

3. To develop new forms and methods promoting the increasing international role of ICSTI.

In accordance with these tasks ICSTI have started to create new databases.:

- for research reports and doctoral theses in English
- Data Bank: Soviet modern industrial technologies which is designed to be compatible with the UNIDO Technology Supply Data Base.

ICSTI started to prepare and publish some new analytical studies such as:

- Trends in development of mineral and raw materials in the USSR
- Joint ventures in Soviet economy: outlook for the future
- Supply and demand in the marketing of consumer goods
- R & D management and control in East Europe and so on.

A new form of promotion for increasing the international role of ICSTI is in organising international conferences such as the First Online Conference East-West for business and STI last year. A second one will be in Moscow next year on 8th-13th October.

At the end I would like to mention that there is a list of possible directions for co-operation between ICSTI and Western partners. The main topics of this list are:

- Jointly preparing and publishing analytical publications and reviews
- Jointly creating new databases
- Joint evaluation of information technologies
- Jointly distributing information products produced by both east and western countries
- Joint holding of international conferences, work shops and exhibitions. □

Possibilities of Scientific Co-operation with the Institute of Europe (IE)

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My name is Mashlykin. I am the Head of Informatics of the Institute of Europe, one of the Institutes of the Soviet Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The Institute of Europe was founded 2 years ago in Moscow. It is one of the so called regional Institutes of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The other regional academic Institutes were founded earlier. They are: the Inst. of USA and Canada, the Inst. of Latin America, the Inst. of Eastern Researches and some others. Up to 1988 some European problems were investigated in various centres of the USSR, but the work was somewhat dissipated.

Recently new critical problems in Europe have arisen and now they are of extreme importance for the Soviet Union. One of them is the problem of disarmament and arms control; the other is the German problem, connected with the previous

problem. To my mind the new European situation is tightly associated with the well-known new policy of the USSR, that is with the name of our leader - M. Gorbachev and his New policy - not only internal, but also international - the policy in Europe being of major importance.

Both policies, internal and international are two sides of one medal. They are to a certain degree superimposed on each other. Taking into account the New European climate some special additional efforts are now necessary including the creation of the new research Institute, the Institute of Europe as a centre, co-ordinating the investigation of European problems in the USSR.

I'm for the first time at the UKSG conference and that is why it is important to become acclimatised to its atmosphere. I would like to be an active participant here, but probably it will be more convenient to play such a role later. Certainly

it will take some time. Now I think the most appropriate action would be to talk about some scientific link between the Institute of Europe and UKSG bodies. I mean, for instance, an exchange of information materials (scientific works by authors of our Institute as well as other Soviet editions - scientific transactions, magazines etc.); organisation of joint seminars; in future access to computerized databases; and in creating scientific ties with centres in Western countries. If it would be possible I shall pass on corresponding "proposals" on behalf of UKSG.

But for now I can tell you something about our new Institute: about its activities and scientific problems. These problems (spheres of research work) are:

1. Complex analysis of all European processes and creation of multivariant forecasting pictures of the developing political situation in Europe.
2. Developing of a certain scientific base-foundation for the European strategic policy on behalf of the Soviet Side.
3. Detailed analysis of the "All European House" concept and introducing concrete aspects of this conception, that is mechanisms, tools for the creation of the European House, taking into account the efforts of the Soviet Union.
4. An analysis of the integration processes in the Western and Eastern European countries and their impact on the political situation in Europe.
5. An analysis of NATO processes - the evolution processes of this organisation, not least in its connection with the German phenomenon.
6. Trends of military, disarmament and political integration processes in Western Europe.

These are only some on the main directions in the scientific studies of our Institute.

I can reveal also the forms of scientific products of our Institute. They are traditional: analytical reports with practical summaries and recommendations, articles in scientific magazines, dissertations, and in future - monographs, joint publications with scientific institutes in the USSR and abroad. In the USSR these Institutes are: the Inst. for World Economy and International Relations, the Inst. of Economics of East European countries, the Inst. of International Relations and

the State University in Moscow, where there is a special laboratory of Western integration.

And at the end of my short report - some words about forthcoming projects of the Inst. of Europe.

Certainly not all of them, but a selection will suffice:

1. The Inst. of Europe intends to found a special scientific magazine on general international problems - mainly in Europe: political, military, disarmament, economic, cultural, human, ecological, informatics, social, as well as problems concerning European countries and Soviet policy in Europe.
2. Maybe some specialized additional scientific bodies will be organised with the help of the Institute. This will aid the more profound investigations of European problems.
3. Then, mutual, joint research activities of Soviet scholars with scientific centres in all European countries, the USA and Canada. The conception of the "All European House" has to be developed mainly as a result of bilateral and multilateral investigations.

In conclusion, I hope that it will be possible to create an initial "information bridge" between the Institute of Europe and some UKSG bodies at this conference or in the near future. I mean the beginnings of an agreement on joint investigations, exchange of materials, access to databases and so on. □