

**THE INTER-SESSIONAL PANEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT**

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*The views presented here are the participant's and do not necessarily reflect the views and the position of  
the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

## STATEMENT

### Inter-sessional Panel of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

*(2-4 December 2013, Washington)*

#### **“ Science, technology and innovation for the post-2015 development agenda”**

Mr. Chair,

Ladies and Gentleman,

Bulgaria welcomes the discussion on the role of science, technology and innovation (STIs) for the post-2015 development agenda.

Earlier this year the Annual Ministerial Review of Economic and Social Council (1-26 July 2013, Geneva) shared political messages and national and regional experiences on science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the MDGs. In this context, we consider the CSTD Inter-sessional panel as a timely opportunity to exchange views on the role of STIs for the overarching post-2015 development agenda.

There is no doubt that STIs are powerful tools to deal with the urgent challenges of our time, do act as accelerators for inclusive economic growth and can be vital for eradicating poverty, dealing with climate change and environmental degradation.

At the same time STIs policy has been often pursued in isolation from the broader development agenda. In the MDGs they are considered in two areas – access to essential medicines and access to internet and spread of communication technologies. We need to take stock of the experience gained so far and explore ways to integrate STIs into the overarching post-2015 development agenda taking into account their cross-cutting nature and importance for food security, renewable energy and water.

We live in a dynamic, evolving world in which the capabilities of the countries rapidly change. The last years have seen a significant shift in the geography of innovation with a new dynamic of innovation emerging, for example in East Asia. The overarching post-2015 development agenda should reflect this reality and promote exchange of knowledge and technologies not only from developed to developing countries but also from developing to developed countries and between developing countries.

The discussion on the role of STIs for the post-2015 development agenda would be incomplete without considering the issue of finance. Public climate finance support to developing countries has played and will continue to play an important role but there is a need to create incentives that encourage and facilitate private sector action and investment. Innovative finance not only helps mobilize additional resources for developing countries, but also makes the delivery of development finance more efficient and results-oriented.