





# **Towards Consolidation and Concentration**

## **The KNAW's International Policy**

Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences  
Committee for International Policy  
Amsterdam, January 2008

© 2008 Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photo-copying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences  
P.O. Box 19121, 1000 GC Amsterdam, the Netherlands  
**T** + 31 20 551 07 00  
**F** + 31 20 620 49 41  
**E** [knaw@bureau.knaw.nl](mailto:knaw@bureau.knaw.nl)  
[www.knaw.nl](http://www.knaw.nl)

ISBN 978-90-6984-537-1

The paper in this publication meets the requirements of  ISO-norm 9706 (1994) for permanence.

Typesetting: Ellen Bouma, Alkmaar

## **Contents**

1. Introduction	7
2. Context	9
3. Rationale and niche	11
3.1 Rationale	11
3.2 Niche	11
4. Mission and objectives	13
5. Rules of engagement	15
6. Choices for the future	17
6.1 Strengthen the international dimension of the Academy's advisory role	17
6.2 Optimise the impact of limited funding for international research activities	18
6.3 Strengthen the Academy's growing international focus	18
6.4 Stimulate and draw on the benefits of multilateral cooperation	19
6.5 Develop further s&t capacity building activities in collaboration with academies in Africa	19
6.6 Secure the benefits of the Academy's participation in international scientific organisations and programmes	20
6.7 Make better use of our members	20
6.8 Appoint a Secretary for International Affairs	21
7. Immediate priorities	23
8. Conclusions	25
Appendices	27
1. Overview of existing KNAW internationalisation activities	29
2. Members of the Committee for International Policy (CIP)	45



# 1. Introduction

During the past three years the KNAW has significantly strengthened its international profile and portfolio of activities. It has initiated new collaborative activities within and beyond Europe, intensified its engagement in international scientific and policy making networks, and taken the lead in formulating new partnerships in attempts to defragment the international s&t landscape. Today the KNAW is regarded as a creative and proactive partner in the internationalization of science; natural, life and social sciences, as well as the humanities<sup>1</sup>.

In order to secure this reputation and sustain its success, the Academy is actively consolidating the foundations of its international activities and making explicit the basis on which it acts in an international arena. Without such consolidation and concentration, the Academy's international efforts threaten to become scattered and its resources stretched too thin.

This document summarizes the premises for how consolidation and concentration can be achieved<sup>2</sup>. It includes a discussion of:

- The KNAW's reasons for investing in internationalisation: the *rationale* for its international activities
- The KNAW's unique strengths in this field: its *niche*;
- The KNAW's internationalisation *mission*;
- The specific *objectives* that the KNAW wants to accomplish with its international activities;
- The basic *rules of engagement* that guide these activities; and
- *Concrete choices* for activities that the KNAW will prioritise in the coming two to three years.

The document starts by sketching the context for the KNAW's international activities, highlighting a number of important trends in the internationalization of science.

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this document use of the word 'science' should be understood as referring to all scientific fields included in the scope of the Academy's work.

<sup>2</sup> These recommendations are based on the deliberations of the Academy's Committee on International Policy (CIP) during two meetings and a full day workshop held in 2006. The CIP was established by the Executive Board of the KNAW in August 2005. In formulating its recommendations, the CIP has drawn on and reviewed the ideas and proposals forwarded in the document *The Academy in a Changing World*, which was prepared by an ad hoc International Policy Advisory Group (IPAG) in April 2005.



## 2. Context

The main trends currently witnessed in the internationalisation of science include:

- The growing importance and indeed urgency of global scientific cooperation; this reflects a growing recognition that the solution of global problems and the world's transition to environmentally sustainable human development requires international efforts aimed at producing and harnessing scientific and technological (s&t) knowledge, and connecting this knowledge more effectively to public policy-making.
- The ever-increasing rate at which science is internationalised; this phenomenon is related to the growing recognition of the role of science in providing global public goods, as well as to the escalating speed of information-exchange and communication and the growing inter-connectedness and inter-dependence of national economies.
- The changing nature of the internationalisation process, with four changes being of particular importance, namely, the mounting dominance of socio-economic rationales for promoting global scientific cooperation; the increasing involvement of stakeholders from the private and non-governmental sectors in international scientific consortia<sup>3</sup>; increasing cultural globalisation (and the growing international security concerns that go with it) and the growing link between international economic competition and trans-national scientific cooperation.
- The rise of more complex modes of internationalisation; most notably the emphasis on building multilateral research consortia by means of opening up or merging national research funding programmes.
- The growing influence of international science policy-making and regulation, which affects the governance of science as well as the dissemination and utilisation of scientific knowledge across national boundaries.

In Europe, international scientific cooperation is further driven by two considerations, namely, (1) the development of a (de-fragmented) European Research Area (ERA) and the positioning of Europe at the forefront of global scientific developments, next to (2) international economic competition and social performance. In the Dutch context, the internationalisation agenda echoes European concerns to a large extent, for instance in an emphasis on building European research consortia and contributing to the building of the European Research Area. More recently there has been a growth in the awareness of the importance of successfully internationalising European science. We see, for instance, an intensified focus on collaboration with

<sup>3</sup> This trend relates to the internationalisation of what has been called a new paradigm of knowledge production – ‘mode 2’ – which is ‘socially distributed, application-oriented, trans-disciplinary and subject to multiple accountabilities’. It appears to compete with the ‘old paradigm of scientific discovery (‘Mode 1’) – characterized by the hegemony of theoretical or, at any rate experimental science; by an internally driven taxonomy of disciplines; and by the autonomy of scientists and their host institutions, the universities.’ (Nowotny, H., Scott, P., & Gibbons, M. 2003. Introduction: Mode 2 Revisited: The New Production of Knowledge. *Minerva* 41 (3): 179-194)

emerging economies and growing interest in the relations between international scientific cooperation and development cooperation.

### 3. Rationale and niche

That the promotion of international scientific cooperation is and should continue to be one of the KNAW's core functions goes unchallenged. In this section, we want to make clear the reasons for this being so.

In addition, the question of what it is specifically that the Academy can or should do in this field warrants attention. What, in other words, is our rationale for promoting international scientific cooperation, and what is our niche in doing so?

#### 3.1 Rationale

International scientific cooperation brings benefits both to science itself and to the world in which we live. For science the benefit lies in the exchange of new, comparative information, which serves ultimately to promote the quality of the knowledge we produce. For societies, internationally collaborative science promises to yield solutions for shared problems, many of which have an impact far beyond the area in which they originate. *Both considerations – promoting the quality of scientific knowledge and its use in solving global societal problems – constitute the grounds on which the KNAW invests in international activities.*

Academies of science have a special role to play in upholding the autonomy of science and encouraging integrity in its practice. In a world faced with the changes discussed in chapter 2 above, this is particularly important. Therefore, *the KNAW aims to safeguard scientific integrity and academic freedom.* This is further emphasized in chapter 5 below, on 'rules of engagement' for the Academy.

#### 3.2 Niche

As an academy, the KNAW brings together scientists solely on the basis of their scientific merit. This gives the KNAW the authority to speak for and on behalf of science. It also provides the Academy with its most important resource: expertise and knowledge through access to some of the best (Dutch) minds involved in the international scientific enterprise. Because of our strong ties with other academies across the world, we can also draw on and add our voice to the best of science beyond our borders.

In addition to emphasising this rich resource, we recognise that the KNAW plays only a minor role as a funding organization. Our strength, therefore, lies mainly in our ability to generate ideas and to make them happen with the use of strategic partnerships. In other words, *the Academy's niche lies in mobilizing, facilitating and brokering ideas.*



## 4. Mission and objectives

The Academy's '**internationalisation mission**' flows from its rationales and niche. It is: *To promote and engage in international scientific cooperation – especially by mobilizing, facilitating and brokering ideas –, in order to enhance the quality of Dutch and international science and its role in finding solutions to global societal problems.*

The KNAW's **objectives** in undertaking international activities have been specified in the Academy's Strategic Plan for the years 2007 to 2010. They are:

- To promote excellent, innovative research and stimulate support for young scientific talent
- To play an active role in international science policy-making and to represent the voice of Dutch science in such efforts
- To promote the use of (Dutch) science for the global public good
- To contribute to building capacity for science and technology (s&t) in developing countries
- To help overcome the fragmentation of efforts in the European and broader international s&t landscapes

Each of these objectives is addressed – to a greater or lesser extent – in the current collection of international activities managed by the KNAW (see Appendix 1 for an overview of what these activities comprise). Chapter 6 outlines priorities for specific sets of activities in order to gear the KNAW's international portfolio even more towards fulfilling the objectives listed above.



## 5. Rules of engagement

The importance of international scientific cooperation – for academia, the economy, society, political relations and the environment – is indisputable. Nevertheless such cooperation cannot be promoted unconditionally. There are certain prerequisites which, if not met or safeguarded, will threaten the success of the KNAW's activities and, indeed, its reputation in the national and international arena. These prerequisites or conditions comprise a set of principles – the 'rules of engagement' – that the Academy has adopted to guide all of its international activities. Many of these principles should guide the efforts of individual researchers. They include:

- *Scientific integrity and academic freedom*: All science undertaken in the framework of the KNAW's international activities should adhere to the standard principles of 'good science'. The KNAW will defend the choices it makes in the face of criticism.
- *Professionalism*: Cooperation should be based on sound knowledge and experience, employing appropriate, transparent and verifiable methods.
- *Shared responsibility and mutual respect*: All partners in cooperative ventures should contribute their fair share; no partner should dominate the others.
- *Mutual benefit*: International activities should be beneficial to all parties involved.
- *Transparency*: The KNAW should be accountable in all its activities and decisions on international relations.
- *Relevance*: In line with its mission statement, the KNAW should assume responsibility for promoting the possible contribution that science can make to solving societal problems.
- *Consideration of human rights*: The KNAW will not participate in cooperative projects if it is clear that they negatively affect the human rights situation in a country. At the same time, the KNAW will not shy away from scientific cooperation with countries with a bad or dubious record in human rights, when and where there is reason to believe that constructive engagement can contribute to enhancing respect for human rights.



## 6. Choices for the future

Given resource constraints – both financial and human – priorities have to be set. We cannot do everything, and certainly not at once, so we have to decide what we want to do, how we want to do it and with whom we want to do it. Below is a description of these choices for the foreseeable future.

### 6.1 Strengthen the international dimension of the Academy's advisory role

The KNAW's primary asset is its access to networks of independent scientific excellence, knowledge and expertise. This strength is employed most actively and effectively in the work of the Academy's advisory sector, which undertakes foresighting exercises and produces advisory reports on policy for science and, to a lesser extent, science for policy matters. At present, issues addressed by the Academy's various advisory councils and committees are important – first and foremost – to and for Dutch science and/or Dutch society. Whilst such issues will often be of interest to a wider international audience, the KNAW rarely pursues a mainly internationally oriented advisory agenda. This is not without reason. There are many excellent international scientific organisations that are in the business of producing authoritative science-based advice on matters of global concern to international decision-makers. *The KNAW participates actively in a number of these organisations – notably the InterAcademy Council (IAC) and the European Academies Science Advisory Council (EASAC) – and will continue to do so.*

In terms of international “policy for science” advice, one of the organisations that the KNAW collaborates with is the European Federation of National Academies of Sciences and Humanities (ALLEA). To date, ALLEA has not had the capacity to fulfil this role to the fullest extent possible. Since it is the only organisation that brings together all of Europe's academies of science (including those in South-East and Central Europe), the KNAW wants to help strengthen ALLEA so that this function can be intensified. This issue returns in section 6.3, but it is also included in the proposed new activities below.

Beyond the above, *the KNAW will add its unique advisory voice more actively and more explicitly to international scientific and science policy debates.* This requires closer collaboration between the KNAW's advisory sector and its department of international relations and quality assessment than is currently achieved. The following activities will be employed:

- a. Actively monitoring developments in s&t policy in the European and broader international context, taking a position on the developments where relevant and disseminating information on them where appropriate.
- b. Taking the lead in setting up and running an international working group on research evaluation and quality assessment for the All European Academies (ALLEA). This is one aspect of the wider effort to help strengthen ALLEA, mentioned under 6.3 a.

## 6.2 **Optimise the impact of limited funding for international research activities**

In line with its stated objectives, the KNAW is to use the research funds at its disposal for purposes of encouraging excellence and stimulating promising or innovative research initiatives. The Academy's current portfolio of international funding instruments does not necessarily comprise the most effective way of accomplishing this goal. Neither does it afford the KNAW the necessary flexibility to respond to new strategic opportunities in the international scientific arena. In light of this, existing funding instruments have to be reviewed and streamlined. The following new activity will be developed to reach this goal:

- Design and implementation of a Visiting Professorships Programme, to enable top-quality scientists to work in the Netherlands for a limited period of time.

## 6.3 **Strengthen the Academy's growing international focus**

In terms of geographic focus, the KNAW's international activities have traditionally been dominated by a strong emphasis on China and Indonesia. This is because the Academy manages fairly large-scale bilateral funding programmes with these two countries on behalf of the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. Both programmes are recognised as being scientifically successful. They also yield a wealth of programme management expertise, as well as policy networks, for KNAW staff. *The KNAW will continue to run the bilateral programmes with China and Indonesia, as long as periodic reviews of them warrant doing so.*

In recent years, the Academy has developed two new regional focal points. The first of these falls on Africa. As will be emphasised in point 6.5 below, *the focus on Africa has proven to be very productive and will therefore be maintained*, certainly for purposes of driving the KNAW's new international capacity building activities.

The second new regional focal point developed by the Academy in recent years is Europe. With ever-deepening processes of economic and political integration, the building of an ERA, and the region's ambition to become one of the world's most competitive knowledge economies, scientific cooperation within Europe is of ever-increasing importance. Over the past three years, the KNAW has made efforts to respond to this 'Europeanisation project', most notably by initiating and directing CO-REACH; an EU funded Era-Net project, which focuses on coordinating European bilateral programmes with China and currently comprises a consortium of 18 European funding organisations. More recently, the Academy has managed to secure commitment from four European academies – from the United Kingdom (Royal Society and the British Academy), Sweden and France – to jointly support a series of high-level scientific conferences between Europe and Africa in collaboration with the European Science Foundation (ESF), the International Council for Science (ICSU) and the Network of African Science Academies (NASAC). *Given the importance of scientific cooperation and the continued fragmentation of scientific efforts in Europe, the KNAW will further encourage collaboration with its European partners wherever this seems more effective in the international setting.*

Certainly important in this respect is cooperation in the framework of ALLEA.

The KNAW currently employs a number of activities that could be run by ALLEA. Coordination by the KNAW of the input of European academies into the series of Africa-Europe research conferences is an example of such an activity. At the moment, however, ALLEA does not have the capacity to take on such tasks. The organisation therefore needs to be strengthened.

Another possible focus area for increased cooperation is India. This country is going through a period of strong economic growth. Furthermore, in several fields in both the natural and the social sciences activities are very strong and the level of education is high. The KNAW will explore with the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science to explore ways to work together to promote scientific interactions with India.

New activities to be employed in this area of activity include:

- a. Identifying and implementing activities aimed at strengthening ALLEA (an example of this has been mentioned under point 6.1(b) above).
- b. Ensuring maximum benefit for the KNAW and, especially for KNAW Institutes, from its membership of the Netherlands House for Research and Technology (NETHER) in Brussels.
- c. Exploring ways to increase scientific interactions with India.

#### 6.4

##### **Stimulate and draw on the benefits of multilateral cooperation**

Historically, most of the KNAW's international activities have been undertaken on a bilateral basis. Such bilateral relationships have often (though not always) proved to be fruitful and beneficial to both parties. As the volume and pace of internationalization increase, and the urgency of global scientific cooperation grows, so does the need to work multilaterally with other organizations on a larger scale.

There is too much to contribute to be able to do so effectively on a one-to-one basis. By pooling resources with more than one partner, more effective use can be made of those resources. Moreover, the added value of bilateral cooperation can be secured by embedding such cooperation in multilateral consortia, which can access funding from international sources (including those of the European Commission) for purposes of instituting longer-term, structural forms of cooperation.

*The KNAW will, as far as possible, embed its existing bilateral relationships in multilateral initiatives – as it is doing in the case of China by means of CO-REACH and Indonesia by means of its new Joint Working Committee plans. In addition, the Academy will be vigilant about opportunities to involve different partners in new projects it establishes.*

#### 6.5

##### **Develop further S&T capacity building activities in collaboration with academies in Africa**

In the last 18 months the KNAW has established strong and effective ties with the Network of African Science Academies (NASAC). This working relationship, which is founded on the visit of the presidents of all thirteen NASAC member academies to the KNAW in January 2006, has produced a number of concrete results. These include

an EU-funded policy project, which aims to promote the participation of African scientists in the Commission's 7th Framework Programme, as well as the establishment of a partnership between the ESF, ICSU, NASAC, KNAW and four other European academies, which seeks to support a series of high-level scientific conferences between Europe and Africa. In addition to facilitating these outcomes, the KNAW has assisted and supported NASAC in developing a three year Strategic Action Agenda and associated Implementation Plan. This document sets out a number of opportunities for further capacity building actions that the KNAW could support NASAC with, if not on its own then in collaboration with other European academies – such as the Royal Society – that have committed to supporting NASAC.

New activities under development for support of this action line are:

- a. Assisting NASAC in the professional publication and dissemination of its Strategic Action Agenda, and advise NASAC on possible funding opportunities within the Netherlands and Europe for purposes of its implementation
- b. Design of further activities, together with NASAC.

## **6.6 Secure the benefits of the Academy's participation in international scientific organisations and programmes**

The KNAW is a member of or active participant in a number of international organisations, including the ESF, EASAC, ALLEA and, beyond Europe's borders, ICSU, IAP and the IAC. *The KNAW will seek to maximise the benefit it gets from its membership of these organisations. The value of the Academy's involvement in these organisations will be periodically evaluated. In this regard priority is given to assessing the KNAW's membership of the ESF; not least of all because of the relatively high costs this membership involves.*

Undertaking the above-mentioned evaluations also means examining the role that the KNAW and/or representatives of the Dutch scientific field, play in international organisations such as ICSU. The effectiveness of KNAW membership, its influence on policies and participation in concrete activities, may be further improved by coordinating the Dutch input into these organisations. *The KNAW will take the initiative for facilitating such coordination.*

Activities under development in support of this action-line are:

- a. Through annual meetings for Dutch representatives to international organisations of which the Academy holds membership, coordinating Dutch input in such organizations.
- b. Implementing with the ESF a programme of concrete demands and associated benefits that the Academy wishes to derive from the ESF in the coming year, and investing resources (not necessarily financial) to help make them a reality.
- c. Sharing financial contributions to International Scientific Unions affiliated to ICSU between the KNAW and other Dutch professional organisations.

## **6.7 Make better use of our members**

Next to its access to financial and staff resources, the KNAW is also in the privileged position to be able to engage some of the best minds in science (its members) in its activities. KNAW members are already actively involved in many ways in the KNAW's international activities, not least by their membership of advisory committees like

the China and Indonesia committees that steer the managements of those programmes. Members are also regularly asked to contribute their expertise by advising on the evaluation of submitted research proposals. The range of new activities recommended above provides scope to involve KNAW members in other ways as well. The KNAW will be vigilant about identifying opportunities to further increase involvement of its members in its international activities.

## 6.8

### **Appoint a Secretary for International Affairs**

With the expansion of the KNAW's international activities, a foreseen increase of the Academy's participation in international science (policy) debates and intensified representation at international meetings and fora, the need has become apparent for the KNAW to be represented by a high-level, dedicated ambassador who has the mandate to make decisions for the KNAW when necessary. A Secretary International Affairs has therefore been appointed.



## 7. Immediate priorities

Implementation of all new activities simultaneously would mean an investment in international relations above current levels. Therefore, a number of areas of activity are prioritised for immediate action, listed below.

- s&T capacity building in cooperation with African organisations
- Designing and implementing a Visiting Professorship programme.
- Appointment of a Secretary International Affairs
- Actively monitor developments in s&T policy in the European and broader international context; take position on them and disseminate information where appropriate
- Streamline the administration and scientific management of KNAW's prizes and grants
- Formulate and negotiate with the ESF a programme of concrete demands and associated benefits that the Academy wishes to derive from the ESF in the coming year



## 8. Conclusions

In this document the KNAW's rationale for investing in international scientific cooperation has been discussed and what it can rightfully regard as being its niche and mission in making such an investment.

**The Academy's rationale:** Promoting the quality of scientific knowledge and its use in solving global societal problems constitute the grounds on which the KNAW invests in international activities. Moreover, given the more complex interactions as sketched in chapter 2 above, the KNAW also promotes scientific integrity and academic freedom.

**Its niche:** The Academy's niche lies in mobilizing, facilitating and brokering ideas.

**And mission:** To promote and engage in international scientific cooperation in order to enhance the quality of Dutch and international science and its role in finding solutions to global societal problems.

In order to ensure that available resources are used in the most effective way possible, the KNAW has made choices about where the focus of its internationalisation efforts will lie in the coming years. These choices must contribute to the fulfilment of the KNAW's objectives in the field of international cooperation. These objectives are:

- To promote excellent, innovative research and stimulate support for young scientific talent
- To play an active role in international science policy-making and to represent the voice of Dutch science in such efforts
- To promote the use of (Dutch) science for the global public good
- To contribute to building capacity for science and technology (s&t) in developing countries
- To help overcome the fragmentation of efforts in the European and broader international s&t landscapes

With regard to the choices that have to be made, the KNAW will focus on the following:

- Strengthening the international dimension of the Academy's advisory role
- Optimising the impact of limited funding for international research activities
- Strengthening the Academy's growing focus on Europe
- Stimulating and drawing on the benefits of multilateral cooperation
- Developing further s&t capacity building activities in collaboration with academies in Africa
- Securing the benefits of the Academy's participation in international science organisations and programmes
- Making better use of our members

For purposes of undertaking these and other, existing activities aimed at stimulating international scientific cooperation, the Academy will always pay due attention to a set of guiding principles that emphasise:

- Scientific integrity and academic freedom

- Professionalism
- Shared responsibility and mutual respect
- Mutual benefit
- Transparency
- Relevance
- Consideration of human rights

The KNAW will focus on the following areas of activity as immediate priorities.

- s&t capacity building in cooperation with African organisations
- Designing and implementing a Visiting Professorship programme.
- Actively monitoring developments in s&t policy in the European and broader international context; taking position on them and disseminating information where appropriate
- Streamlining the administration and scientific management of KNAW's prizes and grants
- Formulating and negotiating with the ESF a programme of concrete demands and associated benefits that the Academy wishes to derive from the ESF in the coming year

# Appendices



## Appendix 1 Overview of existing KNAW internationalisation activities

### 1. Co-operation with China

#### 1.1 *China Exchange Programme*

Established in 1980; full management by KNAW since 1991

Primary objective(s): To stimulate long-term scientific co-operation between the Netherlands and the People's Republic of China

Scientific field(s): All

Activities: Exchange of senior researchers  
Joint research projects

Budget: € 540,000 per annum

Counterparts: Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology  
Chinese Ministry of Education  
Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Secretariat: Department of International Relations and Quality Assessment (ISK)

#### 1.2 *Programme Strategic Scientific Alliances (PSA)*

Established in 2001

Primary objective(s): To establish a new form of long-term, structural scientific co-operation – 'Strategic Scientific Alliances' – which are of mutual benefit to the Netherlands and China

Scientific field(s): Material sciences  
Biotechnology and drug research  
Environmental sciences

Activities: Joint research  
PhD training  
Knowledge/information exchange  
Sharing of equipment and facilities

Programme design: The programme duration is 15 years, divided into 4 phases:  
Preparatory phase (2 years)  
Project phase (15 projects funded for 3 years)  
Programme phase (4-5 programmes funded for 5 years)  
Strategic Alliances phase (1-2 alliances funded for 5 years)

Budget: € 1,36 million per annum (excluding the preparatory phase)  
(Matched in full by the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology)

Counterparts: Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology

Secretariat: ISK

### 1.3

#### *KNAW-CAS PhD Programme*

Established in 2004

Primary objective(s): To provide joint PhD training for Chinese and Dutch PhD students over a period of 8 years

Scientific field(s): In general the natural and technical sciences

Activities: PhD training

Budget: € 145.200 per annum from KNAW and OCW; matching budget by CAS according to local project needs

Counterparts: Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Secretariat: ISK

### 1.4

#### *Co-ordination of Research between Europe and China (CO-REACH)*

CO-REACH is a network of European s&T policy and funding organisations involved in promoting research co-operation with China in the natural sciences, medical and life science, engineering sciences, social sciences and humanities. This network was formed to create coherence and synergy in Europe's s&T relations with China. It will do so by promoting the co-ordination of China-related policies and associated research funding programmes of individual European countries, and integrating these efforts with those of other multi-lateral European initiatives, including the programmes and agreements of the European Commission.

CO-REACH is supported by the European Commission as an ERA-NET Co-ordination Action. The ERA-NET scheme is the principal means for FP6 to support the coherence and co-ordination of national or regional research programmes within Europe, thereby making a reality of the European Research Area (ERA).

The primary goal of CO-REACH is to develop joint activities and, ultimately, to establish one or more new European programmes of research co-operation with China. These new programmes will build on the strengths of CO-REACH partners' existing bilateral programmes with China and will collectively address priority issues that fall beyond the capacities of individual European countries. In pursuing this goal, CO-REACH seeks to fulfil four main objectives, namely:

- To contribute towards building the ERA by counteracting the fragmentation of institutional, national and regional efforts at promoting research co-operation with China.
- To strengthen the international dimension of the ERA and provide a gateway to European s&T for Chinese organisations and researchers.
- To strengthen European s&T relations with China by building the critical mass required for the support of new European programmes of research co-operation with China, and making optimal and durable use of resources to benefit European and Chinese s&T communities, economies and societies.
- To foster strategic policy-making on European research co-operation with China and to identify critical research needs and priorities, as well as future challenges and opportunities, in both Europe and China.

The CO-REACH consortium currently includes 14 partners representing 5 scientific academies, 6 research councils and 3 national ministries from 8 European countries. These partners include:

- Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), The Netherlands (Co-ordinator)
- Academy of Finland (AKA), Finland
- French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), France
- French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE), France
- French Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research (MENESR), France
- Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), Germany
- Royal Irish Academy (RIA) and Science Foundation Ireland (SFI), Ireland
- Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), The Netherlands
- Research Council of Norway (RCN), Norway
- Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN), Poland
- British Academy (BA), United Kingdom
- The Royal Society, (RS), United Kingdom
- Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), Germany
- Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt (PT-DRL), Germany

The consortium also includes 7 observers, representing the following organisations:

- Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (BMBWK), Austria
- Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (AVČR), Czech Republic
- Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, France
- Italian National Research Council (CNR), Italy
- National Council of Scientific Research (CSIC), Spain
- Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (KVA), Sweden
- National Office for Research and Technology (NKTH)

Although CO-REACH is a European-based network, a strong partnership with the consortium's Chinese counterparts is crucial for the success of this initiative. The fact that all CO-REACH partners enjoy strong and, in most cases, long-term relations with one or more Chinese s&t organisations provides a promising basis for the success of this undertaking.

Since its launch in Beijing on 11 May 2005, CO-REACH produced the following main outputs:

- Mapping Report comprising a comprehensive, structured overview of bilateral programmes with China, managed by CO-REACH partners
- Benchmarking & Best Practices Report
- Analytical report 'Bilateral collaboration with China: trends, systems and challenges'
- Establishment of CO-REACH national steering committees in a number of CO-REACH countries
- CO-REACH conference (and subsequent report) 'Towards Future Sino-European Research Collaboration' held at The Royal Society on 4 and 5 June

One of the first public deliverables is the ONLINE CO-REACH DIRECTORY accessible via the CO-REACH website. The CO-REACH Directory is a dynamic information source for European and Chinese scientists, as well as policy makers, that provides an overview of funding opportunities for co-operation. At present the directory includes information on bilateral funding schemes of all CO-REACH partners and observers. The aim is to expand the Directory with schemes of other national organisations across Europe and China. The ultimate goal is to become a ‘Gateway to Europe’ for European and Chinese scientists and policy makers  
CO-REACH Secretariat: ISK

## 2. Co-operation with Indonesia

### 2.1 *Scientific Programme Indonesia – Netherlands (SPIN)*

#### *Priority Programmes*

Established: In 1994 as the Programme Scientific Cooperation Netherlands Indonesia, consisting of individual projects. In 2000 changed into coherent Priority Programmes and renamed Scientific Programme Indonesia – Netherlands (SPIN). In 2005 a second phase (SPIN-2) was initiated

Primary objective(s): SPIN-2 is to stimulate long-term scientific co-operation between researchers and research groups from both countries, by initiating bilateral research programmes based on the principles of reciprocity and mutual benefit

Scientific field(s):  
1. Food and Health  
2. Technological Innovations and Applied Science  
3. Ecosystems, climate and Environment  
4. Social Sciences and Humanities

Activities:  
Joint research  
PhD training  
Post-doctoral research  
Knowledge/information exchange  
Exchange visits and (advanced) training missions of senior scientists

Budget: € 900,000 per Priority Programme for the period 2005-2010; four Priority Programmes  
Matching by Indonesian counterpart required on basis of mutual understanding

#### *Postdoc Programme*

Established: 2005

Primary objective(s): The overall objective of the SPIN Postdoc Programme is to embed Indonesian postdocs in Indonesia’s science system by providing postdoc positions for outstanding Indonesian PhD-graduates based at Indonesian universities or research institutes.

Scientific field(s): All  
 Activities: Post-doctoral research  
 Budget: Approximately € 1,500,000 for the period 2005-2009.  
 The contribution to a postdoc project will be maximum  
 € 25,000 per year. Maximum 6 awards per annum.  
 No matching by Indonesian counterpart

*Mobility programme*

Established: 2002

Primary objective(s): – To stimulate cooperation between Netherlands researchers  
 and new and established top Indonesian researchers in order  
 to strengthen scientific networks between the two countries.  
 – To stimulate activities directed at multilateral network  
 building and the support of activities aimed at research  
 funding applications preparing for multilateral (e.g. EU)  
 funding programmes (Multilateral network building  
 activities).

Scientific field(s): All

Activities: – training opportunities and bilateral exchange of post-  
 doctoral and senior scientific personnel (scientific training  
 and exchange activities)  
 – Multilateral network building activities

Budget: € 150,000 per annum

No matching by Indonesian counterpart.

Counterparts: Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology  
 (official counterpart of ocw) (as of 2002)

Secretariat: ISK

2.2

*The East Kalimantan Programme (EKP)*

Established in 2002

Primary objective(s): – To stimulate long-term scientific co-operation  
 between research groups from both countries, by initiating  
 bilateral research programmes based on the principles of  
 reciprocity and mutual benefit  
 – To study and define the inter-relationships between climate  
 variability, biogeochemical and morphodynamical processes,  
 ecosystem processes and human influences in coastal zones

Scientific field(s): All fields related to Coastal Zone Research

Activities: Joint research  
 PhD training  
 Postdoctoral research  
 Knowledge/information exchange

Programme design: Pilot Phase (17 pilot projects funded for 1 year)  
 Main Phase (cross-disciplinary research clusters funded for  
 5 years)

Budget:	Pilot phase: € 500,000 Main phase: € 3,650,000 (of which KNAW contributes: € 1,250,000) for the period 2005-2010 Matching by Indonesian counterpart(s): ca. € 170,000 per annum
Counterparts:	Indonesian Consortium on Coastal and Marine Research (ICOMAR), which includes: Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) Bakosurtanal (Planning) LAPAN (Remote Sensing) DESDM (Geology) Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) Mulawarman University Samarinda (UNMUL)
Secretariat:	ISK/NWO (WOTRO and ALW) (EKP is co-financed and co-managed by KNAW and NWO)

### 2.3 *Academy Professorship Indonesia (API)*

Established: 2005

Primary objective: to strengthen the position of sciences and arts in Indonesia, to support the fostering of scientific curiosity and an academic culture, and to ensure societal awareness of the importance of science to the Indonesian community

Scientific field: Social Sciences and Humanities

Duration: three years with a possible extension of two years

Activities: rotating professorship at a leading Indonesian university, to be held by an eminent Indonesian scientist/scholar

Budget: € 30,000 per annum per chair (currently one chair)

Counterpart: Indonesian Academy of Sciences (AIPI)

Secretariat: KITLV-Jakarta / ISK

### 2.4 *The Joint Working Committee for Scientific Research Co-operation between the Netherlands and Indonesia (JWC)*

Established: 2003

The main task of the JWC is to act as a strategic discussion forum for the strengthening of bilateral scientific co-operation between Indonesia and the Netherlands, and to advise the governments of both countries on matters related to such co-operation. The JWC aims to centrally co-ordinate bilateral scientific co-operation between Indonesian and Dutch researchers and research institutes in both basic as well as applied sciences.

In the Netherlands, OCW asked the KNAW to act as the leading organisation in the JWC. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Research and Technology (MORT) has the lead. Other JWC members include:

- Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
- Indonesian Academy of Sciences (AIPI)
- Indonesian Science Foundation (DRN)

- Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT)
- Indonesian-Netherlands Higher Education Partnership (INHEP)
- Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)
- Senter/Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs
- The Association of Universities (VSNU)
- Netherlands Organization for International Cooperation in Higher Education (Nuffic)

Meetings of the Joint Working Committee for Scientific Research Co-operation Indonesia-Netherlands (JWC) are held annually, alternately in Indonesia and the Netherlands.

The SPIN secretariat (ISK) also functions as the secretariat of the JWC.

### 3. **Co-operation with the Network of African Science Academies (NASAC)**

In 2006 the KNAW organised a working visit for thirteen African academies of science (that together form the Network of African Science Academies – NASAC) to the Netherlands. This working visit was intended to facilitate the exchange of information on African and Dutch science and science systems. Moreover, the working visit provided an opportunity to discuss future possibilities for cooperation between the African academies and the KNAW.

As a first follow-up activity, NASAC has formulated a strategic plan with support from the KNAW. This plan is to help the network position itself as an important player in the African science and technology landscape. The plan was officially adopted in 2007 and at the time of writing fundraising for its implementation was ongoing.

The KNAW also acted as one of the advisors to NASAC and the South-African Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) when they jointly applied for European Commission funding for a Specific Support Action (SSA). The SSA was favourably evaluated and is to help make the European Commission's research activities more well-known in Africa.

Another activity to come out of the working visit is a series of research conferences to be organised for scientists from Europe and Africa (and, where appropriate, a third region). ESF and ICSU have also committed funds for these conferences. The first pilot conference is to take place in late 2008 in Africa.

Finally, cooperation between NASAC and the KNAW will continue to be promoted, allowing the two organisations to benefit from each other's knowledge and experience on an ongoing basis.

### 4. **Exchange agreements**

- Indian National Science Academy  
(Agreement signed 25 November 1985; renewed 16 November 1989; renewed 11 January 1993)
- Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia  
(Agreement signed 21 August 1987; renewed 20 December 1991)
- Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
(Agreement signed 31 May 1988)
- Polish Academy of Sciences

- (Agreement signed 30 December 1992; renewed 3 December 1997; renewed 12 November 2002)
- Russian Academy of Sciences  
(Agreement signed 12 September 1990)
  - Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic  
(Agreement signed 25 July 1997)
  - Slovak Academy of Sciences  
(Agreement signed 12 April 1994)
- Scientific field(s): All (except Australia: social sciences only and India: natural and technical sciences only)
- Activities: Short working visits by senior researchers (1-2 weeks):  
All countries  
Long working visits by senior researchers (up to 3 months):  
Hungary, Poland and Czech Republic  
The agreements are not intended to fund visits with the sole purpose of attending a conference. Special emphasis is given to the promotion of new initiatives rather than supporting existing long-term collaborations
- Budget: INSA (India): € 6,000  
ASSA (Australia): € 6,500  
HAS (Hungary): € 6,500  
PAS (Poland): € 14,000  
RAS (Russia): € 7,000  
CAS (Czech Republic): € 10,000  
Sas (Slovakia): € 5,000
- Secretariat: ISK

In addition to these agreements, the KNAW also has longstanding but inactive exchange agreements with Academies of France, Israel and Austria.

## 5. Colloquia, conferences and other international scientific meetings

### 5.1 Academy Colloquia

- Objective: The organization of high-level international scientific meetings for senior scientists and excellent PhD students and post-docs; additional master classes may be organized. Financial and logistical support provided for the colloquia is provided by the KNAW.
- Scientific fields: All scientific fields
- Frequency: Six per year (preferably 3 in the natural sciences, 3 in the humanities and social sciences)
- Budget: € 16,000 per colloquium plus € 3,500 per day for master classes (maximum of 2 days)
- Secretariat: ISK

- 5.2 *Conference Subsidy Fund*  
 Objective: To promote the organisation of international scientific conferences in the Netherlands  
 Scientific fields: All scientific fields  
 Budget: Maximum subsidy of € 7,000 per conference  
 Secretariat: ISK
- 5.3 *Other*  
 The KNAW regularly organises and/or hosts international conferences, workshops or meetings.
- 6. Fellowships, scholarships and stipends**
- 6.1 *Visiting Professorships at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA*  
 Established 1950; for Dutch professors or senior lecturers to spend 4 or 8 months at the University of Michigan  
 Scientific field(s): Behavioural and social sciences, humanities and legal studies  
 Countries: The Netherlands and the USA  
 Budget: Up to € 89,000 for professors and up to € 66.000 for senior lecturers (contributed by the KNAW and the University of Michigan on a 50-50 basis)  
 Secretariat: Secretariat of the Divisions of the KNAW
- 6.2 *Hendrik Casimir-Ziegler Research Stipend*  
 Established 1997; for young promising scientists from Germany (Nordrhein-Westfalen) and the Netherlands to spend a year as guest researchers at a university or research institute in the Netherlands and Germany respectively.  
 Scientific field(s): All; awarded alternately in the natural/life sciences and the social sciences/humanities  
 Countries: The Netherlands and Germany  
 Budget: € 50,000 per stipend  
 Secretariat: ISK
- 6.3 *Carolina MacGillavry PhD Fellowships*  
 Established 1998; PhD fellowship scheme (sandwich construction)  
 Scientific field(s): Natural and Life Sciences  
 Countries: Southern African Development Countries (Angola, Botswana, Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, the Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa)  
 Budget: One fellowship of € 50,000 per year  
 Secretariat: ISK

- 6.4 *Schure-Beijerinck-Popping Fund Scholarships*  
 Established 1965; for researchers to carry out (field) research in the Netherlands or abroad, but linked to Dutch research(ers) ..  
 Scientific field(s): Ecology  
 Countries: All  
 Budget: € 100,000 per annum (maximum of € 14,000 per scholarship for senior scientists or maximum of € 7,000 for PhD students)  
 Secretariat: KNAW
- 6.5 *Ramsay Memorial Fund Fellowship*  
 Established 1920; for PhD students to undertake research at a UK institution for a period of 1-2 years.  
 Scientific field(s): (Bio)chemistry  
 Countries: The Netherlands and the United Kingdom  
 Budget: Maximum of € 30,000 per year per fellowship  
 Secretariat: Secretariat of the Divisions of the KNAW
- 7. Funds and foundations**
- 7.1 *Ter Meulen Fund*  
 Established 1982; for scientists affiliated to a Dutch institution to carry out scientific research abroad  
 Scientific field(s): Pediatrics  
 Countries: All  
 Budget: Total of € 254,000 per year  
 Secretariat: Council for Medical Sciences
- 7.2 *Van Walree Fund*  
 Established 1987; for international conference attendance and working visits of PhD students and international conference attendance for medical students  
 Scientific field(s): Medical sciences  
 Countries: All  
 Budget: Total of € 60,000 per year  
 Secretariat: Council for Medical Sciences
- 7.3 *Van't Hoff Fund*  
 Established 1913; to enable young foreign scientists to participate in workshops organized by the Academy Committee for Chemistry or the Committee for Biochemistry and Biophysics; once every five years the fund also organizes a lecture by an eminent foreign scientist  
 Scientific field(s): Chemistry  
 Countries: All  
 Budget: No fixed yearly budget  
 Secretariat: Secretariat of the Divisions of the KNAW

## 8. Prizes and awards

### 8.1 *Bakhuys Roozeboom-fund*

Established 1911; by a number of scientists in recognition of the services of Professor H.W. Bakhuys Roozeboom. The resources of the fund were recently supplemented by third-party donations, a.o. from Ms E.C. Bakhuys Roozeboom-Dros, University of Amsterdam and Scheffer Fund (Delft University of Technology)

Scientific field: Phase theory- the science of the phase behaviour of matter under varying conditions of pressure, temperature and composition (fields: physical chemistry, physics, geochemistry, metallurgy and astrophysics).

Prize: A gold medal containing an image of H.W. Bakhuys Roozeboom

Secretariat: Secretariat of the Divisions of the KNAW

### 8.2 *Heineken Prizes*

Established 1963

Frequency: Every 2nd year

Scientific field(s): Biochemistry and biophysics; medicine (established in 1989); environmental sciences (established in 1990); cognitive science (established in 2006); history (established in 1990); art (established in 1988- for Dutch artists only)

Prize: Trophy and \$ 150,000 for the scientific prizes; and \$ 50,000 for the art prize

Secretariat: Communications Department of the KNAW

### 8.3 *Leeuwenhoek Medal*

Established 1877

Frequency: Every 10 years

Scientific field(s): Microbiology

Prize: Gold medal

Secretariat: Secretariat of the Divisions of the KNAW

### 8.4 *Lorentz Medal*

Established 1926

Frequency: Every 4 years

Scientific field(s): Theoretical physics

Prize: Gold medal

Secretariat: Secretariat of the Divisions of the KNAW

### 8.5 *Descartes-Huygens Prize*

Established 1995

Frequency: Every year to a French and a Dutch scientist

Scientific field(s): Alternately in the natural sciences, the life sciences and social sciences/humanities

Prize: € 23,000 to cover the costs of research in the Netherlands for a French scientist for a period of approximately 6 months (France in turn selects and funds a Dutch scientist)

Secretariat: ISK

## 9. International scientific organisations and committees

### 9.1 *All European Academies (ALLEA)*

Established 1994

Federation of 53 Academies of Sciences and Humanities in 40 European countries

ALLEA seeks to:

- promote the exchange of information and experience between Academies
- offer European science and society advice from its member Academies
- strive for excellence in science and scholarship, high ethical standards and independence from political, commercial and ideological interests

KNAW contribution: Hosting of the ALLEA secretariat

KNAW has proposed an ALLEA Working Group “Evaluating for Science”, which is currently in the process of being set up.

KNAW is a member of the ALLEA Steering Committee and will have the opportunity to influence ALLEA’s strategic vision/plan for the future.

### 9.2 *European Academies Science Advisory Council (EASAC)*

Established 2001

EASAC provides a means for the national Academies of Europe to work together to inject high quality science into EU policy-making. EASAC’s task is to build science into policy at EU level by providing independent, expert, credible advice about the scientific aspects of public policy issues to those who make or influence policy for the European Union. EASAC aims to be recognized by EU policy-makers as the place to go for reliable, timely advice that reflects the best that the European scientific community can deliver - thorough in its investigations, disinterested in its recommendations and transparent in its processes.

KNAW contribution: Voluntary contribution of approximately € 5,000 per annum;  
Board member is member of EASAC Council;  
Supporting involvement of Dutch scientists in EASAC working groups

### 9.3 *European Science Foundation (ESF)*

Established 1974

Association of 75 member organisations (research councils, academies, scientific organisations) in 30 European countries

Objectives:

- to advance European cooperation 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 cooperation 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.
- KNAW membership fee: approximately € 138,000 per annum

9.4 *InterAcademy Panel (IAP)*

Established 1993

A global network of 90 science academies with the primary objective to help member academies work together to advise citizens and public officials on the scientific aspects of critical global issues

KNAW contribution: member of the IAP Executive Committee and lead Academy of IAP Biosecurity initiative

9.5 *InterAcademy Council (IAC)*

Established 2000

Primary objective: to mobilise the best scientists and engineers worldwide to provide high quality advice to international bodies such as the United Nations and the World Bank, as well as to other institutions

KNAW contribution: Hosting of the IAC Secretariat, observer on the IAP Board

9.6 *International Union of Academies (UIA)*

Established 1919

A federation of Academies or groups of Academies with a national character and national learned institutions comparable with them, created for international cooperation.

Aim: to encourage cooperation in the advancement of studies through collaborative research and publications in those branches of learning promoted by the Academies and institutions represented in the UIA – philology, archeology, history, the moral, political and social sciences.

KNAW contribution: Approximately € 2,300 per annum

KNAW has a dedicated ‘UIA committee’ with the mandate to advise the Board of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division on UIA matters, to promote the progress of KNAW involvement in UIA programmes (like the ‘encyclopedia of Islam’ and the ‘Project Aristoteles Semitico-Latinus’) and to represent the KNAW at the UIA General Assembly.

9.7 *International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)*

Established 1931

A non-governmental organization representing a global membership that includes both national scientific bodies (101 members) and international scientific unions (27 members)

ICSU provides a forum for discussion of issues relevant to policy for international science and the importance of international science for policy issues and undertakes the following core activities:

- Planning and coordinating interdisciplinary research to address major issues of relevance in both science and society;
- Actively advocating for freedom in the conduct of science, promoting equitable access to scientific data and information, and facilitating science education and capacity building;
- Acting as a focus for the exchange of ideas, the communication of scientific information and the development of scientific standards;

- Supporting in excess of 600 scientific conferences, congresses and symposia per year all around the world, as well as the production of a wide range of newsletters, handbooks, learned journals and proceedings.

KNAW is member of a working group looking at European coordination within ICSU.

- 9.8 *European Commission on Preservation and Access (ECPA)*  
The European Commission on Preservation and Access (ECPA) promotes activities aimed at keeping collections in European archives and libraries accessible over time.  
Secretariat: KNAW
- 9.9 *Contact Committee European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) and European Molecular Biology Conference (EMBC)*  
Advising the Dutch delegation on standpoints to be adopted at EMBL and EMBC meetings  
Secretariat: KNAW
- 9.10 *Contact Committee European Southern Observatory (ESO)*  
Coordination of national policy matters and scientific issues concerning the ESO; preparation of meetings of the ESO Council.  
Secretariat: Kapteyn Institute, Groningen
- 9.11 *Contact Committee CERN*  
Provides a forum for consultation between Dutch representatives on the CERN Council and CERN's scientific advisory bodies and physicists practising in the Netherlands; prepares meetings of the CERN Council  
Secretariat: National Institute for Nuclear Physics and High Energy Physics, Amsterdam
- 9.12 *UAI Committee*  
Advising the KNAW's Board of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division on policy regarding the UAI; promoting and guarding the progress of UAI projects; representing the KNAW at UAI General Assembly meetings  
Secretariat: KNAW
- 9.13 *Global Change Committee*  
Established 2004; combines what used to be the Netherlands International Geosphere Biosphere Programme (IGBP) / World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) Committee and the Netherlands Human Dimensions Programme (HDP) Committee. Promotes Dutch interests in international scientific global change programmes by means of:
- Providing information to Dutch scientists on global change programmes
  - Contributing to the development of these programmes
  - Stimulating participation of Dutch researchers in these programmes
- The programmes in question include:
- The International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme

- The International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change
  - The World Climate Research Programme
  - The DIVERSITAS Programme on biodiversity
- Secretariat: KNAW

9.14 *Netherlands SCAR (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) Committee*

- Represents the interests of SCAR in the Netherlands and of Dutch Antarctic research in SCAR
- Disseminates information from and about SCAR within the Dutch research community
- Provides advice on request and on its own initiative on issues relating to Dutch Antarctic research
- Encourages cooperation among Dutch Antarctic researchers

Secretariat: KNAW

9.15 *Netherlands SCOR (Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research) Committee*

The Committee focuses on promoting international cooperation in the planning and supervision of oceanographic research in the context of SCOR, and on solving methodological and conceptual problems that hinder that research

- Represents the interests of SCOR in the Netherlands and of Dutch oceanographic researchers in SCOR
- Disseminates information from and about SCOR within the Dutch community
- Advises the SCOR Executive Committee and the SCOR General Meeting on new proposals for SCOR working groups

Secretariat: KNAW

9.16 *Netherlands Committee for International Brain Research Organisation (IBRO)*

- Promotion of scientific brain research in the broadest sense
- Assessment of applications from foreign researchers for Dutch IBRO-programme fellowships
- Represents Dutch scientific interests in the IBRO Governing Council

Secretariat: KNAW

9.17 *Netherlands Committee Repertorium Fontium Historiae Medii Aevi*

Guarantees the Dutch contribution to the international Repertorium of medieval sources

Secretariat: Constantijn Huygens Institute (Working Group Middle Ages and Renaissance)

9.18 *Committee for the Freedom of Scientific Pursuit*

Established 1984.

Advises the Academy Board on request and on its own initiative on standpoints to be adopted and reactions to the issued, in which concern is expressed on behalf of the Academy regarding the erosion of and threats to the freedom of scientific pursuit and/or in which support is expressed for scholars who are being hindered in the

pursuit of their scientific endeavour by obstacles of a political or other nature.  
Secretariat: KNAW

## **10. Representation in Brussels**

### *10.1 Netherlands House for Education and Research (Neth-ER)*

Neth-ER is a combined office in Brussels representing KNAW, NWO, VSNU, TNO, HBO-Raad, MBO-Raad, Nuffic and Stichting SURF. Neth-ER seeks to:

- To enhance the influence of the Dutch institutions on the European policy formulation in the fields of education, research and innovation.
- To maintain, and where possible to increase, the participation and share of Dutch institutions in European education, research and innovation programmes.

Neth-ER will be (financially) supported by ocw until 2011.

Neth-ER serves the interests of Dutch educational and research organisations by acting as an informative, representative, intermediary, exploratory and facilitating association.

KNAW contribution: € 40.000 per year

## **Appendix 2 Members of the Committee for International Policy (CIP)**

Drs. E.A.A.M. Broesterhuizen  
Director General Affairs, KNAW

Prof. dr. P.W. Crous  
Director, CBS Fungal Biodiversity Centre, KNAW

Dr. J. van Hell  
Associate Professor, Radboud University Nijmegen  
Member of the Board of The Young Academy

Prof. dr. R. Kaptein  
Foreign Secretary and General Secretary, KNAW

Prof. dr. G.J. Oostindie  
Director, Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies  
(KITLV-KNAW)

Prof. dr. J.B. Opschoor (chair)  
Professor, vU University Amsterdam and Institute of Social Studies, The Hague

Prof. dr. B. Penninx  
Professor, vU University Medical Center

Prof. dr. ir. W. van Saarloos  
Professor, University Leiden and Director, Lorentz Center

Prof. mr. N.J. Schrijver  
Professor, Leiden University

Prof. dr. G. Semin  
KNAW Academy Professor, vU University Amsterdam





