



«International Intergovernmental organizations are non-state participants of international relations»

A.V. Torkunov, Rector
Moscow State Institute of International Relations
Textbook on international relations



JINR: **where your path to overseas science experience starts**

Dr. Dmitry Kamanin
International Cooperation Department

Information resources:
<http://www.jinr.ru/main-en/>

23/01/2023



Atomic diplomacy

- “Atomic diplomacy” refers to attempts to use the threat of nuclear warfare to achieve diplomatic goals. After the first successful test of the atomic bomb in 1945, U.S. officials immediately considered the **potential non-military benefits that could be derived from the American nuclear monopoly.**
- The factor of monopoly ownership of atomic weapons was especially evident during the Berlin (Potsdam) conference in 1945 and after the atomic bombings of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9, 1945.
- Atomic weapons were seen as an effective means of "containing" and "rejecting" communism. In particular, **The “Dropshot” plan developed in 1949 implied nuclear strikes on the territory of the USSR.**
- Thanks to the implementation of the **atomic project**, the USSR managed to eliminate the US nuclear monopoly. After the tests of the **atomic bomb** in the Soviet Union (1949) and the launch of an **artificial Earth satellite (Sputnik)** (1957), it became obvious that the United States was losing its primacy in creating both nuclear weapons and their means of delivery.



Atomic Diplomacy: Hiroshima and Potsdam

The use of the Atomic Bomb and the American confrontation with Soviet power.

Gar Alperovitz

ON THIS DAY IN 1949

7*** Complete BROOKLYN EAGLE**

Truman Reveals:

REDS SET OFF A-BOMB BLAST

ALL HAIL! OUR HEROES **CLAUSON ASKS \$300 PAY HIKE FOR TEACHERS** **BORO HALL OFFICE BUILDING LOOTED** **Monopoly On Explosive Held Ended**

Viskvisky Speech Awaited for Hint Of Cold War Plans

From atomic to science diplomacy

- "Science diplomacy" is one of the diplomatic tools for building both multilateral and bilateral relations between countries, based on the interaction of the scientific communities of these countries.
- First examples of scientific diplomacy:
- **August 2, 1939 - A letter from physicists A. Einstein, L. Szilard, E. Wigner and E. Teller to F. D. Roosevelt** warning that Germany might develop atomic bombs and suggesting that the United States should start its own nuclear program;
- **April 1942 - a letter from G. N. Flerov to J. V. Stalin** calling for the beginning of the nuclear program in the USSR;
- **July 3, 1944 - Niels Bohr's Memorandum addressed to F. D. Roosevelt** with a request not to hide from the USSR the work being done in the United States to create an atomic bomb, since the USSR is an ally of the United States, great Britain and France in the war against Germany. Roosevelt reacted to this favorably, however, W. Churchill categorically prevented the issue from being resolved having said that "this should not be done in any case and the author of this idea deserves to be put in prison"

Albert Einstein
Old Grove Rd.
Hassau Point
Peconic, Long Island
August 2nd, 1939

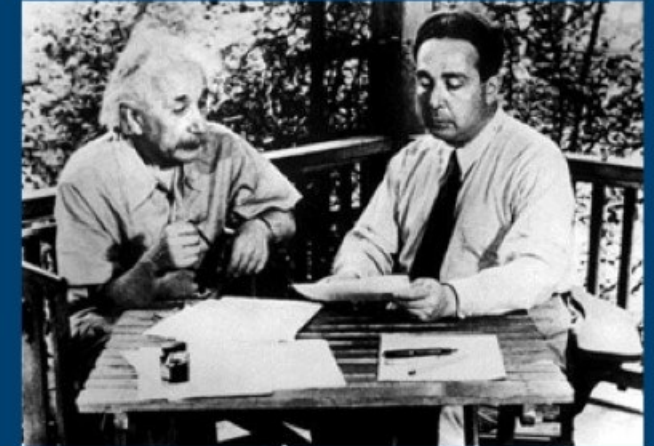
F.D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Sirs:

Some recent work by E. Fermi and L. Szilard, which has been communicated to me in manuscript, leads me to expect that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future. Certain aspects of the situation which has arisen seem to call for watchfulness and, if necessary, quick action on the part of the Administration. I believe therefore that it is my duty to bring to your attention the following facts and recommendations:

In the course of the last four months it has been made probable - through the work of Joliot in France as well as Fermi and Szilard in America - that it may become possible to set up a nuclear chain reaction in a large mass of uranium, by which vast amounts of power and large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. Now it appears almost certain that this could be achieved in the immediate future.

This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs, and it is conceivable - though much less certain - that extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed. A single bomb of this type, carried by boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory. However, such bombs might very well prove to be too heavy for transportation by air.



АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК
Союза Советских Социалистических Республик
ЛАБОРАТОРИЯ № 2 Сов. секретно
эка. 4.

МОСКВА 57
№ 1230
Копировано Д-3-00-50

1. февраля 1941 г.
№ 192сс.

Товарищу В. А. МАХНЕВУ

Направляю Вам по просьбе ст. научного сотрудника
Лаборатории № 2 АН СССР тов. Флерова Г. И. копии его писем
тов. Сталину, тов. Каганову, секретарю тов. Сталина и мне.
Письма относятся к 1941 и 1942 году и содержат ряд интерес-
ных мыслей и соображений.

Приложение на 17 листах только адресату.

АКАДЕМИК *М. В. КУРЧАТОВ* / И. В. КУРЧАТОВ/

№ 214
отп. 2 экз.
1 - адр.
1 - в дело
исп. Курчатова
1/11-45 на

А с/ 1/11-15р Зап. 110 - 6100

JINR founding: international “nuclear” background

1954 - the world's first nuclear power plant with a capacity of 5 MW was built and put into operation in Obninsk near Moscow.

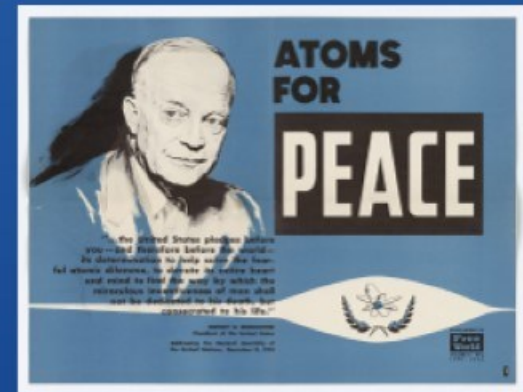
1955 - an international conference on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy was held at the UN headquarters in Geneva. The largest number of scientists in the entire history of the world took part in it.

1955 - US President Dwight Eisenhower announced the Atom for Peace program. As part of this program, the United States has built research reactors in some countries of the world, such as Turkey, Israel and Pakistan

1955 - the first agreements on the provision of scientific and technical assistance by the **Soviet Union** in the field of the peaceful use of atomic energy with East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland and with other countries. In accordance with these agreements, by the mid-60s, modern research centers were established in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, as well as in Yugoslavia, Egypt, Iraq and the North Korea.

1956 - **Joint Institute for Nuclear Research** was established near Moscow in Dubna

1957 – the establishing of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna



Establishment of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

The Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR) is an international intergovernmental scientific research organization established under the Convention signed on 26 March 1956 in Moscow to unite the scientific and material potential of its Member States in order to study fundamental properties of matter.



Contributions of JINR founding countries in 1956

| № | Country | Amount of equity participation |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | USSR | 47,25% |
| 2 | People's Republic of China | 20% |
| 3 | German Democratic Republic | 6,75% |
| 4 | Polish People's Republic | 6,75% |
| 5 | Romanian People's Republic | 5,75% |
| 6 | Czechoslovak Republic | 5,75% |
| 7 | People's Republic of Hungary | 4% |
| 8 | People's Republic of Bulgaria | 3,6% |
| 9 | People's Republic of Albania | 0,05% |
| 10 | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 0,05% |
| 11 | Mongolian People's Republic | 0,05% |



Albania



Bulgaria



China



Czechoslovakia



GDR



Hungary



D.P.R. Korea



Mongolia



Poland



Romania



USSR



Vietnam

The results of research carried out at the Institute can be used solely for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind.

The most important milestones in the history of JINR

Formation, 0+



Moscow, 26th March 1956

12 countries - founders:

Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, DPRK, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam

International legal framework:

Intergovernmental Agreement on the Organization of JINR of 1956, The Convention on the Legal Status, Privileges and Immunities of Interstate Economic Organizations of December 5, 1980, the Charter of JINR, and other regulatory and legal documents. Privileges and immunities of the organisation, the highest governing body: the international governing Council – the Committee of Plenipotentiaries, the priority of the decisions of the Committee over the legislation of the country of residence.

New Era, 35+



Session of the Committee of Plenipotentiaries, Dubna, 17th March 1993

New member states:

- *Belarus, Russia, Ukraine (December 1991)*
- *Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova (March 1992)*
- *Uzbekistan (June 1992)*
- *Czech and Slovak Republics (March 1993)*

Associate members:

Germany (July 1991), Hungary (February 1993), Italy (December 1996)

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and JINR on the Location and Terms of Operation of JINR in the Russian Federation
Ratified by the Federal Law of the Russian Federation January 2, 2000 N 39-FZ

Main features of the Agreement:

- inviolability of territory allocated to JINR and all JINR premises;
- non-resident status for JINR on the territory of RF;
- immunities and privileges, including tax, custom duty exemptions for JINR regular activities;
- tax exemptions for expat JINR staff members.

Today, 50+

New associate members:

Republic of South Africa(2005), Republic of Serbia (2007), Arab Republic of Egypt (2009)



ASRT, Cairo, 15th December, 2018
Signing of the JINR-ARE road map



Dubna, 17th October, 2019
Signing of the JINR-Serbia road map

New Member State
Arab Republic of Egypt (2021)

JINR family: Unity in diversity

“Science and art are two forms of culture that enrich each other”

Welcome to the Island of Dubna



NICA
SHE
Hotel

SEZ "Dubna"

Centre of Moscow – 115 km
Sheremetyevo Airport – 85 km

Tver – 75 km

JINR Member States and Partner Network



1956
JOINT INSTITUTE
FOR NUCLEAR
RESEARCH

Science
Bringing
Nations
Together



16 Member States

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Armenia | 1956/1992 |
| Azerbaijan | 1956/1992 |
| Belarus | 1956/1991 |
| Bulgaria | 1956 |
| Cuba | 1976 |
| Egypt | 2021 |
| Georgia | 1956/1992 |
| Kazakhstan | 1956/1992 |
| DPRK (suspended 2015) | 1956 |
| Moldova | 1956/1992 |
| Mongolia | 1956 |
| Romania | 1956 |
| Russian Federation | 1956/1991 |
| Slovakia | 1956/1993 |
| Uzbekistan | 1956/1992 |
| Vietnam | 1956 |

5 Associated members

| | |
|--------------|------|
| Germany | 1991 |
| Hungary | 1993 |
| Italy | 1996 |
| Serbia | 2007 |
| South Africa | 2005 |



April 30, 1999
Exhibition "Science Bringing Nations Together"
Pas Perdus Hall of the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Partner network – over 1000 destinations in more than 70 countries

JINR laboratories and research infrastructure



Bogoliubov Laboratory
of Theoretical Physics

Dzhelepov Laboratory
of Nuclear Problems



Flerov Laboratory
of Nuclear Reactions



Frank Laboratory
of Neutron Physics



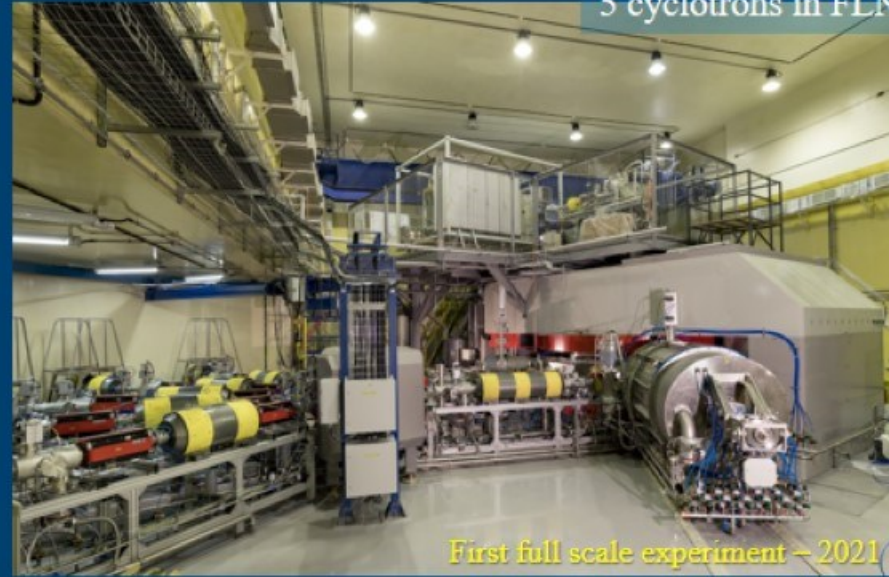
Laboratory
of Radiation Biology



Meshcheryakov Laboratory
of Information Technologies



Veksler and Baldin
Laboratory
of High Energy Physics



5 cyclotrons in FLNR

First full scale experiment – 2021

Cyclotron DC-280 / Superheavy Elements Factory



Together with Tier-1 for CMS
and cloud computing

Launched in 2018

Supercomputer "Govorun"



Reached 0.4 km³ in 2021

Baikal Neutrino Telescope in Irkutsk



15 instruments,
user-programme

Full power in 2012

IBR-2 Pulsed Research Reactor

JINR: our common home on the bank of Volga river and the portal to all Member States



Etchmiadzin is one of the ancient capitals of **Armenia**, the spiritual center of the Armenian people



JINR Precision Laser Inclinator installed in Garmy Geophysical Observatory (GGO)



Medeo alpine skating rink

Being a part of JINR family provides you with the opportunity to get acquainted with the **rich cultural heritage** and **unique scientific infrastructure** of its Member States



Samarkand is one of the oldest cities in the world in the middle of the VIII century BC, the capital of the Timurid Empire, the first capital of Soviet **Uzbekistan**



The **BBP-CM** nuclear reactor, the first research nuclear reactor in Central Asia, was launched in 1959 at the Institute of Nuclear Physics of Uzbekistan



Astana, the modern capital of Kazakhstan



DC-60 is a heavy ion accelerator (isochronous cyclotron), built in 2006 in Astana. The cyclotron project was developed at JINR

JINR: our common home on the bank of Volga river and the portal to all Member States



Cairo, the city of a thousand minarets, is the ancient and modern capital of Egypt



ETR-1 - first research reactor in the Middle East, launched in Nuclear center in Inshas, Egypt, in 1961



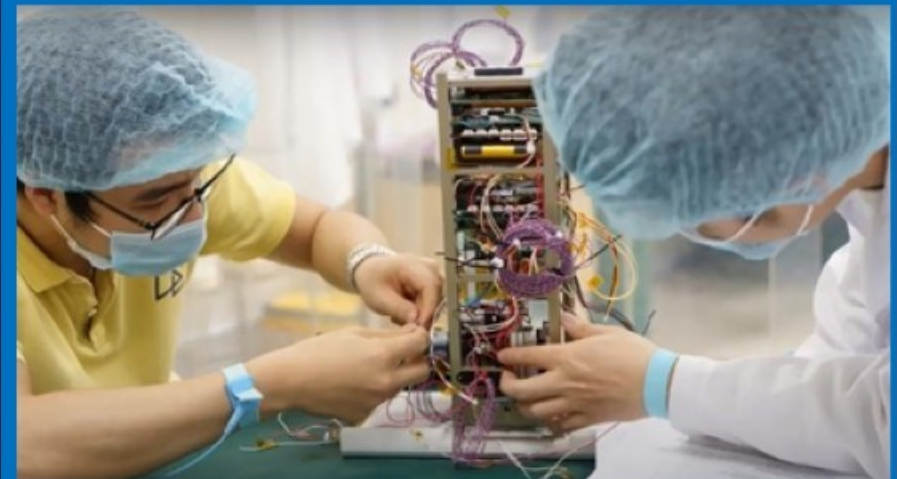
Halong Bay is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and popular travel destination



Peleş Castle is a Neo-Renaissance castle in the Carpathian Mountains, the world's first castle fully powered by locally produced electricity.



Extreme Light infrastructure – Nuclear Physics implemented by the National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering Horia Hulubei

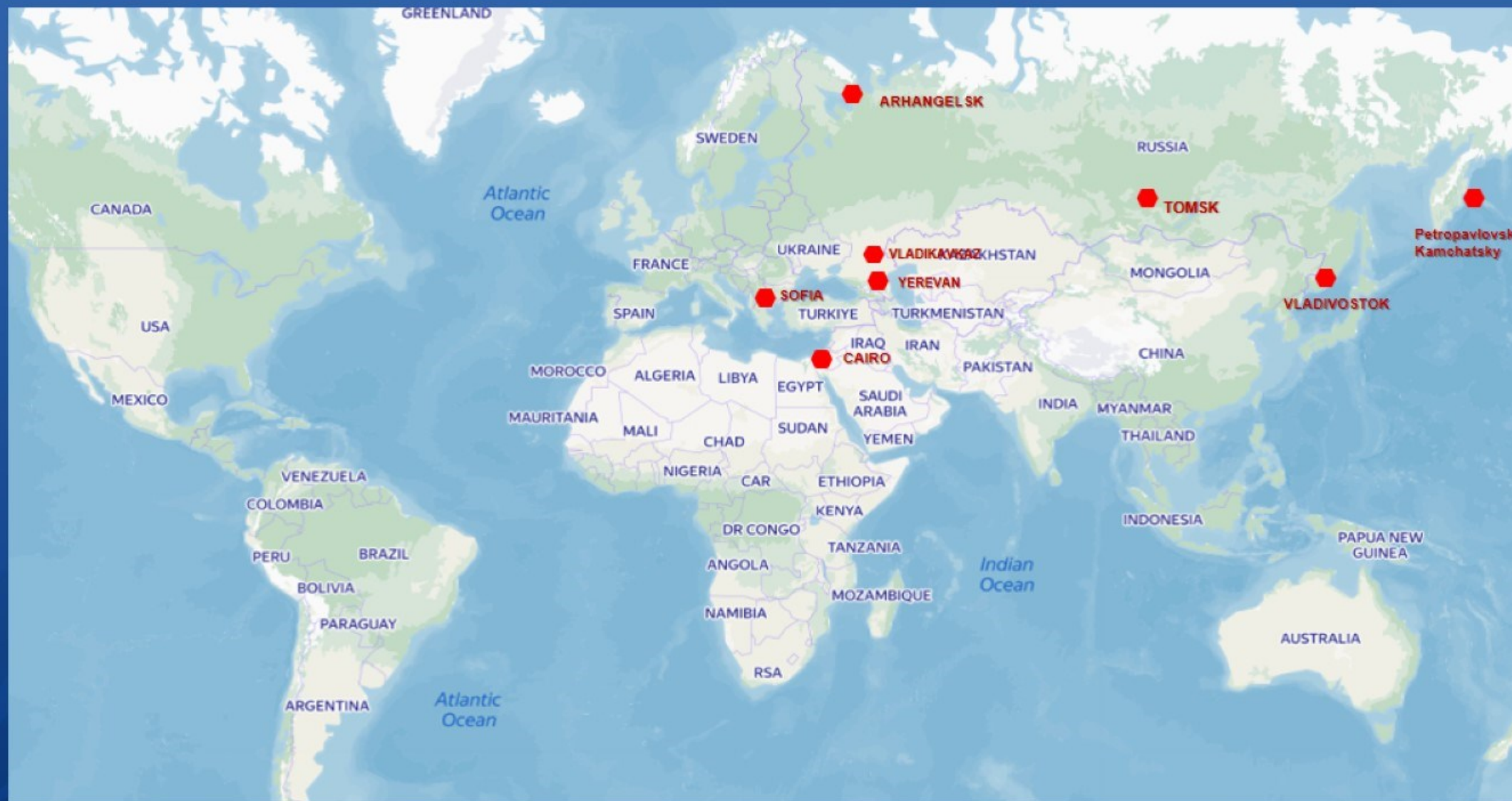


Nano Dragon, the first satellite made in Việt Nam

Russian Federation – JINR host country



JINR information centers network for the current moment





JINR flagship project – collider complex NICA



MPD: 2023

**NUCLOTRON
operating**

**Booster
operating since 2020**

**BM@N: data taking
since 2018**

SPD: 2025+

Collider: 2022

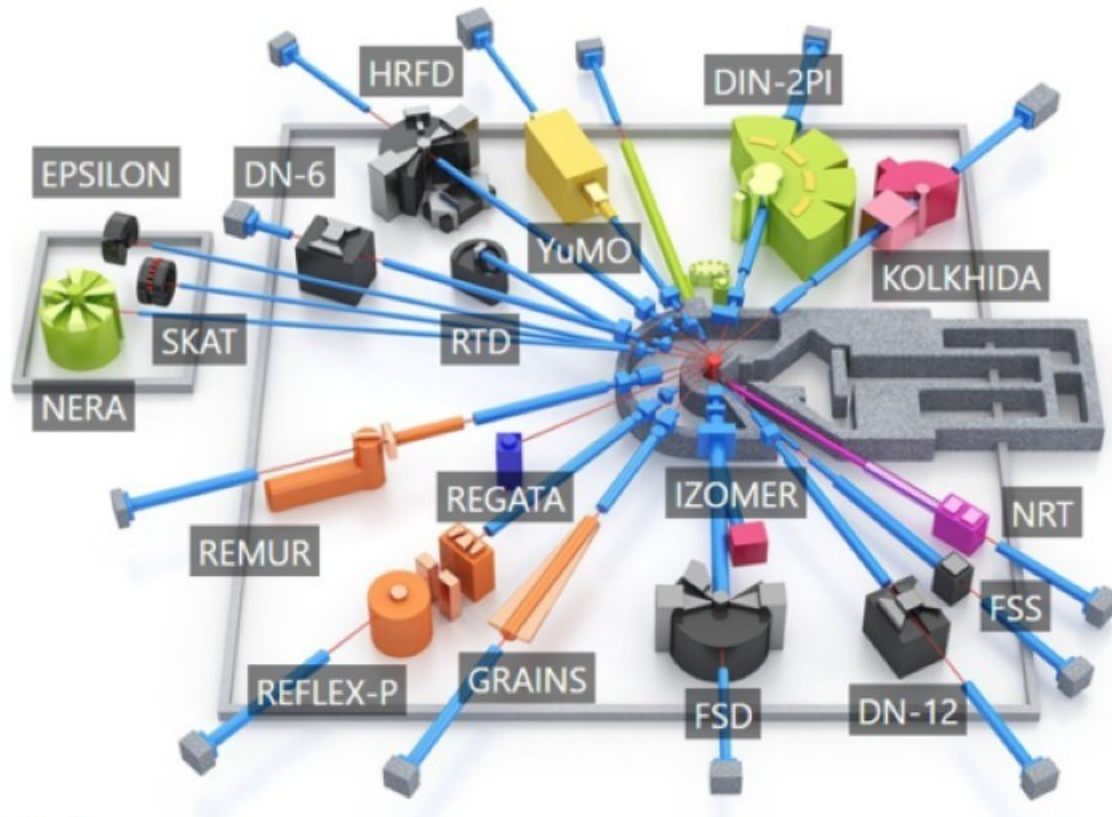
**Location: JINR/Dubna
Photo: August 2022**

NICA basic configuration cost is about 500 M\$.

**Top-5
Contract allocations / industrial return
in 34 countries / incl. 7 Member States**

- Russia (host country)
- 1 Italy
- 2 Poland
- 3 Germany
- 4 Czech Republic
- 5 France

IBR-2M Spectrometers Complex



mean power 2 MW
 pulse frequency 5 Hz
 pulse width for fast neutrons 200 μ s
 thermal neutrons flux density on the moderator surface: 10^{13} n/cm²/s
 maximum in pulse: 10^{16} n/cm²/s
 reactor operation for physics experiments: ~2500 hrs/year

| | |
|--|---|
| Diffraction (8) | HRFD, DN-6, RTD, DN-12, FSD, SKAT, EPSILON, FSS |
| Reflectometry (3) | REMUR, REFLEX, GRAINS |
| Small Angle Scattering (1) | YuMO |
| Inelastic Neutron Scattering (2) | NERA, DIN-2PI |
| Radiography and Tomography (1) | NRT |
| Neutron Activation Analysis (1) | REGATA |
| New instruments in development stage (2) | SANS-RT INS Spectrometer |

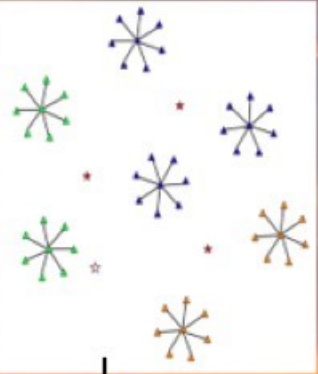
The user policy of the IBR-2 is world friendly.
 ~200 proposals from ~20 countries are selected annually.

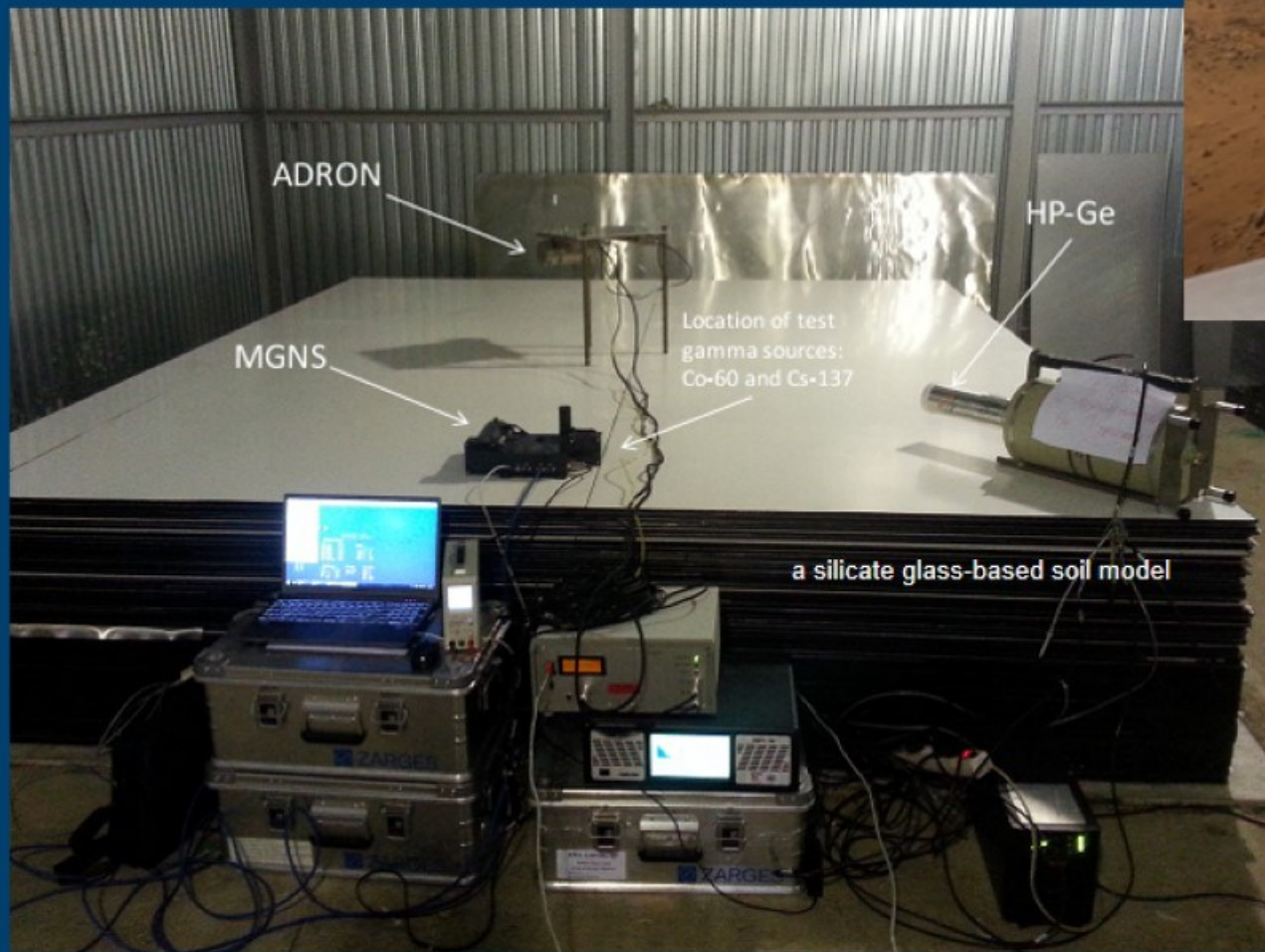
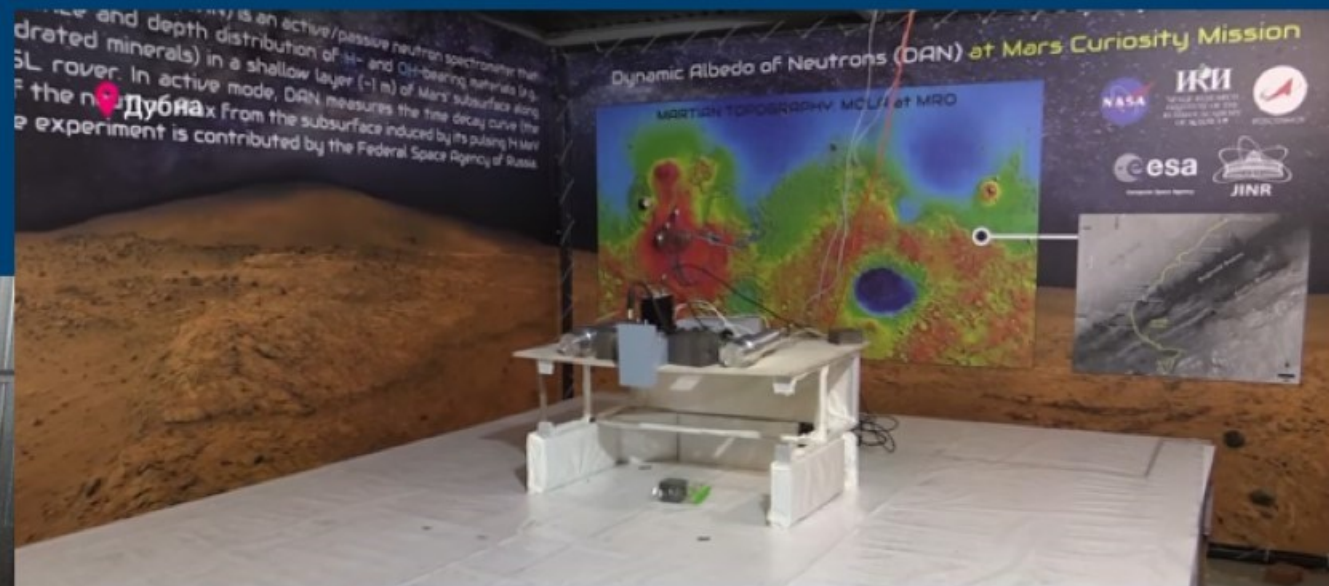
Deep underwater neutrino telescope Baikal-GVD

Studying high-energy cosmic neutrinos



~ 700 m





Cool facts about JINR

Legendary JINR **Synchrophasotron**, a proton 10 gigaelectronvolts accelerator, was launched at 11 April 1957 and remained the largest in the world for three and a half years. Its magnet weighed 36,000 tons and was listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the heaviest in the world



JINR became the first center in the field of proton radiation therapy in the USSR in 1967, using a **proton synchrocyclotron**

За последние 60 лет 10 новых элементов были открыты в ОИЯИ

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| No 102 Nobelium | Lr 103 Lawrencium | Rf 104 Rutherfordium | Db 105 Dubnium | Hs 106 Hassium |
| Fl 114 Flerovium | (Mc) 115 Moscovium | Lv 116 Livermorium | (Ts) 117 Tennessine | (Og) 118 Oganesson |

Long-lived superheavy elements with serial numbers were кустедн synthesized at JINR: **114 (Flerovium)**, **115 (Moscovium)**, **116 (Livermorium)**, **117 (Tennessine)** and **118 (Oganesson)**

Mr. Element 118: The only living person on the periodic table Prof. Yuri Oganessian works in JINR

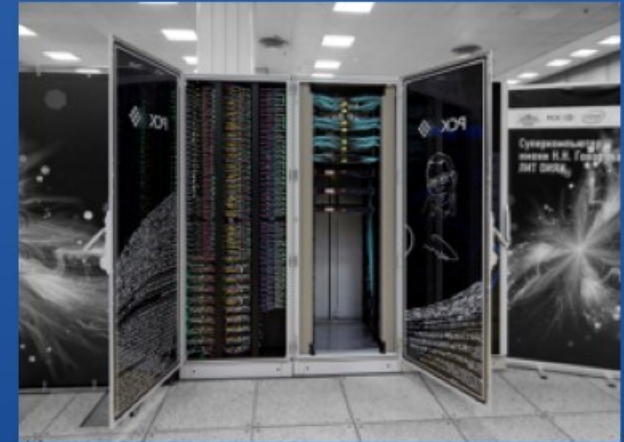


Cool facts about JINR

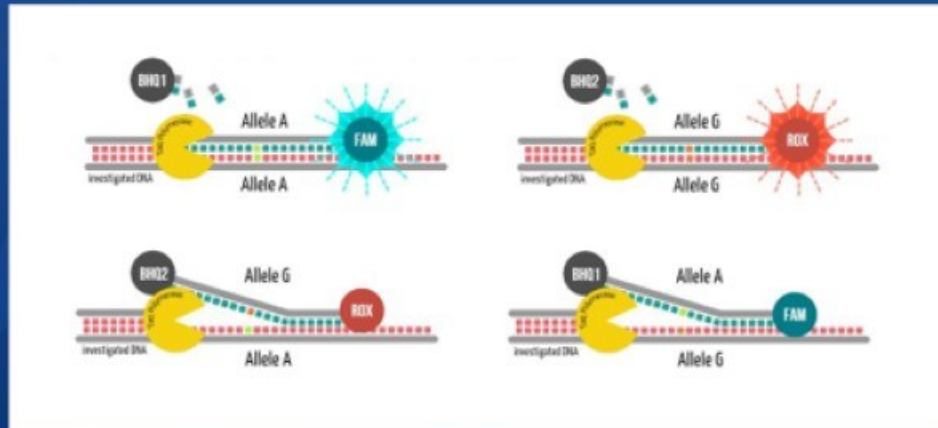


The giant 70-ton superconducting solenoid was installed for MPD detector at the **NICA accelerator complex** becoming the “heart” of the mega science collider project

The **Govorun supercomputer** is the first hyper-converged and 100% liquid cooled supercomputer in the world. Theoretical peak performance of the machine is one petaflops



For the first time in the world, an express method for determining the **longevity gene FOXO3** was developed in the JINR laboratory



JINR as a stepping stone for the career boost

"A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step"

Career boost and launch pad in JINR: the stories of success



Wang Ganchang:

- Chinese nuclear physicist, one of the **founding fathers of Chinese nuclear physics, pioneers and scientists of the Chinese nuclear weapons program**;
- Prof. Wang was among the scientists, sent to JINR by the Chinese government 1956 in order to develop high energy physics in China;
- During his years at the Institute, Wang Ganchang became one of the co-authors of the “**antisigma-minus hyperon**” discovery at JINR in 1959, heading the group of discoverers of the particle;
- He was the **JINR Vice-Director** from 1958 to 1960 and one of the JINR founders;
- He took an active part in the project of developing the atomic bomb in China: in October 1964, the first atomic bomb test was successfully conducted, making China a nuclear-weapon state.
- During his life Wang Ganchang combined many high posts at Chinese academic and political organizations.

Nguyen Van Hieu:

- Vietnamese physicist, specialist in the field of quantum field theory and theoretical physics of elementary particles, **foreign member of the Russian Academy of Sciences**, winner of the Lenin Prize in Science and Technology in 1986;
- Nguyen Van Hieu began to work at the Laboratory of Theoretical Physics of JINR in 1960, in 1966-1969 he was the **head of a group in the Laboratory of Theoretical Physics**, in 1968, he became a **professor at Lomonosov Moscow State University**;
- After returning to Vietnam Nguyen Van Hieu held a number of administrative and research positions such as director of the Institute of Physics, deputy Chairman of the National Center for Scientific Research, president of the National Center for Scientific Research, Director of the Hanoi Institute of Technology, as well as Director of the Academy of Sciences and Technologies of Vietnam.

Employees from Member States in senior positions at JINR



Latchesar Kostov
(Bulgaria)
Vice-Director of JINR



Otilia Culicov
(Romania)
FLNP Deputy Director



Norbert Kučerka
(Slovakia)
FLNP Deputy Director



Dorota Chudoba
(Poland)
FLNP Scientific Secretary



Adam Kisiel
(Poland)
VBLHEP Director
(c 01.03.2022 no 15.03.2022)



Grzegorz Kaminski
(Poland)
FLNR Deputy Director



Alojz Kovalik
(Czech Republic)
DLNP Deputy Director



Eugen Anitas
(Romania)
BLTP Depute Director



Ján Buša
(Slovakia)
MLIT Deputy Director



Ochbadrah Chuluunbaatar
(Mongolia)
MLIT Deputy Director



Samvel Haroutyunyan
(Armenia)
MLIT Deputy Director



Bekhzod Yuldashev
(Uzbekistan)
Advisor to the
JINR UC Director

The South Africa's best success story in JINR



Alaric Rossouw, born in Dubna in April 2021

Biography of Arnoux Rossouw

March 2010

BEng., Stellenbosch University Mechatronics

March 2013

MScEng., Stellenbosch University Electronic Engineering.

2013 – 2014

Postgraduate Laboratory Manager

Electrical & Electronic Engineering Department,

Stellenbosch University.

2014 – 2017

Process Engineer Comberry Ltd.

2016

Merried Caren

2017 – 2022

Senior Engineer

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research.

April 2022

PhD., Stellenbosch University

Electrical Engineering.

2022 –

Scientific Researcher

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research.

Head of the National Group of South Africa in JINR



Why working in an international scientific organization is interesting and promising?



Working in an international research organization gives you:

access to the world's best research infrastructure

access to the advanced scientific infrastructure of the Member States

the chance to work in an international team of like-minded people

the possibility to visit different countries of the world where scientific events are held

the opportunity to participate in scientific projects, the results of which belong **to your country** as well as to other Member States

the status of JINR employees is equivalent to that of the administrative and technical staff of a **diplomatic mission**

Comfortable environment for life and creativity

**“Being determines consciousness”
(the place where you live, forms a worldview)**

Accommodation for JINR young specialists



First guests of the hotel after the renovation - the Ambassadors of the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia. 24-26 September 2021



Facilities provided:

- 24-hours electricity supply;
- central heating system;
- 24-hours hot water supply;
- high speed Internet;
- close proximity to the Institute;
- location in the city center near the picturesque Volga embankment



JINR social infrastructure



Social and cultural activities in JINR



Project “Scriabin. The Universe” in JINR Synchrotron Hall



Popular science lectures



Fair of JINR Craftsmen



Concerts of JINR employees and their children



Science & Diplomacy

“It is the diplomacy of scientists that is a promising format of international contacts with the potential to influence international relations”

Science diplomacy in international research organization

- Science diplomacy is defined as a set of practices based on the intersection of science, technology and foreign policy;
- Science diplomacy is a multi-actor effort in which diplomats, scientists and science managers as well as other non- state actors can have a role and can contribute to its deployment. This applies at the local, regional, national and international level;
- Being a platform for Science diplomacy International research organization provides the tools, services and formats for interaction between scientists and governmental representatives of the Member States;
- Using science as a universal tool International research organization provides the common language to build bridges between cultures and countries



JINR as a platform for science diplomacy

the main directions of scientific diplomacy:

"Science for Diplomacy" implies the use of scientific cooperation to build and improve relations between countries on a neutral basis



26 November 2019, a regular session of the **Committee of Plenipotentiaries** of the Governments of the JINR Member States in Vietnam. Plenipotentiaries of **Armenia** and **Azerbaijan** participate jointly in the work of the committee and other scientific events of the Institute despite the political tensions between the countries

"Science in Diplomacy" involves the use of scientific knowledge in making foreign policy decisions



30 August 2022, a JINR delegation took part in the 26th meeting of the **Sub-commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Russian-Chinese Commission for the Preparation of Regular Meetings with Heads of Governments**

"Diplomacy for Science" involves the use of classical tools of diplomacy to support the scientific community by concluding cooperation agreements with foreign countries at the governmental or institutional level



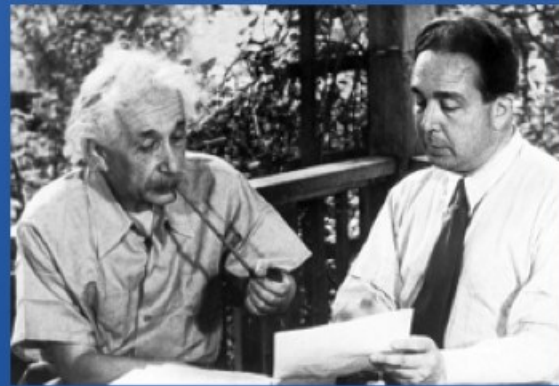
The agreement on the establishment of the Joint Institute was signed on **March 26, 1956** by the representatives of the governments of 11 founding countries

Signing of the agreement on the associate membership of the Republic of South Africa in JINR with the **Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa N. Dlamini-Zuma**, October 5, 2005



Where your path to big science starts...

The stereotype: only career diplomats and outstanding scientists can participate in scientific diplomacy



The reality: Every researcher representing his/her country at JINR becomes an Ambassador of its scientific achievements and values of international cooperation



Not Brain Drain but Brain Gain

- ✓ by becoming a member of a large JINR family, you make your intellectual contribution not only to the success of an international scientific organization, but also to the development of your country
- ✓ you get invaluable work experience abroad, which helps you launch your career and becomes a stepping stone on the way to real science
- ✓ you become JINR Ambassador in Motherland and other countries by broadcasting its main mission that **science brings nations together**
- ✓ **vacancy in JINR is waiting just for you**



SA-JINR cooperation



QC Milestones South Africa – JINR

- 1993 First contact with Johannesburg University
- 1994 First cooperation agreement signed
- 2000 Coordination of 4 joint projects
- 2005 MoU between DST SA and JINR signed**
- 2007 First SA-JINR Student Practice (23 students)
- 2012 First Student Session at SA-JINR symposium
- 2013 Big international conference jointly organized (IASEN-2013)
- 2015 Week of South Africa in JINR
- 2016 "10 Years review Forum"
- 2018 First official discussion of the Road Map
- 2019 Concept of "strategic projects"
- 2020 First joined workshop on Theory



1st International African Symposium on Exotic Nuclei 2013

Review Forum "RSA-JINR: 10 Years Together" 28 November – 3 December 2016, Pretoria-CapeTown, South Africa



| WoS Publications Year | JINR, SA with others | JINR, SA without CERN |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2007 | 2 | 2 |
| 2008 | 3 | 1 |
| 2009 | 3 | 3 |
| 2010 | 24 | 10 |
| 2011 | 76 | 14 |
| 2012 | 157 | 17 |
| 2013 | 116 | 17 |
| 2014 | 116 | 14 |
| 2015 | 135 | 13 |
| 2016 | 182 | 28 |
| 2017 | 151 | 26 |
| 2018 | 166 | 19 |
| 2019 | 219 | 30 |



Member of SC since 2018
Faïçal Azaiez
Director
iThemba LABS, SA



9-10 October 2019 Dubna. 18th meeting of JCC
Key words: Strategic projects, Theory Workshop, Road Map



International Research Infrastructure Gateway

IRI-Gateway provides a platform for South African based researchers to access large scale research infrastructure through our collaboration agreements with international research institutions such as CERN and the JINR. iThemba LABS is mandated by the DSI and NRF to coordinate the SA-CERN and SA-JINR consortia.

DSI

- I.Patel, Deputy Director-General, Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships
- C. Mokonoto, Director, Research Infrastructure
- N. Ditlopo, Deputy-Director



NRF

- C. Nxomani, Deputy CEO
- R. Maharaj, Executive Director
- S. Manoto, Director



Ithemba LABS

R. Nchodu, Deputy-Director



JINR

- G.V. Trubnikov, Director
- D.V. Kamanin, Director, International cooperation department
- A. Rossouw, Head of the National Group of the Republic of South Africa



Coordination Committee for the SA-JINR collaboration

- T. Hlatshwayo** (UP), Material Research and Nanoscience (Chair);
- S. Wyngaardt** (SU), Theory and Computing;
- I. Usman** (Wits), Nuclear;
- A. Barnard** (SU), Applied Physics;
- L. Donaldson** (iThemba LABS), SAINTS Coordinator;
- G. Arendse** (iThemba LABS);
- R. Nmutudi** (iThemba LABS);
- A. Rossouw** (JINR).

JINR Expertise for Member States and Partner Countries

- * 19 training programs for science administration implemented from April 2017 to November 2021
- * 238 participants from 30 countries and one IGO (and also 2x in 2022)

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----|
| Universities | Rectors and Vice-Rectors | 14 |
| | Deans and directors of research units | 43 |
| | Local contact points | 57 |
| Research organizations | Directors and vice-directors | 21 |
| | Heads of departments | 52 |
| | Local contact points/experts | 33 |
| Governments and IGO | Ministers, DG, CEO/ deputies | 3 |
| | Governmental & IGO officers | 11 |
| | Members of JINR governing bodies | 4 |



○ hosting country
 ○ JEMS TOP5
 ○ sum over region
 ○ emerging directions

5 days in JINR for decision makers:



South Africa in JEMS programs

Total number of participants – 29

Represented organizations:

- University of Pretoria
- University of Johannesburg
- National Research Foundation
- NECSA
- iThemba LABS
- University of the Western Cape
- Stellenbosch University
- University of Zululand
- University of South Africa
- University of the Witwatersrand



September 2018



February 2019



June 2019



February 2020

Secure your ticket to JINR



How to get informed:

www.jinr.ru

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www.jinr.ru/jems

general information

for researchers

for students and for teachers

for decision makers



<http://www.jinr.ru/docs-en/>



Welcome to JINR!