

Fax +31 85 629336





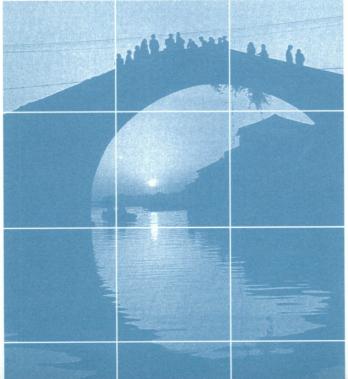


UNION OF INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

51 boulevard de Montmorency F-75016 Paris, France

1 rue Miollis F-75015 Paris, France

Our planet needs global co-operation on water research







Introduction

The Committee on Water Research (COWAR) was created by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) in 1964. At the 16th ICSU General Assembly in 1976 a proposal was adopted that COWAR become a Joint Committee of ICSU and UITA, the Union of International Technical Associations and Organizations. Appropriate ICSU and UITA bodies appoint members providing an interesting mix of science and engineering.

The role of COWAR is to promote necessary contacts between the professional international non-governmental water-oriented organizations, and to stimulate interrelationships and integrative approaches where society askes for combined involvement of various specializations. Through COWAR the fields of interest of the water-oriented organizations can be matched, so that their activities pertaining to water research will complement each other and unnecessary duplications and gaps in their activities will be avoided for the common benefit of all the organizations and of the people they ultimately serve. COWAR acts also as an advisor on behalf of ICSU and



COWAR Secretariat

c/o CHO-TNO P.O. Box 6067

2600 JA Delft, The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 15 69 7262 Telefax: +31 15 56 4801

UITA to international inter-governmental organizations, including UNESCO, WMO, FAO, WHO, IAEA and UNEP on problems relating to water research and to programmes concerned with water. The effort of COWAR in preparing the document "Water in our Common Future", reviewing the role of water in society and yielding a research agenda expressing the challenge to science and technology in the water field, indicates the efficacy of co-operation at international level.

Executive Committee

The committee consists of the following members:

E.J. Plate, President A. Milburn, Vice-President M. Banal, Past-President H.J. Colenbrander, Secretary-Treasurer

January 1992



COWAR

Members:

On behalf of ICSU:

- International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), represented by International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS);
- International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS), represented by International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology (SIL);
- International Geographical Union (IGU)
- International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), represented by International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH);
- International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC);
- International Association on Water Pollution Research and Control (IAWPRC)*.

On behalf of UITA:

- International Association for Hydraulic Research (IAHR);
- International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID);
- Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC);
- International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD);
- •International Commission on Agricultural Engineering (CIGR).

Membership pending:

- International Water Resources Association (IWRA);
- International Water Supply Association (IWSA).
- * Scientific Associate





INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HYDROGEOLOGISTS / ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES HYDROGEOLOGUES

Brief History

IAH was founded in 1952 by a group of hydrogeologists attending the International Geological Congress in Algiers. The first statutes were confirmed at the International Geological Congress in Mexico City in 1956.

Status

IAH is a non-governmental, non-profit making, scientific and educational organization established to encourage the exchange of hydrogeological information and to advance the science and study of groundwater and aquifers. It is an affiliated organization of the International Union of Geological Sciences.

Mission

The objectives of IAH are to:

Promote: international cooperation among groundwater scientists and engineers.

Sponsor: international and national technical meetings and symposia on hydrogeology.

Publish: hydrogeological reports, maps and memoirs.

Establish: study commissions and working groups to report on special topics. Cooperate: with other national and international scientific and technical organizations in related fields.

Encourage: the worldwide application of hydrogeological skills to the benefit of mankind.

Main activities

Congresses

IAH holds a congress every year convened by one of its National Committees (1991: XXIIIrd Congress, Tenerife, Spain) except in every fourth year, when an International Geological Congress is held, where IAH will normally hold its General Assembly. Congress themes are specific but broadly based.

Symposia and Conferences

IAH organises through its National groups or Commissions specialist symposia and congresses every year. Themes for these meetings are more restricted and may focus on issues specific to an individual country with guest international contributors.

Publications

Two publication series produced in conjunction with Heise Verlag of Germany:

- International Contributions to Hydrogeology (13 volumes to date) publishes the work of IAH Commissions and working groups.
- Selected Publications (2 volumes to date) publishes selected papers from IAH Congresses.

Both of these book series are supplied to all members as part of their annual subscription.

IAH Secretariat

National Rivers Authority, 550 Streetsbrook Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 1QT, U.K. Telephone: +44 21 711 5802

Fax: +44 21 711 2794 Telex: 336748 nrast q

In addition IAH publishes a twice yearly newsletter and began publication in 1991 of a new journal: Journal of Applied Hydrogeology.

Membership

IAH has over 2100 individual and corporate members from over 90 countries. Corporate membership is available only to companies, research institutes, laboratories and similar bodies. Members in any country can organize themselves into National groups and apply for recognition as a National Group of IAH. National organizations whose objectives are compatible with those of IAH can seek association to IAH and their members then become Associate Members. IAH also operates a sponsored membership scheme whereby existing members can sponsor new members in developing nations.

Organization

The Council of IAH comprises a President, immediate Past-President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary-General, Treasurer and four Ordinary Members. The Council appoints additional Advisors, the Editor-in-Chief and the Journal Editor. The chairmen of Commissions and of National Committees and representatives of cooperating international organizations are able to attend Council meetings. The



Council serves for a four year term.

Specialist technical groups

IAH has seven Commissions set up to address specialist topics. These are:

- Commission on Hydrogeological Maps
- Commission on the Hydrogeology of Karst
- Commission on Mineral and Thermal Waters
- Commission on the Hydrogeology of Volcanic Terrains
- Commission on Groundwater Protection
- Commission on Hydrogeology and Hazardous Wastes
- Burdon Commission (on Hydrogeology in Developing Nations).

In addition there are two current working groups on New Methods of Instrumentation and on the History of Hydrogeology.

Co-operation with others

IAH has agreements to cooperate with IAHS and IAEG. IAH participates in the international programmes of UNESCO and WMO and jointly sponsors meetings with other water-related organizations. IAH is represented on the Committee on Water Research (COWAR) of ICSU (to which IAH is affiliated through IUGS) and UITA.





INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR HYDRAULIC RESEARCH / ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE RECHERCHES HYDRAULIQUES

Brief history

IAHR was founded on 3 September 1935 when directors of the European hydraulics laboratories wanted an independent international setting, where scientists, engineers and researchers from all over the world could discuss problems and developments related to hydraulic research.

Status

IAHR is an association which has its seat in Delft, the Netherlands, representing a worldwide organization of scientists, researchers, engineers and corporations interested in or working in fields related to hydraulics and its practical application.

Mission

The objectives of IAHR are: (1) to promote the science and practice of hydraulics and its application in all relevant fields, including industrial and environmental aspects; (2) to effectively contribute to the solution of global problems in the field of hydraulics; (3) to provide a forum for exchange of information for scientists. researchers and practitioners in the international community dealing with fluid behaviour; (4) to keep IAHR-members abreast of their fields and alerted to future challenges and opportunities by examining, on a continuing basis, the future directions of the association's areas of endeavour.

Main activities

Congresses

IAHR Biennial (International) Congresses (1991: XXIVth)

IAHR Biennial Congresses of the Latin

American Regional Division (LAD) (1992: 15th).

IAHR Biennial Congresses of the Asian Pacific Regional Division (APD) (1992: 8th).

Specialty conferences

Symposia, seminars and conferences on specific areas of hydraulics, including industrial and environmental aspects, methodology, monitoring, modelling and simulation techniques (physical and mathematical) organized by one of the 14 sections of IAHR and Local Organizing Committees.

Workshops

Annex to congresses and specialty conferences short courses and workshops are frequently organized with the aim to exchange the advancements or to transfer knowledge by experienced lecturers, in particular to stimulate developments in Third World Countries. Also participation of experts in UNESCO/IHP workshops is effected.

Publications

Journal of Hydraulic Research, IAHR Bulletin, Sections Newsletters, Manuals, Monographs, Proceedings of Congresses and Specialty Conferences, Register of Members, Directory of Hydraulic Research Institutes and Laboratories.

Membership

IAHR has 4 membership categories: individual, corporate, corporation and associate membership. Individual membership applies to all engaged or interested in hydraulic research. Students under 28 and retired persons over 60 are

IAHR Secretariat

Mailing address: P.O. Box 177, 2600 MH Delft, the Netherlands

Visiting address: Rotterdamseweg 185,

2629 HD Delft, the Netherlands Telephone: +31 15 569353

Fax: +31 15 619674 Telex: 38176 hydel nl

entitled to reduced fees. Corporate membership is open for research institutes, universities, engineering firms, manufacturers, etc. Corporation membership is open to employees of corporate members. Members of professional societies can - through their societies - apply for associate membership.

Our Third World Membership Fund, sponsored by IAHR-members, enables colleagues from Third World Countries to become a member.

Organization

IAHR is governed by a council of 15 members, including a President, three Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-General, elected by the general members assembly coinciding with the IAHR Biennial Congresses. Linking pin in internal and external communication and day-to-day management of the association is the Secretariat, headed by the Executive Secretary. Task Groups chaired by (council) members look into the advancement of IAHR and its functioning towards society. Feedback from national and international organizations is received through the IAHR Consultative Panel. The technical divisions, each consisting of a number of sections, foster the scientific activities of special fields. The sections are composed of IAHR-members who are professionally active in one or more fields of the section's specialization. Regional divisions foster the scientific interests of particular geographic regions.

Regional Divisions

Latin American Division (LAD) Asian Pacific Division (APD)



African Division (ARD)

Technical Divisions

Methods in Hydraulics

Sections: Fluid Mechanics; Computational Hydraulics; Experimental Methods and Physical Modelling; Probabilistic Methods; Hydraulics Instrumentation.

Applied Hydraulics

Sections: Hydraulic Machinery and Cavitation; Urban Storm Drainage (jointly with IAWPRC); Fluid Phenomena in Energy Exchanges; Water Resources Management; Industrial Two-Phase Flows.

Geophysical Hydraulics

Sections: Fluvial Hydraulics, Maritime Hydraulics, Porous Media Hydraulics, Ice Research and Engineering.

Awards

Honorary membership; Extraordinary membership of distinction; Arthur Thomas Ippen Award; Harold J. Schoemaker Award; IAHR/IHP Lecturer Award; IAHR-APD Award.

Co-operation with others

IAHR participates in international programmes of UNESCO, WMO, IDNDR and UNIDO and cooperates with other water-related (inter)national organizations.

IAHR is a member of the Union of International Technical Associations (UITA) and of the Committee on Water Research (COWAR), Joint Committee of UITA/ICSU.





INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HYDROLOGICAL SCIENCES ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES SCIENCES HYDROLOGIQUES

Brief History

The International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS) is the international nongovernmental organization which deals with hydrology and water resources. It was established in 1922, incorporating at that time the International Commission of Glaciers which had been set up in 1894, with the aim of bringing together hydrologists from all countries, to promote the hydrological sciences.

Status

The Association is a constituent body of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG) which is itself a member of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

Mission

The goals of IAHS are the study of all aspects of hydrology, the provision of means for discussion, comparison and publication of research results, and the initiation and co-ordination of research that requires international co-operation. The Association is giving special attention to the scientific basis of hydrology but at the same time meeting practical needs.

Main activities

Assemblies

IAHS General Assemblies during the IUGG General Assemblies (last Assembly: Vienna, August 1991) IAHS Scientific Assemblies (last Assembly: Baltimore, May 1989). Every other year the General and Scientific Assemblies alternate.

Symposia, workshops

Besides the Assemblies the Association organizes symposia and workshops in different parts of the world and is mostly pre-publishing the proceedings of these meetings.

Publications

The following publications are regularly issued by IAHS:

- Hydrological Sciences Journal (six times a year);
- Proceedings of Symposia (six to twelve reports a year);
- Monographs and Reports (series started in 1989);
- IAHS Handbook (published every four years);
- Catalogue of IAHS Publications (published every two years);
- IAHS Newsletter (three times a year).

Membership

Although all hydrologists can take part in any of the Association's activities there are benefits in becoming an individual member. There is no membership fee. The Association has no corporate members.

IAHS Secretariat

Mailing address: P.O. Box 6067, 2600 JA Delft, the Netherlands.

Visiting address: Schoemakerstraat 97, 2628 VK Delft, the Netherlands.

Telephone: + 31 15 697262

Fax: + 31 15 564801

Organization

Within the structure of IAHS there exists a General Assembly formed by the delegates from each country adhering to IAHS through IUGG. The General Assembly elects every four years the IAHS Bureau Officers: the President, three Vice Presidents, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer and the Editor. The Assembly also elects the Officers of the six commissions and three committees; these bodies are the International Commissions on Surface Water (ICSW); on Ground-water (ICGW); on Continental Erosion (ICCE); on Snow and Ice (ICSI); on Water Quality (ICWQ) and on Water Resources Systems (ICWRS) and the International Committees on Remote Sensing and Data Transmission (ICRSDT); on Atmosphere-Soil-Vegetation Relations (ICASVR) and on Tracers (ICT). Also from time to time ad hoc Working Parties are established.

Awards

The Association makes an annual award, jointly with UNESCO and WMO, of a silver medal known as the International Hydrology Prize to distinguished hydrologists.



An award known as the Tison Award is to be made annually to a young hydrologist on the best paper published in one of the publications of the IAHS.

Co-operation with others

Firstly the long standing co-operation between the Association and UNESCO have to be mentioned. In the course of time UNESCO and IAHS have e.g. jointly organized many symposia and workshops. The proceedings of the meetings were mostly also jointly published or in the UNESCO Series "Studies and Reports in Hydrology" or in the "Red Book" series of IAHS. Also must be mentioned the activities of the IAHS/UNESCO Panel on hydrological education.

Other programmes of great interest to the Association are WMO's Operational Hydrological Programme (OHP) and the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP). In this relation the Global Energy and Water Experiment (GEWEX) is of particular interest and a special IAHS/WMO working group on this programme has been established.

A further international research programme supported by IAHS is the International Geosphere and Biosphere Programme (IGBP).

IAHS is also cooperating with several non-governmental associations mainly through COWAR, the ICSU/UITA Committee on Water Research.





INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON WATER POLLUTION RESEARCH AND CONTROL

Brief history

IAWPRC was founded in June, 1965, as the International Association on Water Pollution Research (IAWPR). The "and Control" was added in 1984.

In May, 1992, the Association proposes to change its name to "International Water Quality Association (IWQA)".

Status

IAWPRC's offices are located in England. It is regarded in English law as an unincorporated association. Thus it has set up a wholly owned subsidiary, limited liability company of the same name. This is an English registered company which is also registered as a charity.

Mission

To advance the science and practice of water pollution control and water quality management world-wide. This divides into 4 main areas of activity, all relating to the aquatic environment:

- impact of pollutants on receiving waters of all kinds including water quality monitoring and assessment;
- waste water treatment processes, domestic and industrial;
- environmental restoration;
- hazardous waste management including source control.

Main activities

Conferences

The biennial conference takes place in even years. Up to 7 parallel streams of technical sessions are held, together with poster presentations and an exhibition. Regional conference programmes are

being established in Asia Pacific, Africa and Middle East. These are directed mainly at developing countries.

The specialized conference programme runs between 10 and 15 conferences per year on key topics of current importance.

Publications

- Water Research journal, monthly refereed papers on all aspects of research into water quality.
- Water Science and Technology 24 issues/year. Publishes the proceedings of all IAWPRC conferences. All papers refereed before publication.
- Water Quality International quarterly news/digest magazine. (From 1992, five issues/year will be produced).
- IAWPRC Scientific and Technical Reports monograph series Yearbook.

Membership

A total of 89 countries is represented in the overall membership. There are the following categories (July, 1991 figures): National 49; Corporate (companies) 461; Individual/Student/Retired 3098.

Most individual members are engineers, scientists and managers actively engaged in water pollution control and water quality management activities of all kinds. Corporate (company) members include consultants, manufacturers and governmental organizations. Only the representatives of national members, who together form the Governing Board of the Association, have a vote.

IAWPRC Secretariat

1 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BT, United Kingdom

Telephone: +44 71 222 3848

Fax: +44 71 233 1197

Organization

Administration

The Officers are the President, 2 Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Executive Editor and Biennial Conference President.

Committees include Executive, Editorial, Scientific and Technical, Technology Transfer, Biennial Conference Programme, Honours and Awards.

Staff includes the Executive Director and 8 other permanent staff members.

Specialist Technical Groups

There are two types - Task Groups and Specialist Groups. The last are a sort of technical division, and any member may join them as they wish. They are actively managed by members and produce newsletters, reports and run conferences. Specialist Groups

Activated Sludge Population Dynamics/ Instrumentation, Control & Automation/ Anaerobic Digestion/Management and Institutional Affairs/Appropriate Waste Management Technologies for Developing Countries/Nutrient Removal Processes from Waste Water/Biofilm Systems/Pulp and Paper Industry Waste Waters/Chemical and Petrochemical/ Reservoir Water Treatment Interactions/ Waste Management/River Basin Management/Coagulation, Flocculation, Filtration/Sludge Management and Sedimentation/Systems Analysis in Water Quality/Computing/Management/ Design and Operation of Large Waste Water/Tastes and Odours/Treatment Plants/Urban Storm Drainage/

IAWPRC

Environmental Restoration/Use of Macrophytes in Water Pollution/Eutrophication/Control/Hazard Assessment and Control of Environmental Contaminants/Waste Water Reclamation Recycling & Reuse/Waste Water Treatment Systems Utilizing /Health Related Water Microbiology/Submarine Outfalls/Waste Stabilization Ponds

Task groups

Mathematical Modelling of Design and Operation of Biological Waste Water Treatment/Real Time Control of Urban Drainage Systems/Reservoir Management Manual/Water Pollution Perspectives for the Year 2000.

Awards

IAWPRC has the following awards for its members:

- Honorary Membership;
- Samuel H. Jenkins Medal;
- Karl Imhoff-Pierre Koch Medal;
- IAWPRC-Pergamon Publications Medal.

Co-operation with others

IAWPRC has joint Specialist Groups formed with International Water Supply Association (IWSA) and International Association for Hydraulic Research (IAHR).

IAWPRC has non-governmental (NGO) status with WHO, and is a member of ECOSOC and the Collaborative Council for Water Supply and Sanitation. It is also an Associate Member of ICSU and a member of COWAR.





INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE / COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES IRRIGATIONS ET DU DRAINAGE

Brief history

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) was established in 1950 as an organization dedicated interalia to improve water and land management to enhance the worldwide supply of food and fibre for all people.

Status

ICID is a scientific and technical non-governmental international organization in the fields of irrigation, drainage, flood control and river training.

Mission

The objects of ICID are to stimulate and promote the development and application of the arts, sciences and techniques of engineering, agriculture, economics, ecology and social science in managing water and land resources for irrigation, drainage, flood control and river training and/or for research in a more comprehensive manner adopting up-to-date techniques.

Main activities

ICID accomplishes its objects by:

- interchange of information amongst its National Committees;
- organizing studies and experiments;
- organizing global technical congresses, regional conferences and other technical meetings, and publishing their proceedings;
- transfer of knowledge through issuance of special publications;
- co-operating with international organizations having similar or related objects.

Conferences

- International Executive Council Meetings (43rd, Budapest, 1992; 44th, The Hague, 1993; 45th, Varna 1994).
- Regional Conferences (8th Afro-Asian, Bangkok, 1991; 16th European, Budapest, 1992; 3rd Pan-American, Mexico, 1992; 9th Afro-Asian, Dakar, 1993/1994; 17th European, Varna, 1994).
- Congresses (15th, The Hague, 1993; 16th, Caïro, 1996).
- Others 5th International Drainage Workshop, Lahore, 1992; Workshop on Real-time Sensing and Control of Automated Irrigation Systems, Budapest, 1992; Workshop on Decision-making and Software, Budapest, 1992; Workshop on Crop-Water Models, The Hague, 1993; Workshop on Subsurface Drainage Simulation Models, The Hague, 1993; Workshop on Environmental Effects of Drainage, Ljubljana, 1995).

Publications

- ICID Bulletin (biannual) a peer-reviewed publication;
- ICID Bibliography (annual);
- Newsletter (quarterly);
- Conference proceedings, special publications, etc.

ICID Central Office

48 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021, India.

Telephone: +91 11 301 6837;301 0862;

Cables: INTCOIR Fax: +91 11 301 5962 Telex: 031 65920 icid in

Membership

ICID's membership is on a country basis. Some 80 countries are members of ICID. Of these, 63 countries are presently active members.

Organization

The management of the affairs of ICID are vested in an International Executive Council (IEC). The IEC consists of current Office-Bearers and one duly appointed representative of each National Committee, and meets every year by rotation in different member countries.

A Management Board assists the Council in the management of the affairs of the Commission.

ICID has three Specialized Technical Committees, namely, the Committee on Research and Future Developments, the Committee on Practices, and the Committee on Construction and Operation. These Committees and their eleven appurtenant Working Groups study technical problems of global importance. The Permanent Committee for Technical Activities oversees the work of the Specialized Technical Committees and their Working Groups.



The President, nine Vice-Presidents, Secretary-General and Secretary are the Officers of the Commission.

Co-operation

ICID co-operates with governmental and non-governmental international organizations for exchange of information and experiences. ICID has consultative status with international governmental organizations, such as the United Nations and WMO and special consultative status with FAO. It has co-operative arrangements with UNESCO, World Bank, UNDP, WHO, ESCAP, Regional Development Banks and governmental organizations such as IAHR, IAHS, ICOLD, PIANC, CIGR, ISO, WEC, UITA and COWAR.





INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF LARGE DAMS / COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES GRANDES BARRAGES

Brief History

The International Commission on Large Dams was founded in 1928 to promote progress in dam engineering by offering the profession a forum for discussion specifically devoted to their specialist interest.

Status

ICOLD is a non-governmental international organization, governed by the French 1901 Law on Associations.

Mission

The original objective of ICOLD as formulated in 1928 was to encourage advances in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of large dams and their appurtenant works through the collection and dissemination of information and stimulation of research.

The organization is primarily concerned with dams over 15 m high, of which there are now more than 36 000 in operation according to the ICOLD World Register. Since the seventies and even before, however, more emphasis has come to be put on certain aspects whose importance has appeared with time. Thus dam safety focuses on monitoring methods and systems, re-analysis of old dams and spill-ways on the basis of modern criteria and methods, and ageing effects. Environmental impact is now also an important pre-occupation.

More recently, new subjects of study have appeared: cost savings accruing to better constructional approaches, the harnessing of rivers forming internat-ional boundaries, and information for the public at large. In addition to its engineering importance, ICOLD has come to be a medium for international entente. Membership is seen offering a place among equals in the inter-

national community, and individuals, by talking and working together on shared problems, develop a better understanding and more tolerance of each other.

Main activities

The objectives of ICOLD are pursued through the work of the ICOLD-members and the printed matter circulated through Central Office. Regular Congresses and Symposia provide an ideal framework for exchanging information and discussing practices and ideas; Central Office publishes the reports submitted and the detailed Proceedings. A worldwide network of information collection operates through the technical Committees, which periodically draft reports to be issued as ICOLD Bulletins or engineering books.

Five-day Congresses at three-year intervals discuss four technical questions.

A one-day Symposium is arranged in non-Congress year.

ICOLD Technical Committees review technology in specific areas, e.g. safety design criteria, seismicity, materials, environment, construction methods, performance monitoring, siltation, hydraulics, design flood, tailing dams, etc. The best international experts are actively involved in this work.

A two-day Executive Meeting takes place annually to discuss and decide administrative and financial issues. It also nominates Technical Committees, drafts their terms of reference, examines their progress and approves their reports for publication.

The Executive Meeting, Technical Committees Meetings and Symposium all take place at the same venue over the space of one week; every third year, the meetings last two weeks to include the Congress. Pre- and post meeting Study Tours are

ICOLD Central Office:

151, Boulevard Haussmann 75008 Paris, France

Telephone: +33 1 40 42 68 24

Fax: +33 1 40 42 60 71 Telex: 641320 icold f

arranged every year to operational dams or construction sites, with discussions between the visiting engineers and the engineering and construction staff.

In addition to these international activities, each National Committee arranges its own activity: meetings, tours an publications, frequent joint events on a regional basis.

Publications

ICOLD Congresses represent the largest and most important meeting of dam professionals and the five-volume reports and Proceedings (7000 pages) published by Central Office are considered as comprehensive, authoritative reference works by the whole international dam engineering community. They are purchased by companies and universities and it is remarkable that they have an excellent sales record over and above the copies distributed to those attending the Congresses. The Technical Committees, which now number 19, issue as whole two to ten reports yearly and 79 Bulletins are now available, together with manuals, registers and a six-language Dictionary on dams. Abstracts of ICOLD Congress Papers are now available in computerized form. The influence of ICOLD is perceptible in many areas. At its promptings, much more attention is now given to performance monitoring, some countries are increasing spillway capacities, engineers are much more aware of environmental issues; there are many other examples. ICOLD is now invaluable to progress in the profession.

Membership

ICOLD-members are countries, represented by National Committees. Individuals cannot be members, they join through their respective National Committees. ICOLD has currently 78 member countries, representing



about 5000 individuals who are practicing engineers, geologists and scientists from governmental and private organizations, consulting companies, universities and laboratories, contractors and mechanical & electrical equipment suppliers, plus corporate members."

Organization

ICOLD Officers comprise a President, six Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-General and Treasurer. The President and Vice-Presidents are elected for a single three-year term. The Secretary General's post is renewable, the present incumbent, the seventh in line, having taken up his duties in January 1979. The Central Office is the administrative and logistics centre. It is run by the Secretary-General, answerable to the President.

Co-operation with others

ICOLD has close relationship with the following organizations: International Society for Rock Mechanics (ISRM); International Society for Soil Mechanics & Foundation Engineering (ISSMFE); International Association for Hydraulic Research (IAHR); World Energy Council (WEC); Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Energie Electrique (UNIPEDE); Union des Producteurs, Transporteurs Distributeurs d'Energie Electrique d'Afrique (UPDEA). ICOLD also sponsors or co-sponsors technical meetings organized by the ICOLD National Committees or other international organizations.



INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY

Brief history

IUPAC was formed in 1919. It is currently represented by a National Scientific Academy or Chemical Society from over 40 member countries. Some 1,500 chemists from all over the world are active on a voluntary basis in the scientific work of IUPAC. In 1986 IUPAC launched an affiliate membership programme in order to maximize the participation of chemists throughout the world in the affairs of IUPAC and also to disseminate information about its activities to a much wider audience.

Status

IUPAC is a non-governmental, non-profit making association with Secretariat Offices in Oxford, England.

Mission

- 1. To promote continuing co-operation among the chemists of the member countries.
- 2. To study topics of international importance to pure and applied chemistry which need regulation, standardization or codification.
- 3. To co-operate with other international organizations which deal with topics of a chemical nature.
- 4. To contribute to the advancement of pure and applied chemistry in all its aspects.

Main activities

Conferences

IUPAC sponsors about 30 conferences throughout the world each year including the CHEMRAWN conferences - Chemical

Research Applied to World Needs.

Publications

The official journal of the Union, Pure and Applied Chemistry, presents the main invited lectures from IUPAC-sponsored symposia and the recommendations of the committees and commissions on nomenclature, symbols, units, terminology and on various technical matters. Other publications include a new magazine Chemistry International, symposia proceedings, critical data compilations, reference books and compendia of nomenclature, etc.

Membership

IUPAC has national adhering organizations in over 40 countries. It has approximately 180 Company associates from the chemical industry in over 20 countries. At present there are over 7,000 affiliate members from 84 countries.

Organization

IUPAC is governed by a Council, composed of delegates from the member countries, which meets biennially at the General Assembly. An Executive Committee and Bureau, supported by an Executive Secretary and Secretariat, coordinate the activities of the 7 Divisions and their Commissions. There are also 7 Standing Committees with broad responsibilities to advise the Executive Committee and Bureau.

The Union is organized into Divisions each of which has a number of Commissions. They are:

Physical Chemistry Division

Commissions: Physicochemical

IUPAC Secretariat

Bank Court Chambers, 2-3 Pound Way, Templars Square, Cowley, Oxford OX4 3YF, United Kingdom Telephone: +44 865 747744

Fax: +44 865 747510

Telex: 3220 IUPAC G

Symbols, Terminology and Units, Thermodynamics, Electrochemistry, Chemical Kinetics, Molecular Structure and Spectroscopy, Colloid and Surface Chemistry including Catalysis.

•Inorganic Chemistry Division

Commissions: Atomic Weights and Isotopic Abundances, Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry, High Temperature and Solid State Chemistry, Isotope Specific Measurements as References.

•Organic Chemistry Division

Commissions: Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry, Physical Organic Chemistry, Photochemistry.

Macromolecular Division

Commissions: Macromolecular Nomenclature, Polymer Characterization and Properties, Functional Polymers.

Analytical Chemistry Division

Commissions: General Aspects of Analytical Chemistry, Microchemical Techniques and Trace Analysis, Spectrochemical and Other Optical Procedures for Analysis, Electro-analytical Chemistry, Equilibrium, Radiochemistry and Nuclear Techniques, Solubility Data, Chromatography and Other Analytical Separations, Environmental Analytical Chemistry.

Applied Chemistry Division

Commissions: Food Chemistry, Biotechnology, Oils, Fats and Derivatives, Atmospheric Chemistry, Agrochemicals, Water Chemistry.

Clinical Chemistry Division

Commissions: Quantities and Units, Toxicology, Instrumentation and Software, Biotechnology in Clinical Chemistry.



Co-operation

IUPAC is a member of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and participates in the work of its scientific committees. The Union advises other international bodies concerned with chemical problems, such as WHO, FAO, UNESCO, OIML and ISO. IUPAC Commissions have many joint projects with other national and international scientific organizations.





INTERNATIONAL WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION / ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES RESSOURCES EN EAU

Brief history

The International Water Resources Association (IWRA) was founded in 1972 in response to the urgent need for integrated, long-term approaches to managing and developing the world's water resources. It was established by water resources professionals as a multidisciplinary, multisectoral organization to foster a better understanding of the complex physical, economical, social, environmental, legal and health aspects of the water issues facing the world.

Status

IWRA is an organization with over 1,500 members in 110 countries; the constituency of IWRA is truly global. All members are part of this international forum and network, sharing knowledge and drawing upon IWRA's cumulative experience in water resources planning, management and development.

Mission

Principal objectives

- 1) To advance water resources planning, development, management, administration, science, technology, research and education on an international level.
- 2) To establish an international forum for planners, administrators, managers, scientists, engineers, educators and others who are concerned with water resources.

 3) To encourage coordination and support of international programs in the field of water resources, including cooperation with the United Nations and its agencies and other international and national organizations in activities of common interest.

Main activities

Congresses

IWRA Triennial World Congress (1991: VIIth) Every three years, IWRA hosts a World Congress that draws water resources experts from around the world. The 5-day congress focuses on developments in water resources management through state-of-the-art papers, technical sessions, short courses and expert discuss-ions. The last Congress was held in Rabat, Morocco in May 1991 and focused on "Water for Sustainable Development in the 21st Century." The next congress will be held in October 1994 in Caïro, Egypt.

Specialty conferences

Seminars, conferences and symposia are organized or cosponsored by IWRA; more than a dozen each year on specific water problems including, efficient water use, education and training in developing countries, interbasin water transfer, and integrated approaches to water pollution problems.

Workshops

Short courses and training are frequently organized in conjunction with seminars, conferences and our world congress that concentrate on different water resource issues.

Publications

Water International, the quarterly journal of IWRA, is a leading quarterly journal for the international water resources field. Peer-reviewed papers address the technical, socio-economic, legal and environmental impacts of water-related problems worldwide. In addition, IWRA also publishes and distributes proceedings of conferences and seminars and a directory of membership.

IWRA Secretariat

University of Illinois, 205 North Mathews Avenue, Urbana, IL 61801 U.S.A.

Telephone: +1 217 333-0536

Fax: +1 217 244-6633

Telex: 5101011969 ui telcom urud

Membership

IWRA has three membership categories: individual, member and spouse and organizational. Individual membership applies to all engaged or interested in water resources management. Students and retired persons receive a reduced rate. Member and spouse let both husband and wife join. Organizational is for institutes, universities, corporations and other organizations. Members who have served IWRA or the water resources field in an outstanding manner for at least ten years may be elected to Fellow Membership. A few scholarship memberships are available to developing country water experts.

Organization

IWRA is governed by a council, including the President, five Vice-Presidents, Secretary-General, Treasurer and ten Directors elected by the General Membership. Committees include membership, publications and awards. Chairpersons of these three committees may also attend all board meetings.

Administrative work is handled by the Executive Director, Water International's Editor-in-Chief, a Calendar Editor, a part-time Newsletter Editor and 3 Staff Members

Awards

IWRA sponsors several awards including: Crystal Drop Award symbolizing pure water for future generations and is presented during IWRA's congress to an individual or organization in recognition of their contribution toward improving the world's water situation.

Distinguished Lecture Award presented annually to an individual that demon-



strates ingenuity and resourcefulness in adapting water resources technology in a water management program.

Chow Memorial Lecture presented every three years at the world congress to an internationally acclaimed expert in a water resources field who, because of his or her exemplary service to science and humanity, is invited to address the IWRA World Congress.

Best Paper Award presented annually to the author of the most outstanding paper published in Water International during the year. The papers are selected based on their originality, merit and impact on water resources management and technology.

Co-operation with others

IWRA participates in international conferences and seminars sponsored by other international organizations including UNESCO, WMO, UNDP, UNEP, IAHS, IAWPRC. IWRA cooperates with the Secretaries-General of nine nongovernmental water professional organizations and COWAR on a joint calendar of meetings. IWRA was responsible for collecting information, distributing printing and Water-Related Associations' Congress Calendar (WAC-Calendar) for the past three and one-half years. UNESCO will assume this responsibility in January 1992, but IWRA will continue to include notices of all meetings. IWRA also assists UNESCO/IHP in the distribution of funds for researchers and educators for US/IHP programs. An application to join UITA or ICSU is being prepared.





INTERNATIONAL WATER-SUPPLY ASSOCIATION / ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES DISTRIBUTIONS D'EAU

Brief history

The IWSA was first established in 1947 and the Constitution was adopted at the first meeting of the General Assembly held in Amsterdam in September 1949. It was mainly European in origin and remained so for some time, but now comprises corporate membership of 68 countries with other membership in over 100 countries of the world.

Status

The seat of IWSA is in London, England and it is an English registered Company which is also registered as a Charity.

Mission

The objectives of the Association are: (1) to establish an international body concerned with the public supply of water through pipes for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes and the control, provision and protection of the necessary water resources; (2) to secure concerned action in improving the relevant knowledge - technical, legal and administrative; (3) to secure a maximum exchange of information on experience of education, research, water, management, water treatment, methods of supply, statistics and other matters of common interest; and (4) to encourage better understanding between those engaged in public water-supply and related activities. These objectives are achieved by the organization of World Congresses, Specialized and Regional Conferences, Symposia and Workshops etc. and through scientific and technical publications.

The IWSA Foundation for the Transfer of Knowledge was established formally at the General Assembly of the Association held in Rio in 1988. It has the task of realizing the objectives of the Association in relation to the transfer of knowledge to members in newly-industrialized or developing countries.

Main activities

The International Water-Supply Congress The biennial Congress takes place in odd years. Technical sessions are held in parallel, covering up to nine International Reports and sixteen Special Subjects. There are also poster presentations and an exhibition. The 19th World Congress will be held in Budapest in 1993.

Regional Conferences

In order to ensure a worldwide activity within the Association, regional-ization is provided for as needs arise and each region organises conferences dealing with specific regional or general problems in which especially the members from that region are expected to participate. A related exhibition is usually organized in conjunction with regional conferences.

Specialized conferences

The Association organises specialized conferences on specific subjects which merit a more extensive treatment than can be given at World Congresses and are aimed at specialists in that particular field. At least two specialized conferences are organized each year, usually in conjunction with a related exhibition.

Workshops

Workshops are organized for small groups on special subjects within the objects of the Association.

IWSA Secretariat

1 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BT, United Kingdom Telephone: +44 71 222 8111

Fax: +44 71 222 7243

IWSA

Publications

•The Journal of Water-Supply Research and Technology - AQUA - 6 issues a year refereed papers on all aspects of water-supply research and technology.

•Water-Supply - 4 issues a year proceedings of all IWSA Congresses and Specialized Conferences.

Year book

Membership

IWSA has five membership categories: Corporate, Associate, Individual, Student and Honorary. Corporate membership applies to one national body of a country which is representative of the water-supply interests of that copuntry. Associate membership is open to water supply undertakings, water authorities and water companies; educational and research institutes in the water sector and contractors, manufacturers, suppliers and consultants in the water sector. Individual membership is open to any individual who, either directly or indirectly, is involved in water-supply. Honorary membership is awarded to persons who, by their work for and support of the Association, have made an outstanding contribution towards furthering its objectives.

Organization

The IWSA is governed by an Executive Board, including a President, a Congress President, the Past-Presidents and the Vice-Presidents, together with a minimum of twelve members elected by the General Assembly. The General Assembly is composed of the official representatives

of the Corporate members of the Association and is held every two years in conjunction with a World Congress. Day-to-day management of the Association is handled by the Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General with, at present, five other staff. Each Corporate member also has the right to appoint one representative as a member of the Scientific and Technical Council. The Council is charged with defining the scientific and technical programme of the World Congress, supervises and contributes to the forward planning for all professional matters and covers all aspects of the professional matters of water-supply, making the information derived from its work available to all members of the Association and other relevant bodies where thought appropriate. Other committees include: President's Committee, Finance Committee, Editorial Board and Membership Committee.

Awards

Honorary membership, Maarten Schalekamp Award, IWSA Silver Medal.

Co-operation with others

The Association maintains close collaboration through non-governmental relations with several organizations, e.g. World Health Organization, international banks and funding agencies. Collaboration is maintained in particular with work on problems of pollution, water quality, treatment and on problems of water-supplies in developing countries.





PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVIGATION CONGRESSES / ASSOCIATION PERMANENTE DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONALS

Brief history

PIANC originated from the Inland Navigation Congresses first held in 1885 to foster the coordination of river traffic between countries and the creation of new national and international waterways. In 1900 the Inland Navigation Congress merged with the Maritime Navigation Congress (1889) giving rise to the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses.

Status

PIANC is a world-wide, non-political and non-profit making technical association of private individuals, corporations and national governments.

Its seat is located in Brussels - Belgium.

Mission

The objectives of PIANC are to promote the maintenance and the development of both inland and ocean navigation by fostering and encouraging progress in the planning, design, construction, improvement, maintenance and operation of inland and maritime waterways (rivers, estuaries, canals, port approaches), of inland and maritime ports and of coastal areas and off shore structures for the benefit of mankind having regard to all environmental effects.

PIANC objectives are achieved by assembling and publishing information about subjects in its field; but undertaking studies into particular problems; and by international Congresses and international and national Committees, through which the experience and researches of members may be exchanged. The knowledge so obtained is made available without exception to all whom it may benefit.

Main activities

Congresses

PIANC International Congresses are organized every four years (1990: 27th) in one of the member countries for the presentation and discussion of papers relating to ports and inland waterways.

Seminars

Seminars of PIANC Permanent Committee for Developing Countries on problems specific to these countries within PIANC's field of activity.

National conferences

Conferences organized by one of the 19 PIANC national sections.

Technical groups

International commissions and working groups are set up to study and report on subjects on which those concerned with ports and waterways require authoritative information and advice.

Publications

Congress papers and proceedings, technical reports, quarterly Bulletin, dictionary, manuals.

Membership

PIANC has 5 membership categories: individual, corporate, government, associated membership and honorary members.

Membership is worldwide and open to everyone. Government of 39 countries around the world belong to it as well as two international river commissions, about 625 corporate members and 1,850 individual and life members and 45 honorary members.

PIANC Secretariat

WTC-Tour 3, 26e étage, Boulevard S. Bolivar 30, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium.

Tel: +32 2 212 52 16; +32 2 212 52 18

Fax: +32 2 212 52 15

Organization

Administration

Management of the affairs of the Association is the responsibility of the President and the Council composed of 59 members.

The Council is assisted in its work by an Executive Committee composed of the President, the Secretary-General, the 4 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees (Finance Committee, Permanent Technical Committees, Permanent Committee for Developing Countries).

A Permanent International Commission composed of official delegations from the Government Members supervises the management of all the affairs of the Association, in particular to examine and approve the annual reports and budgets presented by the Council.

The day-to-day management is carried out by the General Secretariat headed by the Secretary-General.

Technical divisions

Subordinate to this structure are:

- the Permanent Technical Committee on Inland Navigation (PTC I);
- the Permanent Technical Committee on Maritime Navigation (PTC II);
- the Commission on Sport and Pleasure Navigation (PTC-SPN);
- the Permanent Committee for Developing Countries (PCDC).

Awards

To encourage young engineers, research workers and others to pursue studies in fields of interest for the Association and to submit articles on these subjects for publication in the Bulletin, a prize - the

PIANC

Gustave Willems Award - is available each year for the most outstanding of these articles.

The award has been instituted in memory of Professor G. Willems, PIANC's President from 1956 to 1982.

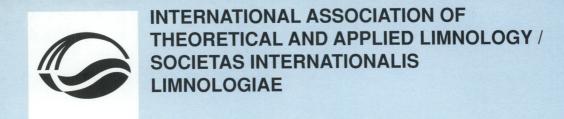
Co-operation with others

PIANC is member of the Union of International Organizations (UIO), the Union of the International Technical Associations (UITA) and of the Committee on Water Research (COWAR).

PIANC has the observer status with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

PIANC cooperates with the International Association for Hydraulic Research (IAHR), the International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH), the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (IALA), the International Association of Dredging Companies (IADC), the Central Dredging Association (CEDA), the World Dredging Association (WODA), the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD), the International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures (RILEM), the International Conference on Coastal Engineering (ICCE), the International Conference on Coastal and Port Engineering in Developing Countries (COPEDEC), and the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID).





Brief history

SIL was founded in 1922 to further the study of all aspects of limnology. The main method towards this end is through the organization of triennial congresses to promote scientific intercourse among those pursuing purely academic research and those concerned with practical fishery, pollution, and water-supply problems.

Status

SIL is organized as a non-profit organization under U.S. law; business is conducted through the office of the General Secretary-Treasurer located in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Mission

The main objective of SIL is the advancement of limnology and its applications. This is accomplished through:

- a. Triennial congresses consisting of lectures, discussions, exhibits, excursions and other scientific activities;
- b. Publication of congress Proceedings and other material as appropriate;
- c. Encouragement and sponsorship of symposia, meetings and working groups; d. Provision of financial assistance as
- d. Provision of financial assistance as practicable for limnological activities, research and training;
- e. Collaboration with organizations embracing similar aims and interests.

Main activities

Congresses

Congresses are held every three years. Generally about a week is devoted to ca. 1500 contributed papers and discussions and a week longer to visits to lakes and rivers, laboratories, fishery institutes, places where pollution problems are being approached and water works. Any member is entitled to give a lecture on subjects of special interests. The selected congress themes are either of outstanding universal topicality or of special relevance to the host country.

Organization

Administration

SIL is governed by an Executive Board, an International Committee and the General Assembly. The Executive Board consists of the President, two Executive Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary-Treasurer and the Editor.

The members of the Executive Board, National Representatives and one representative from each affiliated organization shall constitute the International Committee. Each country is entitled to one National Representative for every 50 members, a fraction thereof to count as a whole. If a country has fewer than 10 members, the International Committee shall decide whether that country may have a National Representative. The International Committee shall be responsible for planning the activities of SIL.

The Ordinary Members, Honorary Members, Life Members, Emeritus Members, Student Members and designated representatives of Associate Members attending a congress shall constitute a General Assembly. The General Assembly shall decide on matters

SIL Secretariat/Central office

Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35487-0344, USA.

Telephone: +1 205 348-1793

Fax: +1 205 348-1786

presented to it on behalf of the International Committee and in addition on items of business raised by any member.

Committees

Committee on Publications/Conservation Committee/Nominating Committee/ Naumann-Thienemann Medal Committee/Baldi Memorial Committee Tonolli Memorial Fund Committee/ Membership Committee/Committee on Limnology in Developing Countries/ Kilham Memorial Committee

Working Groups

SIL currently has 12 active working groups in specialized limnological subjects that address improvements in research and communication among workers in these interest areas.

- •Working Group on Plankton Ecology (PEG)
- •Working Group on Deep Coring Operations and Paleolimnological Work in Relict Lakes
- •Working Group on Microbial Activities and the Carbon Cycle in Fresh Waters
- •Working Group on Periphyton of Fresh Water Ecosystems
- •Working Group on Wetlands
- •Working Group on Aquatic Primary Productivity (GAP)
- •Working Group on African Great Lakes
- •Working Group on Aquatic Radio-ecology
- •Working Group on Biological Monitoring
- •Working Group on Conservation and Management of Running Waters
- •Working Group on High Latitude Lakes and Rivers
- •Working Group on Inland Saline Lakes



Publications

- Verhandlungen Internationale Vereinigung für Theoretische und Angewandte Limnologie - Proceedings of the triennial congresses.
- •Mitteilungen Internationale Vereinigung für Theoretische und Angewandte Limnologie - Irregular communications concerned with methodology and proceedings of symposia associated with SIL.
- •SILNEWS Semi-annual newsletter.

Membership

SIL has six categories of membership - Ordinary, Associate, Honorary, Life, Emeritus and Student - all of which have full privileges in SIL including the right of one vote at a General Assembly attended. Membership is open to anyone interested in limnology. The 3,000+members of SIL represent 76 countries worldwide.

Awards

Naumann-Thienemann Medal; Baldi Memorial Lecture, Kilham Memorial Lecture.

Co-operation with others

International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS): - SIL is Section of Limnology;

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN); Environment Liaison Centre (ELCI); International Association for Ecology (INTECOL); Internationale Arbeitsgemeinschaft Donauforschung.



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