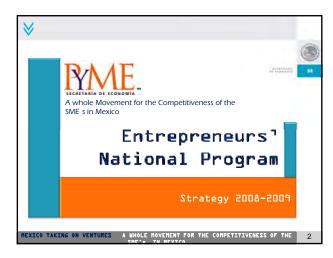
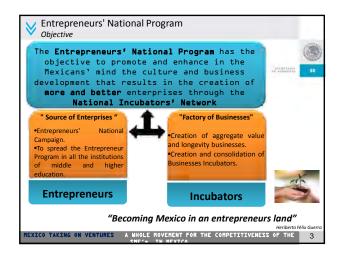
APEC Workshop on SMEs' Access to Technology Jakarta, Indonesia, 7-9 February 2012

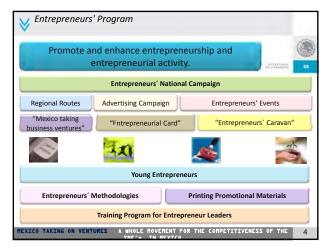
Annex C

Annex C. Presentations from Workshop Participants



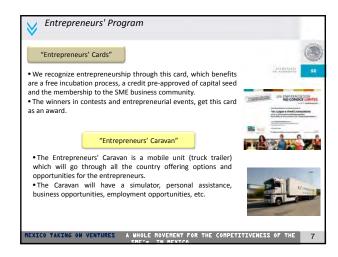


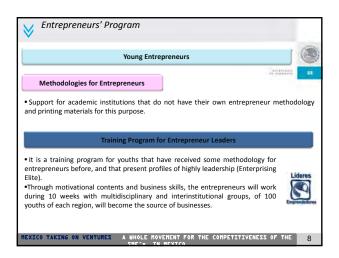


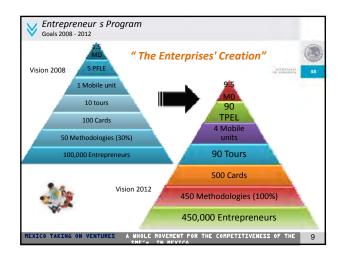




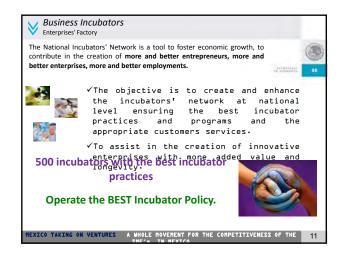


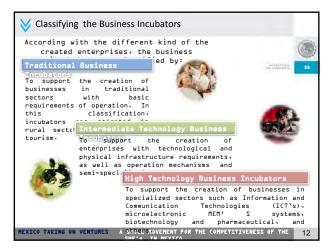


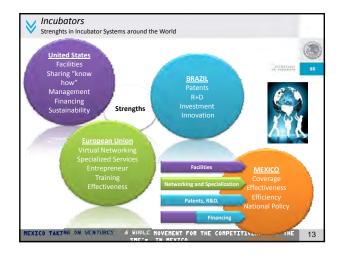




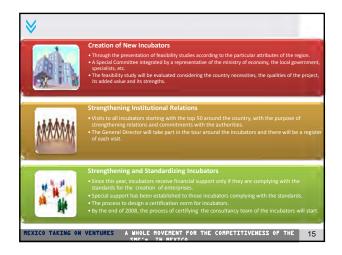




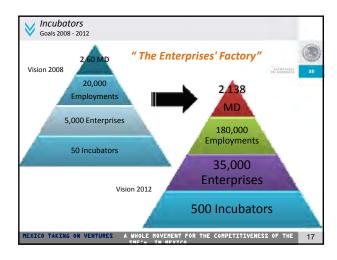




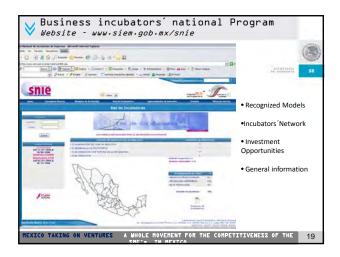


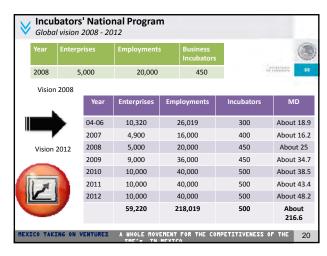


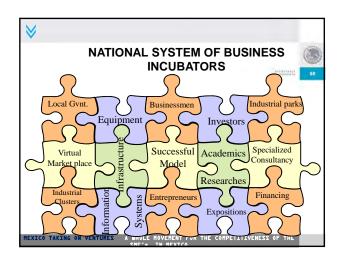


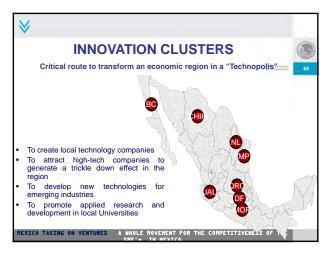










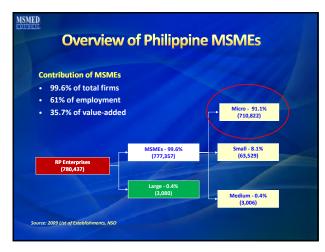












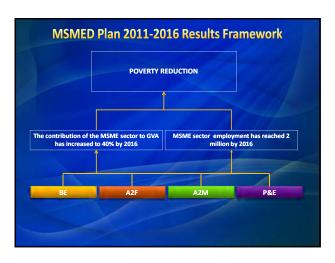


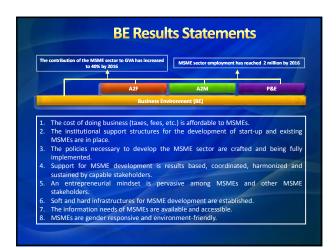


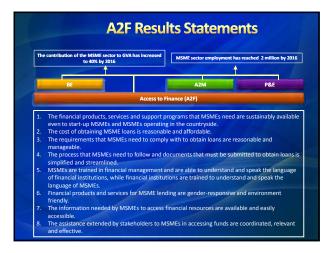
Challenges Productivity and Efficiency (P&E) 1. The unsteady supply and high cost of water and electricity reduce the productivity of SMEs 2. SMEs lack information and education on productivity 3. The level of productivity of SMEs is reduced by their poor working conditions arising from non-compliance with labor laws 4. The production systems of SMEs are not environment-friendly 5. SMEs lack the knowledge and capacity to comply with international quality standards 6. SMEs suffer from piracy of highly skilled workers

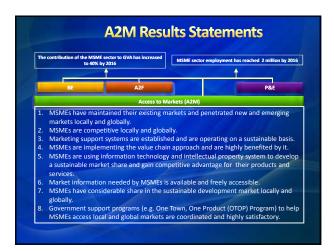


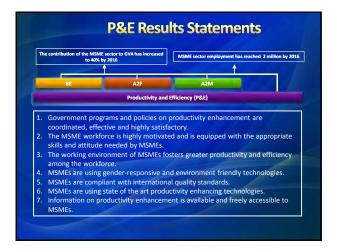








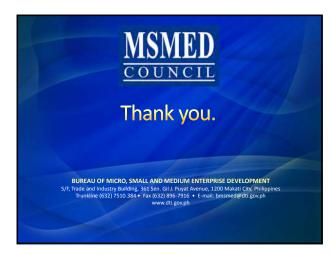












PERU

SMES ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY

GOALS FOR SMEs ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY

- ECONOMY LEVEL:
- Inclusive growth
- Strenghten involvement of SMEs in technology development
- Develop a scheme whereby universities produce new technology /patent rights
- Increase substantially cooperation between different size of companies in R&D.

(continued)

- Setting up of a strong and efficient alliance among governemnt, private sector (SMEs) and universites for technology creation.
- Devise a mechanism to finance access to technology (financing vs. Access to technology)
- REGIONAL LEVEL
- Take advantage of existing Free Trade
 Agreements to foster technology development in SMEs

(continued)

- APEC LEVEL
- Eliminate nine chokepoints, as defined by the Joint Ministerial Satement of SME & Trade Ministers (Big Sky Montana, USA, 2011). One of them is access to technology, and the main one access to financing.



SME Workshop on Access to **Technology**

Jakarta - Indonesia 6th - 7th February, 2012

- <u>pared by:</u> Mr. Bede Tomokita First Assistant Secretary Industry Division Mr. Buckley Tine Research Analyst Policy, Planning & Information Division

Presentation Outline:

- Overview of PNG Economy
- > Main Economic Growth Policy & Framework
- Sect oral Policies Supporting SME Growth and Expansion;
- Regional Centre for Technology and Innovation (RCTI)
- Summary
- > END

Over View of PNG Economy

- PNG is an agro-based economy and agriculture plays a dominant role. PNG produce and export coffee, cocoa, copra, palm kernels, tea, sugar, rubber and vanilla.
- However, recently Mining & LNG has overtaken agriculture. Becoming the dominant player in the economic growth.
- Major Exports include minerals e.g. Gold, copper, silver, nickel and crude oil (LNG), petroleum and agriculture products e.g. Fimber, coffee, palm oil, cocoa, and copra.

Cont'

 Major Imports includes chemicals, machineries, motor vehicles, electronic and other manufactured goods.



Tea Plantations in the Highland of PNG



The Open cut Panguna Copper Mines in the Autonomous Region of Bouganville.

Main Economic Growth Policies and Framework

VISION 2050- is the overarching roadmap for the prosperity of the country and aspiration of the people of Papua New Guines for the next thirty years.

WEALTH CREATION PILLAR No. 2

- SME Sector
 - To be the driver in V2050 Wealth Creation under the

National Policies Supporting SME Growth and Expansion;

- Vision 2050 Wealth Creation
- PNG Development Strategy Plan (DSP) 2010-2030 - Promoting & Supporting SME Sector
- Midium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2011-2015

Sect oral Policy Supporting SME Growth and Expansion:

Small And Medium Enterprises Policy (1998)

SME Constrains in PNG

- Small And Medium Enterprises (SME) Policy (1998)
 Identified Constraints experienced by the SME Sector
 - Lack of access to Technology
 - Lack of Skilled Human Resources
 - Lack of access to Markets
 - Lack of access to Business information
 - · Lack of access to Business Finance
 - Lack of access to Business infrastructure

Regional Centre for Technology & Innovation (RCTI)

- The Appropriate Technology Development Program is a project developed to address the constraints on lack of technologies for the SME Sector as identified in the SME Policy (1998).
- The project is a ten (10) year sectoral plan approved by the National Executive Council to be funded under PIP but it is a major activity of the Small & Medium Industries (SMI) Section, of the Industry Division.

NEC APPROVAL

- NEC DECISION No. 221/2005, Meeting No. 47/2005 dated 3rd October 2005
- Directed Department of National Planning and Monitoring to fund the program under Development Budget (PIP)
- Directed all stakeholders to work with DCI in implementing the program.
- Endorsed donor funding assistance to the program
- Directed that the Regional Centre for Technology and Innovation be established to coordinate all activities of the program.

VISION STATEMENT

"Our vision is to promote downstream processing of locally available natural resources into value added products using appropriate technology."

Objective

The Industry Division under the Department in rendering its support to the project hope to see the project meet its main objective

Activity

The main activity of the ID is to monitor the progress of the project (RCTI), guide, promote, and facilitate for other necessary support financially and politically with the aim to see the project a success story.

Resource

The Industry Division under the Department of Commerce & Industry plays a coordinating role in this project which an officer is required to work closely with the project to provide the necessary support as and when required. In doing so the officer will require K2,000.00 to undertake tasks involved.

Justification

This is a government supported and funded project

FUNDING SOURCES

- NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (PIP)
- PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (Counterpart funding)
- DONOR AGENCIES
- PROJECT SELF FINANCING

Outcome

To eventually see the expansion of the project which has government support and funding.

Benefit

The rural population will benefit greatly as they utilize their natural resources, using technologies proven to be appropriate for PNG. The Country will benefit in exports and savings from import substitutions. There will be training of national in manufacture and maintenance of machines. Etc....

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

- ESTABLISH COORDINATION CENTRE.
 THE REGIONAL CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION (RCTI)
- 2. NETWORK WITH MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS
- 3. PROFILE NATURAL RESOURCES
- 4. PROFILE APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGIES
- 5. DESIGN/MODIFY & MANUFACTURE TECHNOLOGIES
- 6. PILOT TECHNOLOGIES
- 7. CARRY OUT EXTENSION SERVICES- Technical Training & Commercialization
 - CONDUCT PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

SECTORS TO BE TARGETED

- 1. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK
- 2. COASTAL FISHERIES
- 3. SMALL SCALE FORESTRY
- 4. LOW-COST HOUSING
- 5. RENEWABLE ENERGY
- 6. RURAL TRANSPORTATION

PROGRESS TO-DATE

ESTABLISHMENT OF COORDINATION CENTRE (RCTI)

- SUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT NEC APPROVAL FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM.
- SUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT GOVERNMENT FUNDING UNDER DEVELOPMENT BUDGET. (2007 – 2011)
- LAUNCHED STRATEGIC PLAN IN JANUARY 2008.
- PREPARED DPM SUBMISSION SEEKING APPROVAL OF RCTI ORGANISATION STRUCTURE.

Con't...

NETWORKING WITH MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS

HELD CONSULTATIONS WITH:-

- 1 NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS & STATUTORY AUTHORITIES;
- PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS/ADMINISTRATIONS;
- 3 RESEARCH AGENCIES;
- 4 FUNDING AGENCIES;
- 5.INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ORGANIZATIONS;
- 6. PRIVATE/SME & INFORMAL SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES;

Con't...

- 7. SIGNED MOU WITH UNITECH IN 2004.
- VISITED PROVINCES IN MOMASE AND NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGIONS, AND ORO AND MILNE BAY PROVINCES IN THE SOUTHERN REGION, TO SEEK VIEWS AND SUPPORT OF THOSE PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIONS.
- IDENTIFIED NATURAL RSOURCES, SKILLED HUMAN RESOURCES, ENGINEERING AND TRAINING FACILITIES.
- CURRENTLY WORKING ON MOU'S WITH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ON CURRICULIM DEVELOPMENT, AND SBDC/SIC ON ENGINEERING FACILITIES.
- 11. MADE INITIAL PAYMENT OF K100,000 TO UNITECH FOR DESIGNING, MANUFACTURE AND TESTING OF IDENTIFIED APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGIES

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORK (DESIGN/MODIFY & MANUFACTURE TECHNOLOGIES)

RCTI HAS IDENTIFIED (B) PRIORITY INDUSTRIES WITH ABUNDANT NATURAL RESOURCES FOR IMMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT: UNITECH HAS COMMENCED WORK ON IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT OF ELEVEN (11) APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGIES FOR TESTING AND SUBSEQUENT INTRODUCTION TO RESOURCE OWNERS.

- 1. RICE PRODUCTION 1.1 RICE DRYER
- 1.1 RICE DRYER
 1.2 MANUAL RICE HULLER/MILL (AVAILABLE)
 1.3 MANUAL RICE THRESHER

- 2. COCONUT OIL PRODUCTION
 2.1 ELECTRIC COCONUT SCRAPER (AVAILABLE)
 2.2 COCONUT OIL EXPELLER
 2.3 COCONUT OIL FILTRATION PROCESS

- 3. CEMENT & CLAY BRICKS PRODUCTION
 3.1 CEMENT BRICK MOULD (AVAILABLE)
 3.2 CLAY BRICK MOULD (AVAILABLE)
- 4. PEANUT BUTTER PRODUCTION
 4.1 PEANUT BUTTER MAKING MACHINE (AVAILABLE)
 4.2 PEANUT SHELLER
 4.3 PEANUT ROASTER (AVAILABLE)

Con't....

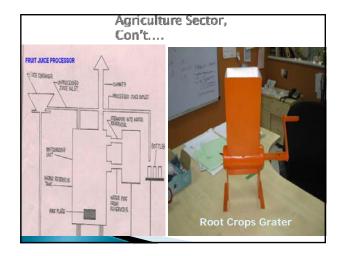
- 5. FRUIT JUICE PROCESSING
- 6. ROOT CROPS PROCESSING
- 7. RENEWABLE ENERGY (MINI MICRO **HYDROS**)
- 8. RURAL TRANSPORTATION

SOME EXAMPLES OF APPROPRIATE **TECHNOLOGIES BEING DEVELOPED BY** RCTI AND UNITECH,

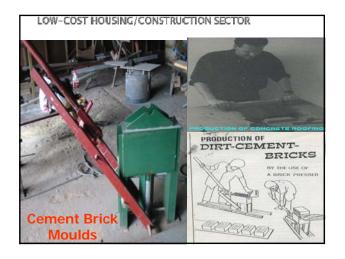
INCLUDING;



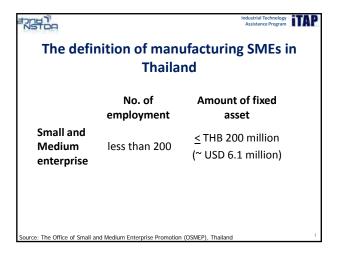


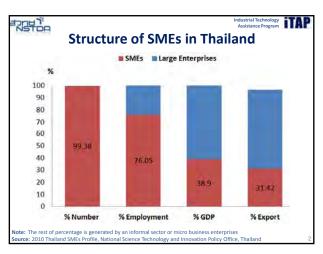






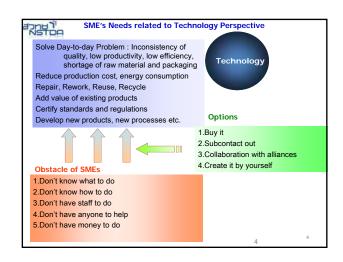






Status of SMEs in Thailand

St



Problems and difficulties of SMEs to upgrade their technological capability

Internal constraints

Lack of finance and access to capital fund because they are small

Lack of accessibility to information of new technology, knowledge and market insight

Weak links with knowledge providers e.g. university and research institute, thereby inhibiting knowledge and technology transfer

Limited resources and low internal capability to perform effective R&D or to spot opportunity for technological development and innovation

Lack of S&T personal and managerial skills to manage the effective R&D

Lack of entrepreneurial skills to commercialize their ideas

Individual perception e.g. risk-adverse, negative to networking with others.

Problems and difficulties of SMEs to upgrade their technological capability

State constraints

Ineffective of SMEs policy deployment to agencies relating to SME innovation promotion

Weak links and networking among support agencies

Limited S&T manpower to support an industrial sector

Limited financial scheme and support for technological development and innovation in

SMEs



dustrial Technology Assistance Program

University-Industry network development From the perspective of public

- Weak policy measures at middle
- Unclear policy for IP management for industrial development projects
- academic staff Unclear procedure and poor
- Different point of views and management orientation between
- Strict and inflexible process of public agencies that does not support quick response to the nand of industry

- From the perspective of industry
- Discontinuous support, political conflict, and conflict between public agencies
- Government/universities: slow to response and have different perspectives; lack of active support agencies and information centre
- Limited good experts for machine development and technological consultancy
- Dishonest of public staff including corruption problem and unfair treat
- Ineffective short-course training, and no specific focus and actual implementation (e.g. too basic subjects, and lack of on-site implementation, good teaching materials, and good instructors)



Success factors of universities and research staff for industrial collaboration and networking

- Continuous projects and support for long-term development and innovation; and based on actual need of industry;
- Clear action plan, project assessment and follow-up systems in each steps of collaborative projects;
- Trustworthiness, patience, commitment and determination of working staff;
- Ability to adjust and accept attitude and culture differences among various parties involved in the projects;
- Allocation of permanent staff to manage and follow up project progress; and
- Professional practices and proactive actions of public staff



Some examples of current SMEs-supporting programs in Thailand

Infrastructure

- 5 Regional Science park: Rental spaces for R&D units of private sector
- University's Business Incubators

Finance

- Co-investment
- Soft loans
- Tax incentives : R&D projects/ donation for

NET DA

IP services

- Patent searching
- Patent preparation & filing
- Licensing
- Benefit-sharing

Technology transfer / Technology Development

Intermediary to match industrial needs with the right expert



Industrial Technology
Assistance Program



Country's interest

- Government support is conducted continually for long-term development
- Monitoring and evaluation system
- Collaboration among SMEs supporting organizations + Systematic workflow
- Intermediary is a catalyst and facilitator to link collaboration between academia and industry
- Country's focus industry and concrete plan to stimulate development and innovation.

RETER

Country's interest





Industry

- · Capital funding for new technology business
- Insufficient number of R&D personnel in industry to increase absorptive capability of industry

- Rewarding scheme should be improved to encourage academia to work for industry: KPI, benefit sharing-scheme
- Most research results are not commercializable.



ndustrial Technology Assistance Program

For Region

- Neighbouring: Raw material /create value chain across the region / cluster development
- South and East Asia: Investment in APEC countries
- Latin America: Marketing arm in Latin America Region
- · Share information / research results / patents



For APEC

- Gather good practices
- · Facilitate the adoption of good practices



ndustrial Technology Assistance Program

Policy recommendations

- ➤ Increase high quality S&T manpower to support the industry (e.g. student and staff exchange program, incentive & award establishment to encourage public-private collaboration)
- >Strengthen university and support agencies to provide effective services to SMEs
- ➤ Improve S&T infrastructure to support private sector investment in research and technological capability development
 - physical infrastructure (e.g. science park, testing laboratory)
 - non-physical infrastructure (e.g. legal system, tax incentives, financial support)

THE PARTY

ndustrial Technology Assistance Program

ndustrial Technology Assistance Program

Policy recommendations

developing countries, innovation intermediary should be established as a catalyst of innovation process

- Bridging knowledge providers, support agency and SMEs (mapping & matching supply and demand)
- Strengthening linkages and creating knowledge networks between knowledge producing agents, industry (mainly SMEs), and government policy and support organizations
- Provision of management and support for R&D and innovation
- Financial support for R&D and innovation