

► grant programmes by at least 60 days after the shutdown's end.

Meanwhile, roughly 90 grant-review panels scheduled to meet at the NSF this month have been cancelled, including all those set to take place on 28 January, the first day that many of its employees returned from enforced leave. The NSF also expected to postpone panels scheduled for 29 and 30 January, or to conduct them virtually.

Anne Jefferson, a hydrologist at Kent State University in Ohio, predicts a “frantic scramble to get those really urgent and important things done” as government agencies come back online. She'll be revising the syllabus for a hydrology course she's teaching, to reflect the restoration of federal weather data sets that went offline during the shutdown.

But recovery from the closure is complicated by the knowledge that the government could be shuttered again on 16 February, if politicians cannot resolve an ongoing disagreement about President Donald Trump's demands to construct a wall along the US border with Mexico.

Planetary scientists have indefinitely postponed a conference on lunar resources that was to have taken place in Columbia, Maryland, from 20 to 22 February, for instance.

“Despite the recent announcement of a temporary funding measure to open the government there is no guarantee that this will become permanent,” co-convenor Clive Neal, a lunar scientist at the University of Notre Dame in Indiana, wrote to a lunar-science mailing list on 25 January. “Once we know the government is up and running permanently, I will communicate more about revised dates.”

The shutdown has also dented many researchers' morale, prompting scientists at all career stages to rethink working for the federal government.

“I have had a wonderful career at the USDA, and believe in its mission,” says a senior scientist at the US Department of Agriculture. “There used to be a feeling of stability, and now the stability is gone, in addition to eroding budgets and increasing bureaucratic demands. I know some people will hit the tipping point.”

One senior scientist at the Environmental Protection Agency had mixed feelings about returning to work, given the uncertainty about future funding and what he sees as the Trump administration's general hostility to science. “The shutdown overlays anxiety about what we can work on, what we can't, how our work is valued, or more likely not,” he says.

And not everyone will be made whole. Although politicians passed a law that guarantees federal employees back pay to cover the shutdown period, most government contractors will not be paid for that time. This category includes most of the workers in the NSF's information-technology department, who last year were converted from employee to contractor status.

“We need Congress to fund the entire government for the remainder of this fiscal year,” says Jefferson, who receives funding from the NSF. “Only with dependable, continued investment in federal science, natural-resource management and environmental protection can American science move forward.” ■

## POLITICS

# Kosovo academics brace for proposed ethnic land swaps

*Hopeful signs of cross-ethnic cooperation in research and education might now be at risk.*

BY ALTIN RAXHIMI

A proposed land swap between Serbia and Kosovo, which is designed to help end a decades-long ethnic conflict, could threaten rare attempts at multi-ethnic research collaboration and education. The exchange aims to settle ownership of the remaining areas disputed by the two hostile neighbours, but it could also result in academic institutions finding themselves in a different, essentially enemy, country.

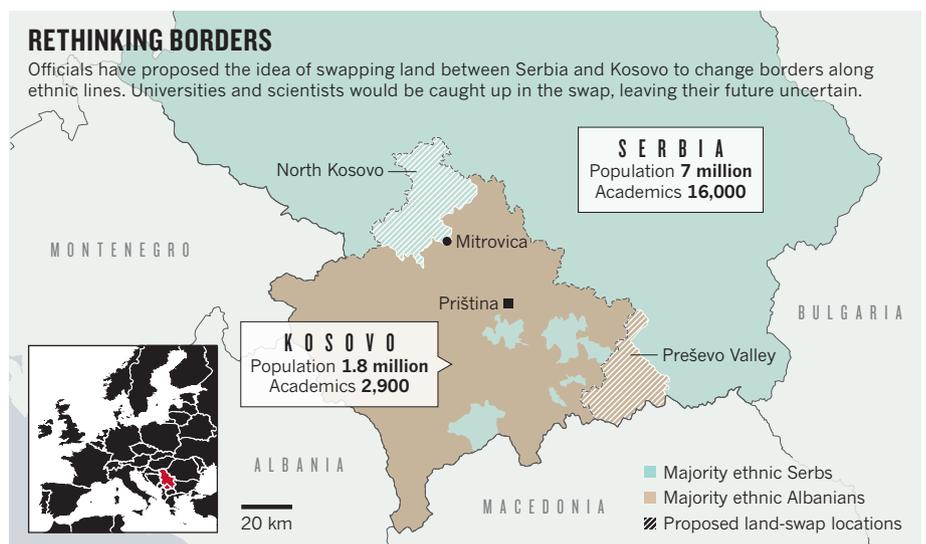
Two institutes in particular, located in the ethnically divided city of Mitrovica, have brought together researchers and students from both sides, and they now face uncertainty.

“There is very little cooperation between the two research and education systems, but even that could now be endangered by the land swaps,” says Dukagjin Pupovci, a mathematician who heads the Kosovo Education Center, an educational-policy think-tank in Priština, Kosovo's capital.

Kosovo sits between Serbia and Albania and is home to people ethnically identified with both regions. A bloody war in the late 1990s paved the way for Kosovo to declare

independence from Serbia in 2008 — an act Serbia never officially recognized. That has left Kosovo's goal of joining the United Nations, as well as Serbia's ongoing aspirations to join the European Union, in limbo — and political tensions and violent clashes have continued.

Last year, in a bid to end hostilities, the leaders of Serbia and Kosovo proposed a land swap in which Preševo Valley in southern Serbia, where the population is mostly ethnic Albanian, would join Kosovo — and North Kosovo, home to Mitrovica, would join Serbia



UK &amp; IRELAND

## Brexit threatens Irish science

*Peace and EU have fostered island's research ecosystem.*

BY DECLAN BUTLER

Scientists in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland are worried that Brexit will upset the island's research ecosystem, which has benefited from peace and economic growth over the past 20 years.

The 1998 Good Friday Agreement — which brought peace to Northern Ireland after three decades of conflict — has fostered a de facto all-island education and research community, says Jane Ohlmeyer, a historian at Trinity College Dublin and co-chair of the Royal Irish Academy's cross-border Brexit taskforce, which is assessing the impacts of Brexit on research and higher education. The UK split from the European Union now threatens that community, say researchers.

Goods and services currently flow freely between Northern Ireland — part of the United Kingdom — and Ireland, in part because both are members of the EU. But the United Kingdom's looming departure could require customs and other border checks. The issue has been a major sticking point in UK–EU negotiations because a 'hard' border is unpalatable to many politicians, citizens and scientists, and would violate the terms and spirit of the peace agreements. (As *Nature* went to press, UK politicians were scheduled to vote on 29 January on a Brexit withdrawal deal that contains provisions to ensure the border remains open permanently.)

UK and Irish membership of the EU has improved cross-border collaboration because it allows for seamless exchange of personnel, equipment, reagents and data, says Catherine Godson, a molecular biologist at University College Dublin. Border restrictions or differences in regulations would stymie this, she says. In turn, cross-border working has helped with community integration and the peace process, says Ohlmeyer.

Northern Ireland is especially vulnerable to Brexit because it is already geographically isolated from the rest of the United Kingdom, and politically from the south, says Gerry McKenna, a former president of the north's Ulster University who co-chairs the Brexit taskforce with Ohlmeyer. Northern Irish scientists also frequently partner with colleagues in the Republic in bids for funding from the EU's Horizon 2020 research programme — and Brexit risks harming these ventures. Labs in Northern Ireland are already struggling to recruit non-UK EU nationals, says Godson. ■

ANDREW TESTA/PANOS



A NATO-led force still protects the fragile peace in Kosovo.

(see 'Rethinking borders').

Mitrovica, which lies near the Serbian border, hosts two institutions that would feel the effects of a land swap keenly. One is the University of Priština, which, during the war in 1998–99, fled from Priština to Mitrovica; it is the only university in Kosovo that still teaches in Serbian. The second is the English-language International Business College–Mitrovica (IBCM) — the only higher-education institution teaching Serbs and Albanians under the same roof.

### A DIVIDED CITY

The University of Priština has some 10,000 students across 10 faculties who come here from the wider region and neighbouring countries, boosting the local population to around 15,000 — and in turn helping the local economy, says Dušan Radaković, who runs a non-governmental organization in Mitrovica called the Advocacy Center for Democratic Culture. "The university has turned Mitrovica into a college town: the whole population lives from it," he says.

It has also been a source of confidence for Kosovo's Serbs. The university is located in a Serbian enclave that is still not fully integrated into Kosovo and is funded by the Serbian government: academics get special bonuses as an incentive to work there. As a result, the university teaches in Serbian, and that has encouraged Serb academics to stay.

It has even set the scene for some of them to start research collaborations with Albanian colleagues. Such collaboration was unheard of for decades, say several local academics. Jelena Đokić, a technical scientist at the university who works on environmental protection, says that if things remain peaceful, more joint research projects could start in the next couple of years, especially if there

is a push and support from the international community. She already has a joint project with an Albanian colleague to study local pollution from old smelters in the area.

Another example of cross-ethnic collaboration is the IBCM, which was split into Serb and Albanian campuses when it opened in 2010. Accepting students from both ethnicities was considered both pioneering and controversial. "It was an achievement just having the students in the same school," says Yannick du Pont, based in Istanbul, who directs a Dutch educational non-governmental organization, Spark, that managed the IBCM at the time.

In 2016, the school took the integration further: staff and students from both ethnicities now work together at both campuses. "The last time I had seen Serbs and Albanians in the same classroom in Kosovo before this was when I was in kindergarten," says Đokić, aged 54. Nenad Todorović, a public-relations officer at the IBCM, gives the credit for the success of the integration to the institution's ban on any talk of politics. "And English as the teaching language has helped." It is unclear which country Mitrovica would end up in if the land swap goes ahead, but either way, the motivation — even the need — for multi-ethnic education pioneered by the IBCM will disappear.

The University of Priština, too, could be at risk. If Mitrovica is officially returned to Serbia, it could lose its unique status as a Serbian bastion within Kosovo. But if it remains in Kosovo, yet outside Serbian control, the university will have to apply for Kosovo's accreditation just to keep running — and Serbian academics are likely to leave. Both options leave academics uncertain about the future. "Nobody knows what will happen," says Đokić. "Nobody asks us, and we have no power over such decisions." ■