

All European Academies

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European National Academies and the ERA – the view of ALLEA

15 May 2009, Krakow (PAU)



— ALLEA members and governance

- ▶ **53 national academies from 40 countries** (Council of Europe) founded in 1994
- ▶ **Diverse membership**
 - from learned societies to research performing organizations;
 - from grant-givers to think-tanks;
 - from leading G8 nations to emerging economies
- ▶ Academy members enjoy unparalleled authority in science and society due to their
 - **excellence** in science and scholarship
 - **independence** from ideological, commercial and political interests
- ▶ **Presidency / Board / Standing Committees / Working Groups / Task Forces**
- ▶ **Permanent Secretariat** hosted since 2000 by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam



— ALLEA's function

- ▶ **exchange experiences** and information between European national academies on how best to serve science and society in a rapidly changing scientific environment and **changing regulatory and educational cultures;**
- ▶ address **science policy and science foresight** challenges at **European level** and beyond;
- ▶ interact with policy makers, the media, and others **for the benefit of science at large;**
- ▶ foster excellence in science and scholarship and high ethical standards in the **conduct of science;**
- ▶ support efforts ensuring the freedom of science and enhancing access to **good science education.**



— ALLEA at work

- ▶ Member Academies develop **joint science policy activities** facilitated through ALLEA
- ▶ ALLEA analyses are carried out through **expert Standing Committees, topic-related Working Groups** and Ad-Hoc Task Forces
- ▶ ALLEA advice takes the form of **analytical reports and studies, memoranda and statements**, articles and essays (ALLEA publications)
- ▶ **ALLEA Strategy** is adopted by General Assembly, implementation monitored by Steering Committee / Executive Board, operations guided by Presidency and Permanent Secretariat



— ALLEA work on ERA

ERA Green Paper / FP7:

- ▶ “Investing in Knowledge in Europe. Reflections of ALLEA on the proposals for the 7th FP 2007-2013...” (2005)
- ▶ “Challenges of the Future: Reflections of ALLEA on ERA” (2007): refers to the contributions of ALLEA bodies to the ERA, and recommends:
 - strengthening support for mobility of young researchers;
 - supporting Open Access / data sharing as good practice;
 - ERA to inspire research policies at all levels (country, region, local);
 - improving links between education, academia and innovation;
 - fostering regional cooperation between academies (Vysehrad; EMAN; Nordic-Baltic);
 - promoting globalisation of the ERA, ex.: MoU ALLEA-NASAC (Network of African Science Academies); ERA-Net CO-Reach (China)



— ALLEA work on ERA

Extended EU:

- ▶ “National Strategies of Research in Smaller European Countries” (2002)
- ▶ “Excellence and Equal Access to the ERA. (... after the incorporation of the accession countries into the EU)” (2004)
- ▶ “Emerging Regional Cooperation: Southeast European Academies of Sciences and Humanities in the ERA” (2008)



— ALLEA work for ERA

Strengthening science for the benefit of European society/ies

ALLEA Standing Committee for Science and Ethics :

Towards a European Code of Conduct “**Research integrity / research misconduct**” (European delegates conference Berne VI/2009; preparing input to world conference Singapore 2010)

ALLEA Standing Committee for **Intellectual Property Rights**

Symposium: “New challenges in IPR for Academies and research performing organizations” (Budapest XI/09)

ALLEA WG “Evaluating for Science”: internationalising institutional ex-post evaluation: self-evaluation, management, **prospective evaluation** (as used for the evaluation of all research units of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences)

ALLEA General Conference 2010: “**Learning and science education**”



— ALLEA work for ERA (in a global context)

Strengthening science advice for the benefit of European society/ies

National academies traditionally active in *national* science advice

European National Academies are striving to have ONE voice also in the European arena:

European Academies Scientific Advisory Council/EASAC < ALLEA members:

- threat of zoonotic infections for man and animals;
- ecosystem services and biodiversity;
- drug-resistant tuberculosis

Interacademy Council < Interacademy Panel (IAC < IAP members):

- Lighting the way: towards a sustainable energy future;
- Realizing the ... potential of African agriculture

ICSU (International Council for Science):

- Integrated research on hazards and risk;
- Ecosystem change and human well-being

ALLEA work for the future of ERA: Towards a European Young Academy?



Capacity building (activities by ALLEA Presidency and Secretariat):

An ALLEA survey in early 2009 (to be published) revealed that most Member Academies offer specific support for early career scholars, e.g.:

- research programme support (GEBIP: Turkish Academy of Sciences)
 - fellowships (e.g.: Royal Society)
 - doctoral scholarships (e.g.: Polish Academy of Sciences)
 - prizes (e.g.: Otto Wichterle Award of ASČR)
 - travel Grants (e.g.: Swiss Academies)
 - young Scientists' Fora / Clubs (e.g.: Israel, Estonia, Finland), etc.
- ▶ BUT: very few offer a role in the science policy function of the Academy

ALLEA aims at strengthening the role of young scientists
in the development of a vision for the ERA

ALLEA work for the future of ERA: Towards a European Young Academy?



- ▶ Some Member Academies have established National Young Academies:
 - DE: BBAW / Leopoldina: **Die Junge Akademie** (2000)
 - NL: KNAW: **De Jonge Akademie** (2005)
 - AT: Austrian Academy of Sciences: **Junge Kurie** (2008)
 - Other Academies are planning similar initiatives
- ▶ which offer an opportunity to:
 - Enable interdisciplinary research
 - Establish a network of future science leaders
 - Encourage early career researchers to play a role in science policy debates
 - Embrace responsibility to support enthusiasm for science among the young

Functions of a European Young Academy

- ▶ Stimulate scientific dialogues (interdisciplinarity; “grand challenges”)
- ▶ Contribute to science / society debates
- ▶ Voice of next generation of science leaders in Europe
- ▶ A way to move forward in ERA / EHEA for the next generation

ALLEA work for the future of ERA: Towards a European Young Academy?



Worldwide Context

National: e.g.: Sudanese Academy of Sciences

International: “Annual Meeting of New Champions”

Launched in Tianjin, China, 26-28 Sept 2008

Supported by IAP and World Economic Forum Davos (WEF)

ALLEA President chaired Programme Committee

- ▶ ca. 50 young scientists (recommendations worldwide), together with young leaders in other fields, economy; politics; media; etc.
- ▶ 2 special sessions:
 - Managing science for a better world
 - The role of frontier sciences in shaping society

Next Meeting: Dalian, China, 9-12 Sept 2009

- ▶ Proposals for candidates expected from ALLEA Member Academies



— ALLEA work for the future of ERA

Capacity building (activities by ALLEA Presidency and Secretariat):

- European neighbourhood policy (Caucasus; Mediterranean)
- MoU ALLEA – NASAC (conference series; ESOF 2010)
- Strengthening regional [supranational] academy clusters (e.g.: South-Eastern Europe; Mediterranean [EMAN])
- Workshop on European regional [sub-national] academies (Torino 2010)
- Platform for debate on Academy publishing and Open Access (2009/10)

BUT in an age of globalisation also Europe can be at the receiving end of capacity building, e.g. :

- (Emerging WG) “Science Education” : input from Latin America, SE Asia etc.

— ALLEA:



More Information



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