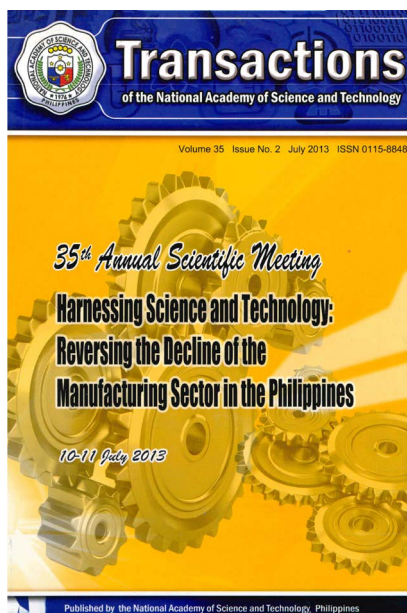


Transactions NAST PHL, is the official journal of the National Academy of Science and Technology Philippines. It has traditionally published papers presented during the Academy's Annual Scientific Meeting since 1979 to promote science-based policy discussions of and recommendations on timely and relevant national issues as part of its functions as a national science academy. Starting in 2021, this journal has been open to contributions from the global scientific community in all fields of science and technology.



Harnessing Science and Technology: Reversing the Decline of the Manufacturing Sector in the Philippines

RESOLUTIONS

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35th Annual Scientific Meeting Resolutions

**HARNESSING SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY:
REVERSING THE DECLINE OF THE MANUFACTURING
SECTOR IN THE PHILIPPINES**

10-11 July 2013 ~ Manila Hotel

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 boldly set for the administration of President Benigno S. Aquino, III with the objective of promoting rapid, sustainable economic growth and development, improving the quality of life of the Filipino, empowering the poor and marginalized and enhancing our social cohesion as a nation;

Whereas, valuable lessons were learned by NEDA, in the first three years of the Aquino administration with regards to the implementation of the PDP 2011-2016 that: good governance is an effective platform for implementation; macroeconomic and political stability leads to growth; economic growth is necessary but not sufficient for poverty reduction; growth strategies must have spatial and sectoral dimensions; and economic gains can be negated by both natural and human-induced disasters.

Whereas, inclusive growth and global competitiveness are the two key challenges that the Philippines is facing today. Inclusive growth in particular, is defined as “growth that is sustained, that massively creates jobs, and reduces poverty.”

Whereas, while the industry sector, particularly manufacturing, plays a crucial role in achieving rapid and inclusive growth, its contribution to GDP has declined from about 39 percent in 1980 to 33 percent in 2010-2012.

Whereas, harnessing science and technology is essential in reversing the decline of the manufacturing sector in the Philippines.

NOW, THEREFORE, the National Academy of Science and Technology, Philippines (NAST Phl) on their 35th Annual Scientific Meeting

recommends the following actions to be addressed accordingly by the appropriate offices and agencies:

Office of the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives

- a) To direct line agencies of government such as NEDA, DTI, DOLE, DENR, DA, DOE, DOST, DepEd, CHED, DILG and DOF to coordinate and work closely together in order to reverse the decline in the relative contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP especially with the impending integration of ASEAN economies in 2015.
- b) To prioritize the passage of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan Law and its corresponding Implementing Rules and Regulations to ensure the rational allocation of land for the sustainable production of raw materials for the manufacturing industry.
- c) To direct the DA, DILG and DENR to develop systems in protecting biodiversity and managing the use of terrestrial and marine resources as raw materials for the manufacturing industry.
- d) To direct the DOF, DBM and the Bureau of Customs in developing policies and procedures to facilitate the procurement of research materials and scientific equipment.

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

- a) To provide the necessary fiscal and regulatory framework to support emerging industries, such as, machine tools and equipment manufacturing, high value coconut products, marine products and crocodile skin industry.
- b) To periodically review and revise existing industry roadmaps in order to make the industries more relevant and competitive in the global market.
- c) To work with DOST in fostering collaboration in R&D with the private sector.

Department of Education (DepEd) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

- a) To allocate resources and develop programs that will provide the necessary skills and make careers in agriculture and forestry more attractive to young people.
- b) To offer vocational tracks in the secondary level education for developing skilled workers and craftsmen in the manufacturing industry.

Department of Agriculture (DA)

- a) To ensure a sustainable supply of raw materials for the manufacturing industry, particularly in sectors such as the high value added coconut, rattan and bamboo products.
- b) To offer training programs and provide technical assistance in the production of high quality raw materials for the manufacturing industry.
- c) To push for massive replanting and planting of coconut adopting modern technologies, e.g., high yielding varieties, improved management practices and others.

Department of Environment of Natural Resources (DENR)

- a) In collaboration with DA and DILG, develop systems for the protection and maintenance of biodiversity to support the terrestrial and marine resources needed in the manufacturing industry.
- b) To put under supervised sustainable management at least 1 million hectares of second growth forests suitable for selective logging, in public land; and, to establish at least 500,000 hectares of quality forests through plantation, both in private and public lands by 2016.
- c) In collaboration with the private sector, establish at least 100,000 hectares of bamboo plantations by 2016.

Department of Science and Technology (DOST)

- a) To aim for a gradual, sensible increase in the overall national R&D budget and thus also increasing the R&D budget for the manufacturing industry.
- b) To work with DTI to foster collaboration and investments in R&D with the private sector.
- c) To support the development and testing of scientific methodologies and technological prototypes.
- d) To develop tools and calibration standards for product quality testing in the manufacturing sector in coordination with regulatory offices and other pertinent government agencies.

Department of Health (DOH)

- a) In coordination with the DA, strictly enforce the food and safety regulations as embodied in Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point and Executive Order 153 by improving the operations of regulatory agencies.

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)

- a) In coordination with DOH, strictly enforce the Occupational Safety and Health Systems as embodied in Executive Order 307.

Done on this 11th day of July 2013 at the historic Manila Hotel, City of Manila.