

LAW

No.7893, of 22.12.1994

ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Pursuant to Article 16 of the Act no. 7491, of 29.4.1991 "On Major Constitutional Provisions", and upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

DECIDED:

CHAPTER I

Article 1

Scope

This Law determines the foundations and the principles for the organization, the direction, the conduct and the evaluation of scientific activities and technology development in the Republic of Albania.

Article 2

Definitions

For purposes of implementing this Law, the following definitions shall apply:

- Scientific and Technology Development activities (scientific and technological activities) shall refer to all systematic activities, carried out for the purpose of acquiring, enhancing, spreading and utilizing the technological and scientific knowledge, in all fields of science and technology. These activities include research and technology development (in short, research and development), the technical and scientific qualification and preparation, the scientific and technological services.
- Scientific Research (Research) shall refer to all systematic and creative activities, conducted for the purpose of enhancing scientific knowledge and its application, in the study of nature, technique and equipment, and production, as well as the research into human nature, culture, society.
- Fundamental Research (basic research) shall refer to all theoretical and experimental original activities, for the purpose of acquiring new knowledge on the observed facts and phenomena, for which there is no provision for any specific application or usage.
- Applied Research refers to all original, creative activities, for the purpose of acquiring

new knowledge aiming at practical application or goals.

- Technology Development (Development) shall refer to all systematic activities, carried out for the purpose of technology transfer, of producing new materials, products or equipment, of introducing new production or **organization** processes, or radically improving the existing ones, by relying on knowledge acquired through research and practical experience.

- Technical and Scientific Qualification and Preparation shall refer to activities of higher education (university or non-university one), the further qualification and specialization, and the systematic preparation of scientists and specialists for research and development.

- Scientific and Technological Services shall refer to all systematic activities related to research and development, which help with benefiting, spreading and exploiting scientific and technological knowledge (scientific and technical information; services rendered by scientific and technical libraries; activities of natural and technical museums, geologic, hydrologic, meteorological, seismologic, pedologic, radioactive, epidemiologic and epizootic observations; meteorological and calibrating services; quality control; collection of data about social, economic, demographic phenomena; activities for patents and licenses; scientific and technologic counselling).

- Institutional Grant is a grant for the purpose of maintenance and functioning of the institution as a whole unit.

- Case Grant is a grant for the purpose of realization of programs and projects related to specific cases or issues.

Article 3

Priority

Scientific and technologic activities constitute a national priority.

Article 4

The state support for the scientific and technologic activities

1. The state provides legal and administrative conditions for scientific and technologic activities, and supports the activities of the incumbent state institutions and their staff.
2. The state encourages scientific and technologic activities out of the state institutions too, which are carried out by local or foreign private subjects (organizations, legal or physical persons).

Article 5

Freedom and diversity of research and development.

1. The freedom of research and technology development is provided by law. It includes:
 - choice of scientific issues;
 - basic methodological principles;
 - evaluation of research outcomes;

- sharing and distribution of outcomes.

The state support aims at establishing a fair balance between the freedom of research and the necessity of the best benefit from the granted funds.

2. The state institutions, the universities and higher schools and the Academy of Sciences provide for the diversity of sciences, and the scientific development of their staff and their own institutions.

Article 6

Goals of scientific and technologic activities

1. The fundamental goal of scientific and technologic activities is as follows:

- to obtain, to enhance and to convey scientific and technologic knowledge in all fields, and in particular, in the natural treasures of the country, and the historic, cultural and intangible heritage of our people;

- to exploit and use them rationally for the harmonious and democratic progress of the society, economy and culture.

2. The goals of scientific and technologic activities are determined after the above goals as well as the goals for the economic and social development of the country.

3. The scientific and technological activities are guided by the following:

- scientific truth;

- definition and protection of national interests;

- freedom of scientific activity and learning;

- necessity of combining research and higher education;

- respect for intellectual properties and rights;

- moral responsibility of scientist for the consequences and implications of their work;

- international scientific and technologic cooperation.

4. The outcomes of scientific and technological activities obtained by the institutions, belong to the society. The proprietorship is determined as provided for in the Industrial Property Law and other legal provisions.

Article 7

Scientific and technological policy.

1. The state policy in the realm of scientific research and technology development (hereinafter referred to as “scientific and technological policy”), is an integral part of the overall policy for the country’s social and economic development, and it expresses the attitude of the state to this particular field.

2. The scientific and technological policy aims to achieve the following:

- to determine objectives, directions and priorities for the scientific activities and the technology development, by harmonizing them with the economic and social development of the country, as well as of particular regions of the country;

- to define legal, administrative, financial and institutional means in the field of science and technology, with a view to making the most efficient use of the country’s scientific and technological capacities;

- to define directions and objectives for continual improvement of the scientific institutions network structure and the strengthening of universities as scientific activity and technology development centers;
- to strengthen functional and operational links of scientific and technological activity in line with the market economy demands;
- to determine public expenditure for scientific and technological activity;
- to encourage the integration of national research and development activity into the world scientific and technological activity;
- to encourage scientific and technological activity at regional level;
- to encourage the privatization process in the field of scientific activity and technology development;
- to define objectives for the preparation and qualification of the necessary staff for research and development and the qualification of the governing staff for the purpose.

Article 8

Approval of scientific and technological policy

The scientific and technological policy is drafted by the Science and Technology Committee, in collaboration with the Academy of Sciences and other central institutions, as well as with the participation of the higher education and scientific institutions. It is submitted to the Council of Technology Development and Scientific Policy, and the latter forwards it to the Council of Ministers, to make it part of the government programs for the country's social and economic development.

Article 9

National programs of research and development

The national programs of research and development are drafted for the purpose of achieving the goals set in the scientific and technological policy.

The national programs of research and development determine the following:

- goals for research and development in each field;
- responsible or collaborative scientific teams and institutions, also considering foreign ones;
- infrastructure improvements in view of achieving the specified goals;
- budget funds, also considering extra-budget funds too;
- expected outcomes and the respective schedules.

Article 10

Approval of national research and development programs

The Science and Technology Committee, pursuant to the goals of the approved scientific and technological policy, announces the priority fields, for which national research and development programs will be submitted. Proposals for national programs may be

submitted by the higher education institutions, the Academy of Sciences, the ministries which have research institutions, etc.

The submitted proposals shall be assessed and evaluated by also employing independent expertise.

The Science and Technology Committee prepares the national research and development programs and submits them to the Council of Technology Development and Scientific Policy. The Science and Technology Committee issues regulations, providing for the procedures and preparation rules, for the submission and evaluation of the national research and development programs.

Article 11

Research and development projects

Research and development projects are drafted and submitted for the purpose of the implementation of the national research and development programs. The Science and Technology Committee issues the necessary provisions and rules for the drafting, evaluation and approval of the research and development projects.

CHAPTER II

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

Article 12

Definition of scientific institutions

The term “Scientific institutions” shall apply to as follows:

1. universities, higher schools and the research institutions under their authority.
2. scientific centers and institutes under the authority of the Academy of Sciences.
3. scientific centers and institutes under the authority of ministries, under the Science and Technology Committee and other central institutions.
4. National Research Centers.

Article 13

Legal Status

1. The establishment, merging or division of the state scientific institutions as provided in article 12 (paragraph 2,3 and 4) are the responsibility of the Council of Ministers, which takes the decision based on the proposals submitted by the central institutions and ministries, also including the assessment and evaluation of the Science and technology Committee, the Ministry of Finance and the Council of Technology Development and Scientific Policy.

The decisions for the institutions specified in article 12, paragraph 1,

are taken as provided in the Higher Education Act.

2. The institutions specified in article 12 have the status of legal persons.
3. The universities and higher schools enjoy the status of autonomy in the framework of this Act, as well as the Higher Education Law and the Charter of Academy of Sciences respectively.

Article 14

Responsibilities of scientific institutions

The institutions specified in article 12, render their continual services to the science and technology development in the specific fields, the technology transfer, the constant qualification of their staff and the preparation of the new scientists. They shall also deal with specific tasks set in view of the country's development.

Article 15

Programming and reporting

1. The institutions specified in article 12 compile development plans, with the respective progress and tasks on the whole, and for the constituting units too, with a particular focus on the research and development goals and tasks, the involvement and the specific requirements for the staff and the jobs, the exploitation and further needs for scientific equipment and facilities.
2. On the basis of the development plans, there are 1-year plans drafted actually, concerning the institution's activity.
3. The said institutions report about their activity to the respective responsible ministry or central institution at the end of the calendar year.

Article 16

Supervision

1. The institutions specified in article 12 are subject to state supervision, particularly concerning budget and economic issues (use of state budget means, staff jobs, administration of assets and equipments, accounting and finance, investment). With regard to issues directly related to research and technology development, the state supervision is limited to legal aspects only (compliance with provisions in laws and sub-laws, respective agreements and contracts).
2. The state supervision is realized through the respective ministry or central institution. The Council of Ministers determines the rules for the said purpose.

Article 17

Universities and higher schools

Universities and higher schools, as well as the research units under their authority, are organized, administered and run as scientific institutions, as provided in the Higher Education Law and other articles of this Law.

Article 18

Academy of Sciences

1. The Academy of Sciences of Albania (which will be referred to as Academy) is a national central research institution, consisting of its Assembly and the scientific institutions under its authority.
2. The Academy is a juristic person under the authority of the Council of Ministers.
3. The Academy is responsible for the following:
 - conducting fundamental and applied research in various fields of social, human, natural and Albanological sciences;
 - making efforts to open new research areas, in compliance with the country's needs;
 - submitting to the state bodies, important issues relating to the situation of research and technology development in various fields, ways to develop science and culture;
 - making efficient efforts to integrate Albanian science into world science.
4. The Academy's Assembly consists of members and correspondent members of the Academy, who are selected among the most outstanding scientists and representatives of culture in the country. The Council of Ministers approves the number of members and correspondent members.

The Academy has honorary members too.
5. The Governing Council of the Academy is established for the purpose of direction of the scientific institutions. The Council consists of its Chairperson, the Vice-Chairpersons, the Scientific Secretary, and the Directors of the scientific institutions under the Academy.
6. The Academy has its own charter which is approved by the Council of Ministers. The Charter has the provisions for the selection of the Academy members, its organization, direction and the running of its scientific institutions and other structures, etc.

Article 19

Scientific institutions in the ministries and central institutions

1. The scientific institutions of the ministries and central institutions system carry out research, development and design activities, mainly in applied aspects of the specific fields, in view of obtaining knowledge and expertise for the use and exploitation of the natural resources, the technology transfer and development, the launch of new products, etc. The major directions of the activities of an institution are determined in the act of its foundation.
2. The said institutions may also contain departments, sectors, research development and design units, support research and development units for technology transfer and new product launching, marketing sector according to their nature and peculiarities. The Governing Council submits the proposal for the institution's administrative structure, to

the responsible minister for approval.

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Article 20

The governing authorities of the scientific institutions under the authority of the ministries and central institutions.

1. The governing authorities of the scientific institutions specified in article 12 (paragraph 2,3 and 4), are as follows: The Governing Council and the Director.

2. The Governing Council consists of the scientific institution director, scientific and administrative staff, and as a rule, the representatives of the units which carry out economic activities linked to the institution. The number and composition of the Governing Council is determined by the responsible minister or head of the central institution, based on the proposal submitted by the institution. The institution director is the Chairperson of the Governing Council.

3.a) The Governing Council examines and approves the following:

- the institution development plan;
- issues related to institution's funding and financial plan;
- issues related to jobs and social affairs, concerning work conditions;
- the director's report on the progress of development plan and the realization of the institution's financial plan.

b) The Governing Council reviews and gives recommendations concerning the following:

- institution's administrative structure;
- the institution's regulation.

4. The Director:

- organizes, directs and is responsible for the institution's activity;
- represents the institution in all legal aspects;
- convenes and directs the meetings of the Governing Council and the Scientific Council, and implements the decision that are taken;
- nominates the new staff based on the competition results;
- issues orders and guidelines, and applies sanctions as provided in the law;
- reports to the Governing Council about the progress of the institution's development plan and the realization of the financial plan;
- reports to the Scientific Council on the realization of the institution's research and development activities action plans;
- reports to the ministry or the central institution at the end of the year.

5. The Director is appointed by the responsible Minister or head of central institution, on the proposal submitted by the Governing Council, supported by at least two thirds of its members, for a three-year mandate, which is not renewable.

Article 21

Scientific Council

1. The Scientific Council is established at each institution specified in article 12

(paragraph 2,3 and 4).

a) The Scientific Council is responsible for examining and approving the following:

- research and development projects of its own institution and the collaborating institutions;
- the research done at the completion and implementation of the projects;
- agreements of scientific and technological cooperation with other institutions at home or abroad.

b) The Scientific Council examines and gives recommendations about the following:

- national programs in which the institution is involved, and forwards them to the responsible ministry or central institution;
- issues related to scientific qualification and specialization, which are part of the institution's development plan;
- evaluation of the research and development activity carried out by the institution or other bodies;
- other issues, especially those related to research and investment in fields covered by the institution, when this is demanded by the minister or the head of the central institution, or the Science and Technology Committee, the Council of Technology Development and Scientific policy.

2. The State Council consists of internal and external members. The internal members are elected through secret ballot, by the institution's scientific staff. The candidates for external members, who make one third of the Council, are proposed by the institution's director.

The nominations of the Scientific Council members are made by the respective Minister or the head of the central institution for a renewable 3-year mandate.

3. The Director of the institution is the Chairperson of Scientific Council.

Article 22

Regulation

The responsible ministries and central institutions approve the regulation on the organization and functioning of the scientific institutions under their authority, as provided in this Law and the regulations issued by the Science and Technology Committee, with the exception of the institutions specified in article 12, paragraph 1, which shall proceed as provided in the Higher Education Act.

Article 23

National Research Centers

National Research Centers are established as provided in article 13, paragraph 1. The charter for these centers is approved by the Council of Ministers.

Article 24

Profitable activity of scientific institutions

The scientific institutions specified in Article 12, are entitled, within the framework of their fundamental tasks and specialization, to carry out scientific and technological activity (research, design, expertise, offer courses, etc.) for a third party (firms or legal or physical subjects, public or private ones, at home or abroad), for the purpose of generating income, to be administered as provided in the law.

Article 25

Joint and International Institutions

1. Joint scientific institutions with individual or legal subjects, at home or abroad, may be established as provided in the Albanian law.
2. International scientific and technological centers may be established when requested by an international organization or association, with or without the collaboration of an Albanian institution, by Decree of the Council of Ministers. These centers shall be administered as provided in the joint agreement.

Article 26

International links

1. The scientific institutions specified in article 12, establish links and make agreements with other countries' or international scientific institutions, in the framework of state cooperation agreements.
2. within the framework of their fundamental responsibilities, these institutions establish direct links and agreements with other countries' or international institutions.

CHAPTER III

GOVERNING BODIES

Article 27

The Council of Technology Development and Scientific Policy

1. The Council of Technology Development and Scientific Policy is established under the authority of the Council of Ministers. This Council is responsible for the following:
 - a) defining and directing the scientific and technological policy, in compliance with the country's social-economic development.
 - b) approving directions and priorities of scientific and technological policy and national research and development programs.
 - c) giving recommendations on draft laws and sub-laws related to the scientific and technological activities, submitted to the People's Assembly or the Council of Ministers.
 - ç) doing periodic assessment of the achievements and outcomes of the scientific and technological policy.

d) setting tasks for the state bodies, concerning the development and exploitation of scientific capacities.

dh) establishing permanent and temporary work groups and commissions for specific issues.

2. The Council of Technology Development and Scientific Policy consists of the heads of central institutions and ministries and outstanding scientists. The Council is composed of no more than 15 members.

3. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers is the Chairman of the Council of Technology Development and Scientific Policy. The Chairman determines the composition of the Council of Technology Development and Scientific Policy, the issues to be discussed and the regulation on its functioning.

Article 28

The Science and Technology Committee

1. The Science and Technology Committee is the responsible state body for science and technology. The main tasks and responsibilities are as follows:

a) preparing the science and technological policy and the national research and development programs related to it, which are then submitted to the Council of Technology Development and Scientific Policy, and monitoring its implementation.

b) preparing and submitting to the responsible bodies, proposals on the development and improvement of the science and technology management, having regard to the institutional, financial and legal aspects.

c) assessing and defining measures, in cooperation with ministries and central institutions, to provide incentives to the technology transfer and development.

ç) preparing, in cooperation with the ministries and the Academy of Sciences, and submitting to the Council of Ministers, the draft budget for scientific and technological activities; allocating the funds under its authority, funds for projects granted on competition, funds granted after agreements for technical-scientific cooperation with other countries or international organizations, also maintaining and using a reserve fund for important, unexpected projects.

d) assessing and proposing measures for the enhancement of the country's participation and involvement in the international cooperation for science and technology.

dh) providing incentives for the preparation and qualification of scientists, for the development of the scientific and technological activities, as well as the economy and culture, with a special focus on the preparation and qualification of the new scientists.

e) assessing and evaluating outcomes of the scientific and technological activities, their role for the country's development, also preparing the respective report.

ë) issuing regulations and guidelines for the scientific and technological activities, which are compulsory for state bodies and institutions.

2. The Chairman of the Science and Technology Committee determines the administrative structure and the procedure rules.

3. The Science and Technology Committee establishes advisory commissions. The composition and the tasks of the latter are approved by the Chairman of the Science and Technology Committee.

Article 29

Ministries and central institutions

The Ministries and central institutions organize and direct scientific and technological activities in the scientific institutions under their authority, as provided in this Law and other laws and sub-laws.

CHAPTER IV

FINANCING AND MAJOR MEANS

Article 30

Financial resources

1. The financial means for the scientific and technological activities for the scientific institutions specified in article 12 are provided by as follows:

- a) state budget;
- b) international technical-scientific cooperation;
- c) scientific and technological activities (research, projects, services etc.) offered to a third party, a business firm, legal or physical persons, at home or abroad;
- ç) activity carried out by their production units, the experimental base governed by the institutions;
- d) various foundation or donors;
- dh) patents and inventions;
- e) other activities in support of the scientific and technological activities.

2. The scientific institutions shall have to:

- provide for an effective use of budget funds;
- provide for opportunities of application of the outcomes of their activities.

3. The means availed by the scientific institutions, provided by or through non-state or international organizations, shall be used for the accomplishment of the tasks and responsibilities of the institution, which are provided in the law only.

Article 31

Way of financing

1. The state budget for scientific and technological activities is a separate item in the state budget.

2. The drafting, approval, presentation and reporting of the state budget expenses for scientific and technological activities, and the incomes of the scientific institutions, are determined by a joint Ordinance of the Science and Technology Committee and the Ministry of Finance.

3. The scientific institutions specified in article 12, report about the use of the incomes from non-budget resources too.

4. The financing for scientific and technological activities from the state budget is through institutional grant and case grant.

Article 32

Financial favours

The state, through the tax system and crediting, favours the scientific and technological activities as follows:

- a) for the state institutions, in view of enhancing the ratio of the financing from other resources, over the financing from the state budget;
- b) for private firms, institutions or individuals, or private scientific groups, directly involved in scientific and technological activities, or supporting state institutions for the said activities.

The ways how this favouring will be provided, shall be established by law.

Article 33

Major means

The major means (buildings, machinery, equipment etc.), are administered as provided in the law. They can not be taken from the said institutions, nor shall they be used for other purposes, except by order of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers or the responsible Minister, after consultation with the minister or the Governing Council of the incumbent institution.

CHAPTER V

STAFF

Article 34

Composition of staff

The staff employed at the institutions specified in article 12 (paragraph 2,3 and 4) consists of the following:

- scientific staff;
- technical staff;
- administrative staff.

The provisions for the staff at higher education institutions, are in the Higher Education Act.

Article 35

Scientific Staff

The scientific staff consists of individuals of high educational and professional qualification, capable of drafting, directing and conducting scientific and technological activities, pursuant to the specific requirements approved by the respective scientific institution.

Article 36

Technical staff

The technical staff consists of individuals who have completed higher education or secondary education, with the required professional qualifications to contribute to the scientific and technological activities under the direction and guidance of the scientific staff, pursuant to the specific requirements approved by the respective scientific institution.

Article 37

Administrative staff

The administrative staff, as a rule, consists of individual of higher education or secondary education, who meet the requirements for functional and assisting tasks, in support of the scientific and technological activities (administration, finance, maintenance and protection, etc.), pursuant to the requirements approved by the respective scientific institution.

Article 38

Recruitment

As a rule, the scientific, technical and administrative staff are hired through public competition, with public announcement of vacancies made by the respective scientific institution. The rules and procedures for the competitions and the employment contracts, are determined as provided in the ordinance of the Science and Technology Committee.

Article 39

Nominations

1. The scientific staff are nominated for vacant position on the basis of the qualification level and the competition results. The criteria and the procedures for each job category, are determined by the Decree of the Council of Ministers and regulations of the Scientific Qualification Commission.
2. The technical staff are employed as specified in the job category provisions. The criteria and procedures for each job category are provided in the institution's regulation.
3. The administrative staff are employed after the provisions for each job category, as specified in the respective institution's organic structure.

Article 40

The right of organization and association

The staff of the institutions as specified in article 12, are entitled to the right of the organization and participation in scientific, technical or voluntary associations, as well as the right of joining international or other countries' scientific and technical associations, as provided in the law.

Article 41

Freedom of scientific staff for research and development

The scientific staff of the institutions as specified in article 12, are free to choose their research and development methods, unless it is differently provided in the approved basic documents of the specific engagement (programs, projects, tasks, contracts, etc.).

Article 42

Right to qualification

The staff of the institutions specified in article 12, particularly the scientific staff, has the right to qualification and specialization, at home or abroad. The respective institution, as provided in the law, establishes the necessary conditions for the purpose (such as sharing expenses, promise to keep the job position, leave with or without pay, etc.). Special care is attached to the qualification and specialization of new staff.

CHAPTER VI

EVALUATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Article 43

Evaluation of national programs

The national research and technology development programs are subject to evaluation, as provided in the criteria determined before their implementation. The final performance assessment and evaluation of the scientific, technological, economic and social programs, is done after their completion. For programs which take more than a year, the performance assessment and evaluation is done every two years after their starting.

Article 44

Evaluation of scientific institutions

The performance of the scientific institutions specified in article 12, is subject to periodical evaluation by the responsible ministry or the Academy of Sciences respectively, or, when necessary, by the Science and Technology Committee too.

Article 45

Reporting

Every year, the Science and Technology Committee, on the basis of the annual reporting of the ministries, the central institutions and the Academy of Sciences, submits a report to the Council of Technology Development and Scientific Policy, on the research and technology development activities, reflecting the main achievements of the scientific and technological policy. In particular, this report focuses on the assessment of the following :

- implementation of national research and technology development programs;
- achievements from the scientific and technological cooperation with international organizations and foreign countries;
- development of knowledge and information;
- situation of the research staff;
- use of state budget funds;
- activities and the achievements through the cooperation between the scientific institutions and state and private enterprises.

Article 46

Expertise

1. The independent expertise, as inseparable part of the scientific and technological activities, is done at each level and phase: during the specification of the major directions of the scientific and technological policy, during the drafting of the national research and development programs and the derivative projects, during the competition which provides for participation in these programs and projects and during their implementation.
2. The independent expertise is conducted by scientists and specialists. Foreign experts and bodies may be involved for expertise. Specialists who have been involved in the drafting of the program or project which is subject to assessment, or specialists with personal interests linked to these, can not be involved.
3. The engagement of specialists or scientific organizations for expertise is made on the basis of contracts, which contains the provisions and the conditions for the conduct of the expertise. The expenses for the expertise are included in the expenses for the financing of the scientific and technological activity.
4. The scientific institutions running on state budget, may be engaged by law-making and government bodies, for the expertise of the national research and development programs, without pay.

5. The modalities for the conduct of the expertise and the responsibility for the quality, is specified and determined in the guidelines of the Science and Technology Committee.

CHAPTER VII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 47

Scientific Rewards and Prizes

Prizes and rewards are awarded in view of encouraging the scientific and technological activities. The ministries, the Academy of Sciences and the universities, award scientific rewards and prizes as provided in the regulations and sub-laws.

Article 48

Scientific Foundations

The National Foundation for Science and Technology is established for the purpose of providing incentives, encouraging and supporting the scientific and technological activities. Its funds are allocated by the Council of Ministers, also supplemented by funds from other organizations, private or public ones, at home or abroad. The establishment of this foundation or other similar ones, shall be pursuant to the provisions in the Civil Code.

Article 49

Public information

Public information is done about scientific and technological activities by the scientific institutions, the Science and Technology Committee, other ministries or central institutions, through the following means:

- announcement of national research programs;
- (periodic, annual or occasional) reporting about the research and development activity and their expenses;
- the publications for the said issue.

Article 50

Publications

The scientific institutions specified in article 12 publish the research and development outcomes in scientific journals, collective works, monographies, etc. The state takes proper care and supports the publishing efforts of the scientific institutions, by also providing subsidiaries to the most important publications if needed. The decision to

provide subsidiaries is taken by the Minister or the head of the central institution, after the request submitted by the scientific institution.

Article 51

Private scientific institutions

Private scientific institutions are established as provided in this Law and other laws and sub-laws.

Article 52

Restructuring and evaluation

Within a year from the date this Law takes effect, the Academy of Sciences, the ministries, in cooperation with the Science and Technology Committee, make the evaluation of the scientific institutions, to define goals, objectives, new structures and their alignment.

Article 53

Sub-laws

Within a year from the date this Law takes effect, all responsible institutions and bodies shall prepare the sub-laws as provided in this Law.

Article 54

Taking effect

This Law shall enter into force 15 days following its publication in the Official Journal.

Promulgated by Decree no.1001, of 30.12.1994 of the President of the Republic of Albania, Sali Berisha.

A C T
No. 8401, of 9.9.1998

**ON SOME AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT NO.7893, OF 22.12.1994 "ON SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT"**

Pursuant to article 16 of the Act no.7491, of 29.4.1991 "On the major constitutional provisions", on the proposal submitted by a group of members of the People's Assembly

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

ENACTS:

ARTICLE 1

In the Act no. 7893, of 22.12.1994 "On Science and Technology Development" the words "Science and Technology Committee" in all the Articles, shall be substituted by "Ministry of Education and Science".

ARTICLE 2

Article 18 of the Act no. 7893, of 22.12.1994 "On science and technology development" is amended as follows:

"1. The Academy of Sciences of Albania (which will be referred to as "Academy" further on), is a national central institution, which includes its network of scientific institution, the Assembly and the Academic Senate.

2. The Academy is responsible for the following:

- conducting fundamental and applied research in various fields of social, human, natural and Albanological sciences;

- making efforts to open new research areas, in compliance with the country's needs;
- submitting to the incumbent state bodies, important issues relating to the situation of research and technology development in various fields and the ways for the progress of science and culture;
- making efforts in view of the effective integration of the Albanian science into the world science.

3. The Academy has its own charter, which is approved by the President of the Republic. The Charter contains provisions and rules for the election of the Academy members, issues relating to the organization, direction and functioning of the scientific institutions and other structures under its authority.

ARTICLE 3

Article 22 of the Act no. 7893, of 22.12.1994 "On science and technology development", is amended as follows:

"Regulation

- Ministries and other central institutions approve the regulations on the organization and functioning of the scientific institutions under their authority, as provided in this Act and the ordinances of the Ministry of Education and Science, with the exception of the institutions specified in article 12, paragraph 1, which shall proceed as provided in the Act no.7810, of 6.4.1994 "On Higher Education" and article 12, paragraph 2, which shall proceed as provided in the Charter of the Academy of Sciences.

ARTICLE 4

This Act takes effect 15 days from the date of its publication in the Official Journal.

Promulgated by Decree no.2216, of 15.9.1998 of the President of the Republic of Albania, Rexhep Meidani