

**INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF THE ACADEMIES
OF SCIENCES – 10 YEARS**



Kyiv – 2003

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About Activities of the International Association of Academies of Sciences

The International Association of Academies of Sciences (hereinafter referred to as IAAS or Association) was founded on 23 September 1993 when its constituent assembly was held in Kyiv (Ukraine), in which the heads of National Academies of Sciences of a number of Asian and European countries signed an agreement on the foundation of IAAS.

IAAS is an international non-governmental organization, which was set up to combine the efforts of the Academies of Sciences to solve important scientific problems on a multilateral basis and to contribute to maintaining the historically established relations and developing new creative relations between scientists.

IAAS comprises following categories of membership: full members, members with observer status and associate members. IAAS comprises, as full members, the Academies of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia, the Azerbaijan Republic, the Republic of Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Slovak Academy of Sciences has observer status. The associate members of IAAS are as follows: Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russian Federation), Russian Foundation for Humanities, Russian Foundation for Basic Research, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (State University), Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research and M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University. Rights and duties of the associate members can be

defined in accordance with a special agreement, which they sign with IAAS.

The supreme body of IAAS is the Council, which consists of the Presidents of the Academies of Sciences, who are the members of IAAS or persons delegated by them. The decisions of the Council are passed, as a rule, by consensus. The heads of organizations, who are the associate members of IAAS take part in activities of the Council with a right of deliberative vote.

In periods between Council meetings, the activities of the Association are directed by its President. From the foundation till so far the President of IAAS is the President of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) of Ukraine, Academician of the NAS of Ukraine Borys Y Paton, who was repeatedly re-elected. There were elected, as well, at the time of Council of the Association (which was held in Dushanbe, the Republic of Tajikistan, on April 17, 2001) following Vice-Presidents of IAAS: the President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences (GAS), Academician of the GAS Albert N Tavkheldze and the President of the Academy of Sciences (AS) of the Republic of Tajikistan, Academician of the AS of the Republic of Tajikistan Ulmas M Mirsaidov.

IAAS is headquartered in Kyiv (Ukraine).

According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine №252/94 dated 25 May 1994, the Association was officially recognized by the state.

Since its foundation IAAS has focused its attention on information exchange.

Due to the efforts of the Association there is exchange of annual reports, information about international conferences, seminars and etc. The exchange of normative acts on issues of development and reformation of the field of science, which were adopted in countries of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is extremely important as well.

The Association arranged to an extent non-monetary exchange of scientific periodicals and monographs between the Academies of Sciences. In order to increase exchange of information resources there was set up Board of Directors of Scientific Libraries and Information Centers of National Academies of Sciences attached to the Association (Chairman of the Board is Academician of NAS of Ukraine Alexii S Onishchenko). Meetings of the Board take place annually on the basis of the V.I.Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine. Organization of exchange of actual information via computer networks is another extremely important line of activity of the Board. For instance, visitors of V.I.Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine have access to the electronic catalogues and public databases of libraries of Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Novosibirsk. In their turn visitors of above mentioned libraries have access via INTERNET to the information resources of the above-mentioned Library of the NAS of Ukraine.

The Association gives much attention to the organization of cooperation between scientists in solving various research problems. IAAS restored under the new conditions the scientific councils that worked well in the former USSR. For instance, the Scientific Council for Novel Materials (Chairman is Academician of the NAS of Ukraine Borys Y Paton) has been already set up and works fruitfully since 1995; its constitutors were the Academies of Sciences of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Uzbekistan and Ukraine. The Council consists of seven sections. Sessions of the Council take place in Kyiv on the basis of the Y.O. Paton Electric Welding Institute of the NAS of Ukraine annually.

In 1996 Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) became the initiator of creation of the Amalgamated Scientific Council for Fundamental Geographical Problems (Chairman is Academician of the RAS Vladimir M Kotlyakov), which

comprises scientists from geographical institutions of the CIS. There were held seven sessions: in Kyiv (Ukraine) in 1997, in Raubichi of Minsk (the Republic of Belarus) in 1998, in Vadul-lui-Vode near Chisinau (the Republic of Moldova) in 1999, in Vologda (Russian Federation) in 2000, in Kaliningrad (Russian Federation) in 2001, in Simpheropol (Ukraine) in 2002 and in Kyiv (Ukraine) in 2003.

With the aim of studying and popularization of the experience of protection and practical use of intellectual property in the CIS, preparation of propositions for perfection of international and internal (national) transfer of technologies, rendering methodological and expert assistance for conclusion of contracts on transfer of technologies there was set up in 1998 Advisory Council for Protection of Intellectual Property and Transfer of Technologies (Chairman is Academician of the NAS of Ukraine Anatolii P Shpak), which comprises scientists from all Academies of Sciences-Members of IAAS. First session of the Advisory Council was held in Kyiv (Ukraine) in May 2000.

In 1998 the International Coordination Committee on Computational Mathematics started its work (Chairman is Corresponding Member of the NAS of Ukraine Volodymyr L Makarov). As a result of a meeting of its members, who were representatives from 7 countries of the CIS, which was held in Kyiv in February 2000 there were defined actual issues of calculus mathematics through 2005 and creative collectives of coordinator scientists elaborating these issues took part in round-table discussion "Current status of science. Ways out of the crisis."

A significant line of IAAS's activities is the participation in organization and holding of important symposiums, conferences, seminars and forums. For instance, during 1996-2003 IAAS took part in the preparation of five international seminars for scientists and specialists from CIS

countries on copyright protection issues, which were held on the basis of the NAS of Ukraine, along with the financial support from the World Intellectual Property Organization.

It is necessary to point to such activities of IAAS that aimed at raising of scientific enlightenment of society, prestige of science and scientists, upbringing of academic traditions. The Council of IAAS realizes that achievement of real state support for science and scientists depends on society as well, which must be ready to give adequate estimation to its magnitude and quoting Volodymyr I Vernadsky "... to pay a tribute to scientific activities, as a matter of national importance". With that end in view Association quite successfully uses momentous events in the life of scientific society, such as celebration of various anniversaries relating to sphere of science. Thus, during recent years there were celebrated with the support of IAAS anniversaries of Academies of Sciences of Russia, Belarus and Tajikistan and various eminent soviet scientists, in particular, the anniversary of physicist-theorist and mathematician academician Nikolai N Bogolyubov and also anniversary of mathematician, mechanic and distinguished organizer of science, academician Mikhail A Lavrentiev. Such activities contribute to intensification of sounding of such events in society and assist in attracting attention from authorities to needs of scientists.

The Association is engaged in energetic publishing activities. The IAAS Bulletin is published regularly; 30 issues of it have already appeared. A telephone directory of the Academies of Sciences that are members of the Association and reference editions about IAAS in English and Russian have been also published. By the fifth anniversary of the Association, publishing house "Naukova Dumka" printed illustrated book "International Association of Academies of Sciences and Development of Integration in the Sphere of Science".

As a result of initiative of the Russian Academy, along with the support from IAAS, there was established international scientific and social and political journal “Society and Economy”, which has been published monthly since May, 1998. Representatives from all the Academies that are the members of IAAS form its international editorial board. The journal is interdisciplinary edition, which covers latest scientific results achieved in the sphere of social, economic and humanitarian research, along with coordination and intensification of cooperation in fundamental research and developments in Academies that are members of IAAS. Results of such activities have to be theoretical footing for effective transformation on the way towards present-day highly developed society in the CIS countries. As a consequence of initiative of the editorial board of the journal and under the aegis of IAAS, along with the Russian Academy of Sciences, international scientific conference “Social models of society during transition to socially oriented economy: foundations, practice, prospects” was held in Moscow in 1999, in 2001 "Problems of management of social and economic processes in periods of modern transformation of society in CIS countries: conceptual basics, mechanisms, productivity", in 2002 "Differentiation and consolidation of society in transformation periods". The editorial board of the “Society and Economy” journal has prepared and published with a signature stamp IAAS in publishing house "Science" several monographs of international collectives of scientists dedicated to actual problems.

The Association has its award – the medal of IAAS “For Promoting the Development of Science”. Well-known statesmen and public figures for their efforts in development of science can be awarded with the medal.

It is reasonable that efforts of the Academies of Sciences, that are members of IAAS, are not sufficient for restoration and development of scientific ties. In that way, the Association seeks to build up a constructive dialogue with the authorities of the CIS countries and informs them of the collective view of the scientists of CIS Academies of Sciences. This aim is attained by addresses of the IAAS Council to the Heads of State and Government and to the parliaments of the CIS countries, letters of the President of the Association to the Presidents of individual CIS countries concerning questions of the functioning of National Academies of Sciences, meetings of IAAS Council members with the Presidents of the countries where Council meetings are held. For instance, the participants in the meeting of the IAAS Council were received by the President of Ukraine Leonid M Kravchuk in 1993, by the President of Ukraine Leonid D Kuchma in 1994, by the President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander G Lukashenko in 1995 and 2000, by the President of Georgia Eduard A Shevardnadze in 1996 and by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Sh Rahmonov in 2001.

Such meetings allow to concentrate attention of officials on problems of science, to propose constructive ways for their solution including acquired experience, in particular, in some CIS countries. Such experience is often the last argument that allow to persuade authorities to make a decision in favour of interests of scientific society.

In November 1994 IAAS proposed to consider during scheduled meeting of the Council of the CIS's Heads question about concerted actions in restoration of a common scientific space in the framework of CIS. This initiative was actively supported by the President of Ukraine Leonid D Kuchma. As a result, the Heads of Governments of the CIS countries signed in November 1995 an Agreement on creating a common scientific and technological space of the CIS countries. This agreement

comprises regulations on functions and place of IAAS in issues of creation of such a space.

The Association plays an important role in realization of the agreement on creating a common scientific and technological space. This agreement provides, in particular, for cooperation between IAAS and the Interstate Committee for the Development of Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as Committee), which was set up to organize the implementation of the agreement. The Presidents of the National Academies of Sciences of CIS countries are members of the Committee as well. The IAAS makes ponderable contribution to preparation of meetings of the Committee and their holding.

Participating in realization of Committee's plans, IAAS prepared and published in its bulletin detailed information on 139 unique scientific objects of National Academies of Sciences or individual Ministries of CIS countries. This information is of great interest for scientific society. Among these unique objects are as follows: International Centre for Astronomical, Medical and Ecological Research, which was established by NAS of Ukraine, RAS and Kabardino-Balkarian government (in the region of the Elbrus in Russian Federation); Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory of the Georgian AS; Specialized Astrophysical Observatory of the RAS in Karachaevo-Cherkessiya; The Moscow meson plant of the Institute of Nuclear Research of the RAS; Baksan Neutrino Laboratory of the Institute of Nuclear Research of the RAS; Bimirror Optic-Power Plant of the Institute for Material Studies of the Research-and-Production Union "Physics-Sun" of the AS of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Decameter-wave radiotelescope of the Institute of Radio Astronomy of the NAS of Ukraine.

In order to promote constructive work of the Committee and IAAS, there was signed in 1996 “Basic principles of interaction and cooperation between the Interstate Committee for the Development of Science and Technology and the International Association of Academies of Sciences”.

The IAAS’s and, first and foremost, its Council’s activities have undoubtedly promoted to the expansion in the CIS countries of work on the creation of legislative basis being necessary for the maintenance and development of science. Nowadays, laws on the scientific activities and on the academies of sciences have been already adopted in the majority of the CIS countries. Other countries are working on the preparation of laws and this work has successfully advanced. The above mentioned laws included conceptions aimed at raising a prestige of scientific work, inflow of gifted youth in the science and, on the whole, established certain state guarantees to prevent destructive processes that had taken place in the CIS countries in the recent decade in the sphere of science. The issues of development and modernization of the legislative basis, as well as observation of the passed laws in complete volume remain to be in the center of attention of the Association.

The IAAS’ Council has advanced a very important initiative on the results of its meeting held in the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russian Federation) in June 2000. In particular, the IAAS Council’s address to the leaders of the CIS participant-countries contains a petition to submit for consideration of the CIS countries leaders’ Council an issue regarding a state of science in these countries and IAAS’ report and to take a decision which would give impetus to the development of scientific potential in these countries, acceleration of integration processes in the science and an active embodiment at the national and regional level of recommendations of the World Conference on Science

(Budapest, 1999). The given petition has been already supported by the Presidents of five CIS countries and much care has been taken by the Association to provide consideration of the IAAS' report at the CIS countries leaders Council meeting in order to take a decision in support of the science and scientists.

One of the most important results of the Association's activities has become the fact that it to a certain extent contributed to the preservation of historically prevalent system of academic science organization in the CIS countries that in many respects proved itself. In IAAS opinion, all the forms of fundamental research organization created by the scientific community have become its property and have the right for existence and development. Their diversity and specificity are conditioned by the fact that they take into account historical peculiarities of science formation and development in a specific country.

In the focus of IAAS attention is an organization of international scientific collaboration in order to solve a number of global problems that resulted from a reckless man-caused activities. In particular, the following examples can be given.

In December 2000, Chernobyl atomic power station was closed. However, a thirty-kilometer zone around the station remained and would remain for many decades, though it is, in essence, a unique polygon which is not adequately used today in the interests of the world science. Unfortunately, there are remained problems associated with a sarcophagus functioning. Different destructive processes that constitute a potential menace for the "Shelter" object still persist in its premises. These complicated problems cannot be solved without a well-grounded fundamental and applied research and close international scientific cooperation. Solution of these problems by the scientists would take some decades. Taking into consideration that the international coordination and

cooperation of the scientists of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine in order to minimize hard consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe have not, unfortunately, reached a desired point, according to the IAAS Council's decision, in 2000, a Scientific and Consultative Council was established to exercise a scientific supervision of joint research on the Chernobyl themes (Chairman of the Council – Viktor H Baryakhtar, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) investigated by the scientists of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. The Council was set a task to work out an issue of expediency of establishing an International Institute on the Chernobyl themes on the basis of existing in Ukraine of Interbranch Scientific and Technical Center “Shelter” the scientific management of which is exercised by the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

Especially pressing for many countries is a problem of accessing a technical state and residual resource of the most important industrial, power and economic objects, bridge structures and a number of engineering systems. According to the data available, losses in the economies of countries come to four per cent of gross domestic product due to failures and damages. In the CIS countries where fixed assets became obsolete and are to be entitled to updates long ago, such losses are much higher. The international cooperation and wide use of potentials of the corresponding international organizations and structures must be called on to solve this problem. Prominence is given to this problem also by the IAAS.

The IAAS is striving to have close contacts with the UNESCO and to participate in the UNESCO programs.

For instance, issues concerning a preparation for the World Conference on Science “Science for the Twenty-First Century: New Commitments” (Budapest, 1999), participation in the conference of the Association's academies of sciences and realization of its recommendations were in the focus of the IAAS attention at all Council's meetings since 1997. In

particular, according to the IAAS Council's decision as regards the preparation for the above mentioned World Conference, the International Conference "Transformation of the Scientific Systems in the States with Transitional Economy and the Role of Science in Changeable Society" (Kyiv, 1998) was conducted with the participation of the Association. The Conference had a status associated with the World Conference on Science. At the IAAS Council's meeting held in June 21-22, 2000, in the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russian Federation) a decision was taken to support resulting documents of the World Conference. The basic result of the Association Council's meeting (Minsk, the Republic of Belarus, October 4, 2000) that involved the UNESCO's group of representatives became an agreement to conduct an International Symposium "Role of International Organizations in the Development of a Common European Scientific and Technological Space", which was held in Kyiv in 2001 with the participation of the UNESCO Venice Office – Regional Office for Science and Technology for Europe and European Commission. The Symposium had wide public resonance.

Playing its major role in keeping and strengthening connections among scientists and in maintaining a substantive dialogue between a scientific community and the power authorities over the post-soviet space, IAAS' natural interest was to become a UNESCO's partner and interact with this organization on a regular basis. To that end, IAAS beginning from 1995 have made a series of steps in this direction, and in particular, forwarded relevant applications to UNESCO. The third attempt was successful. In April 2003 at the session of UNESCO's Executive Committee decision was taken to include IAAS to the organizations, with which it maintains operational relations. This is undoubtedly, a special event in the comparatively short-term history of the Association, which testifies to a high esteem of its activity.

For the past 10 years, the Association has become a reputable international organization having received a deserved recognition within CIS and abroad. There are many evidences of that, including the fact of receiving by the Association for its Jubilee congratulations from the Presidents of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine and also from Director-General of UNESCO Mr K. Matsuura. Special stamps were issued in many CIS countries to commemorate the 10-th anniversary of IAAS.

It is natural that IAAS managed to resolve not all the tasks and set up objectives. However, the results achieved demonstrate that IAAS pursued the right direction. It contributes a lot into a complex and sometimes, controversial process of adaptation of the scientific sphere of CIS countries and primarily of national academies of sciences to new conditions of work and does much to make this process less painful mitigating the losses.

IAAS is prepared in future to take an active part in resolution of issues safeguarding the interests of science and scientists, to provide for the use of scientific achievements for the benefit of the people of Community countries and the whole of mankind, as well as for development of scientific cooperation.

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(on the 1-st of September, 2003)

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AGREEMENT ON ESTABLISHING THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

The Academies of Sciences of the Azerbaijan Republic, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Georgia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ukraine, the Czech Republic

have agreed:

1. To establish the International Association of Academies of Sciences as a non-governmental international self-governing organization pursuing the purpose of combining efforts of scholars of the Academies of Sciences of sovereign states and contributing to the solution of the most general problems of the development of civilization, cooperation in fundamental research, coordination of research policies of the Academies of Sciences, support of the most promising studies, and use of unique and expensive facilities.

2. To state that each of the Academies of Sciences forming the Association is absolutely independent in any field of its activities.

3. The Regulations of the International Association of Academies of Sciences, which the parties commit themselves to observe, constitute an integral part of the present Agreement.

4. The Slovak Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic take part in the work of the Association as observers.

5. The present agreement is open to signing by the Academies of Sciences of other states that would wish to participate in the work of the Association.

Approved by the Constituent Assembly
of the International Association of Academies
of Sciences on 23 September 1993,
with alterations and additions made by the
resolutions of the IAAS Council
No 4 of 17 December 1993,
No 15 of 11 November 1994,
No 51 of 12 October 1996 and
No 83 of 2 December 1998

REGULATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

I. Purposes and Principles

1. The International Association of Academies of Sciences (hereinafter referred to as the Association) has been set up in accordance with the Agreement of the Academies of Sciences that are members of the Association.

The Association is an international non-governmental organization acting in conformity with the laws of the respective states, the agreements and treaties between them and in accordance with the present Regulations.

The Association consists of the Academies of Sciences (hereinafter referred to as the Academies) as full members that expressed their will to join the Association. The Academies may also participate in the work of the Association as observers. Only one Academy of Sciences from each state can be generally Association full member or observer.

Each of the academies that founded the Association or joined it shall be absolutely independent in any field of its activities. The decisions of the Association on the matters within its scope are only of a recommendatory character for the member Academies.

Association includes associated members: organizations, enterprises, funds, cities' administrations and other legal entities (hereinafter referred to as associatees). They obtain their status by concluding special agreement, which has to be signed by both President of the Association or Member of the IAAS' Council on his behalf and Head of associatee. The agreement determines condition of entering and leaving the Association for associatees, their rights and obligations.

2. The purpose of the Association is to combine the efforts of scholars and to contribute to the solution of the most general problems of the development of civilization, cooperation in fundamental research, coordination of research policies of the Academies, support of the most promising studies, and use of unique and expensive facilities.

3. To gain this purpose, the Association:

- shall organize expert evaluation of the present state and prospects of the development of fundamental sciences;

- shall promote collaboration between the Academies in fundamental research and training highly skilled research personnel;

- shall provide independent scholarly expertise and advice;

- shall set up permanent and interim (ad hoc) committees for preparing expert opinions, recommendations and proposals concerning major scientific problems and matters of research policy;

- shall prepare in collaboration with national academies international programs of research in the field of fundamental sciences and recommend them for consideration by government bodies of the countries whose Academies are members of the Association;

- shall coordinate organizing independent expert evaluations of regional, national and international research programs, technological and social projects and developments

involving scholars, specialists and organizations from various countries, shall assist the Association members in this work;

– shall assist in ensuring free exchange of equipment, instruments and other facilities for research between the member Academies;

– shall promote free exchange of information between the scientists of the member Academies of Sciences and establishing contacts between them;

– shall interact with other international organizations of scholars and scientific centers and support the member Academies as well as research institutions and individual scholars of these Academies in the participation in their work;

– shall contribute to solving the questions of raising the scientists' social status;

– shall institute at suggestions of the Association members awards and medals for outstanding scientific achievements.

4. The principal work of the Association shall be carried out in permanent and interim committees and cover fields and lines of sciences, where the most important tendencies of their development and the relevant activities of the Association are discussed and expert opinions, recommendations and proposals concerning international collaboration are prepared.

5. The Association shall not have its own research organizations and institutions.

6. The Association shall be a legal entity and have a seal with its name engraved.

II. The Governing Bodies of the Association

7. The Association Council is the supreme body of the Association.

The Association Council is headed by the President of the Association. The Association Council also comprises the Vice-Presidents of the Association and the Presidents of the

member Academies or persons delegated by them. The chairmen of the permanent or interim committees set up within the Association as well as the head of the Association Council Secretariat participate in the work of the Council without the right to vote.

8. The Council meets when necessary but at least once a year, as a rule in the Academy whose President is the Chairman of the Association Council at the time.

Items for discussion at Council meetings may be suggested by member Academies, the Council, the committees and other bodies of the Association as well as by individual scholars who are members of Academies.

9. The decisions of the Council are passed by consensus and sent to all the member Academies. The decisions of the Council are competent if no less than 2/3 of the full members of the Association take part in the meeting.

10. The Association Council:

- shall set up permanent or interim (ad hoc) committees;
- shall submit reports on the activities of the Council to Association members for discussion;
- shall be in charge of credits and approve the Association's budget.

11. To discuss the matters of the utmost importance to the development of fundamental science, the Association Council may convoke a conference of the Association. All full members, corresponding members and plenipotentiary representatives of the member Academies shall have the right to attend the Conference with deciding voting power, and the members of other Academies shall have the right to attend it without the right to vote.

The decisions of the Association Conference formulated as recommendations shall be voted by the members of the Academies forming the Association who are present at the Conference. Voting is conducted separately in each Academy

with final summing up on the ‘one academy – one vote’ basis.

Items for discussion at the Conference may be suggested by the Academies forming the Association, by the Association Council, by committees or by individual members of Academies.

12. In periods between the Council meetings the activities of the Association shall be directed by the President of the Association.

The President and the Vice-Presidents of the Association shall be elected from the Presidents of the member Academies for five years by a simple majority of the Council members present.

The candidatures of Vice-Presidents of the Association are proposed by the President of the Association.

The Vice-President substitutes for the President of the Association during his absence.

The offices of the President and Vice-President of the Association are honorary and shall carry no stipend.

13. The Presidium secretariat of the Academy whose President is the President of the Association at the time shall assist in the work of the Association Council.

III. The Rights and Duties of the Association Members

14. The Association members have equal rights within the framework of the activities of the Association.

15. The Association members may advance proposals concerning activities of the Association for consideration by the Association Council, its committees and commissions.

16. The Association members have the right to draft and submit international programs of scientific cooperation to be approved by the Council as research programs of the Association.

17. The Association members have the right to receive necessary information on the activities of the Association as well as its governing and executive bodies.

18. The Association members have the right to participate in the programs worked out, proposed and carried out by the Association.

19. The Association members have the right to secede freely from the Association. The secession from the Association shall be effected after a no less than three months' formal notice to the Association Council followed by the settlement of contractual obligations of the parties.

20. The right to participate in the work of the committees and other bodies set up by the Association Council shall be given, as a rule, by the scholars of the member Academies and in some cases by the members of other academies as well under the decision of the Association Council.

21. The Association members shall observe the present Regulations.

22. The Association members shall refrain from actions which could cause moral or material damage to the Association.

IV. Funds of the Association

23. The funds of the Association shall be formed by:

– admission, annual fees and special-purpose contributions of its members;

– donations and voluntary contributions of various organizations, societies, foundations, enterprises, firms and individuals;

– other legal incomes.

24. All questions of ownership, use and disposal of the Association's property shall fall within the competence of the Council and shall be regulated in accordance with the active

legislation of the state on whose territory the property is situated.

**V. Procedure for Amending the Regulations.
Cessation of the Activities of the Association**

25. The Regulations of the International Association of Academies of Sciences shall be amended by the decision of the Association Council, taken subject to the provisions of item 9 of the present Regulations.

26. Cessation of the activities of the Association can be effected through reorganization (amalgamation, joining, division) or liquidation.

27. Reorganization or liquidation of the Association shall be effected by the resolution of the Council adopted by no less than a two-thirds majority of the total number of the Association members.

28. Should the Association be reorganized, the procedure for using its funds shall be adopted by the Council taking into account the statutes of the member Academies of Sciences and the active legislation of the states.

29. Should the Association be liquidated, its funds shall be used for the purposes provided for by the present Regulations.

MEMORANDUM
of the Council of the International Association
of Academies of Sciences

The Council of the International Association of Academies of Sciences, which was founded by the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia, the Academy of Sciences of Belarus, the Academy of Sciences of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Academy of Sciences of Georgia, the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Academy of Sciences of Turkmenistan, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, declares the following.

1. The International Association of Academies of Sciences (hereinafter called "the Association") has been created with the aim of combining the efforts of the Academies of Sciences to solve the key scientific problems on a multilateral basis, to retain the historically established relations between scientists and to develop new relations.

2. The Association intends to lay special emphasis on organizing a close cooperation between the Academies of Sciences in the field of the humanities and social sciences and on retaining the unity and succession of generations of the leading scientific schools in the field of natural sciences,

primarily in the field of new trends in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology.

The priority lines of the Association's activity will also comprise scientific problems associated with the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe, the destiny of the Aral Sea and the proving ground at Semipalatinsk, other pressing environmental problems, and fundamental research into space problems, materials science and environmental control.

3. The Association affirms that each of the Academies of Sciences that are members of the Association is quite equal in rights and independent of the Association in every aspect of its activity and stands up for the all-round development of bilateral cooperation between the Academies of Sciences and of each of them with other international scientific societies.

4. The Association is confident that the combined efforts of the Academies of Sciences will have an important influence on the formation of policy in science, the realization of an effective support of science and scientists at the governmental level, the establishment and strengthening of the favourable climate of interstate relations.

Kyiv, 23 September 1993

Translation from Ukrainian

**DECREE
OF THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE**

On the International Association of Academies of Sciences

In support of the decision of the Academies of Sciences of states to found the International Association of Academies of Sciences and with a view to create conditions in Ukraine for its work, to develop scientific integration and to promote social activity in this sphere, I decree:

1. To recognize the International Association of Academies of Sciences as a international non-governmental self-governing organization.

The International Association of Academies of Sciences is a legal entity and acts on the territory of Ukraine according to Ukraine's legislation.

2. To support the initiative of the founders of the International Association of Academies of Sciences to locate the headquarters of this association in Kyiv.

L Kravchuk
President of Ukraine

№ 252/94
25 May 1994
Kyiv

Translation from Russian

*The Council of the International Association
of Academies of Sciences*

DECISION

June 22, 2000

№ 104

Dubna

**On The Declaration on
Science and Use of
Scientific Knowledge**

On June, 26-1 July, 1999 The World Science Conference took place in Budapest at which The Declaration on Science and Use of Scientific Knowledge (hereinafter referred to as The Declaration on Science) and The Agenda in the Sphere of Science – Frame of Actions (hereinafter referred to as The Agenda) were adopted. Both documents contain the ideas of strategic ways of development of science on the eve of the XXI century. During their preparation the results of numerous forums having the associative status with The World Science Conference were used. Some of those forums were organized and held with the active participation of the Academies – Members of the IAAS.

The Council of the International Association of Academies of Sciences hereby resolves:

1. To support The Declaration on Science and Use of Scientific Knowledge and The Agenda in the Sphere of Science – Frame of Action adopted by The General Conference of UNESCO, November 16, 1999.

2. Consider as a priority of IAAS the implementation of The Declaration on Science and The Agenda, particularly in solving the global problems and developing the strategy aimed at the actualizing of science in social life and providing its profound progress.

3. To suggest the inclusion into annual schedule the major events carried out under the patronage of IAAS which are directed to the realization of the results of The World Science Conference.

4. To appeal to The Council of Heads of CIS countries to adopt the decision in order to support The Declaration on Science and The Agenda and to join up the efforts in order to implement the ideas these documents contain; to activate the development of the area of common scientific and technological sphere and consider it as scale up complex regional megaproject the realization of which must be done taking into account the principles and provisions of The Declaration on Science and The Agenda and provide them into practice as well.

President of the International
Association of Academies of Sciences
Academician of the NAS of Ukraine
Borys Y Paton

**Address
to the Leaders of the CIS Participant-Countries**

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russia) hosted the regular meeting of the Council of International Association of Academies of Sciences (IAAS). IAAS is an international non-governmental organization which comprises National Academies of all CIS countries. The meeting took place on June 21-22, 2000. The Council reviewed the issue of science status in the CIS and the practical application of scientific results and also the issues of general formation of common scientific and technical space of the CIS. The IAAS launched this initiative. It was noted at the meeting that in spite of recent meaningful attention of the authorities to the science sector, the measures which they took could not fight the existing negative tendencies.

In some of the CIS countries the legal base determining the specifications for scientific activity is not developed enough. The financing of the science keeps being implemented due to the so-called “net book value principle”. Allocation of the budget money mainly for salary payment purpose would not allow to renew material and technical base and provide the meeting of science information requirements. All that leads to science degradation. Scientific achievements usually remain unclaimed because of the absence of the tools increasing the innovation activity of the enterprises. Principle governmental decisions on science are frequently not executed in a proper way in the CIS or just being ignored. Scientists labour prestige turns to be very low. There is an extremely urgent problem of involving the talented youth in the science sector and providing steady jobs for them. Scientists and specialists are forced to

leave the country. It brings the irreversible losses of the state finance allocated for their training. Plans of integration of science and education in the majority of CIS countries are not supported by the so-called “purpose budget financing”. Scientific and technical cooperation between our countries stands on the low level. The process of formation of common scientific and technical space of the CIS countries requires much more efforts and lately this activity declined. The attitude to the science in the CIS countries is clearly far from the Declaration on Science and Application of Scientific Knowledge, adopted at World Conference on Science (Budapest, 1999).

Together with the above mentioned IAAS is indebted to turn to you with the request to consider by the Council of the Heads of CIS countries the issue of science status in the CIS countries, its application as a key resource for overcoming crisis in the economy, maintaining economic growth and sustainable development of the society (with Report of the IAAS) and also the promotion of the Council decision which would give an incentive to the development of scientific potential in the CIS countries, acceleration of the integration processes in the sphere of science and the active implementation of the recommendations of World Conference on Science both on national and regional levels.

On behalf of the Council of International Association of Academies of Sciences.

President of the International Association
of Academies of Sciences
Academician Borys Y Paton



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura

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The Director-General

Reference: DG/7/133

2 MAY 2003

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the *Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with non-governmental organizations* adopted by the General Conference at its 28th session in November 1995, and amended at its 31st session in 2001, it is my pleasure to inform you that I have decided to admit the International Association of the Academies of Sciences into operational relations with UNESCO, in accordance with Section II of those Directives. The Executive Board of UNESCO was informed of my decision at its 166th session (April 2003). The advantages and obligations pertaining to this new relationship are set out in Section II, Articles 3 and 4, of the Directives, a copy of which I attach for your information.

The term "NGO in operational relations with UNESCO" may henceforth be used to describe your organization's official relations with UNESCO.

UNESCO looks forward to a fruitful working partnership in our converging endeavours in the service of international cooperation and development.

Yours faithfully,

Koïchiro Matsuura

Enclosure: 1

Mr Boris Paton
President
International Association of the Academies of Sciences
54, Volodymyrska str.,
Kyiv 01601
Ukraine

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

Executive Board

EX

Hundred and sixty-sixth Session

166 EX/46

PARIS, 9 April 2003

Original: French/English

**REPORT AND DRAFT DECISION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

1. The Executive Board's Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations held one meeting only, on the morning of Thursday, 3 April 2003.
2. With Mr Michael Abiola Omolewa (Nigeria) in the Chair, the Committee conducted its business in the presence of the Assistant Director-General for External Relations and Cooperation, Mr Ahmed Sayyad. Other members of the Secretariat, as well as the Chairperson of the NGOUNESCO Liaison Committee and representatives of international non-governmental organizations maintaining formal or operational relations with the Organization, also attended.
3. Following the opening remarks of the Chairperson and of the representative of the Director-General, the Committee proceeded, in pursuance of Rule 16.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, to elect a temporary Chairperson, Ms Gennet Zewide (Ethiopia). It then adopted its agenda, in which an additional item was included on the proposal of a member of the Committee (Germany), suggesting reflection on the future role of the Committee.
4. The Committee then began its examination of item 9.2 "Relations with non-governmental organizations, foundations

and similar institutions” and of the corresponding documents (166 EX/38 and Corr.).

5. The Committee considered decisions regarding the renewal, reclassification and admission to operational relations of NGOs and the admission of a foundation to official relations. Eleven Committee members took the floor during this discussion. They expressed their views on working methods relating to the evaluation of NGOs subject to decisions to renew operational relations at the present session and to the way in which cooperation with NGOs is reflected in the Programme and Budget (C/5 document).

6. The Committee asked for further information about a foundation which had requested admission to official relations and wished to have the case submitted to it at its spring session in 2004.

7. The Chairperson of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and the representatives of three NGOs were invited to take the floor during the discussions.

8. The representative of the Director-General and other members of the Secretariat provided information and replied to questions raised in the course of the discussion.

9. One member of the Committee (Germany) proposed an amendment to the draft decision contained in paragraph 2 of document 166 EX/38 Corr., inviting the Director-General to submit the Sectors’ updated NGO cooperation strategies at the Executive Board’s 167th session.

10. The Committee adopted the draft decision contained in paragraph 2 of document 166 EX/38 Corr., as amended.

11. Concerning the future and role of the NGO Committee, proposed as an additional item on the agenda by Germany, the Chairperson decided to set up a small informal working group, composed, in particular, of Bangladesh, China, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Suriname and Turkey but open to all other members, and chaired by Ms

Gennet Zewide (Ethiopia). The NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee was also invited to take part in the discussions of the working group, which met in the afternoon of 3 April 2003. This small group made proposals and recommendations which will be reflected in the oral report made by the Chairperson to the plenary.

12. The Committee recommends to the Executive Board that it adopt the following draft decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 166 EX/38 and Corr.,
2. Takes note of the information contained in paragraphs 4 to 16 of document 166 EX/38;
3. Takes note of the Director-General's decision to renew statutory relations with the NGOs maintaining operational relations with UNESCO which are listed in Annex I to document 166 EX/38, except for:
 - (a) the following non-governmental organizations with which cooperation will continue on an informal basis:
 - General Association of International Sports Federations
 - International Association of Constitutional Law
 - International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism
 - Law Association for Asia and the Pacific
 - International Peace Bureau
 - International Centre of Films for Children and Young People
 - International Council of Graphic Design Associations
 - International Abolitionist Federation
 - Federation of Arab News Agencies
 - International Federation of Resistance Movements

- International Federation for Information and Documentation
- Muslim World League
- International Organization of Journalists
- International Organization for Science and Technology Education
- Organization for Flora Neotropica
- International Christian Union of Business Executives
- World Council of Associations for Technology Education 166 EX/46 – page 3

(b) the following non-governmental organizations with which the Secretariat will initiate consultations with a view to agreeing, by common consent, on how cooperation can be continued:

- International Association of Literary Critics
- Maison Internationale de la Poésie
- International Amateur Theatre Association
- Union Internationale de la Marionnette
- Fédération Internationale Musique Espérance

(c) the International Association of Art (IAA), which is maintained provisionally in operational relations, pending clarification of its internal situation, until the next spring session in 2004;

4. Further takes note of the Director-General's decision regarding the admission to operational relations of the following non-governmental organizations:

- *International Association of Academies of Sciences*
- Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation
- International Astronautical Federation;

5. Takes note also of the Director-General's decision to admit to official relations, as a foundation, the

Foundation for UNESCO – Education for Children in Need”;

6. Invites the Director-General to present to its 167th session updated NGO policy statements from all programme sectors.

**Message from the Director-General of UNESCO on
the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the International
Association of the Academies of Sciences (IAAS)**

I have pleasure in congratulating the International Association of the Academies of Sciences and its President, Academician Paton, on its 10th anniversary.

Founded on 23 September 1993 by the Academies of Sciences of 15 countries as an international non-governmental organization, the Association has done well in consolidating and extending scientific links between the scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and countries in transition, and in promoting the integration of their scientific capacity within scientific and technological processes at European and global levels.

Since its inception, the IAAS has maintained useful links with UNESCO. We are looking forward to strengthening our co-operation with the IAAS and seeing its role increase as a constructive mechanism for the development of regional and international scientific co-operation, thus harnessing the potential of science and research as key factor for sustainable development.

Our best wishes go to the Association on its 10th anniversary and for the development of new creative initiatives and further achievements in scientific cooperation.

Koïchiro Matsuura

