

**THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
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Contribution by

Egypt

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The views presented here are the contributor's and do not necessarily reflect the views and the position of the United Nations or the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development



Commission of Science and Technology Development

***Prof. Dr. Nadia Zakhary
Egyptian Minister of Scientific Research
Professor of Medical Biochemistry***

**Arab Republic of Egypt
21-25th May, 2012**



- ***H.E.Dr. Supachai The secretary General of UNCTAD,***
- ***Excellencies ministers of S & T and health,***
- ***Mr. Fortunato De La Pena,***
- ***Honorable ambassadors,***
- ***Distinguished delegates,***
- ***Ladies and gentlemen.***

Its my honor and privilege to be among this elite group to represent Egypt and give a brief account about the scientific research in Egypt, and what we are hoping for in the future through our membership in the organization.

There is no doubt that the CSTD gathers a network of scientists and intellectuals from different countries.

What is the policy of scientific research?

- Going down to the field to screen the problems.
- Proposing scientific protocols.
- Laboratory work and analysis of the results obtained.
- Innovation and prototyping.
- Application.



Developing the Scientific Research Plan

*This is discussed and established in the ministry of scientific research by experts in different scientific councils covering all scientific and social fields. On top of this , the **Higher Council of Science and Technology** puts its final decision and agreement.*

The 2012-2015 plan consists of the following elements:

- **Reconstruction of National scientific research system.**
- **Develop National S & T plan.**
- **Promote complete cycle of innovation (publications, patents, prototypes and products).**
- **Increase National fund of S & T (2.8 x).**
- **Support initiatives for human resource development.**
- **Encourage community awareness of S & T .**

The main scientific topics

- **Basic sciences.**
- **Biotechnology and genetic engineering.**
- **Nanotechnology.**
- **Food security and agricultural technology.**
- **Energy and renewable energy.**
- **Medical studies and nutrition.**
- **Engineering studies.**
- **ICT.**
- **Remote sensing and space.**
- **Environmental studies.**
- **Social and economic studies.**
- **Water management and desalination.**
- **Management and economics.**
- **Humanities.**
- **Ethics of scientific research concerning its different fields.**

To achieve our goals we have to continuously ameliorate our scientific condition through:

Never take a rest till good is better and better is best

Human resource:

- **Continuous learning**
- **Standard of publication (IF).**
- **Collaboration with different centers in different countries and exchange of scientists.**
- **Scientific education for non scientific community (kids, children and youth).**

Capacity building:

- **Re-establishment and equipping of already existing institutions to be centers of excellence.**
- **Establishment of new centers of excellence e.g. City of Zewael for S & T and others.**

January 25, 2011 (Egyptian revolution)



Our great challenge is to establish good policies for technology, innovation and real application of scientific research to produce new compatible products

- **Technology is essential in developing countries to enhance new qualitative and quantitative differences between productive sectors and activities. It has to be designed to be parallel with the needs of the users, represented by the productive sectors in order to achieves economic growth through introduction of new products.**
- **Innovation in developing countries should be established and developed with the objective of harnessing knowledge, science and technology for development.**
- **Application of S & T should be our strategy for correcting market failure and eradication of poverty. This remains our great challenge in Egypt.**
- **It is a mutual responsibility between scientist and reproductive sectors, private sectors and NGOs to apply S & T, aiming ultimately to ameliorate production, create new jobs and overcome unemployment .**

The Egyptian government request the UNCTAD to undertake STIP Review to:

1- Identify measures that encourage the transfer and application of science, technology and innovation for the amelioration and upgrading of :

- Agricultural sector.**
- Industrial sector.**
- Public health sector.**
- Public education.**

2- Identify and emerge new S & T sectors.

- ***Finally, I would like to express my great appreciation to the valuable contribution of UNCTAD's in the field of science, technology and innovation . In this connection I appreciate the role of STIP Reviews which enables the participating countries to undertake country reviews and analysis of National science, technology and innovation in order to identify policies and practices favoring capacity – building, strengthening technological capabilities and integrating them into the overall development policy.***

***WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO THE INITIATION OF
OUR 'STIP' REVIEW***



Thank You