



Science Council of Asia

Foundation for Sustainable Development to
A Prosperous, Harmonious and Greener Asia

2021



Contact

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<http://www.scj.go.jp/en/sca/>

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OUR MISSION

The objectives of SCA are:

- (1) to provide scientists in all fields, including cultural and social as well as natural sciences and technology, a collaborative platform for promoting scientific exchange and cooperation in Asia for the improvement of human society, and,
- (2) to develop and promote a holistic vision by integrating the emerging advances in science and technology with Asian wisdom, values and heritage, focusing on sustainable development and improvement in quality of life.

---Statutes of the Science Council of Asia (SCA), Article 2

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



To mark the beginning of another eventful calendar, we just held an excellent annual conference with 32 organizations from 18 member countries/region, while adding the newest member, National Science and Technology Commission from Sri Lanka. I am very honored and privileged to follow in the footsteps of my predecessors and other colleagues who have shaped SCA.

Asia has experienced the fastest economic growth in history, with significant advancement of science and technology. But this growth has come at a price: environmental deterioration, economic uncertainty, and widening gaps between the rich and poor. A shift to a balanced development path will not only protect what we have achieved, but also ensure a more sustainable future for the people of the region. Science and technology are considered the most effective means to drive growth and sustainability development. As has been demonstrated in the evolution of a number of advanced economies, technological advances and innovations have a profound and long-term impact on income distribution, economic growth and employment. The acquisition and integration of scientific discoveries and inventions are also critical for the improvement of public health and environmental quality.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development which has the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has called for immediate and tangible actions that have been adopted by all United Nations Member States. As no one nation can achieve sustainable development alone, international communities should make leading contributions to tackle major problems such as reducing inequality, confronting natural disasters and fighting diseases. SCA is such a collaborative platform for member states and member organizations in Asia to promote scientific exchange and cooperation, and to share ideas together with effective development strategies. Through SCA Joint Projects and other activities supported by SCA, Asian scientific resources have been assembled to lead efforts on impactful actions on major scientific studies and sustainability projects, such as gender study in scientific fields, international collaboration on natural hazard reduction, response to climate change, science & technology education and so on.

Together, we will continue to promote strategies in which science and technology can play an important role towards achieving SDGs in Asia, expand our activities, pursue challenging goals and enable future progress. With dedication and collaboration, we will create an equal, inclusive, sustainable, and resilient future that leaves no one behind.

Wang Xi (Prof.)

President

Science Council of Asia 2018 – 2021

Who we are...

The Science Council of Asia (SCA) is an international scientific organization founded in 2000 by Asian science academies and other national scientific organizations.

SCA aims to provide scientists in all fields, including cultural and social as well as natural sciences and technology, a collaborative platform for promoting scientific exchange and cooperation

Our history...

Science Council of Asia (SCA) has its roots in Asian Conference on Scientific Cooperation (ACSC). ACSC was the international scientific gatherings hosted by Science Council of Japan from 1993 until 2000 with the aim of promoting cooperation in scientific research among Asian countries: Japan, China, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. As scientists from these ten countries strengthened their partnership through the participation in ACSC, they came to recognize the necessity of transforming ACSC into a permanent and independent entity to pool the wisdom and knowledge of the scientists in Asia and ensure close communication and encourage the collaboration.

ACSC completed its mission in May 2000, when representatives from the ten countries

in Asia, and to develop and promote a holistic vision focusing on sustainable development and improvement in quality of life.

At present, SCA is comprised of 32 academic organizations from 18 member countries/region in Asia. SCA Conference has been held annually since 2001.

established a new scientific organization named Science Council of Asia (SCA). The first SCA conference was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in May 2001. From then on, SCA has been more actively addressing the diverse and urgent issues common to Asian countries to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.

The annual SCA conference is held on a rotational basis so that each member country/region can actively participate in and contribute to SCA. The annual conference consists of a biennial General Assembly, a Management Board Meeting, and a Symposium which provides for discussions among scientists, engineers, policymakers, and students from Asia. The membership of SCA was expanded to the total number of 18 member countries/region and 32 member organizations.

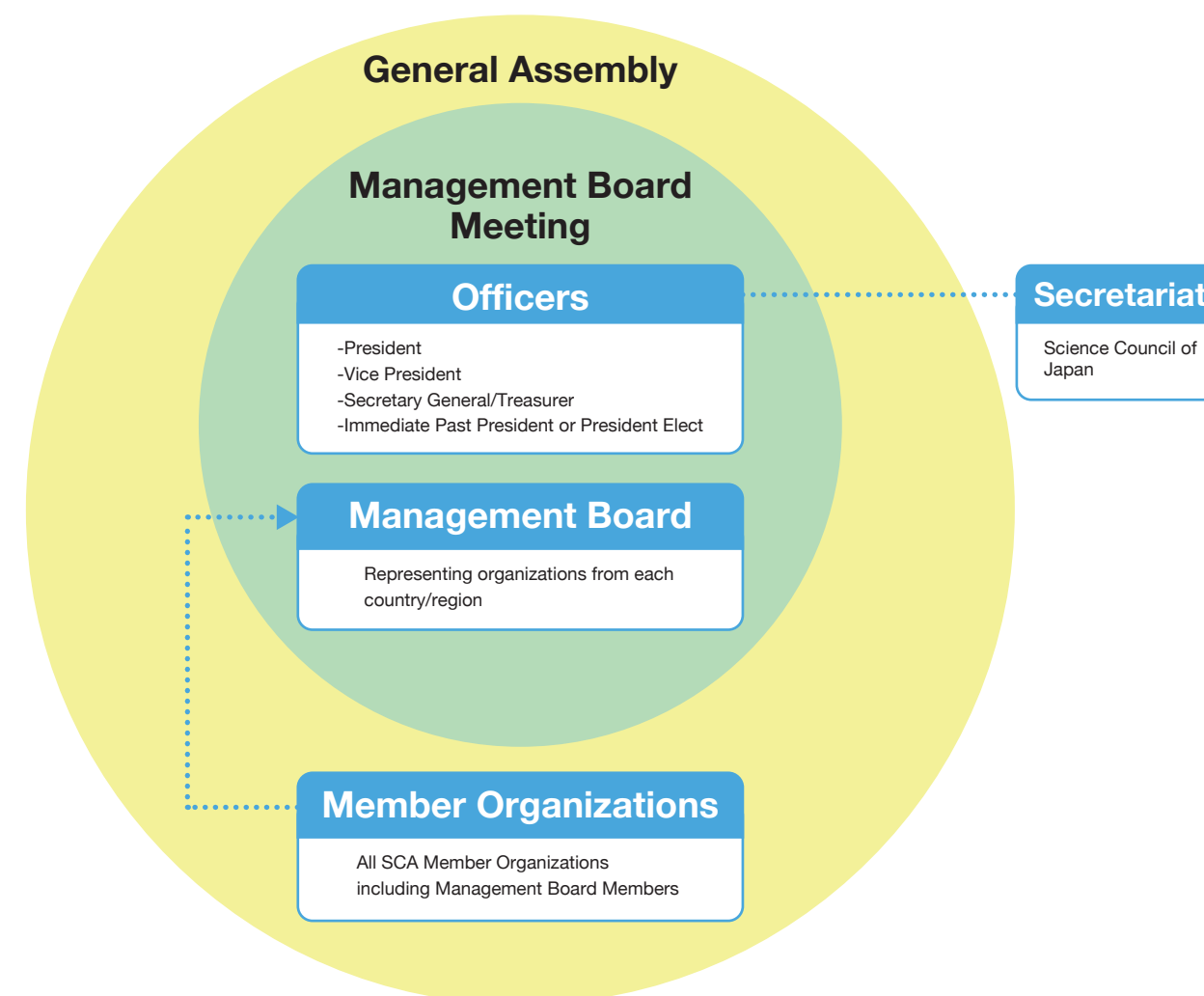
SCA is governed by the Management Board which consists of the delegates within each member country/region. The SCA Secretariat is established at Science Council of Japan to assist the work of the council and the Board, under the leadership of the Secretary General/Treasurer.


The General Assembly is held once in two years and Management Board Meeting is held at

least once a year.

The officers consists of four positions as follows:

- President
- Vice President
- Secretary General/Treasurer
- Immediate-Past President or President-Elect



Academy of Sciences Malaysia (ASM) (MALAYSIA)	
	<p><i>Emerita Professor Dr. Phang Siew Moi, Council member</i></p> <p>Level 20, West Wing, MATRADE Tower, Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, of Jalan Tuanku Abdul Halim, 50480 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Tel: +603-6203-0633</p> <p>URL: http://www.akademisains.gov.my</p>

Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR) (SINGAPORE)	
	<p><i>Prof. Hong Wanjin, Executive Director, Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology (IMCB)</i></p> <p>61 Biopolis Drive, Proteos, Singapore 138673</p> <p>Tel: +65-65869606</p> <p>URL: https://www.a-star.edu.sg</p>


China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) (CHINA)	
	<p><i>Prof. Wang Xi, Vice President</i></p> <p>3 Fuxing Road, Beijing 100863, China</p> <p>Tel: +86-10-68571898</p> <p>URL: http://www.cast.org.cn</p>


Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) (INDIA)	
	<p><i>Prof. V. K. Malhotra, Member Secretary</i></p> <p>JNU Institutional Area, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi 110067, India</p> <p>Tel: +91-11-26741849</p> <p>URL: http://www.icssr.org</p>

Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) (INDONESIA)	
	<p><i>Dr. Laksana Tri Handoko, Chairman</i></p> <p>Sasana Widya Sarwono Bld., 2nd Flor, Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav. No. 10, Jakarta 12710, Indonesia</p> <p>Tel: +62-21-5225711</p> <p>URL: http://www.lipi.go.id</p>

Korean Academy of Science and Technology (KAST) (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	
	<p><i>Prof. Min-Koo Han, President</i></p> <p>42 Dolma-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-Do 463-808, Republic of Korea</p> <p>Tel: +82-31-726-7900</p> <p>URL: http://www.kast.or.kr</p>

Ministry of Research and Technology (MORT)/National Research and Innovation Agency (NRIA), Republic of Indonesia (INDONESIA)	
	<p><i>Dr. Mego Pinandito, Secretary</i></p> <p>B.J. Habibie Building, Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 8, Jakarta 10340, Indonesia</p> <p>Tel: +62-21-5703303</p> <p>URL: https://www.ristekbrin.go.id/</p>

Ministry of Health (MOH) (VIETNAM)	
	<p><i>Dr. Quang Nguyen Ngo, Acting Director Administration Science Technology and Training</i></p> <p>138A Giang Vo Str. Hanoi, Vietnam</p> <p>Tel: +84-4-846-5456 (Science and Training Department)</p> <p>URL: https://www.moh.gov.vn/en_US/web/ministry-of-health</p>

Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) (VIETNAM)	
	<p><i>Mr. Phung Bao Thach, Director General, Department of International Cooperation</i></p> <p>113 Tran Duy Hung Str., Cau Giay, Ha Noi, Vietnam</p> <p>Tel: +84-4-3943-9192</p> <p>URL: https://www.most.gov.vn/en/</p>

Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) (MALAYSIA)	
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National Academy of Sciences, Republic of Korea (NAS) (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)



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Science Society of Thailand under the Patronage of His Majesty the King (SST) (THAILAND)



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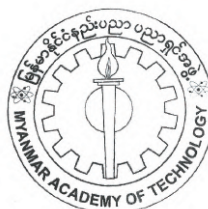
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Royal Academy of Cambodia (RAC) (CAMBODIA)



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Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST) (VIETNAM)



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Academia Sinica (CHINA: TAIPEI)



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Myanmar Academy of Arts and Science (MAAS) (MYANMAR)




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Indian National Science Academy (INSA) (INDIA)



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Pakistan Academy of Sciences (PAS)
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Prof. Dr. Tasawar Hayat, Secretary General

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National Science and Technology Commission (NASTEC)
(SRI LANKA)



Prof. W.L. Sumathipala, Chairman

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President
Wang Xi

Vice President, China Association for Science and Technology (CAST)



President-elect
Jang-Moo LEE

Acting-President, National Academy of Sciences (NAS)



Vice President
Thet Lwin

President, Myanmar Academy of Arts and Science (MAAS)



**Secretary General/
Treasurer**
Shibusawa Sakae

Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

FORMER PRESIDENTS

May 2000 – May 2001	Prof. Dr. Montri Chulavatnatol, Thai Academy of Science and Technology (TAST)
May 2001 – May 2002	Tan Sri Datuk Dr. Omar Abdul Rahman, Academy of Sciences of Malaysia (ASM)
May 2002 – May 2003	Dr. Ir. S. Suparka, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
May 2003 – May 2004	Prof. Dr. Ho Wang Lee, National Academy of Sciences, Republic of Korea (NAS)
May 2004 – May 2005	Mr. Thach Can, Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)
May 2005 – Apr 2006	Prof. André Béteille, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
Apr 2006 – Sep 2006	Dr. Kiyoshi Kurokawa, Science Council of Japan (SCJ)
Sep 2006 – Jun 2007	Prof. Ichiro Kanazawa, Science Council of Japan (SCJ)
Jun 2007 – May 2008	Prof. Feng Changgen, China Association for Science and Technology (CAST)
May 2008 – Jun 2009	Prof. Hong Wanjin, Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR)
Jun 2009 – Jun 2010	Dr. Jaime C. Montoya, National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP)
Jun 2010 – Jul 2011	Prof. Batbold Enkhtuvshin, Mongolian Academy of Sciences (MAS)
Jun 2011 – Jul 2012	Prof. Dr. Lukman Hakim, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
Jun 2012 – Jun 2014	Prof. Mohd Nordin Hasan, Academy of Sciences Malaysia (ASM)
Jun 2014 – Jun 2016	Prof. Vijaya Kumar, National Academy of Sciences Sri Lanka (NASSL)
Jun 2016 – Feb 2018	Prof. Aminul Islam, Bangladesh Academy of Sciences (BAS)
Feb 2018 – Dec 2018	Prof. Dr. Quazi Abdul Fattah, Bangladesh Academy of Sciences (BAS)

MANAGEMENT BOARD MEMBERS



Phang Siew Moi
Council Member of ASM



Hong Wanjin
Executive Director of A*STAR



Wang Xi
Vice President of CAST



V. K. Malhotra
Member Secretary of ICSSR



Laksana Tri Handoko
Chairman of LIPI



Phung Bao Thach
Director General of MOST



Jang-Moo LEE
Acting-President of NAS



Ramon A. Razal
President of NRCP



Kajita Takaaki
President of SCJ



Supawan Tantayanon
President of SST



Regdel Duger
President of MAS



AK Azad Chowdhury
President of BAS



Om Romny
Director General of ITC



Priyan Dias
President of NAST



Sunil Babu Shrestha
Vice Chancellor of NAST



Mei-Yin Chou
Vice President of Academia Sinica



Thet Lwin
President of MAAS



Khalid Mahmood Khan
President of PAS

THE FUTURE CONFERENCES

The annual SCA conference is held on a rotational basis by a member country/region. Its regular participation to the SCA conferences make active contributions to science, originated from Asia.

20TH CONFERENCE, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA MAY 2021 (Hybrid of On-site and Online)



21ST CONFERENCE, INDIA



22ND CONFERENCE, REPUBLIC OF KOREA



THE 19TH SCIENCE COUNCIL OF ASIA CONFERENCE

December 3rd to 5th 2019, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar



The 19th Science Council of Asia Conference gathered about 220 researchers within Asia together to envision the future under the theme entitled **“Research and Innovation for Sustainable Development in Asia”**. The three-day conference between December 3rd and 5th 2019 was organized by the Myanmar Academy of Arts and Science (MAAS) and sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Myanmar. Through the conference, it was a great honor to have an attendance of H. E. Dr. Myo Thein Gyi, Union Minister for Education of Myanmar.

The conference consisted of the international symposium including keynote speeches, 28 parallel sessions, Joint Project Workshop, Poster session, and the Management Board Meeting. The parallel sessions were conducted under four sub-themes of the conference as follows:

Sub-themes

1. Revitalize Asian Partnership for Achieving Sustainable Development
2. Promote Skills Development for Economic Growth
3. Diversify Utilization of Natural Resources for Sustainable Development
4. Alleviate Poverty through Socio-economic

Development

At the opening ceremony, H. E. Prof. Dr. Myo Thein Gyi, Dr. Thet Lwin (President of MAAS), and Dr. Wang Xi (Vice President of CAST) delivered opening remarks. For the Keynote speeches, we had invited five speakers through the three days from Myanmar, Indonesia, and Japan with various viewpoints of sustainable development.

1. Dr. Bambang Susantono, Vice-President, The Asian Development Bank (ADB)
2. Dr. U Than Oo, First President, Myanmar Academy of Arts and Science (MAAS)
3. Dr. Charlie Than, President, Myanmar Engineering Council (MEC)
4. Dr. YAMAGIWA Juichi, President, Science Council of Japan (SCJ)
5. Dr. MEGURO Kimiro, Professor, Institute of Industrial Science, The University of Tokyo

The Management Board Meeting was held on the first day and the second day under the chair of Dr. Wang Xi, President of Science Council of Asia (Vice President, China Association for Science and Technology). Some items were discussed and approved during the meetings: The 19th SCA

Annual Report, The 18th SCA Chairperson's Summary, New officer, Future host countries and so on. On behalf of the next host academy of the 20th SCA, Dr. Wang Xi, Vice President of China Association for Science and Technology delivered a brilliant presentation, which was later delivered at the closing ceremony as well. In addition, an announcement was made by Dr. TAKEUCHI Kazuhiko, Vice President of Science Council of Japan that the Secretary General/Treasurer of SCA would be taken over from Prof. YOSHINO Hiroshi to Prof. SHIBUSAWA Sakae. The Declaration of 19th Science Council of Asia Conference was made and approved.

At the closing ceremony, Dr. Thet Lwin, President of MAAS announced The Declaration of 19th Science Council of Asia Conference in applause. At the end, the SCA flag was handed over from MAAS to CAST, the next host academy of 20th Science Council of Asia Conference to promise the audience that SCA continues to strengthen partnership and develop its crucial role for the scientists within Asia.



H. E. Prof. Dr. Myo Thein Gyi, Union Minister for Education of Myanmar



Management Board Meeting Day 2



Opening Ceremony



The SCA Flag was handed over by MAAS to CAST

Declaration of The 19th Science Council of Asia Conference

The 19th Science Council of Asia Conference with the theme “Research and Innovation for Sustainable Development in Asia” was held from 3rd - 5th December 2019, in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar.

International and regional landscape was undergoing profound change, given the tremendous amount of time and pace. The change occurring around us was facing profound and daunting challenges at the global and regional levels. Fundamentals of norms and assumptions that had long shaped relations at the global and regional levels were being challenged and eroded. We need to act urgently, collectively and decisively to make efforts to achieve sustainable development that needs to be earned and respected.

To facilitate scientific cooperation in the Asian region towards progress in science and sustainable development, Science Council of Asia was established in the year 2000 and has contributed to society through collaboration with academic experts in Asia. The United Nations General Assembly in 2015 adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals to transform our world.

The 19th Science Council of Asia Conference has made a timely response to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals with an appropriate theme “Research and Innovation for Sustainable Development in Asia” which aimed to provide a venue where diverse views from many intellectual aspects were exchanged. “Inclusion” used in SDGs is defined as the state of being that no one will be left behind of this conference. This idea can be applied even to this Conference.

The conference created an interaction mechanism for communication between academicians and experts from a broad variety

of expertise. About 220 participants from various research institutions, universities, representatives from Science Council of Asia’s member academies and members of Myanmar Academy of Arts and Science along with those from Myanmar Academy of Technology and Myanmar Academy of Medical Science participated in the 19th Science Council of Asia Conference. This event brought together distinguished Keynote and Plenary Speakers from abroad and within the host country.

To encourage interactions and have a fruitful deliberation among researchers and scholars of multi-disciplinary studies related to research and innovation for sustainable development in Asia, the conference attempted to draw out interlocutor and scholars. At the Conference each of four sub-themes were discussed in respective sessions. The summaries and subjects are shown as follows:

(1) The session of *Revitalize Asian Partnership for Achieving Sustainable Development* discussed a wide range of issues including clean energy, rural electrification with mini-grid, sustainable and resilient Asian cities for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation in farming and forestry, and mercury pollution in ASGM (artisanal small-scale gold mining). We clarified a wide range of issues including those of shifting to renewable energy, developing agriculture in the region, increasing concerns over the peoples’ health, and so on towards sustainable development in Asia. SCA should play a central role in the cooperative efforts among industry, academia, government, and civil society in Asian countries, the Public Private Partnership (PPP), and the partnership among academies beyond borders, for promoting R&D to solve those clarified issues in the

region. (2) The session of *Promote Skills Development for Economic Growth* raised the issues influencing economic growth, for example, climate change, innovation, working environment, gender equality, and inclusive lifelong learning. To promote economic development in Asian countries, SCA participating academies have to do the improvements of educational service quality and social supports in these fields. (3) The session of *Diverse Utilization of Natural Resources for Sustainable Development* discussed the issues in utilizing natural resources such as sustainable solutions for growing demand of electricity, renewable energy, and values of (medicinal) plants grown in Asia. Many Asian countries are vulnerable to natural disaster, deteriorating natural environment and now facing the problems like drinking water shortage, health risk from dieting shellfish, and so on. Therefore, SCA participating academies should collaboratively tackle the research and development of these fields. (4) The discussion at the session of *Alleviate Poverty through socio-economic Development*, which includes endemic diseases, sanitation, health insurance system, and so on, indicated that in Asia the people’s health is one of the major concerns relating to poverty eradication. SCA should actively issue the policy recommendations based on research accomplishment to eradicate the poverty and improving human health.

As the above mentioned discussions at four sessions show, the perspectives of researchers and scholars paved the way for collective wisdom, will and capacity to manage differences and diversities, as well as mutual beneficial cooperation.

The 19th Science Council of Asia Conference provided a strong sense of purpose and reached a common understanding bonded by good will and good sense which were beneficial for research and innovation for sustainable development in Asia to sustain positive momentum for a way forward. In addition, the participants recognized that capacity building is vital for activating the research and innovation in the region, particularly among young researchers. The spirit of mutual understanding among the participants shaped ideas, thoughts and reactions, broke barriers, and strengthened empathies with each other’s perspectives. The SCA should continue to play its central role, which is led by participating academies, to solve common challenges for sustainable development in Asia.



Dr. Thet Lwin, President of MAAS announces the declaration

THE 18TH SCIENCE COUNCIL OF ASIA CONFERENCE

December 5th to 7th 2018, Tokyo, Japan



Theme: “Role of Science for Society: Strategies towards SDGs in Asia”

Organized by: Bangladesh Academy of Sciences (BAS) and Science Council of Japan (SCJ) as the Secretariat of SCA

The 18th SCA Conference was held between 5 and 7 December 2018, at Science Council of Japan in Tokyo, Japan.

The 18th SCA Conference conducted a series of meetings including the International Symposium consisting of an opening ceremony, 5

Plenary Sessions, 15 Parallel Sessions, each with 3 to 7 oral presentations, 2 poster sessions with approximately 40 posters, a closing ceremony, SCA’s Management Board Meeting, and Joint Project Workshops (JPWS). The Conference was attended by 18 countries/regions with around 200 participants. National Science and Technology Commission (NASTEC) was admitted unanimously as the newest member during The 18th SCA Conference.

At SCA’s Management Board Meeting, the 18th SCA Conference Declaration was adopted after the deliberate discussion.

DECLARATION OF 18TH CONFERENCE

Declaration of the 18th Conference of Science Council of Asia (SCA) Role of Science for Society: Strategies towards SDGs in Asia

“Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” was unanimously adopted at the UN General Assembly in 2015. Under a common principle of “no one left behind” among the nearly 7.4 billion world population, the 2030 Agenda has 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets to achieve within 15 years from 2016.

About 200 scientists from research institutions and universities, including representatives of SCA’s member academies, participated in the 18th Tokyo Conference of the Science Council of Asia held between 5 and 7 December 2018 and intensively discussed how science and technology could contribute to attain the SDGs. Different perspectives on various issues and rich approaches were presented, taking into account Asia’s current situation. The SCA 2018 conference participants reached a common understanding that to attain the SDGs, the initiatives taken in Asia, which accounts for more than half of the world’s population, are critical and that science and technology play a significant role.

The SCA hereby declares that it will promote five strategies in which science and technology can play an important role towards achieving SDGs in the region.

1. Realizing A Society in Which Everyone Has Access to Equal Opportunities and Plays an Active Role

For sustainable development “with no one left behind,” society must enable everyone to have access to equal opportunities and to play an active role. In

the 2018 SCA conference, topics related to fostering female leaders in higher education, issues on poverty, employing and educating the people with disabilities, and invigorating rural areas with information technology were discussed. It was recognized that support to vulnerable people is necessary to provide them with equal opportunities to access better educational, employment, information and public services.

SCA will contribute to realizing a society in which everyone has access to equal social opportunities and plays an active role.

2. Creating Sustainable Cities with Resilient Infrastructure

Urbanization in Asia is progressing at a very rapid pace. According to the UN, it is predicted that the share of urban population in Asia will increase from 48% in 2014 to 64% in 2050. The issues and challenges faced by swelling Asian cities are diverse, and this is evident in topics presented in the Conference: (a) building resilient mega cities to prepare them for major earthquakes, (b) risk reduction from natural disasters and global warming, (c) urban planning to reconstruct from wars, and (d) securing a living space that is both comfortable and sustainable. Participants recognize that creating cities with resilient infrastructure will improve readiness for natural disasters and adaptation to global warming.

SCA will support the creation of resilient and sustainable cities to prepare for natural disasters and global warming.

3. Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

For SDGs in Asia, the sustainable

use of natural resources, particularly the conservation and appropriate use of terrestrial resources like diverse forest fauna, flora and microorganisms as well as aquatic resources is crucial for development. The SCA participants acknowledge that improving agricultural technologies and securing healthy water are vital in order to ensure that “no one is left behind” in benefiting from a safe and stable water supply.

SCA will exert efforts in laying out systems to protect, conserve and sustainably use the diverse but limited natural resources in Asia.

4. Realizing Healthy Longevity Society in Asia

In Asia, the rise in infectious diseases and increasing chronic diseases, the construction of health care systems and residential environments suitable to a rapidly aging society and changing lifestyles, and the promotion of basic researches on people’s longevity are becoming major concerns. It is important to facilitate health and medical care systems and residential environments appropriate to the conditions in the Asian countries to make people, including children, women, the elderly and those with disability,

lead a healthy life.

SCA will help support efforts in constructing accessible health and medical care systems so that “no one will be left behind.”

5. Strengthening Communities of Scientists in Asia for Contributing to Social Needs

The scientists who participated in this conference discussed various issues and concerns that beset Asian countries. The participants recognize the importance of sharing each country’s experiences with others. It is beneficial for scientists from different countries to build networks and to undertake joint projects in the areas of environment, energy, and disaster prevention. Furthermore, it is important for SCA to build communication channels with international organizations such as ISC-ROAP and Future Earth to strengthen the capacity of science practitioners to influence the policy making process.

SCA will promote the strengthening of scientific communities in Asia for more effective contribution in responding to social needs.

THE 17TH SCIENCE COUNCIL OF ASIA CONFERENCE

June 14th to 16th 2017, 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 18th 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 17TH CONFERENCE

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 to promote values that are essential to collaborative work such as trust, accountability, mutual respect and fairness.

THE 16TH SCIENCE COUNCIL OF ASIA CONFERENCE

May 30th to June 1st 2016, 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 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.

DECLARATION OF 16TH CONFERENCE

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

The 15th Conference

May 15-17, 2015 Siem Reap, Cambodia
 Theme: Science and Technology for Culture
 Organized by: 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: Ministry of Culture and Fine-Arts of Cambodia, The Architectural Institute of Japan (AIJ)

The 14th 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 13th Conference

May 7-9, 2013 Bangkok, Thailand
 Theme: Role of Science in Asia: Facing the Challenges of AEC 2015
 Organized by: 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 12th 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 11th 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 10th Conference

June 14-16, 2010 Manila, 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 9th 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 8th 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 7th Conference

June 14–16, 2007 Okinawa, Japan
 Theme: Energy and Environment
 Organized by: Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

The 6th 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 5th 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

The 4th 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 3rd 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 2nd 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 1st 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)

Statutes of the Science Council of Asia (SCA)

Approved on May 14, 2000
Revised on May 9, 2001
Revised on May 13, 2002
Revised on May 13, 2003
Revised on June 16, 2009
Revised on July 4, 2011
Revised on July 10, 2012
Revised on June 17, 2014

Article 1: Establishment

The Science Council of Asia, hereinafter called the SCA or the Council, is an international and non-profit organization, constituted by the voluntary cooperation, initially, of the following Asian countries: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

Article 2: Objectives

The objectives of the SCA are:
a to provide scientists in all fields, including cultural and social as well as natural sciences and technology, a collaborative platform for promoting scientific exchange and cooperation in Asia for the improvement of human society, and,
b to develop and promote a holistic vision by integrating the emerging advances in science and technology with Asian wisdom, values and heritage, focusing on sustainable development and improvement in quality of life.

Article 3: Activities

In order to achieve the above objectives as well as to be beneficial to organizations involved, the SCA may:
a identify and examine issues of mutual interest in Asia for evolving proposals for action by related agencies and international bodies;
b obtain information needed for all activities of the SCA and disseminate it widely;
c cooperate with academic communities in Asia and international scientific and technological organizations and others devoted to the promotion of excellence and cooperation;
d provide expert opinion/informed advice on scientific issues;
e convene the annual Conference (the Conference), the biennial General Assembly (the Assembly), meetings of the Management

Board (the Board), conferences, symposia and others.

Article 4: Membership

Membership of the SCA shall consist of eligible organizations in Asia.

- 4.1 An eligible organization is defined as one involved in cultural, social, and/or natural sciences and technology, as well as other disciplines relevant to the objectives of the SCA.
- 4.2 Among member organizations from each country, a National Member shall be designated as the representing organization. An organization effectively representing the range of scientific activities in a definite region may be accepted as a National Member.
- 4.3 At least one organization in each country/region shall be preferably a government/public sector organization.
- 4.4 The SCA welcomes the participation of international, regional or national organizations of cultural, social and/or natural sciences and technology who are interested in its activities as observers.
- 4.5 The membership of the National Member may cease after it is absent from two consecutive meetings of the Assembly without participating in any of the SCA activities for the said four years.
- 4.6 A National Member may be replaced with another member organization within the same country/region if applicable.
- 4.7 If the SCA has 5 National Members or less, it shall be disbanded.

Article 5: Annual Conference

- 5.1 The Conference shall be held every year, for which one or more member organization(s) of each country/region shall be “the Host”

in turn.

- 5.2 The Council (SCA) shall meet at the Conference, and governed by a Board and officers.

Article 6: General Assembly

- 6.1 The Assembly is the highest decision-making body of the Council, which shall be held once in two years at the Conference.
- 6.2 The Assembly shall be composed of designated representatives from each of the member organizations.
- 6.3 The Council at the Assembly shall:
- elect from among the members of the Assembly, a President, a Vice-President, a President-Elect, and a Secretary General/Treasurer;
 - approve the amendments of the Statutes and By-laws;
 - receive the annual report and statement of accounts from the Board;
 - determine the Host for the Conference;
 - make decision by consensus of the members present.

Article 7: Management Board Meetings

- 7.1 The Management Board shall be held at least once a year.
- 7.2 The Board shall consist of one designated representative from each of the National Members, and of a Secretary General/Treasurer.
- 7.3 The Board shall:
- constitute such committees as necessary to assist it in carrying out its functions;
 - formulate rules and regulations;
 - prepare the action plan and the budget of the SCA, including those for the aids/funds for expanding SCA activities (i.e. symposiums, seminars, and others) run by member initiatives;
 - review past activities, and prepare annual reports and receive statements of accounts from the Secretary General/Treasure as stated in the By-laws Article 6.5, both of which are to be submitted to an Assembly;

- decide on each application for membership;
- approve any proposals/statements prior to dissemination;
- make decision by consensus of the members present.

- 7.4 The members of the Board, except the officers, shall normally serve a term of two years, which starts at the end of an Assembly and ends at the following Assembly.

Article 8: Officers

- 8.1 The officers consist of the following four people, a President, a Vice President, a Secretary General/Treasurer, and an Immediate-Past President or a President-Elect stated in the following clause. The President shall be the Board member of the Host of a coming Assembly. The President-Elect shall be the Board member of the Host of the following Assembly. The Vice President shall be the Board member of the Host of the next Conference between the two consecutive Assemblies.
- 8.2 The officers in principle shall serve a term of two years, which starts at the end of an Assembly in which they are elected and ends at the following Assembly. Despite preceding statement, Immediate Past President shall serve until the end of the next Conference after one's presidency term. President-Elect shall serve from the end of the previous Conference to the start of one's presidency term.

Article 9: Secretariat

A Secretariat shall be established at Science Council of Japan (SCJ) which shall assist the work of the Council and the Board. The Secretariat shall be led by the Secretary General/Treasurer.

Article 10: Finance

The necessary expenditures of the SCA shall be shared among SCJ, the Host and delegates as stated in the Bylaws.

By-laws of the Science Council of Asia (SCA)

Approved on May 14, 2000
Revised on May 9, 2001
Revised on May 13, 2002
Revised on May 13, 2003
Revised on May 13, 2004
Revised on June 16, 2009
Revised on July 4, 2011
Revised on July 10, 2012
Revised on June 17, 2014

Article 1: Membership

- An application for membership from eligible organization of a same country/region where the National Member has already existed shall be nominated by one of existing member organizations for the consideration at the Management Board (the Board).
- An application for membership from eligible organization for the first time from a country/region shall be nominated by a National Member for consideration at the Board. Prior to the consideration, each nomination must be seconded by another National Member.
- A nominated member organization shall become a member of the SCA after gaining consensus approval of the members present in the Board.

Article 2: General Assembly

When needed, the General Assembly (the Assembly) shall carry out its functions by correspondence including e-mail communications.

Article 3: Management Board

- A National Member shall nominate one representative to serve as a member of the Board.
- A list of the members of the Board shall be presented to the Assembly before the commencement of their terms.
- In the event that a representative of a National Member does not complete one's term as a member of the Board, the National Member shall provide a replacement within 60 days. The replacement shall serve the remainder of the predecessor's existing term.

- In the event that a representative of a member of the Board is not able to attend a meeting of the Board, one may designate a substitute for attending the meeting.
- A member organization may propose international or national organizations of cultural, social and/or natural sciences and technology, who are interested in the SCA's activities, to the officers for approval as observers in the Board, 2 months prior to the next Annual Conference (the Conference).

Article 4: Officers

- In the event that an officer does not complete one's term, the replacement provided must be approved by the Assembly within 60 days.
- In the event that an officer does not complete one's term as officer but remains as a member of the Board, the Assembly shall elect another member of the Board to take one's position within 60 days. The replacement shall serve the remainder of the predecessor's existing term.
- Until the replacement of an officer has been approved by the Assembly, the President may ask a member of the Board to serve as an acting officer. If the position of President remains unfilled, the Vice President, the President-Elect or the Immediate Past President, or the Secretary General/Treasurer, in that order, shall serve as Acting President. If the position of the President and other officer(s) remains unfilled, the Acting President may invite member(s) of the Board to serve as acting officer(s). If all four positions are vacant, the oldest member of the Board shall become Acting President and may

¹ The term "National" as used in Statutes and By-laws of SCA has no connotation other than denoting a Member admitted under the provisions of Article 4.2 of Statutes.

the By-laws to an Assembly two years in advance of the time the membership fee shall be introduced into the SCA.

6.2 For holding the meetings including an Assembly and/or a Board, the Host, in principle, shall bear the costs of conference facilities including communication costs, printing costs, and personnel costs, etc. as well as those for receptions. Except preceding statement, the costs of facilities for the Conference and other SCA activities, in principle, shall be borne by the Host and Science Council of Japan (SCJ). Airfares, accommodation costs and meal costs for the participants shall be borne by the respective organizations to which the participants belong.

- 6.3 The expenses for the maintenance and operations of the Secretariat shall be borne by SCJ.
- 6.4 Not only the Host of the Conference, but also every member organization may accept donations from international, governmental, public or private donors for activating SCA activities.
- 6.5 The Secretary General/Treasurer shall submit an annual financial report on the income and expenditures from the membership fees to the Board after the membership fee is approved by the Assembly.

Article 7: Amendment of the Statutes and By-laws

- A National Member or the Board, but not a member organization, may submit changes to the Statutes and the By-laws to the President 3 months prior to the next Assembly. No changes may be made without the consensus approval of the Assembly.

MEMO

Moving Asia Together