

Albanian S & T and Regional research Priorities

Albanian group

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Albanian Reform on RTD and Education

- **Legislative framework**
new laws of the research and education,
strategies and master-plans of the education
and the research
- **Institutional framework**
Reformation of Academy of Sciences of Albania
and research institutions.
High education reform.
- **Economic framework**
- **Introduction of Albania to the international
and European organization**

Ministry of Education and Sciences

- Responsible for overall scientific policy in Albania.
- Albania introduced Law on Scientific-Research Activities as a most regulative document in the area of research.
- According to the Law, Albania has established a body National Council for Scientific-Research Activities and prepared Strategy with the aim to define annual budgetary increase, as a % of GDP allocated to RTD.

The higher education reform has the main objectives to foster research orientation of University, prevent a brain-drain process and enable a full participation in ongoing mobility schemes.

Albanian environmental policy framework

- Mission of the Ministry of Environment, (MoEFWA) is to draft and propose policies, strategies and action plans for the protection and administration of the environment, in order to achieve sustainable development, to improve the quality of life and enable the country to join the European Union.
- Main tasks include: implementing relevant national policies, defining priority environmental and forestry investments, development of national research programs in the environmental field, and, coordinating environmental protection-related activities of the other ministries and local authorities

Introduction of Albania to the international and European organization

- According to the Article 122 of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania, international conventions ratified by law from the Assembly are integral parts of the national legislation and prevail over the national laws that are contrary to them.

Republic of Albania is a party of:

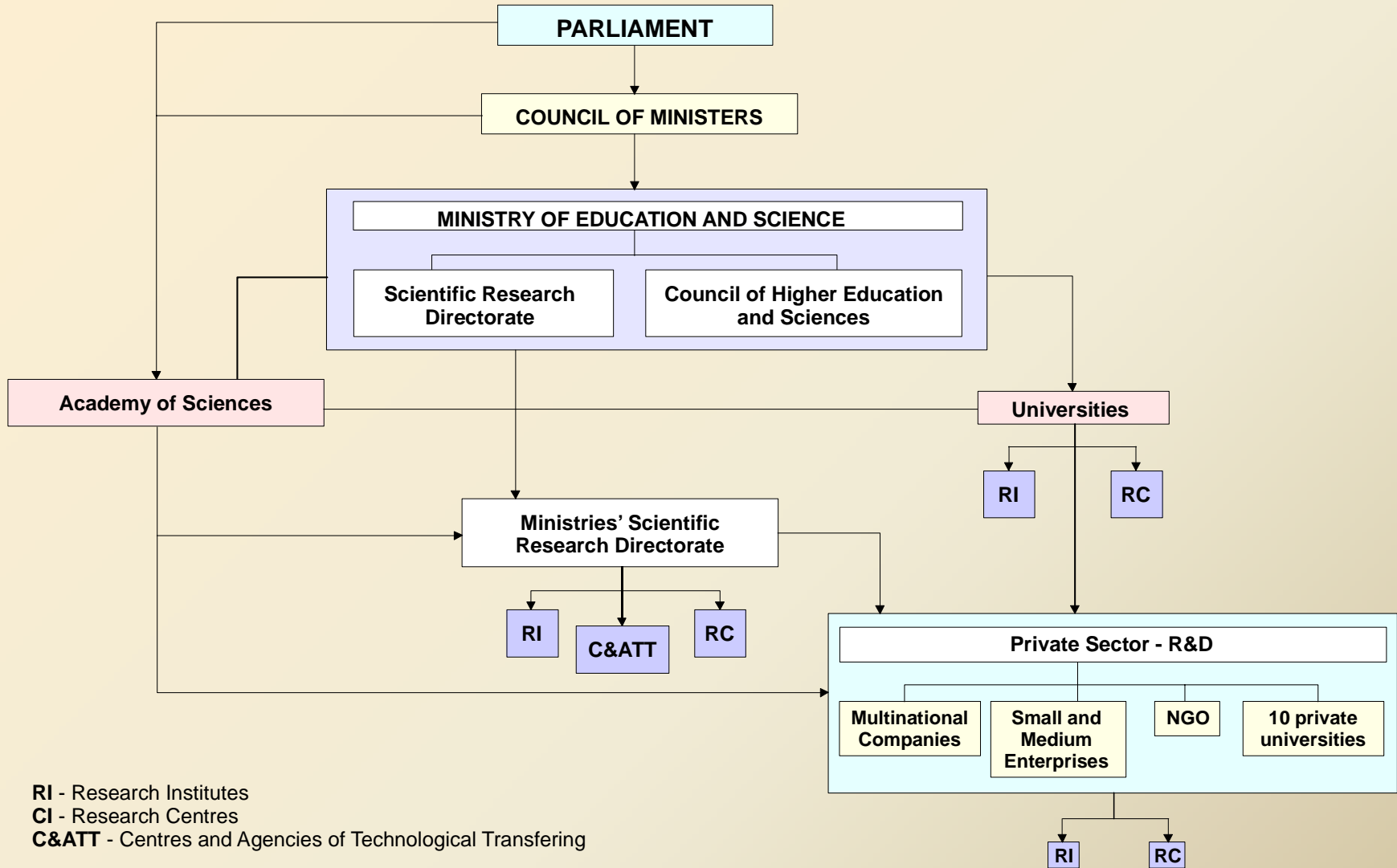
- Convention on Access to information, Public participation in environmental decision-making and Access to justice in environmental matters (The Aarhus Convention) ratified by Law No. 8672, dated 26.10.2000.
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in the Trans-border Context (Espoo, Finland) ratified on 04.10.1991
- Convention on control of trans-border transportation of hazardous waste and their disposal (The Basel Convention) ratified by Law No. 8216, dated 13.05.1997.
- Convention on protection of marine environment and coastal area of Mediterranean Sea (The Barcelona Convention) ratified by Law No. 8690, dated 26.10.2000
- Convention on protection and use of water streams and international lakes (Helsinki 1992) ratified on 05.01.1994
- Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro 1992) ratified on 10.11.1996
- Convention on protection of ozone layer ratified by Law No. 8463
- Convention on Climate Changes (UNFCCC) ratified in 1994
- Convention of preservation of wild animals' migrant species ratified by Law No. 8692, dated 16.11.2000.
- Convention on preservation of wildlife and natural European habitats ratified by Law No. 8294, dated 02.03.1998
- Convention of Wetlands of international importance, in particular as habitats of waterfowl (The Ramsar Convention) ratified on 29.03.1996
- Convention of trans-border impact of industrial accidents ratified by Law 8216, dated 13.05.1997
- Convention on fight against desertification in those countries that suffer severely from dryness and desertification, in particular in Africa ratified by Law No. 8556, dated 22.12.1999.
- Protocol of Kyoto for carbon sequestration, ratified by Law No. dated

Legislative Reform-There are

approved:

- The Law No. 7662 dated 19. 01. 1993: Concerning the plant protection service,
- The Law No. 7665 dated 21. 01. 1993: Concerning the development of tourism priority areas,
- The Law No. 7722 dated 15. 06. 1993: On conservation of the stock of medicinal ether-oleaginous and naturally tanniferous plants,
- The Law No. 7664 dated January 1993: On “Environmental protection”
- The Law No. 7875 dated 23.11.1994: On protection of wild fauna and hunting,
- The Law No. 7917 dated April 1995“On Pastures and Meadows”
- The Law No. 8302 dated March 1998: “On Forest Revenues”;
- The Law No. 3318, April 1998: “On Leasing the Agricultural land, Forests, Meadows and Pastures that are Property of State”
- Decision no. 236 dated 6.06.1994: On levies for animal grazing in the pasture stock of forests and pastures under administration of directorates of forest and pasture services and the commune authorities,
- Law No.8906, dated 6.6.2002: For protected areas,
- Decision No. 266 dated 24. 04. 2003: Concerning the administration of protected zones,
- Decision No. 267 dated 24. 04. 2003: Concerning procedures regulating proposal and declaration of protected and buffer zones,
- Law No.8990, dated 23.1.2003: On environmental impact assessment,
- Decision No. 103 dated 31. 03. 2002: Concerning environmental monitoring in the republic of Albania.
- Regulation No. 103 dated January 1996: “On the transferring of the Forests and Pastures Use to Communes
- Law no 7908 / 1995 On Fishery And Aquaculture
- Law no 8093 / 1996 on Water Sources
- Law no 8870 / 2002 on Amendments to law 7908 / 1995 for Fishery and Aquaculture

SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM IN ALBANIA



RI - Research Institutes
 CI - Research Centres
 C&ATT - Centres and Agencies of Technological Transferring

RTD on Environment through National and International programs was done:

- National programs:

Biodiversity and Biotechnology

National Program for Research and Development

Agriculture and Food

International programs and support

- INTERREG, FP6, FP7, NATO for Peace, IPA, CARDS, COST
- WB, EBRD, UNDP, REC, GEF, USAID, Pact for Stability , SIERANET, KfW
- Bilateral Agreements

Priorities

Research on the marine and coastal protection, control and monitoring (New methodology on Multi-functional and integrated management, risk control analyses and prediction “stories”);

Trans - boundary lakes and terrestrial ecosystem protection and management. (sustainable approach);

Water quality and quality control, monitoring and modeling, based on WFD and other European relevant Directives like nitrogen, biodiversity, mineral residues, fishery, petrol control etc.;

Promotion of natural values conservation and halt biodiversity lost (due to human historical and current impacts);

Sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation. (Implementation of news methodologies and good practices); enforcing the CHM, other environmental information systems, following EEA Guidelines

Support for the transition and institutional fostering, building capacity on research management and project application;

Regional and cross-border cooperation fostering the capacities for the establishing of the protected areas network. Enforcing the information exchanging and coordinating efforts for common monitoring and management techniques and legal instruments.;

Waste waters and solid waste management; application of conventional and low cost natural remediation techniques like artificial lagoons and traditional facilities;

Promoting renewable energy sources balanced with natural controlled

