RNDM 2013 topics cover, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- coordination of multi-layer survivability operations,
- design of dedicated/shared backup paths,
- end-to-end resilience,
- energy efficiency in survivable networks,
- fast service recovery,
- fault and disruption tolerance evaluation,
- fault management and control in survivable networks,
- Future Internet reliability,
- green networks reliability,
- impact on detection accuracy and latency on survivability,
- management issues in reliable networks design,
- methods for measurement, evaluation, or validation of survivability,
- metrics of reliable communications,
- modeling different types of failures,
- modeling malicious behavior or attacks on networks,
- models and algorithms of survivable networks design and modeling,
- multilayer networks survivability,
- network dependability,
- network reliability vs. economy-related issues,
- network reliability standardization aspects,
- optical networks survivability,
- p-cycles and other protection structures,
- planning and optimization of reliable networks,
- QoS and QoE in reliable communications,
- restoration strategies under different types of failures,
- reliable networks performance evaluation,
- reliability of wireless-wired communications,
- reliability of wireless sensor networks,
- reliability of multi-domain communications,
- reliability of emerging communication technologies,
- reliability of vehicle-to-vehicle communications,
- role of redundancy in survivable networks,
- security-related issues in reliable networks,
- self-regenerative networks,
- service-oriented survivability,
- service resilience differentiation,
- survivability of anycast and multicast networks,
- survivability of converged services (VoIP, IP-TV, Mobile TV),
- survivability of grid and distributed computing systems,
- survivability of P2P and overlay systems,
- survivability under traffic grooming in multi-layer networks,
- theory and methods of reliability and availability,
- use of self-healing techniques in surviving attacks,
- wireless access networks survivability,
- wireless mesh networks survivability.
The Republic of Kazakhstan occupies a huge area in the centre of Eurasian continent. It is the 9th largest country in the world and the largest landlocked country in the world. Kazakhstan gives travellers opportunity to climb the peaks of Tian Shan mountains, explore the deep canyons, vast steps, or to admire the wonder of mountain lakes. In Kazakhstan, you will have possibility to explore areas rich with diverse landscapes, untouched corners of nature, and meet hospitable people.

The modern Kazakh nation, being multinational and multicultural, has roots deep in history. Therefore, visitors have the chance to experience a way of life rich in ancient meaning. When coming to Kazakhstan, you can e.g., participate in Kazakh national horse competitions, or be part of a hunting party.

Kazakhstan has established 9 national parks and 15 national reserves allowing for protection of the unspoiled nature and its inhabitants.

The city of Almaty is considered as the centre of tourism. This large city stretches from the foot of the mountains to the sea giving an unique opportunity to feel the desert heat as well as cool off in the snowy mountains. Almaty has developed tourist infrastructure including a multitude of hotels, shopping centres, banks, restaurants, and entertainment attractions. In the winter, it is the largest skiing centre in Central Asia.

During RNDM 2013, we also plan to provide sightseeing tours. In particular, apart from Almaty City bus tour, we consider providing the following trips to places briefly described below, i.e., to The Big Almaty Lake in Ile-Alatau National Park, and to the Charyn Canyon.

One of the most beautiful spots in the region is the lake of Zharykol (Big Almaty Lake), which stands at 1,630 metres above sea level. The turbulent waters of the Alginakty River flow into the lake. In summer storms formed by melting glaciers high up in the mountains also fall into the lake. An increasing number of visitors come here to admire this pristine area.

Relatively close to Almaty, there is one of the most stunning natural phenomena in Kazakhstan - the Charyn Canyon - a deep canyon through which the river Charyn runs. This fantastic landscape, where water and wind have been working hard for centuries, attracts thousands of tourists annually. Charyn Canyon is more than 100 km long, and its depth reaches 300 meters in its deepest point.

Travelling to Almaty

Almaty can be easily reached by a direct plane from major airports. The most important connections include the following:

- **Air Astana** from Bangkok, TH, Hongkong, CN, Kuala Lumpur, MY, London GIL, New Delhi, IN, Beijing, CN, St. Peters burg, RU, Istanbul, TR
- **Turkish Airlines** from Istanbul, TR
- **Lufthansa** from Frankfurt, DE
- **KLM** from Amsterdam, NL

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**About Kazakhstan and Almaty**

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