# The Information Society: New Horizons for Science

CODATA 2004 on the Path to Tunis 2005

CODATA , the Committee on Data for Science and Technology, recognizes that the Geneva Summit of the Information Society has identified important issues for the entire science community. **CODATA**, as the leading international organization concerned with all aspects of scientific data, is building on the Summit to inform the scientific data community of the challenges and opportunities contained in the Agenda for Action (see other side).

To this end, **CODATA** 2004, the 19th international **CODATA** conference, takes place 7-10 November 2004 in Berlin, Germany.

CODATA 2004 is a special event that focuses on important interdisciplinary issues about scientific and technical (S&T) data management and dissemination. Its major theme is how the Information Society and science are changing each other, and especially how S&T data and information plays a major role in those changes.
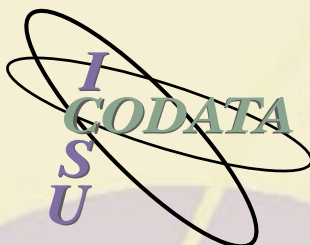
CODATA 2004 is the major international conference on scientific data and information being held between the two Summits

CODATA 2004 features many papers and sessions that report on events from the Geneva Summit with respect to data and information issues

CODATA 2004 is the first major international conference specifically addressing how the Information Society is creating new and unprecedented horizons for scienticific data and information

CODATA 2004 features keynote and plenary presentations on subjects such as:

- ➢ Scientific data and society
- ➢ Bridging the data digital divide
- ➢ Preserving cultural data as our heritage
- ➢ How data access impacts on health issues
- ➢ The future of the internet and science
- ➢ Scientific discovery and data preservation

19th International CODATA Conference

Berlin, Germany 7-10 November 2004

CODATA 2004 features sessions on subjects such as:

- ➢ Security and open scientific communications
- ➢ Privacy, legal, Intellectual Property Rights and ethical issues
- ➢ Scientific data and distance learning
- ➢ Role of scientific data in disaster management
- ➢ Scientific data as a product
- ➢ Preserving the virtual world
- ➢ Data archiving
- ➢ Data visualization
- ➢ Infoscience technology
- ➢ Mark-up languages for scientific information.

CODATA 2004 welcomes contributed papers on a wide scope of topics related to scientific data

For more information on **CODATA 2004**, the venue, the scientific program, related events and call for papers, please go to http://www.codata.org or contact **CODATA** Secretariat, 51 Bld du Montmorency, 75016, Paris, Ph+ 33 1 45 25 04 96/ Fax: + 33 1 42 88 14 66 E-mail: codata@dial.oleane.com

SCIENCE IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

Scientific Path to Geneva 2003

Virtually everything we do has been profoundly affected by the Information Society: How we travel, how we shop, how we communicate, how we do business. Computers, telecommunications and software have combined to change human existence in the most incredible ways. Science is at the heart of this Information Society. The scientific advances of the twentieth century – in applied mathematics, chemistry, physics, electronics, materials, and computer science – were fundamental in developing the technology that made this information revolution a reality. In many ways, science today also reflects the impact the Information Society has had on science itself – how science is done, how scientific discoveries are made, how scientists work and collaborate.

In recognizing the importance of science in the Information Society, the following international scientific organizations have worked closely to identify an Agenda for Action (see right-hand column) for consideration by the Delegates at the WSIS.

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research
CODATA, the Committee on Data for Science and Technology
ICSU, the International Council for Science
ICTP, The Abdus Salam International Center for Theoretical Physics
TWAS, Third World Academy of Sciences
UNESCO, the United National Economic, Social and Cultural Organization

Agenda for Action

1. Ensure that all universities and research institutions have affordable and reliable high-speed Internet connections to support their critical role in information and knowledge production, education and training.
2. Promote sustainable capacity building and education initiatives to ensure that all countries can benefit from the new opportunities offered by information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the production and sharing of scientific information and data.
3. Ensure that any legislation on database protection guarantees full and open access to data created with public funding. In addition, restriction on proprietary data should be designed to maximize availability for academic research and teaching purposes.
4. Promote interoperability principles and metadata standards to facilitate cooperation and effective use of collected information and data.
5. Provide long-term support for the systematic collection, preservation and provision of essential digital data in all countries.
6. Promote electronic publishing, differential pricing schemes and appropriate open source initiatives to make scientific information accessible on an equitable basis.
7. Encourage initiatives to increase scientific literacy and awareness of how to interpret web based scientific information.
8. Support urgently needed research on the use of information technologies in key areas, such as geographical information systems and telemedicine, and on the socio-economic value of public domain information and open access systems.
9. Recognize the important role for science in developing and implementing the new governance mechanisms that are necessary in the information society.

CERN

CODATA

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ictp
The Abdus Salam
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for Theoretical Physics

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UNESCO