

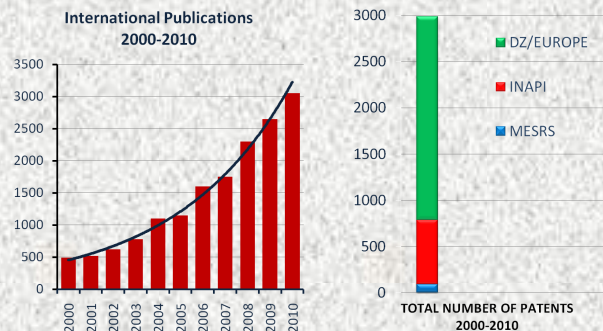
## PROGRAMMING RESEARCH ACTIVITIES:

### List of the National Research Programs (NRP) 2008-2012:

- 1-Agriculture, food, forests, natural and rural spaces;
- 2-Fishery and aquaculture;
- 3-Water resources;
- 4-Environment and promotion of sustainable development;
- 5-Prevention of the natural disasters and protection against major hazards;
- 6-Exploration and exploitation of the raw materials;
- 7-Valorization of the raw materials and industries;
- 8-Fundamental sciences;
- 9- Energy and nuclear techniques;
- 10- Renewable energies;
- 11- Hydrocarbons;
- 12- Communication and information technologies;
- 13- Industry technologies;
- 14- Biotechnology;
- 15- Space technologies and their applications;
- 16- Habitat, construction and urbanism;
- 17- Civil engineering;
- 18- Health;
- 19- Transport;
- 20- Education and training;
- 21-Youth and sports;
- 22- Arab language and linguistics;
- 23- Tamazight language and culture;
- 24- Translation;
- 25- Culture and civilization;
- 26- Communication;
- 27- Economics;
- 28- History of popular resistance, the national movement and the war of national liberation;
- 29- Prehistory, Archaeology and History;
- 30- Law and Justice;
- 31- Population and health;
- 32- Humanities and Islamic Sciences;
- 33-Town and country planning;
34. Development of arid, semi-arid and mountain regions, and the fight against desertification.

## VALORIZATION OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES:

The valorization of research outcomes is the final but the most important in phase of the technological development. The last decade (2000-2010) has known an exponential increase in terms of scientific activity production that should be supported by incentives to speed the technology Transfer process.



## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:

The law 08-05 has impulsed the international cooperation in Science and Technology either on a bilateral or multilateral levels. Many scientific agreement have been signed with many countries from which we may mention:

- Launching of bilateral research programs with USA
- Signature of a Memorandum of Agreement between Algeria and Finland
- Implementation of the research projects with South Africa
- Approval of 30 research with Tunisia
- Organization of the conference on education and scientific research with France;
- Launch of the BILAT 'EARN' Algeria and European Union
- Launch of the Cooperation Agreement between Algeria and the European Union;
- Implementation of the Algerian- WIPO Convention;

DGRSDT

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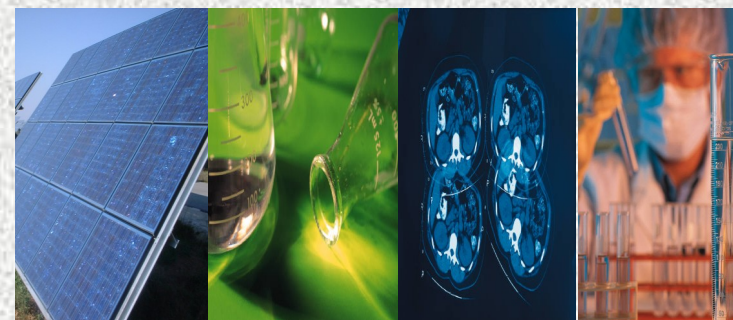
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People's Democratic Republic of Algeria  
Ministry of Higher Education and  
Scientific Research  
Directorate-General for Scientific  
Research and Technological



## The Algerian Scientific Research System (ASRS)



*Science..... the development  
driving force for the benefit of  
the citizen.*



## LEGAL ASPECTS :

- The law N° 08-05 issued on 23rd February 2008 amended and modified the law N° 98-11 issued on 22nd August 1998 and fixed a new five years programme for scientific research and technological development 2008-2012.

The main targets of the law are:

- Launch of the National Research Programs (NRP), 34 scientific domains;
- Set up of 1000 laboratories;
- Double the number of Researchers;
- Set up of a new On Line Scientific Information;
- Erection of Technopoles, Incubators, Poles of Excellence;
- Enhance the Algerian participation in international scientific cooperation;
- Setup of incentives and new facilities for technology transfer and innovation;
- Setup of a stimulating environment for Innovative SME's creation.

## THE NATIONAL FUND FOR RESEARCH (NFR):

The Algerian research activities are fundamentally financed by public funds. A National Fund for Research has been approved by the parliament. It sums to nearly, 1.2 billions €. This represents 1% of the National GDP.

Other funds are also used mainly coming from:

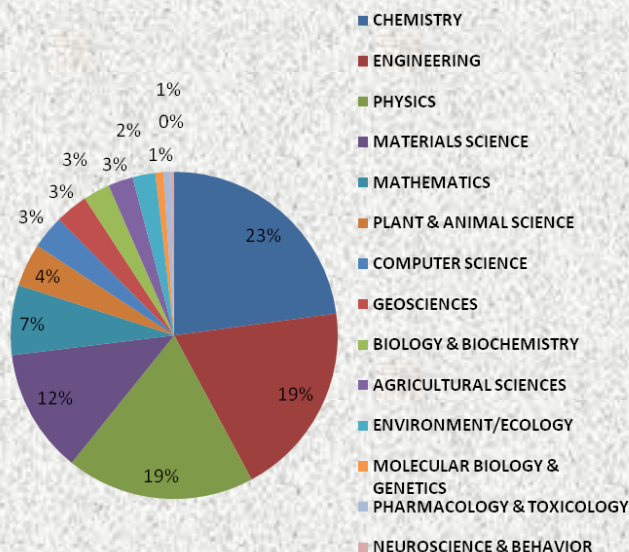
- International Cooperation
- Public and private companies
- Donations and legs

## ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS:

Scientific research activities are governed by a hierarchical decision making process that involves different legal bodies as indicated; it starts from the parliament to the scientific councils in research centers and universities



Decision making & Legal bodies



Distribution of scientific activity by domain (2011)

## DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (DG-RSDT):

DG-RSDT is the legal national body for the implementation of all the provisions of the law No. 08-05: programming, evaluation, institutional organization, development of human resources, university research, technology development and engineering, social science and humanities, scientific and technical information, scientific cooperation, promotion of research results, infrastructure and major facilities.

The Directorate-General supports and implements the decisions and recommendations of the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research of which it acts as the secretariat.

DGRSDT is organized in four main Directions :

