



ACCADEMIA NAZIONALE DEI LINCEI

G7 Academies Meeting 2017

and

G7 Science Conference

**The role of National Academies and International Academy Networks
in advising Institutions**

Official hand-over of the three G7 Academies Joint Statements to the Italian Government

ROME

23-24 MARCH 2017

and

3 MAY 2017

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Introduzione

di Alberto Quadrio-Curzio

Con questa *brochure* l'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei desidera portare a conoscenza delle istituzioni e del pubblico qualificato l'impegno che è stato profuso per preparare scientificamente e per organizzare il G7 delle Accademie scientifiche del 2017 in concomitanza con il *Summit* politico-istituzionale la cui Presidenza quest'anno spetta al Governo italiano.



L'Accademia vive nel 2017 il 414° anno dalla sua fondazione e della sua fama ascrivibili a Federico Cesi, duca di Acquasparta, ed alla scienza imperitura di Galileo Galilei, un genio universale che fu tra i primi soci. Siamo lieti che il G7 delle Accademie scientifiche sia nel 2017 un "sigillo" della rilevanza internazionale dei Lincei non solo per la fama di molti suoi soci ma anche per il ruolo dell'Accademia nella politica delle scienze e della cultura italiana. Al presente non tutte le Accademie nazionali fanno ricerca scientifica al loro interno essendo questa di norma svolta nelle università, nei laboratori e negli istituti. Nelle Accademie si segue invece attentamente la macro-evoluzione delle scienze naturali ed umanistiche ed il loro impatto a lungo raggio per i profili istituzionali, sociali e civili, tecnologici ed economici. Su questa base le Accademie nazionali svolgono il ruolo di testimoni *pro veritate* dei loro Governi e svolgono funzioni di diplomazia e politica scientifico-culturale a livello

internazionale, interloquendo con le altre accademie e con i *network* internazionali anche per portare all'attenzione dell'opinione pubblica temi condivisi di urgenza.

Per questo con la Commissione per i rapporti internazionali dell'Accademia (CORINT) abbiamo da alcuni anni ridato un forte impulso alle relazioni con l'estero sia partecipando attivamente alle associazioni accademiche europee ed internazionali, sia stipulando nuovi accordi di collaborazione con accademie di altri Paesi, sia intensificando quelli esistenti.

Nel presentare il G7 delle Accademie scientifiche del 2017 desidero esprimere un forte ringraziamento ai tre Gruppi di lavoro che hanno elaborato e discusso con le altre Accademie i documenti congiunti su *Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters; The challenge of neurodegenerative diseases in an aging population; New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure*. Altrettanto sentito è il ringraziamento alle altre Accademie nazionali e cioè quella del Canada, della Francia, della Germania, del Giappone, del Regno Unito, degli Stati Uniti d'America, i cui scienziati hanno dato un contributo fondamentale per giungere ad una stesura condivisa dei *Joint Statements*. I nomi di tutti questi scienziati sono riportati nelle pagine successive ed è come se mi rivolgessi individualmente a ciascuno per esprimere la mia stima. Così come ringraziamento e stima vanno ai Presidenti e ai Vice Presidenti delle Accademie nazionali presenti al convegno odierno.

Infine una grande novità è rappresentata dalla scelta del tema e dei partecipanti al convegno conclusivo del G7 delle Accademie 2017. Il tema *The role of National*

Academies and International Academy Networks in advising Institutions afferma a fianco delle Accademie nazionali anche l'importanza delle organizzazioni accademiche internazionali che stanno diventando sempre più rilevanti per un continuo dialogo tra scienza e politica, tra culture e storie di popoli e di nazioni al fine di promuovere la convivenza pacifica, il progresso civile ed umano. I rappresentanti dei *network* di Africa, Americhe, Asia, Europa, di quello dei Paesi in via di sviluppo (TWAS) e di quello mondiale (IAP) partecipano così alla conferenza conclusiva. A Trieste la TWAS ha la sua sede e l'IAP ha il suo Segretariato in quanto l'Italia dalla fondazione per la TWAS e successivamente per l'IAP ha garantito un sostegno finanziario essenziale. È questo un segno evidente, anche per la collocazione in una città come Trieste, crocevia storico tra Est e Ovest, Nord e Sud, tra Terra e Mare, che l'Italia è un Paese del dialogo, nella convinzione che la scienza e la cultura possano contribuire alla comprensione tra i popoli e all'incivilimento.

Per questo ringraziamo i Ministri Dario Franceschini e Pier Carlo Padoan che hanno ben compreso il nostro impegno partecipando alla nostra conferenza. Infine esprimiamo la nostra più sentita riconoscenza al Presidente della Repubblica, Sergio Mattarella, che nella continuità della attenzione prestata dai nostri Capi dello Stato ai Lincei, a cominciare dal Linceo Luigi Einaudi, ha accolto la nostra richiesta ricevendoci in udienza alla conclusione dei nostri lavori.

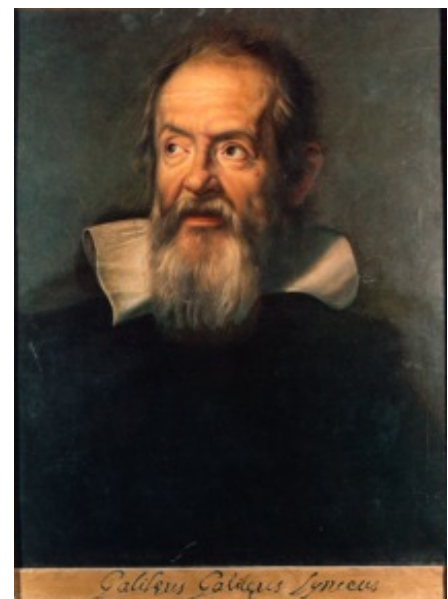
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Introduction

by Alberto Quadrio-Curzio

With this booklet, the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei wishes to bring to the attention of the Institutions and to that of a selected audience the efforts made by the Lincei, at the scientific and organizational level, in the preparation of the 2017 G7 Science Academies Meeting in conjunction with the political and institutional Summit that this year is being held in Italy.

This year marks the 414th anniversary of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. An Academy whose fame harks back to Federico Cesi, Duke of Acquasparta, and the imperishable science of Galileo Galilei, a universal genius who was among the Academy's earliest members. We are glad and honoured that the 2017 G7 Science Academies Meeting is going to stand out as a "token" of the international importance of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, not only for the reputation of many of its members but also for its role in promoting science and culture. Today, not all National Academies pursue their own scientific research since this is usually done within universities, laboratories and institutes. Instead, the Academies closely follow the macro-evolution of natural sciences and humanities and their wide-ranging impact on institutional, social and civil matters, as well as on technological and economic issues. On this basis, the National Academies act as *pro veritate*



witnesses of their Governments and carry out international diplomacy and scientific and cultural policy in a dialogue with other Academies and equivalent international networks, also to bring common and compelling issues to the attention of their own public at large.

For this reason, the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, with the support of its Foreign Relations Committee (*CORINT*), for many years now, has enhanced its international activities through an effective participation in the European and international academic associations, establishing new cooperation agreements with national Academies worldwide and strengthening the existing ones.

In presenting the 2017 G7 Science Academies Meeting I would like to express my warmest thanks to the three Working Groups that have drafted and examined, with the other Academies, the Joint Statements on: *Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters; The challenge of neurodegenerative diseases in an aging population; New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure*. My heartfelt recognition also goes to the other National Academies: those of Canada, France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom and United States of America. The contribution that the experts have offered has proved fundamental for the elaboration of the Joint Statements. The names of all these scientists are mentioned in the following pages and to each one I wish to express my appreciation.

My gratitude and consideration also goes to the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the National Academies attending today's Conference.

Finally, a relevant innovation is the choice of the topic and the participants in this G7 Science Conference. The topic *The role of National Academies and International Academy Networks in advising Institutions* underlines the role of the National Academies, and that of the International Academy Networks, which are becoming more and more important to establishing a constant dialogue between science and politics, between different cultures and histories of peoples and nations and to promote peaceful coexistence, civil and human progress. Representatives of the networks of Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe, as well as the representatives of the developing Countries (TWAS) and those of the world's InterAcademy Partnership (IAP) will participate in the closing Conference. TWAS has its headquarters in Italy, in Trieste; likewise, the IAP has its own Secretariat in our Country because, since the TWAS was founded - and later also for the IAP - Italy has provided essential financial support. This is a clear indication, also considering the choice of a city like Trieste, a historical crossroad between East and West, North and South, between Land and Sea, that Italy is a country open to dialogue, in the belief that science and culture can favour a mutual understanding between peoples and the spread of civilization.

That is why we are grateful to Ministers Dario Franceschini and Pier Carlo Padoan who, in attending this Conference, have fully appreciated our commitment. We finally wish to express our warmest gratitude to the President of the Italian Republic, Sergio Mattarella, who, in the wake of the unremitting consideration offered to the Lincei by our Heads of State, starting from the Lincei Fellow Luigi Einaudi, has welcomed our request and accepted to receive us at the end of our Conference.

1. Il G7 Academies Meeting 2017 e la G7 Science Conference in Italia

PREMESSA

Nel 2017 l'Italia ha la Presidenza di turno del G7 politico-istituzionale. In questo contesto l'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei ha organizzato, il 23 e 24 marzo, l'annuale incontro delle Accademie del G7. L'obiettivo dell'incontro è stato di elaborare documenti congiunti di raccomandazione su temi mondiali, da presentare ai *leader* del G7. All'incontro delle Accademie segue, il 3 maggio, la Conferenza della scienza del G7, durante la quale comuni documenti congiunti saranno presentati ufficialmente al Governo italiano.

I temi dei documenti, proposti dall'Accademia, sono ora intitolati: 1. *Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters*; 2. *The challenge of neurodegenerative diseases in an aging population*; 3. *New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure*.

L'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, in rappresentanza dell'Italia, ha partecipato regolarmente alle iniziative congiunte delle Accademie nazionali dei Paesi appartenenti al G7-G8 dal 2005, quando questa iniziativa è stata avviata ad opera della Royal Society in occasione della presidenza del *Summit* da parte del Regno Unito. Da allora, le Accademie nazionali si sono riunite ogni anno per elaborare i *Joint Statements* su grandi temi di rilevanza globale. Dal 2014, con l'esclusione della Russia, i Paesi facenti parte del Vertice sono 7 (da cui G7). Le Accademie nazionali si impegnano a trattare questioni cruciali ed urgenti che hanno un fondamento scientifico ma che richiedono poi l'intervento dei Governi, come si evince dai temi riportati nella Appendice, dove risulta anche che in taluni casi sono stati invitate come osservatori anche Accademie non appartenenti ai paesi del G7-G8.

Le due riunioni più recenti delle Accademie nell'ambito del G7 si sono tenute in Germania e in Giappone. Ad esse ha partecipato, in rappresentanza dei Lincei, il Prof. Alberto Quadrio Curzio, anche in previsione del *G7 Academies Meeting* ospitato dall'Accademia nel 2017.

Nel 2015, in corrispondenza con la presidenza del G7 da parte della Germania ed in vista del *Summit* dei Capi di stato e di governo tenutosi in giugno, l'Accademia nazionale delle scienze tedesca "Leopoldina" ha organizzato il *G7 Academies Meeting* per discutere tre documenti congiunti su: *Infectious Diseases and Antimicrobial Resistance: Threats and Necessary Actions*; *Neglected Tropical Diseases*; *Future of the Ocean: Impact of human activities on marine systems*. Una volta approvati, i tre documenti sono stati presentati al Cancelliere Angela Merkel che ha anche espresso pubblicamente le sue valutazioni nel corso di una conferenza tenutasi a Berlino in aprile con la partecipazione dei Presidenti delle Accademie.

Nel 2016, in corrispondenza con la presidenza di turno del Giappone, è stato il Science Council of Japan ad organizzare il *Meeting* delle Accademie del G7, che si è tenuto a Tokio il 18 e 19 febbraio, alla presenza del Ministro giapponese della ricerca, che ha anche espresso pubblicamente le sue valutazioni. I temi proposti per la discussione dal Science Council of Japan sono stati: *Understanding, Protecting and Developing Global Brain Resources*; *Strengthening Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Development*; *Nurturing Good Scientists for the Future*. I documenti approvati poi dalle Accademie sono stati presentati ai Governi partecipanti al *Summit* tenutosi nel mese di maggio.

I TRE DOCUMENTI CONGIUNTI

I tre documenti congiunti del 2017, ora intitolati 1. *Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters*; 2. *The challenge of neurodegenerative diseases in an aging population*; 3. *New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure* sono stati redatti inizialmente da tre gruppi di lavoro *ad hoc*, uno per ogni tema, della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei e poi discusse e integrate con gli esperti delle altre Accademie il 23 e il 24 marzo. Qui di seguito una sintesi dei tre temi.

Riguardo al tema 1. *Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters*, il documento costituisce l'ultimo atto di un percorso culturale perseguito dai Lincei fin dal

2014. Il suo scopo è quello di rivolgersi ai governi ed alle istituzioni internazionali per sottolineare la necessità che la protezione dei beni culturali dagli effetti delle catastrofi naturali riceva attenzione adeguata. Un tema importante ed una sollecitazione tempestiva poiché le devastazioni provocate da inondazioni e terremoti catastrofici in Italia e nel mondo, sono andate crescendo e la situazione potrà peggiorare a causa di cambiamenti climatici, innalzamento del livello del mare, urbanizzazione e crescita della popolazione. Il rinnovo della sottoscrizione per il 2015-2030 del cosiddetto *Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* a Sendai, da parte della comunità internazionale, conferma tali preoccupazioni poiché include, per la prima volta, la protezione dei beni culturali fra i suoi obiettivi primari. Si tratta di una speciale sfida che rimanda alla necessità che Governi e Istituzioni internazionali accentuino i loro sforzi individuando ed implementando azioni innovative sul piano educativo, scientifico, tecnico ed economico. Queste tematiche sono discusse nel documento discusso dalle Accademie G7 e proposto da una Commissione interdisciplinare comprendente i Lincei Carlo Doglioni, Antonio Sgamellotti e Mario Torelli, nonché Massimiliano Mazzanti e Andrea Rinaldo, coordinata da Giovanni Seminara.

Riguardo al tema 2. *The challenge of neurodegenerative diseases in an aging population*, il documento presenta un'analisi della sfida globale rappresentata dalle malattie degenerative del cervello e dei neuroni periferici, quali Alzheimer, Parkinson e sclerosi laterale amiotrofica, e altre. Al momento non sono noti farmaci specifici ed efficaci che consentano di rallentare o invertire il decorso di queste malattie irreversibili; mentre il numero dei pazienti con disabilità motorie e/o cognitive che necessitano di assistenza totale e continuativa aumenterà con l'aumento dell'aspettativa di vita, già superiore a 80 anni. Le caratteristiche di questo *tsunami* neurologico globale e le conseguenze socio-economiche sono preoccupanti. I soli malati di Alzheimer, ora stimati in 40 milioni, si prevede arriveranno a 135 milioni nel 2050; le sofferenze e i sacrifici per le famiglie e il conto economico per la società, che dovrebbe aumentare fino a parecchi trilioni di dollari USA all'anno, sembrano difficilmente compatibili con la situazione finanziaria dei nostri Paesi. La serietà del problema richiede una presa di coscienza responsabile e un'iniziativa globale che guardi al futuro, per scoprire le cause e i meccanismi molecolari di queste malattie e porre le basi per una cura efficace e specifica; il documento presenta alcuni obiettivi puntuali e prioritari. Una decisione politica risoluta non è più rinviabile dato che l'invecchiamento della popolazione mondiale è un processo inarrestabile. Su questo tema è stato prodotto il documento, portato alla discussione delle Accademie G7 e preparato da un gruppo di lavoro interdisciplinare composto dai soci Lincei Elena Cattaneo, Antonio Golini, Lamberto Maffei, coordinati da Maurizio Brunori.

Riguardo al tema 3. *New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure*, il documento analizza la rivoluzione scientifica e tecnologica in corso e le sue connessioni con i paradigmi di nuova crescita economica, tenendo conto degli aspetti di sostenibilità indicati dalla Agenda 2030 promossa dalle Nazioni Unite anche per ridurre il divario tra Nord e Sud del mondo. Tutto ciò richiede massicci investimenti in ricerca, in istruzione e formazione e più in generale in infrastrutture materiali e immateriali anche per favorire uno sviluppo inclusivo. A tal fine sono necessarie politiche di *governance* adeguate, nella collaborazione tra pubblico e privato, anche per dare consapevolezza e rafforzare la fiducia pubblica. I Paesi del G7 si stanno orientando in questa direzione, sia pure con diverse velocità, ed anche le politiche europee prevedono interventi su questa linea, mentre si impone un rafforzamento delle collaborazioni tra Stati e negli organismi internazionali. Su questo tema, esito anche di una riflessione che i Lincei stanno svolgendo da un decennio, è stato prodotto il documento, portato alla discussione delle Accademie G7 e preparato da un gruppo di lavoro interdisciplinare composto dai Lincei Sergio Carrà, Massimo Inguscio, Alessandro Roncaglia, nonché da Fabio Beltram, Patrizio Bianchi, Mario Pianta, Edoardo Reviglio, e coordinato da Alberto Quadrio Curzio.

DUE FASI DEL G7 2017 IN ITALIA

Le riunioni ospitate dall'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei nel 2017 si articolano in due fasi.

La **fase di elaborazione** (G7 Academies Meeting) si è tenuta nei giorni 23-24 marzo 2017 limitatamente agli scienziati inviati dalle Accademie dei Paesi appartenenti al G7. La riunione includeva tre gruppi di lavoro, composti dagli esperti nei diversi temi che hanno discusso e contribuito all'elaborazione dei tre documenti proposti dall'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. A fine aprile, i documenti sono stati ufficialmente approvati dai sette Presidenti delle Accademie. Eccellente è stato il metodo, l'impegno e la competenza di tutti i partecipanti. Tutto ciò è stato il segno evidente dell'importanza attribuita a questa iniziativa.

La Royal Society of Canada è stata rappresentata dalla Presidente, Maryse Lassonde, dal *Foreign Secretary*, Jeremy McNeil, e dall'*Executive Director*, Darren Gilmour.

La Académie des sciences (Francia) è stata rappresentata dal Presidente, Sébastien Candel, dalla Vice Presidente e *Foreign Secretary*, Catherine Cesarsky, e da Yves Agid.

La Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften Leopoldina (Germania) è stata rappresentata dalla Direttrice degli affari internazionali Marina Koch-Krumrei, da Hermann Parzinger, da Regina Riphahn e da Frank Rösler.

Il Science Council of Japan è stato rappresentato da Tsutomu Miyagawa, Takeyuki Okubo e da Kenji Toba.

La Royal Society (Regno Unito) è stata rappresentata dal Vice Presidente e *Foreign Secretary*, Richard Catlow, da Andy Hopper e da Richard Jones.

La National Academy of Sciences (USA) è stata rappresentata dal *Foreign Secretary*, John G. Hildebrand, e dal Direttore degli affari internazionali, John Boright.

La **fase conclusiva** (G7 Science Conference *The role of National Academies and International Academy Networks in advising Institutions*) si tiene il 3 maggio e si articola in tre momenti.

Nel primo, il Presidente dell'Accademia dei Lincei, insieme ai Presidenti delle sette Accademie nazionali dei Paesi G7, presentano ufficialmente i tre *Joint Statements* al Governo italiano, che viene rappresentato dai Ministri di riferimento istituzionale dei Lincei, Dario Franceschini (Beni e attività culturali) e Pier Carlo Padoan (Economia e finanze), che si impegnano a trasmetterli al *Summit* politico che si tiene a Taormina il 26 e 27 maggio.

Nel secondo momento, viene trattato il tema della consulenza ai Governi con le testimonianze dei **Presidenti delle sette Accademie nazionali**: Maryse Lassonde, Presidente della Royal Society of Canada; Sébastien Candel, Presidente della Académie des sciences (Francia); Jörg Hacker, Presidente della Leopoldina Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften (Germania); Keisuke Hanaki, Vice Presidente del Science Council of Japan; Richard Catlow, Vice Presidente della Royal Society (Regno Unito); la National Academy of Sciences (USA); Alberto Quadrio Curzio, Presidente della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei.

Infine, con una innovazione di grande importanza introdotta dai Lincei, intervengono i **Presidenti dei maggiori Network accademici internazionali** per illustrare le politiche delle loro organizzazioni. Tali organizzazioni comprendono accademie di diverse parti del mondo che discutono di preoccupazioni comuni per fornire un supporto essenziale al dialogo continuo fra culture, in contesti storico-istituzionali diversi. Intervengono: Krishan Lal, *Co-Chair* di IAP for Science; Mostapha Bousmina, Presidente del NASAC (Network of African Science Academies); Juan Asenjo, *Co-Chair* di IANAS (InterAmerican Network of Academies of Sciences); Yoo Hang Kim, Presidente di AASSA (Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia); Thierry Courvoisier, Presidente di EASAC (European Academies Science Advisory Council); Günter Stock, Presidente di ALLEA (All European Academies); Mohamed H.A. Hassan, *Executive Director* di TWAS (the World Academy of Sciences).

L'importanza della Conferenza così configurata è confermata dal fatto che **la delegazione viene ricevuta al Quirinale dal Capo dello Stato**, Prof. Sergio Mattarella, dopo la conclusione dei lavori, alle ore 17 del 3 maggio.

a cura della Commissione Lincea per i rapporti internazionali (CORINT)

G7-G8 MEETINGS 2005-2016

Documenti congiunti elaborati dalle Accademie delle scienze del G7/G8 dal primo incontro del 2005 a quello del 2016 - con l'indicazione delle Accademie partecipanti e degli osservatori.

Regno Unito, 2005 (Accademie G8 + Brasile, Cina, India, NASAC-Network of African Science Academies)

- *Global response to climate change*
- *Science and technology for African development*

Russia, 2006 (Accademie G8 + Brasile, Cina, India, Sud Africa)

- *Energy Sustainability and Security*
- *Avian influenza and infectious diseases*

Germania, 2007 (Accademie G8 + Brasile, Cina, India, Messico, Sud Africa)

- *Growth and responsibility: sustainability, energy efficiency and climate protection*
- *Growth and responsibility: the promotion and protection of innovation*

Giappone, 2008 (Accademie G8 + Brasile, Cina, India, Messico, Sud Africa)

- *Climate Change Adaptation and the Transition to a Low Carbon Society*
- *Global Health*

Italia, 2009 (Accademie G8 + Brasile, Cina, India, Messico, Sud Africa + Egitto come osservatore)

- *Climate change and the transformation of energy technologies for a low carbon future*

Canada, 2010 (Accademie G8)

- *Health of Women and Children*
- *Innovation for Development*

Francia, 2011 (Accademie G8 + Brasile, India, Messico, Senegal, Sud Africa)

- *Education for a Science-Based Global Development*
- *Water and Health*

Stati Uniti, 2012 (*G-Science*: Accademie G8 + Brasile, Cina, India, Indonesia, Marocco, Messico, Sud Africa)

- *Building Resilience to Disasters of Natural and Technological Origin*
- *Energy and Water Linkage: Challenge to a Sustainable Future*
- *Improving Knowledge of Emissions and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases*

Regno Unito, 2013 (*G-Science* organizzato in India: Accademie G8 + African Academy of Sciences-Kenya, India, Malesia, Messico, Nepal, Sud Africa)

- *Driving Sustainable Development: the role of Science, Technology and Innovation*
- *Drug Resistance in Infectious Agents - A Global Threat to Humanity*

Russia, 2014 (incontro annullato)

Germania, 2015 (Accademie G7)

- *Infectious Diseases and Antimicrobial Resistance: Threats and Necessary Actions*
- *Neglected Tropical Diseases*
- *Future of the Ocean: Impact of human activities on marine systems*

Giappone, 2016 (*G-Science*: Accademie G7 + African Academy of Sciences-Kenya, Brasile, Corea del Sud, India, Indonesia, Sud Africa, Turchia)

- *Understanding, Protecting and Developing Global Brain Resources*
- *Strengthening Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Development*
- *Nurturing Future Scientists*

2. The G7 Academies Meeting 2017 and the G7 Science Conference in Italy

FOREWORD

In 2017 Italy holds the Presidency of the political-institutional G7 Summit. In the framework of this event, the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei has organized on 23-24 March the G7 Academies Meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to elaborate joint statements for recommendations on global issues, to be presented to the world leaders of the *G7 Summit*. The Academies Meeting is followed by the G7 Science Conference on 3 May 2017, in which the joint statements will be officially presented to the Italian Government.

The topics of the statements chosen by the Accademia dei Lincei are entitled: *Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters*; *The challenge of neurodegenerative diseases in an aging population*; *New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure*.

The Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, as the national Academy representing Italy, has participated in the joint initiatives of the national Academies of the G7-G8 countries since 2005, when it was first launched by the Royal Society during the United Kingdom's Presidency of the *G8 Summit*. Since then, the national academies meet annually to elaborate *Joint Statements* on important global issues. Since 2014, with the exclusion of Russia, the countries participating in the *Summit* are 7, hence G7. The National Academies are committed to addressing pressing issues that are scientifically relevant and require attention from Governments, including sometimes Governments that are not part of the G7 member States as can be seen in the past editions of the G7-G8 Academies Meetings listed in the *Appendix*, in which national academies from other countries were invited as observers.

The two most recent G7 Academies Meetings were held in Germany and in Japan, and saw the participation of the President of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Prof Alberto Quadrio-Curzio, also in view of the planned G7 meeting at the Lincei in 2017.

In 2015, in correlation to the German G7 Presidency and *Summit* held in June, the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina organized the *G7 Academies Meeting* to produce three joint statements on: *Infectious Diseases and Antimicrobial Resistance: Threats and Necessary Actions*; *Neglected Tropical Diseases*; *Future of the Ocean: Impact of human activities on marine systems*. Once approved, the three documents were officially presented to Chancellor Angela Merkel, who publicly expressed her evaluation in the course of a conference which saw the participation of the Presidents of the G7 national academies.

In 2016, with the G7 Presidency in Japan, the Science Council of Japan organized the *G-Science Academies Meeting* in Tokyo on 18-19 February, in the presence of the Japanese Minister of Research, who publicly expressed his considerations. The topics proposed by Science Council of Japan were: *Understanding, Protecting and Developing Global Brain Resources*; *Strengthening Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Development*; *Nurturing Good Scientists for the Future*. The documents approved by the Academies were presented to the Heads of States that participated in the *Summit* in May.

THE THREE JOINT STATEMENTS

The 2017 statements on 1. *Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters*; 2. *The challenge of neurodegenerative diseases in an aging population*; 3. *New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure* were drafted by three *ad hoc* working groups nominated by the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. A working group was formed for each of the respective topics. The statements were subsequently discussed and improved together with the experts of the other Academies during the meeting held on 23-24 March 2017.

Abstracts of the three statements:

The statement 1. *Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters* is the outcome of a cultural effort that the Accademia dei Lincei has pursued since 2014. Its purpose is to address governments and international institutions on the need to devote adequate

attention to protecting cultural heritage from the effects of natural disasters. This is an important and timely issue as devastations induced by catastrophic floods and earthquakes in Italy and the world have increased and this situation is likely to worsen due to climate change, sea level rise, urban development and population growth. The renewed international commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 justifies these worries, including - for the first time - protection of cultural heritage among its major objectives. This special challenge calls for the need that governments and international institutions enhance their efforts, taking novel educational, scientific, technical and economic actions. The statement, discussed with the other G7 Academies, was drawn up by an interdisciplinary drafting Committee, comprised of Lincei Fellows Carlo Doglioni, Antonio Sgamellotti, Mario Torelli and other two experts Massimiliano Mazzanti, Andrea Rinaldo, coordinated by Lincei fellow Giovanni Seminara.

The statement 2. *The challenge of neurodegenerative diseases in an aging population* is a compact and rigorous scientific analysis of the global challenge represented by strongly age-related diseases of the brain and peripheral neurons, such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and others. At present no effective and specific cure to stop or reverse the progression of these diseases is available, while the number of patients with severe decline eventually requiring total assistance is increasing and will continue to grow given that life expectancy, already above 80 years, will keep rising. The dimension of this global neurological challenge and the ensuing socio-economic scenario is devastating. People with Alzheimer's disease alone, at present estimated at 40 million worldwide, is anticipated to increase to 135 million in 2050; the burden for the families and the economic toll, expected to rise to several trillion US dollars a year, will prove incompatible with our societies. The magnitude of the problem calls for a broad responsible initiative looking at the future, and a strong global commitment to unveil the causes and molecular mechanisms of these diseases in an attempt to discover an effective and specific cure; high priority focussed actions are highlighted in the document. Now is the time for political action given that the unrestrained aging of the population forebodes a depressing future for the next generations. The statement, discussed with the other G7 Academies, was drawn up by an interdisciplinary drafting Committee, comprised of Lincei Fellows Elena Cattaneo, Antonio Golini, Lamberto Maffei and coordinated by Maurizio Brunori.

The statement 3. *New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure*, analyses the technological and scientific revolution in course and its connections with the paradigms of new economic growth, taking into account the aspects of sustainability indicated by Agenda 2030 promoted by the United Nations also for narrowing the North-South divide. All of this requires massive investments in research, in education and training and more in general in tangible and intangible infrastructures so as to promote an inclusive development. It requires policies of governance, also with the public-private partnership, that are adequate to promote public awareness and reinforce public faith in the institutions. The G7 countries are moving in this direction, although at different speeds, and European policy also foresees intervention along these lines, while stronger collaboration among States and within the international organizations is being imposed. The statement, discussed with the other G7 Academies, was drawn up by an interdisciplinary drafting Committee, comprised of Lincei Fellows: Sergio Carrà, Massimo Inguscio, Alessandro Roncaglia, as well as other experts Fabio Beltram, Patrizio Bianchi, Mario Pianta, Edoardo Reviglio, and coordinated by Alberto Quadrio-Curzio.

TWO PHASES OF THE G7 2017 IN ITALY

The 2017 G7 Academies initiative, hosted by the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, is articulated in two phases.

The **processing phase** (G7 Academies Meeting), held on 23-24 March 2017, involved scientists appointed by the academies of the G7 countries. The meeting was organized in three working groups, composed of experts for each topic, that worked on the final version of the three documents proposed by the Lincei Academy. Following the meeting, the

statements were officially endorsed in April by the seven Academy Presidents. The approach and procedure tuned out to be very successful, also thanks to the great effort, support and expertise from the participants; a clear sign of the importance attributed to the initiative.

The Royal Society of Canada was represented by President Maryse Lassonde, by *Foreign Secretary* Jeremy McNeil, and by *Executive Director*, Darren Gilmour.

The Académie des sciences (France) was represented by President Sébastien Candel, by Vice President and *Foreign Secretary*, Catherine Cesarsky, and by Yves Agid.

The Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften Leopoldina (Germany) was represented by Director of International Affairs Marina Koch-Krumrei, by Hermann Parzinger, by Regina Riphahn and by Frank Rösler.

The Science Council of Japan was represented by Tsutomu Miyagawa, Takeyuki Okubo and Kenji Toba.

The Royal Society (United Kingdom) was represented by Vice President and *Foreign Secretary* Richard Catlow, by Andy Hopper and by Richard Jones.

The National Academy of Sciences (USA) was represented by *Foreign Secretary* John G. Hildebrand, and by Director of International Affairs John Boright.

The **concluding phase** (G7 Science Conference *The role of National Academies and International Academy Networks in advising institutions*) on 3 May 2017, is organized as follows.

First, the President of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, together with the participating Presidents from the G7 national Academies, will officially present the three Joint Statements to the Italian Government, represented by Dario Franceschini, Minister of the Cultural Heritage, and Pier Carlo Padoan, Minister of Economy and Finance, who have the task of transmitting the statements to the political *Summit* to be held in Taormina on 26-27 May 2017.

Second, during the Conference the Presidents of the seven national academies will speak on the academies' role in advising governments: Maryse Lassonde (President of the Royal Society of Canada); Sébastien Candel (President of the Académie des sciences, France); Jörg Hacker (President of the Leopoldina Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften, Germany); Keisuke Hanaki (Vice President of the Science Council of Japan); Richard Catlow (Vice President of the Royal Society, United Kingdom); the National Academy of Sciences (USA); Alberto Quadrio-Curzio (President of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei).

Third - a new initiative that the Lincei Academy is very pleased to launch for the first time - the Presidents of the major international Academy Networks will actively participate and speak on their policies. The networks unite academies worldwide so as to address common concerns with a unified voice and provide fundamental support in the continuous dialogue between cultures in different historical-institutional contexts. Participants from the networks will include: Krishan Lal, Co-Chair of IAP for Science; Mostapha Bousmina, President of the NASAC (Network of African Science Academies); Juan Asenjo, Co-Chair of IANAS (InterAmerican Network of Academies of Sciences); Yoo Hang Kim, President of AASSA (Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia); Thierry Courvoisier, President of EASAC (European Academies Science Advisory Council); Günter Stock, President of ALLEA (All European Academies); Mohamed H.A. Hassan, Executive Director of TWAS (the World Academy of Sciences).

Finally, the importance of the G7 Science Conference is confirmed by the fact that the delegation will be received at the Quirinale by the President of the Italian Republic, Prof. Sergio Mattarella, on 3 May 2017 at the conclusion of the Conference.

The Lincei Foreign Relations Committee (CORINT)

3. The G7-G8 Meetings 2005-2016

Joint Statements produced by the G7/G8 Science Academies from 2005 to 2016, including national academies from other countries invited as observers.

United Kingdom, 2005 (G8 Academies + Brazil, China, India, NASAC-Network of African Science Academies)

- *Global response to climate change*
- *Science and technology for African development*

Russia, 2006 (G8 Academies + Brazil, China, India, South Africa)

- *Energy Sustainability and Security*
- *Avian influenza and infectious diseases*

Germany, 2007 (G8 Academies + Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa)

- *Growth and responsibility: sustainability, energy efficiency and climate protection*
- *Growth and responsibility: the promotion and protection of innovation*

Japan, 2008 (G8 Academies + Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa)

- *Climate Change Adaptation and the Transition to a Low Carbon Society*
- *Global Health*

Italy, 2009 (G8 Academies + Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa + Egypt as observer)

- *Climate change and the transformation of energy technologies for a low carbon future*

Canada, 2010 (G8 Academies)

- *Health of Women and Children*
- *Innovation for Development*

France, 2011 (G8 Academies + Brazil, India, Mexico, Senegal, South Africa)

- *Education for a Science-Based Global Development*
- *Water and Health*

United States, 2012 (G-Science: G8 Academies + Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Mexico, South Africa)

- *Building Resilience to Disasters of Natural and Technological Origin*
- *Energy and Water Linkage: Challenge to a Sustainable Future*
- *Improving Knowledge of Emissions and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases*

United Kingdom, 2013 (G-Science organized in India: G8 Academies + African Academy of Sciences-Kenya, India, Malesia, Mexico, Nepal, South Africa)

- *Driving Sustainable Development: the role of Science, Technology and Innovation*
- *Drug Resistance in Infectious Agents - A Global Threat to Humanity*

Russia, 2014 (cancelled)

Germany, 2015 (G7 Academies)

- *Infectious Diseases and Antimicrobial Resistance: Threats and Necessary Actions*
- *Neglected Tropical Diseases*
- *Future of the Ocean: Impact of human activities on marine systems*

Japan, 2016 (G-Science: G7 Academies + African Academy of Sciences-Kenya, Brazil, South Korea, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Turkey)

- *Understanding, Protecting and Developing Global Brain Resources*
- *Strengthening Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Development*
- *Nurturing Future Scientists*

4. The G7 national Academies and the international Academy Networks

*THE G7 NATIONAL ACADEMIES **

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

The Royal Society of Canada (RSC): The Academies of Arts, Humanities and Sciences of Canada was established under an Act of Parliament in 1883 as Canada's National Academy, the senior collegium of distinguished scholars, artists and scientists in the country. The primary objective of the Society is to promote learning and research in the arts, the humanities and the natural and social sciences. The mission of the RSC is to recognize Canada's leading intellectuals, scholars, researchers and artists and by mobilizing them in open discussion to advance knowledge, encourage interdisciplinary understandings and address critical issues that matter to Canada and Canadians. www.rsc.ca

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES, INSTITUT DE FRANCE

Ever since it was created in 1666, the Academy has been resolutely committed to the advancement of science and has advised government authorities in those matters and issues deemed within its remit. It is a double calling that has been reinforced over time, as and when our knowledge-base itself progressed. Today, 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. The Academy's mission is to: encourage scientific life; promote the teaching of science; transmit knowledge; foster international collaborations; ensure a dual role of expertise and advice. www.academie-sciences.fr

LEOPOLDINA NATIONALE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN

Founded in 1652, the Leopoldina is one of the oldest academies of science in the world. It is dedicated to the advancement of science for the benefit of humankind and to the goal of shaping a better future. With some 1,500 members, the Leopoldina brings together outstanding scientists from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and many other countries. The Leopoldina was appointed as the German National Academy of Sciences in 2008. In this capacity, it represents the German scientific community in international committees and speaks out on social and political questions, providing a nonpartisan, factual framework for discussion. Under the auspices of the Leopoldina, interdisciplinary groups of experts publish policy-guiding statements on issues of current interest. The Leopoldina also releases joint statements with other German, European and international academies. It promotes scientific and public debate, supports young scientists, confers awards for scientific achievements, conducts research projects, and campaigns for the human rights of persecuted scientists. www.leopoldina.org

ACCADEMIA NAZIONALE DEI LINCEI

Founded in 1603, the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei is the oldest academy worldwide. The Academy promotes excellence through its fellowship which included, among many other prestigious names, Galileo Galilei who became fellow in 1611. The Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, placed within the sphere of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage is considered the highest Italian cultural institution. Since 1992, the Academy is the President of the Italian Republic's scientific consultant and has recently been granted with his High Permanent Patronage. The Academy's mission is to promote, coordinate, integrate and spread scientific knowledge in its highest expression in the framework of cultural unity and universality. www.lincci.it

SCIENCE COUNCIL OF JAPAN

The Science Council of Japan (SCJ) is the representative organization of Japanese scientist community ranging over all fields of sciences subsuming humanities, social sciences, life sciences, natural sciences, and engineering. SCJ was established in January 1949 as a “special organization” under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister, operating independently of the government, for the purpose of promoting and enhancing the field of science, and having science reflected in and permeated into administration, industries and people's lives. It represents Japan’s scientists both domestically and internationally with the firm belief that science is the foundation upon which a civilized nation is built. www.scj.go.jp

ROYAL SOCIETY

The Royal Society (United Kingdom) is a fellowship of many of the world’s most eminent scientists and is the oldest scientific academy in continuous existence. The Society’s fundamental purpose, reflected in its founding Charters of the 1660s, is to recognise, promote, and support excellence in science and to encourage the development and use of science for the benefit of humanity. The Society has played a part in some of the most fundamental, significant, and life-changing discoveries in scientific history and Royal Society scientists continue to make outstanding contributions to science in many research areas. The Society’s priorities are: promoting science and its benefits; recognising excellence in science; supporting outstanding science; providing scientific advice for policy; fostering international and global cooperation; education and public engagement. www.royalsociety.org

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The National Academy of Sciences (USA) is a private, non-profit society of distinguished scholars. Established by an Act of Congress, signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863, the NAS is charged with providing independent, objective advice to the nation on matters related to science and technology. Scientists are elected by their peers to membership in the NAS for outstanding contributions to research. The NAS is committed to furthering science in America, and its members are active contributors to the international scientific community. Nearly 500 members of the NAS have won Nobel Prizes, and the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, founded in 1914, is today one of the premier international journals publishing the results of original research. www.nasonline.org

* In alphabetical order by country; brief description taken from respective academy website

THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY NETWORKS **

IAP FOR SCIENCE

Inter Academy Panel (IAP) is a global network of the world's science academies, launched in 1993 and comprised of 107 academies. Its primary goal is to help member academies work together to advise citizens and public officials on the scientific aspects of critical global issues. IAP is particularly interested in assisting young and small academies achieve these goals and, through the communication links and networks created by IAP activities, all academies will be able to raise both their public profile among citizens and their influence among policy makers. www.interacademies.net

NASAC

The Network of African Science Academies (NASAC) was established on 13th December 2001 in Nairobi, Kenya, under the auspices of the African Academy of Sciences (AAS) and the Inter Academy Panel (IAP). NASAC aspires to become the ideal science adviser and partner in the African continent. NASAC provides an independent forum for African science academies to offer authoritative credible advice for policy formulation towards economic, social and cultural development. www.nasaonline.org

AASSA

The Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (AASSA) - launched on January 1, 2012, as a consequence of the merger of AASA (The Associations of Academies of Sciences in Asia) and FASAS (The Federation of Asian Scientific Academies and Societies) - is a non-profit international organization with science and technology interests. It is made up of 34 scientific and technological academies and science societies in Asia and Australasia. The principal objective of AASSA is to achieve a society in Asia and Australasia in which science and technology play a major role in the development of the region. AASSA is a forum for scientists and technologists to discuss and provide advice on issues related to science and technology, research and development, and the application of technology for socio-economic development. www.aassa.asia

EASAC

The European Academies' Science Advisory Council (EASAC) is formed by the national science academies of the EU Member States to enable them to collaborate with each other in providing independent science advice to European policy-makers. It thus provides a means for the collective voice of European science to be heard. EASAC was founded in 2001 at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Through EASAC, the academies work together to provide independent, expert, evidence-based advice about the scientific aspects of public policy to those who make or influence policy within the European institutions. Drawing on the memberships and networks of the academies, EASAC accesses the best of European science in carrying out its work. Its views are vigorously independent of commercial or political bias, and it is open and transparent in its processes. www.easac.eu

ALLEA

The All European Academies is a Federation of Sciences and Humanities Academies founded in 1994 and currently brings together 59 Academies in more than 40 countries from the Council of Europe region. Member Academies operate as learned societies, think tanks and research performing organisations. They are self-governing communities of leaders of scholarly enquiry across all fields of the natural sciences, the social sciences and the humanities. ALLEA therefore provides access to an unparalleled human resource of intellectual excellence, experience and expertise. Independent from political, commercial and ideological interests, ALLEA's policy work seeks to contribute to improving the framework conditions under which science and scholarship can excel. Jointly with its Member Academies, ALLEA is in a position to address the full range of structural and policy issues facing Europe in science, research and innovation. In doing so, it is guided by a common understanding of Europe bound together by historical, social and political factors as well as for scientific and economic reasons. www.allea.org

TWAS

The Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) was founded in 1983 by a distinguished group of scientists from the developing world, under the leadership of Abdus Salam, the Pakistani physicist and Nobel laureate. They shared a belief that developing nations, by building strength in science and engineering, could build the knowledge and skill to address such challenges as hunger, disease and poverty. From the start, the Academy had essential support from Italian scientists and political leaders. The Third World Academy of Sciences, as it was first known, was inaugurated officially in 1985 during a ceremony attended by UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. Initially, TWAS had 42 elected fellows – nine of them Nobel laureates. Today, TWAS has 1,176 elected Fellows in more than 90 countries; 15 of them are Nobel laureates. About 85% come from developing nations, and the rest are scientists and engineers from the developed world whose work has had a significant impact in the South. TWAS Fellows are some of the world's most accomplished scientists and engineers, and they are the foundation for all of the Academy's work. www.twas.org

**** brief description taken from respective network website**

5. Programme of the G7 Academies Meeting, 23-25 March 2017

G7 Academies Meeting

Rome, 23 - 25 March 2017

Day 1 - Thursday, 23 March

13:00 Registration and buffet lunch

14:00 Plenary session

Welcome address by Alberto QUADRIO-CURZIO, President of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei

Presentation of the three statements by Giovanni SEMINARA, Maurizio BRUNORI and Alberto QUADRIO-CURZIO, Coordinators of the scientific committees for the three joint statements

15:00 Parallel working sessions

Joint statement 1 - Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters	Joint statement 2 - Aging society: neurologic 'epidemic'	Joint statement 3 - New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure
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16:30 Coffee break

17:00 Parallel working sessions

Joint statement 1 - Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters	Joint statement 2 - Aging society: neurologic 'epidemic'	Joint statement 3 - New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure
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18:30 End of working sessions

20:00 Welcome dinner at the Villa Farnesina

Day 2 - Friday, 24 March

9:00 Parallel working sessions

Joint statement 1 - Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters	Joint statement 2 - Aging society: neurologic 'epidemic'	Joint statement 3 - New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure
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11:00 Coffee break

11:30 Parallel working sessions

Joint statement 1 - Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters	Joint statement 2 - Aging society: neurologic 'epidemic'	Joint statement 3 - New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure
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13:00 Lunch break

14:00 Parallel working sessions

Joint statement 1 - Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters	Joint statement 2 - Aging society: neurologic 'epidemic'	Joint statement 3 - New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure
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15:30 Guided visit of the Villa Farnesina, Palazzo Corsini and the Biblioteca Corsiniana (the Lincei Library)

16:30 Final plenary session

Giovanni SEMINARA, Maurizio BRUNORI, Alberto QUADRIO-CURZIO: Presentation of the three statements produced by the working groups

18:00 Concluding remarks by Alberto QUADRIO-CURZIO

20:00 Dinner at the *Sala Falzea*

Day 3 - Saturday, 25 March

9:30 Guided tour of the Vatican Museums

13:00 Lunch

VENUE OF THE MEETING:
Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei
Palazzo Corsini, Via della Lungara 10
Rome

SECRETARIAT OF THE MEETING:
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With the support of
Banca Intesa Sanpaolo
Fondazione Edison

G7 Science Conference

The role of National Academies and International Academy Networks in advising institutions

Official hand-over of the three G7 Academies Joint Statements to the Italian Government

Rome, 3 May 2017

- 9:00 Welcome address by Alberto QUADRIO-CURZIO
- 9:15 Presentation of the G7 Academies Joint Statements by the Coordinators of the three Working Groups:
Giovanni SEMINARA, *Cultural heritage: building resilience to natural disasters*
Maurizio BRUNORI, *The challenge of neurodegenerative diseases in an aging population*
Alberto QUADRIO-CURZIO, *New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure*
- 9:45 Pier Carlo PADOAN, Minister of Economy and Finance
- 10:15 Coffee break
- 10:30 Presentations by the Presidents of the G7 Academies on the role of the national academies:
Maryse LASSONDE, President of the Royal Society of Canada
Sébastien CANDEL, President of the Académie des sciences
Jörg HACKER, President of the Leopoldina Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften
Keisuke HANAKI, Vice President of the Science Council of Japan
Richard CATLOW, Vice President of the Royal Society
U.S. National Academy of Sciences
Alberto QUADRIO-CURZIO, President of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei
- 12:00 Dario FRANCESCHINI, Minister of the Cultural Heritage
- 12:30 Lunch break
- 13:30 Presentations by the Presidents of International Academy Networks on the role of their organizations in shaping science policy:
Krishan LAL, Co-Chair of IAP for Science
Mostapha BOUSMINA, President of NASAC, Network of African Science Academies
Juan ASENJO, Co-Chair of IANAS, InterAmerican Network of Academies of Sciences

Yoo Hang KIM, President of AASSA, Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia

Thierry COURVOISIER, President of EASAC, European Academies Science Advisory Council

Günter STOCK, President of ALLEA, All European Academies

Mohamed H.A. HASSAN, Executive Director of TWAS, the World Academy of Sciences

15:15 Concluding remarks by Alberto QUADRIO-CURZIO

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