**POSITION PAPER**



**COUNTRY**: RUSSIA

**COMMITTE**: UNITED NATION EDUCATION SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO).

**AGENDA**: PROMOTING OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AND RESEARCH.

**DELEGATE**: S.M.VAISHALI, ADARSH VIDYA KENDRA.

Russia is a transcontinential country located in the Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Russia is the largest country in the world, it covers over 17,125,200 square kilometers. Moscow is the country’s capital. About half of the country’s total area is forested and the country has about 146.7million population. It has 29 World Heritage sites and also it is the ninth country with the highest number of UNESCO World Heritage sites. Vladimir Putin is the president of Russia and Mikhail Mishustin is the prime minister. Russia won the world II.

One of the main steps towards open access movement in the Russian Federation is the Belgorod declaration The main goals of this declaration include stimulation of development of Open Access to scientific knowledge and cultural heritage that has been accumulated and constantly generated by the universities of the CIS (Common Wealth of Independent States) countries. According DOAJ statistics the number of open access publications in Russian Federation is increasing every year. As of **July 2015**, there are 15 OA journals published in Russia which are indexed in **DOAJ**. 24 OA digital repositories are recorded in **Open DOAJ.**

Commercialization of the results of scientific research is an old problem. However, the transformation of a scientific idea into a product for industrial use very often is interrupted during the first three stages of commercialization. Engineering is the most difficult stage of this process. At this stage, scientific results must be transformed by engineers into a real industrial process that can be shown to be efficient and profitable enough for companies to buy. This stage is quite expensive, especially in the chemical field. External funding often must be found to cover because, as a rule, research institutes do not have sufficiently large.

In Russia, scientists in state research institutions now encounter the same problem of capital shortages and insufficient government support. Privatized institutes have sharply reduced their investigations or changed the direction of their activities. The chemical industry remains stagnant, and chemical companies are only beginning to show some interest in improvement of the technologies they use. Therefore, investors or sponsors must be found to help research institutes complete the engineering stage of product development.