

Strategies for Technology Enabled Innovation for Competitiveness in South Asia

Contents

(Proposed)

Acknowledgements

Acronyms and Abbreviations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PART I Terms of Reference

1. Background
2. Objectives and Rationale
3. Scope of the study
4. Suggested methodology

PART II Technology Enabled Innovation for Competitiveness: A Global Perspective

1. General Overview
2. Global Scenario
3. Asian Scenario
4. South Asia Region (SAR)

PART III Case Studies: Good Practices in Innovation Ecosystems

1. Local Innovation Ecosystem – This will include a detailed study of prominent innovation clusters that have led to the establishment of Fortune 500 enterprises. e.g. Silicon Valley, Boston, Oxford to Cambridge Arc, etc.
2. Regional Networks – Study will attempt a deep understanding of successful regional innovation partnership initiatives such as:
 - a. Programs that seek to complement national research and development programs with activities that have a “regional added value”. e.g. FP7 program of the European Union
 - b. Networks and collaborations of producers of innovations from developing and middle income countries. e.g. the Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Networks (DCVMN).

3. Global – A study of the strategic alliances that harness the capabilities, infrastructure and competencies of diverse and globally dispersed research and innovation institutions. e.g. Global Research Alliance (GRA).

PART IV Lessons for SAR

PART V: Building Regional Innovation Ecosystems for SAR: Assessing Current Status & Key Challenges Going Forward

1. General overview
2. Higher education and supply of R&D personnel
3. Investments in R&D: Institutions and SMEs
4. Enabling S&T policies and infrastructure
 - a. Public R&D institutions
 - b. Private Sector Enterprises
 - c. Public-Private-Partnerships
5. Technology / venture financing initiatives
6. IP systems and enabling regulatory structures
7. Key challenges in establishing a regional innovation ecosystem

PART VI Assessment of Potential Drivers for Building Regional Innovation Ecosystems

1. Enhanced political stability
2. Innovation led economic growth
3. Shared resources (physical and intellectual)

PART VII Potential Drivers for Establishing a Regional Innovation Ecosystem for SAR

1. Assessment of the potential of competitive advantage of building regional innovation clusters in countries that do not have any geographical proximity.
2. Specific regional funding incentives and programs tailored to promote ICT, trade, FDI and diaspora / talent flows.
3. Creating incentives for producers of goods and services that lead to inclusive innovation.
4. Building Traditional Knowledge Innovation Networks (Although low income, all SAR countries have strengths in traditional medicine that can be leveraged).
5. Creating incentives for small medium enterprises (SMEs) to collaborate on a regional basis.

6. Grassroots Innovation Networks – scouting, documenting and valorizing.
7. Sensitive Areas (Potential for collaborative networks in sensitive areas such as Water, Security, etc.)
8. India as a lead (Leveraging Indian strengths in science, technology and innovation that could potentially contribute to the regional innovation and competitiveness agenda)

PART VIII Education in Innovation and Innovation in Education

1. Building adequate Higher Education capacity in SAR for growth and competitiveness – This will focus on identifying opportunities for regional co-operation in Higher Education where India can play a major role from the supply side.

PART IX Conclusions and Recommendations

1. General
2. Specific recommendations

Annexure I

Annexure II

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