29 січня 2026 року президентові Національної академії наук України А.Г. Загородньому виповнилося 75 років.
Редакція міжнародного журналу «Наука та наукознавство» та колектив Інституту досліджень науково-технічного потенціалу та історії науки ім. Г.М. Доброва НАН України щиро вітають Анатолія Глібовича з ювілеєм і бажають доброго здоров'я й нових звершень у науковому пошуку та самовідданій праці, спрямованій на збереження і розвиток Академії й усієї науки України. Пропонуємо читачам англійський переклад доповіді, виголошеної А.Г. Загороднім на звітній сесії Загальних зборів НАН України 6 жовтня 2025 року, — доповіді дуже інформативної та, на наше переконання, знакової.

THE ACADEMY IN TIMES OF CHALLENGES: FIVE-YEAR RESULTS

Report of President of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine Academician Anatoly ZAGORODNY at the session of the General Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, October 6, 2025*

Highly esteemed colleagues! Highly esteemed participants of the General Meeting!

Over the past five years, we faced things that no one could have foreseen — a pandemic, a full-scale war, destruction and losses. Yet, despite everything, the research work was on. We worked during the pandemic, when the whole world was searching for new ways to fight it. We worked during the war — under shelling and amid air raid sirens, often without electricity and heat.

The Academy managed to combine loyalty to its scientific mission with the real needs of the state and society, demonstrating its ability to act under the greatest challenges. This is the best proof that it is alive and capable of fulfilling its mission.

* Оригінал доповіді див. Загородній А.Г. Академія в часи викликів: підсумки п'ятиріччя (доповідь на звітній сесії Загальних зборів НАН України 6 жовтня 2025 р.). *Вісник Національної академії наук України*. 2025. № 11. С. 11—19. https://doi.org/10.15407/visn2025.11.011

Today we are here to sum up this difficult but important five-year period, and to determine guidelines for the future.

Results of the Academy's activities in 2020—2025 were elaborated on in the reports of the heads of sections and academic secretaries of the divisions of the NAS of Ukraine at Presidium meetings. As parts of these materials have already been published, in this report I am going to focus on essential outcomes and most significant achievements.

The most convincing evidence of the Academy's strength are its results. Over these years, our scientists could preserve high research performance and present to the world numerous discoveries that strengthened the merit of our science. We also took care of the relevance of research and practical significance of its results: priorities were set in cooperation with the state and the defense sector, with special emphasis on artificial intelligence, quantum technologies, social resilience and the challenges of war.

These strategic orientations outlined the research contours, and the efforts of Academy scientists were embodied in remarkable results in various fields.

Mathematicians advanced the approach to solving the Cauchy problem for multidimensional nonlinear systems and created models of diffusion in porous media. They developed mathematically substantiated models for forecasting catastrophic phenomena in complex environments, from hydrodynamics to financial markets, and algorithms for optimizing transport flows in megacities.

Computer scientists created intelligent systems relying on supercomputers and unique theoretical developments: an algorithm for quantum computations, and a new theory of integration of rapidly oscillating functions, already used in the field of cybersecurity. They designed systems for big data analysis for critical infrastructure, pattern recognition methods for medical diagnostics, and comprehensive software solutions for modeling in nuclear power engineering.

Scientists in mechanics created advanced concepts of fracture mechanics for viscoelastic and composite materials, proposed methods for monitoring the life of complex technical systems, and explored unique properties of auxetic metamaterials. They brought forward new approaches to increasing the reliability of aircraft and spacecraft structures, developed methods for assessing the durability of power equipment, and proposed engineering solutions for protecting critical bridge structures in the war zone.

In physics and astronomy, NAS scientists constructed a model of Bose-condensed matter to describe galactic nuclei, found a new invariant of the Dirac equation, discovered new pulsars using the UTR-2 radio telescope, and explained the unusual spectra of M dwarfs. New results produced in the field of quantum materials, plasma processes, and physics of micro-world enabled to expand the knowledge of the structure of matter and its properties at high energy densities.

Earth scientists proposed a new paradigm for the origin of hydrocarbons, created databases for predicting the movement of Chornobyl radionuclides, monitored climate change, and recorded the environmental effects of the war. Geophysicists improved methods for exploring subsurface structures for prospecting mineral resource deposits, whereas geographers designed geo-information modeling systems for the prediction of natural risks.

Materials scientists proposed an innovative "lithomimetics" approach to creating internal architectures in metals, enabling to obtain new high-strength, highly ductile and biocompatible materials. Their developments included ultralight high-temperature ceramics with high heat and oxidation resistance for spacecraft and gas turbine engines, high-entropy alloys, composite coatings for aerospace vehicles, biocompatible alloys for implants, new magnetic materials for the energy sector.

Energy scientists and nuclear engineers focused the effort on the safety and efficiency of critical infrastructure. When exploring emergency cooling of nuclear equipment by means of advanced nanofluids, they were first to demonstrate nanofluids' ability to cool overheated surfaces without a boiling crisis. They designed a vacuum-arc process for deposition of protective coatings on nuclear fuel claddings, and methods for extending the service life of turbo-generators and transformers.

Chemists created new catalysts and nanomaterials, in particular graphene structures that are not inferior to platinum but have higher stability. They proposed plasma-chemical technologies for purifying radioactive solutions, synthesized nanosorbents for the remediation of the Chornobyl zone, and created hybrid nanocomposites for sensors and systems for obtaining "solar" hydrogen.

Biochemists explored mechanisms of neurodegenerative processes, analyzed the interaction of DNA with nanoparticles, and identified new biological targets for therapeutic agents. Biologists revealed the features of evolutionary and ecological processes, created new plant varieties with increased yields and unique properties, including wheat with colored grain and high antioxidant activity. New bioactive implants, ceramics modified with germanium for the restoration of bone defects, smart hydrogels and liquid wound dressing materials were tested.

Social scientists and humanities scholars also made an important contribution, with their work becoming a mirror of the time. Sociologists explored the state and behavioral strategies of the Ukrainian society under wartime conditions, examined the mechanisms of social cohesion along with the impact of mass migration and stress factors on demographic processes. Political scientists and legal scholars prepared expert proposals on the reform of public institutions, strengthening the resilience of democracy and legal support for Ukraine's post-war revival. Historians published multivolume works and fundamental encyclopedias, and launched large-scale projects to document

the events of the current Russian–Ukrainian war. Their materials have become a unique evidence for the historical memory, and for demonstrating the truth about the war to the world. Cultural studies scholars and linguists worked on the affirmation of the Ukrainian identity and the formation of a modern humanitarian discourse; they compiled new dictionaries, reference books, and made series of publications consolidating national values in the global context. Economists proposed concepts for the transformation of the Ukrainian economy, models for the development of industry and reconstruction of infrastructure, and elaborated strategies for circular economy and energy independence. Demographers produced forecasts for overcoming the consequences of the war and restoring the labor force.

All the above is an example of how social sciences and humanities at the Academy not merely reflect on dramatic changes but also lay the intellectual foundation for Ukraine's recovery.

Our institutions provided continuous scientific support for the energy, aerospace, machine-building, metallurgical, defense, and many other strategic sectors of the country. A series of applied solutions were implemented and already introduced into production on line of general agreements and cooperation programs with "Pivdenne" (Yuzhnoye) Design Office, Antonov State Enterprise, Zaporizhzhia "Progress" Machine-Building Design Bureau named after Academician O.H. Ivchenko, State Enterprise Research and Production Complex for Gas Turbine Building "Zoria"—"Mashproekt", JSC "Motor Sich", State Enterprise "NNEGC Energoatom", "Arsenal" Design Bureau, "Luch State Design Bureau", State Enterprise "Research and Design Center for Shipbuilding", and "Pivdenkabel" plant.

Among these results are software and methodological support for logging of oil and gas wells, intelligent fiber-optic diagnostic systems for cable lines, which are mass-produced by "Pivdenkabel" plant, alongside with robotic complexes and methods for restoring worn-out parts for industrial enterprises. In mechanical engineering, new design solutions for steam turbines and components of gas turbine engines, increasing their reliability and service life, were brought to the industrial level.

In cooperation with "Pivdenne" Design Office, software complexes for computational support to the operation of "Cyclone-4M" rocket systems were created, with methods of testing improved. In conjunction with State Enterprises "Antonov" and "Ivchenko-Progress", new aircraft materials and methods for predicting the limits of aerodynamic stability of the working blades of fans and compressors were developed, enabling to significantly reduce the design time and enhance the safe operation of engines. Applied research in gas and turbine engineering was conducted for State Enterprise "Zoria"—"Mashproekt", and solutions to improve the reliability of marine power plants were found for the shipbuilding industry.

In the energy sector, our scientists provided scientific and engineering support for the switchover of nuclear power plant units to the fuel produced by Westinghouse, and developed a project for domestic production of absorbing elements for reactor control and protection systems, which became a step towards Ukraine's energy independence. Also, biogas generation technologies were installed, which have already produced billions of kWh of electricity; the first national standards for smart grids were enforced; solutions to increase the reliability of hydrogen pipelines, and applied projects for rapid recovery of the operation of heat and power plants after shelling were developed.

The full-scale war became a turning point, as the Ukrainian society began to expect from science both new knowledge and rapid practical solutions for the front. The Academy rose to this challenge. It drastically refocused a significant part of research. Academy's institutions work in close cooperation with the General Staff, the Ministry of Defense, military institutes and units. The themes of research and engineering programs are now determined in permanent dialogue with entities is charge with the army needs. Such cooperation made the Academy more flexible, capable of quick response to the needs and prompt adaptation of research to the demands of the time.

The results of this work cover a great variety of areas, from unmanned systems and high-precision weapons to new materials, aviation technology, ammunition, and military medicine. In particular, Academy scientists created software solutions for drone swarms control, developed computer vision systems, as well as technologies for detecting explosive objects and mapping minefields using unmanned aerial vehicles. Their developments include algorithmic support for missile guidance, photo-detectors and materials for infrared homing heads, and anti-bleak coverings for optic systems; electronic warfare system and anti-drone rifles, handed over to frontline brigades. For air force needs, they created new technologies for processing heat-resistant alloys and for manufacturing aircraft engine parts from titanium alloys by 3D printing. Our specialists developed technologies increasing the efficiency of shells, and proposed materials enhancing the damaging effect of ammunition.

For military medicine, Academy scientists created bioactive implants for restoring large bone defects, and new pharmacotherapy agents to help servicemen suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. They developed a unique endoscopic magnetic instrument for removing metal fragments from the pleural or abdominal cavity, as well as laparoscopic magnetic surgical instruments recognized by an international award of the Society of Military Surgeons of the USA; created a gel and a "liquid bandage" for treating skin injuries in field conditions, with antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and reparative effects. Innovative bioengineering materials based on "smart" hydrogels with gold nanoparticles have already been used in manufacturing implants

for reconstructive facial surgery. These materials, possessing anti-tumor and antimicrobial properties, have successfully passed preclinical trials.

These examples are only a small part of what the Academy is doing today to strengthen the defense capacity of the state. Our task is to continue and expand this work with maximum efficiency.

Importantly, our scientists did not wait for formal assignments. They offered ready-made solutions, gave advice, helped military units, sometimes literally "off the wheels" handing over their developments for use. The Academy could become a platform enabling to immediately transform results of basic research into defense technologies. An important step in this direction was organization of specialized exhibitions of defense R&D, at which we presented out institutions' results designed to enhance the security and defense capacity of Ukraine.

Meanwhile, the financial support for defense R&D was significantly increased. The funding of the targeted program on technology developments for the defense sector has more than doubled in recent years. This enabled to expand the scope of work, to accelerate the creation of the most promising developments, and to ensure their practical implementation.

This work has not gone unnoticed. The society and the state have seen that the Academy is not only a center of science but also a strategic resource of the country. We strengthened our authority in the public administration and in the security sector, becoming a reliable partner in the most responsible areas.

Despite all the challenges, the Academy has remained an integral part of the global research area. We could preserve and expand our traditional partnerships, demonstrating that we are capable of high performance even in such extremely difficult conditions. Our teams were engaged in leading international projects, from experiments in the LHCb and ALICE (CERN) and CBM (FAIR) collaborations to research on thermonuclear fusion at European and Asian facilities, from observations of the Universe with James Webb Space Telescope to genetic and biomedical programs with leading universities of the world.

The Academy actively engaged in the EU framework programs *Horizon Europe* and *Euratom* and in international security-related initiatives, in particular the NATO *Science for Peace and Security* program. Over 50 projects involving our institutions are currently being on, with five national contact points hosted by Academy institutions. Thanks to the support of international foundations and partners, Ukrainian scientists could obtain research grants, funds for renovation of infrastructure and modern equipment. The Polish Academy of Sciences, the US National Academy of Sciences and European academies have funded dozens of joint projects, and contests have enabled Ukrainian teams to preserve and develop their potential. The cooperation with Germany enabled us to open centers of advanced research, launch

projects with DESY and the German Research Foundation, and sign memoranda with the Max Planck Society and the Leopoldina Academy.

A significant result was numerous joint publications of our scientists with foreign colleagues in the most distinguished journals of the world, making our achievements visible on the global arena. At the same time, the Academy integrated into the European open science cloud infrastructure, providing our researchers with access to a unified national information space. We participated in drafting UNESCO documents on supporting Ukraine's scientific ecosystem and ensuring the safety of scientists, as well as in international initiatives to assess the war damage.

The scientific diplomacy was of particular importance in this period. The Academy could become the voice of Ukraine in the world of science: at international congresses, symposia and meetings, we presented research results, but also conveyed the truth about the war, about the destruction of research infrastructure, and about the resilience of Ukrainian scientists.

Publishing activities remained an important part of our work. Over five years, Academy institutions prepared more than 2,000 scientific books, including more than 1,500 monographs and about 500 collections. Nearly 300 monographs by Academy authors were printed by leading foreign publishers. We could publish an average of 40 Academy journals per year, five of them in English. Altogether, our publications appeared in more than 280 academic editions, of which 200 are included in the List of Scientific Professional Editions; 67 of our journals are indexed in Web of Science and Scopus. Despite the war and limited resources, the Academy could maintain the publishing activity and adopt current formats of open science: it created a universal online platform for NAS journals and an English-language portal of scientific books, making the results of our research more visible globally.

No less important is that the Academy was able to change from within. We updated the Statute, enshrining democratic governance procedures and expanding the rights of the teams in the election of institute directors. Forty-six new directors have already been elected under the new procedure, enabling to combine the continuity with the openness to a new generation of managers. Elections to the Academy membership by age quotas could reduce the average age of academicians by four years and of corresponding members by seven. Hence, we are gradually overcoming the age imbalance and opening the way for the younger generation.

An important step was the adoption of new approaches to performance evaluation of research institutions. We have moved closer to European practices, where the quality, practical relevance, and international visibility of research come to the fore. This was a difficult but necessary step: where there were no results, we had the courage to acknowledge it. The evaluation made some institutions change the research profile, others be assigned new tasks,

and still others be closed. These are painful but honest decisions giving evidence that the Academy is able to take responsibility.

The evaluation results gave us grounds for further optimization of the Academy structure. Five research institutions were liquidated, ten merged with stronger ones, four consolidated, and five had the research agenda updated and their names changed. Six institutions previously subordinated to the Presidium were included in the divisions, and the network of dual subordination streamlined jointly with the Ministry of Education and Science. The trial and production facilities were optimized as well, with more than 160 factories that had long since lost their connection with R&D transferred to the State Property Fund, and several more organizations had the operation ceased. Besides that, the management of property was regularized, with hundreds of real estate objects and land plots registered, and some premises not in exploitation repurposed or transferred to other institutes.

To improve our funding schemes, we began a gradual alignment of basic funding with the results of the official attestation and internal academic evaluation: we used such an approach in recent years in distributing the share by which the basic funding of institutions was increased. Consequently, the resource allocation now depends on the results of performance evaluation of institutions, their staff capacity, and development prospects. The procedure for competitive selection of research projects was improved, with creating a database of independent experts, to ensure transparency and soundness of decisions. We moved away from the practice of scattering financial resources, in order to concentrate support on the research with real breakthrough potentials; we abandoned the formation of targeted programs at division level, thus streamlining the support of important research areas. This is by no means a revolution but a consistent evolution, which, however, is gradually making the Academy more modern and effective.

The Academy could significantly consolidate its research and expert activities, and interactions with the governance bodies. Over five years, we prepared almost 8,000 expert opinions, analytical materials and proposals for the government, the Parliament, and the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. These documents dealt with development strategies, security, and innovation. It was in 2024 that the Academy was designated, by a corresponding law of Ukraine, as the main expert institution for legal scrutiny of draft laws. We concluded a number of agreements and memoranda with ministries and governmental agencies. Our scientists, working on boards, expert councils and commissions of various public authorities, are continuously involved in shaping the state policy. At critical moments, such as that after the destruction of the Kakhovka Hydropower Plant, it was the Academy that first provided the government with clear conclusions and recommendations. During the COVID-19 pandemic, our scientists developed forecasts for the spread of the disease, proved to be close to the actual development of

events; they consulted the government and the public, and developed test systems. Later, during the war years, the Academy prepared a "Vision of Post-War Recovery", which defined the role of R&D in the national reconstruction effort, from energy and industry modernization of to the environmental safety and the innovation-driven economy. We carried out calculations of economic losses due to the war, analyzed problems of security at community level, restoration of infrastructure, environmental threats and innovation prospects.

The Academy adopted new management tools. The Scientific and Technical Council was created, to unite representatives of the government, parliamentary committees, leading companies, and branch academies. Its effort aims to intensify the involvement of our institutions in solving economic and social problems, and to streamline the implementation of R&D. It provided a platform for discussions on creating innovation clusters, attracting investment in R&D, and building partnerships with business and industry. Scientific coordination councils at the Academy's sections also play an important role. They set new interdisciplinary programs, coordinate basic research, and organize competitions under the program 6541230. We have also created a reserve of managerial personnel by involving young researchers who have already proven their professional and organizational abilities. This opens the way for a new generation of leaders in R&D.

Despite the war, the Academy continued to modernize its infrastructure. We allocated almost 300 million hryvnias for the purchase and repair of equipment and instruments, created an open science infrastructure with repositories, archives and platforms integrated into the European area. Our institutions gained access to supercomputers, laboratories and databases in international research infrastructures.

Supporting young scientists is our strategic priority. From 2021 to 2024, we implemented 109 projects of youth laboratories and groups with a total budget of over 153 million hryvnias. In 2025, further 74 projects were being on with a budget of over 53 million hryvnias. In parallel, young researchers carried out nearly two hundred individual research projects, and a new competition would provide funding for another seventy. We support the participation of young scientists in national and international contests and scholarship programs. Three hundred young researchers receive scholarships from the President of Ukraine every year, and 320 more receive scholarships from the NAS of Ukraine. A postdoctoral research program has been in place since 2021: 29 young researchers have already taken advantage of it; most of them have successfully found employment at our institutes. Fifteen scholarships named after Academician Borys Paton were established in the same year for the most talented young candidates and doctors of sciences.

The integration of R&D and education holds a special place. Dozens of cooperation agreements with universities were concluded, more than 20 new re-

search & education entities established, hundreds of joint research themes and projects carried out, and dozens of monographs published. The Kyiv Academic University has become the main platform for training young researchers by modern education & research programs; specialized departments have been opened at leading institutes of the Academy. In this way, we are building an integrated ecosystem of research & education that works for the future of the country.

We do understand that the youth shape the future face of Ukrainian science. Our task is to provide them with resources, support and confidence that it is possible to build a successful research career in Ukraine.

The Academy took steps to develop its own innovation infrastructure. A cluster of thirteen Academy institutions laid the basis for creating the *Akadem.City* science park. The *Akadem.City* Association of Academic Cooperation was established for this purpose, with memoranda signed between the Academy, the Kyiv Academic University (KAU) and the Kyiv City Military Administration. The Innovation Center of KAU has already been working to bring R&D to high levels of readiness and commercialization.

We have laid the foundations for innovation clusters in which Academy institutes will work together with industry. It refers to digital technologies, medicine and pharmaceuticals, energy, new materialsб and environmental protection. This is a direct path to making R&D and industry work as a single whole and bring real competitive advantages to the country.

We could significantly improve communication and popularization of science. An updated website has been launched, a YouTube channel created, and the tradition of interviews with leading scientists initiated. A prize "For the Popularization of Science" has been introduced. Details of our institutions' activities in the wartime have been published even on pages of *Science* and *Nature* journals.

We frankly acknowledge that alongside our achievements there are challenges as well. The destruction of infrastructure, the outflow of personnel, the limited funding and the need to modernize management remain our reality.

More than two hundred facilities were damaged or destroyed. Some equipment was lost forever. This is not only a material loss only but also a symbolic one: laboratories and research centers built over decades came under the fire of war.

Thousands of researchers were forced to leave dangerous regions, and hundreds went abroad. We are grateful to the partners who supported our colleagues, but we must think of how to bring these people back into science in Ukraine, and how to preserve the integrity of our scientific schools.

The dynamics of staff are alarming. The number of Academy's employees fell from nearly 28,000 to 24,400 over five years, with the research staff reduced from 14,500 to 13,200. The number of Candidates of Sciences and Doctors of Philosophy decreased by 1.9 %, and the number of Doctors of

Sciences — by 3 %. This is despite the fact that over the last five years our researchers defended 305 doctoral and 883 candidate (PhD) dissertations. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of employees without a scientific degree — almost by 20 %. The situation is no better with the influx of young people: the number of young researchers decreased by one-third in 2024 compared to 2021, and the number of young Candidates of Sciences by more than one-quarter. Such dynamics indicate not just a loss of personnel but a systemic threat to the future research capacity of Ukraine.

The financial situation remains no less difficult. The Academy's budget increased from 5.1 to 7.4 billion hryvnias over five years, but given inflation, this dynamic failed to ensure real development. Nearly 80 % of funds are traditionally allocated for salaries with payroll accruals, while less than 10 % remain for equipment, repairs and infrastructure. The average salary in the Academy in the reporting period increased from 9,600 to 14,800 hryvnias per month, or by half, while the average monthly salary across the economy almost doubled — from 11,600 to 21,500 hryvnias. Our funding per researcher is nine times lower than that in EU countries. The Academy institutions could attract nearly three billion hryvnias of extra budgetary funds from contracts, international grants, and partnerships with business. However, this is obviously insufficient to compensate for the deficit of budget funding, and to ensure further development of the Academy's research infrastructure.

Wartime dictates strict priorities, and we understand that the main resources are allocated for defense. Yet, this does not resolve the need for systemic funding of R&D. When there is no R&D, there will be no development of the economy, security or medicine. Today we must jointly seek for new models of support, from state programs to partnerships with businesses and international foundations.

There are organizational challenges as well. The Academy must become even more open, modern and flexible in its decisions. We have already taken steps in this direction, but the road is still far from complete. We need further modernization of the management system, of performance evaluation, and of communication with society.

Today we are speaking primarily about results. Yet, every result opens the door to the future. The Academy has much work ahead: restoring destroyed infrastructure, supporting young researchers, seeking for new funding models, and further strengthening of international partnerships. The main task, however, is to preserve and increase what we could gain in the most difficult times: unity, resilience, and the ability of science to serve society.

Five years is not a long time in history, but it is a great deal on the scale of human effort. We have traveled this path together. So, we can say with dignity: the Academy has stood firm, has worked for the state, and has proved that it is needed by Ukraine.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all our scientists — to those who work in laboratories, those who develop new technologies, and those who defend our country at the front.

I would especially like to highlight the enormous volunteer work of our teams. The Academy institutions not only created own developments for the Armed Forces of Ukraine, but massively supplied them to the front. These include mobile power sources based on solar panels, portable water purification systems, special ceramic plates for body armor, 3D-printed parts for military equipment and medical devices, medical immobilization pneumatic splints for temporary fixation of injured limbs and the transportation of wounded people with minimal trauma, smart sensors for environmental monitoring, along with unique materials for camouflage and protection of equipment, including tens of thousands of square meters of camouflage nets. The military also received special generators and stove-power units developed at the Academy, providing both heat and electricity. Our engineers designed and supplied communication devices, components for unmanned complexes, and charging systems for drones and thermal imagers. They manufactured equipment for military hospitals, from surgical instruments to implants for reconstructive surgery.

Financial support was no less significant. Academy teams raised funds for unmanned aerial vehicles, radios, vehicles, thermal imagers, gear, camouflage nets, and trench candles. Academy members donated their monthly stipends to the army needs. Thousands of researchers contributed their salaries, bonuses, scholarships, trade union dues or parts of their grants for defense. The total estimated amount of this assistance is tens of millions of hryvnias.

Our researchers helped internally displaced persons, supported liberated communities, and contributed to the restoration of schools, libraries and parks in frontline regions.

You are the heart of the Academy. We bow our heads in memory of our colleagues who died from enemy attacks or on the battlefield.

Our special gratitude is due to the Armed Forces of Ukraine. It is thanks to their courage and sacrifice that we have the opportunity to work, to continue research, and to build the future. All our achievements of these years were possible only because they were protecting us from the enemy.

New challenges lie ahead. I am convinced that together we can make the Academy even stronger, more modern and even more useful for the state and society. For the strength of the Academy lies in its people, in their devotion to science and to Ukraine.

Thank you for your work, for your support, and for your trust. Once and again, I thank our warriors, who every day give us the opportunity to be here and to work for Victory.

Glory to Ukraine!