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BRIEFING BOOK

MOSCOW TRIP

OCTOBER 6 - 9, 1992

Moscow Trip

October 6 - 9, 1992

DR. J. THOMAS RATCHFORD

TRIP TO MOSCOW, RUSSIA

4-9 OCTOBER, 1992

BRIEFING BOOK
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MAPPING
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still outstanding ✓ have

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DEPARTMENT PASS OSTP (RATCHFORD AND O'NEIL)

E.O. 12356:N/A

BODY

TAGS: TSPL, OVIP, RS

SUBJECT: RUSSIAN RESPONSE TO PROPOSED OSTP ASSOCIATE
DIRECTOR RATCHFORD VISIT

REF: STATE 304681

1. THIS IS AN ACTION CABLE - SEE PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 7.

2. MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND HIGHER
EDUCATION (MINSCI) OFFICIALS HAVE AGREED TO OSTP
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR THOMAS RATCHFORD'S VISIT AS
PROPOSED REFTTEL. BECAUSE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE
DELEGATION ARE ARRIVING IN THE AFTERNOON ON 7
OCTOBER, MEETINGS WITH RUSSIAN OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN
SET TENTATIVELY FOR 8 OCTOBER ONLY.

3. MINSCI OFFICIALS PROPOSED THE FOLLOWING AGENDA FOR
8 OCTOBER: (1) A HALF DAY ON PREPARATIONS FOR THE
NEXT SESSION OF THE BASIC SCIENCES JOINT COMMISSION
MEETING AT THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (RAS) WITH

UNCLASSIFIED

RAS PRESIDENT YURIY OSIPOV AND OTHER OFFICIALS. (2) BREAK FOR LUNCH, AND (3) REMAINDER OF DAY ON BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS SPECIFIED IN THE SUMMIT STATEMENT AT MINSCI WITH MINSCI MINISTER BORIS SALTYSKOV AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

THE ORDER OF THE MEETINGS MAY BE REVERSED DEPENDING ON OSIPOV'S AND SALTYSKOV'S SCHEDULES. (NOTE: MINSCI OFFICIALS MADE NO MENTION OF ANY ROLE FOR PRESIDENTIAL COUNCILLOR FOR SCIENCE AND EDUCATION NIKOLAY MALYSHEV IN RATCHFORD MEETINGS. END NOTE.)

4. ACTION REQUEST: PLEASE ADVISE EMBASSY WHICH SPECIFIC AREAS, DETAILED IN THE SUMMIT STATEMENT, THE RATCHFORD DELEGATION WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS DURING THE BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS. MINSCI OFFICIALS WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS SPACE RESEARCH, BUT ARE WILLING TO INCLUDE ANY OTHER ISSUES AS TIME PERMITS. THEY HAVE REQUESTED THIS INFORMATION IN ORDER TO DECIDE WHICH OFFICIALS SHOULD REPRESENT THEM IN THESE DISCUSSIONS.

5. S&TOFF WAS GIVEN TWO IDENTICAL LETTERS FROM MINISTER SALTYSKOV ADDRESSED TO THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DR. ALLAN BROMLEY, AND SECRETARY OF ENERGY ADMIRAL J. WADTKINS. THESE LETTERS, WHICH MINSCI OFFICIALS SAID WERE FAXED ON 17 SEPTEMBER, ARE BEING POUCHED TO THE DEPARTMENT. THE LETTERS INVITE THE UNITED STATES TO BECOME AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (JINR) AT DUBNA. THE LETTER IDENTIFIES JINR AS AN INTERNATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION WITH 18 MEMBER STATES IN EUROPE, ASIA, LATIN AMERICA, AND THE CIS. DUBNA SCIENTISTS, ACCORDING TO THE LETTER, ARE COOPERATING IN THE PREPARATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM FOR THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN DALLAS.

6. SEVEN (7) SINGLE ROOMS HAVE BEEN RESERVED FOR THE RATCHFORD DELEGATION (EXCLUDES OES DAS BORIGHT) FOR THE NIGHTS OF 7-8 OCTOBER AT THE RADISSON SLAVJANSKAYA HOTEL AT THE EMBASSY RATE OF \$180/NIGHT. (FYI: MOSCOW PER DIEM - LODGING: \$215, MEALS AND INCIDENTALS: \$93). THE RADISSON HOTEL MAY BE CONTACTED DIRECTLY BY TELEPHONE: 941-8020 AND FAX: 240-6915.

7. EMBASSY MOTOR POOL WILL PICK-UP DELEGATION MEMBERS AT THE AIRPORT ON 7 OCTOBER AND RETURN THEM TO THE AIRPORT ON 9 OCTOBER. POST RECOMMENDS DELEGATION UTILIZE PRIVATE VAN AND DRIVER FOR ALL TRANSPORTATION ON 8 OCTOBER. A VAN AND DRIVER HAS BEEN RESERVED AT A PRICE OF \$150/DAY. EMBASSY REQUESTS WASHINGTON SEND FISCAL DATA SO THAT WE MAY FINALIZE ARRANGEMENTS.

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE:0011

8. EMBASSY CONTROL OFFICER FOR THE RATCHFORD
DELEGATION WILL BE SCIENCE OFFICER MATTHIAS MITMAN,
TEL: 252-2450, EXT. 5616 (O) AND 5454(H).

ADMIN

END OF MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED

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COUNTRY: RUSSIA

SUBJ: SALTYKOV APPOINTED GOVERNMENT REP. TO NUCLEAR CENTER

SOURCE: MOSCOW ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA IN RUSSIAN 21 MAR 92 FIRST
EDITION P 1

TEXT:

(((UNATTRIBUTED REPORT UNDER THE "APPOINTMENTS" RUBRIC))
((TEXT)) RUSSIAN FEDERATION SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION, AND
TECHNICAL POLICY MINISTER B.G. SALTYKOV HAS BEEN APPOINTED
PLENIPOTENTIARY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION THE JOINT NUCLEAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

ADMIN

(ENDALL) 21 MAR BENNETT/AF 23/1612Z MAR

BT

#9459

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FY1

for John O'Neill
from Shirley B.

Office of
Leadership Analysis



SUBJ: VICE PREMIER SALTYKOV TO HEAD COMMISSION FOR UNESCO AFFAIRS
SOURCE: MOSCOW ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA IN RUSSIAN 8 SEP 92 FIRST
EDITION P 7

TEXT:

(((UNATTRIBUTED REPORT UNDER THE GENERAL HEADING "AGREEMENTS,
DECISIONS..."))

((TEXT)) WITH A VIEW TO SAFEGUARDING OUR COUNTRY'S PLACE
((PRAVOPREYEMSTVENNOST)) IN UNESCO, THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HAS
RESOLVED TO SET UP A RUSSIAN FEDERATION COMMISSION FOR UNESCO
AFFAIRS. THIS INTERDEPARTMENTAL ORGAN IS DESIGNED TO ENSURE
COLLABORATION AND THE COORDINATION OF COOPERATION BETWEEN UNESCO
AND RUSSIAN STATE INSTITUTIONS, PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS, AND CERTAIN
SPECIALISTS GEARED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE,
CULTURE, AND COMMUNICATIONS, AND TO PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
FORMULATING THE POSITION TAKEN BY RUSSIAN GOVERNMENTAL DELEGATIONS
IN UNESCO ORGANS. RUSSIAN FEDERATION VICE PREMIER B.G. SALTYKOV
HAS BEEN APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, WHOSE APPARATUS --
THE SECRETARIAT -- HAS BEEN SET UP WITH THE RIGHTS OF A FOREIGN
MINISTRY ADMINISTRATION.

ADMIN

(ENDALL) 8 SEP [REDACTED]

BT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NNNN

UNCLASSIFIED

TALKING POINTS
PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS ON 3D JCM
FOR
BASIC SCIENCES AGREEMENT

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR OPPORTUNITY TO MEET YOU IN MOSCOW TO DISCUSS PREPARATIONS FOR 3D JCM FOR BASIC SCIENCES AGREEMENT

WE HAVE MEET MANY TIMES IN WASHINGTON - I AM VERY PLEASED TO VISIT YOU IN MOSCOW AT THE ACADEMY

I CONVEY DR. BROMLEY'S WARMEST REGARDS

PLEASE ALLOW ME TO INTRODUCE MY COLLEAGUES

UNDER OUR AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WE HAVE A HISTORY OF ABUNDANT AND FRUITFUL, INVESTIGATOR-INITIATED COOPERATION

WE HAVE ALSO HELD TWO VERY SUCCESSFUL JOINT COMMISSION MEETINGS:

**THE FIRST IN WASHINGTON, AND
THE SECOND HERE IN MOSCOW**

I NOW HAVE THE PLEASURE OF CONFIRMING DR. BROMLEY'S INVITATION TO WASHINGTON FOR THE THIRD JOINT COMMISSION MEETING

WE HAVE DEVELOPED A PROPOSED AGENDA THAT BUILDS ON OUR SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION

YOU WILL NOTICE THAT, AS AT LAST YEAR'S MEETING, WE PROPOSE TO BEGIN WITH REMARKS FROM THE CO-CHAIRMAN IN DEVELOPMENTS IN S&T POLICY.

THEN, IN LIEU OF DETAILED REPORTS ON ALL COOPERATION IN EACH MOU WE PROPOSE THAT DETAILED JOINT WRITTEN REPORTS BE AVAILABLE TO DELEGATION MEMBERS IN THE ROOM. THE REPORTS SHOULD EMPHASIZE

CURRENT MOU ACTIVITIES AND FACTORS AFFECTING COOPERATION UNDER THE MOU'S.

SUMMARY REPORTS WILL BE GIVEN ORALLY, FOR EXAMPLE THE RUSSIAN SIDE COULD PRESENT THE FIRST ORAL REPORT, THE AMERICAN SIDE THE SECOND, AN SO ON.

SINCE THE DAY AFTER THE BASIC SCIENCE JOINT COMMISSION MEETING THERE WILL BE SEPARATE TALKS ON EXPANDING OUR S&T INTERACTION, WE PROPOSE ANY DISCUSSIONS ON CHANGING OR RENEWING THE AGREEMENT BE DEFERRED TO THE SECOND SET OF TALKS.

WE PROPOSE MEETING IN WASHINGTON DURING EARLY DECEMBER.

DECEMBER XX AND XX ARE CONVENIENT TO THE US SIDE IF THEY ARE CONVENIENT TO THE RUSSIAN SIDE

DATES AND FINANCING

SECOND JOINT COMMISSION MEETING
MAY 13-14, 1991
MOSCOW, USSR

Monday, May 13

Morning Session

I. Opening

10:00 - 10:15

Welcome Address of the Soviet Co-Chairman
Nikolay P. Laverov and Introduction of the
Soviet delegation

10:15- 11:00

Welcome Address of the US Co-Chairman, Dr.
D. Allan Bromley, and Introduction of the
US delegation

II. Status and Development of Cooperation in the Field of Basic
Scientific Research

10:30 - 11:00

Report of Soviet Co-Chairman Laverov on Basic
Direction of Scientific-Technical Policy
in the USSR

11:00 - 11:30

Report of the US Co-Chairman Bromley on Basic
Direction of the Scientific-Technical Policy
in the US.

11:30 - 11:40

Coffee Break

11:40 - 12:00

Discussion

12:00 - 12:15

Signature of the Joint Statement on ODP

12:15 - 14:00

Lunch

Afternoon Session

14:00 - 17:30

Meetings of Working Groups to Prepare
Joint Reports

18:30

Reception at Spaso House

Tuesday, May 14

0800-0900 Breakfast Delegation mtg
A.M. 0930-1215 JCM resumes

P.M. 1600 JCM concludes *with signature of Pius Carpana*

Evening 1800 GKNT-Hosted ^{DINNER} reception

10:30 P.M. Depart Moscow for Novosibirsk via Aeroflot 181 *UNUKOL*

-- Dr. Bromley, Ratchford, O'Neil, Bernthal, Sher, Boright, Campbell, ~~Smith (tentative)~~, Herzfeld, Thomas, Sinnott, and Mrs. Bernthal.

Wednesday, May 15

Meetings in Novosibirsk

Meetings in Moscow

-- Ministry of Geology (Sayre, Frederick, Hearn)
-- Meetings and Site Visits requested for White, Schriesheim, Wince-Smith, Schambra, Stepanian

Thursday, May 16

Meetings in Moscow

6:00 P.M. Depart Novosibirsk for Moscow via Aeroflot 176. *181*
Arrive Moscow 8:00 P.M. (Dr. Bromley, Ratchford, *176*
O'Neil, ~~Bernthal~~, Boright, Campbell, ~~Smith~~, *arrival*
Herzfeld, Thomas, Sinnott, and Mrs. ~~Bernthal~~). *Domo*

8:00 P.M. Depart Novosibirsk for Irkutsk via Aeroflot *~ 20*
3273. Arrive Irkutsk 10:15 P.M. (Sher) *Bernthal*
Heather

Friday, May 17

7:45 A.M. Depart Moscow for Frankfurt via PA 1073 (White, Sayre, Frederick, and Wince-Smith).

9:30 A.M. Depart Moscow for Baikonur (Dr. Bromley, *0800 UNUKOL*
Ratchford, O'Neil, ~~Bernthal~~, Boright, Campbell, *Eric Green*
Herzfeld, Thomas, Sinnott, and one embassy officer)

Depart Moscow for Irkutsk (Hearn)

Saturday, May 18

12:00 P.M. Depart Moscow for New York via PA 31
(Schriesheim, Schambra, Stepanian).

Evening Return to Moscow from Baikonur

mid-day

Tuesday, May 14

- A.M. III. Reports on Ongoing Cooperation; Status of Development of New MOUs
- MOU in Basic Scientific Research (NSF and USSR Academy of Sciences) -- 30 minutes
 - MOU in Geoscience (Ministry of Geology and Department of Interior) -- 30 minutes
 - Status of New Initiatives:
 - Proposal to Amend the Basic Sciences Agreement (Dr. Bromley) - 15 minutes
 - Proposal to Amend the NSF-Academy of Sciences MOU (Dr. Bernthal) - 15 minutes
 - NIST-Academy of Sciences MOU (Academy of Sciences) - 15 minutes
 - USGS-GUGK MOU (USGS) - 15 minutes
 - Report on Discussions Between NIH and Academy of Sciences (Academy of Sciences) - 15 minutes
 - Report on Cooperation in the Ocean Drilling Program (NSF) - 15 minutes
- P.M. IV. Discussion of Organizational and Policy Issues (Co-Chairmen)
- Administration and Logistics - 15 minutes
 - Review of Procedures for Joint Commission - 15 minutes
 - Other Policy Issues - 30 minutes
- P.M. V. Time and Place for the Third Session of the Commission (Co-Chairmen) - 5 minutes
- P.M. VI. Summary of Results and Concluding Remarks (Co-Chairmen) - 20-40 minutes
- Signature of Documents - 10-15 minutes
- P.M. GKNT-Hosted Reception

SESCTA 5330, 4/19/91

Apollon - 1

USSR Delegation

Chairman

→ Laverov, Nikolay P. USSR Deputy Prime Minister,
Chairman, USSR State Committee
for Science and Technology (SCST)

Deputy Chairmen

Ill Gabrielyants, Grigoriy A. Minister of Geology, USSR

→ Yezhkov, Vladimir V. Deputy Chairman, USSR State Committee
for Science and Technology

Osipyanyan, Yuriy A. Vice-President, USSR Academy of
Sciences

Members of the Delegation

→ Tychkov, Yuriy I. Deputy USSR Minister of Atomic Power
and Industry

→ Shukshunov, Valentin Ye. Deputy Chairman, USSR State
Committee for National Education

Pokrovskiy, Vladimir A. Chief, Department of Scientific-
Technical Progress, USSR Cabinet
of Ministers

Malayan, Eduard R. Deputy Chief, Administration for
USA and Canada, USSR Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

→ Bykov, Andrey N. Chief, Division of Scientific-
Technical Cooperation with
Capitalist and Developing Countries,
SCST

Ar. → Gonchar, Andrey A. Member of the Presidium of the USSR
Academy of Sciences, Academician-
Secretary of the Division of
Mathematics, Presidium of the USSR
Academy of Sciences

AC Gramberg, Igor' S.

Director, All-Union Scientific-
Research Institute of Geology and
Mineral Resources of the World
Oceans, USSR Ministry of Geology

Mayorskiy, Boris G. ϕ

Chief, Administration for International
Scientific-Technical Cooperation,
USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

AC Plate, Nikolay A. ϕ

Director, Institute of Petrochemical
Synthesis, USSR Academy of Sciences

AC Spirin, Aleksandr S. ϕ

Director, Institute of Protein, USSR
Academy of Sciences

Executive Secretary

Anoshin, Valeriy, Ye.

Chief Specialist, Division of
Scientific-Technical Cooperation
with Capitalist and Developing
Countries, SCST

Experts

Krivtsov, Anatoliy I.

Member of the Collegium, USSR Ministry
of Geology

Koloskov, Aleksandr P.

Leading Specialist, Department of
Scientific-Technical Progress, USSR
Cabinet of Ministers

Kiyenko, Yuri P.

Deputy Chairman, USSR State Committee
for Geodesy

Gratsianskiy,
Yevgeniy V.

Deputy Chief, Department for Protection
of Nature, World Oceans, Space and
the Arctic, USSR SCST

Bogatykov, Oleg A.

Deputy Chief Scientific Secretary,
Presidium of the USSR Academy of
Sciences

Markianov, Sergey S.

Chief, Main Administration for External
Affairs, USSR Academy of Sciences

Administrative Support Group

Buzayev, Nikolay N.	Deputy Chief, Department for Coordination of International Scientific-Technical Cooperation, SCST
Tyschenko, Vladimir I.	Section Head, Department of Scientific- Technical Cooperation with Capitalist and Developing Countries, SCST
Shiyan, Yuriy K.	Inspector, Main Administration for External Affairs, USSR Academy of Sciences

U.S.-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research

Second Joint Commission Meeting
May 13-14, 1991
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

RECORD OF THE MEETING

The Second Joint Commission Meeting under the U.S.-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research was held May 13-14, 1991, in Moscow, U.S.S.R. The U.S. delegation was led by Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The USSR delegation was led by Academician Nikolay P. Laverov, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology (SCST). The meeting agenda and the participant lists are attached as Annex I and Annex II.

The sides exchanged views on science policy in the United States and the USSR, and discussed the impact of Soviet defense conversion on basic scientific research. The Co-Chairmen signed a Joint Statement agreeing to discuss US and USSR cooperation under the Ocean Drilling Program at this and subsequent meetings of this Joint Commission (attached at Annex III).

The sides reviewed ongoing cooperation and discussed the development of new cooperation under the Agreement. The sides noted with great satisfaction the continued growth of cooperation under the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research between the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Geosciences between the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the Ministry of Geology of the USSR. The Joint Commission agreed to amend the Basic Sciences Agreement and the NSF-Academy of Sciences MOU.

The Joint Commission heard reports on cooperation planned under the Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the USSR Academy of Sciences on Cooperation in the Physical, Chemical, and Engineering Sciences; and the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Mapping Sciences between the USGS and the USSR Committee on Geodesy and Cartography (CGK). The U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the USSR Academy of Sciences reported on discussions regarding possible cooperation under the Basic Sciences Agreement. The Joint Commission also heard a report from the NSF and the USSR Academy of Sciences on cooperation in the Ocean Drilling Program (ODP)

The Joint Commission discussed organizational and policy issues. The U.S. noted problems encountered in arranging exchanges due to hard currency problems in the USSR and the difficulty Soviet visitors have in securing confirmed seats on Aeroflot. The sides reviewed the Joint Procedures adopted at the first Joint Commission Meeting and recommended that Article 3 be amended to provide for the addition of two members to the Joint Commission from each side for each new MOU brought under the Agreement. The sides discussed other policy issues, including:

A number of documents were signed at the Joint Commission Meeting. The Co-Chairmen signed the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Amending the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research of January 8, 1989 (attached at Annex IV). The NSF and USSR Academy of Sciences signed an exchange of letters agreeing to amend the NSF-Academy of Sciences MOU (attached at Annex V). Dr. Bromley and the USSR Academy of Sciences signed the NIST-Academy of Sciences MOU (Annex VI). USGS and CGK signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Mapping Sciences (Annex VII).

The sides agreed to hold the next Joint Commission Meeting in Washington, D.C., in 1992.

D. Allan Bromley
Co-Chairman, US-USSR
Joint Commission

Nikolay P. Laverov
Co-Chairman, US-USSR
Joint Commission

**JOINT COMMISSION MEETING
OF THE U.S.-U.S.S.R. BASIC SCIENCES AGREEMENT
APRIL 19-20, 1990
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

AGENDA

- I. Opening Remarks**
- II. Development of Procedures for the Joint Commission**
- III. Science Policy**
- IV. Review of Existing and Approved Cooperation**
 - A. Reports on Existing Cooperation**
 - 1. National Science Foundation
Academy of Sciences**
 - 2. U.S. Geological Survey
Ministry of Geology**
 - B. Summary and Highlights of Project Activities**
 - 1. NSF-Academy Memorandum of Understanding**
 - a. NSF Report**
 - b. Academy of Sciences Report**
 - 2. USGS-Ministry of Geology Memorandum of Understanding**
 - a. USGS Report**
 - b. Ministry of Geology Report**
- V. Consideration of Status of Implementation of Framework Agreement and
Related Memoranda of Understanding**
 - ~~A.~~ **Measures to Facilitate Cooperation**
 - B. Discussion of Existing Problems**
- VI. Identification of New Areas and Topics of Cooperation**
- VII. Summary and Closing Remarks**

USSR COMMISSIONERS TO THE FIRST
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION MEETING

Chairman: Academician Nikolay P. Laverov
Chairman of the State Committee for
Science and Technology (SCST)

Vice Chairmen: Academician Yuriy A. Osipyan
Vice-President of the USSR
Academy of Sciences

Vladimir V. Yezhkov
Deputy Chairman of the SCST

Grigoriy A. Gabrielyants
Minister of Geology

Scientific Secretary: Alexander Y. Markov
Deputy Chief of Division, SCST

Members: Academician Andrey A. Gonchar
Academician-Secretary
Mathematics Department
USSR Academy of Sciences

Academician Igor S. Gramberg
Director, Institute of Geology
and Mineral Resources of the
World Ocean

Academician Nikolay A. Plate
Director, Institute of
Petrochemical Synthesis,
USSR Academy of Sciences

Academician Aleksandr S. Spirin,
Director, Institute of Protein,
USSR Academy of Sciences

Valentin E. Shukshunov
Deputy Chairman of the State
Committee for Education

Alexander V. Kamenskiy
Chief of Department, SCST

Alexander A. Obukhov
Chief of the US and Canada
Department
USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Yevgeniy B. Smirnov
Director, Office of Science and
Technology
Executive Department of the USSR
Council of Ministers

Experts:

Pyotr Ye. Obolentsev
Chief of Staff, Office of
the Chairman, SCST

Mikhail V. Barbarich
Deputy Director, Office of Social
and Economical Affairs
Executive Department of the Communist
Party Central Committee

Eduard A. Gryaznov
Assistant to the Minister of Geology

Nikolay N. Buzaev
Deputy Chief of Department
SCST

Vladimir A. Stepanov
Senior Inspector, Office of Foreign
Relations
USSR Academy of Sciences

Advisors:

Vladimir N. Kryukov
Science Counselor
USSR Embassy

Anatolie Shishkin
Science Counselor
USSR Embassy

USSR COMMISSIONERS TO THE FIRST
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION MEETING

Chairman:

Academician Nikolay P. Laverov
Chairman of the State Committee for
Science and Technology (SCST)

Vice Chairmen:

Academician Yuriy A. Osipyan
Vice-President of the USSR
Academy of Sciences

Vladimir V. Yezhkov
Deputy Chairman of the SCST

Grigoriy A. Gabrielyants
Minister of Geology

Scientific Secretary:

Alexander Y. Markov
Deputy Chief of Division, SCST

Members:

Academician Andrey A. Gonchar
Academician-Secretary
Mathematics Department
USSR Academy of Sciences

Academician Igor S. Gramberg
Director, Institute of Geology
and Mineral Resources of the
World Ocean

Academician Nikolay A. Plate
Director, Institute of
Petrochemical Synthesis,
USSR Academy of Sciences

Academician Aleksandr S. Spirin,
Director, Institute of Protein,
USSR Academy of Sciences

Valentin E. Shukshunov
Deputy Chairman of the State
Committee for Education

Edward Malayan
Head of Office
USA and Canada Administration
USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Academician Grigoriy S. Golitsyn
Director, Institute of Atmospheric
Physics
USSR Academy of Sciences

Yevgeniy B. Smirnov
Director, Office of Science and
Technology
Executive Department of the USSR
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Experts:

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Chief of Staff, Office of
the Chairman, SCST

Mikhail V. Barbarich
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Nikolay N. Buzaev
Deputy Chief of Department
SCST

Vladimir A. Stepanov
Senior Inspector, Office of Foreign
Relations
USSR Academy of Sciences

Advisors:

Sergey S. Gurov
First Secretary
USSR Embassy

Vladimir N. Kryukov
Science Counselor
USSR Embassy

Anatolie Shishkin
Science Attache
USSR Embassy

US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation
in the Field of Basic Scientific Research

First Joint Commission Meeting
April 19-20, 1990
Washington, D.C.

RECORD OF THE MEETING

The First Joint Commission Meeting under the US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research was held April 19-20, 1990 in Washington, D.C. The US delegation was led by Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. The USSR delegation was led by Academician Nikolay P. Laverov, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology (SCST). The meeting agenda and the participant lists are attached as Annex I and Annex II.

The sides reviewed and adopted procedures for the Joint Commission which are attached at Annex III. The sides exchanged views on science policy in the United States and the USSR, and on policy on international scientific cooperation.

The sides reviewed existing cooperation under the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research between the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Geosciences between the US Geological Survey and the Ministry of Geology of the USSR. The sides also exchanged views on the further implementation of the MOU's and measures to facilitate cooperation. They noted the importance of extensively publicizing the Agreement and the cooperative opportunities it affords.

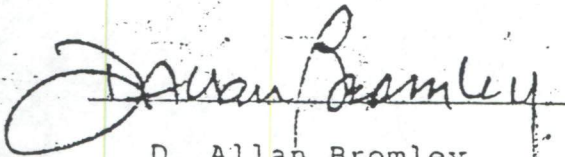
The Co-Chairmen agreed that they will encourage increased contacts among scientists of the two sides. The Soviet side provided a list of principal coordinators (attached at Annex IV) in areas identified in Annex III of the Agreement. The U.S. side agreed to provide a similar list within 30 days.

The Joint Commission considered ways to facilitate future cooperation and reduce impediments to ongoing cooperation. These included: the timely availability of international airline tickets for Soviet visitors, the timely issuance of visas to participants in the program, the utilization of rapid means of communication such as electronic mail, and the importance of assuring that the MOU's permit broad participation of other organizations and agencies in each country.

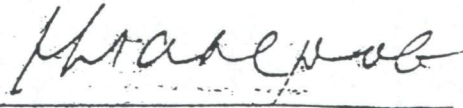
The sides discussed possible new areas and topics of cooperation under the agreement. Both sides discussed the desirability of greater coordination of cooperative scientific research in global change, the inclusion of the NIST-USSR Academy of Sciences Memorandum of Understanding under the Basic Sciences Agreement, and the full participation of university researchers from both sides in all activities under this Agreement. Both sides agreed to explore the possibility of developing an MOU between the U.S. National Institutes of Health and the USSR Academy of Sciences for cooperation in basic biological science. The NSF and the USSR Academy of Sciences reported the addition of two new topics to the NSF-Academy of Sciences MOU: scientific and engineering foundations of earthquake engineering and hazard mitigation, and arctic social science research.

The sides agreed to exchange and attach to the Record of the Meeting the opening remarks and reports on the results of cooperation under the MOU's within 30 days.

The sides agreed to hold the next Joint Commission Meeting in Moscow in 1991.



D. Allan Bromley
Co-Chairman, US-USSR
Joint Commission



Nikolay P. Laverov
Co-Chairman, US-USSR
Joint Commission

PROCEDURES
OF THE US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
ON COOPERATION IN BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

In accordance with Article X of the Agreement Between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research on the establishment of a Joint US-USSR Commission on Cooperation in Basic Scientific Research of January 8, 1989, the Joint Commission has established the following procedures:

Article 1

The US-USSR Joint Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research, hereafter referred to as the Joint Commission, was established to review, coordinate and facilitate cooperation in the field of basic scientific research.

The Joint Commission shall consider only basic scientific research as defined in Article II of the Agreement.

Article 2

The Joint Commission shall consider issues related to cooperation in the field of basic scientific research and act by mutual consent. Each country shall decide its own internal procedures for deciding when its consent should be given.

The functions of the Commission are:

- ① -to consider and recommend ways to create favorable conditions of cooperation;
- ② -to review the results of cooperation undertaken under the subordinate MOUs;
- ③ -to consider proposals for additions, deletions or modifications to the list of areas of cooperation in Annex III of the Agreement, which it shall forward to the parties for their approval;
- ④ -to consider modes of support for bilateral scientific cooperation.

The Joint Commission shall review changes to Annex III which previously have been approved by the Parties.

The Joint Commission shall only designate broad areas of cooperation. Specific areas and topics will be designated under Memoranda of Understanding. The Joint Commission can recommend measures and programs for consideration and subsequent approval by both Parties.

Article 3

The Executive Agent of each side shall designate a Co-Chairman of the Joint Commission.

The composition of the Joint Commission shall be designated by the respective Co-Chairmen and the Co-Chairmen shall exchange lists of Commission members.

The Joint Commission shall be composed of members from both countries and shall include, at a minimum, representatives of the Executive Agents, Memoranda of Understanding signatories, and the Executive Secretaries. Each side of the Joint Commission shall consist of no more than 15 members, which figure shall include the prescribed members, and is taken to mean all Principals and all their assistants, the Executive Secretary, and all others. Members of the Joint Commission shall serve without compensation.

Article 4

The Joint Commission shall ordinarily meet once a year, alternately in the United States and in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Co-Chairman of the hosting side shall be designated at least 90 days before the meeting and act as Chairman of the Joint Commission for the duration of the meeting.

The Co-Chairmen of the Joint Commission shall propose a date, agenda, and delegation list for the meeting not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Article 5

The Joint Commission shall issue a Record of the Meeting at the conclusion of each annual meeting.

A Record of the Meeting shall be made in English and Russian not later than 30 days after the conclusion of the meeting, both texts being equally valid.

Article 6

To fulfill its tasks, the Joint Commission may establish temporary working groups.

The Joint Commission determines the role and membership of such temporary bodies.

Article 7

Expenses for the Joint Commission annual meetings shall be handled on a receiving side pays basis. Such expenses shall not exceed the 15 members of the Joint Commission and shall apply only to the time required for the Joint Commission meeting plus surrounding days, not to exceed 7, for local site visits and counterpart meetings. Participation by either country of more than 15 persons shall be at that Party's expense. This policy shall be reviewed on a biannual basis.

Article 8

Any additional needed details on these Procedures should be worked out by the Executive Secretaries and implemented by mutual consent.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Government of the United States of America and the
Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
(hereinafter referred to as "the Parties");

Considering basic scientific research as important for
development of national economies;

Realizing that international cooperation in the field of
basic scientific research will strengthen the bonds of
friendship and understanding between their peoples and will
advance the state of science to the benefit of both countries,
as well as of all mankind;

Recalling the fruitful cooperation which has occurred
between the two countries in the past;

Referring to the relevant principles, provisions and
objectives set forth in the Final Act of the Conference on
Security and Cooperation in Europe;

Convinced of further need for developing mutually
advantageous scientific cooperation;

Noting the General Agreement Between the Government of the
United States of America and the Government of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics on Contacts, Exchanges and
Cooperation in Scientific, Technical, Educational, Cultural and
Other Fields, signed on November 21, 1985;

Wishing to establish closer and more regular cooperation
between scientific organizations and individual scientists;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Parties shall coordinate, facilitate, and support the development and implementation of cooperation in the field of basic scientific research on the basis of the principles of equality, overall reciprocity, and mutual benefit.

ARTICLE II

Taking into account that fundamental and applied research involve a continuum of scientific activity, for the purposes of this Agreement, "basic scientific research" means theoretical or experimental research having as its objective the acquisition of fuller knowledge or understanding of the elemental principles of phenomena and observable facts; such research extends the knowledge base from which many societal benefits ultimately flow, and, in the framework of this Agreement, such research is not designed for the transformation of new discoveries into applied technologies. The foregoing definition does not preclude subsequent application of knowledge or understanding gained from basic scientific research conducted under this Agreement, subject to the extent of rights under Annex II.

ARTICLE III

Cooperation under this Agreement may be implemented in the following forms:

- Joint scientific research projects including the exchange of scientists, specialists, and researchers participating in them as well as exchange of their results;

- Joint scientific conferences, symposia, and workshops;
- Exchange of scientific information and documentation;
and
- Other forms of cooperation which may be mutually
agreed.

ARTICLE IV

Scientific organizations of the two Parties will conclude subsidiary Memoranda of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as "MOUs") in order to carry out the operational implementation of this Agreement. Consideration of MOUs shall be initiated upon agreement of the Parties, acting through their Executive Agents identified in Annex I, which is an integral part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE V

Cooperative activities in the field of basic scientific research under this Agreement will be subject to official approval in each country, and implemented, in accordance with their respective international obligations, national laws, regulations and procedures. Such cooperation will be governed by the applicable MOUs. Within this framework:

- such cooperation may include the participation of scientific institutions, government and nongovernment agencies, higher educational institutions, and individual scientists, specialists and researchers (hereinafter referred to as "partners");
- partners may carry out such cooperation in approved

In order to facilitate implementation of this Agreement, partners of one country intending to visit partners of the other country for purposes of developing or implementing cooperation under this Agreement are to so indicate in applying for permission to enter.

ARTICLE VI

Cooperation under this Agreement shall be conducted within the limits of available funds. Financial arrangements for cooperation will be set forth in the MOUs.

ARTICLE VII

With respect to cooperation under this Agreement, each Party, in accordance with its international obligations, national laws and regulations, shall:

- (a) encourage the participation of qualified scientists, specialists, and researchers in activities under this Agreement, whether or not they are affiliated with institutions participating in cooperation;
- (b) facilitate prompt and efficient entry into and exit from its territory of persons participating in the implementation of this Agreement, as well as of appropriate instrumentation and equipment; and
- (c) facilitate prompt and efficient access of persons of the other Party participating in the implementation of this Agreement to its relevant geographic areas, institutions, data, materials, and individual scientists, specialists, and researchers.

ARTICLE VIII

Protection of intellectual property and rights thereto shall be as set forth in Annex II, which constitutes an integral part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IX

Scientific and technological information derived from cooperative activities under this Agreement, other than information not disclosed for commercial or industrial reasons, shall be made available, unless otherwise agreed in writing as provided for in Articles IV and V, to the world scientific community. This will be accomplished through customary channels and in accordance with Article VIII and Annex II of this Agreement, and the normal practices and regulations of the Parties.

ARTICLE X

The Parties agree to establish a US-USSR Joint Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research (hereinafter referred to as the "Joint Commission"). The composition of the Joint Commission and the principles for its operation are specified in Annex I.

ARTICLE XI

Initial areas of cooperation are listed in Annex III, which constitutes an integral part of this Agreement. Additions, deletions, or modifications to the list of areas may be

considered by the Joint Commission, as provided in Annex I, paragraph 7, and must be approved by the Parties, as provided in paragraph 4 of Article XIV.

ARTICLE XII

This Agreement and the MOUs shall be without prejudice to other agreements concluded between the Parties.

ARTICLE XIII

This Agreement shall be without prejudice to the cooperation of either Party with other States and international organizations.

ARTICLE XIV

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by both Parties and shall remain in force for five years. It may be extended for further five-year periods through an exchange of notes between the Parties.
2. Either Party may at any time give written notice to the other Party of its intention to terminate this Agreement, in which case this Agreement will terminate six months from the date notice is received by the other Party.
3. Expiration of this Agreement shall not affect the implementation of any cooperative activity undertaken pursuant to this Agreement and not fully executed before expiration occurs.
4. This Agreement may be amended by written agreement of the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at PARIS, this 8th day of JANUARY, 1989, in duplicate in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

George P. Shultz

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION
OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

Nikolai Gerasimov

ANNEX I

US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

In accordance with Article X of this Agreement:

1. The Parties shall establish a Joint Commission consisting of representatives of both Parties, including their Executive Agents, as set forth in paragraph 4 below, and the parties to the MOUs.
2. Members of the Joint Commission shall serve without compensation.
3. The Joint Commission shall adopt procedures for its operation, and shall ordinarily meet once a year, alternately in the United States and in the Soviet Union.
4. Each Party shall have an Executive Agent to assist the Joint Commission. The Executive Agent of the United States will be the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The Executive Agent of the Soviet Union will be the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology (GKNT).
5. The Executive Agent of each Party shall designate a Co-Chairperson of the Joint Commission. The Co-Chairperson of the hosting side shall act as Chairperson of the Joint Commission for the duration of that meeting. The Joint Commission shall act by mutual agreement.
6. The Joint Commission shall review, coordinate, and facilitate cooperation in the field of basic scientific research and recommend measures and programs for consideration and subsequent approval by both Parties.

7. The Joint Commission may consider proposals for additions, deletions, or modifications to the list of areas of cooperation in Annex III, which it shall forward to the Parties for their approval. Changes to Annex III which have been approved by the Parties will be submitted in writing to the Joint Commission.

ANNEX II

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Pursuant to Article VIII of this Agreement:

I. GENERAL

A. For purposes of this Agreement, "intellectual property" is understood to have the meaning found in Article 2 of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm July 14, 1967.

B. The Parties shall ensure adequate and effective protection for intellectual property created or furnished under this Agreement and relevant implementing arrangements thereunder.

II. COPYRIGHTS

The Parties and the partners shall take appropriate steps to secure copyright to works created under this Agreement in accordance with their national laws, except as specifically provided otherwise in an applicable implementing arrangement. Rights to works created under this Agreement shall be determined in the applicable implementing arrangement.

III. INVENTIONS

A. For purposes of this Annex, "invention" means any invention made in the course of cooperation under this Agreement or implementing arrangements thereunder which is or may be patentable or otherwise protectable under the laws of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or any third country. An invention "made" means one conceived or for which an application for patent or other title of protection has been filed or which has otherwise been reduced to practice.

B. Between a Party and its nationals, the ownership of rights and interests in inventions will be determined in accordance with that Party's national laws and practices.

C. As between the Parties, unless otherwise specifically provided in an applicable implementing arrangement, the Parties and the partners shall take appropriate steps to secure rights to implement the following:

1. If the invention is made in the course of a program of cooperative activity that involves only the transfer or exchange of information between the Parties, such as by joint meetings, seminars, or the exchange of technical reports or papers, unless provided otherwise in an applicable implementing arrangement:

- a. The Party whose personnel makes the invention ("the Inventing Party") has the right to obtain all rights and interests in the invention in all countries in accordance with applicable national laws of such countries;

- b. In any country where the Inventing Party decides not to obtain such rights and interests, the other Party has the right to do so.

2. If the invention is made by personnel of one Party ("the Assigning Party") while assigned to the other Party ("the Receiving Party") in the course of a program of cooperative activity that involves only the visit or exchange of scientific and technical personnel:

a. The Receiving Party has the right to obtain all rights and interests in the invention in all countries in accordance with applicable national laws of such countries;

b. In any country where the Receiving Party decides not to obtain such rights and interests, the Assigning Party has the right to do so.

D. Arrangements involving other forms of cooperation, such as joint research projects with an agreed scope of work, shall provide for the mutually agreed upon disposition of rights to an invention made as a result of such activity on an equitable basis. Except as otherwise specifically agreed, each Party has the right to obtain all rights and interests in the invention in its own country, whereas the right to secure legal protection of that invention in third countries, as well as the right to license or transfer such rights and interests in third countries, shall be allocated by mutual written agreement.

E. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if an invention is of a type for which exclusive rights are available under the laws of one Party but not of the other Party, the Party whose laws provide for exclusive rights shall be entitled to all rights in all countries which provide rights to such invention. The Parties may agree, however, to a different allocation of rights to such invention.

F. The Parties shall disclose to one another inventions made in the course of programs of cooperative activities and furnish to one another any documentation and information

necessary to enable them to secure any rights to which they may be entitled. The Parties may ask one another in writing to delay publication or public disclosure of such documentation or information for the purpose of protecting their respective rights related to inventions. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, such restriction shall not exceed a period of six months from the date of communication of such information. Communication shall be through the parties to the applicable MOUs.

IV. BUSINESS-CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

A. The Parties do not expect to furnish to one another or create, or have the partners furnish or create, business-confidential information in the course of cooperation under this Agreement. In the event that such information is inadvertently furnished or created or the Parties agree to furnish such information, the Parties and the partners shall give full protection to such information in accordance with their laws, regulations, and administrative practices.

B. For purposes of this Annex, "business-confidential information" means information of a confidential nature which meets all of the following conditions:

1. it is of a type customarily held in confidence for commercial reasons;

2. it is not generally known or publicly available from other sources;

3. it has not been previously made available by the owner to others without an obligation concerning its confidentiality; and

4. it is not already in the possession of the recipient Party or partner without an obligation concerning its confidentiality.

C. Any information to be protected as "business-confidential information" shall be appropriately identified by the Party or partner furnishing such information or asserting that it is to be protected, except as otherwise provided in the Parties' laws, regulations, and administrative practices. Subject to the aforesaid laws, regulations and administrative practices, unidentified information will be assumed not to be information to be protected, except that a Party to the cooperative activity may notify the other Party in writing, within a reasonable period of time after furnishing or transferring such information, that such information is business-confidential information under the laws, regulations, and administrative practices of its country. Such information will thereafter be protected in accordance with paragraph A above.

V. OTHER TYPES OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

"Other types of intellectual property" means any intellectual property protectable in accordance with the laws, regulations and administrative practices of either Party or any third country other than those described in Articles II, III, and IV above and includes, for example, mask works and trademarks. Rights to other types of intellectual property shall be determined in the same manner as for inventions,

Article III, Paragraphs B-D of this Annex. If an intellectual property is one for which protection is available under the laws of one Party but not of the other Party, the Party whose laws provide such protection shall be entitled to all rights in all countries which protect such intellectual property. The Parties may agree, however, to a different allocation of rights to such intellectual property.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Each Party and each partner shall take all necessary and appropriate steps to provide for the cooperation of its authors, inventors, and discoverers which is required to carry out the provisions of this Annex.

B. Each Party shall assume the responsibility to pay to its nationals such awards or compensation as may be in accordance with its laws and regulations. This Annex does not create any entitlement or prejudice any right or interest of the author or inventor to an award or compensation for his or her work or invention.

C. Intellectual property disputes arising under this Agreement should be resolved, if possible, through discussions between the concerned partners. If the partners cannot resolve such a disagreement, it shall be settled through consultations between the Parties or their designees.

VII. EFFECT OF TERMINATION OR EXPIRATION

Termination or expiration of this Agreement shall not affect rights or obligations under this Annex.

VIII. APPLICABILITY

This Annex is applicable to any implementing arrangements or cooperation under this Agreement, except as otherwise specifically provided for in individual implementing arrangements.

ANNEX III

AREAS OF COOPERATION

1. Geosciences
2. Basic Scientific Research in Engineering Sciences
3. Scientific Problems of the Arctic and the North
4. Life Sciences
5. Science Policy
6. Chemistry
7. Mathematics
8. Theoretical ~~Physics~~ and Experimental Physics
9. Social Sciences

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
AMENDING THE AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF
BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF JANUARY 8, 1989

The Government of the United States of America and the
Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Recognizing the importance of cooperation under the
Agreement between the Government of the United States of
America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics of January 8, 1989 (hereinafter referred to as the
Agreement); and

Desiring to expand the areas of cooperation in basic
scientific research;

Have agreed as follows:

1. Annex III of the Agreement shall be amended by:

Changing "8. Theoretical Physics" to read
"8. Theoretical and Experimental Physics."

Adding "9. Social Sciences."

2. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, having been duly
authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this
Agreement.

DONE at Moscow, this 14th day of May, 1991, in the English
and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION
OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

D. Allan Bromley
Director, Office of
Science and Technology
Policy

N. P. Laverov
Chairman, USSR State
Committee for Science
and Technology

USSR

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOC (NIST)
 SUBJECT: Basic & Applied Sci.
 EIF DATE: 05/13/91 TERM DATE: 05/13/96
 REMARKS: MOU with Soviet Academy of Sciences regarding cooperation on physical chemistry and engineering sciences. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOC (NOAA)
 SUBJECT: Fisheries
 EIF DATE: 05/31/88 TERM DATE: 05/31/93
 REMARKS: Reciprocal Governing International Fishery Agreement established on a bilateral basis which sets conditions under which foreign fishing vessels are granted access to fishery resources within the U.S. EEZ (and vice versa), including fees for processing permits and support for observer program.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOC (NOAA)
 SUBJECT: Marine Science
 EIF DATE: 06/01/90 TERM DATE: 05/31/95
 REMARKS: Oceans Studies Agreement signed by Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Schevchenko. Replaces 1973 Studies of the World Oceans Agreement. Provides for cooperation in physical oceanography; chemical and biological oceanography; geological, geophysical and geochemical investigations of oceans and coastal regions; biological productivity of functioning of oceanic biological communities; and marine meteorology. Includes USGS MOU. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOC (NOAA)
 SUBJECT: Atmospheric Science
 EIF DATE: 05/23/72 TERM DATE: 05/01/92
 REMARKS: Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environment Protection: exchange of scientists, information exchange, and joint research on influence of environmental change on climate, in particular, global climate change studies. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOC (NTIS)
 SUBJECT: S&T Information
 EIF DATE: 01/01/91 TERM DATE: 12/31/94
 REMARKS: Termination date: Indefinite. Information exchange. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOD (COE)
 SUBJECT: Building Technology
 EIF DATE: 06/01/84 TERM DATE:
 REMARKS: Participation under the direction of the DOD in the US-USSR Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Housing and Other Construction; implementing project agreements now being negotiated. Not actually an independent agreement. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOE
 SUBJECT: Energy (Nuclear)
 EIF DATE: 06/01/90 TERM DATE: 06/01/95
 REMARKS: Cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy; provides for cooperation thru MOC in magnetic confinement fusion, fast breeder reactor safety, fundamental properties of nature, civilian reactor safety. DOE Record No. 276. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOE
 SUBJECT: Energy
 EIF DATE: 06/01/90 TERM DATE: 06/01/95
 REMARKS: Revised agreement signed by Presidents Bush and Gorbachev at June 1990 summit. Original agreement signed in 1973. Includes several MOC's, including a subsidiary MOC in the fields of environmental restoration and waste management (signed in September 1990.) Strengthens long-standing framework for research in magnetic confinement fusion, fast breeder reactor safety, the fundamental properties of matter, and civilian nuclear reactor safety. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOI (FWS)
 SUBJECT: Natural Resources
 EIF DATE: 05/23/72 TERM DATE: 05/23/92
 REMARKS: Exchange of scientists to work on conservation activities relating to wildlife and wildlife habitats. Development of US/USSR international park and training in park management techniques. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOI (USGS)
 SUBJECT: Earth Sciences
 EIF DATE: 06/01/90
 TERM DATE:
 REMARKS: Project on geochemistry of marine sediments under US/USSSR Ocean Studies Agreement signed in 1990. Funding: USGS \$100,000.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOI (USGS)
 SUBJECT: Earth Sciences
 EIF DATE: 05/06/89
 TERM DATE: 05/06/94
 REMARKS: Cooperative projects in petroleum geology, mineral and water resources, deep continental drilling, geochemistry, and earthquake research. Funding: USGS \$370,000; USSR \$112,000.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOI (USGS)
 SUBJECT: Earth Sciences
 EIF DATE:
 TERM DATE:
 REMARKS: On-going. USGS participates in activities under environmental agreement. Other agency also involved: EPA. Projects on seismological studies and climate change under US/USSSR Environmental Agreement. Funding: USGS \$32,000; USSR \$31,500; 41,300.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOI (USGS)
 SUBJECT: Earth Sciences
 EIF DATE: 11/14/90
 TERM DATE: 05/14/96
 REMARKS: Cooperation in Mapping Sciences. Funding: USGS \$37,600; USSR \$9,200.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOT
 SUBJECT: Transportation
 EIF DATE: 05/01/89
 TERM DATE:
 REMARKS: On-going. Agreement between the U.S. Coast Guard and the Government of the Soviet Union for cooperation in marine pollution response. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOT
 SUBJECT: Transportation
 EIF DATE: 01/10/89
 TERM DATE:
 REMARKS: On-going. Agreement between the DOT/USCG and MINMORFLC to cover details of marine pollution response cooperation. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOT
 SUBJECT: Transportation
 EIF DATE: 05/31/88
 TERM DATE: 05/31/93
 REMARKS: On-going agreement, annex to 1978 agreement between USG and COSU; provides technical information to implement basic agreement. It provides for cooperative activities in the areas of civil aviation, railroad safety, highway bridge construction and highway and traffic safety programs. The civil aviation program has been extremely active and most beneficial to both sides. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: DOT
 SUBJECT: Transportation
 EIF DATE: 05/31/88
 TERM DATE:
 REMARKS: Agreement on establishment of joint (maritime) radionavigation system in the Bering Sea, which will coordinate USCG operated LORAN system with Soviet CHAYKA system. Ongoing discussions seek to resolve inherent technical details. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: EPA
 SUBJECT: Environment
 EIF DATE: 05/23/72
 TERM DATE: 09/10/92
 REMARKS: EPA and MINPRIRODA are lead agencies for this self-renewing agreement; projects on areas of air and water pollution, park management, nature protection, climate change, earthquake prediction, Arctic and Subarctic ecosystems, environment, and education. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: HHS
 SUBJECT: Biomedical Sciences
 EIF DATE: 05/01/72
 TERM DATE: 05/01/92
 REMARKS: Under government-to-government health agreement on cancer, cardiovascular disease, environmental health, arthritis, biomedical communication, eye disease, mental health and alcohol and drug abuse, and individual health scientist exchange. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
 AGENCY: HHS
 SUBJECT: Biomedical Sciences
 EIF DATE: 06/28/74
 TERM DATE: 06/28/92
 REMARKS: Agreement between NHLBI and Ministry of Health, All Union Center for Cardiological Research, for cooperation on artificial heart research and development. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
AGENCY: NASA

SUBJECT: Space

EIF DATE: 04/15/87

TERM DATE: 04/14/92

REMARKS: Cooperation in 5 areas of space science and applications: Space biology and medicine; solar system exploration; astronomy and astrophysics; solar terrestrial physics; and earth sciences. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
AGENCY: NASA

SUBJECT: Space

EIF DATE: 07/25/90

TERM DATE:

REMARKS: A U.S. Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS), including an Interface Adapter Module, will be launched on a Soviet Meteor-3 satellite in August, 1991. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
AGENCY: NRC

SUBJECT: Nuclear Safety

EIF DATE: 04/26/88

TERM DATE: 04/26/93

REMARKS: Information exchange and general technical cooperation with SCUAE; Memorandum of Cooperation. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
AGENCY: NSF

SUBJECT: Basic Sciences

EIF DATE: 05/06/89

TERM DATE: 05/06/94

REMARKS: MOU under the 1989 Basic Sciences Intergovernmental agreement. Provides for joint research projects, seminars and workshops, and short-term project development visits. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
AGENCY: USDA

SUBJECT: Agriculture

EIF DATE: 06/19/73

TERM DATE: 06/19/93

REMARKS: Joint Committee on Agricultural Cooperation meet once a year to review and approve protocols of agricultural R&D, agricultural economics, food processing and forestry working groups. Agreed to exchange teams of scientists and specialists in 1990 & 1991. Established a Joint Working Group on Agricultural Research and Development. Automatic renewal every 5 years. Funding not specified.

COUNTRY: USSR
AGENCY: US Gov

SUBJECT: S&T Umbrella

EIF DATE: 01/08/89

TERM DATE: 01/08/94

REMARKS: Provides for cooperation in basic scientific research in 9 areas; one, social sciences, was added during the Joint Commission meeting held in Moscow May 13-14, 1991. Also, Experimental Physics was added to Theoretical Physics at that time. Activity was noted in the MOU in Geosciences. Funding not specified.

how about this!

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
ON
COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

BETWEEN

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The National Science Foundation of the United States of America and the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as "the Parties",

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

This Memorandum of Understanding is subject to the general principles defined by both Governments in the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research signed January 8, 1989, hereinafter referred to as the "Basic Scientific Research Agreement," and to the internal regulations and procedures of each Party.

ARTICLE II. DEFINITION

Taking into account that fundamental and applied research involve a continuum of scientific activity, for the purposes of this Memorandum of Understanding, "basic scientific research" means theoretical or experimental research having as its objective the acquisition of fuller knowledge or understanding of the elemental principles of phenomena and observable facts; such research extends the knowledge base from which many societal benefits ultimately flow and, in the framework of this Memorandum of Understanding, such research is not designed for the transformation of new discoveries into applied technologies. The foregoing definition does not preclude subsequent application of knowledge and understanding gained from basic scientific research conducted under this Memorandum of Understanding, subject to the extent of rights under Annex II of the Basic Scientific Research Agreement.

8. The National Science Foundation will be responsible for coordinating all American participation under this Memorandum of Understanding, and the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. will be responsible for coordinating all Soviet participation. Both Parties will use their best efforts to involve the appropriate higher educational institutions, scientific research institutions, and other scientific organizations not under their jurisdiction.

9. Scientific results and information derived from a specific activity under this Memorandum of Understanding shall be made available to the world scientific community through customary channels in accordance with normal scientific procedures. This provision shall be implemented with due regard for intellectual property rights as specified in Annex II of the Basic Scientific Research Agreement and Article V of this Memorandum of Understanding.

10. Individual scientists, specialists, researchers, and scientific institutions of third countries or international organizations may be invited, upon consent of both Parties, to participate in activities being carried out under this Memorandum of Understanding. The cost of such participation shall normally be borne by the third parties unless both sides agree otherwise in writing.

ARTICLE IV. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Specific conditions for the organization and administration of the implementation of cooperation under this Memorandum of Understanding, including responsibilities, procedures, and financial arrangements, are set forth in Annex I to this Memorandum of Understanding.

ARTICLE V. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

1. Inventions. If an invention is made under this Memorandum of Understanding as a result of cooperative activity within the meaning of Annex II, Section III, Paragraph D of the Basic Scientific Research Agreement, the following provisions shall apply:

a. Each Party has the right to obtain all rights and interests in the invention in its own country.

b. If a Party decides not to obtain such rights and interests in its own country, the other Party has the right to do so. However, such rights are subject to a nonexclusive, royalty-free license to the first Party to practice the invention in its own country, with the right to grant sublicenses in that country in accordance with that country's laws and practices.

c. The Party in whose country the invention was made has first option on obtaining rights in third countries.

d. In any country where one Party decides not to obtain such rights and interests, the other Party has the right to do so.

DONE at _____, this _____ day of _____ 1989, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

SECTION III. TYPES OF ACTIVITY

1. Projects of mutually beneficial cooperative scientific research will be designed jointly by interested scientists and scientific research institutions of both countries in direct consultation with each other. Written proposals, based on understandings reached between cooperating scientists, will be submitted concurrently through appropriate institutional channels by the American scientist to the NSF, and by the Soviet scientist to the ASUSSR, for evaluation and determination. These proposals must include the title, the name of the principal investigator and lead organization in each country, a description of the scientific project, the nature of the cooperative activities to be undertaken including major equipment required, anticipated travel, a list of all participants with biographic and bibliographic data, and the proposed starting date and duration. Proposals for cooperative research projects must be submitted at least nine months in advance of the proposed starting date.
2. Joint workshops and seminars may be held in either country for a period of three to five days, normally with no more than five to ten participants from each country, and may include directly related scientific visits. Written proposals for workshops or seminars, based on understandings reached between the American and Soviet scientists or institutions organizing the activity (hereinafter referred to as "organizers"), must clearly identify the proposed organizers as well as other major participants. Such proposals, based on understandings reached between the organizers, will be submitted concurrently through appropriate institutional channels by the American organizer to the NSF, and by the Soviet organizer to the ASUSSR, for evaluation and determination approximately nine months before the proposed meeting date. Although workshops and seminars will ordinarily be binational, the U.S. and Soviet organizers may, on the basis of mutual agreement, invite highly qualified specialists from other countries to participate at their own expense.
3. Individual Short-Term Scientific Visits, usually not in excess of two weeks, may be made by scientists of one country to the other to consult and share scientific research experiences in order to plan cooperative scientific research activities with their colleagues of the other country. A written proposal outlining the purpose and other details of the intended visit will be prepared by the interested scientist and submitted by the American scientist to the NSF, or by the Soviet scientist to the ASUSSR, for evaluation and determination. These proposals must be submitted by the sending Party to the receiving Party at least four months in advance of the start of the visit.
4. The initial emphasis of cooperation under this Memorandum of Understanding will be upon workshops and seminars in the research areas preselected by the Parties. Subsequently, the emphasis will shift to cooperative research projects.

SECTION V. FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

1. For all activities under this Memorandum of Understanding, each side will support the basic costs of the activity within the territory of its country. This may include, for example, the salaries of its own scientists, technicians, and other support staff, and the cost of domestic travel, materials and supplies, equipment (including time charges for equipment use), and publication costs.
2. When a participant in an approved activity travels to the other country, the receiving side shall additionally provide, or meet the expense of, the following needs of each foreign visitor: lodging, subsistence, domestic transportation directly connected with the approved scientific objectives, and medical and hospital coverage in case of sickness or accident according to normal practices in each country. Lodging to be provided by the receiving side shall be appropriate to the professional level of the visiting scientist and, as far as possible, to the needs of accompanying dependents. The receiving side shall provide subsistence and other allowances at rates established in Annex III to this Memorandum of Understanding.
3. The Parties agree to review, at the request of either Party, the subsistence allowances provided to American and Soviet visiting scientists under this Memorandum of Understanding and to make any necessary adjustments to Annex III. These adjustments will be made by joint agreement through an exchange of correspondence between the Officials of the two Parties.
4. The sending side shall meet the expenses of the salary and international travel of its own participants to destinations agreed by the Parties in the receiving country.

4. GEOSCIENCES

- o Global change
- o Global biogeochemical cycles
- o Regional geology, stratigraphy, and tectonics
- o Paleontology and geochronology
- o Magmatic and metamorphic processes
- o Volcanoes and volcanic processes
- o Paleoclimate and climate change
- o Surficial processes and geomorphology
- o Continental lithospheric seismology, geophysics, and geochemistry
- o Seismic risk and earthquake prediction
- o Continental scientific drilling
- o Physical and chemical properties of the earth's interior
- o Upper mantle studies

5. CHEMISTRY

- o Molecular environmental catalysis
- o Bioelectrochemistry of membranes

6. LIFE SCIENCES

- o Plant biology (flowering research)
- o Cell biology
- o General and cellular physiology
- o Biodiversity
- o Ecology
- o Protein polymorphisms and other molecular-genetic markers in domesticated plants and animals
- o Developmental biology
- o Neurochemistry

7. BASIC RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING SCIENCES

- o Thermal engineering (heat and mass transfer)

8. SCIENCE POLICY

- o Exchange of information on R&D funding, R&D personnel, and R&D policy.

4. The subsistence allowances described in Paragraph 2' above, and the coverage of expenses related to sickness or accident described in Paragraph 3 above, will be available only for accompanying dependent family members who remain, together with the scientists, in the receiving country for a period of three months or more. Accompanying dependent family members of scientists participating in cooperative scientific research projects and who remain in the receiving country for periods of less than three months may visit at their own expense. Normally, however, dependent family members will not accompany scientists participating in project development activities such as workshops, seminars, or individual short-term scientific visits.

ANNEX II

AREAS FOR COOPERATION
IN THE FIELD OF BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
BETWEEN

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

1. MATHEMATICS
2. THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS
3. SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS OF THE ARCTIC AND THE NORTH
4. GEOSCIENCES
5. CHEMISTRY
6. LIFE SCIENCES
7. BASIC RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING SCIENCES
8. SCIENCE POLICY
9. SOCIAL SCIENCES

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between the National Science Foundation
in Washington, D.C.,
for the United States of America

and

The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences
in Moscow

on the participation of the U.S.S.R.
in the Ocean Drilling Program
as a Regular Member

The Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) is a program of scientific ocean drilling designed to improve fundamental understanding of the physical, chemical and biological processes that determine the geological history, structure and evolution of the oceanic lithosphere (sediments and crust). The Ocean Drilling Program is a successor to the Deep Sea Drilling Project, which began in 1968, and the International Phase of Ocean Drilling, which began in 1975. The program involves a change of the drilling platform from the GLOMAR CHALLENGER to a larger drillship with a limited riser capability.

During the period October 1983 - October 1984, the National Science Foundation, through its contractors, refitted an existing drillship for scientific ocean drilling and for subsequent program operations. During this same period, all regular and candidate member countries have participated in science planning activities to establish the areas of priority for drilling operations. Early in U.S. Fiscal Year 1985, a nine-year program of ocean drilling began.

The Ocean Drilling Program is conducted by contractors, responsible to the National Science Foundation, who carry out the functions of science planning, science operations, and vessel operations. The Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling (JOIDES) is the international body responsible for developing scientific plans and providing general scientific direction for the Ocean Drilling Program. The Science Planning Contractor organizes and provides administrative support to JOIDES.

The Council shall serve as a consultative body reviewing financial, managerial, and other matters involving the overall support of the Ocean Drilling Program. The Council shall provide a forum for exchange of views among the contributing countries. No formal voting procedures will be established.

The National Science Foundation representative will serve as permanent Chairman of the Council. A formal agenda will be prepared for each meeting and written records of each meeting will be kept. The National Science Foundation will provide secretariat services to the Council.

The Council will normally meet once each year. The annual meeting shall include a financial report and discussion, an audit report, a review of scientific and technical achievements for the past year, draft program plans and budgets for the coming year, and other topics of mutual interest. Normally, all regular meetings of the Council will take place in Washington, D.C.

Liaison representatives of prime contractors and important scientific planning entities will be available to the Council.

Article 5 - INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
Protection of intellectual property and rights thereto shall be as set forth in the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Cooperation in Ocean Studies, signed 1 June, 1990.

Article 6 - RIGHT TO MAKE PROPOSALS; DATA PRIVILEGES
The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences will have the right:
a) to make proposals to JOIDES of scientific projects or technical objectives of special interest to the U.S.S.R.
b) to participate in the analysis, and have access to the data, of geophysical and other site surveys performed in support of the program.
c) to engineering plans, data or other information developed under contracts supported as program costs, subject to Article 1 limitations.

Site surveys may be contributed by the U.S.S.R. as its scientific interests and available resources allow. Site surveying will be coordinated by JOIDES.

Article 7 - VISA AND CUSTOMS FACILITATION
The National Science Foundation will facilitate through collaboration with the appropriate authorities the

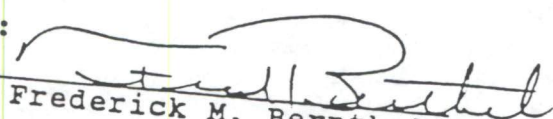
"Program costs" are determined by the National Science Foundation, and are those costs incurred in support of contractors performing functions for joint planning and operations of the Ocean Drilling Program, and program direction and management costs incurred by the National Science Foundation which relate to international participation. Activities which may be carried out by the National Science Foundation's contractors in direct support of United States scientific undertakings are not program costs and will not be funded from commingled accounts.

Article 11 - SALARIES, TRAVEL AND EXPENSES
Salaries, travel and expenses for participants representing the U.S.S.R. will be borne by the U.S.S.R. The National Science Foundation will render the U.S.S.R. scientists assistance when going from an airport to the drillship.

Article 12 - CONSULTATION
Meetings of the National Science Foundation and representatives of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences may be held at any time upon the request of either party to discuss the terms and conditions of this Memorandum and other matters of mutual interest. An annual statement of rights, privileges and commitments will be incorporated as Annex B. Annex B will include any changes to these rights, privileges and commitments, as defined in this Memorandum of Understanding and Annex A, and will be adopted by mutual consent.

Article 13 - TERMINATION NOTICE
Obligations arising from this Memorandum of Understanding may be terminated by either party giving the other party written notice at least one year in advance. Provisions for refunds of contributions, arising out of unilateral termination, are specified in Annex A.

by:


Frederick M. Bernthal
Acting Director

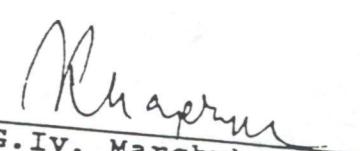
National Science Foundation

on:

Date

Feb. 5, 1991

by:


G.Iv. Marchuk
President

U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences

on:

Date

25.11 1991

A N N E X B

to the Memorandum of Understanding between the National Science Foundation and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences on the participation of U.S.S.R. Specialists in the Ocean Drilling Program for 1991

According to the Memorandum of Understanding between the National Science Foundation and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences on the participation of the U.S.S.R. in the Ocean Drilling Program in 1991, Academy of Sciences suggests two specialists for every leg. We are recommending the following scientists:

- Leg 138 - Dr. M. A. Levitan (sedimentology, Institute of Oceanology)
Dr. E. M. Galimov (isotopic geochemistry, Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry)
as a reserve:
- Dr. I. E. Khvorova (foraminifer biostratigraphy, Geological Institute)
- Leg 139 - Dr. S. G. Krasnov (geology and geochemistry of oceanic sediments and ores, VNIIOceanogeologia)
- Dr. B. A. Konyukhov (seismostratigraphy - Pacific Institute of Oceanology)
as a reserve:
Dr. V. V. Shilov (stratigraphy and paleontology, VNIIOceanogeologia)
- Leg 140 - Dr. N. N. Pertsev (petrology, Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, former participant of legs 52, 53, 68B and 69)
- P. K. Kepezhinskas (geochemistry, petrology, Institute Lithosphere)
as a reserve:
- Dr. A. N. Didenko (paleomagnetology, rock magnetism, Institute of Earth's Physics)
- Leg 141 - Dr. A. A. Didenko
Dr. Dr. V. B. Kurnosov (lithology, Geological Institute)
as a reserve:
- Dr. B. N. Baranov (structural geology, spreading axis, Institute of Oceanology)

4/23/91

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
ON
COOPERATION IN THE MAPPING SCIENCES

BETWEEN

THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE MAIN ADMINISTRATION OF GEODESY AND CARTOGRAPHY
OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The U.S. Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior of the United States of America and the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as "the Parties,"

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is subject to the general principles of Agreement between the Government of the United States of America (USA) and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research signed January 8, 1989, hereinafter referred to as the "Basic Scientific Research Agreement."
2. The Parties shall coordinate, facilitate, and support the development and implementation of cooperation under this MOU on the basis of the principles of equality, overall reciprocity, and mutual benefit.

3. The Parties have jointly identified potential topics for cooperation, listed and described in Annex II of this MOU, which is an integral part of the MOU.
4. Cooperation under this MOU shall facilitate and support exchange of scientists and cooperative scientific activities and shall consist primarily of the following elements: cooperative scientific research projects and exchanges of publications and scientific data such as maps and charts, digital cartographic, geodetic, gravity, global change, and related information. Other forms of cooperation such as joint seminars or workshops may be added by agreement of the Parties.
5. Implementation of cooperation under this MOU shall be conducted in accordance with the national laws and regulations of each country.
6. Obligations assumed by the Parties are subject to the availability of funds. Each side will share in the effort and the cost of each specific activity. Although this provision does not require a precise matching of funds, personnel, or facilities in any given activity, the Parties agree that the implementation of cooperation under this MOU shall be balanced and of mutual benefit.

the Parties or their designees prior to the initiation of a project or cooperative activity. In any country where one Party decides not to obtain such rights and interests, the other Party has the right to do so.

2. Copyrights. The Parties shall take all steps in accordance with their national laws appropriate to secure a copyright to works created in the course of scientific and technological cooperation under this MOU.

- a. Except as otherwise provided, each Party is entitled to a nonexclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free license under a copyright to translate, reproduce, publish, and distribute published scientific, technical, and medical works in its own territory, with the right to grant sublicenses in that country in accordance with that country's laws and practices. Any such copyrighted work shall indicate the names of authors of the work. Either Party is entitled to such a license in third countries upon agreement with the other Party. The Party seeking such a license shall submit a written request to the other Party for its agreement. Unless the other Party gives notification to the contrary within 90 days after receiving such a request, its agreement shall be presumed.
- b. Rights to other copyrighted works shall be allocated in the same manner as provided in Article IV, Paragraph 1 herein. A Party receiving rights pursuant to this provision to copyrighted works which embody business-confidential information, shall protect such information in

DONE at _____, this _____ day of _____, 1990, in the
English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE MAIN ADMINISTRATION
OF GEODESY AND CARTOGRAPHY OF
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS:

4. In accordance with national laws and regulations, the parties will seek to facilitate, through collaboration with the appropriate authorities, the granting of visas and other forms of official permission for entry into and exit from their respective national territories of persons participating in the implementation of the MOU, access to appropriate instrumentation and equipment, and prompt and efficient access of persons of the other Party participating in the implementation of this MOU to its relevant geographic areas, institutions, data, materials, and individual scientists, specialists, and researchers.

SECTION II. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Projects of mutually beneficial cooperative scientific research and applications shall be selected by the Joint Working Group. The Joint Working Group shall, in turn, direct the development of annual work plans outlining the tasks to be accomplished within the agreed topics. Only after both USGS and GUGK concur will a work plan be implemented.
2. Exchanges of scientific data, publications, and information shall be encouraged and facilitated by the Parties through established channels.
3. The Parties agree to take all appropriate and necessary actions to achieve the fulfillment of the terms and conditions for each activity as specified in the proposal and as agreed in writing by the Parties. Subsequent changes to the scope of work, principal participants, or performance period of the

4. When representatives of either Party visit the other country for official discussions relating to the overall implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding, the receiving side shall provide all necessary expenses for activities within its territory, including transportation, lodging, and subsistence. Official delegations shall be proposed and agreed to in advance.

5. Terms and Definitions: To develop a list of contemporary cartographic/geographic terms and associated definitions for comparative purposes.
6. Geographic Names: To exchange information concerning national principles, policies, and procedures to standardize geographic names. To exchange source materials (maps, atlases, gazetteers) of names for general reference purposes. To discuss national programs for automation of the collection, archiving, and processing of geographic names. To establish communications between the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and the Soviet counterpart for resolution of questions and to facilitate the exchange of information to the mutual benefit of both nations.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
ON
COOPERATION IN GEOSCIENCE
BETWEEN

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE MINISTRY OF GEOLOGY
OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior of the
United States of America and the Ministry of Geology of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as "the Parties,"
HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS

This Memorandum of Understanding is subject to the general
principles defined by both Governments in the Agreement between
the Government of the United States of America and the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Cooperation in the Field
of Basic Scientific Research signed January 8, 1989, hereinafter
referred to as the "Basic Scientific Research Agreement,"
and to the internal regulations and procedures of each Party. Under

and sharing resources in areas of strong mutual interest and competence.

2. The scope of the cooperation between the Parties will be limited to the list of scientific areas agreed to by both Governments in Annex III of the Basic Scientific Research Agreement.

3. The Parties have jointly identified initial specific topics for cooperation, listed in Annex II of this Memorandum of Understanding, and have agreed to review them periodically as provided in Article V.

4. This Memorandum of Understanding shall be without prejudice to other agreements and other arrangements concluded between agencies or organizations of the two countries.

5. Cooperation under this Memorandum of Understanding shall facilitate and support exchange of scientists and cooperative scientific activities and shall consist primarily of four elements. Cooperative Scientific Research Projects; Joint Seminars and Workshops; Individual Scientific Visits; and Exchanges of Scientific Data, Geologic Samples, Publications, and Information. Other forms of cooperation may be added by agreement of the

educational institutions, scientific research institutions, and other scientific organizations not under their jurisdiction.

9. Scientific results and information derived from a specific activity under this Memorandum of Understanding shall be made available to the world scientific community through customary channels in accordance with normal scientific procedures. This provision shall be implemented with due regard for intellectual property rights as specified in Annex II to the Basic Scientific Research Agreement, and Article IV, of this Memorandum of Understanding.

10. Individual scientists, specialists, researchers, and institutions of third countries or international organizations may be invited, upon consent of both Parties, to participate in activities being carried out under this Memorandum of Understanding. The cost of such participation shall normally be borne by the third parties unless both sides agree otherwise in writing.

ARTICLE III. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Specific conditions for the organization and administration of the implementation of cooperation under this Memorandum of Understanding, including responsibilities, procedures, and financial

initiation or a project of cooperative activity.

- d. In any country where one Party decides not obtain such rights and interests, the other Party has the right to do so.

2. Copyrights. With reference to Article II of Annex II of the Basic Scientific Research Agreement, the following provisions shall apply to copyright protection for works created under this Memorandum of Understanding:

- a. Except as otherwise provided, each Party is entitled to a nonexclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free license under a copyright secured in accordance with the national laws of either Party, to translate, reproduce, publish, and distribute published scientific, technical, and medical works in its own territory, with the right to grant sublicenses in that country in accordance with that country's laws and practices. Any such copyrighted work shall indicate the names of all persons who participated in the joint work. Either Party is entitled to such a license in third countries upon agreement with the other Party. The Party seeking such a license shall submit a written request to the other Party for its agreement. Unless the other Party gives notification to the contrary within 90

Parties, and will remain in effect for a period of five years. Either Party may at any time give written notice to the other Party of its intention to terminate this Memorandum of Understanding, in which case this Memorandum of Understanding will terminate six months from the date notice is received by the other Party.

2. The Parties may, by mutual consent in writing, modify this Memorandum of Understanding and the Annexes thereto. They may renew it for additional five-year periods by exchange of letters. Expiration, termination, or modification of this Memorandum of Understanding shall not affect the implementation or completion of any project that has been jointly approved by the Parties under this Memorandum of Understanding.

DONE at _____, this 6 day of May, 1989, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE MINISTRY OF GEOLOGY
OF THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

Clinton L. Rose

S. Stokhovich

* USGS conferred w/ Min. of Geology that they consider
May 6 the appropriate date for this MOU -

RA 10/30/89.

matters and for the overall coordination of the Program of Cooperation. Each Party shall designate a Chief Coordinator who shall be the principal point of contact for the other Party in the conduct of the business of this Memorandum of Understanding. Additional participating organizations on each side, which initially include the Academy of Science (ASUSSR) on the Soviet side and the National Science Foundation on the U.S. side, shall also designate Organization Coordinators who shall be the principal points of contact for their organizations.

2. The Parties will develop and agree on a joint list of priority geoscience research areas for cooperation. This list will be reviewed annually and may be changed to reflect the research mission objectives of the participating organizations. The Chief Coordinators and Organization Coordinators shall facilitate communication between U.S. and USSR geoscientists to reach common proposals based on the list of priority topics. Activities proposed under this Memorandum of Understanding may be implemented only upon approval of both Parties, as described in Section IV, below.

3. In accordance with the international obligations, national laws, regulations, and procedures of each country, the Parties will seek to

advance of the proposed starting date.

2. Joint workshops and seminars may be held in either country, and may include directly related scientific visits. Written proposals for workshops or seminars, based on understandings reached between the American and Soviet scientists or institutions organizing the activity (hereinafter referred to as "organizers"), must clearly identify the proposed organizers as well as other major participants. Such proposals will be submitted concurrently through appropriate institutional channels by the American organizer to the USGS, and by the Soviet organizer to the Ministry of Geology for evaluation and determination. Although workshops and seminars will ordinarily be binational, the American and Soviet organizers may, on the basis of mutual agreement, invite highly qualified specialists from other countries to participate at their own expense.

3. Individual short-term scientific visits may be made by scientists of one country to the other to consult and share scientific research experiences in order to plan cooperative research activities with their colleagues of the other country. Written proposals, outlining the purpose and other details of the intended visit and based on

available, exchange pertinent information with the other Party, and reach joint decisions with it on submitted proposals to be approved.

3. Final agreement on support of a scientific activity will be established by an exchange of letters or telegrams between the Chief Coordinators of the Parties. Each such communication will include the exact title of the proposed activity and names and organizations of the principal investigators of both sides, as well as information about the starting date and duration of the activity. The Parties will inform each other about the recommended disposition of each proposal for cooperative research activities within three months of receipt of the proposal.

4. The Parties agree to take all appropriate and necessary action to achieve the fulfillment of the terms and conditions for each activity as specified in the proposal and as officially agreed in writing by the Parties. Subsequent changes to the scope of work, principal participants, or performance period of the project, or activity can be made only if officially proposed by the investigators and explicitly agreed to by both Parties.

5. Communications dealing with development, implementation, and performance of the proposed or approved activities are carried out

country, the receiving side shall additionally provide, or meet the expense of, the following needs of each foreign visitor: lodging, subsistence, domestic transportation directly connected with the approved scientific objectives, and medical and hospital coverage in case of sickness or accident according to normal practices in each country. Lodging and subsistence to be provided by the receiving side shall be appropriate to the professional level of the visiting scientist.

3. The Parties agree to review, at the request of the other side, the subsistence allowances provided to American and Soviet visiting scientists under this Memorandum of Understanding and to make any necessary adjustments. The adjustments will be made by joint agreement through an exchange of correspondence between the Chief Coordinators of the two Parties.

4. The sending side shall meet the expenses of the salary and the international travel of its own participants to destinations agreed by the Parties in the receiving country.

5. When representatives of either Party visits the other country for official discussions relating to the overall implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding, the receiving side shall provide all

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS
BETWEEN
THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
AND
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

January 31-February 8, 1991
Bethesda, Maryland

In accordance with the agreement reached at the First Joint Commission Meeting under the US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research, a delegation from the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (ASUSSR) visited the National Institutes of Health (NIH) January 31-February 8, 1991 to explore cooperation in basic biomedical science. The Soviet delegation was led by Academician Rem V. Petrov, Vice President, ASUSSR. The schedule of meetings and list of participants are attached as Annex I and Annex II.

During their visit, the delegation met with the Acting Director, NIH; the Director of the Fogarty International Center; and directors and staff of the National Cancer Institute; the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; the National Eye Institute; the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke; the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; the National Library of Medicine; the National Center for Human Genome Research; the Warren G. Magnuson Clinical Center; and the Office of AIDS Research. Academicians Petrov and Igor M. Makarov also participated in the meeting of the Fogarty International Center's Advisory Board on February 5.

Among the topics discussed for possible cooperation were cancer, immunology and AIDS, molecular biology and genetics, neurobiology, clinical research and scientific information exchange. Specific research projects in these areas were also discussed.

Both sides agreed that the basic principle of cooperation should be the promotion of direct contacts between scientists, who would bear the primary responsibility for developing specific collaborative research activities.

Both sides discussed the mechanisms to support cooperation that currently exist at NIH and the ASUSSR. For NIH, these include research grants, the Visiting Program and Guest Researcher Program for foreign scientists, the Senior International Fellowship Program for U.S. scientists, the International AIDS Epidemiology Training and Research Grants Program, and a special Fogarty Center fund to promote cooperation between NIH scientists and Soviet scientists. In addition, the ASUSSR was

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
THE U.S. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY
AND
THE U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
ON COOPERATION IN THE
PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, AND ENGINEERING SCIENCES**

The U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (formerly the National Bureau of Standards) and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, referred to below as the Sides, desiring to facilitate the expansion of scientific cooperation for mutual benefit to the two Sides, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

This Memorandum of Understanding is subject to the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Cooperation in the Field of Basic Scientific Research signed January 8, 1989, (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement").

Scientific cooperation may be conducted in the subject areas of theoretical and experimental physics, chemistry, and basic scientific aspects of engineering in topics that are of interest to both Sides. Topics of cooperation will be selected by both Sides to cover areas of mutual interest in which both Sides have active work in progress in their institutions.

Article 2

Such cooperation may be implemented by exchange of scientists, exchange of scientific and technical information and documentation, joint meetings and seminars, joint projects, and by other means as may be mutually agreed. All activities are subject to the applicable laws and regulations of the Sides, and are subject to the availability of funds.

Article 3

Each Side shall designate a coordinator for determining the scientific directions of the cooperation and for ensuring the scientific usefulness of this cooperation.

Article 4

The Sides agree to exchange annually up to five scientists from each Side with a total length of stay of up to 14 man-months for carrying out joint research, and also to

exchange annually up to ten leading specialists from each Side representing the scientific disciplines listed in Article 1 of this Memorandum for consultations and lectures, for a total length of stay of up to six man-months.

Article 5

The selection of scientists referred to in Article 4 rests with the sending Side, and all visits will be undertaken subject to acceptance by the receiving Side. Nevertheless, each Side may suggest scientists it would like to receive from the other Side pursuant to Article 4, and each Side, insofar as possible, will take into account these desires of the other Side. Scientific exchanges will be carried out under the principle of mutual benefit and equality.

Article 6

Exchange of scientists and other activities under this Memorandum will be conducted on a receiving-side-pays basis, which means:

1. The receiving Side will assume the expenses for receiving scientists and will pay:
 - a. lodging in a hotel or the provision of an apartment;
 - b. travel expenses within the country in accordance with the program of visits;
 - c. emergency medical care, including emergency dental care;
 - d. expenses for automobile transportation at arrival and departure.
 - e. a reasonable per diem amount to be agreed upon by an exchange of letters between the Executive Agents.
2. Each Side will provide scientists of the other Side the opportunity to conduct scientific research work in laboratories and libraries without cost.
3. Expenses for procuring materials, apparatus, literature, photocopies, and microfilm, which are essential for the completion of the agreed plan of work by scientists of the other Side will be borne by the receiving Side.
4. The receiving Side will not pay expenses for the stay of members of the family of visiting scientists in the receiving country.

Expenses for transportation to and from the main destination, which as a rule will be Washington or Moscow, will be borne by the sending Side.

3

As both Sides acknowledge the importance and desirability of periodic working meetings of their officers to discuss implementation and cooperation, such meetings can be held either in the U.S.S.R. or U.S.A. as mutually agreed upon.

The Sides will facilitate participation by Soviet and American scientists in scientific events to be held by both organizations in the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

Article 7

Nominations of scientists for exchange visits will be submitted to the receiving Side no later than four months before the proposed date for starting the visit. For each scientist nominated, the sending Side will provide the following information: the full name of the scientist, date and place of birth, education and academic degrees, place of work, scientific specialty, a list of the main scientific works and publications, the proposed program of scientific work with a suggested list of the scientific establishments or laboratories to be visited and the scientists to be met, knowledge of foreign languages, topics of lectures that could be delivered by the scientist, proposed date of arrival, and the length of stay.

Article 8

The receiving Side will respond to this nomination no later than three months after its receipt. If the nomination is acceptable, the receiving Side will inform the sending Side of a possible date of arrival of the scientist in the country and will give its agreement to the program or will propose alternatives to the program.

After receiving the consent of the receiving Side to accept a given scientist, the sending Side shall inform the receiving Side by telegram or telex, two weeks or more in advance, of the exact date of the arrival of the scientist in the country.

Article 9

The receiving Side will facilitate the timely receipt of visas by the scientists of the other Side travelling in accordance with this Memorandum.

Article 10

The U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology authorizes its Office of the Director for International and Academic Affairs, and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences authorizes its Department of Scientific Cooperation to serve as the Executive Agents and to conduct administrative affairs in connection with cooperation under this Memorandum.

4

Article 11

Protection of intellectual property and rights thereto will be implemented in accordance with Annex II of the Agreement.

Article 12

This Memorandum shall enter into force upon signature by both Sides and shall remain in force for five years. It may be amended or extended by mutual agreement. It may be terminated by either Side upon six months written notice.

Done in duplicate, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE U.S. NATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY:

Dana Zimley
Signature

Moscow USSR
Place

May 13, 1991
Date

FOR THE U.S.S.R.
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES:

Moscow
Signature

Moscow
Place

13 / 1991
Date

AGENDA ITEM V

CONSIDERATION OF STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT AND RELATED MOU'S

This agenda item is designed to discuss ways to facilitate cooperation and to discuss problems in the existing cooperation. We have three issues to be raised during the course of this discussion. These are:

- 1) Electronic Mail (Dallas Peck: discussion leader)**
- 2) Improved Linkages between Potential US and Soviet Cooperators Under Existing Agreements (Erich Bloch: discussion leader)**
- 3) Aeroflot (Allan Bromley: discussion leader)**

Attached are background papers and talking points on each of these issues. The U.S. side should lead the discussion and then open the floor to Soviet comments and other issues that they may wish to raise.

MEASURES TO FACILITATE COOPERATION ELECTRONIC MAIL

- o One of the fundamental principles of the Basic Sciences Agreement is direct cooperation between scientists.
- o An extremely important condition for direct cooperation, especially in today's world, is direct and efficient communication. In the scientific community, the modes of communication and cooperation have been revolutionized with electronic mail.
- o We understand that some electronic mail systems are already available, if on a limited basis, in the U.S.S.R. and that others are being considered.
- o This is a very complicated issue because there may still be unresolved problems such as licensing in some cases. In addition there are many possible vendors of electronic-mail services and it would be inappropriate for the U.S. government to express any preferences in this regard.
- o But we do want to express our strong support in principle for the availability of such direct, rapid communication at the scientist-to-scientist level between our countries.
- o We stress "scientist-to-scientist" because we believe that to be truly useful these communication linkages should be available not only to the administrators (who get them first) but also to the scientists themselves (who might be the last to benefit).
- o We would be interested in your comments on this issue.

NSF/INT:G.Sher:April 2, 1990

Issue: Need for Improved Linkage between Potential US and Soviet Cooperators Under Existing Agreements

Background: USG agencies that have bilateral arrangements with the USSR often find that access to potential cooperators is restricted because Soviet counterparts tend to favor their own institutional interests. Access of U.S. partners to other possible partners is blocked primarily because of strong institutional rivalries on the Soviet side. Contacts are made difficult through a combination of benign neglect, failure to provide information, or in some cases actively discouraging communication.

Specific problems encountered under the Basic Sciences Agreement include 1) USGS access to Soviet Academy of Sciences institutes under the USGS - Ministry of Geology MOU, and 2) NSF access to Soviet universities under the NSF - Soviet Academy of Sciences MOU. NSF has been told by the Soviet Academy of Sciences that it would be extremely difficult for projects involving Soviet universities to be considered under the NSF-Academy MOU. Similarly, the Soviet Ministry of Geology has resisted Academy involvement in MOU projects, and has told USGS that it retains the right to suggest Ministry participants in Academy-sponsored projects.

Talking points:

- * We have experienced some difficulty with the Soviet side restricting access to cooperators outside the lead MOU agencies, even when outside organizations would like to participate and are willing to provide funding support.
- * The US side sees these MOU's as umbrellas that should include all relevant research institutions on each side. That is what the MOU's say. The lead agencies in each country should encourage and facilitate contacts with other potential partners, not make them more difficult.
- * It has been suggested that new MOU's be negotiated. However the U.S. side does not believe that it is necessary to add new bilateral agreements simply to accommodate competition between agencies with overlapping research responsibilities.
- * We suggest that when a proposed research partner is not responsible to the lead MOU agency, communication with the other country should be coordinated directly by that partner's institution, while keeping the lead MOU agency informed. Furthermore, a MOU Coordinator should be designated for that institution who would be the primary point of contact, and who would have full responsibility for evaluation, funding and implementation of projects where that institution plays a leading role.
- * What we are talking about is how to break through some bureaucracy; we understand that you may have similar interests. We hope you can give us your support in this issue, which we feel is vital to the functioning of these agreements.

AEROFLOT

Issue: Unavailability of airline seats for flights to the U.S., and possible restrictions on domestic U.S.S.R. flights, are major obstacles to U.S.-Soviet cooperation.

Discussion: Although the number of Soviet travelers to the United States has risen dramatically during the past year, the number of seats on flights of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, have not. As a result, orderly scheduling of travel by Soviet scientists to the U.S. has been very difficult. Unless the delegation is very high-level, there is often great uncertainty down to the last minute as to whether the travelers will arrive on the agreed date, or at all. In addition, Soviet travelers often arrive in the U.S. without confirmed return reservations, often leaving the Soviet traveler stranded without further financial support. Even the high-level Soviet delegation to this meeting have experienced some of these difficulties, creating a burden for their U.S. hosts as well.

Soviet travelers are restricted to Aeroflot because of currency restrictions. It is the only transatlantic carrier that will accept rubles in payment for international service. Recently Aeroflot has even started charging hard currency for certain of its international flights. The extreme scarcity of hard currency in Soviet scientific institutions gives Aeroflot a monopoly on international travel by Soviet scientists and other citizens, except for the most privileged few. While this situation has been the accepted norm for decades, the unprecedented expansion of travel in recent years has strained the system beyond reasonable limits. The viability of large-scale cooperative activities is in serious jeopardy if current conditions are not relieved.

Talking Points

- o We are concerned that conditions for travel of Soviet scientists to and from the United States have become so poor that they have become a serious impediment to scientific, and other, cooperation.
- o We recognize that this situation results in large part from the unprecedented number of Soviet travelers to the West, which we otherwise welcome, and from hard-currency restrictions.
- o However we have received widespread and repeated reports from our scientists and administrators that conditions are deteriorating and cooperative activities cannot be scheduled with predictability.
- o We hope that your government will take steps to relieve the situation.
- o It would seem that some perestroika is required in Aeroflot to keep pace with other significant changes in the U.S.S.R.

US-USSR Basic Sciences Agreement of 1989

History and Background

- In discussions leading to formal negotiations, the Soviets wanted the 1989 agreement to be a direct successor to the 1972 US-USSR Science and Technology agreement which was allowed to expire after the imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981.
- However, because it was widely believed that the 1972 Agreement produced one-sided S and T benefits (in Soviet favor) and allowed the Soviet side to gain unintended access to sensitive and/or advanced US technology, the United States clearly established, in negotiating the new agreement in 1987-1988, that such an agreement was to provide for demonstrable mutual benefit and to focus on basic research cooperation: by eliminating applied research, the current agreement is designed to avoid undesired and unwanted technology transfer.
- To this end, the NSC mandated in March 1988 that all US-USSR S and T cooperative activities are to be subject to USG interagency review.
- To implement this goal, the NSC approved in September 1988, the current interagency review procedures; developed by an interagency task force, these govern all bilateral S and T activities with the USSR and east Europe, including the US-USSR Basic Sciences Agreement.
- The latter was negotiated by a USG interagency delegation in 1988 and signed in January 1989 by Secretary of State Schultz and Foreign Affairs Minister Shevardnadze.

Current Policies and Procedures

- To differentiate the 1989 Basic Sciences Agreement from the expired 1972 S and T Agreement, the current agreement not only excludes applied research activities, but calls for a "bottom-up" approach, i.e., proposals are to be initiated by U.S. and Soviet working scientists, as opposed to those negotiated and "imposed" from the top under the 1972 Agreement (by the 11 working groups under the then Joint Commission).
- To implement the current decentralized approach, USG technical agencies are authorized to work out MOU's with their USSR counterparts and, under these "sub-agreements," to encourage their scientists to develop joint basic research projects, subject to the interagency review process noted earlier.

- To date, NSF and USGS have developed such MOU's with the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Geology.
- These USG technical agencies are slated to report on their experience to date to the first meeting of the new Joint Commission under the Basic Sciences Agreement, scheduled to be held in Washington on April 19-20, 1990.

US-USSR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS

Basic Scientific Research

- Signed January 1989
- Executive agents are OSTP and USSR State Committee for Science and Technology (SCST)
- Provides for cooperation in eight broad areas: geosciences; basic scientific research in engineering sciences; scientific problems of the arctic and the north; life sciences; science policy; chemistry; mathematics; and theoretical physics
- Includes a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between the National Science Foundation and the USSR Academy of Sciences and a Memorandum of Understanding between the US Geological Survey and the USSR Ministry of Geology
- Second JCM is scheduled for May 13-14, 1991 in Moscow. Agenda includes: agreement to amend Basic Sciences Agreement and NSF-Academy MOU; signature of NIST-Academy MOU; initialing or signature of MOU in Mapping Sciences; report on NIH-Academy discussion on possible cooperation; agreement to use Basic Sciences JCM as venue for discussing US-USSR cooperation in the Ocean Drilling Program.

Ocean Drilling Program

- MOU signed in February 1991.
- Provides for Soviet participation in a multinational program of basic research in the marine geosciences. Objective of ODP is to explore the earth's structure and history as they are recorded in the basement rock and overlying sediments accumulated on the seafloor.
- Uses the JOIDES Resolution.
- US-USSR cooperation in ODP will be reviewed annually at the Basic Sciences JCM; but the MOU is not included under the Basic Sciences Agreement.

Medical Science and Public Health

- Signed May 1972; extended in 1977, 1982, and 1987
- Executive agents are US Department of Health and Human Services and the USSR Ministry of Health
- Provides for cooperation in cardiopulmonary diseases; malignant neoplasia; environmental health; arthritis and musculoskeletal diseases; viral infections other than HIV, eye diseases; individual health scientist exchanges; primatology; biomedical problems of alcohol and drug abuse; and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; biomedical communications; mental health; dental and oral health; geriatrics and gerontology; and public health policy.

Environmental Protection

- Signed in May 1972
- Executive agents are the US Environmental Protection Agency and the USSR State Committee for Environmental Protection (GOSKOMPRIRODA)
- Currently provides for cooperation in 11 areas: prevention of air pollution; prevention of pollution effects on vegetation; prevention of pollution associated with agricultural production; enhancement of the urban environment; protection of nature and the organization of preserves; protection of the marine environment from pollution; biological and genetic effects of environmental pollution; influence of environmental changes on climate; earthquake prevention; arctic and subarctic ecological systems; and legal and administrative measures for protecting environmental quality

Transportation

- Signed June 1973; cancelled in 1983; new agreement signed in May 1988
- Executive agents are the US Department of Transportation and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology
- Provides for cooperation in civil aviation; railroad safety; highway bridge construction; and highway and traffic safety programs

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

- Revised agreement signed at June 1990 summit; original agreement signed in 1973 and extended in 1983, 1986, and 1988
- Executive agents are the US Department of Energy and the USSR Ministry of Atomic Power and Industry (MAPI)
- New agreement strengthens long-standing framework for research in magnetic confinement fusion, fast breeder reactor safety, the fundamental properties of matter, and civilian nuclear reactor safety
- Includes a subsidiary MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Civilian Nuclear Reactor Safety and a subsidiary MOC in the Fields of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management (signed in September 1990).

Agriculture

- signed 19 June 1973; self-renewing every 5 years
- Executive agents are USDA and the USSR Commission on Food and Food Procurement
- Cooperation includes working groups for agricultural economic research and information; agricultural research and technology development; and food processing.

SOVIET UNION

Note: the terms "USSR," "Soviet Union" and "Soviet" as used below and throughout this report refer to the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as it existed in FY-1991. Portions of this narrative have been modified to reflect the momentous changes which took place in the last quarter of calendar 1991 and to address S&T relations with successor states to the USSR.

General

As the Soviet Union disintegrated during 1991, its science sector endured wrenching changes. The likelihood emerged of eventually having to deal with twelve successor state S&T establishments. Some degree of cooperation will continue among the scientific institutions of the former Soviet Union, but the shape and extent of this cooperation is far from clear.

FY-1991 saw an unprecedented new commitment to openness and a desire on the part of scientific institutes to show to Western audiences the results of their work -- often previously classified as military secrets. Visits to formerly restricted sites and institutes became commonplace; access to facilities previously closed became possible and even welcome; closely held technology suddenly was offered commercially to Western partners and potential partners.

Forces of decentralization and disintegration directly both affected science policy and the day-to-day life of Soviet scientists. The upheaval threatened to disrupt the future development of science as funding for scientific research became less certain. However, the changes could also afford opportunities for new fruitful interactions between successor states' scientific communities and the U.S. and others.

Basic Science

As the Soviet Union's principal successor, the Russian Republic inherited an impressive science sector, including:

- a space program which has launched more satellites than any other and is the leader in studying human adaptations to habitation in space;
- low, medium and high-energy physics institutes conducting world-class theoretical and experimental research; and
- an extensive nuclear power industry that supports advanced experimental facilities in almost all areas of contemporary fission and fusion energy fields. Particular strengths include fuel cycle and advanced technology for fast-breeder and space-based reactors.

There were indications that the Russian Republic would seek to continue the former USSR's S&T relationships with the U.S., including aspects which were negotiated during FY-1991. The potential for basic science cooperation was broadened as a result of an amendment to the 1989 U.S.-Soviet agreement for cooperation in the field of basic scientific research. At a meeting of the U.S./Soviet Joint Commission on Basic Sciences held in Moscow in May 1991, the two sides agreed to add social sciences to the list of areas for cooperation and to include experimental as well as theoretical physics on the list. The Joint Commission also heard positive reports on the continued growth of cooperation under the agreement, took note of activity under the memorandum of understanding in geosciences, and considered planned new cooperative activities.

The National Science Foundation organized a workshop for Soviet government and science officials on how NSF operates. The program included detailed discussion of NSF's peer review system, grants management, industry-government linkages and international cooperation. NSF undertook to stay in contact in conjunction with development of new competitive grant making institutions.

U.S.-Soviet joint space cooperation reached new levels in 1991. Under the Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS)/Meteor-3 program, U.S. equipment was installed in a Soviet satellite and launched on a Soviet rocket from Plesetsk Cosmodrome. This was the first time U.S. scientists had ever been granted access to this sensitive facility. In another case, U.S. heavy nuclei collectors were launched on two Soviet rockets under the "Trek" project. An exchange of high-level visits by space officials further explored the new openness and opportunities for expanded cooperation. Threatened by rapidly shrinking state financing, but also encouraged by the new openness of society, Soviet space scientists enthusiastically sought enhanced cooperation not only with NASA but also with leading U.S. laboratories and universities. The U.S.-Soviet Joint Working Groups on solar system exploration, space biology and medicine, and solar-terrestrial physics all met and initiated new projects in 1991.

Other successor states acquired rich scientific inheritances. Ukraine and Belarus are strong in selected high technology areas such as cybernetics and new materials; Armenia has a world-class astrophysics institute; Georgia is renowned for theoretical mathematics; Kazakhstan is strong in geology and has a key element of the space program; and Tadzhikistan has a good seismology institute.

Health and Life Sciences

A delegation from the Academy of Sciences of the USSR visited the National Institutes of Health (NIH) early in 1991 to explore basic biomedical science cooperation. Areas of possible cooperation addressed included cancer, immunology and AIDS, molecular biology and genetics, neurobiology, clinical research and scientific information exchange. Scientific projects in these areas were

discussed and by year's end, a significant number of exchanges had taken place, particularly including activity in the areas of cancer and immunology.

A new area of focus that developed during the year was health care management. As facilities and schools that were formerly funded by the central Soviet government move toward privatization, priority is being given to medical insurance, hospital management, organization and content of medical training, and administrative training.

Energy, Environment and Economics

The interactions of energy production and use, economics and environmental quality are perhaps more graphic in the former Soviet Union than in any other country. During FY-1991, the USSR's new openness brought to light vividly the degree to which the distorted domestic price structure had resulted in misallocation of resources and squandering of energy on a massive scale for decades. On average, the Soviet Union used 50-100% more energy per GNP unit than the U.S. Shielded from competition and lacking an economically efficient means of allocating energy costs, Soviet enterprises were saddled with outdated, inefficient technology. To give but one example, the use of (obsolete) open-hearth steel manufacturing remains commonplace.

Republic governments, though worried about safety, continued to be reluctant to close older nuclear power plants because of fear of power shortages, and lack the means to finance needed safety improvements.

The absence of effective administrative or economic instruments to control pollution continued to aggravate these structural problems, causing severe, and in some cases catastrophic, environmental damage.

In 1991, the U.S. initiated several programs intended to improve Soviet understanding of the energy-environment-economics relationship:

- At the tenth meeting of the U.S.-Soviet Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (PUAE), in July 1991, the U.S. advocated more emphasis and activity under the U.S.-Soviet Memorandum of Cooperation on Environmental Restoration and Waste Management.
- At the same meeting, work under the PUAE Memorandum of Cooperation in Civilian Nuclear Reactor Safety, covering eleven working groups, was also highlighted. Ten of the working groups met and actively pursued projects during 1991.
- At U.S. initiative, in April the Joint Commission of the U.S.-Soviet Agreement in the Field of Environmental Protection added cooperation in environmental economics to its ongoing activities. Both sides planned to share information and experiences in using market mechanisms to limit damage to the environment.

- American natural gas pipeline experts made two visits to the USSR to examine ways to reduce leakages of methane, a greenhouse gas, from Soviet pipelines. (Methane emissions from the Soviet natural gas distribution network, the world's largest, amounts to between 6% and 10% of the total transported, and thus are a significant fraction of the world's industrial source methane emissions.)
- U.S. private sector representatives, with valuable support from DOE and EPA, held a series of workshops with Soviet policy officials on creating effective procedures and legislation regulating ownership and development of energy resources.

Emerging Technologies

Also at the July 1991 meeting on PUAE, the two sides began a new phase in long-standing cooperation in the areas of magnetic confinement fusion and fundamental properties of matter by signing two new memoranda of cooperation into force. The U.S. side also proposed Soviet participation in the construction and operation of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) and cooperation on the planned Burning Plasma Experimental Reactor. Both countries reaffirmed their commitment to work together with Japan and the EC on the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project.

Agriculture and Natural Resources

U.S.-Soviet activities in 1991 were hampered by Soviet financial difficulties, which prevented USSR organizations from implementing most of their planned programs. In December 1989, a two-year program of nearly 60 exchanges was adopted for work in the areas of agricultural research, forestry, and economic research and fact-finding. Most activities in 1990 were carried out as scheduled, but in 1991, the level of activities decreased substantially, most notably on the Soviet side. The United States continued in 1991 to send teams to the USSR in each of the agreed areas, although a few of planned activities were not implemented. Because of lack of funds only a few of the Soviet proposals were carried out. In the absence of a new agreement, no initiatives were in prospect for a program of activities in 1992.

Outlook

Over a long history of cooperation that came to transcend Cold War politics and the arms race, the United States' two main Soviet science interlocutors were the USSR Academy of Sciences and the State Committee on Science and Technology (GKNT). In the wake of the failed August 1991 coup, these organizations were taken over and restructured by the Russian government by the end of 1991. GKNT was absorbed by the new Russian Ministry of Science and Technology Policy (MINSI), and the USSR Academy reacquired its pre-Stalinist name as the Russian

Academy of Sciences. Other successor states began to take stock of their S&T resources and management organs. There were signs that the newly independent republics were disposed to forge inter-state cooperative links and mechanisms in areas such as space and the environment.

The future of science in all these countries, however, was threatened by a potentially serious brain drain, uncertainty over funding (the Soviet military lavishly supported fundamental research and provided secure employment to more than 70% of the former Soviet Union's scientists), and the challenges of conversion to a market economy. Science policy makers in the new republics are seeking a middle passage between the Soviet model of science-by-command and more laissez-faire, self-supporting scientific enterprises. The end result will likely be leaner, more applications- and commercially-oriented science sectors, with continuing research and cooperation opportunities for the U.S.

SPAIN

General

With one of the fastest growing economies in Europe, Spain has accelerated the pace of and raised the level of its performance in science and technology. Spain is a significant participant in EC S&T programs, joint European S&T labs such as CERN, the European Space Agency (including Space Station Freedom), Antarctic research, international astronomy and AIDS research.

1991 saw renewal of a U.S.-Spanish agreement on space cooperation. Besides providing for joint R&D activities, the agreement makes available Spanish airports available to NASA as emergency landing sites for the space shuttle. Such availability is essential to the space shuttle program.

In 1991, Spain also forswore construction of new nuclear power plants until the year 2000. Though not closing the door forever on new plants, the government expressed confidence that safer and more efficient reactors could be built in ten years' time. Spain currently has nine operating nuclear plants.

Despite its recent significant investment in R&D, Spain remains a large net importer of the technology it needs to build its economy. As Spain strives to modernize its industrial base in an effort to raise its economy to the EC average, it often neglected its environment. Spain must cooperate with fellow EC members and others and make large investments in environmental technology -- much of which is necessarily imported -- in order to meet community standards and international expectations. Spain's need for technology to underpin its booming economy and protect its environment makes it a good prospect for U.S. exporters.

Basic Science

Spaniards consider that Spain's achievements in science, especially in areas such as biology where Spain is particularly strong, make it a worthy partner for international cooperation with the United States.

Spain doubled its R&D outlays as a percentage of GDP between 1984 and 1988, while GDP itself was doubling. By 1991 R&D support was about 0.9 percent of GDP. The number of scientists and engineers per thousand in the work force rose to 2.0 in 1991 from 1.1 in 1982. Spain's percentage of published research papers doubled to 1.6 percent of the world total between 1982 and 1990.

These brief statistics indicate Spain's commitment and development as a scientific country. Still not broadly present in the front ranks, Spain is significantly better suited for S&T cooperation than in 1976 and 1982, when supplementary accords to U.S.-Spain defense cooperation agreements last provided significant U.S. funding for joint research.

Yuriy Sergeyevich OSIPOV
(Phonetic: AHseepyuff)

RUSSIA

*President, Russian Academy of Sciences
(since December 1991)*

Addressed as: Academician Osipov

A conciliator with solid scientific credentials, Yuriy Osipov has announced that his top priority is to avert the final collapse of Russian science. He has said that he will try to break down the barriers among the scientific, educational, and social sectors that were erected under the old system.

Osipov inherited a hierarchical, monolithic "science ministry" when, by government decree, the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAN) subsumed the USSR Academy of Sciences in December 1991, and he was elected its new president. Osipov has given rank-and-file scientists working in the hundreds of RAN institutes more representation at policymaking levels. Indeed, the first general assembly of the new academy included more than 200 research staffers who, for the first time in the history of the academy, participated in the debates and the election of a presidium. He has encouraged institutes to become less dependent on the academy both for financing and for research directives.

Osipov was born on 7 July 1936 in Tobolsk, in western Siberia. He graduated from Ural State University in 1959 and subsequently worked as an engineer, a teacher, and a professor. In 1970 he joined the old academy's Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics in the Ural region and by about 1986 had become its director. Osipov, who is a doctor of physical mathematical sciences, became a full member of the USSR academy in 1987. When a movement to create a Russian academy of sciences—separate from the old USSR academy and serving more as an honorary association of eminent scientists—neared fruition in early 1991, Osipov was chosen president and organizer of the new group. He was subsequently tapped to represent the RAN in the merger of the two academies.

28 February 1992

TALKING POINTS

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS ON EXPANDING S&T INTERACTION

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH YOU IN MOSCOW.

WE HAVE HAD SEVERAL PRODUCTIVE MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON DURING THE PAST YEAR - I AM VERY PLEASED TO VISIT MOSCOW ON THIS OCCASION

I CONVEY FROM DR. BROMLEY HIS WARMEST PERSONNEL REGARDS TO YOU MR. MINISTER.

I ALSO WOULD LIKE TO OFFER THE CONGRATULATIONS MY COLLEAGUES AND MYSELF TO THOSE OF DR. BROMLEY ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR APPOINTMENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION COMMISSION ON UNESCO. *AND AS Plenipotentiary REP of the Russian Government to the INT'L ORG of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute.* SEE CABLE.

YOU AND DR. BROMLEY SHARE SEVERAL COMMON CHARACTERISTICS - ONE IS CONTINUING GROWTH IN THE NUMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

AT THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SUMMIT IN JUNE BETWEEN PRESIDENT YELTSIN AND PRESIDENT BUSH, IN THE " JOINT STATEMENT ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION" - DECLARED THEIR INTENT TO "BROADEN AND EXPAND CONTACTS AND TIES BETWEEN THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES ON THEIR COUNTRIES."

DR. BROMLEY HAS THE PLEASANT TASKS OF FULFILLING ONE SPECIFIC TASKING FROM THE JOINT STATEMENT," TO DISCUSS AVENUES FOR EXPANDING COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY."

DR. BROMLEY IS MOST PLEASED TO LEARN THAT YOU WILL REPRESENT RUSSIA IN THE TALKS.

I AM VERY PLEASED TO REITERATE TO YOU PERSONALLY HIS INVITATION TO MEET IN WASHINGTON IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE 3D JOINT COMMISSION MEETING ON THE AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION IN BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

I AM ALSO PLEASED TO GIVE YOU A PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THOSE TALKS. THE AGENDA STRIVES TO FACILITATE:

DISCUSSIONS ON THE "STATUS, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES OF US-RUSSIA COOPERATION"

DISCUSSIONS ON NEW AVENUES AND NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR S&T INTERACTION, AND

DISCUSSIONS ON THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT INTERACTION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

WE ANTICIPATE HAVING A DELEGATION OF APPROXIMATELY EIGHT MEMBERS. WE WILL IDENTIFY OUR MEMBERS IN THE NEAR FUTURE. I REALIZE THAT YOUR DELEGATION MUST TRAVEL TO THIS MEETING. AS DR. BROMLEY SAID IN HIS MOST RECENT LETTER TO YOU, WE REALIZE THAT TWO DIFFERENT MEETINGS MAY COMPLICATE MATTERS FOR YOU. THERE IS NO IMPERATIVE TO HAVE DIFFERENT DELEGATIONS BUT CHANGES ARE WELCOMED IF YOU SO DESIRE.

WE WOULD PROPOSE THESE TALKS TAKE PLACE IN EARLY DECEMBER.

DECEMBER XX IS CONVENIENT TO THE U. S. SIDE, IF IT IS ALSO CONVENIENT TO THE RUSSIAN SIDE.

ALSO YOU WILL RECALL