United States National Science Board Task Fore on International Science Roundtable Discussion on International Science & Engineering Partnership Grand Plaza Park Royal, Singapore, September 25, 2006

Notes (taken by Prof. Lee & Jennifer) as an internal documents for NSC

- 1 Dr. Jon C. Strauss (Chairman, Task Force on International Science)
 - 1.1 說明本次 Roundtable Discussion 目標及 National Science Board (NSB)
 Task Fore on International Science 運作的方式及報告上次(May 11 Major task force activities)會議
 - 1.2 Benefits of International Science and Engineering Partnerships
 - 1.2.1 Advanced science and engineering research
 - 1.2.2 Improved relations between countries
 - 1.2.3 Improved quality of life
 - 1.2.4 Environmental awareness and protection
 - 1.2.5 Capacity building
 - 1.2.6 Sustainable economic development
 - 1.3 Introduction of the participants.
 - 1.4 Appreciation from the NSB for the participation.
- 2 澳洲代表 (Dr. Gail Reekie, Assistant Manager, International Science and Technology Policy and Programs Section, Department of Education, Science and Training, Australia)
 - 2.1 希望藉此一會議,能夠瞭解各國政府由其經驗可以分享哪種方法最容 易推動政策及有最佳的效果。
 - 2.2 強調 her Department would like to work for the international cooperation.
- 3 加拿大的代表(Ms. Vanessa Chang, Canada, Industry Canada)
 - 3.1 介紹了該國的幾種 funding program。討論中,加國代表提及該國剛與中國完成一個共同政策研究(Canada China complimentary study),將推動一個如同我國的三明治 program,雙方各自 fund 其研究團隊。
 - 3.2 MOU with China and India were emphasized. Young post-docs exchanging programs with China.
- 4 印尼代表 (Dr. Finarya Legoh, Indonesia, the State Ministry of Research and

Technology)

- 4.1 介紹了該機構的任務及 Programs (Six priority programs, Thematic programs), types of International Cooperation, eg. with NOAA, Roles of international cooperation unit, Scope of international cooperation [Website www.ristek.go.id]
- 5 日本代表 (Dr. Yasuyuki Yagi, Councilor, International Affairs Department)
 - 5.1 鼓勵美國 NSB 推動政策來使 NSF 等 funding agency 送更多 Scientists, engineers, students 到其他國家去作研究或求學。
- 6 美國國務院代表 (Mr. E. Bruce Howard, Deputy Director, Office of Science and Technology)
 - 6.1 提及美國所有政府單位的經費均經過國會取得,如果 US government agency 要將研究經費送到國外,該 agency 必須向國會 justify 該筆經費可以有 domestic contribution,舉例而言,NIH 的 Fogatry 經費
- 7 日本代表 (Ms. Sonoko Watanabe, Japan, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology) 提及該國的兩種國際合作計畫:
 - 7.1 Cooperation in S&T
 - 7.1.1 The approaches of competition, cooperation or support applied according to situation
 - 7.1.1.1 Equal partnership
 - 7.1.1.1.1 Mutually agreed theme on the basis of equality and mutual benefit
 - 7.1.1.1.2 Researchers will be funded by their own country
 - 7.2 Vertical cooperation (such as ODA)
 - 7.2.1.1.1 Technical assistance, human resources development that will enable developing countries to pursue their own sustainable socioeconomic development
 - 7.2.1.1.2 Aid to recipient countries
- 8 韓國代表 (Dr. Jeong Hyop Lee (李政協), Science & Technology Policy Institute, Korea, jhlee@stepi.re.kr,經濟地理學/研究委員,科學技術政策研究院)提及韓國乃是介於已開發國家和開發中國家的一個國家,因此可以是一個非常好的橋樑。他提及MIT Media Lab的Smart Car先進研究與研究學生對於商業模式的生疏,由於韓國在領域的熟悉程度,因此認為該國可以對於將美國先進科技商業化有所幫助。除此之外,他還認為東北亞複雜的政經情況以及北韓的原子彈計畫均讓韓國於此一領域佔有重要地位,換言之,他認為

國際間的科技研究合作可以降低區域性的緊張情勢,舉例而言,他認為兩個國家共同出資來推動國際合作,但其目標並不是提升兩國內的科技或經濟,而是來推動或提升開發中國家的國際參與和福祉,如此或可降低區域間的tension。 (ANSTO will propose a project in the APEC meetings.)

- 9 紐西蘭代表 (Dr. Tobias Nischalke, Ministry of Research, Science and Technology) 提及該國的小國思考,因此該國的研究均為相當聚焦的計畫,也的確建立出一些領先全球的科技領域,但該國正積極推動國際合作,以求能夠與國際先進研究接軌。
- 10 菲律賓代表 (Dr. Ester B. Ogena, Science Education Institute, Department of Science and Technology) 提及該國對於國合計畫的 IP 分配已漸漸重視,有幾個由科學家所提出的案例,讓該國政府認為值得進一步討論此一重要議題。
- 11 泰國代表 (Ms. Churdchan Juangbhanich, Thailand) 考慮原子能的和平用途為 重要能源來源與國際合作。
- 12 美國代表 (Mr. E. Bruce Howard, Office of Science and Technology, US Department of State)表示三個主要議題為其重要思考方向:
 - 12.1 Science for Decision-making
 - 12.2 Science & Technology for Sustainable Development
 - 12.3 Access to Cutting Edge R&D and Emerging Information 美國與韓國私人醫院在抗藥性肺結核的研究就是一個例子。他提及由於美國 沒有一個統籌全國性科技研究的單位,因此所有科技研究的國際合作推動均 較不 coherent,目前此一工作乃是由 State Department 負責,但由於國務院中 沒有許多工程師或科學家,因此有時候較不容易真正推動國際科技合作。災 害救濟與災難降低 (disasters mitigation) 為另外一個值得注意的領域。
- 13 越南代表(Mr. Le Thanh Binh, Ministry of Science and Technology)提及該國正邀請國際知名學者到該國指導建立 Center of Excellence,同時該國將禽流感、農業科技等列為重要議題。
- 14 韓國代表 (Dr. Jeong Hyop Lee (李政協), Science & Technology Policy Institute, Korea, jhlee@stepi.re.kr,經濟地理學/研究委員,科學技術政策研究院)提及美國對於國際科技的影響,因此在進行最終報告時,應該要考慮brain drain, reverse brain drain, brain circulation的各種狀況。韓國學生一旦從美國畢業就立刻回到韓國,雖然看起來沒有人才外流的問題,但也缺乏真正有經驗的國際人才。建議NSB在考慮相關政策建議時,應詳細考量人才問題。

Examining specific countries – assets & needs – making specialized types of program..

- 15 新加坡代表 (Mr. Joe) 認為美國的科技研發、人才訓練容量等均冠於全球, 因此應該鼓勵美國學者、學生到亞洲國家參訪或是進行一段短、中期研究計 書。
- 16 日本代表 (Dr. Yasuyuki Yogi, Councilor, International Affairs Department) 認 為科技研究中, Big Science 或基礎科學的研究計畫計畫較容易推動,但在推 動工程領域方面的研究時, IP 的共享通常不僅是國際合作所常面臨的問題, 即或國內合作也經常是問題。
- 17 美國代表(Dr. Patricia D. Galloway)認為國際間的工程領域合作,如同飲水、災害防制等,均為重要且直接的研究議題。而在此一領域,IP的問題較不重要。
- 18 美國代表(Mr. E. Bruce Howard, Office of Science and Technology, US Department of State)提及他們目前積極考量 technology accelerator incubator (產學合作)相關的計畫,此類計畫同時包含政府、及民間企業,其原因乃是因為目前有許多學界科技僅僅只是 sit within the lab,而未能真正進入商業化的程序,因此美國國務院開始推動國際產學合作(美蘇合作計畫、美國約旦合作計畫)。
- 19 Mr. Michael Croby 進行部分摘要與結論:
 - 19.1 許多國家僅僅 fund 各國各自的計畫,因此日本及澳洲認為美國在亞洲 地區的合作能量依目前狀況,並不夠多、也不夠強。
 - 19.2 Challenging for international partnership:
 - 19.2.1 Need to need to justify the international funding (if the funding goes out to foreigners --) very difficult to persuade the tax payers.
 - 19.2.2 Different physical years -- funding cycles are different
 - 19.2.2 Brain Drain/Circulation 的問題被積極討論。
 - 19.3 Collaboration for collaboration is not enough. Collaboration that is more essential for smaller countries. Mutually beneficial is certainly a key.
 Collaboration essential to countries they are small. It's sort of national objectives.
 - 19.4 Need to open up the US fund to international institutions and line up the national priorities is also an issue.
 - 19.5 Less than optimum S&T policy in US probably means better coordination

- in international collaborations is needed.
- 19.6 If US is to develop international S&T policy, alignment with UN resolutions on sustainable development should be considered.
- 19.7 Technology incubation of 2 plus 2 across the border should be considered:2+2 (both sides have researchers + industrial participants) should be a complicated issues.
- 19.8 Joint technology collaboration can be considered as a stabilizing force in regional economy.
- 19.9 Engineering cooperation even inside countries, the issues of IPR is an issue need to be addressed.
- 19.10 Countries facing fewer students to go abroad, this is a common issue.
- 19.11 General summaries will be sent out for comments within 3 weeks.
- 19.12 The NSB task force will have similar conference next month to collect more recommendations and have more observations
- 20 NSB task force 主軸 improve relationship between countries, capacity building, environmental awareness.
- 21 NSB 意識到各國對 S&E 投入越來越多,注意到 S&E 已成為國際合作的重要平台。
- 22 Dr. Michael Crosby 大約四年前曾訪台,與中研院邵廣昭所長認識。Dr. Crosby 對於本會代表專程赴新加坡與會,表示很高興。
- 23 NSB task force 報告中指出內部 cross-agency coordination 要加強。對外也要重視國際科技合作。OSTP 將扮演更重要的角色 to play a greater role in coordinating international S&E partnership activities.
- 24 NSB task force 強調 strengthening international exposure of U.S. students and researchers。建議:建立一個機制吸引外國的年輕學者及學生到台進行短期或中長期研究,加強國內年輕人與外國研究群的互動關係。
- 25 就建立 international S&E partnership 而言,NGOs 的角色也是很重要。但 NSB task force 報告中也強調:NGOs 的功能還是不能完全取代 government to government cooperation

26 總結:

- 26.1 此行本會由工程處率處長在會議中簡報我國的科技發展現況、國際科技合作〈特別是與美國合作〉的成果,並說明 international S&E partnership is essential for Taiwan. 強調我國對於建立夥伴關係、援助發展中國家及參與國際科技合作的意願。李處長簡報完,與會者紛紛表達對我國運用科技改善人民福祉和提供產業創新運用的努力的敬佩之意。
- 26.2 與會各國多數提及與中國的雙邊合作關係,在經費及資源有限的前提下,台灣學術界如何爭取與各國學者合作的機會與經費? NSC as a

funding agency should take it into serious consideration.

26.3 據 Dr. Crosby 的資訊:中國代表會前曾報名與會,但並未出席。