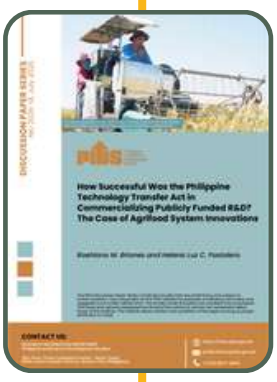
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HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE PHILIPPINE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACT IN COMMERCIALIZING PUBLICLY FUNDED R&D? THE CASE OF AGRIFOOD SYSTEM INNOVATIONS



The Constitution prioritizes innovation and the protection of inventors' rights, while also promoting the widespread use of science and technology. The Intellectual Property Code of 1998 addresses the former, while the Technology Transfer Act of 2010 aims for the latter. This study represents the first comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the government's technology transfer program for agrifood products. Despite considerable data constraints, the study compiled a profile of publicly funded R&D products, their associated RDIs, and technology transferees. Among its key findings are: RDIs are mostly SUCs; earnings from technology transfer have been minuscule; most transferred technologies are food products; RDIs encounter difficulties in securing IPRs, completing product development, and obtaining a fairness opinion report; most transferees are small enterprises; payment-free transfers are most common; investments made by transferees are modest, financed mostly by owner's capital and bank loans rather than government support; the market is usually regional or even nationwide, but sales, expenses, and net income are quite modest, with a wide variation in the return on investment. Qualitative findings include: low commercial potential of R&D products; fragmented information systems; high business costs; and limited institutional capacity of RDIs. The study concludes with policy implications for allocating resources to public agricultural R&D, as well as for reforms to laws and policies governing technology transfer and commercialization. *Published by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, July 27, 2026*

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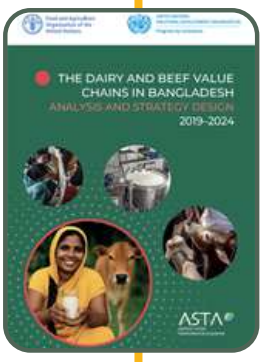
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AGRICULTURE

THE DAIRY AND BEEF VALUE CHAINS IN BANGLADESH: ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY DESIGN 2019-2024



The FAO–UNIDO Agrifood Systems Transformation Accelerator (ASTA) supports the transformation of agrifood systems into more inclusive, sustainable and resilient systems by translating strategic priorities into practical, scalable and investment-ready solutions. Formerly known as the 3ADI+ Initiative, ASTA was piloted in Bangladesh in 2018, applying the Sustainable Food Value Chain (SFVC) approach to conduct a participatory analysis of the dairy and beef value chains and develop an upgrading strategy for the sector. The analysis identified key constraints, underlying causes of underperformance and opportunities for sustainable transformation. Building on these findings, ASTA developed a comprehensive value chain upgrading strategy comprising enhanced business models, targeted investment opportunities, and complementary policy, institutional and governance measures.

Published by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 2026

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS, SUSTAINABILITY, AND RESILIENCE IN PAKISTAN'S AGRIBUSINESS THROUGH CLIMATE-RESPONSIVE STRATEGIES



This report explores the susceptibility of Pakistan's agribusiness to impacts from changes in the climate; assesses the impact of inadequate infrastructure, investment, and inclusion; and outlines how to transform the sector into a driver of sustainable growth. Highlighting long-term food security concerns, it explains how impacts from the changing climate and extreme weather events, including major floods, cause significant losses for the sector. It considers market failures, infrastructure gaps, and the impact of excluding women from finance and land ownership. The roadmap it provides presents options on how Pakistan can transform its agribusiness by increasing private sector investment, scaling technical innovation, and mainstreaming inclusion to create a climate-resilient, competitive, and inclusive agribusiness economy.

Published by the Asian Development Bank, August 2026

FINANCE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

BRIDGING THE DIVIDE: AN ASEAN FINTECH SKILLS FRAMEWORK FOR INDONESIA, THE PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, AND VIET NAM

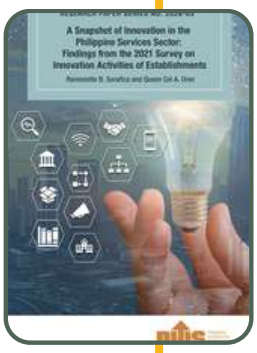


This report shows how Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Viet Nam face fintech workforce gaps and why aligning education with industry needs, boosting cross-border mobility, and improving digital credentials can help upskill employees. Commissioned by ADB and the Global Fintech Institute (GFI), it exposes a 48% technical skills gap and a 46% soft skills gap and explains how limited relevant training opportunities and workload constraints limit upskilling. It recommends ASEAN-level coordination to improve cross-border mobility and the introduction of industry-validated certification. Combined with localized training and work-based learning, employees can build the knowledge and skillsets needed to meet fintech demand.

Published by the Asian Development Bank, August 2026

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

A SNAPSHOT OF INNOVATION IN THE PHILIPPINE SERVICES SECTOR: FINDINGS FROM THE 2021 SURVEY ON INNOVATION ACTIVITIES OF ESTABLISHMENTS

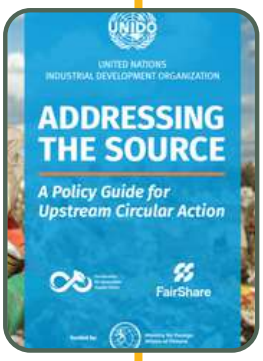


The PDP 2023–2028 recognizes innovation as a key driver of growth in the services sector, creating a strategic framework to reinvigorate the sector and strengthen creativity and innovation. To help formulate appropriate strategies and policies, this paper examines evidence on innovation in service industries using the 2021 Survey of Innovation Activities of Establishments, which provided broader sector coverage. The survey was conducted during the pandemic when establishments had to pivot to new modes of service delivery to survive. It offers a more nuanced profile of the demographics, innovation behaviors, and the determinants and effects of innovation across services subsectors.

Published by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, June 22, 2026

CIRCULAR ECONOMY (CE) CORNER

ADDRESSING THE SOURCE - A POLICY GUIDE FOR UPSTREAM CIRCULAR ACTION



This policy guide provides policymakers with a structured framework by detailing policy mechanisms and actions that promote upstream circularity. The guide identifies three strategic shifts essential for effective circular transitions: (1) moving from downstream fixes to upstream design, (2) shifting from isolated silos to systemic coordination, and (3) transitioning from prescriptive to participatory policymaking. Collectively, these strategies aim to redirect circular economy initiatives toward the upstream stages of the value chain, thereby bridging the gap between policy intent and measurable impact.

Published by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 2026

CIRCULAR ECONOMY PERSPECTIVES IN SOLAR VALUE CHAINS - CIRCULAR BUSINESS MODELS FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC AND SOLAR WATER HEATING SYSTEMS



Solar PV and solar water heating systems are scaling fast. The ones going up today will define the material flows of the coming decades, 60 - 78 million tonnes of cumulative PV material by 2050 (IRENA), so decisions on design, service and recovery cannot wait. The next phase is about how these systems perform, endure and retain value over time, and the publication sets out the circular business models that make this possible at each of those stages, from solar-as-a-service delivery and preventive maintenance to certified second-life markets and high-value material recovery.

Published by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 2026

MORE CE PUBLICATIONS

- Philippine National Standard (PNS) ISO 14033:2019 ICS 13.020.10 : environmental management - quantitative environmental information - guidelines and examples / DTI Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), 2019. -- 66 p.
- Philippine National Standard (PNS) ISO 14030-1:2022 ICS 03.060; 13.020.20 : environmental performance evaluation - green debt instruments - part 1 : process for green bonds / DTI Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), 2021. -- 15 p.
- Philippine National Standard (PNS) ISO 14030-2:2024 ICS 03.060 13.020.20 : environmental performance evaluation - green debt instruments - part 2 : process for green loans / DTI Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), 2021. -- 15 p.
- Philippine National Standard (PNS) ISO 14030-3:2024 ICS 03.060 13.020.20 : environmental performance evaluation - green debt instruments - part 3 : taxonomy / DTI Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), 2022. -- 128 p.
- Philippine National Standard (PNS) ISO 14030-4:2022 ICS 03.060; 13.020.20 : environmental performance evaluaton - green debt instruments - part 4 : verification programme requirements / DTI Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), 2021. -- 12 p.
- Philippine National Standard (PNS) ISO 37105:2022 ICS 13.020.20 : sustainable cities and communities - descriptive framework for cities and communities / DTI Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), 2019. -- 54 p.
- Philippine National Standard (PNS) ISO 37108:2023 ICS 13.020.20 : sustainable cities and communities - business districts - guidance for practical local implementation of ISO 37101 / DTI Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), 2022. -- 58 p.
- Philippine National Standard (PNS) ISO 37106:2022 ICS 13.020.20 : sustainable cities and communities - guidance on establishing smart city operating models for sustainable communities / DTI Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), 2021. - -57 p.
- Philippine National Standard (PNS) ISO 37110:2023 ICS 13.020.20 : sustainable cities and communities - management requirements and recommendations for open data for smart cities and communities - overview and general principles / DTI Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), 2022. -- 7 p.
- Philippine National Standard (PNS) ISO 37109:2023 ICS 13.020.20 : sustainable cities and communities - recommendations and requirements for project developers - meeting ISO 37101 framework principles / DTI Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), 2023. -- 32 p.
- Philippine National Standard (PNS) ISO 20400:2018 ICS 03.100.10; 13.020.20 : sustainable procurement - guidance / DTI Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), 2017. -- 52 p.