



## UNESCO Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers (2017)

- Recommendations on Science and Scientific Researchers were unanimously adopted by 195 countries (including India) in 2017.
- Each national government is required to produce a report about its own standards and systems of science in light of these Recommendations by March 31, 2021.



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## 10 key areas for the recommendations

1. The responsibility of science towards human dignity, progress, justice, peace, welfare of humankind, and the environment.
2. The need for science to interact with society, and vice versa.
3. **The role of science in national policy, decision processes, international cooperation and development.**
4. **The importance of promoting science as a common good.**
5. **The need for inclusive and non-discriminatory science.**
6. **The compliance of science and research to universal human rights standards.**
7. **The balance between freedoms, rights, and responsibilities of researchers.**
8. The support for scientific integrity and ethical codes of conduct for research.
9. The importance of human capital in science.
10. The role of Member States in creating an enabling environment.

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Credits: The Toronto Review of Books

## Science in national policy and decision making

- Governments should use scientific knowledge to **influence national policy**, especially during times of pandemic in order to get clear facts.
- **Appropriate funding** for research institutions and education systems alongside with **frequent training** for researchers need to be provided.



## Scientific integrity and ethical codes

- Scientific conduct is subject to universal human rights standards. **Ethical codes** of conduct for science have to be implemented, even during times of emergency.
- Science ethics committees need support to increase sensitivity to potential **conflicts of interest** and vigilance as to the consequences of **testing protocols**, especially with COVID-19.

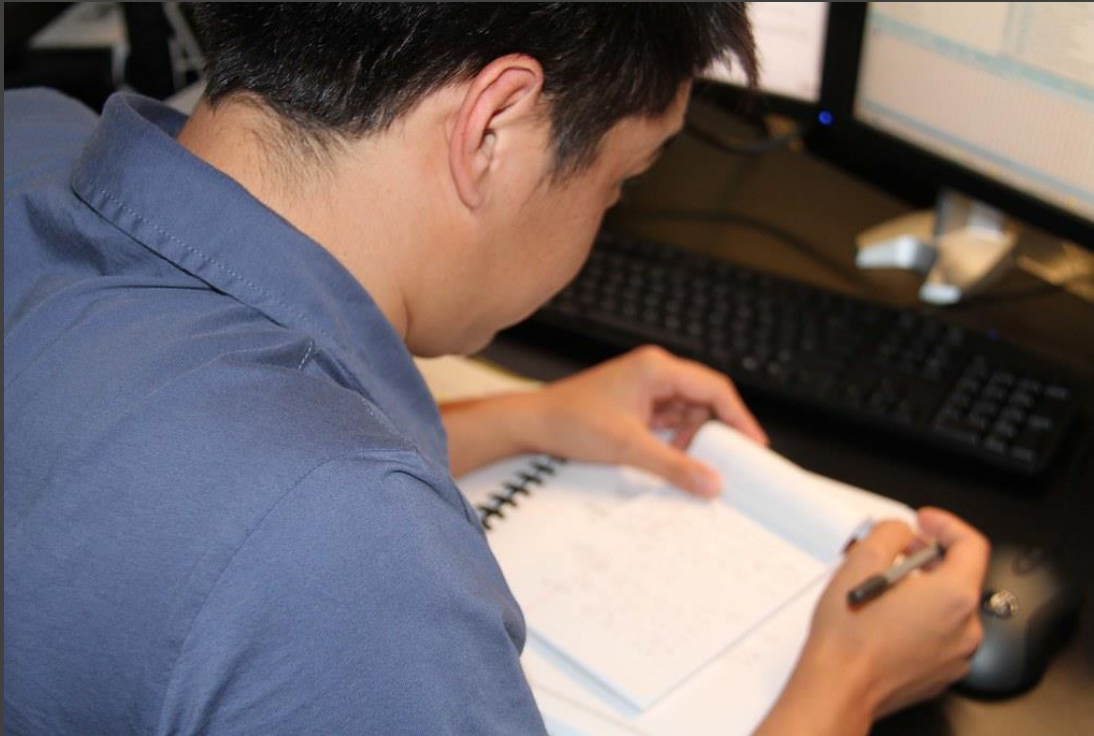




## Achieving a positive environment for science

- Institutions should provide **inclusive and non-discriminatory work conditions** with equal access to employment and education. The participation of women and other underrepresented groups is encouraged to remediate inequalities and provide new and valuable insights regarding the pandemic.
- Science has to be considered as a public interest, and institutions should favor **open science** with the global sharing of data to accelerate the research, including against COVID-19.

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## Preparing the 2021 report

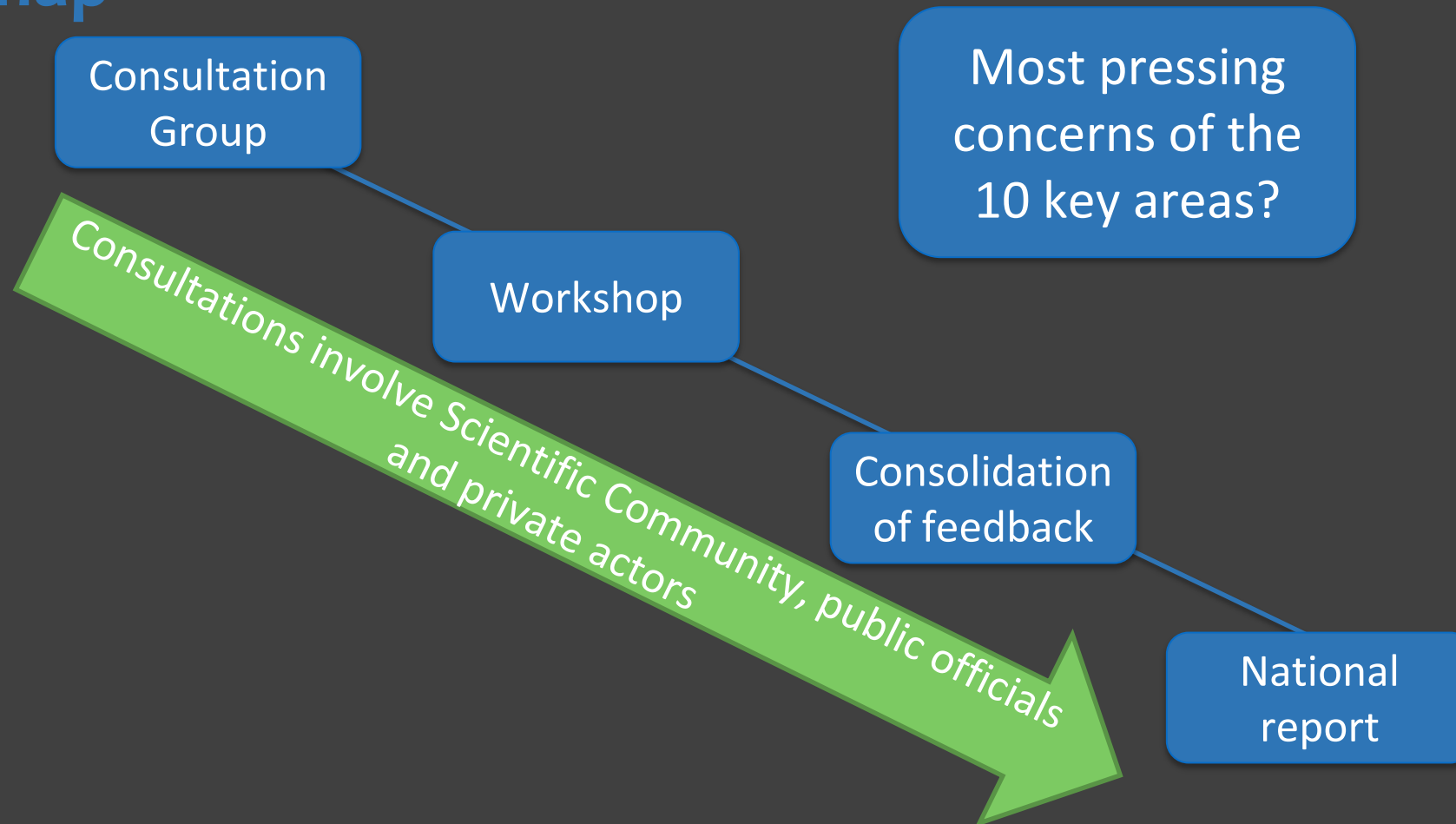
- **Every four years**, an opportunity for each government to examine policies relating to encouraging science and technology.
- Apart from researchers and government officials, this UNESCO-led consultation invites Member States to welcomes stakeholders from the industry who are willing to examine together their research and innovation system.
- International comparisons enable to **identify strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities**.



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## Roadmap

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Thank You