

NU A FOST APROBAT

În ședința Biroului permanent al
Camerei Deputaților

din data de

Nr.

18.09.2007

1010



Parlamentul României
Camera Deputaților

B.P. Nr.

1010

din

17.09.2007

Parlamentul României Camera Deputaților

MEMORANDUM INTERN

Către: Biroul permanent al Camerei Deputaților

De la : Secretarul General al Camerei Deputaților

Tema: Solicitarea Comisiei Naționale a României pentru UNESCO

Comisia Națională a României pentru UNESCO intenționează să organizeze la Palatul Parlamentului, un forum național care să-și propună să obțină crearea platformei naționale de susținere a politicii naționale a științei, tehnologiei și inovării.

La această manifestare vor participa deputați, senatori, înalți funcționari parlamentari, oameni de știință, precum și jurnaliști.

În acest sens, organizatorii solicită folosirea sălii „Nicolae Bălcescu”, dotată cu echipamentul tehnic aferent, în regim de gratuitate, în data de 9 octombrie 2007, între orele 11.00-13.00

Menționăm că, în conformitate cu hotărârile succesive ale Biroului Permanent al Camerei Deputaților, referitoare la grila de tarife a Centrului Internațional de Conferințe și acordarea de facilități în funcție de statutul beneficiarului, pentru Comisia Națională a României pentru UNESCO se prevede plata a 50% din chiria sălii, a cheltuielilor administrative și a serviciilor tehnice și administrative aferente.

Supunem analizei și deciziei dumneavoastră solicitarea Comisiei Naționale a României pentru UNESCO.



SECRETAR GENERAL,

GEORGETA IONESCU

SECRETAR GENERAL ADJUNCT,

MIHAI UNGHIANU

Dr. Nistorescu

AVIZE:

CENTRUL INTERNAȚIONAL
DE CONFERINȚE

DIRECTOR GENERAL,

Mădălina Ududoiu
MĂDĂLINA UDUDOIU



Comisia Națională a României pentru UNESCO
COMMISSION NATIONALE DE ROUMANIE * NATIONAL COMMISSION OF ROMANIA

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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

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409
12.09.2007

Stimata Doamna Director General,

Urmare a discutiei purtate cu Secretariatul General al Camerei Deputatilor va confirm cererea noastra initiala, aceea ca Forumul de Stiinta propus de Comisia Nationala a Romaniei pentru UNESCO sa isi desfășoare lucrările in ziua de 9 octombrie 2007, intre orele 11.00 - 13.00, in Palatul Parlamentului, sala "Nicolae E. Balcescu".

Va solicitam ca aceasta actiune sa fie oferita gratuit de Parlamentul Romaniei si Centrul International de Conferinte.

Primiți, vă rog, stimata Doamna Director General, asigurarea deosebitei mele considerații.

Alexandru MIRONOV
Secretar General CNR UNESCO



Doamna **Madalina UDUDOI**

Director General

Centrul International de Conferinte, Palatul Parlamentului



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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PARLAMENTUL ROMÂNIEI
CAMERA DEPUTAȚILOR
SECRETAR GENERAL
Nr. 51/3036 / 4.07.2007

Comisia Națională a României pentru UNESCO

COMMISSION NATIONALE DE ROUMANIE * NATIONAL COMMISSION OF ROMANIA

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Parlamentul României
Camera Deputaților

UNESCO
COMISIA NAȚIONALĂ A ROMÂNIEI
Nr. 30/07
Data 4.07.2007

Stimată doamnă Secretar General,

Dupa cum stiti, Comisia Națională a României pentru UNESCO, cu sprijinul Camerei Deputatilor din Parlamentul României, al Centrului European UNESCO pentru Știință și Cultură de la Veneția (BRESCE), in colaborare cu Autoritatea Națională pentru Cercetare Științifică, a organizat în perioada 27 – 30 iunie 2007 primul Forum Est - European de Știință, Politică și Inovare. La Forum au participat Președinții Comisiilor Parlamentare de Știință și înalți funcționari parlamentari din 11 state din Sud Estul Europei, Secretarii Generali ai Comisiilor Naționale UNESCO din 3 state, înalți funcționari și experți ai Parlamentului European, ai UNESCO și ai BRESCE, oameni de știință.

Va multumim pentru sprijinul acordat in organizarea Conferintei, ajutor care a contribuit decisiv la succesul si atingerea obiectivului declarat al acestui Forum anume crearea premiselor pentru aparitia unei platforme inter – parlamentare privind politicile de știință și inovare din țările din Sud – Estul Europei, cu sediul în România.

Pentru ca aceasta platforma sa fie sustenabila, este insa necesara o sustinuta activitate in fiecare din tarile participante. De aceea credem ca trebuie sa actionam pentru crearea unui grup de parlamentari, deputati si senatori, dar si inalti functionari ai Parlamentului - a caror prezenta este obligatorie pentru continuitatea platformei – oameni de stiinta si jurnalisti de stiinta pentru a sprijini stiinta si inovarea ca motoare ale dezvoltarii tarii.

Va propunem in acest sens sa fiti de accord cu organizarea, in colaborare cu Academia Romana, Ministerul Educatiei, Cercetarii si Tineretului, prin Autoritatea Nationala pentru Cercetare Stiintifica si Consiliul National pentru Cercetare Stiintifica in Invatamantul Superior, Ministerul Economiei si Finantelor, in a doua jumatate a lunii octombrie, a unui forum national care sa – si propuna sa obtina crearea platformei parlamentare nationale de sustinere a politicii nationale a stiintei, tehnologiei si inovarii.

În speranța unui răspuns favorabil, vă rog să primiți, Stimată doamnă Secretar General, expresia sentimentelor mele cele mai deosebite,

Doamnei GEORGETA ELISABETA IONESCU
Secretar General
Camera Deputaților a Parlamentului României

Secretar General,
Prof. Alexandru Mironov



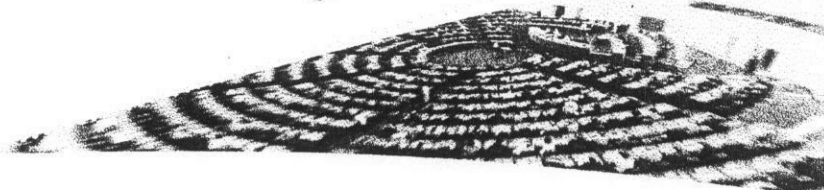


UNESCO Office in Venice
Regional Bureau for Science
and Culture in Europe

Comisia Nationala a Romaniei
pentru UNESCO
Romanian National Commission for UNESCO



PARLIAMENT OF ROMANIA



SEE SCIENCE POLICY FORUM

"Science for the Future, Science for Society: The Parliamentary Perspective"

Bucharest and Tulcea, Romania
27-29 June 2007

Report

Diana Malpede

Introduction

The first SEE Forum of Parliamentary Committees responsible for Science and Technology '*Science for the Future, Science for Society. The Parliamentary Perspective*', organized by UNESCO BRESCE, in co-operation with the Romanian National Commission for UNESCO and the Romanian Parliament, took place in Bucharest and Tulcea, Romania, from 27 to 29 June 2007. The Forum was organized within the framework of the UNESCO's initiative on new forms of governance in Science, Technology and Innovation and as a follow-up of the International Conference 'Why Invest in Science in South Eastern Europe?' and of the Round table of Ministers of Science and of Finance held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, from 27 to 29 September 2007.

The SEE Science Policy Forum brought together representatives of S&T Parliamentary Committees of South Eastern European Countries, scientists and journalists.

The Programme of the work addressed the following main topics: the role of the South Eastern Europe Parliaments in Science, Technology and Innovation policy-making; national parliamentary experiences in dealing with science and technology legislation, the mechanisms for strengthening the governance of science and technology systems by enhancing dialogue between Parliamentarians, scientists, media and society at national level, as well as ways and means to improve networking and cooperation among Parliaments of the SEE countries, to exchange experiences and expertise and the creation of a S&T Inter – Parliamentary Platform in SEE.

2. Objectives of the Conference

The objectives of the Conference were:

- To give Parliamentarians from the SEE region the opportunity to discuss present and future issues, problems and challenges concerning science and technology legislation;
- To examine the process of decision-making on issues of science legislation and the role of Government, Parliament and the Media;
- To exchange information in S&T legislation;
- To make future-oriented recommendations to the national authorities, UNESCO and other International organisations;
- To explore the possibility of the setting up national as well as regional forums of Parliamentary Science and Technology Commissions within SEE region in order to enhance international co-operation on science and technology decision making process

3. Thematic Sessions

Interesting presentations from invited speakers were followed by lively debate among the participants. Several key themes were recurrent through the sessions such as increasing complexity of the decision making process, need of dialogue between different actors involved science and technology, ethics, need of a more effective ways for communication of science, crucial importance of science education for innovation and knowledge society, new governance of science at national and international levels. Participants also exchanged and shared their national experiences with issues such as legislation, technology assessment and other aspects of policy-making and learned of complexity of the decision-making in these areas. It was also noted that there are a number of key analytical lessons that can be learned from national parliamentary experiences.

3.1 Session I: Science, technology and Innovation Policy-making. The role of Parliaments in the South Eastern Europe (SEE)

The session was chaired by Mr Engelbert Rouss, Director, UNESCO-BRESCE. Representatives from the following countries contributed to this session: Albania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Srpska Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Participants discussed major factors affecting Science, Technology and Innovation system and policies in SEE countries. Effective inclusion of STI in country's plans, sharing experience, capacity building in science at all level were identified as factors of significant importance for socio-economic sustainable development of the SEE region.

Key issues raised included:

- Combining S&T priorities with limited financial resources allocated to S&T;
- There is a need to provide decision-making with accurate scientific data. It was noted that special bodies exist in some countries, not in others;

- The importance of regional perspective in STI policies which implies regional cooperation, exchange of experiences, including within Parliamentary Science and Technology Commissions;
- The role of Universities and National Academies in designing STI policies.
- There is a need to transfer the results of the scientific research at the level of society
- The difficulty to convince that STI and education are the "*condicio sine qua non*" for socio-economic growth because people are preoccupied with every day life problems more than with Science, Technology and Innovation development. Therefore there is a need to increase public awareness on the importance of investments in STI.
- High quality standard, quality assurance and assessment for Higher Education related to the Bologna process and EU requirements.
- Coherence in education policies at all level
- The contribution of science in building "knowledge society".

3.2 Session II: Enhancing the dialogue between Parliamentarians, scientists, media and society

The session, chaired by Mr. Alexandru Mironov, Secretary General, Romanian National Commission for UNESCO, benefited from the contribution of representatives from the following countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Serbia.

Participants discussed how the advances in S&T challenge research and development policies, with the view to assess the role of public research organisations, private sector, media and society. They highlighted the difficulties that scientists have in communicating effectively with the public, the media and decision makers, as well as in translating knowledge in understanding because of the specificity of the scientific language. The question on how Parliamentarians get scientific information was widely discussed. The important role of technology assessment and foresight in the context of governance was underlined. The experiences of the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (POST) and those of Technology Assessment structures created in some countries were mentioned as mechanisms for organized, unbiased technical advice to Parliaments. In the course of the discussion on increasing the awareness and understanding of science by the Parliamentarians and the public the role of specialized media was stressed. There was some discussion on brain –drain, brain-gain, brain-circulation and on the implications of such phenomenon for countries involved.

Other issues raised include the following:

- Provision by scientists of accurate information about research facts and their social and ethical implications,
- Responsibility of journalists and media in shaping public opinion on S&T related
- Limited number of science journalists within the SEE region;
- Establishing links to communicate research findings and put them in perspective;

- Need for training opportunities for science journalists in order to provide Parliamentarians as well as the public with accurate scientific information.
- Openness to younger generations – involvement in policy-making processes

3.3 Session III: Regional and International Parliamentary Co-operation. Perspective for the Future

The session was chaired by Mr Engelbert Ruoss, Director, UNESCO-BRESCE

At this session representatives of the Stability Pact and UNESCO underlined the importance international organizations attach to the cooperation with Parliaments as legislators and highest expression of representative democracies. Supporting parliaments in SEE region and establishing functional networks between parliaments in the region was presented as a priority for the Stability Pact. Towards this end the Stability Pact aims to enhance the exchange of information on parliamentary cooperation activities between international and regional partner organisations, facilitate links between committees of different parliaments dealing with similar issues, institutionalise training programmes for newly elected MPs and parliamentary staff, as well as promoting twinning between parliaments from the region and outside. With regard to UNESCO, the Organization has, since 2003, developed experience in working with Parliaments in S&T related issues. In this context national and regional projects aiming at building Inter-Parliamentary S&T Policy Forums that regroup parliamentary science committees, government policy makers, science, industry, representative of civil society and media have been launched. The work of the UNESCO –BRESCE in science policy was also presented.

3.4 Concluding session: Towards the creation of S&T Inter - Parliamentary Platform in SEE

The session, chaired by Mr Engelbert Ruoss, UNESCO-BRESCE, was devoted to the presentation Prof. David Cope and myself of the main conclusions of sessions 1-3.

Participants discussed and adopted the Final Communiqué.

The conference chair, Mr Engelbert Ruoss, thanked all participants for their active participation as well the Romanian National Commission for UNESCO for the hospitality and the organization of the Forum.

4. Conclusions

The South Eastern Europe (SEE) Policy Forum "Science for the Future, Science for Society: The Parliamentary Perspective" provided an excellent opportunity for representatives of Science and Technology Parliamentary Commissions, scientists, journalists from throughout the SEE region to get together, debate and exchange their experience, and, most importantly, to define common preoccupations and recommendations for action, reflected in the discussions held in conference sessions and the Final Communiqué. Participants in the Forum recognised that the initiative was timely and useful for discussing new forms of governance involving parliamentary science and technology committees, scientists, media and representatives of the civil society. All sessions stressed the role of UNESCO in providing expertise, in supporting exchange of experience and networking, in building bridges between knowledge society and understanding of knowledge. The setting up of national and regional forums as value mechanisms for bringing together parliamentary science and technology committees, scientists, the media and representatives of the civil society was very well received, and participants at the Forum encouraged the continuation of opportunities of regional cooperation in STI policy which include the Parliamentary

perspective. The leading role of UNESCO in supporting such Forums was emphasised. Following the three days of debate and discussions, a Final Communiqué summarising the conclusions and the recommendations of the SEE Policy Forum was adopted.

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE (SEE) SCIENCE POLICY FORUM
“Science for the Future, Science for Society: The Parliamentary Perspective”
Bucharest and Tulcea, Romania
27-29 June 2007

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ (Draft)

As a follow-up to the International Conference ‘*Why Invest in Science in South Eastern Europe?*’ and to the Round Table of Ministers of Science and of Finance held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, from 27 to 29 September 2007, the first **SEE Forum of Parliamentary Committees responsible for Science and Technology** ‘*Science for the Future, Science for Society. The Parliamentary Perspective*’, was held in Bucharest and Tulcea, Romania, from 27 to 29 June 2007. The Forum was organised by UNESCO BRESCE, in co-operation with the Romanian National Commission for UNESCO and the Romanian Parliament. Representatives of S&T Parliamentary Committees of SEE countries, scientists and journalists attended the meeting.

The programme of the Forum addressed the following main topics: the role of the SEE Parliaments in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy-making; national parliamentary experiences in dealing with science and technology legislation; the mechanisms for strengthening the governance of science and technology systems by enhancing dialogue between Parliamentarians, scientists, media and society at national level, as well as ways and means to enhance networking and cooperation among Parliaments of the SEE countries, to exchange experiences and expertise through the creation of an S&T Inter-Parliamentary Platform in SEE.

Following the presentations and discussions held during the sessions addressing the above themes, the participants agreed that:

1. Education, Science, Technology and Innovation play a crucial role, both at national and regional level, in addressing social, economic and environmental challenges such as improving quality of life, sustainability, health conditions and economic stabilisation and growth;
2. The transformation of society, which is a common feature of almost all countries of SEE, has given additional weight to the role of Parliaments, which now have a new opportunity to contribute, with their legislative work on Science, Technology and Innovation issues, to the common challenge of bringing enhanced economic and social progress to the entire SEE region;
3. The task ahead of SEE Parliaments is the adoption of laws that address new dimensions of Science, Technology and Innovation systems with due attention paid to the ethical issues and, in this way, also the responsibility for influencing the development of society;
4. The link between the S&T community and decision-making bodies is insufficiently supported by current institutional structures. Existing governance institutions and institutional mechanisms need to be transformed in ways which integrate inputs from the latest scientific advances and to be based on long term, future oriented studies;
5. There is a need for each country to develop new forms of Science and Technology governance, which facilitate dialogue between Parliaments, scientists, media and civil society including the communication of benefits and risks arising from research in order to enhance the capacity of civil society organisations to participate in decision-making;
6. The capacity of Parliaments in the area of oversight and law drafting in Science, Technology and Innovation depends on the institutional ability to gather, record, manage and deliver information on science and technology related issues to their Members and parliamentary support institutions;
7. To fulfill their policymaking and oversight roles in S&T, Parliaments require new types of information and means for interpreting such information, and for defining the role of stakeholders in the knowledge and transformation processes;

8. The young generation of scientists plays a crucial role in fostering the knowledge society and is therefore of great significance in the process of decision-making and legislation;
9. As the role and importance of Parliaments in S&T governance expand, there is a greater need to exchange, share and learn from the experiences of Parliaments of the SEE region and more widely, as well as to promote interchange between the 'knowledge society' and the 'policy society'.

The participants acknowledged that a specific comprehensive programme of actions related to Science, Technology and Innovation governance within SEE Parliaments is necessary at national, as well as at the regional level. To this end, the participants ask UNESCO and the national authorities, to consider the following issues for a science policy strategy:

1. Improving mechanisms for quality dissemination of, and access to, STI information for Parliamentarians and parliamentary staff;
2. Organising targeted capacity building activities on integrated educational, scientific and technological assessments (TA) for Parliamentarians, to be used in developing national legislation and policies that promote good governance in society and economy generally;
3. Promoting networking among Education, Science and Technology related Parliamentary Commissions for a broader exchange of information and experiences between countries about legislative mechanisms and policies on STI;
4. Building dialogue between the scientific community, civil society and other stakeholders e.g. the private sector, NGOs, etc.;
5. Ensuring that the views and experience of young scientists are communicated to Parliamentarians and providing training opportunities for scientists and decision-makers in STI policy;
6. Setting up national and regional forums as valuable mechanisms for bringing together Parliamentarians with representatives of universities, academies, young scientists, expert communities, civil society and the media;
7. Collaborating to ensure that the economic and intellectual benefits arising from the growing international mobility of scientists, are enjoyed by all who have contributed to its realisation;
8. Integrating STI, as well as Education, into UN country planning processes, in particular the UN Development Agreement Framework (UNDAF), as well as international standard-setting instrument (Conventions, Declarations etc.);
9. Promoting the building of bridges between knowledge and its understanding by the society at large, particularly through promoting the role of specialised scientific media;
10. Setting up national and regional STI priorities taking into account local capacity in participating in, and coordinating with, pan-European STI efforts and investments in order to avoid duplication as well as to contribute to the creation of a pan-European community;
11. Building upon the existing science networks and UNESCO's Institutes, Centres and Chairs in SEE countries in order to foster professional training and expertise;
12. Acknowledging the role of national academies in science policy and in contributing to the creation of the 'knowledge society'.

The participants called upon international organisations, in particular UNESCO and other intergovernmental organisations, to endorse the establishment of the national and regional parliamentary forums that they extensively debated at Tulcea and called upon all national Parliaments and the scientific community throughout the region and beyond, to implement the above recommendations of the SEE Policy Forum.

Annex I

Science and Technology Committees of SEE Parliaments

Country	S&T or related Committees
ALBANIA (Unicameral)	Education and Public Information Means Committee <i>Fields of responsibility:</i> Work relations; social issues; social insurance; family women; and health
BULGARIA (Unicameral)	Education and Science Committee
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (State Level)	Information unavailable
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA REP.OF SRPSKA (bicameral)	Education, Science and Information Committee
CROATIA (Unicameral)	Education, Science and Culture Committee
former Yougoslav Republic of MACEDONIA (Unicameral)	Committee on Education, Science and Sport
GREECE Hellenic Parliament (Unicameral)	Committee for Research and Technology Special Permanent Committee on Technology Assessment
Republic of MOLDOVA (Unicameral)	Committee for Culture, Science, Education, Youth, Sports and Media
MONTENEGRO (Unicameral)	Committee on Education, Science and Sport

ROMANIA <i>Bicameral</i>	House of Deputies and Senate have Committees for Education, Science, Youth, and Sport
SERBIA <i>(Unicameral)</i>	Committee on Science and Technological Development

Annex II

Laws of SEE countries (for which information is available) regarding S&T
(tentative list)

Albania	Law on Science and Technological Development Law on Higher Education Law of Academy of Science
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Law on Freedom of Access to Information (Official Gazette of Bosnia-Herzegovina 28/00) Law on the Central Database and Exchange of Information (Official Gazette of Bosnia-Herzegovina 32/01) Law on Establishment of the Institute for Standards, Metrology and Intellectual Property (Official Gazette of Bosnia-Herzegovina 19/01) <i>No Law at the State level on S&T specifically</i>
Bulgaria	Law on Encouraging Scientific Activities
Croatia	Law on Scientific Activity and Higher Education adopted by the Croatian Parliament on 17 July 2003 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia 123/03). It stipulates the systems of scientific activity i.e., scientific research and development, higher education. Law on Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences (Official Gazette 34/91, 43/96, 159/02) Law on the National Foundation for Science, Higher Education and Technology Development of the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette 117/00)
Greece	Law 1514 "on the development of the scientific and technological research" set up 1985. The most recent version of the Law 1514 is the L2919 of 2001. The major tasks are: ■ To define precisely the general targets and priorities of scientific and technological research, ■ To activate the appropriate mechanisms and to mobilise available human resources, ■ To support and co-ordinate the R&T activities of the public and private sectors. Law 2919/2001 Linking research and technology to production It attempts to re-orient the aims and operation of research bodies, so that the target of linking research to production is better served
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Law on Scientific Research ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", no 13/96 and 29/02). It regulates the system, the principles, the public interest, the forms of organisation and management of research. Law on Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", no. 13/96) It defines the Academy as highest autonomous scientific and art

	institution in the country. Law on stimulation and facilitation of the Technological Development ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", no. 98/00). It regulates the stimulation and facilitation of the technological development, programming and financing the related activities.
Montenegro	Law on Scientific Research Activities adopted August 3, 1992. Law on Higher Education. This law was reformed in 2003 in order to eliminate rigidity from the university structure, prevent brain-drain, comply with EU standards and enable full participation in mobility schemes. Laws on IP Protection: Law on Enforcement of IP Rights, Patents Law, Copyrights and Related Rights Law.
Romania	Law 51/1996 for approval of the Governmental Ordinance No 25/1995 concerning organisation and financing of the R&D activity. It regulates the organisation and financing system of the R&D activities. Law 324/2003 for approval of the Governmental Ordinance No 57/2002 on scientific research and technological development. It regulates the national system of scientific research and technological development. Law No 319/2003 concerning the status of the R&D personnel. It regulates the legislative status of the R&D personnel as concerns the role, competencies, rights and obligations, employment and promotion issues.