

## Information

### Opening of the International Year of Chemistry

According to the initiative of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) supported by the UNESCO, the 63th session of the United Nations General Assembly declared 2011 as the International Year of Chemistry (IYC). The United Nations resolution states that the progress of fundamental chemistry largely determines the modern level of understanding of the structure of material world and that chemical engineering and chemical processes play a key role in the solution of global problems such as climate change, provision of Earth's population with clean water, food, and energy, environmental conservation, and the fight against diseases.

A goal of the International Year of Chemistry is to promote understanding of the role of chemistry by different layers of society, to enhance the interest of young people in chemical sciences and chemical knowledge.

The official opening of the IYC took place on January 27–28, 2011, in Paris at the UNESCO Headquarters. The opening ceremony was attended by more than 1000 participants from many countries and from some international organizations.

The Russian delegation headed by Vice-President of the RAS, Chairman of the IYC Organizing Committee in Russia Academician S. M. Aldoshin included Chairman of the National Committee of Russian Chemists Academician O. M. Nefedov, Deputy Academician Secretary of the Division of Chemistry and Materials Science (DCMS), Head of the Chemical Section of the DCMS Academician B. F. Myasoedov, Deputy Academician Secretary of the DCMS, Dean of the Department of Chemistry of the M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University Academician

V. V. Lunin, Deputy Academician Secretary of the DCMS Academician Yu. A. Zolotov, a member of the Executive Committee and the Bureau of the IUPAC, Director of the Institute of Chemistry and Problems of Sustainable Development at the D. I. Mendeleev Russian University for Chemical Technology, Corresponding Member of the RAS N. P. Tarasova, doctors of chemical sciences S. N. Kalmykov, N. E. Nifant'ev, P. S. Fedotov, doctor of economics T. G. Myasoedova, Chairman of the Council of Young Scientists of the A. N. Nesmeyanov Institute of Organoelement Compounds of the RAS D. S. Perekalin, three times winner of the All-Russian Olympiads in organic chemistry A. Yu. Sukhorukov. The delegation included also winners of all-Russian and international contests in chemistry, second-year student of the Higher Chemical College (HCC) of the RAS K. Fedina, who had been awarded the Gold Medal "The Future of Russian Chemistry" of 2010–2011, first-grade diplomas for the best scientific works presented at the XX and XXI Mendeleev competitions of chemical students, the medal of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the prize for Russian students for the best scientific works, and the fourth-year HCC student Z. Kas'kova, the winner of the first-grade diploma of the Mendeleev competitions of scientific works of chemical students of 2010 and a diploma of the XVI "Lomonosov" international conference of students, post-graduates, and young scientists of 2009, and post-graduate of the Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology Yu. Marfin. The Russian chemical industry was represented by Director General of the Mineral and Chemical Company EuroChem D. S. Strezhnev, Director General of the Phosagro AG company M. V. Volkov, and

Deputy Chairman of the Committee for the Agriculture and Food Policy of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the RF, Vice-President of the Russian Council of Chemists A. G. Gur'ev.

The audience was greeted by Director General of the UNESCO Irina Bokova, President of the IUPAC Nicole Moreau, Minister of Higher Education and Research of France Valerie Péresse, Ethiopian Ambassador to France Teshome Toga, a member of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the RF A. G. Gur'ev, President of the International Council for Science (ICSU) Catherine Bréchnignac, representative of the Director General of the UNO Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Mehdi Drissi.

The scientific session of the IYC opening ceremony was started with the brilliant introductory lecture delivered by the Nobel Prize Winner, founder of the supramolecular chemistry professor J.-M. Lehn "From matter to life: chemistry!".

The subsequent scientific reports were presented according to several sections. The section "Chemistry and the Progress of Civilization" was addressed by renowned professor Zhigang Shuai from the Tsinghua University (Beijing), who spoke about the history of the development of chemistry considering China as an example and by President of the Chemical Heritage Foundation Dr. T. T. Tritton.

The subject "Woman in Chemistry" was considered by M. Curie's grand daughter professor Hélén Langevin-Joliot, who is the director of research, CNRC, France, and professor Ada Yonath from Israel, Nobel Laureate in Chemistry of 2009 and the l'Oreal—UNESCO award for women in science.

The greatest number of reports (13) were presented within the general subject matter "Global Trends and Perspectives: Chemistry and Sustainable Development", including sections such as the environment and climate, food products and water, health, energy, materials, economic and social aspects. The reports concerning these issues were presented by the Nobel Laureate in Chemistry professor Yuan Lee, President-Elect of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU, Taiwan); Dr. Hans-Ulrich Engel, Board of Executive Directors, BASF; Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri, Laureate of Peace Nobel Prize, Director of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (India); Jerome A. Peribere, President and Chief Executive Officer of Dow Advanced Materials; professor Anna Lartey, President-Elect of the International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS), Associate Professor, Department of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Ghana, Legon; professor Marcel Tanner, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel and University of Basel; Dr. Dave Allen, Senior Vice President, Drug Discovery (GlaxoSmithKline R&D); professor Bernard Bigot, General Administrator of the French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Com-

mission (CEA); Thierry Le Hénaff, Chairman and CEO, Arkema.

Vice-President of the RAS Academician S. M. Aldoshin spoke, invoking an extensive array of factual data, about new promising materials developed in Russia by the Academy of Sciences, All-Russian Institute of Aircraft Materials, and other organizations engaged in new technology, in particular, in space research. The information about the plenary reports is available on the Internet at [www.chemistry2011.org](http://www.chemistry2011.org).

The scientific session ended with round-table discussion entitled "The Impact of Chemistry: on the Employment, Economy, and Society."

Together with the two-day scientific session, an exhibition was held in the lobbies of the UNESCO headquarters dealing with Nobel Laureates in Chemistry, the latest achievements of chemical science, and the products of some chemical industrial companies.

The UNESCO sessions were naturally followed by a special meeting held on January 29, 2011, in the main assembly hall of the Sorbonne University, which was devoted to the centenary of the day Marie Curie won the second Nobel Prize. It is known that Marie Curie won the first Nobel Prize in physics together with Henri Becquerel and her husband Pierre Curie for the discovery of radioactivity. Later, in 1911, she alone won the Nobel Prize, this time in chemistry, for the discovery of polonium and radium. Therefore, by joint decision of France and Poland governments, 2011 was declared the year of Marie Curie for these two countries apart from being the year of chemistry. This implies about two hundred arrangements devoted to specific and the most recently developed field of chemistry, radiochemistry, which largely determines the face of our times.

This remarkable event, the 100th anniversary of awarding Marie Curie with the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, is related to discussion of women's role in science, first of all, in chemistry. In particular, the action "Women chemists welcome the International Year of Chemistry", which took place in January 18, 2011, in various cities of Russia and other countries, was devoted to this subject. In these meetings, the opportunities for women to carve a career in chemistry and the problems of fighting chemophobia and overcoming the chemical ignorance of population were discussed.

In the Moscow region, these meetings took place at the Department of Chemistry of the M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, D. I. Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia, and at the Scientific Center of the RAS in Chernogolovka; these meetings were attended by Academician I. P. Beletskaya, Corresponding Members of the RAS N. P. Tarasova and L. B. Boinovich, winners of the l'Oreal—UNESCO Prize for women scientists Doctor of Science (chemistry) G. V. Lukova, Ph.D (chemistry) O. N. Kazheva, and others. Video communi-

cation with participants of similar meetings that took place in Kazan, at the A. E. Arbuzov Institute of Organic and Physical Chemistry, and at the Tomsk Polytechnical University was established. The video records of these meetings were sent to the UNESCO and their fragments were shown at the opening ceremony of the IYC in Paris.

The opening ceremony of the International Year of Chemistry in Russia, according to the decision of the 63th session of the United Nations General Assembly, took place on February 15, 2011, in the Great Hall of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The ceremony was opened by Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Year of Chemistry in Russia, Vice-President of the RAS Academician S. M. Aldoshin, who delivered the greeting from RF President D. A. Medvedev to the audience. D. A. Medvedev noted "For our country, participating in the IYC is of great importance, as it is intended to draw public attention to this very important direction of research and production activities, paves the way for the arrival of a new generation of talented scientists and researchers and the development of international cooperation." In his opening speech, Academician S. M. Aldoshin noted the timeliness of the International Year of Chemistry and emphasized that it is important to realize the value and potential of chemistry and the mankind responsibility for the knowledge gained.

"Chemistry has a special status. This is not merely science. This is life. We are not only surrounded by chemical substances but are themselves chemical plants. A living organism is a large chemical reactor, 99% of the body are composed of oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorus. These elements are linked to one another giving rise to the remarkable diversity of molecules, which form all structures of the body and allow us to breathe, eat, move, think, in one word, to live.

It is clear that giving us the idea of the construction of life, chemistry also provides the possibility of changing it. Therefore, many hopes of people are today related to chemistry. The progress of medicine and health care, climate change, provision of Earth's population with clean water, food, and energy, environmental conservation — this is an incomplete list of global problems solved using chemical processes and technologies. It depends only on human good will and level of conscious how the achievements of chemical science are used, for good or for evil.

Therefore, a key goal of the International Year of Chemistry is to attract attention to education, enhancement of interest of young people in the chemical science. The mankind should be afraid of its ignorance and lack of education rather than of chemistry.

The global challenges that we face today can be addressed only if the fundamental and applied science approach each other and scientists of different fields of knowledge work in cooperation. During the period of its development, chemistry has exposed as tens of faces.

Moreover, being an interdisciplinary science, it permanently gains knowledge from interaction with biology, physics, mathematics, and other fields of science. This fundamental principle of integrity provides the basis for the successful solution of applied problems whether this is the search for alternative power sources or the design of recyclable materials for everyday life. Even now specialists in materials science and biochemistry, physical chemistry, and organic synthesis often work hand to hand, and this gives rise to outstanding results.

Therefore, yet another important goal of the International Year of Chemistry is assistance to further development of the research organization system, upgrading of methods and approaches of classical chemical science.

Today I have a privilege to open the International Year of Chemistry in Russia. It would be not an exaggeration to say that Russia made a basic contribution to the development of world chemical science. It is not by chance that the initiative of organization of the International Year of Chemistry belongs to the Russian Academy of Sciences and the National Committee of Russian Chemists, and we are grateful to the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), its President Mme Nicole Moreau, who is now present here, for the support and development of this initiative.

The year of 2011 is the year of a number of celebrated dates in the history of chemistry. This is the hundredth anniversary of the foundation in Paris of the International Association of Chemical Societies, which was the first international community of chemists; hundredth anniversary of awarding the Nobel Prize in chemistry to Marie Skłodowska Curie; this allows us to realize even now the role of women in the development of chemistry and science as a whole.

This year is also the 300th anniversary of the birthday of famous Russian scientist and encyclopedist M. V. Lomonosov, who was among the first to realize the role and value of chemistry as a science.

It is very important to evaluate objectively the development of modern chemistry and chemical industry in Russia, to elucidate the problems and to tell about lines of research where marked advances have been achieved. We would like the International Year of Chemistry to attract attention of business and state to the design projects of Russian chemical scientists and also to open up new prospects for scientific research, to give impetus to renewal and rejuvenation of the Russian scientific community, and its consolidation.

A strong and independent country cannot do without advanced chemical science and industry. Formerly, this idea was introduced into public mind by many prominent persons of the country. First of all, here one should mention Leonid Arkad'evich Kostandov, who headed the chemical estates of the country for many years, first, as the Ministry of Chemical Industry and then as Deputy

Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Only investigating the past and analyzing the present, it is possible to determine the road to the future.

We are looking forward to many interesting and important events. The Organizing Committee of the International Year of Chemistry in Russia planned a large number of scientific conferences of different levels, which would be attended by not only well-known scientists but also students and young specialists. The most prominent event of the year would be the Mendeleev Congress, which will be held in Volgograd in September and will be attended by most prominent chemical scientists from different countries. The December scientific session of the RAS will be devoted to the latest achievements of chemistry for the innovative development of the country.

I wish the International Year of Chemistry in Russia to become a worthy page in the series of celebration events organized by the UNESCO and the IUPAC in other countries, and I wish all participants fruitful work, success, and new achievements for the benefit of Russia and mankind!"

The participants of the session were also addressed by RF Minister of Education and Science A. A. Fursenko. He emphasized that chemistry as a science has always been appreciated in Russia. The minister noted that the "success of Russian school pupils in chemistry olympiads shows that Russia is still a leader in this branch of science."

Russian chemists were addressed by President of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) professor Nicole Moreau. She emphasized that opening of the Year of Chemistry in Russia particularly in the Academy of Sciences is symbolic. She said that those who live in Russia seem to be not aware what the phrase "Russian Academy of Sciences" means for foreigners. For them, it is the symbol of science of the whole country that gave, perhaps, the most famous chemist of the world Mendeleev, who made chemistry exact science. Nicole Moreau spoke about the activity of the IUPAC and listed the international events that are to be held within the framework of the International Year of Chemistry. As the key goal, the organizers consider attracting the public attention to the role of chemistry in the maintenance of the sustainable development of the mankind. According to Nicole Moreau, the scientific community should not restrict itself to plans only for the year; popularization of the discipline should also be continued later.

Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the RF S. M. Mironov considered the important aspects of the development of science and education in Russia.

"It is right that we are opening the International Year of Chemistry in Russia exactly in the Russian Academy of Sciences. Indeed, Academician Mikhail Vasil'evich Lomonosov, whose 300th year anniversary will be celebrated in November, 2011, was a pioneer of Russian chemical science. While delivering the speech "On the Benefit of

Chemistry» in the Public Assembly of the Academy of Sciences, he said prophetically: "chemistry extends widely its arms into human affairs." Today it also remains an important locomotive of the scientific progress. This is one of the most developed fundamental natural sciences. This is a science without which neither the life of the whole mankind nor the future of our country can be imagined. The development of Russian chemistry is tightly connected with the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), which has been throughout its history and still remains the leading scientific organization of Russia." Then S. M. Mironov warned about the possible adverse consequences of the strict orders to modify the RAS and administrative pressure on the Academy from the bureaucratic structures and referred to the lamentable experience of modification of the applied science in the 1990s, which turned out as the loss of the large part of design and engineering organizations and pilot plants.

In S. M. Mironov's opinion, The Russian Academy of Sciences and other state academies need a reliable legislative base as a law on state academies of sciences that would guarantee their support from the society and the state, and the scientific community should actively participate in the development of this law.

Then S. M. Mironov noted "The message of Russian Federation President D. A. Medvedev sets the important task of transition to innovative development. Science should and can become the catalyst and the basic institution of the development. During the last years, the budgetary financing of civil science was markedly increased. However, this is not enough. The participation of private business in the financing of scientific research remains very modest. In terms of the key indicator — expenditure for research and design projects in percentage of the GDP — Russia is considerably inferior to leading countries of the world. We have to change crucially the approaches to budgetary financing of research. There is simply no other way to ensure top intellectual position and innovative development. It is necessary to elaborate a new law of public purchases, which would as fully as possible take into account the specificity of the scientific research activity. <...>

The scientific sphere should be an independent productive factor. Therefore, it is important to provide a reliable legislative base of Russian science and innovations. <...>

Russian science still needs the inflow of young people. The country is in urgent need of young gifted scientists able to make discoveries and successfully implement innovative ideas.

An important problem for young scientists is provision with living apartments. We must use the whole range of possibilities for solving this problem. <...>

It is important to provide facilities for young scientists, so that the brain drain problem should remain in the past and talented people would carve the scientific career in

Russia, work here, and won prestigious world prizes. Science, culture, and education are the three whales that support Russia.

Science without a potent system of education is like a tree devoid of strong roots. The topicality of a new basic law of education is obvious. This will largely determine how successfully Russia will enter the postindustrial age. No mistakes are admissible here. The broad public discussion of the draft law showed that it needs serious revision." Then S. M. Mironov noted that further commercialization of education should not be tolerated, it is necessary to adopt standards that would be used to define the government orders to budget enterprises, and the list of federal educational standards should include chemistry, physics, mathematics, literature, and Russian as compulsory subjects.

S. M. Mironov expressed his agreement with Prime Minister V. V. Putin in the idea that the issues of fundamental importance for the future of the country such as new education standards should be widely discussed with experts and with the public.

In conclusion, S. M. Mironov noted: "Science, including chemistry, should get serious public support. Scientists should learn to tell about their discoveries in such a way as to enthrall both school pupils and, as one says, "a man in the street". In particular, there should be a special TV channel to popularize the modern science and technological development. Looking at the TV programs that are already broadcast by the "Culture" channel, one can see how it is important and useful. It is encouraging in this respect that the International Year of Chemistry is expected to arouse interest in the natural science of not only specialists but also population masses, in particular, school children."

The opening ceremony of the International Year of Chemistry was also addressed by Academician Secretary of the Division of Chemistry and Material Sciences of the RAS V. A. Tartakovsky, chancellor of M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University Academician V. A. Sadovnichii, dean of the Department of Chemistry of the M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University Academician V. V. Lunin, Chairman of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research Academician V. Ya. Panchenko, Minister of Industry and Science of Moscow Region V. I. Kozyrev, President of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova George

Duca, Director of the UNESCO Bureau in Moscow Badach Dendev.

Scientific reports were presented by Corresponding Member of the RAS N. P. Tarasova, "Marie Curie — Thread of Life"; by Academician V. V. Lunin, "Problems of Training of Cadres for Chemical Education and Science in Russia"; professor S. N. Dmitriev, "New Chemical Elements at the Border of the D. I. Mendeleev Periodic Table"; Academician S. N. Khadzhiev, "New Trends in Advanced Processing of Fossil and Renewable Hydrocarbon Raw Materials"; and professor A. G. Ishkov "The Achievements of Chemistry for the Development of Gas Industry of Russia".

The solemn ceremony ended with the performance of amateur talent groups of chemical higher schools of Russia and Ukraine.

During the first four months of the International Year of Chemistry, the following scientific congresses and conferences were held with participation of the Russian Academy of Sciences: joint session of the Academic Councils and scientific staff of the Department of Chemistry of the M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, N. D. Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry of the RAS, and A. V. Topchiev Institute of the Petrochemical Synthesis of the RAS devoted to the 150th anniversary of the birthday of N. D. Zelinsky (March 4, 2011, Moscow), the 1st Russian Oil Congress (March 9—11, 2011, Moscow), VI International Conference "Polymeric Materials with Reduced Combustibility" (March 14—18, 2011, Vologda), 8th International Chemical Summit (March 17—18, 2011, Moscow), festival for Moscow and Moscow Region teaches "The Year of Chemistry Among Friends" (March 19, 2011, Moscow), 6th Moscow International Congress "Biotechnology: Modern State and Prospects of Development" (March 21—25, 2011, Moscow), All-Russian Conference "Radiochemistry — a Science of the Present and the Future" (April 13—15, 2011, Moscow), The Progress in the Synthesis and Complexation (April 18—22, 2011, Moscow), higher school scientific and practical conference and workshop for young scientists and students "Education and Science for Sustainable Development" devoted to the 80th birthday of Academician V. A. Koptug (April 22, 2011, Moscow), and "New Trends in the Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds" (April 25—30, 2011, Zhelez-novodsk).

During 2011, the following scientific congresses and conferences in various fields of chemistry and related disciplines are planned:

May 10—14, 2011  
Ekaterinburg

**XIV Youth Conference in Organic Chemistry**  
<http://www.uoc.ustu.ru/>

May 10—14, 2011  
Suzdal'

**7th European Rheological Conference and Workshop  
for Young Scientists**  
<http://www.rheology-esr.org/AERC/2011/>

- May 26—28, 2011  
Ufa  
**First International Forum "Big Chemistry"**  
<http://www.ufachemforum.ru>
- June 6—10, 2011  
Novosibirsk  
**International Conference "Modern Problems of Organic Chemistry devoted to the 80th birthday of Academician V. A. Koptug"**  
<http://web.nioch.nsc.ru/conf2011>
- June 6—10, 2011.  
St. Petersburg  
**7th International Symposium "Molecular Mobility and Ordering in Polymer Systems"**  
<http://www.onlinereg.ru/site.php?go=158&lang=ENG>
- June 6—11, 2011  
Suzdal'  
**XXV International Chugaev Conference on Coordination Chemistry and II Youth Workshop "Physicochemical Methods in the Chemistry of Coordination Compounds"**  
<http://chugaev.isc-ras.ru/>
- June 7—8, 2011  
St.-Petersburg  
**V International Symposium "The Chemistry of Aliphatic Diazo Compounds: Achievements and Prospects" (dedicated to the 100th anniversary of professor I. A. D'yakov)**  
<http://www.chem.spbu.ru/ru/conferences/245-vsposium.html>
- June 14—16, 2011  
Zvenigorod  
**6th All-Russian Zeolite Conference with International Attendance "Zeolites and Mesoporous Materials: Achievements and Prospects"**  
<http://rnza.ru/rzc2011/>
- June 16—18, 2011  
Moscow  
**International Conference "Women Chemists: Biographic Portrait, Contribution to the Education and Science, and Recognition"**  
<http://www.chem.msu.su/rus/events/wich2011/welcome.html>
- June 20—24, 2011  
Novosibirsk  
**I International Symposium on the Chemistry of Inorganic Fluorides ISIF-2011**
- June 20—24, 2011  
St.-Petersburg  
**10th International Conference on the Catalysis in Membrane Reactors (ICCMR10)**  
<http://www.iccmr10.org/index.html>
- June 21—24, 2011  
St.-Petersburg  
**International Conference "Renewable Forest and Plant Resources: Chemistry, Technology, Pharmacology, Medicine"**  
<http://onlinereg.ru/RR2011>
- June 24—27, 2011  
St.-Petersburg  
**25th European Symposium on Applied Thermodynamics (ESAT 2011)**  
<http://www.onlinereg.ru/esat2011>
- July 4—7, 2011  
Listvyanka  
Irkutsk Region  
**VI Scientific and Practical Conference "Supercritical Fluids: Fundamental Grounds, Technology, Innovation"**  
<http://www.konferencii.ru/info/id/46093>
- September 5—10, 2011  
Ivanovo  
**VI International Symposium on the Theoretical and Applied Plasmachemistry**  
<http://elementy.ru/events/430022>
- September 5—11, 2011  
Chernogolovka  
**All-Russian Conference "Photonics of Organic and Hybrid Nanostructures"**  
<http://www.icp.ac.ru/conferences/nph2011/>
- September 5—11, 2011  
Sochi  
**4th International Conference on the Chemistry and Physics of Transactinide Elements and Symposium dedicated to the 100th anniversary of presenting of the Nobel Prize to Marie Curie**  
<http://tan11.jinr.ru>
- September 7—9, 2011  
Krasnoyarsk  
**III International Congress "Non-ferrous Metals of Siberia-2011"**  
<http://www.nfmsib.ru/orgcomm.html>
- September 13—16, 2011 r.  
Zvenigorod  
**X Workshop of Young Scientists on Petrochemistry**  
<http://conf.nsc.ru/yp2011/ru>
- September 13—16, 2011  
Biisk  
**Conference "Chemistry, Technology, and Applications of Energetic Compounds", dedicated to the memory of V. V. Bakhirev**  
<http://www.ipcet.ru>
- September 22—24, 2011  
Kemerovo  
**International Symposium "Coal Chemistry and Ecology of the Kuznetsk Basin"**  
<http://www.kemsc.ru>

- September 18—23, 2011  
Kazan´ **International Congress in Organic Chemistry Dedicated to the 150 Anniversary of A. M. Butlerov's Theory of Chemical Structure of Organic Compounds**  
<http://butlerov-iopc.com>
- September 25—30, 2011  
Volgograd **XIX Mendeleev Congress on Pure and Applied Chemistry**  
<http://www.mendeleev2011.vstu.ru/en>
- October 3—7, 2011  
Moscow **Russian Congress on Catalysis RUSCATALYSIS dedicated to the memory of Academician N. D. Zelinsky**  
[http://www.kon-ferenc.ru/konferenc02\\_10\\_11.html](http://www.kon-ferenc.ru/konferenc02_10_11.html)
- October 3—7, 2011  
Samara **XVIII International Conference on Chemical Thermodynamics (RCCT-2011)**  
<http://rcct2011.ru/en>
- October 10—14, 2011  
Ivanovo **XI International Conference "Problems of Solvation and Complexation in Solutions"**  
<http://solvation.isc-ras.ru/>
- December 2011  
Moscow **Scientific Session on the Problem "Chemistry for Innovative Development of Russia" (within the framework of the General Meeting of the RAS)**