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ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (CSTD)**

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Contribution by Peru

to the CSTD 2023-2024 priority theme on “Global cooperation in science,
technology and innovation for development”

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PRIORITY THEME 2: Global cooperation in science, technology and innovation for development

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

Dear CSTD Member,

The [26th CSTD annual session](#) selected “Global cooperation in science, technology and innovation for development” as one of the priority themes for its 27th session (2023-24 period). This theme addresses SDG 17 “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development” at the 2030 Agenda.

Although the contribution of science, technology and innovation (STI) to the achievement of other sustainable development goals (SDGs) is discussed in every session of the CSTD, SDG 17 itself has not been specifically addressed for several years in the Commission. Interaction among CSTD members has resulted in several pilot programmes for international collaboration in STI. However, there is a need to consider from a broad strategic perspective the question of international collaboration in STI, including its digital dimensions. Under this priority theme the Commission could discuss the status of global STI cooperation (including coordination and funding) in knowledge creation and dissemination, the diffusion and sharing of technology and alternative modes of technology creation and distribution such as open-source approaches.

Under this theme, the Commission will examine how STI organizations at the global and regional levels collaborate better to scale up their impact on key development challenges; how to ensure that the international STI agenda is aligned with the development priorities of the Global South and includes adequate mechanisms for cooperation and sharing; and finally what could be the role of the CSTD in coordinating and imparting directionality to international STI collaboration and technology sharing.

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 to be held in the second half of October 2023 in Portugal. In this context, we would like to solicit inputs from the CSTD member States on this theme. We would be grateful if you could kindly answer the following questions based on your experience in your country or region.

1. What STI cooperative mechanism(s) at global or regional levels has your country joined in?

The National Council of Science, Technology and Technological Innovation of Peru – CONCYTEC participates in the APEC forum through the APEC Science and Technology Partnership Working Group (PPSTI), whose mission is to support the development of cooperation in the field of science and technology, as well as provide recommendations in these fields and in the area of innovation policy. CONCYTEC participates in the PPSTI through the application of financing projects, as co-sponsor of other economies, and in the review of documents that the group prepares.

Likewise, CONCYTEC participates in the Horizon Europe Program, which is the Framework Program for Research and Innovation (R&I) of the EU for the period 2021-2027. It has a budget of 95,517 million euros and is the main financing instrument for research and innovation projects in Europe. In the Horizon Europe Program, Peru has been applying to financing projects from the European Union, scholarships, personnel exchanges, among other benefits that the program offers.

Currently, Peru is executing a road map regarding the accession process to the OECD. This document establishes the key points on which Peru will be evaluated, as well as the OECD committees in charge of said evaluations for the optimization of management and public policies in various relevant areas for the institutional strengthening of the State. All about science and technology is being addressed by CONCYTEC, in regards to Peru's alignment with the OECD legal heritage and the degree to which state practices and policies are aligned with the organization's standards.

The Pacific Alliance is a regional integration initiative made up of four member countries: Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, four countries in the process of joining, four associated countries and more than 40 observer countries on four continents. CONCYTEC participates in the aforementioned alliance through technology transfer and innovation workshops.

UNESCO/COMIUNESCO, the Social and Natural Sciences Committee of COMUNESCO (Cooperation for UNESCO in Education, Science and Culture) was formed. The presidency is held by CONCYTEC and is made up of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women, Production, Environment, Agriculture, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, and the Regional Directorate of Education of Metropolitan Lima. The first activity that CONCYTEC carried out in the Social and Natural Sciences Committee was in the organization of the event of Women and Girls in Science with representatives of the Sofia Group, Ministry of Culture, Women, Midis, Environment, INABIF, the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, an event that was held within the framework of the Committee of Social and Natural Sciences of the COMIUNESCO. CONCYTEC is the only institution of the COMIUNESCO that has established the creation of its Committee in COMIUNESCO.

The OEI (Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture) is an international intergovernmental organization for cooperation between countries. CONCYTEC participates in this organization in the FORCYT program promoted by the OEI as well as in work meetings. In June 2022, CONCYTEC participated in the Meeting of High Authorities and Ministers of CELAC, where an Action Plan was signed whose objective is to promote and implement the development of joint activities for the cooperative relationship between researchers and research institutions from the public and private sector, in science, technology and innovation and the formation of human capacities. The plan aims to address the strengthening of capacities in technological surveillance and strategic intelligence; exchange of experiences in technology transfer; promote research networks; share experiences on the self-assessment of public research institutes, among others. Currently, CONCYTEC has been working on an agreement for the creation of a Bank of Evaluators.

Likewise, CONCYTEC is attached to the following international memberships:

i) LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PHYSICS (CLAF)

CLAF is an international organization whose objective is to promote and coordinate efforts for the development of Physics in Latin America.

ii) INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR GENETIC ENGINEERING AND BIOTECHNOLOGY (ICGEB)

ICGEB is an internationally renowned non-profit research organization, focused on cutting-edge research in life sciences, in order to generate knowledge and benefit developing countries, in which Peru is part of the member countries.

iii) IBEROAMERICAN PROGRAM OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (CYTED)

The Ibero-American Science and Technology for Development Program (CYTED) is the oldest and most successful of the Ibero-American Cooperation Programs. It was created in 1984 and Peru is a founding signatory of the Program. The main objective of the Program is to contribute to the harmonious development of the Ibero-American region through cooperation mechanisms that seek scientific and technological results transferable to productive systems and social policies. The beneficiaries of CYTED's financing instruments can be universities, R&D centres and innovative companies from member countries.

iv) REGIONAL CENTER FOR SEISMOLOGY FOR SOUTH AMERICA (CERESIS)
CERESIS is an International Organization, created in 1966 through a bilateral agreement between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Government of Peru, in order to promote all kinds of seismological studies and activities in the South American region and help to carry them out, as well as linking seismological stations and institutions in the region and with international seismological centres.

v) INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (ISC)

The ISC is a non-governmental organization with a unique global membership that brings together more than 200 international scientific unions and associations, as well as national and regional scientific organizations, including academies and research councils. It was created in 2018 as a result of a merger between the International Council for Science (ICSU) and the International Social Science Council (ISSC).

In Peru, the National Academy of Sciences - ANC, is the representative scientific entity before the ISC; and, as shown on p. website <https://council.science/member/peru-academia-nacional-de-ciencias/>, the Academy has been a member of the ISC since 2003.

Likewise, in addition to the aforementioned, among other cooperation mechanisms, CONCYTEC receives important cooperation from foreign countries and cooperation agencies such as: the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID), the Korean Cooperation Agency (KOIKA), the Institute Korean science and technology policy (STEPI), from the OAS, from France and the United States of America.

2. To what extent the existing cooperation programmes are aligned with the development priorities of participating developing countries?

The CONCYTEC considers science, technology and technological innovation very relevant for the fulfillment and promotion of the sustainable development objectives.

For this reason, CONCYTEC actively participates in the various international cooperation mechanisms.

The participation of CONCYTEC in the aforementioned cooperation programs is framed within Article 4, General Functions of CONCYTEC, literals i), and p), of the ROF of CONCYTEC approved by Supreme Decree No. 026-2014-PCM, indicate the following:

“The functions of CONCYTEC are:

i) Implement mechanisms for coordination, exchange and concertation between the member institutions of SINACYT (National System of Science and Technology), as well as with the business community, universities, embassies and other entities of the country and abroad;

(...)

p) Design policies on technology transfer; as well as cooperation mechanisms with other countries and international organizations in the field of STI

(...)”

In addition, the institution's participation in international cooperation is aligned with the Priority Objectives: O.P.2. and O.P.4. of the National Policy for International Technical Cooperation (PNCTI) by 2030, approved by Supreme Decree No. 008-2023-RE dated April 18, 2023.

- O.P.2. Generate new opportunities for cooperation between the National Decentralized STI System and development actors, since the benefits of the Horizon Europe Program can be used at the national level;

- O.P.4. Strengthen the international projection of Peru as a benchmark for International Development Cooperation, since the leadership of Peru in the Andean region of the implementation of the Horizon Europe Program is intended.

In addition, international cooperation has as a strategic framework the priorities of the Strategic Plan for National Development by 2050, approved by Supreme Decree No. 095-2022-PCM, which has as one of the national objectives: Raise levels of competitiveness and productivity with decent employment and based on the sustainable use of resources, human capital, the intensive use of science and technology, and the digital transformation of the country.

Likewise, it is articulated with the guidelines of the General Government Policy 2023, approved by Supreme Decree No. 042-2023-PCM: Guideline 4.10 *Promote investment in research and productive innovation* and Guideline 7.8 *Promote research and scientific innovation*.

3. What are the main outcomes of such mechanism(s)? And what are the impacts of the resultant cooperation on your country? Pls. include the gender dimension.

The National Council of Science, Technology and Technological Innovation of Peru – CONCYTEC has a total of 165 legal instruments (among agreements, addendums and other legal instruments) in force signed with public and private, national and

international institutions, which involves a total amount of financing of S/ 125.5 million soles, financed with contributions from each institution within the framework of the signed agreements and according to their period of validity.

Samples of the most important results of cooperation:

Spain, through the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation - AECID,
The grant established in the Resolution of the AECID Presidency, for an amount of €77,200 euros, whose purpose was to finance the intervention "Implementation and validation of a panel of rapid and low-cost molecular tests for the diagnosis of SARS-VOC-2 WITHOUT RT-PCR"

The subsidy for the intervention "Strengthening the National System of Research, Science and Technology of Peru", whose purpose is to facilitate the improvement of CONCYTEC's institutional management processes and increase CONCYTEC's response capacity to health challenges through competitions research in social sciences that respond to identified challenges prioritized by the health emergency, the grant amounts to €550,000 euros.

The subsidy for the intervention "Strengthening of the Public Research Institutes within the framework of the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation - SINACTI", whose purpose is to strengthen the articulation capacities of CONCYTEC with the Public Research Institutes (IPI) and the articulation capacities of the IPIs among themselves within the framework of the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation (SINACTI), to generate knowledge, based on the complementarity between the resources and capacities of the IPIs and their lines of research, with the In order to provide solutions to vulnerability to the effects of the climate, food and health crisis, the grant amounts to €525,000.

South Korea,

Through the Korea Cooperation Agency – KOICA:

The Record of Discussions was signed between the Korean International Cooperation Agency of the Republic of Korea, the National Council of Science, Technology and Technological Innovation of Peru and the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation for the "Project to Strengthen Innovation and Entrepreneurship Based on TIC"

The project's general objective is to strengthen innovation and entrepreneurship based on ICTs and competitiveness in Lima, Arequipa and La Libertad through the improvement of innovation capacity and its system in Peru.

KOICA undertakes to provide a non-reimbursable contribution up to a maximum amount of USD 8,000,000 US dollars, an amount that includes the corresponding valuation of equipment that will be donated by KOICA for the implementation of the project.

Through the Science and Technology Policy Institute – STEPI

The Memorandum of Understanding for the S&T Planning and Technological Prospective Project for Prioritized Sectors was signed with Peru as part of the K-

Innovation Partnership Program between the Science and Technology Policy Institute (STEPI) of the Republic of Korea and the National Science Council, Technology and Technological Innovation (CONCYTEC) of the Republic of Peru. The economic contributions of STEPI correspond to: 2022: USD 50,000; 2023: USD150,000; 2024: USD150,000.

The Organization of American States – OAS,
A Program Execution Agreement was signed to establish the terms and conditions for the granting of the contribution and execution of the program, for a contribution from the OAS in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars USD 100,000, for the creation of a virtual space ESPACIO CIENCIA.

France,
An agreement was signed to carry out joint collaboration and articulation actions aimed at the promotion and development of scientific culture within the framework of the "Peru en la ciencia" fair, as well as fostering a close and permanent reaction of friendship, cooperation and technical assistance, between both with a regional component between France and associated South American countries.
The Embassy will grant an economic contribution as a grant or monetary donation to CONCYTEC for the sum of 13, 000 euros for the realization of the "Peru con Ciencia" fair.

USA
A Federal Assistance Award was signed between CONCYTEC and the Embassy of the United States in Peru to receive the cash donation of USD 57,360 US dollars. The project would support a face-to-face or virtual exchange on the topic of STEM, to carry out a virtual or local program focused on the same topic and should increase the number of participants. It will also cover three English scholarships for the winners of the Women in STEM contest.

4. What are the main difficulties member countries have encountered or are facing when implementing the cooperation mechanisms?

Political differences and conflicting agendas, in the region there is a wide diversity of politics and interests, which sometimes makes effective coordination and cooperation difficult. Political tensions and differences in agendas can limit the scope of regional cooperation agreements and projects.

Economic and social inequalities, the region faces significant challenges in terms of economic and social inequalities. This can affect the ability of countries to contribute equitably to joint projects and can lead to tensions between nations with different levels of development.

Budgetary and financial limitations, many countries in the region have budgetary limitations and limited financial resources to invest in international cooperation projects. This may restrict your ability to contribute significant funds or implement large-scale joint initiatives.

Bureaucracy and complex administrative processes, administrative and bureaucratic processes can be complicated and slow, making it difficult to quickly and efficiently execute regional cooperation projects.

Logistical and geographic difficulties, the region's geography can present logistical challenges for the implementation of cooperation projects, especially in remote or difficult-to-access regions.

Security problems and drug trafficking, in some parts of the region they face internal security problems, including drug trafficking and violence related to organized crime, which can hinder effective cooperation on security and justice issues.

Changes in government and foreign policy, changes in government and variability in the foreign policy of countries can affect the continuity and long-term commitment to international cooperation projects.

5. In respect of achieving the objectives and goals, what are the factors contributing to the success or failure of the cooperation mechanism(s) that your country has joined in?

Regarding the achievement of goals, it is possibly due to the great work and commitment that many public workers put into executing international cooperation, as well as the cooperation mechanisms used.

On the other hand, the difficulties and impediments to the achievement of international cooperation objectives is that this is subject to changes in government and variability in foreign policy that can affect the continuity and long-term commitment to international cooperation projects.

6. In your country's view, what role could CSTD play in coordinating and imparting directionality to international STI collaboration and technology sharing?

The participation of the CSTD is very important since it can facilitate dialogue and diplomacy among the countries of the region, as well as with developed countries, to resolve conflicts and promote cooperation in science and technology for the development of the region.

In this sense, the CSTD can promote compliance with the SDGs through the implementation of science and technology projects and policies. For this purpose, the CSTD can coordinate efforts and joint projects among the countries of the region to implement joint projects in areas such as the environment, health, education, and security, relevant to the development of the countries.

On the other hand, the CSTD can facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practices, the CSTD can provide platforms for the exchange of knowledge and the promotion of best practices among the countries of the region, which can strengthen cooperation and collaboration. Said exchange of knowledge contributes to the strengthening of the institutional capacities of the Agencies and/or the Ministry of Science in the region, which will allow them to participate more effectively in regional cooperation initiatives.

Finally, the CSTD can help in the mobilization of financial resources so that South American countries, specifically, can access sources of financing for development and cooperation projects, including international funds and donors.

