

Guide on  
**Innovation Stimulation Instruments  
of the Russian Federation**





# Guide on Innovation Stimulation Instruments of the Russian Federation

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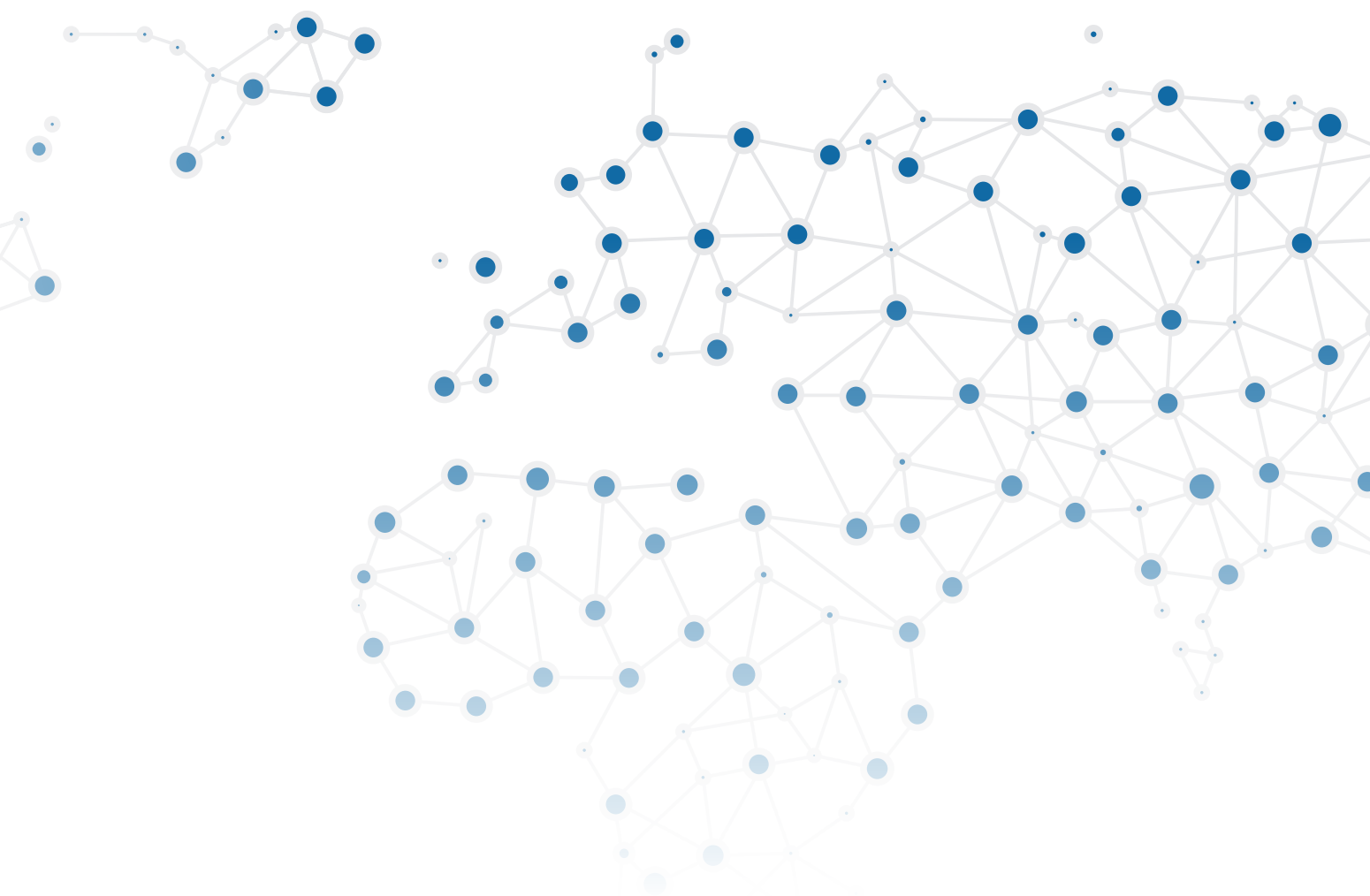
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# List of abbreviations

*AIRR* / Association of Innovative Regions of Russia

*ECB* / European Central Bank

*ERA-NET* / European Research Area Network

*EU* / European Union

*EVCA* / European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association

*FASIE* / Foundation for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises

*FTP* / Federal Targeted Programmes

*GDP* / Gross Domestic Product

*GERD* / Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D

*GLONASS* / Global Navigation Satellite System

*ICT* / Information and Communication Technologies

*ITC* / Innovative Territorial Cluster

*MES / MON* / Ministry of Education and Science

*PE* / Private Equity

*PPC* / Public Private Collaboration

*RFTR* / Industry Development Fund

*RTTN* / Russian Technology Transfer Network

*RVC* / Russian Venture Company

*RVCA* / Russian Venture Capital Association

*R&D* / Research & Development

*SEZ* / Special Economic Zone

*SME* / Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise

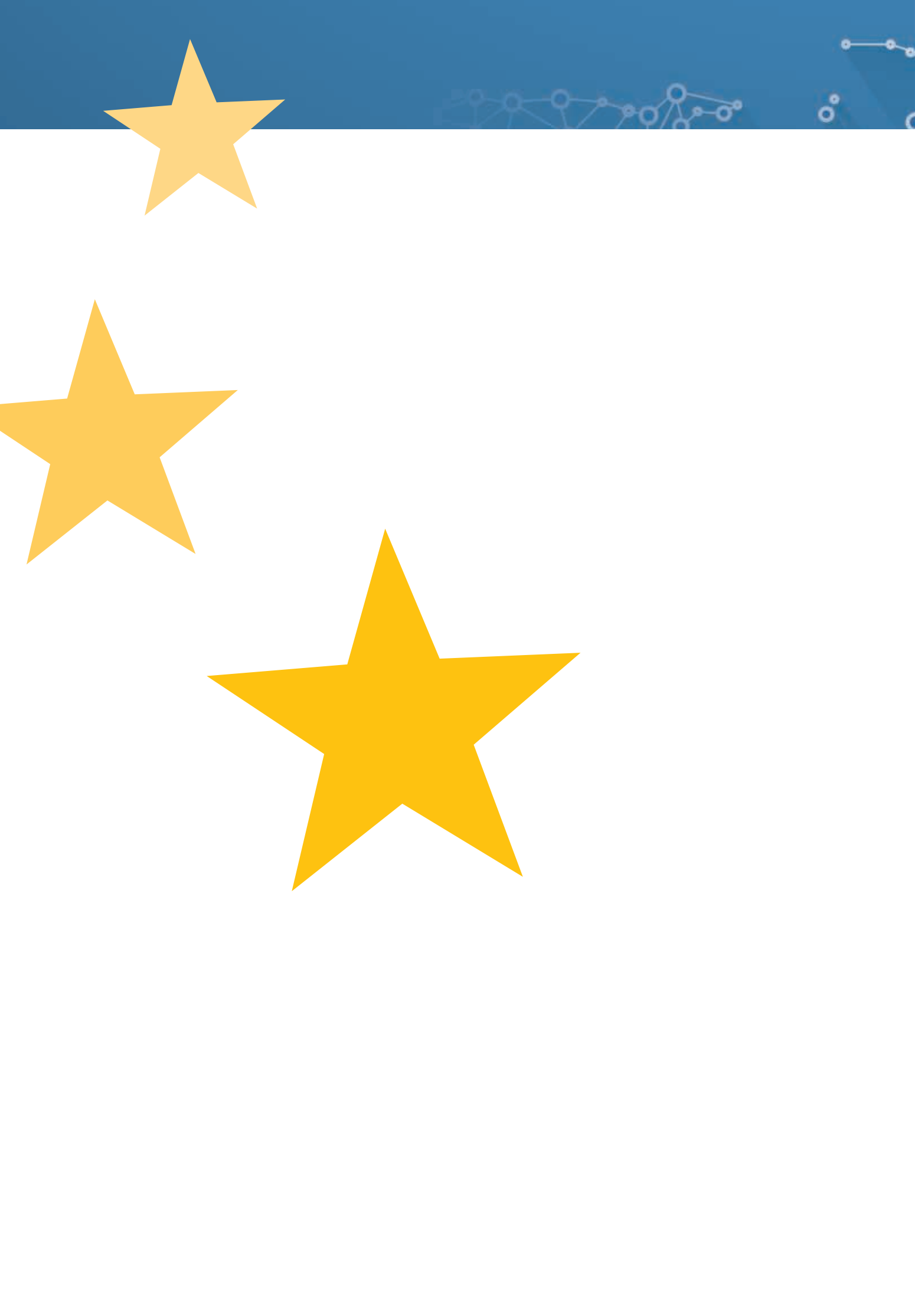
*S&T* / Science and Technology

*TP* / Technology Platform

*TTO* / Technology Transfer Office

*VC* / Venture Capital





# 1. Introduction

This innovation guide presents short descriptions of the various innovation stimulation instruments available in the Russian Federation today, as well as some important elements of the legal framework for innovation activities in Russia. For several years Russian research and innovation policy has strived to put in place a support chain for stimulating innovation activities. Key words such as *innovation lift or development institutes* have become common in the related policy debate and in the communication towards the target group of innovation policy as well as also towards the general public. A brief description of the current state of the innovation system and the legal framework conditions for innovation cooperation will lead to the description of the support instruments.

Within the Russian Federation, innovation instruments are relatively well known, however, for partners from the EU the various instruments and cooperation opportunities are not evident. The guide will provide information on the type of instruments, the support available, application procedures, cooperation opportunities for partners from the EU, and contact details. In this light, the guide aims at facilitating the utilisation and implementation of research results achieved among researchers from Russia and the EU. The guide is particularly targeted at public and private actors from the EU and aims to provide them with information on Russia's portfolio of innovation stimulation instruments. It is a complementary document to a Compendium of Science & Technology Cooperation between the European Union, the EU Member States and the Russian Federation, prepared by the EU delegation in Moscow<sup>1</sup>.

The following innovation stimulation instruments have been included in the guide:

- Ministry of Education and Science - MES, Federal Targeted Programme R&D in Priority Fields
- Ministry of Economic Development - SME Development
- Ministry of Industry and Trade - Federal Targeted Programme Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry
- Foundation for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises - FASIE
- Rusnano
- Russian Venture Company - RVC
- Skolkovo
- Industry Development Fund - RFTR
- Technology Platforms
- Innovative Territorial Clusters
- Special Economic Zones for Technology Development - SEZ
- Association of Innovative Regions of Russia - AIRR
- Russian Technology Transfer Network - RTTN
- Russian Venture Capital Association - RVCA
- EUREKA
- Enterprise Europe Network

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**1. See:** [http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/documents/eu\\_russia/fields\\_of\\_cooperation/compendium\\_of\\_st\\_cooperation\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/documents/eu_russia/fields_of_cooperation/compendium_of_st_cooperation_en.pdf)

## 2. Overview of the Russian innovation stimulation measures

In terms of input into R&D and innovation, the Russian Federation has spent over the past years slightly above 1% of GDP on R&D. In 2013 it spent 1.11% of GDP on R&D (EUROSTAT, 2015)<sup>2</sup>. In absolute figures this amounted to RUB749.8b (€17.7b), up by nearly €5b as compared to 2010 (EUROSTAT, 2015). The EU 28 invested in that same year 2.01% of GDP into R&D, so nearly double the percentage of Russia.

Thanks to impressive and stable GDP growth rates of around 7% over the years up to 2008, and of around 4% in 2010-2012, Russia has been able to devise a range of reforms and provide resources for new funding programmes for the S&T sector and for innovation support measures. R&D and innovation is financed mainly by the public sector: 68% of Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD) was provided by the government in 2013.

Russia views modernisation and innovation as means to increase the competitiveness of its industries. It has a strong international reputation in key S&T fields such as Aerospace, Nuclear Science and Engineering, Nanotechnologies, and Advanced Software.

According to the 2014 Global Innovation Index, the Russian Federation is ranked 49<sup>th</sup> out of 144 countries<sup>3</sup>. It has moved up considerably by fifteen places (from place 64) in this index in the last five years<sup>4</sup>. In another innovation ranking, the EU Innovation Union Scoreboard<sup>5</sup>, the Russian Federation performs significantly lower than the EU on several indicators, such as public-private copublications, license and patent revenues from abroad, patent applications, international copublications and doctorate graduates. The scoreboard indicates that the Russian Federation is reaching about 30% of the EU innovation performance. Rankings depend of course on the indicators included and should be interpreted cautiously. It needs to be considered in this context that although Russia disposes of a strong research base, many innovation support measures have been devised by the Russian government only recently, and thus their impact has still to be seen.

The **Ministry of Education and Science (Minobrnauki)**, the **Ministry of Economic Development (Minekonomrazvitiya)**, and the **Ministry of Industry and Trade (Minpromtorg)** are the main governmental players in Russian innovation policy implementation. They are also the main players in innovation policy making; however the presidential apparatus is quite influential. Other ministries such as the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communication and the Ministry of Defence have innovation related responsibilities and respective budgets.

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<sup>2</sup> See EUROSTAT database at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

<sup>3</sup> Cornell University, INSEAD, and WIPO (2014): *The Global Innovation Index 2014: The Human Factor In innovation*, <https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/userfiles/file/reportpdf/GII-2014-v5.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> INSEAD (2010): *The Global Innovation Index 2009-10*, <https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/userfiles/file/GII-2009-2010-Report.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> See European Union (2014), *Innovation Union Scoreboard*, [http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/innovation/files/ius/ius-2014\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/innovation/files/ius/ius-2014_en.pdf)





Several innovation stimulation instruments have been introduced in Russia mostly in recent years and often in a Public Private Collaboration (PPC) mode. PPCs are used in Russian efforts to stimulate innovation activities and to attract private money for financing of R&D. Concerning improvement of framework conditions and infrastructure for innovation, several measures have been taken, but the environment for innovation should still be further enhanced. This includes improving the IPR regime and establishing technoparks.

Below follows a brief overview of the main Russian innovation stimulation instruments:

The major competitive R&D and innovation funding programmes in Russia are the **Federal Targeted Programmes** (FTPs). In particular, the FTP R&D in priority fields of the Russian S&T Complex 2014-2020 is the main funding instrument for R&D, including innovation. The FTP is managed by the Ministry of Science and Education and has a budget of RUB197.7b (€3.9b)<sup>6</sup>. It is split into five large programme blocks:

- Applied R&D in priority fields of the S&T sphere
- International cooperation
- R&D Infrastructure
- Material-technological base
- Programme management and implementation

Other FTPs with some innovation stimulation elements include the Federal Space programme, the FTP Development of pharmaceutical and medical industry in the Russian Federation until 2020 and beyond, the FTP New generation nuclear energy technologies for the period 2010-15 and up to 2020, or the FTP Support, development and usage of the GLONASS system 2012-2020.

The **Foundation for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises** (FASIE) is the Russian innovation support fund for the SME sector and is linked to the Ministry of Education and Science. It was established in 1994 and manages funding programmes for applied and market oriented research with the aim of developing innovative and technology oriented enterprises and start-ups. It offers support for research consortia, teams and individuals. It applies co-funding requirements for companies, which participate in collaborative projects supported under its different action lines.

**Special Economic Zones** (SEZ) were established as a result of a competition in 2005. SEZ were created for the development of processing industries, high-tech industries, production of new products, transport infrastructure, as well as tourism and recreation resorts. They are conceived as an instrument for attracting investment to Russia. Currently 28 SEZs of 4 different types are established:

- 6 Industrial and production zones (Republic of Tatarstan, Lipetsk, Samara, Sverdlovsk, Pskov and Kaluga regions)
- 5 Technology development and innovation zones are the most interesting in the context of the present guide. They are situated in Saint-Petersburg, Tomsk, Republic of Tatarstan, Zelenograd, and Dubna (the latter two are both situated in Moscow region). Priority sectors are: Nano and Biotechnologies, Medical Technology, Electronic and Telecom Equipment; Information Technology, Precise and Analytical Instruments and Nuclear Physics. All zones have been created around important public scientific centres, to which private companies will be attracted with the incentive of tax breaks.

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<sup>6</sup> Russian Rouble amounts have been converted into EURO with an exchange rate of €1=RUB51, which is the average exchange rate for the one year period 1/1/2014 - 1/1/2015 according to the European Central Bank (ECB): <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/exchange/eurofxref/html/eurofxref-graph-rub.en.html>

- 14 Tourist and recreational zones located in Republic of Altai, Republic of Buryatia, Altai Territory, Stavropol Territory, Primorsky Territory, Irkutsk region, a cluster in the Krasnodar Territory, Republic of Ingushetia, Republic of Dagestan, Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, Republic of Adygeya, Kabardino-Balkar Republic, Karachai-Cherkess Republic and Chechen Republic.
- 3 Port zones based in in Ulyanovsk, Murmansk regions and Khabarovsk Territory.

The development of **Technology Platforms** (TPs), which bring research institutes and companies together, has been stimulated in the Russian Federation by the cooperation with the EU and its 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for Research and Development. A competition resulted in April 2011 in the selection of 27 Russian Technology Platforms, which have been approved by the Government Committee for High Technology and Innovation of the Russian Federation and which have been supported with public funds. Until spring 2015, 35<sup>7</sup> Technology Platforms have been established. Technology Platforms have been set up for example in the Energy field, in Life Sciences and Agriculture (biotechnology), and IT. TPs are intended to shape and modernise the innovation cycle, from education over research to business innovation, in each of the respective sectors concerned.

The **Industry Development Fund** (RFTR) was established in 2014 as a result of a reorganisation of the Russian Foundation for Technological Development. It provides preferential loan financing aiming to support the launching of the production of innovative and high-tech products, technological upgrading, and generally new production lines that will substitute imports (so-called “import substitution”).

Around 80 **Technoparks** are currently operational in the Russian Federation. They have been established at:

- leading Russian universities, such as the Moscow State University or Tomsk University
- research institutes, and
- linked to some of the Russian scientific cities (e.g. Sarov).

A smaller group of 29 of these technoparks got together in the umbrella organisation Russian Union of Innovation and Technology Centers, which serves as a platform for information exchange and for advancing the innovation infrastructure in Russia.


**Technology transfer offices** (TTOs) are meanwhile in place at a broad range of scientific institutions. They support partner search for technology development and implementation, and facilitate the know-how and technology transfer to the private sector. Sixty six TTOs from 29 Russian regions are linked in the Russian Technology Transfer Network (RTTN).

The Russian innovation infrastructure has been linked to the **Enterprise Europe Network** via the project Gate2RuBIN - Gate to Russian Business Innovation Networks.

Venture Funds are another field, where Russia has initiated several measures for providing innovation support. The **Russian Venture Company** was set up in 2006 by the state as a fund of funds and disposes of a founding capital of around RUB30b (€588m). It invests into the development of Russian venture infrastructure, and sets up specialised venture funds in Russian thematic priority fields. Several smaller thematic and regional venture funds have been created.

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7. <http://www.hse.ru/org/hse/tp/catalogue> and <http://www.tpca.ru/> (last accessed: 18.05.2015)



For nanotechnologies the state corporation **Rusnano** was established in 2007. It received a considerable founding capital of RUB130b (€2.5b) from the federal budget. Rusnano has the role of an investment fund, which invests in close to the market technology development and into commercialisation of results of nanotechnology research. In the frame of such investment projects, R&D is to a limited extent supported too.

The **Russian Private Equity and Venture Capital Association** (RVCA) is an umbrella organisation for Russian venture capital funds and organises several venture related events, such as the annual Russian Venture Forum and Fair in St. Petersburg.

The latest measure in support of innovation concerns a project to establish a *Russian silicon valley* in **Skolkovo**, near Moscow. Innovative companies can find here advantageous conditions for developing their activities, e.g. tax breaks, infrastructure, and a business school, which is already established in Skolkovo. According to the order of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation N 14 “On approval of accounting in tax bodies of organisations that have received the status of the R&D and commercialisation project participants” and the Federal Law “On Innovation Center “Skolkovo”, the resident companies get a number of privileges in terms of tax incentives, namely exemption from profit, land and property taxes for 10 years, a reduced rate for compulsory insurance, and benefits as regards customs duties, as well as simplified regulations and a streamlined visa regime.

An **Association of Innovative Russian Regions** (AIRR) was set up in 2010. It aims to coordinate and enhance the innovation activities of its member regions. It includes innovation oriented regions such as the Republic of Tatarstan, Novosibirsk and Tomsk regions, Samara region, etc. The AIRR activities are coordinated with Russian development institutions, such as the Russian Venture Company, Rusnano, and others. More than 30 regions have in the last years established their own R&D and innovation support programmes, e.g. Moscow, St. Petersburg, Nizhny Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Tatarstan, etc. These programmes are targeted at support of regional business development and the respective regional R&D and innovative capacities. They focus on applied research and innovation, and they are managed by the regional and city administrations.

In 2012, the concept of **Innovative Territorial Clusters** (ITCs) was introduced in Russia. By the year 2013, 25 clusters were selected for funding via an open competition (out of 94 applications<sup>8</sup>). Cluster policies are implemented by the Ministry of Economic Development and the regional authorities. The main priorities of Innovative Territorial Clusters are the enhancement and strengthening of cooperation among cluster members and encouragement of entrepreneurial activity in those regions, which belong to an ITC. Clusters from any region of Russia can participate in an ITC. No specific scientific and industrial sector is targeted, and ITCs can therefore be established in any relevant field.

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<sup>8</sup> <http://innovation.gov.ru/taxonomy/term/545> (last accessed: 19.11.2014)



### 3. Legal framework for innovation cooperation

At the governmental level, responsibilities for R&D and innovation are distributed over several actors. Introduction of innovations to the national economy as well as international cooperation in this field is mostly supported by the Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry for Industry and Trade, while the Ministry of Education and Science mostly supports applied R&D. Basic research is financed in Russia by three foundations, the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, the Russian Science Foundation, and the Russian Foundation for Humanities. In 2012 the Government Committee for High Technology and Innovation of the Russian Federation was abolished and replaced by the Council for economic modernization and innovative development. The Council is an advisory body to the President of the Russian Federation and is tasked to ensure cooperation between the federal and regional bodies of state power, public associations, scientific and other organisations in addressing issues related to the modernisation of the economy and the innovative development of Russia (official web-site: <http://i-russia.ru>).

Currently the main legal documents shaping the development of innovation and cooperation with foreign partners are the following:

- Law on science and State Science-Technological Policy (#127-FZ of 23.08.1996, edition of 22.12.2014, [http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons\\_doc\\_LAW\\_172547/](http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_172547/)). This law provides the basic regulation for S&T policy in Russia; it includes definitions of involved actors, regulations of S&T policy making and of support for innovation.
- Concept of Long-term Social and Economic Development of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2020 (November 1, 2008). The document gives a general overview of trends and goals of the Russian development, including the enhancement of the S&T and innovative sectors via strengthening the link between science and business both on national and international levels.
- Strategy for the Innovative Development of the Russian Federation until 2020 (December 8, 2011) Its objectives are to further develop human capital, stimulate innovation activities in the business sector, create a climate conducive to innovation in the public sector, increase the efficiency and dynamism of R&D, and promote international S&T and innovation co-operation. Among its goals is to increase the share of manufacturing enterprises implementing technological innovations up to 40-50% by 2020, promote growth of export ratio of high-technology products at the world market up to 2% by 2020 and increase the share of innovative products in the total amount of industrial products up to 25-35% by 2020. The document further details the part of the Concept of the Long-Term Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation until 2020 that deals with innovation.

Other key documents related to innovation are:

- Federal Law on the State Support of Innovative Activity in the Russian Federation (July 21, 2011).
- Russian Government Regulation No 219 “On the State Support of Development of Innovative Infrastructure of Federal Educational Institutions of Higher Professional Education” (April 9, 2010).
- Federal Law “Concerning the Introduction of Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation on the issues of the establishment of business entities by scientific and educational institutions for the purpose of practical application (implementation) of the results of intellectual activity” (August 2, 2009).
- Federal law “On special economic zones in the Russian Federation” (July 22, 2005).

The federal law “On special economic zones in the Russian Federation” introduces specific accounting features in tax bodies of organisations that have received the status of the R&D and commercialisation projects. On the territory of the Russian Federation four different types of special economic zones may be established (see previous chapter for details). Any company or individual entrepreneur, legally registered in the boundaries of the special economic zone can become the resident of SEZ. The process of obtaining the status of a SEZ resident consists of 4 major steps, namely:

- 1.** Company registration and business-plan preparation
- 2.** Submission of an application to the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- 3.** Approval of the application by an expert committee
- 4.** Signature of a triangular agreement between investor, Ministry of Economic Development and SEZ management company. (More on SEZ: <http://www.ved.gov.ru/eng/investing/sez/> map of SEZ in Russia: <http://eng.russeze.ru/>).

Moreover a set of federal laws (2009-11) encourages the creation of spin-offs from universities and research centers, providing a legal framework for co-funding of research cooperation between companies and universities, and offer assistance in developing university innovation infrastructure. For instance Federal Law № 217 (02.08.2009) “Amendments on certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation on the establishment of public scientific and educational institutions, business entities with a view to practical application (implementation) of the results of intellectual activity” is aimed to ensure that the obtained scientific results can be introduced to the market through SMEs, while securing the intellectual property rights of the public scientific and educational institutions.

Ministry of Education and Science / Ministry of Economic  
Development / Ministry of Industry and Trade / FASIE /  
Rusnano / RVC / Skolkovo / RFTR / Technology  
Platforms / Innovative Territorial Clusters / SEZ / AIRR /  
RTTN / RVCA / EUREKA / Enterprise Europe Network



## 4. Russian Innovation Support Tools

### *Ministry of Education and Science – MES, Federal Targeted Programme R&D in Priority Fields*



<b>Name in Russian</b>	Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации (MON)
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://минобрнауки.рф/">http://минобрнауки.рф/</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	The Ministry of Education and Science (MES) manages, the Federal Targeted Programme R&D in Priority Fields 2014-2020. The FTP has a budget of RUB197.7b (€3.9b).
<b>Type of instrument</b>	The Federal Targeted Programme (FTP) R&D in Priority Fields 2014-2020 is the main funding programme for applied research in Russia.
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	Priority fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life Sciences</li> <li>• Nanosystems</li> <li>• Rational use of natural resources</li> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• ICT</li> <li>• Transport and Space Systems</li> </ul>
<b>Main programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bottom-up calls: Apply for a “topic formation proposal”</li> <li>• Top-down calls: Apply to an already announced call for projects. Calls are usually open for 1-2 months for collecting applications.</li> </ul>
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	<p>Bilateral calls with specific EU Member States and other European countries, bottom up and thematic calls for cooperation with European countries. The programme is open to participation of EU researchers and enterprises, but without funding.</p> <p>Section 2.2 “Support for research in the context of cooperation with EU countries” of the Federal Target Program “Research and Development on Priority Directions of Scientific-Technological complex of Russian Federation in 2014 - 2020” is devoted to the cooperation with the EU and its Member States (MS). According to Section 2.2., joint research is carried out in the framework of joint coordinated calls. Total federal budget for the section 2.2 is RUB6.2b (€121.2m) for 2014-2020</p>
<b>Application procedures and selection criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any Russian legal entity can apply for funding</li> <li>• Project funding: up to RUB50m (€1m) per year for 1 project (proposed average RUB15m - RUB30m per project)</li> <li>• The project has to be implemented jointly with a foreign partner. Required co-funding from the foreign partner (can be a consortium): not less than 50% each year</li> <li>• The funding for each project per year is fixed in the submitted application and cannot be changed.</li> <li>• Duration of the projects: 1-3 years (long-term projects – up to 4 years.</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	-
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Website: <a href="http://www.fcpir.ru/">http://www.fcpir.ru/</a></p> <p>Address: Tverskaya street, 11, Moscow, 125993.</p>

## Ministry of Economic Development – SME development



<b>Name in Russian</b>	Министерство экономического развития Российской Федерации
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://economy.gov.ru/minec/main/">http://economy.gov.ru/minec/main/</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	-
<b>Type of instrument</b>	The Ministry has developed several instruments for innovation and SME support. It oversees investment policy and the implementation of Federal Targeted Programmes (FTPs).
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	The Ministry of Economic Development is responsible for innovation strategy and SME development.
<b>Main programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovation support instruments such as Innovative Territorial Clusters and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) were developed by the Ministry (see for detailed descriptions below).</li> <li>• Support for SME development in cooperation with the Russian regions.</li> <li>• The Ministry is responsible for overseeing the Russian investment policy and the Federal Targeted Programmes. It hosts the overview site of Russian Federal Targeted Programmes relevant for research and innovation: <a href="http://fcp.economy.gov.ru/cgi-bin/cis/fcp.cgi/Fcp/FcpList/View/2015/19/">http://fcp.economy.gov.ru/cgi-bin/cis/fcp.cgi/Fcp/FcpList/View/2015/19/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	Russian Federal Targeted Programmes for research and innovation are open for participation of EU partners, but without funding from Russia. This is in particular relevant for the FTPs “R&D in priority fields” (see above under Ministry of Education and Science) and “pharmaceuticals” (see below under Ministry of Industry and Trade).
<b>Application procedures and selection criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See for details on clusters and SEZs below.</li> <li>• Information on SME development instruments of the Ministry is available here: <a href="http://economy.gov.ru/minec/activity/sections/smallBusiness/support/">http://economy.gov.ru/minec/activity/sections/smallBusiness/support/</a></li> <li>• Overview site of Russian FTPs: <a href="http://fcp.economy.gov.ru/cgi-bin/cis/fcp.cgi/Fcp/FcpList/View/2015/19/">http://fcp.economy.gov.ru/cgi-bin/cis/fcp.cgi/Fcp/FcpList/View/2015/19/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	-
<b>Contact details</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:mineconom@economy.gov.ru">mineconom@economy.gov.ru</a> Address: Tverskaya-Yamskaya street 1, building 1,3 Moscow, 125993.



**Ministry of Industry and Trade – Federal Targeted Programme Pharmaceuticals**



<b>Name in Russian</b>	Министерство промышленности и торговли Российской Федерации
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://minpromtorg.gov.ru/">http://minpromtorg.gov.ru/</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	-
<b>Type of instrument</b>	The Ministry is responsible for certain innovation support instruments for industry, in particular the Industry Development Fund (RFTR) and the FTP Development of the Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry of the Russian Federation up to 2020.
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	The Ministry of Industry and Trade takes care of industrial policy and innovation in industry.
<b>Main programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry oversees the implementation of the FTP Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry. The FTP foresees an investment from the federal budget of RUB110.2b (€2.2b) for the period 2011-2020. It is embedded in a wider State Programme for the Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry. Objectives of the FTP include technological upgrading of enterprises and research institutions in the pharmaceutical and medical field, stimulating the production of strategically important drugs and medical technology in Russia, market introduction of innovative products in the field, increasing the export potential of the Russian pharmaceutical and medical industry, and ensuring sufficient and qualified human resources for this field.</li> <li>• The Ministry is responsible for the Industry Development Fund (RFTR, see for details below).</li> <li>• It hosts the National Project Coordinator for EUREKA (see for details below).</li> </ul>
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	Russian Federal Targeted Programmes for research and innovation are open for participation of EU partners, but without funding from Russia. This is in particular relevant for the FTP Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry.
<b>Application procedures and selection criteria</b>	<p>Detailed information on the FTP Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry is available at the following websites:</p> <p><a href="http://minpromtorg.gov.ru/activities/state_programs/list/">http://minpromtorg.gov.ru/activities/state_programs/list/</a>  <a href="http://fcp.economy.gov.ru/cgi-bin/cis/fcp.cgi/Fcp/ViewFcp/View/2015/350/">http://fcp.economy.gov.ru/cgi-bin/cis/fcp.cgi/Fcp/ViewFcp/View/2015/350/</a></p> <p>Apart from the Ministry of Industry and Trade, several other Ministries are involved in the management of the FTP. For example the Ministry of Education and Science manages calls for research projects:  <a href="http://fcpfarma.ru/">http://fcpfarma.ru/</a></p>
<b>Other</b>	-
<b>Contact details</b>	Address: Kitaygorodsky Proezd 7, Moscow, 109074.

## Foundation for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises – FASIE



<b>Name in Russian</b>	Фонд содействия развитию малых форм предприятий в научно-технической сфере
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.fasie.ru/">http://www.fasie.ru/</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	FASIE was established in 1994, and has an annual budget of 1.5% from the total budget allocated for science plus targeted funds, which equals to approximately RUB8b (€157m) for 2015.
<b>Type of instrument</b>	<i>Funding:</i> Innovation support fund, seed fund for small innovative enterprises in the Russian Federation.
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	Support to Small Innovative Enterprises
<b>Main programmes</b>	START, UMNİK, RAZVITIE, KOMMERCIALIZATIYA, KOOPERACIYA, INTERNATIONALIZATIYA
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	<p>EU funding organisations can cooperate with FASIE in bilateral programmes and in multilateral funding programmes with FASIE involvement. EU researchers and companies may participate in projects supported under these programmes.</p> <p>Bilateral programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FASIE-TEKES <a href="http://www.fasie.ru/programmy/qrazvitieq/mezhdunarodnye/rossijsko-finskaya">http://www.fasie.ru/programmy/qrazvitieq/mezhdunarodnye/rossijsko-finskaya</a></li> <li>• FASIE-BPI France <a href="http://www.fasie.ru/programmy/qrazvitieq/mezhdunarodnye/rossijsko-frantsuzskaya">http://www.fasie.ru/programmy/qrazvitieq/mezhdunarodnye/rossijsko-frantsuzskaya</a> ,</li> <li>• FASIE-IB-DLR <a href="http://www.fasie.ru/programmy/qrazvitieq/mezhdunarodnye/rossijsko-germanskaya">http://www.fasie.ru/programmy/qrazvitieq/mezhdunarodnye/rossijsko-germanskaya</a></li> </ul> <p>Multilateral programmes:</p> <p>ERA-NET cooperations with FASIE participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ERA.Net RUS Plus – <a href="http://www.eranet-rus.eu/">http://www.eranet-rus.eu/</a>, a regional ERA-NET, which will run from 2013-2018. It has implemented a call for innovation projects.</li> <li>• ERA-IB 2 - the ERA-NET “Towards an ERA in Industrial Biotechnology” 2 <a href="http://www.era-ib.net/">http://www.era-ib.net/</a>The FASIE participates in this ERA-NET as funding partner since 2011.</li> <li>• EuroTransBio – an ERA-NET in Biotechnology specifically for SME’s <a href="http://www.eurotransbio.eu/">http://www.eurotransbio.eu/</a>The Russian FASIE participates in this ERA-NET since 2012.</li> <li>• EraSME - <a href="http://www.era-sme.net/era-sme/">http://www.era-sme.net/era-sme/</a>, is an ERA-NET for stimulation of SME cooperation in innovative projects. EU funding has stopped, but the EraSME continues at a smaller scale. The FASIE participates in this ERA-NET since February 2013.</li> <li>• M-era.NET - <a href="http://www.m-era.net/">http://www.m-era.net/</a>, is an ERA-NET in materials science and engineering, which launches funding activities in the period 2012-2016</li> </ul>
<b>Application procedures</b>	Russian SMEs have to submit an application to FASIE; for bilateral and multilateral programmes, the respective application procedures of the programmes have to be observed.
<b>other</b>	-
<b>Contact details</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@fasie.ru">info@fasie.ru</a> Address: 119034 Moscow, 3rd Obydensky pereulok 1, building 5.



## RUSNANO

<b>Name in Russian</b>	ПОЧАHO
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://en.rusnano.com/">http://en.rusnano.com/</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	RUSNANO was established in 2007 with a founding capital of RUB130b (€2.5b).
<b>Type of instrument</b>	<p><i>Funding:</i> RUSNANO corporation operates as an investment fund in the commercialisation of nanotechnology projects in Russia. RUSNANO Capital establishes investment funds for nanotechnology commercialisation. The main thematic fields of investment are Electronics, Optoelectronics and Telecommunication, Health and Biotechnology, Metallurgy and Metalworking, Energy, Machine-Building, Construction and Industrial Materials, Chemistry and Petrochemistry.</p> <p><i>Service:</i> the RUSNANO Fund for Infrastructure and Educational Programs supports development of infrastructure to enable nanotechnology innovation in the Russian Federation.</p>
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	RUSNANO mission is to build a competitive Russian nanotechnology industry based on the advances of Russian scientists and the transfer of cutting-edge technologies from other countries. Production of nanotechnology innovations will be launched with RUSNANO support.
<b>Main programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RUSNANO Corporation co-invests in the commercialisation of nanotechnology innovations.</li> <li>• RUSNANO Capital establishes investment funds for nanotechnologies with foreign partners.</li> <li>• The RUSNANO Fund for Infrastructure and Educational Programs supports development of infrastructure to enable nanotechnology innovation in the Russian Federation.</li> </ul>
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research organisations and companies from the EU may initiate and participate in RUSNANO funded projects.</li> <li>• EU partners may participate in investment funds established by RUSNANO Capital.</li> </ul>
<b>Application procedures</b>	Applicants for RUSNANO investment projects have to submit an application to RUSNANO. Then, the application has to undergo a review procedure. Successful projects can be supported via several investment tools, such as co-investment, loans, and receive support for 4 years usually.
<b>Other</b>	RUSNANO has established in 2010 a Metrology Centre. Subsidiary companies have been established in the USA and Israel.
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@rusnano.com">info@rusnano.com</a></p> <p>Address: 117036 Moscow, Prospekt 60-letiya Oktyabrya 10A.</p>

## Russian Venture Company - RVC



<b>Name in Russian</b>	PBK
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.rusventure.ru/en/">http://www.rusventure.ru/en/</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	RVC was established in 2006 with a founding capital of RUB30b (€588m).
<b>Type of instrument</b>	<p><i>Funding:</i> RVC's role is that of a government fund of venture capital funds channeling public incentives to venture capital and financial support to the hi-tech sector as well as of a Russian VC industry development institution.</p> <p><i>Service:</i> RVC provides infrastructural support for the VC industry in the Russian Federation.</p>
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	The mission of RVC is to ensure faster development of an efficient and globally competitive innovative system through creating a self-sustained VC industry in synergy with other development institutions, engaging private venture capital, nurturing innovative entrepreneurship and technology business expertise and mobilising Russian human resources.
<b>Main programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing of VC and seed funds. Funds have also been established for specific thematic fields (e.g. Biofund) and for specific Russian regions (e.g. Moscow, St. Petersburg, Tatarstan, etc). VC funds are established partly with foreign partners and under foreign jurisdiction.</li> <li>Several support programmes for innovation have been established by RVC to complement the funding instruments. These include programmes for stimulating venture investors and business angels, for promoting access of Russian innovation and service businesses to the global market, and for including researchers and inventors at public institutions in innovative businesses.</li> <li>GenerationS is a federal accelerator and competition for technology start-ups. It gives start-ups the opportunity to develop skills in technology business management, and it includes networking among corporations, investors and experts, increasing herewith their business potential and attractiveness for investment. The best projects are selected in a multi-stage examination.</li> </ul>
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EU partners may participate in investment funds established by RVC.</li> <li>EU partners may participate in projects funded by the RVC investment funds.</li> </ul>
<b>Application procedures</b>	Applications have to be directed to the various funds, or directly to RVC where they will be reviewed.
<b>Other</b>	-
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@rusventure.ru">info@rusventure.ru</a></p> <p>Address: 109028 Moscow, Serebryanicheskaya naberezhnaya 29.</p>

## Skolkovo Innovation Centre



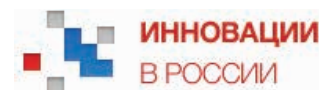
<b>Name in Russian</b>	Инновационный центр «Сколково»
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://community.sk.ru/news/">http://community.sk.ru/news/</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	Skolkovo was initiated by former President Medvedev in 2009. In 2010 the project was shaped into an inno-town covering the entire innovation cycle. The overall budget is RUB96.6b (€1.9b), coming from state contributions. Further contributions are made by the private sector.
<b>Type of instrument</b>	<p><i>Funding:</i> Skolkovo gives grants and offers tax incentives (including reduction of social charges).</p> <p><i>Co-financing:</i> Comes from the private sector, the federal budget or any other form of co-financing.</p> <p><i>Service:</i> Skolkovo Foundation offers financial support to those organisations, which have already obtained a Skolkovo Participant status. The support is in the form of non-repayable grants, the Foundation does not aspire to participate in the company capital.</p>
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	<p><i>Mission:</i> The principle and underlying priority of Skolkovo is to create a stimulating environment for the complete R&amp;D and innovation cycle, from education and research to commercialisation of ideas and enterprise-based innovations.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stimulate the Russian innovation economy</li> <li>• Support of sectoral innovation in manufacturing</li> <li>• Support of infrastructure, innovative start-ups</li> <li>• Boost the development of hi-tech technologies</li> <li>• Attract foreign companies, investors, experts, researchers for doing business in Skolkovo.</li> </ul>
<b>Main programmes</b>	<p>Main programme: “Becoming Skolkovo project participant” Information on the content and application process can be found here: <a href="http://sk.ru/net/participants/p/becomeskparticipant.aspx">http://sk.ru/net/participants/p/becomeskparticipant.aspx</a> Other opportunities are to become a Skolkovo investor or partner: <a href="http://sk.ru/net/">http://sk.ru/net/</a> Furthermore, calls are launched within the five Skolkovo clusters: IT, Space and Telecommunication, Biomedicine, Energy and Energy Efficiency, and Nuclear Energy. Information about the clusters is available at <a href="http://community.sk.ru/foundation/about/p/clusters.aspx">http://community.sk.ru/foundation/about/p/clusters.aspx</a></p>
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	Skolkovo is strongly encouraging cooperation with businesses, research and investors from the EU or any other country.
<b>Application procedures and selection criteria</b>	Each company that wishes to take part in the Skolkovo project has to obtain a Participant status first. To be eligible the company has to be registered as a legal entity in the Russian Federation. It has to be engaged in R&D or investment activity and be prepared to relocate a significant part of these activities to the Skolkovo territory. After gaining the Participant status, a company can apply to the Skolkovo Foundation for financial support. All information on this process and the selection criteria can be found under the links above.
<b>Other</b>	The Skolkovo Innovation Centre is managed by the Skolkovo Foundation.
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:SKFoundation@sk.ru">SKFoundation@sk.ru</a> Address: 143026 Moscow, Mozhajsij region, Lugovaya str. 4, Skolkovo Innovation Centre.</p>

## Industry Development Fund - RFTR



<b>Name in Russian</b>	Фонд развития промышленности
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.rftr.ru">http://www.rftr.ru</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	The Industry Development Fund (RFTR) was established in 2014 as a result of a reorganisation of the Russian Foundation for Technological Development (also abbreviated as RFTR. The initial RFTR was established in 1992 by the former Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology Policy). The Industry Development Fund is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.
<b>Type of instrument</b>	<i>Funding:</i> Preferential loans for launching the industrial production of innovative goods.
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	RFTR supports the modernisation of the Russian industry. It provides preferential financing for the implementation of new industrial production lines and for producing goods in Russia to substitute imported goods (so-called “import substitution”). Loans at preferential interest rates are allocated competitively for projects on launching the industrial production of innovative and high-tech products, for technological upgrading of production lines and products as well as for making production competitive on the market. With these activities RFTR also aims at overcoming the limitations of financing through the Russian banking sector.
<b>Main programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preferential loans are provided to companies for the implementation of industry development projects. RFTR allocates preferential loans at an interest rate of 5% for a duration of up to 7 years (status June 2015). Loans may reach an amplitude of RUB50m – RUB700m (€1m - €14m).</li></ul>
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	-
<b>Application procedures</b>	Russian enterprises have to submit an application to RFTR. Projects are selected in a competitive procedure, and the application has to undergo therefore a review. Successful projects will receive a preferential loan.
<b>Other</b>	-
<b>Contact details</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:rftr@rftr.ru">rftr@rftr.ru</a> Address: 105062 Moscow, Lyalin pereulok 6, building 11.

## Technology Platforms - TPs



<b>Name in Russian</b>	Технологические платформы
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://innovation.gov.ru/taxonomy/term/546">http://innovation.gov.ru/taxonomy/term/546</a> <a href="http://www.hse.ru/org/hse/tp/catalogue">http://www.hse.ru/org/hse/tp/catalogue</a> & <a href="http://www.tpca.ru/">http://www.tpca.ru/</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	The first Technology Platforms (TPs) were established in 2010. For all TPs there is no end date planned yet. As of the year 2015, 35 TPs were approved and established.
<b>Type of instrument</b>	<p><i>Funding:</i> Subsidised loans are provided (including interest allowances). Furthermore, state contracts can be established.</p> <p><i>Co-financing:</i> Is provided by the private sector, through PPCs (public-private collaborations).</p> <p>TPs have previously been supported by the RFTR.</p> <p><i>Service:</i> TPs form full-fledged networks, engage new members and develop operational documentations.</p>
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	<p><i>Mission:</i> The implementation of the TPs involves a partnership of government, business and science in the development of advanced technologies and turning them into production.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boost creation of commercially attractive technologies, products and services with good market perspectives</li> <li>• Attract additional resources for research and development</li> <li>• Improve the R&amp;D and innovation related legislation</li> </ul>
<b>Main programmes</b>	<p>The Technology Platforms are relatively independent self-governing bodies that form their own governance structure, seek for participants and partners, draft strategies and action plans following the guidelines of the Ministry for Economic Development/the measure working group and look for funding for their projects.</p> <p>After a platform is formed it can receive direct financial support from the government to cover the management, strategy writing and similar expenses.</p>
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	The majority of organisations that form the platforms must be Russian, but foreign businesses and institutions (e.g. from the EU) can become members as well.
<b>Application procedures</b>	<p>Any organisation, research institution or government body can suggest forming a Technology Platform, which is then subject to approval by the President's Council of Economy Modernisation and Innovation Development. Selected research and technology fields, targeted by the TPs are: Biotechnology, Energy Environment, ICT, Industrial production, Materials, Space, Transport, Other: Oil and Gas technology.</p>
<b>Other</b>	Current funding programme, implemented by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, applicable to the TPs: "Research and development in the priority directions of scientific-technical development in Russia from 2014 – 2020" <a href="http://www.fcpir.ru/">http://www.fcpir.ru/</a>
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>See for contacts to the individual Technology Platforms the links mentioned above under the Website section.</p> <p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:innovation@gosbook.ru">innovation@gosbook.ru</a></p> <p>Address: 125993 Moscow, 1st Tverskaja-Jamskaja street, 1,3.</p>

## Innovative Territorial Clusters



<b>Name in Russian</b>	Инновационные территориальные кластеры
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://innovation.gov.ru/taxonomy/term/545">http://innovation.gov.ru/taxonomy/term/545</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	The concept of Innovative Territorial Clusters (ITCs) was implemented in 2012 and by the year 2013, 25 clusters were selected via open competition. No end date is planned for ITCs yet. The overall budget for ITCs in 2013 was about RUB1.3b (€25.5m).
<b>Type of instrument</b>	<i>Funding:</i> Financial support to Innovative Territorial Clusters is provided via subsidies to regional governments that host clusters. These funds are re-distributed by the regional governments or clusters' managing institutions to projects beneficial for the entire cluster. Furthermore, tax incentives are provided. <i>Co-financing:</i> Funding also comes from the regional budgets, development institutions and from the private sector. <i>Service:</i> The principle aim of the measure is to ensure a socio-economic and innovative development of regional clusters that possess a great scientific, technological and innovative potential.
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	<i>Mission:</i> Main priorities include enhancement and strengthening of cooperation among cluster members and encouragement of entrepreneurial activity. <i>Objectives:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen companies and organisations in an ITC</li> <li>• Develop the different means of infrastructure (innovative, industrial, energy, housing etc.) within an ITC</li> <li>• Support investments in regions through ITCs</li> <li>• Develop small and medium enterprises</li> <li>• Develop PPPs in regions.</li> </ul>
<b>Main programmes</b>	The priority spendings go to: infrastructure (transport, social, innovation, etc.), training and R&D projects.
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	International networks for scientific-technical and industrial cooperation shall be developed by clusters, and EU partners should explore cooperation opportunities with clusters.
<b>Application procedures and selection criteria</b>	Basic requirements: ITCs can be established in any field of science. Clusters from any region of Russia can participate. To participate in the competition, each cluster presents a development programme that contains its innovation strategy and investment projects. The following criteria apply to the selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scientific, technological and educational potential</li> <li>• Production capacity of the cluster</li> <li>• Quality of life and level of development of transport, energy, engineering and housing infrastructure on the cluster's territory</li> <li>• Cluster's level of organisation.</li> </ul> To be eligible, research and education must comprise a significant part of clusters activity. Preferences are given to those clusters that include high education and research institutions.
<b>Other</b>	Many companies and organisations which are members of Innovative Territorial Clusters also participate in certain Technology Platforms (see above). Example of clusters you may find here: <a href="http://cluster.hse.ru/clusters/">http://cluster.hse.ru/clusters/</a>
<b>Contact details</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:innovation@gosbook.ru">innovation@gosbook.ru</a> Address: 125993 Moscow, 1st Tverskaja-Jamskaja street, 1,3.



## Special Economic Zones



<b>Name in Russian</b>	Особые экономические зоны
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.russez.ru/">http://www.russez.ru/</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	In 2005 the Russian government decided to establish Special Economic Zones (SEZs). By now, 17 SEZs with more than 200 registered companies have been founded in four different areas: Industrial Production, Technological Innovations, Tourism and Recreation areas as well as Maritime and Transport hubs.
<b>Type of instrument</b>	<p><i>Funding:</i> Direct funding is provided by Federal and local sources. The state equips the SEZs with the necessary infrastructure: offices, innovation and engineering centres, spaces for labs, bio incubators, hotels, administrative buildings, and transport and engineering facilities.</p> <p><i>Co-financing:</i> SEZs are cofinanced by the private sector and apply to any other form of co-financing.</p> <p><i>Service:</i> The SEZs assist in development of the high-tech sectors of the Russian economy, design and manufacturing of new types of products, expansion of the transport and logistics systems. The benefits provided by the SEZs to their residents include tax incentives, simplified export/import procedures, lower rent charges both for offices and land, and reduced engineering services cost.</p>
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	<p><i>Mission:</i> Development of the zones and regions by attracting direct foreign and Russian investments to the hi-tech economy industries, import-substituting production, shipbuilding and tourism.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the territories attractive to national and foreign investors and to develop innovative enterprises</li> <li>• Expansion of the transport and logistics system</li> <li>• Support to business in R&amp;D</li> <li>• Support innovation in manufacturing and risk capital</li> </ul>
<b>Main programmes</b>	No direct programmes are provided.
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	SEZs and their registered companies are open for cooperation with investors and companies from EU-countries. EU companies may become residents of SEZs.
<b>Application procedures and selection criteria</b>	Applications to become registered in a SEZ can be submitted anytime. The applications are evaluated by the administrative team of the management company of the SEZ and then passed on to the expert committee of the zone that takes the decision.
<b>Other</b>	-
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:sez@russez.ru">sez@russez.ru</a></p> <p>Address: 125009 Moscow, Tverskoj Bul'var, 6.</p>

## Association of Innovative Regions of Russia



<b>Name in Russian</b>	Ассоциация инновационных регионов России
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.i-regions.org/">http://www.i-regions.org/</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	The Association of Innovative Regions of Russia (AIRR) was set up in 2010. It aims at coordinating and enhancing the innovation activities of its 14 member regions.
<b>Type of instrument</b>	<i>Service:</i> The AIRR is a support tool for its member regions. Member regions are promoting joint innovative, economic, scientific, technical and educational projects and perform joint search of investors.
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	<p><i>Mission:</i> The AIRR is promoting the effective development of innovative regions, based on different available models of scientific and technological growth.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stimulate and share the accumulated experience on creating favourable legal, economic, social and creative atmosphere for developing innovations.</li> <li>• Organising and promoting joint innovative, economic, scientific, technical and educational projects among the Association members, government authorities and development institutions.</li> </ul>
<b>Main programmes</b>	No direct work programmes are provided. The AIRR is rather a support tool to facilitate the AIRR activities in the following aspects: Investments, Interaction with Development Institutes, Information Analysis, Education, Cluster Policy and Cluster Initiatives, etc.
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	There are a number of bilateral agreements signed between AIRR and EU clusters which open opportunities for EU clusters.
<b>Application procedures and selection criteria</b>	To become a member of the AIRR, a region needs to contact the governing board of the AIRR.
<b>Other</b>	-
<b>Contact details</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@i-regions.org">info@i-regions.org</a> Address: 119034 Moscow, 3rd Obydensky pereulok, Bldg 5, 1.

## Russian Technology Transfer Network – RTTN



<b>Name in Russian</b>	Российская сеть трансфера технологий (RTTN)
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.rtt.ru">www.rtt.ru</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	RTTN was established in 2002 as bottom up initiative, supported by the European Commission programme for the Technical Aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States (TACIS).
<b>Type of instrument</b>	Service, network of technology transfer support organisations.
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	<p>RTTN's mission is assistance to development of innovation business and to commercialization of technologies in Russia.</p> <p>RTTN's objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Technology transfer between the science sector and industry, as well as between different industries,</li><li>• Partner search for co-operation in development and commercialization of new high-tech products.</li></ul>
<b>Main programmes</b>	-
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• EU companies / organisations willing to develop technology and R&amp;D cooperation with Russian partners.</li><li>• EU organisations providing support to joint EU-Russia R&amp;D projects search for partners in Russia for technology transfer and joint R&amp;D projects.</li><li>• support in participation in brokerage events and company missions in Russia.</li><li>• promotion of EU events in Russia, recruiting of Russian participants for EU events.</li><li>• Competencies / technologies mapping of Russian regions.</li></ul>
<b>Application procedures</b>	-
<b>Other</b>	-
<b>Contact details</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:rttn@rttn.ru">rttn@rttn.ru</a> Address: 249033 Obninsk, Gorky street 4, Kaluga region.

## Russian Venture Capital Association



<b>Name in Russian</b>	Российская ассоциация венчурного инвестирования (РАВИ)
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.rvca.ru/rus">http://www.rvca.ru/rus</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	The Russian Venture Capital Association (RVCA) was set up in 1997 as a professional association of venture capital and private equity funds' representatives. RVCA is an associated member of the European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (EVCA).
<b>Type of instrument</b>	<i>Service:</i> The RVCA activities are aimed at formation and development of the Russian PE&VC market as well as creation of the environment necessary for its growth.
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	<i>Mission:</i> The RVCA activities are aimed at promoting the Russian private equity and venture capital (PE&VC) market, at intensifying the innovative activity and the competitive growth of the real economy sector of Russia. <i>Objectives:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formation of political and entrepreneurial climate favorable for investment activities in the Russian Federation.</li><li>• Representation of the market professionals' interests at executive and legislative bodies, media, financial and industrial circles in the country and abroad.</li><li>• Informational support and creation of communication platforms for the Russian PE&amp;VC market participants.</li><li>• Development of an educational system for preparing managers for venture capital entrepreneurship.</li></ul>
<b>Main programmes</b>	No direct work programmes are provided. The RVCA has three main purposes: the Russian Venture Fair, the education of venture business specialists and the publication of analytical publications on entrepreneurship and investment culture.
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	EU organisations may become member or associated member of the RVCA and take advantage of its services.
<b>Application procedures and selection criteria</b>	The members of the association may be any legal entity which recognize its charter and is able to contribute to the realisation of its tasks and goals. RVCA distinguishes between full and associated members.
<b>Other</b>	Link to Russian Venture Fair: <a href="http://www.rvca.ru/rus/resource/venture-fairs/">http://www.rvca.ru/rus/resource/venture-fairs/</a>
<b>Contact details</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:rvca@rvca.ru">rvca@rvca.ru</a> Address: 194156 Saint Petersburg, prospekt Engelsa 27, build. 12B, office 209.

## EUREKA – Innovation across borders



<b>Name in Russian</b>	EUREKA
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.eurekanetwork.org">http://www.eurekanetwork.org</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	<p>The Russian Federation is member of the EUREKA network since 1993. Currently EUREKA has 41 members, including the European Union represented by the European Commission.</p> <p>The budget for national applicants willing to cooperate with applicants from other countries in the framework of a project does not come from EUREKA directly, but from the authorities in the single member states. The international budget for EUREKA initiatives is around €1,1b as of December 1st, 2014.</p>
<b>Type of instrument</b>	<p><i>Funding:</i> The funding comes from the national public sources of the respective EUREKA member state and/or by its industry. In the Russian Federation interested parties may contact the Ministry of Industry and Trade (see contacts below). Each member country has national criteria for co-financing in EUREKA.</p> <p><i>Co-financing:</i> possible</p> <p><i>Service:</i> EUREKA and its National Project Coordinators provide support for finding partners for projects. Public relations support for successful projects and awards are also made available.</p>
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	<p><i>Mission:</i> EUREKA aims to enhance European competitiveness through its support to businesses, research centres and universities who carry out pan-European projects to develop innovative products, processes and services.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applied/industrial and not basic research</li> <li>• Result of a EUREKA project must be a marketable product, process or service</li> <li>• Raise productivity and competitiveness of the European industry and national economies.</li> </ul>
<b>Main programmes</b>	<p>EUREKA supports three types of projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cluster Projects</li> <li>• Individual projects</li> <li>• Eurostars Projects</li> </ul>
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	EUREKA supports projects and cooperates with partners from all its member states. All EU member states are also member of EUREKA.
<b>Application procedures and selection criteria</b>	Concise information on how to start a EUREKA project may be found on the EUREKA website: <a href="http://www.eurekanetwork.org/how-to-start-a-project">http://www.eurekanetwork.org/how-to-start-a-project</a>
<b>Other</b>	-
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:kravtsovDI@minprom.gov.ru">kravtsovDI@minprom.gov.ru</a></p> <p>Address: 109074 Moscow, Kitaygorodskiy proezd 7.</p>



## Enterprise Europe Network

<b>Name in Russian</b>	Европейская бизнес-инновационная сеть
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://een.ec.europa.eu/">http://een.ec.europa.eu/</a> and <a href="http://www.euoinfocenter.ru/">http://www.euoinfocenter.ru/</a>
<b>Timeframe &amp; Budget</b>	The Enterprise Europe Network is an EU network, which supports innovation and SMEs and brings together business support organisations from more than 50 countries. It was launched in 2008. The Enterprise Europe Network is co-financed under “COSME” - an EU funding programme designed to encourage the competitiveness of European enterprises.
<b>Type of instrument</b>	Enterprise Europe Network provides support to small businesses: It offers combined services and different means of support, such as access to technologies, access to finance, advice on EU law and standards or finding your way to research funding. Find out more about all services at: <a href="http://een.ec.europa.eu/services">http://een.ec.europa.eu/services</a>
<b>Mission / Objectives</b>	<p><i>Mission:</i> Assist small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to make the most of the business opportunities in the Europe. The Network’s experts can help finding international business partners, source new technologies and receive EU funding or finance. They can also advise on issues such as intellectual property, going international or EU law and standards.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support Innovation and SMEs</li> <li>• Enhance Technology Transfers</li> <li>• Enable Strategic Partnerships between SMEs</li> <li>• Increase Competitiveness of SMEs</li> <li>• Establish networks between SMEs and Academia</li> </ul>
<b>Main programmes</b>	No direct programmes are provided. For all Enterprise Europe Network services, please see above. The Network formed seventeen sector groups in different areas, which can provide customised support. <a href="http://een.ec.europa.eu/about/sector-groups">http://een.ec.europa.eu/about/sector-groups</a>
<b>Support &amp; cooperation opportunities for EU partners</b>	The Enterprise Europe Network is open for any stakeholder in the field of business and innovation. For any support and cooperation service, please see above.
<b>Application procedures and selection criteria</b>	The local Enterprise Europe Network contact points among the Network have all necessary information on national guidelines and criteria. The Russian contact points you may find here: <a href="http://een.ec.europa.eu/about/branches/?Country=RU">http://een.ec.europa.eu/about/branches/?Country=RU</a>
<b>Other</b>	-
<b>Contact details</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@business-russia-EEN.ru">info@business-russia-EEN.ru</a> Address: 119330 Moscow, Mosfilmovskaya street, 17B.





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