



General Conference

39th session, Paris, 2017

39 C

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

39 C/73

11 November 2017

Original: English

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES COMMISSION (SHS)



Job: 201703242

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Board, at its 202nd session, recommended to the General Conference the nomination of Mr Milan Martin Konvit (Slovakia) for the office of Chairperson of the SHS Commission.
2. At its first meeting, on 7 November 2017, the SHS Commission approved the proposals submitted by the Nominations Committee for the offices of Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur. The following were elected by acclamation:

<i>Chairperson:</i>	Mr Milan Martin Konvit (Slovakia)
<i>Vice-Chairpersons:</i>	Mr Meral Özgüç (Turkey) Mr Claudine de Kerdaniel (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) Mr Mohd Zulkifli Mohammed (Malaysia) Ms Immolatrix Geingos-Onuegbu (Namibia)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Mr Humoud Fahad Abdullah Alqashan (Kuwait)

3. The Commission then adopted the timetable of work submitted in document 39 C/COM/SHS/1. Prov.
4. The Commission devoted four meetings, between 7 and 9 November 2017, to the examination of the 10 items on its agenda.

DEBATE 1

5. At its first session, on 7 November 2017, the Commission considered only **item 4.5 – Conclusions of the Youth Forum**.
6. While considering item 4.5, some 34 Member States and 1 Observer took the floor.

DEBATE 2

Item 4.5 – Conclusions of the Youth Forum

7. At its second session, on 8 November 2017, the Commission continued to consider item 4.5 – Conclusions of the Youth Forum, before moving to item 3.2 – Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2018-2021 (39 C/5) for matters concerning the social and human sciences, before proceeding to take note of the reports of various intergovernmental committees and consider item 4.11 – Challenges and Responsibilities for a Planet in Transition: World Humanities Conference.
8. No further debate was held on item 4.5. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 39 C/19, as amended by the informal working group of Member States that met on the margins of the Commission to discuss this item. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Having examined document 39 C/19,

Recalling the UNESCO Operational Strategy on Youth (2014-2021) adopted by the General Conference at its 37th session as the operational framework for UNESCO's work in the area of youth,

Being informed by document 39 C/INF.20 and by document 201 EX/4.INF.2,

Thanking the Director-General's efforts to improve UNESCO's work in the area of youth notably by enhancing the engagement of young women and men,

1. *Invites* the Director-General to take further appropriate measures to enhance the quality of UNESCO's engagement with young women and men and their organizations, on the basis of the Conclusions of the 10th UNESCO Youth Forum, as well as other UNESCO youth fora;
2. *Invites* the Director-General, in cooperation with the Member-States, to ensure follow-up on the UNESCO Youth Forum recommendations, and their meaningful implementation;
3. *Invites* Member States to support such efforts, in cooperation with youth and youth organizations, consistent with the United Nations 2030 Agenda, and, in this context, welcomes relevant initiatives to engage youth, from local to global level.
4. *Invites* the Director-General to organize the Youth Forum well in advance to input into the C4 and C5 -preferably one year before the next General Conference- with the active involvement of national and regional youth organisations, including youth representatives, in the preparation of the format of the Youth Forum.

Item 3.2 – Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2018-2021 (39 C/5)

9. While considering item 3.2, some 23 Member States and 2 Observers took the floor.
10. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 04000 of Volume 1 of document 39 C/5 concerning Major Programme III – Social and Human Sciences, as amended by:
 - (i) the recommendations of the Executive Board contained in paragraph 7, sub-paragraphs 6 and 7 of document 39 C/6, as well as paragraph 4 under Section D in document 39 C/6 Addendum;
 - (ii) the revised appropriation amount for Major Programme III as contained in document 39 C/COM.JM/DR.1.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
 - (a) to implement during the period 2018-2021, the plan of action for Major Programme III structured around the following Strategic Objective and corresponding to two main lines of action, with special emphasis on Africa, gender equality, least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS), as well as youth and the most vulnerable segments of society, including indigenous peoples;
 - (b) to resort also in the implementation of the plan of action for Major Programme III to South- South and North-South-South cooperation, as complementary modalities for delivery of the programme and to continue to develop partnerships with civil society, the private sector, research institutions, academia – notably UNESCO Chairs, organizations of the United Nations system, and other international organizations at all stages of programme development, in order to:

Strategic objective 6: Supporting inclusive social development, fostering intercultural dialogue for the rapprochement of cultures and promoting ethical principles

- (i) Mobilize knowledge and embed rights and ethics to foster and achieve social inclusion and equitable societies by:
 - strengthening the links between research practice and policy-making based on social science and humanities knowledge, fostering a culture of evidence-informed decision-making, and supporting future literacy with respect to new and emerging social and ethical challenges;
 - engaging Member States and other relevant stakeholders in fostering human rights, gender equality and a sense of global citizenship, particularly through city-level policy and practice;
 - supporting the development of bodies, institutions and policies at national level to enable developing countries to address ethical challenges, particularly in bioethics;
 - providing upstream policy advice for the development and review of transversal and inclusive public policies and the consolidation of policy-oriented knowledge;
 - supporting the development of inclusive sport and quality physical education policy, as well as protecting the integrity of sport, in particular through the fight against doping by implementing the International Convention against Doping in Sport;
 - providing policy analysis, advice, and monitoring in the fields of intercultural dialogue and history and memory;
 - (ii) Foster intercultural dialogue and engage young women and men for peaceful and participatory societies by:
 - engaging fully young women and men as agents of change;
 - promoting and reinforcing intercultural dialogue through the implementation of the Action Plan of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures, which offers a comprehensive framework for the development, promotion and assessment of the outcomes of dialogue;
 - fostering mutual understanding and intercultural dialogue through the promotion of shared history, memory and heritage, in close connection with the strengthening of the humanities.
 - (c) to allocate for this purpose for the period 2018-2019 the integrated budget amount under all sources of funds of \$68,622,000.
2. *Requests the Director-General:*
- (a) to implement the various activities authorized by this resolution in such a manner that the overall objectives of the two global priorities, Africa and gender equality, pertaining to Major Programme III, are also fully achieved;

- (b) to report periodically to the governing bodies, in statutory reports, on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference and the achievement of the following expected results:

Main Line of Action 1: Mobilizing knowledge and embedding rights and ethics to foster and achieve social inclusion and equitable societies

- (1) Public policy-making strengthened in Member States, based on scientific evidence, humanities- based knowledge, ethics and human rights frameworks;
- (2) National institutional and human capacities strengthened at all levels to generate, manage and apply knowledge for inclusive, equitable development that is based on ethical values and human rights;

Main Line of Action 2: Fostering intercultural dialogue and engaging young women and men for peaceful and participatory societies

- (3) Youth-led action enabled, from local to global, to address societal challenges and consolidate peace;
- (4) Member States' commitments to the global agendas in favour of inclusive, sustainable and peaceful societies demonstrated through targeted advocacy campaigns and awareness-raising initiatives.

- (c) to include in the strategic results report (SRR) on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference a review of the main lines of action and their expected results including possible proposals for their continuation, reorientation, exit strategies or termination, all based on clear evaluation criteria and where applicable on Internal Oversight Service (IOS) evaluations and audits, and to present this review to the Executive Board at its 209th session;
- (d) to prepare a report on resource mobilization, including an analysis of UNESCO's overall strategic resource mobilization, and to present it to the Executive Board at its 209th session.

11. The Commission took note of the following reports: Report by the Director-General on the work of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) (2016-2017) (document 39 C/REP/15); Report by the Intergovernmental Council on the activities of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme in 2016-2017 (document 39/C/REP/16); Report of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) 2016-2017 (document 39 C/REP/17); and, Report by the Director-General on the work of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) (2016-2017) (document 39 C/REP/18/REV).

12. While considering item 4.11, some 23 Member States took the floor.

DEBATE 3

Item 4.11 - Challenges and Responsibilities for a Planet in Transition: World Humanities Conference

13. At its third session, on 8 November 2017, the Commission continued to consider item 4.11 – Challenges and Responsibilities for a Planet in Transition: World Humanities Conference before moving to consider item 4.4 – Establishment of Category 2 Institutes and Centres under the auspices of UNESCO (Part X and Part XI), item 4.17 – Revision of the Statutes of the Management of Social

Transformations (MOST) Intergovernmental Council, item 7.3 – Consolidated report on the implementation by Member States of the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers, item 4.15 – Follow up to the Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI), item 4.16 – Cooperation of UNESCO with the international township of Auroville, India, and item 6.2 – Draft Declaration of Ethical Principles in relation to Climate Change

14. No further debate was held on item 4.11. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 11 of document 39 C/50, as amended by the informal working group of Member States that met on the margins of the Commission to discuss this item. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Having examined document 39 C/50,

Recalling 187 EX/Decision 45,

Echoing the Busan Declaration – Towards a New Humanism for the 21st Century adopted at the first World Humanities Forum in Busan, Republic of Korea, in November 2011,

Mindful of the comprehensive strategy for the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme, as endorsed by the Executive Board in 199 EX/Decision 7,

Taking note of the Action Plan to implement the comprehensive strategy for the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme, as welcomed by the Executive Board in 201 EX/Decision 8,

Further taking note of 201 EX/Decision 37,

1. *Affirms* the value of the humanities, in dialogue with the social sciences and the natural sciences, in making sense of and enhancing capacities to respond to the transformative challenges of the 21st century;
2. *Welcomes* the outcome of the World Humanities Conference, held in Liège, Belgium, from 6 to 11 August 2017, and prepared through broad, worldwide consultation;
3. *Requests* the Director-General, in implementing the Programme for 2018-2021, to take appropriate steps, on an intersectoral basis, to give visibility to the outcome of the World Humanities Conference and to promote concrete follow-up thereto, especially at regional and national level, with due regard for Priority Africa;
4. *Welcomes* in this regard the regional initiatives proposed to follow up the World Humanities Conference;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to encourage the establishment of regional networks in order to enrich the humanities by the widest possible diversity of contributions, and in particular, in collaboration with the African Union and the specialized agencies of the African continent and the Diaspora, and working with Member States to mobilize for this purpose the appropriate extrabudgetary resources, to support the establishment of a Pan-African Humanities Network and the biennial organization of a forum for African Humanities, as advocated by the first African Humanities Conference, held in Bamako from 28 June to 1 July 2017;
6. *Welcomes* in this respect the initiative of the Republic of Korea to convene in Busan, jointly with UNESCO, the 5th World Humanities Forum, which will take place from 31 October to 2 November 2018;

7. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Council of the Management of Social Transformations Programme to take into account, in the periodic revisions of the Action Plan to implement the comprehensive strategy, the outcome of the World Humanities Conference, in order to ensure the contribution of the humanities to the understanding and management of social transformations, in particular through targeted national initiatives;
8. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant international organizations, notably in the context of the International Decade of the Rapprochement of Cultures, to do their utmost to draw on the potential of the humanities to promote intercultural exchanges, mutual understanding and learning and coexistence of peoples and cultures and to respond to the challenges of humanity.

Item 4.4 - Establishment of category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO

15. The Commission examined item 4.4 without debate.
16. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolutions proposed in paragraph 3 of document 39 C/18 Part X and paragraph 3 of document 39 C/18 Part XI. The text of the resolutions read as follows:

PART X

The General Conference,

Recalling the revised integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO as approved by the General Conference in 37 C/Resolution 93, and 202 EX/Decision 18.X,

Having examined document 39 C/18 Part X,

1. *Welcomes* the proposal by the Government of Kazakhstan to establish in Almaty, the International Centre for the Rapprochement of Cultures (ICRC) as a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, which is to be done in conformity with document 37 C/18 Part I relating to the principles and guidelines for the establishment and functioning of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) as approved by the General Conference in 37 C/Resolution 93;
2. *Approves* the establishment in Almaty, Kazakhstan, of the International Centre for the Rapprochement of Cultures (ICRC) as a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, as recommended by the Executive Board at its 202nd session (202 EX/Decision 18.X);
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Kazakhstan concerning the establishment of the International Centre for the Rapprochement of Cultures (ICRC) as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO.

PART XI

The General Conference,

Recalling the revised integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO as approved by the General Conference in 37 C/Resolution 93, and 202 EX/Decision 18.XI,

Having examined document 39 C/18 Part XI,

1. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Austria to establish in Graz, Styria, Austria, an International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at the Local and Regional Levels as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO, which is to be done in conformity with document 37 C/18 Part I relating to the principles and guidelines for the establishment and functioning of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) as approved by the General Conference in 37 C/Resolution 93;
2. *Approves* the establishment in Graz, Styria, Austria, of an International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at the Local and Regional Levels, as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO, as recommended by the Executive Board at its 202nd session (202 EX/Decision 18.XI);
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement concerning the establishment of an International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at the Local and Regional Levels as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO.

Item 4.17 – Revision of the Statutes of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Intergovernmental Council

17. The Commission examined item 4.17 without debate.

18. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed by the Legal Committee in paragraph 4 of document 39 C/85 which had suggested amendments to the resolution presented in paragraph 7 of document 39 C/58. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling 202 EX/Decision 11,

Having examined document 39 C/58,

1. *Approves* the proposed amendments to the MOST Statutes, as set out in the Annex to the present document.

19. Annex I of this report contains the amendments to the MOST Statutes as referred to in the resolution proposed within paragraph 4 of document 39 C/85, which proposed amendments to paragraph 7 of document 39 C/58, which the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt.

Item 7.3 – Consolidated report on the implementation by Member States of the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers

20. The Commission examined item 7.3 without debate.

21. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed by the Legal Committee in paragraph 3 of document 39 C/82 which had suggested amendments to the resolution presented in paragraph 19 of document 39 C/26 Rev. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling 37 C/Resolution 91 and 202 EX/Decision 24.IV,

Having examined document 39 C/26 Rev.,

Bearing in mind Member States' obligations under Article VIII of UNESCO's Constitution and Article 17 of the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution,

Recalling that the General Conference decided to revise the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers by 2017 in 37 C/Resolution 40,

Also recalling that the periodic consultation of Member States on the implementation of the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers is intended to enable the Organization to assess both the extent to which Member States are implementing that instrument and the obstacles that they encounter,

1. *Notes* that 40 Member States submitted reports in response to the questionnaire sent out by the Secretariat;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to support Member States in their efforts to compile reports on the implementation of the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers;
3. *Recommends* that the Secretariat develop new guidance for future monitoring of the 1974 Recommendation, including a revised questionnaire and guidelines, reflecting the decision by the General Conference at its 39th session on the revision of the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers.

Item 4.15 – Follow-up to the Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI)

22. The Commission considered item 4.15 without debate.

23. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in 39 C/COM SHS/DR.1, proposed by the Russian Federation, as orally amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Having examined the document 39 C/INF.14,

Recalling 37 C/Resolution 38 and 38C/Resolution 43,

Convinced that quality physical education and inclusive access to sport and physical activity constitute important prerequisites for individual and social development, an essential component of education, a major socio-economic driver, and a bridge to foster peace and understanding between people,

Recognizing UNESCO's International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS) held in Paris in 1976, Moscow in 1988, Punta del Este in 1999, Athens in 2004, Berlin in 2013 and Kazan in 2017 as the most important worldwide platform for international sport, physical education and physical activity policy development,

Commending the measures which UNESCO, its Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) and its Member States undertook to organize MINEPS VI, held in Kazan from 13 to 15 July 2017 with the generous support of the Russian Federation,

Appreciating that the follow-up to MINEPS V and the preparations of MINEPS VI have created a dynamic of enhanced international consultation and cooperation amongst government and non-government stakeholders in physical education, physical activity and sport policy,

Welcoming the Kazan Action Plan, adopted by MINEPS VI on 15 July 2017, as a voluntary, overarching reference for fostering international convergence amongst policy-makers in the fields of physical education, physical activity and sport, as well as a tool for aligning international and national policy in these fields with the United Nations 2030 Agenda, the Declaration of Berlin adopted by MINEPS V in 2013, and the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport,

Underlining that the follow-up of MINEPS VI and the implementation of the Kazan Action Plan will mark the translation of policy intent into measurable action,

1. *Endorses* the sport policy follow-up framework presented in the Kazan Action Plan as a voluntary tool for stimulating and assessing progress in the implementation of national and international policy in the fields of physical education, physical activity and sport;
2. *Supports* the five actions presented in the Kazan Action Plan as catalysts for multi-stakeholder cooperation at the international and national levels;
3. *Invites* Member States to implement the Kazan Action Plan, identify and resource specific activities of the Action Plan which are, where appropriate, based on their national priorities and advocate the implementation of the Action Plan at regional levels;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to ensure a lead role for UNESCO in coordinating the follow-up of the Kazan Action Plan as a priority for UNESCO's sport programme;
5. *Encourages* CIGEPS to support the follow-up to the Kazan Action Plan and the monitoring of its implementation and include this item in its agenda of the next meeting;
6. *Requests* the Director-General to present to the General Conference at its 40th session a progress report on the implementation of the Kazan Action Plan.

Item 4.16 – Cooperation of UNESCO with the international township of Auroville, India

24. The Commission considered item 4.16 without debate.

25. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in 39 C/COM SHS/DR.2, proposed by the Republic of India. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling the foundation of the international township of Auroville in South India on February 28, 1968, when the youth of 124 Member States participated in the ceremony by depositing the soil of their countries in the foundation urn to symbolize the coming together of the nations of the world,

Noting that the General Conference of UNESCO unanimously adopted resolutions of support to Auroville in 1966, 1968, 1970 and 1983, inviting Member States and international non-governmental organizations to participate in the development of Auroville as an international cultural township designed to bring together the values of different cultures and civilizations in harmonious environment with integrated living standards which correspond to man's physical and spiritual needs,

Recognizing that the aims of Auroville are to promote international understanding, peace, innovative education, a learning society, and all-round material and spiritual development for harmonious individual and collective growth, and that such aims contribute to the advancement of the objectives of UNESCO, especially dialogue among civilizations, cultures and religions, cultural diversity and culture as a factor for development,

Appreciating that the Government of India passed, in 1988, the Auroville Foundation Act for the purpose of protecting and encouraging the development of Auroville,

Also appreciating that Auroville International Centres have been established in many countries of the world, which are engaged in bringing youth from their countries into contact with the aims and ideals of Auroville and in facilitating internships, volunteer stays and academic research programmes,

Also recognizing that Auroville has developed into a centre of expertise in a wide range of fields, benefiting India and noting its success in sharing its experience and helping the development of its neighboring rural population,

Acknowledging that Auroville is inviting all nations of the world to participate in its development, especially of its International Zone, which is designated as an educational campus hosting cultural pavilions of all nations or groups of nations, expressing the genius of each culture,

Also noting that 28 February 2018 will mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of Auroville,

Further recognizing that Auroville is a successful and unique model project, proving the capacity of an international community, after almost 50 years of existence, to continue to live up to its initial founding ideas of peace and international harmony and which are also UNESCO's own values and principles, as well as some of its major priorities

1. *Invites* the Director-General to reinforce the association of UNESCO with Auroville and organize commemorative activities for its 50th anniversary and to re-invite the Member States on the special occasion of Auroville's 50th anniversary, to participate in Auroville's further development.

Item 6.2 – Draft Declaration of Ethical Principles in relation to Climate Change

26. While considering item 6.2, some 31 Member States took the floor.

27. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 8 of document 39 C/22 Rev. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling 38 C/Resolution 42, 199 EX/Decision 5.I.B., 200 EX/Decision 5.I.C., 201 EX/Decision 5.I.B, and 202 EX/Decision 10,

Having examined document 39 C/22 Rev.,

1. *Adopts* the declaration of ethical principles in relation to climate change as annexed thereto as amended by 202 EX/Decision 10;
2. *Urges* Member States to take appropriate measures to promote this Declaration and to facilitate its application;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to take the necessary steps to ensure dissemination of, and follow-up to the Declaration, in particular in relation to the institutions of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

28. Annex II of this report contains the Declaration of Ethical Principles in Relation to Climate Change as recommended for adoption by the General Conference.

DEBATE 4**Item 7.4 - Proposal for the revision of the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers**

29. At its fourth session, on 9 November 2017, the Commission considered only item 7.4.
30. While considering item 7.4, some 33 Member States took the floor.
31. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 4 of document 39 C/23, as amended by the informal working group of Member States that met on the margins of the Commission to discuss this item, which also reflected the proposals of the legal committee made in document 39 C/83. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling that at its 18th session, it adopted the Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers (1974),

Further recalling 37 C/Resolution 40 and 38 C/Resolution 45 which invited the Director-General to submit to it, at its 39th session, a draft revised Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers, to reflect contemporary ethical and regulatory challenges relating to the governance of science and the science-society relationship,

Further stressing the importance of dialogue between scientific knowledge and knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, sustainability and resilience, as well as appropriate consultation,

Taking into consideration the permanent interaction between systematic reflection, conceptualization and understanding for scientific research,

Encouraging North-South-South partnerships in scientific research,

Highlighting also the importance of involving young people into research,

Recalling the UNESCO Open Access policy and other UNESCO initiatives to support Open Access,

Having examined document 39 C/23,

1. *Adopts* the Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers, which supersedes the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers;
2. *Recommends* that Member States apply the provisions of this Recommendation by taking appropriate steps, including legislative steps, in conformity with the constitutional practice and governing structures of each State, to give effect within their territories to the principles of the Recommendation;
3. *Also recommends* that Member States bring this Recommendation to the attention of the authorities and bodies responsible for science, technology and research, and for education;
4. *Invites* Member States and the Secretariat to strengthen the application of the Recommendation and the establishment of reports and communication relating to it, emphasizing ten of its key areas: adherence to United Nations ideals; science-society interface; national policy-making; public role of science; inclusion and non-discrimination;

human rights; freedoms, rights and responsibilities; ethics; human capital; enabling conditions (see Annex);

5. *Invites* the Secretariat to submit to Member States new guidance for the future monitoring of the Recommendation, taking the identified key areas as a guiding framework, and in cooperation with National Commissions and UNESCO Chairs;
6. *Decides* that the periodicity of the reports of Member States on the measures taken by them to implement this Recommendation will be every four years;
7. *Invites* Member States to include, in their reports on the implementation of this Recommendation, data on the condition of scientific researchers, preferably disaggregated by sex;
8. *Invites* the Director-General to transmit to the General Conference at its 41st session the first consolidated report on the implementation of the Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers and *decides* to inscribe this item on the agenda of its 41st session.

ANNEX

KEY AREAS RELATING TO THE DRAFT RECOMMENDATION ON SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS

1. **The Recommendation underlines the responsibility of science towards the United Nations' ideals of human dignity, progress, justice, peace, welfare of humankind and respect for the environment.**

Science is part of member states' efforts to develop more humane, just and inclusive societies and serves to further the UN ideals of peace and welfare of humankind.

(paragraphs 4, 5e,f, 13d).

2. **The Recommendation emphasises the need for science to meaningfully interact with society and vice versa.**

Member States' governments and the general public alike recognise the value and use of science and technology for tackling global challenges. Society is engaged in science and research through the identification of knowledge needs, the conduction of scientific research, and the use of results.

(paragraphs 4, 5c, 13d, 19, 20, 22).

3. **The Recommendation recognizes the role of science in national policy and decision making, international cooperation and development.**

Member States should use scientific knowledge in an inclusive and accountable manner to inform national policy and decision making, and to advance international cooperation and development.

(paragraphs 5g, 7, 8, 9).

4. The Recommendation promotes science as a common good.

Member States are urged to treat public funding of research and development as a form of public investment, the returns on which are long term and serve public interest. Open science, including the sharing of data, methods, results and the knowledge derived from it, intensifies the public role of science and should be facilitated and encouraged.

(paragraphs 6, 13e, 16a-v, 18b,c,d, 21, 34e, 35, 36, 38).

5. The Recommendation calls for inclusive and non-discriminatory work conditions and access to education and employment in science.

All citizens enjoy equal opportunities for the initial education and training needed for, and equal access to employment in scientific research. Scientific researchers enjoy equitable conditions of work. The participation of women and other underrepresented groups should be actively encouraged in order to remediate inequalities.

(paragraphs 13a,b,c, 24b,c, 33, 34d).

6. The Recommendation emphasises that any scientific conduct is subject to universal human rights standards.

Research should be conducted in a responsible manner that respects the human rights of scientific researchers and human research subjects alike. Open access to research results and the knowledge derived from it promotes the human right to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(paragraphs 18a,e, 20a,b,c, 21, 22, 42).

7. The Recommendation balances the freedoms, rights and responsibilities of researchers.

Scientific researchers respect public accountability and carry out their work in a humanely, scientifically, socially and ecologically responsible manner, while at the same time they enjoy the degree of autonomy and intellectual and academic freedom appropriate to their task and indispensable to the advancement of science and technology.

(paragraphs 10, 11, 16a,b, 40).

8. The Recommendation calls for scientific integrity and ethical codes of conduct for science and research and their technical applications.

Member states should establish suitable means to address the ethics of science and research integrity, through developing education and training regarding the ethical dimensions of science, establishing and supporting science ethics policies and committees, and stimulating the professional ethics of researchers including their intellectual integrity, sensitivity to conflict of interest and vigilance as to the potential consequences of their research and development activities, including their technical applications.

(paragraphs 5d, 14c,d, 16a, 18b,d,e, 20a, 25, 39a,b).

9. The Recommendation recognises the vital importance of human capital for a sound and responsible science system.

Human capital is the principal pillar of a sound science system. Member States should develop policies with respect to the training, employment, career prospects, and work conditions of scientific researchers. These policies should address, inter alia, adequate career development prospects; lifelong learning opportunities; the facilitation of mobility and international travel; the protection of health and social security; and inclusive and transparent performance appraisal systems for scientific researchers.

(paragraphs 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 41).

10. The Recommendation stresses the role of Member States in creating an enabling environment for science and research.

Member States – government and non-government stakeholders alike - should create a stimulating environment for a sound science system with adequate human and institutional capacities, by facilitating satisfactory work conditions, moral support, and public recognition to successful performance of scientific researchers; by supporting education in science and technology; by promoting publishing and sharing data and results that meet adequate quality standards; and by monitoring the implementation and impact of such efforts.

(paragraphs 5, 11, 14a, 17, 24a, 26, 37, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47).

32. Annex III of this report contains the draft text of the recommendation on science and scientific researchers, and its annex, as referred to in the resolution proposed in paragraph 4 of document 39 C/23, as amended by the informal working group of Member States that met on the margins of the Commission to discuss this item which the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt.

ANNEX I

AMENDMENTS TO THE MOST STATUTES

CURRENT TEXT	NEW TEXT
<p>Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council and the Scientific Steering Committee for the international social science programme entitled 'Management of Social Transformations' (MOST)</p> <p>Adopted at the 27th session of the General Conference in 1993, in accordance with 27 C/Resolution 5.2 and amended in 1995 by 28 C/Resolution 22.</p>	<p>Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council and the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) programme</p> <p>Adopted at the 27th session of the General Conference in 1993, in accordance with 27 C/Resolution 5.2 and amended in 1995 by 28 C/Resolution 22 and in 2017 by 39 C/Resolution XX.</p>
<p>Article I</p> <p>An Intergovernmental Council and a Scientific Steering Committee for the international social science programme entitled 'Management of Social Transformations' (MOST) is hereby established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).</p>	<p>Article I</p> <p>An Intergovernmental Council and a Scientific Advisory Committee for the international social science programme entitled "Management of Social Transformations" (MOST) are established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).</p>
<p>Article II – The Intergovernmental Council</p> <p>1. The Council shall be composed of 35 Member States of UNESCO, elected by the General Conference taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical distribution and appropriate rotation, and the strength of their commitment to the MOST programme.</p> <p>2. The term of office of members of the Council shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its second subsequent ordinary session.</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 2 above, the term of office of 16 members designated at the first election shall cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected. These members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference after the first election. Each retiring member shall be replaced by a member belonging to the same regional group.</p> <p>4. Members of the Council shall be immediately eligible for re-election.</p> <p>5. The Council may make recommendations to the General Conference concerning its own membership.</p>	<p>Article II – The Intergovernmental Council</p> <p>1. The Intergovernmental Council shall be composed of 35 Member States of UNESCO, elected by the General Conference taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical distribution and appropriate rotation, and the strength of their commitment to MOST.</p> <p>2. The term of office of members of the Intergovernmental Council shall be of four years, which shall start immediately after the elections at the ordinary session of the General Conference and expire following the elections at the second ordinary session thereafter of the General Conference.</p> <p>3. Members of the Intergovernmental Council shall be immediately eligible for re-election.</p> <p>4. The Intergovernmental Council may make recommendations to the General Conference concerning its own membership.</p> <p>5. It would be desirable that the persons appointed by Member States as their representatives on the Intergovernmental Council be competent in the fields covered by MOST.</p>

<p>6. It would be desirable that the persons appointed by Member States as their representatives on the Council be competent in the fields covered by the programme.</p> <p>7. Each representative of a State that is a member of the Council may be assisted by advisers, a list of whom shall be communicated to the secretariat of the programme.</p>	
<p>Article III – Sessions</p> <p>The Council shall meet in regular plenary session once every two years, preferably in connection with the ordinary sessions of the General Conference. However, the Council may meet in extraordinary session at the request of the Director-General, of the majority of its members, or by decision of the Bureau.</p>	<p>Article III – Sessions of the Intergovernmental Council</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Council shall meet in ordinary session once every two years. The Intergovernmental Council may meet in extraordinary session at the request of the Director-General, or at the request of the majority of its members, or by decision of its Bureau.</p>
<p>Article IV – Voting</p> <p>The Council shall endeavor to arrive at its decisions by consensus. In the event of a vote being taken, each member of the Council shall have one vote.</p>	<p>Article IV – Voting</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Council shall endeavor to arrive at its decisions by consensus. In the event of a vote being taken, each member of the Intergovernmental Council shall have one vote.</p>
<p>Article V – Expenses</p> <p>The servicing expenses of the Council shall be covered by an appropriation adopted for this purpose by the General Conference of UNESCO. Member States shall bear the expenses of the participation of their representatives in sessions of the Council. However, UNESCO shall, if the financial situation allows it, bear all, or parts of, the expenses for the participants of representatives, when circumstances require it, particularly representatives of the least-developed countries.</p>	<p>Article V – Costs and expenses</p> <p>The servicing costs and expenses of the Intergovernmental Council shall be covered by UNESCO. Member States shall bear the expenses of the participation of their representatives in sessions of the Intergovernmental Council. However, UNESCO shall, if the financial situation allows it, bear all, or parts of, the expenses for the participation of representatives of the least-developed countries and small island developing States.</p>
<p>Article VI – Rules of Procedure</p> <p>The Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.</p>	<p>Article VI – Rules of Procedure</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.</p>
<p>Article VII – Functions</p> <p>The Council shall guide and supervise the planning and implementation of the MOST programme. This shall, in particular, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) considering proposals on the development and adaptation of the MOST programme; (b) defining the broad substantive areas of the MOST programme and recommending the broad lines of 	<p>Article VII – Functions of the Intergovernmental Council</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Council shall guide and supervise the planning and implementation of MOST in accordance with its comprehensive strategy and action plan. This shall, in particular, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) considering proposals on the development and adaptation of MOST; (b) defining the broad substantive areas of MOST and recommending the broad

<p>action that the programme could take;</p> <p>(c) reviewing and assessing the activities and achievements of the MOST programme, as well as defining the basic areas requiring increased international co-operation, on the basis, <i>inter alia</i>, of the report, submitted by the Scientific Steering Committee;</p> <p>(d) promoting participation of Member States in the MOST programme;</p> <p>(e) seeking the necessary resources for the implementation of the MOST programme;</p> <p>(f) facilitating the establishment of MOST programme activities at the national level and also communication between them.</p> <p>In exercising its functions, the Council may consult the Scientific Steering Committee, and all appropriate international and regional social science organizations with which UNESCO maintains official relations. The International Social Science Council (ISSC) and its affiliated professional associations and organizations may give advice to the Intergovernmental Council.</p>	<p>lines of action that the programme could take;</p> <p>(c) reviewing and assessing the activities and achievements of MOST, as well as defining the basic areas requiring increased international co-operation, on the basis, <i>inter alia</i>, of the report, submitted by the Scientific Advisory Committee referred to in Article XII below;</p> <p>(d) promoting participation of Member States in MOST;</p> <p>(e) seeking the necessary resources for the implementation of MOST;</p> <p>(f) facilitating the establishment of MOST activities at the national level and also communication between them.</p> <p>In exercising its functions, the Intergovernmental Council may consult the Scientific Advisory Committee, and all appropriate international and regional social and human science organizations with which UNESCO maintains official relations.</p>
<p>Article VIII – Bureau</p> <p>At the beginning of its first session and subsequently whenever the membership of the Council is modified by the General Conference in accordance with Article II above, the Council shall elect a President, six Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur.</p>	<p>Article VIII – Bureau</p> <p>1. Whenever the membership of the Intergovernmental Council is modified by the General Conference in accordance with Article II above, the Intergovernmental Council shall elect, among its members, a President, four Vice-Presidents, and a Rapporteur, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, which shall together constitute its Bureau.</p> <p>2. The election of the Bureau shall take place during an extraordinary session of the Intergovernmental Council to be convened by the Director-General during the ordinary session of the General Conference at which they are elected or as soon as possible thereafter.</p> <p>3. The term of office of members of the Bureau shall expire in any event upon expiry of their term of office in the Intergovernmental Council.</p>
<p>Article IX – Observers</p> <p>1. Members States and Associate Members of UNESCO which are not members of the</p>	<p>Article IX – Observers</p> <p>1. Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO which are not members of the Intergovernmental Council may attend, as</p>

<p>Council may send observers to all meetings of the Council.</p> <p>2. Representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system may be invited to take part, as observers, in all meetings of the Council.</p> <p>3. The Council shall lay down the conditions under which other international governmental or non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend its proceedings without the right to vote. The Council shall also lay down the conditions under which certain specialists might be consulted on matters within its competence.</p> <p>4. The Council may invite non-Member States of UNESCO to send observers to its meetings</p>	<p>observers, all sessions of the Intergovernmental Council.</p> <p>2. Representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system may be invited to take part, as observers, in all sessions of the Intergovernmental Council.</p> <p>3. The Intergovernmental Council shall lay down the conditions under which other international governmental or non-governmental organizations as well as non-Member States of the Organization may be invited to attend its sessions, as observers.</p>
	<p>Article X – Invited Experts</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Council may request the Director-General to invite experts to its sessions to advise on issues of relevance to MOST.</p>
<p>Article X – Reporting</p> <p>The Council shall submit reports on MOST programme activities to the General Conference of UNESCO at each of its ordinary sessions and, as appropriate, to the Executive Board.</p>	<p>Article XI – Reporting</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Council shall submit reports on MOST activities to the General Conference of UNESCO at each of the latter's ordinary sessions and, as appropriate, to the Executive Board.</p>
<p>Article XI – The Scientific Steering Committee</p> <p>1. The Committee shall be composed of no more than nine regular members, who will be appointed by the Director-General in their personal capacity, in consultation with the regional and international intergovernmental and non-governmental social science organizations.</p> <p>2. The President of the Council will ex officio be a member of the Scientific Steering Committee.</p> <p>3. Members of the Committee shall be recognized specialists and active researchers in the fields of the MOST programme, and will represent various disciplines in the social sciences.</p>	<p>Article XII – The Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)</p> <p>1. The SAC shall be composed of no more than nine members, who will be appointed by the Director-General in their personal capacity, taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical distribution, in consultation with the National Commissions, and regional and international intergovernmental and non-governmental social and human science organizations.</p> <p>2. The Bureau of the Intergovernmental Council may designate one of its members that shall attend meetings of the SAC as observer..</p> <p>3. Members of the SAC shall be recognized specialists and active researchers in the fields of MOST, and shall represent various disciplines in the social and human sciences.</p>
	<p>4. The SAC shall advise the Bureau and Intergovernmental Council on the MOST Action Plan in advance of each of their meetings and sessions, respectively. Furthermore, the SAC shall advise the Intergovernmental Council or the Bureau, on their</p>

	<p>request, on any matter of scientific importance with respect to which its expertise is required.</p> <p>5. The SAC shall maintain the high scientific standards of MOST activities through its advice to the Intergovernmental Council and UNESCO. It shall be a forum for the exchange of ideas and experience. The SAC shall, in particular, ensure high scientific standards for all publications produced within MOST.</p> <p>6. The SAC shall regularly consult relevant social and human science bodies and their members in the implementation of its functions.</p>
<p>Article XII – Sessions</p> <p>The Committee shall preferably meet twice a year. However, the Committee may meet in extraordinary session at the request of the majority of its members in agreement with the Director-General.</p>	<p>7. Meetings of the SAC are convened by the Director-General after consultation with the President of the Intergovernmental Council and the Chairperson of the SAC. The SAC shall meet at least once a year. The meetings of the SAC may also be conducted by electronic means, at the request of the majority of its members.</p>
<p>Article XIII – Voting</p> <p>The Committee shall endeavour to arrive at its decisions by consensus. In the event of a vote being taken, each member of the Committee, including the <i>ex-officio</i> member shall have one vote. In case of an even vote, the vote of the Chairperson shall be decisive.</p>	<p>8. The SAC shall endeavour to arrive at its decisions by consensus. In the event of a vote being taken, each member of the SAC shall have one vote. In case of an even vote, the vote of the Chairperson of the SAC shall be decisive.</p>
<p>Article XIV – Rules of Procedure</p> <p>The Committee shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.</p>	<p>9. The SAC shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure, after consultation with the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Council.</p>
<p>Article XV – Functions</p> <p>1. The Committee shall maintain the high scientific standards of the MOST programme. This shall, in particular, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) assessing the scientific quality of projects submitted to the programme; (b) accepting only those proposals which conform with the general orientation of the programme and meet the required scientific standards. <p>2. The Committee may consult the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and its members and all other relevant social science bodies in the implementation of its functions.</p>	

<p>Article XVI – Terms of office</p> <p>The term of office for members of the Committee shall extend from the moment they are appointed by the Director-General for a term of three years. They shall be eligible for a maximum of two consecutive terms.</p>	<p>10. The term of office for members of the SAC shall be of three years starting from the moment they are appointed by the Director-General. Outgoing members of the SAC may be re-appointed. No member of the SAC shall serve more than two consecutive terms.</p>
<p>Article XVII – Officers</p> <p>At the beginning of each meeting, the Committee shall elect a Chairperson and two Vice-Chairpersons.</p>	<p>11. At the beginning of its first meeting in each calendar year, the SAC shall elect a Chairperson and two Vice-Chairpersons to serve until the opening of the first meeting in the following calendar year. No Chairperson shall serve more than three consecutive terms.</p>
<p>Article XVIII – Reporting</p> <p>The Committee shall report to the Intergovernmental Council at each of the Council's ordinary sessions. The Committee shall also report to the Director-General of UNESCO after each of the Committee's sessions.</p>	<p>12. The SAC shall report on its work and its recommendations to the Intergovernmental Council at each of the Intergovernmental Council's ordinary sessions. The SAC shall also report to the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Council and to the Director-General of UNESCO after each of its meetings.</p>
	<p>13. The servicing costs and expenses of the SAC shall be paid by UNESCO. The expenses of the participation of members in Committee meetings shall also be paid by UNESCO.</p>
<p>Article XIX – Secretariat</p> <p>1. The Director-General of UNESCO shall provide the staff and other means required for the operation of the secretariat of the MOST programme.</p> <p>2. The secretariat shall provide the necessary services for the sessions of the Council and the Committee.</p>	<p>Article XIII – Secretariat</p> <p>1. The Director-General of UNESCO shall provide the staff and other means required for the operation of the MOST Secretariat. The Director-General shall appoint a UNESCO staff member as Executive Secretary of MOST.</p> <p>2. The MOST Secretariat shall provide the necessary services for the sessions of the Intergovernmental Council and meetings of its Bureau and the SAC.</p>
<p>Article XX – Expenses</p> <p>The servicing expenses of the Committee shall be covered by an appropriation voted for this purpose by the General Conference of UNESCO. Expenses for meetings of members of the Committee shall be paid by UNESCO.</p>	

ANNEX II

DECLARATION OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES IN RELATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris at the thirty-ninth session of the General Conference, from 30 October to 14 November 2017,

Bearing in mind the 1997 UNESCO Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations,

Taking into account the work carried out by the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) on environmental ethics in general and the ethical issues associated with climate change in particular,

Referring to the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, reaffirmed in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development “The Future We Want”,

Stressing that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention are the primary multilateral fora in the global effort for responding to climate change,

Recognizing that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the leading international body for the assessment of climate change, and *considering* that according to its reports and other relevant expert organizations on the scientific conclusions regarding climate change, warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia,

Noting with great concern that there is an urgent imperative to mitigate the causes of climate change, and to adapt to its consequences,

Noting with concern that climate change exacerbates other threats to social and natural systems, which place additional burdens on the poor and vulnerable,

Recognizing that climate change is a common concern for all humankind, and *convinced* that the global and local challenges of climate change cannot be met without the participation of all people at all levels of society including States, international organizations, sub-national entities, local authorities, indigenous peoples, local communities, the private sector, civil society organizations, and individuals,

Reiterating that significant contributions should be pursued by all to limit climate change and its effects reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, with developed countries continuing to take the lead, and developing countries continuing to enhance their mitigation efforts; *recalling* the commitment from the Paris Agreement that “developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention” and “other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily”,

Recognizing that the increase in the pollution and the acidification of the oceans affects their ecosystems’ capacity as climate regulators and their potential to mitigate the effects of anthropogenic climate change according to the Global Ocean Science Report and the outcomes of the United Nations Conference to Support Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14,

Recognizing the need for a transition as quickly as possible to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable economic development,

Convinced of the need to respond urgently to climate change with effective and comprehensive policies which respect and promote human rights and are informed by ethical principles,

Emphasizing the importance of including a gender perspective within climate change policies, and recognizing the different needs and access to resources of men and women, as well as the needs of the most vulnerable that include but are not limited to displaced persons and migrants, indigenous peoples, local communities, persons with disabilities, the elderly, youth, and children, as well as gender equality and empowerment of women,

Recognizing that meaningful participation of all stakeholders, including the most vulnerable, is essential to effective decision-making to address climate change and its adverse effects,

Also emphasizing the fundamental importance of science, technological innovation, relevant knowledge, and education for sustainable development for responding to the challenge of climate change, including appropriate local, traditional and indigenous knowledge,

Recognizing that not only climate change itself, but also the responses to it, may have important and variable ethical implications at different scales of place and time,

Recalling the work of the United Nations and its Agencies on climate change, the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), the New Urban Agenda, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (S.A.M.O.A.) Pathway, as well as the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention at COP-21 in December 2015,

Adopt this Declaration and proclaim the following principles.

General Provisions

Article 1: Aim and Scope

1. This Declaration proclaims and elaborates ethical principles of decision-making, policy formulation, and other actions related to climate change.
2. This Declaration recommends States to consider these ethical principles in all decisions and actions related to climate change that are taken internationally, regionally, nationally, sub-nationally and locally, as appropriate.
3. This Declaration also calls upon individuals, groups, local and territorial authorities, scientific and other communities, including indigenous communities, as well as international organizations, the United Nations system, institutions and corporations, public and private at all levels and in all sectors to consider these ethical principles, as appropriate, in the decisions and actions that they take in response to climate change.

Principles

Recalling that the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention, guide States in the global effort against climate change, the

following principles should be considered, respected and promoted within the scope of this Declaration, and in decisions taken or actions carried out in responding to climate change:

Article 2: Prevention of Harm

Considering that climate change not only erodes the sustainability of Earth's ecosystems and the services they provide, as well as threatening the future well-being of people and their livelihoods, local communities, and individuals through harmful and negative consequences, some of which are potentially irreversible, States and all actors should take appropriate measures within their powers to:

- (a) formulate and implement policies and actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change, including through fostering climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;
- (b) anticipate, avoid or minimize harm, wherever it might emerge, from climate change, as well as from climate mitigation and adaptation policies and actions;
- (c) seek and promote transnational cooperation before deploying new technologies that may have negative transnational impacts.

Article 3: Precautionary Approach

Where there are threats of serious or irreversible harm, a lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects.

Article 4: Equity and Justice

1. Justice in relation to climate change requires fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people. In addressing climate change, relevant actors at all levels should work together in a spirit of justice, global partnership, inclusion, and in particular in solidarity with the poorest and most vulnerable people. Global engagement that mobilizes governments, international organizations, including the United Nations system, private sector, civil society, and other relevant actors may be beneficial.
2. It is important for all to take measures to safeguard and protect Earth's terrestrial and marine ecosystems, for present and future generations. The interaction of people and ecosystems is particularly important given the high dependence of one upon the other.
3. In this context, measures should take into account the contribution of women in decision-making since women are disproportionately affected by climate change while at the same time tending to have lower access to resources and yet play a vital role in achieving inclusive sustainable development. These measures should also take into account the needs of those at greatest risk, particularly the poorest and the most vulnerable.
4. States and other pertinent actors should facilitate and encourage public awareness, and participation in decision-making and actions by making access to information and knowledge on climate change, and on responses that have been made to it, as well as on the means of how to implement mitigation and adaptation actions, widely available in a timely manner taking into account the differentiated needs and access to resources of the most vulnerable.

5. In response to the adverse effects of climate change, and to climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and actions at the national level, effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, should be provided as stipulated in the 1992 Rio Declaration and according to national laws.

Article 5: Sustainable Development

To ensure that present and future generations are able to meet their needs, it is urgent that all States and pertinent actors:

- (a) promote the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs, especially by adopting sustainable patterns of consumption, production and waste management; by using resources efficiently; and by fostering climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development.
- (b) work to ensure that each person benefits from the opportunities of development, especially those who are vulnerable (see Article 10), and in this way, contribute to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty.
- (c) tackle the adverse effects of climate change in areas that deserve special attention due to their humanitarian implications and consequences, including but not limited to: food, energy, and water insecurity, the ocean, desertification, land degradation, natural disasters, displaced populations, as well as the vulnerability of women, children, the elderly, and especially the poor.

Article 6: Solidarity

1. Solidarity implies that human beings collectively and individually should assist people and groups that are most vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, especially when catastrophic events occur.
2. States and other pertinent actors, and those who have the capacity to address climate change should act and cooperate by taking into account:
 - (a) the importance of protecting and enhancing the world we share in a way that reflects the solidarity and interdependence among peoples of different backgrounds, and the interdependence of humankind with other organisms, ecosystems, and the environment;
 - (b) the well-being, livelihoods and survival of future generations which depend on our current use of resources and the resulting impacts thereof;
 - (c) the interconnectedness of the physical, ecological, and human systems of all countries, regions and communities across Earth.
3. Knowledge related to the causes, modalities and impacts of climate change and responses to it should be shared equitably and in a timely manner in order to increase the adaptive and mitigating capacities of all, and to increase the resilience of people and ecosystems.
4. Developed States and other States, on a voluntary basis, as well as relevant actors should strive to strengthen timely cooperative action in the areas of technology development and transfer, support for the synthesis of relevant information and knowledge, capacity-building, and means and financial resources to developing countries, especially those that are most vulnerable to the

adverse effects of climate change, particularly to least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS).

5. States, on a voluntary basis, can also address the challenges of climate change through South-South and triangular cooperation.

Article 7: Scientific Knowledge and Integrity in Decision-Making

1. Decision-making based on science is critically important for meeting the mitigation and adaptation challenges of a rapidly changing climate. Decisions should be based on, and guided by, the best available knowledge from the natural and social sciences, including interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary science, and by taking into account, as appropriate, local, traditional and indigenous knowledge.
2. In order to optimally aid in decision-making, science needs to meet the highest standards of research integrity by being impartial, rigorous, honest, and transparent, and should give adequate estimates of uncertainty in order to provide decision-makers with insight into, and understanding of, the underlying risks as well as opportunities, and guidance to their formulating long-term strategies.
3. Scientific cooperation and capacity-building should be strengthened in developing countries in order to develop a comprehensive understanding of climate change impacts as well as potential mitigation and adaptation actions.
4. States, according to Article 6 of the UNFCCC and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention, and other relevant actors should:
 - (a) take measures which help protect and maintain the independence of science and the integrity of the scientific process. This includes assisting in maintaining strong scientific standards as well as transparency at all levels with respect to scientific funding, methodologies and research conclusions;
 - (b) raise awareness and promote literacy in science in all sectors and amongst their populations in order to underpin strong and collective action and understanding of how to respond to climate change;
 - (c) promote accurate communication on climate change based on peer-reviewed scientific research, including the broadest promulgation of science in the media and other forms of communication;
 - (d) build effective mechanisms to strengthen the interface between science and policy to ensure a strong knowledge base in decision-making.

Application of the Principles

In order to disseminate and promote the application of the ethical principles proclaimed in this Declaration, it is recommended that States and pertinent actors:

Article 8: Science, Technologies and Innovations

1. Develop strategies to uphold the integrity of scientific research in addressing climate change issues.

2. Use the best available scientific knowledge and evidence in decision-making that relates to climate change issues.
3. Develop and scale up carefully assessed technologies, infrastructure and actions that reduce climate change and its associated risks.
4. Increase as far as possible the participation of scientists from all developing countries, LDCs and SIDS in climate-related science.
5. Promote access to information and training opportunities, including open data and Open Educational Resources (OER), relevant to the challenge and solutions associated with climate change, so that they are shared across the entire scientific and other relevant communities internationally.
6. Encourage the development of scientific knowledge that helps transform patterns of production, management and consumption to make them more compatible with environmental sustainability.

Article 9: Risk assessment and management

Promote the development of local risk maps, early warning systems, science-based environmental and technology assessments, and the appropriate management of risks related to climate change and natural disasters.

Article 10: Vulnerable groups

Give priority in responding to climate change to the needs of vulnerable groups that include but are not limited to displaced persons and migrants, indigenous peoples and local communities, persons with disabilities, taking into account gender equality, empowerment of women, and intergenerational equity.

Article 11: Education

1. Advance curricula, as appropriate, taking into account UNESCO's work and initiatives on Education for Sustainable Development and Education for Climate Change, Article 6 of the UNFCCC, and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention, so that they build awareness and knowledge about humankind's relation to the Earth's climate system and ecosystems as well as about present generations' responsibilities to future generations, and so that they promote the Principles of this Declaration.
2. Ensure that, in accordance with national laws, all people, irrespective of gender, age, origin, and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous people, children, and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them to acquire and update the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes needed to respond to climate change and contribute to sustainable development.
3. Promote formal, non-formal, and informal education with regard to climate change challenges and solutions, and encourage retraining for professionals in line with these objectives.
4. Encourage educational institutions and educators to integrate these principles in their teaching activities from the pre-school to university levels.
5. Promote, in accordance with national laws, at all levels and in all forms of education, that the recognition of cultural, social, and gender diversity is valuable and is an important source of

knowledge with which to promote dialogue and the exchange of knowledge indispensable to responding to climate change.

6. Support developing countries through educational and scientific capacity-building, as well as financial means and facilitation of environmentally sound technological development.

Article 12: Public Awareness

Promote awareness regarding climate change and the best practices for responding to it, through strengthening social dialogue, and communication by the media, scientific communities, and civil society organizations, including religious and cultural communities.

Article 13: Responsibility

Ensure effective climate policy and action through appropriate governance measures, by promoting transparency and preventing corruption; and strengthening, at the State level, assessment mechanisms that underpin social, environmental and societal responsibility of all pertinent actors, including corporations and businesses.

Article 14: International Cooperation

1. Facilitate, support and engage in international processes and programmes to communicate these principles, and to promote multidisciplinary, pluralistic, and intercultural dialogue around them.
2. Facilitate, support, and engage in international research collaborations and capacity-building initiatives related to climate change.
3. Promote sharing of the results of science, technological innovations, and best practices in response to climate change in a timely and equitable manner.
4. Act with urgency upon the commitments taken in terms of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention, and the objectives of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs, and of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
5. Respect and promote solidarity between and among States, as well as individuals, families, groups and communities, with special regard to those rendered vulnerable by the impacts of climate change and those who have the most limited capacities.
6. Promote coherence between climate change mechanisms and already existing mechanisms of international cooperation, including cooperation on development, with special regard for climate change responses that can also contribute to addressing other policy goals that advance the well-being of all peoples.

Article 15: Promotion and Dissemination by UNESCO

UNESCO has the vocation to be the principal United Nations agency to promote and disseminate this Declaration, and accordingly should work in collaboration with other United Nations entities, including but not limited to COMEST, the International Bioethics Committee (IBC), the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC), the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), the International Geosciences Programme (IGCP), the International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the

Management of Social Transformation Programme (MOST), the IPCC, the UNFCCC, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and other relevant international bodies working on the issues of climate change, including the International Council for Science, the International Social Science Council, as well as the Future Earth: Research for Global Sustainability programme for which UNESCO is a co-sponsor, as well as any other intergovernmental body working in the field of climate change.

Final provisions

Article 16: Interrelation and complementarity of the principles

The Declaration needs to be understood as a whole, and principles are to be understood as complementary and interrelated. Each principle is to be considered in the context of the other principles, as appropriate and relevant in the circumstances.

Article 17: Denial of acts contrary to human rights, fundamental freedoms, human dignity, and concern for life on Earth

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as approval for any State, other social actor, group, or person to engage in any activity or perform any act contrary to human rights, fundamental freedoms, human dignity, and concern for life on Earth.

Article 18: Denial of reinterpretation of the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention

Nothing in this Declaration may be considered as an interpretation of the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention.

ANNEX III

RECOMMENDATION ON SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), meeting in Paris from 30 October to 14 November 2017, at its thirty-ninth session,

Recalling that, by the terms of the final paragraph of the Preamble to its Constitution, UNESCO seeks by means of promoting (inter alia) the scientific relations of the peoples of the world to advance the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of humankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims,

Considering the terms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948, and in particular Article 27.1 thereof which provides that everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits,

Recognizing that:

- (a) scientific discoveries and related technological developments and applications open up vast prospects for progress made possible in particular by the optimum utilization of science and scientific methods for the benefit of humankind and for the preservation of peace and the reduction of international tensions but may, at the same time, entail certain dangers which constitute a threat, especially in cases where the results of scientific research are used against humankind's vital interests in order to prepare wars involving destruction on a massive scale or for purposes of the exploitation of one nation by another, or to the detriment of human rights or fundamental freedoms or the dignity of a human person, and in any event give rise to complex ethical and legal problems;
- (b) to face this challenge, Member States should develop or devise machinery for the formulation and execution of adequate policies, that is to say, policies designed to avoid the possible dangers and fully realize and exploit the positive prospects inherent in such discoveries, technological developments and applications,

Recognizing also:

- (a) the significant value of science as a common good;
- (b) that a cadre of talented and trained personnel is the cornerstone of an indigenous research and experimental development capability and indispensable for the utilization and exploitation of research carried out elsewhere;
- (c) that open communication of the results, hypotheses and opinions – as suggested by the phrase “academic freedom” – lies at the very heart of the scientific process, and provides the strongest guarantee of accuracy and objectivity of scientific results;
- (d) the necessity of adequate support and essential equipment for performance of research and experimental development,

Observing that, in all parts of the world, this aspect of policy-making is coming to assume increasing importance for the Member States; having in mind the intergovernmental initiatives set out in the annex to this Recommendation, demonstrating recognition by Member States of the growing value of science

and technology for tackling various world problems on a broad international basis, thereby strengthening cooperation among nations as well as promoting the development of individual nations; and confident that these trends predispose Member States to the taking of concrete action for the introduction and pursuit of adequate science and technology policies,

Persuaded that such governmental action can considerably assist in the creation of those conditions which encourage and assist indigenous capability to perform and use the results of research and development in an enhanced spirit of responsibility towards humankind and the environment,

Believing that one of the foremost of these conditions must be to ensure a fair status for those who actually perform research and development in science and technology, taking due account of the responsibilities inherent in and the rights necessary to the performance of that work,

Considering that research and development is carried out in exceptional working conditions and demands a highly responsible attitude on the part of the scientific researchers towards that work, towards their country and towards the international ideals and objectives of the United Nations, and that workers in this profession accordingly need an appropriate status,

Convinced that the current climate of governmental, scientific and public opinion makes the moment opportune for the General Conference to formulate principles for the assistance of member governments desirous of ensuring fair status for the workers concerned,

Recalling that much valuable work in this respect has already been accomplished both in respect of workers generally and in respect of scientific researchers in particular, notably by the international instruments and other texts recalled in this Preamble, and in the annex to this Recommendation,

Conscious that the phenomenon frequently known as the “brain drain” of scientific researchers has in the past caused widespread anxiety, and that to certain Member States it continues to be a matter of considerable preoccupation; having present in mind, in this respect, the paramount needs of the developing countries; and desiring accordingly to give scientific researchers stronger reasons for serving in countries and areas which stand most in need of their services,

Convinced that similar questions arise in all countries with regard to the science and scientific researchers and that these questions call for the adoption of the common approaches and so far as practicable the application of the common standards and measures which it is the purpose of this Recommendation to set out,

However, taking fully into account, in the adoption and application of this Recommendation, the great diversity of the laws, regulations and customs which, in different countries, determine the pattern and organization of research work and experimental development in science and technology,

Desiring for these reasons to complement the standards and recommendations set out in the laws and decrees of every country and sanctioned by its customs and those contained in the international instruments and other documents referred to in this Preamble and in the annex to this Recommendation, by provisions relating to questions of central concern to scientific researchers,

Having before it, as item (...) of the agenda of the session, proposals concerning science and scientific researchers,

Having decided, at its thirty-seventh session, that these proposals should take the form of a recommendation to Member States,

Adopts the Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers, which supersedes the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers, this 13 of November 2017;

Recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to apply within their respective territories the principles and norms set forth on this Recommendation;

Also recommends that Member States should bring this Recommendation to the attention of the authorities, institutions and enterprises responsible for the conduct of research and experimental development and the application of its results, and of the various organizations representing or promoting the interests of scientific researchers in association, and other interested parties;

Further recommends that Member States should report to it, on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, on the action they have taken to give effect to this Recommendation.

I. Scope of application

1. For the purposes of this Recommendation:

- (a) (i) The word “science” signifies the enterprise whereby humankind, acting individually or in small or large groups, makes an organized attempt, by means of the objective study of observed phenomena and its validation through sharing of findings and data and through peer review, to discover and master the chain of causalities, relations or interactions; brings together in a coordinated form subsystems of knowledge by means of systematic reflection and conceptualization; and thereby furnishes itself with the opportunity of using, to its own advantage, understanding of the processes and phenomena occurring in nature and society;
- (ii) The term “the sciences” signifies a complex of knowledge, fact and hypothesis, in which the theoretical element is capable of being validated in the short or long term, and to that extent includes the sciences concerned with social facts and phenomena;
- (b) The word “technology” signifies such knowledge as relates directly to the production or improvement of goods or services;
- (c) The term “research and development” comprises scientific research and experimental development for which “scientific research” signifies those processes of study, experiment, conceptualization, theory-testing and validation involved in the generation of scientific knowledge, as described in paragraphs 1(a)(i) and 1(a)(ii) above, and thus including both fundamental and applied research; and for which “experimental development” signifies the processes of adaptation, testing and refinement which lead to the point of practical applicability including as innovation;
- (d) (i) The term “scientific researchers” signifies those persons responsible for and engaged in research and development;
- (ii) On the basis of the provisions of this Recommendation, each Member State may determine the criteria for inclusion in the category of persons recognized as scientific researchers (such as possession of diplomas, degrees, academic titles or functions), as well as the exceptions to be allowed;

- (e) The word “status” as used in relation to scientific researchers signifies the standing or regard accorded them, as evidenced, first, by the level of appreciation both of the duties and responsibilities inherent in their function and of their competence in performing them, and, secondly, by the rights, working conditions, material assistance and moral support which they enjoy for the accomplishment of their task.

2. This Recommendation applies with respect to:

- (a) all scientific researchers, irrespective of:
 - (i) the legal status of their employer, or the type of organization or establishment in which they work;
 - (ii) their scientific or technological fields of specialization;
 - (iii) the motivation underlying the research and development in which they engage;
 - (iv) the kind of application to which that research and development relates most immediately;
 - (v) their professional status or employment status;
- (b) technicians, support staff and students supporting and contributing to research and development;
- (c) institutions and individuals responsible for research and development and other aspects of science, including such as science education, science communication, regulation and policy, oversight, funding, recruitment, peer review and scientific publishing.

3. In the case of scientific researchers performing research and development on a part-time basis, this Recommendation applies to them only at such times and in such contexts as they are engaged upon the activity of research and development.

II. Scientific researchers in the context of national policy-making

4. By the policies they adopt in respect of and touching upon science, technology and innovation; by the way in which they use science and technology in policy-making and more generally; and by their treatment of scientific researchers in particular, Member States should demonstrate and take action such that research and development is not carried on in isolation, but as an explicit part of the nations' integrated effort to set up a society that will be more humane, just and inclusive, for the protection and enhancement of the cultural and material well-being of its citizens in the present and future generations, and to further the United Nations ideals and internationally-agreed objectives, while giving sufficient place to science per se.

5. In order to have a sound science, technology and innovation system integrated to their effort, Member States should establish and substantially strengthen human and institutional capacities, including by:

- (a) promoting research and development in all areas of society, funded by public, private and non-profit sources;

- (b) equipping itself with the personnel, institutions and mechanisms necessary for developing and putting into practice national science, technology and innovation policies;
- (c) strengthening scientific culture, public trust and support for sciences throughout society, in particular through a vigorous and informed democratic debate on the production and use of scientific knowledge, and a dialogue between the scientific community and society;
- (d) establishing suitable means to address the ethics of science and of the use of scientific knowledge and its applications, specifically through establishing, promoting and supporting independent, multidisciplinary and pluralist ethics committees in order to assess the relevant ethical, legal, scientific and social issues related to research projects involving human beings, to provide ethical advice on ethical questions in research and development, to assess scientific and technological developments and to foster debate, education and public awareness and engagement of ethics related to research and development;
- (e) promoting research and development that may address peace-building, as well as responsible and peaceful application of science and technology;
- (f) giving recognition to the key role of research and development in the acquisition of knowledge, in addressing the root causes and impacts of conflict, and in achieving sustainable development; and
- (g) using scientific and technological knowledge in decision-making and policies.

6. Member States should treat public funding of research and development as a form of public investment the returns on which are, for the most part, necessarily long-term, and take all appropriate measures to ensure that the justification for, and indeed the indispensability of such investment is held constantly before public opinion.

7. Member States should use scientific and technological knowledge in decision-making and policies for international relations, for which they should strengthen capacities for science diplomacy.

8. Member States should cultivate opportunities for scientific researchers to participate in developing national science, technology and innovation policy. In particular, each Member State should ensure that these policy processes are supported by appropriate institutional mechanisms enjoying adequate advice and assistance from scientific researchers and their professional organizations.

9. Member States should create the environment to ensure that scientific researchers, who give policy advice to policy-makers and other public officials, can do so in an accountable manner in which conflicts of interest are disclosed.

10. Each Member State should institute procedures adapted to its needs for ensuring that, in the performance of research and development, scientific researchers respect public accountability while at the same time enjoying the degree of autonomy appropriate to their task and to the advancement of science and technology. It should be fully taken into account that creativity of scientific researchers should be promoted in national policy on the basis of utmost respect for the autonomy and freedom of research indispensable to scientific progress.

11. With the above ends in view, and with respect for the principle of freedom of movement of scientific researchers, Member States should be concerned to create that general climate, and to provide those specific measures for the moral and material support and encouragement of scientific researchers, as will:

- (a) ensure that people of high calibre find sufficient attraction in the vocation, and sufficient confidence in research and development as a career offering reasonable prospects and a fair degree of security, to maintain a constantly adequate regeneration of the nation's pool of scientific researchers;
- (b) facilitate the emergence and stimulate the appropriate growth, among its own citizens, of a body of scientific researchers regarding themselves and regarded by their colleagues throughout the world as worthy members of the international scientific and technological community;
- (c) encourage those scientific researchers (or young people who aspire to become scientific researchers) who seek some of their education, training or experience abroad, to return and to work in their country.

III. The initial education and training of scientific researchers

12. Member States should have regard for the fact that effective scientific research calls for scientific researchers of integrity and intellectual maturity, combining high, intellectual qualities and respect for ethical principles.

13. To assist the emergence of scientific researchers of this high calibre, Member States should take measures to:

- (a) ensure that, without discrimination on the basis of race, colour, descent, sex, gender, sexual orientation, age, native language, religion, political or other opinion, national origin, ethnic origin, social origin, economic or social condition of birth, or disability, all citizens enjoy equal opportunities for the initial education and training needed to qualify for research and development careers, as well as ensuring that all citizens who succeed in so qualifying enjoy equal access to available employment in scientific research;
- (b) abolish inequalities of opportunities;
- (c) in order to remediate past inequalities and patterns of exclusion, actively encourage women and persons of other under-represented groups to consider careers in sciences, and endeavor to eliminate biases against women and persons of other under-represented groups in work environments and appraisal;
- (d) encourage the spirit of service both to the advancement of science and to social and ecological responsibilities toward their fellow nationals, humanity in general, future generations, and the earth including all its ecosystems, its sustainable development and its conservation, as an important element in their education and training;
- (e) ensure equitable and open access to scientific literature, data and contents including by removing barriers to publishing, sharing and archiving of scientific outputs.

14. So far as is compatible with the necessary and proper independence of educators and educational institutions, Member States should lend their support to all educational initiatives designed to:

- (a) strengthen all sciences, technology, engineering and mathematics education, in schools and other formal and informal settings;

- (b) incorporate inter-disciplinary and art and design elements in curricula and courses of all sciences as well as skills such as communication, leadership and management;
- (c) incorporate or develop in each domain's curricula and courses the ethical dimensions of science and of research;
- (d) develop and use educational techniques for awakening and stimulating such personal qualities and habits of mind as:
 - (i) the scientific method;
 - (ii) intellectual integrity, sensitivity to conflict of interest, respect for ethical principles pertaining to research;
 - (iii) the ability to review a problem or situation in perspective and in proportion, with all its human implications;
 - (iv) skill in isolating the civic and ethical implications, in issues involving the search for new knowledge and which may at first sight seem to be of a technical nature only;
 - (v) vigilance as to the probable and possible social and ecological consequences of research and development activities;
 - (vi) willingness to communicate with others not only in scientific and technological circles but also outside those circles, which implies willingness to work in a team and in a multi-occupational context.

IV. Rights and responsibilities in research

15. Member States should bear in mind that the scientific researchers' sense of vocation can be powerfully reinforced if they are encouraged to think of their work in terms of service both to their fellow nationals and to their fellow human beings in general. Member States should seek, in their treatment of and attitude towards scientific researchers, to express encouragement for this broad spirit of responsibility.

The civic and ethical aspect of scientific research

16. Member States should encourage conditions that can deliver high-quality science in a responsible manner in line with paragraph 4. For this purpose, Member States should establish mechanisms and take all appropriate measures aimed to ensure the fullest exercise, respect, protection and promotion of the rights and responsibilities of scientific researchers and others concerned by this Recommendation. For this purpose:

- (a) the following are the recommended responsibilities and rights of scientific researchers:
 - (i) to work in a spirit of intellectual freedom to pursue, expound and defend the scientific truth as they see it, an intellectual freedom which should include protection from undue influences on their independent judgement;
 - (ii) to contribute to the definition of the aims and objectives of the programmes in which they are engaged and to the determination of the methods to be adopted which should be humanely, scientifically, socially and ecologically responsible; in particular,

researchers should seek to minimize impacts on living subjects of research and on the natural environment and should be aware of the need to manage resources efficiently and sustainably;

- (iii) to express themselves freely and openly on the ethical, human, scientific, social or ecological value of certain projects, and in those instances where the development of science and technology undermine human welfare, dignity and human rights or is “dual use”, they have the right to withdraw from those projects if their conscience so dictates and the right and responsibility to express themselves freely on and to report these concerns
 - (iv) to contribute constructively to the fabric of science, culture and education, and the promotion of science and innovation in their own country, as well as to the achievement of national goals, the enhancement of their fellow citizens’ well-being, the protection of the environment, and the furtherance of the international ideals and objectives;
 - (v) to promote access to research results and engage in the sharing of scientific data between researchers, and to policy-makers, and to the public wherever possible, while being mindful of existing rights;
 - (vi) to disclose both perceived and actual conflicts of interest according to a recognized code of ethics that promotes the objectives of scientific research and development;
 - (vii) to integrate in their research and development work in an ongoing manner: disclosures to each human research subjects so as to inform their consent, controls to minimize harm to each living subject of research and to the environment, and consultations with communities where the conduct of research may affect community members;
 - (viii) to ensure that knowledge derived from sources, including traditional, indigenous, local, and other knowledge sources, is appropriately credited, acknowledged, and compensated as well as to ensure that the resulting knowledge is transferred back to those sources.
- (b) the following are the recommended responsibilities and rights of persons or institutions that employ, fund, govern, or guide researchers and/or research:
- (i) to bear and enjoy equivalent responsibilities and rights as above in (a), provided these rights and responsibilities do not impede on the scientific researchers’ exercise of responsibilities and rights;
 - (ii) to facilitate the exercise of responsibilities and rights described in (a) and (b)(i), including by establishing mechanisms for this purpose, such as ethics review boards, and to ensure scientific researchers protection from retribution;
 - (iii) to fully respect the intellectual property rights of individual researchers;
 - (iv) to follow this Recommendation in other respects; and
 - (v) to specify as explicitly and narrowly as possible the cases in which they deem it necessary to depart from the recommended responsibilities and rights set out in paragraphs (a) and (b).

17. Member States should take all appropriate steps to urge all other employers of scientific researchers to follow the recommendations in paragraph 16.

The international aspect of scientific research

18. Member States should recognize the international dimensions of research and development and, in this regard, should do everything possible to help scientific researchers, including:

- (a) establishing partnerships freely associating scientific communities of developed and developing countries to meet the needs of all countries and facilitate their progress while respecting national regulation, including cultural and scientific cooperation and development of bilateral and multilateral agreements enabling developing countries to build up their capacity to participate in generating and sharing scientific knowledge, the related know-how and their benefits, including identifying and countering the effects of brain drain;
- (b) ensuring equal access to science and the knowledge derived from it as not only a social and ethical requirement for human development, but also as essential for realizing the full potential of scientific communities worldwide;
- (c) put in place policies aiming to facilitate that the scientific researchers freely develop and contribute to sharing data and educational resources, for example by means of virtual universities;
- (d) in the context of their intellectual property regime, ensuring that contributions to scientific knowledge are appropriately credited, and balancing between protection of intellectual property rights and the open access and sharing of knowledge, as well as ensuring the protection of sources and products of traditional knowledge;
- (e) taking measures against biopiracy; illicit trafficking of organs, tissues, samples, genetic resources and genetic-related materials; as well as ensuring the protection of the human rights, fundamental freedom and dignity of the human person, and the confidentiality of personal data.

19. Considering that any scientific research could improve the understanding of factors involved in the survival and well-being of humankind as a whole, Member States should provide support to these initiatives of scientific researchers, with due regard to:

- (a) the impact of science on future generations;
- (b) the interconnection between various forms of life;
- (c) the role and responsibility of human beings in the protection of the environment, the biosphere and biodiversity.

20. Member States should endeavor to ensure that research and development undertaken, funded, or otherwise pursued in whole or in part in different States, is consistent with principles of conducting research in a responsible manner that respects human rights. In particular, for transnational research involving human subjects:

- (a) appropriate ethical review should be undertaken both in the host state(s) and the state(s) in which the funder is located, based on internationally agreed ethical frameworks;

- (b) such research should be responsive to the needs of host countries, and the importance of it contributing to the alleviation of urgent global health problems should be recognized;
- (c) when negotiating a research agreement and terms for collaboration, agreement on the benefits of the research and access to the results should be established with full participation of the communities concerned.

21. So as to ensure the human right to share in scientific advancement and its benefits, Member States should establish and facilitate mechanisms for collaborative open science and facilitate sharing of scientific knowledge while ensuring other rights are respected.

22. So as to ensure the human right to health, Member States should take measures so that benefits resulting from any research and its applications are shared with society as a whole and within the international community, in particular with developing countries.

23. In order that the scientific and technological knowledge and its potentialities be promptly geared to the benefit of all peoples, Member States should urge scientific researchers, and other actors to whom this Recommendation applies, to keep in mind the principles set out in paragraphs 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

V. Conditions for success on the part of scientific researchers

24. Member States should:

- (a) provide material assistance, moral support and public recognition conducive to successful performance in research and development by scientific researchers;
- (b) ensure that scientific researchers enjoy equitable conditions of work, recruitment and promotion, appraisal, training and pay without discrimination on the basis of race, colour, descent, sex, gender, sexual orientation, age, native language, religion, political or other opinion, national origin, ethnic origin, social origin, economic or social condition of birth, or disability;
- (c) support individuals from underrepresented groups entering and developing careers in research and development.

25. Member States should develop policies for the protection and preservation of research objects, scientific infrastructure and scientific archives, including in instances of conflict.

26. Member States should establish as a norm for any scientific publishing, including publishing in open access journals, that peer review based on established quality standards for science is essential.

Adequate career development prospects and facilities

27. Member States should develop policies with respect to employment that adequately cover the needs of scientific researchers, in particular by:

- (a) providing scientific researchers in their direct employment with adequate career development prospects and facilities, including but not limited to research and development;
- (b) making every effort so that scientific researchers are not subjected, merely by the nature of their work, to avoidable hardship;

- (c) providing the necessary funds and mechanisms for training opportunities, career development, and/or redeployment, in respect of the scientific researchers in their permanent employ, in order to address precariousness due to mobility or limited-duration contracts;
- (d) offering challenging opportunities for early career scientific researchers to do significant research and development, in accordance with their abilities, and to rapidly undertake a stable career – though not necessarily exclusively in the fields of research and development;
- (e) recognizing that various fields scientific research and development require different levels of skills and durations of training;
- (f) promoting and supporting open scholarship by scientific researchers, as well as promoting open access to literature and research data, as essential parts of research.

Life-long learning

28. Member States should encourage that facilities be provided so that scientific researchers enjoy lifelong opportunities for keeping themselves up to date in their own and in other scientific fields, by attendance at conferences, by free access to international databases and journals, libraries and other sources of information, and by participation in training.

Mobility

29. Member States should enable and facilitate mobility of scientific researchers between public sector, private sector and higher education employment, as well as outside of research and development.

30. With regard to mobility of scientific researchers between research and development and other public functions, Member States should:

- (a) provide procedures for the periodic review of the material conditions of scientific researchers to ensure that they remain equitably comparable with those of other workers having equivalent experience and qualifications and in keeping with the country's standard of living;
- (b) introduce conditions of employment specially designed for scientific researchers benefitting from this mobility; and
- (c) provide the scientific researchers benefitting from this mobility with adequate career development prospects.

Participation in the international scientific and technological community

31. In line with paragraph 16, Member States should actively promote the interplay of ideas and information among scientific researchers throughout the world, which is vital to the healthy development of the sciences; and to this end, should take all measures necessary to ensure that scientific researchers are enabled, throughout their careers, to participate in international scientific and technological community. Member States should facilitate this travel in and out of their territory.

Protection of health; social security

32. Member States should guarantee that, for the health and safety of scientific researchers as of all other persons likely to be affected by the research and development activity in question, all national regulations, and the international instruments concerned with the protection of workers in general from hostile or dangerous environments will be fully met. They should accordingly ensure that the managements of scientific establishments enforce appropriate safety standards; train all those in their employ in the necessary safety procedures; monitor and safeguard the health of all persons at risk; take due note of warnings of new (or possible new) hazards brought to their attention, in particular by the scientific researchers themselves, and act accordingly; and ensure that the working day and rest periods are of reasonable length, the latter to include annual and parental leave on full pay.

33. Member States should ensure that provision is made for scientific researchers to enjoy (in common with all other workers) adequate and equitable social security arrangements appropriate to their age, sex, family situation, state of health and to the nature of the work they perform.

Performance appraisal

34. Member States should, as regards scientific researchers in their employ, design and establish appropriate (using international comparisons so as to adopt good practices) appraisal systems for independent, transparent, gender-sensitive and tier-based performance evaluation that:

- (a) take due account of all aspects of the work including, inter alia, contributions to publications, patents, management, teaching, outreach, supervision, collaboration, ethics compliance, and science communications;
- (b) take due account of the difficulty inherent in measuring a performance given the effects of mobility between themes and disciplines, the blurring of boundaries between disciplines, the appearance of new disciplines and the need to appraise all aspects of the individual's performance in context;
- (c) combine appropriate metrics with independent expert assessment (peer review) of the individual's outputs, as to all aspects of the work including those aspects mentioned above in (a);
- (d) transparently account for family-care related interruptions of employment and encourage equitable treatment by means of incentives, so that the careers and research of those who take family related leave, including parental leave, are not negatively impacted as a result;
- (e) encourage, by means of incentives, sharing of the whole scientific process (data, methods, software, results, etc.) and mentoring early career people in the sciences.

Expression by publication

35. Member States should encourage and facilitate publication of the results obtained by scientific researchers, and extend this to the data, methods, software, that they used, with a view to assisting them to share scientific information, and to acquire the reputation that they merit, as well as with a view to promoting the sciences, education and culture generally.

36. In order to promote science as a public good, Member States should encourage and facilitate access to knowledge, including open access.

37. Member States should ensure that the scientific and technological results of scientific researchers enjoy appropriate legal protection of their intellectual property, and in particular the protection afforded by patent and copyright law.

38. In those cases where restrictions are placed upon scientific researchers' right to publish or communicate results, Member States should ensure:

- (a) that such restrictions are: strictly minimized, consistent with public interest and the right of their employers and fellow workers, consistent with appropriately crediting and acknowledged contributions of scientific researchers to the results obtained, and properly communicated as clearly as possible in writing in the terms and conditions of their employment;
- (b) that the procedures by which scientific researchers can ascertain whether the restrictions mentioned in this paragraph apply in a particular case and by which mechanism they can appeal are made clear.

Recognition

39. Member States should ensure that scientific researchers may:

- (a) receive without hindrance the questions, criticisms and suggestions addressed to them by their colleagues throughout the world, as well as the intellectual stimulus afforded by such communications and the exchanges to which they give rise;
- (b) enjoy in tranquility international acclaim warranted by their scientific merit.

40. Similarly, Member States should adopt the following standard practices:

- (a) written provisions to be included in the terms and conditions of employment of scientific researchers, stating clearly what rights (as applicable) belong to them (and, where appropriate, to other interested parties) in respect of their contributions to any discovery, invention, or improvement in technical knowhow or commercialization which may arise in the course of or as a result of the research and development that those scientific researchers undertake;
- (b) the attention of scientific researchers to be always drawn by the employer to such written provisions before the scientific researchers enter employment.

Reasonable flexibility in the interpretation and application of texts setting out the terms and conditions of employment of scientific researchers

41. Member States should seek to ensure that the performance of research and development be not reduced to pure routine. They should therefore see to it that all texts setting out terms of employment for, or governing the conditions of work of scientific researchers, be framed and interpreted with all the necessary flexibility to meet the requirements of research and development. This flexibility should not however be invoked in order to impose on scientific researchers conditions that are inferior to those enjoyed by other workers of equivalent qualifications and responsibility.

The advancement of their various interests by scientific researchers in association

42. Member States should recognize it as wholly legitimate, and indeed desirable, that scientific researchers should associate to protect and promote their individual and collective interests, in bodies such as trade unions, professional associations and learned societies, in accordance with the rights of workers in general and inspired by the principles set out in the international instruments listed in the annex to this Recommendation. In all cases where it is necessary to protect the rights of scientific researchers, these organizations should have the right to support the justified claims of such researchers.

43. Member States should recognize that they have, as employers of scientific researchers, a leading responsibility and should attempt to set an example to other employers of scientific researchers, and, in order to ensure that satisfactory working conditions are available to scientific researchers in all settings in which research and development are conducted, Member States should take measures to urge all employers of scientific researchers to adopt and use mechanisms, policies and practices reflecting the principles set out in paragraphs 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42.

VI. Utilization and exploitation of the present Recommendation

44. Member States should strive to extend and complement their own action in respect of this Recommendation, by cooperating with all national and international organizations whose activities fall within the scope and objectives of this Recommendation, in particular National Commissions for UNESCO; international organizations; organizations representing science and technology educators; employers generally; learned societies, professional associations and trade unions of scientific researchers; associations of science writers; women in science associations; youth and student organizations.

45. Member States should support the work of the bodies mentioned above by the most appropriate means, including relevant policies.

46. Member States should periodically review the conditions of scientific researchers, disaggregating data as much as possible in particular by sex.

47. Member States should enlist the vigilant and active cooperation of all organizations representing scientific researchers, in ensuring that the latter may, in a spirit of community service, effectively assume the responsibilities, enjoy the rights and obtain the recognition of the status described in this Recommendation.

VII. Final provision

48. Where scientific researchers enjoy a status that is, in certain respects, more favourable than the minimum norm outlined throughout this Recommendation, the terms of this Recommendation should not be invoked to diminish the status already acquired.

ANNEX

SELECTED INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER TEXTS CONCERNING WORKERS IN GENERAL OR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS IN PARTICULAR

A. International conventions adopted by the International Conference of the International Labour Organization:

The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (1948)

The Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949)

The Equal Remuneration Convention (1951)

The Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952

The Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958)

The Radiation Protection Convention (1960)

The Employment Injury Benefits Convention (1964)

The Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention (1967)

The Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention (1969)

The Benzene Convention (1971)

B. Other Conventions:

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965)

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (United Nations, 1976)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (United Nations 1979)

Convention on Biological Diversity (United Nations. 1992)

United Nations Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (1993)

Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (1994)

WIPO Copyright Treaty (1996)

Patent Law Treaty (2000)

Nagoya Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity, called the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (2014)

European Convention relating to the Formalities required for Patent Applications (Council of Europe, 1953)

European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (Council of Europe, 1976)

Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data (Council of Europe, 1981)

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine (Council of Europe, 1997)

Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1988)

C. Recommendations adopted by the International Conference of the International Labour Organization:

The Collective Agreements Recommendation (1951)
The Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration Recommendation (1951)
The Radiation Protection Recommendation (1960)
The Consultation (Industrial and National Levels) Recommendation (1960)
The Employment Injury Benefits Recommendation (1964)
The Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Recommendation (1967)
The Communication within the Undertaking Recommendation (1967)
The Examination of Grievances Recommendation (1967)
The Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Recommendation (1969)
The Workers' Representatives Recommendation (1971)
The Benzene Recommendation (1971)

D. Recommendations adopted by other intergovernmental organizations:

Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on Science and Technology (UNESCO, 1978)
Recommendation of 11 March 2005 on the European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for Recruitment of Researchers (European Commission, 2005)

E. Other intergovernmental initiatives:

Proclamation of Tehran (1968)
The World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (United Nations Economic and Social Council, Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST), 1971)
The Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, June 1972)
Resolution on the Role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States (United Nations Economic and Social Council resolution 1826 of 10 August 1973)
Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (United Nations General Assembly resolution 3281 of 12 December 1974)
Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind (United Nations General Assembly resolution 3384 of 10 November 1975)
Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice (UNESCO, 1978)
Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (1993)
Declaration on the Responsibilities of Present Generations toward Future Generations (UNESCO, 1997)
Universal Declaration on Human Genome and Human Rights (UNESCO, 1997)
Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge (UNESCO and ICSU, 1999)
International Declaration on Human Genetic Data (UNESCO, 2003)
Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (UNESCO, 2005)
UNESCO Strategy on UNESCO's Contribution to the Promotion of Open Access to Scientific Information and Research (UNESCO, 2012)
Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)
OECD. (2015), Frascati Manual: Guidelines for Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development
OECD and Eurostat. (2005), Oslo Manual: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data, 3rd edition

F. Prepared by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions (1965, as revised)

WIPO Development Agenda (2007)

G. Prepared by the International Council for Science (ICSU)

Texts entitled:

Statement on the fundamental character of science

Charter for scientists

On the dangers arising from unbalanced applications of the powers given by science (ICSU Committee on Science and its Social Relations (CSSR), transmitted to all members of ICSU at the request of the ICSU General Assembly at its 5th session, 1949)

Resolution on free circulation of scientists (adopted by the ICSU General Assembly at its 14th session, Helsinki, 16-21 September 1972)

Statute 5 entitled "Principle of Universality (Freedom and Responsibility) of Science" (2011)

Sharing Scientific Data, with a Focus on Developing Countries (November 2011)

Freedom, Responsibility and Universality of Science (2014)

H. Prepared by the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW)

Charter for scientific workers, (WFSW General Assembly, February 1948)

Declaration on the rights of scientific workers, (WFSW General Assembly, April 1969)

I. Other initiatives

The Russell-Einstein Manifesto (Pugwash, 1955)

Declaration of Helsinki (World Medical Association (WMA), 1964, as amended)

Buenos Aires Oath (1988)

International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subjects (Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS), 2002, as amended)

Singapore Statement on Research Integrity (2nd World Conference on Research Integrity (WCRO), 2010)

European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity (European Federation of Academies of Sciences and Humanities (ALLEA), 2011, as revised)

InterAcademies. (2012), Responsible Conduct in the Global Research Enterprise, A Policy Report

Nagasaki Declaration (Pugwash Council, 2015)

Geneva declaration of October 2016 (The International Network of Women Engineers and Scientists (INWES), 2016)