



1. The key-note speech has provided us with ^{very timely} ~~some~~ guiding lines which I think we should keep in mind during this round-table, namely autonomy, integrity, dignity + vulnerability.

• The concept of "caring" has been brought up in the political ~~world~~ ^{arena} by two international commissions:

- the Commission "Our common neighbourhood" chaired by former Prime-Minister Carlson of Sweden, where it is clearly stated that "governance in our time needs to be led by caring";

- the Comm. on "Pop. + QL" where caring has been taken as the ethical thread underlining QL for all ^{to beings} as the main ~~persp~~ horizon for political decisions and determining the carrying capacity of the planet to sustain 6 billion people of today + the 3,5 billion added to them in the next 5 decades.

- at ~~national~~ national level, Canada: "an changed eu douceur"
"caring" as the ethical principle

2. A tremendous change ^{a quantum leap} has taken place in the last decades, even more precisely, in the last 2 decades. It breaks the distance which for a long time kept science + politics secluded in their own fields.

Why? Just because ~~between~~ science + ~~politics~~ technology ~~to~~ are now in a relationship of immediacy. ~~Several scientific~~ In many ~~of science~~ scientific fields, ^(if not all) it is the success of ~~its~~ ^{the} application - the working out of its technological dimension that is the decisive factor to judge the "truth" of the scientific enunciation.

(Remember the astonishment of Heisenberg + Otto Hahn when they heard on the 6th August '45 that the nuclear fission Otto Hahn + ~~Joliot-Curie~~ had discovered was already worked out in the atomic weapon.)

This is why it is not enough to consider that politics have to deal with technologies while science goes its own way. Science is never neutral. Rather soon than later its applications are there to show the consequences.



3. Science, ethics + politics ~~are~~ make a system, are part of a complex system



The ethics of science doesn't come from the outside, as it were, into politics "obliging" politics to follow norms alien to it.

~~Neither~~ Nor can politics remain indifferent to science + to ~~its~~ the ethical questions it raises.

Of course, most politicians belong ~~not~~ to the first half of the century. Moreover, the locus of science + technology

and the locus of social structure are interdependent. And politics has to do with the way society is organized.

Ex: a) ~~motor~~ "engines" → cars → transport → ^{means of} social status

b) "Fundação Cuidar o Futuro" "desire for a child", "compulsion to have a child" just possibility of fecundation *in vitro* → the social consequences we don't know yet

c) de-construction → new type of books

d) ~~on~~ cyber-space, many TV channels determines "zapping" → those who have a glimpse, ^{vs} don't know at all vs. those who really know

4. Science + technology constitute an objective
power which is not reduced to
a subjective or group appropriation
- it doesn't belong just to one or to a few
- but to everybody

Politics has to guarantee the universality of
science + technology.

Ex: question of patents



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This said, there are some basic tasks at national level, to be encouraged by the E. institutions:



- a) lucid support to research in key-areas important for the country - PAC is a good example where the lack of clarity about "common agricultural ^{policy} ~~trust~~ led to disastrous results; Nat. Convention
- b) interaction between ~~its~~ research institutions + incentives to interdisciplinarity
- c) need for objective appraisal of new technologies: ^{national} * committees for ^{new} technologies assessment
- d) in national parliament, a special commission ^{Fundação Cuidar o Futuro} to deal with prioritizing in ~~se~~ different fields of science + technology (Sweden: health needs)
- e) to prevent putting research at the service of economical profit rather than at the service of real needs of people
- f) ~~create~~ in research, concentration of research institutions + coordination of thematic concerns
- g) ~~to~~ encourage norms for submitting research results to referees

At the European level:

- a) principle of critical mass of researchers
(Nanbatna project) in given fields
- b) principle of irreversibility of physical phenomena (Prigogine) - "pollutor pays as a fallacy"

Concrete action

- a) to combat degradation of environment through warming of climate
~~to combat~~ through joint action of renewable energies

to make the nuclear fusion more than the network it is now - field to be proposed to Japan, USA + countries in the S who have know-how in atomic physics

- b) "more of the same won't do" - not a principle of watering down but to stimulate
a process for a new economics



c) facing unemployment through new concepts
such as active society (OECD), transitional
labour market (Max Planck Institute, in Berlin)
breaking sequence learning → working → retiring

d) a theory of industrial equation where new
components such as information/energy ^{new sources of} marketing
ends the ~~exclusive~~ penalization of labour alone
+ alters the dyadotomy labour/capital,
creating a new type of relationship

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