## I. General considerations

The Scientific Council takes note of the comprehensive report by the JINR Director, G. Trubnikov, covering the decisions of the latest session of the Committee of Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the JINR Member States (25 March 2025), the results of the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of JINR for 2024–2030, the progress in the realization of the projects included in the Topical Plan for 2025 as well as recent events in JINR's scientific activities and international cooperation.

The Scientific Council endorses comprehensive work by the JINR Directorate to strengthen partnership with JINR Member States (the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Mongolia, the Republic of Uzbekistan) and Associate Members (Serbia, South Africa) and establish new international contacts with France, Mexico, and Japan.

The Scientific Council appreciates deepening ties with Latin America, in particular, significant steps in developing scientific cooperation and partnership in fundamental and applied research between JINR and educational organizations of the Federative Republic of Brazil, such as signing the Memorandum of Understanding between JINR and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation of the Federative Republic of Brazil (MCTI). Also, The Scientific Council endorses the Renewal of the General Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Cuba and JINR aimed at expanding Cuba's participation in the Institute and signed by the University of Havana and JINR in February 2025.

The Scientific Council welcomes the signing of the scientific and technical cooperation agreement between JINR and the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in April 2025.

The Scientific Council takes note of the intention of Vietnam to establish, jointly with JINR, the project "Joint Laboratory for Accelerator Technologies and Applications" and the intention of Kazakhstan to establish, jointly with JINR, the project "New Facility at the WWR-K Research Reactor".

The Scientific Council appreciates recent scientific and technical achievements of the Institute such as:

— progress in preparation for the NICA collider commissioning, completion of the assembly of the fast extraction system from the Nuclotron, Nuclotron–collider beamline,

assembly and tests of the collider's cryomagnetic system, launch of the beam transportation channels of the ARIADNA infrastructure to the ISKRA and SIMBO stations;

— installation of 40 Hall sensors in the MPD solenoid and development of a thermal insulation system for the solenoid current lead to start measuring the magnetic field map at operating currents;

— preparation of the BM@N setup for a Xe beam energy scan from 1.5 to 3 A GeV;

— progress in designing the engineering infrastructure of the SPD experiment and production of the detector prototypes;

— development of the ARIADNA collaboration and its research programme, commissioning of the target station for long-term exposure (SLTE), as well as commissioning of the sample preparation laboratory for collaborating institutions;

— the Institute's contribution to the work of CERN collaborations at the LHC on the second phase of upgrading the ATLAS and CMS detectors, as well as obtaining new results in the CERN-SPS experiments;

— progress in development of the Baikal–GVD deep-water neutrino telescope that currently consists of 14 clusters with the underwater structure comprising almost 4300 optical modules;

— successful development of the shore and research infrastructure for the Baikal–GVD project;

— effective participation of JINR in the experiments at the Kalinin Nuclear Power Plant: in the nuGEN experiment, some of the world's best limits on the neutrino magnetic moment and millicharge have been obtained; in the DANSS experiment, long-term diagnostics of reactor operation using antineutrinos has been demonstrated for the first time in the world;

— successful participation of JINR in the JUNO advanced experiment with reactor neutrinos, which will remain a leader in this field of research for the next decade and has already begun data taking;

— important results in applied investigations for home-developed new technologies, such as the COFE technology for a compact reactor neutrino detector developed at DLNP;

— carrying out of an experiment in collaboration with the IMP CAS, China, to study the volatility and adsorption on a gold surface of superheavy elements of copernicium

($^{283}$Cn with a half-life of 3.81 s) and flerovium ($^{287}$Fl, half-life is 0.36 s) formed in the $^{48}$Ca + $^{242}$Pu fusion reaction;

— active development of the SHE Factory: assembling and commissioning of a new 28-GHz ECR ion source and work on the certification of the SHE Factory experimental halls to Class 1 radiation safety standards;

— completion of commissioning work at the upgraded U-400M accelerator and the optimization of its different regimes for the production of primary and secondary beams, as well as preparation for the experimental programme aimed to study light nuclei at the boundaries of nucleon stability;

— completion of the construction of the new DC-140 accelerator complex for applied research;

— continuation of the construction of the new experimental building of the U-400R accelerator complex, which is scheduled to be completed in 2026, as well as parallel underway work on the construction of new experimental setups;

— successful work of the Bogoliubov Laboratory of Theoretical Physics and interesting selected results in nuclear and condensed matter physics, presented in the report by the JINR Director;

— restart and active development of the User Programme at IBR-2, which provides access to a unique neutron infrastructure for scientists from JINR Member States and other countries;

— reliable and normal operation of both cryogenic neutron moderators at IBR-2 in 2025, which significantly expanded its experimental possibilities;

— determining the directions of scientific investigations and conceptual design for the new advanced pulsed neutron source at JINR FLNP;

— successful development of the JINR MICC, including the enlargement of the GPU component of the Govorun supercomputer, which opens up new opportunities for applying machine learning methods in particle physics; enhancement of the computing power and performance of the Tier1 grid site; commissioning of the dedicated data storages (EOS) for the MPD and SPD experiments;

— development of all-institute digital services within the JINR Digital EcoSystem: filling of the repository of JINR staff members' publications and its integration with the PIN2 system, elaboration of an information system for distance learning and knowledge control on radiation safety, etc.;

— development of a fundamentally new radiobiological approach to increase the biological efficiency of radiopharmaceuticals used in nuclear medicine, and advances in

the numerical simulations of radiation safety and future radiobiological experiments with heavy ion beams at the applied research stations of the NICA complex;

— successful implementation of the scientific programme on radiation research in life sciences and 20th anniversary of the Laboratory of Radiation Biology;

— active scientific and educational activities of the JINR University Centre and the effectiveness of JINR international educational programmes aimed at attracting young people to the Institute and training personnel in the interests of JINR partners.

The Scientific Council notes the successful launch and dynamic development of the new JINR online scientific journal “Natural Science Review”. The Scientific Council will enhance its informational support to the JINR’s initiative in developing the scientific journal under the Diamond Open Access model to attract leading scientists worldwide, first of all from JINR member and partner states, as authors and members of the NSR International Editorial Board.

The Scientific Council support work to prepare for the opening in JINR a new theme on beam physics and accelerator R&D and technologies in order to coordinate priorities and resources and establish close JINR interlaboratory cooperation with involvement of research centres in Member States.

The Scientific Council congratulates G. Trubnikov on his election as JINR Director for a second five-year term of office starting from January 2026.

**II. Discussions of the Director’s report**

After the report by the JINR Director, G. Trubnikov, the members of the Scientific Council asked the following questions, which were then answered by the Director.

M. Spiro has congratulated the JINR Director, G. Trubnikov, on his re-election for a second term, thanked him for the brilliant presentation and noted the achievements of JINR and its scientific openness. Professor Spiro has also asked whether scientists from Russia and Belarus are currently allowed to work on CERN experiments. G. Trubnikov has answered that this issue depends entirely on the decision of the CERN Council. Scientific Agencies of Russia and Belarus and researchers are ready to cooperate with CERN and have never rejected it. At present, participation is partial, only for those scientists who have affiliation with JINR. For half a year, this system worked successfully, but since July 2025, CERN has been requiring full affiliation with JINR. The JINR Directorate hopes that CERN’s position will change and make these restrictions more flexible. In addition, JINR cannot include new scientists to the collaborations at CERN, because the list of JINR participants is fixed as of 2023. The

Institute hopes that those limitations will be released in order to allow new researchers, young scientists and students to join the CERN research programme.

R. Tsenov asked three questions: how does the JINR Directorate plan to compensate for the budget deficit for 2025; what work is expected for the new committee on life sciences; when is the beam collision expected at NICA? G. Trubnikov answered that there are three ways to reduce the budget deficit: firstly, actual expenses are expected to be less than planned; secondly, due to income from non-budgetary accounts; thirdly, negotiations are underway with the Russian government on its debt repayment to JINR. As early as 8–10 years ago, the question arose of organizing an interlaboratory committee on life sciences to coordinate R&D in this field, which are carried out in various JINR laboratories as internal projects – FLNR, FLNP, VBLHEP, LRB, MLIT. Based on the results of this committee's work, a special programme committee on life sciences (PAC) could be created at JINR in 2–3 years. The collision of heavy ion beams at NICA is expected in November 2025.

Zhao Hongwei asked about the progress of preparations for experiments at the NICA collider. The JINR Director replied that in May–August of this year, during the construction of the first half of the collider's ring, the team overcame many technical difficulties, so the second half of the ring, believe, will be commissioned much faster. The priority task is to install first detectors in MPD and to measure luminosity of colliding beams with detectors already installed inside cryostat at interaction point. Basic physics data from MPD is expected in February–March next year. The most interesting and intriguing results in 2025 we are expecting from fixed target experiments on BM@N with a GeV xenon beam.

Ch. Stoyanov asked about the status of the applied project for beam transportation channels at NICA (i. e. "Energy–Transmutation"). V. Kekelidze and O. Belov have commented that the detector is ready, and the preparation of the setup is on schedule.

A. M. Cetto congratulated the JINR Director on his re-election for a second term, noting his effectiveness and diplomatic qualities in this position, and also asked about the progress of the creation of research infrastructure on Lake Baikal. Professor Cetto also proposed, as part of the celebration of the 70th anniversary of JINR, to highlight the increase of collaboration in JINR laboratories as well as in the Member States, and asked for details on the new JINR's park of science and technology. G. Trubnikov replied that winter in 2025 was abnormally warm and there was thin ice on Baikal, so work on developing the infrastructure was difficult. But we expect (by climate forecast) the winter in 2026 should be normal and the work will be continued (also using garlands

yet prepared for 2025). The new JINR park is planned to be created in Dubna on the territories on both banks of the Volga River, the territory for it has already been allocated by the Russian Government. It will include a new generation research university where students will study advanced scientific and technical areas (IT, nuclear methods, biotechnology, aviation systems, etc.), work research laboratories and live in modern urban social infrastructure. Many countries, including Russia, India, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Vietnam, China, are interested in participating in this initiative and are willing to conduct modern research in the field of physics, to educate and train experts in the transfer of knowledge from fundamental research to high-tech industries.

**III. Recommendations of the Programme Advisory Committees taken at the meetings in June 2025**

The Scientific Council takes note of the recommendations made by the PACs at their meetings in June 2025, as reported at this session by I. Tserruya, Chair of the PAC for Particle Physics, V. Nesvizhevsky, Chair of the PAC for Nuclear Physics, and D. L. Nagy, Chair of the PAC for Condensed Matter Physics.

Particle physics

The Scientific Council shares the PAC's grief over the passing of H. Gutbrod and L. Jenkovszky. They were long-time members of the PAC PP and strong supporters of JINR and the NICA project.

The Scientific Council acknowledges the progress achieved in the realization of the Nuclotron-NICA project, including the optimization of particle dynamics in the Booster, completion of the assembly of the fast extraction system from the Nuclotron, and preparation for the Nuclotron cryomagnetic system operation. Construction work on installing the Nuclotron-Collider beamline has been completed in Building 1. The Collider beamline assembly is progressing well: vacuum tests of the Collider's west arc and its cryomagnetic system assembly are in the final stage, and the NICA beam commissioning is still anticipated before the end of the year.

The Scientific Council appreciates the progress in the implementation of the BM@N project: calibration of the time-of-flight system and development of centrality determination methods in Xe-CsI collisions at the energy of 3.8 A GeV; reprocessing of the data on the MLIT and VBLHEP computers with improved reconstruction methods and new calibration constants; publication of a paper on the production of protons, deuterons, and tritons in interactions with argon nuclei at 3.2 A GeV.

The Scientific Council notes that the MPD experimental facility is at the final stage of construction; the detector commissioning is planned to start at the end of 2025 with all detector subsystems of the first phase of MPD. An extensive work is ongoing on the commissioning of the solenoidal superconducting magnet. Preparations for magnetic field measurements, using the mapper manufactured by Budker INP, began in the summer of 2025. They will continue several months in different field configurations. A comprehensive programme of physics feasibility studies of the MPD facility has been carried out, and the detector performance for the measurement of various observables for collider and fixed-target modes of operation has been studied. The MPD collaboration has published two papers on these studies.

The Scientific Council is pleased to note that several production sites for the SPD detector subsystems are currently being deployed and documentation for the construction of a superconducting solenoid is being prepared. A prototype of the zero-degree calorimeter has already been installed in the collider ring near the SPD interaction point; a second prototype is expected to be installed soon. A dedicated 7.2 PB data storage facility for SPD has been deployed at MLIT. Work continues to update the physics program for the first phase of the experiment.

The Scientific Council supports the PAC's recommendation to extend the project "Development of a physics program and detectors for experiments at CEPC" (former name "Development of a particle registration technique in future experiments with the participation of JINR") for the period 2026–2027. The goal of this project is to prepare proposals for the physics research programme, participate in software development and theoretical calculations, and conduct a series of R&D studies of detectors for experiments at the planned circular electron-positron collider CEPC. The JINR group is optimally composed to solve all the tasks set in the project. Over the next two years, conditions will be laid for JINR's future long-term participation in experiments at CEPC, subject to approval of the construction of this accelerator by the Chinese government in 2026.

The Scientific Council appreciates the new results obtained by the JINR group participating in the ALICE experiment in the study of femtoscopic correlations of kaon pairs in p-p, p-Pb, Pb-Pb interactions, vector meson production in coherent photoproduction processes in ultraperipheral Pb-Pb collisions, Σ-hyperon production in p-p interactions, and development of a three-component thermal model. The results of these analyses were presented at various conferences and published in scientific journals. The JINR group will participate in the development and maintenance of the

new fast interaction trigger, and in supporting the operation of the ALICE GRID system at JINR. The Scientific Council supports the PAC's recommendation to extend the participation of the JINR group in the ALICE experiment for the period 2026–2030.

The Scientific Council notes with satisfaction the results obtained by the JINR group participating in the ATLAS experiment at the LHC. The JINR group participated in the measurement of the Higgs boson production cross section in gluon-gluon and vector boson fusion processes, and the measurement of heavy quark Yukawa couplings with the Higgs boson produced in association with gauge bosons. Significant results were obtained in the analysis of the resonance production of J/ψ-J/ψ and J/ψ-ψ(2S) near thresholds in ATLAS. The JINR team is actively involved in the development and support of the ATLAS software. A significant contribution has been made in the upgrade of various detector subsystems, which will be continued during Phase-II of the ATLAS detector upgrade, including participation in the development and construction of the High-Granularity Timing Detector. The Scientific Council supports the PAC's recommendation to extend the JINR participation in the ATLAS experiment within the framework of the single project "ATLAS. Upgrade of the ATLAS Detector and Physics Research at the LHC" for the period 2026–2030.

The Scientific Council acknowledges the results of the JINR group taking part in the CMS experiment within the framework of two projects, "CMS" and "Upgrade of the CMS detector" and supports their merging into a single project, "Physics studies with the CMS experiment and the second phase of detector upgrade for operation at high luminosity conditions". The Council acknowledges the significant contribution of the JINR group to the maintenance and operation of the hadron calorimeter and the CMS endcap muon system during the RUN3 data-taking period. The JINR Tier-1 and Tier-2 GRID centres were actively and continuously used for processing and storing experimental data from the CMS detector. As part of the CMS upgrade for operation at the high-luminosity conditions of the HL–LHC, the JINR group is actively involved in developing the high-granularity calorimeter and upgrading the endcap muon system. The Scientific Council notes with satisfaction the large number of publications with key contributions from JINR physicists and supports the PAC's recommendation to extend the participation of the JINR group in the CMS experiment for the period 2026–2030.

Nuclear physics

The Scientific Council greatly appreciates the scientific significance of investigations of the chemical and physical properties of superheavy elements (SHE) at FLNR. The four-week experiment aimed at studying the chemical properties of

superheavy elements Cn and Fl has been completed. At the moment, the experimental data is being analyzed. Furthermore, offline test measurements are being conducted using the gas catcher, and work continues to develop construction documentation for the components of the multi-reflection time-of-flight mass spectrometer for precision measurements of SHE masses. The Scientific Council notes the importance of further work aimed at studying the physical and chemical properties of the heaviest elements at the existing separators and separators being developed, and the detection systems of the SHE Factory.

The Scientific Council takes note of the report considered by the PAC for Nuclear Physics on the status of the project “Modernization of the EG-5 accelerator and its experimental infrastructure” at FLNP JINR for the period from 2023 to 2025 and recognizes the progress made. The EG-5 electrostatic accelerator is part of the modern park of JINR basic facilities and remains one of the most effective and convenient nuclear physics instruments. Currently, the main service systems of the EG-5 accelerator (vacuum system, gas-cylinder equipment, etc.) have been modernized, and the aimed technical parameters have almost been achieved. The Scientific Council endorses the PAC’s recommendation to resume work on EG-5 in its basic configuration until the preparation of new elements of the high-voltage system, such as the ion source and the accelerator tube, is completed, and to continue work on upgrading EG-5, including the replacement of the high-voltage system in 2026–2027.

The Scientific Council notes that the development of a world-class ultracold neutron source at JINR is an important task, and supports opening the new project “Development of the concept of an ultracold neutron UCN source at the IBR-2 pulsed reactor”. The aim of the project is to develop a concept of a world-class UCN source profiting from the achieved pulse neutron flux at IBR-2. The conceptual design of the source is based on a number of engineering solutions with no analogy in the world practice. Upon completion of the project, a prototype of the source will be manufactured, which will allow testing the correctness of the proposed technical solutions, as well as conducting experimental studies necessary to develop a full-fledged concept for the designed source.

The Scientific Council underlines the importance of developing new infrastructure for radiobiological research at JINR, and supports opening the new project “Creating test benches to check subsystems of the MSC-230 cyclotron”. The construction of the medical superconducting cyclotron MSC-230 and its research infrastructure will allow continuing studies in proton beam therapy, which have been conducted using proton

beams of the Phasotron at JINR DLNP over decades, at a new level. The planned high intensity of the proton beam — with a maximum current of 1 μA in continuous mode and 10 μA in pulsed mode — will make it possible to explore a new method of radiotherapy known as FLASH therapy. The Scientific Council notes the extensive work to prepare for the launch of the MSC-230 cyclotron and welcomes the ambitious plans to launch the cyclotron in 2026.

Condensed matter physics

The Scientific Council notes with satisfaction the successful resumption of operation of the IBR-2 reactor for users, plans to prepare the reactor for the autumn-winter period of operation and the resumption of the FLNP User Programme. The Scientific Council welcomes the inclusion of the Neutron Radiography and Tomography facility in the FLNP User Programme, and shares the PAC opinion on the importance of ensuring prompt access to all facilities included in the FLNP User Programme for external users.

The Scientific Council took note of the PAC recommendations on current state of the complex of cryogenic moderators. The Scientific Council noted that the work on the development of the complex of two cryogenic moderators to provide cold neutrons to practically all IBR-2 research beamlines were successfully completed. Together with the PAC, the Scientific Council considered the decision of the FLNP Directorate to stop work on the third cryogenic moderator to be justified. Therefore, the Scientific Council supports the PAC recommendation on closing the subproject “Construction of a complex of cryogenic moderators at the IBR-2 facility” and the project “Development of the IBR-2 nuclear facility with a complex of cryogenic moderators”, with consideration to their successful implementation. The Scientific Council also agrees with the PAC recommendation to FLNP on the need to continue efforts to attract new IBR-2 users.

The Scientific Council supports the PAC recommendations on the outcome of the spectrometer complex operation after restarting the IBR-2 reactor. The Scientific Council shares the PAC opinion on the need to continue with the full-scale commissioning of the SANSARA instrument.

The Scientific Council took note of the information on the current state of the small angle neutron scattering spectrometer YuMO and high user demand for the spectrometer. Together with the PAC, the Scientific Council supports further efforts on the development of the small-angle scattering method at IBR-2. The Scientific Council also shares the PAC recommendation to continue work on the modernization of the

main parts of the YuMO spectrometer and the development of the sample preparation laboratory.

Considering the discussion at the meeting of PAC members with the JINR Directorate, the Scientific Council took note of the idea of the JINR Director G. Trubnikov, to establish a JINR interlaboratory Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee for life sciences in order to facilitate the elaboration of a coherent and synchronized programme in this field of activity. The Scientific Council shares the opinion of the JINR Directorate and the PAC that the main capabilities of JINR, which could potentially be offered to the global life sciences community, should be focused on the development of unique facilities, providing a wide range of radiation modalities for experiments in biomedical research.

The Scientific Council deeply regrets the passing of E. Krasavin announced in this session and expresses its sympathy to the family.

Reports by young scientists

The Scientific Council followed with interest the reports by young scientists, selected by the PACs for presentation at this session: “Dilepton measurements in the MPD experiment at NICA” by S. P. Rode, “Low-energy spectra of nobelium isotopes” by M. Mardyban, and “Automated segmentation of pores and cracks using a Unet3+ convolutional neural network on neutron, synchrotron, and X-ray tomography data” by B. Bakirov. The Scientific Council thanks the speakers and welcomes such selected reports in the future.

**IV. Memberships of the PACs**

The Scientific Council appoints H. Mkrtchyan (A. I. Alikhanyan National Science Laboratory, Yerevan, Armenia) and G. Rubtsov (Institute for Nuclear Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia) as members of the PAC for Particle Physics for a term of three years.

**V. Scientific reports**

The Scientific Council listened with interest to the scientific report «CAS Institute of Plasma Physics: research and perspectives” presented by Song Yuntao (IPP CAS, China), and to the scientific report “How beautiful is the landscape of superheavy nuclei?!” presented by Kh. Jadambaa (GSI, Germany) and thanks the speakers.

## VI. Awards and prizes

The Scientific Council approves the proposal of the JINR Director, G. Trubnikov, to award the title “Honorary Doctor of JINR” to:

– E. Tomasi-Gustafsson (France) for her contributions to the development of spin physics and hadron structure physics at JINR, as well as to strengthening the international cooperation of the Institute;

– S. Haroutiunian (Armenia) for his contribution to the development of cooperation between JINR and scientific and educational organizations of the Republic of Armenia.

The Scientific Council welcomes the Jury’s decision presented by JINR Director, G. Trubnikov, to award the Oganesson Prize to M. Spiro, N. Tarasova, A. Avetisyan, and A. Semikhatov.

The Scientific Council congratulates M. Frontasyeva (JINR, FLNP) on the award of the V. Dzhelepov Prize for her significant contribution to the development of international programme on the assessment of air quality using neutron activation analysis.

The Scientific Council congratulates the winners of JINR annual prizes for best scientific, methodological, technological, and applied research papers.

## VII. Election and announcement of vacancies in the directorates of JINR Laboratories

The Scientific Council endorsed the appointments of G. Kaminski and A. Karpov as Deputy Directors of the Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions until the completion of the term of service of the current FLNR Director, S. Sidorchuk.

## VIII. General discussion

The Scientific Council appreciates the message from V. Vázquez-Rojas Maldonado, Sub-secretary of Science and Humanities of the Ministry of Science and Humanities, Technology and Innovation (SECIHTI) of the Government of Mexico, dated 10 September 2025, which was read out on her behalf by A. M. Cetto, during the visit of the Mexican delegation to the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, and recommends including this message as an appendix to the Resolution.

## IX. Next sessions of the Scientific Council

The 139th session of the Scientific Council will be held on 19–20 February 2026.

The 140th session of the Scientific Council will be held in September 2026, the dates to be decided at the 139th session.

G. Trubnikov

Chair of the Scientific Council

S. Kilin

Co-chair of the Scientific Council

S. Nedelko

Secretary of the Scientific Council

*Appendix*

The Secretariat of Science, Humanities, Technology, and Innovation (SECIHTI)
Sub-secretariat of Science and Humanities
Mexico City, 10 September 2025

**Speech to be read on behalf of Dr Violeta Vázquez-Rojas Maldonado, Sub-secretary of Science and Humanities of SECIHTI, during the visit of the Mexican delegation to the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR) in Dubna, Russia**

Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

First of all, please accept my sincere apologies for not being able to join you in person on this important occasion. I am truly grateful for the opportunity to have my message read before you, and I deeply appreciate the generosity of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR, in welcoming the Mexican delegation.

It is a great honour for me, as Undersecretary for Science and Humanities of the Government of Mexico, to address you. I would like to begin by expressing my deepest appreciation for your hospitality and for the long-standing spirit of collaboration that JINR has fostered among nations.

Mexico recognizes in JINR a leading international centre in nuclear physics and in the study of the fundamental properties of matter, but also a unique platform of global scientific cooperation. Since its foundation, JINR has demonstrated that knowledge transcends borders and that the great challenges of humanity require collective solutions. This vision resonates profoundly with the principles that guide Mexico's science and technology policy today.

In recent years, the Mexican State has strengthened its commitment to frontier research in physics, nuclear sciences, and related fields. We firmly believe that the exploration of the fundamental laws of matter is not only a matter of intellectual curiosity, but also a strategic investment in the future of humanity. This research inspires technological innovation and opens transformative applications in medicine, energy, industry, information technologies, and sustainable development.

This year, 2025, is particularly significant for us. Through our national research funding programs, Mexico has allocated unprecedented support to basic and frontier science, including projects dedicated to nuclear and particle physics, and to the study of matter at its most elementary levels. Importantly, this support also includes specific initiatives to strengthen the direct collaboration between Mexican scientists and JINR. These projects, funded for the next three years, will strengthen our universities and research centers, while also creating new opportunities for young Mexican scientists to engage in world-class collaborations.

The 2023 Joint Declaration of Intent signed between Mexico and JINR has laid a solid foundation for this cooperation. Renowned Mexican institutions such as UNAM, BUAP, the University of Colima, the Autonomous University of Sinaloa, and Cinvestav are already actively contributing to this collaborative history, especially through their participation in the ambitious NICA project.

For Mexico, scientific diplomacy is a cornerstone of our international action. We are committed to ensuring that cooperation in science remains horizontal, based on reciprocity and mutual respect, and that the benefits of research are shared equitably. We reaffirm our conviction that the peaceful use of science, combined with international solidarity, is essential to address the global challenges of our century.

Looking ahead, we see the collaboration between Mexico and JINR as fertile ground for new discoveries, for the empowerment of young scientists, and for building bridges that strengthen mutual understanding. In this context, we are open to exploring the possibility of formalizing an agreement with JINR, ideally within the framework of a potential visit to Mexico after the upcoming Committee of Plenipotentiaries in Cuba. We see this as an excellent opportunity to deepen our dialogue and strengthen cooperation in our shared scientific agendas.

On behalf of the Government of Mexico, I express my gratitude for this opportunity to deepen our partnership with JINR. I am confident that this cooperation will continue to grow and will produce results of great significance not only for our countries, but for humanity as a whole.

Thank you very much.