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المؤتمر العام
الدورة الحادية والثلاثون
مشروعات القرارات

Conferencia General

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Proyecto de resolución

大会
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31 C/4 DR.5*
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Item 3.1 of the agenda

Amendment to the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4)

submitted by INDIA

Sciences

The General Conference,

Proposed modification, deletion or addition:

Addition in paragraph 109 (*indicated in boldface italics*)

The emergence of the knowledge societies represent a paradigm shift for the future of development efforts ***and calls for putting human resource development including S&T professionals on the global agenda***, opening up both new opportunities as well as responsibilities for UNESCO. It must bring to bear its position at the forefront of international efforts for the advancement, transfer, sharing and dissemination of knowledge. In pursuing these efforts, UNESCO will focus on human and institutional capacity-building ***through symmetric and closer interaction of S&T professionals across the world*** and networking in the basic sciences, engineering ***and emerging frontier areas of S&T***, as well as data collection, monitoring and policy advice aimed at the elaboration of context- relevant science policies, attuned to the ethical changes involved. In order to analyse and place in proper perspective developments related to and the impact of the emergence of knowledge societies, UNESCO will also contribute to the development of tools to improve understanding of the contemporary world ***including keeping a systematic watch on global trends in demands and mobility of S&T professionals and by organized collection of data, alert developing countries to put in place appropriate manpower development framework.***

* This proposal was received by the Secretariat on 10 September 2001.

Paragraph 111 to be amended (*indicated in boldface italics*)

Strengthening human and institutional capacities in the sciences

With a view to reducing disparities in the scientific capacities *and asymmetric mobility of S&T professionals affecting* of Member States UNESCO's efforts will focus on the development of institutional capacities and human resources in different disciplines in the ~~least developed~~ *developing* countries *through setting up of a corpus fund to be known as "Intellectual Resources Management Fund (IRMF)" in partnership with UNDP, World Bank, EC and other interested governments and donors to the tune of US \$25 million for 2002-2007. UNESCO could utilize this fund to help developing countries particularly those in Asia and Latin America to:*

- (i) *Expand their capacity of turnover of highly qualified S&T professionals required globally by knowledge-based enterprises, enterprises specializing in production of medium and high-tech products and specialized R&D laboratories;*
- (ii) *Intensify more balanced mobility of scientists and technologists worldwide by facilitating visit of foreign and expatriate S&T professionals into developing countries for rendering their expertise to nationally important projects as well as internship and training attachments of developing country S&T professionals with specialized world-class labs in advanced countries.*

Expected outcomes (third indent) to be amended (*indicated in boldface italics and portions struck through*):

- *Greater shared investments by setting up "Intellectual Resources Management Fund (IMRF)" for augmenting higher education and advanced research facilities in developing countries; intensified exchanges between scholars and institutions and participation in cooperative programmes; expanded training and research ~~leading to a decrease in the brain drain of graduates from all scientific disciplines; opportunities in developing countries leading to more balanced mobility worldwide of S&T professionals.~~*

Explanatory note

At the World Conference on Science in 1999 countries like the United States, Italy, France, Netherlands, Japan, Brazil, China and India flagged the issue of revitalizing higher science education and research infrastructure particularly of developing countries, catalysing more symmetric movement of S&T professionals worldwide and expansion of S&T workforce to support knowledge-based economy in the twenty-first century.

The twelfth UNDP Human Development Report 2001 also recommends setting up of a mechanism to complement national resources of skill-rich developing countries to sustain production of high quality S&T professionals for global economy.

Setting up Intellectual Resource Management Fund (IRMF) on the pattern of Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (GEF) is based on the **recommendations of the UNESCO-sponsored Pilot Study on Mobility of S&T Professionals in September 2000**, which was co-sponsored by the Government of India (MHRD & DST) and STEPAN Sect. in Seoul and was executed by COSTED Chennai, as a follow-up of the World Conference on Science at Budapest, June 1999.