



State University – Higher School of Economics

Russian Participation in the EU RTD Framework Programme as “Third Country”: Lessons Learnt and Main Obstacles

Leonid Gokhberg
lgokhberg@hse.ru

**Expert Meeting on Success
Factors for Russian Participation
in the EU RTD Framework Programme**

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Presentation overview

- ◆ **Russian participation in FP6 & FP7**
- ◆ **Russian S&T indicators**
- ◆ **Barriers and obstacles**
- ◆ **Association to FP7: SWOT analysis**
- ◆ **Recommendations: towards a Road-map**

Russian participation in FP6 & FP7

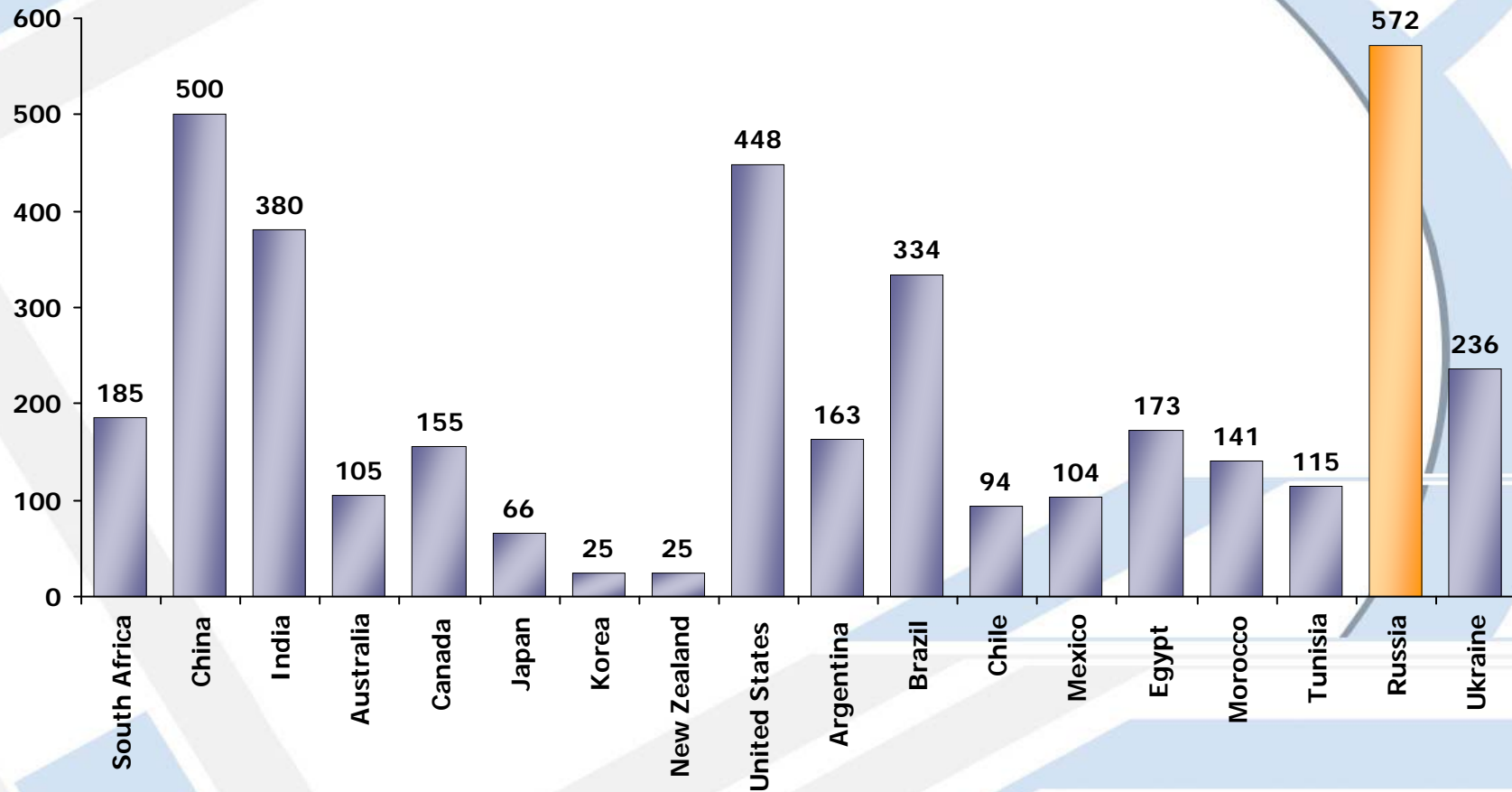
	Submitted proposals		Contracts		Success rate	
	Participants	Requested contribution (M€)	Participants	EC contribution (M€)	% selected participants	% funding
Total FP6	388,087	170,660	69,166	14,700	17.8	8,6
Russia	2,378	424	469	51	19.7	12

- ◆ **FP6:** 469 Russian organizations participated in 280 FP6 projects worth €2.8 bln
- ◆ **FP7 (calls 2007-19 June 2008):** 572 applications, of which 82 successful ("Cooperation" programme - 16%), EU contribution €16 Mio (est.)
Success rate (selected participants) - 19,1%
- ◆ **Funding:** projects' statistics in FP6 and FP7 shows the same proportion 51:280 vs 16:82

FP7 Cooperation: Russian applications – Success rate

REFERENCE DATE: Calls 2007 - 19 June 08

COOPERATION / ALL SELECTED COUNTRIES
3821 APPLICATIONS (in proposals submitted) from SELECTED THIRD COUNTRIES

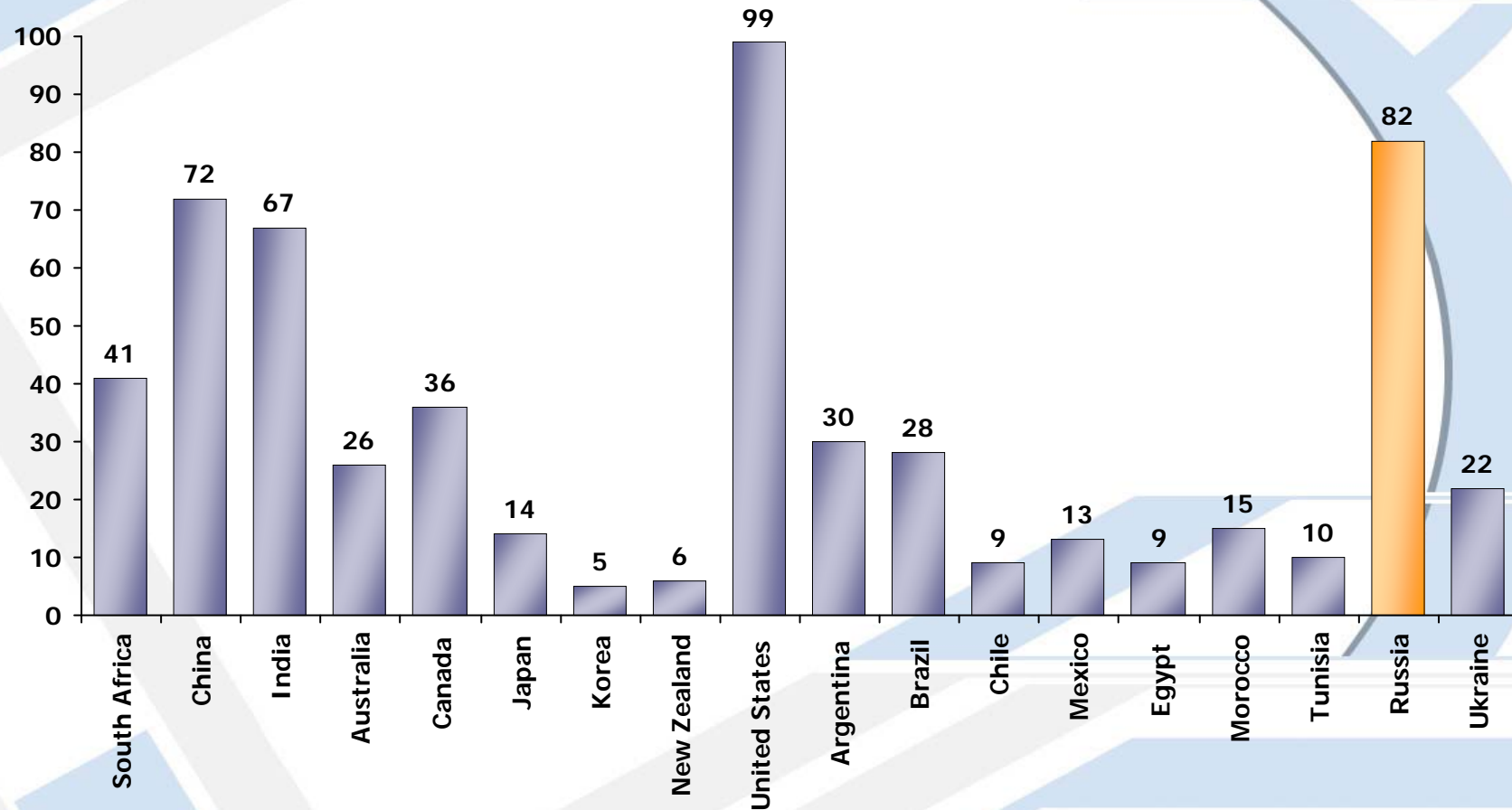


Source: European Commission

FP7 Cooperation: "Top 3rd country" main-listed applications

REFERENCE DATE: Calls 2007 - 19 June 08

COOPERATION / ALL THEMATIC AREAS
SELECTED COUNTRIES: 584 APPLICATIONS MAIN LISTED



Source: European Commission

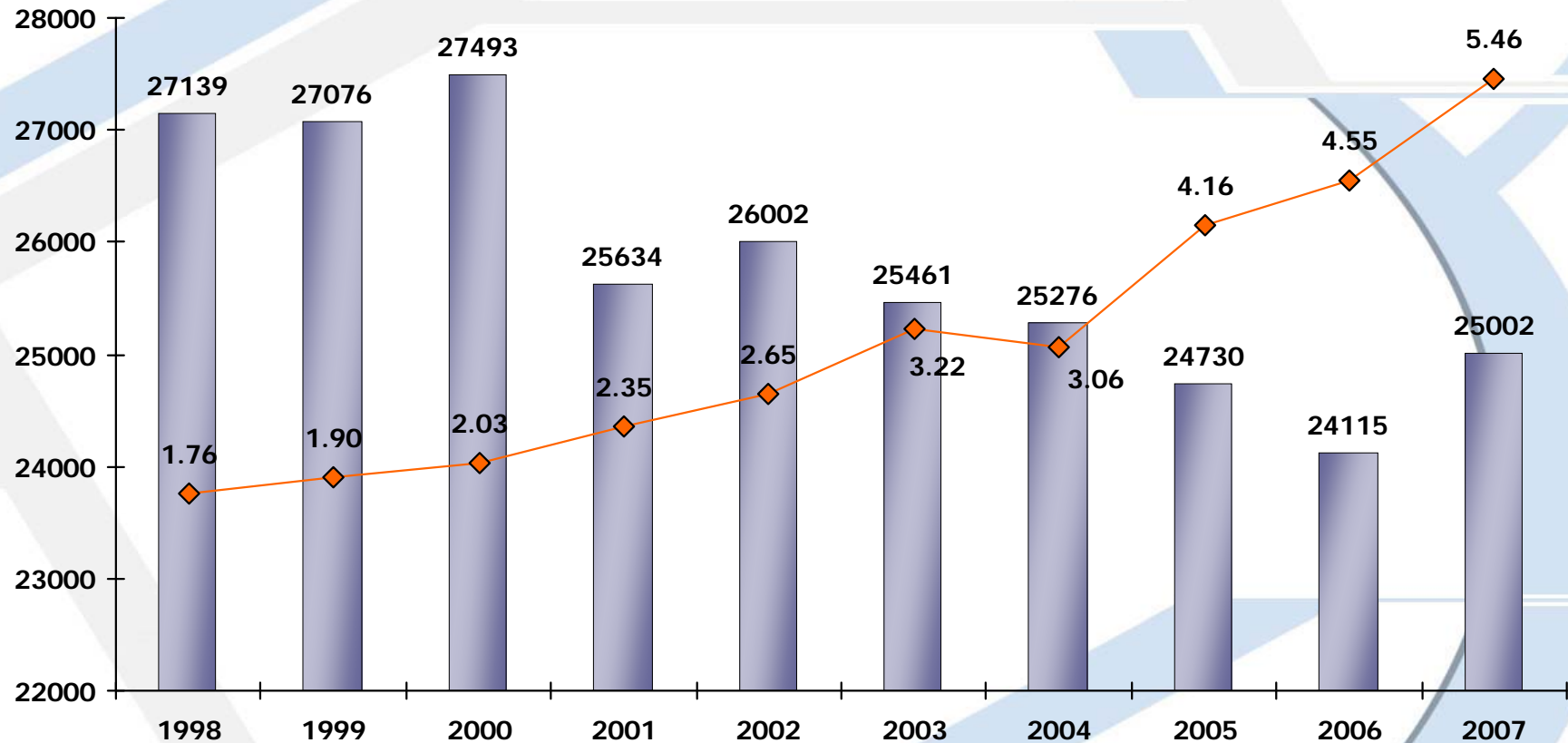
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, researchers

Country	GERD, mln USD PPP (2007)	Ranking	Country	Researchers, persons (2007)	Ranking
USA	343747.5	1	USA	1,387,882	1
Japan	138782.1	2	China	1,223,756	2
China	86758.2	3	Japan	709,691	3
Germany	66688.6	4	Russia	392,849	4
France	41436.2	5	Germany	282,063	5
Korea	35885.8	6	France	204,484	6
UK	35590.8	7	Korea	199,990	7
Canada	23838.9	8	UK	183,535	8
Russia	23486.1	9	Canada	125,330	9
Italy	17827.0	10	India	115,936	10

Russian S&T international cooperation

- ◆ **R&D expenditure - funds from abroad
2000: 7,6%, 2007: 7,2%**
- ◆ **International scientific articles co-authored with foreign scientists, 2007:
14,256; 23,932 persons (6% of the total number of researchers), 779 organizations**
- ◆ **Share of EPO patent applications, submitted by Russian organizations in co-authorship with foreign organizations, 2001-2003: 45,7%**

S&T Performance vs. R&D expenditure:



◆ Federal budget appropriations on civil science and technology (as constant 1991 prices), million roubles

■ Articles of Russian authors in international scientific journals (Web of Science)

■ Russia's % in the world total articles in international scientific journals (Web of Science)

S&T Performance vs. R&D expenditure:

Receipts from technology exports: 630.4 million \$

- Austria – 6.1 billion \$
- US – 75.4 billion \$

The share in world high tech exports: 0.28%

- Hong Kong – 5.44%,
- Singapore – 4.58%,
- Korea – 3.85%

Innovation Activity in Industry: 9.4% (1992 – 16.3%)

- EC: 21.2% (Hungary) – 69.6% (Denmark)

Barriers and obstacles -I

- ◆ **Scientific visas**
- ◆ **Custom duties on transfer of equipment and scientific materials**
- ◆ **Certain degree of dependence on external political and economic factors**

Barriers and obstacles - II

- ◆ **Scientific infrastructure (equipment, facilities, accommodation, etc.)**
- ◆ **Preparedness: shortage of experience and skills (language, project and finance management, etc.), low level of awareness**
- ◆ **Openness: only 56,5% of R&D units have web-sites in Russian**
- ◆ **Current legislation does not allow for joint calls for proposals with a common budget**
- ◆ **As of today - insufficient level of institutional integration in global networks**

Association to FP7: SWOT analysis

Strengths (effects)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Improvement of performance indicators	Expensive "entrance ticket"	Advancement of Russia-EU relations (even in the absence of PCA)	Low success rate Low capacity to "redeem"
Integration of Russian R&D organizations into global research networks	Low preparedness of R&D organizations, weak infrastructure	Additional stimuli to reforming the Russian S&T sector	"Brain drain"
Access to open innovations in the EU MS	Low return on innovation investments	Development of industrial cooperation, common standards	Intellectual property rights
Positive experience in technology platforms, joint WGs, ERA.Net	Incompatibility of competition programmes	Better response to global challenges	No right to define priorities ("comitology")



Recommendations: towards a Road-map



- ◆ **Establishing a Code of Conduct for public research organizations in Russia**

- ◆ Performance evaluation

- ◆ Information openness

- ◆ Project and finance management

- ◆ **Information and consultancy support through well-established strong NCPs, incl. sub-national level**

- ◆ **Opportunities for joint priority setting: technology platforms, 5 joint Working Groups and joint project competition in the frame of ERA.Net RUS & BILAT-RUS**
- ◆ **Development of a Road-map for effective implementation of the above-listed recommendations**