

# SCA Conferences

The annual SCA conference is held on a rotational basis so that each member country/region can actively participate in and contribute to the SCA.

## Future Conferences

(The hosts for the conferences in 2019 and 2021 are to be determined.)

**The Conference in 2018**  
**Japan**

**The Conference in 2020**  
**China**

**The Conference in 2022**  
**Republic of Korea**

## The Seventeenth Conference

**June 14-16 Manila, The Philippines**

Theme : Science, Technology, and Innovation for Inclusive Development

Organized by : National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), and Science Council of Japan (SCJ) as the Secretariat of SCA

The 17th SCA Conference was held between 14 and 16 June 2017, at Philippine International Convention Center in Manila, the Philippines.

The 17th SCA Conference included an International Symposium consisting of an opening ceremony, 6 Plenary Sessions, 4 Parallel Sessions, each with 6 to 9 oral presentations, 2 poster sessions with approximately 160 posters, a closing ceremony, SCA's Management Board Meeting I and II , and Joint Project Workshops (JPWS).

The Conference was attended by around 13 countries/regions with around 450 participants.

At SCA's Management Board Meeting, the 17th SCA Conference Declaration was adopted after the deliberate discussion. Furthermore, the new officers were introduced and it was also agreed that the 18<sup>th</sup> SCA Conference continues to be presided over by President of Bangladesh Academy of Sciences, but the venue is adjusted to be held in Japan as exceptional measures.

### **Declaration of Resolutions for the 17th Conference of the Science Council of Asia (SCA)** **SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION for Inclusive Development**

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) are recognized as crucial drivers of economic development and improved national competitiveness. Recently, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals have emphasized that effective partnerships supporting inclusive development needs to frame the concept of no one left behind as the overall goal. Such partnerships necessitate a rebalance of priorities and concerns to achieve a paradigm shift which involves novel thinking that is supported by effective evidence-based policies and instruments that will provide a solid roadmap for action.

SCA has been working to strengthen the cooperation between scientists and facilitate interactions with policymakers in keeping with its role of providing a multi-functional platform of networking for effective partnerships among the countries in Asia. Approximately 455 scientists from around 13 countries/regions who participated in this 17th SCA Conference had intensive discussions on how STI could be best utilized for inclusive development.

SCA hereby declares:

## **1. Promotion of Multi-stakeholder Collaboration**

SCA will help pursue multi-stakeholder collaboration to ensure well functioning STI ecosystems in the region.

In order to utilize fully the potential of STI, multi-stakeholder undertakings that integrate knowledge in science and technology into the educational and socio-political agenda through the involvement of educators, social scientists, policymakers, civil society and other stakeholders including international organizations are deemed crucial, as was highlighted in the presentations of the Conference. It is important that STI be integrated into public policy goals, giving particular focus to the nexus between STI, culture, education and development. STI will need to be made more participatory and inclusive so that there is public engagement in the scientific endeavor from the full spectrum of social actors, including women, young people and indigenous communities.

## **2. Strengthening of Research Partnerships and International Collaboration**

SCA will facilitate implementation of research partnerships for inclusive development and will work towards strengthening participation of its members in internationally important programs.

In order to achieve and sustain inclusive development in Asia utilizing STI, scientists in the region, who belong to diverse local communities, should work towards building research partnerships in various fronts. STI partnerships play a critical role in the creation and dissemination of technologies in sectors of public importance, especially human health, agriculture and the environment. Although applications of STI to local communities differ within the Asian region, strong cooperation is necessary for the propagation of the best practices within the region. In keeping with its objectives, SCA is expected to fully support the conduct of joint projects among member organizations and scientists from the region.

A discussion on the Philippines' perspective on Future Earth demonstrates how the country can strengthen its participation in the program, as exemplified by the transdisciplinary systems research on air pollution. Scientists in the region must work collaboratively at achieving a sustainable future for Asia as well as for the world. Thus, intensifying participation in international programs such as Future Earth is deemed imperative.

### **3. Utilization of Research and Innovations for Humane and Sustainable Development**

SCA will promote utilization of research and innovations for humane and sustainable development.

There is a need for cooperation between sciences and the arts toward humane development especially in these times of crises spawned by global indifference to the intersection between the environment, economic growth, health and other aspects of well being. Transdisciplinary scientific and creative research should inspire scientists to find more meaning in their research and produce outputs and innovations that are geared towards humane development. Research needs to be solution-oriented and address significant problems faced by people in Asia and other parts of the world. Natural and physical scientists need to collaborate with social scientists and humanists to facilitate the effective communication of scientific knowledge to affected populations. A quadruple helix model for innovation and sustainable development has been suggested, characterized by synergy among four components: government, industry, academe, civil society and human welfare, to ensure that research outputs and innovations are utilized for sustainable development.

### **4. Importance of a Resilient Society**

SCA will support actions and policies to enhance resiliency towards natural disasters and address the effects of climate change.

The 17th SCA Conference draws attention to the various issues related to climate change, such as its impacts, resilience and adaptation strategies. Moreover, studies addressing disaster risk reduction of natural disasters caused by climate change, earthquakes and tsunami were presented. SCA resolves to encourage its members and the countries of Asia to take action and adopt policies, which can help address the effects of climate change and make our society more resilient to natural disasters. SCA will further deepen its involvement in national and international undertakings to address climate change and disaster risk reduction issues.

### **5. Commitment towards Gender Equality and Empowerment**

SCA will commit to actions and policies that support gender equality and empowerment of young scientists in the region.

It is noteworthy that a significant number of young scientists and women scientists from Asia participated in this conference, where sessions on gender integration and mainstreaming were highlighted. To ensure Asia's sustainable and inclusive development, SCA should urge its members to promote gender equality in the manner in which they conduct their work and by committing to gender mainstreaming and integration. Promoting the involvement of women scientists and prioritizing the nurturing of young scientists in the region are deemed crucial.

### **6. Ethics in Research**

SCA will promote strict adherence to ethical standards and integrity in the conduct of research.

Sessions during the 17th SCA Conference emphasized the importance of adhering to ethical norms in the conduct of research. These norms promote truth, beneficence and social justice. Members of the SCA are encouraged to do collaborative research, which involves cooperation and coordination among many different people in different disciplines and institutions. Thus, adherence to ethical standards is of utmost importance in order promote values that are essential to collaborative work such as trust, accountability, mutual respect and fairness.

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One scene of the Seventeenth Conference

## The Sixteenth Conference

**May 30- June 1 Colombo, Sri Lanka**

Theme : Science for the People: Mobilizing Modern Technologies for Sustainable Development in Asia  
Organized by : National Academy of Sciences of Sri Lanka (NASSL), National Science Foundation (NSF), and Science Council of Japan (SCJ) as the Secretariat of SCA

The 16th SCA Conference was held between 30 May and 1 June 2016, at Hotel Galadari in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

The 16th SCA Conference included an International Symposium consisting of an Inauguration Ceremony, 4 Plenary Sessions (9 Keynote Speeches), Dialogue with Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Four Parallel Session, each with 4 to 7 oral presentations, a poster session with 12 posters and a Closing Ceremony, SCA's Management Board Meeting I and II, General Assembly I and II, and Joint Program Workshops (JPWS). The Conference was attended by around 20 countries/region with approximately 150 participants.

At SCA General Assemblies and Management Board Meetings convened during the three-day Conference, the 16th SCA Declaration and "Future Strategic Plan" was approved after a discussion. Furthermore, the host countries of China for 2020 Conference and Korea for 2022 Conference were approved.

On 31 May, Hon. Ranil Wickremasinghe, Prime Minister and Hon. Susil Premajayantha, Minister for Science, Technology and Research participated in the meeting.

### Science Council of Asia (SCA) Declaration on Science for the People of Asia

We, the participants of the 16th Science Council of Asia (SCA) Conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka, have had intensive discussions on the theme of "Science for the People: Mobilising Modern Technologies for Sustainable Development in Asia," in keeping with the declared objectives of SCA.

The role of Science and Technology in sustainable development of society should not be underestimated. However, in order to make this a reality, the potential of Science and Technology must be fully realised by strengthening inter-disciplinary cooperation. This can be achieved taking into account regional diversity with the collaboration of all the countries in the region.

SCA has worked to strengthen cooperation between scientists and facilitate discussions with policymakers in its role of being a multi-functional platform of networking for science organisations in the region. Approximately 150 scientists from around 20 countries/regions who participated in this year's SCA Conference discussed how state-of-the-art Science and Technology could be best utilised for Asia's sustainable development.

SCA hereby declares:

### **1. Importance of Bilateral and Multilateral Joint Research**

SCA will strongly facilitate bilateral and multilateral joint research in the region.

In order to achieve sustainable development in Asia utilising modern Science and Technology, scientists in the region, who belong to diverse local communities, should work together closely. Furthermore, as was pointed out at the Conference, applications of Science and Technology to local communities have differed region by region. The strong cooperation of scientists from various regions is necessary for the propagation of the best practices of the different countries of the region among themselves. SCA pledges its full support for this undertaking.

### **2. Promotion of Social Application of Science**

SCA will help pursue inter- and trans-disciplinary science undertakings in Asia with the close collaboration of scientists as well as other stakeholders.

At the Conference, a discussion on a wide range of issues in diverse scientific fields from nanotechnology to science communication highlighted the importance of the need for the application of the latest advances in the different areas of Science and Technology for the development of the countries of the region. In order to utilise fully the potential of Science and Technology, the integration of knowledge in science into the political agenda through the involvement of non-scientific stakeholders, especially policymakers, is indispensable and SCA will put every effort in trying to make this a reality.

### **3. Participation in and Collaboration with International Programs**

SCA will strengthen collaboration with internationally important initiatives, such as Future Earth.

A session which discussed recent developments in Future Earth emphasised the importance of Asia's contribution to this international undertaking. As Asia's responsibility for the pursuit of global sustainable development remains important, scientists in the region must further join forces to contribute to the utilisation of advances in Science and Technology to assure a sustainable future for Asia.

### **4. Encouraging Action to Reduce the Adverse Effects of Climate Change**

SCA will further deepen its involvement in national and international undertakings to address climate change issues.

The SCA Conference draws attention to the various issues faced by countries in Asia from climate change. SCA welcomes the successful conclusion of Paris COP 21 negotiations on climate change and resolves to encourage its members and the countries of Asia to adopt policies which can help alleviate the effects of climate change.

### **5. Encouraging Young Scientists and Women Scientists**

SCA will advance policies that will help in nurturing and promoting young scientists and women scientists in the region.

A welcome feature of this Conference was the participation of a large number of young scientists and women scientists from Asia in the Conference. Separate sessions organised by young scientists and on gender issues in science were noteworthy. In order to ensure Asia's sustainable development in the future,



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the nurturing of young scientists and the promotion of the involvement of women scientists in the region should be of the highest priority.



One scene of the Sixteenth Conference

## The Fifteenth Conference

**May 15-17, 2015 Siem Reap, Cambodia**

Theme: Science and Technology for Culture

Organized by: the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of Cambodia (MOEYS), the Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC), the Royal Academy of Cambodia (RAC), Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

Sponsored by: the Ministry of Culture and Fine-Arts of Cambodia, the Architectural Institute of Japan (AIJ)

The 15th SCA Conference was held between 15 and 17 May 2015, at Angkor Paradise Hotel in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

On 15 and 16 May, SCA International Symposium "Science and Technology for Culture" was organized by Institute of Technology Cambodia (ITC), Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of Cambodia, Ministry of Culture and Fine-Arts of Cambodia. The International Symposium was composed of 4 keynote lectures, parallel sessions and a panel discussion. It was attended by 174 participants from 16 countries/regions.

On 16 May, SCA Joint Project Workshops were held and four lectures on the topics related to Cambodia and the world were presented.

At SCA Management Board Meetings convened during the three-day Conference, applications for new SCA membership from Pakistan Academy of Sciences (PAS) and Indian National Science Academy were unanimously approved. The total number of member organizations expanded to thirty one.

### **Science Council of Asia (SCA) Statement on the Earthquake in Nepal**

The Science Council of Asia at its 15th Conference held at Siem Reap, Cambodia expressed its profound sadness at the unimaginable disaster caused by the massive earthquakes that occurred recently in the Kathmandu-Pokhara area of Nepal. It resolved to convey its condolences and sympathy to the Nepalese people for the colossal loss of life and infrastructure in their country.

We anxiously continue to monitor reports of the effects of earthquakes on Nepal and hope that these will soon subside with the minimum of adverse consequences. We are sure that the Nepalese government and the international community are involved in the recovery process and doing their best to alleviate the situation, a process which we realize is both challenging and enduring. We truly hope and pray that the people of Nepal, with utmost courage, solidarity and resilience, will recover resurge from their present hardships and achieve normality in the very near future.

We, the SCIENCE COUNCIL OF ASIA(SCA), resolves to work with Nepal, its academy of science sand other scientific institutions in the country and Asia to utilize all that science has to offer to effectively respond to the present crisis and to any future large-scale natural disasters that continue to threaten the safety of our peoples and societies.

Siem Reap, 16 May 2015



One scene of the Fifteenth Conference

### **Science Council of Asia (SCA) Declaration On Science and Technology for Culture**

On this date of May 16th 2015,

Culture provides the basis for understanding the environment one lives in, including relationships with others and the values one upholds. It is only through the retention of customs and traditions that uphold the values of non-discrimination and inclusive development that one can achieve progress truly appreciated by the people. The abundance and diversity of culture found in Asia underlines the importance of these issues to this particular region.

Modernization with developments in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) include rapidly improving personal information communication devices popular with the youth and a global distribution system which quickly spreads these developments. These serve to promote the spread of universal common values in the daily lives of peoples rather than respect the differences and diversities of a particular region. There is therefore a need to preserve and, even at times, recover cultural elements which have been lost or destroyed over a period of time. Furthermore, there is a need to protect and promote the various peoples' historical and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible cultural property, and to support the traditional artists and artisans who contribute to their preservation.

The SCA recognizes the centrality of indigenous cultural values and social structures, particularly the rich cultural diversity of Asia, while fostering the ethics of rights-based development, gender equality, inclusive development, and human well-being, in the application of science and technology especially in the spheres of food, shelter, health care, education, and environmental preservation.

It is in the interests of most Asian countries to mobilize their maximum efforts for the preservation and recovery of their cultural sites. They usually play an important and expanding role in the strategy of utilizing tourism to finance their economic development.

Scientific and technological programmes have been playing and could play a successful role in the preservation and recovery of culture and heritage sites in many nations and regions. Furthermore, encouraging the digitization of cultural heritages and promoting universal access through the global network of information in the public domain could increase awareness and contribute to the protection of cultural sites.

Science and technology institutions in developing countries and regions could be the driving force to promote the utilization of Science and Technology in preserving culture while exploiting S&T and culture for national development. Regional institutions could also provide a platform for reinforcing the voice of developing countries on issues related to science, technology and culture.

Cultural sites usually are settings within complex societies which have evolved in ancient times from simple settlements to comprehensive civilizations with well-developed components like housing, hospitals, markets and schools. A study of these sites can provide us with insights on that period, particularly on social practices and on indigenous science, technology, architecture and engineering.

In conserving and developing cultural heritage, it is important to take into account the existing culture and character of the local community when making changes in order to avoid conflicts and tensions.

Recognizing the importance of science and technology in this effort, and realizing the need to mobilise it for sustainable development without sacrificing the unique cultural diversity of this region, the participants of the 15th conference of the Science Council of Asia firmly declare that

1. Science and Technology development has to be complementary to cultural advancement. In order to achieve cultural advancement together with science and technology development, the people belonging to a particular society should be made aware of and recognize the importance of their unique culture and respect the function of culture in society when making decisions on strategies for national development.
2. All initiatives in this area should aim at achieving sustainable development without unnecessarily sacrificing the unique culture of the region. In preserving the culture and traditions including the indigenous technology and local wisdom of a thriving community, science and technology development should be in harmony with the local wisdom and technology.



3. Recognizing the study of traditional knowledge, in particular that of indigenous peoples of the region in relation to environmental protection and the management of natural resources, can help foster synergies between modern sciences and local knowledge.
4. Promotion and implementation of this win-win situation with respect to unique culture and science and technology development requires the strengthening of capacity of developing nations. This should ensure the availability of the appropriate human and material resources to enable inter-disciplinary collaboration between different academic fields. Sustainable development while maintaining the unique culture of the region requires the committed leadership of all stakeholders to be aware of the importance of respecting the culture of the region.
5. It is important to foster the development of networks of historical and cultural heritage sites to preserve culture and tradition in a sustainable manner, while expanding their contribution to regional economic development.
6. International and regional organizations are encouraged to initiate collaborative studies and provide assistance for capacity building to utilize science and technology in these areas. They also include techniques for the preservation of cultural sites and for undertaking research to understand the society that existed at that time.

Siem Reap, 16 May 2015

## **The Fourteenth Conference**

### **June 17-19, 2014 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

Theme: Future Earth: Research for global sustainability and a holistic understanding of sustainable development in Asia

Organized by: The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)

Academy of Sciences Malaysia (ASM)

Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI)

International Council for Science Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ICSU-ROAP)

The 14th SCA Conference was held between 17 and 19 June 2014, at Istana Hotel in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

On 18 and 19 June, SCA International Symposium "Future Earth: Research for Global Sustainability and a Holistic Understanding of Sustainable Development in Asia" was organized by Academy of Sciences Malaysia (ASM), Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Malaysia (MOSTI), Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI), and International Council for Science (ICSU) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. The International Symposium was composed of a series of keynote lectures, parallel symposia/sessions, poster sessions and a panel discussion. It was attended by more than 200 participants from about 20 countries.

Before the International Conference, SCA Joint Project Workshops was held on 17 June, and three ongoing research projects between Malaysia and Japan were presented with the cooperation of Singapore Office of Japan Science Technology Agency (JST) and JICA Malaysia Office.

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At SCA General Assemblies and Management Board Meetings convened during the three-day Conference, statutes/by-laws were amended and new officers were elected. Furthermore, applications for new SCA membership from Academia Sinica and Myanmar Academy of Arts and Science were unanimously approved. The total number of member organizations expanded to twenty nine.



One scene of the Fourteenth Conference

## Science Council of Asia (SCA) and Academy of Sciences Malaysia Declaration on Sustainable Development in Asia

We, delegates of the 14th Science Council of Asia (SCA) Board and Assembly, and participants of the International Conference on Future Earth and a Holistic Understanding of Sustainable development in Asia, held on June 18th and 19th 2014, resolve to work together towards a more integrated and holistic science that provides economic, social and environmental solutions towards sustainability in Asia.

Recalling the theme of the Conference Future Earth: Research for Global Sustainability and a Holistic Understanding of Sustainable Development in Asia, and recognizing the critical need for a more collaborative mode of research that integrates natural and social sciences, economics and humanities, the arts and engineering, in order to be able to fully understand sustainability and to promote its realization in Asia, the SCA declares that:

1. Science is inherently global and regional collaboration and cooperation are essential to contribute to building blocks for the development of beneficial and inclusive knowledge in an interconnected world;
2. Science must be used for the benefit of society and all nations in Asia have the responsibility to contribute to social innovation that will change current mindsets and behaviour and induce academia in Asia to build capacity within local communities that would benefit society in general;
3. The SCA will seek the support of key development assistance agencies to promote research and the exchange of information between scientific communities in Asia;

4. The SCA will promote integrative planning and transformative thinking to promote collaboration between scientific groups and organizations, from different disciplines in science, among scientists from different fields, and among scientists and the development and policy communities. This should be implemented within the context of Asian culture, values and philosophy in order to generate innovative solutions that take the Asian countries to the next level of achievement;
5. The scientific community should be encouraged to provide educational and capacity building opportunities of the younger generation of scientists in holistic systems thinking, where issues need to be addressed in their totality and the systems approach to project planning and implementation utilized as a means to achieve this target;
6. A community of industrial scientists needs to be nurtured to provide linkages between basic and fundamental sciences that, in the final analysis should drive innovation and industrial creativity amongst all stakeholders;
7. The SCA undertakes to play a key role in providing scientists in all fields in Asia with the platform for collaboration and promotion of scientific exchange and cooperation;
8. The SCA will endeavour to work together with other stakeholders to enhance capacity in science, technology and innovation (STI). STI capacity and capability must be strengthened not only in terms of personnel and expertise, but also in terms of the institutions, mandates, funding and linkages between the scientific, development, and policy communities and the general public;
9. In line with the ideals of Future Earth the SCA will seek to reinvigorate science so that it is ready and able to generate big new ideas and game changing strategies that will create wealth and jobs in Asia based on the principle of sustainability and equity;
10. The SCA will also encourage scientists to engage in multidisciplinary research that is solution-oriented, taking into account the real situation in a complex world, promoting the assembly and formation of consortia to collaboratively conduct inter- and trans-disciplinary research;
11. All the SCA member countries are encouraged to play an active role in promoting cooperation between government, research organizations and the business sector. The SCA will enhance its efforts to promote the involvement of the private sector in research and research collaboration;
12. Asia accounts for nearly 70% of the human lives lost through natural disasters. Earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones and floods are prominent among the natural disasters claiming human lives. Appropriate scientific and technological interventions have been demonstrated to make a significant difference. SCA will facilitate the identification and transfer of such interventions among Asian countries;
13. Urbanization is increasing rapidly in Asia and by 2030 almost 55% of population would reside in urban areas. SCA will promote the mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction technology in urban development projects to insulate them from disasters;
14. Gas hydrates are a key potential source of energy and the Exclusive Economic Zones of several Asian countries contain large deposits. SCA will promote awareness of developments in this particular sector among Asian countries.

15 Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) is a very successful inexpensive technique to obtain fresh water from the oceans, particularly for countries located between 20 degrees North and 20 degrees South latitudes which are geographically favorably located for this purpose. SCA will promote the use of LTTD among Asian countries;

In concluding the Joint Declaration, all member countries and organizations of SCA commit to actively promote SCA's declaration, mission, objectives, plans to their respective members and colleagues in various disciplines.

## The Thirteenth Conference

### May 7-9, 2013 Bangkok, Thailand

Theme: Role of Science in Asia: Facing the Challenges of AEC 2015

Organized by: The Science Society of Thailand Under the Patronage of His Majesty the King (SST)

Thailand Academy of Science and Technology (TAST)

National Research University (NRU)

Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

The 13<sup>th</sup> SCA Conference was held between 7 and 9 May at Grand Centre Point Hotel & Residence-Terminal 21 and Queen Sirikit National Convention Center in Bangkok, Thailand. The conference was attended by thirteen member countries, namely, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, The Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

On 7 and 8 May, Management Board Meetings were held and operations and future activities of SCA were discussed.

On 7 May, SCA Joint Project Workshop presented four ongoing research projects between Thailand and Japan.

Then, on 8 May, SCA International Symposium “Role of Science in Asia: Facing the Challenges of AEC 2015” was organized by The Science Society of Thailand Under the Patronage of His Majesty the King (SST). The Symposium began with the keynote speech by Mr. Bindu N. Lohani, Vice President, Asian Development Bank titled “Asia’s Development Challenges: Role of Science and Knowledge”. Then it was followed by a series of lectures, presentations, parallel sessions. In Panel Discussion titled “Future Earth”, importance of sustainable development was actively discussed.

Approximately 130 participants from academia, government and public attended the Symposium.



One scene of the Thirteenth Conference

*The SCA Declaration on Mobilizing Science toward Green Economy was adopted and released on May 9, 2013*

### Science Council of Asia (SCA) Declaration on Role of Science in Facing the Challenges of AEC2015

We, delegates and participants of the 13th Science Council of Asia Management Board Meeting and International Symposium which was held between May 7th and 8th, have affirmed with one voice, that it is time time to work together towards the human, economic, social and environmental sustainability of our nations.

Recalling the theme of the Congress, “Role of Science in Asia: Facing the Challenges of AEC2015” and recognizing the critical role of science in addressing the challenges of a common economic community in the ASEAN countries by 2015;

Acknowledging that science is inherently global, and regional and that international collaboration and cooperation are essential to successful outcomes; and

Stressing that science must be used for the benefit of society and that all nations in Asia have the responsibility to contribute to and benefit from science;

This Conference outlined how this goal may be achieved through the involvement of the science community of Asia, and as steps towards this end, the SCA declares that it will:

1. Seek membership in international scientific organizations such as ICSU and ISSC so as to be able to participate more fully in activities and programmes of the scientific community at the international level.
2. Continue to recruit new members so that all countries in Asia become members actively involved in its activities and programmes. Our target is to establish the largest community of scientists from of Asian Region.



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3. Cooperate with JICA/JST, ADB and other development assistance agencies in Asia and promote the exchange of information between the scientific community and Development assistance agencies.
4. Promote an integrated approach to the generation and development of knowledge and understanding needed to address the interconnected challenges of climate change, food, water and energy security, as well as the nexus of complex and wide-ranging obstacles to growth and development in Asia.
5. Support equitable access to data, information and research opportunities and encourage the sharing of facilities, expertise and know-how, and create opportunities critical to the further development of science in Asia.
6. Strive to ensure that sufficient resources are allocated by governments, business and industry in the region to enable the conduct of much needed scientific research and development activities towards the wellbeing, growth and development of Asia.
7. Promote more inclusive approaches to research that will enhance the role of science in the emerging “Green Economy” and in institutional reforms necessary for greening human security.
8. Encourage the development of the next generation of scientists through ensuring equitable access to training and educational opportunities that enhance the participation of young scientists in research, national and international meetings and exchanges, and international collaboration in training and capacity-development programmes.
9. Advance the development of science and technology to enhance cooperation and mutual understanding between nations and regions as a tool of international diplomacy and policy to promote peace, sustainable development, and prosperity in Asia.
10. Effectively recognize that research is especially needed in climate science, biodiversity and ecosystem services, marine science and oceanography, earth system science and integrated disaster risk management, population and urbanization, agriculture and access to water resources, sustainable new energy technologies, sustainable resource use, and human health and well-being.
11. Develop science education that integrates Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics and apply interdisciplinary and holistic education spanning the Social Sciences and Natural Sciences.

Bangkok, 9 May, 2013

## The Twelfth Conference

**July 10-12, 2012 Bogor, Indonesia**

Theme: Mobilizing Science toward Green Economy

Organized by: Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)

Ministry of Education and Culture

Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

The 12th SCA Conference was held between 10 and 12 July, 2012 at Hotel Santika Bogor and IPB International Convention Center in Bogor, Indonesia. The conference was attended by eleven member countries including those of which obtained membership newly during the conference, namely, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

Between 11 and 12 July, SCA International Symposium "Mobilizing Science toward Green Economy" was organized by Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI). The symposium was composed of a series of lectures, presentations, parallel sessions and panel discussions addressing the four sub-themes, namely, "Green Policy",

"Food Safety/Security", "Green Technology" and "Eco Financing". It was attended by 232 participants from academia, government and public.

The symposium offered the total of thirty three oral presentations and thirty seven poster presentations focusing on each sub-theme. The presentations had been selected from respondents to call for papers by the Scientific Committee members.

The results of the symposium were gathered into "SCA Declaration on Mobilizing Science toward Green Economy" which was elaborated and adapted at the Management Board on 12 July.

At the General Assembly convened on 10 July, applications for new SCA membership from Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal and Sri Lanka were unanimously approved. The total number of member countries expanded to sixteen. Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST) became the third member organization from Vietnam, which made the total number of member organizations expand to twenty six.

Furthermore, SCA Joint Project Workshops, organized on 10 July, presented three ongoing research projects between Indonesia and Japan.

### **The Eleventh Conference**

#### **July 4 – 6, 2011 Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia**

Theme: Combating Land Degradation in Asia

Organized by: Mongolian Academy of Sciences (MAS)

Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

The conference was attended by eleven member countries, namely: Bangladesh (newly obtained the SCA membership during this SCA Conference), China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

During the conference, SCA International Symposium "Combating Land Degradation in Asia" was organized by Mongolian Academy of Sciences (MAS). The symposium was composed of a series of lectures, presentations and discussions addressing the land degradation and desertification issues across the Asia from a wide variety of perspectives. It was attended by a large number of audiences from academia, government and public.

The symposium was composed of a number of scientific presentations by experts under the relevant sub-themes including "Policy and Steps by the Mongolian Government to Combat Land Degradation and Desertification", "Current Status and Future Strategies Relating to Desertification and Land Degradation/Land Cover in Asian Countries", "Information, Assessment and Mapping of Land Degradation and Desertification" and "Land Cover Change and Urban Land Planning".

A presentation on "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)" was also delivered by Cindy Yoshiko Shirata, Council Member of Science Council of Japan at Special Information Session.

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Four SCA Special Sessions, “Open Data and Knowledge Environment for Innovative Research, Education and Society on Environment in Asia (ODKE)”, “Monitoring and Prediction for Early Warning against Water-Related Disasters in Asia-Towards Integrated Research”, “Pop Culture in Asia: The Landscape of Mongolia – the Formation of Its “Prairie Image” in East Asia” and “Developing E-Science in Asia”, were also organized at Mongolian –Japan Center for Human Resources Development.

Furthermore, a courtesy call by the SCA Management Board Members to Mr. Ochirbat Dagvadorj, Member of the State Great Hural (Parliament), Chair of Standing Committee on Social Policy, Education, Culture and Science was arranged.

## The Tenth Conference

### **June 14-16, 2010, The Philippines**

Theme: Meeting the Health Challenges in the Asia Pacific Region: “Responding through an Integrated and Multidisciplinary Approach in Science and Technology”

Organized by: National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP)  
Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

The conference was attended by nine member countries: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines and Thailand.

The conference was held in parallel with the four Cluster Sessions organized by NRCP. The sessions were composed of a series of presentations addressing the health issues from such variety of perspectives as Culture, Climate Change, Technology and Environment.

On 15 June, the Second New Framework Examination Committee Meeting (NFEC) was convened and chaired by Prof. Yoichi Muraoka, Secretary General/Treasurer of SCA.

Of the SCA Joint Projects, two (2) projects, “Sustainable Water Resources Management in Asia” and “Action Plans for Natural Disaster Mitigation” organized individual sessions on 15 June. SCA Special Sessions, namely “Pop Culture in Asia: Memories of the Past and the Present in the Films of Asia”, “The Opportunities and Challenges of Energy Investments in the Philippines” and “Today’s Realities Through the Lens of Social Sciences”, were organized on the same day.

The Progress Report of the SCA Joint Project “Open Data and Knowledge Environment for Innovative Research on Poverty Free and Ecosystem Protection in Asia (ODKE)” was presented by Prof. Liu Chuang, China Association for Science and Technology (CAST), China.

## The Ninth Conference

### **June 17-19, 2009 Singapore**

Theme: Grooming Scientific Talent in Asia

Organized by: Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR)  
Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

The conference was attended by all eleven member countries: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

At the General Assembly I on 17 June, two progress reports of the SCA Joint Projects were presented; “Open Data and Knowledge Environment for Innovative Research on Poverty Free and Ecosystem Protection in Asia (ODKE)” by Prof. Liu Chuang, China Association for Science and Technology (CAST), China and “Sustainability Science for Sustainability Governance: A Study on science – governance symbioses” by Ms. Sarah Aziz Abdul Ghani Aziz, Institute of Environment and Development (LESTARI), Malaysia.

On 18 June, The First Meeting of New Framework Examination Committee (NFEC), which was derived from the approval of the First Strategic Plan of the Science Council of Asia in 2008, was convened and chaired by Prof. Hong Wanjin, Deputy Director of Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology (IMCB) of A\*STAR, Singapore.

Of the SCA Joint Projects, six projects, namely, “Water”, “Natural Disasters”, “Gender”, “Ocean Security in Asia”, “Honeybees” and “Space and Lithosphere Environment” held individual sessions on 18 June. The SCA Special Sessions, “Pop Culture in Asia: Families in the Films of Asia” and “Grooming Science and Technology Talent”, were held in parallel on the same day.

### **The Eighth Conference**

**May 28–30, 2008 Qingdao, China**

Theme: Sustainable Development on Marine Resources and Environment

Organized by: China Association for Science and Technology (CAST)

Qingdao Association for Science and Technology (QDAST)

Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

### **The Seventh Conference**

**June 14–16, 2007 Okinawa, Japan**

Theme: Energy and Environment

Organized by: Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

### **The Sixth Conference**

**April 17–19, 2006 Delhi, India**

Theme: Institution and Capacity Building for Rural Development and Role of Science for Sustainable Development

Organized by: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Co-organized by: Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

### **The Fifth Conference**

**May 11–13, 2005 Hanoi, Vietnam**

Theme: Bioscience and Biotechnology for Sustainable Development: Future of Asian Economy

Organized by: Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Vietnam

Co-organized by: Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

Supported by: Ministry of Health, Vietnam (MOH), Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, and National Council for Scientific and Technological Policy, Vietnam

# SCA Conferences

## The Fourth Conference

**May 13–15, 2004 Seoul, Republic of Korea**

Theme: Globalization of Asian Economy and Role of Sciences for Sustainable

Development  
Organized by: The National Academy of Sciences (NAS), Republic of Korea

Co-organized by: Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

Supported by: Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MOE) and Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Republic of Korea

## The Third Conference

**May 13–15, 2003 Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia**

Theme: Operationalising the Vision: Optimal Resource Utilization for Sustainable Development

Organized by: Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)

Co-organized by: Directorate General for Higher Education, Ministry of National Education, Indonesia and Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

## The Second Conference

**May 13–15, 2002 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

Theme: Urgent Agenda for Asian Sustainability: Operationalising the Vision

Organized by: Academy of Sciences Malaysia (ASM) and Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

In collaboration with: Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment, Malaysia (MOSTE) and Institute for Environment and Development, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (LESTARI)

## The First Conference

**May 9–11, 2001 Bangkok, Thailand**

Theme: Urgent Agenda for Asian Sustainability through Science and Technology

Hosted by: National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) and Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

In cooperation with: Thai Academy of Science and Technology (TAST) and Science Society of Thailand (SST)