



#**INOVASI**
INDONESIA

Co-creative Mechanism in STI Coordination Between Japan and ASEAN

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CURRENT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN INDONESIA

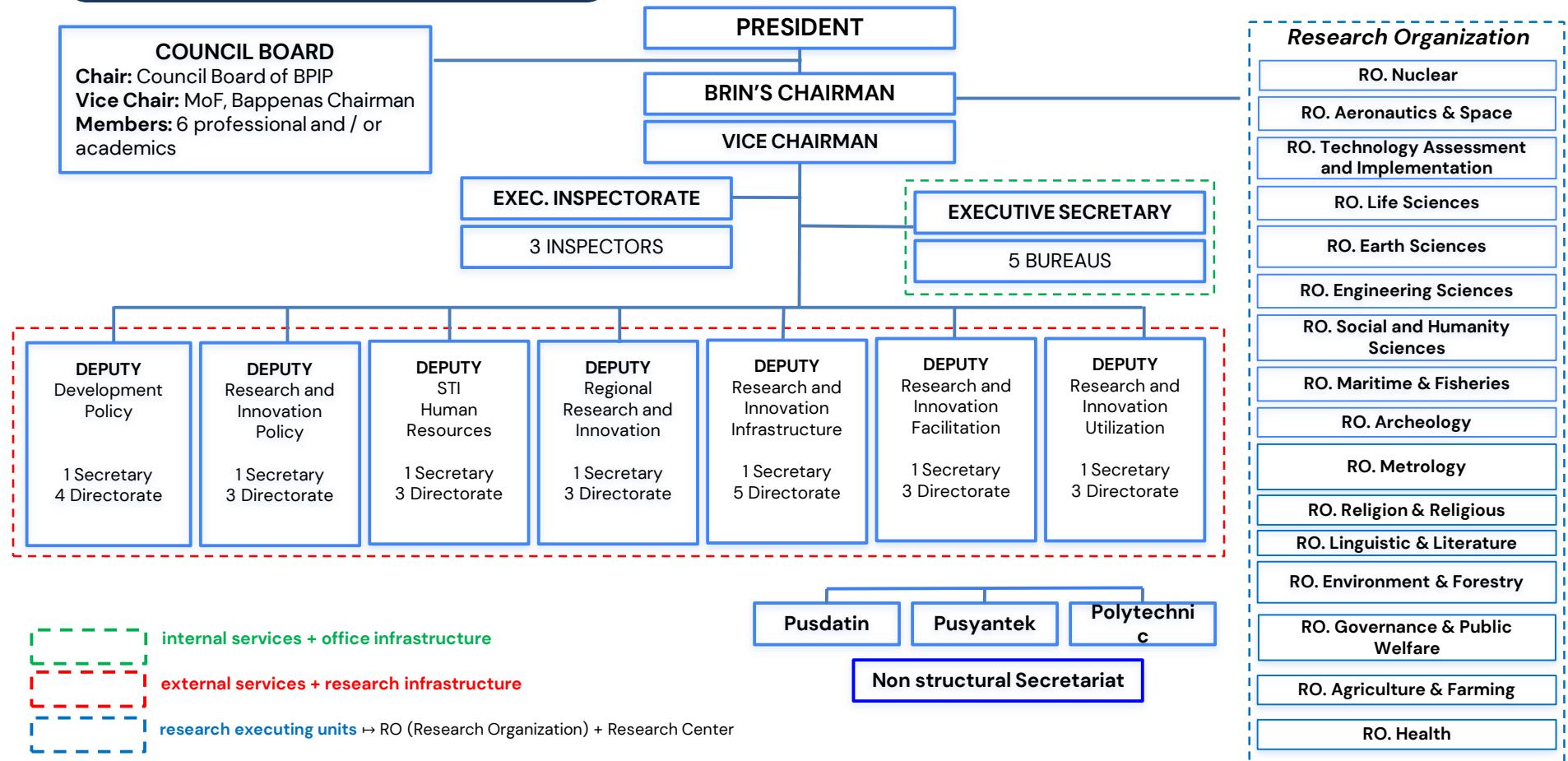
National Research Priority Indonesia for 2020-2024

- 1) Food
- 2) Energy
- 3) Health
- 4) Transportation
- 5) Engineering product
- 6) Defense and security
- 7) Maritime
- 8) Social humanities, arts and culture and education
- 9) Multidisciplinary and cross-sector



Research Strengthening in 2021

BRIN's Organization



BRIN's TARGET

National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) as the largest unit and research & innovation authorities in Indonesia plays important role to coordinate STI, create collaboration hub + enabler for global stakeholders including local industries to enter R&D based product development

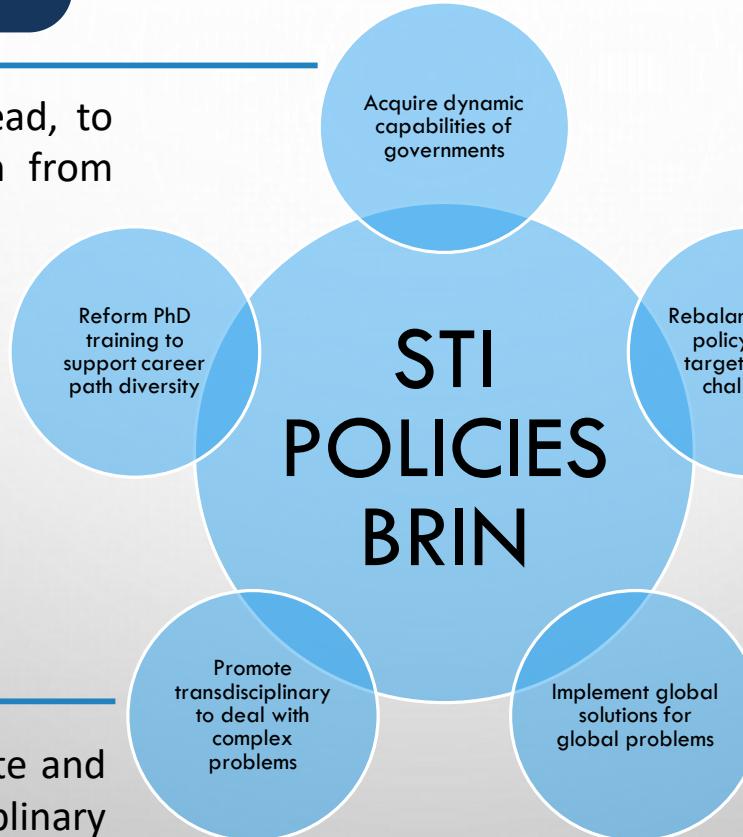
1. Integration Research Organization as per 2022
2. Transformation Business Process and Research Management (Human, Infrastructure, and Budget)
3. Refocusing research including STI capacity building to increase added value of resource-based and diversity-based economy
4. Indonesia as global platform of natural resource and diversity-based research by accelerating the role of STI
5. National industries facilitation and enabler
6. Creating platform for developing excellent S&T Human Resources and Entrepreneurs
7. Increasing direct impact of research and building research sector as an investment target



BRIN capable to think ahead, to think across and to learn from experience reflectively

BRIN committed to establish research system that facilitates and promotes PhD training and post-doctoral research

BRIN is designed to promote and incentivize transdisciplinary research



The proper policy mixed in term of policy instrument types and policy target should be designed properly

BRIN is to become an open research platform for domestic research performers as well as global research performers

STI COORDINATOR : SPECIFIC ROLE



STI Coordinator plays important role in science, technology, and innovation activities. The Coordinator is responsible for providing leadership required to support the operation of the Japan-ASEAN program.

The position responsibilities include a wide range of activities related to performance and successful of scientific research projects in meeting the objectives and defining outputs or event outcomes of the research projects of the collaboration.

Review of Self-Assessment Exercise to JASTIP 1st Phase Self-Appraisal Report, Research Center for Biomaterial (LIPI)

1. Collaborative Research

- Positives
 - JASTIP project produced excellent scientific output both in quality and quantity.
 - JASTIP project enables the transfer of knowledge and technology from Japan and other countries to Indonesia.
 - JASTIP project inspires RC Biomaterials LIPI to plan new ideas in research programs.
 - JASTIP project improves the institutional quality of RC Biomaterials LIPI.
 - JASTIP project enables RC Biomaterials LIPI to expand networking, especially in ASEAN and Japan.
- Negatives
 - JASTIP project has not been able to accommodate senior researchers from Japan or ASEAN countries to stay and conducting research at RC Biomaterials LIPI for a sufficient time (for example, one month or longer).
 - Although there is already a collaboration between ASEAN countries and across WPs, it is still too little and needs to be expanded.
 - Additional institutions from each country are needed to increase the benefit of the JASTIP project to society.

2. Platform Formation

Positives

- JASTIP has strengthened collaboration between Indonesia (especially RC Biomaterials LIPI) –Japan, and Indonesia - ASEAN countries.
- JASTIP has enabled Indonesia (especially RC Biomaterials LIPI) to expand networking in ASEAN through open research collaborations with ASEAN countries through the JASTIP-net platform.

Negatives

- 1. Joint laboratory scheme is not practical. Therefore, the whole research facility from the participant institutions (e.g., RC Biomaterials LIPI, RISH, and so on) should be open for this collaboration.
- 2. Other universities or research institutions from Japan are necessary to be involved in the JASTIP scheme.
- 3. At the steering committee meeting, there should be a schedule to introduce new institutions that will participate in JASTIP. It is important.

3. Human Resource Development

Positives

- The JASTIP program has helped a lot in developing the Human Resources of RC Biomaterials LIPI. Many young researchers at RC Biomaterials LIPI with a Doctoral degree were initiated from the JASTIP program.
- Through JASTIP training programs, many young human resources of RC Biomaterials LIPI can
 - improve their skills and knowledge in research, as well as gain new knowledge and ideas in their field of research.

Negatives

- JASTIP has not involved young researchers from Japan to collaborate in conducting research with fellow young researchers from Indonesia or other ASEAN countries.
- Involvement of universities from ASEAN countries is necessary to enable young researchers from Japan to participate (e.g., through a double degree program between universities). The involvement of universities from ASEAN countries in the second phase of JASTIP is crucial to

accommodate young Japanese scientists in the JASTIP program.

4. Multi-Stakeholder Partnership

Positives

- Dialogue with policymakers and the private sector was accommodated through JASTIP Symposia.

Negatives

- Efforts to conduct collaborative research with the private sector are still lacking.
- Efforts to conduct discussions with local governments and society as technology users have not been conducted.
- The previous JASTIP symposia did not involve technology users, such as local people, local government, or NGOs.

5. Sustainability of Collaboration

Positives

- JASTIP has produced many doctoral graduates who are now active researchers at RC Biomaterials LIPI so that the continuity of the collaboration between Indonesia (RC Biomaterials LIPI) and Japan (RISH Kyoto University) can be maintained.

Negatives

- The sustainability of cooperation in the long term is still limited between Indonesia (RC Biomaterials LIPI) and Japan (RISH Kyoto University). However, the sustainability between Indonesia and other ASEAN countries are still not guaranteed. More efforts are needed in the JASTIP second phase to maintain the continuity of the cooperation among all parties.
- Because there have not been any joint efforts (among parties) to obtain other funding than JASTIP, this cooperation's sustainability is vulnerable, mostly when JASTIP funding is finished. Thus, it is necessary that all parties together try to approach additional financing during the second phase of JASTIP.

6. Community Development

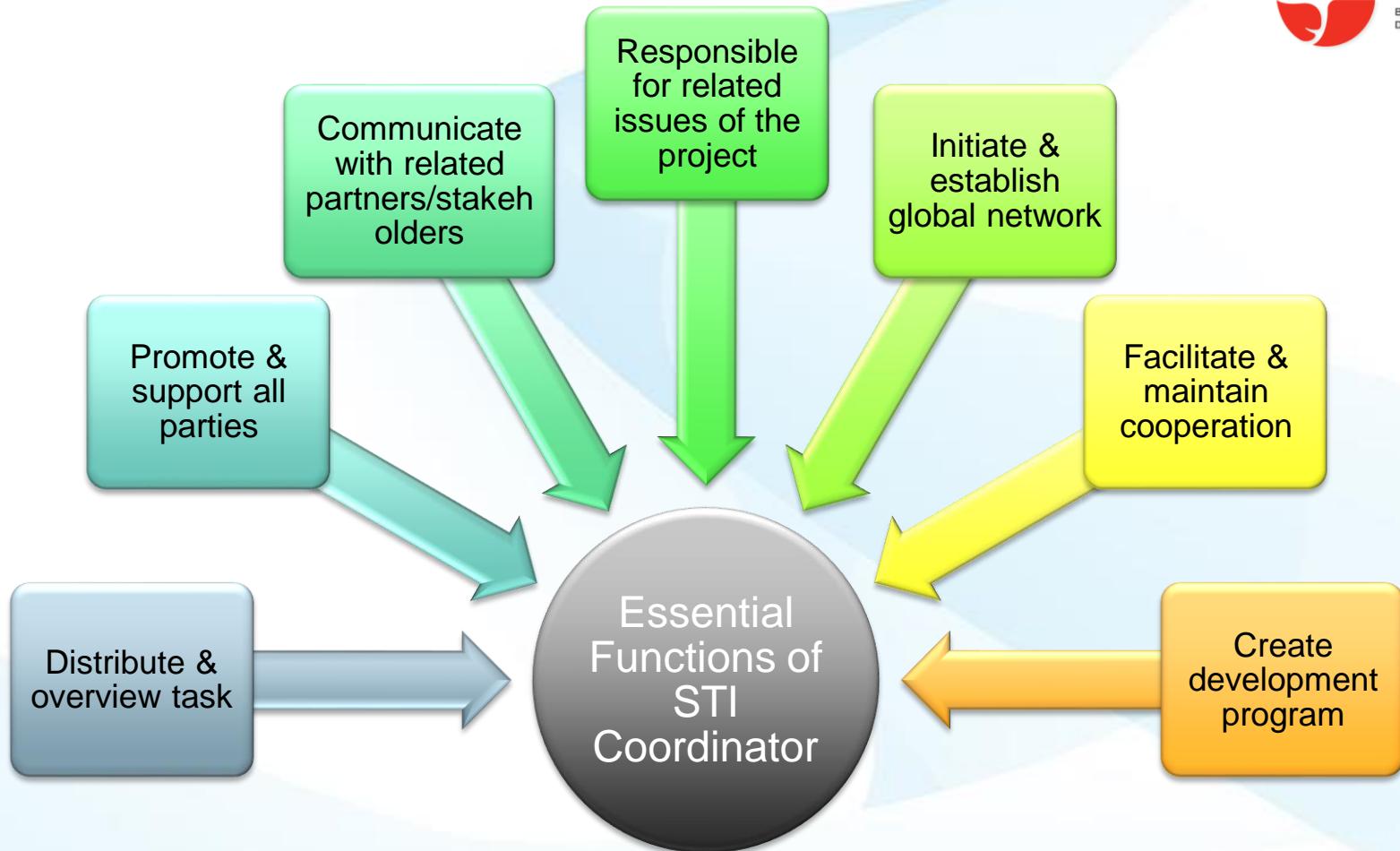
Positives

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Negatives

- 1) Dissemination of technology and innovation in the first phase is lacking. Therefore, in the second phase, it is crucial to start communicating with society and local government and trying to listen to their problem. Thus, from this point, JASTIP can begin to implement the innovation and technology developed during the first phase. It can increase the impact of JASTIP on the local community. Shortly, each WP coordinator has to provide and present the technology and innovation implementation plan.

EXAMPLE



STI Coordinators : SKILLS and ABILITY

1. Ability to acknowledge and understand kind of research activities and projects collaboration
2. Ability to effectively develop and nurture relationships with a diverse group of stakeholders as well as people to people contact
3. Ability to understand certain issues related S & T (public policy, international relations, science communication, etc)
4. Ability to understand issues related to IPR, MTA, GRTKF, Confidentiality, legal basis document, ethical issue, and regulation
5. Ability to encourage any support funding scheme from third party
6. Ability to promote and disseminate of the research results of the project
7. Excellent verbal and written communication skills
8. Ability to maintain a calm professional demeanor
9. Master/Doctoral degree in relevant area and/or equivalent of education and related working experience

CULTIVATING STI COORDINATOR

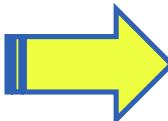
How to Cultivate STI Coordinator in Organization



ASEAN-Japan Cooperation

ASEAN-Japan could execute any program to cultivate STI Coordinators by implementing capacity-building programs that train a person to become STI Coordinator in order to understand the common practice in AMS and Japan to be improved to achieve project effectiveness with regard to his/her role and competencies.

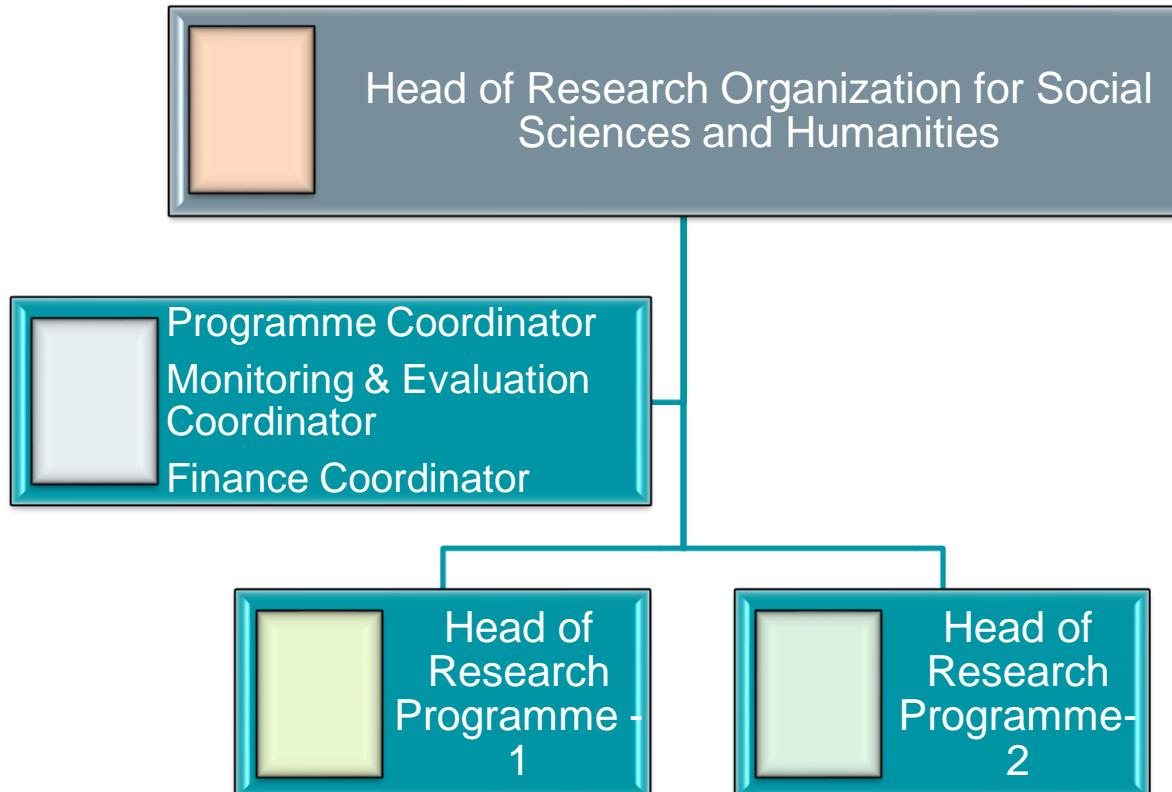
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- WHO?**
- 1) Researcher**
 - 2) Science Officer**
 - 3) Academician**
 - 4) Governmental official**
 - 5) Others potential/professional**



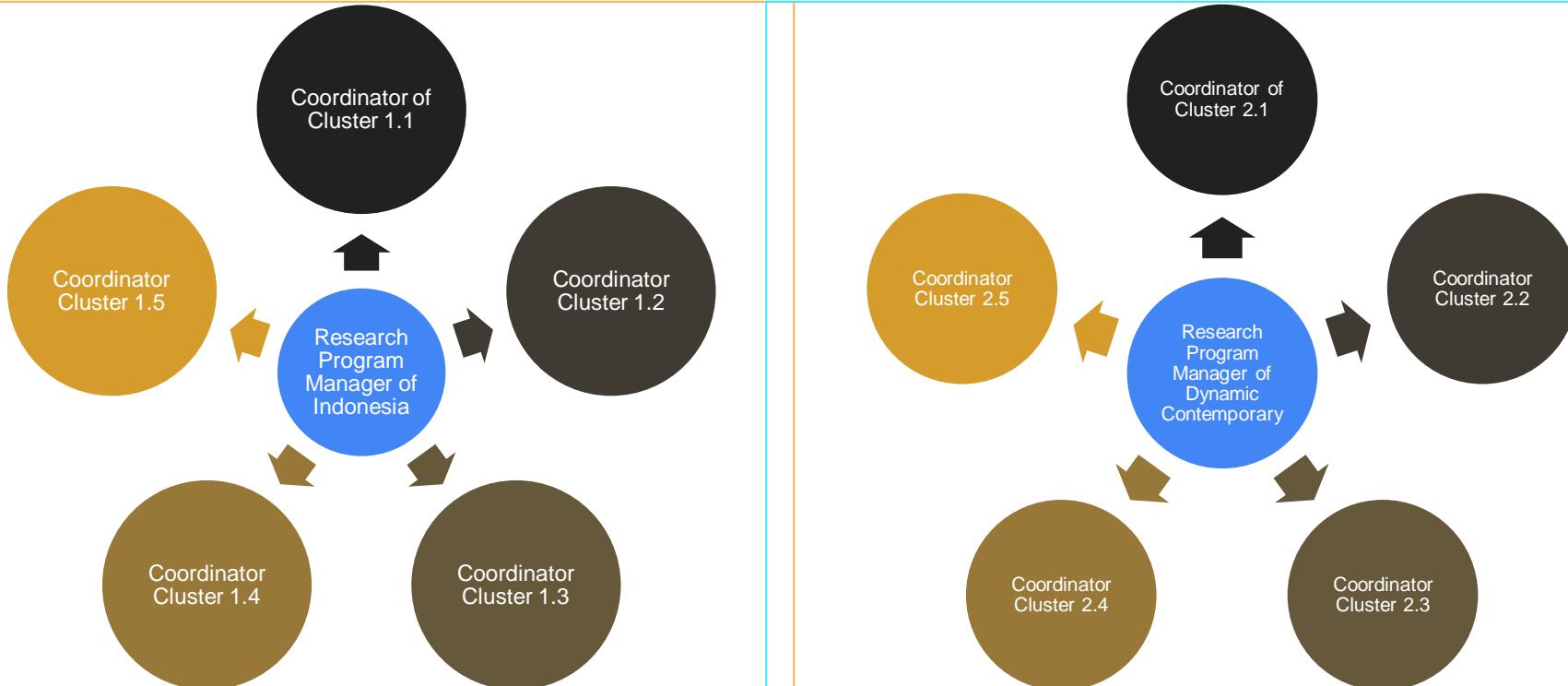
Deputy for Research and Innovation Policy

To carry out the formulation and determination of policies in the field of research and innovation which includes master plans for the advancement of science and technology, and roadmaps for research, development, study, application, as well as inventions and innovations, implementation of nuclear energy, and implementation of spacecraft.

BRIN: Research Management Business Model of Research Programme and Activities under RO for Social Sciences and Humanities 2022-2024



BRIN: Research Management Business Model of Research Programme and Activities under RO for Social Sciences and Humanities 2022-2024



- What has current research activities in each country and ASEAN Japan Cooperation produced and what is not produced? What are their strengths and weakness?
- We have pointed out the importance of STI Coordinator to overcome the challenges of research promotion and social implementation in addressing common social challenges and propose the joint human resource development of STI Coordinator by ASEAN and Japan. How would you rate this proposal? What is the specific role of the STI Coordinator?
- How can STI Coordinator be trained efficiently? What programs and curricula are effective in systematically and strategically cultivating STI Coordinators? What role should ASEAN and Japan cooperation play in the cultivating STI Coordinators?
- How do you consider the career development of STI Coordinator? Is it appropriate for a researcher or a governmental official to hold this position or should we nurture a professional of STI Coordinator?



BACKGROUND OF THE MATERIALS



Thank you



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