INTERACTIONS OF RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES WITH FOREIGN SCIENTISTS IN 2018

MOSCOW 2019
INTERACTIONS OF RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES WITH FOREIGN SCIENTISTS IN 2018

MOSCOW
2019
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**INPUT AND OUTPUT DATA OF THE MONITORING OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS**

1. FOREIGN SCIENTISTS IN RUSSIA, 2018
   - Number of foreign scientists by field of science 7
   - Number of foreign scientists by age 8
   - Top 10 organizations that interacted with foreign scientists 9
   - Top 10 organizations that interacted with foreign scientists (by field of science) 10

2. GEOGRAPHY OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS
   - Number of organizations attracting foreign scientists (top 17 federal subjects of Russia) 12
   - Countries leading in interactions with Russian scientific organizations and universities 13
   - Countries leading in the number of scientists sent to Russia by field of science 14
   - Top 10 organizations by number of countries from which foreign scientists came 16

3. FORMS AND AREAS OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS
   - Forms of activity through which foreign scientists interact with Russian scientific organizations and universities 17
   - Forms of interactions between foreign scientists and Russian organizations by field of science 19
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Interactions of Russian organizations with foreign scientists in the context of priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy 25
Countries leading in the number of scientists sent to Russia who conduct research in the fields of science related to the priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy (top 10) 26
Organizations leading in the number of foreign scientists who conduct research in the fields of science related to the priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy (top 10) 28
Forms of interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists by priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy 35
Interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists in the priority areas of the Russian S&T Development Strategy in the context of age groups of foreign scientists 45

5. COOPERATION OF RUSSIAN EXPATRIATE SCIENTISTS WITH THEIR COLLEAGUES LIVING IN RUSSIA

Distribution of expatriate scientists by age and field of science 48
Distribution of expatriate scientists by emigration date and host country 49
Forms of cooperation of expatriate scientists working abroad with Russian colleagues 50

ANNEXES 1-13 52
INPUT AND OUTPUT DATA OF THE MONITORING OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation

- Number of organizations involved in the monitoring of interactions of Russian organizations with foreign scientists in 2018: 864
- Subordinate organizations of the Ministry:
  - 288 scientific organizations
  - 153 universities
  - Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR)
- Number of Russian organizations that interacted with foreign scientists in 2018: 441
- Number of countries of origin for the foreign scientists that visited Russia in 2018: 115
- Number of foreign scientists that visited Russia in 2018: 9,007
1. FOREIGN SCIENTISTS IN RUSSIA, 2018

Number of foreign scientists by field of science

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field of Science</th>
<th>Number of Foreign Scientists</th>
<th>Number of Host Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural sciences</td>
<td>2,635</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and technologies</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social sciences</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine and health sciences</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and veterinary</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To define the fields of science where international S&T cooperation was carried out, we used the broad and narrow OECD classifications.
1. FOREIGN SCIENTISTS IN RUSSIA, 2018

Number of foreign scientists by age

Most of the foreign scientists cooperating with Russian scientific organizations and universities are established scientists aged 40-60. The share of young scientists (up to 39) is the highest among the representatives of natural and engineering sciences, whereas the share of older scientists is higher in social studies and humanities.

?* – the field of science is not identified

During the survey of scientific organizations and universities, information about the age of researchers was not fully provided, so the category “age is not specified” was introduced. The share of researchers in this category is 18% (2,747 people) of the total number of foreign scientists.
In 2018, 10 of the Russian scientific organizations and universities that participated in the survey were visited by 2,351 foreign scientists, i.e. more than a quarter of all the researchers from abroad that were attracted to Russian organizations that year. Among the leading organizations in attracting foreign scientists are 7 universities and 3 research institutes.
1. FOREIGN SCIENTISTS IN RUSSIA, 2018

Top 10 organizations that interacted with foreign scientists (by field of science)

In most of scientific fields universities attracted more scientists than scientific organizations. Exception is natural sciences, where a significant number of foreign physicists were attracted by the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research and the Institute for Nuclear Research of SB RAS, and agricultural sciences, where scientific organizations are also the leaders.

### HUMANITIES AND ART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Attracted Scientists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vernadsky Crimean Federal University</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Oriental Studies, RAS</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian State University for the Humanities</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of RAS</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of RAS</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyakov State University</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volgograd State University</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Peoples of the Far East</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NATURAL SCIENCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Attracted Scientists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint Institute for Nuclear Research</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smolensk State University</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Petersburg State University of Economics</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il'ichev Institute of Metal Physics, Ural Branch of RAS</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomsk Polytechnic University</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow State University of Psychology and Education</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomsk State University</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Attracted Scientists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomsk Polytechnic University</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Petersburg Electrotechnical University «LETI»</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow Power Engineering Institute</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National University of Science and Technology «MSIS»</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Petersburg State University of Economics</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow State University of Psychology and Education</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smolensk State University</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapeznikov Institute of Control Sciences of RAS</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ufa State Aviation Technical University</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. FOREIGN SCIENTISTS IN RUSSIA, 2018

Top 10 organizations that interacted with foreign scientists (by field of science)

Organizations leading in the number of attracted foreign scientists in the field of

MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES

- Shemyakin-Ovchinnikov Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of RAS: 29 people
- Tomsk National Research Medical Center of RAS: 26 people
- Institute of Medical and Biological Problems, RAS: 25 people
- Pavlov Institute of Physiology, RAS: 23 people
- Medical and Genetic Scientific Center: 23 people
- Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University: 19 people
- Scientific Centre for Family Health and Human Reproduction Problems: 17 people
- Nasonova Research Institute of Rheumatology: 13 people
- Institute of Experimental Medicine: 12 people
- Central Research Institute of Tuberculosis: 10 people

Organizations leading in the number of attracted foreign scientists in the field of

SOCIAL SCIENCES

- Vernadsky Crimean Federal University: 84 people
- Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University: 53 people
- Institute of Oriental Studies, RAS: 48 people
- Orel State University named after I.S. Turgenev: 45 people
- Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University: 41 people
- Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University: 41 people
- Ural State Pedagogical University: 40 people
- Petrozavodsk State University: 37 people
- Yaroslav-the-Wise Novgorod State University: 36 people
- Siberian Federal University: 35 people

Organizations leading in the number of attracted foreign scientists in the field of

AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY

- Federal Scientific Agroengineering Center VIM: 42 people
- Kostyukov Russian Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation: 21 people
- Krasnodar Scientific Center for Animal Science and Veterinary: 15 people
- Russian Research Institute of Horticulure and Subtropical Crops: 13 people
- Ernst Federal Science Center for Animal Husbandry: 10 people
- Moscow State University of Food Production: 9 people
- Pryorishnikov Russian Research Institute of Agrochemistry: 9 people
- Federal Scientific Center for Agrobiotechnologies of the Far East: 8 people
- Russian Research Institute of Tobacco, Makhorka and Tobacco Products: 8 people
- Russian Research Institute of Genetics and Farm Animals Breeding: 7 people
2. GEOGRAPHY OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

Number of organizations attracting foreign scientists (top 17 federal subjects of Russia)

- Far Eastern Federal District: Khabarovsk Territory 9, Primorye Territory 8, Republic of Buryatia 7, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) 7
- Siberian Federal District: Novosibirsk Region 27, Irkutsk Region 10, Tomsk Region 10
- Volga Federal District: Saint Petersburg 28, Murmansk Region 6
- Northwestern Federal District: Sverdlovsk Region 14
- Ural Federal District: Republic of Tatarstan 7, Nizhny Novgorod Region 6, Saratov Region 6
- Central Federal District: Moscow 106, Moscow Region 24
- Southern Federal District: Krasnodar Territory 10
- North Caucasian Federal District: Republic of Dagestan 7

Host organizations
2. GEOGRAPHY OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

Countries leading in interactions with Russian scientific organizations and universities

Countries leading in the number of foreign scientists that arrived in Russia
UNDER THE AGE OF 40

Countries leading in the number of foreign scientists that arrived in Russia
AT THE AGE OF 40-60

Countries leading in the number of foreign scientists that arrived in Russia
OVER THE AGE OF 60

* - After 2014, Ukraine announced the cessation of its participation in the CIS and closed its representative offices at statutory bodies of the Commonwealth. It did not however submit an official application for withdrawal from the CIS.
### Countries leading in the number of scientists sent to Russia by field of science

#### Humanities and art
- Hungary: 37
- Italy: 52
- Poland: 59
- United Kingdom: 63
- Belarus: 64
- Kazakhstan: 66
- United States: 76
- France: 104
- Germany: 164
- China: 190

#### Natural sciences
- Poland: 149
- United Kingdom: 151
- Kazakhstan: 167
- Italy: 179
- Japan: 192
- France: 246
- Belarus: 266
- United States: 280
- China: 426
- Germany: 527

#### Agriculture and veterinary
- Hungary: 8
- Poland: 9
- Finland: 9
- United States: 10
- Slovakia: 10
- Uzbekistan: 12
- China: 37
- Germany: 37
- Belarus: 38
- Kazakhstan: 64

---

**2. GEOGRAPHY OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS**
2. GEOGRAPHY OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

Countries leading in the number of scientists sent to Russia by field of science

### Social sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Republic of Belarus</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Medicine and health sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Engineering and technologies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td></td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Top 10 organizations by number of countries from which foreign scientists came

Vernadsky Crimean Federal University
Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University
Institute of Oriental Studies, RAS
Tomsk Polytechnic University
University of Tyumen
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research
Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University
Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics
Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University
Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology

In 2018, Russian universities and scientific organizations were visited by scientists from 115 countries. 7 of 10 Russian organizations that have the most broad geography of cooperation with foreign scientists are universities, and 3 – scientific organizations.
### 3. FORMS AND AREAS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

**Forms of activity through which foreign scientists interact with Russian scientific organizations and universities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint research projects (including international ones)</td>
<td>2,822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in the host organization based conferences, seminars, forums</td>
<td>2,220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term lectures, seminars</td>
<td>1,832</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of scientific conferences, seminars and schools on the territory of the host party</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching (long-term employment)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concluding agreements on forms and models of further communication and international S&amp;T cooperation</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in the publication of textbooks, manuals, monographs, scientific journals and conference proceedings, and preparation of joint publications in scientific titles</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing access for Russian scientists to foreign research infrastructure</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic advising of Russian postgraduates and/or masters</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. FORMS AND AREAS OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

Forms of interactions between Russian scientific organizations and universities, and foreign scientists

- Inviting the employees and postgraduates of the host organization to internships in foreign research centers: 198 people, 96 organizations
- Information and consulting, and expert activities, including participation in the work of attestation commissions and thesis boards: 154 people, 45 organizations
- Providing access for foreign scientists to the Russian research infrastructure: 150 people, 50 organizations
- Staying on the territory of Russian scientific organizations and universities during international internships: 123 people, 50 organizations
- Facilitating the introduction of joint international higher education programmes: 88 people, 35 organizations
- Postgraduate and doctoral studies, and thesis defense on the territory of the host party: 10 people, 23 organizations
- Preparing joint patent applications for inventions, utility models, computer programs: 13 people, 10 organizations
- Data on the forms and areas of interactions is not provided: 3 people, 5 organizations
### 3. FORMS AND AREAS OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

#### Forms of interactions between foreign scientists and Russian organizations by field of science

**Humanities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>391</td>
<td>Participation in the host organization based conferences, seminars, forums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>Short-term lectures, seminars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>Joint research projects (including international ones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>Organization of scientific conferences, seminars and schools on the territory of the host party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Teaching (long-term employment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Participation in the publication of textbooks, manuals, monographs, scientific journals and conference proceedings, and preparation of joint publications in scientific titles (including international ones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Information and consulting, and expert activities, including participation in the work of attestation commissions and thesis boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Providing access for foreign scientists to the Russian research infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Providing access for Russian scientists to foreign research infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Academic advising of Russian postgraduates and/or masters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Creating joint (international) laboratories (centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Staying on the territory of Russian scientific organizations and universities during international internships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Inviting the employees and postgraduates of the host organization to internships in foreign research centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Facilitating the introduction of joint international higher education programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Promotion of Russian scientific periodicals in international citation indexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Data on the contribution is not provided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Forms of interactions between foreign scientists and Russian organizations by field of science

#### Natural sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of foreign scientists</th>
<th>Interaction Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Participation in the publication of textbooks, manuals, monographs, scientific journals and conference proceedings, and preparation of joint publications in scientific titles (including international ones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Information and consulting, and expert activities, including participation in the work of attestation commissions and thesis boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Staying on the territory of Russian scientific organizations and universities during international internships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Providing access for foreign scientists to the Russian research infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Facilitating the introduction of joint international higher education programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Postgraduate and doctoral studies, and thesis defense on the territory of the host party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Promotion of Russian scientific periodicals in international citation indexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Participation in the development of higher education programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Preparing joint patent applications for inventions, utility models, computer programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Data on the contribution is not provided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Joint research projects (including international ones) 1,567
- Participation in the host organization based conferences, seminars, forums 881
- Short-term lectures, seminars 576
- Organization of scientific conferences, seminars and schools on the territory of the host party 385
- Teaching (long-term employment) 151
- Concluding agreements on forms and models of further communication and international S&T cooperation 212
- Providing access for Russian scientists to foreign research infrastructure 89
- Creating joint (international) laboratories (centers) 73
- Inviting the employees and postgraduates of the host organization to internships in foreign research centers 61
- Academic advising of Russian postgraduates and/or masters 59

)![](https://via.placeholder.com/150.png)
### Forms of interactions between foreign scientists and Russian organizations by field of science

#### 3. FORMS AND AREAS OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

#### Engineering and technologies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of foreign scientists</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>471</td>
<td>Joint research projects (including international ones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>Short-term lectures, seminars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Organization of scientific conferences, seminars and schools on the territory of the host party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>Participation in the host organization based conferences, seminars, forums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Teaching (long-term employment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Academic advising of Russian postgraduates and/or masters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Concluding agreements on forms and models of further communication and international S&amp;T cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Participation in the publication of textbooks, manuals, monographs, scientific journals and conference proceedings, and preparation of joint publications in scientific titles (including international ones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Providing access for foreign scientists to the Russian research infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Creating joint (international) laboratories (centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Information and consulting, and expert activities, including participation in the work of attestation commissions and thesis boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Inviting the employees and postgraduates of the host organization to internships in foreign research centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Providing access for foreign scientists to the Russian research infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Staying on the territory of Russian scientific organizations and universities during international internships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Facilitating the introduction of joint international higher education programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Postgraduate and doctoral studies, and thesis defense on the territory of the host party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Preparing joint patent applications for inventions, utility models, computer programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Participation in the development of higher education programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Data on the contribution is not provided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data on the contribution is not provided.*
3. FORMS AND AREAS OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

Forms of interactions between foreign scientists and Russian organizations by field of science

**Medicine and health sciences**

- **110** Joint research projects (including international ones)
- **94** Participation in the host organization based conferences, seminars, forums
- **61** Short-term lectures, seminars
- **37** Concluding agreements on forms and models of further communication and international S&T cooperation
- **34** Organization of scientific conferences, seminars and schools on the territory of the host party
- **13** Creating joint (international) laboratories (centers)
- **12** Teaching (long-term employment)
- **9** Information and consulting, and expert activities, including participation in the work of attestation commissions and thesis boards

**Number of foreign scientists**

- **9** Participation in the publication of textbooks, manuals, monographs, scientific journals and conference proceedings, and preparation of joint publications in scientific titles (including international ones)
- **5** Providing access for Russian scientists to foreign research infrastructure
- **4** Staying on the territory of Russian scientific organizations and universities during international internships
- **4** Inviting the employees and postgraduates of the host organization to internships in foreign research centers
- **2** Providing access for foreign scientists to the Russian research infrastructure
- **18** Data on the contribution is not provided
### 3. FORMS AND AREAS OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES, AND FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

**Forms of interactions between foreign scientists and Russian organizations by field of science**

#### Social sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of foreign scientists</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>465</td>
<td>Participation in the host organization based conferences, seminars, forums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td>Short-term lectures, seminars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Organization of scientific conferences, seminars and schools on the territory of the host party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>Joint research projects (including international ones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Teaching (long-term employment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Participation in the publication of textbooks, manuals, monographs, scientific journals and conference proceedings, and preparation of joint publications in scientific titles (including international ones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Concluding agreements on forms and models of further communication and international S&amp;T cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Inviting the employees and postgraduates of the host organization to internships in foreign research centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Information and consulting, and expert activities, including participation in the work of attestation commissions and thesis boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Staying on the territory of Russian scientific organizations and universities during international internships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Academic advising of Russian postgraduates and/or masters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Providing access for Russian scientists to foreign research infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Creating joint (international) laboratories (centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Facilitating the introduction of joint international higher education programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Participation in the development of higher education programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Providing access for foreign scientists to the Russian research infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Postgraduate and doctoral studies, and thesis defense on the territory of the host party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Data on the contribution is not provided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. Forms and Areas of Interactions Between Russian Scientific Organizations and Universities, and Foreign Scientists

**Forms of interactions between foreign scientists and Russian organizations by field of science**

#### Agriculture and veterinary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of foreign scientists</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Joint research projects (including international ones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Participation in the host organization based conferences, seminars, forums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Short-term lectures, seminars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Concluding agreements on forms and models of further communication and international S&amp;T cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Organization of scientific conferences, seminars and schools on the territory of the host party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Providing access for Russian scientists to foreign research infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Participation in the publication of textbooks, manuals, monographs, scientific journals and conference proceedings, and preparation of joint publications in scientific titles (including international ones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Inviting the employees and postgraduates of the host organization to internships in foreign research centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Providing access for foreign scientists to the Russian research infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Information and consulting, and expert activities, including participation in the work of attestation commissions and thesis boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Teaching (long-term employment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Promotion of Russian scientific periodicals in international citation indexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creating joint (international) laboratories (centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Preparing joint patent applications for inventions, utility models, computer programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Postgraduate and doctoral studies, and thesis defense on the territory of the host party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Staying on the territory of Russian scientific organizations and universities during international internships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Facilitating the introduction of joint international higher education programmes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Interactions of Russian organizations with foreign scientists in the context of priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Number of Foreign Scientists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority E</td>
<td>3,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority G</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority A</td>
<td>2,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority B</td>
<td>1,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority C</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority F</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority D</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9,007 is the number of foreign scientists, who arrived in Russian scientific organizations and universities in 2018.

9,007 foreign scientists

100%

31% Priority D
31% Priority E
21% Priority A
21% Priority G
15% Priority B
10% Priority C
5% Priority F
4% Priority G
3% Priority A

25
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Countries leading in the number of scientists sent to Russia who conduct research in the fields of science related to the priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy (top 10)

**Priority A**

- **United Kingdom**: 61
- **India**: 77
- **Japan**: 86
- **France**: 89
- **Italy**: 103
- **United States**: 108
- **Kazakhstan**: 121
- **Belarus**: 147
- **China**: 175
- **Germany**: 237

**Priority B**

- **India**: 45
- **Italy**: 53
- **Kazakhstan**: 62
- **Japan**: 64
- **France**: 73
- **United Kingdom**: 74
- **Belarus**: 81
- **United States**: 82
- **China**: 146
- **Germany**: 175

**Priority C**

- **Switzerland**: 10
- **Netherlands**: 12
- **Kazakhstan**: 12
- **Italy**: 13
- **France**: 18
- **Belarus**: 22
- **China**: 26
- **United Kingdom**: 28
- **United States**: 47
- **Germany**: 69

**Priority D**

- **Iran**: 8
- **Hungary**: 8
- **Finland**: 9
- **United States**: 10
- **Slovakia**: 10
- **Uzbekistan**: 12
- **China**: 37
- **Germany**: 37
- **Belarus**: 37
- **Kazakhstan**: 58
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Countries leading in the number of scientists sent to Russia who conduct research in the fields of science related to the priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy (top 10)

**Priority E**
- United Kingdom: 93
- Italy: 112
- Japan: 132
- Poland: 136
- Kazakhstan: 140
- France: 189
- United States: 190
- Belarus: 206
- China: 377
- Germany: 394

**Priority F**
- Finland: 12
- Italy: 12
- United States: 16
- Poland: 19
- Kazakhstan: 21
- France: 25
- Belarus: 32
- Ukraine: 35
- China: 46
- Germany: 55

**Priority G**
- Ukraine: 63
- Italy: 69
- United Kingdom: 83
- Poland: 105
- United States: 112
- France: 120
- Kazakhstan: 122
- Belarus: 137
- China: 217
- Germany: 247
### 4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

#### Transition to advanced digital, intelligent production technologies, robotic systems, new materials and design methods, the creation of systems for processing large amounts of data, machine learning and artificial intelligence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Area</th>
<th>OrganizationsLeading</th>
<th>Number of Foreign Scientists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>National University of Science and Technology «MISIS»</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saint Petersburg Electrotechnical University «LETI»</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tomsk Polytechnic University</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moscow Power Engineering Institute</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tomsk State University</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saint Petersburg Department of Steklov Mathematical Institute of RAS</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voronezh State University</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trapeznikov Institute of Control Sciences of RAS</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2018, Russian universities and scientific institutions were visited by a total of 2,050 foreign researchers, whose research areas can be attributed to the Priority A of the Scientific and Technological Development Strategy of the Russian Federation. To a greater extent foreign scientists preferred visiting universities, rather than scientific organizations.
Transition to environmentally friendly and resource-saving energy, increasing the efficiency of extraction and deep processing of hydrocarbon raw materials, creating new sources, means of transportation and storage of power.

In 2018, Russian universities and scientific institutions were visited by a total of 1,493 foreign researchers, whose research areas can be attributed to the Priority B of the Scientific and Technological Development Strategy of the Russian Federation.
### 4. Distribution of the Number of Foreign Scientists by Priority Areas of the Russian S&T Development Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority C: Transition to personalized medicine, high-tech health care and health saving technologies, through the rational use of medicines (especially antibacterial) among other factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tomsk National Research Medical Center of RAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shemyakin-Ovchinnikov Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of RAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Genetic Scientific Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Medical and Biological Problems, RAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavlov Institute of Physiology, RAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Experimental Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Centre for Family Health and Human Reproduction Problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomsk State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogarev Mordovia State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of foreign scientists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2018, Russian universities and scientific institutions were visited by a total of 436 foreign researchers, whose research areas can be attributed to the Priority C of the Scientific and Technological Development Strategy of the Russian Federation. Among the organizations visited by foreign scientists medical and biological research institutions prevailed.
### Organizations leading in the number of foreign scientists who conduct research in the fields of science related to the priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy (top 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Number of Foreign Scientists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Agricultural Engineering Research Centre</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernst Federal Science Center for Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kostyakov Russian Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Research Institute of Floriculture and Subtropical Crops</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krasnodar Scientific Center for Animal Science and Veterinary</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrophysical Research Institute</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Research Institute of Genetics and Farm Animals Breeding</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryanishnikov Russian Research Institute of Agrochemistry</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krasnoyarsk Research Center of the Siberian Branch of RAS</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Research Center for Fundamental and Translational Medicine</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transition to highly productive and environmentally safe farming and aqua farming, development and introduction of the systems of efficient use of chemical and biological protection equipment for agricultural plants and animals, storage and efficient processing of agricultural products, creation of safe and high quality foods, including functional ones.

In 2018, Russian universities and scientific institutions were visited by a total of 345 foreign researchers, whose research areas can be attributed to the Priority D of the Scientific and Technological Development Strategy of the Russian Federation. Among the organizations visited by foreign scientists research institutions prevailed.
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Organizations leading in the number of foreign scientists who conduct research in the fields of science related to the priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy (top 10)

- Counteraction to technogenic, biogenous, sociocultural threats, terrorism, ideological extremism, cyber threats and other hazards to the society, economy and the state

In 2018, Russian universities and scientific institutions were visited by a total of 3,128 foreign researchers, whose research areas can be attributed to the Priority E of the Scientific and Technological Development Strategy of the Russian Federation.
In 2018, Russian universities and scientific institutions were visited by a total of 408 foreign researchers, whose research areas can be attributed to the Priority F of the Scientific and Technological Development Strategy of the Russian Federation. Among the organizations visited by foreign scientists universities prevailed.
**4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

Organizations leading in the number of foreign scientists who conduct research in the fields of science related to the priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy (top 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Number of Foreign Scientists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vernadsky Crimean Federal University</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Tyumen</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Oriental Studies, RAS</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pskov State University</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian State University for the Humanities</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological Institute of the Russian Academy of Education</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ural State Pedagogical University</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Siberian Branch of RAS</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2018, Russian universities and scientific institutions were visited by a total of **2,103** foreign researchers, whose research areas can be attributed to the Priority G of the Scientific and Technological Development Strategy of the Russian Federation. Among the organizations visited by foreign scientists universities prevailed.
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

**Forms of interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists by priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy**

- **Information and consulting, and expert activities, including participation in the work of attestation commissions and thesis boards**
  - Priority A: 27.69%
  - Priority B: 16.92%
  - Priority C: 6.92%
  - Priority D: 3.85%
  - Priority E: 3.08%
  - Priority F: 18.46%
  - Priority G: 18.08%

- **Providing access for foreign scientists to the Russian research infrastructure**
  - Priority A: 25.51%
  - Priority B: 18.37%
  - Priority C: 9.18%
  - Priority D: 21.43%
  - Priority E: 4.08%
  - Priority F: 19.39%
  - Priority G: 2.04%
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Forms of interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists by priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy

- Providing access for Russian scientists to foreign research infrastructure
- Postgraduate and doctoral studies, and thesis defense on the territory of the host party
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Forms of interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists by priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy

- **Organization of scientific conferences, seminars and schools on the territory of the host party**
  - Priority A: 29.75%
  - Priority B: 14.58%
  - Priority C: 5.37%
  - Priority D: 2.98%
  - Priority E: 2.13%
  - Priority F: 21.91%
  - Priority G: 23.27%

- **Preparing joint patent applications for inventions, utility models, computer programs**
  - Priority A: 25.00%
  - Priority B: 50.00%
  - Priority C: 25.00%
  - Priority D: 0%
  - Priority E: 0%
  - Priority F: 0%
  - Priority G: 0%
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Forms of interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists by priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy

**Staying on the territory of Russian scientific organizations and universities during international internships**

- Priority A: 38.37%
- Priority B: 11.63%
- Priority C: 13.95%
- Priority D: 20.93%
- Priority E: 4.65%
- Priority F: 9.30%
- Priority G: 1.16%

**Teaching (long-term employment)**

- Priority A: 40.00%
- Priority B: 24.14%
- Priority C: 20.18%
- Priority D: 9.19%
- Priority E: 3.60%
- Priority F: 2.16%
- Priority G: 0.72%
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Forms of interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists by priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy

Inviting the employees and postgraduates of the host organization to internships in foreign research centers

- Priority A: 34.33%
- Priority B: 17.91%
- Priority C: 19.40%
- Priority D: 14.18%
- Priority E: 11.93%
- Priority F: 7.39%
- Priority G: 2.99%

Academic advising of Russian postgraduates and/or masters

- Priority A: 51.70%
- Priority B: 21.02%
- Priority C: 4.55%
- Priority D: 3.41%
- Priority E: 2.99%
- Priority F: 2.99%
- Priority G: 11.93%
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Forms of interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists by priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy

Joint research projects (including international ones)

- Priority A: 18.84%
- Priority B: 26.09%
- Priority C: 13.04%
- Priority D: 13.04%
- Priority E: 18.84%
- Priority F: 4.35%
- Priority G: 2.24%

Facilitating the introduction of joint international higher education programmes

- Priority A: 38.56%
- Priority B: 13.04%
- Priority C: 13.04%
- Priority D: 13.04%
- Priority E: 18.84%
- Priority F: 4.35%
- Priority G: 43.48%
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Forms of interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists by priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy

Creating joint (international) laboratories (centers)

- Creating joint (international) laboratories (centers)
  - Priority A: 29.71%
  - Priority B: 3.62%
  - Priority C: 10.14%
  - Priority D: 10.87%
  - Priority E: 21.74%
  - Priority F: 21.74%
  - Priority G: 29.71%

Promotion of Russian scientific periodicals in international citation indexes

- Promotion of Russian scientific periodicals in international citation indexes
  - Priority A: 50.00%
  - Priority B: 16.67%
  - Priority C: 16.67%
  - Priority D: 16.67%
  - Priority E: 16.67%
  - Priority F: 16.67%
  - Priority G: 16.67%
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Forms of interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists by priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy

Participation in the host organization based conferences, seminars, forums

- Priority A: 34.67%
- Priority B: 26.25%
- Priority C: 15.15%
- Priority D: 12.79%
- Priority E: 10.87%
- Priority F: 9.90%
- Priority G: 3.95%
- Other: 2.78%

Concluding agreements on forms and models of further communication and international S&T cooperation

- Priority A: 37.68%
- Priority B: 21.98%
- Priority C: 10.87%
- Priority D: 9.90%
- Priority E: 6.52%
- Priority F: 4.42%
- Priority G: 4.11%
- Other: 6.25%
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS
BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Forms of interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists by priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy

Short-term lectures, seminars

- Priority A: 27.29%
- Priority B: 25.76%
- Priority C: 22.36%
- Priority D: 11.97%
- Priority E: 6.28%
- Priority F: 4.05%
- Priority G: 2.29%

Participation in the development of higher education programmes

- Priority A: 50.00%
- Priority B: 20.00%
- Priority C: 20.00%
- Priority D: 10.00%
- Priority E: 20.00%
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Forms of interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists by priorities of the Russian S&T Development Strategy

Participation in the publication of textbooks, manuals, monographs, scientific journals and proceedings of the conferences, as well as preparation of joint publications in the scientific titles (including international ones)
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists in the priority areas of the Russian S&T Development Strategy in the context of age groups of foreign scientists

A

Number of foreign scientists

Under 40
505
25 %

From 40 to 60
808
39 %

Over 60
429
21 %

Age is not specified
308
15 %

B

Number of foreign scientists

Under 40
395
26 %

From 40 to 60
234
16 %

Over 60
273
18 %

Age is not specified
591
40 %
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists in the priority areas of the Russian S&T Development Strategy in the context of age groups of foreign scientists
4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS BY PRIORITY AREAS OF THE RUSSIAN S&T DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Interactions of Russian scientific organizations and universities with foreign scientists in the priority areas of the Russian S&T Development Strategy in the context of age groups of foreign scientists

- **E**: Number of foreign scientists
  - Under 40: 726 (23%)
  - From 40 to 60: 1,219 (39%)
  - Over 60: 496 (16%)
  - Age is not specified: 687 (22%)

- **F**: Number of foreign scientists
  - Under 40: 96 (24%)
  - From 40 to 60: 79 (19%)
  - Over 60: 54 (13%)
  - Age is not specified: 404 (11%)

- **G**: Number of foreign scientists
  - Under 40: 420 (20%)
  - From 40 to 60: 215 (10%)
  - Over 60: 447 (21%)
  - Age is not specified: 1,021 (49%)
5. COOPERATION OF RUSSIAN EXPATRIATE SCIENTISTS WITH THEIR COLLEAGUES LIVING IN RUSSIA

Distribution of expatriate scientists who participated in the survey* by age and field of science

Russian physicists and mathematicians are the most sought after abroad: 62 of the 131 scientists who took part in the survey were representatives of these disciplines.

* The survey of expatriate scientists working in foreign scientific organizations and universities was conducted in 2019, the questionnaire was sent to 2,892 scientists, responses were received from 131 researchers.
5. COOPERATION OF RUSSIAN EXPATRIATE SCIENTISTS WITH THEIR COLLEAGUES LIVING IN RUSSIA

Most of expatriate scientists working abroad are the researchers who emigrated to the West in the 1990s after the collapse of the Soviet Union. As a place of work, the researchers often choose universities in the United States and Western Europe.
5. COOPERATION OF RUSSIAN EXPATRIATE SCIENTISTS WITH THEIR COLLEAGUES LIVING IN RUSSIA

Forms of cooperation of expatriate scientists working abroad with Russian colleagues

Respondents’ answers to the question «How often do you visit Russia?»

- I live in Russia for more than 6 months a year: 52%
- Several times a year: 32%
- Once a year: 12%
- Every few years: 12%
- I don’t visit: 1%

The most preferred by expatriate scientists forms of cooperation with Russian colleagues and organizations:

- Joint research projects involving Russia and the country of emigration: 26.2%
- Interactions with Russian universities in terms of organizing internships for Russian students and postgraduates abroad: 16.8%
- Visits to Russia for consultations, seminars and conferences: 15.5%
- Expert examination of Russian research projects: 13.4%
- Reviewing articles: 12.1%
- Employment in Russian universities and/or scientific organizations on a regular basis: 8.3%
- Visits to Russia for consultations, seminars and conferences: 5.3%

127 of 131 participants of the survey said that they were ready to cooperate with Russian colleagues. 124 scientists already participate or have previously participated in joint scientific projects with researchers from Russia or in the expert examination of similar projects (both within the framework of various government programmes and through the establishment of personal contacts).
5. COOPERATION OF RUSSIAN EXPATRIATE SCIENTISTS WITH THEIR COLLEAGUES LIVING IN RUSSIA

Forms of cooperation of expatriate scientists working abroad with Russian colleagues

Main Russian programmes aimed at supporting international S&T cooperation in which respondents participated:

- I haven't participated in any government initiatives: 8.2%
- Federal Targeted Programme for Research and Development: 8.2%
- Megagrants Programme (Government Decree No. 220): 12.9%
- 5-100 Project: 16.5%
- Reviewing of applications for grants (projects) for the Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education: 23.5%
- International competitions of various funds: 30.6%

Main obstacles preventing expatriate scientists from participating in research projects in Russia:

- Underdeveloped research infrastructure (including the absence in Russia of manufacturers of consumables required for research): 4.5%
- Insufficient integration of Russian science into international science, low scientific level of research: 4.5%
- Incompetence (bias) of experts evaluating scientific projects and science administrators: 8.1%
- Socio-political situation in Russia and in the world*: 10.8%
- Irrational system of science organization in Russia: 11.7%
- Excessive bureaucratic burden: 28.8%
- Insufficient material and financial support for science in Russia: 31.5%

* Socio-political causes are understood as both the processes in Russia and the geopolitical situation in the world. For example, three respondents indicated, that they are currently unable to cooperate with Russian colleagues because of the US sanctions.
Top 10 organizations by age groups of foreign scientists who came to Russia
### Top 10 organizations by age groups of foreign scientists who came to Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Age Group, People</th>
<th>Under 40</th>
<th>Over 60</th>
<th>Age is Not Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>- %</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>- %</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vernadsky Crimean Federal University</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>- %</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>55.3 %</td>
<td>31 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Moscov</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>- %</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>- %</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vernadsky Crimean Federal University</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>- %</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>55.3 %</td>
<td>31 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The percentages are approximate and may vary slightly.
- The total number of people in each age group is indicated in parentheses.
Top 10 organizations by age groups of foreign scientists who came to Russia

1. Tomsk Polytechnic University
   - Under 40: 85 (68.0%)
   - 40-60: 23 (18.4%)
   - Over 60: 15 (12.0%)
   - Age is not specified: 2 (1.6%)

2. Institute of Oriental Studies, RAS
   - Under 40: 14 (11.3%)
   - 40-60: 53 (42.7%)
   - Over 60: 47 (37.9%)
   - Age is not specified: 10 (8.1%)
Top 10* organizations by number of countries from which foreign scientists came

1. Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (31)
2. University of Tyumen
3. Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics (27)
4. Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University (33)
5. Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (23)
6. Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University (37)
7. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University (33)
8. Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University (25)
9. Tomsk Polytechnic University (36)
10. Institute of Oriental Studies, RAS (37)

* University of Tyumen didn’t provide information about the countries from which foreign scientists came in 2018
Countries of residence of foreign scientists interacting with the top 10 organizations

Belarus 111
China 54
Poland 38
Bulgaria 34
Germany 33
Ukraine 28
Czechia 27
Mexico 21
Kazakhstan 15
Azerbaijan 14
United States 13
Israel 11
Italy 9
Chile 9
Uzbekistan 9
France 8
Romania 4
Armenia 3
Moldavia 3
Vietnam 2
Cuba 2
Mongolia 2
Slovakia 2
South Africa 2
Switzerland 2
United Kingdom 1
Denmark 1
India 1
Sudan 1
Croatia 1

31 countries
Countries of residence of foreign scientists interacting with the top 10 organizations

Germany 27.0%
China 15.8%
Japan 12.6%
Italy 7.7%
United States 5.3%
Korea 4.2%
France 4.2%
Kazakhstan 3.9%
Switzerland 2.7%
Belarus 1.1%
Netherlands 1.1%
Canada 1.8%
poland 2.1%
India 2.1%
United Kingdom 2.1%
Kazakhstan 2.8%
Switzerland 3.9%
France 4.2%
Korea 4.2%
United States 5.3%
Italy 7.7%
Countries of residence of foreign scientists interacting with the top 10 organizations

- United States: 54
- United Kingdom: 30
- Germany: 24
- France: 15
- Ukraine: 12
- China: 9
- Vietnam: 6
- Denmark: 6
- Korea: 6
- Netherlands: 6
- Switzerland: 6
- Austria: 6
- Hungary: 6
- Israel: 6
- India: 6
- Italy: 6
- Canada: 3
- Luxembourg: 3
- Peru: 3
- Romania: 3
- Saudi Arabia: 3
- Czechia: 3
- Japan: 3

23 countries

Japan: 1.4%
Czechia: 1.4%
Saudi Arabia: 1.4%
United States: 25.7%
United Kingdom: 14.3%
Germany: 11.4%
ANNEX 8

Countries of residence of foreign scientists interacting with the top 10 organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Visits</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Countries of residence of foreign scientists interacting with the top 10 organizations

- Germany: 35
- Italy: 20
- China: 17
- Ukraine: 13
- Kazakhstan: 12
- Spain: 9
- Finland: 7
- France: 7
- Armenia: 6
- United States: 6
- Belarus: 6
- Vietnam: 5
- Netherlands: 5
- Estonia: 4
- Poland: 3
- Portugal: 3
- Syria: 3
- Uzbekistan: 3
- Czechia: 3
- Austria: 2
- Algeria: 2
- Bulgaria: 2
- India: 2
- Iraq: 2
- Iran: 2
- Canada: 2
- Lithuania: 2
- Ecuador: 2
- Hungary: 1
- Ghana: 1
- Israel: 1
- Korea: 1
- Kirghizia: 1
- Mexico: 1
- Turkey: 1
- Sweden: 1

37 countries visited the organization in 2018.
ANNEX 10

Countries of residence of foreign scientists interacting with the top 10 organizations

- Ukraine 24.0%
- Belarus 11.2%
- Kazakhstan 7.1%
- Donetsk People's Republic 6.1%
- Turkey 4.6%
- Iran 4.6%
- Poland 3.6%
- Austria 3.1%
- Armenia 3.1%
- Moldova 3.1%
- China 2.6%
- Germany 2.6%
- Bulgaria 2.6%
- Greece 2.6%
- France 2.6%
- Mongolia 2.6%
- Czechia 2.0%
- United States 3.5%
- Kirghizia 1.5%
- Azerbaijan 1.5%
- Israel 1.0%
- Sweden 1.0%
- Australia 1.0%
- Estonia 0.5%

34 countries

NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS WHO VISITED THE ORGANIZATION IN 2018

- Ukraine 47
- Belarus 22
Countries of residence of foreign scientists interacting with the top 10 organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Visits</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirghizia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 countries
Countries of residence of foreign scientists interacting with the top 10 organizations

36 countries

Kazakhstan 28.0 %
China 9.6 %
India 6.4 %
Italy 5.6 %
Germany 4.0 %

Japan 1.6 %
Sri Lanka 1.6 %
Romania 2.4 %
Egypt 1.6 %
United Kingdom 1.6 %
Armenia 1.6 %
Uzbekistan 2.4 %
Pakistan 2.4 %
Iran 2.4 %
France 3.2 %
Ukraine 3.2 %
Belarus 3.2 %
Vietnam 3.2 %
Venezuela 3.2 %

NUMBER OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS WHO VISITED THE ORGANIZATION IN 2018

36 countries

Kazakhstan 12
China 7
India 5
Germany 4
Venezuela 4
Vietnam 4
Belarus 4
Ukraine 4
France 4
Iran 4

Pakistan 3
Belarus 3
Uzbekistan 3
Armenia 2
United Kingdom 2
Egypt 2
Romania 2
Sri Lanka 2
Japan 2
Algeria 2
Belgium 2
Brazil 2
Hungary 2
Israel 2
Indonesia 2
Korea 2
Kirghizia 2
Latvia 2
Lithuania 2
Netherlands 2
Paraguay 2
Serbia 2
Syria 2
Slovenia 2
Thailand 2
Czechia 2

63
Countries of residence of foreign scientists interacting with the top 10 organizations

Number of foreign scientists who visited the organization in 2018

- Mongolia: 12
- United Kingdom: 11
- China: 10
- United States: 8
- Azerbaijan: 7
- India: 7
- Armenia: 6
- Kazakhstan: 6
- Turkey: 5
- France: 5

9.7% Mongolia
8.9% United Kingdom
8.1% China
5.6% United States
4.8% Azerbaijan
4.8% India
4.0% Armenia
4.0% Kazakhstan
4.0% France
4.0% France

37 countries
Contact information:

Russian Research Institute of Economics, Politics and Law in Science and Technology (RIEPL)

Address: 20A Dobrolyubova St., Moscow 127254, Russia
Phone: +7 (495) 916-28-84
Fax: +7 (495) 916-13-01
Website: www.riep.ru
E-mail: info@riep.ru