



African Scientific  
Research and  
Innovation Council

# **PROSPECTIVE INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS FOR ASRIC**

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# Introduction

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In order to achieve the mandate of the ASRIC, strategic partnership and collaboration is needed. Hence, the ASRIC Secretariat has identified some organisations with similar visions and missions working to promote Science, Research and Innovation in their countries and regions. They are:



中国科学院  
CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

## 1. The Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)

- Recalling the consistent rise of China to become a global phenomenon, it is important to note that the **Chinese Academy of Sciences** is the engine of China's drive to explore and harness high technology and the natural sciences for the benefit of China and the world.
- Established on November 1, 1949, in Beijing.



中国科学院

CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

## The CAS has multiple roles:

- To drive national technological innovation;
- To supporting nationwide S&T development;
- To be a think-tank delivering S&T advice and
- To be a community for training young S&T talent.

## Priority Research Areas

CAS Scientists conduct research in most areas of:

- basic science and technology
- strategic advanced technologies
- areas related to public welfare and development of emerging industries.

## International Collaboration



中国科学院  
CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The CAS attaches much importance to international cooperation. It has extensive and diversified forms of cooperation and partnership with scientists all over the world.

For example, The CAS has set up 20 collaborative groups with the German Max Planck Society (MPG), has established the CAS–MPG Partner Institute of Computational Biology, has jointly established the Institut Pasteur of Shanghai in collaboration with the French Institut Pasteur.



# EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

IN SUPPORT OF EXCELLENCE IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## 2. The European Academy of Sciences (EURASC)

The EURASC is an international non-profit and non-governmental, independent organization established in 2003, based in Brussels, Belgium.

It is comprised of the most distinguished scholars and engineers performing forefront research and the development of advanced technologies, united by a commitment to promoting science and technology and their essential roles in fostering social and economic development.



**EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**  
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## Divisions of the EURASC

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The EURASC has 9 divisions with Scientific Committees working in all the divisions. They are:

- \* Chemistry Sciences
- \* Earth Sciences and Environmental Sciences
- \* Computational and Information sciences
- \* Medicine and Life Sciences
- \* Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities
- \* Engineering Division
- \* Mathematics Division
- \* Materials Science Division
- \* Physical Sciences



**EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**  
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# International Cooperation

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The EURASC has a number of international cooperation and partnerships. Some of these are:

1. Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) in partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) designed to address development challenges through international research collaboration.
2. Pakistan-US Science and Technology Cooperation Program
3. US-Egypt Science and Technology (S&T) Joint Fund
4. Arab-American Frontiers of Science, Engineering and Medicine





European Research Council  
Established by the European Commission

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### 3. The European Research Council (ERC)

The ERC is a public body for funding of scientific and technological research conducted within the European Union (EU). Established by the European Commission in 2007, the ERC is composed of an **independent Scientific Council**, its governing body consisting of distinguished researchers, and an Executive Agency, in charge of the implementation.



## Scientific Council of the European Research Council

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The Scientific Council of the ERC consists of 22 eminent European scientists and scholars (including Nobel prize laureates), and supported operationally by the European Research Council Executive Agency (ERCEA), based in Brussels. It acts on behalf of the scientific community in Europe to promote creativity and innovative research. It is responsible for setting the scientific strategy of the ERC, including establishing the annual Work Programmes, designing the peer review systems, identifying the peer review experts, and communicating with the scientific community.



## Priority Areas for Funding by the ERC

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Since 2007, more than 9,000 projects have been selected to receive ERC funding throughout the EU Member States and the associated countries. The Research Domains are broadly categorised into:

- Physical Sciences & Engineering
- Life Sciences
- Social Sciences & Humanities

# International Cooperation



- For individual researchers, the ERC offers unparalleled funding opportunities for those who want to work in Europe.
- The European Union (EU) has an agenda titled Horizon 2020 - an €80 billion research and innovation funding program (2014-2020) which is open to participation from companies, universities and institutes within the EU and beyond. The ERC is one of the organisations working on this agenda. In 2018, the ERC announced that it would provide 653 million euros for scientists and researchers worldwide.



INSTITUT DE FRANCE  
Académie des sciences

#### 4. FRENCH ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES - French Academy of Sciences (FAS)

The FAS was founded in 1666 by Louis XIV to encourage and protect the spirit of French scientific research. It was at the forefront of scientific developments in Europe in the 17th & 18th centuries. It is one of five academies comprising the Institut de France. Its members are elected for life. In 2016, the Académie des Sciences was 350 years old.

Currently there are 150 full members, 300 corresponding members, and 120 foreign associates.

## Missions

The Academy's Members discharge their missions, to the Nation and the Academy's foundations, in standing committees and working parties set up by the Academy which are:

- Encouraging the scientific life
- Promoting the teaching of science
- Transmitting knowledge
- Fostering international collaborations
- Ensuring a dual role of expertise and advice

The Academy also organises Colloquia, Conferences and Debates by and for the scientific community.



INSTITUT DE FRANCE  
Académie des sciences



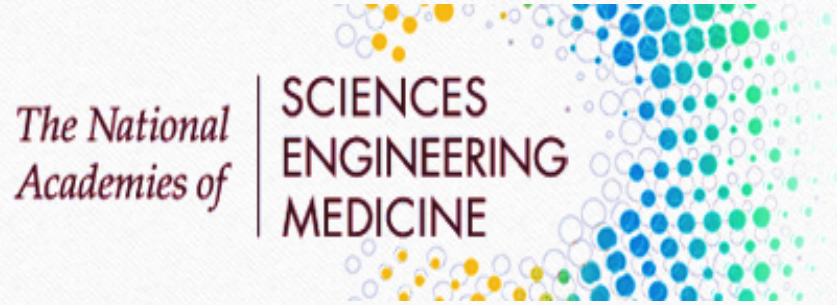
INSTITUT DE FRANCE  
Académie des sciences

## International Cooperation

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The Academie des Sciences has created and chairs two Committees of national involved in the promotion of scientific interactions at the global level namely: International Science Council (ISC) and French Committee for International Scientific Unions (COFUSI).

The Academie des Sciences also has Bilateral Cooperation with some African Countries like Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Benin Republic and other Francophone countries.



## 5. THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES, ENGINEERING, AND MEDICINE (NASEM)

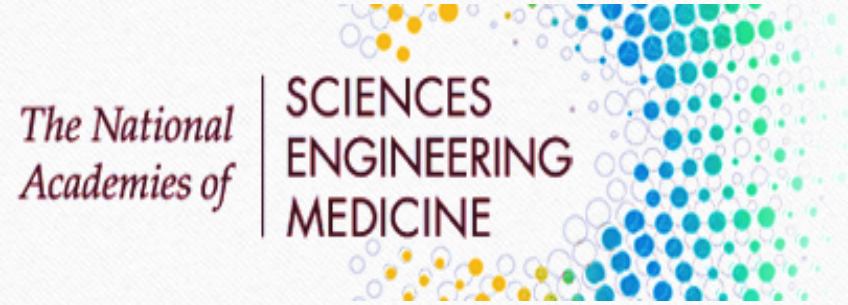
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The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) is the collective scientific national academy of the United States of America. NASEM is the umbrella term for its three quasi-independent honorific member organizations (the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the National Academy of Engineering (NAE), and the National Academy of Medicine (NAM)).



# Program Units

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The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) has the following program units:

- Behavioural and Social Sciences and Education
- Earth and Life Studies
- Health and Medicine
- Engineering and Applied Sciences;
- Physical Sciences and Mathematics



## AWARDS

Since 1886, the National Academy of Sciences has honored outstanding achievement in the physical, biological, and social sciences through its awards program.

- Cultural programs - Cultural Programs of the National Academy of Sciences (CPNAS) organizes a diverse set of activities that explore the intersections among the arts, science, medicine, engineering, and popular culture.
- Distinctive voices - Created in 2006 as a program of the NAS Communication Initiative to increase science literacy.
- Kavli Frontiers of Science - Symposia bringing together outstanding young scientists to discuss exciting advances and opportunities in a broad range of disciplines.
- LabX - A brand new program of the National Academy of Sciences that aims to empower individuals, groups, and communities to use the sciences in order to make decisions related to their lives.



THE ROYAL SOCIETY

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## 6. THE ROYAL SOCIETY (United Kingdom)

The Royal Society is the science academy of the Commonwealth, and its Fellowship is made up of many most eminent scientists from across the Commonwealth. The very first 'learned society' meeting on 28 November 1660 followed a lecture at Gresham College and birthed what has become the Royal Society. Scientists who are citizens of a Commonwealth country, or have been working in a Commonwealth country for at least three years, are eligible to become Fellows of the Royal Society.

# Committees

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The Royal Society has 32 standing Committees some of whom are:

- Advisory Committee on Mathematics Education (ACME)
- Africa Exchanges Committee
- Commonwealth Science Conference Grants Committee
- DFID Africa Capacity Building Initiative Panel
- Global Environmental Research Committee
- Grants Committee
- \* Biological Sciences Awards Committee
- \* International Networks Committee

The Royal Society also has 8 Working Groups such as Cybersecurity Research Working Group, Machine Learning Working Group, Privacy Enhancing Technologies Working Group amongst others.

## **International Cooperation**

The Society recognises and supports excellent scientists around the world through its many schemes which are open to international scientists. They are:

- International Exchanges
- Newton International Fellowships
- Newton Advanced Fellowships
- Newton Mobility Grants
- JSPS Postdoctoral Fellowships
- Global Challenges Research Fund Grants
- Royal Society-DfiD Capacity Building Initiative





## Conclusion

- The task of identifying potential partner organisations for collaboration with ASRIC is ongoing /continuous process.
- The Bureau is to develop a concept note on its partners and the way of engagement which should commence after further detailed consultation and analysis of the ASRIC priority areas.
- For ASRIC to achieve its mandate, such strategic collaboration is highly essential.
- The Bureau to send out an introductory communication with such partner above mentioned to bring their attention to ASRIC and the possibilities for cooperation.

# Recommendations

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- **ASRIC to introduce itself to the international organisations identified to bring to their notice the existence of ASRIC and its mandate.**
- **The Communication Committee to develop a Concept Paper and identify potential ASRIC international partners, areas for potential partnership, propose the level of engagement, and to work out the modalities for such engagement.**
- **Any other proposals that are congruent with the Terms of Reference.**



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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME**

**MERCI POUR L'ECOUTE**

**OBRIGADO PELO SEU TEMPO**

**شكرا على وقتك**