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an article recently published in the *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship* offers 'A critical reflection on the White Paper* from an S&T policy perspective'.

The authors – Klaus Schuch (Centre for Social Innovation, Austria), Jörn Sonnenburg (International Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany) and George Bonas (International Centre for Black Sea Studies, Greece) – conclude that the major intrinsic objective for conducting international R&D cooperation, namely the 'quality acceleration and excellence objective' is hardly directly addressed by the White Paper's recommendations, and that those suggestions, which aim to improve the state-of-art policies and instruments as well as the performance of research, seem to be influenced rather by the spirit of science diplomacy and development cooperation than by the spirit of R&D excellence.

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* [White Paper](#) on opportunities and challenges in view of enhancing the EU cooperation with Eastern Europe, Central Asia and South Caucasus in Science, Research and Innovation', published in April 2012

2013 Work Programmes - third country opportunities by region at a glance

On 10 July the European Commission started publishing the last round of calls under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Development. About 8,1 bln EUR will be made available.

Find out which specific opportunities are available for Russia, the Eastern Partnership countries and Central Asia.

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Dialogue in progress: upcoming EU-EECA policy events in 2012

Two policy dialogue conferences will focus on STI cooperation between EU MS/AC and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the South Caucasus this autumn: In Bonn 'Achievements and Perspectives of Stakeholder Coordination' will be discussed, and in Tbilisi the 6th EU-EECA Policy Stakeholders' Conference will address societal challenges in Health, Energy and Climate Change.

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STI Policy Mix Peer Review in Kazakhstan 2012

Like many EECA countries Kazakhstan is going through a period of reforming its research system. New strategies and new laws on STI development were implemented. In this context Kazakhstan expressed its interest in conducting a policy mix peer review to the European Commission. An international team of peer reviewers visited Kazakhstan in March 2012 to meet this request.

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- **Russia:** From ERA.Net RUS to ERA-NET Plus – a success story
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2013 Work Programmes: third country opportunities by region at a glance

The 'International Cooperation' website run by the European Commissions DG for Research and Innovation provides anyone active in EU-third country cooperation with a brief overview of the 2013 FP7 Work Programmes and of specific opportunities by programme type, country and region.

Among others it covers

- [Russia](#),
- the [Eastern Partnership countries](#) and
- [Central Asia](#).

Source and further information: [European Commission](#)

Last round of FP7 calls started - info on 2013 work programme out now

On 10 July the European Commission published comprehensive info on the 2013 work programme and the last round of calls under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Development. About 8,1 bln EUR will be made available.

- [Questions and Answers on the FP7 2013 work programme](#)
- [Currently open FP7 calls \(Participant Portal\)](#)

Source: [European Commission](#)

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European Commission launches innovation partnership for Smart Cities and Communities

One of the greatest challenges facing the EU is how best to design and adapt cities into smart intelligent and sustainable environments. Almost three quarters of Europeans live in cities, consuming 70% of the EU's energy. Congestion costs Europe about 1% of its GDP every year; most of it is located in urban areas. Smart urban technologies can make a major contribution to tackling many urban challenges.

By launching a Smart Cities and Communities European Innovation Partnership (SCC) the European Commission aims to boost the development of smart technologies in cities – by pooling research resources from energy, transport and ICT and concentrating them on a small number of demonstration projects which will be implemented in partnership with cities. For 2013 alone, € 365 million in EU funds have been earmarked for the demonstration of these types of urban technology solutions.

Currently many obstacles limit the potential of innovative smart technologies, for example high technological risk, difficulties over uncertain returns on investment or regulatory difficulties. In tough economic times, businesses and cities are also reluctant to scale up and rapidly deploy innovative technologies despite potential cost savings and longer-term emissions reductions.

The Smart Cities and Communities Initiative was launched in 2011. In the first year (2012), € 81 Million has been earmarked for this initiative, covering only two sectors: transport and energy. Demonstration projects financed under the scheme can be in either one of the two sectors - rather than the two combined.

Starting from 2013, the budget has been increased to € 365 Million, covering three areas instead of two: energy, transport and ICT. In addition, each and every demonstration project financed under the scheme must combine all the three sectors. Pooling the sources together also means using synergies.

With this Smart Cities Partnership, the EU will help to establish strategic partnerships between those industries and European cities to develop and roll out the urban systems and infrastructures of tomorrow. A High level group consisting of CEOs from R&D-intensive industries, city mayors, regulatory authorities and public financing institutions will be set up to support the successful implementation of this innovation partnership.

Further information:

- [DG Energy web page on Smart Cities](#)
- [DG Transport and mobility web page on Urban Mobility](#)
- [DG CONNECT web page on Smart Cities](#)

Source: [European Commission](#)

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Upcoming EU networking events in 2012: Prepare for 2013 cooperation calls

A selection of 2012 networking events that promote STI cooperation between the EU and Eastern Europe/Central Asia/ South Caucasus:

- **Life sciences Baltics 2012 conference and FP7 brokerage event**
12-14 September, Vilnius

The event will be an opportunity for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), researchers and stakeholders from the bio and health sectors to meet and discuss potential new products, technologies and services, cooperation and new proposals for the current FP7 calls. Thematic areas: Health, Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology.

- **Science in Society Networking Event 2012**
19 September 2012, Brussels

Do you intend to prepare a proposal concerning several themes under the Science in Society 2013 call? Start building your consortium in Brussels!

The Science in Society Networking Event 2012 targets a wide spectrum of universities, research centers, civil society organizations (CSOs), public authorities and companies interested in sharing new project ideas on the engagement of society with scientific research and innovation.

- **ICT Proposers' Day 2012**
26-27 September, Warsaw

Who should attend? Anyone interested in responding to calls for proposals for R&D projects in the field of Information and Communication Technologies. This is an exceptional occasion to meet potential partners from academia, research institutes, business and industry, SMEs and government actors from all over Europe and beyond. More than 2000 participants are expected to attend.

- **EastLink: The way to Knowledge Economy**
1-2 October, Klaipeda

The concept of 'EastLink' cooperation is based on the EU Eastern partnership policy and the EU Central Asia cooperation strategy. The main goal of the conference is to attract business support organisations, science institutions and enterprises for a constructive dialogue with the aim to facilitate joint research projects and business partnerships.

The conference is targeting 4 major economic trends: maritime industry, energy, transport and life sciences.

Source: events' websites. For more events please visit the [incrEAST calendar](#).

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Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship: 'A critical reflection on the White Paper from a S&T policy perspective'

The article reflects the main findings of the '[White Paper](#) on opportunities and challenges in view of enhancing the EU cooperation with Eastern Europe, Central Asia and South Caucasus in Science, Research and Innovation', from a science and technology (S&T) internationalisation policy perspective:

- In the 'Internationalisation of R&D from an S&T policy perspective' section of this article, the ongoing discourse on internationalisation of research and development (R&D) is discussed from an S&T policy perspective.
- In the 'S&T cooperation between the EU and Eastern Europe as well as Central Asia since the early 1990s' section, the development of S&T cooperation between the EU and EECA is described as a historical snapshot since the early 1990s.
- In the 'Recent S&T internationalisation efforts of Eastern European and Central Asian countries' section, special emphasis is given to the current EECA countries' dispositions towards R&D internationalisation. For a structured overview, the EECA region is disaggregated in three subregions, namely,
 - (a) Russian Federation,
 - (b) Eastern European countries (without Russia) and
 - (c) Central Asian countries.
- To better position the R&D internationalisation policies of the region under scrutiny within the overall state-of-the-art of S&T, the 'Current state of S&T in the Eastern European and Central Asian countries' section compares main S&T indicators of the EECA countries.
- The 'The White Paper recommendations in the light of international S&T cooperation policy objectives' section finally condenses the major recommendations elaborated during the White Paper consultation process and puts them into the context of international S&T cooperation policy. The question is raised on what international cooperation can contribute to improving S&T in the EECA region and which approaches are deemed most adequate to support this.

The analysis shows that most recommendations suggested in the White Paper directly target the S&T policy (delivery) system, which is put into an explicit actor's role. Science diplomacy is the identified predominant driver for deepening international R&D cooperation with the EECA region. The main instruments used are international dialogue, exchange and learning platforms, which are supported by the European Commission according to the EU's subsidiarity principle. Other S&T internationalisation policy objectives play a role too, especially if a more regionally differentiated perspective is taken into account.

Authors: [Klaus Schuch](#), [Jörn Sonnenburg](#) and [George Bonas](#)

Source and full article: [Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship](#)

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ELECTRA & ALRAKIS - enhancing mobility between EU and South Caucasus

Strengthen research and teaching at universities in the Caucasus region in the areas of renewable energy and sustainable development – this is the aim of the ELECTRA project. It is funded with nearly four million euros through Erasmus Mundus, the excellence program of the European Union.

The leading role for ELECTRA is taken over by Prof. Dr. Jorge Marx Gómez, computer scientist at the University of Oldenburg. The Center for Environmental and Sustainability Research (COAST) at the University of Oldenburg is responsible for the implementation of the project.

'Enhancing Learning in ENPI Countries Through Clean Technologies and Research-Related Activities' is the official title of the project, which targets **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine**. A total of 18 universities and ten research institutes in the target countries will be involved in this the large-scale EU project. It aims to enhance the quality of teaching and research in cutting-edge topics through research collaboration and reasearch stays.

'ELECTRA especially targets countries that are in transition politically, economically and culturally. Therefore, issues such as renewable energy and sustainability are of the utmost importance for higher education institutions in these countries, ' explains Marx-Gómez. ELECTRA will help to strengthen the knowledge and expertise of engineers, environmentalists and policy makers in energy, soil and water management. The exodus of experts from those areas should be stopped and employability should be fostered locally.

ELECTRA is characterized by an intense interaction between students, PhD students, postdocs and university staff as well as by networking activities among scientists. Over the next four years, the universities in the target countries, together with their EU partners, will generate a close-knit fellowship program. It provides for the exchange of students and scientists and enables many new research collaborations on environmental and sustainability issues. Also on the agenda: the development of a concept of lifelong learning, an extensive internship program, and the intensification of cooperation between universities and industry.

The project is scientifically monitored by the Centre for Environment and Sustainability Research (COAST). 'Together with COAST we can ideally support our partner universities in the Caucasus,' stresses Marx-Gómez. The interdisciplinary nature of the research center and close cooperation with European partner universities guarantee fruitful research visits. Exchange, support and advice to students and scholars will take place in close collaboration with the International Student Office (ISO) and the International Relations Office (IRO) of the University.

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ELECTRA & ALRAKIS - enhancing EU-South Caucasus mobility (... continued)

ALRAKIS is another of the awarded Erasmus Mundus Action 2 projects that promotes exchange mobility in the South Caucasus region. The beneficiary countries are **Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia**. The eligibility period of the project is from 15th July 2011 until 14th July 2015.

ALRAKIS places an emphasis on recognition of studies, QA and transfer of knowledge through research and cooperation bringing opportunities to 11 Higher Education Institutions from the South Caucasus and participants from non partner universities and people in vulnerable situation within these regions. Georg-August-Universität Göttingen offers a wide scope of activities under Erasmus Mundus Action 2 (see link below).

Background

Erasmus Mundus Action 2 is a higher education mobility scheme launched by Europe Aid and run by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency. It aims to enhance the mobility of researchers, students and academic staff between Higher Education Institutions in EU MS/AC and Third Countries.

Sources and further information:

[Kooperation International](#) (in German), [University of Oldenburg website](#) (in German), [COAST website](#), [University of Göttingen website](#), [ALRAKIS website](#)

UNECE supports improved management of water information in Central Asia

Participants in a knowledge exchange workshop, 'Strengthening Analysis for Integrated and Adaptive Water Resources Management', held from 4 to 6 July in Almaty, adopted the principles and directions for a medium-term (three-to-five year) road map to develop water data management, as well as modelling of water flow, use and other aspects in the Aral Sea Basin. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) — building on its numerous multilateral environmental agreements applicable in the region in the areas of water, public participation and access to information, industrial accidents and environmental impact assessment — will play an active role in the implementation of relevant parts of the road map.

The workshop, organized by the World Bank, the Swiss Development Corporation and UNECE, brought together some 50 Government representatives and experts from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, as well as regional organizations and donors.

At the workshop, participants underlined the importance of reliable information for the integrated management of water resources in Central Asia. For the future it was a challenge to combine available data, such as publicly available satellite imagery, with national and local data. Improved exchange of comparable data between the countries in Central Asia, dependent on each other for their shared waters, was also highlighted. It was also agreed to develop a set of linked models for the Aral Sea Basin for the analysis on different levels: Aral Sea Basin, individual rivers, sub-basins and countries. Those models should

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UNECE supports improved management of water information in CA (...continued)

serve both short-term operational purposes, like flood control and agreement of water release regimes, and long-term planning, including on economic and social issues. Participants moreover emphasized the need for further analysis and modelling in the development of national and regional strategies for climate change adaptation.

When discussing institutional and legal aspects, participants highlighted the importance of easy-to-interpret information for efficient decision-making and for the public, as well as the necessity to develop a coherent legal basis for regional cooperation in information management.

Results of the project, Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management in Central Asia, which is implemented by UNECE, in particular proposals on the modernization and strengthening of regional institutions and legal frameworks, as well as water monitoring and data exchange, also served as a background to the discussions. The meeting also built on experiences from the UNECE participation in the Central Asian Regional Water Information Base (CAREWIB) project.

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Source: *United Nations Economic Commission for Europe*

National Policy Dialogues on Water: Taking stock of 10 years of progress in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

Ten years since the launching of the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI), some 50 representatives of the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, as well as European Union (EU) member States and international organizations, are gathering in Geneva to discuss progress in implementation. In those countries the Water Initiative is implemented through National Policy Dialogues supported by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The gathering offers a good opportunity to take stock of how National Policy Dialogues support reforms in the water sector in the countries with economies in transition, promoting best practices and standards embodied in EU legislation and international legal instruments, in particular the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.

For example, in the Republic of Moldova the National Policy Dialogue provides a platform for intersectoral cooperation to address the issue of poor water quality and related health consequences. It facilitated an agreement on targets

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National Policy Dialogues on Water: 10 years of progress (...continued)

and target dates in accordance with the UNECE/World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe Protocol on Water and Health and is now promoting the implementation of the targets set. In Tajikistan, the National Policy Dialogue supports a reform of the water sector that seeks to bring water management in the country in line with the basin approach and other principles of integrated water resources management. In Kyrgyzstan, the National Policy Dialogue fosters the development of a river basin management plan for the Chu River. In the nine countries currently participating, the National Policy Dialogues introduce international best practice and encourage integrated and participatory approaches to water management.

In addition to addressing the progress achieved and lessons learned, the sixteenth meeting of the EUWI Working Group will discuss and approve the workplan for the next year, including the launch of a new National Policy Dialogue in Kazakhstan and an increased focus on stakeholder involvement in the dialogue activities.

Source: *United Nations Economic Commission for Europe*

Virtual science libraries to be launched in Central Asia

An initiative to provide communities in the Middle East and North Africa with online access to scientific publications is expanding into Central Asia in October, following its success in Iraq.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are now scheduled to launch the Virtual Science Library (VSL) programme run by CRDF Global, a US-based not-for-profit organisation. Funding for the central Asia programme is provided by the US Department of Energy's Global Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention.

The VSL is a free gateway to enable a country's entire academic community to access research publications and databases — usually only available within universities.

In April, CRDF Global initiated the three new central Asian library programmes, and training and technical consultations will take place this year, before the October launch, Charles Dunlap, director of the CRDF Global's Centers and Institution Building associate programme, told SciDev.Net.

'Each country's VSL acts as a focal point for diverse activities geared towards building capacity for collaboration and access to research knowledge ... [for] users ranging from students to ministers,' said Dunlap.

Over the past six years, the VSL has been launched in countries across the Middle East and North Africa, including Afghanistan, Algeria, Iraq, Morocco and Tunisia.

'Within the countries where we work, scientists are looking to establish international ties and access to current research,' said Dunlap. Such issues motivate scientists around the world, but, Dunlap explained, CRDF Global 'often works in countries where experience in [carrying out those activities] isn't as well established'.

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Virtual science libraries to be launched in Central Asia (...continued)

CRDF Global also helps countries negotiate with publishers to help them achieve fair access prices.

According to Dunlap, one of the most successful projects has been the Iraq VSL (IVSL) — launched in 2006 — the management of which was transferred to the Iraqi government in 2010.

'The IVSL was established to help Iraq's scientific community [following decades of isolation] re-establish ties with the global scientific community and publish more effectively,' said Dunlap.

The impact of the project on Iraq's science sector had been remarkable, Dunlap said. There are now more than 35,000 registered users, with 2,000 new users every month, downloading around 60,000 articles per month across all subjects.

'Making an electronic library of this size available for a country like Iraq is helping develop researchers' capabilities, following a long period of repression and war, during which obtaining information and resources was very difficult,' Mohamed Galal, professor of engineering at the University of Baghdad, Iraq, told SciDev.Net.

Mustafa Hussein, professor of physics at the University of Baghdad, told SciDev.Net that, for many years, the Internet in Iraq had been available only sporadically and was closely scrutinised by the security services, making it very difficult for researchers to access information.

The level of research information access provided by the IVSL was, he said, a 'wonderful change'.

Source: *Science and Development Network*

Review: Workshop on Global Challenges 'Climate Change, Health, Energy'

In June the IncoNet EECA project (S&T International Cooperation Network for Eastern European and Central Asian Countries) organised a workshop titled

'Opportunities for joint EU-EECA policy approaches addressing global challenges at the example of climate change, health, energy: identification of policy objectives and instruments'

in Bucharest at the International Conference Center of National School of Political Studies and Public Administration. The agenda and presentations are available from the project's [website](#).

The EU-EECA discussion on Climate Change, Health and Energy as global challenges will be continued at the upcoming [6th Policy Stakeholders' Conference](#) in Tbilisi, Georgia, on 14-15 November 2012.

The IncoNet EECA project ended in June 2012, but its sister project IncoNet CA/SC will continue the policy dialogue with Central Asia and the South Caucasus.

Source: *IncoNet EECA*

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Eastern Europe and Central Asia in the QS World University Rankings

The performance of Eastern European and Central Asian universities in the 2011 edition of the QS World University Rankings® is a mixture of stability and change. While the big hitters were all present, many slid down the table. However this is offset somewhat by the ascent of a number of younger institutions, some of which were making their very first appearance in the report.

The total number of universities from the region in the top 600 increased to 26 from 23 in 2010. As in the previous two editions, universities from the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Slovenia were included. Institutions from Belarus and Croatia also made the top 600 in 2011. Romania however left the group, though it was represented outside of the top 600, as were Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine.

As in the previous few years, Lomonosov Moscow State University (112) lead the pack, followed Saint Petersburg State University (251) and the Czech Republic's venerable Charles University (276).

Source and further information: [QS World University Rankings®](#)

EU-EECA Policy Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation

'From Dialogue to Joint Programmes: Achievements and perspectives of stakeholder coordination in Science, Technology and Innovation between EU, associated countries, Russia and other Eastern European and Central Asian countries'

is the title of a conference on perspectives of RTD collaboration between EU and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, which will take place in **Bonn, Germany on 10-11 October 2012.**

Traditional strong research structures and a dynamic development of scientific excellence and technological innovation in recent years provide growing ground for cooperation between the EU and Russia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia in science, technology and innovation. Europeans cannot afford to miss those opportunities and benefits gained from cooperation with their neighbouring regions to the East.

The German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) is partner in several EU funded activities dedicated to strengthening the bilateral RTD collaboration between EU and the EECA countries. In this role, BMBF takes responsibility for advancing STI cooperation at European level. With the objective of sharing experience gained so far and jointly developing perspectives for future cooperation, interested stakeholders were invited to participate in this event. The conference is hosted by BMBF and organised in cooperation with the International Bureau of the BMBF at Project Management Agency c/o German Aerospace Center (DLR) in the framework of the current ERA-NET RUS project.

For more information please download the [draft agenda](#) or get in touch with:

Contact: [Joern Gruenewald](#) (International Bureau of the BMBF)

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6th Policy Stakeholders' Conference: 'EU-SC/CA Science, Technology and Innovation cooperation in addressing Societal Challenges'

Taking into account the upcoming Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (Horizon 2020) and its key priorities (i.e. tackling societal challenges) the global challenges climate change, health and energy are considered to be of particular relevance and mutual interest to both EU and Central Asian/South Caucasus countries.

In this context, the Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation (SRNSF), the Georgian Research and Development Foundation (GRDF) and the Caucasus School of Business (CSB) in cooperation with the International Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research at the Project Management Agency c/o German Aerospace Center (DLR) and the International Centre for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS) are organising a Policy Stakeholders Conference focusing on 'EU-SC/CA Science, Technology and Innovation cooperation in addressing Societal Challenges: priorities, modalities and synergies between policies and instruments' to be held in **Tbilisi, Georgia, on 14-15 November 2012.**

The Conference will provide the opportunity for an in-depth exchange of view among policy makers and other key stakeholders from EU MS and AC and CASC countries on the present state-of-the art and the global trends in the three Societal Challenges (Climate Change, Energy and Health), as well as on the regional initiatives, common objectives and operational instruments through which research addressing the three Societal Challenges could be further supported. During the Conference particular focus will also be placed on the best practise examples in the ENPI with the aim to open perspectives for the exploitation of ENPI to support STI capacity building activities in the three Societal Challenges.

The Policy Stakeholders Conference in Tbilisi will be the 6th and last in a series of policy dialogue events organised under the IncoNet EECA and IncoNet CA/SC projects. To learn more about this series of events, please visit the [IncoNet EECA website](#).

Participation is by invitation only. For more information please get in touch with the contact person given below.

The results will be published on www.incrEAST.eu and on the [project website](#) of IncoNet CA/SC.

Contact: [Maria Josten](#) (International Bureau of the BMBF)

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Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research: calls to support international collaboration in 2013

New calls for proposals in different thematic fields have recently been published by the Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research.

Deadlines for applications are between 14 September and 30 November 2012:

- [Joint call for research projects 'BRFFR - RHRF — 2013' by Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research and Russian Humanity Research Foundation](#) (deadline: 14 September)
- [Call for proposals 'BRFFR – RHRF — 2012' by Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research and Russian Humanity Research Foundation](#) (deadline: 14 September)
- [Call for proposals for basic research projects by Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research and Academy of Sciences of Moldova 'BRFFR –ASM-2013'](#) (deadline: 1 October)
- [Call for proposals for basic research projects by Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research and National Center for Scientific Research in France 'BRFFR -CNRS-2013'](#) (deadline: 5 October)
- [Call for proposals for basic research projects by Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research and State Fund for Fundamental Research of Ukraine 'BRFFR — SFFR-2013'](#) (deadline: 1 November)
- [Call for basic research project implemented jointly with foreign scientists 'NAUKA MS - 2013'](#) (deadline: 1 November)
- [Joint thematic call for research projects by Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research and Joint Institute for Nuclear Research 'BRFFR - JINR -2013'](#) (deadline: 30 November)
- [Joint trilateral inter-regional call for border Gomel, Bryansk and Chernihiv regions for basic research on scientific problems of the Chernobyl disaster 'BRFFR - RFBR – FRFSF – 2013'](#) (deadline: 30 November)

Please visit the [incrEAST calls website](#) and the [programme database](#) for funding opportunities concerning all EECA countries.

Source: *Bellsa*

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Law on state innovation policy and innovation activities adopted in Belarus

On 10 July, 2012 the President of the Republic of Belarus signed the Law of the Republic of Belarus № 425-3, 'On the state innovation policy and innovation activities in the Republic of Belarus' which creates a legal framework for the innovative development of the country. In compliance with the new law, the aim of the state innovation policy in the Republic of Belarus is to create a favorable socio-economic, institutional and legal environment for innovation and competitiveness of the national economy.

The main tasks of the state innovation policy are the following:

- Ensuring the economic and social development of the country through the effective use of intellectual resources of the society;
- Ensuring the legal regulation which stimulates the innovative development of the national economy;
- Forming and integrated developing of the national innovation system, ensuring its integration into the global innovation system based on national interests;
- Creating favorable conditions for innovation and, in particular, for the investing in this area;
- Encouraging the authors (co-authors) of an innovation;
- Promoting the set up and development of legal entities involved in the innovative activities, as well as stimulating the activity of individual entrepreneurs in innovation;
- Developing of the market for innovations;
- Creating favorable framework innovation players to the material, financial and intellectual resources needed to implement the innovation activities;
- Promoting the creation and development of innovation infrastructure;
- Developing of public-private partnership in the innovation activities;
- Forecasting of technological development;
- Organizing of training, re-training and advanced training in the field of innovation;
- Promoting the international cooperation in innovations;
- Ensuring the public interests (defense and national security) in the area of innovation.

For the first time in the country the issues of managing of a venture capital fund and mechanisms of venture capital projects financing have been fixed in the legislation. According to Igor Voitov, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of Belarus, 'these rules will enhance the attraction of private and foreign investment in innovation, as well as diversify the sources of financing'. He also focused on public-private partnership in innovations, which is based on the equitable interaction between the government and business entities of non-state forms of ownership, including that in terms of free and open access to the implementation of the state innovation policy, joint R&D, risk sharing, revenues and responsibilities within joint implementation of innovative projects, programs, innovative development, etc.

The law comes into force in 6 months. Within this period, the legal acts approved earlier will be accordingly changed.

Read the full text of the [Law in Russian](#).

Source: [Bellsa](#)

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Belarus: UNECE assessment of public-private-partnerships and seminars on financing innovation

On 9-13 July 2012 three international events were held in Minsk by the UN Economic Commission for Europe organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy and State Committee for Science and Technology of Belarus. Rumen Dobrinsky, Head of the UNECE Economic Cooperation and Integration Division who chaired the UNECE delegation in Minsk said, all together they had formed a non-official UNECE week in Belarus.

The first two days, 9-10 July were devoted to presenting the results of the UNECE assessment of Belarus readiness for public-private partnership (PPP). The assessment was carried out by the UNECE PPP Readiness Team in spring 2012 upon the request of the Ministry of Economy of Belarus. The final report presented in Minsk within the two-day workshop contains recommendations and proposed areas where action is envisaged in order to ensure the smooth development of PPPs in Belarus. In particular, one of the key recommendations is to develop a national infrastructure plan to attract investment. It is a common international practice, e.g. many states in the US include in such a plan the infrastructure - transportation, sewage treatment, waste management, development of alternative energy, while the UK gives a priority to social projects - medicine, education, social and student housing. Another recommendation for Belarus is to create an agency for the introduction and development of the PPP mechanisms.

As Anton Kudasov, Deputy Minister of Economy of Belarus notes, the PPP is a relatively new tool in the arsenal of the state administration. In the road map for the liberalization of the Belarusian economy, the task of developing a legal framework enabling the implementation of mechanisms for PPP has been set up. The establishment of PPP is a priority for the Belarus Government, he said.

The UN is ready to promote the PPP mechanisms in Belarus. According to UN resident coordinator/UNDP resident representative in Belarus Antonius Broek, the UNECE and UNDP have been working closely with the European Commission on developing a comprehensive project aimed at strengthening the capacity of Belarusian Government, regional authorities and the business community to promote PPPs in infrastructure and public sector. The project will cover all aspects needed to implement key recommendations identified in the readiness assessment, especially those relating to training of specialists and creating of an enabling environment for the PPP. 'We sincerely recommend and hope that the Government will implement all necessary decisive legislative and regulatory initiatives in accordance with the proposed recommendations and would move vigorously towards building partnerships with the private sector', said Antonius Broek.

The other two events were devoted to financing of innovations. At the expert seminar on 'Financing high-risk innovative projects', 11 July with over 50 participants the leading international experts presented an overview of public policy instruments used in advanced marked economies to support high-risk innovative projects. The seminar included also a brainstorming session within which the options for improving the efficiency of the Belarusian Innovation Fund were discussed.

The seminar was held back-to-back with a training session on 'Financing innovation in small businesses and start-up firms', 12-13 July. The session was based on a computerized training module on early-stage financing developed

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Belarus: UNECE assessment of public-private-partnerships (...continued)

by UNECE, specifically tailored to the nature and financing of innovative enterprises, including newly emerging ones, and their investment readiness. Around 20 managers of innovative SMEs, managers and residents of techno parks, as well as officials, managers and policy makers with responsibilities in the support of innovative enterprises have attended the training. More information about the seminar and training is available [here](#) and [here](#).

The events on financing the innovations are part of the Joint Action Plan of the UNECE and the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Republic for 2012-2013 which provides for the assistance in implementation of the recommendations of the Innovation Performance Review of Belarus carried out by the UNECE in 2010.

Source: [Bellsa](#)

First Belarusian satellite launched

The first Belarusian space vehicle was launched into orbit from the space launch facility Baikonur, Kazakhstan at 09:41 Minsk time on 22 July. Later on, as Vladimir Yushkevich, head of the satellite flight control center informed, it was put into its intended orbit of 500-520km.

The Belarusian satellite will be able to provide complete imagery of the country's territory. It weighs about 400kg and boasts panchromatic range resolution of about 2m. Space imagery is primarily intended for cartography and geodesy specialists. More than half of the work required to update cartographic data uses space imagery. Satellite photos are also in demand in the forestry industry, the agriculture, the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Ministry, and the Energy Ministry. In particular, software solutions were prepared to assess snow reserves and forecast yield of agricultural crops. They are being tested now. For now, Belarusian government agencies use data of American, European, and Japanese satellites. The cost of Belarusian satellite imagery is expected to be lower, making it more affordable for users. Also, Belarus is going to sell imagery to other countries according to their requests. Azerbaijan and Venezuela have already expressed their interest.

The Belarusian satellite is highly maneuverable and can promptly adjust its orbit to enable a different imaging angle. The core equipment was made by the Belarusian companies 'Peleng' and 'Belmicrosystemy'. The rest was produced in Russia and the UK.

According to Sergei Kilin, Head Academic Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, all the subsystems of the satellite were nominal, the solar-cell arrays had been unfolded, and the control center had received telemetry data.

Belarus has the necessary infrastructure to receive, transmit and process satellite data. A command and tracking station has been deployed along with a flight control center to keep track and control the satellite. The flight control center will also take care of planning the operation of on-board and ground-based components, determining parameters of the orbit, compiling commands to manage the satellite.

Source: [Bellsa](#)

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Caucasus Research Resource Centers launch new blog in Georgian language

The CRRC Georgia has launched a new blog in Georgian language. The aim of the blog is to present the findings of CRRC's research, as well as answer questions about the social research methodology that society might have. The blog is available to the general public and provides detailed information about CRRC's research. Questions and comments by the users are encouraged.

- [CRRC Blog in Georgian](#)

The Caucasus Research Resource Centers program (CRRC) is a network of resource, research and training centers established in 2003 in the capital cities of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia with the goal of strengthening social science research and public policy analysis in the South Caucasus.

A partnership between the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Eurasia Partnership Foundation, USAID and local universities, the CRRC network offers scholars and practitioners stable opportunities for integrated research, training and collaboration in the region.

Source: [*The Caucasus Research Resource Centers*](#)



STI Policy Mix Peer Review in Kazakhstan 2012

Like many EECA countries Kazakhstan is going through a period of reforming its research system. New strategies and new laws in the area of scientific and technological development were developed and implemented. During the Policy Stakeholders Conference in Astana, 26-27 May 2011, the Government of Kazakhstan expressed its interest in conducting an analysis of scientific, technological and innovative development of Kazakhstan by European experts and sent the request to the European Commission.

This policy mix peer review took place in Kazakhstan under the WP9 'Pilot Evaluation Exercises', Task 9.1 'S&TI Policy Mix Peer Reviews' within IncoNet-EECA FP7 project. It was a system examination and assessment of the national S&TI system by international experts aimed at improving the design and the

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STI Policy Mix Peer Review in Kazakhstan 2012 (...continued)

implementation of national S&TI policy. It was not an evaluation in itself, but more of a mutual learning process based on a critical friends approach.

The main objectives were:

- Supporting an inter-regional political dialogue between policy makers, academia and industry of EU and EECA countries. The scientific and technical capacity, political objectives and requirements for determining joint priorities and develop scenarios and strategies for implementing science into practice reveal as a result of such a dialogue.
- Organising a series of measures to strengthen the participation of scientists from EECA countries in FP7.
- Analysing technological and scientific innovation, determination of its efficiency and impact on the competitiveness of the partner countries. Results of the analysis were provided to governments and contribute to the continued support of the political dialogue.

In order to conduct the S&TI policy mix peer review, an international team of peer reviewers came to Kazakhstan on 12-16 March 2012:

- Team Leader: Mr. Manfred Horvat, Senior Policy Analyst, Hon.-Prof. Vienna University of Technology, Austria
- Mr. Jean-Luc Clement, Adviser on Research Affairs, Ministry of Higher Education and Research, France
- Ms. Magrit Harjung, Deputy Head of Unit for Research and Technology Funding, Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology, Austria
- Mr. Zygmunt Krasinsky, Deputy Director of National Contact Point for Research Programmes of the EU, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland
- Mr. Vardan Sahakyan, Head of Science Policy Department, State Committee of Science, Armenia
- Mr. Michael Schlicht, Head of Department for Cooperation with Russia and CIS, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany
- Ms. Kirsten Kienzler, International Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research at the Project Management Agency c/o German Aerospace Center (DLR), Germany

Main regional consultant in this task was Ms Kamila Magzieva - National Coordinator of FP7 in Kazakhstan, director of InExCB-KZ, Kazakhstani partner of IncoNet-EECA.

According to the agreement with the Kazakh Government National Innovation Fund (now National Agency on Technological Development) was appointed as a hosting organization for the international team of peer reviewers.

STI Policy Mix Peer Review in Kazakhstan 2012 (...continued)

While preparing this review the authors paid particular attention to national issues in the context of human resources in science and technology area, social sciences, business R & D and innovation, as well as to economic and market development. Kazakhstan's participation in similar events helps to promote scientific and technological sphere at international level, gain free access to European sources of knowledge and material support of science, and the establishment of joint research institutions.

Taking into account these aspects and the importance of ongoing initiatives the full cooperation from the Government of Kazakhstan was provided for the preparation of peer review and involvement of stakeholders actively participate in this event.

Team Leader Mr Horvat and Regional Coordinator Ms Kamila Magzieva participated in the 5th Astana Economic Forum during the final visit of the Team Leader to the country at the invitation of the Government of Kazakhstan.



*Ms Kamila Magzieva and Mr Manfred Horvat at the 5th Astana Economic Forum.
© image kindly provided by Ms Sulushash Magziyeva*

InExCB-KZ developed informational materials for the review, and submitted them to all interested scientific organizations. InExCB-KZ thoroughly prepared an 80-pages country report for the international experts with all the latest changes in the S&TI area of Kazakhstan as well as the latest statistics according to the official information sources.

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STI Policy Mix Peer Review in Kazakhstan 2012 (...continued)

During their visit to Kazakhstan the experts met with the representatives of the Government to discuss scientific and technology policy of the country and visited a number of local public bodies and research institutions like Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education and Science, The EU Embassy, National Innovation Fund, State Statistics Agency, JSC KazTransOil, KazMunaiGaz, Sovereign Wealth Fund 'Samruk-Kazyna', Academy of Sciences, Regional Technology Park 'ALATAU IT CITY', National Centre for Scientific and Technical Information, National Centre for complex processing of mineral raw materials Institute of Nuclear Physics, National Center for Technological Foresight, Center of the Earth Sciences, Metallurgy and Enrichment, Nazarbayev University, Economic Research Institute, Kazgidromet, Kazakh National Technical University named after Satpayev, Almaty Technological University, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. There have also been organized roundtables with thematic NCPs and participants of FP7 projects in Astana and Almaty.

The report on the S&TI Policy Mix Peer Review in Kazakhstan prepared by the international experts and the country report prepared by InExCB-KZ were provided to the Government of Kazakhstan to be used for policy improvement of scientific-technological and innovative development of the country.

Source: [InExCB-Kz](#)

Benchmarking Exercise of RTDI in the field of nano-science and nanotechnologies in Kazakhstan 2012

Innovation covers not only technical or technological development, but any improvements in all areas of scientific and industrial activity. Continuous equipment upgrading and technology innovation processes create appropriate conditions for the production of competitive products. That is why WP9-Pilot Evaluation Exercises the Benchmarking of RTDI in the field of nano-science and nanotechnologies were carried out in Kazakhstan, Armenia, Bulgaria, and Belarus in the frame of the IncoNet EECA project. For Kazakhstan benchmarking was carried out in the Institute of Physics and Technology (IPT), 25-26 April, 2012.

Currently production efficiency can be achieved primarily through the development of innovative processes and new technologies to produce new types of competitive products. Innovation covers not only technical or technological development, but any improvements in all areas of scientific and industrial activity. Continuous equipment upgrading and technology innovation processes create conditions for the production of competitive products, gaining and preserving top market positions of the companies and improving the performance and efficiency of the enterprises.

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Benchmarking Exercise of RTDI in Kazakhstan 2012 (...continued)



*task group for the Benchmarking Exercise at a meeting in Athens in May 2012
© image kindly provided by Ms Sulushash Magziyeva*

That is why WP9-Pilot Evaluation Exercises the Benchmarking of RTDI in the field of nano-science and nanotechnologies were carried out in Kazakhstan, Armenia, Bulgaria, and Belorussia within the frame of the IncoNet EECA project.

A benchmarking exercise identifies best practices based on a self-evaluation and site visits by international experts. Four research institutions in four different countries took part in the exercise: the Institute of Physical Research of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Solid State Physics, the Institute of Electronics and the Institute of Polymers of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Nuclear Problems of the Belarus State University and the Institute of Physics and Technology in Kazakhstan. The thematic focus for the analysis was the field of nano-technologies and nano-science. The institutes are quite different in size and scope, but still similar enough to run the benchmarking.

Benchmarking of RTDI in the field of nano-science and nanotechnologies was carried out in the Institute of Physics and Technology (IPT), 25-26 April, 2012, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

InExCB-KZ confirmed IPT's participation in the Benchmarking exercise and organized the visit of international experts to IPT:

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Benchmarking Exercise of RTDI in Kazakhstan 2012 (...continued)

- Prof. Dr. Erich Gornik, Institut für Festkörperelektronik Technische Universität Wien, Austria
- Mr. Paul Edgar Tomlins, Biomaterials Group Leader (Principal Research Scientist) National Physical Laboratory, London, England
- Ms. Elke Dall, Head of Unit 'Research Policy and Development' at ZSI - Centre for Social Innovation, Wien, Austria

During the visit, experts got acquainted with the activity and strategy of the Institute, visited the labs, and had interviews with heads of group, young scientists, and discussions with the top management.

On the basis of received information, the experts prepared final report of benchmarking exercise, which included SWOT analysis, recommendations and comments and were provided to IPT for further use.

Source: [InExCB-Kz](#)

Workshop review: Introduction to research methods in the era of the internet

The first Central Asian workshop 'Introduction to research methods in the era of the internet' took place in Astana from 9-13 July 2012. The workshop resulted from a joint effort of the WHO Collaborating Center, the Department of Epidemiology at the University of Pittsburgh, and the Center for Life Sciences, Nazarbaev University.

The opening day of the workshop was attended by USA Ambassador K.J. Fairfax and representative from the Ministry of Health of Republic of Kazakhstan M. Teleuov. The workshop was held on the premises of Nazarbaev University and involved participation of over 50 participants from Central Asia and Eastern Europe, and faculty from USA, Russia and Kazakhstan. Each day a keynote was given by leading specialists from Kazakhstan, Poland and USA. The working language of the workshop was English.

The primary topics of the workshop were:

- Research methods in epidemiology and statistics
- Statistical software
- Generation of innovative hypothesis
- Application of new technologies in epidemiology
- Scientific publication and writing
- Global Health in modern world.

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Introduction to research methods in the era of the internet (...continued)

These topics were chosen to build capacity to publish internationally . Despite the high intellectual and innovative potential of the young scientists in the Central Asian region, they are hampered by the lack of training in research design, statistics and publication skills. Therefore, there is a need for adopting global knowledge in the area of research skills and public health. Moreover, the scientific community of Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries needs to facilitate scientific interconnections and links with developed scientific centers world wide. The introduction of such workshops is a way to incorporate worldwide trends into science in Kazakhstan and will help young and promising scientists in their future careers, in addition to boosting their scientific productivity and help the Central Asian students to become global health scientists and join the global network of science.

The aim of the workshop was to include scientific productivity and encourage global scientific networking in countries of Central Asia, including Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan

The workshop gathered more than 50 participants from 21 different institutions from 5 major cities in Kazakhstan, from Jagiellonian University, Poland and from healthcare organizations of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. This was the first research of its kind in Central Asia. The candidates were chosen from promising researchers in the area of medicine, public health, biotechnology and epidemiology. Despite only limited advertisement more than 90 applications were received and due to enormous interest to the workshop the number of participants was increased from 30 to 50 attendants. For every participant from outside of Astana housing and food was provided. Several travel grants were available for participants outside of Kazakhstan. The participants attended lectures, group break sessions and computer classes. The participants were introduced to Central Asian Journal of Global Health which is aimed to bring the research from Central Asia to an international arena. Each participant worked in a group to create innovative hypothesis and submitted creative ideas. Upon completion each participant was granted a certificate and disc with all the workshop material including lectures, photographs, video files and software; memorable prizes were awarded for best innovative ideas and group work. The workshop was widely covered in the local media and the official page of the US Embassy in Kazakhstan. The teaching faculty met with USA Ambassador K.J. Fairfax, vice-minister of Education and Science M. Orunhanov, president of Nazarbaev University S. Katsu, president of NCSTE A. Jumabekov and visited clinics of National Medical Holding.

The workshop spiked an interest in the regional and global science and technology communities and acquired positive reviews from all the participants. By the end of the workshop 90% of the participants were happy with the presented material and 100% would recommend it to their colleagues. Many

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Introduction to research methods in the era of the internet (...continued)

participants thanked teaching faculty and organizers and expressed a wish to participate in the following workshops. The participants agreed to disseminate the ideas of the workshop and teach others on the importance of global health. All the participants joined the Supercourse network of over 50,000 scientists all over the world. The workshop laid the ground work for extensive scientific and technological networking for researchers from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Poland, Tajikistan and USA. The workshop solidified the bridge between the WHO Collaborating Center at the University of Pittsburgh (USA) and Nazarbaev University (Kazakhstan) and was a sign of long standing scientific collaboration and scientific interchange between two countries. Also, people were most appreciative of USAID and NU for holding this major event.

The students were asked to present about the course to at least 40 others in their institution. Already, students have presented about the course to their peers. Overall, the students and faculty believe that this was a very important step to increase scientific capacity in Central Asia.

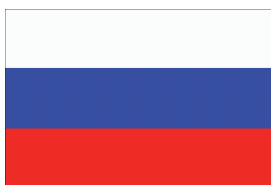
Faculty:

R. LaPorte, J. Dorman, F. Linkov, T. Songer, E. Shubnikov, E. Tseytlin, P. LaFleur

Organizing committee:

A. Sharman, Zh. Zhumadilov, R. Issaeva, Sh. Askarova, Sh. Adambekov

Source: *Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Washington*



New data books on Russian S&T indicators published

The HSE Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge (ISSEK) was founded in 2002 as a part of the HSE and has become an internationally respected team in the field of S&T and innovation policy, statistics, analysis and Foresight.

The results of ISSEK's research are published in analytical papers and statistical databooks, many of which are published in English. Here the most recent publications:

- 2 August 2012: '[Information Society Outlook](#)'
The data book is published for the first time by the Institute for Statistical

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New data books on Russian S&T indicators published (...continued)

Studies and Economics of Knowledge (ISSEK), National Research University — Higher School of Economics (HSE). It offers international comparisons of information society indicators: ICT infrastructure, ICT sector, international trade of ICT goods and services, ICT usage by households, individuals, enterprises, the public sector, and the social sphere. The special section comprises information society indicators by regions of the Russian Federation.

- 5 July 2012: '**Indicators of Innovation in the Russian Federation**'
The data book presents the results of statistical innovation surveys in the Russian Federation. It contains internationally compatible indicators characterizing the level of innovative activity in industry and services. The publication covers statistical data reflecting innovation expenditure and output, co-operational linkages, and factors hampering innovation. Specific chapters are devoted to ecological innovation and innovative activities in the regions of the Russian Federation. International comparisons with a wide range of innovation indicators are provided as well.
- 15 July 2012: '**Science & Technology Indicators in the Russian Federation**'
The data book is the continuation of the series of publications on various aspects of S&T and innovation development in the Russian Federation. It presents statistical data reflecting the current state and trends in R&D and innovation. A specific chapter is devoted to international comparisons.

Source and further information: [ISSEK](#)

From ERA.Net RUS to ERA-NET Plus – a success story

In an article published as a success story by the European Commission's Research and Innovation Information Centre, Project Coordinator Dr. Jörn Sonnenburg sums up the achievements of ERA.Net RUS and gives an outlook on the ERA-NET Plus scheme, which is due to commence in 2013:

ERA.NET RUS – New horizons in European-Russian research cooperation

According to a European Commission report from April 2007, 'Science knows no boundaries and the issues that research is asked to deal with are increasingly global'.

Russia, as the European Union (EU)'s largest direct neighbouring country is certainly crossing such boundaries as it is the most successful third country having participated in approximately 300 projects worth close to €2.5 billion

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From ERA.Net RUS to ERA-NET Plus - a success story (...continued)

under the 6th EU Research Framework Programme (FP6). Nevertheless, lack of knowledge on joint calls and how to actually cope with the administrative procedures has hampered progress. In addition, apart from a few good practice examples, much still needs to be done to integrate this significant partner fully into the European Research Area (ERA).

ERA.Net RUS was thus set up to encourage durable partnerships as well as bilateral research programmes between the EU and Russia. It is a €2.6 million project funded under the 7th EU Research Framework Programme (FP7), running from February 2009 until January 2013. The project is coordinated by the International Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research in Germany. It comprises a consortium including 18 prominent institutes from 10 countries, 11 partners from Member State Countries, 2 from Associated Countries, 4 from Russia and 1 partner from the European Commission.

ERA.Net RUS provides support for the transnational networking and co-ordination of bilateral research programmes that will improve both the efficiency and the effectiveness of Europe's research efforts. It will also contribute to mutual learning, joint strategy development and joint funding activities in EU Member States (MS), Associated Countries (AC) and Russia. Particular emphasis is placed on actively involving Russian programme owners in the planning, implementation and assessment of a pilot joint call and the organisation of a sustainable Science and Technology (S&T) programme.

The individual tasks proposed in the work plan cover a wide array of activities within six work packages. They include analytical exercises, the implementation of a joint call with the aim of developing a sustainable programme, the organisation of conferences and workshops as well as project coordination and management.

The political and strategic impact of ERA.Net RUS is undeniable. The project puts the focus on the largest neighbouring country of the EU and one of its main strategic partners. It will thus further enhance the significance of the EU-Russian partnership and will help reach a new level in EU-Russian S&T cooperation by improving the coherence and coordination of European scientific cooperation with Russia. In addition, previous fragmentation of activities towards S&T cooperation is expected to be reduced.

'ERA.Net RUS is strengthening the international dimension of the European Research Area (ERA). It will help to widen the ERA's trans-national approach on S&T cooperation, with benefits for European and Russian S&T communities, policy-makers, economies and societies alike,' said Project Coordinator and Executive Director at the International Bureau of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF PT-DLR), Dr. Jörn Sonnenburg.

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From ERA.Net RUS to ERA-NET Plus - a success story (...continued)

Once ERA.Net RUS comes to an end in 2013, an additional programme is due to commence. The 'ERA-NET Plus' project as it is known will provide a financial contribution to those national research programmes that pool financial resources to organise and fund a joint call for transnational research projects. ERA-NET Plus will apply only in a limited number of cases, those which are of particular European added value.

'ERA-NET Plus will enable national programmes, together with the Community programmes, to address research topics that, due to the nature of the field, are better addressed jointly or which could not have been addressed independently,' adds Sonnenburg.

Source: *European Commission*

Annual meeting of the Joint Russia-EU Science and Technology Committee

On 6 July 2012 a regular meeting of the Joint Russia-EU Science and Technology Committee was held in Moscow.

The Russian delegation led by Deputy Minister of Education and Science Igor Fedyukin considered together with its partners headed by Director-General of the European Commission for Research and Innovation Robert-Jan Smits the results of joint work on implementation of the Russia-EU Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology.

The participants discussed main areas of bilateral cooperation and development of a real partnership in the field on research and innovation, including within the framework of the Partnership for Modernisation with the use of already operating mechanisms and those under development for financing research and innovation until 2020.

The reports presented at the meeting highlighted the results of Russia-EU research cooperation and outlined thematic areas of major interest. The parties exchanged proposals on intensifying joint efforts aimed at implementation of the coordinated research projects.

The event proved the effectiveness of the Committee in addressing the current issues and the high interest of the partners in the bilateral mutually beneficial cooperation as well as optimal use of the existing mechanisms of collaboration.

Source: *Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the European Union*

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German Chancellor Fellowship for Young Leaders open to Russian participants

The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation's German Chancellor Fellowship Programme is for university graduates from the United States, the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China with an interest in international issues and demonstrated leadership potential.

The programme is targeted at accomplished young professionals who are likely to become decision-makers, thought leaders, and influential voices in their respective fields. Fellows will be recruited from a broad range of areas such as politics and public policy, law, media, business, the non-governmental sector, and the arts. The programme provides fellows the opportunity to spend one year in Germany, where they will network with other prospective leaders from abroad and explore new solutions to the global issues of our times. This prestigious programme builds on Germany's established and growing reputation as a favored destination for problem-focused international dialogue and a meeting place for tomorrow's international leaders.

During their time in Germany, Federal Chancellor Fellows conduct independent projects at their host institutions. The project should involve original exploration of a topic or issue, or research in the fellow's respective field of interest. The fellows are mentored by hosts in Germany, whom the fellows have chosen on the basis of their expertise in their respective areas. Projects should be of relevance to modern societies, have a long-term and visible impact, and help to advance fellows' careers and professional development. Through their experience in Germany, fellows will acquire greater knowledge of their fields, gain new international experience, and strengthen their intercultural competence – all essential qualities for future professional leaders.

The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany is the patron of this sponsorship programme, which is financed by the Federal Foreign Office. The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation grants up to 30 German Chancellor Fellowships annually, with up to ten prospective leaders selected from each of the three countries.

Annual application deadlines:

- For applicants from the People's Republic of China: June 30
- For applicants from the United States: October 15
- For applicants from the **Russian Federation: November 15**

Downloads:

- [Programme information \(PDF\)](#)

Source and further information: [Alexander von Humboldt Foundation](#)

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New postgraduate education system for Uzbekistan

The degree 'Candidate of Science' will be abolished in Uzbekistan. On 24 July 2012 the President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, signed the decree 'On the further improvement of the system of training and certification of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel'.

The document was adopted in order to further improve the training and certification of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel. This represents a fundamental reform of postgraduate education within the priorities of the National Programme for Training and within the reforms of economic and democratic developments in the country. Global best practices and international standards should be implemented for the certification of scientific personnel and to improve the scientific quality and practical significance of postgraduate research, and appropriate conditions for the for the development of creative and intellectual potential of young people should be created.

The head of state, at present time, sees an objective need to radically reform the current system of training and certification of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, as a logical extension for the transformation of the education system under the National Program for Personnel Training. The current two-tier system of certification of scientific personnel does not meet the modern requirements of the internationally recognized training of highly qualified scientific personnel, adopted in developed democratic countries. According to the decree, from 1 January 2013 onwards Uzbekistan will introduce a one-step system of postgraduate education, and awarded the degree of a 'Doctor of Science' in accordance with generally accepted international requirements and standards.

Source: www.OLAM.uz provided by [IUCP-T](#)

Call for innovative projects 2013-2014

The Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology Development under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan has published this call in order to create innovative science and technology programs implemented in 2013-2014.

The Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology Development under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan announces a contest for innovative projects within the priority areas of scientific and technological development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the further expansion of innovation.

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Call for innovative projects (...continued)

Innovative projects should be aimed at ensuring energy and resource conservation, development of advanced technologies in production, as well as organizing competitive high-tech products from local raw materials.

In terms of the competition, the rules of project design and the application can be found at the Committee for Coordination of Science and Technology, Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources.

The competition research projects must be submitted through the relevant ministries and departments.

Applications for participation in the competition will be accepted until 21 September 2012 after the publication of announcements from 14-00 to 18-00 hours daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Source: *Coordination Committee for Science and Technology Development*

Expanding S&T cooperation between Uzbekistan and the USA

President and Chief Executive Officer of CRDF Global, Cathleen A. Campbell, visited Uzbekistan at the end of May 2012. The main purpose of the visit to discuss future perspectives of scientific and technological cooperation between the Committee for Coordination of Science and Technology Development and 'CRDF Global'.

During the time of the visit several meetings were held and issues of future cooperation in science and technology were discussed. Ms Campbell also visited the Institute of Genetics and Experimental Plant Biology of the Academy of Science of the Uzbekistan, and the applied biochemistry laboratory and the Center of Genome Technologies. The staff of the applied biochemistry laboratory already works on international joint projects with CRDF Global.

During the meetings the issue of organizing and providing joint activities and the competition of international research projects in renewable energy resources with shared financing was discussed. The use of the American company's databases and access to the program 'Virtual scientific library' (developed by CRDF Global) with some of the world's best scientific and technical publications were also considered.

Another topic for discussion was the cooperation in innovation and expanding cooperation in the industry of medicinal substances using a unique biologically active materials bank created in Uzbekistan.

Following these talks, Ms Campbell said that she was sure that the cooperation

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Expanding S&T cooperation between Uzbekistan and the USA (...continued)

with Uzbek science would be continued, and noted that the presented results of joint projects were meeting global standards.

During her visit a seminar with the participation of representatives of S&R institutes and universities of the Uzbekistan was held. The president of the American Fund informed the participants about CRDF Global's activities and about programs, projects and scientific events aiming to support science and technical cooperation in different areas of the world. She also pointed out opportunities for Uzbek scientists and specialists to participate in the programs.

An Implementation Agreement on cooperation between the Committee for Coordination for Science and Technology Development and American Fund of Civil Researches and Development was signed. Ms. Campbell reported about planned activities in the framework of the Implementation Agreement between the Committee and CRDF Global, and answered to the questions of the seminar participants.

Source: www.uzscience.uz provided by IUCP-T

New global initiative on dryland systems research launched in Tashkent

Central Asia and the Caucasus (CAC) is among five Regions worldwide where a global CGIAR Research Program 'Integrated and Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems for Improved Food Security and Livelihoods in Dry Areas' (CRP1.1 'Dryland Systems') will be implemented. Participants of a three-day Regional Inception Workshop held on 12-14 June 2012 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, endorsed an ambitious research framework that will tackle the challenges of sustainable agricultural development under the harsh environmental conditions characterized by drought, high soil salinity and extreme climatic conditions.

The new Program will facilitate exchange of knowledge with other parts of the world, and enable the introduction, development and adoption of new, particularly water-use efficient technologies. It will also create an innovation platform, bringing together all relevant partner groups from research, government, universities, farmers' associations, the private sector and an emerging civil society.

CRP1.1 'Dryland Systems' is the first large-scale research program to use an integrated agro-ecosystems approach to improve productivity and livelihoods in the dry areas. It will focus on target dryland areas/systems, identified by two criteria: (i) those with the most vulnerable populations, and often associated with severe natural resource degradation; and (ii) those with the greatest potential to impact on food security in the short to medium term. In CAC, the first type is represented by the upper reaches of Amudarya river (Rasht

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New global initiative on dryland systems research launched (..continued)

Valley in Tajikistan and neighbouring Alay-Chong Alay district in Kyrgyzstan) and the lower reaches of Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers (Aral Sea Region stretching from Turkmenistan through Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan). The fertile, trans-boundary Fergana Valley was chosen to represent the second type, with so-called satellite sites for future research also identified in Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. The centrally-planned, large-scale efforts aimed at intensification of agricultural production in the former Soviet Union often led to natural resource degradation, which occurs to a varying degree in all three sites.

The Regional Inception Workshop was organized by the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) in partnership with other international agricultural research centers based in the CAC Region: the World Vegetable Centre (AVRDC), Bioversity International, International Potato Centre (CIP), International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and International Centre for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA). The workshop built on the groundwork carried out in the past months by an interim Interdisciplinary Research Team (iIRT), which collected and collated characterization data for all three Action Sites, prepared and formulated nine research-for-development hypotheses, and elaborated a draft set of log-frames with specific outputs, activities and milestones. The Workshop was opened by Prof. Serali Nurmatov, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan. In his welcome speech, he acknowledged the work that the consortium of international agricultural research centers has conducted in the Region since its establishment in 1998.

About 100 participants from the international centers, national research institutes and universities, farmers' and community-based organisations, private sector and international development and donor agencies attended the Workshop. During the intense discussions in three working groups, the participants were able to identify and analyze evidence-based information required for the development of the Region-specific research agenda. The participatory working environment led to a strong exchange of ideas with the aim of reaching consensus to move this program from inception into practical implementation. CRP1.1 will build its research agenda on a unique combination of multi-disciplinary agro-ecosystem approach with site-specific action relying on baseline creation and impact measurement.

The participants clearly stated their views helping to shape the CRP1.1 agenda in the CAC Region. With their contributions, the strategic framework for integrated research was set up and endorsed.

Source: Regional Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Central Asia and Caucasus

Новости на русском языке

Европейский союз: Еврокомиссия объявила об открытии конкурсов Рабочей программы 7РП на 2013 год

Дополнительная информация содержится в документе, опубликованном вчера Еврокомиссией '[Рабочая программа 7РП на 2013 год. Вопросы и ответы](#)'.

Конкурсная документация доступна на Портале участника '[Participant Portal](#)'.

Источник: [Еврокомиссия](#)

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Казахстан: Проведение экспертной оценки научно-технологической политики Казахстана, 2012 г.

Казахстан, как и многие страны Восточной Европы и Кавказа в период реформирования системы научных исследований разработал и ввел в практику новые стратегии и новые законы в области научно-технического развития. Во время проведения стейкхолдерской конференции в Астане, 26-27 мая 2011 года Правительство Республики Казахстан выразило заинтересованность в проведении экспертной оценки научного, технологического и инновационного развития Республики Казахстан с участием группы международных экспертов. В связи с чем, было направлено письмо в Европейскую комиссию.

В Казахстане проведение экспертной оценки осуществлялось в рамках проекта IncoNet-EECA Седьмой Рамочной Программы ЕС (FP7), согласно рабочему пакету №9 (WP9) 'Пробные оценочные мероприятия', задание 9.1 'Экспертная оценка научно-технологической политики в рамках проекта FP7'. Данная оценка представляет собой системный анализ научной, технологической и инновационной систем страны, которую проводят международные эксперты для совершенствования разработки и реализации национальной научно-технологической политики. Это даже не столько оценка, сколько процесс дружественного взаимного обучения. Основными целями оценки являются:

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- Поддержка межрегионального политического диалога между политиками, научными учреждениями и промышленностью стран ЕС и Восточной Европы, Центральной Азии.
- Проведение комплекса мер по расширению участия ученых из стран Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии в проектах FP7.
- Анализ технологических и научных инноваций, определение его эффективности и влияния на конкурентоспособность стран-партнеров. Результаты анализа предоставляются правительству и способствуют дальнейшей поддержке политического диалога.

Для проведения экспертной оценки группа международных экспертов посетила Казахстан в период с 12 по 16 марта 2012 г.:

Новости на русском языке

Казахстан: Проведение экспертной оценки научно-технологической политики Казахстана (...продолжение)

1. Руководитель группы: г-н Манфред Хорват, главный аналитик, Почетный профессор Венского Университета Технологий, Австрия.
2. Г-н Жан Люк Клемент, советник по научным отношениям, Министерство образования и науки, Франция.
3. Г-жа Магрит Харьюнг, заместитель директора департамента по финансированию науки и технологий, Федеральное Министерство Транспорта, Инноваций и Технологий, Австрия.
4. Г-н Зигмунт Красински, заместитель директора национального контактного пункта по научно-исследовательским программам Европейского Союза, Польская Академия Наук, Польша
5. Г-н Вардан Саакян, директор департамента научной политики, Государственный Комитет по Науке, Армения.
6. Г-н Михаэль Шлихт, директор департамента по сотрудничеству с Россией и СНГ, Федеральное Министерство Образования и Науки, Германия
7. Г-жа Кирстен Кинслер, Международное бюро Федерального министерства образования и научных исследований, Германия

Основным консультантом со стороны Казахстана выступила Национальный координатор FP7 в Казахстане Камила Магзиева, директор InExCB-KZ, казахстанского партнера проекта IncoNet-EESA. Местным организатором по соглашению с правительством Казахстана был назначен Национальный Инновационный Фонд, в настоящее время реформированный в Национальное Агентство по Технологическому Развитию.

При подготовке проведения данной оценки особое внимание уделялось национальным проблемам в сфере человеческих ресурсов в научно-технологической области, общественных наук, R&D и инновации в бизнесе, а так же экономическое и рыночное развитие страны.

Участие Казахстана в аналогичных мероприятиях способствует популяризации научно-технологической сферы, ее продвижению на международном уровне, свободному доступу к европейским источникам знаний и материальной поддержке науки, созданию совместных научных учреждений.

Принимая во внимание данные аспекты, и значимость предпринимаемых инициатив было оказано всестороннее содействие со стороны правительства Казахстана по подготовке экспертной оценки и привлечению заинтересованных сторон к активному участию в этом мероприятии.

Руководитель группы экспертов господин Манфред Хорват и региональный координатор проекта госпожа Камила Магзиева приняли участие в V Астанинском Экономическом Форуме по приглашению правительства Республики Казахстан во время последнего визита Руководителя группы в страну.

Новости на русском языке

Казахстан: Проведение экспертной оценки научно-технологической политики Казахстана (...продолжение)

При подготовке визита коллектив InExCB–KZ разработал информационные материалы и предоставил их всем заинтересованным научным организациям. В частности, был подготовлен детальный страновой отчет для международных экспертов, включающий в себя все последние изменения в научно-технической политике Казахстана, равно как и последние статистические данные.

В ходе пребывания в Казахстане, с 12 по 16 марта 2012 г., эксперты встретились с представителями правительства Казахстана для обсуждения научно-технической политики страны и посетили ряд госучреждений и учреждений науки таких как: Министерство индустрии и новых технологий, Министерство образования и науки, Министерство охраны окружающей среды, Министерство финансов, Министерство экономического развития и торговли, Агентство РК по Статистике, Посольство ЕС, АО 'Самрук-азына, Национальную Академию Наук, Информационно-аналитический центр охраны окружающей среды института экологии и климата, Казгидромет, Национальный Центр по научно-технической информации, Алматинский Региональный Технологический Парк 'Алатау IT Сити', Институт Ядерной Физики, Национальный центр по комплексной переработке минерального сырья, Центр наук о земле металлургии и обогащения, Назарбаев университет, Казахский Национальный Технический Университет им. К. Сатпаева, Алматинский Технологический Университет, Казахский Национальный Университет им. Аль-Фараби.

Также были организованы круглые столы с тематическими координаторами FP7 и участниками проектов FP7 в Астане и Алматы.

Согласно результатам проведенной экспертной оценки и на основе странового отчета, подготовленного InExCB-KZ, отчет по проведенной научно-технологической экспертизе для Казахстана был представлен Правительству Казахстана для использования его результатов в политике улучшения системы научно-технологического и инновационного развития страны.

Источник: [InExCB-Kz](#)

Казахстан: Бенчмаркинг (сравнительный анализ) научно-исследовательских институтов в области нано-технологий и нано-науки. Казахстан, 2012 г.

В современных условиях повысить эффективность производства можно преимущественно за счет развития инновационных процессов и новых технологий для производства конкурентоспособной продукции. Инновации включают в себя не только технические или технологические разработки, но и любые изменения в лучшую сторону во всех сферах научно-производственной деятельности. Постоянное обновление техники и технологий делает инновационный процесс основным условием

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Казахстан: Бенчмаркинг (сравнительный анализ) научно-исследовательских институтов в области нано-технологий и нано-науки. Казахстан, 2012 г. (...продолжение)

производства конкурентоспособной продукции, завоевания и сохранения позиций предприятий на рынке и повышения производительности, а также эффективности предприятия.

В этой связи, в рамках проекта IncoNet EЕCA, согласно рабочему пакету №9 (WP9) в Казахстане, Армении, Болгарии, Белоруссии были проведены пилотные оценочные мероприятия по бенчмаркингу (сравнительному анализу) научно-исследовательских институтов в области нано-науки и нано-технологий в первой половине 2012 года.

Бенчмаркинг, проведенный группой международных экспертов, в вышеуказанных странах, позволил определить лучший передовой опыт среди таких институтов как: Институт физических исследований Академии наук Армении, Институт физики твердого тела, Институт электроники и Институт полимеров болгарской Академии наук, Институт ядерных проблем при Белорусском Государственном Университете и в Институт физики и техники в Казахстане. Тематической направленностью в данном мероприятии была область нано-технологий и нано-науки. Анализируемые институты различаются по размерам и масштабам, но все же достаточно близки для проведения такого сравнительного анализа.

В Казахстане бенчмаркинг проводился в Институте физики и техники (ФТИ), 25-26 апреля 2012 г. InExCB-KZ, казахстанский партнер проекта IncoNet EЕCA, согласовал с ФТИ проведение бенчмаркинга и организовал визит в институт следующих международных экспертов:

- Профессора Эриха Горника, Институт электроники твердых тел Технического университета Вены, Австрия
- Господина Пола Томлинза, руководителя группы биоматериалов (главный научный сотрудник) Национальной физической лаборатории в Лондоне, Англия
- Госпожи Эльке Дол, начальника отдела 'Исследований и разработок' в Центре социальных инноваций ZSI, Вена, Австрия

В ходе визита эксперты ознакомились с деятельностью и стратегией Института, посетили лаборатории, провели интервью с руководителями групп, молодыми учеными, а также провели ряд встреч с высшим руководством.

На основе полученной информации, эксперты подготовили доклад сопоставительного анализа, который включал в себя SWOT-анализ, рекомендации и комментарии и представили руководству ФТИ для дальнейшего использования в их деятельности.

Источник: [InExCB-Kz](#)

Новости на русском языке

Россия: Новые публикации на русский научно-технических показателей

Институт статистических исследований и экономики знаний (ИСИЭЗ) основан как подразделение НИУ ВШЭ в 2002 году с целью проведения комплексных исследований в области научно-технической и инновационной политики, статистики, анализа и прогнозирования сферы науки и инноваций.

В институте регулярно публикует информацию о русских научно-технических показателях, например:

8 августа 2012

Information Society Outlook

Вышел новый статистический сборник 'Information Society Outlook', подготовленный ИСИЭЗ НИУ ВШЭ. В публикации представлен сопоставительный анализ основных индикаторов информационного общества в России и зарубежных странах.

26 июня 2012

Информационное общество: тенденции развития: аналитический обзор

Публикация, впервые подготовленная Институтом статистических исследований и экономики знаний Национального исследовательского университета 'Высшая школа экономики' (ИСИЭЗ НИУ ВШЭ) совместно с Росстатом, содержит сопоставительный анализ основных индикаторов информационного общества в России и зарубежных странах. Рассматриваются показатели развития ИКТ-инфраструктуры, деятельности организаций сектора ИКТ, внешней торговли ИКТ-товарами и услугами, использования ИКТ в домашних хозяйствах и населением, в организациях, органах власти, учреждениях социальной сферы. Специальный раздел посвящен характеристике информационного общества в субъектах Российской Федерации.

Источник и дополнительную информацию: [ИСИЭЗ](#)

Россия: О ежегодном заседании Совместного комитета Россия-ЕС по научно-техническому сотрудничеству

6 июля 2012 года в г. Москве состоялось очередное заседание Совместного комитета Россия-ЕС по научно-техническому сотрудничеству (СКНТС).

В ходе мероприятия российская делегация под руководством заместителя Министра образования и науки И.И. Федюкина рассмотрела с партнерами во главе с Генеральным директором Еврокомиссии по исследованиям и инновациям Р-Я.Смитсом результаты совместной деятельности по реализации Соглашения между Россией и Евросоюзом о научно-техническом сотрудничестве. Участники заседания также обсудили основные направления расширения двустороннего взаимодействия и построения реального партнерства в области исследований и инноваций, в том числе в рамках инициативы 'Партнерство для модернизации' с использованием возможностей действующих и разрабатываемых

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механизмов финансирования исследований и инноваций на период до 2020 года.

В докладах, представленных в ходе заседания, была дана высокая оценка достигнутым результатам сотрудничества России и ЕС в области научных исследований и обозначены тематические направления, представляющие наибольший интерес. Стороны также обменялись предложениями в отношении наращивания совместных усилий по реализации скоординированных научно-исследовательских проектов.

Мероприятие продемонстрировало эффективность СКНТС Россия-ЕС для решения стоящих перед ним текущих задач, а также высокую заинтересованность партнеров в двустороннем взаимовыгодном сотрудничестве и оптимальном использовании имеющихся механизмов взаимодействия.

Источник: Постоянное представительство Российской Федерации при Европейском союзе

Узбекистан: Узбекистан принимает новую аспирантуру системы образования

Президент Узбекистана Ислам Каримов подписал 24 июля Указ 'О дальнейшем совершенствовании системы подготовки и аттестации научных и научно-педагогических кадров высшей квалификации'.

Документ принят в целях дальнейшего совершенствования системы подготовки и аттестации научных и научно-педагогических кадров высшей квалификации, коренного реформирования системы послевузовского образования с учетом приоритетов Национальной программы по подготовке кадров и проводимых в стране экономических и демократических реформ, передового мирового опыта и международных стандартов аттестации научных кадров, а также повышения качества, научной и практической значимости диссертационных исследований, создания условий для реализации творческого и интеллектуального потенциала молодежи.

Как отметил глава государства, в настоящее время назрела объективная необходимость кардинального реформирования действующей системы подготовки и аттестации научных и научно-педагогических кадров высшей квалификации, как логическое продолжение осуществляемых преобразований системы образования в рамках Национальной программы по подготовке кадров.

Действующая двухступенчатая система аттестации научных кадров (кандидат наук и доктор наук) не соответствует современным международно признанным требованиям подготовки научных



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Новости на русском языке

Узбекистан: Узбекистан принимает новую аспирантуру системы образования (...продолжение)

кадров высшей квалификации, принятым в экономически развитых демократических странах.

Согласно Указу, с 1 января 2013 года в Узбекистане будет введена одноступенчатая система послевузовского образования с защитой и присуждением ученой степени доктора наук в соответствии с общепринятыми международными требованиями и стандартами.

Источник: www.olam.uz provided by [IUCP-T](#)

Узбекистан: Расширение сотрудничества в области науки и технологий между Узбекистаном и США

В конце мая сего года состоялся визит в Узбекистан президента и генерального исполнительного директора Американского фонда гражданских исследований ('CRDF Global') Кэтлин Кэмпбелл. Целью визита стало обсуждение перспектив развития научно-технического сотрудничества между Комитетом по координации развития науки и технологий при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан и 'CRDF Global'.

В ходе визита К.Кэмпбелл состоялся ряд встреч в Комитете по координации развития науки и технологий при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан, на которых стороны обсудили вопросы дальнейшего развития сотрудничества в области науки и технологий.

К.Кэмпбелл также посетила Институт генетики и экспериментальной биологии растений Академии наук Узбекистана, лабораторию прикладной биохимии, сотрудники которой участвуют в реализации совместных с 'CRDF Global' проектов, и Центр геномных технологий.

В ходе встреч обсуждались вопросы организации и проведения совместных мероприятий, в том числе конкурса исследовательских проектов в области возобновляемых источников энергии с долевым финансированием двух сторон. Были затронуты вопросы использования электронных научно-образовательных баз данных американских компаний, доступа к ведущим мировым научно-техническим публикациям посредством программы 'Виртуальная научная библиотека', разработанной 'CRDF Global'.

Стороны также обсудили вопросы, касающиеся сотрудничества в сфере инноваций и расширения взаимодействия в области производства лекарственных субстанций на основе использования уникального банка биологически активных веществ, сформированного в Узбекистане.

По итогам переговоров К.Кэмпбелл, выразив уверенность в дальнейшем развитии сотрудничества с узбекскими учеными, отметила, что представленные результаты совместных проектов соответствуют

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Узбекистан: Расширение сотрудничества в области науки и технологий между Узбекистаном и США (...продолжение)

современным мировым стандартам.

В рамках визита состоялся семинар с участием представителей ведущих научно-исследовательских институтов и университетов Узбекистана, на котором президент американского фонда ознакомила участников с деятельностью 'CRDF Global', информацией о программах, проектах и научных мероприятиях, проводимых для поддержки научно-технического сотрудничества в различных регионах мира и возможностями участия узбекских ученых и специалистов в этих программах.

В ходе семинара было подписано Исполнительное соглашение о сотрудничестве между Комитетом по координации развития науки и технологий при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан и Американским фондом гражданских исследований и развития. К.Кэмпбелл рассказала о планируемых мероприятиях в рамках подписанного Исполнительного соглашения о сотрудничестве между Комитетом и 'CRDF Global', а также ответила на вопросы участников семинара.

Источник: www.uzscience.uz provided by [IUCP-T](#)

Узбекистан: Конкурс инновационных проектов 2013-2014

Комитет по координации развития науки и технологий при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан в целях формирования инновационных научно-технических программ реализуемых в 2013-2014 гг. в рамках приоритетных направлений научно-технического развития Республики Узбекистан и дальнейшего расширения инновационной деятельности объявляет конкурс инновационных проектов.

Комитет по координации развития науки и технологий при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан в целях формирования инновационных научно-технических программ реализуемых в 2013-2014 гг. в рамках приоритетных направлений научно-технического развития Республики Узбекистан и дальнейшего расширения инновационной деятельности объявляет конкурс инновационных проектов.

Инновационные проекты должны быть направлены на обеспечение энерго- и ресурсосбережение, освоение прогрессивных технологий в производстве, а также организацию конкурентоспособной наукоемкой продукции из местного сырья.

С условиями проведения конкурса, правилами оформления проектов и подачи заявок можно ознакомиться в Комитете по координации развития науки и технологий, Академии наук, Министерстве высшего и среднего специального образования, Министерстве здравоохранения,

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Узбекистан: Конкурс инновационных проектов 2013-2014 (...продолжение)

Министерстве народного образования и Министерстве сельского и водного хозяйства.

На конкурс научные проекты должны подаваться через соответствующие министерства и ведомства.

Прием заявок на участие в конкурсе производится до 21 сентября 2012 года со дня опубликования объявления с 14-00 до 18-00 часов ежедневно, кроме субботы и воскресенья.

Источник:

Комитет по координации развития науки и технологии

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