



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY  
OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

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

***State University – Higher School of Economics***

***Moscow, 14 May 2009***

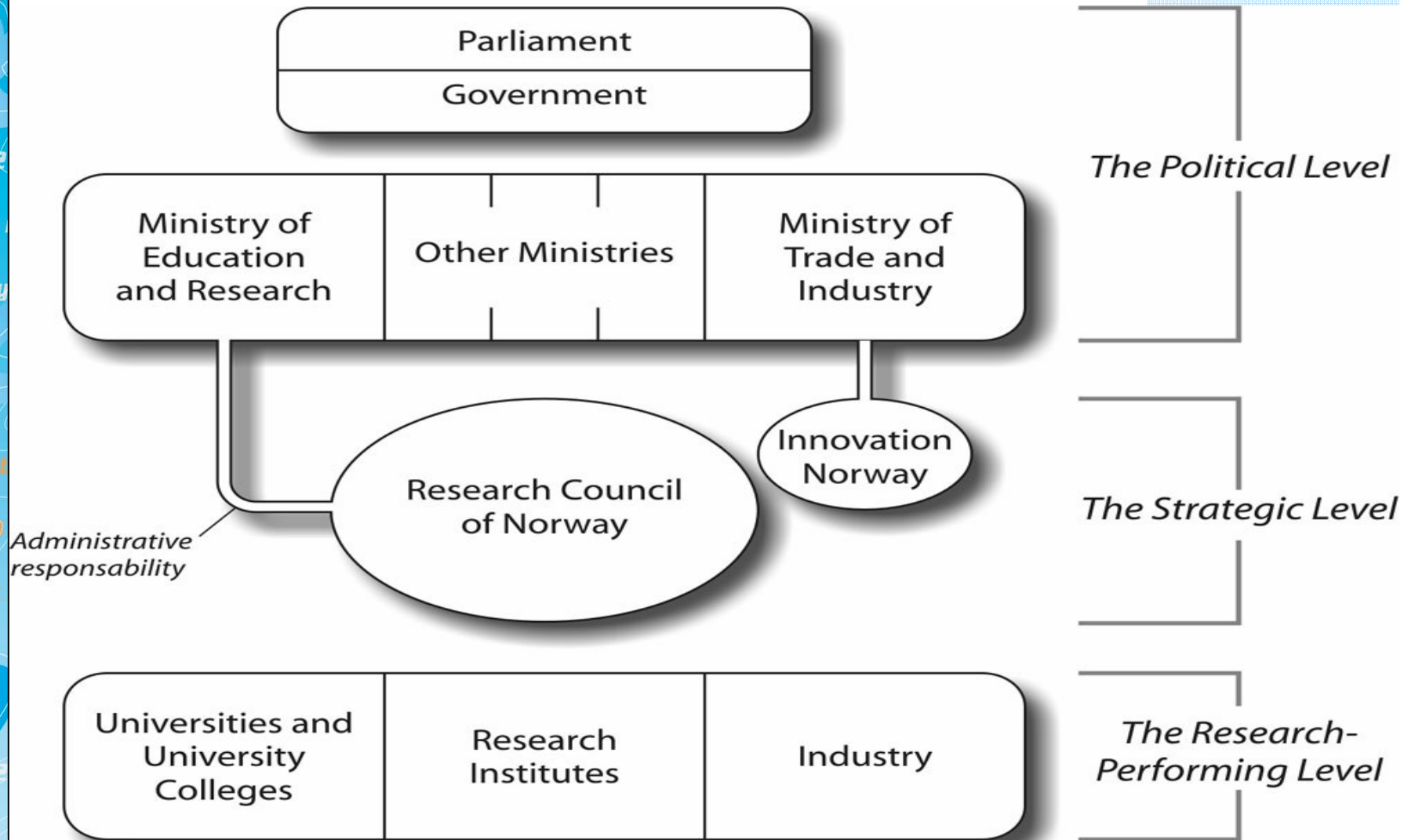


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## Lessons learnt – the case of Norway

- Norwegian research system and policy
- The EEA Agreement and EU RTD FPs
- Norway's participation in the EU RTD FPs
- Possible “success factors”
- Some challenges
- R&D cooperation Russia – Norway

# The Norwegian Research System



# New White Paper on Research 2009

*Global challenges*

*Welfare services and  
research based professions*

*Industrial research in  
strategic areas*

*Better health and  
health services*

*Knowledge based  
industry in all regions*

*A successful research sector*

*High quality research*

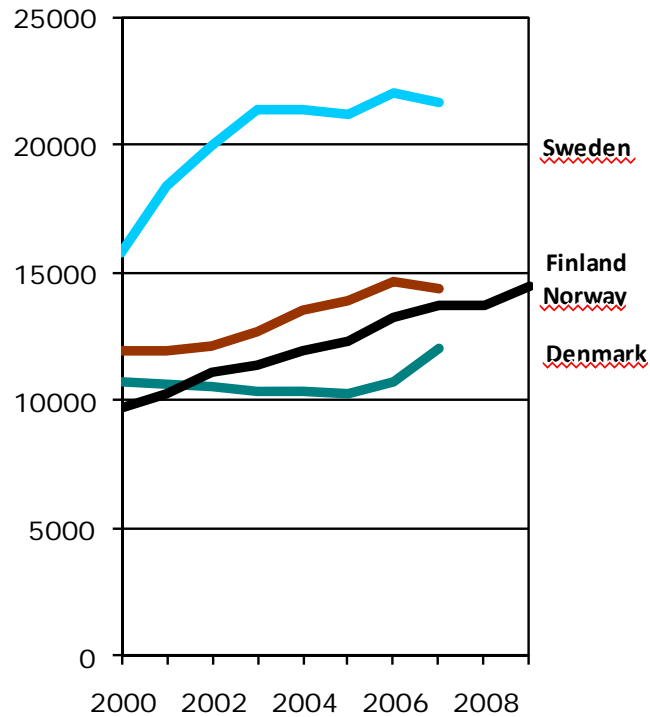
*Internationalisation of research*

*Efficient use of results and funding*

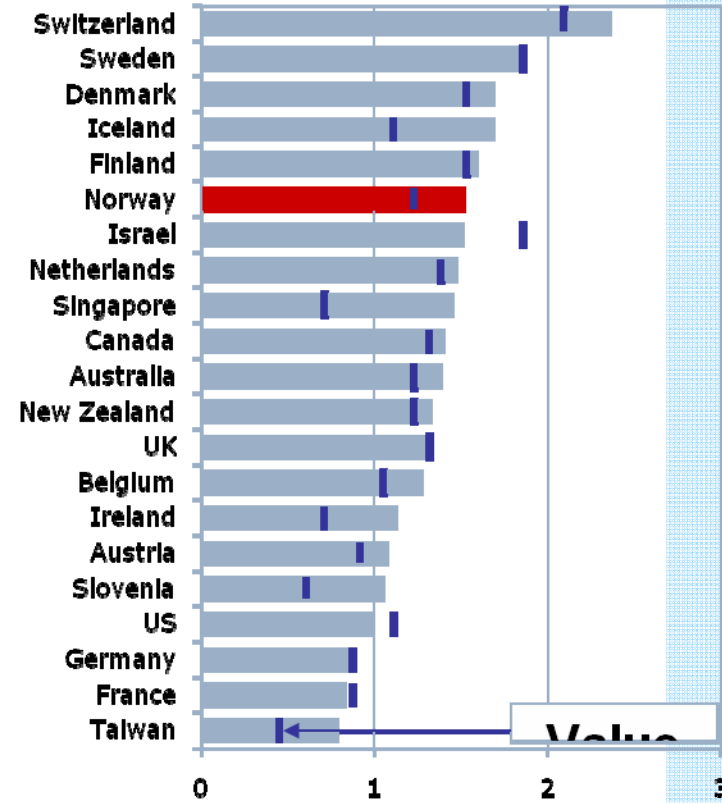
**New White Paper on Innovation in 2008**

# Norwegian research - progress

Government budget appropriation for R&D in Nordic countries 2000-2009 (constant 2000 prices).



Scientific publications per thousand capita: Leading countries in the world (1997 and 2007).



# Internationalisation - priorities

## 1. The European Research Area

- EU RTD FPs, ERA
- EUREKA, COST
- CERN, EMBL, ESRF, IARC..
- NORDIC RESEARCH COOPERATION

## 2. Bilateral cooperation

- US, CAN, JPN, RUS, CHINA, INDIA, S-AFRICA, BRAZIL, CHILE, ARGENTINA

## 3. Attractive host nation for research

## 4. Global partner in research

## The EEA Agreement

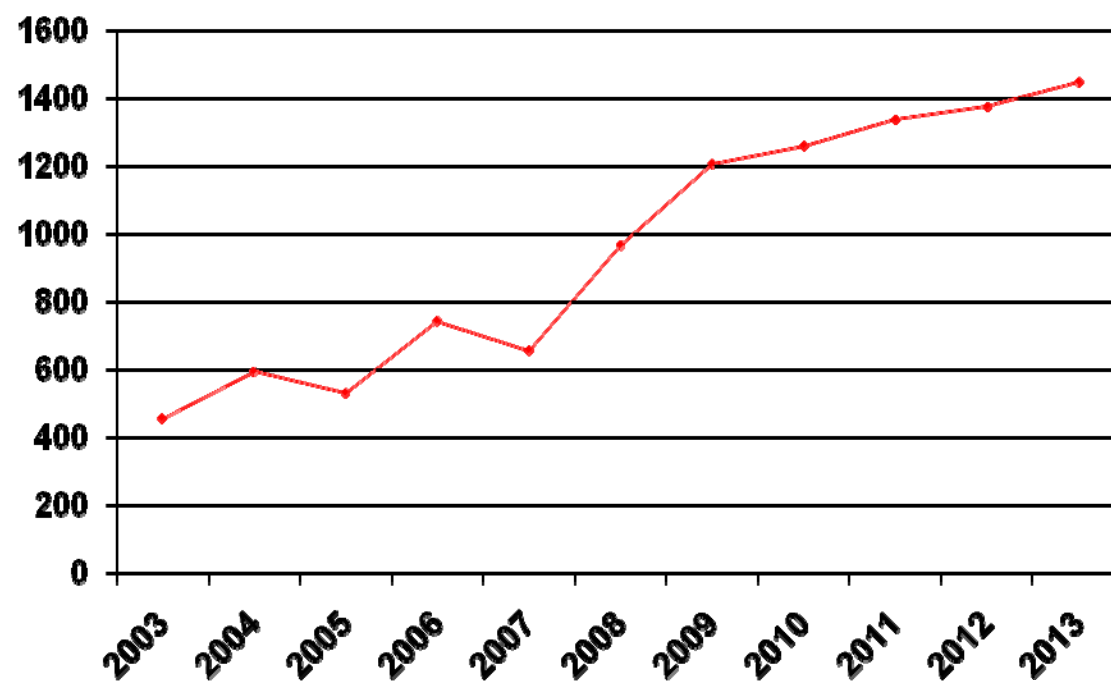
- Cornerstone of relations Norway - EU
- Extends the internal market to the EEA EFTA states
- EU-programmes, activities and agencies are extended to the EEA EFTA states
  - Second national experts to the Commission
- Not a part of decision making in the EU, but focus on decision shaping
- EEA EFTA bodies manage the EEA Agreement:
  - EEA Council
  - EEA Joint Committee
  - EFTA Surveillance Authority (ESA)
  - EFTA Court

## EU RTD FPs and the EEA Agreement

- Norway has participated in EU RTD FPs for more than 20 years
- EEA Agreement (94'): Norwegian actors participate on the same terms as participants from the EU-countries
- Contributions to the RTD/FP-budget based on a GDP-key (art. 82)
- Approval by Parliament for each new FP (prot. 31)
- FP7 EURATOM not part of the EEA-agreement
- Norwegian delegates to the FP programme committees (not EURATOM)

## NO payments – EU RTD FP-participation

1000 NOK



## Norway's participation in EU FPs

- Broad political consensus on participation
- Clear and visible part of Norwegian research policy - priority effort in internationalisation
- Inputs to the EU (design, implementation)
- Access also to research bodies and processes
  - CREST, ESFRI, OMC...
- Evaluations of NO in FP4 and FP5:
  - Participation judged as successful – high success rates
  - Financial return (almost) equal to NO contribution
  - Need for clearer strategy and links between national R&D programs/activities and EU-activities
- Evaluation of NO in FP6/FP7 is ongoing
  - Concerns on budget growth and participation volume

## Success factors I – Fundamentals

- Participation in EU RTD FPs associated with prestige and quality (but also "red tape"...)
- R&D themes of relevance and interest
- Quality in Norwegian research
- Funding opportunities (but also challenges...)
- European (pre-existing) networks

## Success factors II - Coordination

- High level of concurrence in R&D-priorities
- National strategy for EU RTD/FP7 from 2008
- Policy co-ordination: Inter-ministerial Committee on EEA Research Cooperation
- One single research council – the Research Council of Norway (RCN):
  - All NCPs (-1) in the RCN
  - "All" national R&D programs in the RCN
  - EU RTD Department
- Representatives from ministries and RCN in programme committees in FP7

## Success factors III – Policy/instruments

- Aim: Strengthen national priorities in R&D
- Synergies and coordination between EU-research and national R&D programs
- EU RTD Department/RCN: Information and awareness raising
- Financing through the RCN:
  - Project Development Support Scheme
  - Marie Curie top-up
  - ERC/Starting Grant-financing (75%)
- Result based funding system for universities and colleges and for research institutes: Rewards EU-research participation

## Challenges

- Increasing EU-budget and NO contributions
- The European Research Area – large number of initiatives
- Increasing influence on national R&D priorities and national funding of R&D
- Some legal and administrative issues, i.e. new agencies and EEA EFTA citizens
- National experts – new Commission rules
- FP6 Audits

## S&T Cooperation Russia – Norway – I

- Agreement on Science and Technology Cooperation (1998)
- The Government's High North Strategy: Seven main priorities, incl.:
  - Knowledge development about, for and in the High North
  - Strengthen cooperation with Russia
- Cooperation Programme Norway – Russia in higher education and research (2001)
- R&D cooperation in a number of areas
  - Bilateral S&T cooperation
  - EU RTD Framework Programme

## S&T cooperation RUSSIA – NORWAY - II

**EU RTD FP COOPERATION  
(Norway - "3rd COUNTRIES")**

**Bilateral cooperation in  
national programs (RCN)**

	Project proposals	Above threshold	Success rate
Russia	146	46	31,5%
China	67	9	13,4%
United States	59	12	20,3%
South Africa	45	14	31,1%
Canada	34	10	29,4%

