Thailand's Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and Institutional Framework

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UNCTAD MULTI-YEAR EXPERT MEETING

Innovation for Productive Capacity-building and Sustainable Development:
Policy Frameworks, Instruments and Key Capabilities

19 -21 March 2014





Thailand Context

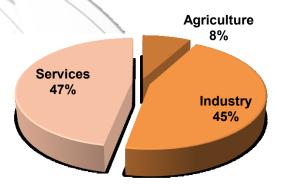


- An upper middle income and 2nd largest economy in ASEAN after Indonesia
- Total population 67.4 million in 2013
- Area 513,120 km² (51st in the world)
- Median age 35.1 years, Life expectancy at birth 74.05 years
- Population Growth Rate 0.52% (2013 est.)
- World's Top 3 rice exporter
- World's Top 5 sugar exporter
- World's Top chicken meat exporter
- World's largest natural rubber producer and exporter
- World's 2nd largest hard-disk drive exporter after China
- Auto manufacturing hub of Southeast Asia

Competitiveness ranking:

- 18th (from 185) in Ease of Doing Business 2013
- 37th (from 148) in Global Competitiveness Report 2013 by World Economic Forum
- 27th (from 60) in IMD World Competitiveness Rankings 2013

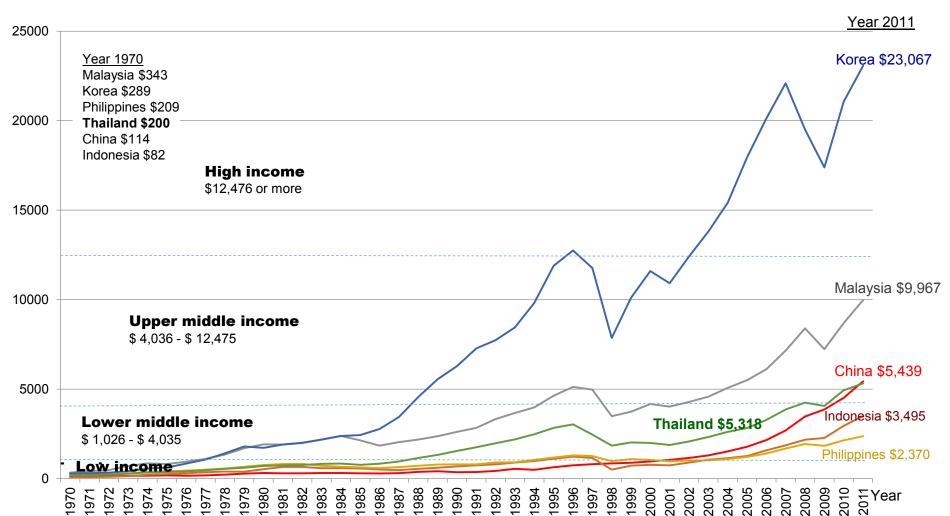




Thailand in the middle income group





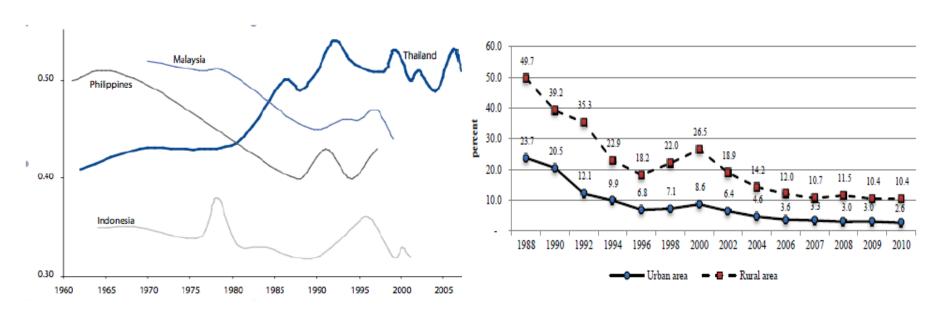


STI Graphics, data from UN Statistics Division and the World Bank

Social factor is important to sustainable growth



- Poor income distribution has led to social disparity. Thailand's income inequality remains relatively high compared with other ASEAN countries at similar level of development.
- Social disparity could lead to political and social instability.



Source: UNDP (2010) cited from Prof. Hal Hill, ANU.

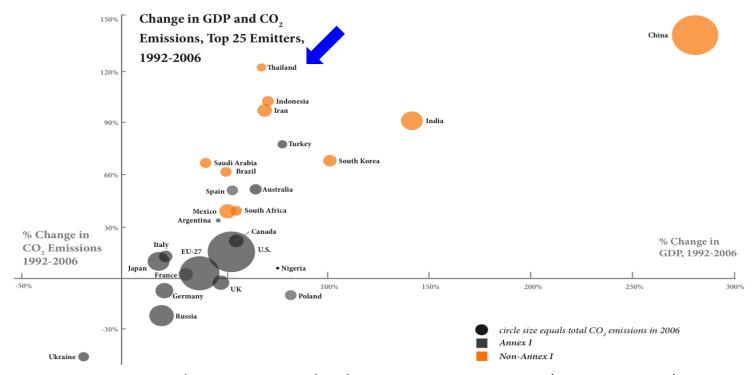
Reference: Pasuk Phongpaichit & Pornthep Benyaapikul (2012)

Source: Household Socio-Economic Surveys, NSO; calculated by NESDB¹³

Environmental factor also adds to sustainable growth



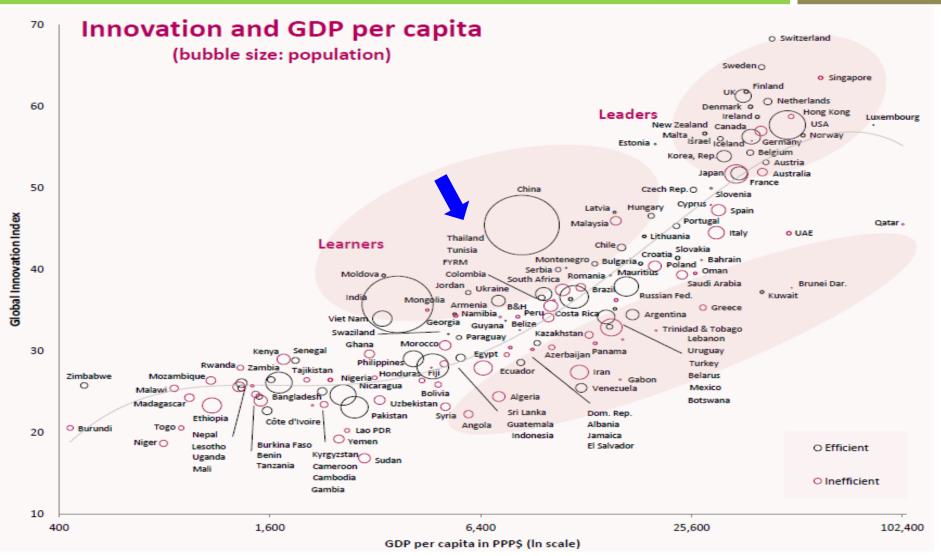
- Thailand CO2 emissions grew nearly as fast as China, but the economic growth was not as fast.
- Thailand may face difficulty conforming to future global targets of emission reduction.



Change in GDP and carbon emissions, 1992-2006 (Top 25 emitters) Source: WRI (2009), Reference: Phongpaichit & Benyaapikul (2012)

Thailand's innovation capability in the "Learners" group





Source: INSEAD and WIPO (2012)

STI Institutional Framework: A Snap Shot



- Legal & Institutional Infrastructure
- National STI Policy and Master Plan
- STI Ecosystem
 - National policy making level
 - Ministerial policy making level
 - Policy executing level
 - Operation/utilization level (public/private/community)
- STI Infrastructure
 - Physical National R&D Centers, Science Parks Network, National Research Universities
 - Legal IP Framework to Enhance Innovation
- Incentives and Supporting Schemes
 - Financial/Tax incentives
 - Industrial Technical Assistance Programme
- STI Human Resource Development
 - Special Programmes/Initiatives THAIST, talent mobility, STEM education
- International Cooperation

CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND B.E. 2550 (2007)



Part 9 Science, Intellectual Properties and Energy Policies

Section 86. The State shall act in compliance with the science, intellectual properties and energy policies as follows:

- (1) enhancing the development of science, technology and innovation in all aspects by enacting specific law in so doing, preparing budget for studying and making of researches, establishing institution for research and development, encouraging the use of results emerging from researches and development, the efficient transfer of technology and the appropriate development of researchers, and disseminating science and modern technology knowledge to the public and encouraging the public to apply science into their living;
- (2) **supporting an invention** or excogitation for new wisdom, preserving and developing local wisdom and Thai wisdom, and protecting intellectual properties;
- (3) promoting and supporting continuously and systematically of the research, the development and the use of natural alternative energy which is beneficial to the environment.

Science, Technology and Innovation Basic Law (2008)



Sustainable Economic and Social Development

<u>National</u> <u>Target</u>



Science, Technology and Innovation Capability

Driving Force



Organization & STI Goals

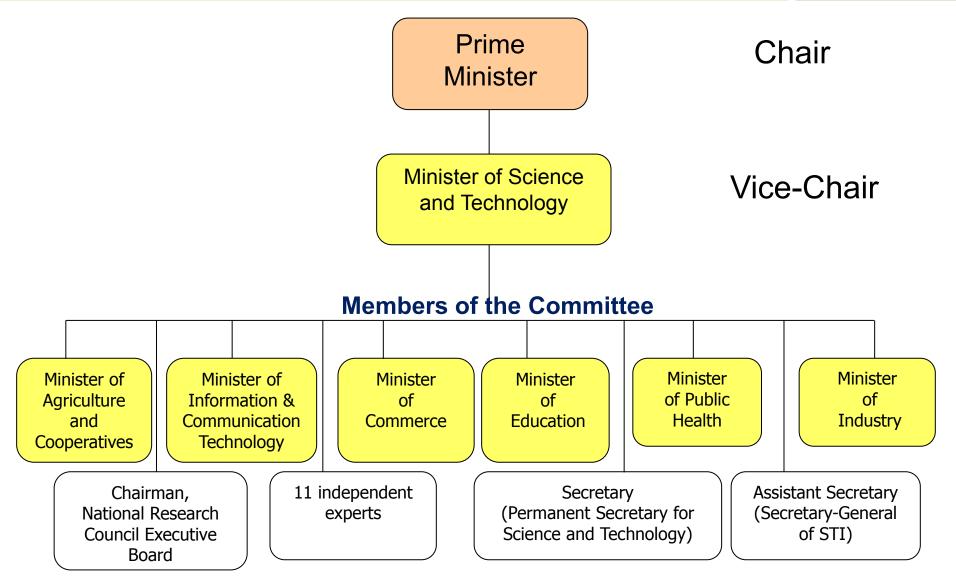
National STI Policy
Committee
National STI Policy Office



Unified National STI Policy and Master Plan
Collaborating Mechanisms between Public
and Private Sector
STI as a Critical Part of Intellectual Infrastructure

National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Committee







National Science Technology and Innovation Policy and Plan 2012 - 2021

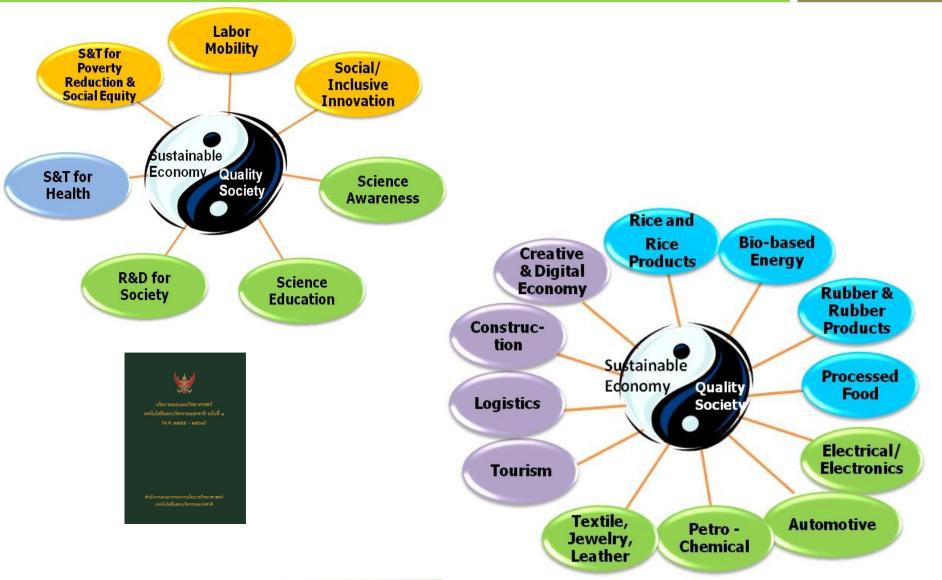


- Address development of STI & STI for development
- First time "Innovation" is systematically introduced
- Provide national direction for the next 10 years with periodic adjustments
- balance between economic and social development and context for Thailand
- Prepare for changes that will have major impacts to the society
- Plan derived from widespread participatory process with implementation strategies



National Science Technology and Innovation Policy and Plan 2012 - 2021





Strategic & Implementation Plans



Green Innovation

for Quality Society and Sustainable Economic Growth

1.Empowering Society and Local Communities

2.Enhancing Economic Competitiveness and Flexibility

3.Ensuring Energy,
Resource and Environment
Security

4.Developing and Enhancing STI Human Capital

5.Promoting and Supporting the Development of STI Infrastructure and Enabling Factors

STI Investment Targets



2021: 2%

2016: 1%

(2021) 25:10,000

(2016) 15:10,000

<u>2016-2021</u>

70:30







2012

R&D/GDP = 0.24%

R&D Personnel (FTE)

9.01:10,000

R&D expenditure

(Private : Government)

38:62

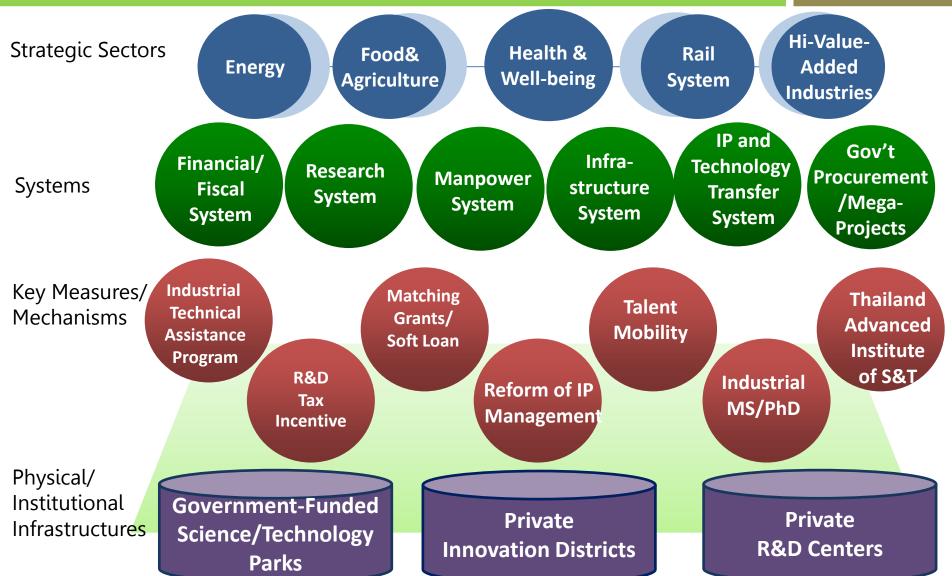
Thailand Status in 2012

- •R&D Exp = 21,493 MB
- •R&D Exp: Gov: Private = 13,318:8,175 MB
- ●R&D Personnel = 57,220 (man-year)

Source: National Science Technology and Innovation Policy Office

STI Policy Framework to Enhance Innovation





STI Plan fits in nicely with the Country's New Growth Model

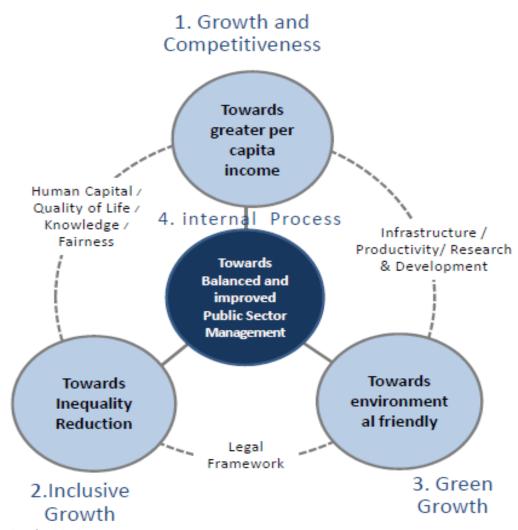


Vision

Enhance national competitiveness and develop a happy society with equity, fairness and resilience

Objective and Principle

- 1. Growth and competitiveness:
 maintain economic growth and
 increase per capita income,
 strengthen the existing industries
 and develop future industries as
 a new source of income
- 2.Inclusive growth: Lower poverty, create greater economic distribution, lessen economic gap
- 3.Promote green growth: reduce Green House Gas Emission and natural resource and water management
- 4.Internal Process: align strategies at all levels to achieve the determined development targets, prepare government manpower and modernize rules and regulations



Source: National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), 2013

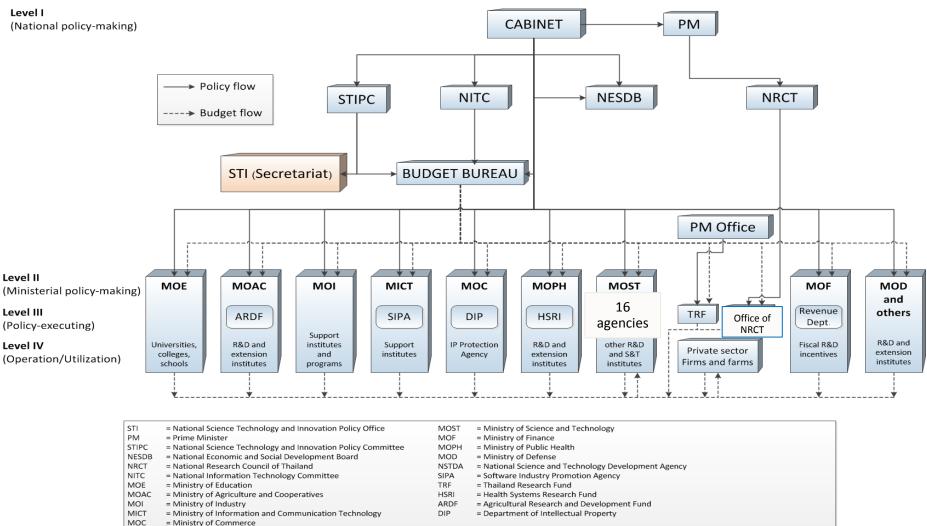
STI Ecosystem

Thailand's STI Ecosystem:

A Variety of Institutional Complementarities

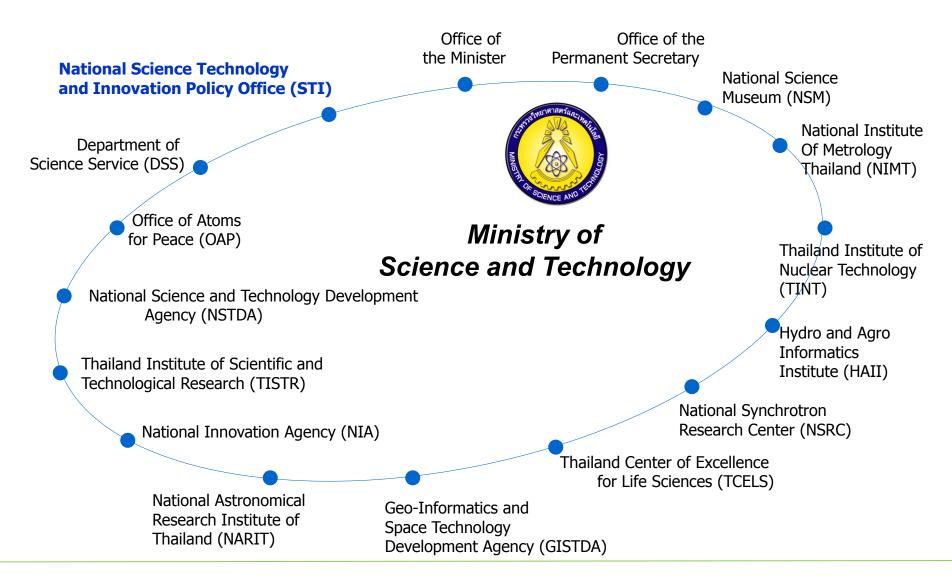


Organizational Structure for Science Technology and Innovation policy system in Thailand



Agencies under Ministry of Science and Technology



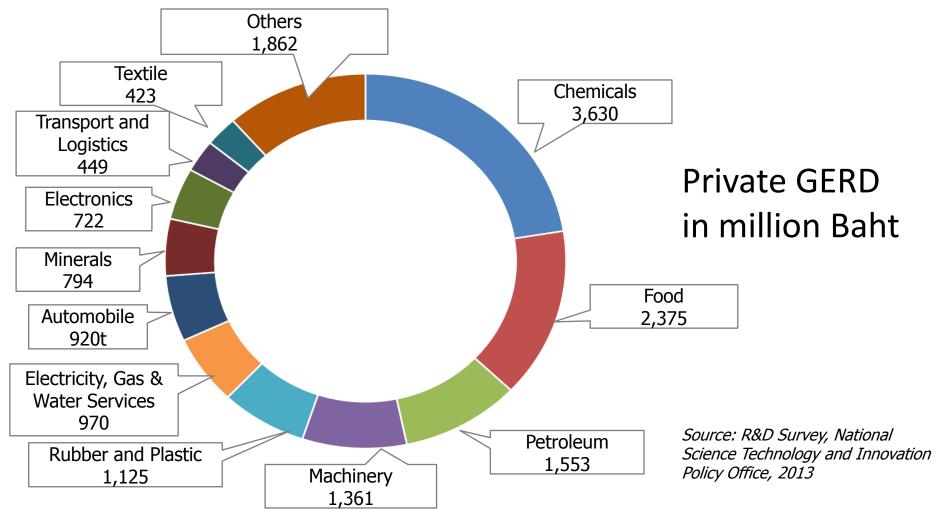


Top 10 Private Sector R&D Investment, 2013



Major Business Groups:

Federation of Thai Industries/Board of Trade/Bankers Association



National Research Universities











CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY







SURANAREE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY





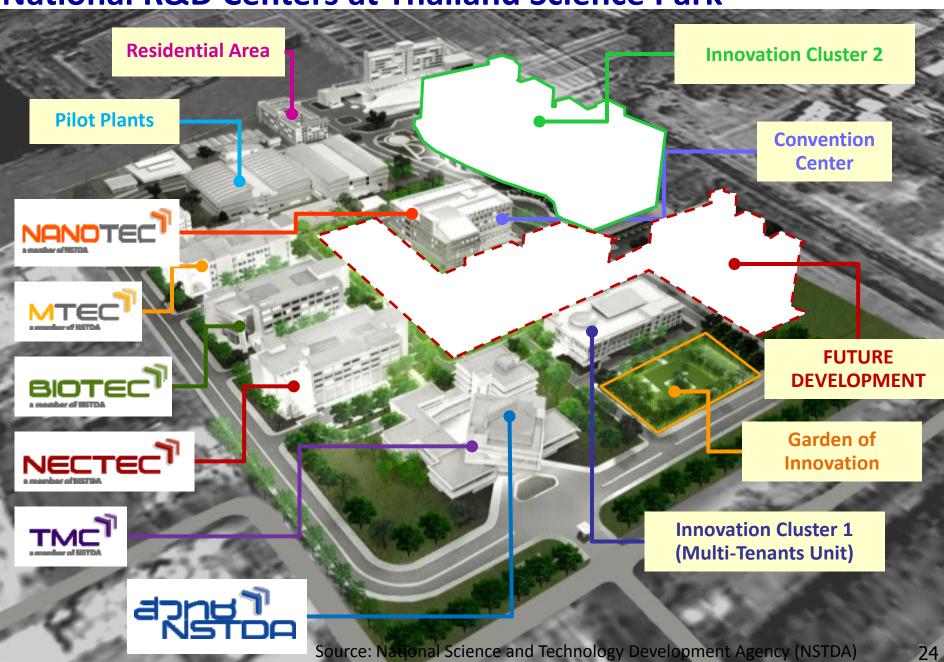
Source: Office of the Higher Education Commission

STI Infrastructure





National R&D Centers at Thailand Science Park



Regional Science Parks Network



Northern Science Park

- (1) Chiang Mai University
- (2) Maejo University
- (3) Naresuan University
- (4) Mae Fah Luang University

North Eastern Science Park

- (1) Khon Kaen University
- (2) Suranaree University of Technology
- (3) Maha Sarakham University
- (4) Ubon Ratchathani University

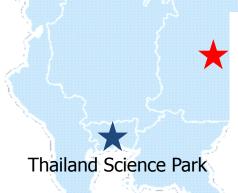
Southern Science Park

- (1) Prince of Songkla University
- (2) Walailak University



Northern

- 1. Agriculture & Food Processing
- 2. IT Software & Digital Content
- 3. Medical / Health Science/Biotechnology



North Eastern

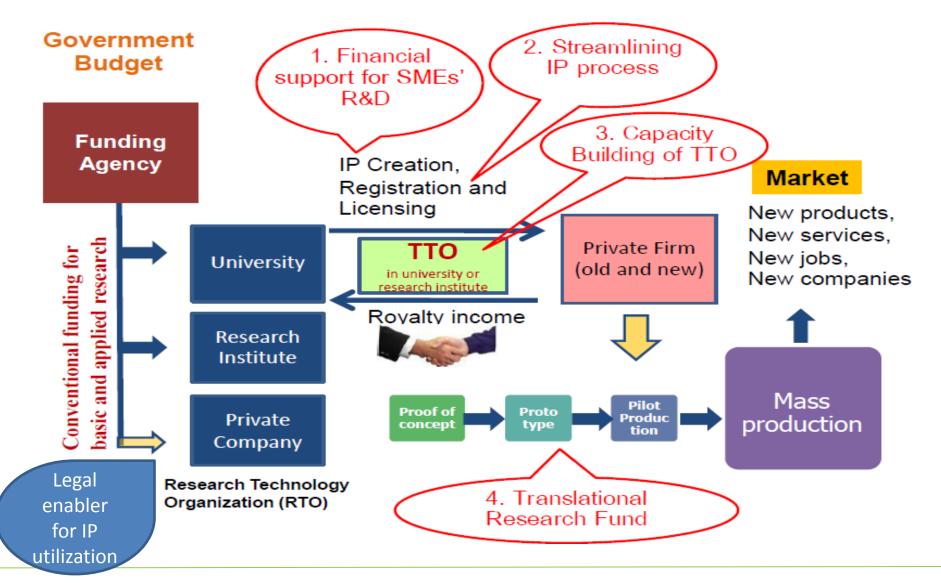
- 1. Agriculture & Food Processing
- 2. Hard disk drive, Enterprise software, Embedded software
- 3. Mining Industries and Alternative Energy



- 1. Food/Agriculture
- 2. Proactive Medicine -Herb, Cosmetics

IP Legal Framework to Enhance Innovation







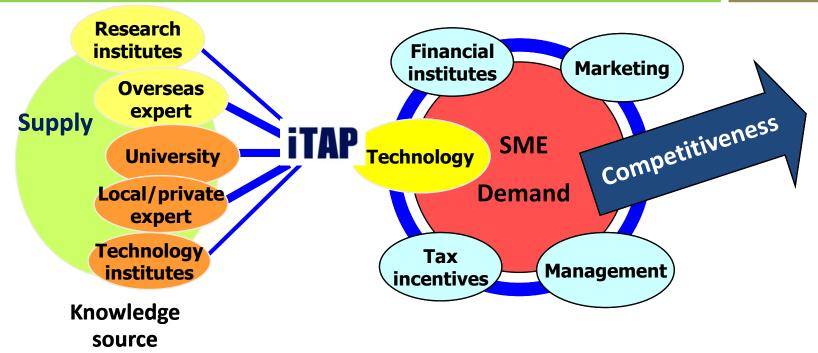
Existing Financial Incentives



- Grants / Matching Grants
 - Innovation Coupon, NIA
 - Industrial Technology Assistant Program (ITAP), NSTDA
- Loans
 - Company Directed Technology Development Program (CD), NSTDA
 - Good Innovation Zero Interest, NIA
- Tax Incentives
 - STI (Skills, Technology, Innovation) Program and Tax Incentives for University-Industry Research Collaboration, BOI
 - 200% tax incentive for R&D expenditures and accelerated depreciation rate for R&D equipment, Revenue Department

ITAP as a Tool for Technology Transfer





Investigate technological problem

Matching supply of & demand for technology

Technological consultancy service Joint R&D

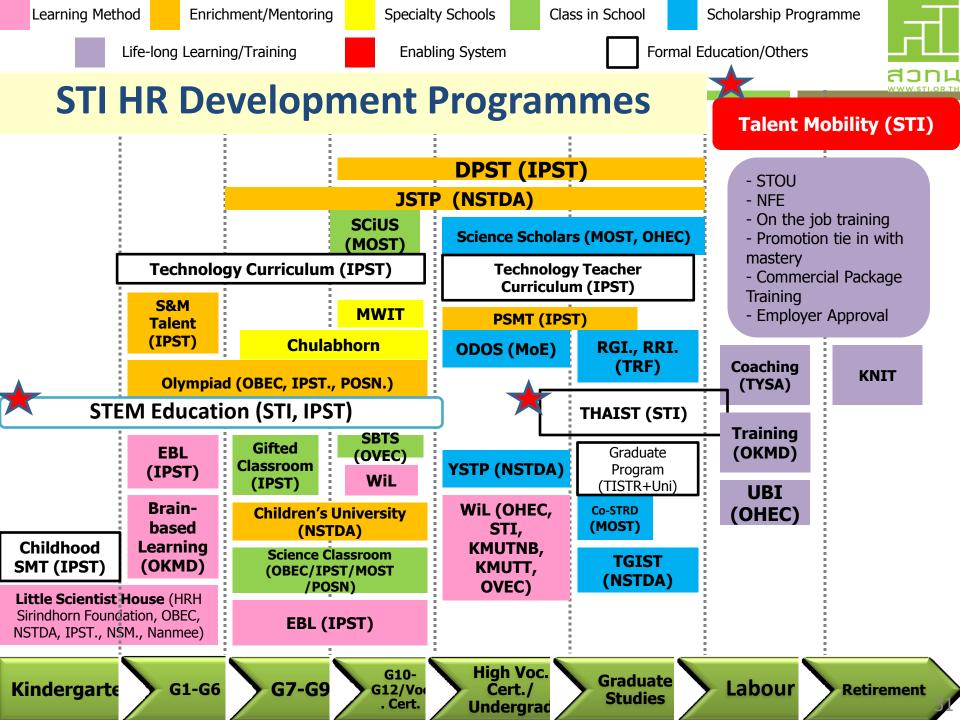
Funding subsidies 50:50

S&T Acquisition Program (Local & Overseas)

Training/ Workshop Attach local expert to overseas expert, help technology transfer to firms and universities

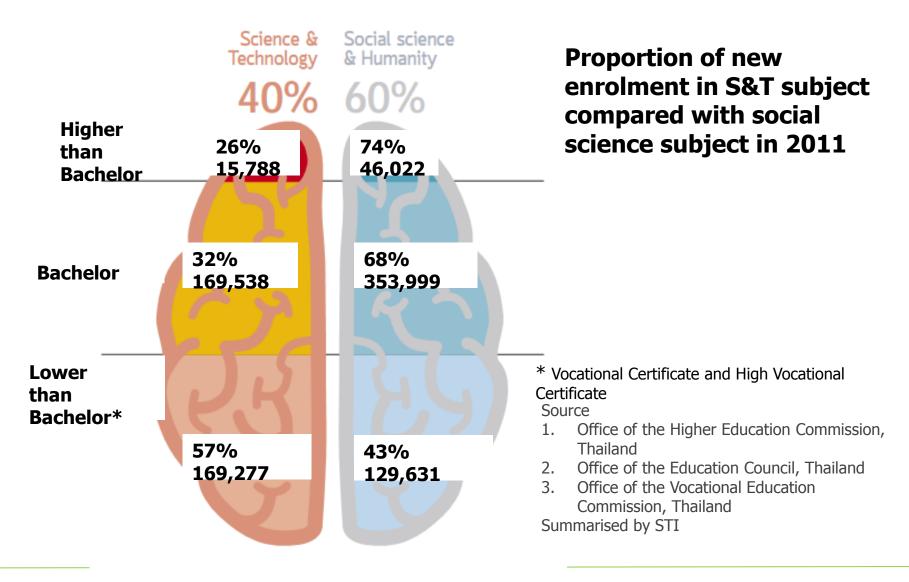
Source: National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA)

STI Human Resource Development



Thailand STEM Education





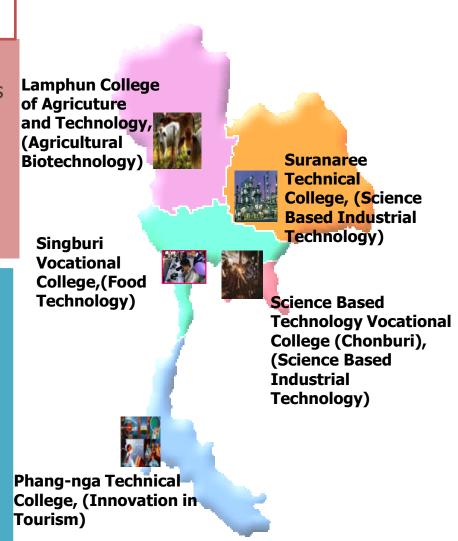
SCIENCE-BASED TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL: SBTS



Concept

SBTS is national vocational schools for gifted and talented students who have developed skills in invention and technology. The Teaching and Learning of this project use Project-Based approach. The aim of this project is to develop these students to become the technologist or innovator in the future.

- The cabinet approved this project on December 18th, 2007.
- The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Science and Technology decided to launch the pilot SBTS program. (2008-2012)
- The first SBTS school is located in Science Based Technology Vocational College (Chonburi).



Technical HRD of Vocational Diploma Level – Collaboration with Michelin Siam Co., Ltd.





- Co-develop curriculum and select students to the program
- Provide 2-year financial support
- Allow 10-month placement for students
- Provide salary/payment
- Offer job position to the graduates (must meet requirements)

- Co-develop curriculum and select students to the programme
- Arrange classes
- Administration work

Austria-Thai Technical College



• VEC: formulate policy/select college

 STI: focal point and drive the project until success



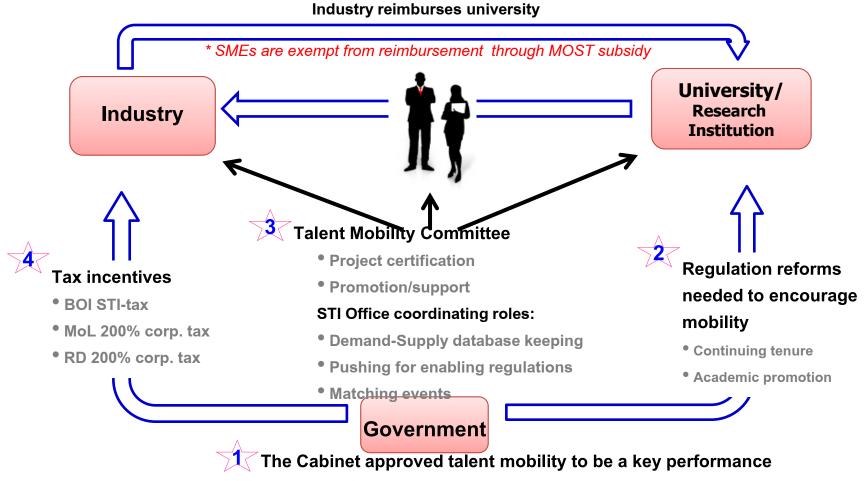
VEC

STI

Talent Mobility Programme



To facilitate the mobility of researchers in governmental agencies and higher education institutions to industrial sector.



International Cooperation

ASEAN Community 2015 CHINA 10 nations 600 million people Mandalay asean Hanel Halphona LAOS Combined GDP of Gulf Vientione Conkin US\$1.8 trillion THAILAND Manilla VIETNAM Bangkok-South CAMBODIA Andaman China Sea PHILIPPINES Andaman Basin Phnom Penh Minh City Nicobar Sulu Islands Sea Dovoo Sandaka Celebes Kuala Lumpur Seq Manada Singapore Samarinda **EQUADOR** POLICIOS **Ponlianak** Borneo odana Colobos Banjarmasin Palembang Jawa Ujungpanda Conjungkarang Telukbetung Jakarta Banda Sea Flores.



The ASEAN Krabi Initiative

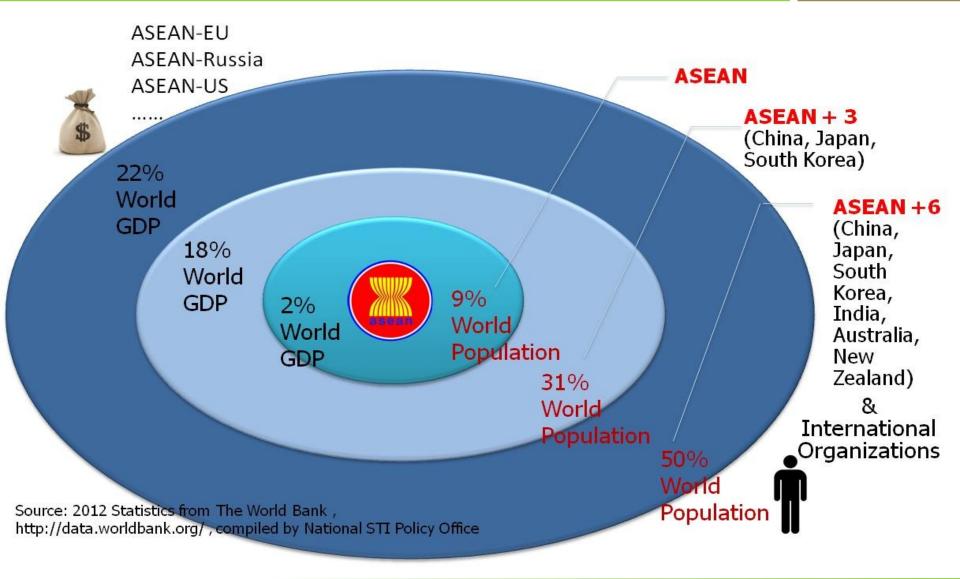
Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for a Competitive , Sustainable and Inclusive ASEAN

Endorsed by ASEAN S&T Ministers at the 6th IAMMST as a policy framework for STI cooperation in ASEAN, December 2010

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Rationale	ASEAN 2015 – Vision of ASEAN Leaders Roles of STI – A Balance between Competitiveness and Human Development (People-oriented STI) Reinventing ASEAN Scientific Community for a Meaningful Delivery of STI Agenda in ASEAN							
Thematic Tracks	ASEAN Innovation for Global Market		Digital Economy, New Media & Social Network		Green Technology		Food Security	
	Energy Security	Water Resource Management		Biodiversity for Health & Wealth	· •		ce and on for Life	
Paradigm Shift	STI Enculturation	Bottom-of-the - Pyramid (BOP) Focus		Youth-focused Innovation	STI for Green Society		Public-Private Partnership Platform	
Courses of Action	Organisational restructure for a meaningful delivery of STI agenda in ASEAN							
	Develop mechanisms to pursue partnerships and cooperation with other stakeholders in STI							
	Enhance ASEAN Plan of Action on S&T for 2012-2015 and leverage the recommendations of the Krabi Retreat for development of future APAST beyond 2015							
	Implement monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the implementation of STI thematic tracks							

ASEAN and Dialogue Partners











ASEAN Talent Mobility Workshop

27-28 March 2014

Patong Merlin Hotel, Phuket, Thailand

www.aseantalent.net

Objectives:

- exchange views and experiences on talent management and development of STI human resources
- discuss policies and mechanisms to promote talent mobility in ASEAN and international brain circulation
- explore the potential of developing "ASEAN Talent Mobility (ATM)" Program as a platform for talent mobility among ASEAN and their partners

Participants

- Representatives from ASEAN COST
- Representatives from the private sector and universities
- ASEAN dialogue partners

Expected Outcome

A set of recommendations and plan of action for the ASEAN Talent Mobility (ATM) Program

Thank you for your attention.



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