

## Focus Areas

The following are few of the major focus areas of the Workshop:

- History and Background of NIS Concept;
  - What is NIS?
  - Where did it come from?
  - Why and By whom was it developed?
  - What are its main canons?
  - How was / is and by whom it used?
  - What is its usefulness?
  - What are its advantages, and disadvantages?
- Complementary concepts;
- Examples of NIS in practice;
- General IP Issues;
- Protection of IP in Research Projects;
- IP Management; and;
- IP Commercialization and Enforcement.

## Who Should Attend Workshop

The participants would be middle to high - level policy planners and administrators, academicians, and PhD students coming from the Islamic world. The incentives would include developing capability to understand and possibly develop NIS and IP policies for strengthening technology capability, as well as responding effectively to the challenges of building competitiveness amid globalization and rapid technological change.

## Eligibility Criteria

Bachelor Degree / experience in the areas relevant to the workshop title.

## For Further Information

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## Co-Organized by:



ISESCO



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# 3-day Regional Consultative Workshop on National Innovation System and Intellectual Property (Asian Region)

October 7 – 9, 2013  
Islamabad – Pakistan





## Introduction and Background

**National Innovation System** based on a sound Science, Technology & Innovation (STI) policy is universally regarded as the key driver of a country's sustainable economic development and a significant contributor in enhancing the social and economic well-being of its citizens. While facing myriad exigencies emanating from the prevalent political, economic and social considerations it is imperative to have a strong national STI policy in order to ensure realization of long term growth and development. A robust institutional framework with the ability of adapting to the changing conditions and able to retain the national competitiveness is necessary. Merely the market force would not suffice for sustainable socio-economic development.

It is equally important to realize the fact that the generation, accumulation and dissemination of '*practically applicable knowledge*' has become the primary source of development, competitiveness and wealth creation. The judicious and timely application of latest scientific advances in new products, processes, and services leads societies and nation states to knowledge economy.

During the past few decades, the concept of 'National Innovation System' (NIS) has become popular as a core conceptual framework for analyzing the technological change, which is regarded as indispensable foundation of the long-term socio-economic development. With liberalization of the world trade, a well implemented NIS has been widely recognized as a sine qua non for the promotion of science and technology led sustainable economic growth.

This concept rests on the assertion that understanding of the linkages among the institutions, especially how these institutions relate to each other as elements of a collective system of knowledge creation and diffusion is crucial in improving a country's innovative performance. It follows that a '*system of innovation*' is constituted by elements (i.e. firms, universities, research institutions, funding agencies, etc.) and relationships which impact upon the production, diffusion and use of new economically useful knowledge, responsible for translating or converting basic and applied research results into technology and products.

**Intellectual Property (IP)** is an intangible asset owned and legally protected by the owner from its unauthorized use. IP contributes significantly to the national and state economies as an instrument for instigating creativity and innovation through valuing the efforts of the original proponent and restraining others. Many industries rely heavily on the adequate enforcement of their patents, trademarks, and copyrights for their economic benefit, while consumers use IP to ensure they are purchasing original and quality products.

The Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is of enormous importance to safe guard the business interests of the industries which are part of the NIS. The researchers and policy practitioners need to be aware of the issues related with the successful implementation of IP policy fundamentals and management strategies.

## The Workshop

In view of the foregoing, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) will

organize jointly with the Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South (COMSATS), Inter Islamic Network on Information Technology (INIT) and COMSATS Institute of Information Technology (CIIT), Islamabad – Pakistan, a 3-day Regional Consultative Workshop on 'National Innovation System and Intellectual Property (Asian Region)' scheduled to be held on October 7 – 9, 2013 at Islamabad, Pakistan.

## Aims and Objectives

The Consultative Workshop on 'National Innovation System and Intellectual Property' aims to conduct a mediated exercise, about the innovation driven policy interventions and their impact on a country's NIS. The main objective of the Workshop is developing capability of the participants from the OIC Member States (Asian Region) to understand and possibly develop NIS policies for strengthening technology capability, as well as responding effectively to the challenges of building competitiveness amid globalization and rapid technological change. The specific objectives of the session include:

- To raise understanding of participants on NIS and IP, including its policy concept, evolution, key elements and the facilitating factors;
- To explore an enabling policy framework for a sound NIS and IP policies for enhancing the national technological capability; and
- To provide a platform for research students, policy planners and administrators involved in the national STI policy planning and implementation.