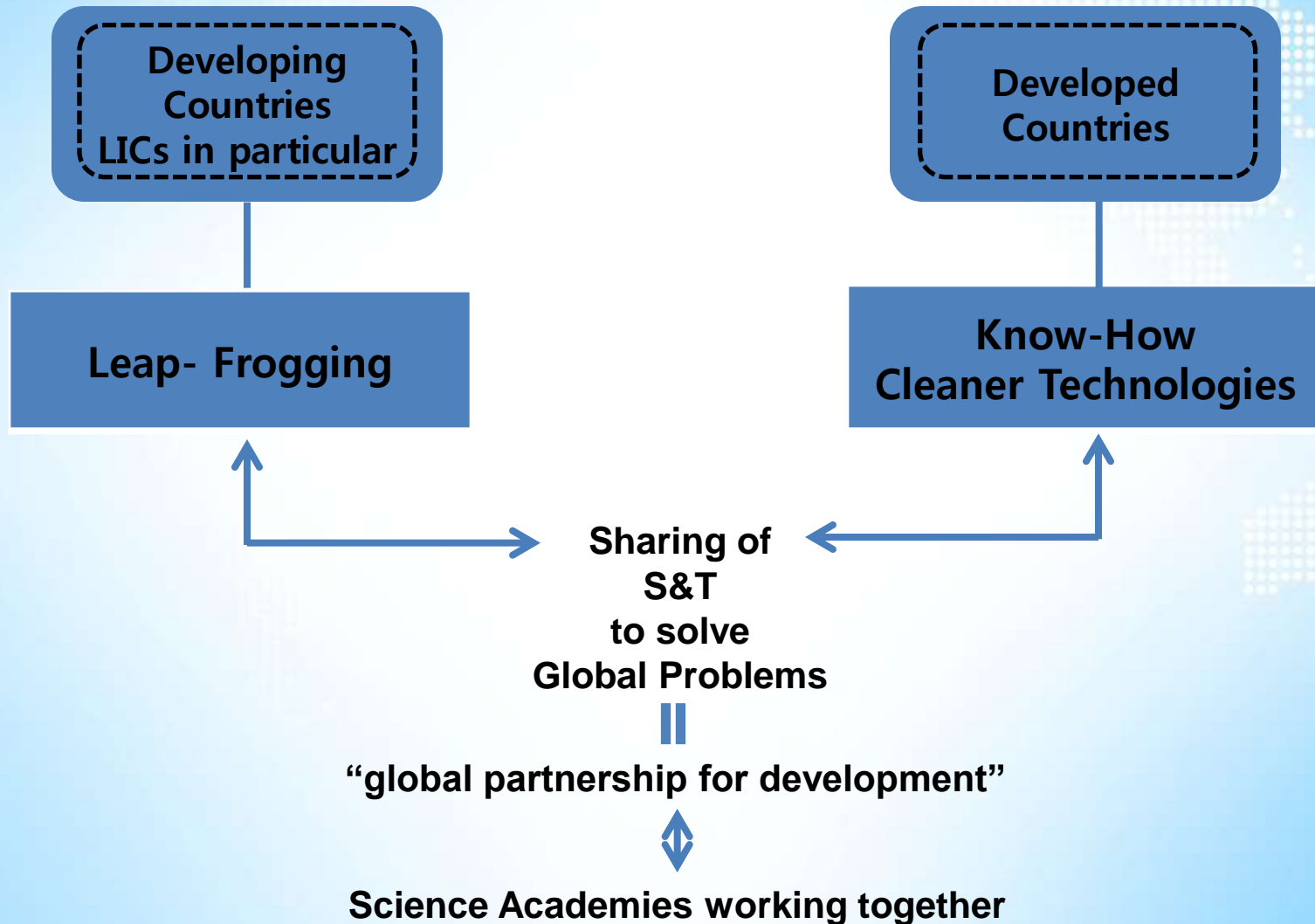
Multi-year Plan on Development(by 2014)

4. How to overcome poverty?



4. How to overcome poverty? (continued)

Good Economic Development = Sustainable Development



5. “Science is a global enterprise”

IAP meeting at the Royal Society in January 2010, to commemorate 350th Anniversary of RS, IAP members identified,

- climate change**
- global health**
- food security**
- biodiversity**
- water security**
- population**
- energy security**

as “Global Challenges”.

“Knowledge, networks and nations - Global scientific collaboration in the 21st century” RS policy document issued in March 211.

Recommendations:

- 1.Support for international science should be maintained and strengthened.**
- 2.Internationally collaborative science should be encouraged, supported and facilitated.**

6. The Royal Society's Report (continued)

- 1. National and international strategies for science are required to address global challenges.**
- 2. International capacity building is crucial to ensure that the impacts of scientific research are shared globally.**
- 3. Better indicators are required in order to properly evaluate global science.**

7. Asia and aassa

- 60 UN Member states belong to ASIA and Oceania

7-1. Member Countries(30)

- Afghanistan
- Armenia
- Australia
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- China
- Georgia
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Israel
- Jordan*
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Malaysia
- Mongolia
- Nepal
- New Zealand
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- Russia(Asian)
- Saudi Arabia*
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Turkey
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam

* Associate Member

7. Asia and aassa [continued]

7-2. Non-member Asian States(30)

- Bahrain
- Bhutan
- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Fiji
- Iraq
- Japan
- Kuwait
- Laos
- Lebanon
- Maldives
- Marshall Islands
- Micronesia
- Myanmar
- Nauru
- Oman
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Syria
- Timor Leste
- Tonga
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United Arab emirates
- Vanuatu
- Yemen

- **Science Education in Asia and the Pacific (SEAP)**
- **Sustainable Development in Asia (SDA)**
- **Economic Advancement through Science, Technology and Innovation (EASTI)**
- **Women in Science and Engineering (WSE)**

Asia is the region with the most diverse development models for different economic development stages. This fact indicates, on the other hand, that Asian countries can benefit enormously by joint efforts of learning different development models of other countries. So it is a common challenge not just for the policy makers or governments of Asian countries, but also for Asian Academies to find an effective and efficient approach to economic advancement.

The main subtopics

- Long-term S&T Basic Planning
- National S&T Governance System Building
- Industry Development Planning
- Human Resources Development
- R & D Management
- (Sustainable) Technology Transfer
- Country Case Studies

AASSA plans to invite speakers and participants from IANAS and NASAC to share knowledge, experiences and programmes.

Thank you.



aassa
THE ASSOCIATION OF ACADEMIES
AND SOCIETIES OF SCIENCES IN
Asia