The European Communities Biologists Association

ECBA

Aims
Activities
Members

ECBA Publication 9

The European Communities Biologists Association
Aims - Activities - Member Bodies

A Handbook
initiated by the ECBA-Workshop
"Improving the Organization and Representation of
Biologists in Europe"
held at Granada, Spain, April 28 - 29,1988

edited by

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Acknowledgements

ECBA wishes to express its thanks to the Colegio Oficial de Bioiogos, especially to its representatives Dr. Pere Camprubi i Garcia, Barcelona, and Dr. Matilde Baron, Granada, for their invaluable efforts in organizing the workshop "Improving the Organization and Representation of Biologists in Europe" on behalf of ECBA.

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1. The European Communities Biologists Association (ECBA) - Origin, Objectives, Structure, and Activities

Origin

in 1975, the biologists associations of the different countries of the EEC have been federated in the European Communities Biologists Association (E.C.B.A.).

This formation of an association was timely, since the progressive development in the multilateral relationship between the different states of the EEC, established in the Agreement of Rome in 1957, which resulted in common monetary, economic and social policies and which aimed a free movement of professionals in Europe, had led some other bodies of free professionals to come to an understanding of joint activities and cooperation.

Furthermore, the practice of the political and administrative bodies of the European Commission to negociate with European, and not with national bodies, strengthened the basic move to build an association.

The initiative came from three directions: Professor Haupt of the Verband Deutscher Biologen (VDBiol) of the Federal Republic of Germany contacted Dax Copp of the Institute of Biology (IOB) of the United Kingdom, exploring the prospects of closer integration of activities among biologists associations in Europe. He experienced that IOB already had planned to invite professional biologists organization to a meeting in London. At this meeting in spring 1974 it was learnt that the Italian Ordine Nazionale dei Biologi was in a preparatory status to move toward Brussels with the attempt to unify professional biologists associations on an European basis. These initiatives made it easy to promote a biologists association in Europe. After a further meeting in Miiano in fall 1974, the "European Communities Biologists Association (ECBA)" was then formally founded in October 1975 in Bonn (FRO in the presence of D. Copp, P. O'Donoghue, and D. Breeze (UK), D. van der Mei and I. Vlijm (NL), J. A. Kavanagh (Ireland), P. del Vecchio and C. Moretti (Italy), G. Gijsels (Belgium), P. Picard (EEC), L. H. Grimme and W. Haupt (FRG). Since January 4,1991 ECBA is registered in Belgium as an a.s.b.l. (association international sons bits lucratifs)

Objectives

Presently there are represented in ECBA the national bodies of biologists from Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom as full members. The bodies from Austria, Norway and Sweden are associate members and observers from Finland and Switzerland are participating in meetings and other activities. Although all national bodies have different structures, different ideas and although the aims are of a great heterogeneity - ranging from a loosely connected federation of biologists (Denmark, FRG, Netherlands) to a rigidly organized professional body recognized by state regulation (Italy) - the general objectives of the European Communities Biologists Association were unanimously agreed (Table 1).

Table 1 Aims of the European communities Biologists Association t*l

1. To represent the professional interests of biologists in the European Communities

2. To ensure the professional competence of biologists within the European Communities

3. To provide information on professional matters concerning biologists

4. To promote cooperation between national biologists association throughout Europe and to facilitate free movement of biologists within the European Communities

5. To promote the exchange of those teaching biology in all classes of educational establishments

6. To promote the recognition of the essentia! role of biology in education of the public at all levels of the education system

7. To advise the EEC and the public in genera! on biological matters having implications for society.

"reviewed by the Council Meeting of ECBA, Sicily 1990

Structure

A successful means of achieving ECBA's aims was the establishment of regularly organized meetings of the **ECBA Council,** formed by the delegates as the representatives of the full members (biologists associations of EEC countries), of associate members (biologists associations of non-EEC-countries), observers (representatives of non-EEC countries, where no formal association of professional biologists exists so far), and affiliate members (see Constitution, p. 56).

According to ECBA's Constitution (see Annex 1), the Council elects a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of ECBA. The **Chairman** presides at Council meetings and is entitled to represent ECBA at official events.

The **Treasurer** is responsible for the collection of subscriptions, the payment of authorized expenditure, and the management of ECBA's finances.

The **Secretary** is responsible for the circulation of all documentation, maintaining records, the preparation of Agenda, Minutes and arrangements for Steering Committee and Council meetings.

Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer form together the Steering Committee which is responsible for implementing decisions taken by the Council, for the preparation of Council meetings and workshops, and for coordinating the affairs of ECBA.

For specific purposes the Council of ECBA may appoint Commissioners.

Table 2 ECBA council Meetings

1974	Jan	London. UK (I0B)
1974	Nov	Milano, I (ONB)
1975	Oct	Bonn, FRG (VDBioi) (Foundation of ECBA)
1976	April	Amsterdam, NL (Biol. Raad)
1976	Nov	Ghent, B
1977	Feb	London, UK (I0B)
1977	Oct	Venetia, I (ONB)
1978	May	Dublin, IR (IB!)
1978	Nov	Paris, F (APBC)
1979	April	Copenhagen, DK (FADB)
1980	April	Patras, GR (PUB)
1981	April	Barcelona, E (COB)
1982	April	Frankfurt, FRG (VDBioi)
1983	April	AbanoTerme, I (ONB)
1984	April	Athens, GR (PUB)
1985	April	Bremen, FRG (VDBioi)
1986	April	Mytilene, GR (PUB)
1987	May	Paris, F (APBG)

Table 3

1988	April	Granada, E (COB)
1989	April	Roma, I (ONB)
1990	June	Giardini di Naxos, I (ONB)
1991	June	Oxford. UK (IOB)
1992	May	Madeira, P (APB)

ECBA workshops

Date		Venue	Theme
Nov	1975	Amsterdam	"Biology Curricula at Universities"
Mar	1978	Dublin	"Biologists in European Society"
Feb	1980	Salzburg	"Biology in Secondary Schools"
Sept	1983	London	"Biologists and the Environment"
Dec	1983	Amsterdam	"Health Education and School Biology"
Dec	1984	Kollekolle	"Biologists in New Fields"
Apr	1986	Mytilene	"Biology and its Application to Modern Industry"
Mar	1988	Amsterdam	"Competence of Biologists for Experiments on Animals"
Apr	1988	Granada	"Improving the Organization and Representation of Biologists"
May	1991	Tenerife	"Biologists and the Management of Protected Areas"
Jan	1992	London	"Harmonizing Professional Qualifications of Biologists in Europe"

Activities

According to the aims of ECBA a continuous need exists

- to clarify the different positions of biologists in different employment in the member states of Europe

- to continue the development of the professional identity whether biologists are employed in research, industry, teaching or as free professionals

- to provide and improve the contact between the different groups of professional biologists and

- to communicate effectively on what biologists can do in the diverse problem areas of their profession.

ECBA therefore established regularly organized meetings of the Council at least once a year. The venues of the Council meetings held from 1974 to 1992 are listed in Table 2.

Even more successful than meetings of the Council, workshops have been organized on certain topics (Table 5). They were attended by ECBA delegates and by invited experts. The discussions of these workshops, the conclusions and recommendations have been summarized in written reports and published as ECBA publications. Table 4 shows the titles of written reports resulting from ECBA workshops.

Table 4 ECBA - Publications
(Year gives time of publication, not the time of the vy/orkshop)

1. BIOLOGY CURRICULA AT UNIVERSITIES, Amsterdam, 1977
2. BIOLOGISTS IN EUROPEAN SOCIETY, Dublin, 1979
3. SCHOOL BIOLOGY FOR CHILD AND SOCIETY, Salzburg, 1981
4. HEALTH EDUCATION AND SCHOOL BIOLOGY, Amsterdam, 1984
5. BIOLOGISTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT, London, 1984
6. PROFESSIONAL BIOLOGISTS IN EUROPE, Kollekolle, 1984
7. COMPETENCE OF BIOLOGISTS FOR EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS Amsterdam, 1989
8. BIOLOGY AND MODERN INDUSTRY, Mytilene. 1989
9. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES BIOLOGISTS ASSOCIATION - AIMS. ACTIViTES AND MEMBER BODIES, Granada, 1992

From the titles and contents of the reports it is apparent, that ECBA has first tried to define a "biologist", his education and training and the function of the science of biology in society.

Consequently, the specific roie of biologists as teachers and the scope of school biology for the thinking and acting of individuals and for the estimation of the economic/ecological mode of operation of society has been discussed.

ECBA then focused on the role that biology as an amalgam of many disciplines may have and should have on the qualification of professional biologists and their role in applied fields of biology.

it was concluded that the modern biologist cannot afford to remain isolated within the constraints of a pure specialism, like cell biology or biochemistry.

Although a reductionist's approach is necessary to identify the component parts of a complex system and to determine how they function, how the individual components and systems interact and how systems work as a whole.

At mainly three levels of organization of biosystems: (cells, organisms and ecosystems) it is paramount that the biologist should be holistic as well as reductionist in approach.

The relationship between biology and medicine, veterinary science, pharmaceutical science, biotechnology, environmental sciences, nature management and agriculture are longstanding and self-evident.

The intimate link between biology and the physical and environmental sciences and mathematics have become increasingly important and new links between biology and the social sciences are developing.

The major problems that affect the future of civilization, including population, food, health, society and environment are essentially biological.

They cannot be understood properly without a background of knowledge of life in all its forms, how life reacts to the physical and chemical environment and the time scale involved. Biologists deserve an important voice in determining the order of priority that should be given to questions that need to be answered and the level of support required to investigate them.

Many of the major problems confronting mankind have a biological dimension and biologists should be involved in taking decisions about them.

Having indicated what the qualification profile of a biologist is and of the importance of biology for society, ECBA considered the more applied fields, for which biologists are trained and in which they should be recognized as professionals.

Some professional fields have so far been evaluated, in which biologists should have a specific role:

- health and health education (ECBA publication No. 4)

- environment and environmental biology (ECBA publication No. 5)

- basic and applied biological research (ECBA publication No. 6)

- industry and industrial biology (ECBA publication No. 8).

Health Education

ECBA puts forward the claim that health education should be a multidisciplinary endeavour involving all life sciences (bioiogy, psychology, sociology, cultural and educational sciences and medical fields), but since the great majority of topics in health education have a biological basis and biology is the major life science represented in schools, biology teachers must play the essential roie in health education.

Environmental Bioiogy

ECBA also calls upon all governments of the European Communities to introduce Environmental Impact Assessment (ElA) in their administrative structures, as a valid tool to prevent environmental deterioration caused by a non-ecologically based development of technology.

Basic and Applied Biological Research

Pure or fundamental **research** include investigations entirely devoted to the advance of our understanding of life, its forms and its interaction which is of a nature which, at the time of investigation, is not considered to have foreseeable applications.

This is the traditional concept of academic research and the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. And examples might include: (a) taxonomic investigations of groups of organisms which are not of medical, veterinary or agricultural importance, or (b) the investigation of fossil groups of organisms for a better understanding of evolution and the relationships between extinct and extant forms of life.

Applicable research would include investigations which in themselves are not directly related to the solution of a particular problem of immediate use; but which, nevertheless, by their nature, may provide fundamentally important information which is likely to have considerable significance.

Thus, investigations relating to the nature (a) of transmission of genetic informations, (b) of factors determining the entry or exit of molecules through the limiting membranes of living systems, (c) factors controlling the physiology of life processes and the organs that carry them out or (d) of processes that govern population density, ail these are likely to produce results which will be directly applicable to the fortunes of mankind by affecting health, or the capacity to sustain the population of the world.

Applied research is research carried out with the specific aim of resolving a question which has become apparent Examples might be (a) to control a particular parasite or vector, (b) to increase productivity of wheat without it impairing the useful resistant properties of this strain, (c) to substitute a pesticide by biological control or (d) to find out what caused a certain food to become contaminated and how can it be controlled.

The distinctions between basic, applicable and applied biological research are often ones of degree and not of kind. Investigations into the same phenomenon depending on the research aim can in time be categorized under all three different headings (basic, applicable, applied research).

ECBA emphasizes that all of these forms of research have their proper place in academic institutions, government research stations and in industry.

All of these institutions carry out research in the different categories. It is the relative balance of each kind which varies in the different institutions and it would be foolish to dogmatically assert that basic research had no applications or that applied research is academically less significant than pure research.

Biology and Modern industry

An increasing number of biologists is working at industrial plants.

Biologists may be working on a variety of capacities concerned with research, development, production, evaluation, advice, quality control, preservation, sales and marketing.

Many large industries associated with pharmaceutical products, agriculture, food production and protection, biological products, such as wood, cotton and leather, or non-biological products subject to biological breakdown, such as paint and textiles also employ biologists. However, the main areas are biotechnology, biomedical and environmental fields, and agroindustry.

ECBA welcomes the plans of the EEC to develop industrial and academic cooperation.

To improve the use of biological matters and biological 'know how' in industry ECBA recommends activities on all sides: the side of industry, universities, EEC commission and professional bodies of biologists.

in all European countries the range of professional fields for biologists outside teaching professions at schools and universities is growing rapidly. Neither the training institutions nor the potential employing establishments appreciate these developments in the necessary broad sense. For ECBA this opens a very wide field of activities. This has been proclaimed by the Directorate General for Research, Science and Education in its programme for a science and technology policy:

Its FAST programme (Forecasting and Assessment in Science and Technology) analyses and forecasts the development of the European society towards a "BiOSOClETY" in which many processes in agriculture, food production, health services, pharmaceutical and chemical industries, in energy production, waste management, and delivery of raw material will be determined by biotechnological knowledge. This presents a challenge to all biologists in furthering this development constructively. National associations of biologists, which have responsibility for biology and their members as a whole, must actively participate in this development and promote the necessary qualification and specialization on the one hand while taking care to keep the essential biological basis of the various specialisms.

It is to be hoped that bringing together national intentions into an European association like ECBA may be beneficial for the development of biology as a whole, and also for the development of opportunites for professional biologists.

2. "Improving the organization and Representation of Biologists in Europe" - Introduction to the workshop

Biologists in the different member countries of the Community are not organized in the same way. the method of collection of statistics varies and there have been difficulties, especially in distinguishing the fields in which professional biologists are working.

One aim of ECBA is to provide a more accurate picture of the number of professional biologists and to study biological employment and unemployment and the interrelationships between professional scientists.

For biologists to communicate effectively on professional matters and to have a clear idea of what can be done in the different problem areas of their profession, they must themselves be better organized and more clearly defined as a professional organization, both nationally and internationally.

Some of the national member bodies of EC3A are good examples of how professional biologists should be organized COS, 0N3). However, since biology is quite new and the profession is young, there are difficulties in dealing with all possible fields of concern for biologists which are in the interface between biology and chemistry, medicine, and the para-medical professions, veterinary sciences, and pharmaceutics, interface problems are also likely to increase in relations with the social sciences, engineering, environmental or landscape planning, etc. It is only when biologists act in concert from a strong and well organized base that there can be more concern with co-operation and less concern with demarkation disputes and defensive attitudes.

It would be unnatural to expect that biologists will be consulted by other professions or by government departments unless they make rapid progress towards a recognized organization. From this position of unity they will be enabled to look forward to progress in discussion with other institutions, professions and disciplines.

To improve the organizational status of biologists within Europe, to represent biology as a scientific field and as a profession to the European Community bodies on social issues of major European importance with biological aspects (e. g. environmental protection, human health, food quality and safety, animal welfare, etc.) and to better protect the professional status of biologists during the harmonization process in '1992', the ECBA Council decided to accept the invitation of the Colegio Oficiai de Biologos of Spain for a Workshop in Granada on Improving the Organization and Representation of Biologists in Europe".

The Workshop comparco LPC **aims** of the different member bodies, the recruitment of **members,** the **administrative inputs,** the **national activities** and the **relation to other societies/institutes.**

Then it was discussed, in which way ECBA can be improved by national activities and vice versa. Conclusions and recommendations were drawn from the discussion.

3. The Design and inprovement of Biologists Organizations - a Nineties Horizon

Pere Camprubi.Jiian Cirai, Eloy Jerez

Colegio Oficial de Biologos, Spain

A basic paper entitled "Design and improvement of Biologists Associations" was brought in by Pere Camprubi, juan Cirai, and Eloy Jerez.

a. Origin and Development

Professional and commercial organizations have their historical origin in associations of the Middle Age - fraternities, guilds, trade unions, bodies, etc - built up to search improved resources to promote knowledge and the benefits of their activities. Their growing importance within the social network was translated into formal and powerful organizations endowed with iconic elements to conform **corporate identities** to be recognized easily by the general public.

"he growth and expansion of scientific knowledge, the industrial revolution, the modern state organization and the deep changes in the production processes are **critical factors** that have changed, during the two last centuries, the framework of an increasing number of governmental and nongovernmental nonprofit entities, dealing with several scientific and professional aims.

Biology based scientific and professional organizations have been one of the latest to be incorporated to the social network, compared to lawyers, pharmacists, medicine doctors, etc, and also one of the latest professions to join the production process.

Nevertheless, the development of these biologists non profit entities has followed the general pathway for those organizations, with succesive and coexistent models, summarized in figure 1.

After the consumism of the sixties, the liberation values of the seventies and the communication explosion of the eigthies, several sets of factors in the nonprofit environment like changes in government spending patterns, philantropy, economy and social behaviour, are driving this sector towards a **new orientation,** with emerging strategies :o meet the challenges of rising expectations and demands.

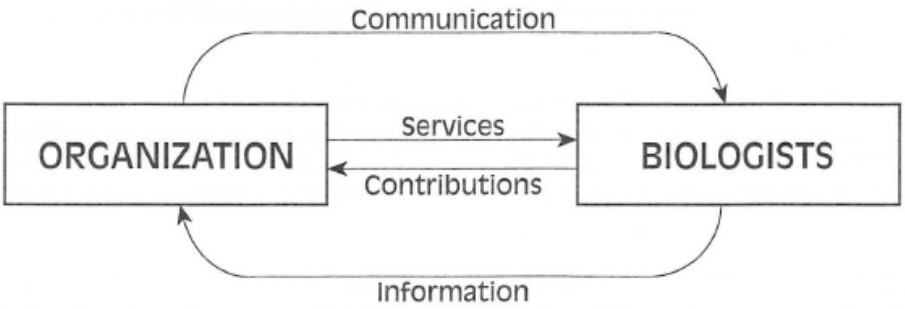
b. The Core Concepts

An organization exists to achieve a **mission** that is beyond the means of the individual members, dealing with goals that cannot be reached on an individual basis. The missions of nonprofit organizations differ depending on the type of demand they seek to satisfy, and the type of activities they are engaged in.

Demands, needs and wishes can be of a very different nature, and the **activities** are related to exchange something valuable - economic cost, time, energy etc - for something beneficial provided by the nonprofit organization and perceived as economic - goods and services -- social or psychological benefits.

According to Philip Kotler, every organization **interacts** with a part of its relevant environment and multiple public, and its basic task is to design, produce and distribute goods and services to satisfy the basic demands of its audience or target group, that's to say, every organization is actively enganged in producing and exchanging values with its environment.

The subsequent model to understand the organization member behaviour assumes that the process of **"exchanging"** results is an outcome called **"transaction":**



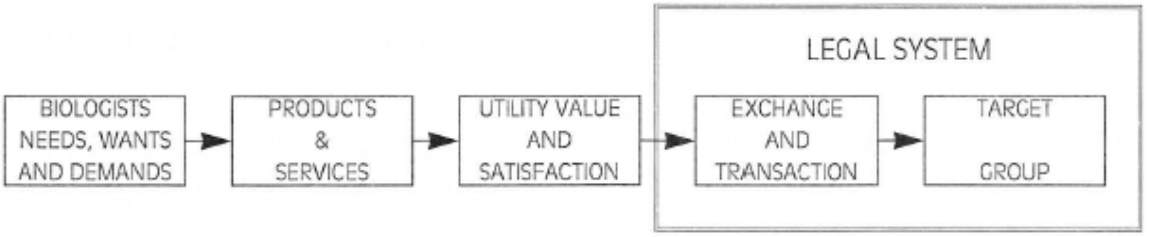
To fit to the nineties changing environment, and to answer the rising expectations and demands, a biologists nonprofit organization should have an **audience-centered philosophy,** and according to its public mission, to make very effort to sense, serve, and satisfy the needs, wishes and demands of its members and the public, within the constraints of its budget.

This approach would be richer and better than just to adopt an organization-centered philosophy, as it was performed in the past, just putting the organization's own needs and desires at the center of the process, without any other consideration.

MODELS	TRADITIONAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT
1. VOLUNTARY / CIVIC MODEL	• SERVICES NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT, PROVIDED BY CONTRIBUTORS AND BASED ON INDIVIDUAL WILLINGNESS TO SHARE TO EACH OTHER
2. PHILANTHROPIC PATRONAGE	• BASED ON THE GENEROSITY AND SPONSORED BY THE WEALTHY
3. RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS	•BASED ON THE LARGESSE OF FEDERAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS FUNDS.
4. COMPETITIVE / MARKET MODEL	• BASED ON INCREASING INDEPENDENCY AND ATTENTION TO SOUND MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES, GREATER STAFF AND MANAGERS PROFFESSIONALISM, AND MORE ATTENTION TO GENERATING A SIGNIFICANT INTERNAL REVENUE BASE.

From Nelson Rosenbaum

FIG. 1. EVOLUTION OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS



- LEGAL NEEDS, ADVICES AND DEFENSE
- PRESENTATION
- FORMATION
- INFORMATION
- IDENTIFICATION
- SUPPORT TO ACTIVITIES
- .....
- .....
- HIDDEN, LATENT, POTENTIAL, NEGATIVE, OVERFULL AND NO DEMANDS

- LEGAL SERVICES
- PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS REPRESENTATION
- TRAINING AND POST GRADUATE COURSES
- COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS
- GUIDELINES
- QUALITY ASSURANCE HOMOLOGATIONS
- ETC

- CHOICE
- CAPACITY / ABILITY TO SATISFY THE "GOAL SET"
- SUBJECTIVE BALANCE UTILITY / COST (= VALUE)

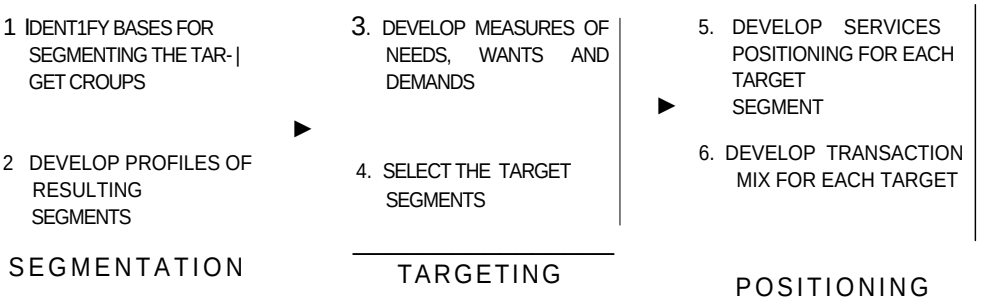
- ALL THE POTENTIAL MEMBERS WITH PARTICULAR NEEDS OR WANTS WHO ARE ABLE TO BE ENGAGED IN AN EXCHANGE SYSTEM

FIG. 2. THE CORE CONCEPTS

According to this approach, the core concept sequence is displayed in figure 2 showing examples and definitions of each concept and the orientation to an **added-value process** within the so called iega! system.

A further step to achieve the consistent conformance to the target group expectations •.vould include a more sophisticated "tailor-made" process to **differentiate** each particular exchange system, according with different members and public perceptions, ^eeds and wants.

"his process includes three phases:



c) The Non Profit Organization

:nce defined what we understand by core concepts, it is necessary to identify the **differentiated characteristics** of the non business sector and the non profit organizations. According to Lovelock and Weinberg, there are four characteristics, showed in figure 3, and adapted to a biologists nonprofit organization.

"o describe the **relevant elements** of organization effectiveness in a changing envi-ronment. we will follow the Mackinsey model known as the "7-S Elements", illustrated in -gure4.

"he **"Hardware"** elements correspond to those currently underlined as the most mportant. headed by strategy as the leading function, but the **"Software"** elements ~3ve been identified as those of an increasing interest in order to build up the "organizational culture" and the correspondent **corporate identity,** which is one of the rest important assets of a nonprofit organization.

n fact, to manage such kind or organizations means to identify, analyze, develop, implement and control programs and services to create, build and maintain beneficial exchanges and relationship with target groups to achieve organizational objectives.

n other words, it relies on **"to do the right things right".**

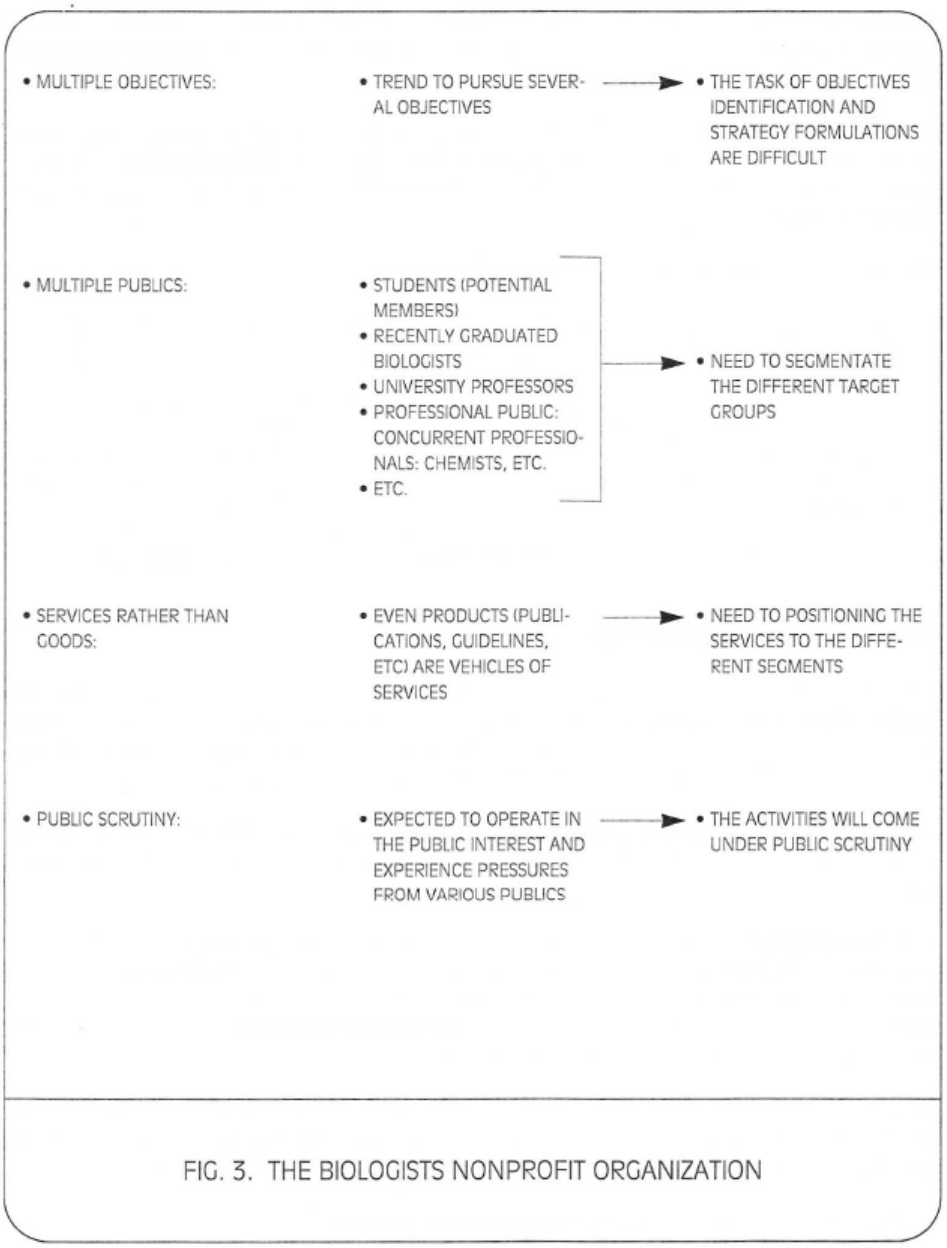


FIG. 3. THE BIOLOGISTS NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

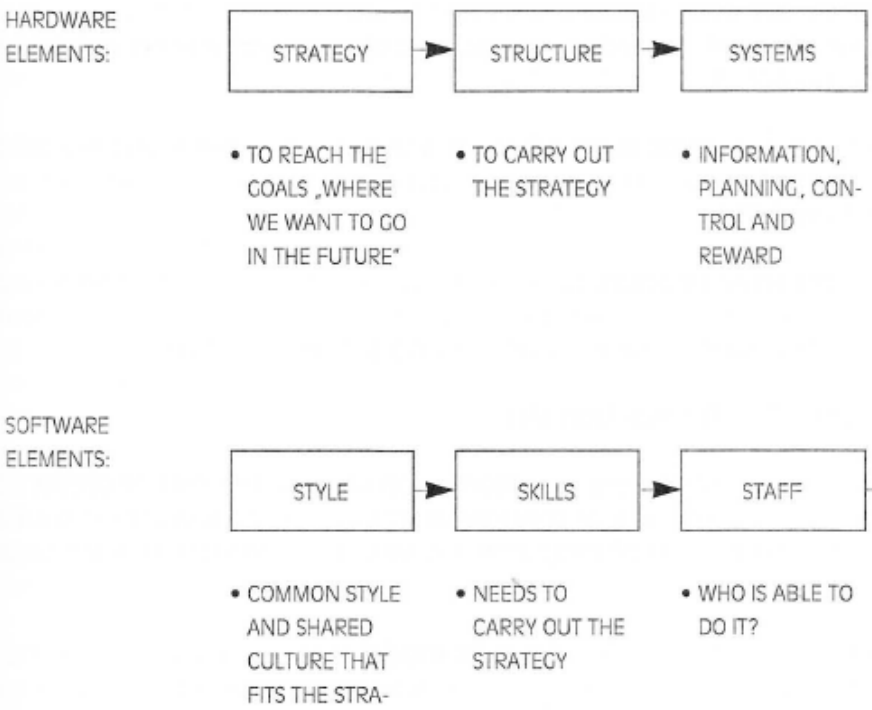


FIG. 4. THE 7-S ELEMENTS

d) "To do right things": The strategic Planning Process

The **effectiveness** of an organization has the starting point in the strategic planning process to determine the right things to do in relation to the corporate mission and objectives.

The **strategic planning** is the managerial process of developping and maintaining a strategic fit between the organization's goals and resources and its changing environment opportunities. It is an effort devoted to planning and control so that all the activities of an organization can work towards a common set of objectives against which their performance can be measured.

The process involves the systematic examination of a number of interrelated elements, displayed in figure 5, which results in an explicit statement of corporate objectives and how they are to be achieved.

It is, in practice, an **iterative process** to reinitiate when - for instance - some basic assumptions have changed, the objectives are shown to be unrealistic when considered in relation to possible strategies or the relevant planning period is finished.

e) "To do things right": The Transaction Mix

This is the efficient term of the general equation underlined at the end of section c), and it deals with the particular mixture of controlable transaction variables the organization uses to pursue the sought levei of programs and services designated to each target group.

Figure 6 shows the McCarthy model called **Four Ps model** that summarizes the particular transaction variables under each P, related to a determined product or service and adapted to the target group.

According to the strategic plan, the selection of an adequate transaction mix for each product or service and the optimal resources allocation and performance implementation will determine the final success of the issued plans and programs.

f) Nonprofit Organizations and Relevant Environment

The Kotler's model shown in figure 7 summarizes the management process and the forces influencing the setting of a non profit organization strategy to serve and satisfy the target group.

The target groups stand in the center and the organization focusses its efforts on them, developing a set of controlable variables - the Four Ps - made up of the factors under its control.

To accomplish this statement, the organization has to manage four cyclic and interrelated systems: from the **information** system to develop plans and programs, which in turn are **planned, implemented** and **controlled.**

"hrough these systems, the organization monitors and adapts to the relevant environment: the **microenvironment** consisting of intermediaries, suppliers, competitors and the public and the **macroenvironment** consisting of political, sociocultural and other general forces.

The organization takes the actors and forces in the environment into account in developing strategy and positioning an effective offer to its target publics.

g) Biologists organizations and the European Environment

Biologists scientific ana professional non profit organizations have had until now **a differential development** across Europe, in an effort to fit their specific and national environment characteristics.

The observation of the organization pattern, objective and facts of the national bodies grouped in E.C.B.A. is the best illustration of this economic, sociocultural and historical development.

The **nineties horizon,** starting right from now, is a major opportunity to achieve a cross cultural fertilization in our organizations, and a challenge to build up a new biologists entity on an European basis, able to adapt emerging strategies in a rapidly changing environment, and to satisfy consistently the expectations of the biologists in Europe.

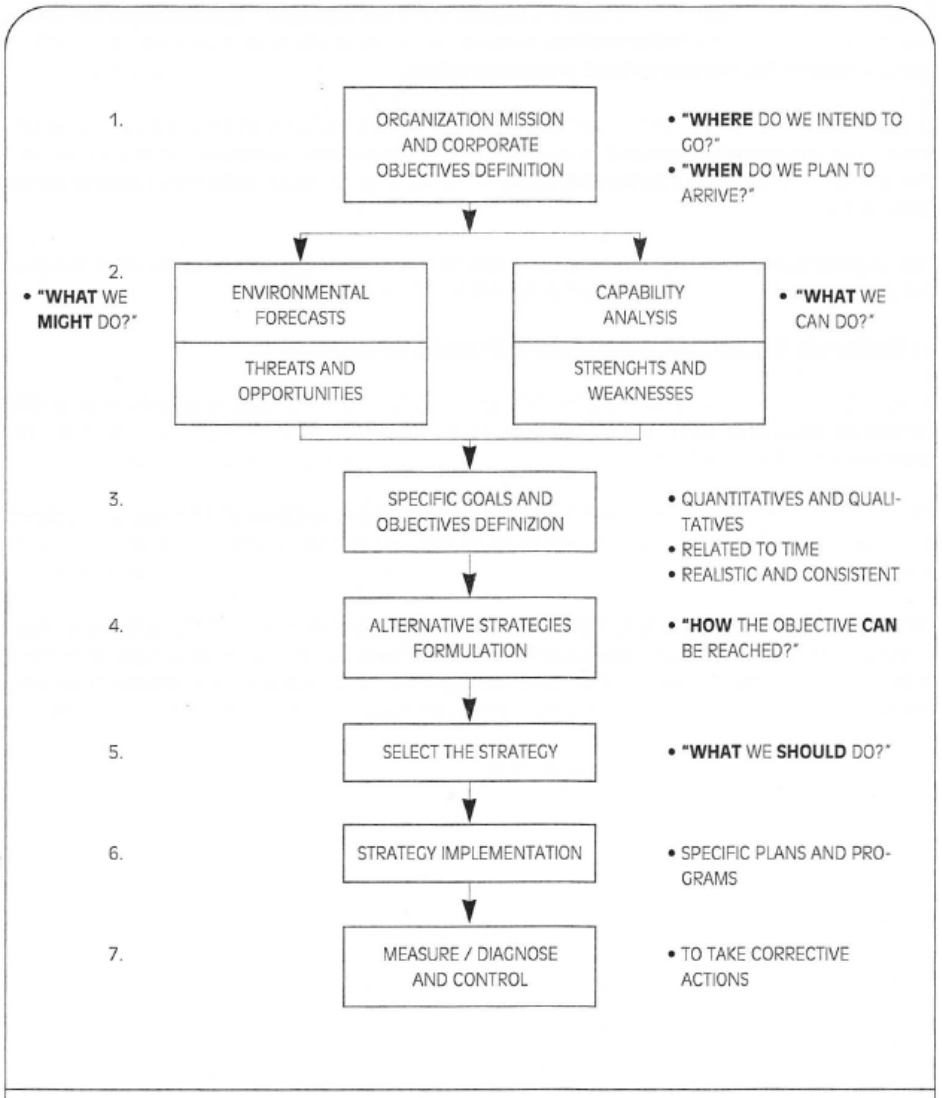


FIG. 5. THE STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS

PRODUCT	PRICE	PLACE	PROMOTION
i • SERVICES	•FEES	DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS	INFORMATION / COMMUNICATION
• QUALITY	• ACTIVITY COSTS	COVERAGE	MEDIA
' 'FEATURES	• DISCOUNTS	• LOCATION	PUBLICITY
OPTIONS	PAYMENT/CRE-DITS	• LOGISTICS	PUBLIC RELATIONS
			• ADVERTISING

FIG. 6. THE TRANSACTION MIX

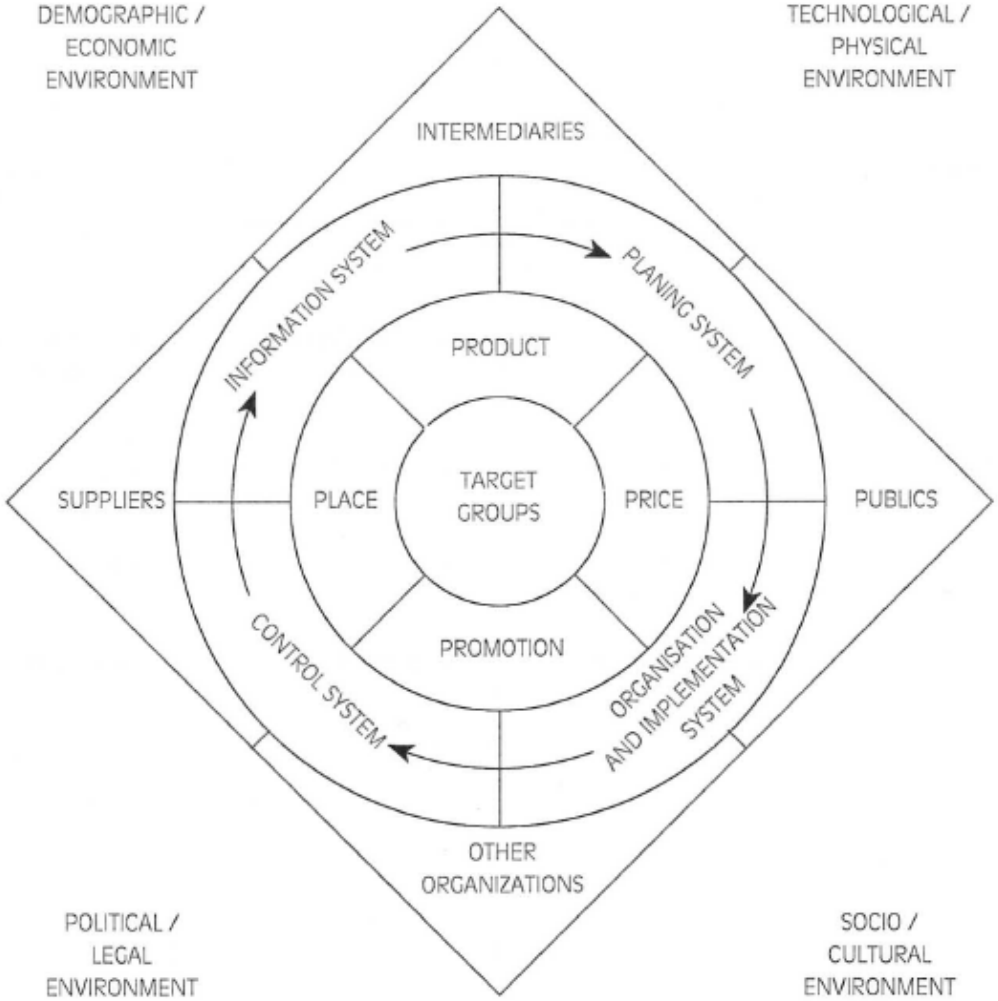


FIG. 7. ORGANIZATION AND ENVIRONMENT

4. General Recommendations to improve the Organization and Professional Representation

- It is agreed that professional bodies need a high percentage of organized biologists in order to impress biologists themselves but also governments.

  This can be achieved by combination of its members with supporting societies on matters of public concern. However, specialist societies will not support matters related to salaries, education, and training, or wider employment.

- Professional bodies need to cooperate and work with bodies representing biology (or general science) teachers on curricula, exams etc., in order to achieve high standards of knowledge and innovations.

- Biologists associations need to join with other professions (physicists and/or chemists etc.) on matters affecting science as a whole, e.g. research support or science education which balances the basic sciences and makes a coherent pattern.

- Biologists need to cultivate contacts with science writers and the media to help and give the public a balanced view of biology and its importance for daily life.

- To encourage qualified biologists to join the association needs to offer inducements other than promoting biologists, i.e. concrete things such as reduced rates for insurance, concessions on books and journals, advice on jobs, information services, etc.

- Professional bodies need to have balanced memberships from universities, industry, government workers, graduate teachers, etc., so that sectional interests are avoided and a sound policy can be put effectively on matters of public concern.

- Greater efforts are needed to foster the unity of biology.

  The diversification of biological sciences has to be counteracted by intensive cooperation with learned societies.

- Biologists associations should improve their competence in commenting upon issues of public concern and to anticipate the issues rather than simply to react on them.

- Broader contacts with industries that employ biologists are appropriate in order to act on matters of qualifications, careers, education and the public understanding of biological matters.

- The importance of professional qualification should be better recognized: by the production of registers of qualified biologists and/or the validation and accreditation of training courses.

The Member Bodies of ECBA

There are approximately 200 000 trained biologists in Europe. Among the general population of about 320 Million Europeans this means I biologist to 2000 inhabitants (0.5 per mille).

These biologists are usually organized within the 12 nations of the EEC in scientific societies, which resemble the nature of modern biology with their diversified approaches in methods and concepts toward the living matter: from a **molecular approach** (biochemistry, molecular biology etc.), from a **cellular approach** (cell biology, histology, immunology, genetics, microbiology etc.), from an **organ and organismic approach** (plant biology, zoology, human biology, physiology, nutrition, pharmacology, etc.) to an **population and ecosystem approach** (population dynamics, ecology, etc.).

There are now a great many learned societies in biology. Many individual biologists belong to one, mostly more learned societies in their field or fields of the biosciences. The function of such scientific societies is to serve biologists by arranging meetings, symposia and congresses, and by publishing research results to allow free exchange of information and ideas.

The members of ECBA, however, which represent the professional biologists organized in national biologists association, cover the whole of biology. Its memberships include biologists working at all levels of biological complexity, in many different kinds of institutions, and - in some countries to a great extent - as free professional biologists. The professional associations of biologists usually are separate from, but cooperate with, the many learned societies in the different nations.

Since its foundation in 1975 ECBA has seen the emergence of a number of professional biologists associations in different member states of the EEC (The Netherlands, Greece, Portugal, Belgium). The central function of professional biologists associations is mainly to enhance the status of biology and biologists in a national context. The Council of ECBA considers that it is timely and in the national and European interest to develop activities in fostering the unity of biology, the unity of biologists and to improve recruitment in qualified membership. Greater efforts are needed to cooperate for the advancement of the biosciences and the practice of biologists in Europe.

The members of ECBA (see Table 5) speaking for the profession by using the collective knowledge of about 200 000 biologists are all registered bodies and participate within their particular countries in the development of science and technology to advance especially the science and practice of biology. They all have undertaken to uphold the reputation of professional biologists and to improve the public understanding in such issues of biology which so obviously affect the lives of all of us.

Table 5

National Member Associations of ECBA
(Full Members)

Belgium	Association Beige des Biologiste Diplomes en Sciences (Bio-Belgique)
Denmark	Foreningen af Danske Biologer (FADB)
Fed. Republic of Germany	Verband Deutscher Biologen (VDBiol)
France	Association des Professeurs de Biologie et Ceologie (APBG)
Greece	Pan-Hellenic Union of Biologists (PUB)
;reland	Instituid Bitheolaiochta na h-Eireann
italy	Ordine Nazionale dei Biologi (ONB)
Luxembourg	Association des Biologiste Luxembourgeois (ABioL)
Netherlands	Netherlands Instituut van Biologen (NIBI)
Dortugal	Associa.cao Portuguesa de Biologos (APB)
Spain	Colegio Oficial de Biologos (COB)
Jnited Kingdom	Institute of Biology (IOB)

Association Beige des Biologistes Diplomes en Sciences
2, Rue du Sommet - 5621 Hanzinelle

History

Bio Belgique, Belgian association of biologists graduate in science, was born in 1989. Its major will is to prepare the Belgian biologists to cope with the opening of the professional common market of *I993.
its main objects are:

1. To gather graduates (= "licencies") and doctors in zoology and botany.
2. To place the Belgian biologist in the European context.
3. To promote the biologists' duties.
4. To maintain biologists' interests in the exercise of their duties.

Structure

Bio-Belgique is of the "a. s. b. l." type (non-profit-making association). !t gets together graduate (= "licencies") and doctors in zoological and botanical science. It excusively concerns people with an university grade following 4 to 5 years study (graduate) or with an additional supported thesis (doctor).

We must add that the title of "biologist" does not legally exist in Belgium. A graduate is necessarily a "zoologist" or a "botanist".

Vocational Trends

As in most other European countries, Belgian biologists find their main interests in three major ways:

1. Research;
2. Teaching;
3. Laboratory work.

Even if theoretically not excluded, biologists in Belgium do not work in private practice.

Publications

Bio-Belgique does not yet publish its own bulletin. Nevertheless, it has found in "Athena" (a magazine devoted to do new technologies) the possibility to introduce texts, records, etc.

Activities

The main present activities of Bio Belgique are essentially administrative ones. In addition in trying to extend its field of action, it essentially intends to:

1. unify the present titles of Zoologist and Botanist into the one of Biologist.

2. place the Belgian biologist in the European socio-professional context.

Contacts with national & international authorities are maintained in these specific aims.

3io Beigique also takes an active part into works on animal experimentation and bioethics.

Bonds with other Associations.

Bio Beigique keeps good relations with sister-associations like Probio (association of teachers in biology) or A. B. T. L. (association of laboratory technologists).

Bio Belgique harbours the registered office of E. C. B. A.

BIO-BELCIQUE 2, Rue
du Sommet B-5621
Hanzinelle Tel.+
32.71.68x76x68

Aims:

1: To promote biology in teaching and society.
2: To mediate professional and educational contact between members, and in-service training of the members.
3: To inform about biology and environment to the public.
4: To represent its members' professional and economic interests in cooperation with other professional and trade organizations.

Membership:

FaDB's members are primarily biologists with a university degree corresponding to a master's degree. There are around 700 members in four fractions. First fraction is the original core of the association and has the largest number of members. It comprises biology teachers in secondary schools. Second fraction, biologists in teachers' colleges, is smaller, and so are third fraction, university biologists, and fourth, biologists in administration and Industry. However, this last fraction has the growth potential of the association.

Administration:

Each fraction has a chairman and a steering committee of its own, consisting of 2 to 10 persons who manage the affairs of this fraction. Matters relevant to more than one fraction are managed by a joint committee with members from all fraction committees and with a chairman who represents the association towards the public. The treasurer is common to all fractions. Secretarial duties are split between committee members according to demand.

Elections take place at the general assemblies which are held in October, in connection with the "Bioweekend", a combination of in-service courses, business metings, and a glorious party.

Activities:

External activities are generally common to all four fractions. They often concern biology rather than biologists, e. g. in environmental debate. In argumentation against cutbacks in biology curricula, the concern refers to both subject and persons.

The member journal "Biofag" ("The Subject of Biology") appears six times a year and contains FaDB-news and articles on topics of interests to biologists.

FaDB owns a publishing company called "Nucleus". It publishes primarily for secondary schools, but some publications find a wider usage: universities and various technical

institutions with a content of biology. The market in Denmark for this kind of publications is limited, and economy is a constant problem, but heroic struggle has kept the company alive for more than a decade, and at present it looks as if it will remain alive and vigourous. The policy is to publish a small number of books in 'core' subjects and supplement with booklets or magazines on 'hot' issues, often with a social or political perspective.

A majority of activities take place in the respective fractions. First fraction takes care of a nummber of practical matters for its members. A major activity is the organization of in-service training. Thanks to the fact that the courses are organized by the biologists Themselves, the subjects are chosen on a basis of immediate plus foreseeable needs. Further, the two persons who advise athe Ministry of education on the teaching of biology in secondary schools are appointed by te Ministry and FaDB in cooperation.

The second fraction also organizes in- service training. Third and Fourth fration share most of theis activities. They have primarly been active in organizing post-educational training at an advanced level.

Other biologists' organizations:

Biologforbundet (Biologists Federation) has about ten times as many members as FaDB. It takes care of some professional matters for primary school teachers with a specialization in biology, but it is also open to laymen with an interest in biology. Biologforbundet publishes a popular magazine, "Kaskelot". The individual issues focus upon a theme of current political or social interest. It also publishes some books.

Biologforbundet and FaDB have i. a. cooperated on the organization of public meetings where key persons from the industries, media, and politics, including members of government have emphasized the necessity of a high level of solid biological understanding in the general public.

Foreningen af Yngre Biologer (FYB = The Association of Younger Biologists) has about 150 members and sees a major purpose in mediating the less conservative ("critical") biological viewpoints to the public. They have organized a series of successful public meetings on themes of current media interest. A further aim is to upgrade professional knowledge on themes of current interest among younger biologists. FYB and FaDB jointly organized a course on aquaculture which was a great success and demonstrated a high professional standard, not least among the young biologists who had specialized in this field.

FORENINGEN AF DANSKE BIOLOGER PER
ROSENKILDE ZOOPHYSIOLOG. LAB.
A 13. UNIVERSITETSPARKEN DK - 2100
COPENHAGEN Tel.+453.5.37 70 00

VDBiol verband Deutscher Biologen e. v.
General Information

The Verband Deutscher Biologen (VDBiol) is the professional body for German biologists It was founded in 1954. Its aims are the advancement of scientific research and practice, the education and training therein, the promotion of biological knowledge within the public and other non-biological professions, and cooperation in biology relevant legislation processes.

VDBiol has appr. 6000 members working in schools, universities, research laboratories and institutes, various industries and as private consultants.

Structure

VDBioi is organized as a "Bundesverband" with a Presidium of 7 persons (president, vice-presidents, general secretary, editor, treasurer and the representative of the "Lander"). its substructures are

a) "Landesverbande", biologists organized on the level of the states due to the federal character of Germany and

b) sections, at present four (industrial and Applied Biology, Didactics, Environmental Protection, Free Professionals).

Activities

VDBiol is engaged in organizing congresses, symposia, excursions, panel discussions, and courses on the federal and state level. Major issues in the past were "Waldsterben", "Health", "Gentechnology", "Land Use Planning and Conservation". Special seminars are held for students to indicate them carriers potential in biology.

Publications

VDBiol's main publication is its magazin "BIOLOGIE HEUTE" which is published monthly. It contains a main theme of discussion and news about biology, biologists and about VDBiol itself.

Other publications includ

- Books: Trends in Biological Sciences; Biologen-Handbuch; Governmental and Non-Governmental Research Institutions of Biology; Professional Fields for Biologists.

- Booklets: Within its series for example translations of ECBA's publications.

Links with other Biological Societies and international Associatior

VDBiol invites regularly a body amalgamated out of appr. 25 iearned societies and is linked by this body to the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS).

VDBiol is directly connected as member of the European Communities Biologists Association (ECBA).

VERBAND DEUTSCHER BIOLOGEN
Hohenzollerndamm 111
D-1000 Berlin 33
Tel+ 49.30.82 52 223

The Biology-Geology Teachers Association of France (Association des Professeurs de Biologie-Geologie) was founded in 1911 under the name of the Association of Naturalists (Union des Naturalistes). Its new acronym reflects the advancements In life sciences as well as In earth sciences. As such it is an instrument to promote and defend biology in all its aspects, and also the biologists in France.

Aims

APBG numbers about 10 000 teachers working in secondary schools as well as in Universities. It provides continuing education to teachers in all regions, whether alone or in cooperation with the Ministry of I ducation's Missions for the Training of Teachers. Other actions are developed with researchers, university professors and industrial partners too.

APBG develops educational research to put up ways of teaching that benefit the pupils and that are in direct connection with "Science in action" and "applied science".

APBG is the link between the teachers and the authorities from the ministries, the regions, the counties or local authorities, to improve teaching conditions in order to implement the largest development possible of each child's abilities through interactive experimental teaching, open on the world.

APBG is active, at all levels, in the environment and health fields.

APBG takes part in the making and circulating of scientific and educational documents together with well-established research bodies such as iNSERM (Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale). the Pasteur institute, CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), INRA (institut National de la Recherche Agronomique) and industrial firms too.

Administration

The Association is run by a National Committee with a President directing it. This executive board is elected by a national committee composed of the elected representatives of the various regions.

Each regional committee has its own board and is self-dependent in the choice of its activities.

Anybody interested in biology and geology may become a member of the Association but cannot be an "active" member, i. e. such a person cannot be appointed to the various functions nor take pare into the elections involved.

Activities

They focus on 5 types of actions.

a) Representing Biology teachers with all the national and regional authorities, in order to defend and promote biology, and acknowledge the pbs of biologists (teaching, research, industry...)

o! Reflecting on educational and scientific matters to provide the various ministries with positive propositions.

:) Continuing training of teachers through seminars, practical courses in situation or in industry, conferences in all the regions in France. APBC organizes three important meetings each year:

1) an international sumposiurn, in Summer (taking place, every 4 years, in a foreign country) - Amsterdam, Lisbon, Montreal, Brussels, Naples. Dakar.

2) one day meetings on the teaching of biology, in Paris, in november - this kind of meetings bring together more than 1500 participants.

5) technic pedagogical meetings implementing educational methods and techniques, in Paris, in Spring.

d Scientific and educational publications, particularly multimedia,
- in close contact with the universities, the main research bodies, industrial firms - that can be used straightforwardly by teachers. AP3G presents more than 30 educational productions every year.

e APBC publishes a journal Biology-Geology - with more then 1000 pages every year (4 issues), directed towards the teachers and all those that find interest into biological and geological sciences and techniques

National and International Representation
ABPG takes part in a great number of ministry committees. It plays a part in national associations involved in environment, health, communication. It takes part too, at the European level, into meetings with various associations of biology teachers as well as biology-geology teachers, it represents France at the ECBA meetings and in its activities.

APBG
siege: 12 rue Beccaria 75012 PARIS - FRANCE
secretariat: BP8337
69356 LYON CEDEX 08 – FRANCE
Tel: 78 74 47 2 • Fax: 40 63 29 36

Panhellenic union of Biologists

The Panhellenic union of biologists has been founded in 1973. Its central officers are established in Athens while its local access function in four cities of the country.
The purposes of the union, as is mentioned in its constitution, are:

-- Of the promotion and elevation of the professional standard of its members
-- The contribution in the promotion of biological research and application.
-- The defence of the financial and professional interests of its members.
-- The contribution in the useful utilisation of the biological wealth of the country.
-- The contribution in the study and application of the programme for the protection of the environment.
-- The protection of people's health

Panhellenic union of biologists (PUB) S a seven member council elected every two years. The council is composed of the president, the vice president, general secretary, they substitute general secretary, the cashier and two members. Supreme agent of the union is the General assembly of its members.

The status of the members of PUB the area of professional occupation is the following:

nal occupation is the following .

- Professors working in the secondary education	23,9 %
- Those working in the University	13,9%
- Those working in the health sector (e.g. hospitals)	9,7%
- Those working in the public sector (mainly as ichthyologist) Researchers	9,3% 7,4%
- Those taking post- graduate courses	7,0%
- Those working in the industry Sector	5,3%
- Those doing various “non-biological “ jobs	2,5%
- Businessmen	2,3%
- Private employees	2,0%
- Unemployed	16,5 %
	99,8 %

The Union covers until now, (April 1986) 1500 members from the sum of about 3.000 biologists of the country.

in the Biological Sections of the Physico - Mathematical Faculties of the Universities of Athens, Thessaloniki and Patra, every year are introduced, on the average, 250 students.

The Union has organized :

2 congresses

1983 Ecological affairs in Hellas today.

1985 Biology and Health

3 Manifestations

1982 Days of Biology (4 days)

1983 100 years from the death of Ch. Darwin (1 day)

1984 Biotechnology and Society (2 days)

For 1987, Pub has scheduled a congress with main issue:
"Biology and industrial Production".

The Union has also organized and continues to organize informative seminars for the colleagues who work in the Secondary Education.

For these colleagues, PUB published in 1986 a book with exercises and experiments referring to various biological issues.

The local annexes of PUB develop similar activity in their areas.

PUB has representatives in National Drug Organization, Central Council of Health, National Council of Supreme Education, and National Adjudicative Council of Research.

PUB is also active member of the Peace Committee of Scientists and Artists and collaborates closely with Panhellenic Medical Company against the Nuclear and Biochemical Weapons.

PANHELLENIC UNION OF BIOLOGISTS

Socratous 79 - 81

GR -104 32 Athens

The Institute of Biology of Ireland (Instituid Bitheolaiochta na h-Eireann) was incorporated as a limited company under the Companies Act 1963 to represent the interests of biology and professional biologists in the Republic of Ireland in June, 1965.

Aims:

The principal aims of the Institute are:

1. To advance the knowledge of biology in ali its branches and the development of the natural resources of Ireland by all means and to promote the professional standing, efficiency and usefulness of Biologists for that purpose.

2. To promote honourable practice, to repress malpractice, to settle disputed points of practice and to decide ali questions of professional usage and etiquette.

3. To represent the profession of Biology in Ireland.

4. To petition the Government in the interests of the profession of Biology in Ireland.

5. To promote the professional interests of Biologists in Ireland.

Membership:

There are seven grades of membership:

Fellows, Members, Honorary Members, Graduate Members. Associate Members, Student Members and Subscribers.

Full members hold a first or second class Honours Degree in a Biological subject and have had 3 yeais experience in such responsible work in biology, or its applications, as shall satisfy Council.

There are presently 250 members of the Institute and these are broadly distributed as follows:

233 Members, 2 Honorary Members, 3 Graduate Members, 11 Associate

Members.

The authorised title of a Member is:

Member of the Institute of Biology of Ireland (M.I.Biol.I.).

The current membership of the Institute comprises biologists in universities, colleges of education, technological institutes and colleges, second-level schools and colleges, government departments, semi-state bodies and industry.

Administration:

The affairs of the Institute are managed by a Council consisting of:

President, Vice-President Chairman, Vice-chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Ordinary Members (6).

Only Fellows, Members and Honorary Members are eligible for election to Council and the election of members of Council takes place each year at the Annual Genera! Meeting of the Institute.

Activities:

The main activities of the institute comprise the following:

i) Public lectures, symposia, workshops and seminars on general biological topics, specialised subjects and techniques;

2) Biology To-day programmes for second-level students. These programmes include lectures by professional biologists, demonstrations and career information sessions;

3) Career information for second-level students;

4) The Institute's publication 'Beatha' (published twice yearly).

National and international Bodies:

The Institute has representatives on each of the following national and international bodies:

The Royal Irish Academy National Committee for Biology, the Water Pollution Advisory Council, the European Federation of Biotechnologists and the European Communities Biologists Association.

INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY OF IRELAND
University College
Belfield
EIR-Dublin 4
Tel.+ 353.1.269 32 44

The tasks of the Ordine Nazionale dei Biolog, concerning the defence and the enhancement of the biologist's profession, are established by the Italian law instituting the code of the biologist's profession TÂct 24th May 1967, nr 396).

According to this Act the title of biologist belongs to those who, in possession of the academic title valid for admission to the state examination allowing the practice of biologist' s profession, have obtained the qualification to practice the above mentioned profession.

Subject of the profession

Subjects of the biologist's professions are:

a) classification and biology of animal and plants;

b) evaluation of the nutritional and energetics needs of man, animal and plants;

c) genetic problems of man, animal and plants;

d) identification of pathogenous (infecting and infesting) agents of man, animal and plants; identification of organisms damaging food-stuffs, paper, wood, artistic patrimony; methods of combatting;

e) controls and studies of activity, sterility, innocuity of insecticides, anticryptogamics, biotics, vitamines, hormones, enzymes, serums, vaccines, drugs in general, radioisotopes;

f) identifications and control of goods of biological origin;

g) biological analyses (urines, exudates, feces, blood; serological, immunological, histological, of metabolism, pregnancy tests);

h) analyses and controles from the biological point of view of drinkable water;

i) function as an expert and an arbitrator in all the above mentioned atributions.

The enumeration which refers to the present article does not limit the exercise of any other activity allowed to the biologists enrolled on the List, nor is prejudicial to what can be object of the activities of other professional categories, according to laws and regulations.

To accomplish these tasks the Ordine promoted the following activities

1. Meetings

The Ordine Nazionale dei Biologi, in order to enhance the biologist' s profession and to improve a better public' s understanding of the biologists potentialities, organizes each year about 10 national and 1 international meetings.

2. **Post doc short** courses

The Ordine organizes short post-doc courses by means of its regional bureaux and/or in collaboration with the biologist' scientific associations. These courses are reserved to biologists, enrolled or not in the Ordine and take place all over Italy.

3. Ministries, local and regional Councils

The Ordine keeps in touch with all Ministries and local administrations concerned with the biologist's profession.

The most important actions that the Ordine carries out are listed below.

3.1 Ministry of Public Health

Action in defence of the competence of biologists For experiments on animals.

Update of professional tariffs, including new fields of professional activity according to the advancement of scientific knowledge.

Action in defence of the Royal biologists in the frame of the Italian law concering the sanitary profess

3.2 Ministry for the Merchant Navy

Cooperation between the ministry and the Ordine in order to carry out scientific activities dealing with the study of marine life.

3.3 Ministry of Justice

Cooperation between the ministry in order to harmonize the Italian laws concerning biologists with the new opportunities given by the EC market.

4. Scientific Associations and Universities

The Ordine collaborates with numbers of scientific associations in order to organize meetings, post-doc courses and to have scientific exchanges by means of the magazine BIOLOGI ITA-LIANI

Ordine is permanently in touch with the deans of the faculties of Biological Sciences in order to discuss the new curricula studiorum and the organization of the three years university diploma.

5. international Relations

The Ordine Nazionale dei Biologi strongly cooperates with the European Communities Biologists Association in order to foster the role of biologists and biology in Europe.

The Ordine organized two international meetings together with ECBA:

- New Tools and Piocedures in Biological Research
  Montecatini, September 29th - October 1st, 1991

-- Transfer of information and fate of engineered microorganisms in natural ecosystems. Giardini Naxos. June 1st - 3rd

6. Publications

The Ordine publishs a monthly journal devoted to the main issues concerning the biologists' profession as well as scientific papers in the field of;

- Clinical Biology

- Environment

- Didactic of Science (in the secondary school)

- Biotechnology

The articles are written in Italian, English o\- French.

The Ordine also publishes, once a year, the proceedings of its international meeting.

Ordine Nazionale dei Biologi
Tel. (06) 57/15.542 - -57.58.655
Telex: 625170
Telefax: 57/10682
00153 ROMA
ViaS Anselmo 11

Dutch Institute of Biologists

The professional organization of Biologists in the Netherlands.

Aims:

To promote the interest of:

1. its members;
2. biology as a science;
3. biological education;
4. application of biological knowledge in the broadest sence.

Membership:

NIK'S members are primarily biologists with a university degree corresponding with a master's degree.There are about 3000 members on about 10 000 biologist in the Netherlands. The greatest part (40%) is working as biological research-workers at universities, industry or special research institutes. About 26% are working as teachers in biology in secondary schools or in education. Otherwise about 11% are working at policy on the central or decentral administration. About 20% are working at non specific biological work, as informatics, press, etc.

Structure:

NIBI has a executing committee of twelve members with an advisory council of five members and an office with three employees. Most of the activities are centered at the office. Special committees are formed for special activities, as conferences, symposia etc, wherein one of the employees of the office. Elections of the council and executing committee take place at the annual general assembly which is being held in spring, mostly in connection with a conference or symposium.

Activities:

At this moment the activities with regard to the labour-market of biologists have priority: Reports have been published on the demand for biologists by employers and the unemployment of biologists within the different fields of biology. An annual analysis is made and published about the vacancies for biologists and the places where one-year-before-graduated biologist are working. Recently some reports have been published about biologists in policy and administration and about biologists as independent enterprisers. These reports are used to promote the tuning between university education and the labourmarket for biologists. NIBI has for his members a centre for information about the labourmarket.

NIBI organizes an annual conference Tor about 200 teachers of secondary schools on new topics in biological education. NIBI is involved in a three-year project of imple-mentation the new program of biology for pupils of 12 to 16 years old. NIBI has for his members also an information centre about biology at the secondary schools.

NIBI administrate the names, addresses and doubt are about study and work-situation of all Dutch biologists. Ever read two-year data actualised and published in an address book: a book with more than 6000 names and also an extended number of addresses of governmental, provincial and local authorities, biological associations, universities, institutes, foundations, private organisations, etc.

The activities of the NIBI concern also the interest of bills you decide to direct interests of biologists, e.g. in environmental debate and in argumentation against cutbacks in biological curricula. In 1990 was a open day in a shed where biological research institutes were opened besides newsy, zoological and botanical gardens to show biology to the public. The concern of the first above subjects and persons.

Another activity is the organisation of training courses. An activity of the NIBI especially mentioned is the training course on research management and application for biologists interested in presenting research proposals including persuading other partners and mobilising funds fum
the member Journal “BioVisie” (Braves Journal of the artists) appears 20 times a year and contains NIBI news, agenda of conferences, symposia and causes, and editorial articles on topics of interest of biologists.

Other organisations:

- The Netherlands Association of education on science (NVON) is the greatest Association of teachers in the secondary schools; it has sections on biology, physics and chemistry; NIBI and NVON are working together in questions about education.

- There are many scientific Association's (e.g. bother me botany, zoology, biochemistry, didactics, biology teachers) with each a fewer hundreds of members, , biologists and also other interested people; NIBI is working together with several of these.

The Biological Council is a standing advisory committee of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. Members of the Academy are:

1. Members of the section Biology of the RNAAS
2. Delegates of 28 learned biological societies
3. Delegates of the seven faculties of biology

"

The broad representation enables the Council to act as a spokesman on behalf of the Dutch biology as science.

NIBi and Biological Council together are important bodies regarding biology towards the government and parliament

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF
BIOLOGY
Nicolas Beetsstraat 222 NL-3511 HG
Utrecht Tel.+ 51.30.36 92 44

The Official College of Biologists, was founded by the law 75/80 (B.O.E. 81.1.10) under the article n 36 of the Spanish Constitution according to the professional Colleges law (n 2 / 1984.02.14), as a corporation of public right, with structures democratically constituted, as a non governmental organization and with juridic personality and full capacity to accomplish its aims

Aims:

The principal aims of the College are :

1. To regulate, within the professional area, the exercise of the profession of biologists in all forms and specialities, defending their professional interests.
2. To promote and to survey the ethic principles of the profession of biologists, its dignity and prestige, avoiding malpractice.
5. To promote and to advance the progress of Biology, the scientific and technical development of the profession, the professional solidarity and the service of the profession to the society.

A. To represent the profession in Spain and in front of similar international institutions.

5. To collaborate with public powers in the obtaining of the individual and collective rights recognized by the Spanish Constitution.

Membership

Members of the College could be those Spanish or foreign citizens that are doctors or licensed in Biological Sciences, with the degree recognized by the Spanish academic authorities. It's necessary to be a member of the college to exercise the profession of Biologist. Moreover, another level exists - the honorary members - for the persons who have contributed remarkably to the development of Biology or the profession of biologists.

Administration and Territorial Organization

The College is managed by a Government Council consisting of:

Chairman. 2 Vice-chairman, Secretary, Vice-Secretary. Treasurer and 7 members more.

The members of the Government Council are elected by all the members of the College through a direct, secret, free and universal form of election.

The General Assembly, composed *of* the members of the College, has to have, as a minimum, an ordinary annual meeting to agree on the management memorandum, the economical balance and the annual budget.

The Coiiege is organized throughout the Spanish territory with a central seat in Madrid, and 9 delegation offices: Andalucia, Asturias, Canarias, Cataluna, Euskadi, Calicia, Madrid, Murcia, and Valencia.

In the internal statutes there is a forecast process to create territorial organizations in each autonomous community, coordinated by a General Council of the College of Biologists.

Functions and Activities:

The main functions and activities are:

1. Legal representation and defense of the profession and of the members in front of the administration, institutions, courts of law or private parties, and the exercise of petition to the government.
2. Participation in councils and advisory organisms of the public administrations, university committees, professional courts for public employment, etc.
3. Participation in the elaboration of curricula of biology, statistics, studies and other activities related to the aims.
4. Regulation of the minimum fees in the free exercise of the profession reports, evaluations and other works of the biologists in the exercise of their profession.
5. Organization and management of social services of interest to the members; employment information, legal and taxes assessment, insurance and provisional services, etc.
6. Organization, participation and financial support of symposiums, workshops, congress, seminars on general and specific biological topics, career information, etc.
7. Organization of post-graduate courses on different professional matters.
8. Organization and maintenance of permanent committees on several topics: pharmacology, aquacuiture, health, environment, training, alone or in collaboration with other institutions and multidisciplinar bodies.
9. Publication and distribution of a monthly information sheet, several booklets on different topics, and a professional bulletin -COB-, published twice yearly.

COLECIO ORCiAL DE BIOLOCCOS
Bailen zo. 4rt 2a E-08010
BARCELONA Tel. -:-
5'!.5.265 23 93

The Portuguese Biologists Association (Associacao Portuguesa de Bioiogos, APB) was legally created on the 20th April 1987 in Lisboa, as the professional association of the Portuguese biologists of all fields of activity.

Aims :

The principal aims of APB are:

1. To define, promote and defend the professional rights of biologists.
2. To represent biologists before any institutions.
3. To contribute for the definition of principles and concepts regulating the activity of biologists.
4. To cooperate in the making of legislation related to the professional activity of biologists, and to the teaching of the Biological Sciences at any level;
5. To define a code of professional conduct of biologists and to asure its application.
6. To promote the preservation and correct use of environment and natural resources.
7. To develop solidarity among biologists;
8. To promote the diffusion of information on the trends and concepts of the Biological Sciences domain.

Membership:

There are three grades of membership: Effective, Provisional and Honorary. Effective members hold a superior degree in the Biological Sciences domain. Provisional members are universitary Biology students. Honorary members are the persons or institutions to whom APB recognizes meritory action towards its aims.

There are presently 2100 members of APB, of whom around 1500 are Effective members and 600 are Provisional members. A majority of the biologists in APB are teachers, both in basic/secondary schools and in universities. The others work in research, health, fisheries, animal and plant production, industry, environment, public or private administration, or are free professionals in several biological domains.

Administration :

The affairs of APB are managed by a National Direction consisting of:

President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Ordinary Members (3).

Only Effective members or Honorary members that have previously been Effective members are eligible for election to the National Direction or other offices of APB, and the elections take place every three years.

The supreme organ of APB is the General Assembly, which meets at least once each year, and is composed of all members. APB may establish Regional Delegations in any district or autonomous region of Portugal. There are presently 4 Regional Delegations of APB, consisting of all the members of the respective region:

Madeira, Leiria, Coimbra and Porto.

Activities:

The main activities of APB comprise the following:

1) conferences, meetings, debates, symposia, etc., on general or specialized biological subjects;

2) diffusion of information on professional opportunities, courses, meetings, scholarships, research financement, etc.;

3) short courses on specific biological topics for biology teachers, students, or biologists in general;

4) public intervention on problems concerning biological education, environment quality, bio-ethics, biological research, or any other biological matter having implications for society;

5) publication of APB's Bulletin every three months, and of a monthly newsletter;

6) organization of the National Congress of Biologists.

National and international Bodies:

APB is a member of the Federation of Scientific Associations and Societies and of the National Council of Liberal Professions. APB was admitted as a member of the European Communities Biologists Association ten days after being created in 1987.

ASSOCIACAO PORTUGUESA DE BIOLOGOS
MUSEU BOCAGE
RUA DA ESCOLA POLITECNICA, 58
P-1200 LISBOA
Tel.+ 351.1.3970289

institute of Biology
Incorporated by Royal Charter

The Institute of Biology is the professional body for UK biologists. It was founded in 1950 and obtained a Royal Charter in 1979. its aim is "to advance the science and practice of biology, to advance education therein and to coordinate and encourage the study of biology and its application".

The institute has 15,000 members working in schools, polytechnics, universities, hospitals, research laboratories and institutes, various industries, and as private consultants. All members undertake "to uphold the dignity and reputation of the profession of biology and to safeguard public interest in matters of safety and health".

Professional qualifications and grades of membership

The Institute's principle professional qualification is Chartered Biologist (CBiol) which is recognised internationally under EC Directive 39/48.

The Institute has six grades of membership which are arranged in a ladder, so that members can transfer from grade to grade as their career progresses. Entry to each depends upon a combination *o?* qualifications and professional experience. The standards normally required are outlined below. Further details and information about alternative routes to membership may be obtained from the Institute.

The two most *senior* grades enjoy Chartered Biologist status:

- Fellow Reserved for senior biologists who have shown distinction in an aspect of biology. Fellows are entitled to use the designatory letters CBiol FIBiol.

- Member Te institute's main grade for those who have a 1st or 2nd class honours degree in a biological subject and have at least three years' professional experience. Members are entitled to use the designatory letters CBiol MIBiol.

There are four other grades of membership:

- Graduate: Designed for those who have a 1st or 2nd class honours degree in a biological subject but who have not yet obtained professional experience. Graduate members are entitled to use the designatory letters GIBiol.

- Associate: Designed for those with a 3rd class honours or pass degree in a biological subject; or a HNC or HND plus a minimum of five years' professional experience

- Student: Designed for students who are over 17 years of age and who are studying full-time for a bioiogical qualification.

- Affiliate: Designed for those who want to join the institute but who do not fulfil any of the above requirements.

IOB examinations, diplomas and registers

The Institute administers its own graduate examination course which is usually taken part-time. Those who complete the course successfully are eligible to apply for CIBiol. The Institute also holds examinations *vor* its Diplomate in Toxicology (DIBT) and administers several professional registers, including:

- Qualified Persons in the Pharmaceutical Industry
- Environmental Biologists
- Accredited Nutritionists

Symposia and meetings

The Institute organises approximately 80 events per year including:

- Local meetings and visits to places of biological interest organised by the Institute's 18 regional Branches.

  Symposia organised by the Institute's four Divisions (Agricultural Sciences, Biomedical Sciences, Education and Environment).

- The Institute's main annual meeting comprising the AGM, the annual dinner and a conference on the broad issues affecting biology and biologists.

Publications

The Institute's main publication is its members' magazine **Biologist** which is published five times per year. The magazine includes articles of general biological interest, as well as news about the Institute itself.

The Institute's other publications include:

- The **Journal of Biological Education,** which is aimed at those teaching biology at the school or undergraduate level.
- Various booklets including **Careers with Biology, Biological Nomenclature** and **Safety in Biological Fieldwork.**
- Occasional symposia proceedings based on the Institute's meetings.
- The **New Studies in Biology** and **Studies in Biology** series of books published by Edward Arnold.

Issues of public concern

The Institute is frequently asked for its views by government on issues varying from environmental topics, such as nitrates in water, to educational issues, such as the composition of the national curriculum for biology.

Links with learned societies and schools

There are over one hundred biological learned societies in the UK, many of which are affiliated to the Biological Council. The Biological Council will shortly be amalgamating with the institute of Biology and, at that time, learned societies will be invited to become affiliated direct to the Institute. Approximately 250 schools are also affiliated to the institute through its Schools Affiliation Scheme.

international links

The Institute has overseas Branches in Hong Kong and Zimbabwe, and has helped to foster the independent Institutes of Biology in Australia, Nigeria and Singapore. The Institute is also a member of the European Communities' Biologists' Association (ECBA) and coordinates liaison between UK biologists and the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS).

Institute of Biology
Incorporated by Royal Charter
20 Queensberry Place, London SW7 2DZ
Telephone: 071 581 8333
Fax: 071 823 9409

Table 6
National Member Bodies of ECBA (Associate Members)

Biologenes Interesse Organisasjon
Adresse:
Postboks 1066 Blindem
0316 Oslo 3
Telefon: (02) 45 56 28
Postgironummer: 5196431

Sweden: **Biologsamfundet**
Riskorgan for fackbiologer

University of Stockholm
Dept. of basic biology education
S-106 91 Stockholm

Verband osterreichischer Biologen

Austria: Prof. Dr. H. Adam
Zoologieinstitut
Hellbrunner Str. 34 A -
5020 Salzburg

Observers

Finland: Prof. Dr. P Havas
Department of Botany
University of Oulu SF-
90570 Oulu

Switzerland: Dr. H. Joller
Vereinigung Schweizerischer Naturwissenschaftslehrer (VSN)
Unterer Batterieweg 23 CH - 4053 Basel

European Communities Biologists Association
Constitution

Designation and Head-Office

Article 1

An international association with scientific, educational and professional aims is created, named European Communities Biologist Association IE ! th head-office in Belgium, at Hanzinelle. 2, rue du Sommet.

AIMS

Article 2

ECBA has the following, aims:

- To represent the professional interests cf bid ' -'; in the European Communities;
- To ensure the professional competence of biologists within the European Communities,
- To provide information on professional matters concerning biologists,
- To promote cooperation between national biologists associations throughout Europe:
- To facilitate the free movement of biologists within the European Communities;
- To promote the exchange of those teaching Eiology in all classes of educational establishme I
- To promote the recognition cf the essential role of Biology in the education of ail public at all levels of the education system,
- To advise the EEC and the public in general en biological matters having implication; for soc >ty

Membership

Article 5

ECBA is composed of national European biologists associations under the following categories: Full Members, Associate Members and Affiliate Memb JI rst two categories are the voting members of ECBA

Admission, Resignation and Exclusion of Members

1. Each country in membership of the European Community is entitled to be represented by an association composed of the country's professional biologists and should include a wide range of professional activity. Such associations shall be Full Members and the acceptability of an association shall be determined by the Council of ECBA

2. European countries not in membership of the European Community may be represented in ECBA by an association representing professional biologists. which is acceptable to the Council of ECBA. Such associations shall be Associate Members.

3 When a country has more than one association representing professional biologists the Council of ECBA will determine which association will be given Full or Associate Membership.

4. National associations excluded from Full or Associate Membership may be recognised as Affiliate Members, and be eligible to participate fully in ECBA activities.

5. Each member body shall nominate a professional biologist as its representative at the Council and an alternate, both of whom shall be responsible for informing their association about all matters related to ECBA and vice versa.

6. Observer membership may be given by the Council of ECBA to professional biologists of countries not represented in ECBA.

7. Members may present their written resignation to the Council of ECBA. but the resignation will not exempt them from their existing obligations towards ECBA

3 The Council of ECBA may exclude members in case of attitudes or acts against the aims cf ECBA. This requires a two thirds majority of the voting members present

9 The members which leave ECBA for any reason will have no right to its assets

Council Meetings

Article 5

The Council Meetings of ECBA shall have full power for the fulfilment of the association's aims.

Article 6

1. The Council Meeting shall take place at least once a year, in the venue indicated in the summons. The Council Meetings will be summoned by the Council

of ECBA, or by the Chairman in consultation with the Steering Committee. The Council Meeting may otherwise be summoned by the Secretar/ following the written request of four Full Member bodies.

2. Full and Associate Members may be represented by the representative of an equivalent member. Mo member may hold more than two proxies

5. Affiliate Members and Observers may attend meetings of the Council.

Article 7

1. Except in the cases specified in the present constitution. the resolutions shail be taken by simple majority of the members present and entitled to vote, and shall be communicated to all members.

2. Resolutions concerning issues not included in the agenda cannot be taken, except by unanimous decision.

Article S

The resolutions of the Council Meeting shall be registered in a minutes book signed by the Chairman and the Secretary and kept by the latter who shall make it available to all members.

Administration

Article 9

1. There shall be a Council of ECE3A. constituted by a representative of each Full Member and of each Associate Member, one of which shall be of Belgian nationality. The Council shall administrate ECEA's affairs.

2. The representatives will be appointed by the respective member association, and the nomination will be ratified by the Council Meeting.

5. The representatives may be dismissed by the Council Meeting, by a majority of two thirds of the members present.

A. Only the representatives of Full Members cr Associate Members shall be entitled to vote.

5. Associate Members shall not be entitled to vota on matters related specifically to directives or laws of the European Communities.

6. Affiliated Members and Observers shall have no right to vote.

7. For voting purposes a quorum of more than fifty per cent of the Full Members of ECBA is required.

Election of Officers

Article 10

■]. The Council shall elect by secret ballot a Chairman, a Treasurer and a Secretary.

2. The Chairman. Treasurer and Secretary shall serve for two years. Each shall be eligible to continue in that office for a further two years.

Chairman

Article 11

1. The Council shall elect a Chairman of ECBA, who is the representative of a Full Member.

2 The Chairman shali preside at Council Meetings and he/she shall be entitled to represent ECBA at official events

5 When there is an equality of votes for and against a resolution me Chairman shall have an additional casting vote

A if absent from a Council Meeting, a chairman shall be nominated for the occasion from among the members of the Steering Committee.

Treasurer

Article 12

1 "ne Council shall elect a Treasurer of ECBA, who is the representative of a Full Member.

2. The Treasurer shall be responsible for the collection cf subscriptions, the payment of authorized expen diture. and the management of ECBA's finances.

Secretary

Article 13

1 The Council shall elect a Secretary of ECBA, who is the representative of a Full Member.

2. The Secretary shall be responsible for the circulation of all documentation, maintaining records, the preparation of the Agenda. Minutes, arrangements for Steering Committee and Council meetings, and official correspondence

Steering Commitee

Article 14

1. There shall be a Steering Committee compc the Chairman. Treasurer and Secret ai y

2. The Steennng Committee shall be responsible for implementing decisions taken by Council, for the preparation of Counc :shops. and for coordinating the affa ECE

3. The Steering Committee shall me I ■ it twice per year, by summons of the Chaii tions shall be taken by majority of the officers present. and the Chairman shall have a casting '

4. The resolutions of the Steering Committee shall be registered in a minutes book signed b\ I man and the Secretary, and kept by the latter who shall make it available fc.

5. The Steering Committee snail act: on behalf ol jtween meetings of Council, and shall iv 3rs of management and administrai the limits of the . ring Committee may delegate respoi *i* for the daily management to the Chairman

6. All acts of the Steering Committi whic ECBA, except when a special proxy is given, shall be signed by two members of the Steering Con;: who need not justify their powers before third party

3 " 3A shall be represented in legal actions, wl as defendant ci plaintiff, by the Chairman or by an officer appointed by him for that pui pose

Comissioners

Article 'i'3

1. The Council may appoint Commissioners for specific purposes.

2 Fhe purpose of the Office of a Commissioner shall be fixed by Council and this offia held for oneyeai

3. Commissioners may be invited to attend meetings of the Steering Committee when con?.'; sary.

4. Commissioners shall keep th informed on matters within their remit requiring action or discussion

Finance

Article 16

1. The subscription payable shall bear some relation ship to the size of the population of each member country and shall be fixed by Council each year.
2. Associate Members and Affiliate Members shall pay a lower rate of subscription.

= accounting year shall be Januan/ to December. The Treasurer in consultation with the Steering Committee will prepare the budget for the ensuing year for approval by the Council. He/she will also submit the accounts for each calendar year to the first Council meeting held in the subsequent year.

4. Each year the Council shall appoint an auditor from among the representatives.

Professional Conduct

Article 17

iCBA jxpects professiona biologists to observe a code of conduct, it recognises that each member i. ■ dy will determine a code appropriate to the conditions of the country concerned.

Statements

Article 18

lents giving the views of ECBA may be made only by the Council, the Steering Committee, or the Chairman

Amendent of Constitution

Article 19

1. Any proposal aiming at the amendment of the constitution or the dissolution of ECBA shall derive only from the Steering Committee or the Council of ECBA

2. The Steering Committee shall communicate to all members at least with three months notice, the date of the Council Meeting summoned for the effect.

5. Any amendment of the Constitution shall be made only by decision of the Full Members, and shall require the support of at least two thirds of the representatives present and voting.

European Communities Biologists Association

Association des Bioiogistes des C ïs Européennes

Statuts

Denomination et Siege

Article \

Il est constitue une association internationals o but scientifique. pedagogique et professionnel, denommee Association des Bioiogistes. des Communautees Europeennes, en anglais European Communities Biologists Association (ECBA), ayant son siege en Belgique. a Hanzinelle, rue du Sommef, 2.

Objet

Article 2

L'ECBA a pour objet:

- de defendre les interets professionnels des bioiogistes europeens aupres des Communautes Europeennes;
- d'assurer la competence professionnelle des bioiogistes europeens;
- de fournir des informations concernant des domains professionnels des bioiogistes;
- de developper la cooperation entre les associations professionnelles nationales europeennes;
- de faciliter le libre deplacement des bioiogistes europeens en Europe;
- de favoriser l'echange de professeurs de Biologie de toutes les institutions enseignentes,
- de permettre la reconnaissance de la place essentielle de la Biologie dans l'education de tout public a tcus les niveaux de l'enseignement;
- de renseigner les Communautes Europeennes et le public en general sur les problemes de la Biologie qui ont une influence sur la societe.

Membres

Article 5

L'ECBA se compose des associations nationales de bioiogistes d'Europe. sous les categories suivantes: Membres de Plein Droit; Membres Associes; Membres Affilies. Les deux premieres categories constituent les membres effectifs de I'ECBA.

Admission, Demission et Exclusion de Membres

Article 4

1. Tout pays membre de la Communaute Europeenne peut etre represents a I'ECBA par une association qui est composee de bioiogistes professionnels et qui doit inclure plusieurs secteurs d'activite professionnelle. Ces associations constituent les Membres de Plein Droit, et leur admission est determined par le Conseil de I' ECBA.
2. Les pays europeens qui ne sont pas membres de la Communaute Europeenne peuvent etre represents a l'ECBA par une association qui regroupe les bioiogistes professionnels, et qui est reconnue par le Conseil de l'ECBA. Ces associations constituent les Membres Associes.
3. Si un pays a plus d'une association representant les bioiogistes professionnels. le Conseil de I'ECBA determine celle qui est acceptee comme Membre de Plein Droit ou Membre Associe.

A. Les associations nationales qui ne sont pas acceptees comme Membres de Plein Droit ou comme Membres Associes peuvent etre reconnues comme Membres Affilies, et peuvent participer aux activites de I'ECBA.

5 Chaque membre designe un biologiste professionnel qui est son representant a I'Assemblee Generale de l'ECBA, et designe aussi un remplacant. Tous deux ont la responsabilite d'informer leur association sur !es affaires concernant I'ECBA etvice versa.

6. Le Conseil de l'ECBA peut attribuer a des bioiogistes professionnels des pays qui ne sont pas represent.es a I'ECBA le statut d'Observateurs.
7. Les membres peuvent presenter leur demission par eerie 3u Conseil de I'ECBA, mais cette demission ne les dispense pas de leurs enqagements vis-a-vis de l'ECBA.
8. L'Assemblee Generate de l'ECBA peut exclure un membre de l'ECBA pour un manquement a l'objet de l'association. Cette procedure requiert une majorite de deux tiers des membres effectives presents.
9. Les membres qui cessent de faire partie de I'ECBA n'ont aucun droit sur le fond social de I'ECBA.

Assemblee Gen6rale

Article 5

L'Assemblee Generate de I'ECBA possede les pleins pouvoirs permett3nt la realisation de l'objet de l'association.

Article 6

I. L'Assemblee Generate se reunit au moins une fois par an, au lieu indique dans les convocations.

l'Assemblee est convoquee par ie Conseil ou par le President, avec l'accord du Comite Executif File peut en outre etre convoquee par le Secretaiie a la suite de la demands ecrite faite par quatrc Mcmbres de Plein Droit.

2. Les Membres de Plein Droit et les Membres Associes peuvent se faire representor par ie reprcsentant d'un membre equivalent. Aucun membre ne peut detenir plus de deux procurations

5. Les Membres Affilies et Obsei vateurs peuvent assister aux Assemblies Generates

Article 7

1. Sauf dans les cas exceptionnels prevus par les presents statuts, les resolutions sont prises a la majorite simple des membres presents ayant le droit de voter et elles sont portees a la connaissance de tcus les membres

2. II ne peut etre statue sui tout objet qui n'cst pas porte a l'ordrc du jour, sauf s'il y a unanimite sir la proposition.

Article 8

Les resolutions de l'Assemblee Cenerale sont inscrites dans un registre signe par ie President et ie Secretaire, et conserve par le Secretaire, qui le tiendra a la disposition des membres

Administration

Article 9

1. Le Conseil d'administration de l'ECSA est ccnstitue par un reprcsentant de chaque Membre de Plein Droit et de chaque Membre Associe, ciont un cu moins doit etre de nationality belge.

2. Les representants sont nommes par leur association respective, et leur nomination est ratifiee par r Assemble Cenerale.

5. Les representants peuvent etre revoques par l' Assemblee Cenerale du Conseil, statuant a la majority des deux tiers des membres presents.

4. Seuls les representants des Membres de Plein Droit ou Associes peuvent voter

5. Les Membres Associes ne peuvent pas vote;' quancl il est question de sujets concernant specialemcnt des directives ou des lots des Ccmmunautees Europeennes

6. Les Membres Affilies et les Observateurs n'ont pas le droit de voter.

7. Il faut un quorum de plus de cinquante pour cent des Membres de Plein Droit de l'ECBA pour proceder aux votes.

Elections du comite Executif

Article 10

1. Le Conseil de l'ECBA elit par vote secret un President, un Tresorier et un Secretaire.

2. Le President, le Tresorier et le Secretaire occupent leurs fonctions pendant deux annees. Chacun d'eux ne peut etre reelu qu'une fois consecutive dans la memefonction.

President

Article 1 1

1. Le Conseil elit un President de l'ECBA, qui doit etre le representant d'un Membre de Plein Droit.

2 Le President preside aux Assemblies Generates, et il est le representant de l'ECBA dans les acts et representations off iciels.

5. Si le nombre de votes contre et pour une decision est egai, le President a voix preponderante.

4. Si le President ne peut pas assister a l'Assemblee Cenerale du Conseil, un President provisoire est designe parmi les membres du Comite Executif pour remplir sa fonction lors de l'Assemblee.

Tr6sorier

Article 12

1. Le Conseil elit un Tresorier de l'ECBA, qui doit etre le representant d'un Membre de Plein Droit.

2. Le Tresorier a la responsabilite de coilecter les souscriptions, d'effectuer les depenses autorisees et de l'administration des finances de l'ECBA.

Secretaire

Article 13

1 Le Conseil elit un Secretaire de l'ECBA, qui doit etre le representant d'un Membre de Plein Droit.

2 Le Secretaire a la responsabilite de faire circuler toute la documentation, de conserver les archives,

de preparer l'ordre du jour. les comptes rendues. et les modalites des reunions du Ccmiie Execute er des Assemblees Generaies. aussi que celie de in correspondance offiaeile.

comite Executiv

Article 14

1. Le President, le Tresorier et le Secretaire constituent ie Comite Executif de l'ECBA
2. Le Comite Executif est responsabie de l'execution des decisions prises par le Ccnseil. de la preparation des Assemblees Generaies. des reunions de travail de l'ECBA, et de !a coordination des affaires de l'ECBA.
3. Le Comite Executif se reunit au moins deux fois par an, sur convocation du President, ses resolutions sent prises a la majorite des membres presents, et la voix du President est preponderant*.
4. Les resolutions du Comite Executif sont inscrites dans un registre signe par le President et le Secretaire, et conserve par celui-ci. qui le tiendra a la disposition des membres de l'ECBA
5. Le Comite Executif represcnte IT-CGA entre ics Assemblees Generaies. et il a tous pouvcirs de gestion et d'administration, sous reseive des attributions du Conseil. i.e Comite peut deicguc-r la respensabilite de la gestion quoiidienne au President
6. Tous les actes du Comite Executif qui engagent l'ECBA sont, sauf procurations speciales. signes par deux membres du Comite qui n'ont pas a justifier de pouvoirs vis-a-vis de tiers.
7. Les actions judiciaires. tant en demandant qu'en defendant, sont suivies, poursuivies et diligencees, par le Comite Executif represente par le President ou un membre designe a cet effet par celui-ci

Commissaires

Article'15

1. Le Conseil peut designer des Commissaires pour des objectifs specifiques
2. La fonction d'un Commissaire est fixee par le Conseil, et cette fonction est valable pour un an.
3. Les Commissaires peuvent etre invites a assister aux reunions du Comite Executif, si celui-ci le juge necessaire.
4. Les Commissaires renseigneront le Comite Executif a propos des domaines de leur competence qui exigent discussion et action

Finances

Article 16

•I. La souscription qui doit etre payee par chaque membre a un certain rapport avec l'imoortance de la population du pays correspondant, et est fixee par le Conseil toutes les annees.

2. Les Membres Assccies et les Membres Affilies payent une souscription inferieure.
3. L'annee comptabie coincide avec l'annee civile. Le Tresorier. apres consultation du Comite Executif, prepare le budget previsionnel pour l'annee suivante. et le soumet a l'approuvation du Conseil. II doit aussi soumettre les comptes annuelles a la premiere Assembler Generate effectuee dans l'annee suivante
4. Chaque annee l'Assemblee Cenerale doit designer un comissaire au comptes parmi les representants.

Conduite Professionelle

Article 17

L'ECSA attend que les biologistes professionnels observen: un code de deontoloqie. Elle reconnait que chaque membre doit determiner ce code pour qu'il sere adapte aux conditions du pays.

Declarations

Article 18

Seuls le Conseil, le Comite Executif et le President sont habiliies pour faire des declarations publiques sur les points de vue de l'ECBA.

Modification des Statuts

Article 19

1 Toute proposition, ayant pour objet une modification aux statuts ou la dissolution de l'ECBA, doit emaner du Comite Executif ou du Conseil de l'ECBA.

2. Le Comite Executif doit porter a la connaissance des membres, au moins trois mois a i'avance, la date de l'Assemblee Generate convoquee pour le sujet.
3. Toute decision sur la modification des statuts ou la dissolution de l'ECBA ne peut etre prise que par la decision des Membres de Plein Droit, et elle doit etre soutenue par au moins deux tiers des representants presents et votants.

Full Members

Belgium: Bio-Belgiciue

- Jean-Michel Del ry
  2. rue du Sommet B - 5621 Hanzinelle phone i 32 *1*1 68 76 63 (hi fax 32.71 47 51 20 • 32.71 43 79 01 (ol

- Marianne van Malcot
  r. Leopold Cras >et 1 740 Viller;
  phone + 3? ..'(hi
  + 32.71 43 79 01 to

Danmark: Foreningen nf Danske Biologer

- Per Rosenkilde
  /conhy-- '/ " ..,•.':'. ...;■ v .. : '
  DK-2100 Copenhagen
  phone +453.5.37 70 00(0)
  , 453.1 61 28 29(h)

France: Association cles Professeurs de Biologie et Geologie

- Jean Ulysse APBG-
  Secreta i phone:
  +33.78.761171

  . 186 rue de
  la Dclivrande hone
  33 5

Germany: Verband Deutscher Biologen

- Dieter Schetai Hohenzollemdarn 111. D-
  1000 phone: t 49.30.8252223 fax • 49 .

- A.We
  Institut furBotai heundOk
  Humboldtstr I C
  . - ig.e ■ . ■-..-:.

Greece.- Pan-Hellenic Union of Biologists

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