INTERSESSIONAL PANEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (CSTD)

Geneva, Switzerland
17-19 November 2021

Contribution by Peru

to the CSTD 2021-2022 priority themes on "Industry 4.0 for inclusive development" and "Science, technology and innovation for sustainable urban development in a post-COVID world"

Contribution from the National Council for Science, Technology and Technological Innovation of Peru (CONCYTEC)

PRIORITY THEME 1: Industry 4.0 for inclusive development

United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

Dear CSTD member,

As you are aware, the CSTD 24th annual session selected "Industry 4.0 for inclusive development" as one of the priority themes for its 25th session (2021-22 period).

This priority theme is directly relevant to SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure. As highlighted by the Technology and Innovation Report 2021, we live at the beginning of a new technological revolution around Industry 4.0 technologies such as AI, robotics, Internet of Things, and blockchain. The way to be prepared to benefit from Industry 4.0 is by promoting the use, adoption, adaptation, and development of technologies associated with this new technological wave. This priority theme will focus on the challenges and prospects for developing countries to pursuit an industrialization path considering the emergence of Industry 4.0. This may include the possibility of bypassing intermediate stages of technology that other countries have historically passed in their development process, often referred to as "leapfrogging". The priority theme will cover the impact of this new technological revolution on the traditional channels for technological learning, and innovation in developing countries, including FDI and participation in Global Value Chains. It will examine the opportunities for "leapfrogging". It will also consider the role of public policies in enabling vulnerable groups and communities to benefit from Industry 4.0, including through better and more equitably accessible jobs.

Questions to be addressed include: How can developing countries take advantage of the window of opportunity presented by the Industry 4.0 technologies for technological upgrading and catch up? What can countries do to ensure that Industry 4.0 does not increase inequality? What is the role of international cooperation in facilitating this process?

The CSTD secretariat is in the process of drafting an issues paper on the theme to be presented at the CSTD inter-sessional panel meeting on 17-19 November 2021. In this context, we would like to solicit inputs from the CSTD members on this theme. We would be grateful if you could kindly answer the following questions based on your experience from your country or region.

1. What are the national strategies, policies, laws, programmes and initiatives concerning Industry 4.0 in your country?

   Peru has implemented standards, strategies and programs related to Industry 4.0, such as:

   - Supreme Decree No. 015-2016-PCM, Supreme Decree that approves the National Policy for the Development of Science, Technology and Technological Innovation -STI.
   - Supreme Decree No. 345-2018-PCM, Supreme Decree that approves the National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy.
   - Supreme Decree No. 255-2019-EF, Supreme Decree that approves the National Policy of Financial Inclusion and modifies Supreme Decree No. 029-2014-EF, which creates the Multisectoral Commission for Financial Inclusion, approves the National Policy of Inclusion Financial (PNIF). "
   - Emergency Decree No. 006-2020, Emergency Decree that creates the National Digital Transformation System.
   - Urgency Decree No. 007-2020, Urgency Decree that approves the Digital Trust Framework and Provides Measures for its Strengthening.
   - Legislative Decree No. 1412, Legislative Decree that approves the Digital Government Law
   - Supreme Decree No. 029-2021-PCM, Supreme Decree that approves the Regulation of Legislative Decree No. 1412, Legislative Decree that approves the Digital Government

Law, and establishes provisions on the conditions, requirements and use of electronic technologies and media in the administrative procedure.
- National Digital Transformation Policy whose priority objectives were presented and is currently in the approval process.
- National Artificial Intelligence Strategy, which was presented at the national level, comments were received until June 4, 2021
(https://www.gob.pe/13517-participar-de-la-estrategia-nacional-de-inteligencia-artificial) and is now in the review process for approval by Supreme Decree. It can be found here: (https://www.gob.pe/institucion/pcm/informes-publicaciones/1929011-estrategia-nacional-de-inteligencia-artificial)
- National Data Governance Strategy, which was presented at the national level (https://www.gob.pe/institucion/pcm/informes-publicaciones/2046259-documento-de-trabajo-para-la-Estrategia-nacional-de- government-of-data) and is now in the process of receiving comments from the public.
(https://www.gob.pe/14331) until September 17 to later analyze, incorporate and carry out a final review for approval by Supreme Decree.
- National Strategy for Security and Digital Trust, which was presented at the national level (https://www.gob.pe/institucion/pcm/informes-publicaciones/1998221-estrategia-nacional-de-seguridad-y-confianza-digital) and is now in the review process for approval by Supreme Decree.
- National Digital Talent Strategy, which has started its design with a committee of experts (https://www.gob.pe/institucion/pcm/noticias/514817-pcm-inicia-diseno-de-la-estrategia - national-digital-talent-as-part-of-the-drive-for-digital-citizenship-in-the-country).

Likewise, the 2021-2030 National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy is being completed, which includes the mechanisms for the adoption and development of 4.0 technologies.

On the other hand, Peru has launched an initiative in 2019 within the framework of the Inter-American Commission on Science and Technology (COMCYT) of the Organization of American States (OAS), called PROSPECTA AMERICAS, to promote the use of transformative technologies 4.0. The initiative includes:

- The promotion of prospective studies and technological surveillance on Industry 4.0
- The infrastructure development of centers of excellence of continental scope in the different countries of America, specialized in each of the transformative technologies 4.0
- High-level training of researchers specialized in these 4.0 technologies using the existing infrastructure and those that are being created within the framework of this initiative.

2. What are the key industries that are pioneer Industry 4.0 innovation in the country? List the key actors in the national ecosystem of innovation related to Industry 4.0 in your country (firms, universities, financial institutions, regulators)? What are the key networks of the ecosystem in your country (including online networks, innovation hubs, forums, etc.)?

The main key industries for Peru in the use of 4.0 technologies are: Manufacturing, agribusiness, mining, banking and finance, commerce and telecommunications.

The key actors are the universities (National University of Engineering - UNI, National University of San Marcos - UNMSM, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia - UPCH, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú - PUCP, Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina - UNALM, among others), business groups (Grupo Breca, Intercorp and Belcorp, etc.) and public entities specialized in innovation and technological development: the network of Productive Innovation and Technology Transfer Centers (CITE), the ProInnovate and ProCiencia programs and the National Science Council, Technology and Technological Innovation (CONCYTEC).

The public programs described are key in the development and promotion of Industry 4.0. For example, the ProInnovate Program is a strategic actor of the government, to strengthen specific actions in relation to business innovation. This is because its mission: "We manage funds for the generation of innovative projects, selecting, co-financing and technically accompanying

those with the greatest potential, promoting productive development and strengthening the actors of the national business innovation system, which will be reflected in increasing business competitiveness and productivity in the country "is related to the objective of promoting HRT-Industry 4.0 in the medium and long term.

The same thing happens with the ProCiencia Program, which captures, manages, administers and channels resources from national and foreign sources destined for the activities of the National System of Science, Technology and Technolica Innovation in the country.

On the other hand, universities generate large spaces for development to industry 4.0, taking into account their experience, as well as their infrastructure, in terms of highly specialized major laboratory equipment, they are managing to carry out Innovation + Development + Research work. Among them are: Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurial Development (CIDE) of the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (Incubator 1551), USIL Ventures, accelerator of the Universidad San Ignacio de Loyola (USIL) that promotes sustainable enterprises technology-based, with an emphasis on bio-businesses, gastronomy and tourism, financial inclusion, alternative energy, sustainable construction, and gender, STARTUP UNI, Technology-based Business Incubator of the National University of Engineering.

3. What are the challenges that your government have faced or may face for promoting Industry 4.0 in your country to contribute to national development priorities and accelerate the progress towards the SDGs?

    The main challenges are related to infrastructure gaps (especially, quality and coverage of telecommunications), promoting greater investment in digital transformation in medium and large companies, with the quality and updating of technology education and the budgets assigned for the compliance with the SDGs, mainly those related to closing social gaps, geographical barriers. The challenges have increased in magnitude due to the Covid-19 pandemic that has reoriented budgets towards combating the transmission and effects of this disease.

    Another challenge is to start and consolidate the acquisition of human capacity for the development of Industry 4.0. That is, that universities and institutes manage to provide tools to students of careers related to technology and innovation.

    The same thing happens with the limitations for the formation of technological clusters, which will allow obtaining an authentic sustainable development as a result of economic growth, productivity, innovation and technological competitive advantages.

4. What should governments, the private sector, labour unions and other stakeholders do so that developing countries can benefit from these technologies?

    The main issue of concern is related to intellectual property rights related to 4.0 technologies. While the technologies may be available, they require copyright payments, which make them more expensive to implement in developing countries. A good contribution from UNCTAD would be linked to the democratization and release of certain types of 4.0 technologies so that the competitive capacity of nations is standardized.

    Likewise, in the face of technological uncertainty, we must adopt open and agile solutions. On the one hand, it is crucial to promote digital talent in the population and generate alliances with the private sector so that once the population is trained, they can find work. Also, invest in infrastructure to close the connectivity gap. Similarly, support for SMEs and digital adoption for companies should be deepened.

    On the other hand, careers related to science and technology should be promoted through exchanges in countries with greater progress in this area; as well as promoting competition for financing facilities and access to public resources or international organizations.

5. What actions can the international community, including the CSTD, take to help your country take advantage of Industry 4.0 for inclusive and sustainable development?

   Promote the transfer of 4.0 technologies at affordable costs to developing countries, as well as promote the development of educational programs at all levels so that populations learn to take advantage of these technologies.

   Likewise, organize events, dissemination campaigns, among others, in order, first, to achieve due interest and show the potential benefits of the introduction of elements of Industry 4.0. Developing courses and capacity development spaces related to Industry 4.0 that are of utmost importance for governments since understanding new business models, how new technologies work, how they have been regulated in other countries, among others, provide us with the knowledge necessary to maintain the protection of citizens' rights and in turn promote innovation.

6. Could you suggest some contact persons of the nodal agency responsible for projects/policies and international collaboration in this context as well as any experts (from academia, private sector, civil society or government) dealing with projects in this area? We might contact them directly for further inputs or invite some of them as speakers for the CSTD inter-sessional panel and annual session.

   - César Beltrán (cbeltran@pucp.pe), Pontifical Catholic University of Peru
   - Paola Gálvez Callirgos (pgalvez@digital.gob.pe), Presidency of the Council of Ministers

7. Do you have any documentation, references, technological assessments, future studies or reports on the priority theme in your country or region?

   National Artificial Intelligence Strategy:

   https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1899077/Estrategia%20Nacional%20de%20Inteligencia%20Artificial.pdf.pdf

   Detection of anemia through a smartphone and photography of the ocular conjunctiva. Use artificial intelligence and was developed by the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia in conjunction with the AYNI Lab Social of MIDIS and Innóvate Perú of the Ministry of Production.

Please send your responses and any further inputs on the theme to the CSTD secretariat (stdev@unctad.org) by 6 September 2021. We look forward to receiving your valuable inputs.

Sincere regards,

CSTD secretariat

PRIORITY THEME 2: STI for sustainable urban development in a post-COVID world

United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

Dear CSTD member,

The 24th CSTD annual session selected "STI for sustainable urban development in a post-COVID world" as one of the priority themes for its 25th session (2021-22 period). This theme addresses SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities.

Urbanization is a complex megatrend touching on various issues including economic transformation, environmental sustainability, inclusion and poverty eradication, and resilience to natural disasters, climate change, and public health emergencies like the COVID-19 pandemic. Cities also play a central role in shaping innovation and technological diffusion. In addition, peri-urban areas present increasing challenges in terms of poverty, sustainability, mobility, and economic performance. The 19th CSTD explored innovation and urban development in 2016. Since then, accelerating technological change and its deep impact on issues such as urban planning and management, critical systems' resilience, and citizen and community involvement make it advisable for the CSTD to update its findings and to examine and share emerging good practices and consider the latest trends in science, technology and innovation that can contribute to greener, more resilient, and more inclusive cities, particularly in light of the knowledge gained in developing innovative responses to the challenge of COVID-19.

The CSTD secretariat is drafting an issues paper on the theme to be presented at the CSTD inter-sessional panel to be held on 17-19 November 2021. In this context, we are seeking inputs from CSTD Member States. We would be grateful if you could kindly answer the following questions based on your experience from your country or region.

1.   What are the concrete challenges that your country has encountered in transition towards sustainable urban development to make cities productive, inclusive, and liveable?

Among the country's challenges we can mention the informal occupations that occur throughout the territory and which do not have planning or risk control. Occupations in areas at risk of streams that endanger the population from the occurrence of huaycos. The growing population density in large cities without urban planning that orders vehicle development, and prioritizes pedestrian spaces.
The diversity and difficult geography that hinders access and connection between cities in the interior of the country, especially in the Peruvian highlands and jungle. The lack of an intercultural approach in the urban development of cities.

2.   How has the Covid-19 pandemic so far impacted on sustainable urban development, and what lessons could we draw from the Covid-19 pandemic on sustainable urban development?

COVID-19 generated a great negative impact in various sectors, it is undeniable that in the case of Peru the urban system in the country evidenced structural failures marked by informality, deregulation, precariousness and clear deficiencies in active citizenship as a result of an uneven development that became evident in the presence of Covid-19, a deficit of services and weak preparation of public officials to guide and manage urban development.

From the Covid-19 Pandemic, it is learning that water, sanitation, public transportation systems, adequate and affordable housing, slum upgrading, poverty eradication, and health care improvements are important to reduce poverty and fight the impact of future pandemics. Sustainable urban development will allow us to fight poverty, inequality, unemployment, climate change and other urgent global challenges.

3.   What projects/policies has your country implemented to use science, technology, and innovation to make cities productive, inclusive and liveable? What are the main outcomes? What are the main challenges confronted while trying to implement these projects/policies?

LAW No. 31250 Law of the national science, technology and innovation system (SINACTI)

The competitive funds of the ProInnovate and Prociencia programs, which can be aimed at achieving more innovative, technological, productive and inclusive cities.

4. Can you provide examples of policies/projects/initiatives aimed at strengthening national STI capabilities for sustainable urban development? For example, how does your country build technology and innovative capabilities through investments in R&D and human capital? What institutional and regulatory arrangements are in place to stimulate R & D and innovation, and to effectively address unintended consequences of technological innovation, such as privacy, ethical, gender and other concerns?

Laws and provisions that promote sustainable urban development have been implemented in Peru, such as:

Organic Law of Municipalities No. 27972.
Promotes sustainable development of constituencies, to enable economic growth, social justice and environmental sustainability

Organization and Functions Law of the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation - MVCS Nº 30156.
Regulate and promote ordering, improvement, protection and integration of populated centers as a sustainable system in the national territory.
Competences in matters of urban development, urban planning, housing, construction, sanitation, state assets and urban property.

Supreme Decree No. 005-2012-HOUSING: Creation of the Our Cities Program - PNC.
Achieve sustainable development of cities in the country

Supreme Decree No. 005-2013-HOUSING: Objectives of PNC.
 - Promotion of growth and integration of the city (urban functionality).
 - Conservation and improvement of the city (urban and landscape quality).
 - Improvement of the quality of life in the city (urban social equity).
 - Activation of natural potentialities (environmental sustainability).
 - Activation of cultural potentialities (cultural identity).

Ministerial Resolution No. 193-2015-HOUSING: PNC Operations Manual.
Sustainable urban development:
 - Urban-territorial complementarity.
 - Urban competitiveness. Urban functionality.
 - Urban and landscape quality.
 - Environmental sustainability. Disaster risk management.

Supreme Decree No. 022-2016-HOUSING: Regulation of Territorial Conditioning and Sustainable Urban Development.

5. Could you share case studies of regional and international cooperation that have helped your country in strengthening STI capacities? Can you provide success stories in this regard?

The joint work between the AYNI Lab Social of MIDIS, and Innóvate Perú de Produce that through IDB funds managed to promote sets of social innovation projects for challenges: i) early detection of anemia, ii) protection gained in high Andean areas against inclement frost, ii) development of filters for water purification in areas of the Amazon.

6.   Could you suggest the contact person(s) of the nodal agency responsible for projects/policies or international collaboration related to the theme? We might contact them for further inputs.

The Directorate of Science, Technology and Industry for Defense, of the Ministry of Defense - dictid@mindef.gob.pe

Please send your responses and any further inputs on the theme to the CSTD secretariat (stdev@unctad.org) by 6 September 2021. We look forward to receiving your valuable inputs.

Sincere regards,

CSTD secretariat

Contribution from the Ministry of Transport and Communications

PRIORITY THEME 1: Industry 4.0 for inclusive development

United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

Dear CSTD member,

As you are aware, the CSTD 24th annual session selected "Industry 4.0 for inclusive development" as one of the priority themes for its 25ᵗʰ session (2021-22 period).

This priority theme is directly relevant to SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure. As highlighted by the Technology and Innovation Report 2021, we live at the beginning of a new technological revolution around Industry 4.0 technologies such as AI, robotics, Internet of Things, and blockchain. The way to be prepared to benefit from Industry 4.0 is by promoting the use, adoption, adaptation, and development of technologies associated with this new technological wave. This priority theme will focus on the challenges and prospects for developing countries to pursuit an industrialization path considering the emergence of Industry 4.0. This may include the possibility of bypassing intermediate stages of technology that other countries have historically passed in their development process, often referred to as "leapfrogging". The priority theme will cover the impact of this new technological revolution on the traditional channels for technological learning, and innovation in developing countries, including FDI and participation in Global Value Chains. It will examine the opportunities for "leapfrogging". It will also consider the role of public policies in enabling vulnerable groups and communities to benefit from Industry 4.0, including through better and more equitably accessible jobs.

Questions to be addressed include: How can developing countries take advantage of the window of opportunity presented by the Industry 4.0 technologies for technological upgrading and catch up? What can countries do to ensure that Industry 4.0 does not increase inequality? What is the role of international cooperation in facilitating this process?

The CSTD secretariat is in the process of drafting an issues paper on the theme to be presented at the CSTD inter-sessional panel meeting on 17-19 November 2021. In this context, we would like to solicit inputs from the CSTD members on this theme. We would be grateful if you could kindly answer the following questions based on your experience from your country or region.

1. What are the national strategies, policies, laws, programmes and initiatives concerning Industry 4.0 in your country?

    There are several initiatives in each sector of government, whether in transport and communications, production, energy and mines, education, health, foreign trade, agriculture, among others.

    Currently, we do not have a national strategy regarding the development of Industry 4.0, there are several related regulations such as the Emergency Decree of Digital Transformation and Digital Trust.

    Likewise, work was carried out on a digital innovation index that developed with the aim of establishing a roadmap with programmed goals in order to support entities in their digital transformation process and the achievement of results for the benefit of citizens.

2. What are the key industries that are pioneer Industry 4.0 innovation in the country? List the key actors in the national ecosystem of innovation related to Industry 4.0 in your country (firms, universities, financial institutions, regulators)? What are the key networks of the ecosystem in your country (including online networks, innovation hubs, forums, etc.)?

    The key actors in our national ecosystem of innovation related to Industry 4.0 are:
    •   The Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation.
    •   CONCYTEC (National Council for Science and Technological Innovation)
    •   INICTEL (National Institute of Research and Training in Telecommunications).
    •   Innovate Perú

- Ministries
- Universities
- Telecommunications companies
- Software companies
- Suppliers of technological equipment
- Regional and Local Governments.

3. What are the challenges that your government have faced or may face for promoting Industry 4.0 in your country to contribute to national development priorities and accelerate the progress towards the SDGs?

In order to develop industry 4.0, it is necessary previously that connect the whole country through the Internet that allows decentralized development of this Industry.
In this regard, it is necessary to close the digital divide so that all citizens of the country can benefit from the new technologies and services of Industry 4.0.

4. What should governments, the private sector, labour unions and other stakeholders do so that developing countries can benefit from these technologies?

Here are some recommendations and / or suggestions:

- The government should encourage, through the education sector, training children and adolescents to become comfortable with new technologies.
- The industry should pilot in various areas of the country bringing the benefits of these technologies so that citizens become familiar.
- Encourage the development of new projects through competitions or financing.

5. What actions can the international community, including the CSTD, take to help your country take advantage of Industry 4.0 for inclusive and sustainable development?

- Create online training programs for professionals and the general public.
- Share the experience of international experts through forums or events
- Development of pilot programs at the national level

6. Could you suggest some contact persons of the nodal agency responsible for projects/policies and international collaboration in this context as well as any experts (from academia, private sector, civil society or government) dealing with projects in this area? We might contact them directly for further inputs or invite some of them as speakers for the CSTD inter-sessional panel and annual session.

Marushka Chocobar – Secretary of Digital Government (mchocobar@pcm.gob.pe)
Benjamin Marticorena – President of CONCYTEC (bmarticorena@concytec.gob.pe)

7. Do you have any documentation, references, technological assessments, future studies or reports on the priority theme in your country or region?

In the following link you can find a variety of information related to the development of digitalization in the country at the government level:
https://www.gob.pe/7025-presidencia-del-consejo-de-ministros-secretaria-de-gobierno-digital

Please send your responses and any further inputs on the theme to the CSTD secretariat (stdev@unctad.org) by 6 September 2021. We look forward to receiving your valuable inputs.

Sincerely regards,
CSTD secretariat

PRIORITY THEME 2: STI for sustainable urban development in a post-COVID world

United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

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1.   What are the concrete challenges that your country has encountered in transition towards sustainable urban development to make cities productive, inclusive, and liveable?

   -   The citizens spent a lot of time to mobilize in the city.
   -   There are conflicts of border and responsibilities at the local level.
   -   Signalling and mobilization systems for people with disabilities have not been extended.
   -   Development of limited waste collection and treatment.

2.   How has the Covid-19 pandemic so far impacted on sustainable urban development, and what lessons could we draw from the Covid-19 pandemic on sustainable urban development?

   -   The routes for cyclists in the country's capital have been expanded.
   -   Biosecurity measures are in place for access to centres with a large number of people.

3.   What projects/policies has your country implemented to use science, technology, and innovation to make cities productive, inclusive and liveable? What are the main outcomes? What are the main challenges confronted while trying to implement these projects/policies?

   The issue of decent housing and sustainable cities has been included in the development of a new science and technology policy.

   Feasibility studies have been carried out for the development of a smart city project in the city of Piura. This includes as axes: 1) Citizen security, 2) Vehicular traffic and 3) Risk Management. The main problem identified in this project is related to obtain the necessary economic resources for the development of a platform for the monitoring of the Smart City.

4.   Can you provide examples of policies/projects/initiatives aimed at strengthening national STI capabilities for sustainable urban development? For example, how does your country build technology

and innovative capabilities through investments in R&D and human capital? What institutional and regulatory arrangements are in place to stimulate R & D and innovation, and to effectively address unintended consequences of technological innovation, such as privacy, ethical, gender and other concerns?

The information is not available. Please, request to CONCYTEC as the country's governing body for science, technology and innovation.

5.   Could you share case studies of regional and international cooperation that have helped your country in strengthening STI capacities? Can you provide success stories in this regard?

The Project in the City of Piura, begins with an international cooperation project of the Korean Government in partnership with the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Municipality of Piura.

6.   Could you suggest the contact person(s) of the nodal agency responsible for projects/policies or international collaboration related to the theme? We might contact them for further inputs.

CONCYTEC. The Governing Institution of the National System of Science and Technology and Technological Innovation, SINACYT, composed of the Academy, state research institutes, business organizations, communities and civil society. It is governed by the Framework Law on Science and Technology No. 28303.

Its purpose is to regulate, direct, guide, encourage, coordinate, supervise and evaluate the actions of the State in field of Science, Technology and Technological Innovation and to promote its development through concerted action and complementarity between the programs and projects of public institutions, academics, business social organizations and members of SINACYT. To this, one of the first tasks to be carried out is to articulate all the agencies and resources of the sector according to the objectives and national development policies established within the laws that   rules us and within the policies indicated by our current Government, in particular within the framework of the "National Plan of Science and Technology and Innovation for Competitiveness and Human Development 2006-2021". This institution will continue to promote national capacity to   generate   scientific   and technological knowledge through research; knowledge that can be incorporated into the goods and services that the country must produce and, as far as possible, export.

Contact:
   o   Benjamin Marticorena – President of Concytec (bmarticorena@concytec.gob.pe)

   o   comunicacion@concytec.gob.pe

Lima Cómo Vamos, a Non-profit organization that serves as a citizen observatory. Since 2010 monitors, through evidence and active participation of citizenship, the evolution of the quality of urban life, promoting knowledge, communication, articulation, and citizen action.

This project was born of the experience of Bogotá Cómo Vamos, a citizen initiative that began its activities in 1998 in the capital of Colombia. This successful initiative was replicated in more than 70 cities in Latin America. Lima Cómo Vamos is promoted by the UNACEM Association, RPP Group, The Pontifical Catholic University of Peru and Rimac Seguros.

Contact: http://www.limacomovamos.org/contacto/

Please send your responses and any further inputs on the theme to the CSTD secretariat (stdev@unctad.org) by 6 September 2021. We look forward to receiving your valuable inputs.

Sincerely regards,

CSTD secretariat