

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Action Plan, Ministry of Science and Technology

SDG Targets	Global Indicators for SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Divisions	Associate Ministries/ Divisions	7 th FYP Global/Targets related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Projects/Programme to achieve 7th FYP Goals/Targets		Requirement of New Projects/Programme up to 2020		Actions/ Projects beyond 7th FYP Period (2021-2030)	Policy/Strategy if needed (in relation with Column 8)	Remarks
					Project Title and Period	Cost in BDT (Million)	Project Title and Period	Cost in BDT (Million)			
1	2	3	4	5	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.2	8	9	10
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Lead: MoST Co-Lead: MoA	MoE; MoInd; MoFL; SID; ICTD; Prog.Div	<p>•A paradigm shift in manufacturing sector can be achieved through development of R&D of product design geared to supply chain management and customer relations.</p> <p>•Representatives from FBCCI, MCCI, BGMEA, BKMEA, and other stakeholders could form an action group to take R&D agenda forward.</p> <p>•Spending on research and development (R&D) is a major determinant of technology development, innovation and adoption of technological change.</p>	1. Establishment of Institute of Nuclear Medical Physics (INMP) at Atomic Energy Centre, Dhaka.	623.0	1. Establishment of Atomic Energy Centre at Cox's Bazar. Period missing	520.20	1. Upgradation of existing facilities of Atomic Energy Centre, Dhaka (AECD). 2. Establishment of Advanced Nuclear Medicine & Oncology Center. 3. Screening of Congenital Hypothyroidism in Newborn Babies (Phase 2). 4. Capacity building of Nuclear Minerals Unit (NMU) for R&D activities of geological prospects in Bangladesh. 5. Establishment of Nuclear Cyber Security & Information System' Innovations Research Laboratory at BAEC. 6. Establishment of Standard Calibration and Quality Assurance (QA) Laboratory for Radiotherapy Diagnostic Radiology and Neutron Radiation.		Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission will implement
					2. Modernization of Food and Radiation Biology Facilities of Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission	476.7	2. Improvement of the laboratory Facilities of Institute of Electronics to support the Government's Digital Technology based Development Activities.	249.4			
					3. Capacity build-up of nano and nano-biotechnological laboratory at Material Science Division Atomic Energy Centre Dhaka.	482.9	3. Balancing, Modernization, Refurbishment and Extension (BMRE) of Safety Systems of the 3 MW TRIGA Mark-II Research Reactor Facility at AERE, Savar, Dhaka.	610.3			
					4. Establishment of physical facilities for technology transfer and innovation in BCSIR	310.6.6	4. Augmentation of Chemical Metrology infrastructure in Bangladesh	880.00			
					5. Strengthening of leather research institute	239.97	5. Strengthening of research capacity for the ceramic, glass, cement and allied field (IGCRT).	243.00			
					6. Capacity building of IFST research on milk and dairy products	183.1.3	6. Establishment of Pharmaceutical sciences research institute for bioequivalence studies and drug development	931.10			
					7. Establishment of National Science & Technology Complex (1st revised)	22986.53					

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							7.Establishment of World Class State of Art Science and Technology Museum 8.Establishment of Science City 9. Collection meuseo-bus and schools bus. 10. Distribution of essential materials to newly established Upazilla science club.	26214.90 (Total 4 Projects: 7+8+9+10)	To enhance technical capacity of BCSIR for ensuring chemical metrological traceability for extending confidence among national and international stakeholders.		
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Lead: MoST Co-Lead: ICTD	BD; ERD; LGD; MoA; MoHPW; MoInd; MoR; MoS; PID; RTHD; MoInd (DPDT); MoTJ; SID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Technology can also be imported from abroad through foreign direct investment which brings the latest equipment, management skills, and technical know-how. •Technology transfer in the garment industry from partnership with foreign investors •Adoption of improved technology can be a major factor for improving total factor productivity and increasing the rate of growth. •The Government should build partnership with NGOs, Multinational Companies, and donors so that greater technology transfer is facilitated. 					Information and Communication Technology Act 2006, Amended in 2009 & 2013;	Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	