



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE

... strengthening international science for the benefit of society...

Science and Technology for Sustainable Development

Events organised by
ICSU-TWAS-WFEO at the Forum
on Science, Technology and
Innovation for Sustainable
Development during the
World Summit on Sustainable
Development.

Wanderers Club (Water Berry and
Wild Olive Rooms), Ubuntu Village,
Johannesburg, South Africa,
August 27 to September 1, 2002

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ICSU

The International Council for Science (ICSU) is a non-governmental organisation representing the international science community. The membership includes both national science academies (98 members) and international scientific unions (26 members). The combined expertise from these two groups of scientific organisations provides a wide spectrum of scientific expertise enabling ICSU to address major international, interdisciplinary issues, beyond the scope of the individual organisations. ICSU builds upon this scientific expertise in a number of ways. It initiates, designs and co-ordinates major international, interdisciplinary research programmes, particularly in the areas of global environmental change. It also establishes policy and advisory committees to address important matters of common concern to scientists, such as education and capacity building in science, access to data, or science in developing countries. ICSU acts as a focus for the exchange of ideas, communication of scientific information and development of scientific standards and networks. Because ICSU is in contact with hundreds of thousands of scientists worldwide, it is often called upon to represent the world scientific community.

Commitments by the Scientific and Technological Community

Sustainable development at local, regional and global scales is perhaps the most daunting challenge that humanity has ever faced. Knowledge and its application are two elements common and central to each of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development and the many approaches aimed at achieving sustainability. Solutions to the major sustainability problems of the 21st century, including poverty alleviation, food security, health, a looming water crisis, decoupling of economic growth and environmental impact, renewable energy sources, desertification, diminishing ecosystem services, biodiversity maintenance and use, climate change, and the rise of megacities - all critically require knowledge from scientific research and appropriate technologies.

Enhancing the S&T Community's capacity to contribute to sustainable development will require significant changes to the current scientific and technological agendas. The S&T Community is committed to implement the necessary changes through the development of appropriate partnerships. These changes include:

More policy relevant science. Research must move towards inter-disciplinary and integrated approaches bringing together the social, economic, and environmental pillars of sustainable development. Good science is essential for good governance, but it must address key issues of policy relevance.

Broad-based, participatory approaches. Traditional divides between the natural and social sciences and other major stakeholders must be bridged. The S&T Community accepts its responsibility to improve interaction with other dialogue partners. In the same vein, decision makers should involve scientists and engineers in dialogues on public policy.

Long-term perspectives. The S&T Community has a responsibility to future generations to provide the knowledge and technologies that will enable a long-term sustainable future. Monitoring of trends is critical in this regard.

New and traditional technologies. Development and sharing of new, existing and traditional technologies must be encouraged and directed towards sustainable production and consumption patterns with due emphasis on local, culturally appropriate and low-cost technologies.

Capacity building in science and technology. It is necessary to build and maintain a strong scientific and technological capacity in all regions of the world. Ten years after Rio, a major obstacle to sustainable development for much of the world remains the lack of scientific and technological capacity, in particular in developing countries.

The S&T Community is fully committed to take responsibility for its important part in humanity's efforts to move towards the goal of sustainable development. In particular, we will contribute towards enhancing the S&T capacities world-wide and to global knowledge sharing. However, it is now clearer than ever that the challenges posed by sustainable development have outstripped the capacities of the S&T Community and society to forge effective and comprehensive responses. We must resolve to devise a new set of strategies to meet the challenges ahead. These strategies should be based on a new implicit social contract between society and science for sustainable development.

In order to address these issues, the Scientific and Technological Community has taken the lead in developing plans for science for sustainable development to be implemented in various partnerships in order to address the scientific challenges of Agenda 21.

Science and Technology for Sustainable Development.

Events organised by ICSU, TWAS and WFEO at the WSSD Science Forum.

In conjunction with WSSD, the South African Government will be organising a Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development. ICSU¹, in co-operation with TWAS and WFEO, have agreed to support the co-ordination of the Science Forum. Together with other partners, they will organise a number of events within the Science Forum. The topics are of global concern, but several of the sessions and presentations will address how science and technology can help African countries address some key issues in relation to their development towards sustainable societies.

There are many reasons to focus on Africa:

- Africa is a key priority of the Millennium Report of the UN Secretary General. Through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative focus is currently on factors significant for the development of Africa. Science and technology should be among the important factors. There is a need for demonstrating how science and technology can help address policy relevant issues.
- It is necessary to strengthen the science and technology capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa, since this is on the decline suffering from public budget cuts. The prevailing crisis is reflected in many recent publications on African research.
- It is very appropriate to focus on the continent where the World Summit on Sustainable Development will take place.

The topics selected for the events are based on the priorities put forward during the Multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions during PrepCom II and IV. The views of the S&T Community will also be presented at the Multi-stakeholder Session of the Summit on 4 September.

Although, the ICSU-TWAS-WFEO events will focus on Africa, the organisations are, of course, committed to the development of science and technology for sustainable development world-wide. The presentations and discussions during the Forum in general, and the sessions organised by ICSU-TWAS-WFEO in particular, will provide an essential input to the further developments of the Science and Technology Community commitments to the further implementation of Agenda 21 post-Johannesburg. The issue will be discussed and further developed at the General Assemblies of ICSU (Rio de Janeiro, September 2002), TWAS (New Delhi, October 2002) and WFEO (Tunis, 2003).

Each event will result in a 2-3 page succinct summary outlining the salient points that must be taken into account in the development of a highly relevant agenda for science and technology for sustainable development.

1. The International Council for Science (ICSU) and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO) were the main organising partners in collaboration with the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), the InterAcademy Panel (IAP) and the International Social Sciences Council (ISSC) in preparing the Dialogue Papers for the Multi-stakeholder Dialogue Segments of PrepCom II and IV of the WSSD (the official versions are available on the UN website www.johannesburgsummit.org E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/6/Add.8; and A/CONF.199/PC/.../Add.8 or at www.icsu.org).

Opening Session of the Forum on Science,
Technology and Innovation
(at the invitation of the Government of South Africa)

August 27, 9:30 - 10:30, Water Berry Room

N. Desai, UN Under-Secretary-General and Secretary-General, WSSD

B.S. Ngubane, Minister of Arts, Culture, S & T, South Africa

K. Matsuura*, Director-General, UNESCO

T. Rosswall, Executive Director, ICSU

C.N.R. Rao, President, TWAS

J. Medem, President, WFEO

ICSU-TWAS-WFEO Programme on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development

1. Harnessing Science for Sustainable Development (organised by ICSU and TWAS)

August 27 (10:30 - 17:00, Water Berry Room)

The session will build on the activities of the five official partners (ICSU and WFEO in collaboration with IAP, ISSC and TWAS²) representing the Science and Technology community in the WSSD process as well as the many workshops organised by the Initiative on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development (ISTS)³, including a synthesis workshop organised by the ISTS, TWAS and ICSU in Mexico City in May 2002.

The focus of this session will be on how you link the global with the local. The research effort over the past 10 years has focussed on the global issues addressing also regional aspects (through, e.g., START). Regarding science for sustainable development, where the three pillars must be integrated, the challenge is to connect the local and global concerns and how bottom-up and top-down approaches can be inter-linked.

*. to be confirmed.

2. ICSU, in collaborations with its partners, has published a Series on Science for Sustainable Development. The first nine reports will be distributed during WSSD; the list of these reports are at the end of this programme and full text versions are also available at www.icsu.org.

3. The Initiative is an open-ended international network of scholars and practitioners working on problems of science, environment and development (<http://sustainabilityscience.org/ists/>). It runs as a public service, the Forum on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development (<http://sustainabilityscience.org/>), which brings together in one place many of the relevant documents, events, and debates. The Mexico City synthesis workshop, and the regional consultations that led up to it, are summarized on the Forum at http://sustainabilityscience.org/ists/synthesis02/output/ists_mexico_summary.pdf.

Chair:

W. R. Erdelen, Assistant Director-General for Science, UNESCO

A science agenda from an African perspective

HE T. T. Isoun, Minister of Science and Technology, Nigeria

The future of global change science as a platform for science for sustainable development

B. Moore, USA

Vulnerabilities to climate change: an African perspective

C. Magadza, Zimbabwe

Resilience of ecosystems and social systems: A management challenge

J. Rockström, Sweden

Sustainable consumption

Right Honourable J. Gummer* MP, UK

Global change impacts at the regional scale

P. D. Tyson, South Africa

Indicators of sustainable development

B. Moldan, Czech Republic

Science and technology for sustainable development

J. Jäger, Austria

The policy challenge of science and technology for sustainable development

J. Sachs*, USA

2. Engineering and Technology Innovations for Sustainable Development (organised by WFEO, in collaboration with RICS Foundation, ECSA, UATI, CAETS, FIDIC)

August 28 (9:00 - 16:00, Water Berry Room)

Implementing Agenda 21 after WSSD will be based on political will, practical steps and partnerships with time-bound actions. The means of implementation are: (i) Finance; (ii) Trade; (iii) Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology; and (iv) Science and Capacity Building. The engineering and technology professions have considerable experience in practical implementation of projects and programmes within time/cost budget. The approach of this Session will be based on:

- policy relevant science (but mostly on its engineering implementation)
- long-term perspectives
- capacity building
- global concerns, but with appropriate emphasis on Africa

Co-Chairs:

Dato Ir. Lee Yee Cheong, Malaysia/President Elect WFEO and **T. Ridley**, President, Commonwealth Engineers Council, UK

Welcome

J. Medem, President, WFEO

BEAM (Building Engineering Ability in Mozambique)

HE L.M.R.A. Brito* (Mozambique)/**D. Hood** (Australia)

ECSA's Role in Sustainable Development in South Africa

R.A. Pullen (President, Engineering Council of South Africa)

CSA's Access to 'World Best Practice' and Potential Benefits for Africa

A. J. Hay (Chair, International Committee, ECSA)

Digital Divide into Digital Opportunity towards African Development

K. Ayadi (WFEO Tunisia)

Renewable Energy for African Development

J. Wakhungu ACTS, Kenya

Sustainable Engineering as Pre-Requisite for Sustainable Development

D. Botha, Executive Director, SAICE

Transfer of Technology for Poverty Relief in Africa

R. Meghji, Tanzania

Bridging the Gap through Transformation

T. Goba, President, SAICE

Megacities

G. Glaser, International Council for Engineering and Technology, France

Building Sustainability

A. Gilham, RICS Foundation, GABS,UK

Engineering and Technology for Poverty Alleviation-An UNESCO Initiative

T. Marjoram*, UNESCO

APEC Engineer Register- A Possible Model for Mobility of S.E.T (Professionals)

J. A. Karim, Board of Engineers, Malaysia

Science & Technology in China's Industrial Revolution

Q. Yi, CAST, China

Innovations in I.C.T

M. J. Prieto Laffargue, Spain

Co-relationship between Technology Innovation and Economic Growth

S. Raut, India

The Natural Edge: Sustainable Development as an Engine for Technological Innovation

J. Moody, IYPF, Australia

Sustainable Transport

T. Ridley, UK

3. Capacity Building in Science and Technology (organised by TWAS and ICSU in collaboration with IFS and LEAD)

August 28 (14:00 - 17:00, Wild Olive Room)

Capacity building is a critical element for sustainable development and has been highlighted during the WSSD preparatory process. At the suggestion of ICSU, one of the two dialogue sessions during PrepCom IV focussed on capacity building. This is also a high priority for many of our partners, such as LEAD and IFS.

Chair:

C. N. R. Rao, President, TWAS

Capacity building; a major challenge for sustainable development

I. Serageldin, Egypt

The role of science academies in Africa

M. H. A. Hassan, Executive Director, TWAS

Supporting the emergence of a new generation of scientists in Africa: An urgent priority

J. Gaillard, Deputy Director, IFS

Networking of scientists

HE L.M.R.A. Brito, Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Mozambique

Capacity building for leadership; the example of LEAD

S. Nair*, India

Institutional support and capacity building

B. Olsson*, Director SIDA/SAREC, Sweden

4. Emerging diseases and their effect on sustainable development (organised by IUMS)

Tentatively: August 30 (9:30 - 12:30, Water Berry Room)

A healthy population is an absolute prerequisite for sustainable development; the individual, societal and economic

consequences of infectious diseases are seriously inhibiting development in many countries. This is most dramatically illustrated by the HIV/AIDS pandemic and its effect on many African countries and increasingly on Asia and Eastern Europe. Despite several recent international initiatives to tackle the major diseases of poverty (AIDS, TB and Malaria), there are many other infectious diseases that are prevalent in developing countries and there is a constant danger that new diseases will emerge in a similar way to AIDS. Thus far, the medical and health science research community have tended to approach these diseases in isolation, rather than considering them as an integral part of the sustainable development agenda. It is now important that this changes and that health issues take up a central position on the agenda for sustainable development. The social, environmental and economic pillars of Sustainable development are inextricably linked and health has an effect on and is a function of all three. *Programme details not yet available.*

5. Linking Traditional and Scientific Knowledge for Sustainable Development (organised by UNESCO, ICSU and Tebtebba Foundation, in cooperation with the International Chamber of Commerce)

August 29, (9:30 - 17:00, Water Berry Room)

Opening Session

Opening by Indigenous Elder

W. Erdelen, Assistant Director-General, UNESCO

V. Tauli-Corpuz, Executive Director, Tebtebba Foundation

T. Rosswall, Executive Director, ICSU

Introduction to the theme

J. Fenstad, ICSU and Norway

J. Carino, Tebtebba Foundation, Philippines

D. Nakashima, UNESCO

Session 1: Local & indigenous knowledge for environmental assessment

Chair:

J. Carino, Tebtebba Foundation

Farmers' meteorological knowledge in Gujarat, India

P. Kanani, Gujarat Agricultural University, India

Cree knowledge for comprehensive environmental, social and cultural impact assessment: a partnership in James Bay (Quebec, Canada)

R. Saganash, Grand Council of the Crees, Canada
Quebec spokesperson*

Indigenous knowledge and foresight: A Cree elder's environmental impact assessment

M. Roué, CNRS/MNHN, France

Session 2: Countering the erosion of knowledge: revitalizing transmission

Chair:

D. Nakashima, UNESCO

The endogenisation of education in South Africa

C. Odora-Hoppers, University of Pretoria, South Africa
O. Ntsoane, South Africa

Culturally appropriate curricula and strategies for working with indigenous children and youth

S. Sænmí, Director, IMPECT, Thailand

Strengthening indigenous resource management: a partnership in the making

R. Nari, Department of Environment and Conservation, Vanuatu

Session 3: Keepers of traditional knowledge: issues of protection and sharing

Chair:

J. Fenstad, ICSU and Norway

Bio-prospecting and Intellectual Property Rights

T. Egziabier*, Environmental Protection Authority, Ethiopia

On traditional medicine and medicinal plants

M. Addy*, University of Ghana, Ghana

Te Kete a Tini Rauhangā - Investigation of the native medicinal flora used by Tuhoe Maori

H. Kereopa, Te Kapu a Rangī Trust, New Zealand
M. Leach, Waikato University, New Zealand

6. Food Security in Africa; the Role of Research (organised by GECAFS and ICSU)

August 30 (14:00 - 18:30, Wild Olive Room)

Food security is a key issue for sustainable development, not least in Africa, and several, major international initiatives investigating the issues have recently been launched. These include, inter alia the InterAcademy Panel's "Food Security in Africa" (a strategic plan for increasing agricultural productivity in Africa, initiated at the request of Kofi Annan); the "Task Force on Hunger" (a component of the UN Millennium Development Project); and "Global Environmental Change and Food Systems" (GECAFS, a research project bringing the international global change research community together with the CGIAR, FAO, WMO and other international research bodies). The purpose of this session is to attract the attention of WSSD delegations to the key roles science and technology transfer play in sustainable development, especially in the area of food security; and thereby help increase momentum in these, and other international and national research initiatives.

Chair:

B. Njobe-Mbuli*, Director General, Department of Agriculture, South Africa

Introductory comments on the current and anticipated food situation in Africa

Chair

The challenges of food security in the post-green revolution era

S. W. Kazibwe*, Vice-President of the Republic of Uganda

The importance of international donor support for research on food security

I. Johnson*, Vice-President, The World Bank, USA

Research opportunities and constraints in national agricultural research systems in Africa

M. Jones, Executive Secretary, Forum for Agriculture Research in Africa

The role of biotechnology in food production

R. Kiome, Director, Kenyan Agricultural Research Institute, Kenya

Organic farming in developing countries and implications for household food security

M. S. Swaminathan*, India

Food provision and environment

J. Ingram, GECAFS Executive Officer, UK

The role of social and economic sciences in food provision

C. Vogel, South Africa

The role of partnerships and participatory research in agricultural development

A. M. Izac, ICRAF

Science for food security policy formulation

L. Fresco*, Deputy Director-General for Agriculture, FAO

7. The role of global observing systems for sustainable development (organised by IGOS and ISSC)

August 30 (14:00 - 16:00, Water Berry Room)

It is necessary to have adequate global monitoring systems in place. Remote sensing plays an important role, but it is also necessary to develop adequate monitoring of social and economic variables.

Co-Chairs:

O. Young, USA and **J. Achache**, IGOS Co-Chair, ESA

Overview on Global Observing Systems in support to sustainable development

G. O. P. Obasi, Secretary General, WMO

Information and Adaptation : Development in a Warming World

A. Sari, Indonesia

Combat against desertification in Africa: Case of Sub-Saharan Region

H. Arba Diallo, Secretary General of UN Convention on Desertification, Bonn

Role of observing systems for disaster warning and mitigation

in Africa: The International Charter Initiative

J. Achache, ESA

Global observation of forest cover and land-use dynamics (GOFC/GOLD) in Africa

P. de Sanker, Malawi

A challenge for the next decade: Ocean Observation Systems for sustainable development- Towards improvement in economies, societies through environmental information

P. Bernal, IOC Secretary General, Paris

Measuring sustainability: The Scaling Up Initiative

M. Levy, USA

Summary of the session and closing remarks

W. Erdelen, UNESCO

8. Decoupling economic growth and environmental impact (organized by the Swedish Environmental Advisory Council and ICSU)

August 31 (14:00 - 17:30, Wild Olive Room)

Sustainable production and consumption is necessary to achieve sustainable societies. It is possible to decouple economic growth and environmental impact? The Environmental Advisory Council of Sweden has commissioned a report from a group of scientists involved in the analysis of how to generate sustainable energy and material use. With this report as a point of departure, this session will address issues relating to clean technology.

Chair:

Opening Remarks

HE L. Sommestad, Minister of Environment, Sweden

Decoupling – Past trends and prospects for the future

C. Azar and J. Holmberg, Sweden

Indicators of decoupling

H. Muntford and K. Ruffing, OECD

Industrial ecology and sustainable development: challenges and opportunities

R. Ayres*, France

Transition paths to a new era of green industry: technological and policy implications

R. Lempert*, USA

Title not yet available

J. Aloisi de Lardere*, UNEP

Title not yet available

G. Thosen, ESKOM, South Africa

9. A high level Panel Discussion on the Role of Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in Africa (organized by the African Academy of Sciences in collaboration with ICSU, TWAS and WFE0)

September 1 (14:00 - 18:00, Water Berry Room)

Chair:

T. R. Odhiambo*, Honorary President, African Academy of

Sciences, Kenya

M. Hassan, Introductory Remarks, Executive Director, TWAS

D. King*, Chief Scientific Advisor to the Government, Head of the Office of S&T, U.K.

HE T. T. Isoun*, Minister of S&T, Nigeria

HE L. Sommestad*, Minister of the Environment, Sweden

K. Mshigeni, UNESCO/ZERI Africa Chair in Namibia

J. Mugabe, S&T Section at the NEPAD Secretariat

L. Makhubu, President of Third World Organization of Women in Science (TWOWS) and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Swaziland

HE B. Ngubane*, Minister of S&T, South Africa

ICSU Series on Science for Sustainable Development

The International Council for Science (ICSU) and the World Federation of Engineering Organisations have been invited by the WSSD Secretariat as the organising partners of the Dialogue Segment for the Scientific and Technological community. As part of this process, ICSU and WFEO, in collaboration with the Third World Academy of Sciences, the InterAcademy Panel and the International Social Sciences Council (ISSC) have prepared two dialogue papers, which are the UN Secretary-General's Note for the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Segment of the Second and Fourth Preparatory Committee Meetings for the WSSD(E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/6.Add.8; A/CONF.199/PC/.../Add.8; available at www.johannesburgsummit.org [official version] or www.icsu.org).

In addition, ICSU is publishing a number of Reports as part of an ICSU Series on Science for Sustainable Development for distribution at WSSD. The Reports in this series address priority areas highlighted in the reports to the UN as well as important emerging issues addressed during the Dialogue Segments of PrepCom II and IV. The Reports also reflect outcomes of continued discussions with many partners during the WSSD preparatory process. These have been prepared with many other key partners involved in the preparations for the WSSD.

The Reports do not cover all the major aspects of science for sustainable development and should not be regarded as templates for any new initiative undertaken by the S&T community. However, the series provides examples of important inputs of the S&T community to the WSSD process.

This project has been made possible through a generous grant provided to ICSU by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation in support of an enhanced role and contributions of science and technology to the preparatory process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of the Reports are to:

- serve as a tool for strengthening the role of science in sustainable development, which requires an interdisciplinary approach, particularly in the context of the WSSD process;
- provide up-to-date and state-of-the-art knowledge on the theme of the report and identify information on gaps in knowledge, as well as highlight lessons learned, successes achieved and difficulties encountered in applying the available knowledge, since Rio 1992;
- outline the future research agenda and actions necessary for the S&T community and other major actors aimed at enhancing problem-solving and good practices in sustainable development related to the theme of the Report; and
- make a specific contribution to improving the link between the S&T community and decision-makers.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The target audience for Reports in the Series include the science community, science managers, practitioners in need of scientific information, policy makers and civil ser-

vants, government delegates to the WSSD process and members of the other Major Groups.

PARTNERS

The preparation of these Reports has been undertaken in close co-operation with a number of scientific partner organisations, different depending on the theme of each Report. Although not all Reports have been prepared by ICSU itself, the contents serve to enhance ICSU's efforts to develop a response strategy in order to strengthen the role of science and technology for sustainable development.

LIST OF REPORTS

1. **Role and Contributions of the Scientific and Technological Community to Sustainable Development.** Report prepared by ICSU and the World Federation of Engineering Organisations (WFEO) in cooperation with the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), International Council for Social Sciences (ISSC) and the InterAcademy Panel (IAP) for the Multi-stakeholder Dialogue at the 2nd session of the WSSD Preparatory Committee. 18 pp.
2. **Energy and Transport.** Report prepared by ICSU and IUCN for the Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on this topic organized at the 9th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. 17 pp.
3. **Resilience and Sustainable Development: Building Adaptive Capacity in a World of Transformation.** Report prepared by an international group of scientists at the request of the Environmental Advisory Council to the Swedish Government. 37 pp.
4. **Science, Traditional Knowledge and Sustainable Development.** Based on a report from the ICSU Task Force on Traditional Knowledge in co-operation with UNESCO. 24 pp.
5. **Science Education and Capacity Building.** Prepared by CCBS in co-operation with TWAS, the International Foundation for Science (IFS) and IAP. 32 pp.
6. **Biotechnology and Sustainable Agricultural Development.** Prepared by ACOGEB. 48 pp.
7. **Global Environmental Change and Food Provision: A New Role for Science.** Prepared by GECAFS. 20 pp.
8. **Making Science for Sustainable Development More Policy Relevant: New Tools for Analysis.** Prepared by SCOPE and UNEP. 32 pp.
9. **Science and Technology for Sustainable Development.** Report from the synthesis meeting sponsored by the Initiative on Science and Technology for Sustainability, TWAS and ICSU. 32 pp.
10. **Biodiversity, Science and Sustainable Development.** Prepared by IBOY and DIVERSITAS. (in preparation)



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ICSU's Mission

To identify and address major issues of importance to science and society, by mobilising the resources and knowledge of the international scientific community; to promote the participation of all scientists, irrespective of race, citizenship, language, political stance or gender in the international scientific endeavour; to facilitate interactions between different scientific disciplines and between scientists from 'Developing' and 'Developed' countries; to stimulate constructive debate by acting as an authoritative independent voice for international science and scientists.