



New Russian Scientists and Globalization: the Role of Euroscience

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Agenda

- Basic research in Russia and Science policy in Russia
- Russian participation in EU projects
- Globalization, “New Russian Scientists” and the role of Euroscience



Basic Research in Russia

Total expenditures on Basic Research (%) in 2005

- Academy of Sciences, including Medical and Agricultural Academy of Sciences - 71,5%
- Universities -12,3%



The situation of basic research in Russia

- The dynamics of human capital in science in Russia in the last ten years
- Russia's scientists working abroad
- Feminization of Russian science

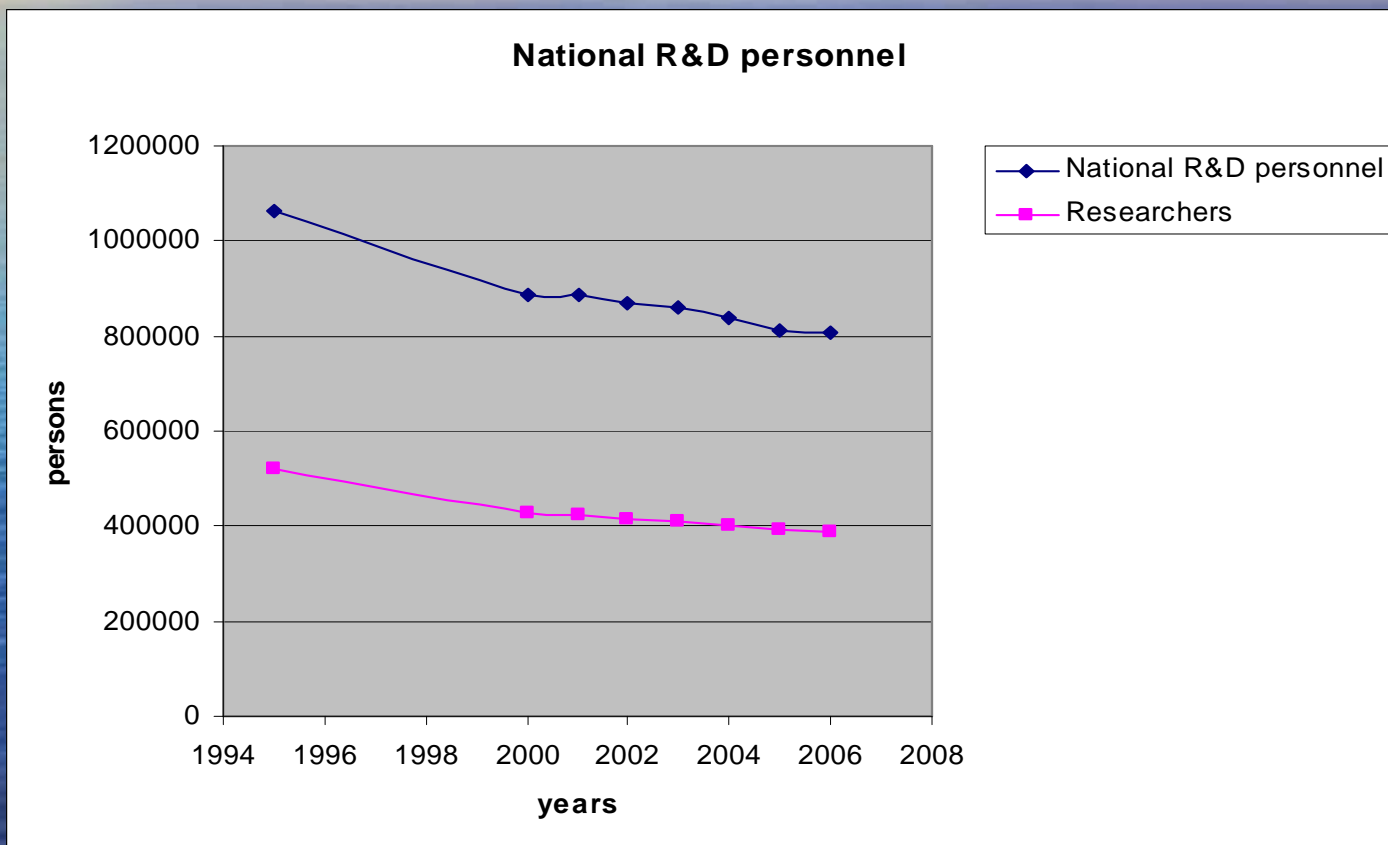


The dynamics of human capital in science in Russia in the last ten years

- Decrease of the amount of employees 7% every year (until 2003)
- Emigrants 1%
- Transition to business 6%



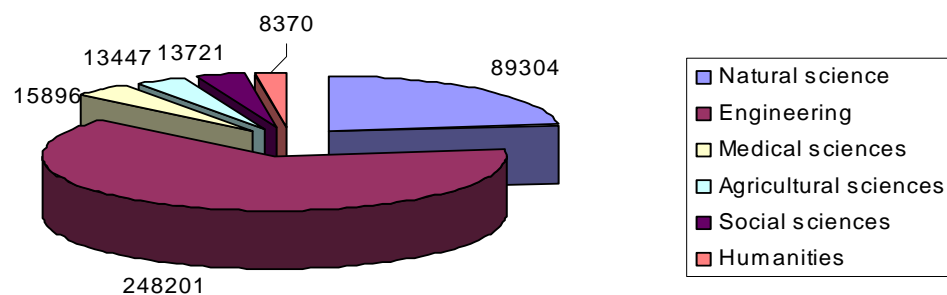
Decrease of employees 7% every year (until 2003)





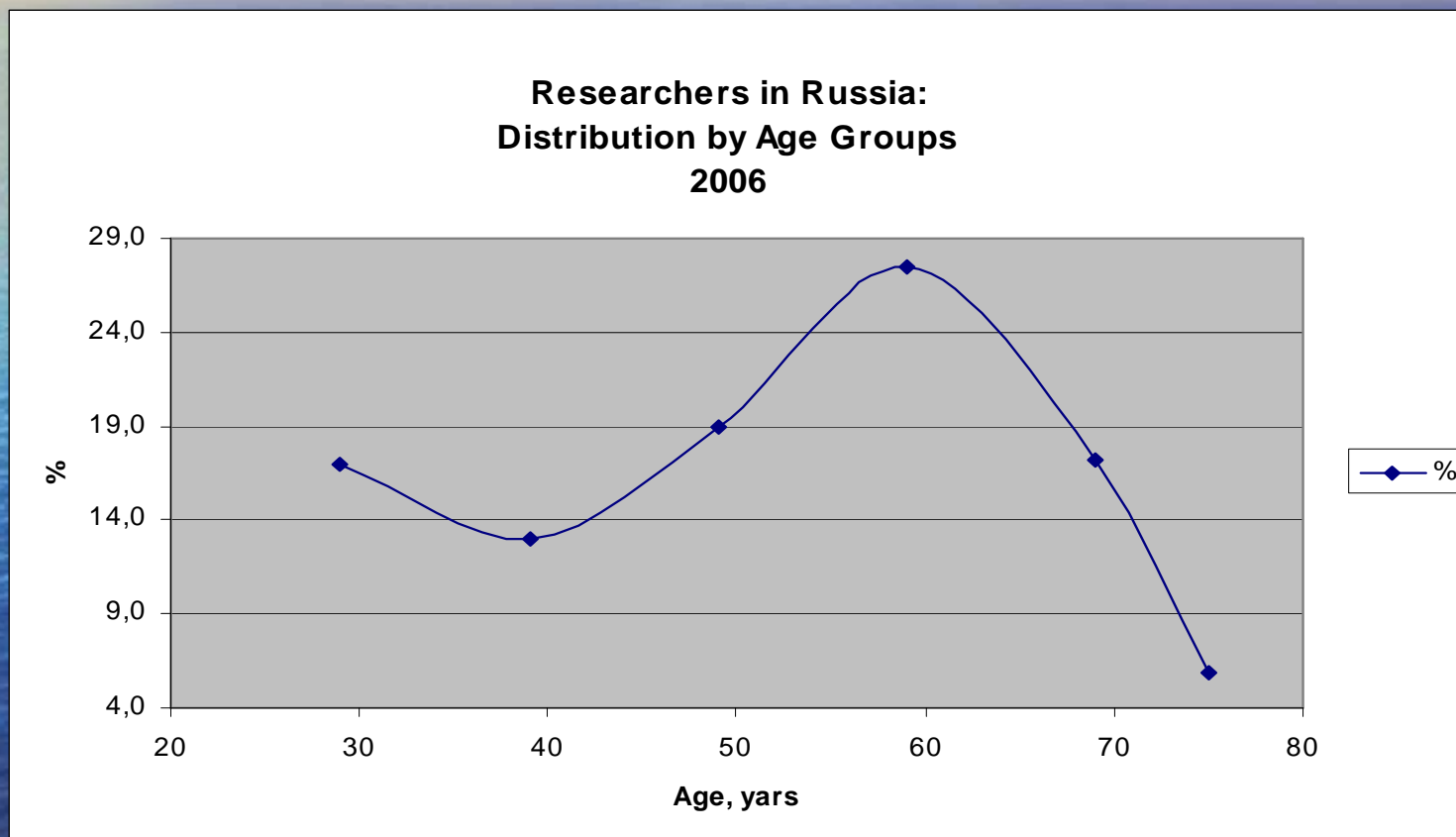
Researchers in the Field of Science in Russia in 2006

Researchers by Field of Science and Technology in 2006





Age of Researchers in 2006





Russia's scientists working abroad

- Durations of job trips of Researchers worked abroad in 2002 in Russia

From 3 months till a Year 1591 persons

1 or 2 years 484 persons

2 or 3 years 240 persons

More than 3 years 607 persons

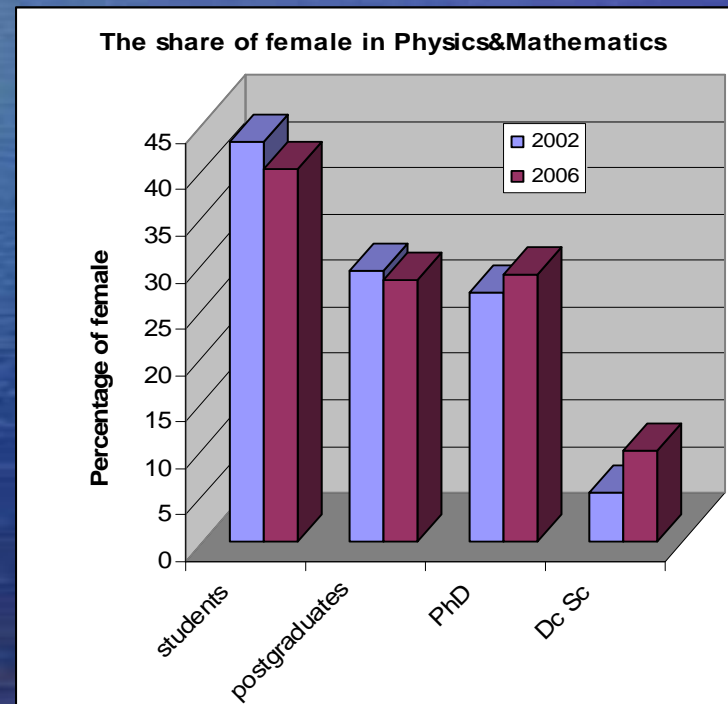


Feminization of Russian science

- In the Soviet period there was a considerable proportion of women-scientists because of the access to High education regardless of gender, with availability of childcare facilities and legal protection of working mothers
- After 1991 women-scientists were put in a much more difficult situation than men, because of lack of social welfare policies, together with traditionally rigid patterns of promotion and recognition
- The married woman became the second “bread-winner”, double or even triple employed



The Share of Women in Physics and Mathematics (2002-2006) in Russia





Adaptation and Self-assessment of the Russia's scientific community

- Social aspects of Scientific Society in SPb
(Prof. S. Kugel data):
 - 20% of Scientists have adapted
themselves to new life,
 - 40% - have not adapted but hope to
do it
 - 40% - don't believe in adaptation



Image of „New Russian Scientists“

- Successful applicants of foreign grants
- Those who have contracts with foreign firms
- „pendulum migrants“ (about half-year abroad)
- International and governmental experts
- Top-managers of the scientific institutions
- Scientist-businessmen



Mechanisms of forming „New Russian scientists“:

- Participation in international conferences
- Participation in programs of „mobility“
- Participation in international projects
- Participation in international learned societies
- Work in international research centers



Science policy in Russia

- Reform in the institutions of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- Creating new national universities (education and research simultaneously)
- For attracting young people to science many grant programs for young scientists
- Grant financing from the Ministry of Science and High Education



Reform in the institutions of the Russian Academy of Sciences

- Decrease the amount of research institutes
- Decrease of research personnel (20% last three years)
- Increase of Researchers' Salary
- But low educational scholarships for postgraduate students



Grant programs for young scientists

- Grants of President of Russian Federation
- Grants of the Ministry of Science and Education
- Grants of city administrations in regions
- Grants from private funds



Financial Support from the Russian Foundation for Basic Research

- Acad. Panchenko Vladislav Ya., weekly paper "POISK"(Search), #10, 6 march, 2009

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- 1993-2008 - 220,000 applications (among them 115,000 initiative research projects)
 - 1993-2008 – 88,000 projects were supported (40,000 projects – initiative research projects)



Financial Support from the Russian Foundation for Basic Research(RFBR)

- RFBR annually supports 10-12,000 projects
- 60,000 participants from 1000-1200 research institutions
- 74 regions of Russian Federation



Financial Support from the Russian Foundation for Basic Research(RFBR)

- RFBR – Bilateral seminars and research projects with NIS
- RFBR Bilateral seminars and research projects with more than 17 countries from Europe, Asia, USA



Financial Support of Young Scientists from RFBR

- Internships of Russian scientists and scientists from NIS in best Russian Research institutions
- Participation of young scientists in conferences in Russia and abroad
- Holding of young scientists conferences in Russia
- Mobility of young scientists (together with EU)



Interdisciplinary RFBR projects

- OFI-m – (customer-oriented fundamental projects), **interdisciplinary**
- New codes of the Classification system – medicine physics, ecology of men, etc....



EU strategy in Russia now

- To develop EU science activity in Russian regions (Dr. Richard Burger)
- to attract 60% of scientists who are working in regions



Barriers on the way of participation of Russian scientists in EU projects

- Lack of effective partner search
- Difficulties in writing applications
- **Lacking assets for co-financing future projects on the federal level**
- Insufficient knowledge of English
- But European partners are still interested in participation of Russian scientists as „cheap Knowledge workers“, with good ideas and new technologies



The optimal way of involving Russian scientists into EU projects

- Participation in RFBR projects
- Participation in international bilateral RFBR projects
- (participation in INTAS projects)
- Participation in COST networks
- Participation in FP and other international projects



INTAS 1992-2003

- 2726 INTAS research projects in Russia
- At the same time RFBR – 30,000 projects
- St. Petersburg -715 INTAS projects
- At the same time St. Petersburg 4700 RFBR projects



Russian participation in FP6 projects

<http://cordis.europa.eu>

Thematic Priority	RU Projects	Projects	RU Share
FP6-INCO	37	348	10,63%
FP6-AEROSPACE	25	247	10,12%
FP6-NMP	36	417	8,63%
FP6-SUSTDEV	59	718	8,22%
FP6-CITIZENS	12	150	8,00%
FP6-FOOD	10	189	5,29%
FP6-LIFESCIHEALTH	26	605	4,30%
FP6-IST	37	1197	3,09%
FP6-NEST	4	137	2,92%
	246	4008	6,14%



Russian participation in FP6 projects

<http://cordis.europa.eu>

Thematic Priority	RU Projects	Projects	RU Share
FP6-MOBILITY	25	4631	0,50%
FP6-INNOVATION	1	239	0,40%
FP6-INFRASTRUCTURES	9	142	6,30%
FP6-COORDINATION	4	104	3,80%



“New scientists” and Euroscience

- Euroscience - trans-disciplinary, pan-European NGO, was founded in 1997, in Strasbourg
- One of the aim – integration of scientists into international research community with the help of workshops, conferences and ESOF



Euroscience Open Forums

- ESOF2004 – 1800 participants
 - ❖ ESOF2006 -2100 participants, 58 countries
 - ❖ ESOF2008- 4500 participants, about 60 countries
 - ❖ Now – ESOF2010, July 2010, Turin, June 15, 2009-Dead line for applications



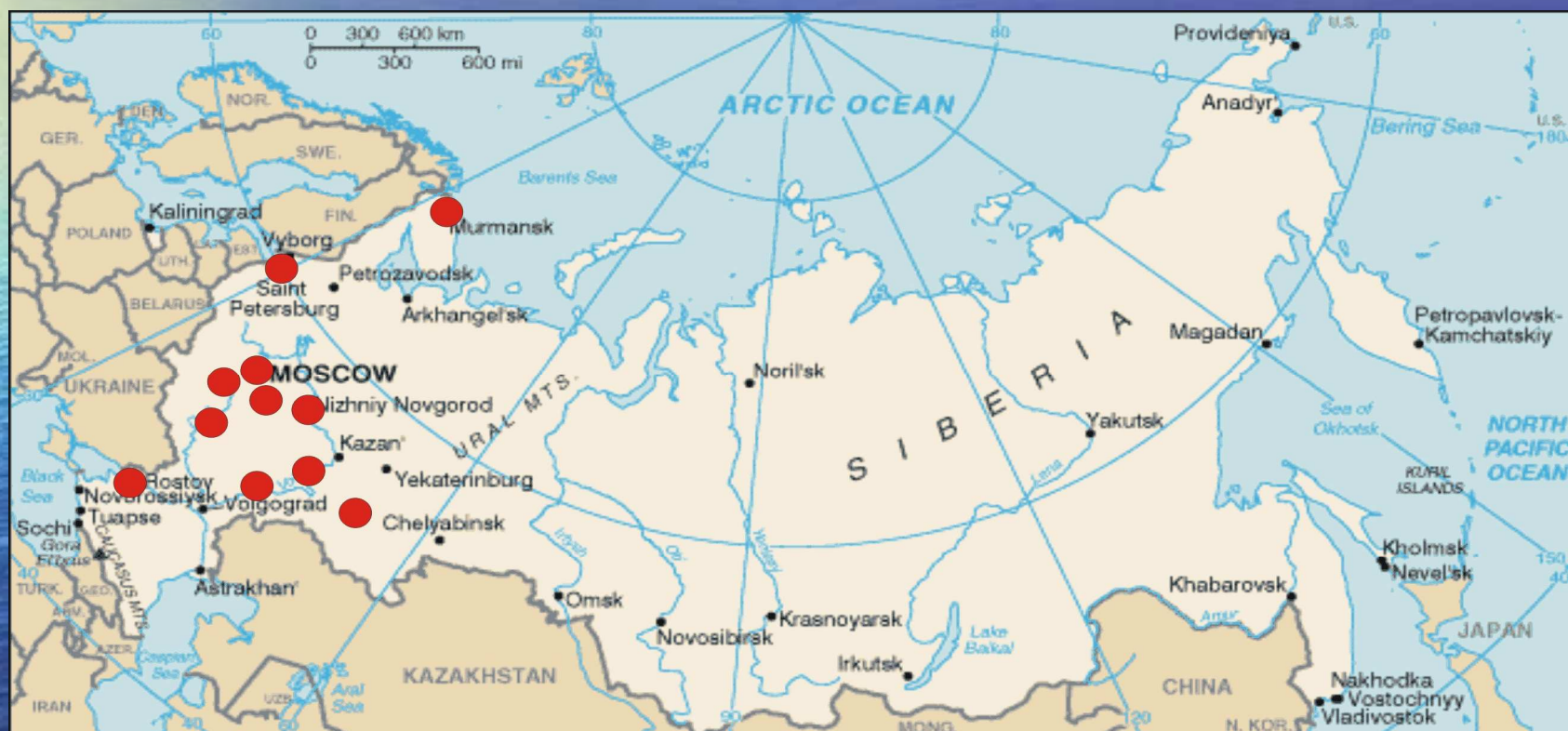
Euroscience in Russia

on-line support of St. Petersburg
Scientific Centre of RAS

- 1997 – participation of Russian members in inauguration of Euroscience
- 1998 – creation of St. Petersburg Technology Transfer Group
- 2003 – creation of Euroscience Regional Section in Russia by decision of ES Governing Board
- 2008 – grass-root initiative – creation of two new Regional Section in Russia (in the South of Russia and Central Russia), see map



Euroscience in Russia



ERA-2009, Praga, Czech
Republic, 16-18 April 2009



ES Conferences in Russia

- 2004 – NATO ARW “Tensions in Society”
- 2007- RFBR, Administration of St. Petersburg, Euroasian Units of Scientists (Kazakhstan) “Intergration of Russian scientists into the World Scientific community”
- ES upcoming events: to participate in ESOF2010 (Turin, July, 2010)



Books published by ES Regional Section in Russia

- "Tensions in Society", 2006, "Science" (NAUKA) publishing house
- "Integration of Russian scientists into international scientific community", 2008, "Science" (NAUKA) publishing house



Conclusions

- In spite of complex problems of Russian science there is a possibility for cooperation with European colleagues in new European projects and scientific activity for a better quality of life and the role of Euroscience in this cooperation is important



Thank you for your attention
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