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FEBS 38 in St. Petersburg











For the Russian scientific community working in the field of life sciences, the year 2013 was marked by a high-profile event, namely the 38th Congress of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies (FEBS), held in St. Petersburg on July 6–11. The event was covered by the media (it should be mentioned that the RIA Novosti news agency was the official partner of the Congress); however, many things remained behind the scenes. *Acta Naturae* and its staff took an active part in the organization of the forum. In this year's final issue, we would like to share our impressions "from inside the event" and to analyze it.

SOME STATISTICS AND COMPARISON WITH WESTERN COUNTRIES

FEBS brings together over 36,000 researchers from 35 National European biochemical societies. Its activities extend far beyond the congress' platform. The FEBS structure includes journal committees (FEBS Journal; FEBS Letters, etc.), "Science and Society," "Women in Science," an Educational Section, a Scholarship Committee, etc. FEBS is a very democratic organization and holds regular elections of the executive group and chairmen of the committees.

FEBS Congresses have been held annually in European countries for nearly 40 years and bring together the European scientific community working in the field of life sciences. Over the recent years, the subject matter of the Congress has significantly expanded and currently overlaps with the subject of congresses on biophysics, neuroscience, and immunology to some extent. This trend is not incidental, since the drive toward increasing specialization of research areas, which is characteristic of the end of the XX century, tends to be replaced by making research more universal and by combining disciplines and experimental approaches. The introduction of "omics," deep sequencing, application of NMR platforms, X-ray analysis using QM/MD methods do allow one to use the comprehensive ap-

Table 1. The number of participants by country (data for the leading 20 countries are shown)

	Russia	864		Korea	53
	Turkey	151		Ukraine	52
	Poland	115		Portugal	46
	Italy	112		Japan	31
	USA	111		Israel	29
	Germany	107		Greece	27
	United Kingdom	95		Netherlands	27
	Czech Republic	84		Romania	26
	France	83		Croatia	23
	Spain	73		Hungary	23

proach in attempting to solve the problems of biology and molecular medicine. This situation could not but affect the programs of large international forums. Requirements to their organization have tightened dramatically. Today, the participation of thousands of people at the same time (a sort of scientific

"flash mob") requires an enormous organizing effort to create a special scientific atmosphere that would be interesting for several generations of researchers, from undergraduate and graduate students to the greatest scientists on the apex of their career. Despite the economic problems in Europe, the FEBS brand

Table 2. Major and satellite symposia of the 38th FEBS Congress**Major symposia****I. Mechanisms of Genetic Control****ORGANIZATION OF EUKARYOTIC GENOMES (S1)** Chairpersons: Wendy Bickmore, S. Razin**RNA WORLD (S2)** Chairpersons: O. Dontsova, Eric Westhof**DNA DAMAGE AND REPAIR (S3)** Chairpersons: E. Gromov, O. Lavrik, Leon Mullenders**EVOLUTIONARY GENOMICS (W4)** Chairpersons: K.G. Scriabin, Huanming Yang**NUCLEIC ACID TARGETS AND THERAPEUTICS (W5)** Chairperson: V. Vlasov**II. Biocatalytic Mechanisms and Protein Dynamics****BIOCATALYSIS: GENERAL PROBLEMS (S6)** Chairpersons: M. Blackburn, A. Gabibov**PROTEIN STRUCTURE AND FOLDING (S7)** Chairpersons: Cyrus Chothia, A. Finkelstein**PROTEIN DYNAMICS (W8)** Chairpersons: A. Arsenyev, O. Fedorova, Jaak Jarv**ENZYMES REACTING WITH ORGANOPHOSPHORUS AGENTS (W9)** Chairpersons: Patrick Masson, S. Varfolomeev**ALEXANDER BRAUNSTEIN MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM: ENZYMES, COFACTORS, MECHANISMS (W10)**

Chairpersons: T. Demidkina, Andrea Mozzarelli, V. Tishkov

III. Mechanisms of Communication and Signaling**ION CHANNEL SIGNALING: FROM SPATIAL STRUCTURES TO PHYSIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS (S11)**

Chairpersons: A. Kaznacheeva, O. Kryshchal, Alan North, V. Tsetlin

MEMBRANE TRANSPORT AND SECRETION: FROM NEPHRONS TO NEURONS (S12) Chairpersons: Qais Al-Awqati,

Dominique Eladari, A. Petrenko

BIOCHEMISTRY OF STRESS RESPONSE (S13) Chairpersons: B. Margulis, Gabriele Multhoff**“MITOCHONDRIOLOGY”: NEW APPROACHES IN BIOENERGETICS (S14)** Chairpersons: Sergio Papa, V. Skulachev**CELLULAR MECHANISMS OF PROTEOLYSIS (S15)** Chairpersons: Aaron Ciechanover, Helle Ulrich**IV. Molecular Mechanisms of Disease****BIOCHEMISTRY FOR MEDICINE: DRUG DESIGN AND DIAGNOSTICS (S16)** Chairpersons: A. Egorov, A. Kiselev,

S. Komissarenko, Tomas Zima

BIOCHEMISTRY OF NEOPLASTIC TRANSFORMATIONS (S17) Chairpersons: G. Georgiev, Joseph Shlessinger**MECHANISMS OF G PROTEIN SIGNALING (S18)** Chairpersons: Andrew Goryachev, Alfred Wittinghofer**BIOCHEMISTRY OF NEURODEGENERATION (S19)** Chairpersons: Yves Agid, M. Ugriumov**PHOTORECEPTION AND BIOCHEMISTRY OF VISION (S20)** Chairpersons: Karl-Wilhelm Koch, M. Ostrovsky**STEM CELLS: FUNDAMENTALS AND APPLICATIONS (S21)** Chairpersons: Clare Blackburn, A. Tomilin**V. Biochemical Mechanisms of Immune Defense****MOLECULAR BASIS OF AUTOIMMUNITY (S22)** Chairpersons: Jean Francois Bach, Ludwig M. Sollid**IMMUNOCHEMISTRY AND BIOENGINEERING (S23)** Chairpersons: S. Deev, Andreas Plückerthun**B CELLS IN INFLAMMATION AND DISEASE (W24)** Chairpersons: Elias Toubi, Moncef Zouali**VI. General Aspects of Biochemistry****PROTEOMICS AND PEPTIDOMICS (S25)** Chairpersons: V. Govorun, V. Ivanov**METABOLISM OF MARINE ORGANISMS: STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES (S26)** Chairpersons: V. Stonik**BIOCHEMISTRY OF PLANTS (S27)** Chairpersons: A. Grechkin**GLYCOBIOLOGY: CARBOHYDRATE-PROTEIN RECOGNITION (S28)** Chairpersons: N. Bovin, Monica Palcic**BIOINFORMATICS (W29)** Chairpersons: M. Gelfand, E. Koonin**SYSTEMS BIOLOGY (W30)** Chairpersons: I. Goryanin, Daniel Thomas, M. Samsonov**BIOGENIC POLYAMINES IN CELL METABOLISM (W31)** Chairpersons: Robert Casero, A. Chomutov, Heather Wallace**BIOCHEMISTRY OF INVERTEBRATES (W32)** Chairpersons: A. Granovich, Jorgen Markl, N. Mikhailova**BIOENGINEERING: FUNDAMENTALS AND APPLICATION (W33)** Chairpersons: V. Popov, V. Shvydas**FEBO Symposia and Satellite Symposia****WOMEN IN SCIENCE** Chairperson: Cecilia Arraino**SCIENCE AND SOCIETY. CANCER: MECHANISMS, TREATMENT, PREVENTION AND PERSONALIZED MEDICINE****PERSPECTIVES** Chairpersons: Jacques-Henry Weil, Alexander Eggermont, M. Lichinitser**EDUCATION IN BIOCHEMISTRY “BOLOGNA PROCESS - DEBATE “PRO” AND “CONTRA”** Chairpersons:

Ferdinand Hucho, T. Ovchinnikov

FEBS EDUCATION COMMITTEE WORKSHOP: LIFE SCIENCE. EDUCATIONAL CRITERIA Chairpersons: Gül Güner

Akdogan, Keith Elliott

EMBL-RUSSIA: COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND EUROPE IN THE FIELD OF LIFE SCIENCES

Chairpersons: Iain Mattaj, V. Panchenko

SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM “NMR IN BIOLOGY” Chairman: Isabella C. Felli**SCIENTIFIC MEETING ON GENOCENTRIC PROJECT “HUMAN PROTEOME”** Chairpersons: Juan Pablo Alba, A.

Archakov, William Hancock, Young Ki-Paik

brought together large audiences: Prague, 2009 (1,900 delegates), Gothenburg, 2010 (1,600 participants), Turin, 2011 (1,850 people), Seville 2012 (2,000 people).

We just could not lower the bar. There were more than 2,400 people present at the Congress in St. Petersburg; as we can see this is a record for the recent years (Table 1).

This fact has surprised the FEBS management, which originally was friendly but also displayed some mistrust. How could this be achieved? We managed to gather a unique team of speakers. Eleven Nobel laureates, living legends of science in the XX and XXI centuries, participated in the Congress. There is another interesting testimony of the scientific and political foresight of the convener of the symposium “Membrane Transport and Secretion: From Nephrons to Neurons,” Prof. Alexander Petrenko, who invited James Rothman as the key lecturer. James Rothman won the Nobel prize in the fall of 2013, well after the Congress. The program of the Petersburg Congress included 40 symposia with more than 320 speakers (Table 2).

This was a definite semantic and financial risk. The number of speakers was about twice as high as the average number of those at the congresses of the past years. Aptly described by Prof. Israel Pecht, Secretary General of FEBS, “There were two FEBS congresses gathered in St. Petersburg.” There were no empty lecture halls. The scientific community migrated between the meeting rooms in an intense rhythm. The only inconvenience was the lack of quality sound insulation between the lecture halls.

We managed to ensure a high level of “internationalism” amongst lecturers. As shown in Table 3, the number of Russian lecturers was

significant but not dominant, as unfortunately happened in some other FEBS congresses.

This fact was in no way associated with the level of Russian science. We could have gathered many more reports from Russia, but in this case one of the main objectives of the high-level Congress would not have been fulfilled, i.e. various national scientific schools would not have been represented. There were a lot of Americans at the Congress in St. Petersburg. FEBS combats this tendency, but we did not succumb to the pressure and opted for the “quality of science” rather than geopolitical issues. At the same time, we managed to attract very high-quality lecturers from the “Eastern bloc” (Table 3). We collected suggestions from the national committees of post-Soviet and East European countries and convinced the leaders of the symposia to include them in the program.

Table 3. Number of invited lecturers by country

USA	62	Japan	5
Russia	45	Finland	3
Germany	45	Hungary	3
The United Kingdom	44	Poland	3
France	27	Sweden	3
Italy	14	Denmark	3
Switzerland	14	Canada	2
Israel	12	Czech Republic	2
Spain	8	Norway	2
Portugal	6	South Africa	2
Ukraine	6	Belgium	1
China	4	Greece	1
Netherlands	4	Croatia	1

From this point of view, the Petersburg Congress compares favorably with the Congresses of the previous years. It will be very interesting to see how varied the national representation at the 2014 Congress in Paris and 2015 Congress in Berlin will be.

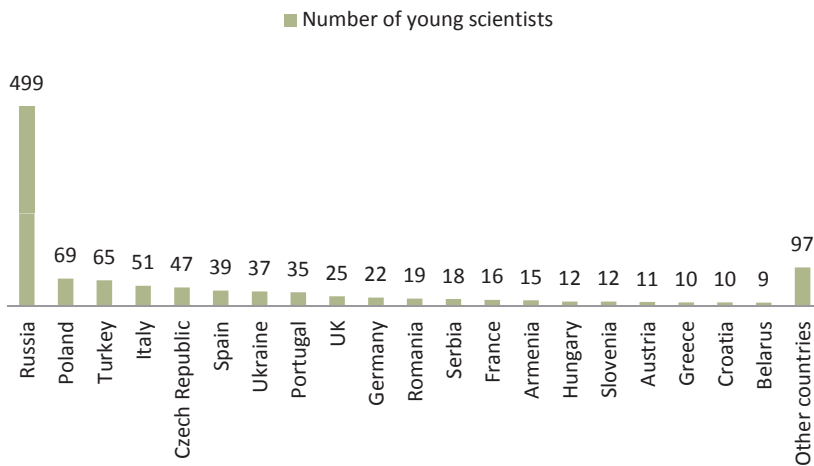
We managed to attract a lot of young people: 1,118 participants were young scientists under the age of 35 (see diagrams). Young delegates participated in the Young Scientists Forum (117 participants led by Cand. Chem. Sciences Alexei Belogurov), the FEBS Bursaries program (265 people), and they won the contest for young scientists supported by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (252 people). A unique atmosphere of communication and ability to see and talk to leaders of the world’s scientific elite was created.

The cultural heritage of Russia, St. Petersburg, and its surroundings were crucial in attracting delegates to the 38th FEBS Congress. The Congress opening ceremony was held in the Oktyabrsky Hall; after the ceremony and plenary lectures of Nobel Laureate Jules Hoffmann, who was introduced to the Congress by Academician Konstantin Skryabin and Sir Alan Fersht, the Swan Lake ballet was performed. An overnight visit to the Hermitage and its outstanding collection was organized with the help of Academician Oleg Kiselev (chairman of the St. Petersburg Biochemical Society) and Director of the State Hermitage Mikhail Piotrovsky.

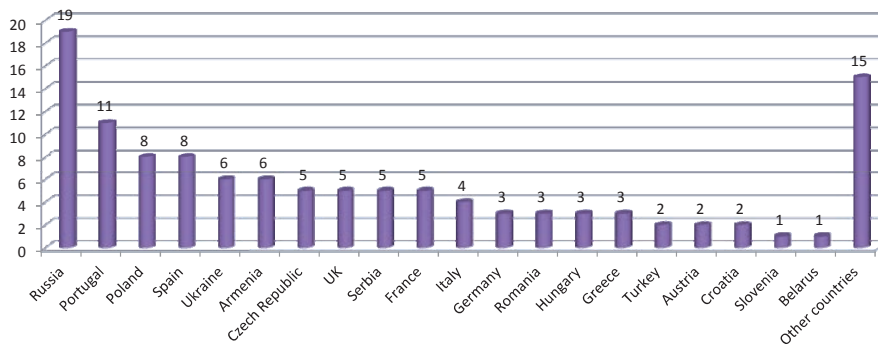
WHY RUSSIA NEEDED THIS FORUM

It is rather complicated and costly to organize such a high-level Congress, and mobilizing considerable resources is required. However, we should take an interest as to why other countries with a developed scientific infrastructure compete for

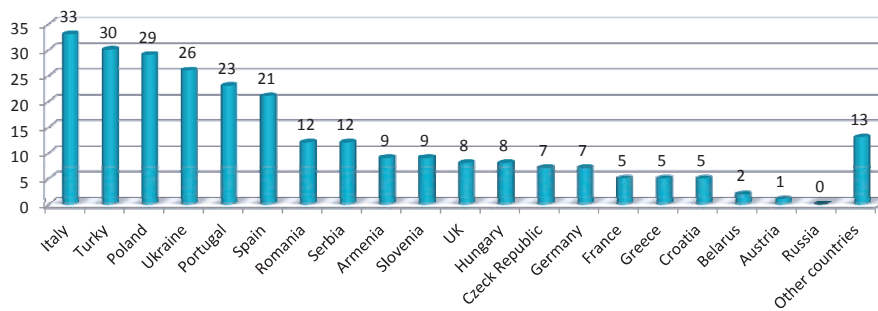
Distribution of young scientists in the Forum by country (a total of 1,118 people)



FEBS Young Scientists Forum - distribution of the participants over countries (a total of 117 people)



Distribution of FEBS bursary winners over countries (a total of 252 winners)



the right to host FEBS Congresses. Obviously, science in the modern world is becoming the privilege of rich countries. In this regard, the intension to be “in the global trend” spurs national biochemical societies to mobilize and host congresses with the support of their govern-

ments. The Soviet Union only once had the honor of hosting an FEBS Congress. In 1984, Academician Yuri Ovchinnikov organized the remarkable 16th FEBS Congress with the participation of Linus Pauling, Dorothy Hodgkin, and other great scientists of that time.

The 38th FEBS Congress confirmed that a significant number of Russian scientists are on par with their peers throughout the world, since the vast majority of Symposia (33 out of 40), along with the European and American chairpersons, were chaired by Russian scientists, notably not those who have immigrated abroad, but the researchers heading laboratories in Russia. Thus, the representatives of Russian science are known abroad, and they are able to gather decent and qualified foreign colleagues and to organize a thematic forum. This conclusion is important not only for us. Foreign colleagues could see that Russian science has not perished and that Russian scientists can be invited as co-authors in major European and international projects. Many foreign delegates shared a positive experience obtained from the summary reports and poster presentation of young Russian scientists. For young scientists, it was a great school of presentations and communication with their peers and with the world’s scientific leaders. The section on the problems of biochemical education chaired by professors Tatiana Ovchinnikova and Ferdinand Hucho worked perfectly at the Congress.

The Congress has shown that the Russian life science has a future and is interesting to the world; however, we need to properly manage existing and incoming human resources, as well as instrumental and reagent facilities. Articles that unreasonably criticize the Russian scientific school are harmful and often cause confusion even among foreign colleagues. However, stagnation in development and underestimation of the need for participation in the “international division of scientific labor” are unacceptable. The Congress has shown that the “point of no return” has been passed and that Russia has a future in the field of Bioscience.

FEBS 38 AND ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

FEBS congresses usually attract the attention of the government bodies of the host countries. City mayors and ministers deliver addresses at opening ceremonies. The organizing committees are always concerned with this public image-related section. The 38th Congress was no exception. It was historically important to mention the role of the Skolkovo Foundation in the initiation of government solutions associated with the Congress. Viktor Vekselberg, on behalf of the Skolkovo Foundation, had addressed a request to support the initiative of the Russian Biochemical Society to hold the Congress in St. Petersburg to the Russian Federation government. St. Petersburg was chosen as the FEBS Congress venue for 2013 (a competitive bidding was held, and the city was selected on the second run). Dmitry Medvedev had signed an Order of the RF Government specifying which spheres certain ministries and agencies were to be in charge of during preparations for the Congress. Dmitry Livanov was appointed Congress chairman.

The most problematic issue was the one associated with getting visas for foreign participants. We were aware of the fact that the issue of borders for most Europeans and young people in particular has fell into oblivion. A typical illustration of this situation was the familiarization visit of the FEBS Young Scientists section in the winter of 2013, when despite our explanations and visa assistance, one of the members of the mission (Alice Verchere from France) came to Russia without a visa. Actually, the FEBS management insisted on a visa-free regime for the participants. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Education and Science came up with the most optimal alternative for issuing free-of-charge visas using telex

confirmation (this method worked almost without glitches). Now we can state with assurance that everyone who wanted to visit the Congress managed to do so (with few exceptions). We would like to make special mention of the excellent work of Senior Advisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Alexander Pavlushko, consuls and advisors of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denis Klyukin (Washington), Andrey Ignatov (Strasbourg), Alexander Bessarabov (Paris), Konstantin Dorokhin (Madrid), Yury Klimenko (Barcelona), and Vladimir Beletsky (Bonn). The Ministry of Education and Science and its staff contributed greatly at different stages of the preparation process. Then-Deputy Minister Igor Fedyukin and current Deputy Minister Alexander Povalko, who quickly joined the preparation process, rendered invaluable assistance. A lot was done by Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs Evgeny Ugrinovich, Deputy Director Alexander Sumbatyan, and ministry staff Vladimir Arbuzov and Albert Garmash.

The chairman of the State Duma Committee on Science and Science-intensive Technologies, academician Valery Chereshnev, made a fundamental contribution to the solution of critical problems. Lyudmila Ogorodova (who was the deputy chairperson of the Committee at the time and is currently a deputy minister of the Ministry of Education and Science) also contributed to the solution of a number of problems associated with preparations for the Congress. At the Russian Academy of Sciences, the burden of responsibility for the Congress rested on Vice President of the RAS, Academician Anatoly Grigoryev, who signed dozens of letters to ministries and agencies and solved a number of fundamental problems for the Congress. The administration of the St. Petersburg Research Center of the RAS, the St. Petersburg

Academic University, and Academician Zhores Alferov helped with successful resolution of numerous organizational problems for the Congress. The Young Scientists Forum would not have been possible without the active contribution of the First Pro-rector for research of the St. Petersburg Academic University, corresponding member of the RAS Mikhail Dubina. Invaluable assistance was provided by the administration of the St. Petersburg State Polytechnic University (the chancellor, corresponding member of the RAS Andrey Rudskoy, pro-rectors Dmitry Raichuk and Alexander Rechinsky). Participants of the Young Scientists Forum were accommodated in the campus of the St. Petersburg State Polytechnic University under the assistance of Viktor Ignatenko.

The Head of the Committee of Science and Higher Education at the St. Petersburg Administration, Andrey Maksimov, and his deputy, Irina Ganus, played a significant role at all the stages of preparations for the Congress. So did the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (and its chairman, Academician Vladislav Panchenko). The Foundation rendered an unprecedented support to the Congress, while Vladislav Panchenko participated in the opening ceremony and headed the session devoted to collaboration between the European Molecular Biology Laboratory and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (EMBL–RFBR). Member of the Skolkovo Foundation Council Mikhail Kovalchuk also rendered invaluable assistance at the initial stage.

The opening ceremony of the Congress kicked off at 4 p.m. on July 6, 2013, with an address read by RF Government Vice-President Arkady Dvorkovich from the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev to the Congress par-

ticipants. St. Petersburg Governor Georgy Poltavchenko delivered the welcome speech to the participants and guests of the Congress.

The time at which the Congress was held was a rather difficult one for Russian science. Several days before the opening of the Congress, a draft bill on the reform of the Russian Academy of Sciences was passed; so heated debates ensued. The RAS president, Academician Vladimir Fortov, called the conflicting parties to reconciliation; however, tensions ran high. Aaron Ciechanover (a member of the International Advisory Council and Nobel laureate) addressed the RF government asking for a solution to the situation. Many of the eleven Nobel Prize winners participating in the Congress backed the scientists' movement for amending certain provisions of the bill that would undoubtedly have a negative effect on the development of science in Russia. In his concluding address, Arkady Dvorkovich gave assurances to the scientific community that the RF government was concerned about the problems of scientists and that it would promote the development of science in our country.

FEBS 38, FUNDAMENTAL SCIENCE AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

The dispute over the relationship between fundamental and applied science has been going on for decades. This disagreement has taken on an international dimension; however, with the advent of advanced technologies in biotechnology and biopharmaceutics, the dispute seems to have been resolved (at least in Western countries). It is now unambiguously clear that no discipline can be referred to as "low-grade science" (e.g., biotechnology). Today, each breakthrough in biomedical research is a stepping stone toward actual application. This situation has much in common with the one that prevailed in

physics in the past (as well as in its current state), where most breakthroughs had resulted in high-tech weaponry. And mainstream physicists have direct participation in the implementation of "applied" developments.

During the 38th FEBS Congress, along with the fundamental symposia (Table 2), much attention was focused on biomedical research, oncology, autoimmune diseases, and biopharmaceutics. The entire "Science and Society" session (chaired by Jacques Henry Weil) was devoted to oncology issues. The Congress hosted a session by the "Skolkovo" Foundation that was organized by Deputy Director Alexander Chernov and Deputy Manager of the Biomed Cluster Gelena Lifshitz. The SkolTech University was represented by Prof. Konstantin Severinov.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation came up with an initiative to host a special session devoted to biopharmaceutics. The meeting operated under the auspices of then-Director of the Department of the Chemical-Engineering Complex and Bioengineering Technology of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia and current Deputy Minister Sergei Tsyba and Director for International Economic Relations Alexei Gruzdev. It was an exciting session. The session was chaired by Academician Alexei Egorov on the Russian side and co-chaired by the director of pharmacology at Yale University, a foreign member of RAS, Prof. Joseph Schlessinger. The session speakers were Nobel Laureates Jean Marie Lehn, Jules Hoffmann, and Ada Yonath; the Russian side was represented by a mainstream researcher in the field of anticancer chemistry, Mikhail Lichinitser. The speakers discussed issues pertaining to the development of proteinase inhibitors, which are potential anti-cancer agents.

EXHIBITION

Historically, the FEBS congresses have hosted an interesting exhibition of devices and equipment. Antonina Shuvalova, commerce director at "Sigma Aldrich Rus," was heavily involved in the organization. The company, one of the general congress sponsors, provided printed materials for Congress participants. The Congress in Saint Petersburg was attended by 41 companies. AB SCIEX took a very interesting initiative to bring a demonstration bus to Saint Petersburg to run a course on mass spectrometry for students. This bus enjoyed much success with the participants, including Nobel Laureates Kurt Wüthrich, Ada Yonath, and Robert Huber.

WHAT WAS NEW TO SCIENTISTS AT THE CONGRESS IN SAINT PETERSBURG?

No doubt, plenary sessions were of much interest. Susumu Tonegawa, a Nobel laureate for his discovery of the genetic principle behind the generation of antibody diversity, covered his new projects on the "functional bioimaging" of brain parts. His article was published in *Science* after the Congress. The ex-president of the Scripps Research Institute, Prof. Richard Lerner, drew a complex picture of combinatorial biology in his plenary lecture. Joseph Schlessinger talked on new approaches to the development of antiproliferative agents. Nobel Laureate Jack Szostak presented new concepts of the evolution and origin of life.

WITHOUT WHOM THE CONGRESS WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE

The chairman and secretary of the International Advisory Council of the Congress, Nobel Laureate Richard Roberts and Prof. Michael Blackburn, made an invaluable contribution to the preparation of the program. The role of Nobel Prize Winner Roger Kornberg was

also significant. The president of the Congress was academician Vladimir Skulachev.

In addition, Chairman of the Program Committee Sergey Kochetkov and Program Committee Secretary Marina Tretyak (who was in charge of all lecturers) contributed greatly. The role of the Congress secretary, Vera Knorre, was also invaluable. The abstracts of the participants were prepared by Congress Coordinator Alexandra Rogalskaya.

The primary sponsor of the Congress, the “Farmsintez” company, and its president Dmitry Genkin provided financial support and the technical staff to prepare and host the Congress. One of the leading financial specialists at the company, Igor Volodin, was the financial director of the Congress.

The companies “Legal Forum” headed by Olga Motenko and “Lumier Group” headed by Ekaterina Ivanova successfully performed delegate management and organi-

zational events, while the Lenexpo exhibition center headed by Sergey Voronkov mounted the pavilions.

The Park Media company (and personally Alexander Gordeev and Konstantin Kiselev, who assumed the burden of registering participants and supporting the Congress website) made an invaluable contribution from the earliest days until the final minutes of the Congress organization process.

SHOULD RUSSIA COMPETE FOR THE RIGHT TO HOST LARGE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES IN FUTURE!

Russia is destined to remain in the scientific community, and only the active participation of Russian scientists in large international forums can help our country retain ground. Some significant scientific events should of course be held in Russia.

HOW WILL THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITIES FORMERLY PART OF THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE FUNCTION IN THE ERA

OF THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS!

Most large congresses are held under the auspices of scientific communities. In Russia, such communities used to function as a single organization within the structure of the Russian Academy of Sciences. What will happen now? Who will be in charge of paying fees into international research organizations? Could it happen that the Russian scientific communities, which have such a rich history, are pushed to the margins of the reorganization processes? The new administration of the Academy and the Federal Agency for Scientific Organization will now have to solve these problems. ●

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FORUM



FORUM

