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Inter-American Council for Integral Development
(CIDI)



**FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

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**FINAL REPORT OF THE FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (COMCYT)**

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FINAL REPORT OF THE FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (COMCYT)

The Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCYT) was convened by the Office of Science and Technology (OCyT) of the Organization of American States (OAS) in its capacity as the Committee's Technical Secretariat, in accordance with Article 8 of the Rules of Procedure of COMCYT, at OAS headquarters in Washington D.C. on April 15 and 16, 2004.

A list of the documents distributed during the Meeting, (as well as the "List of Participants" CIDI/COMCYT/doc.8/04), is available in the "List of Documents", REMCYT-I/doc. 3/04 Corr. 1, Annex 1 of this Report and can be found along with all presentations, in the Web page of the Technical Secretariat, www.science.oas.org.

I. PLENARY SESSIONS

A. Inaugural Session

The inaugural session began at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, April 15, 2004, in the Padilla Vidal conference room at OAS headquarters in Washington DC. Presiding was Dr. Gonzalo Córdoba, Chair of COMCYT, accompanied by Ambassador Luigi Einaudi, Assistant Secretary General of the OAS; Dr. Alice Abreu, Director of the OAS Office of Science and Technology; and Gala Redington, Technical Secretariat.

Ambassador Luigi Einaudi began the inaugural session by welcoming the participants to the Fourth Regular Meeting of COMCYT on behalf of the OAS Secretary-General, Dr. César Gaviria, and conveyed his wishes for success in ensuring that the efforts made during this meeting with respect to new policies and strategies would help to further the mutual objectives of sustainable development through the optimal use of science and technology to improve the quality of life and the physical and spiritual well-being of the people of the Americas.

Ambassador Einaudi enumerated the challenges and issues critical to progress in the Hemisphere, starting with the Pan-American Conference of 1890, for the harmonization of weights and standards; the Conference of Heads of State of the Americas, in Uruguay in 1967; the Special Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, in Brazil in 1972; the Meeting of Ministers of Science and Technology in Cartagena in 1996; and the Summits of the Americas, which over the past decade had emphasized the need to develop specific scientific and technological applications to promote integration and regional cooperation as well as the eradication of poverty. He cited inequalities in terms of knowledge and technology and the gap in social and economic development as obstacles to be overcome to achieve economic, trade, political, and social progress without distinction according to gender or ethnicity.

He commended the efforts of the OAS, working arduously through Office of Science and Technology on national activities in the area of science and technology, most recently providing support to COMCYT in the design and elaboration of science and technology policies commensurate with current conditions in the Hemisphere.

In concluding, he indicated that agreements among the delegates would be submitted to the First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of CIDI, to

be held in Lima, Peru, in November 2004. He expressed his hope that the meeting would generate new consensus-based policies and strategies for the allocation, combination, and use of available resources, so as to contribute to the shared objectives of sustainable development through the optimal use of science and technology to improve the quality of life and physical and spiritual well-being of people in the Americas.

Dr. Alice Abreu, Director of the OAS Office of Science and Technology, greeted the delegates and spoke about the special role played by science, technology, and innovation in improving the quality of life in the Hemisphere. She also recognized as fundamental the need to put in place development strategies in the countries and to identify needs in priority COMCYT areas. Dr. Abreu indicated that four workshops had been held for this purpose with the participation of experts and institutions from the Hemisphere, who had presented and discussed proposals for hemispheric science and technology policies. She reported that the previous day the Workshop for the Consolidation of Proposals for Hemispheric Science and Technology Policy for the Americas had also been held and had taken into account the subject matter covered by the four aforementioned workshops. The delegates considered a document prepared by the Office of Science and Technology and submitted their comments and recommendations. She observed that countries in the Hemisphere faced a great challenge in establishing investment mechanisms and clear policies.

Dr. Gonzalo Córdoba, outgoing Chair of COMCYT, thanked the countries for their participation in the meeting and expressed his satisfaction to see new delegates in attendance. He suggested that the participation of the United States and Canada would open the way for stronger participation by countries in the Hemisphere. In concluding, he expressed his pleasure at seeing new delegates in attendance and declared open the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology.

The session was adjourned at 11:00 am.

B. First Plenary Session

The first plenary session of COMCYT began at 10:00 a.m. and was chaired by Dr. Gonzalo Córdoba. The matters considered were as follows:

1. Agenda item : Approval of the Agenda

Following a change in the order of agenda items, Dr. Abreu mentioned the names of the distinguished guests who would make presentations on Horizontal Cooperation and Strategies for Cooperation with International Agencies and the Inter-American System.

2. Agenda item 4: Report on the past 3 years of Activities presented by the President of COMCYT

Dr. Córdoba reported on the third period of activities of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCYT-OAS) (October 2000-April 2004) and reaffirmed the critical need identified by the member states of COMCYT as a fundamental mandate for improving the quality of life and addressing the social problems of poverty and extreme poverty that affect our region. He expressed his conviction that investment in science, technology, and innovation represented a fundamental tool for competitiveness, enabling us to confront the processes of integration and economic, trade, social, cultural, and environmental development. He stressed the need for partnership in science, technology, and innovation to achieve the most equitable and rational development of countries in these fields. He recalled the commitment undertaken at the Third Regular Meeting of COMCYT, in May 2003, to evaluate and develop science and technology policies in the context of a globalized economy, and the

region's competitive engagement in the globalization process. He reported on COMCYT's work in reviewing and analyzing the proposed science and technology projects submitted to the OAS for financing from the Special Multilateral Fund for Integral Development.

He reported that the greatest challenge of COMCYT was to develop, incorporate, and apply science and technology policies proposed from within COMCYT and approved by the appropriate OAS bodies, to development and development projects at all levels, to be coordinated through the Organization's various mechanisms and programs.

3. Agenda item 2: Election of officers

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of COMCYT, the outgoing Chair announced that the chair would automatically pass to Dr. Arnoldo Ventura, and opened the proceedings for election of the first and second Vice Chairs. Dr. Fernando Gutiérrez, delegate of Costa Rica, was elected as First Vice Chair and Dr. Benjamin Marticorena, delegate of Peru, as Second Vice Chair. The elected delegates then assumed their functions.

4. Agenda item 3: Establishment of the Style Subcommittee

In accordance with Article 24 of the Committee's Rules of Procedure, the representatives of Colombia, Brazil, Canada, and the United States of America were then designated as members of the Style Subcommittee for the Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English languages, respectively.

5. Agenda item 5: Consolidated Report of the Workshops on the Development of Hemispheric Policies on Science, Technology, and Innovation:

Report of the Workshop on Hemispheric Policies on Science, Technology, and Innovation to Improve Competitiveness in the Productive Sector, held in Argentina, presented by Dr. Gerardo Bompadre

Dr. Gerardo Bompadre delegate of Argentina, reported that the experts participating in the workshop had observed that economic and social development would be inconceivable without technological development and that in the current transition to a knowledge economy, the systems of science and technology in the region were facing strong pressures from the exponential growth of knowledge as a central ingredient in productive-sector competitiveness, as well as from integration of the innovation process, which entails aligning scientific and technological activities with business activities and the turbulence associated with globalization, whose economic, political, and technological effects would require a long-term vision based on policies for the regulation of innovation processes and science and technology policies.

He briefly recalled the history of science and technology systems in the region, emphasizing the current challenge to adapt to new realities and become integrated into the market dynamic. He alluded to the great imbalance in the evolution of national science and technology systems and the limited participation of the productive sector in its development. Nonetheless, he pointed to a number of successful cases of innovation with valuable experiences that provided input for strategy design and cooperative policies to stimulate the productive sector. He stressed the need to improve integrated quality support systems, a field ripe for the development of innovative mechanisms for inter-American cooperation and the opportunity to develop a generation of instruments to support the productive sector, enabling countries to take a great leap forward in innovation. He emphasized the timeliness and necessity of designing and implementing a hemispheric policy on science, technology, and innovation rooted in an inter-American network for cooperation in improving productive-sector competitiveness. He described

the cooperative efforts underway to enhance productive-sector competitiveness, the need for integral innovation models, coordination and interaction among the various actors; quality for competitiveness; and the alignment of efforts with the market.

The workshop concluded that it was fundamental to reflect on the role of governments in the transition toward a new culture of innovation, creating market opportunities and encouraging the formation of ties between science, technology, and the productive sector. He reported that the Government of Argentina had undertaken as its primary responsibility to expand the nation's scientific and technological knowledge and better articulate the national science and technology systems with society and the productive system, so that knowledge could be applied to sustainable national development. To this end, emphasis had been placed on three areas of work to stimulate a full range of activities to train interdisciplinary and interinstitutional teams and enrich the system by strengthening the resources and capacities of institutions, taking into account that the most important resource in any country is the human resource; orienting resources and capacity of the scientific and technological system toward the resolution of social and productive problems affecting Argentina; and expanding international cooperation with MERCOSUR to involve the rest of the Hemisphere.

The delegate concluded his presentation by indicating that over the long term, productive-sector competitiveness and economic growth in a country are basically functions of the efforts being made in the areas of education, science, technology, and productive innovation.

Report of the Workshop on Hemispheric Policies on Science, Technology, and Innovation for Social Development, held in Jamaica, presented by Dr. Arnoldo Ventura

Dr. Arnoldo Ventura began his presentation by highlighting the particular nature of the workshop, covering hemispheric policies for the reduction and eventual eradication of poverty. He reported that the workshop's main recommendations were to use innovation systems specifically to counteract the pressure exerted by poverty.

Mentioning the millennium goals, he described that poverty as not only ethically and morally unacceptable, but increasingly costly to tolerate as well. Underlying this new approach was the expansion and promotion of democracy, using current information and communication technologies and other methods for improving production, productivity, and even inclusion of the poor and marginalized within the formal economies of their countries. It was observed, in this connection, that the informal sectors supported a large share of the Hemisphere's population.

The workshop reiterated the urgent need to strengthen research and development institutions, to provide them with resources, and to promote their work with the poor to meet their primary needs in the areas of health, sanitation, education, housing, and nutrition. It was concluded that job creation was one of the crucial factors in dispelling the sense of disappointment, frustration, crime, and violence prevailing in urban neighborhoods in most of the region's poor countries. It was argued that education in science, technology, and engineering should be responsive to, and provide mutual learning opportunities for, the business and industrial sector.

It was argued that poor countries will have to adapt not only to use, but also create, generic technologies, such as biotechnology (for rural producers and communities, as fundamental to food security) and the information and communication technologies.

In terms of gender issues, women and children were characterized as at the bottom of the economic scale. That situation had to change if societies were to fully benefit from their talents. The alienation of children and men was perceived as the greatest and most intractable social problem,

requiring new strategies for science and technology for education, training, and the development of private sector leadership.

In conclusion, it was observed that science and technology for social development would require new forms of risk capital to establish the necessary relationships between universities, research centers, and the private sector, to enable them to act in unison for the sake of social development. Dr. Ventura mentioned the promotion of a regional and subregional information exchange with the creation of an electronic database to record failures and successes in the war on poverty.

Report of the Workshop on Hemispheric Policies on Science, Technology, and Innovation for Scientific and Technological Development in the Americas, held in Ecuador, presented by Dr. Alfredo Valdivieso

Dr. Alfredo Valdivieso indicated that the main objective of the workshop was to formulate science and technology policies for the Western Hemisphere in the areas of biotechnology, clean technologies, renewable energy, information technologies, advanced and material networks, and nanotechnology, converging in the generation of national policies and strategies in each member country; the strengthening of scientific communities and institutions; support for developing countries in the area of science and technology; human resource training; promotion of networking; the promotion of joint South-South and North-South research; construction and investment in infrastructure, including cyberinfrastructure.

With respect to investments in science and technology, he indicated that 1% of a country's gross domestic product was not sufficient to achieve critical development levels, emphasizing political support as essential. Science and technology, he said, must be considered an investment, not an expense; the Asian countries were cited as a clear example of rising living standards and development in step with increases in science and technology investments, Korea providing a particularly emblematic example.

On the need for a regional scientific research area for the Americas, he mentioned that integration in Latin America should not be confined to economic and trade-related matters, but should extend to science and technology as well.

With respect to the global implications of scientific research, he described the policies and recommendations for science and technology development as potential inputs and points of reference for other regions.

He concluded by referring to the active cooperation under way in this area, emphasizing the need for a strong and committed scientific community, and an active network for collaboration among scientific institutions, offering complementary skills and financial resources for ambitious projects and programs that might be undertaken on behalf of countries in the region, and described the commitment of member states as key to advancing the development of science and technology.

Report of the Workshop on Hemispheric Policies on Science, Technology, and Innovation for the Popularization of Science and Technology, held in Brazil, presented by Dr. Alfredo Tolmasquim

Dr. Alfredo Tolmasquim expressed his great satisfaction at having participated in the organization of a workshop on popularization of science and technology with the objective of developing hemispheric policies. He thanked the Director and staff of the Office of Science and Technology, especially Dr. Hector Herrera for his work in coordinating the event. He considered the workshop to be an innovative and revolutionary effort of COMCYT, whose perspective was in line with the current

policy of the Government of Brazil. He said that to achieve economic development it was necessary to think about technological, social, and human development. He mentioned that there was a close relationship between investment in science and technology and higher levels of economic, social, and human development.

The popularization of science was understood as an element necessary and fundamental to heightening a critical awareness among citizens about their role and place in the technical and scientific societies that are characteristic of the modern era. It enables citizens to contribute to democratic stability, sustainable development and environmental protection. A second aspect was the economic question, providing training to develop qualified human resources, stimulate creativity and innovation, and strengthen the educational system. Today in the competitive technical and scientific societies, highly trained human resources are the greatest need. Individual vision is no less important – in other words popularization of science as a means to increase the population's satisfaction and self-esteem.

Participating in the workshop were 56 experts from 12 countries, including science and technology CEOs, scientists, educators, journalists, and university professors, invited to reflect on the meaning of popularization of science and the mechanism for promoting dialogue geared toward the formulation of joint proposals and programs for the popularization of science, including science museums, digital inclusion, Internet access, and science fairs. The workshop's underlying principle was access to the benefits and knowledge produced by science and technology as a right of every citizen and a duty of every state and the notion that popularization of science and technologies must respect local knowledge and cultures, especially indigenous cultures. He said the popularization of science should be guided by the basic principles of ethics and social responsibility and that it should be focused on critical awareness of the social role of citizens, competing for the expansion of social inclusion and the correction of regional imbalances. He mentioned that the detailed report of the seminar included all of the suggestions made during the workshop -- some entailing resources or the need to find resources, while others proposed creative solutions or changes in established patterns that would not entail costs but would entail changes in the norms and orientation of financial institutions, for example with respect to scientific evaluation.

The workshop's hemispheric cooperation agenda included six basic principles: establish a committee to coordinate activities involving the agents of existing networks and promoting the inclusion of new participants; establish annual meetings for follow-up, evaluation, and exchange on activities executed; help to create a common hemispheric database on activities, agents, and common spaces for use in the popularization of science; create forums and spaces for hemispheric communication consistent with the convergence of media and the development of technologies; promote the exchange of experiences in the popularization of science and technology, in terms of exhibitions, dissemination materials, etc.; and promote human resource training events for the popularization of science and technology.

He concluded by drawing attention to COMCYT support for the popularization of science and invited nonparticipating countries to get involved in the project.

Report of the Workshop on Consolidation of Hemispheric Policies on Science, Technology, and Innovation, held in Washington D.C., presented by Dr. Alice Abreu

Dr. Alice Abreu, Director of the OAS Office of Science and Technology, thanked the participants from all of the countries involved in the five workshops for achieving their objectives, and presented a report outlining the consolidated global policy proposals issued by the workshops.

Dr. Abreu reported on the activities of the Program on Science and Technology for Hemispheric Cooperation of the OAS Office of Science and Technology (OCyT/OAS) and explained that OCyT

coordinated activities in response to mandates from the OAS General Assembly and from the Summits of the Americas, as well as of interrelated areas, including education, trade, social development, sustainable development and environment, information and communication technologies, industrial development, and support for small and micro enterprise, with the principal objective of reducing poverty in the member states of the Hemisphere.

She indicated that since 1999, OCyT had been acting as Technical Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCYT), the Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology, the Program for a Common Market of Scientific and Technological Knowledge (MERCOCYT), and the Committee on Scientific and Technological Development in Central America and Panama (CTCAP). OCyT is also the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Metrology System (SIM) and works closely with the Pan-American Standards Commission (COPANT), and with the Inter-American Accreditation Cooperative (IAAC).

She commented on the following specific topics:

Science, Technology, and Innovation for Hemispheric Competitiveness

She indicated that during the Summits of the Americas process a number of important areas identified as mandates were connected with the consolidation of scientific and technological progress based on local creativity and the adaptation and adoption of leading technologies. She indicated that OCyT would focus its future activities on the areas of technological services, biotechnology, food technologies, information technologies and connectivity, multinational thematic networks, renewable energy, and clean technologies, including the incorporation of a gender perspective in science and technology.

Project for Hemispheric Cooperation and Scientific and Technological Policy Development

She indicated that the main objective of the project was to generate science and technology policies and strategies for the Americas in the priority areas defined by COMCYT. She said that the OAS was working to identify guidelines to help strengthen scientific and technological capacity in the member states and help reduce the gap not only between member states, but within their national borders as well. She indicated that the policy proposals and recommendations derived from this project would provide the basis for a substantive agenda for the First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of CIDI, to be held in Lima, Peru, on November 11 and 12, 2004. It was hoped that the agenda would lead to the review and updating of mandates issued by the last Ministerial Meeting, held in 1996, as well as the formulation of new mandates to strengthen the development of science and technology in the Americas in the 21st century.

She mentioned the four components of the project covered by the workshops: science and technology and innovation to enhance competitiveness in the productive sector, coordinated by Argentina; scientific and technological development in the Americas, coordinated by Ecuador; popularization of science, coordinated by Brazil; and science and technology for social development, coordinated by Jamaica.

She reported on the importance of the agenda for 2004-2005, emphasizing the results of the workshop to consolidate hemispheric science and technology policies for the Americas, held the day before, on April 14, 2004. She stressed the importance of holding the fourth regular meeting of COMCYT, reported on the First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of CIDI, to be held on November 11 and 12, 2004, and the Summit of the Americas, scheduled for 2005 in Argentina.

Consolidated Proposals for Hemispheric Policies on Science and Technology for the Americas

She indicated that the agreements resulting from the four workshops described below, conducted within the framework of the Project for Hemispheric Cooperation and Scientific and Technological Policy Development, and stressed the fundamental importance for countries in the region of incorporating science and technology as the motor for their economic development strategies. She said that the central issues were investment in science, technology, and innovation in the Americas and innovation in the productive sector; the need for a regional research area for the Americas; the global implications of scientific research in the Americas; collaboration and cooperation in science, technology, and innovation; science and technology in relation to democracy and social development; the need to incorporate the social sciences perspective in all scientific development; the need for greater interaction and joint research between natural and social scientists; and the importance of measuring the social impact of national and regional science and technology programs for development through the expansion and strengthening of existing indicator systems. The general policy proposals include the creation of national policies and strategies in each country; strengthening of the scientific community and the national and regional scientific institutions; support for countries with deficits in science and technology; the proposal of a hemispheric cooperation agenda for the popularization of science and technology; training and human capital development; the promotion of networks of individuals and scientific and technological institutions; the promotion of collaborative research through projects involving South-South and North-South interactions; the identification of centers of excellence in research and training in the region; collaboration with other regional and international institutions with shared objectives; the promotion of clusters and business associations; the development of national institutional infrastructure; intellectual property; industrial development and technology transfer; basic standards and services; development of a program of science and technology indicators; science and technology to promote and expand democracy; information and communication infrastructure; and the digital divide.

Workshop - Science, Technology, and Innovation to Enhance Competitiveness in the Productive Sector, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 17-19, 2003

The workshop was coordinated by the Department of Science, Technology, and Productive Innovation (SECYT) of Argentina and the OAS Office of Science and Technology, with the participation of 17 experts from 11 member countries and international cooperation agencies. The workshop identified four policy areas for the productive sector, with profound paradigmatic consequences for current thought and action, including recognition of the role of science, technology, and innovation in competitiveness; rethinking the innovation models; quality for competitiveness; and the alignment of efforts in the market. She indicated that the mechanisms for policy implementation include flexible financing, tax incentives; training and human capital development for the productive sector; strengthening of integrated metrology systems to improve the consistency of evaluation; the promotion of business groups and associations; the development of a national institutional infrastructure; the transfer, identification, and monitoring of technology; institutional reform in the area of intellectual-property.

Workshop - Scientific and Technological Development in the Americas, Quito, Ecuador, December 10-12, 2004

The workshop was organized by the Science and Technology Foundation (FUNDACYT) of Ecuador and the Office of Science and Technology of the OAS, with the participation of 40 experts from 10 member countries. The National Science Foundation (NSF) of the United States financed the participation of a dozen experts. Four working areas were established: biotechnology; clean technologies

and renewable energy; information networks and technology; and materials and nanotechnology. The policy recommendations resulting from work in each of these areas were summarized as follows:

a. Biotechnology: The workshop considered that biotechnology is one of the most promising technologies today. Multidisciplinary in scope, it uses techniques to manipulate biological systems and offer services and products and is closely related to bioinformatics in that it requires the intensive use of databases and computers. Nanotechnology, interrelated with biotechnology, could considerably complement and expand possibilities for application. There is a need for parallel investment and integrated development that cuts across these fields. To obtain a high degree of knowledge in biotechnology, countries were advised to increase their commitment to research and development, establish collaborative hemispheric efforts, develop infrastructure and human resources, and establish a legal framework for Biotechnological development. Recommended areas for research included agriculture and aquaculture, human well-being and health; and the environment. There were also discussions on mechanisms to promote collaborative research, the need for networks in this area, capacity-building, communication and education needs, and the development of strategies and policies.

b. Clean technologies and renewable energy

The workshop took note of pollution trends in the least developed countries, indicating the absence in their cultures of clean production technologies. It was also observed that these countries were not the largest polluters. The control of pollution is not a priority in the states' allocation of resources. It is not common for governments in these countries to allocate adequate financing for science and technology projects, particularly those for the study of clean technologies and renewable energy. A number of recommendations to improve this sector pertained to specific issues, mechanisms to promote collaborative research, the establishment of training networks for human resource development, activities to strengthen the scientific community's infrastructure in this area, and technical assistance to governments of the Americas in developing a clean technologies and renewable energy strategy.

c. Information technologies and advanced networks

It was noted that information infrastructure and advanced networks are essential instruments for steering the countries of the region toward competitive, knowledge-based economies for countries in the region, strengthening other areas of science, such as health and education. It offers access to global technological and scientific resources and gives a boost to essential economic and social activities. Advanced networks and information infrastructure consist of persons, networks, software, storage and computing resources, digital libraries, scientific databases, scientific instruments, local facilities, and sensors. In the context of regulatory and political policies, investment was recommended in national advanced networks to stimulate national and regional economic development with the aim of establishing connectivity for every university and research center with a minimum capacity of 100Mbps to the global education and research networks by the end of 2006; promotion of a regulated policy environment favoring the development of an infrastructure of advanced networks with rapid access to new technologies for research and education. In terms of capacity-building, the workshop recommended investment in research capacity at universities and research centers to permit and benefit from the development of networks; and investment in human resources to build, operate, maintain, and help communities of users use advanced network infrastructures. As support strategies, it was recommended to communicate the importance, benefits, and uses of such networks for the local press, authorities, and communities; join in emphasizing the need for research, education, and new technologies. It was recommended that the focus should first be on information and communication infrastructure, extending in concentric circles to reach national, regional, hemispheric, and global scale. It was also recommended that attention be given initially to the establishment of broadband capacity for those with immediate needs, for example universities and hospitals. Further the following were recommended: the promotion of networks for internal use by governments; the promotion of new models for organizing

telecommunications, such as university networks and the unregulated spectrum; and work with municipal governments view to establish fiber optic networks for universities.

d. Materials and nanotechnology

Research on materials, interdisciplinary by nature, includes concepts of science and engineering. It is a field in constant evolution. Nanotechnology based on materials research at the nanometric scale represents the convergence of several fields permitting the phenomenon of nano scale for new technologies. There are great opportunities for economic progress in the Americas through the development of a general and effective program of research on materials and nanotechnology. The recommendations and strategies to be followed in this area include the identification of specific issues for the Hemisphere, which are as important as the opportunities relative to the urgent needs in the Americas, such as nanobiomaterials, nanotechnology based on optics, electronics, chemicals, and environment; the implementation of mechanisms to promote collaborative research; the creation of networks for the development of human resources and training; activities to strengthen the scientific community structurally in these areas; advisory services for governments.

Workshop - Popularization of Science, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, February 2-5, 2004

She indicated that the workshop was coordinated by the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Museum of Astronomy and Related Sciences (MAST), of Brazil, and the OAS Office of Science and Technology. The workshop was financed by the government of Brazil, with the participation of experts and representatives from 12 member countries. It addressed the issue of the popularization of science and technology as a system of actions to enhance awareness of the value of science and technology by disseminating information on their benefits: critical thought, ideas and values, history and sociology, a scientific approach, and the results of scientific research and technological development. The workshop highlighted the need to create hemispheric policies to coordinate firm and effective actions among the countries of the Americas and promote greater scientific and technological literacy among the populace. She explained the recommendations and actions for the definition of a popularization scheme and the principles for establishing hemispheric policies on the popularization of science which include policy and cooperation activities, agents for popularization of science, popularization of science with formal and informal education activities, dissemination of information on the benefits to bring about social inclusion, monitoring, and evaluation systems leading to a proposed agenda for the popularization of science and technology for the Hemisphere's population.

Workshop - Science and Technology for Social Development, Kingston, Jamaica, March 3-5, 2004

She explained that the workshop had been coordinated by the National Commission on Science and Technology (NCST) of Jamaica, and the Office of Science and Technology of the OAS, with the participation of 24 experts from 12 OAS member countries. The workshop examined the potential contributions of science and technology in the four basic areas of national and regional social development: coverage of basic needs; education for poverty eradication; job creation and microenterprise; and universal and democratic access to information and communication technologies by "bridging the digital divide", formulating general as well as specific recommendations.

The specific recommendations were designed for the formulation of hemispheric policies covering science and technology applications for social development in terms of participatory democracy; job creation; basic needs; economic potential through poverty reduction; scientific education; inclusion of the gender perspective and inclusion of information and communication technologies.

The general recommendations on science and technology for social development stressed the importance of science and technology in promoting the expansion of democracy; the development of a scientific perspective at all levels of society for social development; the important role of science and technology in social development in the Americas and the Millennium Development Goals; the need for our governments to increase investment in scientific research and scientific development using innovative financing mechanisms; the adoption of national and regional policies to promote cooperation among scientific communities and institutions and agencies dedicated to social development; the incorporation of science and technology applications to all sectors of government related with development; the incorporation of a social sciences perspective in all scientific development; greater interaction and joint research between natural and social scientists; and measurement of the social impact of national and regional science and technology programs through expansion and strengthening of existing indicator networks.

Consolidation Workshop on Hemispheric Policies on Science and Technology

Dr. Abreu indicated that the delegates of COMCYT, meeting on April 14, 2004, analyzed and discussed the documents consolidating the proposals for hemispheric science and technology policies prepared by the OAS Office of Science and Technology, and presented the conclusions and recommendations of the consolidation workshop, which are shown below.

I.

- To recognize the importance and richness of the material of the four workshops, and to recommend its publication and dissemination in the countries.
- To recognize the participatory and dynamic nature of the process carried out in the four workshops preceding this meeting.
- To utilize the central themes and seventeen proposals derived from the four workshops summarized in the above document as key elements of a collaborative action plan.

On the basis of the parameters indicated, the delegates suggested that a policy document [and an action plan/roadmap] be prepared for the First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of CIDI, to be held in Lima, Peru, on November 11 and 12, 2004. This policy document [and action plan/roadmap] should bring together and organize its [their] ideas in the following way:

- Specify levels of action for the policies proposed: national; regional; international and multilateral organizations.
- Organize the proposals in three aspects: a) policy formulation; b) capacity-building through education, networking and infrastructure development in scientific, technological, and engineering disciplines; and c) specific topics in areas of common interest.
- Relate the proposed policies and actions to the commitments in the Cartagena Declaration and Plan of Action to evaluate progress and propose new topics on the basis of the state of the art of science and technology in the strategic areas identified.

Because science, technology, engineering, and innovation are the engines of economic and social progress, we reaffirm the need to incorporate and foster them in the countries' development plans and strategies.

Dr. Abreu indicated that there was general agreement in the workshops on the fundamental importance of having countries in the region incorporate science and technology as a driving force into their economic development strategies. She explained that the central issues would include:

- Investment in science, technology, and innovation in the productive sector in the Americas.
- The need for a regional scientific research area of the Americas.
- The global implications of scientific research in the Americas.
- The importance of cooperation in national and regional science and technology development.
- The role of science and technology in democracy and social development.
- The need to incorporate a social sciences perspective in scientific development and greater interaction and joint research between natural and social scientists.
- The importance of measuring the social impact on development of national and regional science and technology programs, by expanding and consolidating the existing science and technology indicator network.

She summarized the general policy proposals discussed and recommended by the regional science and technology experts participating in the hemispheric workshops, which are provided ahead.

1. Generating national strategies and policies in each country of the Hemisphere
2. Strengthening the scientific community and scientific institutions at the national and regional level
3. Focusing in the support of countries that are lagging in science and technology
4. Draft agenda on hemispheric cooperation for the popularization of science and technology
5. Training and education of human resources
6. Promoting the formation of networks of scientific institutions and individuals

7. Stimulating collaborative research in projects involving South- south, and North-south (triangulation) interactions
8. Identification of centers of excellence for training and research for the region
9. Collaboration with other international and regional institutions that share similar purposes
10. Promotion of clusters and enterprise associations
11. Development of the national institutional infrastructure
12. Intellectual property
13. Technology transfer and industrial development (incubators)
14. Facilities and standards
15. Development of a program on science and technology indicators
16. Science and technology to promote and expand democracy
17. E-science, information and communication infrastructure, and the digital divide

The delegates recognized the dynamic process of participation during the five workshops conducted as part of the Project for Hemispheric Cooperation and Scientific and Technological Policy Development. They stressed the importance of the corresponding reports and requested their publication and dissemination. In addition, based on the elements mentioned, the delegates proposed the preparation of a policy document for the First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of CIDI, to be held in Lima, Peru, on November 11 and 12, 2004. It was decided to adopt the structure and content of the documents on hemispheric policy proposals with the points considered in Tables 1 and 2.

After several delegates had stressed the importance of the work of the OCyT, Dr. Francisco Ferrandiz, CYTED, reaffirmed his desire for cooperation, stressing the attention his organization was giving to subjects similar to those discussed in the meeting. Dr. Hratch Semerjian, Director, NIST, described science and technology as pillars of infrastructure for economic development, contributing to trade, innovation, and a better quality of life. He characterized science and technology as the infrastructure for economic development, and measurement and metrology method, in turn, as the infrastructure for science and technology, facilitating national and international commerce, promoting innovation, and improving the quality of water, health and life in general. He referred to the Inter-American Metrology System (SIM) and its exchange programs, and its contributions in terms of training and experience.

The delegate of Costa Rica stressed the importance of metrology and national quality systems as inescapable priorities for the development of national competitiveness. The delegate of El Salvador referred to the extensive work done by countries in workshops, stressing strategy and transfer models as well as knowledge of current projects. Dr. Abreu thanked the specialists for their collaboration in the workshops and called for the creation of the working group to prepare a first draft of a document for the ministers meeting, which would be subject to observations and suggestions. She indicated the possibility of having two preparatory meetings in Washington, D.C., the first in June and the second in September 2004, and offered a virtual conference to be implemented by the Office of Science and Technology to facilitate communication during the preparatory process for the ministerial meeting.

The delegates approved the consolidated document by acclamation.

The Chair then gave the floor to the delegate of Colombia, Dr. María del Rosario Guerra, who made a presentation on horizontal cooperation in science, technology, and innovation in the Americas. Dr. Guerra spoke about the importance of horizontal cooperation in science, technology, and innovation, and mentioned that one of the main concerns expressed in the mandates issued by the three Summits of the Americas was reducing the current fragmentation of scientific and technological efforts among countries of the Hemisphere.

She referred to issues of interest promoted mainly by the science and technology offices of different organizations of the inter-American system, which cover the areas of productive development, science and technology policies, information systems and productive development; popularization and ownership of science and technology, intellectual property, funding for science and technology, technology trends, sustainable development and specific scientific capacity programs, science and technology networks, and explicitly defined engineering programs. Popularization and ownership of science is the area where hemispheric agencies are believed to be working the most, followed by sustainable development.

She described the process of technological innovation as related closely to globalization of the world economic system, as observed by the United Nations in its 2015 Millennium Project, and named three sources of accelerated technological innovation:

1. Governments are facilitators through promotion and creation of institutions to support decision making.
2. The institutions of science, technology, and engineering education, which create their own internal capacity to prepare and train human resources with special emphasis on engineering.
3. The business sector as the most important institutions undergoing economic change, representing the most critical step in which scientific and technological learning has an economic meaning.

She explained that the countries of the Hemisphere therefore had three options in moving toward greater technological development and innovation:

1. Drawing on internationally produced technology as the most expeditious means of creating new business activities, attracting foreign investment, updating technological capacity, and linking into global chains of added value.
2. Overall promotion of innovation.
3. Overall technological cooperation among countries to implement effective projects to overcome problems in such areas as health, agricultural development, and agricultural biotechnology.

Dr. Guerra stressed the importance of partnership in six major areas:

1. Strengthening national science, technology, and innovation systems in areas where the design takes public and private enterprises into account.
2. Supplementing scarce resources, for project finance as well as human resources, to consolidate research networks and processes and infrastructure for laboratories, centers of excellence, and centers for technological development.
3. Improving and consolidating capacity for research, strengthening technological development, management, negotiation, and the application of technology.
4. Cooperation in heightening the awareness of national actors.

5. Entering circuits for the generation and circulation of knowledge.
6. Evaluating the impact of national strategies and correcting their course.

She stressed that it was urgent for Latin America and the Caribbean to generate human talent for competitiveness, integrating a scientific and technological perspective with the social and public-policy perspectives.

Finally she indicated three important fields for partnership, as highlighted during the OAS workshops:

1. Cooperation to strengthen capacity.
2. The design of national innovation systems.
3. Social awareness of the value of science and technology.

The first plenary session concluded at 5:15 pm. The Chair thanked the participants for the time dedicated to this important meeting.

C. Second Plenary Session

The second plenary session of COMCYT began at 9:00 am on Friday, April 16, 2004, and was chaired by Dr. Arnaldo Ventura. The matters considered were as follows:

1. Agenda item 7: “Strategies for Cooperation with International Organizations and the Inter-American System”

Dr. Irene Klinger began the plenary session by informing delegates of the Summits of the Americas process and science and technology efforts within that framework. She recalled that this hemispheric process had begun with the First Summit of the Americas in Miami in December 1994, at which time the process of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) had been deliberated. She recalled that the Second Summit had taken place in 1998 in Santiago, Chile, where the heads of state and government had stressed the importance of progress in education. The Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City, Canada, in 2001, concluded with four specific mandates, as set forth in the Declaration of Quebec City: the development of essential scientific and technological capacity for the construction of knowledge-based societies; the popularization of science and technology; the strengthening of high-level human capital development for research and innovation; and the refinement of science and technology indicators. It was agreed in Quebec City to hold a Fourth Summit of the Americas in 2005, in Argentina, to coincide with conclusion of the FTAA negotiations scheduled for the start of that year. However, by the middle of 2003 new heads of state had been elected in various countries, including Canada, Argentina, and Brazil. The new heads of state had not participated in the Summits process and, to address concerns relating to economic growth, inequality, and unemployment in the Americas, a Special Summit was held in Monterrey, Mexico, in January 2004. The issues addressed by this Summit fell into three interdependent working areas: economic growth with equity to reduce poverty, social development, and democratic governance. The Declaration of Nuevo León stressed the importance of supporting public and private research associations and increasing investment in science and technology. There were efforts to define a specific percentage of gross domestic product, but without agreement. She recalled that as part of the Summits process analyses were conducted of the priorities, needs, and activities necessary in the Hemisphere, a process that is still evolving and which now includes dialogue with civil society and the private sector. Technical scientific developments as well as drug trafficking, terrorism, epidemics, trade, immigration, and employment, require a collective effort and a positioning of the Hemisphere vis-à-vis the rest of the world. It is therefore clear that this Hemisphere cannot be part of the global economy and cannot solve its problems of poverty without fundamental

development in the area of science and technology. This is also needed to produce value added production that truly generates healthy development and helps to solve the problems of poverty in our region. These mandates can only be fulfilled through sectoral efforts in each country and the efforts of each of our ministries to explicitly adopt these mandates, define indicators with which to measure progress, and report on this progress at the next Summit in 2005.

The delegates discussed issues pertaining to science and technology awareness among presidents, underscoring that progress is underway in all of the countries in repatriating knowledge with financing from international agencies such as the IDB and the World Bank.

Dr. Martha Cehelsky, Principal Adviser on Science and Technology, Sustainable Development Department, Development Strategy, in the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), then took the floor, mentioning that in recent decades countries in the region had developed a considerable infrastructure in science and technology with results in terms of investments in higher education, science and technology, agricultural research, and the establishment of ministries of science and technology. With respect to the IDB strategy for the development of science and technology she considered it necessary to develop a new approach. She referred to the science and technology strategy for development approved by the Bank in 2001, noting the critical role of science and technology in economic growth and competitiveness in the new global knowledge economy, and that the strategy emphasized the role of the private sector in contributions to science and technology for productivity and innovation. She indicated that the main objectives of the IDB science and technology strategy were to support investment in training and human resource development at all levels. In connection with the critical sector of information technologies, she commented that the Bank had established a new information and telecommunications technology division in its Sustainable Development Department, as well as a high-level committee on information and communication technologies for development, to be chaired by the Bank's Vice President for Planning and Administration. She considered that the means of building scientific and technological capacity would also be influenced by other activities, including the development of political and institutional support structures.

Dr. Robert Watson, Chief Scientist at the World Bank, spoke about the Bank's commitment to science and technology since its foundation, having made available \$500 million in science and technology financing per year and dedicated more than half of this amount to the agricultural sector, for the most part in Asia and Latin America, especially Brazil and Mexico. He also mentioned that the Bank had never adopted a holistic strategy and that it has now done so, incorporating science and technology to promote economic growth and achieve the millennium development goals with regard to poverty, hunger, and health. The strategic direction in many instances was aligned with the approach taken by the IDB. He indicated that the Bank considered education essential and that science and technology should be taught at the primary, secondary, and tertiary education levels. He also spoke about the need for public reform and ties between science and technology and the private sector, which must be connected with universities and the development agenda. Dr. Watson also stressed the need for knowledge access, dissemination, and use, where information and communication technologies play a central role. Accordingly, the Bank's general strategy focuses on education and public sector reform, the private sector, and information and communication technologies. This strategy gives priority to science and technology in a much more integrated and holistic way, depending on the extent to which the client countries are prepared to request loans.

He mentioned the Bank's new program with respect to the millennium initiative for excellence in science, noting that Chile, Mexico, and Brazil had already requested loans under the program. He spoke about the link between research and education, the next generation of researchers, and the establishment of relations with the private sector. He talked about the varying level of commitment to science and technology in the region and the Bank's efforts to apply these principles in Uganda and other parts of

Africa, as well as many other countries in East and Central Asia, where there is awareness about the relationship between excellence in science and the community's needs to meet the challenges of poverty reduction and economic growth.

He observed that the World Bank was also working with IDRC and the Rockefeller Foundation on a small project to analyze issues connected with trends in funding levels per country, per sector, and per type of interaction with education and research institutions, and that these three entities worked closely with multilateral organizations and regional banks and bilateral donors and foundations, and thus define the panorama for science and technologies, who is investing in it, and why. He stressed the importance of understanding where science and technology are used, and whether there are opportunities for creating more associations to help countries develop and satisfy their needs. In association with the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Program, and UNESCO, the Bank was seeking to promote an evaluation of the role of agricultural science and technology in development and poverty mitigation in poor countries; the efforts of international agencies to ensure better international and intergovernmental evaluation of knowledge, and the importance of making science and technology an integral part of the country's national development sectors in order to handle them appropriately. He stressed the need for the Bank to listen to its country clients and understand their priorities in agreeing on assistance strategies.

The floor was then opened for questions. Dr. Watson spoke about decisions taken by the Bank with respect to loans. Dr. Cehelsky explained that the IDB had always been a development bank, consistently investing in the long-term development of countries, making it somewhat different from the World Bank.

Dr. Cehelsky mentioned that the Bank had encountered a problem in its strategy for transitioning from basic research conducted in universities to innovation-based, private-sector research and had not given sufficient attention to these connections, described as very critical for research and innovation. He stressed the importance of work to ensure that loans gave attention to reality.

The delegate of Uruguay mentioned that science and technology programs were managed within Uruguay's business sector, and understood that this was the case throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. She explained that the emphasis on innovation was very important for the Hemisphere but that it was not advisable to neglect the basic sciences, which happened because attention was given only to the business sector, thus creating communication problems between program executors and the scientific community and those responsible for the results of the IDB program.

The delegate of Panama spoke about the function of universities in society as agents committed to social development and about the difficulty of involving them in the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Dr. Cehelsky explained that the Bank had begun to reduce funding for higher education, in particular university research, because absolutely necessary changes had not been made to link it to the productive and the social sectors.

Dr. Michael Clegg of the National Academy of Sciences, spoke about the organization of the private sector in the United States and the commitment to develop global consortiums on science academics in order to address current world issues in the field of science and technology. He explained that the consortium, which was to meet in Santiago, Chile, in May, was endeavoring to transfer knowledge and technology necessary for poor and medium income countries to develop talent in science and technology and help them take part in the benefits of scientifically-based knowledge. He spoke about the creation of a global organization to address and disseminate information about global science and technology issues. He referred to accelerating world change in the field of science and technology and mentioned the importance of local capacity in science and technology as essential elements for use as well

as valuable contributions to world knowledge; and culture and values of science as critical elements for the construction of a global community. He spoke about building capacity in engineering, medicine, and the social sciences, together with programs in science and technology, as essential factors in national development. With respect to demand for human resources, he indicated that governments should work to reduce the flight of scientific and technological talent to the developed countries. He indicated that these developing countries should develop, attract, and retain scientific and technological talent.

Following Dr. Clegg's intervention, Dr. **Daniel Gonzáles Spencer**, Chair of the recently created Inter-American Committee on Education, referred to the Hemisphere's main educational issues identified by the heads of state and governments and the Ministers of Education as requiring attention, in connection with a summit project entitled "Regional Project on Educational Indicators and the Evaluation of Quality in Education," which undertook to establish education indicators on a common and comparable basis throughout the Americas. He indicated that the Committee on Education was reviewing hemispheric projects, including a project on education quality and equity, with secondary education and teacher training, three very important topics. He expressed concerns about science and technology education, stressing the need for early education. Following interventions by the delegates of the United States, Brazil, and Venezuela, who underscored the importance of joint work between the two committees and the possibility of including the early age popularization of science on the education agenda, their orientation in science matters, and training and retraining strategies for teachers in the area of science and technology, the delegates accepted the proposal to present a joint project for the two committees to be considered at the next ministerial meeting.

Dr. **Russell Jones** spoke about social development capacity-building in the developing countries, referring to a UNESCO program in preparation for capacity-building in the engineering field for a better world. Dr. Jones spoke about the strengthening of education and engineering, training and continuous professional development, standards, quality control, and accreditation. He also spoke about the development of codes of ethics and practice in engineering, as well as communication, information, and indicators systems for engineering, introducing a gender perspective in engineering and technology. He referred to the Committee on Capacity-Building of the World Federation of Engineering Organisations (WFEO), which is intended to supplement the UNESCO "Engineering for a Better World" program. He mentioned that the activities of the WFEO to improve educational quality in developing countries included the need to train engineers and engineering professors using distance-learning technology; strengthening of education in engineering, sharing best practices in curriculum reform and practice, and dissemination of quality control standards.

The delegates proposed to conduct studies on the level of training in this area, its evaluation, and alliances between businesses, technological development centers, universities, and engineering departments; doctorate programs; teacher, student and university accreditation; improvement in the quality of engineering and the commercial applicability of scientific results; the importance of engineering and the participation of countries in the process of capacity building; and a proposal to strengthen the quality of education in engineering at all levels through joint work by WFEO and UNESCO through COMCYT to execute and strengthen a proposed program.

The Chair of COMCYT stressed the importance of completing the draft agenda for the ministerial meeting, and convened the working group to complete the documents and outline conclusions and recommendations for the meeting. He then gave the floor to Dr. Maria del Rosario Guerra, delegate of Columbia, to present a report on follow-up given by COLCIENCIAS to the Declaration of Cartagena.

Dr. **Maria del Rosario Guerra** presented a report on follow-up by COLCIENCIAS to the Declaration of Cartagena with a view to continued work by the OAS to enrich critical areas. She indicated that according to the Plan of Action of Cartagena, the ministers responsible for science and

technology asked the permanent committee of MERCOCYT to establish an executive committee to carry out the recommendations of this plan. In addition, in response to a mandate from the Miami Summit in 1994, an Inter-American Committee on Science and Technologies (COMCYT) was established to implement decisions taken by both bodies. During the process of establishing COMCYT, MERCOCYT developed jointly with COLCIENCIAS, in its capacity as summit coordinator for science and technology in the Americas and as a member of the Executive Committee, the task of following up on and implementing the Cartagena Plan of Action. Since COLCIENCIAS, as a national organization, has characteristics that distinguish it from MERCOCYT, which as a multilateral initiative provides for rotating leadership, without equipment or a permanent headquarters, all of the operational responsibility for this task would fall on COLCIENCIAS, which until 2000 had been receiving financial support from the OAS. During this period, COLCIENCIAS presented annual reports publishing the results on the MERCOCYT, COLCIENCIAS and Summit of the Americas web sites. In 2002, with the creation of the OAS Executive Secretariat for Follow-up to the Summits of the Americas, whose responsibility was to follow-up on Summit mandates, as explained during the morning session, the role of COLCIENCIAS was defined in terms of the activities to be carried out in pursuit of the thematic commitments undertaken in the political and technical fields.

In the political field, Dr. Guerra reported the following:

1. Policy area: The establishment of nine ad hoc groups in thematic areas for the formulation of projects and multilateral and national activities: policies, Bolivia; indicators, Argentina; basic and applied research, Colombia; human resources, Venezuela; popularization, Uruguay; social development, Jamaica; innovation and the business sector, United States; sustainable development, Brazil; and information technologies, Costa Rica.
2. Support for the establishment of COMCYT within the framework of the OAS in March 1998.
3. Preparation of the first PRICYT program document in 1999 within the framework of the OAS, with five general points for action for COMCYT.
4. The development of an Internet information and communication service to disseminate documents and information on science and technology activities in the Hemisphere, agreed to in July 1997. For reference, the former address was: www.colciencias.gov.co/mercocyt and the current address since 2000 is www.mercocyt.org. This information was given to Uruguay.
5. The coordination and production of MERCOCYT's semiannual science and technology newsletter, in six volumes, including that for December 2001, currently being coordinated by Uruguay.
6. The coordination and production of the science and technology chapter for the Santiago Summit of April 1998, with recommendations and supporting documents on issues such as the negative effects of the El Niño phenomenon, science and technology indicators, information and communication technologies, and sustainable development.
7. The development and coordination of a new science and technology agenda for the Third Regular Meeting of COMCYT in 2001, and measures to include science and technology in the Summit of Quebec City in 2001, with recommendations to promote the dissemination of science and technology and to stimulate scientific and technological development for regional connectivity, support human capital development and training at the highest level, promote the development of regional science and technology indicators, and implement the follow-up activities for science and technology with support from hemispheric cooperation mechanisms.

Technical area:

1. In 1998, the ad hoc groups of MERCOCYT formulated 10 multilateral projects, five of which were approved by the OAS. In 1999, eight multilateral projects were formulated and submitted to CIDI for consideration, but only one was approved for execution in 2000. It should be noted that starting in 1999, the new thematic areas of MERCOCYT were competing for OAS resources with all the other science and technology projects in the Hemisphere. For example, in 1999, 64 projects totaling \$12 million were presented, 25 of which were approved for a total of \$1.6 million. In 2000, 81 proposals totaling \$20 million were submitted; 18 were approved for a total of \$1.4 million.
2. Knowledge networks: UNESCO, RICYT and CYTED.
3. Databases, researchers and projects: INFOCYT, Redhucyt, the MERCOCYT Science and Technology Portal, COLCYT and the scientific network being led in Spanish by COLCIENCIAS, which originated in Brazil.
4. Indicators: RYCYT is a network of science and technology indicators that has been applied to 10 hemispheric projects; a science and technology observatory was created in several countries. Science and technology statistics are published annually together with the publication "REDES". The active progress being made by RYCYT is reported on its own web page.
5. Sustainable development: FONTAGRO was established for agricultural research, and CGIR was strengthened, as were the subregional agricultural cooperation programs of PROCYT and the national research systems SNIS and NARS.
6. Social development: projects were executed in Central America and the Caribbean, the impact of science and technology on the social sectors.
7. Information and communication technology: the World Bank's INFODEV, the IDB 2000 Initiative, the activities of UNCSTD, and the national connectivity agendas.
8. Innovation and technological development: the national innovation systems of national science and technology agencies in the countries were strengthened. Progress was made in the joint effort by universities, businesses, and state, but the need for more effective strategies in this area is acknowledged.
9. Popularization and ownership of science: significant progress has been made through specific programs carried forward by the countries, such as EXPLORA of Panama, CIELO of Brazil, ONDAS and MALOCA of Colombia, as well as others in Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, and Argentina. The general approach to this issue has been established and followed by numerous multilateral agencies.
10. Strengthening of high-level human resources: Masters, doctorate, and postdoctoral programs were carried out and evaluations were conducted of the Basic Sciences and Biomedical Doctorate programs coordinated by Colombia, which made a PLYC proposal, the Cuahtemoc II program in Mexico, and the SHIP program of Venezuela.

Dr. Guerra concluded her presentation by noting that despite the achievements outlined, financing continues to require attention that had not been given to the same extent as to other issues. She reported that at the Cartagena meeting a financing plan had been defined to cover the participation of various sectors. The effort was not completed, as reflected in the low number of projects financed, accounting for approximately 9% for the demand for FEMCIDI resources. The delegate asked COMCYT and Dr. Abreu to follow-up on these points.

2. Agenda item 6: Process of Preparation for the Meeting of Science and Technology Ministers and High Officials

The Chair then gave the floor to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology, who thanked the delegate of Colombia for her participation, and introduced the next speaker, Dr. Benjamin Marticorena, the delegate of Peru. Dr. Abreu indicated that the methodology and work plan for the ministerial meeting called for the formation of a working group to draft the Declaration and Plan of Action of Lima, to be taken to the Meeting of Ministers. She urged active participation from this group, which would be open to all member countries. With respect to the plan and agenda for work, she proposed that once the agenda for the meeting had been approved, consultations could be conducted by Internet or e-mail with the group to define the first version of these documents, which would be distributed to all the countries. She proposed a first preparatory meeting in Washington D.C. in late June 2004, to be attended by technical delegations with support from the permanent missions. The documents revised at this meeting would be redistributed for comment. She proposed holding a second preparatory meeting in late September 2004, also in Washington D.C., to complete and approve the text of the ministerial Declaration, the substance of the work plan, and report on logistics for the meeting. She urged delegates to approve the draft agenda, for subsequent circulation among the delegates for comment.

Dr. Marticorena then took the floor to emphasize the commitment required in the area under discussion, and the organization of the next meeting of ministers by the government of Peru, jointly with the OAS Office of Science and Technology and COMCYT. He made special mention of the commitment of Peru's Foreign Ministry and Permanent Mission to the OAS. He spoke about the scope of the Declaration, and referring to Dr. Abreu's intervention, proposed that two projects, properly structured and ready for submission to financing agencies and governments, should be prepared for the November 2004 meeting. He seconded Dr. Guerra on the need to select only regional projects, calling for the commitment of the countries to join according to their objectives and agreement on what they may need from other countries. He indicated the importance of involving ministers of economy or planning, and emphasized the favorable opportunity being presented for the development of a hemispheric policy in the fields of education, science, and technology, including engineering and innovation in both areas. He described metrology as fundamental for the establishment of common standards, to ensure fair play from the legal and ethical points of view.

He expressed his satisfaction at the possibility that the Meeting of Ministers in Lima could coincide with a meeting of high-level economic and planning officials from the countries, with budget allocation authority in their countries. He invited the winners of national science and technology fairs in our countries to a meeting of young scientists in Lima to coincide with the meeting, and indicated that a trip to the city of Cuzco would be awarded to a winner. The cost of food and accommodation for the winners would be absorbed by the Government of Peru.

He suggested that invitations to the Meeting of Ministers be sent to multilateral organizations, such as UNESCO, CAB, IDB, OEI and CYTED, in order to make the most of resources in fundamental areas of work.

The delegate of Jamaica indicated the need for additional support for a hemispheric conference to position the region competitively, and mentioned the need for evaluation mechanisms for the projects to be undertaken, and execution of the projects mentioned by the delegate of Peru and their impact on the Caribbean.

The delegate of Argentina suggested revising the document and expressed his agreement with the delegate of Peru. He proposed that meetings be held on the strengthening of science and technology with the main objective of identifying, formulating, and implementing concrete regional cooperation projects in priority areas, based on recommendations from the science and technology meetings recently held, as

well as indicators, development and updating of science and technology planning, management, and evaluation, to be considered at technical meetings. He urged the collaboration of CYTED, UNESCO, and the IDB, and OAS management of external funds. He proposed to arrive at the ministerial meeting with a Declaration, and concrete message on the projects that could receive political support from national and international authorities.

The delegate of Mexico commented on the consistency among the four agenda items proposed and, with respect to item 3, indicated that issues of common interest should be proposed so as to receive support and more resources not only from the countries but also from international organizations.

The delegate of Grenada indicated that the Plan of Action should include specific programs for the Caribbean, since the problems of the Caribbean are very particular to the region.

The delegate of Brazil seconded the proposals by the delegates of Argentina, Peru, Mexico, and Grenada, as well as the establishment of a working group for the preparation of the Declaration and Plan of Action of Lima, within the parameters of the items discussed, with a strategic objective that contemplates the idea of positioning science and technologies within the perspective of trade in the Americas, commending the results of the hemispheric policy workshops. He proposed the inclusion of items on indicators, metrology, the importance of education and training for human resources, collaboration with national agencies, the consolidated document, engineering, academic societies, and the Committee on Education. He proposed the popularization of science and the awarding of prizes to young scientists as agenda items for the ministerial meeting, and expressed support of the project for the popularization of science and technology for this initiative. He thanked the government of Peru for its support for this event.

The delegate of Venezuela expressed support for the proposed agenda items and suggested that an item be included on science and technology policies for development. He proposed that two or three concrete projects be considered for the development of science in itself, and others in terms of its contribution to economic and social development. He indicated that the issue of indicators would apply to all projects, including a project in the area of education and innovation for development and competitiveness. He proposed that a working subgroup consider the issue of evaluation from Cartagena to Lima, which would provide excellent input for the regional diagnostic project with CYTED and cooperation agencies.

The delegate of the United States indicated that the report on Cartagena to Lima would shed light on what happened, including the excellent workshops, which issued 17 recommendations to provide the basis for next steps in central areas. He agreed that two or three projects be proposed in the areas of science and technology, engineering and education, which he considered key elements for capacity building. He called for dissemination of the wealth of information on the importance of collaborative efforts between public and private companies and professional engineering associations.

The delegate of Trinidad and Tobago indicated her agreement with the proposed agenda, and concurred with the delegate of Grenada that two or three projects should be presented in Lima. Given the region's particular situation, she proposed the development of a specific plan for the Caribbean, and appealed for support from the OAS for innovation, as well as the ministers of science and technology for the financing of science and technology. She indicated that the private sector in the region invested 6% in science and technology, but that in the Caribbean there were no manufacturing companies. Consequently, the Caribbean region did not have companies investing in this area, which made their situation different, creating the need to search for something more specific for this subregion.

The delegate of Colombia concurred on the four agenda items and suggested that agenda item 2 cover areas such as institutional consolidation of science, technology, and innovation systems, capacity building, financing shared with the delegate of Trinidad and Tobago, and the approach taken to innovation by enterprises, as well as the relationship between universities and business. She considered that efforts to raise awareness in this regard in the region were limited because the countries did not measure the impact of science and technology. Indicators should therefore be directed at measuring not only science and technology but also the impact of investment in science and technology.

Two working groups were set up, the first to draft the initial draft agenda for the next ministerial meeting, and the second to prepare a document on the agreements reached by the delegates with regard to the Declaration and the Plan of Action of the ministers. Following a half-hour recess, the Chair opened the floor for comments and voting.

The COMCYT members present approved the agenda by acclamation; it is shown next.

1. From Cartagena to Lima: Evolution and challenges for the Americas
2. National policies on science, technology and innovation for development: Guidelines and framework for the design, development and implementation
3. Hemispheric Cooperation in science, technology, engineering and innovation: Recommendations for a collaborative action
4. Hemispheric initiatives in science, technology, engineering and innovation: A plan for action

The agreements reached were also drawn up and the Technical Secretariat was entrusted with preparing a preliminary draft Plan of Action covering the discussions and recommendations of the workshop for the consolidation of hemispheric policies as well as the initiatives deliberated during this preparatory session. The preliminary draft Plan of Action would then be distributed to the delegates by e-mail and Internet.

3. Agenda item 9: Date and place of the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of COMCYT

The delegates agreed to consider the date and place of the next regular meeting of COMCYT by Internet and e-mail.

4. Agenda item 10: Other business

There was no other business the Chair wished to submit for consideration.

5. Agenda item 11: Conclusions

There followed a reading of the document of Agreements of the Fourth Regular Meeting of COMCYT, which had been drafted by a working subgroup and was approved by acclamation, as amended to reflect comments from the delegates. The agreements are shown next.

1. To adopt the conclusions and recommendations of the Workshop on the Consolidation of Hemispheric Policies in Science and Technology, held on April 14, 2004, in Washington, D.C., and in particular the conclusions of the document "*Consolidated Hemispheric*

Science and Technology Policy Proposals for the Americas” presented by the Office of Science and Technology of the Organization of American States and to:

- Recognize the importance and richness of the material of the workshops “*Science, Technology and Innovation for the Increase of Competitiveness in the Productive Sector*”, “*Scientific and Technological Development in the Americas*”, “*Popularization of Science*” and “*Science and Technology for Social Development*”, and to recommend its publication and dissemination in the countries;
 - To recognize the participatory and dynamic nature of the process carried out in these workshops and;
 - To utilize the central themes and seventeen proposals derived from said workshops and summarized in the above mentioned document as key elements of a collaborative action plan.
2. To adopt the suggestion that the workshops’ material should constitute the basis for the preparation of a Declaration and Plan of Action of Lima for the ***First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of CIDI*** (Ministerial Meeting), to be held in Lima, Peru, on November 11 and 12, 2004, and that these documents should:
- Specify levels of action for the policies proposed: national, regional, international and multilateral organizations.
 - Organize the proposals in three aspects: a) policy formulation; b) capacity-building through education, networking and infrastructure development in scientific, technological, and engineering disciplines; and c) specific topics in areas of common interest.
 - Relate the proposed policies and actions to the commitments in the Cartagena Declaration and Plan of Action to evaluate progress and propose new topics in science, technology and engineering in strategic areas identified.
3. To affirm that Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation are the engines of economic and social progress, and to reaffirm the need to incorporate and foster them in the countries’ development plans and strategies with the ultimate goal of poverty reduction in the Hemisphere.
4. To support an initiative for Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation for development in the Americas, with particular attention to strengthening partnerships between universities, the business community and other relevant organizations in the public and private sector.
5. To support and encourage the establishment of national science, technology, engineering and innovation policies, with special consideration of institutional consolidation, the participatory character of democracy, capacity building for research and innovation, gender dimension and the interrelation between private and public sectors.
6. To take into account the need to consider a sub-regional initiative in the area of Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation to address the particular needs of the Caribbean region.
7. To identify and formulate, as part of the preparatory process for the Ministerial Meeting, concrete proposals related to the COMCYT-defined priority areas and based on the recommendations of the workshops. In this regard, collaboration should be invited from

other international organizations such as the Inter American Development Bank, the World Bank, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - ECLAC, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - UNESCO, the Science and Technology for Development - CYTED; the World Federation of Engineering Organizations – WFEO, and others. The WFEO/UNESCO program “Engineer of the Americas” was presented as an example.

8. To seek innovative forms of financing Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation investments.
9. To reaffirm the importance of measuring and evaluating the impact of science and technology programs, including the social, economic, cultural and gender equity aspects, and to stress the key role of a permanent Program of Science and Technology Indicators for the Americas, while taking into account the RICYT network.
10. To promote a comprehensive program to popularize and raise Science, Technology and Engineering literacy and knowledge equity in society -- beginning in elementary and extending through secondary and higher education -- through curriculum development, workforce training and preparation program, and enhanced public outreach programming through the mass media. In this regard, it was agreed to intensify the collaboration with Inter American Committee of Education and examine the possibility of presenting a joint proposal for an initiative on scientific and engineering education for consideration at the Ministerial Meeting
11. To encourage the High Authorities on Science and Technology of all Member Countries to intensify their contacts with the appropriate national authorities aimed at declaring Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation as one of the priority areas at the next Summit of the Americas, in 2005.
12. To establish a working group open to all Member States to steer the preparation process for the Ministerial Meeting, including the preparation of draft materials and the planning of two preparatory meetings in June and September 2004.

Following deliberations by the delegates on the consideration of engineering as a technological application to a branch of science that is weak and must be strengthened, it was agreed to include engineering among the agreements and the agenda. It was also agreed to include a subregional plan for the Caribbean, and the inclusion of science, technology, and innovation for development. There were also discussions on the UNESCO initiative that goes beyond education for capacity building, and the consideration of the meeting's political and diplomatic elements and related promotional activities.

The Observer from UNESCO took the floor to thank the OAS Technical Secretariat for the cordial invitation and emphasize the importance of close relations between international agencies to ensure transparent cooperation, expressing pleasure that international organizations had been included and agreements had been reached.

It was agreed that the Technical Secretariat would continue working on the document and send it to the delegates for review and approval.

D. Closing Session

Dr. Arnaldo Ventura, in his capacity as Chair of COMCYT, thanked the countries for their cooperation, hard work, and important contributions to the meeting. He thanked the OAS Secretariat for their active participation and successful organization of the meeting.

The Chair declared the Fourth Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology closed at 5:00 p.m. on April 16, 2004.

II. ANNEX

Annex 1	Documents List	CICI/COMCYT/doc.1/04
Annex 2	Agenda	CICI/COMCYT/doc.2/04
Annex 3	Annotated Agenda.....	CICI/COMCYT/doc.3/04
Annex 4	Work Schedule	CICI/COMCYT/doc.4/04

**CUARTA REUNIÓN ORDINARIA DE LA COMISIÓN
INTERAMERICANA DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA**
15-16 de abril 2004
Washington, D.C.

OEA/Ser.W/XIII.3.4
CIDI/COMCYT/doc.1/04
1 marzo 2004
TEXTUAL

**LISTA DE DOCUMENTOS DE LA CUARTA REUNIÓN ORDINARIA DE LA COMISIÓN
INTERAMERICANA DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA (COMCYT)**
***FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (COMCYT) DOCUMENTS LIST***

<u>No. del Documento/ Document No. CIDI/COMCYT/doc</u>	<u>Título/Title</u>	<u>Idiomas/Languages</u>
doc.1/04	Lista de Documentos <i>Documents List</i>	TEXTUAL
doc.2/04	Temario <i>Agenda</i>	E I P F
doc.3/04	Temario Anotado <i>Annotated Agenda</i>	E I P F
doc.4/04	Calendario de Trabajo <i>Work Schedule</i>	E I P F
doc.5/04	Documento del Taller Consolidación de Políticas Hemisféricas en Ciencia y Tecnología <i>Consolidation of Hemispheric Policies in Science and Technology Workshop Document</i>	E I P F
doc.6/04	Conclusiones y Recomendaciones del Taller Consolidación de Políticas Hemisféricas en Ciencia y Tecnología <i>Consolidation of Hemispheric Policies in Science and Technology Workshop Conclusions and Recommendations</i>	E I P F
doc.7/04	Temario de la Primera Reunión Hemisférica de Ministros y Altas Autoridades en Ciencia y Tecnología en el Ambito del CIDI <i>Agenda of the First Hemispheric Meeting of Ministers and High Officials in Science and Technology within the Framework of CIDI</i>	E I P F
doc.8/04	Lista de Participantes <i>Participants List</i>	TEXTUAL
doc.9/04	Acuerdos de la COMCYT <i>COMCYT Agreements</i>	E I P F
doc.10 /04	Informe Final <i>Final Report</i>	E I P F

**FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

April 15 – 16, 2004
Washington, D.C.

OEA/Ser.W/XIII.3.4
CIDI/COMCYT/doc. 02/04
1 March 2004
Original: Spanish

**AGENDA OF THE FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (COMCYT)**

1. Approval of the Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. Composition of the Style Subcommittee
4. COMCYT Report on the past 3 years of activities presented by the President of COMCYT
5. Consolidated Report of the Workshops on Hemispheric Policies in Science and Technology and Innovation for:
 - Increase Competitiveness in the Productive Sector carried out in Argentina
 - Social Development carried out in Jamaica
 - Scientific and Technological Development in the Americas carried out in Ecuador
 - Popularization of Science and Technology carried out in Brazil
6. Process of Preparation for the Meeting of Science and Technology Ministers and High Officials:
 - Work plan and Methodology
 - Proposal for the Declaration of Lima
 - Proposal for the Plan of Action of Lima
7. Strategies of Cooperation with International Organizations and of the Inter-American System
8. COMCYT Agreements
9. Consideration of the date and place for the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the COMCYT
10. Other Business
11. Conclusions

**FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

April 15 – 16, 2004
Washington, D.C.

OEA/Ser.W/XIII.3.4
CIDI/COMCYT/doc.3/04
1 March 2004
Original: Spanish

ANNOTATED AGENDA FOR THE FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (COMCYT)

1. Approval of the Agenda

The draft agenda for the Fourth Regular Meeting of COMCYT will be presented to the delegations for their consideration and approval.

2. Election of Officers

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, COMCYT officers will be elected for the 4th Regular Meeting and for the 2004-2005 period of activities. Delegates will be reminded that according to the decision taken at the 3rd COMCYT, article 3 of the Agreements of the 3rd COMCYT, OEA/Ser.WXIII.3.3, CIDI/COMCYT/doc.9/00 rev.1, confirmed by the Legal Services of the OAS, officials are elected in a personal basis. As the First Vice President elected in the last COMCYT has left his functions related to Science and Technology in his country, the current Second Vice President will assume the Presidency, always if the same person is appointed as delegate of his/her country. In this case, the 4th COMCYT delegates will elect the First and Second Vice Presidents. If the acting Second Vice President is not a delegate in this meeting, the 4th COMCYT will exceptionally elect all three posts for the next year, President, First Vice President and Second Vice President.

3. Composition of the Style Subcommittee

Following article 24 of the Rules of Procedure, the delegates will appoint the members of the Style Subcommittee, each of whom represents one of the four official languages of the OAS.

4. COMCYT Report on the past 3 years of activities presented by the President of COMCYT

As COMCYT President during its third year of work, Dr. Gonzalo Córdoba, from Panama will present a report on the Committee's activities during the past three years.

5. Consolidated Report of the Workshops on Hemispheric Policies in Science and Technology and Innovation for: Increase Competitiveness in the Productive Sector, carried out in Argentina; Social Development, carried out in Jamaica; Scientific and Technological Development in the Americas, carried out in Ecuador; and Popularization of Science and Technology, carried out in Brazil.

The host country will present the final report of each component and the Office of Science and Technology of the OAS will present the consolidated document, which consolidates the discussions and agreements reached on the four workshops listed above. The COMCYT President

will encourage discussion and exchange of views on the presentations and on the consolidated document, and will seek consensus and approval of such document.

6. Process of Preparation for the Meeting of Ministers and High Officials in Science and Technology: Work plan and Methodology; Proposal for the Declaration of Lima; Proposal for the Plan of Action of Lima.

Delegates will agree of the methodology of work for the preparation process for the Meeting of Ministers and High Officials in Science and Technology and will start the discussion on the proposals for the Declaration and Plan of Action of Lima.

7. Strategies of Cooperation with international Organizations and of the Inter-American System.

Delegates of the Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, Inter-American Committee on Education, Academies of Science in the Hemisphere, and of the World Federation of Engineering Organizations will present possible Strategies for Cooperation with COMCYT.

8. COMCYT Agreements

The President of COMCYT will gather and present the decisions of the Committee that will be summarized in a draft document listing all agreements reached by the delegates attending this Meeting. Delegates will discuss and approve the document.

9. Consideration of the date and place for the Fifth Regular Meeting of the COMCYT

The President of COMCYT will promote an exchange of views on possible dates and places for the Fifth Regular Meeting of COMCYT.

10. Other Business

The delegates will be given the opportunity to express any other issue they wish to deal with.

11. Conclusions

A short report will be presented on the results of the 4th Regular Meeting of COMCYT.

**FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

April 15 - 16, 2004
Washington, D.C.

OEA/Ser.W/XIII.3.4
CIDI/COMCYT/doc.4/04 rev1
1 March 2004
Original: English

WORK SCHEDULE FOR THE FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (COMCYT)

Thursday April 15, 2004

9:00 a.m. Registration

INAUGURAL SESSION

10:00 a.m. Welcoming remarks by the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States

Ambassador Luigi Einaudi, Assistant Secretary General of the OAS
Alice Abreu, Director of the Office of Science and Technology of the OAS

10:35 a.m. Welcoming remarks by Dr. Gonzalo Cordoba, President COMCYT

10:50 a.m. Inaugural Declaration by Dr. Gonzalo Cordoba

10:55 a.m. Coffee Break

11:10 a.m. FIRST PLENARY SESSION

Topics:

- Approval of the Final Agenda of the Meeting
- COMCYT Report on the past 3 years of activities presented by the President of COMCYT
- Election of COMCYT Officers for the period 2004-2005; President, Dr. Arnoldo Ventura; Vice President, Dr. Fernando Gutiérrez; Second Vice President, Dr. Benjamín Marticorena
- Composition of the Style Subcommittee

12:30 a.m. Lunch Break

FIRST PLENARY SESSION (continued)

2:00 p.m. Report on the Workshop of Hemispheric Policies in Science and Technology and Innovation to Increase Competitiveness in the Productive Sector, carried out in Argentina; Dr. Gerardo Bompadre, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Argentina

2:20 p.m. Report on the Workshop of Hemispheric Policies in Science and Technology and Innovation for Social Development, carried out in Jamaica, by the host country; Dr.

Arnoldo Ventura, Special Advisor to the Prime Minister on Science and Technology of Jamaica

- 2:40 p.m.** Report of the Workshop on Hemispheric Policies in Science and Technology and Innovation for Scientific and Technological Development in the Americas, carried out in Ecuador; Dr. Alfredo Valdivieso, Executive Director, FUNDACYT
- 3:00 p.m.** Report of the Workshop on Hemispheric Policies in Science and Technology and Innovation for Popularization of Science and Technology, carried out in Brazil; Dr. Alfredo Tolmasquim, Director, Museu de Astronomia e Ciências Afins (MAST)
- 3:20 p.m.** Coffee Break
- 3:30 p.m.** Report of the Workshop on Hemispheric Policies in Science and Technology and Innovation to Consolidate discussions and agreements reached on all four previous workshops, presented by the Office of Science and Technology of the OAS; Dr. Alice Abreu, Director
- 3:45 p.m.** Discussion on Workshops and approval of Consolidated Report
- 5:15 p.m.** Horizontal Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation in the Americas; Dr. Maria del Rosario Guerra, Director General of COLCIENCIAS, Colombia
- 5:30 p.m.** **END OF FIRST PLENARY SESSION**

Friday April 16, 2004

- 9:00 a.m.** **SECOND PLENARY SESSION**
The Summits of the Americas – Welcoming remarks by Irene Klinger, Executive Secretary, Secretariat for the Summit Process of the Americas
Topic:
Strategies of Cooperation with other International Organizations and of the Inter-American System
- 10:00 a.m.** Science and Technology for Development: An IDB Strategy; Marta Cehelsky, Senior Adviser for Science and Technology in the Department of Sustainable Development of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
- 10:15 a.m.** Strategic Approaches to Science and Technology in Development; Robert Watson, Chief Scientist & Senior Advisor, Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (ESSD), The World Bank
- 10:30 a.m.** The Inter-American Committee on Education; Daniel Gonzales Spencer, President, Secretariat of Public Education, Mexico.
- 10:45 a.m.** Inventing a better future. A strategy for building worldwide capacities in science and technology. A report from the InterAcademy Council; Michael Clegg, Foreign Secretary, U.S. National Academy of Sciences

11:00 a.m. Engineering for a Better World: a new program from UNESCO; Russel C. Jones, Chair of the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO), Standing Committee on Capacity Building & UNESCO

11:15 a.m. **Coffee Break**

Topic:

Process of Preparation for the Hemispheric Meeting of Ministers and High Officials in Science and Technology:

11:30 a.m. Work plan and Methodology

12:00 a.m. Proposal for the Declaration of Lima

12:45 a.m. Proposal for the Plan of Action of Lima

1:00 a.m. **Lunch Break**

SECOND PLENARY SESSION (continued)

2:00 p.m. **COMCYT Agreements**

The President of COMCYT will gather and present the decisions of the Committee that will be summarized in a draft document listing all agreements reached by the delegates attending this Meeting. Delegates will discuss and approve the document.

3:00 p.m. **Consideration of the date and place for the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the COMCYT**

The President of COMCYT will promote an exchange of views on possible dates and places for the Fifth Regular Meeting of COMCYT.

4:00 P.M. **Other Business**

The delegates will be given the opportunity to express any other issue they wish to deal with.

4:15 p.m. **Conclusions**

A short report will be presented on the results of the 4th Regular Meeting of COMCYT

4:30 p.m. **CLOSING SESSION**

5:00 p.m. **END OF SECOND PLENARY SESSION**

Selected Acronyms

BID – Banco Interamericano para el Desarrollo
CAB – Convenio Andrés Bello
Cuahtemoc II – Programa Multilateral Cuahtemoc II, SRE-CONACYT/OEA
CEPAL – Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe
CIDI – Consejo Interamericano para el Desarrollo Integral
CGIAR – “Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research”
COLCIENCIAS – Instituto Colombiano para el Desarrollo de la Ciencia y la Tecnología
CONCYTEC – Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología en Perú
COMCYT – Comisión Interamericana de Ciencia y Tecnología
CYTED – Programa Iberoamericano del Ciencia y Tecnología para el Desarrollo Social
EXPLORA – Centro de Ciencias y Arte, Panamá
FEMCIDI – Fondo Especial Multilateral, Consejo Interamericano para el Desarrollo Integral
FONTAGRO – “The Regional Fund for Agricultural Technology”
IDRC – “International Development Research Centre”
INFODEV – “Information for Development”
INFOCYT – Red de Información de Ciencia y Tecnología para América Latina y el Caribe
MALOKA – Programa Maloka en Colombia
MAST – Museo de Astronomía y Ciencias Afines de Brasil
MERCOCYT – Mercado Común del Conocimiento Científico y Tecnológico
NARS – “National Agricultural Research Systems”
NCST – “National Commission on Science and Technology”, Jamaica
OEA – Organización de Estados Americanos
OEI – Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos
ONU – Organización de Naciones Unidas
ONDAS – Programa juvenil e infantil ONDAS, COLCIENCIAS, Colombia
PAHO – “Pan American Health Organization”
PLIC – Programa de Integración Científica Avanzada
PRYCIT – Programa Interamericano de Ciencia y Tecnología
PROCYT – Programa de Ciencia y Tecnología
REDHUCYT – Red Hemisférica Inter universitaria de Información Científica y Tecnológica
RICYT – Red de Indicadores de Ciencia y Tecnología
SCIELO – “Scientific Electronic Library Online”, Brasil
SHIP – Sistema Hemisférico de Intercambio de Postgrado, Venezuela
SNIA – “Storage Network Industry Association”
SNIS – Sistema Nacional de Información en Salud
UNCST – “Udayanath College of Science and Technology”
UNESCO – “United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization”
WFEO - “World Federation of Engineering Organizations”

II. ANNEX

Annex 1 Documents ListCICI/COMCYT/doc.1/04

Annex 2 AgendaCICI/COMCYT/doc.2/04

http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/PORTUGUESE/HIST_04/CMCYT00068P05.DOC

http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/SPANISH/HIST_04/CMCYT00068S04.DOC

http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/FRENCH/HIST_04/CMCYT00068F05.DOC

Annex 3 Annotated Agenda.....CICI/COMCYT/doc.3/04

http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/SPANISH/HIST_04/CMCYT00069S04.DOC

http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/PORTUGUESE/HIST_04/CMCYT00069P05.DOC

http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/FRENCH/HIST_04/CMCYT00069F06.DOC

Annex 4 Work Schedule.....CICI/COMCYT/doc.4/04

http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/SPANISH/HIST_04/CMCYT00070S02.DOC

http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/PORTUGUESE/HIST_04/CMCYT00070P06.DOC

http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/FRENCH/HIST_04/CMCYT00070F07.DOC