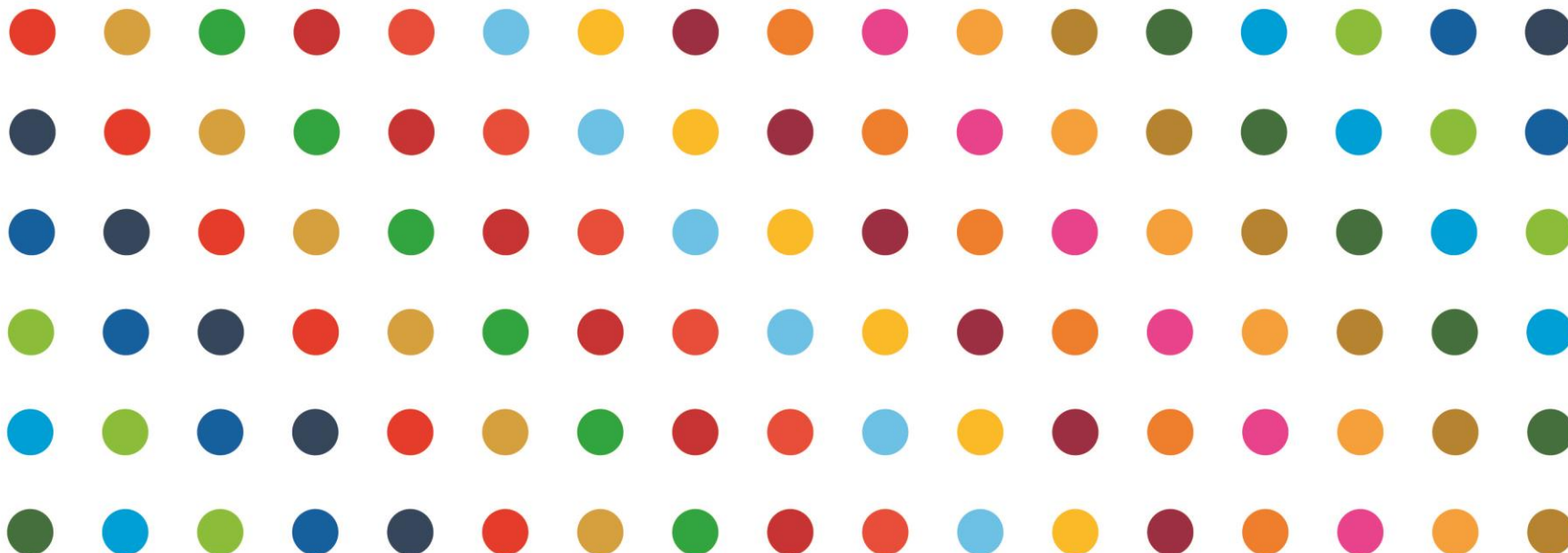
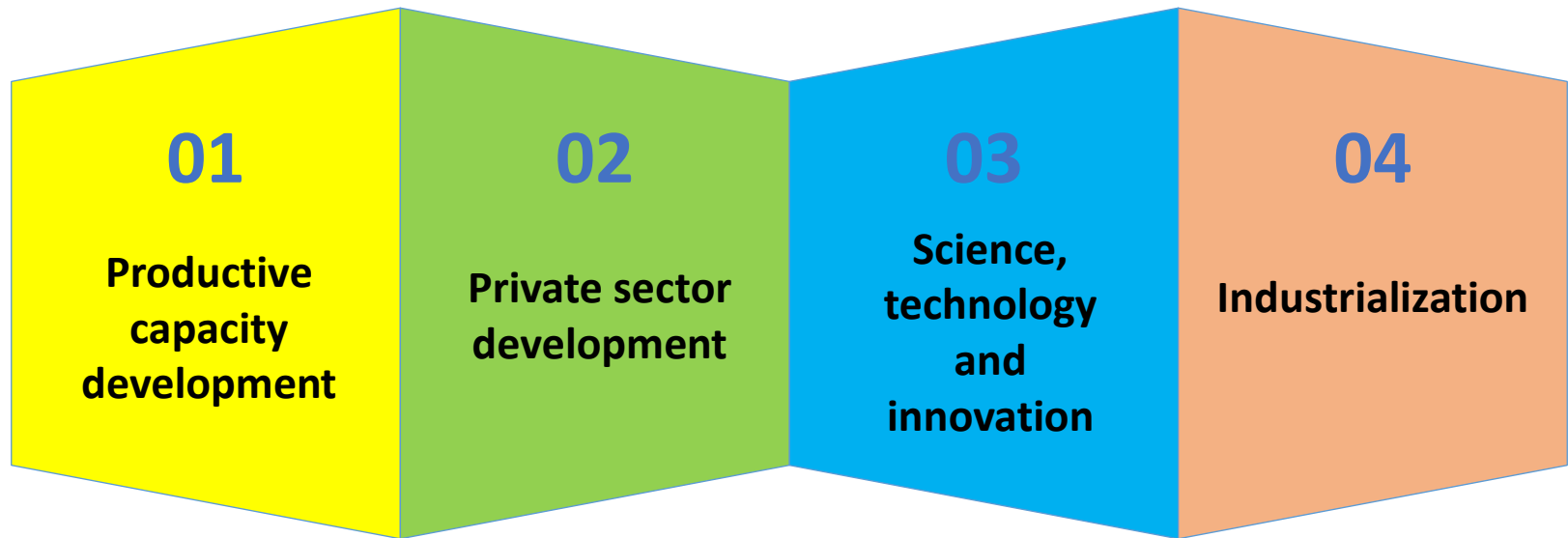

Priority area 1: Structural transformation and science, technology and innovation



**Consultation meeting on implementation of
the Awaza Programme of Action for LLDC
4 November 2025**



Four pillars of priority 1



Productive capacity development

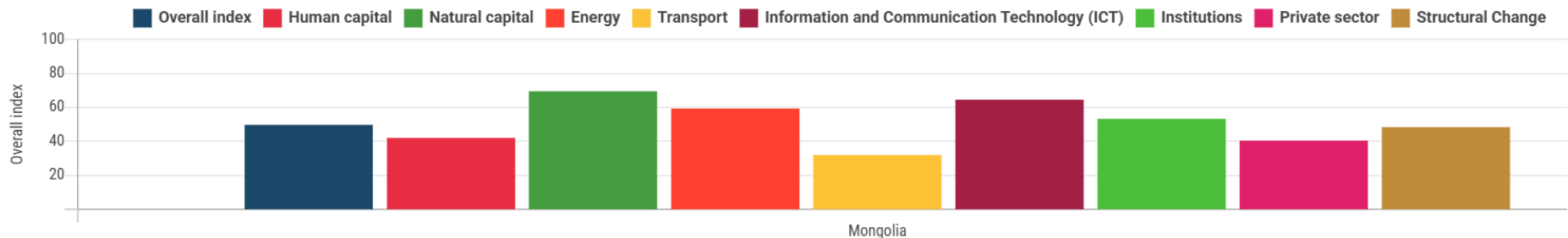
Enabling measures

- Access to agricultural research
- Regional and global networking platforms
- Sustainable agricultural practices
- Circular economy
- Creative economy
- Conducive policy environments
- Digital governance
- Financial services and products
- Minerals value chain

Targets

- Labour productivity and decent employment
- Output of services sectors
- Regional agriculture research hubs
- Access to inclusive, equitable and quality education, training and skills development
- Targeted technological and financial support and capacity-building

Mongolia in Productive Capacities Index (PCI)



Source: <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/Pci.html>

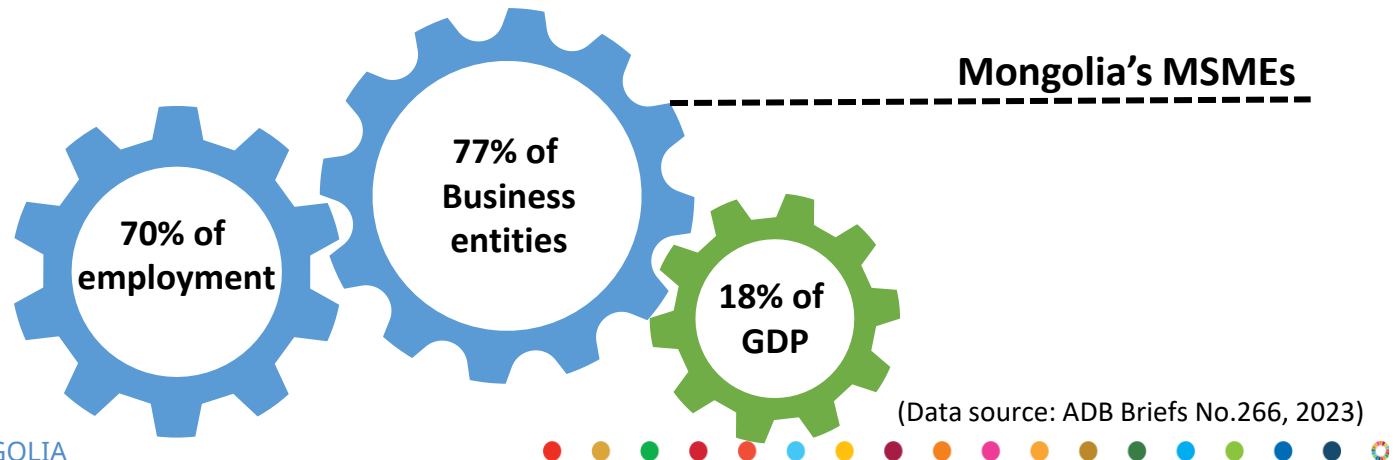
Private sector development

Enabling measures

- Entrepreneurship policies, institutional frameworks, export strategies and optimal national business climate
- e-commerce and digital economy
- Special economic zones, industrial parks, technology incubators, innovation hubs
- Intellectual property right
- Cross-sectoral linkages
- Collaboration and partnership
- Targeted policy actions

Targets

- Enhance business ecosystems
- Broaden and diversify entrepreneurial base
- Foster economic productivity
- Contract negotiations for extractive industries
- Policy formulation and international tax cooperation



Science, technology and innovation (STI)

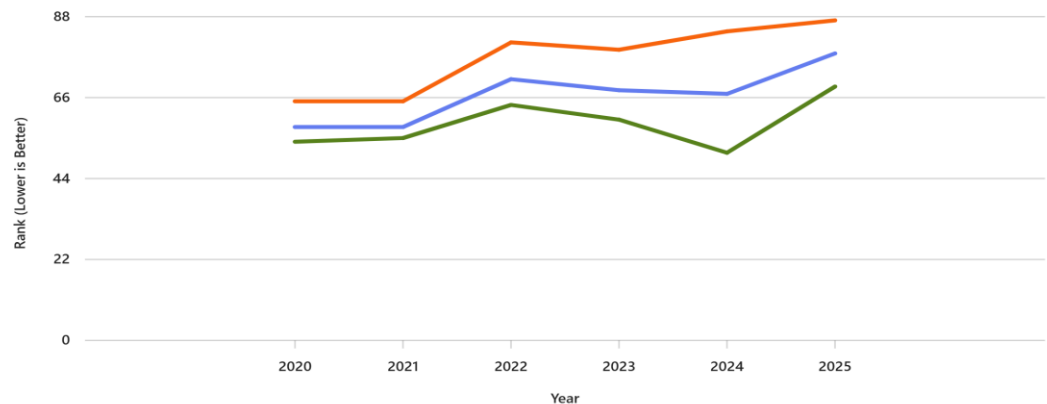
Enabling measures

- Access to new and emerging technologies
- Participation in digital economy
- Power of science, technology and innovation
- National research and innovation funds
- STI strategies
- Digital governance frameworks

Targets

- Investment in R&D and digital infrastructure
- Ecosystems for research, innovation and creativity
- Regional digital platforms
- Accessing technologies & needs assessment
- Centres of STI
- bridging the AI and other digital divides

Mongolia's ranking in Global Innovation Index



Overall Rank Innovation Input Rank Innovation Output Rank

Data source: WIPO Global Innovation Index

Industrialization

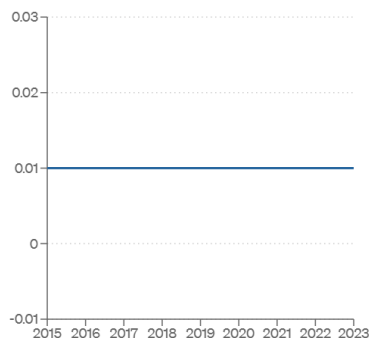
Enabling measures

- Proactive industrial policy frameworks
- Rural industrialization
- Formalization of the informal sectors
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective
- Strategic coherence between trade and investment policies, and industrial policy objectives
- Targeted industrial development programmes and projects and investment in the manufacturing sector

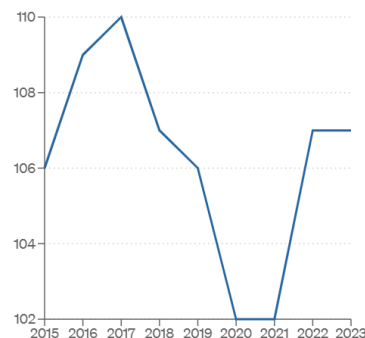
Targets

- Contribution of manufacturing value added to the GDP
- Share of medium and high-tech manufacturing in the total value added in manufacturing
- Proactive, equitable, inclusive and sustainable industrial policies

CIP score



CIP rank



Mongolia's score and ranking in Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP) Index

Findings from 2024 STI consultation

Translating STI into national policy planning

- Inadequate research infrastructure, environment, and human resource capacity.
- Limited financial support
- weak inter-agency coordination.
- Risk of STI negatively impacting equality, human rights, and freedoms.
- Poor application of and investment in STI in rural areas.

Enhancement of STI capacities in Academia

- Universities excluded from competitive research tenders.
- Minimal private sector involvement
- Insufficient funding and projects for university-affiliated institutes.
- Lack of startup coaching expertise and poor environment for tech development.
- Absence of intellectual property valuation system.

IPR and technology transfer in STI

- Mismatch between research outputs and market needs.
- Skills and qualifications of researchers, especially youth, need improvement.
- Insufficient compensation to human resources.
- IPs are undervalued in the market.
- Research institutions operate in silos with limited collaboration.

Incubation of STI & bringing it to the market

- Shortage of skilled human resources.
- No integrated national STI policy framework.
- Limited financial resources for expert recruitment and research.
- Lack of mechanisms to commercialize research outcomes.



THANK YOU!

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