



incrEAST Newsletter

31th August 2009

Information Exchange in Science and Technology between the European Research Area and Eastern European/ Central Asian Countries

incrEAST is an information platform designed to intensify international cooperation in science and technology. The aim is to facilitate the networking of research organizations and institutions in the countries of Eastern Europe / Central Asia (EECA) and the European Union and to promote scientific dialogue between EECA countries and EU Member States and the European Research Area.

This **incrEAST Newsletter** provides information about activities in EECA countries and in the European Union. The platform **incrEAST** offers regular, detailed and up-to-date information about the most important developments in the area of science and technology. The comprehensive information is normally in English, the Russian version offers mostly just at least a summary of the content.

31 августа 2009

Обмен информацией в области науки и технологии между Европейским научным сообществом и странами Восточной Европы и Средней Азии

incrEAST - информационная платформа, созданная для укрепления международного сотрудничества в области науки и технологии. Цель состоит в содействии развитию сотрудничества между научными организациями и учреждениями в странах Восточной Европы/Средней Азии (ЕЕКА) и Европейского Союза, а также в поддержке научного диалога между странами ЕЕКА и государствами-членами ЕС, а также Европейским научным сообществом.

Информационный бюллетень **incrEAST** представляет информацию о событиях в странах ЕЕКА и Европейского союза. Платформа **incrEAST** предлагает систематическую, подробную, актуальную информацию о самых важных разработках в области науки и технологии. Обширная информация обычно представлена на английском языке, русский текст предлагает главным образом только краткое изложение.

Table of Contents:

Содержание:

European Union

Европейский союз

- Conclusions of the Stakeholders Conference "EU-EECA S&T cooperation: The way forward" in Athen, 16-17 June 2009

Выводы из конференции "ЕС-Восточная Европа и Центральная Азия сотрудничеству в области науки: путь вперед" в Афины, 16-17 июня 2009

- Workshop on EU-EECA cooperation in the field of 'Environment'

Семинар по ЕС-Восточная Европа и Центральная сотрудничества в области "Окружающая среда"

- 17th International Conference on Advanced Laser Technologies: on 26th September – 1st October in Antalya, Turkey

17-я Международная конференция по передовые лазерные технологии: 26 сентября - 1 октября в Анталии, Турция

- Workshops for Eastern European and Central Asian universities and research institutions on European Economic Interest Groupings (EEIG)

Семинары для Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии, университеты и исследовательские институты европейских экономических интересов группировки (EEIG)

- Global SSH publishes action policy recommendations "Rethinking the Social and Human Sciences"

Global SSH публикует Рекомендации политических действий "Пересмотр социальных и гуманитарных наук"

- New EU-Project with Eastern Europe and Central Asia: EECALink

Новый проект ЕС со странами Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии: EECALink

Regional

Региональные новости

- Belarus, Ukraine To Cooperate In Peaceful Use Of Outer Space

Республика Беларусь, Украина сотрудничать в области мирного использования космического пространства

Belarus

Беларусь

- Belarus' new innovation concept in preparation

Новый законопроект о государственной инновационной политике должен поступить в белорусский парламент в нынешнем году

Kazakhstan

Казахстан

❑ New Innovation Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan on enforcement of industrial and innovative development of the country

Новая программа Казахстана по форсированию индустриально-инновационного развития Республики

❑ Science Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Фонд Науки Республики Казахстан

Kyrgyzstan

Киргизия

❑ What is new in the Kyrgyzstans research landscape: current development

Что нового в исследованиях пейзаж Кыргызстана: текущее развитие

Russia

Российская Федерация

❑ EU-Russia research cooperation good but could be better, says report

ЕС-Россия-исследовательское сотрудничество хорошо, но могло быть лучше, говорит доклад

❑ New intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between Germany and Russia

Новое межправительственное соглашение о научно-техническом сотрудничестве между Германией и Россией

❑ Russian National INFO-Day: «Biotechnology», «Health», «Nanotechnology»

Русский национальный ИНФО-день: «Биотехнология», «Здравоохранение», «нанотехнология»

Uzbekistan

Узбекистан

❑ Training Workshop on Challenges of Sustainable Water Use in Arid and Semi-arid Regions under Conditions of Climate Change: on 28th-30th September in Tashkent

Учебный семинар по проблемам устойчивого использования водных ресурсов в засушливых и полузасушливых регионах в условиях изменения климата: на 28-30 сентября в Ташкенте



A year of incrEAST: Happy Birthday!

The web portal "incrEAST" has been online for a year now. We wish incrEAST a Happy Birthday and all the best for the future!

By offering extensive information on Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the website supports two objectives of the EU's 7th Research Framework Programme: expanding the European Research Area and intensifying cooperation with third countries.

A new [database of key institutions in EECA countries](#) was launched in July. The information is collected from partners in connection with five EU projects ([IncoNet EECA](#), [BILAT-RUS](#), [BILAT-UKR](#), [ERA.NET RUS](#) and [BS ERA-Net](#)). Users can search by country, scientific field and/or type of institution. They can then generate a PDF containing the customized information they requested. There is also a list of [potential host institutions in EECA countries](#) for EU researchers, which is designed to simplify the search for suitable partners.

[Help us to improve the incrEAST-Website by taking a few minutes to complete our online survey.](#)

Один год вместе с incrEAST: с днем рождения!

Уже год веб-портал «incrEAST» www.incrEAST.eu способствует объединению в единую сеть исследовательских структур ЕС, Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии. Мы поздравляем портал с днем рождения и желаем проекту всего наилучшего в будущем.

Веб-портал содействует целям 7-й Рамочной программы научно-технологического развития ЕС – расширению европейского научного пространства и интенсификации сотрудничества со странами, не являющимися членами ЕС.

В июле была открыта новая [база данных ключевых исследовательских учреждений](#) в странах Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии. Данные собирают партнеры в соответствующих странах в рамках пяти проектов ЕС ([IncoNet EECA](#), [BILAT-RUS](#), [BILAT-UKR](#), [ERA.NET RUS](#) и [BS ERA-Net](#)). Пользователь имеет возможность выполнять поиск по стране, области науки и/или по виду учреждения. Индивидуальную выборку можно легко сгенерировать в формате PDF. Кроме того, на странице <http://www.increast.eu/en/448.php> можно найти список ведущих научных организаций стран Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии, готовых принимать у себя исследователей из ЕС, который также может облегчить поиск подходящих партнеров.

[Помогите нам улучшить incrEAST-сайта, взяв несколько минут на нашем онлайн-опросе.](#)
(на английском языке)



Imprint

International Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)

Heinrich-Konen-Str. 1
53227 Bonn

Phone: +49 228 / 3821-503

Fax: +49 228 / 3821-444

E-Mail: increast@dlr.de

WWW: www.internationales-buero.de/

Editing by: International Bureau of the BMBF
In Cooperation with: IncoNet EECA

Выходные данные

Международное бюро Федерального министерства образования и научных исследований (BMBF)

Heinrich-Konen-Str. 1
53227 Bonn


Телефон: +49 228 / 3821-477

Факс: +49 228 / 3821-444

Электронная почта: increast@dlr.de

WWW: www.internationales-buero.de/en

Редактор: Международное бюро BMBF
В сотрудничестве с: IncoNet EECA



European Union

Европейский союз



Conclusions of the Stakeholders Conference "EU-EECA S&T cooperation: The way forward" in Athen, 16-17 June 2009

The conference has brought together stakeholders from the scientific community and S&T intensive industry of the Eastern European and Central Asian Countries (EECA) and of EU Member States and Associated countries. The main conclusions are now online available.



Выводы из конференции "ЕС-Восточная Европа и Центральная Азия сотрудничеству в области науки: путь вперед" в Афины, 16-17 июня 2009

Конференции приняли участие заинтересованные стороны научного сообщества и интенсивные отрасли в Восточной Европе и Центральной Азии (ЕЕКА), а также государств-членов ЕС и ассоциированных стран. Основные выводы, теперь доступна онлайн (только на английском языке).

Background

In order to foster bi-regional S&T partnership, in 2008 a consortium representing organisations from 21 European and Central Asian countries was formed to launch the "S&T International Cooperation Network for Eastern European and Central Asian Countries" (IncoNet EECA). One of the core activities is to provide a platform for bi-regional dialogue process among relevant stakeholders representing the science communities, S&T policies, innovative industries and civil society in order to increase the mutual understanding and to develop joint scenarios for enhanced cooperation between EU-Member States, Associated Countries and the EECA countries. Against this background a conference was convened in Athens allowing scientists and policy makers from both regions to exchange experiences and views on the current state of the S&T cooperation, on present challenges and expectations and on concrete recommendations and open questions, which need in-depth reflections for enhancing the cooperation.

Participants

Over 60 experts from 29 countries (Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan) as well as specialists from the European Commission took part in the conference in June.

Main conclusions

As one of the crucial points for the development of any knowledge based economy, the existence of a consolidated national STI policy was highlighted. In the EU Member States an appropriate but light tool for contributing to developing STI policies are international peer reviews, which are under implementation among them on a voluntary basis under the umbrella of the Open Method of Coordination. It is recommended to apply similar procedures by interested EECA countries building on their bilateral cooperation with individual EU Member States/Associated Countries.

Furthermore, at present there are limited policy initiatives to develop regional policy strategies and to identify regional research priorities and therefore further efforts building on existing regional frameworks is highly recommended. In this respect, coordination projects like the INCONETs are adding value to the dialogue and coordination among EECA countries.



Building on the experiences of this stakeholders conference and of existing dialogue formats of the EU with other regions of the world and - as a principle - complementing existing policy dialogue processes between individual EU-Member States and EECA countries and of individual EECA countries with the European Community, it is recommended to foresee flexible policy dialogue formats.

The limited knowledge of the existing capabilities in EECA is among the major obstacles for cooperation. In that field the studies, the mapping and the networking activities (e.g. brokerage events) supported by the European Commission could be extremely helpful. In addition, the setting up of schemes supporting participation to Conferences and/or short visits to western labs should be investigated by the interested EECA countries, possibly in partnership with EU MS.

Instruments to achieve the aims:

- Building on existing good practices at National, Bilateral, multilateral and EU level
- Optimum use of the possibilities offered by the 7th EU RTD FP
- Opening up of national EECA research programme
- Improvement of Scientific Management capabilities in certain EECA countries (The use of similar instruments, including the IRSES within the People Programme of FP7, should be further encouraged.)
- International ERANETs as tools for developing co-funding schemes among interested Programme owners from both regions.
- international bibliography and databases for the strengthening of the research capability and production in EECA countries
- NCP network

You could find detailed information about the conference's conclusions here: http://www.inco-eeca.net/media/Athens_conclusions_final.pdf.

Source: IncoNet EECA



Workshop on EU-EECA cooperation in the field of 'Environment'

The International Centre for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS) in the context of the project 'International Cooperation Network for Eastern European and Central Asian countries' (IncoNet EECA) is planning to organize a Workshop in the Thematic Priority of FP7 'Environment' in order to identify topics of mutual EECA – EU interest that could be included in the Calls of FP7. The Workshop is scheduled to take place in Athens, on 8-9 October 2009.



Семинар по ЕС-Восточная Европа и Центральная сотрудничества в области "Окружающая среда"

Семинар планируется провести в Афинах, 8-9 октября 2009 года

The ICBSS as organisers of this event kindly ask you to propose up to three experts from your country that could attend this Workshop. These experts should have significant experience in the field of 'Environment' and more specifically in 'Conservation and sustainable management of natural and man-made resources and biodiversity' with a particular focus on a) integrated resources management, b) water resources, and c) soil research and desertification. In addition they should be fluent in English. Previous experience in International Cooperation projects would be considered as an important additional element

for their selection, which will be finalized in agreement with the European Commission services.

Download the **preliminary programme** of this event and the **proposal form** from [incrEAST web portal](#).


Contact:

International Centre for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS)
contact person: Mr Dimitrios Filippidis
4 Xenophontos Str.
10557 Athen
Griechenland
Email: icbss@icbss.org
Tel: +30 210 324 2321
Fax: +30 210 324 2244

More information: <http://www.inco-eeca.net/en/267.php>

Source: IncoNet EECA

 **17th International Conference on Advanced Laser Technologies: on 26th September – 1st October in Antalya, Turkey**

 **17-я Международная конференция по передовые лазерные технологии: 26 сентября - 1 октября в Анталии, Турция**

The annual International Conference on Advanced Laser Technologies is established in 1993 by Nobel Prize laureate Alexander Prokhorov, director of the General Physics Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (GPI). The 17th ALT conference is organized by GPI together with Turkish Scientific and Technological Research Council (TUBITAK) - Marmara Research Center (MRC), Kocaeli University - Laser Technologies Research and Application Center (LATARUM) (Turkey) and Moscow State University (Russia) and will follow this tradition.

ALT conferences are focused on the recent developments and advances in laser technologies and their applications.

Key Topics

In addition to the traditional issues, as photonics, laser-matter interaction and nonlinear processes, applications of nano-, pico- and femtosecond lasers in materials science, nanotechnology, spectroscopy, etc. separate sessions focusing on

- photonics
- applications of lasers in material science
- spectroscopy
- laser-matter interaction and nonlinear processes
- ultrashort laser technologies
- medical and biomedical applications of lasers including THz lasers
- solid state lasers and X-ray lasers and fiber lasers

- laser induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS) lasers in cultural heritage
- laser atmosphere monitoring
- photoacoustics
- photovoltaics

More information: <http://alt09.kocaeli.edu.tr/>

Source: Turkish Scientific and Technological Research Council (TUBITAK)

Workshops for Eastern European and Central Asian universities and research institutions on European Economic Interest Groupings (EEIG)

Семинары для Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии, университеты и исследовательские институты европейских экономических интересов группировки (EEIG)

The European EEIG Information Centre offers workshops on "How to Set Up a Research Cooperation in an EEIG" to Eastern European and Central Asian universities and research organisations (in-house, at regional, national and transnational level)

Objectives:

Providing information and holding discussions in a non-legal diction about EU-immediate legal structures, in particular about the proven legal form of EEIG. Today, the EEIG is applied in many research projects; its strengths but also problems are more and more known. More and more frequently Eastern European and Central Asian research institutions are asked by foreign colleagues for their opinion about a or this legal form; when asking people with know-how in their universities (which does not often exist) a lot of time can be wasted. The EU requires in its Research Framework Programmes more and more a "dedicated legal structure", above all for the time after the project funding period, when there may be revenues only from other sources or donors.

Furthermore an EEIG is an interesting legal structure for cooperation between universities and private business, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), virtual platforms and/or enterprises.

The participants will be able after the workshop, where also handouts will be distributed (possibly also e.g. in Russian), to discuss in a qualified way in project preparation and follow-up meetings about a legal structure, which will impose administration work for the researching personnel as little as possible and as much as necessary, so that their accent can remain on research. EEIGs exists in the European Union about 2.200 times with approx. 15.000 members and can be founded since 1989.

Target groups:

University research departments, university and research institutions, lawyers and tax advisors/accountants, interested institutes and chairs with present or planned research projects, research management enterprises and researching companies, research administrations (e.g. ministries or outsourced institutions) etc.

Subjects (selection/draft only):

- European legal structures for research (also under articles 169, 171 EC Treaty): (consortia, national structures/legal forms, European Groupings for Territorial Cooperation, other EU structures, the EEIG);

- EEIG as a standard structure; experience with research EEIGs;
- Legal, taxation, institutional and psychological/inter-cultural questions in setting-up and operating an EEIG;
- Liability issues ? how to exclude or minimize liability;
- How to integrate partners from third countries (e.g. Switzerland, Turkey, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Balkan etc.);
- Examples and statutory questions


Duration:


For a first contact with the subject, half-day workshops are recommended. But also full-day workshops are possible, e.g. if a EECA organisation is already in contact with an EEIG, or with one in the making.

More information:

http://www.libertas-institut.com/uk/uk_Vorlage.htm

Source: European EEIG Information Centre

 **Global SSH publishes action policy recommendations "Rethinking the Social and Human Sciences"**

 **Global SSH публикует Рекомендации политических действий "Пересмотр социальных и гуманитарных наук"**

Global SSH Action "Research Collaboration in the Social and Human Sciences" promoted international collaboration between the EU and its member countries, the Eastern European and Central Asian (EECA) countries and China. The project ended in May 2009. With the publication of action policy recommendations titled "Rethinking the Social and Human Sciences. Towards a framework for creativity in global context" the project has now accomplished its work.

With a final newsletter the project coordinators have published a summary of action policy recommendations, which can be downloaded here:

http://www.globalsocialscience.org/uploads/Newsletter5_WEB.pdf

The full report is also available on the project's website, please click here:

http://www.globalsocialscience.org/uploads/Policy_Recommendations.pdf

Contact:

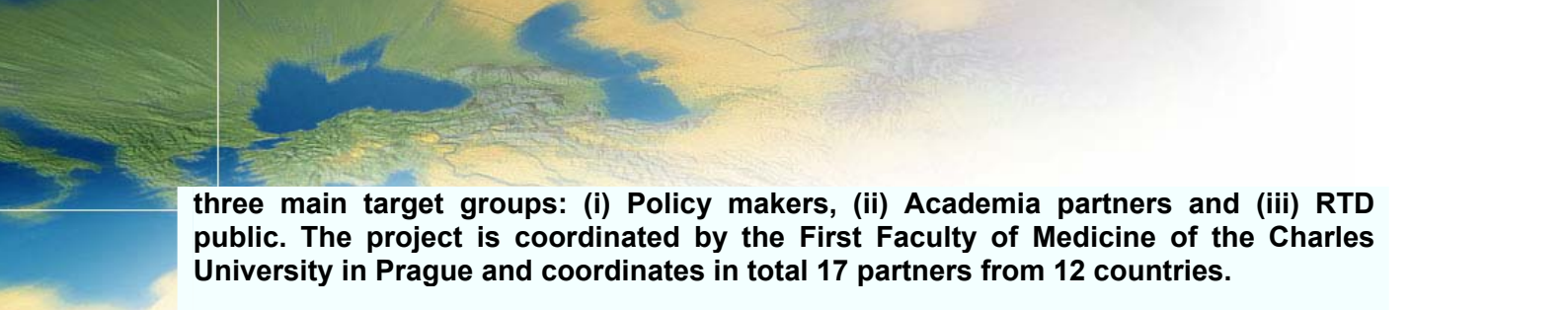
Prof. Björn Wittrock, SCAS

bjorn.wittrock@swedishcollegium.se

Source: Global SSH

 **New EU-Project with Eastern Europe and Central Asia: EECALink**

The EECALink is financed by the Seventh Framework Programme (contract No. 223359) as a Coordination and support action under the Health priority theme (www.eecalink.eu). The project had its kick off in the beginning of June 2009 and its planned duration is 30 months (till November 2011). The project focuses upon the



three main target groups: (i) Policy makers, (ii) Academia partners and (iii) RTD public. The project is coordinated by the First Faculty of Medicine of the Charles University in Prague and coordinates in total 17 partners from 12 countries.

 **Новый проект ЕС со странами Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии: EECAlink**

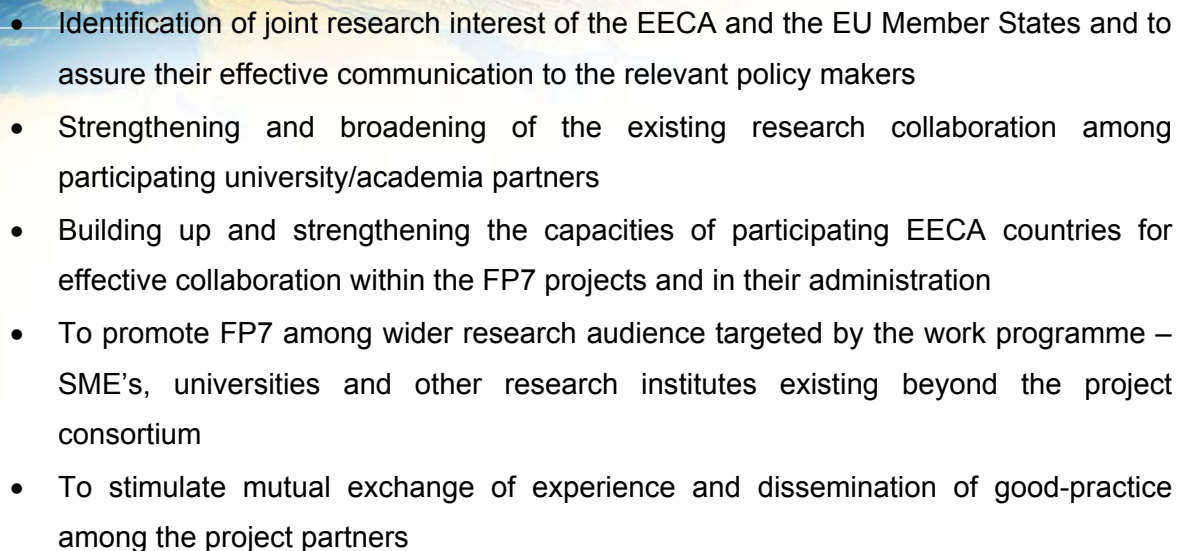
Проект EECAlink финансируется Седьмой Рамочной Программой (контракт No. 223359), как Координационная и вспомогательная деятельность по приоритету «Здоровье» (www.eecalink.eu). Первая встреча партнеров по проекту состоялась в начале июня 2009. Запланированная длительность проекта 30 месяцев (до ноября 2011). Проект фокусируется на трех основных целевых группах: (i) политики, (ii) научные партнеры и (iii) научно-техническая общественность. Проект координирует Первый факультет медицины Пражского Карлова университета и объединяет 17 партнеров из 12 стран.

Partners:

- ARMENIA: Center of Ideas and Technologies
- BELARUS: Institute of Biophysics and Cell Engineering, National Academy of Sciences
- CZECH REPUBLIC: Charles University in Prague, Technology Centre CR, GRANT Garant s.r.o.
- GEORGIA: I. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
- HUNGARY: Hungarian Science and Technology Foundation, University of Debrecen
- ITALY: Agency for the Promotion of European Research, University of Rome Tor Vergata
- KAZAKHSTAN: Independent Expert Consulting Board to Promote Scientific Research Activity in Kazakhstan
- MOLDOVA: State Medical and Pharmaceutical University “Nicolae Testemitanu”
- POLAND: Cracow University of Technology, Nencki Institute
- RUSSIA: Faculty of Fundamental Medicine of the Lomonosov Moscow State University
- UKRAINE: Odessa National I.I. Mechnikov’s University
- UZBEKISTAN: Indo-Uzbek Centre for Promotion of Science and Technology Cooperation

Project priorities are:

- Encouragement and promotion of the international collaboration in Health sector through systematic support to creation of new research consortia
- Stimulation of the further development of research consortia for FP7 calls and supports these in preparation of their project proposals

- 
- Identification of joint research interest of the EECA and the EU Member States and to assure their effective communication to the relevant policy makers
 - Strengthening and broadening of the existing research collaboration among participating university/academia partners
 - Building up and strengthening the capacities of participating EECA countries for effective collaboration within the FP7 projects and in their administration
 - To promote FP7 among wider research audience targeted by the work programme – SME's, universities and other research institutes existing beyond the project consortium
 - To stimulate mutual exchange of experience and dissemination of good-practice among the project partners

More information: <http://www.eecalink.eu>

Contact:

Project secretariat

secretariat@eecalink.eu.

Project coordinator

Stanislav Stipek

stanislav.stipek@lf1.cuni.cz

Regional

Региональные новости



Belarus, Ukraine To Cooperate In Peaceful Use Of Outer Space
The Council of Ministers of Belarus has approved the framework intergovernmental agreement between Belarus and Ukraine on cooperation in peaceful use of outer space.



Республика Беларусь, Украина сотрудничать в области мирного использования космического пространства

Совет Министров Беларуси утвердил рамочное межправительственное соглашение между Беларусью и Украиной о сотрудничестве в области мирного использования космического пространства.

The agreement between the Council of Ministers of Belarus and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine was signed in Kiev on 12 June 2009.

The agreement envisages the joint research in the field of earth sounding, development and introduction of space technologies for environment protection, agriculture, mapmaking,

minimization of natural and technological disasters, exchange of specialists.

More information: http://www.government.by/en/eng_solution3240.html

Source: Council of Ministers - Belarus

Belarus Беларусь

Belarus' new innovation concept in preparation

The State Committee for Science and Technology of Belarus (SCST) started working on a new innovation development concept of Belarus for the next five years, Chairman of the Committee Igor Voitov told reporters on 27 July. Among the research priorities for the coming years, Igor Voitov described the development of biotechnology, atomic energy, information technology, management of natural resources, as well as the development and efficiency of the High Technology Park.

Новый законопроект о государственной инновационной политике должен поступить в белорусский парламент в нынешнем году

Как сообщил председатель Государственного комитета по науке и технологиям (ГКНТ) Игорь Войтов, этот закон станет базовым с точки зрения инновационного внедренческого процесса. Среди приоритетных научных задач на ближайшие годы Игорь Войтов назвал развитие биотехнологий, атомной энергетики, информационных технологий, рациональное использование природных ресурсов, а также развитие и повышение эффективности деятельности Парка высоких технологий.

The concept will lay the foundation for the national innovation development programme for 2011-2015. It will define the priority avenues of Belarus' sci-tech development and serve the base for national, regional and branch sci-tech programmes for the next five years.

"Taking part in the development of the concept are the specialists of the Committee and representatives of state-run enterprises and businesses. We will take into consideration the relevant experience of other countries which can be applied in Belarus to boost the national economy," Igor Voitov said.


He added that a law on innovation policy is to be adopted in Belarus in 2010. The bill is already being studied by the government. It specifies the principles of state regulation of the innovation activity, defines forms and terms of granting state support for innovation activity. The new law is aimed to create favorable conditions for innovation activity, provide a comprehensive legal framework for developing high technology and introducing innovation.

Source: BelTA


Kazakhstan Казахстан

New Innovation Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan on enforcement of industrial and innovative development of the country

By December 01, 2009, the government of Kazakhstan has to develop a strategy of enforced industrial and innovative development of the country till 2014 based on the sector plans of the industrialization map and the layout of the production facilities. This strategy is supposed to become one of the main documents correlated with all



strategic plans of the state. During his speech at the XII convention of the ruling party “Nur Otan” held on May 15, 2009, president of the Republic of Kazakhstan informed that in 2010 the country will enter “the five-year period of enforced industrial and innovative development”. The five-year plan will comprise economic model of progress with different case scenarios, indicative performance rates for all sectors for five years, calculation of required financing and other resources to achieve those performance rates, as well as state actions to support business initiatives.

 **Новая программа Казахстана по форсированию индустриально-инновационного развития Республики**

Правительство Казахстана до 1 декабря 2009 года разработает программу форсированного индустриально-инновационного развития республики до 2014 года на основе отраслевых планов карты индустриализации и схемы размещения производственных мощностей. В дальнейшем эта программа должна стать одним из основных документов, который прямо должен быть увязан со всеми стратегическими планами государства. Выступая 15 мая на XII съезде правящей партии «Нур Отан», президент Казахстана Нурсултан Назарбаев сообщил, что с 2010 года республика начнет «пятилетку форсированного индустриально-инновационного развития». Пятилетний план будет включать в себя экономическую модель развития с различными сценариями, индикативными показателями отраслей на 5 лет, расчеты необходимого финансирования и иных ресурсов для достижения этих показателей, а также меры по господдержке для бизнес-инициатив.


The key entity to execute the five-year plan is the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Industrialization plans are based on the main regulations of the industrial and innovative development strategy for the years of 2003-2015 and the “30 corporate leaders of Kazakhstan” state program. Currently there is a second stage of the industrial and innovative strategy being realised in the country (2006-2010, so called “stage of active realisation”). In order to provide necessary balance of all investment programs the government is developing a layout of the territorial and three dimensional development of the country for the relevant period of time, as well as the map of the rational allocation of production facilities.

The main priorities are given to the following sectors: agro-industrial complex, construction industry, oil refining, metallurgy, chemical industry and pharmaceuticals, energy sector, and development of transport and telecommunications infrastructures.

In general now there are 382 projects being realised and developed in the country under the governmental control within the frameworks of the industrial and innovative development plan for the total amount of KZT9.5 trillion (current exchange rate is KZT 150.53/\$1), which will create 59.2 thousand workplaces. 37 projects out of them are defined as breakthrough projects for the total amount of KZT 6.5 trillion and will create 11.4 new workplaces. These projects are run under the “30 corporate leaders of Kazakhstan” program. 331 industrial projects of the above mentioned ones for the total amount of KZT 3 trillion will be implemented in the regions and will create 47.8 thousand workplaces. The plan is to launch another 78 projects for the total of KZT 464 billion and create 9589 workplaces in 2009.

On July 27, 2009, there was the 3rd meeting of the Coordinating Council on enforced industrial development organised in order to size up the results of the preparatory stage of shaping the State program on enforced industrial and innovative development for the period of 2010-2014.

Members of the Coordinating Council, representatives of state bodies, business community, second tier banks, social-entrepreneurial corporations, “Samruk-Kazyna” NWF JSC, and industrial groups took part in that meeting.



Within the frames of the Coordinating Council there were created 8 sector working groups, financial team and the headquarters – labour body of the Coordinating committee.

Sector working groups have reported the results of the work done on selection of the most promising sector areas, formation of the investment projects list to be further included into the industrialisation Map, as well as financing of developing the master-plans on priority areas of the industry for subsequent financing. For example, based on the actual data within the frames defined by the Head of the state there were identified 50 subareas attractive for investments. The number of the projects has grown up to 94. The Headquarters of the Coordinating Council keep receiving new projects that will be included into the industrialisation Map given that they are approved.

A decision has been also made on creation of new sector working groups to develop machinery construction and tourism areas at the meeting.

The main result of the Coordinating Council's meeting was the determination to finalise the list of the sector areas, the size of required financing to develop the master-plans to be provided for the State economy modernisation commission within the frames of creation the State strategy on enforced industrial and innovative development for the period of 2010-2014.

At present the Ministry of Industry and Trade is working out the methodologies of technological programs to support competitive projects complying with international standards. Development programs by sectors shall be finished by November 15 so that as of January 1st 2010 the five-year plan will enter into implementation phase. Methodology will be created by the leading experts of the country from the Independent Expert-Consulting Board to support scientific research in Kazakhstan (InExCB-Kz), National Innovation Fund, Centre of engineering and technologies transfer, and Science Fund.

Source: InExCB-Kz



Science Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The Science Fund was set up by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in November 2006 and plays one of the key roles in implementing the State program on science development in the country for the period of 2007-2012. Main activity of the Fund is to support potentially effective R&D companies of the international level with high practical and applied potential.

The Science Fund is a young organization that has been in existence for only 2.5 years. At the same time it has become one of the key elements in the country's scientific and innovative system. It is important that all accepted R&D projects were corresponding with market needs and serviced as basis to create dynamic sectors and factories. Efforts and activity of the Fund are exactly focused on attracting private resources into science to facilitate scientific work on developing new technologies required by the real sector of economy.



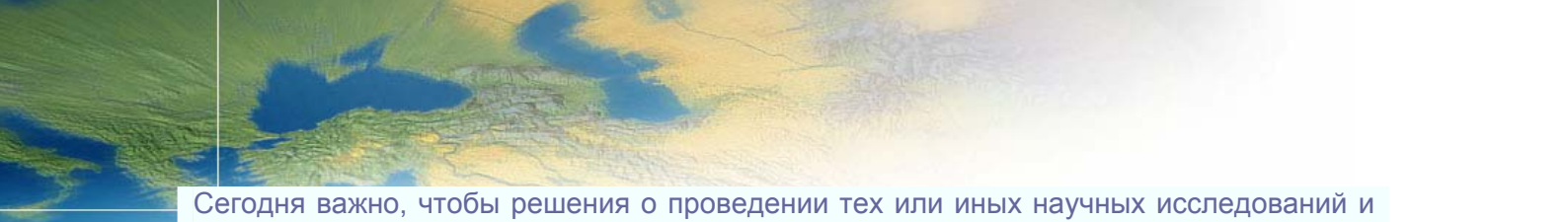
Фонд Науки Республики Казахстан

Фонд науки создан Правительством Республики Казахстан в ноябре 2006 года и призван играть одну из ключевых ролей в реализации Государственной программы развития науки в Республике Казахстан на 2007 – 2012 годы.

Предметом деятельности Фонда науки является финансовая поддержка потенциально эффективных НИОКР мирового уровня, имеющих высокий практический и прикладной потенциал.

Фонд науки – молодая организация, которая существует всего 2 года.

В то же время в научной и инновационной среде Казахстана Фонд науки стал одним из основных составляющих инновационной системы Казахстана.



Сегодня важно, чтобы решения о проведении тех или иных научных исследований и разработок принимались на основе потребностей рынка и служили основой для создания динамичных отраслей и производств. Усилия и деятельность Фонда науки как раз таки и направлены на привлечение ресурсов частного сектора в науку, которые смогут помочь нашим ученым активнее заниматься разработкой новых технологий, востребованных реальным сектором экономики.

Priorities of investment activities of the Science Fund are identified by the Supreme R&D committee under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. These are:

- Nanotechnologies and new materials;
- biotechnologies;
- hydrocarbon, mining and smelting sectors, and correlated service areas;
- nuclear technologies and renewable energy technologies;
- information and space technologies.

The projects are financed in the following ways:

- grants;
- investment into capital assets of the legal entities implementing the projects;
- joint work on the projects (syndicate or special partnership);
- loans;
- other (include complex forms of financing), not forbidden by the law of RK.

In order to better support R&D projects the Fund has cancelled calls for proposals and set up the regulations and rules for receiving and selecting the projects on continuous basis according to the above mentioned priorities.

Source: InExCB-Kz

Кыргызстан Киргизия



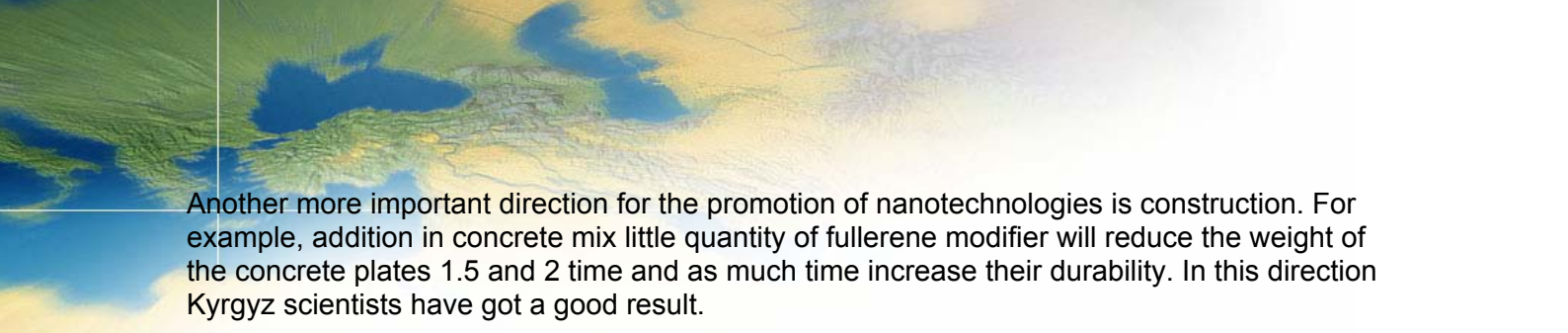
What is new in the Kyrgyzstans research landscape: current development



Что нового в исследованиях пейзаж Кыргызстана: текущее развитие

Kyrgyzstan together with other countries pays much importance to the researches of nanostructures of metals, alloys and other materials. Kyrgyz scientists worked out powder and suspension which improve the work of engine and machinery. Academic Aldashev is engaged with the questions of nano technologies. It is a joint work of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and National Institute of Cardiology the head of which is a Doctor of Chemical Science Sulaymanova. They have already learned receiving the of nanoparticles. Also Kyrgyz Russian Slavic University is engaged in some researches of nano technologies. The work which they are making is receiving special ceramics and on powder metallurgy, increasing the memory volume on optic records in different cases.

The use of solar energy is becoming popular in the World. Through it the demand on silicon is increasing the main material for production of solar batteries. With the use of nanotechnologies the production of them can be increased. And in this case Kyrgyzstan has a huge potential for raw materials.



Another more important direction for the promotion of nanotechnologies is construction. For example, addition in concrete mix little quantity of fullerene modifier will reduce the weight of the concrete plates 1.5 and 2 time and as much time increase their durability. In this direction Kyrgyz scientists have got a good result.

Also it is very important to point out the use of nanotechnologies in environmental protection projects. The mining enterprises of Kyrgyzstan are filled up with waste of industrial activity. They are known to be very harmful for the health of our people and neighboring countries. Scientists worked out that out of such waste nano pieces in huge quantities can be received and they can be placed in composite materials to produce different details. If we consider that a waste lies on surfaces and their use is economically useful then it is easy to imagine, what a raw-material base Kyrgyzstan has for the development of Nano Industry simultaneously strengthening ecological security. This direction of nanotechnology can become a priority for our republic.

In the field of learning tiny devices under impression of plasma Kyrgyz scientists found out that the received devices have other characteristics too. For example the carbides of refractory metal at the end of experiment turned out to be semiconductor though they have metal conduct, sulfide of copper is diamagnetic, and the powder received in the result of experiment turned out to be paramagnetic.

Scientist-economists of the academy of Science of the Kyrgyz republic are actively working out the new directions of researches on capitalization of finance, development of regional economics and real sector of our republic.

Innovational technologies of processing medical plants are introduced. Vaccination against tubercles and food additive has been already worked out. There was founded techno park, where a private company on production of artificial diamond instruments on the base of mechanical engineering institute of National Academy of Science was founded.

Source: National Library of Kyrgyzstan

Russia

Российская Федерация




EU-Russia research cooperation good but could be better, says report
The report is based on a survey and interviews with researchers and other stakeholders involved in EU-Russia cooperation.



ЕС-Россия-исследовательское сотрудничество хорошо, но могло быть лучше, говорит доклад

Доклад основан на опросе и интервью с исследователями и другими заинтересованными сторонами, участвующими в сотрудничестве ЕС и России.

RUSERA EXE ('Expanding ERA over Russia') was funded to the tune of EUR 240,000 under the 'International cooperation' Activity area of the Sixth Framework Programme (FP6). The aim of the project was to boost EU-Russia research cooperation by creating and supporting links between individual researchers in the two regions. The results of the report within the project highlight the high esteem in which Russian researchers are held by EU project coordinators, who praise Russian researchers' scientific competence and personal reliability, as well as their keenness to deliver top-quality research results. Furthermore, both



EU and Russian researchers believe that the Russian contribution to research projects is 'essential'.

However, the report uncovers a number of hurdles stymieing greater and better EU-Russia research collaboration. Language remains a serious problem; many EU respondents to the survey said they would have faced serious problems regularly if they had not had the help of Russian-speaking staff from their own institutions to help them. The hierarchical nature of most Russian research organisations also creates challenges; few researchers have the power to take decisions, and if a signature is required on a document, it usually has to go up a number of steps in the hierarchy.

Moreover, a lack of funding on the Russian side also prevents many Russian partners from attending kick-off meetings in the EU. As a result of this fragmented orientation process, Russian researchers sometimes have a less than complete understanding of their role in the project and the tasks they are expected to carry out. On the project management side, the report found that Russian researchers lack project management skills as compared to their EU counterparts, and have gaps in their knowledge of the rules surrounding the framework programme. In particular, some EU researchers also complained that Russian research institutes do not have a culture of justifying expenditure, as is required in EU-funded projects.

The report sets out a number of tips and measures to overcome these problems. For example, it calls for the further development of FP7 (Seventh Framework Programme) support structures in Russia, especially in the regions, to ensure that all researchers can easily find out about the EU's research programmes. More funding is needed to allow Russian researchers to travel to project meetings in the EU so that they can contribute more fully to the project's overall direction. At the same time, European researchers should visit Russia to establish good personal relationships with the scientists there.

European researchers also need to be aware of the structure of Russian research institutions, and to see the scientists as mediators to a hierarchy that may have little experience of international research cooperation. Russian researchers would benefit from further developing their complementary skills, especially project management, language and wider communication. At the institutional level, EU funds need to be managed transparently and in line with EU rules.

'Within FP7, the European Community and Russia cooperate even more closely than in FP6, defining jointly RTD topics of mutual interest and benefit, offering specific instruments to encourage an intensified RTD cooperation,' the report concludes. 'It will be of major importance to develop a straightforward implementation strategy of measures necessary in order to enable Russia and Europe to fully exploit the high potential of EU-Russia RTD cooperation in the upcoming years, notably in case of Russia's association to FP7.'

In his foreword to the report, Project Coordinator Professor Yuri Pokholkov of the Russian Association for Engineering Education wrote: 'I hope that the present report will be very helpful to researchers and research managers of both Russia and Europe, and will also be invaluablely useful in the efficient and mutually beneficial international scientific and technological cooperation.'

More information: http://www.rusera-exe.ru/index_en.php

Download: (in English)

http://www.increast.eu/media/RuseraExe_Report_FinalVersion_July200975180.pdf

Source: RUSERA EXE project/ CORDIS website



New intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between Germany and Russia

On 16th July 2009, at Castle Schleissheim near Munich, Federal Minister Prof. Dr. Annette Schavan (Federal Ministry of Education and Science, Germany) and State Secretary Peter Ammon (Federal Foreign Office, Germany) as well as Andrei Fursenko, Minister of Education and Science of Russia, signed the new intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between Germany and Russia.



Новое межправительственное соглашение о научно-техническом сотрудничестве между Германией и Россией

16 июля 2009, в замке Schleissheim близ Мюнхена, Федерального министра д-ра Annette Schavan (Федеральное министерство образования и науки, Германия) и государственный секретарь Петер Аммон (Федеральное министерство иностранных дел, Германия), а также Андрей Фурсенко, министр образования и науки России, подписали новое межправительственное соглашение о научно-техническом сотрудничестве между Германией и Россией.

The first intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between Germany and the USSR became effective on 7 July 1987. This date marks the official beginning of scientific cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Russian Federation. The main aims of Germany's cooperation with Russia are the development of collaborative relations between scientific, research and intermediary organizations and universities, the intensification of bilateral cooperation in the area of innovation-orientated applied research, especially with the participation of companies, the exchange of young scientists and the establishment of joint research institutions. The new agreement replaces the agreement on cooperation in scientific and technological fields between the Federal Government of Germany and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, thus taking into account the changes that have occurred in the twenty years after the end of the Soviet Union in the relations of both countries.

The Federal Government of Germany is also planning to establish a German science and innovation house in Moscow, which is supposed to act as a single umbrella for the activities of organizations operating in Russia and as a platform for encounters.

Download: (in German and Russian) http://www.kooperation-international.de/index.php?eID=tx_nawsecured1&u=730&file=fileadmin/redaktion/doc/Abkommen_D_RUS_unterzeichnet.pdf&t=1251539274&hash=40ed7491757d929f1ea246c3b459286c

Source: BMBF



Russian National INFO-Day: «Biotechnology», «Health», «Nanotechnology»

On 11-th of November 2009 Russian National Contact Points on «Biothechnology», «Health», «Nanotechnology» and «SMEs» in the 7-th Framework Programme EC hold the mutual INFO-Day for Russian scientific organizations and SMEs.

 **Русский национальный ИНФО-день: «Биотехнология», «Здравоохранение», «нанотехнология»**

С 11-го ноября 2009 Русский национальных контактных пунктов на «Biothechnology», «Здравоохранение», «нанотехнологии» и «МСП» в 7-й Рамочной программы ЕС провести взаимные ИНФО-день русский научными организациями и МСП.

Aim of workshop – discussion of main issues, relevant to Russian participation in the 7-th FP of EC on thematic priorities «Biothechnology», «Health» and «Nanotechnology». General information, main rules, reports, consulting and training materials on the 7-th FP of EC will be presented at the Russian National INFO-Day for enhancing of Russian participation in R&TD projects on thematic priorities «Biothechnology, Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Food», «Health» and «Nanotechnology».

The Workshop will take place in the venue of Faculty of Biology Moscow State University, Lenin Hills 1, bld. 12, Moscow.

Preliminary Programme of INFO-Day is presented here: [Preliminary Programme of INFO-Day](#)

Provisional Registration for participation in the INFO-Day is here: [Provisional Registration](#) (will be later on website - <http://fp7-bio.com>)

Participation in the INFO-Day is **free of charge**.

More information: http://fp7-bio.ru/en/detail.php?ELEMENT_ID=50


Contact:


Vladimir ERYOMIN, MD, Ph.D.
Scientific Counsellor of Russian National Contact Point on EC FP7 Programme, «Biotechnology, Agriculture & Fisheries and Food» (Bio-NCP of Russia)
Leninsky Prospect 33, bld.1, room 241
119071, Moscow, RUSSIA
Tel. +7 (495) 954-44-74
Fax +7 (495) 954-27-32
e-mail: eryomin (at) inbi.ras.ru

Source: Russian National Contact Point


Uzbekistan

Узбекистан

 **Training Workshop on Challenges of Sustainable Water Use in Arid and Semi-arid Regions under Conditions of Climate Change: on 28th-30th September in Tashkent**

 **Учебный семинар по проблемам устойчивого использования водных ресурсов в засушливых и полузасушливых регионах в условиях изменения климата: на 28-30 сентября в Ташкенте**

All regions of the world will be confronted with strong and unpredictable impact of climate



change on water resources. This workshop will therefore provide the ground to transfer knowledge and experience to enable regional entities to further investigate and confront with these challenges.

The **main objectives** of this 2 day training course would be as follows:

- To strengthen human resources and institutional capacity building to enhance awareness on global change issues;
- To familiarize participants with climate change / variability concepts and modeling;
- To familiarize participants with concepts and technologies in water resources management for mitigating the impact of water stress and climate change.
- To provide the participants on opportunities to share their ideas and view points.

Participants

The audience will be mid level managers / experts in water resources management, disaster management from various countries in the middle east and CIS including Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Oman, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, as well as other countries in the Arab and MENA region. The number of participants would be around 30 including 10 from the host country.

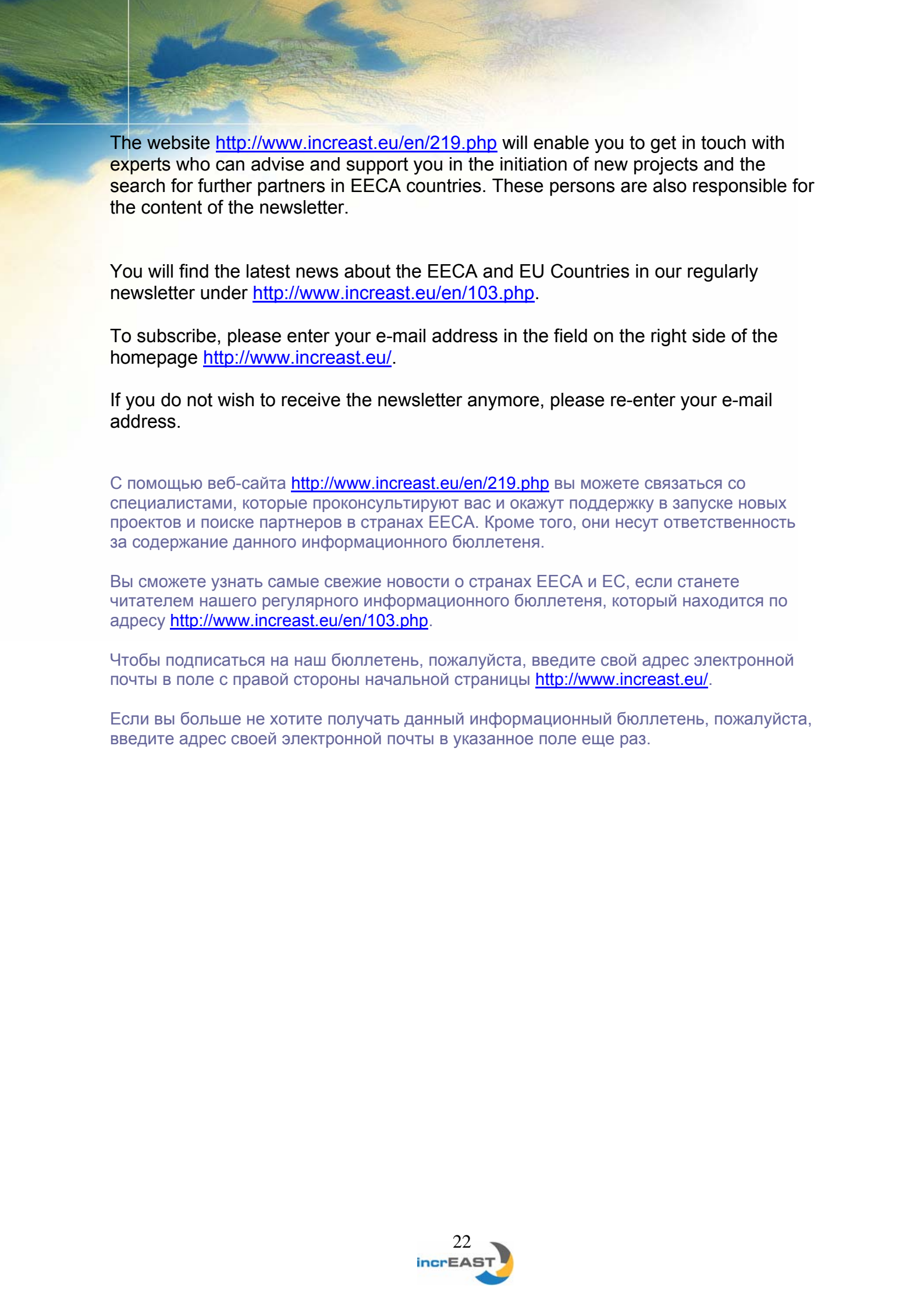
The official language of the workshop would be English.

More information: <http://www.rcuwm.org.ir/events/Future/Brochure%20Uzbekistan.pdf>

Contact

- Mr. Ahmad Manschadi,
Centre for Development Research / ZEF;
manschadi@uni-bonn.de
- Mr. Alireza Salamat,
Regional Centre on Urban Water Management Tehran (RCUWM);
a.salamat@unesco.org; salamat_ir@yahoo.com
- Mr. Shahram Khorasanizadeh,
Regional Centre on Urban Water Management Tehran (RCUWM);
sh.khorasani@rcuwm.org.ir
- Dr. Zakir Khalikulov,
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas in Tashkent,
Uzbekistan (ICARDA-PFU);
ICARDA_Tashkent@cgiar.org; Z.khalikulov@cgiar.org

Source: RCUWM



The website <http://www.increast.eu/en/219.php> will enable you to get in touch with experts who can advise and support you in the initiation of new projects and the search for further partners in EECA countries. These persons are also responsible for the content of the newsletter.

You will find the latest news about the EECA and EU Countries in our regularly newsletter under <http://www.increast.eu/en/103.php>.

To subscribe, please enter your e-mail address in the field on the right side of the homepage <http://www.increast.eu/>.

If you do not wish to receive the newsletter anymore, please re-enter your e-mail address.

С помощью веб-сайта <http://www.increast.eu/en/219.php> вы можете связаться со специалистами, которые проконсультируют вас и окажут поддержку в запуске новых проектов и поиске партнеров в странах ЕЕЕСА. Кроме того, они несут ответственность за содержание данного информационного бюллетеня.

Вы сможете узнать самые свежие новости о странах ЕЕЕСА и ЕС, если станете читателем нашего регулярного информационного бюллетеня, который находится по адресу <http://www.increast.eu/en/103.php>.

Чтобы подписаться на наш бюллетень, пожалуйста, введите свой адрес электронной почты в поле с правой стороны начальной страницы <http://www.increast.eu/>.

Если вы больше не хотите получать данный информационный бюллетень, пожалуйста, введите адрес своей электронной почты в указанное поле еще раз.