

# **S&T ADVISORY** **BODIES**

**THIS DOCUMENT PROVIDES A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL S&T ADVISORY BODIES AND ORGANISATIONS WITH POTENTIAL TO PROVIDE S&T ADVICE**

**THE OVERVIEW IS ORGANISED IN THREE PARTS:**

- 1. INTERNATIONAL S&T ADVISORY BODIES CREATED**
  - A) ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE COMMISSION**
  - B) ON THE INITIATIVE OF NATIONAL ACADEMIES**
- 2. INTERNATIONAL BODIES WITH POTENTIAL TO PROVIDE S&T ADVICE**
- 3. NATIONAL S&T ADVISORY BODIES AND ORGANISATIONS WITH POTENTIAL TO PROVIDE S&T ADVICE**
  - A) IN THE MEMBER STATES**
  - B) IN SOME EFTA COUNTRIES**
  - C) IN SOME APPLICANT COUNTRIES**

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**1. INTERNATIONAL**  
**S&T ADVISORY**  
**BODIES**

## **A. ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

### **EUROPEAN RESEARCH ADVISORY BOARD (EURAB)**

#### **Description**

- EURAB is an independent advisory group established by the Commission in June 2001 to provide advice and opinions on the design and implementation of EU RTD policy.
- It is composed of 45 high-level members, proposed by academia (the European Science Foundation – ESF) and industry (Union of Industrial and Employers Confederations of Europe – UNICE).
- EURAB meets 3-4 times per year in plenary.
- It has established 5 Working Groups on specific issues:
  - Role of Universities in ERA
  - Enlargement and ERA
  - Evaluation
  - ERA – Scope and Vision
  - Improving Innovations
  - Improving the attractiveness of Science/Technology/Engineering Careers.

#### **Objectives**

- EURAB will focus its attention on the realisation of the European Research Area and the use of policy instruments such as the Community RTD Framework Programmes.
- EURAB will deliver advice and opinions either at the request of the Commission or on its own initiative. The board is free to co-operate with any organisations and institutions interested in European research, to create working groups on specific themes and to invite any experts that could enrich its reflection.

## **ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR AERONAUTICS RESEARCH (ACARE)**

### **Description**

- On 19 June, EU Research Commissioner Philippe Busquin opened the first meeting of the new Advisory Council for Aeronautics Research in Europe (ACARE) at the Paris Air Show, Le Bourget.
- In its January 2001 report, "European Aeronautics: A Vision for 2020", the Group of Personalities chaired by Commissioner Busquin set out a number of recommendations for fulfilling Europe's goal of becoming a global leader in the field of aeronautics while serving society's needs better.
- Among its conclusions, the Group stressed the need for a new Advisory Council, whose goal would be to develop and implement a strategic approach to European aeronautics research.

### **Objectives**

- The ACARE is composed of some 30 members, including representation from Member States, the Commission and stakeholders. It meets at least twice a year.
- The primary mission of the ACARE is to prepare and promote a Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) as well as its recommendations and reports to all the relevant players.
- The activities of the ACARE include:
  - preparing and updating the SRA;
  - making strategic and operational recommendations and commissioning studies for implementing the SRA;
  - evaluating the results and benefits of the SRA for Member States, the Commission and other players;
  - recommending measures for optimising the use of existing research infrastructure and achieving cost-effective investments;
  - recommending measures for improving education policies to attract the scientists and engineers needed in the sector;
  - implementing a communications strategy for promoting awareness of the SRA and disseminating information on research.

### **Strategic Research Agenda**

- The SRA represents the plan for materialising the 2020 Vision and the goals it identifies. Those goals were to make Europe the uncontested world leader in aeronautics through collaboration, strengthened and guided by a single shared vision and the creation of a common structure as regards research and technological development in the service of a leading-edge sector symbolising European industrial ingenuity and excellence.
- The response to issues of public interest was also a key element of the 2020 Vision, including noise reduction, emission reduction, travel delays, and safer air transport.

Advisory Council for Aeronautics Research (ACARE)

[Http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/press/2001/pr0806en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/press/2001/pr0806en.html)

## **EUROPEAN ENERGY AND TRANSPORT FORUM**

### **Description**

- ❑ The European Commission decided on July 11 2001 to create a consultative committee to be known as the "European Energy and Transport Forum".
- ❑ The decision to set up a European Energy and Transport Forum comes in response to a request from the Transport Council of 20 September 2000 to set up a "transport" forum and, the necessity to replace the Energy Consultative Committee whose mandate lapsed in February 2001.
- ❑ The Forum will fulfil the need to bring energy and transport policies into line by establishing dialogue with both sectors and to have a single body to deal with interrelations between the two policies.
- ❑ The Forum comprises of 34 members covering a wide range of areas of activity within the energy and transport sectors: operators, infrastructure and networks, users and consumers, trade unions, representatives of environmental protection and safety, especially in the field of transport.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ The Forum's mission is to provide opinions on any Commission initiative in the field of energy and transport policy (particularly on the avenues of approach and proposals generated by the Green Paper on the security of the energy supply and the forthcoming White Paper on the future of the common transport policy).
- ❑ It also serves as a monitoring centre for energy policy (all energy sources) and transport policy (all forms of transport). It offers its views on competitiveness and structural adjustments in these sectors, incorporating environmental, social and safety concerns.
- ❑ The Forum should help reconcile energy and transport policies and bring them more into in line, thereby fulfilling the Directorate-General for Energy and Transport's mission statement, and provide added value in policy development by taking greater account of the concerns of those sectors.

European Energy and Transport Forum

[Http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy\\_transport/en/forum\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy_transport/en/forum_en.html)

## **EUROPEAN GROUP ON ETHICS (EGE)**

### **Description/Objectives**

- ❑ The Group is an independent, pluralist and multidisciplinary body that advises the European Commission on ethical aspects of science and new technologies in connection with the preparation and implementation of Community legislation or policies.
- ❑ In December 1997, the European Commission set up the European Group on Ethics to succeed the Group of Advisers on the Ethical Implications of Biotechnology (GAEIB 1991-1997). During its first mandate the EGE (1998-2000) provided Opinions on subjects as diverse as human tissue banking, human embryo research, personal health data in the information society, doping in sport and human stem cell research. At a specific request of the President of the Commission, Romano Prodi, the Group also wrote the Report on the Charter on Fundamental Rights related to technological innovation.
- ❑ On 24 April 2001 the Commission has appointed the twelve Members for the period 2001-2004 and amended the EGE remit in order to strengthen the role of the Group (EGE 2001-2004). The secretariat of the Group is an integral part of the Group of Policy Advisers.

### **Activities 2001**

- ❑ The Group nominated in April 2001 held its first meeting on 29 May 2001 in Brussels. In his welcome message President Prodi requested the Group to give two opinions:
  - an Opinion on the ethical aspects of patents resulting from research into stem cells,
  - an Opinion on the ethical aspects of biomedical research in developing countries.
- ❑ On 11 and 12 June 2001 the Group participated in the Conference in Umea (Sweden), "*Ethics and Biomedical Research*", organised by the Swedish Presidency.
- ❑ Within the preparatory work on its next opinion the Group organised on 20 November 2001 in Brussels, a round-table debate on the ethical aspects of patenting inventions involving human stem cells in order to discuss the topic with scientific experts, lawyers, philosophers, as well as representatives from the European Parliament, international organisations, representatives of patients, industry, religions, and other interested parties.

### **Previous publications**

- ❑ Products derived from human blood or human plasma.
- ❑ The ethical implications of gene therapy.
- ❑ Ethical aspects of the labelling of the food derived from modern biotechnology.
- ❑ Ethical aspects of cloning techniques.
- ❑ Ethical aspects of human tissue banking

European Group on Ethics (EGE)

[Http://europa.eu.int/comm/european\\_group\\_ethics/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/european_group_ethics/index_en.htm)

## **EUROPEAN GROUP ON LIFE SCIENCES (EGLS)**

### **Description**

- ❑ The *Life Sciences High Level Group* (LSHLG) was established in April 2000 by the Research Commissioner Philippe Busquin to meet his need for high-level advice on the life sciences and technologies.
- ❑ One of the group's tasks is to inform the Research Commissioner on the current situation in this field and on imminent or foreseeable developments. Another duty is to contribute to the organisation and animation of a Life Sciences Discussion Platform, enabling scientists to engage in debate with the various 'stakeholders' interested in the beneficial application and dissemination of the new knowledge.
- ❑ The conference, Genetics and the Future of Europe, is the first initiative in this context.
- ❑ Supported by a secretariat in the Research Directorate-General, the *Life Sciences Group* numbers 11 members, chosen for their eminence in the life sciences and related applications, their public standing and credibility, and their ability to share their knowledge with non-experts.

Life Sciences High Level Group

[Http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/quality-of-life/genetics/en/13.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/quality-of-life/genetics/en/13.html)

## **EUROPEAN RAIL RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL (ERRAC)**

### **Description**

- ❑ ERRAC was launched at the opening of the World Congress on Railway Research in Cologne on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2001 by Commissioner Philippe Busquin.
- ❑ The Council brings together manufacturers, railway and infrastructure operators, public and private research centres and users in a joint commitment to define and implement a strategic rail research agenda for Europe.
- ❑ ERRAC is a joint initiative by all stakeholders from the European rail sector, European institutions, Member States, transport users, and generally all parties concerned by rail transport.
- ❑ It comprises high-level decision makers of Member States, the European Commission, the manufacturing industry, operators, and infrastructure managers; but also research establishments and academia, environmental and urban planning organisations, and transport user groups.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ The aim is to develop a common strategy for European rail research in order to speed up the emergence of a single European railway system.
- ❑ The partners of ERRAC have made a long-term commitment to make railways an attractive, affordable, clean, safe, competitive and reliable mode of transport on a European scale.
- ❑ In this perspective, ERRAC's primary mission is to establish and carry forward a strategic research agenda, setting research goals for the next two decades and guiding all European stakeholders in the planning and co-ordination of research efforts.
- ❑ Its key objectives will be:
  - ❑ Respond to the objectives fixed by the European Commission's White Paper on transport policy, which is to achieve a better balance between modes of transportation by revitalising rail transport.
  - ❑ Strengthen the leadership of the European rail industry – one of the most innovative and competitive industrial sectors in Europe, a strong net exporter, and a provider of crucial services to the economy and the citizens.
  - ❑ Maximise synergies between European, national and private rail research – thus materialising the concept of “European Research Area” in this field.
  - ❑ Improve response to society's needs and users' demands.
  - ❑ Reinforce the evolution towards generalised sustainable transport across the continent.
  - ❑ Provide concrete answers in a number of crucial areas - efficiency and interoperability, limitation of noise and pollutants, increase of infrastructure capacity, rail safety, innovation and industrial competitiveness in the e-economy.

European Rail Research Advisory Council (ERRAC)

[http://www.unife.org/workgroups/errac\\_1.asp](http://www.unife.org/workgroups/errac_1.asp)

## **HEALTH AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES**

### **Description/Objectives**

- ❑ High quality scientific advice for the drafting and amendment of Community rules regarding Consumer protection in general and Consumer Health in particular is of high importance.
- ❑ This is underlined in the April 1997 Commission Communication on Consumer health and food safety. Consumer Health is here defined as including matters on consumer health in its strictest sense, animal health and welfare, plant health and environmental health.
- ❑ Many issues relating to consumer health are of a multidisciplinary nature and require input from various scientific disciplines.
- ❑ The entire system of scientific advice has been reformed in June-October 1997: a Scientific Steering Committee and 8 new Scientific Committees have been established. They replace and have an updated and broadened mandate as compared to the former Scientific Committees.
- ❑ Until November 1997, the advice was provided by 6 different Scientific Committees: Food, Veterinary, Animal Nutrition, Cosmetology, Pesticides and Toxicity and Ecotoxicology. In addition, the Multidisciplinary Scientific Committee (MDSC), established in 1996, addressed the multi-disciplinary aspects of the recent Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy epidemic.
- ❑ The scientific advice by these Committees is made available without undue delay following a request by the Commission for a scientific advice or opinion on a new development that may cause concern for consumer health. The advice and opinions, in the interest of consumers and industry, are based on the principles of excellence, independence and transparency.

### **Committees**

- ❑ Scientific Steering Committee (former MDSC)
- ❑ Scientific Committee on Food
- ❑ Scientific Committee on Animal Nutrition
- ❑ Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare
- ❑ Scientific Committee on Veterinary Measures relating to Public Health
- ❑ Scientific Committee on Plants
- ❑ Scientific Committee Cosmetic Products and Non-Food Products intended for Consumers
- ❑ Scientific Committee on Medicinal Products and Medical Devices
- ❑ Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity and the Environment

Health and consumer affairs scientific committees

[Http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/index_en.html)

## **INFORMATION SOCIETY FORUM (ISF)**

### **Description**

- ❑ In relation to the Action Plan "Europe's way to the Information Society" from 1994, the European Commission decided to establish a Forum which would enable an open discussion to take place on the different issues, particularly social and cultural aspects, of the information society, involving all relevant groups of society in Europe. The inaugural meeting of the Information Society Forum took place on 13 July 1995.
- ❑ The Forum is an independent advisory body (although not a policy making steering group). It is composed of all social actors involved in the development process of the Information Society.
- ❑ The main purpose is to guarantee a balanced representation of all interested sectors, with the objective to continue to keep the nature of the Forum as an authoritative source of reflection, debate and advice on the challenges of the Information Society.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ The mission of the forum is to:  
"..provide the opportunity for representatives from a variety of different groups, including the social partners, to contribute to open debate and reflection on the challenges of the Information Society including the social and societal aspects as well as to raise the level of public awareness. The Forum will work on the framework for implementing the Information Society. The Forum should also indicate to the Commission the priority projects that need to be implemented...".
- ❑ The Forum therefore plays a role of authoritative source of reflection, debate and advice. In its foreseeable future it plans to broaden its scope and visibility interacting with all EU Institutions, as well as with the other sectors and national Governments with the final aim to support and represent the European citizens needs.

### **ISF Working Groups**

The Forum is currently organised in 6 new working groups focused respectively on the following issues:

- ❑ **WG 1** : Employment & job creation
- ❑ **WG 2** : Social and democratic values, culture and the future of new services and the media
- ❑ **WG 3** : Universal access and consumer protection and support
- ❑ **WG 4** : Sustainability in an Information Society
- ❑ **WG 5** : Public services : bringing administration closer to citizens
- ❑ **WG 6** : Lifelong learning.
- ❑ **Convergence Task Force**: Convergence of the telecommunications, media and information technology sectors, and the implications for regulation.
- ❑ **International Charter Task Force**: international co-ordination of information society action, aimed at removing legal uncertainties, develop consistent approach and further job opportunities.

### **Future issues**

- ❑ In its role as an informal advisory body, the Forum is clearly mandated to give its advice and to take initiatives of its own accord - not necessarily waiting for a Commission Request - on any topic it deems of relevance without prejudice to the political actions on the European scene. The political actors are then free to include the thinking of the Forum in their work.
- ❑ This approach will also strengthen the credibility of the ISF as an independent advisory body. The Forum will not necessarily insist on any particular point that it is trying to make, which will ultimately only lead to the impression that the Forum is a crusader.
- ❑ The value added of the Forum will lay in the perceived credibility and independence of its output, which may consequently be included in the work being prepared by the political instances at operational level.
- ❑ The proof of the effectiveness of such an approach can be seen from the Declarations and Task-force work of the Forum, which reached a much wider audience than the regular operations of the Forum.

### **Interaction with EU Programmes** (requested work)

- ❑ Work requested by the Commission or other European institutions which will include such things as reactions to Green Papers etc.
- ❑ Self-initiated work by the Forum.

Information Society Forum (ISF)

[Http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/policy/isf/documents/isf-introduction.htm](http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/policy/isf/documents/isf-introduction.htm)

## **B. ON THE INITIATIVE OF NATIONAL ACADEMIES**

### **EUROPEAN ACADEMIES' SCIENCE ADVISORY COUNCIL (EASAC)**

#### **Description**

Established in June 2001, EASAC is a high-level advisory group composed of one member from each scientific academy or consortium of academies from each Member State together with ALLEA and Academia Europaea (17 members). The members serve (for a duration of 3 years and renewable once) as individual experts and not as representatives of their organisations.

#### **Objectives**

To provide authoritative scientific judgements to policy-makers of the European Union on topics such as environment, agriculture, energy, fisheries, health or food safety. Note that it does not focus on RTD policy.

Accepting requests for scientific judgement on specific topics from customers (ideally on a paid contract basis but not always), EASAC will establish an expert group to produce reports. The reports will be published under the aegis of EASAC but will be attributed to the authors. Topics for judgement might be suggested by any European Institution, any other customer or the Council itself. The target customer seems to be the European Parliament, at least at this initial phase.

European Academies' Science Advisory Council (EASAC)

Secretariat: Peter Collins, The Royal Society London, UK  
e-mail: peter.collins@royalsoc.ac.uk

## **INTERACADEMY COUNCIL (IAC)**

### **Description/Objectives**

- The IAC is a new organization established in 2001 as a cooperative effort of some 80 national academies of science, working together to provide high-quality advice for international bodies, including the United Nations and the World Bank, among others.
- Headquartered at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in Amsterdam, this non-governmental organization works on a project-by-project basis funded by international agencies and interested foundations. When it receives a project request, the IAC assembles an expert panel to study the issue at hand. Panel members serve on a voluntary basis. Each study panel prepares a report of its findings, conclusions, and recommendations. Following a peer-review of the draft report, it is released to the sponsoring organizations and the public. While primarily designed to respond to external requests, the IAC will also undertake self-initiated studies.

### **Projects**

#### **Promoting Worldwide Science and Technology Capacities for the 21st century**

The InterAcademy Council will organize and implement an advisory project designed to produce a global strategy for improved access by all nations and peoples to the benefits of science and technology. Four major topics will be addressed:

Human resources  
Research Institutions  
Scientific Cooperation  
Global Communications

- The IAC has a special relationship with 80 national scientific academies as members of the InterAcademy Panel (IAP). The IAP academies will have a significant role in providing ideas and input for this project. Even more importantly, the IAP academies will provide an ideal mechanism for disseminating the results of this project both to the world's scientific communities and to national governments.
- **First study project** - "a review of the global scientific and technological talent base, with a special focus on strengthening science and technology in developing nations."

InterAcademy Council (IAC)

[www.interacademycouncil.net](http://www.interacademycouncil.net)

## **INTERACADEMY PANEL ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES (IAP)**

### **Description**

- ❑ IAP is a global network of the world's national science academies launched in 1993.
- ❑ Its primary goal is to help member academies work together to advise citizens and public officials on the scientific aspects of critical global issues.
- ❑ IAP is particularly interested in assisting young and small academies achieve these goals.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ IAP was created to help academies develop the tools that they need to participate in science policy discussions taking place beyond university classrooms and research laboratories.
- ❑ Since its inception, IAP has issued statements on population (1994), urban development (1996) and sustainability (2000).
- ❑ It has organized international conferences, sponsored workshops and served as a forum for the exchange of ideas and experiences among academies.

### **Programmes**

- ❑ Capacity building for young academies
- ❑ Health of mother and children in developing countries
- ❑ Science and education
- ❑ Science and the media

InterAcademy Panel on International Issues (IAP)

<http://www. Interacademies.net/iap>

## **INTER ACADEMY MEDICAL PANEL (IAMP)**

### **Description/Objectives**

- ❑ The InterAcademy Medical Panel (IAMP) was established 19 May 2000 in conjunction with the World Conference of Scientific Academies, sponsored by the InterAcademy Panel on International Issues (IAP), held in Tokyo, Japan.
- ❑ The InterAcademy Medical Panel (IAMP) is a voluntary association of the world's medical academies or the medical divisions of science academies.
- ❑ IAMP members include medical and scientific academies from around the world. In many scientific academies there is a section for medicine or medical sciences. However, in many countries there is also a separate Academy of Medicine or Academy of Medical Sciences, some of which are closely related to the Academy of Sciences and others of which are quite separate.
- ❑ The IAMP is committed to improving health around the world. This includes collaboration to strengthen the role of all academies to alleviate the burden of the poorest, to build scientific capacity for health, and to provide independent scientific advice on promoting health science and health care policy to national governments and global organizations.

### **Meetings and Events**

- ❑ Emerging Infections and Antibiotic Resistance: The Role of the World's Academies of Medicine – Paris, March 2002
- ❑ Controlling Infections in the 21st Century

InterAcademy Medical Panel (IAMP)

E-mail: [Iamp@nas.edu](mailto:Iamp@nas.edu)

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## **ACADEMIA EUROPAEA**

### **Description**

- ❑ The Academia Europaea was founded in 1988 as an international, non-governmental association of individual scientists and scholars, aiming to promote learning, education and research. It currently brings together nearly 1800 members from 35 European and seven non-European countries.
- ❑ Aims to promote learning, education and research.
- ❑ Covers a wide range of disciplines, including the physical sciences and technology, the biological sciences and medicine, mathematics, the humanities, the social and cognitive sciences, economics and law.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ To promote and support excellence in European scholarship, research and education.
- ❑ To provide independent advice on matters of scholarly interest or concern to legislatures.
- ❑ To encourage interdisciplinary and international studies and research, particularly in relation to the analysis of European issues.
- ❑ To promote collaboration in education and training.

### **Past Projects**

- ❑ ‘The responsibility of the individual scholar to society’, ‘Human origins’, ‘European linguistic diversity and unity’, ‘Brain and cognition’, ‘Climatic change in recent millenia’.
- ❑ Recent workshops on Education and the Impact of Information Technology on society – e.g. ‘Higher education in the 21<sup>st</sup> century’, ‘Teaching science to children’.

### **Interdisciplinary Sections**

- ❑ Humanities/Humanities II
- ❑ Behavioural Sciences
- ❑ Social Sciences
- ❑ Mathematics and Informatics
- ❑ Physics, Astrophysics and Engineering
- ❑ Chemical Sciences
- ❑ Earth and Planetary Sciences
- ❑ Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
- ❑ Cell Biology
- ❑ Physiology and Medicine
- ❑ Population Biology and Animal Behaviour

Academia Europaea

<http://academia.darmstadt.gmd.de>

## **ALL EUROPEAN ACADEMIES (ALLEA)**

### **Description**

- ❑ The network: Academies of European countries whose activity is devoted to Sciences and Humanities - including Social Sciences - may be members of ALLEA provided they represent their national scientific communities, play an acknowledged nationwide role within their country and are recognised by an international institution like the International Science Foundation, International Academic Union, ICSU: the International Council for Science, and other similar international organisations.
- ❑ The information function: a major function of ALLEA is 'To provide mutual assistance between the Academies of Europe through exchange of information'. One main way in which this is done is through exchange of information about ALLEA itself and about its members. Such exchange may be accomplished by whatever means are appropriate, taking account of advances in technology and other sources of information already easily available, and shall be the responsibility of the office of the President. That office operate an ALLEA website with news about ALLEA and direct links to the websites of members.
- ❑ Public advice: ALLEA - the federation of ALL European Academies - offers independent advice on issues of science policy and of public policy. For the geographically and politically more specific domain of the scientific aspects of public policy within European Union, the European Academies' Science Advisory Council a Council has been created on June 11, 2001 at The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. The aim for this council is to provide authoritative scientific judgements to policy-makers of the European Union on a wide variety of topics, for instance environment, agriculture, energy, fisheries, health or food safety.

### **Objectives**

The principal goals of cooperation between the Academies of Europe through the mechanism of ALLEA are undertaken with respect for the spheres of activity and competence of the national Academies. They can be summarised as follows:

- ❑ To provide mutual assistance between the Academies of Europe through exchange of information and experience.
- ❑ To collaborate in giving advice to particular audiences about policy issues.

### **Standing Committees**

- ❑ Science & Ethics
- ❑ Intellectual Property Rights

### **Working Groups**

- ❑ Protection of the Individual in the Information Society
- ❑ National Strategies of Research in Smaller European countries
- ❑ The Role of National Academies towards their own Governments
- ❑ 6<sup>th</sup> European Framework Programme

All European Academies (ALLEA)

[www.allea.org](http://www.allea.org)

## **ASSOCIATION FOR TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION IN EUROPE (TAFTIE)**

### **Description**

- ❑ TAFTIE was registered in 1992 under French law and has its official seat in Paris.
- ❑ Through the Association for Technology Implementation in Europe (TAFTIE), a group of 15 organisations from 14 countries, national technological innovation organisations can co-operate with and learn from one another. This also assists their customers in forming international partnerships.
- ❑ TAFTIE's membership is made up of organisations that have responsibility at national level for their country's national innovation programmes. The Association allows the national organisations to learn best practice from an analysis of how other member organisations run their affairs. It also enables them to co-operate at a European level.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ The main purpose of TAFTIE is to encourage international co-operation between its member organisations and to assist companies' participation in international innovation and R and D projects. It is particularly keen to encourage SME's to take part in such projects.
- ❑ There are several European programmes designed to foster international high-technology collaboration. Member organisations can guide companies and research institutes to the most appropriate Programme. These programmes include EUREKA, the EU's Framework Programme or the COST Programme.
- ❑ Through TAFTIE companies can be guided to the Programme best suited to their individual requirements. The association also allows national technology programmes to be strengthened and expanded at the international level.

### **Task Forces**

- ❑ A Task Force operates for a maximum of two years. It will report to the Board after the first year and deliver its results and conclusions at the end of the second year. Among the examples of recent task forces are:
  - ❑ Bridging the Gap between Public and Private Financing
  - ❑ Brokerage Events
  - ❑ Guide for Development and Growth in SMEs
  - ❑ Evaluation of Programmes
  - ❑ Transparency on the Management. of Regional and National and International Technology Innovation Programmes

Association for Technology Implementation In Europe (TAFTIE)

[www.taftie.org](http://www.taftie.org)

## **ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROFESSIONALS (ASTP)**

### **Description**

- ❑ With the field of technology transfer growing rapidly, European Professionals in Transfer of Science & Technology have had an increasing need for a platform to meet and share experiences on a regular basis.
- ❑ The initiative of a multinational group of professionals resulted in the establishment of the non-profit Association of European Science & Technology Transfer Professionals on 31 December 1999.
- ❑ In order to facilitate the exchange of ideas and to strengthen their network, ASTP organises meetings with a high standard of presentations and discussions throughout the year. These meetings are held within Europe and consist of an *Annual Conference* (at the end of springtime) as well as a two-day *Hands-on Course*. Additional one-day *Workshops* on specific subjects are also organised.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ To professionalise and promote technology transfer between the European science base and industry.
- ❑ The main focus of ASTP-activities are to provide hands-on meetings for beginning, as well as experienced TTO's and to organise a social opportunity for networking and informational exchanges. Therefore, each year ASTP organises several conferences, courses and workshops for our members and other participants. During presentations and discussions, led by international experts in the field of Technology Transfer from Europe and/or the USA, participants will be given the opportunity to learn, exchange experiences and take part in interactive discussions/role-plays etc. Time is also spent on social events and organised trips to incubators and other innovative centres of relevance to Tech Transfer professionals.

Association of European Science & Technology Transfer Professionals (ASTP)

[www.astp.net](http://www.astp.net)

## **ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATIONS (AIRTO)**

### **Description**

- ❑ The Association of Independent Research and Technology Organisations AIRTO seeks to encourage technology transfer and exploitation by helping to develop and support government and private sector initiatives. It also working to ensure that small and medium-sized companies as well as larger enterprises can share in the UK's wealth of research and technology expertise.
- ❑ AIRTO member companies offer a wide range of products and services. These may be broadly categorised as follows
  - ❑ Techno-business Consultancy
  - ❑ Single client, multi-client or contract research
  - ❑ Accreditation and testing services
  - ❑ Skills training and conferences
  - ❑ Technology and management information
  - ❑ Early-stage investment funding and incubation

### **Projects**

- ❑ Research and technology organisations and supply chain collaboration - a pilot project - This was a pilot project to study the role of independent Research & Technology Organisations (RTOs) in enhancing and supporting knowledge transfer through supply chains. The project had a particular focus on external technology support for small to medium-sized firms (SMEs).
- ❑ Research & Technology organisations in the service economy - RISE is a two-year, six-country project examining infrastructures of innovation-related services in national innovation systems from a policy perspective.

Association Of Independent Research And Technology Organisations (AIRTO)

[www.airto.co.uk](http://www.airto.co.uk)

## **EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS (EASA)**

### **Description**

- ❑ The Academy, which was established in 1990, is structured around its interdisciplinary and regional tasks, whereby the global aspects of these are also given great consideration.
- ❑ Its aim is to make an essential contribution to a positive change in European culture, by repositioning the sciences and arts in an integrative and interdisciplinary way as a future oriented guidance for Europe and its citizens.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ To serve as a “think-tank” for sciences and arts.
- ❑ To redefine the priorities of the European intellectual environment. Social and ethical challenges arising from technological, scientific and environmental developments must be met and taken as the subject of ongoing inter-disciplinary reflection, at all levels. “Progress” should not be left to a definition by default through market forces alone.
- ❑ Strives to reflect changing responsibilities in science and technological progress.

### **Sections**

- ❑ Humanities
- ❑ Medicine
- ❑ Arts
- ❑ Natural Sciences
- ❑ Social Sciences, Law and Economies
- ❑ Technical and Environmental Sciences
- ❑ World Religions

### **Meetings/Events**

- ❑ “Spring Meeting of the European Academy on Information Technology”, “Gene technology – the impact on human dimension”, “Workshop on Integrated Product Policy (IPP)”, “Air Quality Trends in Europe”, “Nanotechnology”.

European Academy of Sciences and Arts (EASA)

[www.european-academy.at](http://www.european-academy.at)

## **EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, INNOVATION AND INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION (TII)**

### **Description**

- TII is the European Association of professionals working in technology transfer and innovation support.
- Founded in 1984 with support from the European Communities (EC), TII is today fully independent and groups some 300 members from all regions of Europe and beyond, and from all areas of innovation support.
- The Association's headquarters in Luxembourg operate as a service centre to help Members establish working relations with colleagues in other countries, to exchange professional experience and to help Members transfer technology across frontiers. In 1996 TII opened a Brussels office with a view to providing Members with up-to-the-minute information on European Union programmes and to assisting them in bidding for European contracts.
- TII currently has around 300 members from 30 countries and from all areas of innovation support:
  - innovation and technology consultants;
  - universities, public research centres, sectoral technical centres;
  - regional development organisations and chambers of commerce;
  - contract research organisations and engineering consultants;
  - science parks, innovation centres and business incubators;
  - venture capitalists and financial institutions;
  - technology brokers and intellectual property advisors;
  - government ministries and agencies;
  - information brokers, data-base operators and technology publishers;
  - technology and trade fair organisers
- About one third of the members are private sector Consultancy organisations, one third are research-industry transfer organisations (universities and other research centres) and one third are public sector, regional technology transfer players (chambers of commerce, BICs, regional development bodies).

### **Sections**

- **TII SPECIAL INTEREST SECTIONS (SIS)** provide a framework for Members with shared interests to organise their own special work programme and activities, with a view to developing their profession, exchanging methodologies and building specialised consortia for bidding for EU programmes.
- **TII BRUSSELS GROUP**, launched in January 1997, constitutes a group of Members with an explicit and strong interest in bidding for EC innovation and technology programmes. Quarterly meetings are held in Brussels to discuss bidding opportunities and to plan project consortia. Briefings and advice are provided by experts on new Calls and policy development, as well as on the content of applications.
- The TII Secretariat is available to provide project management support or assist with dissemination activities. Participation in the Brussels Group costs an additional subscription of 2,000 EUR or 3,500 EUR annually, depending on the number of personalised Consultancy days required. The information and briefing

meetings are open to all TII Members, who may attend on an ad hoc basis at the special rate of 300 EUR.

- TECHNOLOGY RESPONSE NETWORK (TRN) offers a high-quality, low-cost technology brokerage service to technology brokers, suppliers and buyers throughout Europe and beyond. The TRN is delivered via the TII website, thus enabling users to search by type of technology, offers or requests, and also to scroll through the most recent entries.
- UNISPIN SIS, launched at the end of 1998, is a special forum within TII to network professionals involved in the establishment of spin-off company schemes at universities, other higher educational institutions and research centres. Activities include
  - training workshops (held in the autumn each year),
  - best practice exchange meetings (annually)
  - the publication of spin-off related literature (e.g. "The Business Platform – Entrepreneurship and Management in the Early Stages of a Firm's Development" by Magnus Klofsten)
  - a Good Practice Guide of spin-off methodologies
  - e-mail discussion group
- **SEMINARS** are organised on a regular basis and are delivered by experienced professionals to introduce proven methodologies and techniques to manage technology transfer and innovation support. Seminars may be organised in association with other innovation-support networks active throughout Europe, e.g. the Innovation Relay Centres.

Topics include:

- Commercial Exploitation of Technology: the Routes to Market
- Licensing and Intellectual Property
- Negotiation and Legal Protection of Technology Transfer
- Technology Auditing
- Technology Watch for Competitive Advantage
- Management and Marketing of Research-Industry Technology Transfer
- Evaluating the Survival Potential of Firms in their Early Stages

European Association for Technology Transfer Innovation and Industrial Information (TII)

[www.tii.org](http://www.tii.org)

## **EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF DEANS OF SCIENCE (EADS)**

### **Description**

The organisation was founded in 1990 with the aim of bringing University Deans of Science together to discuss problems of mutual interest. Some 350 Deans are currently registered.

The EADS has its yearly meeting with 100-130 participants, usually from 25 different European countries. In addition, it organises various conferences, for some of which the European Commission has previously provided financial support, in particular to promote participation from Eastern Europe.

### **Meetings**

The focus of previous topical meetings included:

- The role of basic science in creating wealth (Copenhagen)
- Cooperation in science and science-education between East and West (Budapest)
- The declining interest of the youth in Europe to study mathematics, physics and chemistry: meeting the challenge (Paris)
- Women in science university management (Wroclaw)
- University science in the Mediterranean (Marseille)
- Science and industries (Jena)

European Association of Deans of Science (EADS)

President : Professor Henrik Jeppesen, Copenhagen University, Denmark  
e-mail: henjep@adm.ku.dk

## **EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS (EARMA)**

### **Description**

- ❑ The European Association of Research Managers and Administrators (EARMA) was founded in January 1995 to promote the effectiveness of European Research.
- ❑ EARMA is the leading association of research managers and administrators across Europe. EARMA sets the highest standards for research management and administration.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ To improve the function of research management and administration and thereby, the excellence and competitiveness of European research.

### **Strategies**

- ❑ Encouraging professional development and promotion of best practice.
- ❑ Promoting innovation in the area of research management and administration.
- ❑ Improving the interface between science and its management.
- ❑ Stimulate and facilitate networking to share all the available expertise and experience: multi-cultural, cross-sectorial and all over Europe.
- ❑ Nurturing and encouraging new entrants to careers in research management and administration.
- ❑ Promoting the interests of the research managers and administrator's community in policy-making fora and funding bodies.

### **Conferences**

- ❑ International best practices in evaluation of research in public institutes and universities
- ❑ R&D Technology identification
- ❑ Women in the Life Sciences
- ❑ Benchmarking best practice in research management.

European Association of Research Managers and Administrators (EARMA)

[www.cineca.it/earma](http://www.cineca.it/earma)

## **EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATIONS (EARTO)**

### **Mission/Objectives**

- ❑ to obtain better legal, financial and other conditions for the exercise of the profession;
- ❑ to formulate and to voice the position of RTOs on general and specific policies, programmes and issues affecting them;
- ❑ to foster the outsourcing of research and technology development, and to encourage government at all levels to stimulate science, research, technology and innovation;
- ❑ to enhance co-operation among its members in order to improve their individual and collective efficiency in serving firms and developing innovations;
- ❑ to provide its members with select information about European policies and programmes and to assist them in planning and performing major European research and technology projects;
- ❑ to develop clear and fair rules as to technical responsibility, commercial practice and intellectual property, in order to further strengthen the standards of the profession;
- ❑ to exchange information and experience through position papers, technical reports, bulletins, directories, conferences and other activities;
- ❑ to negotiate and manage, when appropriate, projects and contracts on behalf of members;
- ❑ to further strengthen its representation of the profession by extending its membership base and improving its relationships with other groups of research and technology organisations;
- ❑ to provide its members with fully services office and meeting facilities at its secretariat in Brussels.

### **Activities**

- ❑ The EARTO Working Group is a forum for the exchange of information and for the implementation of the policies set by the Executive Board. It is open to all members and is the Association's main resource for achieving members' wishes. The Working Group operates on the principle of self-help, and its activities are initiated and supported by its members on a voluntary basis. Members sharing a common interest also form Interest Groups.
- ❑ Task Forces address specific topics of current concern to members. The Task Force on Contractual Matters addresses contracting issues within the European Union's Framework Programme.
- ❑ Interest Groups address subjects of longer-term interest to members.
- ❑ Seminars and conferences.

European Association of Research and Technology Organisations (EARTO)

[www.earto.org](http://www.earto.org)

## **EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF APPLIED SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING (Euro-CASE)**

### **Description**

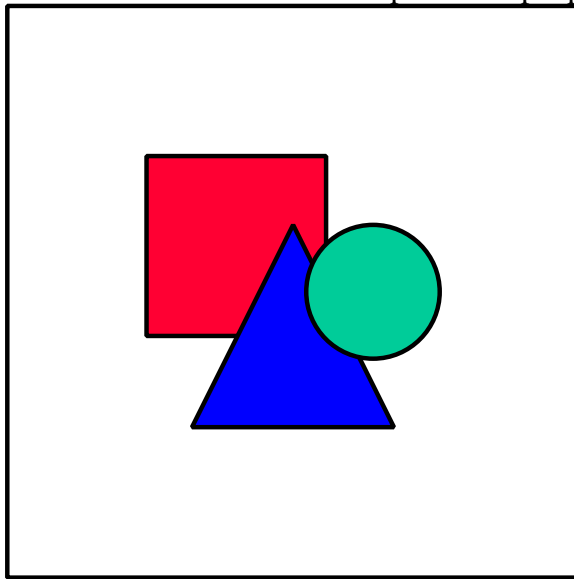
- ❑ Euro-CASE is a European non-profit-making organisation of Academies of Applied Sciences, Technology and Engineering from eighteen European countries. Euro-CASE has access to top level European experience and provides impartial, independent and balanced advice on technological issues with a clear European dimension.

### **Objectives**

The mission of Euro-CASE is to pursue, encourage and maintain excellence in the fields of engineering, applied sciences and technology, and promote their science, art and practice for the benefit of the citizens of Europe.

In pursuit of this mission the objectives of Euro-CASE are:

- ❑ Maintain a leadership role in promoting attention to excellence in applied sciences and engineering and to related issues of key importance to Europe
- ❑ Ensure that the societal impact of technological change is given proper attention with full consideration of environmental and sustainability aspects
- ❑ Provide impartial, independent and balanced advice on engineering and applied science issues that affect Europe and its people to the European



Commission and Parliament, and

other European institutions

- ❑ To promote the importance of applied sciences and engineering throughout Europe and to develop greater public understanding and interest
- ❑ Attract young Europeans into careers in applied sciences and engineering in order to ensure future technological progress in Europe
- ❑ Draw on the experience and best practices of the national academies of engineering and applied sciences in Europe, developing appropriate information networks.

### **Current Activities**

- ❑ Freight Logistics and Transport Systems in Europe
- ❑ Air Quality and Human Health
- ❑ Sustainable Use of Water in Europe,

- ❑ Energy and Environment
- ❑ Linking Knowledge and Society
- ❑ Fimcase
- ❑ European IST Prize

European Council of Applied Sciences and Engineering (Euro-CASE)

[www.euro-case.org](http://www.euro-case.org)

## **EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (EIRMA)**

### **Description**

- ❑ Founded in 1966, EIRMA today has over 150 members based in over twenty countries, collectively representing a major proportion of business enterprise expenditure on R&D in Europe.
- ❑ The Association's members are industrial firms and similar bodies carrying out a substantial amount of scientific research and technological development in Europe. These firms are represented by key executives responsible for managing innovation, technology and R&D.
- ❑ The Association's special contribution is to support international networks of people with complementary interests and professional backgrounds. Participation in our programme of activities facilitates professional development by establishing contacts, exchanging practical experience and benchmarking management practices across industrial and national boundaries.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ The European Industrial Research Management Association is an independent organisation, dedicated to bringing together companies that share a common interest in technology-led innovation and effective research and development carried out in support of their business interests. Through its work, EIRMA aims to foster and encourage high managerial standards, improve industrial competitiveness and strengthen the position of European industry in technology-led innovation.

### **Current/recent topics**

- ❑ Innovation through Spinning In and Spinning Out
- ❑ Project & Product Portfolio Management
- ❑ Integrating Technology and Business Strategy
- ❑ Information Technology and R&D
- ❑ Centralised & Decentralised R&D
- ❑ Future R&D Working Environments
- ❑ Researchers as Business People

### **Special areas of interest**

- ❑ Human Resource Management
- ❑ Intellectual Property Protection
- ❑ Knowledge Management
- ❑ European Relations

European Industrial Management Research Association (EIRMA)

[www.eirma.asso.fr/](http://www.eirma.asso.fr/)

## **EUROPEAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS FORUM (EIROFORUM)**

### **Description/Objectives**

- A primary goal of EIROFORUM is to play an active and constructive role in promoting the quality and impact of European Research. In particular, the group will be a basis for effective, high-level inter-organisational interaction and co-ordination. It will mobilise its substantial combined expertise in basic research and in the management of large international projects for the benefit of European research and development. This will be possible by exploiting the existing intimate links between the member organisations and their respective European research communities.

### **Activities**

According to the EIROFORUM Charter, the main aims of the collaboration are to :

- Encourage and facilitate discussions among its members on issues of common interest, which are relevant to research and development.
- Maximise the scientific return and optimise the use of resources by sharing relevant developments and results, whenever feasible.
- Co-ordinate the education and outreach activities of the organisations, including technology transfer and public understanding.
- Take an active part, in collaboration with other European scientific organisations, in taking a forward look at promising and/or developing research directions and priorities, in particular in relation to new large-scale research infrastructures.
- Simplify high-level interactions with the European Commission (EC) and enable an effective response to specific requests.  
For expert advice in the areas covered by the member organisations.
- Provide co-ordinated representation to the outside world including the general public, national governments, non-European countries etc.

European Intergovernmental Research Organisations Forum (EIROFORUM)

Secretariat: European Space Organisation (ESO)

[www.eso.org](http://www.eso.org)

## **EUROPEAN ROUND TABLE OF INDUSTRIALISTS (ERT)**

### **Description**

- ❑ ERT is a forum of 45 European industrial leaders aiming at promoting the competitiveness and growth of Europe's economy.
- ❑ Since its creation in 1983, ERT has contributed significantly to an improved dialogue between industry and governments, at both national and European levels.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ The aim of the ERT is to strengthen Europe's economy and improve its global competitiveness.
- ❑ The ERT believes that the interests of European industry, its customers and the communities in which it operates, will be best served by promoting competition and competitiveness on a European scale.
- ❑ Europeans can only solve their problems by closer co-operation, by developing the Single Market into a steadily more integrated economic system, and by drawing on the full potential of the single market to stimulate investment, to increase production and to create new jobs.

### **Working Groups**

- ❑ Accounting Standards
- ❑ Competitiveness
- ❑ Enlargement
- ❑ Environment
- ❑ Foreign Economic Relations
- ❑ Industrial Relations/Social Policy
- ❑ Pension Reform
- ❑ Taxation

European Round Table of Industrialists (ERT)

[www.ert.be](http://www.ert.be)

## **EUROPEAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION (ESF)**

### **Description**

- ❑ The European Science Foundation (ESF) is an association of 67 Member Organisations devoted to scientific research in 24 European countries.
- ❑ The Foundation was established in 1974 and has since then, co-ordinated a wide range of pan-European scientific initiatives.
- ❑ In pursuit of its commitment to facilitating co-operation and collaboration in European research, the European Science Foundation (ESF) carries out a wide range of activities. These range from organising explanatory scientific workshops to providing science policy advice.
- ❑ Aim is to act as a catalyst for the development of science by bringing together leading scientists and research funding agencies to debate, plan and implement pan-European initiatives.

### **Objectives**

- ❑ To advance European co-operation in basic research.
- ❑ To examine and advise on research and science policy issues of strategic importance
- ❑ To promote the mobility of researchers and the free flow of information and ideas
- ❑ To facilitate co-operation in the use of existing facilities and in the planning and provision of new facilities.
- ❑ To plan and, where appropriate, to manage collaborative research activities.

### **Activities**

**Physical and Engineering Sciences**

**Life and Environmental Sciences**

**Medical Sciences**

**Humanities**

**Social Sciences**

European Science Foundation (ESF)

[www.esf.org](http://www.esf.org)

## **EUROPEAN UNION CRAFTS, TRADES, AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (UEAPME)**

### **Description/Objectives**

The mission of UEAPME as the 'voice' of crafts, trades and SMEs in Europe is achieved by pursuing the following main aims:

- ❑ Supporting the idea of European construction and contributing to European co-operation.
- ❑ Informing its members on all matters of European Union policy concerning crafts, trades and SMEs and informing EU Institutions about the needs and opinions of UEAPME members.
- ❑ Supporting its members academically, technically and legally on all EU policy-related matters.
- ❑ Representing the common interests of its members vis-à-vis the EU Institutions and other international organisations and associations of a public or private nature.
- ❑ Looking after common tasks entrusted by its members and finding solutions for all problems relating to the above-mentioned aims.

### **Projects**

- ❑ **MEDAPME** – The main aims of this project are to reinforce the PO of craft, trades and SMEs from the Mediterranean countries in order to allow them to be independent and effective representatives of their members, and to permit them to benefit from quality services and assistance from their PO. In addition, it also aims to enable the Euro-Mediterranean POs to exchange and conclude joint partnership projects.
- ❑ **Alterner II** - Development of strategies for the dissemination of the use of renewable energies by qualified SMEs.
- ❑ **"FUTURISME - Future of Social Dialogue in SMEs"** is a project of UEAPME and the Academy Avignon (European Academy for Craft-Trades and SMEs) to anticipate and prepare for new challenges of working relations in SMEs and craft-trades. The project is co-financed by the European Commission (European Social Funds) and builds on the long lasting experience of working relations in craft-trades and SMEs including the social dialogue, represented by UEAPME and its member organisations, as well as on comprehensive discussions with representatives of European Trade Unions.

European Union Crafts, Trades and Small and Medium Enterprises (UEAPME)

[www.ueapme.com](http://www.ueapme.com)

## **EUROPEAN UNION RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS HEADS OF RESEARCH COUNCILS (EUROHORCS)**

### **Description**

- ❑ EUROHORCs was established in 1992 as an informal association of national research councils, and analogous public non-university research organisations, of the states of the EU. EUROHORCs provides an independent forum and network for the heads of such agencies (known generically as HORCs) to discuss issues of common interest.
- ❑ EUROHORCs meets in plenary twice a year. Attendance is open to the HORCs of all eligible organisations, with an upper limit of three HORCs per state. The Research Councils of Norway and Switzerland attend with associate member status. Observers are invited from the European Science Foundation and the "Small Informal Group" of national research councils' offices in Brussels.
- ❑ The Steering Committee of EUROHORCs meets on average four times a year, to identify and discuss common issues and to prepare items for the Plenary meetings

### **Past Plenary Meetings**

EUROHORCs was hosted by the German member organisations in Weimar on 26th April 1999, when the major items on the agenda were: Discussion with Hendrik Tent of DGXII; EUROHORCs/ESF interaction, and Animals in Science. Other Plenary meetings were held in Lisbon, 4 October 1999 and in Stockholm, April 2000

European Union Research Organisations Heads of Research Councils  
(EUROHORCS)

[www.eurohorcs.org](http://www.eurohorcs.org)

## **EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION (EUA)**

### **Description**

- Founded on 31 March 2001, the EUA is the result of the merger between the CRE-Association of European Universities and the Confederation of EU Rectors' Conferences. The EUA Constitutive General Assembly was held at the University of Salamanca, following the Convention of European higher education institutions of 29-30 March 2001.
- The European University Association, as the representative organisation of both the European universities and the national rectors' conferences, is the main voice of the higher education community in Europe.
- EUA's mission is to promote the development of a coherent system of European higher education and research, through active support and guidance to its members as autonomous institutions in their development or the quality of teaching, learning and research and in enhancing their contributions to society.
- With reference to its aims, as contained in the Articles of Association, and to its Salamanca Message of March 2001, EUA will focus its policies and service to members on the creation of a European area for higher education and research.

### **Strategy and Objectives**

In order to support this mission, EUA's strategy and objectives are to develop consensus on:

- a European higher education and research identity based on the shared values of institutional autonomy, education as a social good and research as the foundation for learning;
- the compatibility of European higher education structures through commonly accepted norms (as expressed in the organisation of institutions and in their capacity to share a flexible qualifications framework) in order to consolidate the role of higher education in the knowledge society, be it in terms of innovation or dissemination;
- convergence of a European higher education area and the cohesion of research networks to strengthen further the sector's attractiveness to stakeholders in Europe and beyond.

European University Association (EUA)

E-mail: [info@eua.unige.ch](mailto:info@eua.unige.ch) and [info@eua.be](mailto:info@eua.be)

## **EUROSCIENCE**

### **Description**

Euroscience was founded in 1997 in order to:

- ❑ offer an open forum for scientists, industrialists and citizens interested in science and technology;
  - ❑ strengthen the links between European research and European society;
  - ❑ contribute to the creation of an integrated space for science and technology in Europe;
  - ❑ influence science and technology policies.
- 
- ❑ It is open to scholars, engineers and technicians from the public and entrepreneurial sectors, but also to any citizen interested in implementing societal demands on science and technology and monitoring the impact of science on society;
  - ❑ it has also created a Foundation in order to pursue its aims more efficiently;
  - ❑ it edits a quarterly News Bulletin;
  - ❑ it has presently (November 2001) over 1250 members in 38 European countries. It operates by running Workgroups, setting up Regional Sections, and by providing expertise on request to Governments, Parliaments and the European Commission.

### **Objectives**

Some of the objectives of Euroscience include:

- ❑ To argue for the same or comparable standards of education in science and technology throughout Europe and in favour of equal access to knowledge.
- ❑ To support closer scientific ties and more integrated scientific policies between all the nations of Europe.
- ❑ To emphasise the scientific expertise necessary to underpin sustainable and safe technologies and support environmental progress.
- ❑ To further collaboration between the European Union and other nations of the wider Continent, stressing the positive role of science and technology.

Euroscience

[www.euroscience.org](http://www.euroscience.org)

## **INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)**

### **Description/Objectives**

- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) serves as the world's foremost intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear technology.
- Established as an autonomous organization under the United Nations (UN) in 1957, the IAEA represents the culmination of international efforts to make a reality of US President Eisenhower's proposal in his Atoms for Peace speech before the UN General Assembly in 1953. He envisioned the creation of an international body to control and develop the use of atomic energy. Today, the Agency's broad spectrum of services, programmes, and activities is based on the needs of its 133 Member States.

- IAEA Safeguards

Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials

Status of Additional Protocols

Safeguards Factsheet

- Nuclear Applications

Food and Agriculture

Human Health

Water Resources

Marine Environment

Physical and Chemical Sciences

Agency Laboratories

- Nuclear Energy

Nuclear Power

Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Waste Technology

Comparative Assessment of Energy Sources

Scientific and Technical Information

- Nuclear Safety

Nuclear Installation Safety

Nuclear Safety Coordination

Radiation Protection and Waste Safety

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

[www.iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org)

## **INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE (ICSU)**

### **Description/Objectives**

- ❑ ICSU is a non-governmental organisation, founded in 1931 to bring together natural scientists in international scientific endeavour.
- ❑ It comprises 98 multi-disciplinary National Scientific Members (scientific research councils or science academies) and 26 international, single-discipline Scientific Unions to provide a wide spectrum of scientific expertise enabling members to address major international, interdisciplinary issues which none could handle alone. ICSU also has 28 Scientific Associates.
- ❑ The Council seeks to break the barriers of specialisation by initiating and co-ordinating major international interdisciplinary programmes and by creating interdisciplinary bodies that undertake activities and research programmes of interest to several members.
- ❑ A number of bodies set up within ICSU also address matters of common concern to all scientists, such as capacity building in science, environment and development and the free conduct of science.

### **Past conferences**

- ❑ International Conference on High Temperature Materials Chemistry
- ❑ International Conference on High Temperature Materials Chemistry
- ❑ International Symposium on Macromolecules
- ❑ Congress of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
- ❑ International Congress of Physiological Sciences

International Council for Science (ICSU)

[www.icsu.org](http://www.icsu.org)

## **SCIENCE ALLIANCE**

### **Description**

- ❑ Science Alliance is an intermediary organisation that stimulates the collaboration and knowledge transfer between universities and external parties. Organising this collaboration in a professional way adds value for both parties in relation to content and finance.
- ❑ Science Alliance primarily focuses on the Dutch market but has recently also achieved international networks of growing importance.
- ❑ Science Alliance joins parties at three different ways:
  - Programming and organising meetings
  - Brokerage activities
  - Research and Consultancy on the co-operation of universities with third parties.
- ❑ Science Alliance has built up a variety of services on each of these territories. For more information see our summary of services.
- ❑ Science Alliance offers services for universities, research institutes, government institutions, intermediaries and industry. They categorise the services as follows;
- ❑ Research and Consultancy: -Research and Consultancy on the co-operation of universities with third parties.
- ❑ Brokerage activities: - Realisation of project or structural co-operation of universities with third parties.
- ❑ Meetings: - Science Alliance organises meetings at their own initiative or at the initiative of others.

### **Areas of interest**

- ❑ Preparing for the International Criminal Court, for policymakers, lawyers and the military
- ❑ Science Based Patenting & Licensing
- ❑ The Rome Statute of the ICC
- ❑ Financing Science-Based start-up companies
- ❑ Course - 'Technological Innovation Management'
- ❑ Course - American & European Best Practises in Transfer of Science & Technology'
- ❑ Conference 'Directing Scientific research'

Science Alliance

[www.science-alliance.nl](http://www.science-alliance.nl)

## **WORLD ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS (WAITRO)**

### **Description**

- ❑ During the resurgence of industrialisation throughout the world in the middle and late 1960's a large number of industrial and technological research institutes were established. It was soon recognised that there was a need to establish an association for effective liaison and exchange of ideas, information, experience and resources among research organisations, and to promote co-operation and mutual support at both the regional and international levels.
- ❑ It is to fulfil this need that WAITRO was founded in October 1970 under United Nations auspices at a meeting attended by 96 officials representing industrial research organisations, and representatives of several governmental and non-governmental international

### **Objectives**

WAITRO's aims are to provide a voice for technological research and development, a global clearing-house for technological information, and an agency for promoting co-operation between research establishments from developed and developing countries. These aims are achieved, inter alia, through:

- advancing the level and capabilities of member organisations through encouraging and facilitating the exchange of research results and technical know-how and the transfer of technology to industry;
- fostering and promoting co-operation between member organisations and other national and international agencies for the conduct of research and development;
- identifying areas of research where international or regional co-operation between members is needed. WAITRO assists members to locate funds for pilot projects which will often result in large full-scale collaborative projects. Recent collaborative initiatives have included various projects in the fields of food technology, best practices and information technology;
- arranging training programmes for staff of member institutes from developing countries, including management workshops for senior research and management staff and special in-plant courses for middle-level technical personnel. WAITRO's biennial international seminars bring together hundreds of research managers, administrators, funding agencies and other international research bodies to discuss issues of common interest

### **Developing project ideas**

- ❑ Internet for Development - Connecting African Enterprises to the World through Research and Technology Organisations (RTOs) - The concept paper on "Internet for Development - Connecting African RTOs to the World" is intended to provide the requisite infrastructural and training support for realising the objectives of the new programme. The project is concerned with the provision of up-to-date hardware and software as well as training in the use of the Internet to African RTOs.
- ❑ RTO Capability Building - Improving Technological Services to the SME Sector - A concept paper on "RTO Capability Building - Improving Technological Services to the SME Sector" has been developed from the WAITRO Best

Practices project and seeks to utilise the results of the project in improving the performance of RTOs in developing services for local industry

**Ongoing Projects**

- ❑ Used Computers for RTOs in Developing Countries
- ❑ Private Sector Development Programmes - MEDA" - Framework Arrangement for the Supply of Short and Medium Term Experts
- ❑ Accreditation and Certification of Research and Technology Organisations
- ❑ Biological Degradation of Aflatoxins in Fermented Maize and Sorghum Products

**Completed Projects**

- ❑ Best Practices to Strengthen the Capability of RTOs to Facilitate the Development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
- ❑ Capability Building for Research and Development in Quality Assurance and Fermentation Technology for African Fermented Foods
- ❑ Capability Building for Research and Development in Traditional Fermented African Dairy Products

World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations  
(WAITRO)

[www.waitro.dti.dk](http://www.waitro.dti.dk)

## **UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)**

### **Description/Objectives**

- ❑ Its constitution was adopted by the London Conference in November 1945, and entered into effect on the 4th of November 1946 when 20 states had deposited instruments of acceptance.
- ❑ It currently has 188 Member States (as of 19 October 1999).
  
- ❑ The main objective of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture and communication in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

To fulfill its mandate, UNESCO performs five principal functions :

- Prospective Studies : what forms of education, science, culture and communication for tomorrow's world?
- The advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge : relying primarily on research, training and teaching activities.
- Standard-setting action : the preparation and adoption of international instruments and statutory recommendations.
- Expertise : provided to Member States for their development policies and projects in the form of "technical co-operation".
- Exchange of specialized information.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

[www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)

## **UNIVERSITIES INTERNATIONAL TEAM OF EXPERTS (UNITE)**

### **Description/Objectives**

- ❑ UNITE consists of European university negotiators who, on personal invitation by the European Commission, have advised as experts and members of IRDAC/ESTA on the modalities of European framework programmes for R&D.
- ❑ Beginning with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Framework Programme (1988), their influence grew, resulting in regulations for the 5th Framework Programme that gives better balance between the interests of academia and industry.
- ❑ Today UNITE advises on the 6th Framework Programme.
- ❑ UNITE uses mailing-lists and this web-site for communication. Dutch, English, German, French, Spanish, Swedish members of UNITE represent their national universities in Brussels or are member of official Committees, etc. One of the tangible results of UNITE is the model for an "Unified Consortium Agreement", developed together with the European industry. This U-CA has become the practical international standard.

### **Publications**

- ❑ Position paper on conditions for FP6
- ❑ Comments on Rules for Participation

Universities International Team of Experts (UNITE)

[www.unite.be](http://www.unite.be)

**3. NATIONAL S&T**  
**ADVISORY BODIES**  
**AND ORGANISATIONS**  
**WITH POTENTIAL TO**  
**PROVIDE S&T ADVICE**

**3. A. IN THE MEMBER  
STATES**

## AUSTRIA

### AUSTRIAN COUNCIL OF RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

#### Description

- The Austrian Council for Research and Technological Development was established by law on 11 July 2000.
- The Council gives advice to the government in all matters related to research, technology and innovation. The Council assembled on 6 September 2000.

Main topics dealt with by the Council since September 2000 and work programme:

- The Council supports the aim of the government to increase the RTD quota in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) from 1.8% at present to 2.0% in 2002 and then to 2.5% of GDP in 2005. The concept should be viewed as a policy statement that will be brought to life in the next few years through detailed operational concepts and recommendations. The Council plans regular evaluations of the implementation of its strategies and recommendations as well as of its own activities.
- The goal of the research strategy is to ensure the growth and expansion of competitive strength in demanding and high quality market segments through investments in RTD. Determining factors include research output, innovation performance, education and use of telecommunications.
- The strategy also pays attention to the important role of social and cultural sciences. Moreover, it includes scenarios and model calculations dealing with R&D financing.

The following technology areas and strengths – among others – have been identified as pointing the way ahead:

- Life sciences, e.g. biotechnology, genetic engineering, medical technology.
- Information and communication technologies e.g. multimedia technologies, e-business, digital content, micro-electronics, telecommunication.
- Nano and micro-technologies.
- Mobility and transport, e.g. intermodality, transport logistics, vehicle technologies, tunnel technologies.
- Environment and energy, e.g. sustainable energy technologies, environmentally compatible construction and housing.

#### Objectives

- The Council is aiming for world-class RTD projects as the prerequisite for increasing Austria's international competitive strength. Furthermore, it demands specific evaluation criteria and regular evaluations for the various forms of research.
- A modern research and technology policy must also set priorities.
- For the future, the Council states the importance of education as a prerequisite, qualified position in international competition, a quantum leap in new businesses, creativity in financing and co-operation through networking.

Austrian Council of Research and Technological Development  
Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung (BMWf)

[www.rat-fte.at](http://www.rat-fte.at)

## **AUSTRIA (cont.)**

### **AUSTRIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Austrian Academy of Sciences was founded in 1847 as the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna. Today, approximately 500 Austrian and foreign scholars are members of the Academy. The Academy is governed by a presiding committee of four persons and all the full members (at present about 120).
- ❑ Nowadays, the Academy is not only a learned society but also has many commissions and more than a dozen research institutes with their own employees. These institutes represent disciplines not usually included in the traditional university structure.
- ❑ Agreements with academies in 18 countries provide the basis for a stimulating exchange of scholars. Moreover, the Academy is in correspondence with scholarly institutions all over the world. In addition, the Academy is responsible for national committees representing Austrian membership in ICSU and its Committees and the Scientific Unions.

#### **Sections**

- ❑ Mathematics and Natural Sciences
- ❑ Humanities and Social Sciences

Austrian Academy of Sciences

[www.oeaw.ac.at](http://www.oeaw.ac.at)

## **AUSTRIA (cont.)**

### **AUSTRIAN SCIENCE FUND (FWF)**

#### **Description/Objectives**

- The Austrian Science Fund (FWF) is Austria's central body for the promotion of basic research. It is equally committed to all branches of science and in all its activities is guided solely by the standards of the international scientific community.
- The promotion of high-quality basic research represents a major contribution to a country's cultural, economic and social life. All applications received by the FWF are subjected to a peer-review process, in which only reviews from foreign scientists are used. These reviews form the basis for all funding decisions. Both the quality and the international relevance of the research are thus guaranteed.
- Education and training through research are important investments in the future. The vast majority of the FWF's research funds are used to pay the salaries of - mostly young - scientists, who thereby obtain training that will enable them to take up important responsibilities in economic and public life.
- The FWF encourages a science-friendly climate in Austria by means of dialogue with a broad public. In a variety of activities it functions as a contact point between science and the public. Apart from the FWF's co-operation with the media, the FWF also makes a contribution by inviting renowned top-quality scientists to present their work to a wider audience.

#### **Sections**

**Natural Sciences**

**Technical Sciences**

**Human Medicine**

**Social Sciences**

**Humanities**

Austrian Science Fund (FWF)

[www.fwf.ac.at](http://www.fwf.ac.at)

## **BELGIUM**

### **FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE POLICY (FCSP)**

#### **Description**

- The Federal Council for Science Policy is a Federal Government advisory body dealing with policy in the scientific sphere. It succeeded the National Council for Science Policy (1959-1994) during the Belgian federalisation process that led to a gradual transfer of federal competencies to the federated entities for about 70% of the public expenditure assigned to Research and the public scientific service.
- Has 33 members, representing scientific, economic and social fields. The Secretariat that administers both the FSCP and Steering Committee is provided by the Secretary General of the Federation for Scientific, Technical and Cultural Affairs (OSTC).

#### **Objectives**

The Federal Council for Science Policy carries out its mission within the framework of matters that:

- fall within federal authority jurisdiction
- are the subject of the international or supranational agreements and acts to which Belgium is obligated
- relate to actions and programmes that extend beyond the interests of a Community or a Region in Belgium when the federal authority wishes to take initiatives, set up structures and provide funding for scientific research in areas under the jurisdiction of a Community or Region. In these cases, prior to its decision the federal authority submits a collaboration proposal to the Communities and/or to the Regions, after advice from the Federal Council for Science Policy.

#### **Areas of interest**

Efforts mainly are focused on:

- Formulating an opinion, at the Government's request, on the European Commission's Communication: "Towards a European Research Area". This opinion, along with others delivered at the level of the federated entities, should result in the definition of Belgium's position within the EU Council of Ministers, chiefly with a view to preparing the Union's sixth framework programme on R&D.
- The social and fiscal status of researchers and assistants, particularly nationals from the European Economic Area who are preparing a doctorate or pursuing post-doctorate studies at a university in Belgium: the Council submitted a series of recommendations to the Government based on an 'ad-hoc' working group report;
- Formulating an opinion for the Government on the evaluation report of the programme 'Interuniversity Attraction Poles' (IUAP).
- Nominating its 8 representatives within the Code of Practice Committee examining the protection of animals used for laboratory testing.

### **Meetings/events**

- “Evaluation of public expenditure in R&D methodologies, impacts, consequences”, “R&D funding strategies and priority setting”.

Federal Council for Science Policy (FCSP)

[www.belspo.be/belspo/scienpol/savoir/cfps\\_uk.stm](http://www.belspo.be/belspo/scienpol/savoir/cfps_uk.stm)

## **BELGIUM (cont.)**

### **ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LETTERS AND ARTS**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Académie Royale de Belgique has been established by Imperial Decree of Maria-Theresa Empress of Austria dated December 16, 1772. It has been reorganized under the Belgian law by the Royal Decree of December 3, 1845. The
- ❑ Academy has three classes (Classe des Sciences, Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Sociales et Politiques, Classe des Beaux-Arts), each composed of 30 academicians, 10 corresponding members, and 25 foreign associates.
- ❑ The Academy awards no less than 92 Prizes or subsidies from various donations and foundations.

#### **Publications**

- ❑ Exotic nuclei: a tool to understand nuclear deformation.
- ❑ Quantitative plant nutrition and fertilisers.
- ❑ Photosensitization and supersensibilisation by systems dye-reducer organics.
- ❑ Analysis of neurophysiological mechanisms of the reaction time at the man an esthetics of the transgression: Greek mud of the geometrical time at the beginning of the traditional time.
- ❑ Philosophy of the action.

Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts

[www.espace.cfwb.be/arb/](http://www.espace.cfwb.be/arb/)

## **BELGIUM (cont.)**

### **ROYAL FLEMISH ACADEMY OF BELGIUM FOR SCIENCE AND THE ARTS**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The first academy in Belgium was founded in 1772 by Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. The Imperial and Royal Academy of Sciences and Letters of Brussels was the imperial power's instrument for organising and controlling intellectual life in the Austrian Low Countries. This institution did not survive the French occupation of the Belgian regions. William I, King of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands since 1815, re-instituted the academy in 1816. It found its permanent place in the social order only after Belgium had become independent in 1830.
- ❑ In 1845 it acquired the title "Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique", and it was divided into three classes: science, humanities, and fine arts.
- ❑ From its independence onward, Belgium was officially bilingual (Dutch/French), although French was preponderant in higher education. Therefore, the academy was primarily a French-speaking institution. Gradually, however, Dutch acquired an importance approaching that of French. In Flanders - the northern part of Belgium -, Dutch replaced French in higher education in the 1930s. The logical outcome was the creation in 1938 of the Dutch-language "Koninklijke Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en Schone Kunsten van België". From then on the academy's function was to encourage science and arts in the Flemish part of the country while the Académie Royale continued to fulfil the same function in the French-speaking part of the country.
- ❑ The Academy also promotes since the beginning of 1999 the meeting of Flemish scientists and artists in specific fields (disciplines) in what is called "contactfora". This takes place in the framework of the Flemish Knowledge and Culture Forum.
- ❑ Furthermore, under the same agreement between the government and the Academy, the latter established the Flemish Academic Centre for Science and the Arts (VLAC), a forum for international scientific contacts at the level of excellence.
- ❑ The Academy promotes collaboration with its Dutch-speaking sister Academies (the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium and the Royal Academy of Dutch Language and Literature of Belgium) and their French-speaking sister Academies, as well as with the Royal Academy of Overseas Sciences of Belgium (bilingual).

#### **Sections**

- ❑ Natural science
- ❑ Humanities
- ❑ Arts
  
- ❑ The Academy Committee for Science and Technology (CAWET) was formed in 1988: ten members are from the academy and ten from industry. It works closely with the French-language organisation (CAPAS), and together they form the Belgian Academy Council of Applied Sciences (BACAS). BACAS studies the impact of technological development on society and prepares reports and provides advice for the government and leaders of industry.

Nine committees are responsible for the following research projects:

- ❑ General linguistics
- ❑ Economic history
- ❑ Reconstruction of the national accounts of Belgium, 1795-1953
- ❑ History of religion
- ❑ Humanism in the Low Countries
- ❑ Classical studies
- ❑ Maritime history
- ❑ History of law; sources of the history of science
- ❑ Sources of art in the Low Countries.

**Flemish Academic centre for Science and Arts**

- ❑ Under a recent agreement between the Flemish government and the Academy, a Flemish Knowledge and Culture Forum has been set up. This agreement mandates the Academy to establish the Flemish Academic Centre for Science and the Arts (Vlaams Academisch Centrum voor Wetenschappen en Kunsten, VLAC).
- ❑ VLAC will be a forum for international scientific contacts at the level of excellence. Its aim is to give foreign researchers and artists the possibility of spending a fixed period in Flanders, where they can carry out research and establish contact with their colleagues in Flemish universities, research institutions and higher institutions for art and music.

Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts

[www.kvab.be](http://www.kvab.be)

## **DENMARK**

### **DANISH COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH POLICY**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Danish Council for Research Policy (Danmarks Forskningsråd) was established by law in 1996.
- ❑ The Council is an advisory body to The Minister of Research and Information Technology. Advice may be given on request or on the Council's own initiative. The Parliament and any minister may request the advice of the Council.
- ❑ The primary task of The Danish Council for Research Policy is to give advice on the role of research in the development of Danish society with a view to a better co-ordination and prioritising of the overall resources available for research.

#### **Objectives**

- ❑ The tasks of the Danish Council for Research Policy include:
- ❑ Overall advice on Danish and international research.
- ❑ National research strategies.
- ❑ Appropriations for research.
- ❑ The framework of research.
- ❑ The role of Denmark in international research co-operation.
- ❑ Major national and international research initiatives.

Danish Council for Research Policy

[www.fsk.dk](http://www.fsk.dk)

## **DENMARK (cont.)**

### **DANISH ACADEMY OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES (ATV)**

#### **Description**

- ATV is a private, independent and non-profit institution with the object of promoting technological research and development and the application of research results for the benefit of Danish society and its trade and industry.
- The members hold the supreme authority in ATV constituting the Academy Assembly.
- ATV is self-elective, and members comprise scientists, managers, and chief executives from the private and public sectors. Through their work, all members have acquired special recognition in their subject fields, and they enjoy general respect. Membership of ATV is for life. About half of the 650 members are in active service.

#### **Sections**

Members are grouped into four disciplinary groups:

- Technological Management and Organisation
- Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences and Geosciences
- Civil Engineering and Production
- Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Information Technology and four theme groups:
  - Theme Group on Transportation
  - Theme Group on Education within the Knowledge Society
  - Theme Group on The Future Food Production in Denmark
  - Theme Group on Construction and Town Planning

Danish Academy of Technical Sciences (ATV)

[www.atv.dk](http://www.atv.dk)

## **DENMARK (cont.)**

### **DANISH RESEARCH AGENCY**

#### **Description**

- The Danish Research Agency is an independent institution under the Ministry of Research. The agency houses the secretariats for The Board of Danish Research Councils (Forum), The Danish Research Councils (SHF, SJVF, SNF, SSF, SSVF, STVF), The Danish Research Training Council (FUR), The Central Scientific Ethical Committee (CVK), The Danish Committees on Scientific Dishonesty (UVVU) and different programme committees.

#### **Sections**

- The six Research Councils - Each Research Council consists of 15 members, appointed by the Danish Minister for Research and Information Technology in their personal capacity.
- The six Research Councils provide financial support to research activities and research training. In addition, they provide advice, especially the Parliament, The Ministry of Research and Information Technology, other ministries, The Danish Research Council, public and private institutions. The advice is given either in reply to requests or by making statements on their own initiative.
- The Danish Research Training Council - This council is being established.
- The Central Scientific Ethical Committee - The system of scientific ethical committees consists of The Central Scientific Ethical Committee and 7 regional scientific ethical committees. All committees have representation of laymen and researchers.
- The Danish Committees on Scientific Dishonesty - The Board of Danish Research Councils set up in 1999 three committees which handle complaints about research that does not live up to the standards and norms of the scientific world. The committees include:
  - A committee for research in medical science
  - A committee for research in social science and the humanities
  - A committee for research in natural, agricultural and veterinary and technical science

Danish Research Agency

[www.forsk.dk](http://www.forsk.dk)

## **DENMARK (cont.)**

### **ROYAL DANISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS**

#### **Description**

- The academy was formed in 1972 by the secretary of state Count J.L. Holstein, the historian professor H. Gram and two other gentlemen, with the permission of the King, Christian VI, as a historical Collegium Antiquitatum.
- The current structure of the administration of the academy, put in place in 1998, has an eight member presidium, consisting of president, two vice-presidents, the secretary, the editor, the treasurer and the chairperson of the finance committee (established 1780), and the most recent ex-president. Secretary, treasurer and editor are officers of the academy and receive a modest honorarium. The membership of the academy consists of 93 humanists and 143 scientists as well as 265 foreign members.

#### **Seminars**

- Molecular and general perspectives of the biological evolution
- Bio-informatic analysis of the human genome
- The social system influencing psychology

Royal Danish Academy of Science and Letters

[www.royalacademy.dk](http://www.royalacademy.dk)

## **FINLAND**

### **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY COUNCIL OF FINLAND**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland was established in March 1987. The Council continues, with a different emphasis slightly on the tasks and the traditions of the Policy Council.
- ❑ The Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland, chaired by the Prime Minister, advises the government and its ministries in questions relating to science and technology.
- ❑ The Council is responsible for the strategic development and co-ordination of Finnish science and technology policy as well as of the national innovation system as a whole.
- ❑ The membership consists of seven other Ministers and ten other members well versed in science and technology.
- ❑ The Science and Technology Policy Council is chaired by the Prime Minister. The membership consists of the Minister of Education and Science, the Minister of Trade and Industry, the Minister of Finance, and two other ministers, as well as ten other members well versed in science and technology.
- ❑ The Council has an executive committee and a science policy subcommittee and a technology policy subcommittee with preparatory tasks. These are chaired by the Minister of Education and Science and by the Minister of Trade and Industry, respectively.
- ❑ Publishes a science and technology policy review every third year.

#### **Objectives**

- ❑ To direct S&T policy and make it nationally compatible and to prepare relevant plans and proposals for the Council of State.
- ❑ To deal with the overall development of scientific research and education, to prepare relevant plans and reviews for the Council of State, and to follow up the development and the need of research in the various fields.
- ❑ To deal with, follow up and assess measures taken to develop and apply technology, and to prevent or solve eventual problems involved in this.
- ❑ To deal with important issues relating to Finland's participation in international scientific and technological co-operation.
- ❑ To issue statements on the allocation of public science and technology funds to the various ministries, and on the allocation of these funds to the various fields.
- ❑ To handle the most important legislative matters pertaining to the organisation and prerequisites of research and the promotion and implementation of technology.
- ❑ To take initiative and make proposals in matters under its competence for the Council of State and its ministries.

Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland  
Ministry of Education, Science and Culture

[www.minedu.fi](http://www.minedu.fi)

## **FINLAND (cont.)**

### **ACADEMY OF FINLAND**

#### **Description**

- The Academy of Finland is an expert organisation regarding research funding.
- The wide range of high-quality basic research funded by the Academy generates new knowledge. This drives research and provides a solid foundation for innovative applied research and for using the new knowledge in the best interests of culture, welfare and the economy.
- The Academy has a science policy publication series and runs an extensive library that specialises in science and technology policy, science and technology studies, and university policy.
- An additional function is to raise awareness about science, to increase the esteem of scientific research and to improve the use of research results in collaboration with other science organisations. The Academy has also decided to arrange wide science reviews of different fields, aimed mainly at the general public, every two to three years. The first such review on the bio-sciences was held in Helsinki in autumn 1999. The second science review covering different aspects of cultures research will be held in 2001 under the title Culture 2001 – Finland in a multicultural world.

#### **Objectives**

The Academy's object is to promote high-level scientific research through:

- long-term quality-based research funding
- science and science policy expertise
- efforts to strengthen the position of science and scientific research

#### **Present Research Programmes**

- Ageing (2000-2002)
- Biodiversity (1997-2002)
- Biological Functions, Life 2000 (2000-2003)
- Cell Biology (1998-2001)
- Economic Crisis of the 1990s: Reasons, Events and Consequences (1998-2001)
- Electronic Materials and Microsystems (1999-2002)
- Environment and Health (1998-2001)
- Health Promotion Research Programme (2001-2004)
- Information Research Programme (1997-2001)
- Mathematical Methods and Modelling in the Sciences (2000-2003)
- Media Culture Research Programme (1999-2002)
- Process Technology (1999-2002)
- Space Research ANARES (2001-2004)
- Structural Biology (2000-2002)
- Sustainable Use of Natural Resources SUNARE (2001-2004)
- Teletronics II and EXSITE (2001-2003)
- Urban Studies (1998-2001)

**Research programmes to be started in 2001**

- ❑ Finnish Companies and the Challenges of Globalisation LIIKE
- ❑ Health Promotion Research Programme
- ❑ Space Research ANTARES
- ❑ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources SUNARE
- ❑ Teletronics II and EXSITE

Academy of Finland

[www.aka.fi](http://www.aka.fi)

## FINLAND (cont.)

### DELEGATION OF THE FINNISH ACADEMIES OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS

#### Description

- The Delegation of the Finnish Academies of Science and Letters is a joint organ of The Finnish Society of Science and Letters, founded in 1838 (the Society), the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters, founded in 1908 (the Academy), the Finnish Academy of Technology, founded in 1957 and The Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences in Finland, founded in 1921.
- The Finnish Academy of Technology and The Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences in Finland in co-operation with The Finnish Foundation of Technology founded in 1994 formed an association called Teknillistieteelliset akatemiati - De tekniskvetenskapliga akademierna (in Finnish and Swedish respectively), which has even organisations as members. In addition to other forms of co-operation, this association represents its member academies in international contexts. It is now called the Finnish Academies of Technology (FACTE).
- The Delegation of the Finnish Academies was founded in 1976 to promote the co-operation of its member academies and to represent them internationally.
- The Academy and the Society cover all disciplines of science and the humanities.

#### Objectives

- Main aim is to promote research and to facilitate contacts between scholars from different fields of higher learning.
- The Academy is divided into two departments: science and the humanities. The former is subdivided into nine sections and the latter into eight.

#### Sections

The Society is divided into four sections:

- mathematics and physics (including chemistry)
- bio-sciences (including medicine and geography)
- the humanities
- the social sciences
- FACTE has six expert groups in the areas of education, energy, technology of information and telecommunication, schooling, traffic, materials and forestry. It also has a working group on the history of technology.

Delegation of the Finnish Academies of Science and Letters

[www.helsinki.fi/science/deleg/](http://www.helsinki.fi/science/deleg/)

## **FINLAND (cont.)**

### **FINNISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS**

#### **Description**

Founded in 1838 in order to promote discussion and publishing in the disciplines of science and the humanities.

#### **Objectives**

The Finnish Society of Sciences and Letters is an independent society for researchers from all fields of research. It works to promote science and the humanities by:

- ❑ arranging public lectures, seminars and symposia and debates on topical themes,
- ❑ publishing scientific literature,
- ❑ awarding grants and prizes,
- ❑ promoting contacts within the scientific community in Finland and abroad,
- ❑ offering members possibilities for interdisciplinary contacts.

#### **Sections**

The Finnish Society of Sciences and Letters is a scientific academy to which researchers are invited because of their academic merits. The Society is divided into four sections:

- ❑ mathematics and physics,
- ❑ biosciences,
- ❑ the humanities,
- ❑ social sciences.

Finnish Academy of Sciences and Letters

[www.acadsci.fi](http://www.acadsci.fi)

## FRANCE

### HIGHER COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

#### Description/Objectives

- ❑ To draw up the research, training-through-research, and scientific employment policy, and to ensure that it is implemented.
- ❑ To organise and to finance doctoral studies.
- ❑ To oversee basic research institutions coming under the ministry's authority, higher education establishments, as regards research and doctoral training, and Ecoles Normales Supérieures and French Schools abroad.
- ❑ To prepare the civil research and technological development budget, to co-ordinate it, to distribute the research resources between the research institutions and the higher education establishments, under the contractual policy conducted with those establishments, and to manage the funding coming from the Fonds National de la Science (National Science Fund).
- ❑ To implement the policy of disseminating scientific and technical information and culture and, as regards the ministry, to oversee the establishments and museums lying within this field.
- ❑ To implement the co-ordination, assessment, and expertise procedures and resources necessary to accomplish these missions.

#### Sections

- ❑ **The Advisors to the Research Director** : they are in charge of conducting forward- thinking work on the future developments of research, or of having such work conducted, of proposing new orientations, and of co-ordinating the action of all of the research establishments and institutions for : mathematics and computer science ; physics and engineering sciences ; sciences of the Earth, of the Universe, and of the Environment; chemistry, life sciences, biology and medicine ; human and social sciences ; economics, law, management, and political sciences.
- ❑ **The Program Directors** : assisted by a Scientific Council, and in co-ordination with the Technology Directorate, the Program Directors manage the Concerted Incentive Actions (ACIs). Financed from the National Science Fund (FNS), these actions channel basic research efforts into priority fields where a specific action from the government seems necessary to amplify and supplement research conducted by the research institutions and by the higher education establishments. They are decided by the Interministerial Council for Scientific and Technical Research after hearing the opinion of the National Science Council. Five Program Directors have been appointed : Cognitics ; Genomics ; AIDS-Malaria ; Labor.
- ❑ **The University Scientific Mission** in: common to the Research Directorate and to the Higher Education Directorate, it organises, brings together, or performs the scientific assessments related in particular to the "research" section of contracts with higher education establishments; the operations prior to awarding doctoral and research management bonuses; and the distribution of research grants. In addition, the University Scientific Mission advises the Higher Education Directorate on all applications for entitlement to award national diplomas and degrees. The Head of Mission is backed up by a team of Scientific Directors and Establishment Advisors who co-ordinate the analysis of all of the four-year

contracts with the higher education establishments.

**The Mission is made up of:**

- ❑ Seven Scientific Departments: mathematics and computer science; physics and engineering sciences; sciences of the Earth and of the Universe; chemistry; biology, medicine, and health; human sciences and humanities; social sciences.
- ❑ The "**Actions Concertées Incitatives**" (Incentive Concerted Action - ACI) focus on the priority research fields identified by the Interministry committee for Scientific and Technological Research (Comité Interministériel de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique (CIRST) which met in June 1999 and by the Conseil national de la Science (National Scientific Committee). The main priorities are:
  - ❑ Life sciences (genomics, technologies applied to medicine, infectious diseases, integrated biology, etc.)
  - ❑ Information and communication sciences and technology (cryptology, photonics, mega databanks, etc.),
  - ❑ Humanities and social sciences (the city, labor, education, cognitive sciences...),
  - ❑ Earth and environmental sciences (water, natural disaster prevention, quantitative ecology.
  - ❑ Physical chemistry of materials.

Higher Council for Research and Technology - Ministry of Research

[www.recherche.gouv.fr](http://www.recherche.gouv.fr)

## **FRANCE (cont.)**

### **FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**

#### **Description**

- The Paris Academy of Sciences has a long and prestigious history. Created in 1666 under the aegis of Colbert, the new institution provided a forum to pursue meetings.
- The status of Royal institution was conferred upon the institution by Louis XIV, who granted his protection to the Academy in 1699.
- The Academy has at one time or another included the greatest French and many foreign scientists among its members, many of whom have presented their best work there.
- President and Vice-President belong to different divisions – generally Mathematical and Physical Sciences, and Chemistry and Biology.

#### **International Policy - Workshops**

- Workshops on “Material Science” and “Network Science” between Académies des Sciences of the Institut de France, and the Chinese Academy of Sciences – promoting exchanges between young scientists in the scientific and technological fields.
- Material Science – devoted to three scientific topics – materials for giant magnetoresistance, nanosystems, nanofabrication and physics in low dimensionality systems.
- Network Science – The workshop will cover around ten new areas of basic research of the expansion of telecommunication networks, the incredible progress in using optical fibres, the algorithms that are needed to manage such networks, the principles of wireless and satellite-based networks, new questions connected to information theory etc.

#### **Past Projects**

- The Tokyo Conference – Transition to sustainability in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The Conference included six sessions on the themes of Health, Food, Water, Energy, Consumption, Education and a seventh one on “Overarching themes”.
- Workshop on “Genomics 2000: science and society – Main goal was to provide a clear picture of the scientific and ethical orientations of the human Genome project. In addition to the main aspects of such knowledge concerning health care and medicine, the workshop gave the opportunity to the Chinese and the French scientists, to exchange ideas about the use of GMO, a major aspect of Genomics and its related technology.

French Academy of Sciences

[www.academie-sciences.fr](http://www.academie-sciences.fr)

## **FRANCE (cont.)**

### **FRENCH INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH (INSERM)**

#### **Description**

- ❑ Created in 1964, the French National Institute for Health and Medical Research is a public scientific and technological organisation.
- ❑ Overseen jointly by the French Ministries of Research and Health, INSERM's vocation is to promote health for all.

#### **Objectives**

- ❑ It is by stressing and nourishing the continuum between the different fields of research in fundamental biology, cognitive and applied medicine and public health that INSERM meets its overriding objectives, which are to improve our understanding of human diseases, and to ensure that patients, the medical community, and our national and international partners benefit rapidly from the latest research findings.

#### **Sections**

- ❑ Scientific partnership
- ❑ Scientific evaluation
- ❑ Regional development
- ❑ Department of Research Assessment and funding : Antoine Jenner
- ❑ Department of Partnership for economic social development : Françoise Moisand
- ❑ International Relations department : Christine Chirol
- ❑ Department of Scientific information and communication : Marie-Françoise
- ❑ Chevallier-le-Guyader
- ❑ Department of Scientific and technical personnel

#### **International Co-operation**

- ❑ Co-operative agreements with European countries, industrialised countries and developing countries: free exchanges of researchers, joint research projects.
- ❑ Participation in international research with the European Union, World Health Organisation, and the Human Frontier Science Program.
- ❑ Posts for foreign postdoctoral students and high-level researchers.
- ❑ Workshops.
- ❑ International conferences, exchanges of know-how.
- ❑ Fellowships for training young French researchers abroad.

French Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM)

[www.inserm.fr](http://www.inserm.fr)

## FRANCE (cont.)

### FRENCH NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (CNRS)

#### Description

- ❑ The CNRS was created on October 19, 1939, in the early days of World War II, by decree of President Albert Lebrun.
- ❑ In the 1970s, the CNRS renewed its interest in applied research with the creation of the department of engineering sciences. The department aims to develop basic research in accordance with industrial needs. During the 80s, many scientific discoveries were made in this respect, often combining several scientific disciplines.
- ❑ The CNRS works in collaboration with other research organisations such as INSERM (National Health and Medical Research Institute), or, more recently, with industrial firms, through the creation of "mixed units", jointly managed by the CNRS and a private or public company.
- ❑ By developing partnerships and contributing to a national effort to optimise the funds granted by the state to scientific research, the CNRS was the first among state research organisations to begin a "contractualization" process in 1990. According to this contract system, the CNRS, any willing higher education establishment and the Ministry of Research can sign a partnership contract for a duration of four years. The contract specifies the nature of the scientific program, the budget allocated and the organisational framework.

The French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) is a public basic-research organisation that defines its mission as producing knowledge and making it available to society.

#### Sections

CNRS scientific departments and institutes encompass virtually all fields of knowledge:

- ❑ Nuclear and Particle Physics
  - ❑ Physical Sciences and Mathematics
  - ❑ Communication and Information Science and Technology
  - ❑ Engineering Sciences
  - ❑ Chemical Sciences
  - ❑ Sciences of the Universe
  - ❑ Life Sciences
  - ❑ Humanities and Social Sciences
- 
- ❑ The CNRS strives to develop collaboration between specialists from different fields of expertise. These interdisciplinary programs and actions offer a gateway into new domains of scientific investigation and enable the CNRS to address the needs of society and industry. Some examples of these new fields are: interactions between physics and chemistry of living forms, materials, biotechnologies, environment, urban matters, health, telecommunications and communication.

### **Scientific Programs**

- ❑ DNA microarrays
- ❑ Bioinformatics
- ❑ Physics and Chemistry of living forms
- ❑ Molecules and therapeutic targets

### **Invitations to tender**

- ❑ International Relations
- ❑ Physical Sciences and Mathematics
- ❑ Chemical Sciences Department
- ❑ Life Sciences Department
- ❑ Science of the Universe and INSU
- ❑ Engineering Sciences
- ❑ Humanities and Social Sciences

French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS)

[www.dr1.cnrs.fr](http://www.dr1.cnrs.fr)

## GERMANY

### WISSENSCHAFTSTRAT

#### Description

- The Wissenschaftsrat was founded on 5 September 1957 by the Federal Government and the Länder governments. It is the oldest advisory body for science policy in Europe.
- The Wissenschaftsrat is an advisory body to the Federal Government and the state (Länder) governments. Its function is to draw up recommendations on the development of higher education institutions, science and the research sector as regards content and structure, as well as on the construction of new universities.
- The Wissenschaftsrat issues recommendations and prepares reports which primarily concern the two major fields of science policy, namely:
  - the scientific institutions (universities, higher technical colleges and extra-university research institutions), in particular their structure and performance, development and financing, and
  - general questions relating to the system of higher education, selected structural aspects of research and teaching as well as management of specific fields and disciplines.

#### Fields of activity and results

##### Teaching, university courses and the younger generation of scientists

- Has adopted a number of recommendations on the teaching profession and university courses. Also examines the situation of and outlook for the younger generation of academics.

#### Research

- Advises on questions regarding the structure and content of both university and extra-university research. It carries out the important function of assessing specific fields of research and producing cross-institutional evaluations.
- Current projects concerning research policy include a general analyses of strategic (or managed) research funding in Germany, a recommendation for ways of funding long term research projects in the humanities and a statement on the need for a German National Academy of Sciences.

#### Blue List

- In 1993, the Wissenschaftsrat issued recommendations on reorganisation of the Blue List, which focus on the development of this sector of the extra-university system. It is a term used to denote a network of 82 research institutes and scientific establishments nation-wide which provide services for research and receive funding.

#### University planning

- The Hochschulbauförderungsgesetz (HBFÜG) (University Construction Act) requires the Wissenschaftsrat to issue recommendations on the overall plan for the extension of existing and construction of new higher education institutions. In May 2000, recommendations were submitted for the 30th Framework Plan for University Construction. These recommendations form the basis for the funding

decisions made by the Federal Government and Länder governments in the planning committee for the construction of universities.

- This area of work also focuses on recommendations with respect to structure, which are tied up with far-reaching investment decisions for universities, such as the development of natural sciences in Golm and Adlerhof (1997) or the use of high-performance computers (1999 and 2000), or the analysis and evaluation of science policy development of university regions, e.g. the natural sciences at the universities in Saxony-Anhalt (1998) and the structural planning of the universities in Berlin (2000).

### **Medicine**

- The Wissenschaftsrat also issues recommendations concerning the development of the 36 medical faculties and the university clinics linked to them. These recommendations are based on the assessment of relevant performance in the fields of research, teaching, advancement of young scientists and medical care.

### **Statistics and empirical foundation**

- Based on empirical studies, the Wissenschaftsrat identifies structural changes in the higher education and research system and elaborates recommendations for the development of higher education institutions, the sciences and research.
- One of the most noteworthy activities in this field in the last few years was a model study on financial statistics indicators for selected study courses (1997). The purpose of the study is to provide universities with indicators in order to help them to better meet their financial responsibilities.

Wissenschaftsrat

[www.wissenschaftsrat.de](http://www.wissenschaftsrat.de)

## GERMANY (cont.)

### ACADEMY OF RESEARCH AND LITERATURE, MAINZ

#### Description

- On 9 July, 1948 the Academy of Research and Literature was founded. Members of the Prussian Academy of Research who, after the second World war lost their homes in Berlin, moved to the West and with the support of French Cult members, started the Academy.

#### Objectives

- To promote research and literature and in this way to safeguard and promote culture. There are three sections: maths/nature research; mind and social research; literature. Each section has 30 fixed members and 50 correspondent members. The members are either professors or writers, chosen from the whole of Germany; the correspondents are chosen from internationally recognised researchers/scientists.
- To observe over a period of several years and collect data concerning age research and biological basis research as in geo-research.
- To update and edit scientific research dictionaries.

#### Sections

- Ethics
- Medicine
- Marketing
- Financial politics

#### Meetings/Events

- Symposium of the Paul-Martini Stiftung
- Lecture in Haus am Dom for the 100 Birthday of Hans Erich Nossack:
- Presentation of Letters (Literature)
- Academy meeting and yearly celebration of the Academy
- Music Editions meeting
- Symposium of GZP
- 50 years Jubileum of Medicinal company

Academy of Research and Literature

[www.adwmainz.de](http://www.adwmainz.de)

## GERMANY (cont.)

### BAVARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

#### Description

- ❑ Rich in tradition, the Academy has its home in Munich in the former Royal Palace (Residenz). Its foundation in 1759 marked the beginning of organised modern scholarship and properly directed research in the arts and sciences throughout southern Germany.
- ❑ One of the catalysts for scholarly research in Bavaria is the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities. Rich in tradition, the Academy has its home in Munich in the former royal palace (Residenz).
- ❑ Its foundation in 1759 marked the beginning of organised modern scholarship and properly directed research in the arts and sciences throughout Southern Germany.
- ❑ Nowadays the Academy has to maintain its position among many other research institutes. Nevertheless, it has remained true to its basic principle: to extend knowledge and lay the foundations of future research through international and interdisciplinary co-operation between the best scholars in each field.
- ❑ At present there are 39 Commissions with more than 300 employees. About two thirds of these are scholars, just over half of them in the Humanities.

#### Commissions of the Class for History and Philosophy:

- ❑ Historical Commission at the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities
- ❑ Records of the German Reichstag, New Series (1532-1555)
- ❑ Commission for Bavarian History, with the Institute of Bavarian Folklore Studies
- ❑ Commission for the Publication of the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae
- ❑ Commission for the Publication of a Dictionary of Old Occitan
- ❑ Commission for the Publication of a Medieval Latin Dictionary
- ❑ Commission for Dialect Research
- ❑ Central Asiatic Studies Committee
- ❑ Commission for Semitic Philology
- ❑ Commission for the History of Music
- ❑ Commission for Medieval German Literature
- ❑ Commission for the Publication of Fichte's Writings
- ❑ Commission for the Publication of the Works of Schelling
- ❑ Commission for Social and Economic History
- ❑ Commission for the Publication of the Correspondence of Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi
- ❑ Commission for Modern German Literature (edition of Adalbert Stifter)
- ❑ Commission for the Publication of Unprinted Texts from the Intellectual World of the Middle Ages
- ❑ Patristic Commission of the German Academies of Sciences and Humanities, Munich office (Byzantine Institute of the Abbey of Scheyern)
- ❑ Commission for the Publication of a Second Series of the Acta conciliorum oecumenicorum
- ❑ Commission for the Publication of the Corpus of Greek Documents of the Middle Ages and the Recent Period
- ❑ Commission for the Publication of the Documents of Emperor Friedrich II
- ❑ Commission for the Publication of German Inscriptions of the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period (Munich section)

- ❑ Commission for the Publication of the Medieval Library Catalogues of Germany and Switzerland
- ❑ Commission for the Repertorium Fontium Historiae Medii Aevi
- ❑ Commission for Onomastics
- ❑ Commission for Research into Cuneiform Writing and the Archaeology of Western Asia
- ❑ Commission for the Comparative Archaeology of the Roman Alpine and Danube Regions
- ❑ Commission for the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum
- ❑ Commission for the Study of the Ancient City

#### **Commissions of the Class for Mathematics and the Natural Sciences:**

- ❑ Commission for the Publication of the Works of Johannes Kepler
- ❑ Commission for Informatics and Leibniz Computing Centre
- ❑ Commission for Low Temperature Physics and Walther Meissner Institute
- ❑ Commission for Ecology
- ❑ Commission for Glaciology
- ❑ Commission for Geomorphology
- ❑ Commission for Research into High Pressures in the Geological Sciences
- ❑ Commission for Global Geodesy
- ❑ German Geodetic Commission

#### **Objectives**

- ❑ The Academy carries out its duties in a variety of ways. It is a learned society, it supports numerous research projects, organises symposia and colloquia, corresponds with about 800 institutions in Germany and abroad, awards prizes and arranges prize competitions, draws up expert reports, and holds public lectures and meetings.
- ❑ The Academy differs fundamentally from universities, being engaged purely in research and not in teaching. It differs from other research institutions partly in its dual nature as learned society and supporter of projects, but also in the wide range of its activities, which are not confined to a particular discipline or range of disciplines.

#### **Union of Academies**

- ❑ The seven German Academies of Sciences and Humanities (the Academies of Berlin and Brandenburg, Göttingen, Bavaria, Saxony, Heidelberg, Mainz and North Rhine - Westphalia) are associated in a Union of Academies.
- ❑ This body, with a presidium and senate which meet regularly, supervises joint research activities and co-ordinates the scholarly projects and plans of its member institutions. It identifies matters of central concern, communicates with research institutions in Germany and abroad, and represents the Academies in dealings with the German Federal Government and with other countries.

Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities

[www.badw.de](http://www.badw.de)

## **GERMANY (cont.)**

### **BERLIN-BRANDENBURG ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES** (formerly Prussian Academy of Sciences and Humanities)

#### **Description**

- ❑ The State Treaty for the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences believes that the Academy should fulfil its task of promoting the sciences through the supervision of Academy projects as well as through interdisciplinary investigations by specially tailored research groups.
- ❑ In accordance with this political commission, the Academy's interdisciplinary research groups have set out to tackle topics of high academic and social significance.

#### **Current Research Groups**

- ❑ Common Good and Civic Spirit
- ❑ Language and Law
- ❑ Health Standards
- ❑ Classical Berlin
- ❑ Genetic Engineering Report
- ❑ Psychological Thinking and Practice - Seen from the History of Science and from an Interdisciplinary Perspective
- ❑ Digital Dictionary of the 20th Century German Language
- ❑ Universities between Autonomy and Responsibility
- ❑ "Gegenworte" - Journal for a Debate around Knowledge

#### **Previous Interdisciplinary Research Groups**

- ❑ Ageing and Societal Development
- ❑ History of the Berlin Academy in the 19th and 20th Centuries
- ❑ RULE
- ❑ Options of Future Industrial Production Systems
- ❑ The Challenge of Otherness
- ❑ Sciences and German Reunification
- ❑ Strategies for Utilising Waste Energy - A Step towards Entropy Economics
- ❑ Women in Academia and Science (Project)
- ❑ Priorities for Molecular Medicine Research in Berlin
- ❑ Self-Awareness of the Engineering Sciences (Project)
- ❑ The Europe of dictatorships: Governance - Economy - Law
- ❑ Quality Assessment in Science
- ❑ Origins of Language
- ❑ Ideale Akademie

Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities

[www.bbaw.de](http://www.bbaw.de)

## GERMANY (cont.)

### DEUTSCHE FORSCHUNGSGEMEINSCHAFT (DFG)

#### Description

- After World War II, the 'Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft' which had existed since 1920 was refounded in Bonn on 11 January 1949 - a date that was not only symbolically, but quite deliberately close to that of the proclamation on 23 May 1949 of the constitution (Basic Law) of the Federal Republic of Germany.
- In 1951 the Notgemeinschaft merged with the 'Deutscher Forschungsrat' to form the 'Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft' (DFG) whose general meeting held in May 1951 adopted the organisation's statutes which define its broad objectives and are still valid today.
- Turning points in the history of the DFG were the introduction of collaborative research centres (based on a recommendation of the Science Council) in 1967 and the extension of the DFG to cover the entire territory of the united Germany in 1991. In late 1968, 18 collaborative research centres received grants and by 1969 this number had already risen to 42. With this scheme the German universities' efforts to enhance their research image were entrusted to the 'democratic system of scientific peer review' as Julius Speer in 1967 described the process applied by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.
- Since 1991 the DFG has quite literally been a '*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*', with its purpose and objectives remaining unchanged.
- DFG is the central public funding organisation for academic research in Germany. DFG is thus comparable to a Research Council (in British and western European terminology) or a (national) Research Foundation (in American and Far Eastern terminology).
- DFG is involved in the work of a number of international organisations and programmes, either European or world-wide. In this context the DFG represents German research at the non-governmental level.
- The DFG is for example the German national member in the International Council for Science (ICSU), a federation of national academies and science organisations from more than 70 countries and 25 international scientific unions in discipline areas. In the framework of ICSU, the DFG co-ordinates Germany's participation in international scientific projects and commissions, particularly in large-scale programmes on ocean and polar as well as on water, climate and environmental research.
- Like in many Member States of the European Union, an association of eight organisations in Germany maintains a special liaison unit to interact (and promote interaction) with the EU programmes for research and development, with offices in Bonn and in Brussels.

#### Objectives

- DFG's mandate according to its statutes is to serve science and the arts in all fields by supporting research projects carried out in universities and public research institutions in Germany, to promote co-operation between scientists, to forge and support links between German academic science and industry, and with partners in foreign countries.

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) <a href="http://www.dfg.de">www.dfg.de</a>
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## GERMANY (cont.)

### GERMAN ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCE, LEOPOLDINA

#### Description

- ❑ The German Academy of Natural Science, Leopoldina is a natural science/medicinal academy with its base in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, but with about one third of its members coming from other national areas.

#### Objectives

- ❑ To promote scientific research by international co-operation with human well-being and nature as a priority.
- ❑ To hold scientific conferences, publish the findings and upgrade scientific archives.
- ❑ To award prizes.

#### Sections

- ❑ Maths
- ❑ Physics and Astrophysics/Astronomy
- ❑ Chemistry
- ❑ Organic Biology
- ❑ Genetics/molecular biology and cell biology
- ❑ Biochemistry and biophysics
- ❑ Anatomy and anthropology
- ❑ Pathology and medicine
- ❑ Microbiology and immunology
- ❑ Human genetics and molecular medicine
- ❑ Physiologics and pharmacologics/Toxicology

#### Meetings/Events

- ❑ The plasticity of human genomes
- ❑ The massive death of German Universities around 1800 and the reconstruction of university campuses
- ❑ Jubileum celebration – 350 years Leopoldina

German Academy of Natural Science, Leopoldina

[www.leopoldina.uni-halle.de](http://www.leopoldina.uni-halle.de)

## GERMANY (cont.)

### HEIDELBERG ACADEMY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

#### Description

- ❑ The Academy was founded in 1909 with the financial help of Heinrich Lanz (a land machine repairer from Mannheim). The academy is one of seven scientific research academies in Germany.

#### Objectives

- ❑ To collect and diffuse knowledge concerning mathematical/natural sciences and spiritual sciences (mind).
- ❑ To “nurture” scientific communication and diffusion between highly qualified researchers.
- ❑ To oversee research goals.
- ❑ To ensure that the short-term research goals are put into practice.
- ❑ To organise conferences and workshops.
- ❑ To publish all documents/letters/theses used in speeches or during such conferences/workshops.

#### Meetings/Events

Frankfurt Book Fair

Heidelberg Academy of Scientific Research

[www.haw.baden-wuerttemberg.de](http://www.haw.baden-wuerttemberg.de)

## GERMANY (cont.)

### NORDRHEIN-WESTFÄLISCHE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

#### Description

- ❑ The Academy was founded on 5 October, 1987 by leading representatives of the Nordrhein-Westfalen science and economy.

#### Objectives

- ❑ To promote and carry out long-term scientific research.
- ❑ To support qualified researchers even more in inter-disciplinary research in the future.
- ❑ To further develop “mind” research by, for example, publishing a dictionary on Christendom, publishing the complete works of G.W.F. Hegels, collecting, commenting on and publishing small Asian inscriptions/documents.
- ❑ To further develop natural sciences, e.g. climate research and its effects on the environment.

#### Sections

- ❑ Spiritual/mind sciences
- ❑ Natural sciences
- ❑ Medicine

#### Meetings/Events

- ❑ Yearly celebration with a speech on “feeding the increasing world population”
- ❑ Ultrasound technique in medicine: news on veins and tumour diagnostics
- ❑ Brief news on actual research results

Nordrhein-Westfälische Akademie der Wissenschaften

[www.akdw.nrw.de](http://www.akdw.nrw.de)

## GERMANY (cont.)

### SÄCHSISCHE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, LEIPZIG

#### Description

- ❑ The Academy was founded on 1 July, 1846 for the occasion of the 200<sup>th</sup> Birthday of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. After World War II, the Academy was re-opened in 1948 under the Presidency of Theodor Frings. The Academy is represented by its President who is chosen for a period of 4 years.

#### Objectives

- ❑ The Academy is a Community of Learned Scholars with the objective of nurturing scientific research through deeper and broader science.
- ❑ Organisation of conferences/lectures whereby authors present their papers/findings and publish such findings world-wide.
- ❑ To award prizes every 2-4 years for exceptional performance in the area of nature and resource.

#### Sections

- ❑ Mathematical and natural science
- ❑ Philological/historical class
- ❑ Technical science class

#### Meetings/Events

- ❑ Most important event is in April every year when they have their General Assembly.

Sächsische Academy of Science, Leipzig

[www.saw-leipzig.de](http://www.saw-leipzig.de)

## GERMANY (cont.)

### SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY, GÖTTINGEN

#### Description

- ❑ The academy was founded in 1751 by King George II of Great Britain and belongs to one of the seven scientific research academies in Germany.

#### Objectives

- ❑ To make public their research and findings on mathematical/physical phenomena, philosophical and historical data.

#### Sections

- ❑ Buddhist Studies
- ❑ Function of the law in past history and currently
- ❑ Condensation mechanisms
- ❑ Molecular biology and evolution of algae
- ❑ Dictionary editions and updates
- ❑ Encyclopaedias

#### Meetings/events

- ❑ The Repaired Human – operated, transplanted, cloned
- ❑ Ethical Principles and Biotechnological Developments

Scientific Academy, Göttingen

[www.adw-goettingen.gwdg.de](http://www.adw-goettingen.gwdg.de)

## GERMANY (cont.)

### UNION OF GERMAN ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

#### Description

- The Union of the German Academies of Sciences and Humanities is the confederation of the seven German academies of sciences in Berlin, Munich, Göttingen, Leipzig, Heidelberg, Mainz, and Düsseldorf.
- There are any number of academies, but only a few academies of sciences and humanities. In these academies the leading academics in their respective fields are represented. And this is also the spearhead of international research. The Union, the confederation of German academies of sciences and humanities, invites you to discover more about the academies of sciences and humanities, their aims, work, and achievements.
- The German-speaking academies of sciences and humanities have been working together for more than 100 years. In 1893 the so-called Cartel was established, which fostered more than 30 joint research projects. It also gave significant impetus to international cooperation between the academies. In 1940 the National Socialists converted the Cartel into the "Reichsverband der deutschen Akademien".
- After preliminary discussions between the presidents, initiated by the Göttingen Academy in the Autumn of 1946, the "Working Group of West German Academies" was founded in 1949 as a successor to the Cartel. In 1967 it changed its name to the "Conference of the German Academies of Sciences and Humanities in the Federal Republic of Germany". The Conference received statutes in 1973 and was reconstituted in 1991 as a registered association. In 1991 the Saxonian Academy joined the Conference, followed by the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy in 1993. In 1998 the "Conference" was renamed "Union".

#### Objectives

- The Union of the German Academies of Sciences and Humanities coordinates the so-called "Academies Programme" which promotes long-term research. Altogether the Academies Programme (as per July 2000) comprises 160 projects with 211 working units, covering 27 dictionaries, 114 editions, and 19 long-term observations in the natural sciences. There are 624 staff involved in the projects of whom 509 are academic and 115 non-academic. More than 100 professors and lecturers from institutions of higher education head the projects on an honorary basis.
- The Academies Programme currently receives 75 mill. DM annually, jointly funded by the Federation and the individual länder involved. In order to be accepted for the Academies Programme projects must fulfil the following criteria: they should be of national significance, of high academic quality, be projected to run at least ten years, be adequately costed and staffed. Responsibility for the Academies Programme lies with the Committee on the Promotion of Research in which both the Federation and the länder are represented.

- The Union of the German Academies of Sciences and Humanities represents the affiliated academies at home and abroad and is a member of the following international bodies and research organisations:
  - All European Academies (ALLEA)
  - European Council of Applied Sciences and Engineering (Euro-CASE)
  - European Science Foundation (ESF)
  - InterAcademy Panel on International Issues (IAP)
  - InterAcademy Council (IAC)
  - International Human Rights Network of Academies and Scholarly Societies
  - Union Académique Internationale (UAI)
  - Amaldi-Konferenz

Union of German Academies of Sciences

[www.akademienunion.de/frmset.htm](http://www.akademienunion.de/frmset.htm)

## **GREECE**

### **NATIONAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL**

#### **Description**

- The National Research and Technology Council (NRTC) has been established in June 2001, replacing the National Advisory Research Council. NRTC is directly attached to the Minister of Development.
- Secretariat support to the operation of NRTC is provided by the General Secretariat of Research and Technology.
- The members of NRTC are divided into two committees:
  - Science and technology policy; and
  - Selection/evaluation of the Directors of the National Research Centers and Institutes.

National Research and Technology Council (NRTC)

E-mail: kdaf@grst.gr

## **GREECE (cont.)**

### **ACADEMY OF ATHENS**

#### **Research Centres**

- Greek Society
- Antiquities
- Astronomy/Applied Mathematics
- Greek Philosophy
- Byzantine Art
- Medieval and Modern Greek
- History of Greek Law
- History of Modern Greek
- Information Technology
- Publication Centre of Greek Authors

### **Academy of Athens Foundation for Biomedical Research**

#### **Description**

- Designs and carries out research projects.
- Announces to the public results and data provided by the above research.
- Organises seminars and conferences, and
- Promotes continuous scientific education in the fields of Medicine and Biology.

#### **Objectives**

- To conduct research in the main areas of Biology and Medicine at the molecular, biochemical and cellular level.
- To implement the results of the aforementioned research; to investigate the pathophysiology of various diseases and to explore treatment possibilities; to invent, study and apply new methods for damaged tissue or organ replacement and to expand new surgical approaches.
- To promote the results of the above research internationally and to collaborate with equivalent national and foreign Institutions.
- To provide specialised health services and medical information regarding health issues of national importance, to analogous Greek and foreign organisations, to medical specialists and to the public.
- To contribute to the post-graduate education of new scientists, and to provide a wide range of research opportunities and the necessary infrastructure, for visiting scientists who wish to conduct research at the IIBEAA.

#### **Research Centres**

- Centre for basic research

The scientific activities of this centre have two main objectives: a) to carry out independent, and highly competitive research in the fields of Molecular Biology, Immunology, Genetics, Virology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Pharmacotechnology and Biotechnology and b) to provide high quality, state-of -the-art medical services in the above fields.

□ Experimental Surgery

The collective components of this centre make up the largest biomedical research animal facility in Greece. Scientific activities are focused in the study of various diseases and putative therapeutic interventions on animal models as well as the development and testing of novel surgical approaches. The Centre serves as an animal facility core for the IIBEAA's multidisciplinary research protocols, providing in parallel, educational programs on the code of ethics and the proper use of animals in Biomedical Research.

□ Centre for clinical research

Research efforts of the centre's investigators are aimed at deciphering, at the molecular, cellular and systemic level, the pathophysiological mechanisms of common disorders to provide a better understanding of well-known diseases affecting the cardiovascular and the pulmonary system as well as diabetes and a number of lesser known but equally debilitating afflictions of human endocrinology and metabolism.

□ Centre for neoplastic and autoimmune diseases transplantation

The research objectives of this centre are focused in the study of the pathogenesis, evolution and metastasis of neoplasia.

□ Centre for preventive medicine and social psychiatry

Two areas:

**Preventive Medicine and Public Health Promotion:** to provide clinical services in genetic counselling, prenatal diagnosis, presymptomatic management of inborn errors of metabolism, as well as to perform epidemiological studies in new-borns and selected population groups.

**Social Medicine, Neuromedicine and Mental Health:** for the investigation of the social dimensions of common diseases, evaluation of the organisation of public health services and proposal of improvement capabilities.

□ Centre for Environmental Health

The centre's scientific and research objective is to study the effects and hazards of environmental degradation, pollution and depletion of natural resources to the public health and the bioenvironment.

Academy of Athens

[www.academyofathens.gr](http://www.academyofathens.gr)

## IRELAND

### IRISH COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (ICSTI)

#### Description

- ❑ In 1997, the Government established the Irish Council for Science, Technology & Innovation to advise it on all aspects relating to the strategic direction of science, technology and innovation policy.
- ❑ The Council is chaired by the University of Limerick Foundation and the Secretariat is provided by Forfás (National Policy and Advisory Board for Enterprise, Trade, Science, Technology and Innovation).

#### Objectives

- ❑ To advise on science and technology policy-related issues in response to specific requests from the Government (through the Minister responsible for Science and Technology) or from the Board of Forfás.
- ❑ To advise the Minister responsible for Science and Technology, the Office of Science and Technology and the Board of Forfás, on the Council's own initiative, on policy for science and technology and on related matters.
- ❑ To advise the Minister on the strategy for the preparation and implementation of national programmes in science, technology and Innovation.
- ❑ To advise the Minister on the strategic direction for State investment in science, technology and innovation.
- ❑ The power to establish sub-groups and panels to assist the Council in the performance of its functions.
- ❑ To undertake from time to time such other functions as the Minister may decide.

#### Statements/reports

- ❑ “Statement on Commercialisation of Publicly Funded Research”
- ❑ “Statement on Public Research and Technology Services on Innovation in Enterprises”
- ❑ “Science in Second Level Schools”
- ❑ “Investing in Research, Technology and Innovation”
- ❑ “State Expenditure Priorities for 1999”
- ❑ “Science, Technology and Innovation Culture”

Irish Council for Science and Innovation (ICSTI)

[www.forfas.ie](http://www.forfas.ie)

## **IRELAND (cont.)**

### **FORFAS**

#### **Description**

- ❑ Forfás is the National Policy and Advisory Board for Enterprise, Trade, Science, Technology & Innovation in Ireland. It is the body in which the State's legal powers for industrial promotion and technology development have been vested. It is also the body through which powers are delegated to Enterprise Ireland for the promotion of indigenous industry and to IDA Ireland for the promotion of inward investment.
- ❑ Forfás encourages and promotes the development of enterprise, science and technology in Ireland through its own actions,.
- ❑ It does this by empowering and supporting the industrial development agencies, Enterprise Ireland and IDA Ireland.
- ❑ It also works with the Minister for, and Department of, Enterprise, Trade & Employment in the formulation of policies for the development of enterprise, and science and technology.

#### **Objectives**

The broad functions of Forfás are :

- ❑ Advise the Minister on matters relating to the development of industry in the state
- ❑ To advise on the development and co-ordination of policy for Enterprise Ireland, IDA Ireland and such other bodies (established by or under statute) as the Minister may by order designate.
- ❑ Encourage the development of industry, technology, marketing and human resources in the State.
- ❑ Advise and co-ordinate Enterprise Ireland and IDA Ireland in relation to their functions.

Forfás

[www.Forfas.ie](http://www.Forfas.ie)

## IRELAND (cont.)

### ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

#### Description

- ❑ The Royal Irish Academy is the principal learned society in Ireland, founded in 1785 as a society for "promoting the study of science, polite literature and antiquities".
- ❑ Today, the Academy is at the centre of Irish educational life and, particularly through its National Committees, Research Projects, Library and Publications, it helps to co-ordinate scholarship on a cross-institutional, inter-disciplinary, national and international basis.
- ❑ The Academy is governed by the President and Council, who are elected annually. Finance is primarily provided by a government grant-in-aid. Membership of the Academy is by election, on grounds of academic distinction. There are currently 299 Members of the Royal Irish Academy.

#### Irish Academy Committees

- ❑ Consultative Committee for Pharmacology and Toxicology
- ❑ Humanities Research Steering Committee
- ❑ Science Research Committee

#### National Committees

- ❑ A number of the National Committees have established Commissions to monitor the teaching of the individual subjects at secondary level, for example biology, geography, mathematics, modern languages and physics. Others have appointed *ad hoc* committees for special advisory functions or to execute specific projects, and many of them organise national and international seminars and conferences. These conferences, about fifteen in number each year, cover a wide range of topics, such as environmental issues, international affairs and mathematics.

National Committees include:

#### Science

- ❑ National Committee for Astronomy and Space Research
- ❑ National Committee for Biochemistry
- ❑ National Committee for Biology
- ❑ National Commission for the Teaching of Biology
- ❑ National Commission for Microbiology
- ❑ National Commission for Hydrobiology
- ❑ National Committee for Chemistry
- ❑ National Committee for Engineering Sciences
- ❑ U.R.S.I. Sub-Committee
- ❑ National Committee for Geodesy and Geophysics
- ❑ National Committee for Geography
- ❑ National Commission for the Teaching of Geography
- ❑ National Committee for Geology
- ❑ National Committee for Mathematics
- ❑ National Sub-Commission for Mathematical Instruction
- ❑ National Committee for Nutritional Sciences

- ❑ National Committee for Physics
- ❑ National Commission for the Teaching of Physics
- ❑ National Committee for the History and Philosophy of Science
- ❑ National Committee for Theoretical and Applied Mechanics

**Polite Literature and Antiquities**

Committees include:

- ❑ National Committee for Study of Anglo-Irish Literature
- ❑ National Committee for Archaeology
- ❑ National Committee for Economics and Social Sciences

Royal Irish Academy

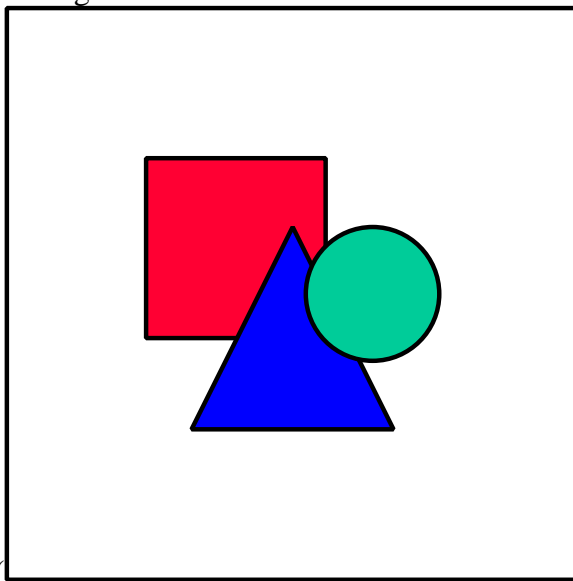
[www.ria.be](http://www.ria.be)

## IRELAND (cont.)

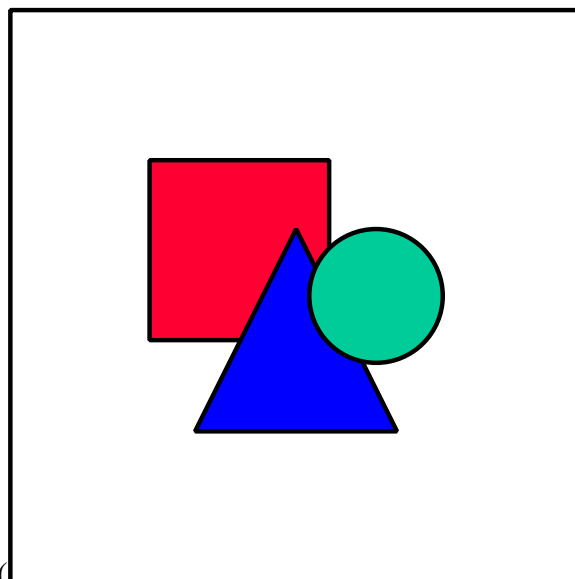
### SCIENCE FOUNDATION IRELAND

#### Description

- **Science Foundation Ireland, the National Foundation for Excellence in Scientific Research**, has been launched by the Government to establish Ireland as a centre of research excellence in strategic areas relevant to economic development, particularly Biotechnology and Information and Communications Technologies (ICT). The Technology Foresight Reports, published in 1999 by the Irish Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (ICSTI) and Forfás, had recommended that the Government establish a major fund to develop Ireland as a centre for world class research excellence in strategic niches of Biotechnology and ICT. As part of its response, the Government has approved a Technology Foresight Fund of over £500 million



(£635m, US\$600m) for investment in research in the years 2000-2006.



- This Fund is part of a £1.95 billion (£2.5b, US\$2.3b) initiative on R&D that the Irish Government has earmarked for Research, Technology and Innovation (RTI) activities in the National

Development Plan 2000-2006. Science Foundation Ireland is responsible for the management, allocation, disbursement and evaluation of expenditure of the Technology Foresight Fund. The Foundation has been set up initially as a sub-Board of Forfás, the National Policy and Advisory Board for Enterprise, Trade, Science, Technology and Innovation.

### **Objectives**

- The Irish government found SFI in year 2000 for one overarching reason: to establish world-class research programmes in Ireland in the areas that underpin biotechnology and information and communications technology. With scientific and engineering fields already shaping our educational and economic destiny, Ireland will invest more than €35 million (US\$600) in this research through SFI between the years 2000 to 2006. SFI shall target these resources towards three major initiatives:
  1. Helping Ireland's Public Research Bodies to recruit and retain world-class scholars capable of developing internationally significant research in these two broad areas.
  2. Encouraging related programmes across all levels of Irish education that give our young people extensive opportunities to learn and contribute in these and related fields.
  3. Advancing co-operative efforts among government, education, and industry which support these two initiatives and which promote the ensuing achievements throughout the world.

### **Advisory Panels**

- Advisory Panels with international experts in Biotechnology and Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) have been set up to advise on the overall strategy of **Science Foundation Ireland**.

Science Foundation Ireland <a href="http://www.sfi.ie">www.sfi.ie</a>
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## **ITALY**

### **NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL**

#### **Description**

- The National Research Council (CNR) is a public organisation of great relevance in the field of scientific and technological research of the Country whose original institution goes back to year 1923.
- CNR is defined as a "national research organisation, with general scientific competence and with scientific research institutes distributed over Italy, which carries out activity of primary interest for the promotion of science and the progress of the Country".

#### **Objectives**

- The process of improvement of the national scientific research, through the use of specific laws, affects many research organisations.
- Between them, CNR, whose "primary function is to carry on, through its own organs, advanced basic and applied research, both to develop and maintain its own

scientific competitiveness, and to be ready to effectively and timely take part in the strategic fields defined by the national planning system".

- It promotes and carries on research activities, in pursuit of excellence and strategic relevance within the national and international ambit, in the frame of European co-operation and integration; in co-operation with the academic research and with other private and public organisations, ensures the dissemination of results inside the Country.
- In the scope of its triennial plan of activity and in the frame of the collaboration with universities and other private and public organisations, CNR defines, manages and co-ordinates national and international research programs, in addition to support scientific and research activities of major relevance for the national system.
- It promotes the valorisation, the precompetitive development and the technological transfer of research results carried on by its own scientific network and by third parties with which co-operation relationships have been established.
- It promotes the collaboration in the scientific and technological field, and in the technical regulations field, with organisations and institutions of other Countries, and with supranational organisations in the frame of extra-governmental agreements; it provides, upon request of government authorities, specific skills for the participation of Italy to organisations or international scientific programs of inter-governmental nature.
- It carries on, through its own program of scholarships and research fellowships, educational and training activities in Ph.D. courses, in advanced after-university specialisation courses, and in programs of continuous or recurrent education.
- CNR can also perform activities of non-university related higher education.
- It provides supervision over those organisations designated to issue rules and regulations, activity of dissemination of technical specifications in the frame of its institutional tasks, and, on demand, activities of certification, test and accreditation for Public Administrations.
- Provides technical and scientific support to Public Administrations, upon their request.
- In the frame of fulfilling its institutional activities, CNR can supply private law services to third parties.

For the execution of the activities mentioned above, and any other activity related to them, CNR can stipulate agreements and contracts, establish or participate in consortia, foundations or societies with private or public parties, Italian or foreign.

In addition, through agreements or participation, CNR can implement programs, directives and regulations of the Regional governments or other Public Administrations, aimed to the dissemination of the research results in the economic system; it can also contribute to the realisation of the conditions needed for the establishment of highly innovative enterprises.

Finally, CNR can participate in international research centres, in collaboration with analogous scientific institutions of other Countries.

National Research Council

[www.cnr.it](http://www.cnr.it)



## ITALY (cont.)

### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF LINCEI (ACCADEMIA NAZIONALE DEI LINCEI)

#### Description

- In Rome, on 17 August 1603, four young men put their names to a document about the pursuit of science, and in so doing brought into being the Accademia dei Lincei.
- After the downfall of the Fascist government in July 1943, Benedetto Croce proposed the suppression of the Accademia d'Italia and the re-forming of the Accademia dei Lincei. This measure could not be put into effect because of the Armistice (8 September 1943) and the consequent occupation of Italy by the German armies. However it was adopted after the liberation of Rome in 1944. In that year two decrees were passed, one concerning the reinstatement of the Accademia dei Lincei and the other the abolition of the Accademia d'Italia.
- A commissary was appointed to carry out the necessary business, and a committee, headed by Benedetto Croce and composed of some Senior Members of the Accademia dei Lincei, was entrusted with the reformation of the scientific section. The President of the committee was entrusted with the management of the Academy during the academic year 1945-46 and with extraordinary elections of new national members. From October 1946 the charter of 1920 came into force again and since then the Academy has resumed all its normal activities.

#### Objectives

- The aim of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei is to promote, co-ordinate, integrate and spread scientific knowledge in its highest expression, in the unity and universality of culture.

#### Sections

##### □ Physical, Mathematical and Natural Sciences

The Class of Physical Sciences is subdivided into 5 categories:

- Mathematics, Mechanics and their applications
- Astronomy, Geodesy, Geophysics and their applications
- Physics, Chemistry and their applications
- Geology, Palaeontology, Mineralogy and their applications
- Biological Sciences and their applications.

##### □ Moral, Historical and Philological Sciences

- Philology and Linguistics
- Archaeology
- Criticism of Art and Poetry
- History
- Historic and Anthropic Geography
- Philosophical Sciences
- Juridical Sciences
- Political and Social Sciences

National Academy of Lincei (Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei) <a href="http://www.lincci.it">www.lincci.it</a>
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## ITALY (cont.)

### TURIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

#### Description

- ❑ The Academy originates from the originates from the "Società Privata", an academic society founded in 1757 by the great mathematician G.L. Lagrange, the doctor Cigna and the chemist G.A. Saluzzo.

#### Sections

The Academy is divided in two "*Classi*", or Sections:

- ❑ The Physics, Mathematics and Natural Science Section
- ❑ Ethics, History, Literature and Linguistic Section.

Each section is composed of 25 Italian national and resident members, 10 Italian national but non-resident members, 10 foreign members, as well as 160 correspondence members, (100 Italian and 60 foreign).

The Physics, Mathematics and Natural Science Section consist of the following group:

- ❑ Mathematics and its applications
- ❑ Technical science
- ❑ General and applied physics
- ❑ General and applied chemistry
- ❑ Natural science (minerology)
- ❑ Natural science (biology)

The Ethics, History, Literature and Linguistic Section consist of:

- ❑ Philosophy
- ❑ Law
- ❑ Economic and political science
- ❑ History, Archaeology and Geography
- ❑ Oriental and classical languages and literature
- ❑ Italian and foreign languages and literature

Turin Academy of Science

[www.alpcom.it](http://www.alpcom.it)

## ITALY (cont.)

### TUSCAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS

#### Description

- In 1951, the Academy was officially recognised by the President of the Italian Republic. Since 1954, the "Colombaria" has been one of the Italian academies with the right to vote in the elections for the Consiglio Nazionale per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali (a department of the Italian Ministry for Cultural Activities).

#### Sections

The Academy is divided into 4 sections :

- Philology and Literary Criticism
  - Historical and Philosophical Sciences
  - Economic and Social Sciences
  - Physical, Mathematical and Natural Sciences.
- 
- The Academy is made up of 2 orders of members: the effettivi and the corrispondenti. Only those people who have their residency in Tuscany can be effettivi; foreigners can be nominated corrispondenti but their number cannot be more than 1/3 the number of the Italian corrispondenti.
  - Each of the 4 classes is composed of 15 effettivi and, traditionally, of an equal number of corrispondenti.

#### Cultural Activities

- The Academy's cultural activities include the publication of an annual volume of "Atti e Memorie", a series of "Studi" each dealing with a single subject (about 5 issues published every year without a set date) and other works. The conference hall frequently hosts conventions and cultural meetings on scientific and humanistic subjects besides some courses of the Università dell'Età Libera organised by the Comune di Firenze (Florence City Government) and the Università degli Studi di Firenze.
- Various types of research are presently going on: among these are the "Corpus dei papiri filosofici greci e latini", the census of the Tuscan manuscript archives for the "Archivi della Cultura del '900 in Toscana" project and the "Atlante Lessicale Toscano" (the Linguistic Atlas of Tuscany). The last two researches are carried out in collaboration with the Regione Toscana (Regional Administration of Tuscany). In this way, the "Colombaria" plays an important cultural role that does not depend on present trends

Tuscan Academy of Sciences and Letters

[www.dada.it/colombaria/](http://www.dada.it/colombaria/)

## SPAIN

### GENERAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CSIC)

#### Description

- ❑ The CSIC was founded in 1939, taking over the facilities and material of the National Science Research Foundation of 1931 and of the defunct Study Extension and Science Research Board, which had been created in 1907 for the sole purpose of undertaking scientific and technical research in all branches of knowledge.
- ❑ The CSIC is an autonomous multi-sectorial, multi-disciplinary public research body affiliated to the Ministry of Science and Technology, with its own legal personality, its own assets and a presence throughout the national territory.
- ❑ As an institution, it is open to collaboration with national, regional and local authorities, with other research institutions (universities, public and private research bodies) and social and economic agents both at home and abroad. To all these, the CSIC supplies research capacity and human and material resources to undertake research projects, or else provides advisory and scientific and technical support.

#### Objectives

- ❑ To prepare and execute scientific and technological research projects.
- ❑ To assist in the analysis and selection of future scientific and technological objectives and to advise the authorities on questions of research and technological innovation.
- ❑ To foster progress in basic research.
- ❑ To collaborate with the Autonomous Regions in research activities as identified in formal agreements.
- ❑ To collaborate with the universities in research and higher education activities.
- ❑ To undertake researcher and technician training programmes within the sphere of science and technology.
- ❑ To collaborate with the National R&D Plan in such advisory and management tasks as may be assigned to it, and with any Governments of Autonomous Regions requesting such collaboration in furtherance of their science policies.

#### Sections

- ❑ Humanities and Social Sciences
- ❑ Biology and Biomedicine
- ❑ Natural Resources
- ❑ Agrarian Science
- ❑ Physical Science and Technology
- ❑ Materials Science and Technology
- ❑ Food Science and Technology
- ❑ Chemical Science and Technology

General Council for Science and Technology (CSIC)

[www.csic.es](http://www.csic.es)

## SPAIN (cont.)

### SPANISH FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (FECYT)

#### Description

- ❑ FECYT was established by the Spanish Government in 2001 as an independent foundation, with freedom of judgement and functional autonomy to co-operate with national and international entities in specialised areas.
- ❑ The International Advisory Council (composed of prestigious personalities of the Spanish and international S&T community) is the consultative body of the foundation.
- ❑ The Ethical Advisory Body for S&T research advises on ethical issues in any area which may raise such concerns.

#### Objectives

- ❑ To contribute to the formulation of policies to support the progress of S&T.
- ❑ To contribute to the improvement of co-ordination in the Spanish S&T system.
- ❑ To support the dissemination of scientific knowledge.

Fundación Española para la ciencia y la tecnología

[www.fecyt.es](http://www.fecyt.es) (in construction)

## **SPAIN (cont.)**

### **INSTITUTE OF SPAIN**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Institute of Spain was created on 1 January 1938.
- ❑ The Institute's statutes confer membership on all academies with tenure belonging to the Official Royal Academies established in Madrid, namely, the Spanish Academy, the Academy of History, the San Fernando Academy of Fine Arts and the Academy of Fine Arts.
- ❑ This also includes the Academy of Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, the National Academy of Medicine, the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation and the Academy of Pharmacy.
- ❑ All of them combined in a national Association can be seen as the finest expression of Spanish academic culture.

#### **Objectives**

- ❑ The Institute's purpose is to maintain and promote ever-closer spiritual fraternity between the eight Spanish Royal Academies mentioned above.
- ❑ It enables them to support and complement one another so as to become more efficient in their tasks and activities and constitute the supreme representation of Spanish academia both at home and abroad.
- ❑ Its functions are entrusted to it by the State or assigned to it by the Royal Academies; it also acts on its own initiative.

#### **Sections**

- ❑ The Institute of Spain is made up of the permanent Academics pertaining to the Royal Official Academies established in Madrid: Spanish, History, Fine Arts, Exact Sciences, Physical and Natural Sciences, Political Sciences, Medicine, Case Law and Legislation, Pharmacy.

Instituto de Espana

[www.insde.es](http://www.insde.es)

## SPAIN (cont.)

### ROYAL SPANISH ACADEMY OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

#### Description

- ❑ Article 160 of the Law of Public Instruction of 9 of September of 1857 had the creation "in Madrid another Real Academy, equal in category to the four existing ones, denominated of Moral and Political Sciences".
- ❑ Thus it was made by R.D. of the same 30 month and year, occupying since then the fifth place of precedence, behind the Real Academies Spanish, of History, Beautiful Arts of San Fernando and Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences.

#### Sections

- ❑ Philosophical sciences
- ❑ Political and legal sciences
- ❑ Social sciences
- ❑ Economic sciences

#### Publications

- ❑ Politics and right
- ❑ Social sciences
- ❑ Economics
- ❑ Social philosophy
- ❑ Academic life
- ❑ Tributes
- ❑ Dissertations
- ❑ Tribunes

Royal Spanish Academy of Moral and Political sciences

<http://racmyp.insde.es>

## **SWEDEN**

### **THE SWEDISH RESEARCH COUNCIL**

#### **Description**

- From 1 January 2001, the Swedish Research Council took over the activities previously pursued by the Swedish Council for Planning and Co-ordination of Research (FRN), the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSFR), the Swedish Medical Research Council (MFR), the Swedish Natural Science Research Council (NFR) and the Swedish Research Council for Engineering Sciences (TFR).
- There are three scientific councils in the Swedish Research Council: one for humanities and the social sciences, one for medicine and one for the natural and engineering sciences. There is also a Committee for Educational Research.
- The Swedish Research Council is an agency under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Science.

#### **Objectives**

- The main objective of the Swedish Research Council is to support basic research that is of high quality in an international comparison, in all scientific fields.

The objectives of the Swedish Research Council, as described its instructions:

- promote the scientific quality and renewal of basic research in Sweden
- support research initiated by scientists
- initiate and support multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research initiatives
- work for gender perspective having an impact on research
- collaborate nationally and internationally with other authorities and bodies managing or financing research
- in co-operation with universities and colleges work towards creating good research environments
- promote Swedish participation in the EU's framework programme for research and technical development
- promote and initiate international research co-operation and exchange of experience
- be responsible on a national level for general information on research and research results
- ensure that attention is drawn to ethical issues in research and disseminate information on research-related ethical issues
- promote equal opportunities for men and women
- promote the mobility of researchers.

The Swedish Research Council shall, in particular:

- decide on grants for research
- decide on grants for expensive scientific equipment, national research facilities, international research organisations and high-performance computer systems

- ❑ evaluate and assess research and its scientific quality and importance
- ❑ be responsible for the SUNET communication system (Swedish University Computer Network) and in this way monitor the interests of scientists and other groups
- ❑ conduct research policy analyses and act as an advisory body to the Government in research policy matters.

The Swedish Research Council (Vetenskapsrådet)

[www.frn.se](http://www.frn.se)

## **SWEDEN (cont.)**

### **ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES (IVA)**

#### **Description**

- ❑ IVA promotes and stimulates contact between different areas of expertise and across national boundaries. IVA serves as a bridge-builder between the business community, researchers, the government sector and various interests groups.
- ❑ IVA is an independent, non-political institution, and its status as such strengthens the Academy's credibility in its role as an opinion-moulder.
- ❑ IVA monitors and evaluates front-line technology, economic science and business administration.
- ❑ IVA combines knowledge in new ways across scientific and national boundaries.
- ❑ IVA influences decision-makers in issues relating to research, economics and industrial policy.
- ❑ IVA publicises and rewards achievements in engineering and economics

#### **Sections**

- ❑ Mechanical Engineering
- ❑ Electrical Engineering
- ❑ Building and Construction
- ❑ Chemical Engineering
- ❑ Mining and Materials
- ❑ Management
- ❑ Basic and Interdisciplinary Engineering Sciences
- ❑ Forest Technology
- ❑ Economics
- ❑ Biotechnology
- ❑ Education and Research Policy
- ❑ Information Technology

Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA)

[www.iva.se](http://www.iva.se)

## **SWEDEN (cont.)**

### **ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences is an independent, non-governmental organisation founded in 1739. The major aims of the Academy are to promote research in mathematics and the natural sciences.
- ❑ The Academy participates in and promotes international scientific co-operation through its seven scientific institutes by publishing scientific journals; by distributing scientific information and by promoting contacts between scientists and society.

#### **Objectives**

- ❑ To advise on scientific issues and undertake investigations in the service of the community to uphold scientific arguments and considerations in social debate.
- ❑ To submit proposals on research policy to Government and to Parliament.
- ❑ To encourage and support contacts among researchers, nationally and internationally.
- ❑ To identify and reward outstanding scientific achievements.
- ❑ To disseminate science information.
- ❑ To create and maintain at its own scientific institutes a good international research environment.

#### **Sections**

- ❑ Mathematics
- ❑ Astronomy and Space Sciences
- ❑ Physics
- ❑ Chemistry
- ❑ Geosciences
- ❑ Biological Sciences
- ❑ Medical Sciences
- ❑ Engineering Sciences
- ❑ Economic and Social Sciences
- ❑ Humanistic and other sciences and for distinguished services to sciences

Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

[www.kva.se](http://www.kva.se)

## THE NETHERLANDS

### ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY (AWT)

#### Description

- The Advisory Council for Science and Technology Policy (AWT) is an advisory body to the Dutch government on science and technology policy. These policy fields are co-ordinated within the Cabinet by the Minister of Education, Cultural Affairs and Science (science policy) and the Minister for Economic Affairs (technology policy).
- The Council was originally set up by an Act of 2 November 1990 and was reinstated by an Act of 30 January 1997.

#### Objectives

- It is the Council's task to advise the Government and the Parliament on the science and technology policy to be pursued nationally and internationally, and on information policy in the science and technology fields.
- It is also the Council's task at the request of the Minister of Education, Cultural Affairs and Science to carry out foresight studies in the field of science and technology or commission these. The Council publishes the results of these foresight studies in the form of reports that are generally available and brings them to the notice of relevant institutions in the field of science and technology.
- The core of its advisory task is focused on the knowledge and innovation process and its development. The recommendations made by the Council may also relate to matters that affect or are the result of research and science practice and technology development.

#### Publications

- Protecting the digital endeavour. Prospects for intellectual property rights in the information society.
- Intellectual property rights in knowledge based economy.
- Fixed and Fuzzy Boundaries in Higher Education. A comparative study of (binary) structures in nine countries.
- Behavioural sciences in context. Essays on policy relevance and scientific challenges.
- Room for innovation. Experiences within the technical and natural sciences.

Advisory Council for Science and Technology Policy (AWT)

[www.awt.nl](http://www.awt.nl)

## **THE NETHERLANDS (cont.)**

### **NETHERLANDS SOCIETY OF TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING (FTW)**

#### **Description**

- The Netherlands Society of Technological Sciences and Engineering FTW is the Academy of Engineering of the Netherlands. FTW was established in 1986 and it was incorporated under the law of the Netherlands as a non-profit society, with legally approved constitution and by-laws in 1991. It established its permanent secretariat in 1992, which has its seat in Amsterdam in the Trippenhuis, the residence of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.

#### **Objectives**

- The Society aims at advancing the understanding of interactions between technology, science and society. The Society furthers contacts between authorities either working in the Netherlands in the field of technological, technical-scientific research and development, or bearing responsibility for these activities, from industry as well as from universities and research organisations in the field of technology, technical sciences and engineering. Likewise, it furthers contacts between the individual members of the Society and government institutions, social groupings, political bodies and the like.

The Society seeks to achieve its aims by:

- Advising with or without request governmental bodies, societal organisations or political parties,
- discussing and assessing developments regarding technology and the interactions between technology and science and society in general,
- discussing and assessing developments in national and international government policy regarding technology, education and research, maintaining relationships with related societies and organisations abroad.

Netherlands Society of Technological Engineering and Sciences (FTW)

[www.nftw.nl/](http://www.nftw.nl/)

## **THE NETHERLANDS (cont.)**

### **ROYAL NETHERLANDS ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES (KNAW)**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences was established in 1808 'to promote the arts and sciences of the kingdom'. By royal decree of May 4, 1808 King Louis Napoleon founded the Royal Institute of Sciences, Literature and Fine Arts.
- ❑ In 1851 the Royal Institute became the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences. Its aims are to promote both the Sciences and Humanities. Therefore two divisions were created: a Science and a Humanities Division. The Academy now covers the entire field of learning

#### **Objectives**

The Academy's main aims are:

- ❑ Advising the government on matters related to scientific research (councils and committees)
- ❑ Judging the quality of scientific research (peer review, academy fellowship programme, accreditation committee for research schools in the Netherlands)
- ❑ Providing a forum for the scientific community and promoting international scientific co-operation (international contacts, congresses, funds and endowments)
- ❑ Acting as an umbrella organisation for institutes engaged in basic and strategic research, scientific information services and biological collection management.
- ❑ Solicited and unsolicited advice is given to: government, parliament, universities and research institutes, funding agencies and international organisations.

#### **Committees/Councils**

- ❑ Biological Council
- ❑ Committee for Biochemistry and Biophysics Academy
- ❑ Committee for Chemistry
- ❑ Committee for the Medical Sciences
- ❑ Earth and Climate Council
- ❑ Social Sciences Council
- ❑ Committee for the Humanities
- ❑ Academy Council for Mathematical Sciences
- ❑ Council for Physics and Astronomy
- ❑ The Academy stimulates international co-operation of scientists in the arts and sciences. The KNAW contributes to the progress of the scientific debate. The Academy intends to provide a global scientific forum.

#### **Scientific conferences**

- ❑ Academy Colloquia. Each year subsidies are supplied for six qualified scientific colloquia in which approximately 50 prominent researchers from the Netherlands and abroad are participating.
- ❑ Seminars, Congresses, Symposia. The Academy organises its own seminars, conferences and symposia and participates in others.

Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences

[www.knaw.nl](http://www.knaw.nl)

## UK

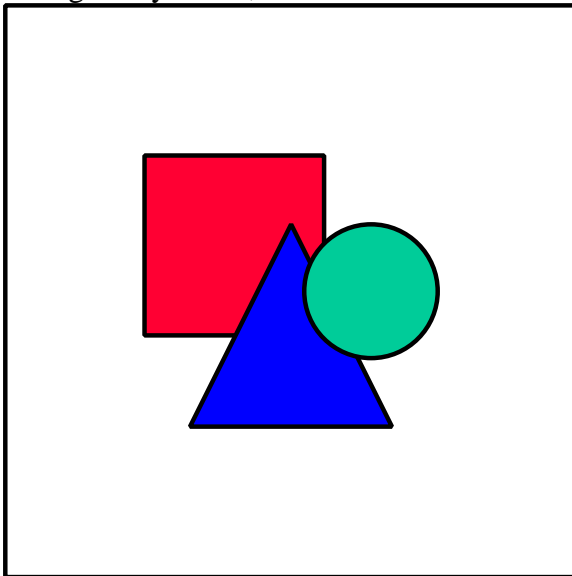
### BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL (BBSRC)

#### Description

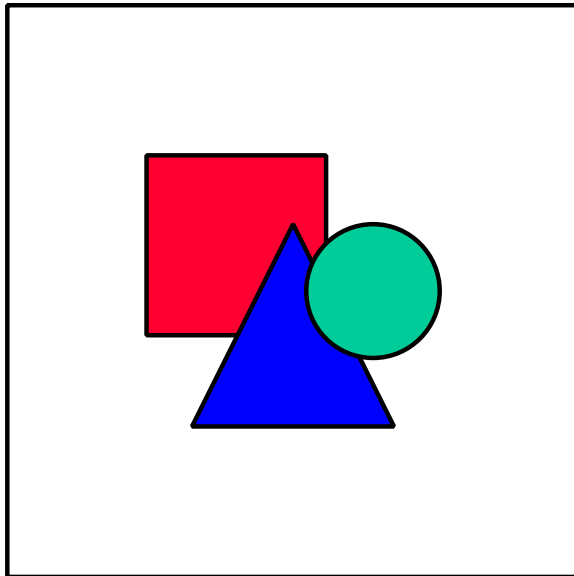
- The Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) is the leading funding agency for academic research and training in the biosciences at universities and institutes throughout the UK.
- BBSRC receives most of its money through the Government's Office of Science and Technology. It is one of seven research councils in the UK.
- BBSRC is committed to making information about advances in the bio-sciences as widely available to people as possible, by disseminating the results of the research that we fund. They also encourage public debate about potential applications and implications of the research. They do this by:
  - Organising interactive displays at public events and science festivals
  - Producing publications about the research and connected issues in the bio-sciences
  - Putting on public seminars, talks and conferences
  - Providing opportunities for the public to meet and talk with practising scientists
  - Consulting the public about the scope of our funding initiatives
  - Working with schools

#### Objectives

- to promote and support high-quality basic, strategic and applied research and related postgraduate training relating to the understanding and exploitation of biological systems ;



- to advance knowledge and technology, and provide trained scientists and engineers, which meet the needs of users and beneficiaries (including the agriculture, bio-processing, chemical, food, healthcare, pharmaceutical and other biotechnological related industries), thereby contributing to the economic competitiveness of the United Kingdom and the quality of life ;



- to provide advice, disseminate knowledge, and promote public understanding in the fields of biotechnology and the biological sciences .

### **Sections**

- Agri-food
- Animal sciences
- Biochemistry and cell biology
- Biomolecular sciences
- Engineering and biological systems
- Genes and developmental biology
- Plant and microbial sciences

Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC)

[www.bbsrc.ac.uk](http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk)

### **UK (cont.)**

## **ENGINEERING AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL**

### **Description**

- EPSRC is the largest of the seven research councils responsible for promoting and supporting basic, strategic and applied research for the UK.
- The UK research councils are autonomous, non-departmental public bodies principally funded from the science budget received from the Office of Science and Technology support research, study and training in universities and other higher education establishments, their own institutes and international research centres. The professional staff of the research councils includes a full-time Chief Executive of proven scientific distinction and a part-time Chairman to contribute industrial and commercial experience.

The other Research Councils are:

- Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council
- Economic and Social Research Council

- ❑ Medical Research Council
- ❑ Natural Environment Research Council
- ❑ Particle Physics and Astronomy Research Council
- ❑ Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils

### **Mission**

- ❑ To promote and support, by any means, high quality basic, strategic and applied research and related postgraduate training in engineering and the physical sciences.
- ❑ To advance knowledge and technology, and provide trained engineers and scientists, to meet the needs of users and beneficiaries thereby contributing to the economic competitiveness of the United Kingdom and the quality of life of its citizens.
- ❑ To provide advice, disseminate knowledge, and promote public understanding in the fields of engineering and the physical sciences.

### **Sections**

The EPSRC delivers its funding for engineering, the core scientific disciplines and generic technologies through eight programmes:

#### **Engineering programmes**

- ❑ General Engineering
- ❑ Engineering for Infrastructure, the Environment and Healthcare
- ❑ Engineering for Manufacturing

#### **Science programmes**

- ❑ Chemistry
- ❑ Physics
- ❑ Mathematics

#### **Technology programmes**

- ❑ Information Technology and Computer Science
  - ❑ Materials
- ❑ Each programme is managed by a Programme Manager responsible for maintaining and developing a portfolio of research and training within their particular area. Each programme also handles the research proposals and requests for access to UK and overseas facilities that fall within its remit. In addition, a new Programme Manager has been appointed to look after the life sciences interface. A Cross-Programmes Group is responsible for some activities that cut across individual programme areas, including fellowships, schemes that are in a pilot phase, large-scale facilities and high performance computing.

Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

[www.epsrc.ac.uk](http://www.epsrc.ac.uk)

## UK (cont.)

### MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (MRC)

#### Description

- ❑ The Medical Research Council (MRC) is a national organisation that promotes research into all areas of medical and related science, with the aims of maintaining and improving public health and of contributing to national wealth and quality of life.
- ❑ MRC is mainly funded by an annual grant-in-aid from Parliament (£304.6 million 1999-2000) via the Department of Trade and Industry's Office of Science and Technology. However, the MRC is not a government department and is independent in deciding which research to support.
- ❑ Since it was founded in 1913, the MRC has funded work that has led to some of the most significant discoveries and achievements in UK biomedical research. Highlights include discovering that influenza is a virus (1933), deciphering the structure of DNA (1953) and proving the link between smoking and cancer (1956).
- ❑ More recently, MRC scientists have pioneered the production of monoclonal antibodies (1975), identified the gene defect that causes Huntington's disease (1993) and, together with US scientists, described the first complete genetic details of a multicellular organism, the nematode worm (1998).

#### Objectives

- ❑ To encourage and support high-quality research with the aim of maintaining and improving human health
- ❑ To train skilled people, and to advance and disseminate knowledge and technology with the aim of meeting national needs in terms of health, quality of life and economic competitiveness
- ❑ To promote public engagement with medical research
- ❑ The role of the international section of the MRC is to :
  - Provide a help-line and information service on EU Framework Programmes for the biomedical research community.
  - Provide policy support for the Office of Science and Technology (OST) in negotiating new research and development programmes.
  - Be involved, together with the Department of Health and other research councils and government departments, in the management of the Framework Programmes in the UK.

#### Current Research

- ❑ Workshop Report - UK Population Biomedical Collection
- ❑ MRC/BBSRC Foresight Associate Programme in Human Nutrition Research
- ❑ Report on research into inflammatory bowel disorders and autism
- ❑ Update on Autism Review
- ❑ Research portfolio lists research supported by the MRC in its units, higher education institutions and other places. Unit websites give fuller information on projects. See also the Current Controlled Trials Register for a full listing of MRC trials.
- ❑ Promoting Interdisciplinary Research and Training:  
Report of the Joint Research Council Visits to UK Universities.

- ❑ Recent awards gives holders, titles and values of grants awarded since October 1997 following the introduction of new forms of support.  
Click here for information on Departments holding Masters and PhD Studentships available for take up in October 2001.
- ❑ Clinical Update informs clinicians, purchasers and providers about research results relevant to clinical practice. It includes the newsletter *MRC Update*
- ❑ Mouse embryo bank and new mouse phenotypes services for researchers
- ❑ New sequence programme for mouse genome
- ❑ Outline of the MRC's involvement and research into Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies and UK publicly-funded research on the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies
- ❑ MRC's Role in Health Services and Public Health Research
- ❑ Epidemiological Studies to Explore the Health of Porton Down Veterans

Medical Research Council (MRC)

[www.mrc.ac.uk](http://www.mrc.ac.uk)

## UK (cont.)

### NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (NERC)

#### Description

- ❑ The UK's Natural Environment Research Council funds and carries out impartial scientific research in the sciences of the environment. NERC trains the next generation of independent environmental scientists. NERC's role is to bring together the full range of science necessary to understand the earth's complex and dynamic environment.
- ❑ The ultimate decision making body for NERC is its Council. Council decides on all issues of major importance, including corporate strategy, key strategic objectives and targets and major resource decisions. Council is accountable for its stewardship of NERC's budget and the extent to which key performance objectives and targets have been met. Council members are appointed by the Secretary of State, Department of Trade and Industry. Council is supported by two key bodies: the Resources and Strategy Group (RSG) and the Science and Technology Board (STB).

#### Objectives

- ❑ to promote and support, by any means, high quality basic, strategic and applied research, survey, long-term environmental monitoring and related postgraduate training in terrestrial, marine and freshwater biology and Earth, atmospheric, hydrological, oceanographic and polar sciences and Earth observation;
- ❑ to provide advice, disseminate knowledge and promote public understanding of various fields e.g. agricultural, construction, fishing, forestry, hydrocarbons etc.

#### Sections

- Atmospheric Science
- Earth Science
- Freshwater Science
- Marine Science
- Earth Observation
- Polar Science
- Science-Based Archaeology
- Terrestrial Science
- Interdisciplinary Science
- e-Science

Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)

[www.nerc.ac.uk](http://www.nerc.ac.uk)

## UK (cont.)

### BRITISH ACADEMY - NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

#### Description

- The British Academy was established by Royal Charter in 1902 under the full title of ‘The British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical and Philological Studies’. It is an independent and self-governing fellowship of scholars, elected for distinction and achievement in one or more branches of the academic disciplines that make up the humanities and social sciences, and is now organised in eighteen Sections by academic discipline.
- The British Academy is the national academy for the humanities and the social sciences, the counterpart to the Royal Society, which exists to serve the *natural* sciences.
- The Academy aims to represent the interests of scholarship nationally and internationally; to give recognition to excellence; to promote and support advanced research; to further international collaboration and exchange; to promote public understanding of research and scholarship; to publish the results of research.
- The Academy currently sponsors approximately 40 major research projects (called Academy Research Projects), each organised and run by its own committee. These projects aim to make available fundamental research tools of benefit to a wide range of scholars.

#### Functions

The Academy’s international relations cover three major areas:

- Agreements and funding programmes to support individual and collaborative research
- A network of links with partner institutions abroad
- Membership of and affiliation to international organisations

#### Current events

- Mediterranean Urbanisation - An opportunity for archaeologists and ancient historians working in a number of geographical locations to examine a period for which both written and material evidence is important.
- Germany and Europe - A ‘Europeanised’ Germany? - A Research Workshop organised in association with the Economic and Social Research Council, the London School of Economics, and the Association for the Study of German Politics.

#### Past projects

- ‘A World Elsewhere’ — Sense of an exit - Shakespeare lecture
- Economic Policy for Competition and Consumers
- Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community

The British Academy – National Academy for Humanities and Social Sciences

[www.britac.ac.uk](http://www.britac.ac.uk)

## UK (cont.)

### THE ROYAL SOCIETY

#### Description

- ❑ The Royal Society is the world's oldest scientific academy in continuous existence, and has been at the forefront of enquiry and discovery since its foundation in 1660.
- ❑ The Society is independent of government, as it has been throughout its existence, by virtue of its Royal Charters. In 1663, 'The Royal Society of London for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge' was granted its Arms and adopted the motto Nullius in verba, an expression of its enduring commitment to empirical evidence as the basis of knowledge about the natural world.
- ❑ Plays a crucial role as the champion of top quality science and technology.
- ❑ Funding of 380 postdoctoral science researchers who perform research across the science, engineering and technology spectrum.
- ❑ Produces a series of authoritative statements and reports that provide incisive advice to government and the public on key issues in science and technology.
- ❑ Promotes science education and awareness.
- ❑ Its body of 1300 Fellows and Foreign Members covering all scientific disciplines represents the interests of top quality science and technology in its interactions with government, the public and the media.
- ❑ Is taking an increasing position in furthering the role of science, engineering and technology in society by facilitating constructive dialogue between scientists and non-scientists.
- ❑ Publishes five internationally respected peer-viewed journals.
- ❑ Has been active on issues such as stem cell research, genetically modified plants and animals, the impacts of depleted uranium, the consequences of sequencing the human genome, and the origins of AIDS and HIV.

#### Objectives

- ❑ To further the role of science, engineering and technology in society.
- ❑ To promote education and the public's understanding of science.
- ❑ To provide independent authoritative advice on matters relating to science, engineering and technology.

#### Policy

- ❑ Leads the debate on issues such as climate change, use of depleted uranium, genetically modified organisms, and stem cells.

#### Current Projects

- ❑ Carbon Sinks
- ❑ GM Plants
- ❑ Infectious Diseases in Livestock
- ❑ Health Hazards of depleted uranium munitions

The Royal Society

[www.royalsoc.ac.uk](http://www.royalsoc.ac.uk)

**3.B. IN SOME ETFA**  
**COUNTRIES**

## **NORWAY**

### **RESEARCH COUNCIL OF NORWAY**

#### **Description**

The Research Council of Norway acts as:

- ❑ a government adviser, identifying present and future needs for knowledge and research;
- ❑ a funding agency for independent research programmes and projects, strategic programmes at research institutes, and Norwegian participation in international research programmes;
- ❑ a co-ordinator, initiating networks and promoting co-operation between R&D institutions, ministries, business and industry, public agencies and enterprises, other sources of funding, and users of research.

#### **Target areas**

- ❑ Basic research
- ❑ Human resources development
- ❑ Energy and climate research
- ❑ Marine research
- ❑ Health research
- ❑ Food science research
- ❑ Public sector revitalisation and improvement
- ❑ Polar research
- ❑ Information and communication technology

#### **Science and Technology Research Division**

- ❑ This division is responsible for basic research as well as strategic research within the industrial and energy sector. The division's main objective is to develop high-quality scientific research groups that aim to meet the needs of society, wield influence in selected areas, ensure adequate research diversity, and attract new talent.

#### **The Norwegian EU R&D Information Centre**

- ❑ The Norwegian EU R&D Information Centre is responsible for national EU RTD information and has as its main task to stimulate increased Norwegian participation in the framework programmes of the EU from research institutions, universities, SME and from industry.

Research Council of Norway

[www.forskningsradet.no](http://www.forskningsradet.no)

## NORWAY (cont.)

### NORWEGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS

#### Description

- The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters, founded in 1857, is a non-governmental, nation-wide, and interdisciplinary body that embraces all fields of learning.
- The Academy is divided into two divisions, one for natural sciences and one for humanities and social sciences. Each division is subdivided into sections for the constituent disciplines.

#### Objectives

- The main purpose of the Academy is the advancement of science and scholarship in Norway.
- It provides a national forum of communication within and between the various learned disciplines, and it represents Norwegian science vis-à-vis foreign academies and international organisations.
- The Academy fulfils these functions by initiating and supporting research projects, by organising meetings and seminars on topics of current interest, by publishing scientific and scholarly works, and by participating in and nominating representatives to various national and international scientific bodies. The Academy also has international scientific co-operation agreements with sister academies in the Baltic states, Poland, Hungary and France.

#### Meetings/lectures 2001

##### Natural Sciences division

- “Biochemical mechanisms and biological adaptations: a source for ideas about new technology and new products”
- “Quantum mechanics – one hundred years after Planck”
- “Perspectives on materials science in the 21<sup>st</sup> century – what about Norwegian research?”

##### Humanities and Social Sciences division

- The adoption of foreign children seen in the light of importance of kinship in Norway today”.
- “Minerva and the mass media. The role of the humanist in modern society”.
- “Organisation and political structure: Some basic problems in the Russian democratic movement 1990-93”.
- Knowledge about knowledge: How people create their worldviews.

Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters

[www.dnva.no](http://www.dnva.no)

## NORWAY (cont.)

### NORWEGIAN ACADEMY OF TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

#### Description

- ❑ The Norwegian Academy of Technological Sciences (NTVA) is an independent organisation that was founded in 1955. The Academy is a member of the Council of Academies of Engineering (CAETS) and of the European Council of Applied Sciences and Engineering

#### Objectives

The main objectives of the Academy are to:

- ❑ promote research, education and development within the fields of technology and the natural sciences
- ❑ stimulate international co-operation within these fields
- ❑ promote the understanding of technology and natural sciences among the authorities and the public

The main activities of NTVA are:

- ❑ regular meetings for members in Trondheim and Oslo
- ❑ national and international seminars and symposia
- ❑ expert studies and workshops on selected topics, development of policy recommendations
- ❑ international co-operation (CAETS and Euro-CASE)
- ❑ publications of The Annual Report, Seminar and Project Reports, etc.

#### Current Events/Conferences

- ❑ Do We Understand Global Climate Change ?
- ❑ Engineering and Science Education
- ❑ Russian - Norwegian Co-operation on Safety and Reliability of Complex Technical Systems

Norwegian Academy of Technological Sciences

[www.ntnu.no/ntva/](http://www.ntnu.no/ntva/)

## **SWITZERLAND**

### **SWISS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Swiss Science and Technology Council (SSTC) is the advisory body of the Federal Council for all matters relating to science, education, research and technology policy.
- ❑ SSTC formulates general concepts for the attention of the Federal Council from the standpoint of science and suggests measures for their implementation. To identify the information required for science, education, research and technology policy it works together with institutions of the Swiss science policy such as the Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CEST).
- ❑ Out of own interest or in behave of the federal council the Federal Department of Economic Affairs or the Federal Department of Home Affairs the SSTC takes position on science, education, research and technology policy problems and issues. The Centre for Technology Assessment (CTA) is attached to the SSTC.

#### **Objectives**

- ❑ At the moment, the SSTC is primarily involved in preparation of the governmental goals for education, science, and technology policy 2004-2007.
- ❑ To begin with, it plans to publish its views ("SWTR Schriften") on academic career development, the objectives of Swiss science policy, clinical research, and reform of the university system. Besides this, it has been mandated by the Federal Council to organise and co-ordinate an evaluation of the two fostering institutions: the Swiss National Foundation (SNF) and the Commission for Technology and Innovation (CTI).

Swiss Science and Technology Council

[www.swtr.ch](http://www.swtr.ch)

## **SWITZERLAND (cont.)**

### **COUNCIL OF SWISS SCIENTIFIC ACADEMIES (CASS)**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Council contains the four Swiss academies recognised by the Bundesrat: the Swiss Academy of the Mind and Social Sciences, the Swiss Academy of Medicinal Sciences, the Swiss Academy of Natural Sciences and the Swiss Academy of Technical Sciences.
- ❑ CASS was founded in 1981 and promotes collaboration of the 4 scientific academies in important fields.
- ❑ CASS is also a member of the European Science Foundation and the Convention of All European Academies. It keeps in constant contact with all other scientific academies/institutions both in Switzerland and world-wide.

#### **Objectives**

- ❑ To concentrate on scientific research work and promote interdisciplinary colloquiums and symposiums with international participation. The results are publicly published via the media and publications.
- ❑ To be intermediary for important social and political problems in society.
- ❑ Concerning scientific politics, the Council actively participates in discussions and lays particularly worth to being the voice of its members. It also sees itself as a privileged collaborator for the Government concerning scientific research politics.
- ❑ To intensify public awareness of the chances and risks of scientific research work and to be actively engaged in the responsibility of male/female scientists.

#### **Sections**

The CASS commission engages itself in the interdisciplinary themes of all four academies. Some of these are, e.g.

- ❑ Commission for Polar research.
- ❑ Commission for research partners in developing countries.
- ❑ Commission for Human Rights.

#### **Meetings/Events**

- ❑ International colloquium of the Council of Swiss research/scientific academies.

Council of Swiss Scientific Academies (CASS)

[www.cass.ch](http://www.cass.ch)

## **SWITZERLAND (cont.)**

### **FEDERAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE (OFES)**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Federal Office of Education and Science which depends on the Federal Department of Home Affairs, has an annual budget of approximately 1.2 billion CHF to support education and research in Switzerland

#### **Objectives/Sections**

- ❑ General education (international co-operation, European education programmes, post-graduate studies, bursaries for foreign students, federal exams).
- ❑ Universities (including: Swiss virtual campus, equal opportunities, Bologna Declaration).
- ❑ International research (EU Framework Programmes, COST, international research organisations).
- ❑ National research (including: national research programmes, subventions, encouraging research in Switzerland, national research poles).

Federal Council of Education and Science (OFES)

[www.admin.ch/bbw/f/auswahl.html](http://www.admin.ch/bbw/f/auswahl.html)

## **SWITZERLAND (cont.)**

### **SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (SNSF)**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Foundation Council is the governing body of the SNSF, which was founded in 1952. The Foundation Council has representatives of the scientific and research communities, the Federal Government and the cantons as well as economic and cultural institutions.
- ❑ Acting on a mandate issued by the Swiss Federal Government, the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) supports research undertaken inside and outside universities and fosters young scientific talent.
- ❑ The Research Council, which is divided into four Divisions, evaluates research projects and makes decisions about awarding grants. The Local Research Commissions award fellowships for prospective researchers and assist the SNSF with the evaluation of grant applications.

#### **Objectives**

- ❑ With its interdisciplinary and problem-oriented research programmes, the Swiss National Science Foundation attempts to provide scientifically sound solutions to problems of social significance and to develop scientific centres of excellence for certain subject areas.
- ❑ The Pluriannual Programmes define the principal themes for research promotion policy over the medium and long term. However, members of the managing bodies of the Swiss National Science Foundation also comment on current scientific and research policy issues outside the guidelines defined in these periodic programmes.

#### **Sections**

- ❑ Division I - Humanities and Social Sciences
- ❑ Division II - Mathematics, Natural and Engineering Sciences
- ❑ Division III - Biology and Medicine
  
- ❑ Section A: Biology and Experimental Medicine
- ❑ Section B: Clinical and Preventive Medicine
  
- ❑ Special Committee
- ❑ AIDS Research
  
- ❑ Division IV – National research Programmes (NRP), Swiss Priority Programmes (SPP), National Centres of Competence in Research (NCCR)

Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)

[www.snf.ch](http://www.snf.ch)

**3.C. IN SOME APPLICANT**  
**COUNTRIES**

## **BULGARIA**

### **THE BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (BAS)**

#### **Description**

- The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS) is a national autonomous association for scientific research, which includes academic institutes, laboratories and other independent research entities.
- The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences unites the academicians and corresponding members from the country, recognized Professors scientists from scientific institutes in Bulgaria, as well as foreign members.
- The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is a legal entity.
- The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences participates in scientific research, in accordance with human values and national interests and works for the multiplication of the spiritual and material treasures of the Bulgarian people.

#### **Objectives**

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences:

- Performs fundamental experiments and preparation of highly trained specialists independently and together with universities.
- Investigates the history, language and literature of the Bulgarian people and their contribution to world culture.
- Develops forecasts and long-term programs for social, economical, scientific, technical, ecological and cultural development of the country.
- Provides opinion and assessments for projects and programs of national importance.
- Publishes scientific works and scientific studies for the general public.  
Deals with manufacturing, trading and other activities, related to scientific experiments and application of scientific results.

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS)

[www.bas.bg](http://www.bas.bg)

## **REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS**

### **RESEARCH PROMOTION FOUNDATION (RPF)**

#### **Description**

- Founded in 1996, the Research Promotion Foundation (RPF) was established at the initiative of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, to promote the development of scientific and technological research in Cyprus due to the fundamental importance of research in contemporary societies.
- The Foundation is an independent organisation governed by a twelve-member Board of Directors, appointed by the Council of Ministers for a five-year period. The Foundation's core objective is the promotion of scientific and technological research in Cyprus. Several specific objectives and priorities have been defined by the Foundation's Statute and the decisions of its Board of Directors, for the promotion of the main objective.

#### **Objectives**

Scientific and technological research in Cyprus is promoted through the Research Promotion Foundation's Programmes, namely:

1. The Annual Programme for the Financing of Research Projects; and
2. The Programme for the Support of Young Researchers = PENEK.

In general, the RPF's Programmes aim at:

- Encouraging the implementation of projects mainly on applied research.
- Upgrading the research infrastructure in Cyprus.
- Activating the research force of Cyprus in specific research areas.
- Establishing the development of research networks.
- Supporting the understanding, adjustment and participation of Cypriot researchers to European Programmes.

Research Promotion Foundation (RPF)

[www.research.org.cy](http://www.research.org.cy)

## **CZECH REPUBLIC**

### **ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

#### **Description/Objectives**

- The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic is one of the successor organizations to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, which represented Czechoslovakia in ICSU as of 1952, Czechoslovakia having been represented before that by the Czechoslovak National Research Council.
- The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASCR) was established in 1992 by the Czech National Council (Act No. 283/1992 of the Collection of Acts) as the Czech successor of the former Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. ASCR is the leading non-university basic research public institution in the Czech Republic. It conducts both fundamental and strategic applied research to create scientific knowledge that contributes to strengthening the nation's position in key areas of science and to finding up-to-date solutions to contemporary problems of the society.
- Within three Scientific Divisions, namely the Division of Mathematics, Physics, and Earth Sciences, Division of Chemical and Life Sciences, and Division of Humanities and Social Sciences, the Academy currently manages a network of sixty research institutes and five supporting units staffed by a total of 6400 employees, of whom slightly over one half are university-trained researchers and PhD. scientists. The ASCR institutes are also involved in education by providing courses at the graduate level and supervising doctoral programs. The Head Office of the Academy and forty research institutes are located in Prague, the remaining institutes being situated throughout the country.
- The Academy formulates its own scientific policy, advises the state on major issues of its R&D policy, administers national as well as international research programs, and promotes cooperation with both applied research and industry to foster technology transfer and exploitation of scientific knowledge.

#### **Scientific Divisions**

- Mathematics, Physics and Earth Sciences
  1. Section of Mathematics, Physics and Computer Science
  2. Section of Applied Physics
  3. Section of Earth Sciences
- Life and Chemical Sciences
  4. Section of Chemical Sciences
  5. Section of Biological and Medical Sciences
  6. Section of Bio-Ecological Sciences
- Humanities and Social Sciences
  7. Section of Social and Economic Sciences
  8. Section of Historical Sciences
  9. Section of Humanities and Philology

Academy of Sciences of The Czech Republic

[www.cas.cz/index.html.en](http://www.cas.cz/index.html.en)

## ESTONIA

### ESTONIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

#### Description

- The Estonian Academy of Sciences was founded in 1938. The principles of its activity and structure were originally fixed by the Act on the Estonian Academy of Sciences promulgated by the Decree of the State Protector on January 28, 1938.
- The present activity of the Academy is regulated by a new Act on the Estonian Academy of Sciences, which was passed by State Assembly on April 16, 1997 and promulgated President of Republic on April 29, 1997.

#### Objectives/Activities

- Among the prioritised tasks of the Estonian Academy of Sciences in 2000, the development of international scientific relations was prominently outstanding. Much attention was accorded to co-operation with international scientific organisations and to creation of favourable conditions, so that more contacts on the level of individual scientists could be established. Participation of the Estonian Academy of Sciences in diplomatic effort of Estonia has increased.
- In 2000, too the relations with international scientific organisations were ascendant. Among those, the European Science Foundation (ESF) was in the lead. Because it was only at the end 1999 that the Estonian Academy of Sciences and the Estonian Science Foundation were admitted members of ESF, setting the co-operation properly going was of much concern past year. Co-members of the ESF, the Academy and Science Foundation jointly assigned the task force of Estonian representatives.
- No less significant is the activity of the Academy (notably of Chairman of Energy Council, Member of Academy Mihkel Veiderma) for launching the US-Estonian co-operation project on oil shale research. The respective frame agreement was signed on 4 February in the Academy premises.
- A prominent part of international relations of the Estonian Academy of Sciences was constituted by organisation of exchange of scientists, effected under bilateral co-operation agreements between partner academies. In 2000, there were signed co-operation agreements with Chinese Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine. Renewed and complemented were the agreements with Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Russian Academy of Sciences. As of 01.01.2001, the Estonian Academy of Sciences had 23 effective co-operation agreements with partner academies.

Estonian Academy of Sciences

<http://www.akadeemia.ee/eng/>

## **HUNGARY**

### **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY COUNCIL (STPC)**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The Hungarian Government established the Science and Technology Policy Council and its Science Advisory Board in 1999.
- ❑ The Council outlines a long-term development program for Hungarian science, technology and innovation. It is based on the conceptions and plans for the future of wide circles in Hungarian intellectual, economic and political life.

#### **Objectives**

- ❑ Improving the quality of life of the citizens.
- ❑ Achieving socially, economically and environmentally sustainable balanced development.
- ❑ Ironing out differences in regional development.
- ❑ Establishing competitive enterprises and creating secure, well-paid jobs.

#### **Research and Development Programs**

##### **Improving the quality of life**

- ❑ Biomedical research – special emphasis on application of the techniques of molecular biology.
- ❑ New methods of health preservation and prophylaxis along with advances in rehabilitation.
- ❑ Pharmaceutical research using molecular techniques.
- ❑ Functional genomics.
- ❑ Research into social hygiene, health policy and economic aspects of health care.
- ❑ Sustainable mobility.

##### **Information and communications technologies**

- ❑ Integrated intelligent sensors.
- ❑ Development of devices and methods for human language technologies.
- ❑ Mobile and integrated telecommunications networks.
- ❑ Application of analogue computation techniques and telepresence.
- ❑ Application of molecular-level information technologies.
- ❑ Telematics for intelligent transportation systems.

##### **Environmental and materials**

- ❑ Ecological research.
- ❑ Detection and neutralisation of environmentally polluting materials, and the working out of programs to decrease pollution.
- ❑ Utilisation of raw materials found in Hungary.
- ❑ Utilisation of new energy resources and energy-saving technologies.
- ❑ Production of new materials and research into environmentally-friendly materials.
- ❑ Nanotechnology: manufacturing and analysis of materials on the molecular level.
- ❑ Research on environmental aspects of transportation and water management.

##### **Agribusiness and biotechnology**

- ❑ Animal and plant breeding using molecular techniques: research on functional genomics.

- Research into enhancing farm, forest and game management.
- Research into animal hygiene and plant protection.
- Research into competitiveness and the effects of Hungary's accession to the European Union in the field of agribusiness.
- Research and development concerning food industry technologies and food safety.

**National heritage and contemporary social challenges**

- Hungarian culture in European integration and other international processes.
- The national minorities issue in theory and practice, in particular its historical, legal, sociological and political aspects.
- Study of mental and moral state of society, social habits and identity.
- Exploration of the physical and intellectual values in the cultural heritage and their publication to a broad public.
- Research into the integration of Gypsies into society.

**Implementation of the technology policy**

- Strengthening co-operation between research and development institutions and the business sector.
- Enhancing the innovation capability of the entrepreneurial sphere.

Science and Technology Policy Council (STPC)

[www.om.hu](http://www.om.hu)

## **HUNGARY (cont.)**

### **HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING (HAE)**

#### **Description**

- The Hungarian Academy of Engineering (HAE) the first such institution in this part of Europe, was founded on the 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1990.
- The HAE has 163 members. In electing new members, covering every field of technical life and the adequate representational of different fields are among the basic criteria.
- The HAE aims to foster international integration of creative engineering activities by establishing the constitutional framework and functioning conditions of an independent national engineering academy in the Hungarian Republic.
- It enables the organised co-operation with the Council of Academies of Engineering and Technological Sciences (CAETS; Washington), and with the engineering academies of other countries, Hungarian scientific associations, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies, institutions of higher education, and research institutions.

#### **Objectives**

- The declared aims of the HAE are to serve the Hungarian Republic and the nation in all fields connected to the development of techniques and technologies, as this is the basic instrument for social welfare.
- It also aims to act as a forum for collecting and exchanging information in the fields mentioned, to express its opinion, and to advise the Parliament, the Government, the Executive Branch of Government and other appropriate bodies.
- In order to fulfil the above-mentioned aims, the HAE organises programs, competitions and study tours.

#### **CAETS**

- The Council of Academies of Engineering and Technological Sciences (CAETS), an international non-governmental association, was established in 1978 in recognition of the increasing dependence of nations on technology and its advances for their economic and social welfare.
- The Council's primary purpose is to promote international co-operation in engineering and technology in order to facilitate effective contributions of technological progress to the societies of all nations. The objectives of CAETS are:
  - To provide an international forum for the discussion of technological and engineering issues;
  - To encourage co-operative international engineering efforts;
  - To foster the establishment of additional national engineering academies; and
  - To contribute to the strengthening of engineering and technological activities in order to promote economic and social welfare throughout the world.

### **The HAE as the member of CAETS**

- Ever since its foundation the HAE has always been very active in its international co-operation. This can be supported on the one hand by a number of international events held in Hungary, e.g.: the Hungarian-Italian Symposium on Ceramics, the Hungarian-English Workshop on Mechatronics, the Hungarian-American Conference on the Intellectual Property Rights, the Hungarian-German Frühlingsakademie (picture 7), the General Meeting of FEANI, etc.
- Additionally, the HAE has also established and maintained widespread bi- and multilateral professional relations with the officials and members of several foreign national academies of engineering.

Hungarian Academy of Engineering (HAE)

[www.mernokakademia.hu/](http://www.mernokakademia.hu/)

## **HUNGARY (cont.)**

### **HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (HAS)**

#### **Description**

- ❑ The foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS) was decided in 1825.
- ❑ The reform process reached its climax in April 1994, when the new Act on the HAS was promulgated and was followed by the elaboration and adoption of the Academy's new Statutes and By-laws. Under Act XL of 1994, the Academy is an independent public body based on the principle of self-government, with the main task of cultivating, supporting and representing Hungarian science.
- ❑ The HAS is an independent public body based on the principle of self-government.

#### **Objectives**

It is the right and duty of the Academy to:

- ❑ Support the development of sciences, scientific research, and the publication of scientific books and journals.
- ❑ Regularly evaluate scientific research results as well as encourage and assist publication, dissemination and utilisation thereof.
- ❑ Represent, within its sphere of responsibilities, Hungarian science in Hungarian public life and at international scientific fora.

To perform these tasks the Academy:

- ❑ Establishes and maintains research institutes for the cultivation of sciences and other institutions: library, archives, information system etc.
- ❑ Sets up scientific sections and committees to co-ordinate the activity of researchers working at different institutions, research units and universities.
- ❑ The Academy gives its opinion on issues relating to science and other important questions and problems concerning the Hungarian society and economy without any request or permission of the organs, fields or governing groups concerned.

#### **Scientific Sections**

- ❑ Linguistics and Literary Scholarship
- ❑ Philosophy and Historical Sciences
- ❑ Mathematics
- ❑ Agricultural Sciences
- ❑ Medical Sciences
- ❑ Technical Sciences
- ❑ Chemical Sciences
- ❑ Biological Sciences
- ❑ Economics and Law – including sociology, demography and political sciences
- ❑ Earth Sciences
- ❑ Physical Sciences

Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS)

[www.mta.hu](http://www.mta.hu)

## LATVIA

### LATVIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

#### Description

- Since 14 February 1992, the Latvian Academy of Sciences (Academia Scientiarum Latviensis) is functioning as an association of scientists as described above in consonance with its newly developed Charter and Statutes. On 23 January 1997, the Charter of the Academy was endorsed by the Saeima (Parliament) of the Republic of Latvia. The Latvian Academy of Sciences (LAS) represents Latvia in the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and in the Association of All European Academies (ALLEA).

#### Objectives/Activities

- The main aims and tasks of the LAS have been formulated in the Charter, to be mentioned here: favouring research in the basic and applied sciences, especially in interdisciplinary research; promoting studies in Latvian history, culture and the development of the Latvian language; active participation in establishing Latvian science policy and consulting of the government on scientific issues; care about publishing of scientific literature, developing scientific terminology and maintenance of scientific standards in encyclopaedias; organization of congresses, conferences, discussions and competitions, popularization of scientific achievements; maintenance of international contacts of Latvian scientists; protection, maintenance and perfection of research ethics, discussion principles, and traditions.
- The main forms of activities of the LAS are meetings and general meetings, academic readings and work in scientific divisions of the Academy, by giving consultations and experts' conclusions, in evaluating scientific trends and elaborating national scientific programmes, organizing scientific discussions, awarding the Grand Medal of the LAS and prizes named after prominent scientists, awards to students of higher educational establishments, degrees of Dr.h.c., maintain contacts with the scientific institutions of foreign countries (in 1996, with 21 academies of sciences abroad), and so on.

Latvian Academy of Sciences

[www.lza.lv](http://www.lza.lv)

**MALTA**

**MALTA COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

(<http://www.mcst.org.mt> - *Website under construction*)

## POLAND

### POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

#### Description/Objectives

- ❑ The Polish Academy of Sciences was founded in 1952, replacing the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cracow which ceased to act until 1989, when it was formally reinstalled as a learned society. The Academy is a state scientific institution.
- ❑ It acts through an elected corporation of scientists and its own research institutes. The Academy aims to develop Sciences, its promotion and the advancement of national culture.
- ❑ The tasks of the Academy are in particular conducting scientific research, presentation of opinions and programs concerning problems of science and the application of the results in practice, development of international scientific co-operation by participation in international scientific organisations and by co-operation with foreign scientific institutions on the basis of bilateral agreements, education of different types, presentation of opinions on legislative acts concerned with science, its application, and with education.
- ❑ There are currently 326 members (193 ordinary members and 133 corresponding members) elected for life, as well as 225 foreign members.

Polish Academy of Sciences/Polska Akademia Nauk

[www.pan.pl](http://www.pan.pl)

## ROMANIA

### ROMANIAN ACADEMY

#### Description

- As a national institution, the **Romanian Academy** represents the highest cultural forum both in humanities and natural sciences. During its existence, the **Romanian Academy** has made an extraordinary contribution to the development of a fruitful national scientific activity. With few exceptions, its members have been the most important and representative Romanian personalities.
- At present, the **Romanian Academy** is an autonomous institution whose executive leadership is a Board consisting of a president, four vice-presidents a general secretary.
- As a symbol of the national spirituality, the Romanian Academy has brought together the most distinguished scientific, cultural and artistic personalities, fulfilling its mission of being " an orientation forum for all intellectual work within our nation", as Mihail Sadoveanu put it.

#### Objectives/Activities

- Ever since the beginning, the activity of the Romanian Academy has been oriented towards making out capital works for the national culture: the thesaurus dictionary of the Romanian language, the glossary, the vocabulary and atlas of the Romanian language; among these works, a central part is held by the monumental *Etymologicum Magnum Romaniae*; orthography unification; the translation of the works written by the Classics of the Antiquity; editing of the works written by the forerunners of Romanian culture; the research of the historical past, both by archaeological investigation and by publishing documents (the rich "Hurmuzaki" collection stands out among the last); stimulation of the scientific life in various fields, in one word, the coordination of the fundamental scientific research in the country.
- The Romanian Academy consists of 14 specialized sections: Section of Philology and Literature, Section of Historical and Archaeological Sciences, Section of Mathematical Sciences, Section of Physical Sciences, Section of Chemical Sciences, Section of Biological Sciences, Section of Technical Sciences, Section of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, Section of Medical Sciences, Section of Economic, Juridical and Sociological Sciences, Section of Philosophical, Theological, Psychological and Pedagogical Sciences, Section of Arts, Architecture and Audiovisual, Section of Information Science and Technology. It has three branches in Jassy, Cluj-Napoca and Timisoara. It also has 66 research institutes in Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj-Napoca, Timisoara, Sibiu, Craiova, and Târgu-Mures. There are 77 specialized commissions (out of which 12 are interdisciplinary and 65 subordinated to the sections). The institutions that are subordinated to the Romanian Academy are: The Library of the Romanian Academy, The Publishing House of the Romanian Academy, and the Scientists' House. The "M.H. Elias" Foundation is also under its supervision.

- The Romanian Academy has initiated and coordinates a few priority programmes of national value, which are main concerns for the present and future: The Thesaurus Dictionary of the Romanian Language, Romanian Academy's Small Dictionary, General Dictionary of Romanian Literature, and The Treatise on the Romanians' History.

Romanian Academy

[www.acad.ro](http://www.acad.ro)

## SLOVAKIA

### SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

#### Description

- On July 2, 1942, the Parliament of the Slovak Republic instituted the Slovak Academy of Sciences and Arts (SAVU). Ever since its founding it was framed as a representative and, concomitantly, a working scholarly institution. During the post-World War II period, SAVU transformed itself into the Slovak Academy of Sciences; its establishment was legally grounded upon an act passed by the Slovak National Council on July 18, 1953. The operation of the Slovak Academy of Sciences was hereafter regulated by further appurtenant legislation.
- November 17, 1989, marked the beginning of significant changes purported to enable the Slovak Academy of Sciences to transform itself and more closely conform with the organisation of science and research in advanced countries abroad. Today the Slovak Academy of Sciences presents itself at home and throughout the world by its accomplishments in basic and applied research.
- Since its founding also the structure of the Slovak Academy of Sciences has gone through some changes. The Slovak Academy of Sciences currently comprises 74 organisational units, of which 47 are budgetary and 27 contributory. It edits and issues 42 scholarly and professional journals and 11 year-books. It affiliates 46 scholarly societies operating as civic associations.
- The Slovak Academy of Sciences is governed by the Presidium, which is elected by a Board of Research Scholars; the board itself is composed of elected representatives from the respective SAS institutes. The Academy is presided over by the president, who – upon a prior nomination by the Board of Research Scholars - is appointed and recalled by the Government of the Slovak Republic. The 15-member Presidium includes vice presidents and a scientific secretary who are nominated by the Presidium, and appointed and recalled by the Government of the Slovak Republic. The remaining members are appointed and recalled by the Board of Research Scholars

#### Objectives/Activities

There are several institutions at The Academy which support the activities of the reasearch institutes. The two main ones are:

##### **Library:**

- The Central Library of the Slovak Academy of Sciences is **the main library of SAS** and the central library of the library-informational net of SAS. It fulfils the function of a specialized information institute, which provides general information activity in the field of a basic research in Slovakia
- **The generally aimed library collection** consists of the basic works from all scientific fields and from all languages, encyclopaedical literature, interdisciplinary literature and selectively also bellesletters and college textbooks.
- The library build up **the complete collection of the scientific works published by Slovak Academy of Sciences**, it also obtains the works published by the Academy of Sciences of Czech Republic

**Institute for Foreign Language Studies:**

- The main activities of the Institute are focused on foreign language courses in English, French, German and Russian, for all advanced (PhD.) education and training activities offered by SAS institutes. As in previous years, the Institute continues to offer intensive language training for SAS doctorate students, adjusted to new models of teaching foreign languages, and designed in a curriculum that meets the requirements for professional communication in research and science. A new Slovak language course is also offered to meet the needs of foreign doctoral trainees.

Slovak Academy of Sciences

[www.sav.sk](http://www.sav.sk)

## SLOVENIA

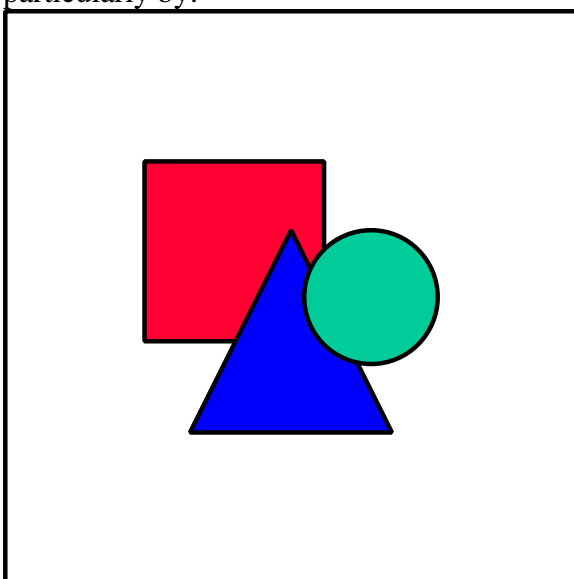
### SLOVENIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS

#### Description

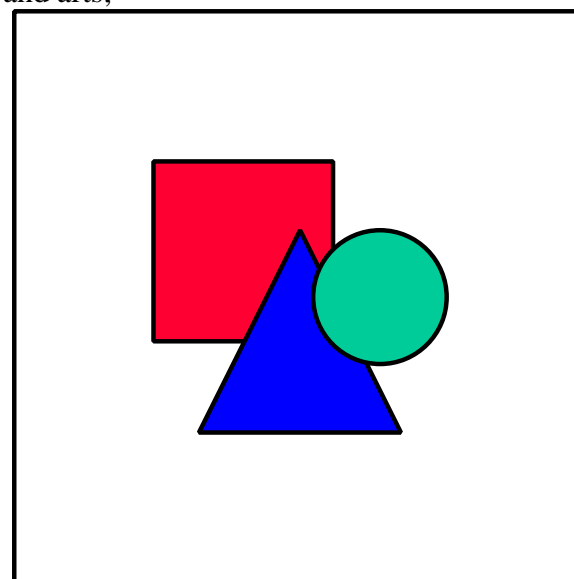
- The Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (by short SASA) is the supreme national institution of sciences and arts. It associates scientists and artists, who have been elected as its members for their outstanding achievements in the field of sciences and arts.

#### Objectives

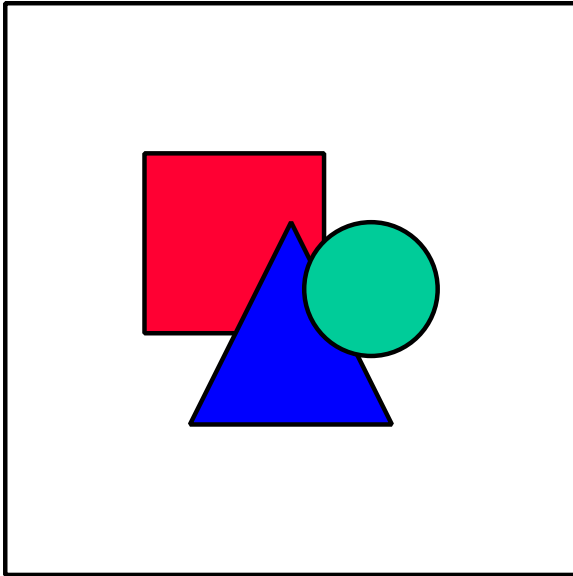
- SASA cultivates, encourages and promote sciences and arts, through its activities, contributes to the development of scientific thought and creativity in the arts, particularly by:



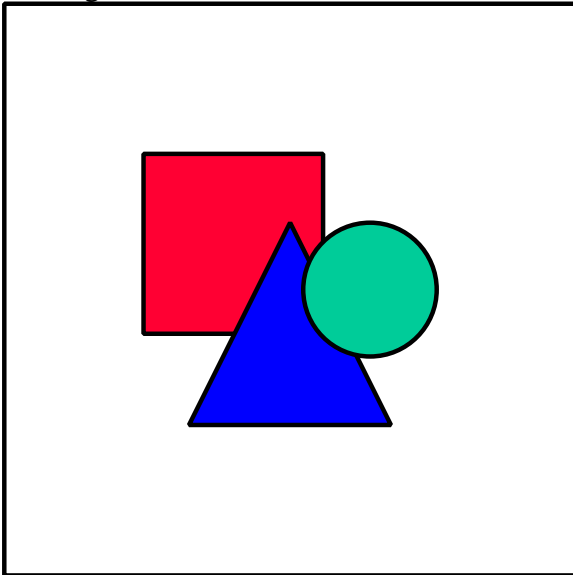
- addressing basic issues of sciences and arts;



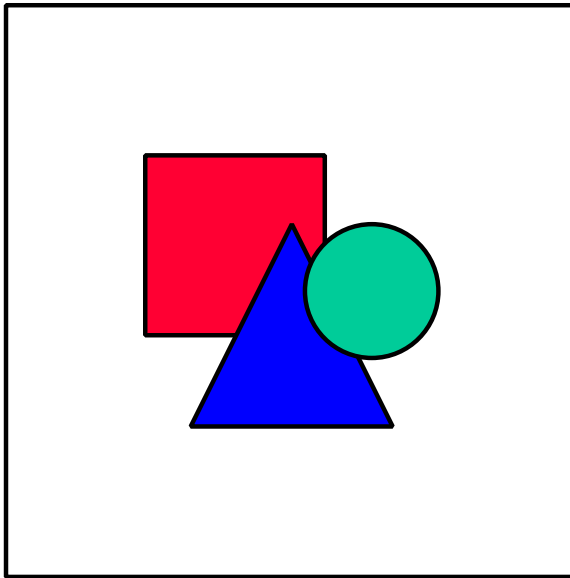
- participating in establishing the policies of research activities and creativity in arts;



- giving appraisals, proposals and opinions on the position, development and promotion of sciences and arts, and on the organization of research activities and creativity in the arts;



- organizing research work, also in cooperation with universities and other research institutions, particularly in the fields which are important for the awareness of and gaining insight into the natural and cultural heritage of the Slovenian nation and for the development of its



language and culture, and developing  
international cooperation in the field of sciences and arts.

Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

[www.sazu.si/English/english.htm](http://www.sazu.si/English/english.htm)

