



RUSSIAN FEDERATION

ICT ENVIRONMENT, INNOVATION POLICIES & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

EECA CLUSTER

This report is a compilation of information and data collected in the framework of the EECA cluster work. It is a part of three wider reports on EECA countries ICT priorities, Innovation Policies and Strategies and International Cooperation.

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Russian Federation

ICT Environment

1 Overview of the main trends in the National ICT Sector

1.1 Recent Trends in Macroeconomic and Market Developments

In previous year, indices of Russian economic growth have started decreasing¹. However, unemployment rate has come to its minimum (5.2% in August of 2012), inflation rate has stabilized at 6.5% and productivity has returned to an acceptable level since abrupt recession of 2009. Russian Federation keeps worthy place in a worldwide competition and to a considerable extent due to the regular devaluations of ruble (EU countries can't afford anything like that). Still, the main risk for Russia lies in its high dependence of hydrocarbons.

Understanding that the Government of the Russian Federation has approved State Program "Economic development and innovational economy" by its decree No. 467-r from 29 of March 2013².

Comparable indicators of economic performance

Indicator	National performance		EU 27 (28 Average)	
	2009	2013	2009	2013
GDP per capita in PPS (EU25=100)	266.6'	303.2'	100	100
Real GDP growth rate (% change previous year)	-6.0	7.3	-4.5	0.1
Labour productivity per person employed (EU25=100)			100	100
Inflation rate (average annual)	8.8	6.5	1.0	1.5
Unit labour costs (growth rate)	14.6	4.8	3.3	0.6
Unemployment rate (as % of active population)	8.3	5.5	8.8	10.8
Foreign direct investment intensity				
Business investment as a percentage of GDP	20.6	19.9		
Percent of organizations with web sites	24.7	37.8		
Number of PCs in organizations	8743700	10807500		
Percent of organizations which used Internet	78.3	86.9		
Percent of organizations with Broadband access to Internet	47.3	76.6		

Source: Eurostat - Structural Indicators and Long-term Indicators <http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int>

Key:

(') in thousands of roubles in prices of year 2008 by Federal State Statistics Service <http://www.gks.ru>. Calculated from Federal State Statistics Service <http://www.gks.ru/> data by formulae;

(*) EU25 average;

(^) latest available year (for example: 2005);

(:) not available (just an example);

¹ L. Odie, "Au lieu de nous autoflageller, préparons-nous à un renversement du monde", <http://www.letemps.ch/Page/Uuid/fc3486c8-632e-11e2-9cd5-e7e0ade889ce%7C2>, 23.05.2014.

² ", http://www.economy.gov.ru/minec/about/structure/depstrategy/doc20130408_01, 28.07.2014.



However, even during the crisis years 2008–2009, when the most economic fall was seen, the volume of paid services including telecommunication ones showed growth. The tendency continued in following years³. The fact has shown that today services including telecommunication ones had become an integral part of modern life for the people. Often they can refuse buying something but not paying for the Internet. Moreover, telecommunication services acquire social orientation.

The worst positions, it appears, Russia has in Doing business rating that is issued by World Bank experts – 112nd position among 185 countries. But during the past year its position has increased by 8 points that shows considerable progress. It is important to notice that World Bank traditionally estimates Russia worse than other international organizations. Economic development ministry of Russia considers its place in the rating to be around 44th place.

In “Competitiveness 2013” IMD rating (Swiss business-school) Russia ranked 42nd among 50 countries, coming up 6 positions. The main reason for Russia to advance in this rating is employment data. In this index Russia has ascent from 27th to 13th place. Among strong and improving Russian indices there is also low level of state debts, low income tax, stable interest rates, and high education and qualification of employees. Among weak and declining ones there is export, pensionary system, capital market, bureaucracy, low innovation receptiveness and some demographic and medicine indices (elderly and able-bodied rate, life quality).

In Global Innovation Index rating of world most innovative countries issued by Bloomberg agency Russia has rated 14th ahead of Canada, Great Britain, Australia and many other countries. In total 50 countries have got into Global Innovation Index but statistics of over 200 states and independent territories was considered. Agencies analytics considered seven factors: R&D intensity, productivity, high-tech density, researcher concentration, manufacturing capability, tertiary efficiency и patent activity.

Recent Trends in ICT Performance

During the recent year Russia has improved its positions in various world ratings of ICT development and usage⁴. Similar process was seen during last few years, but it is the first time when no exception was seen. During the single year Russia has rocketed up 32 positions in E-Government Survey, from 59 to 27 position. The rating is made up by UN and reflects readiness and possibilities of state agencies in 193 countries for using ICT in government services. In fact, Russia has driven from once category to another. That is from countries with developing economy to economically developed countries. In the rating Russia takes following positions: online service development index – 30, ICT infrastructure development level – 30, human capital state – 44. Russian positions have improved in all three categories.

³ N. V. Proskura, “Perspectives of development of telecommunication sector in Russia”, *Economic system management*, No. 60 (2013) (in Russian).

⁴ Russoft: 10-th annual issue. Russian software development export industry – 2013, http://www.auriga.com/files/RUSSOFT/RUSSOFT_Survey_10_ru.pdf, 28.07.2014.



According to comScore company report Russia has largest Internet auditory among European states and rates 3rd in web pages viewed from mobile devices index. By year 2011 Russia has moved up 2 positions in ICT development index IDI and rated 38 approaching Portugal that is one row above.

According to the Web Index report of 2012 issued by World Wide Web Foundation in world rating of countries by levels of development and usage of Internet Russia rated 31st. Each year Russia improves its positions in the rating.

According to annual report of World Economic Forum and INSEAD business school Russia has raised two positions in 2013 “net readiness index” outrunning China and other BRICS countries and rated 54th. In 2010 it was only 80th. The improvement has come out of Internet users growth and especially exponential growth of 3G connections quantity (20th worldwide).

By results of national policies changes research about cloud calculations conducted by BSA (The Software Alliance) Russia is rated 14th among 24 world leading IT economies (it was 16th year before).

In most innovative cities rating “Cities Global Index” Moscow appears to be 74th and St-Petersburg 84th. The ranking was performed for 133 cities but overall number of 445 cities appeared in the list among those the following Russian cities: Ekaterinburg, Kazan, Novosibirsk, Samara, Krasnoyarsk, Kaliningrad, Rostov-on-Don, Nizhniy Novgorod, Perm, Saratov, Tomsk, Vladivostok, Omsk, Volgograd, Izhevsk, Barnaul, Orenburg, Tolyatti.

In the cities with the best software development outsourcing possibilities rating “The Top 100 Outsourcing Cities” issued by Global Services there are 4 Russian cities. They all appeared in the list the year before. Only the Moscow has yielded its 46th place for 56th. St-Petersburg raised from 33rd to 32nd, Nizhniy Novgorod from 63rd to 62nd, Novosibirsk from 97th to 92nd.

Objectives and Targets of National ICT Policy

In 2010 the Russian Federation State program "Information society (2011-2020)" was approved by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation. The new edition developed with respect to changed approach of the state to budgeting and long-term state programs, is approved by the order No. 2161-r of December 2, 2011.

As by the end of last decade it became obvious that information society in Russia develops more slowly, than in many other countries, and in conditions existing that time it was impossible to expect any noticeable changes, it was made decision to reconsider approach of the Russian Federation to the policy in the field of information technologies. The understanding that not only introduced technologies and developed information systems as themselves are valuable, but also the benefit they bring to citizens, business and all society is valuable too. For creation of complete and effective system of use of information technologies at which citizens receive maximum of benefits, the state program "Information society (2011-2020)" was developed.



In the preparation of this state program the Ministry of Mass Communications of the Russian Federation took into account the world experience in conducting similar programs, the current state of the industry and the ICT market. Authors guided by two official documents - the "Concept of long-term socio-economic development until 2020" and the "Strategy of development of information society in RF".

The state program covers all sectors and spheres of activities, it must improve visibility and control to ensure the sustainability and competitiveness of the economy as a whole. Work is conducted in a plurality of directions: the creation of e-Government, bridging the digital divide between social groups, the development of new communication technologies. The basic principle of the program: the results should bring real, tangible benefits to the people. Improving the quality of life should be expressed in simple and affordable service that citizens enjoy almost every day: an appointment to the doctor via the Internet, payment of fines from a mobile phone, low-cost broadband access, and so on.

The "Rosstat" agency supports permanent monitoring of the program execution in the whole of the Russian Federation, in certain regions, urban and rural areas, sex and age groups. According to the survey data, it is published official statistical information describing the use of information technologies and information and telecommunication networks by population of the RF, including indicators of use of personal computers, broadband access to the Internet, state and



municipal services in electronic form, use of Internet to order goods and services. Here are some data for 2010, 2011, and 2012.

	2010	2011	2012
The share of domestic spending on R&D of the ICT sector in total domestic expenditure on R&D in RF (%)	1.3	1.5	2.9
Number of subscribers of fixed broadband Internet access per 1000 inhabitants (person)	-	122	144
Level digitizing local telephone network (%)			
• all	31.0	35.3	36.4
• in urban areas	33.0	37.6	38.5
• in the countryside	63.9	65.9	67.3

According to data for 2012 published by the International Telecommunication Union in October 2013, the place of the Russian Federation in the international ranking of countries in terms of development of the information society was defined. So, in the world rankings, Russia is on 40th place by this indicator, which is 5 points higher than the planned value.

Compared with the same rating received in 2011, the index of the development of information technologies in the Russian Federation increased from 5.94 out of 10 units in 2011 to 6.19 units in 2012. Thus, the results of international assessments indicate progress of the Russian Federation in the field of the Information Society. In 2014 further increase in the index of development of information technologies in the Russian Federation is expected due to both the development of the information society infrastructure and ensuring access for citizens and organizations to advanced information, communication and telecommunication infrastructure, and with the increasing use of the advantages of the information society.

So, in 2013 the share of active Internet users in the Russian Federation is 61.4%, slightly lower than the European average (75%), but higher than in some European countries (e.g. Italy Internet users are 58% of people, in Portugal – 64%).

Substantial progress has been made in the development of e-Government and the transition to providing state and municipal services in electronic form. So the value of the indicator "percentage of citizens using the mechanism for obtaining state and municipal services in electronic form," under Presidential Decree of May 7, 2012 № 601 "On the main directions of improving governance," according to the results in 2013 amounted to 30.8% that above the target level (30%).

This result is due to both the activities of the state program in the development of e-Government infrastructure and measures to improve the quality of public administration through the creation and application of modern information technology and departmental coordination "informatization". In fact, Russia for the year jumped in ranking from one category to another – from emerging economies in economically developed countries. As used herein, ranking countries are ranked based on weighted index ratings on three main components: the scale and quality of online services, the level of development of ICT infrastructure and human capital, which is difficult to change during the year so that overtake three dozen countries. Apparently, in this snatch the efforts are reflected that have been undertaken in Russia in terms of creating "e-Government" in the past few years.



March 1, 2014 the Ministry of Mass Communications of the Russian Federation issued an official report on the implementation and effectiveness evaluation of the Russian state program "Information Society (2011-2020 years)." The report is available on the web at the official website of the Ministry of Mass Communications (<http://minsvyaz.ru>).

The report contains a large number of materials illustrating the substantial progress obtained in the implementation of the program "Information Society". Some important examples of the implementation of specific activities and their results are shown in Annex 2. Course, they do not in any way cover the content of the report and do not show the total volume currently performed in Russia work on the development of information and telecommunication technologies and their applications. Overall, the implementation of the main activities of the Programme in 2013 and obtained development allow ensuring the Program final results i.e. establishment throughout the Russian Federation modern and advanced information and telecommunications infrastructure.

In early 2014 the Ministry of Education and Science has developed "forecast scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation until 2030" approved by Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev. Information and communication technologies, according to this document, marked as one of the most promising areas of science and technology for the period. Among the main problems of ICT in Russia and world, authors identified a radical transformation of ICT markets in conditions of change of technology, greater control over the information on the Internet and the growth of cybercrime and the scale of its consequences. As challenge for Russian ICT industry, the growing imbalance between security and personal freedom is also called. The forecast also talks about specific threats to Russia in the field of ICT, to which the accelerated formation of a single global information space, worsening "digital divide", and the readiness to provide widespread medical and other social services using ICT for the citizens, are added. As threat to the country are considered, too: the possibility of using the potential of ICT to undermine national security, violations of law and social order, as well as the increasing vulnerability of privacy and personal space.



Annex 1: Overview of ICT Policy Documents

Main policy documents concerning ICT policy adopted/published since 2010-2011

Title of document	Date	Organisation	Legal status
1. Russian State program "Information Society (2011-2020 years)"	December 2, 2011.	Ministry of Mass Communications of the Russian Federation	Government Decree № 2161-p
2. Progress Report on the implementation and effectiveness evaluation Russian State program "Information Society (2011-2020 years)"	March 1, 2014	Ministry of Mass Communications of the Russian Federation	Official Ministry Report
3. "On the main directions of improving governance"	May 7, 2012	President of the Russian Federation	Decree number 601
4. Forecast for Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030	January 2014	Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation	Prognostic report
5. «The Development Strategy of Information Technology Industry in the Russian Federation for 2014 - 2020, and the Prospect for 2025»	November 1, 2013	Ministry of Mass Communications of the Russian Federation	Government Decree № 2036-p

Annex 2: Overview of ICT Policy Measures

IPM Number	Title of measure	Overview
1	Russian State Programme "Information Society", Measure 1.1 "Ensuring availability of telecommunication services in the territory of the Russian Federation"	In 2013 the following results were produced: compensation of operator losses related to universal service provision; covering for the main Federal Highways included in the transport corridor "North - South " and " East-West " (The total length of these federal roads - more than 11 thousand kilometers) by mobile radio communication along the entire length; measures were taken in the area of information, communication and telecommunication technologies for the preparation and conduct of the XXVII World Summer Universiade 2013 in Kazan; a fiber optic transmission line at building Olympic facilities as well as operational control center building Olympic facilities have been commissioned.
2	Russian State Programme "Information Society", Measure 4.2 "Development of e-Government"	Substantial progress has been made in the development of e-Government and the transition to providing state and municipal services in electronic form. So the value of the indicator "percentage of citizens using a mechanism for obtaining state and municipal services in electronic form," under Presidential Decree of May 7, 2012 № 601 "On the main directions of improving governance ," according to the results in 2013

IPM Number	Title of measure	Overview
		amounted to 30.8% that above the target level (30 %). This result is due to both the activities of the state program in the development of e-government infrastructure and measures to improve the quality of public administration through the creation and application of modern information technologies, such as the coordination of departmental information technology. In general, the continuing trend growth in the use of ICT in the economy in 2013 (estimated at RAEC HSE and growth of the Internet economy in 2013 amounted to about 25%) increases the likelihood of achieving the declared results of the program.
3	Russian State Programme "Information Society", Measure 3.2 "Warning information technology threats to national interests of Russian Federation"	As of 2013 there are 9 industrial parks in the high-tech total area of more than 270 thousand square meters in the subjects of the Russian Federation, while in the Republic of Mordovia, Moscow, Kaluga, Nizhny Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Samara, Penza, Ekaterinburg construction of industrial parks in the high tech continues.

1.2 Recent National Policy Trends

The volume of funding for ICT development in Russia is continuously increasing. For example, as increased share of domestic spending on research and development of ICT in the Russian Federation as a percentage of the total amount of funding for research and development:

2010	2011	2012
1.3	1.5	2.9

Within the framework of the Russian Federation State program "Information Society" essential support for regional projects in the field of information technology is provided. A competitive selection for the right to receive subsidies from the federal budget to the budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation to support projects aimed at the formation of the information society is conducted permanently.

Development of e-Government structure and public services of the e-Government, as well as enhanced use of ICT for environmental protection and population health care are considered as priorities in the Russian government for prospective ICT development in the medium and long term. ICT development, according to the forecast of the Ministry of education and science, promotes the use of more efficient models of the IT infrastructure, the growth of the ICT majors and the impact of ICT on the support of the state and municipal government. Promising markets for ICT are not only engineering, chemical industry, mining, creating intelligent energy networks, but also education (including the Lisbon objectives), science and research in the field of innovation, health care (including Barcelona objectives of development the childcare facilities for young children).

ICT Policy Measures



IP N°	Title	Organisation responsible
1	Information and telecommunications infrastructure and information society services provided at its base	Ministry of Mass Communications
2	Information Environment	Rospechat' Agency
3	Security in the Information Society	Ministry of Mass Communications, Service for Supervision of Communication, Federal Security Service, Rospechat' Agency
4	Information State	Ministry of Mass Communications, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education

«Information and telecommunications infrastructure and information society services provided at its base»

As a result of natural processes, “bottom-up initiatives” ICT infrastructure in Russia has developed very unevenly. The main reasons for this are undoubtedly a large extent of territory and population income inequality. Broadband Internet access, natural in Moscow and other major cities relatively recently started to penetrate into the province, and especially in the countryside. In those places where the natural solution would be a high-speed access over mobile networks (e.g., Moscow region); the necessary radio frequencies were not available for commercial use. These measures are intended to improve the situation in this sphere via centralized effort. In particular, program aimed at:

- Ensuring availability of telecommunication services in the territory of the Russian Federation
- Development of the federal postal service
- Improving the mechanisms for spectrum management
- Managing the development of information and telecommunications infrastructure and information society services provided at its base

“Information Environment”

Benefit by reducing losses from piracy of information products. As practice has shown Apple and other large companies, providing a reasonably organized paid access to movies, books and music is an effective weapon against piracy. Development of appropriate infrastructure, both physical and software can be of great benefit.

“Security in the Information Society”

Improving access to ICT infrastructure services naturally increases the opportunities for engaging in illegal activities. Examples of such activities are increasingly becoming occasions for news in Russia and the world. As examples virus attacks on industrial facilities, periodic stealing funds from accounts or cards, etc. This measure is aimed at the systemic preventing such activities, in particular:

- Control and supervision
- Warning information technology threats to the national interests of Russia
- Countering terrorism, extremism, violence

“Information State”

This measure is aimed at obtaining economic benefits from the cost of development of ICT infrastructure, etc. Undoubtedly, the translation of documents in electronic form, the



centralization of data storage, query processing time reduction reduces the cost of their treatment. A striking example of this effect is e- government implementation and developing at the moment. For example, a centralized record for services that require personal presence has largely reduced the queue. Many services are no longer requiring personal presence at all, and their number is constantly growing. Since 2014 in the pilot regions introduced electronic medical records, designed to facilitate access to health data and improve their safety. In general, the sub-program provides:

- Manage the development of the information society
- The development of e-government
- Improving the quality of public administration through the creation and application of modern information technologies
- Services on the basis of information technologies in the field of medicine , health and social welfare
- The development of services based on information technology in education, science and culture
- Support for regional projects in the field of information technology

Lessons from the Evaluation of ICT Policy Measures

During the implementation of the Russian Federation State program "Information Society" a considerable number of difficulties takes place. For example, in the Measure 4.2 "Development of e-Government" it was planned to establish a common framework for civil "Electronic Registry", but the development of this system was not started because of the need to ensure legal and regulatory framework that is at disposal of Russian Ministry of Justice. With the successful resolution of this legal issue the uniform system of registration marriage can be implemented as soon as possible.

A number of other major activities of the state program also was not implemented in full. Specific reasons were very different here, but they are united by the following systemic and infrastructure problems that have not been properly taken into account. These are problem of insufficient spread of information and communication technologies in the field of socio-economic and public administration, disparities in the level of accessibility of information technology, the weak development of the national production of telecommunication and computer hardware and basic software that meet the latest international standards, structural and technological backwardness of the electronics industry of the Russian Federation, discrepancy of the Russian system of training in ICT international standards. These issues are closely related and in the future should be addressed together.

Review of Good Practice –Summary of Good Practice in Russia

Year	Title of good practice case	Justification for selection
2009	Development of digital broadcasting in the Russian Federation	Complex infrastructural problem was resolved successfully and in full, in a short time. At the same time active government policy plays big role, the implementation was accompanied by number of organizational and timely legislation acts. Here are just a few. Government Decree of 18.12.2012 N «On Amendments to the Federal Program" Development teleradioveschan in the Russian Federation for 2009-2015.

Year	Title of good practice case	Justification for selection
		<p>"On receipt of tenders for the right to carry essential terrestrial broadcasting, using the position in the second multiplex - the implementation of terrestrial digital broadcasting" from December 14, 2012</p> <p>RF Government Resolution of June 21, 2012 № 617 on changes in the federal target program «Development of broadcasting in the Russian Federation for 2009-2015".</p> <p>Creation of the government commission on broadcasting.</p> <p>Presidential Decree "On mandatory nationwide public television and radio channels."</p> <p>Decision of the State Commission for Radio Frequencies from 16 March 2012.</p> <p>RF Government Order of June 21, 2013 № 1046- p.</p> <p>Order number 618 dated 20 June 2012 " On creation of the Public Council under the Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technology and Communications in the field of communications."</p>
2010	e-Government	<p>The concept was developed to provide information and assistance of already formed set of government services to citizens, businesses, other branches of government and public officials, in which personal interaction between the state and the applicant is minimized as much as possible via use of information technology.</p> <p>The implementation was quick and successful, currently e-Government operates as electronic document management system of government based on the totality of automation of management processes across the country and serves as the target of significantly improving the efficiency of public administration and reduce costs of social communications for every member of society. The most significant result was for the people to get rid of the queues in government offices, collecting various certificates, copies of documents, etc.</p>
2011	Development of the Internet	<p>Vivid example is network 4G. Efforts of the government succeeded in unlocking commercial access to specific frequencies, and now even in the countryside it is possible to receive broadband internet access.</p>
2012	General introduction of private offices at sites of institutions and services, electronic queue, etc.	<p>Many non-government services began to be translated into electronic form, and it is encouraged by the government. For example, a number of resolutions were designed to reduce the time required to pay electricity. Other regional services, such as gas and telephone are also translated into electronic form. In the pilot regions introduced electronic medical records. Clinics are equipped with telecommunications capabilities by order of Ministry of Health.</p>
2013	Internet access in remote regions	<p>In uniform day of voting September 8, 2013 in the Russian Federation election campaigns passed at various levels, a total of about 7000 elections in 80 regions of Russia. In connection with these elections, in the Internet a video feed in real time was organized. For this purpose an Internet access was quickly arranged in many places, including the most remote regions and individual communities where even electricity is provided by</p>



Year	Title of good practice case	Justification for selection
		generator. The elections are over, but the useful infrastructure remains available.

Updated National ICT R&D priorities towards H2020

Topics-areas
ICT in ‘Excellent science’
Research infrastructures
Development, deployment and operation of ICT-based e-infrastructures
ICT in ‘Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies’
Future Internet
Advanced Cloud Infrastructures and Services
FIRE+ (Future Internet Research & Experimentation)
Content technologies and information management
Big data - research
Robotics
Robotics
Micro- and Nano-electronic technologies, Photonics
Generic micro- and Nano-electronic technologies
Photonics KET
ICT Cross-Cutting Activities
Cyber security, Trustworthy ICT
Factories of the Future
ICT-enabled modeling, simulation, analytics and forecasting technologies
ICT in ‘Societal challenges’
SC1: Health, demographic change and wellbeing
<i>Improving health information, data exploitation and providing an evidence base for health policies and Regulation</i>
Digital representation of health data to improve disease diagnosis and treatment
SC6: Europe in a changing world – Innovative, inclusive and reflective societies
ICT-enabled open government



Innovation Policy

National innovation system and innovation governance

It's impossible to specify precisely an initial temporary mark when the innovative system of Russia began to be formed. It is enough to remind that similar attempts were repeatedly made in the USSR even earlier 1985 when for the first time in modern Russia such important component of innovative activity as the competitive economic environment has appeared. Present look of innovative system in the Russian Federation in many respects is defined by this heritage, since very many objects and structures of the Russian economy remained since those times, and they function by former rules.

Improving the competitiveness of Russian industry and economy as whole is only possible through the development of innovations. It should be noted that innovations in the Russian Federation until the mid-2000s developed unsystematically and faced considerable difficulties. Innovations realized not in all enterprises and were often only private initiatives of individual business executives. Why things were so, despite the fact that every leader knows theory of the product life cycle, in accordance with which the lack of innovations leads to the decline of the organization?

- In the first place, the described situation arose due to the fact that the staff of enterprises and organizations was not ready for large-scale implementation of the innovations, and, moreover, quite seldom employees were interested in improving their skills for development innovation in the organization.
- As the second reason an insufficiently developed infrastructure can be considered. Despite the provision of benefits for an innovative business structures in the framework of venture capital funds, technology parks and business incubators, their size was insufficient to ensure the stable development of innovative manufacturing company. Primarily proposed benefits were oriented to the formation and development for companies working in the resource sector of the economy. Innovations were needed in this segment also, but they could not provide a uniform and comprehensive innovative development of the economy as a whole, which is the main goal of the Russian government.
- Third cause of actual lack of innovation in the Russian enterprises was the insufficiency of the state help and funding (just to ensure the viability of enterprises). As a result, the incoming money was used to repair and support the status quo of the organization or company, rather than for its development.

All of these trends took place due to the fact that the conceptual approach to the management of the enterprises in our country used traditional management policies, in which the company is focused not on the development of their strengths but mainly address weaknesses.

Currently, the first of these problems is largely eliminated by the development of the economy itself, where success now depends on the use of advanced techniques and technologies, and this fact is now understood not only among leaders, but also among specialists at all levels of the economy.

The second problem has received the highest score of importance on the governmental level now, and the second of basic directions of development and innovation policy of the state is to create advanced innovation infrastructure. Information facilities quickly becomes the main power in the worldwide economy, and it's clear that ICT technologies give adequate solutions for various



aspects of this problem especially in Russia with its great territory and the need of remote contacts. With a broader view, the use of ICT is vital not only to ensure effective functioning of a modern enterprise, organization or infrastructure of a big region, but is also the main tool for modernization and development.

The third of the mentioned problems has become also a priority when it became clear that a deep systematic approach is necessary for modernization of the whole Russian economy. Over the past decade, the national system of innovation development of the state was created, and within it at the government level a series of policy documents has been developed that define the priority directions of innovative growth. These documents represent detailed parameters of state funding and reporting on each of the priority directions.

By the end of the 2000s, a number of measures and government regulations of this kind has been developed by the Russian government due to the dominance of the modernization approaches to the problems of Russia's development and innovation priorities during the presidency of Dmitry Medvedev. Currently, many of them have passed the test of time, but a number of projects and decisions were not completely functional. Government pays these problems and inconsistencies much attention, and in each new document takes into account the reasons for such failures.

Currently basic tools and mechanisms of state regulation in the field of innovative socially-oriented economic development for the 2013–2020 period are determined by State Program **“Economic development and innovational economy”** that was approved by the Government of the Russian Federation 29 March 2013. Separate subprogrammes and tasks are formulated for branch ministries and agencies, including the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS). The most significant attention in tasks and assignments for ministries and departments is given to problems of development of ICT.

This program was developed according to the general **“Strategy of innovative development of Russian Federations for the period till 2020 «Innovative Russia – 2020»**. The strategy is developed on the basis of the Concept of the long-term developments of the Russian Federation for the period to 2020 years according to an assignment of Prime Minister of the Russian Federations following the results of meeting Governmental commission on the high technologies and the innovations, taken place 3 March 2010.

Strategy of innovative development is aimed to answer calls facing Russia and threats in the sphere of innovative development via forming accurate system of the purposes, priorities and tools of the state innovative policy. Strategy sets the long-term development reference points to subjects of the innovative activity, including state authorities of all levels, science and enterprise sector, and also financing reference points for sectors of fundamental and applied science, and support of commercialization of technological developments. Strategy relies on results of the comprehensive estimates of innovative potential, long-term scientific and technological forecast, and has to become reference point for development of concepts and programs for social and economic development of Russia, and its separate sectors and regions. Strategy strongly corresponds the main tendencies of the world technological developments till 2020:

- formation pervasive global information telecommunication networks;
- widespread introduction of materials with special properties, in first stage, composite;
- the beginning of formation of the market of nanotechnologies, transition from microelectronics to nano- and optoelectronics as to new «kernel» information technologies;
- the beginning of wide use of biotechnologies which will change not only traditional agrarian



sector, but also become a development basis hi-tech methods of prevention of diseases, diagnostics, treatments and bioinformation scientists;

- achievement by technologies of alternative power engineering (the hydrogen power, use of wind power, sun, inflow and others renewable sources) economically acceptable parameters;
- improvement of ecological parameters of thermal power, in the first turn, coal;
- radical changes in methods and means of the nature protection activity that will reduce technogenic impact on Earth biosphere.

One can see that the issues that are directly related to the ICT take first positions in this list. The Strategy emphasizes the cooperative development of fundamental science and high technology as the main tool of modernization, where ICT facilities are regard as key elements of innovative infrastructure. For instance, there are:

1. Technopark structures:

- scientific parks, technological and research parks;
- innovative, it is innovative - the technological and business and innovative centers;
- centers of a transfer of technologies,
- incubators of business and incubators of technologies;
- virtual incubators;
- technopolises.

2. Information and technological systems:

- bases of scientific and technological information;
- technical and legal and technical and economic information;
- other databases.

Higher level of integration is realized in structure of a technopolis. The purpose of construction of science cities and technopolis is concentration of scientific researches in front lines and pioneer branches, creation of the favorable environment for development of new knowledge-intensive productions in these branches, where new fundamental and/or applied information is available for partners' immediate disposal.

In Russia there are much enough successful examples of creation and development of technopolis. Among them - Pushchino, Dubna, Obninsk. Novosibirski Academgorodok, and others. All of them are important elements of the Russian national innovation system.

Assessment of the national innovation system

In general, an innovative system of Russia has all the basic items of similar systems developed in other countries for similar purposes. Main agents in such systems are the state, enterprises, research centers, consumers, and institutions (legal, regulatory, financial, social) that interact in the process of production, distribution and use of competitive knowledge and technologies aimed at the realization of the strategic objectives of sustainable development of the economic system within national borders and contribute to increase the competitiveness of its actors (enterprises, regions and the country as a whole), including at the international level.

At the same time, Russia's national innovation system has a number of specific features. First of all, it's the consequences of absence of competitive environment for enterprises in Russia very long time. Prior to economic reforms in the late XX, scientific and technical activities in Russia were monopolized by the state, and the science and innovations in Russia remains virtually untapped for various reasons. Since 1992, the decline in the number of samples of newly created



types of machines, equipment, instruments, automation became more and more obvious. Inert Russian industry is primarily focused on the purchase of imported equipment and technology. In average, companies in mining, metallurgy, railway and aircraft communications operate by 60 percent of worn and obsolete equipment.

The reason for such a state was in the first place that the majority of enterprises leave the state sector, and the problems of realizing innovative processes have been on the side of the private sector. Existing previously economic ties had been violated, and in view of absence of the law base and effective instruments of state regulation the degradation of innovation activity spreads in all directions.

There are abnormal structural shifts in the national economy in favor of the production of energy and raw goods, but it is clear that the need of the mining sector in innovations is significantly lower than the analogous need of industries that are engaged in the production of means of production and final consumption goods. In even bigger degree it is fair for science and ICT where new gadgets and world novelties appear almost daily. Unfortunately, till now fundamental science and R&D activity in Russia strongly depend on the state control, and it's transparent in the distribution of funding these important agents of the national innovation system.

Table 1. Expenses of the countries on research and development on sources financings for 1995-2006.

Country	Expenses on research and development (in % to GDP)	Share of financing of research and development due to foreign investments (%)	Share of financing of research and development at the expense of the private sector (%)	Share of financing of research and development at the expense of the state (%)
Russia	1.1	10.0	32.4	57.0
Japan	3.1	0.4	73.5	18.8
Germany	2.4	2.3	64.9	32.4

This disproportion has to be corrected first of all. According to leading experts, system interaction of fundamental science with real sector of the economy is a feature of future, and strategy of the state development focused on this fact can really become a basis for formation of efficient national innovation system in Russia.

Many of noted features are considered in the state program “Economic development and innovation economy”. This program is aimed at creating a favourable business climate and business environment, intensifying the innovation activity of businesses, as well as at ensuring higher efficiency of state administration.

The program includes nine sub-programs:

- “The formation of a favourable investment environment”
- “Development of small and medium-sized businesses”
- “Creation of favourable conditions for the development of the real estate market”
- “Improvement of public and municipal administration”;
- “Fostering innovation”
- “Raising efficiency of functioning of natural monopolies and other regulated entities and the development of incentive based regulation”;
- “Human resources for the innovation economy”
- “Improvement of the state strategic management system”



- “Formation of official statistical information”

There is “Goscomstat” in Russia as the main state instrument to control and report achievements in these fields. It can be considered as one of the most important elements of innovative system in Russia. It arranges works on rather advanced principles following the worldwide experience represented, for instance, in Oslo Manual - EU CIS. In accordance with these principles the following measures are performed.

- 2 Serial coverage by statistical survey various economic activities and types of innovation.
 - Development and use of a common conceptual framework providing the relationship and continuity of innovation indicators.

The comprehensiveness of the study of the innovation process that is intended to cover its links:

- Research and development
- Introduction of innovations into practice
- The production yield on the markets
- Obtaining economic benefit
- Ensuring compatibility of values and estimates with international standards

Currently there is no official data on the implementation of this new government program, but the statistics of innovation activity in Russia continuously accumulates a number of parameters of the economy and the social structure of society in Russia. We present here as an example a few statistical positions (from about 2000), representing innovation in the country in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012.

Table 2 - Indexes of Innovation Development

	2009	2010	2011	2011
Innovative activity of organizations (the proportion of organizations implementing technological, organizational and marketing innovations in the reporting year in the total number of surveyed organizations)	9.3	9.5	10.4	10.3
Share of organizations implementing technological innovation in the reporting year in the total number of surveyed organizations	7.7	7.9	8.9	9.1
Expenditure on technological innovation organizations (million rubles)	399122.0	400803.8	733816.0	904560.8
Expenditure on technological innovation organizations (Euro)	8 032	8 066	14 768	18 203.6

In particular, there are good data on ICT. For last year in technological projects it was enclosed about 1 billion dollars, from which 70% - in IT sector.

By results of 2012 Russia came to the fourth place in Europe on the absolute volume of investment into technological projects and for the first place on growth rates.

Here is some more Rosstat⁵ data on science indices showing not so simple effect of the procedures. On the one hand it shows positive dynamics of publications and patents while number of R&D employees and institutions tend to decrease.

⁵ <http://www.hse.ru/primarydata/in2014>



Table 3 - Scientific Indices

	2009	2010	2011	2012
R&D Personnel	742433	736540	735273	726318
R&D Institutions	3536	3492	3682	3566
Publications referenced in SCOPUS	36705	37736	41158	40428
Publications referenced in Web of Science	33584	32107	33359	32731
Applications for patents	38564	42500	41414	44211
Patents granted	34824	30322	29999	32880

Comparison of Russia with other countries in the field of innovations is quite difficult due to a numerous different rankings provided by different organizations. For example, in Bloomberg’s “Most Innovative in the World 2014: Countries” Russia is on overall 18th position, while in the “Global Innovation Index 2014” it is on 49th overall position. In the table below there is Bloomberg’s rating show for the Russia and EU countries preceding it.

Table 4 - Bloomberg’s “Most Innovative in the World 2014: Countries”

Rank	Country	Total score	R&D intensity rank	Manufacturing capability rank	Productivity rank	High-tech density rank	Tertiary efficiency rank	Researcher concentration rank	Patent activity rank
2	Sweden	90.80	4	22	7	5	13	8	26
5	Germany	88.23	9	3	20	6	25	17	6
6	Denmark	86.97	6	56	6	17	27	3	14
8	Switzerland	86.02	8	16	3	9	35	22	29
9	Finland	85.86	2	21	12	32	5	2	15
12	France	82.42	16	38	16	15	15	20	10
14	Norway	80.39	25	65	2	26	40	7	20
15	Netherlands	80.32	19	30	18	11	53	24	25
16	United Kingdom	80.01	22	35	21	18	14	19	8
17	Austria	79.52	11	13	13	36	28	16	16
18	Russia	77.53	33	17	47	7	4	25	9

Thus, Russia stays 11th among European countries showing also great scores in Patent Activity, Tertiary Efficiency and Manufacturing Capability.

Framework conditions, innovation policies and instruments

All questions related to implementation of the state innovative policy in the Russian Federation are supervised by the Deputy Prime Minister A. Dvorkovich now. Under its management and control there is an execution of the main state programs and the acts relating to modernization of the Russian economy and its innovative development. The ministries most closely involved in this activity in the government of the Russian Federation are:

- Ministry of economic development, Minister Alexey Valentinovich Ulyukaev;
- Ministry of Finance, Minister Anton Germanovich Siluanov;
- Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications, Minister Nikolay Anatolyevich Nikiforov;
- Ministry of Education and Science, Minister Dmitry Viktorovich Livanov;
- Ministry of regional development, Minister Igor Nikolaevich Slyunyaev;
- Industry and trade ministry, Minister Denis Valentinovich Manturov;
- Ministry of Energy, Minister Alexander Valentinovich Novak;
- Ministry of Defence, Minister Sergey Kuzhugotov Shoygu.



The list is far not exhaustive as this circle of questions constantly influences various directions and aspects of activity also of other ministries and departments. For this reason all government meetings devoted to this matter, are held with expanded staff. Representatives and heads of structures and the organizations which not belong to the structure of the government of Russian Federation but are of direct concern to innovative activity are invited to these meetings: Russian Academy of Sciences, Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation, Expert Community on development of innovations, Union of industrialists and businessmen of the Russian Federation, and others.

At the disposal of the government there are both strategic and tactical instruments of management which are actively used at implementation of plans of modernization of the country and management of innovative activity. The duties and opportunities for implementation of concrete measures that are assigned to ministries and departments in the framework of large and long-term programs and plans represent the first type of instruments. In particular, articles of financing and mechanisms of the reporting are provided in these cases in advance. Instruments of operational management, correction of programs and plans according to objective conditions belong to the second type. This operational tool kit demands the increased responsibility of performers and deserves special attention of the government. We won't give the examples showing the content of strategic instruments of management of innovative processes in the Russian Federation here. These data mostly aren't closed, and data about the maintenance of big state programs in which duties and spheres of activity of the responsible ministries and departments are presented, is public. On the contrary, deserves attention the examples of use of tactical instruments of management illustrating rapid response of government structures to the current situation in the sphere of implementation of innovative programs in the country. We just will give a selection of several latest agenda of the meetings of the government on time held by the vice-prime minister A. Dvorkovich. Already by dates and agendas, the high intensity and exclusive attention which the government of the country pays to questions of modernization and development of innovative activity, are quite obvious. Where possible, we will give also a summary of the results of the government meeting. If following the results of the meeting the Government Decree was created or any other important document was developed, we took out it as an example in Annex 3. Otherwise, we put the reference as an example in Annex 4.

August 13, Wednesday	Orders after a meeting with members of the Expert Council of the Government and representatives of the expert community on the development of innovation
July 26, Saturday	On the activities of state institutions for the development of technological renewal of the Russian economy Government Jobs in facts and figures. Created more than 76 thousand. Jobs (including in 2013 - more than 20 thousand. Workplaces), the federal budget received tax deductions in the amount of more than 91 billion rubles (including in 2013 - 20 billion rubles), the volume of the involved in projects exceeded 258 billion rubles. Companies that have supported the development of institutions, there were over 1.7 thousand. Applications for registration of intellectual property.
July 9, Wednesday	On the development of optoelectronics (photonics) Meeting of the Presidium of the Presidential Council of the Russian Federation on economic modernization and innovative development of Russia.
June 21, Saturday	On the adoption of the state program «Economic development and innovation economy» in 2014 and the planning period of 2015 and 2016



	Order of June 21, 2014 no. 1097-p
June 3, Tuesday	The infrastructure to support innovation Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev attended the International Conference of start-up companies and investors Startup Village - 2014.
May 29, Thursday	On the introduction of amendments to the charter of the Fund for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises in Science and Technology Decree of 29 May 2014 no. 494. Will help to ensure the legal protection abroad results promising commercial projects Russian innovative companies.
April 15, Tuesday	Approval of the amended State Programme «Economic development and innovative economy» Judgment of 15 April 2014 no. 316. A full-scale system implementation of a set of measures provided for the state program, will create conditions for a transition to a predominantly innovative way of development of the Russian economy.
April 9, Wednesday	Orders after a meeting with representatives of innovative regional clusters, students and graduate students research technological universities
March 14, Friday	Presidential instructions following meeting on cooperation with the Foundation for Advanced Studies organizations engaged in scientific and scientific and technical activities

We will pay here special attention to important meeting of the Government where the mentioned above "Economic Development and Innovation Economy" State program was the main issue. This meeting took place 01 August 2013. At the meeting subprogram on the development of the Skolkovo innovation center was presented by Minister of Economic Development Alexei Ulyukayev. The subprogram hat could be integrated with the "Economic development and innovational economy" program and is aimed to create favorable conditions in terms of logistics, infrastructure, legal support and taxation for the entire cycle of research and development and for commercial applications.

The main performance criteria of Skolkovo project is an increase in the number of internationally recognized patents and applications for registering intellectual property, growth of private investment, cutting the time that it takes to take an R&D product to the market and the project's overall contribution to the Russian economy. The second project's goal is to create new competences in the field of research, development and commercialization of the results based on effective cooperation with international research centers. The main performance indicators here include the share of graduates engaged in innovative activities on a professional basis and the activities of the institute's researchers aimed at creating research papers that are published internationally.

The third infrastructural project seeks to create a comfortable and supportive environment for work and social services for the project participants, serving as an additional factor for motivating their good work.

This project includes building the Skoltech complex, the Technopark R&D center and social infrastructure and intra-urban utilities systems.

In the same time, the Skolkovo project is only one example of employing science in development of technological innovations. There are a number of activities that are being implemented in the



Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) now and intended to use fundamental knowledge in technological innovations. RAS provides support of the very complicated issues related to atomic energy, molecular biology, weapons, material science, and so on. Of course, ICT is one of items in this list of important issues that need the care at government level.

Besides official state instruments of management of innovative development of the country, various non-governmental organizations, funds, associations actively act in this field. Exhibitions, R&D grants, start-ups, etc., are their main instruments in the field of innovation activity. As it was above, we can give only few examples here since the number of essential events taking place in Russia recently is too big:

- International exhibition “Day of Innovations of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation — 2014” began the work. The event was organized 04.08.2014 by the Associations of innovative regions of Russia in Alabino situated near Moscow⁶.
- One of the main directions of development of foreign economic activity in the sphere of modernization of economy of Russia is implementation of the external economic programs and projects on modernization⁷.
- Announcement of the 18-th Moscow international Salon of inventions and innovative technologies “Archimedes”, April 2-5, 2015, Moscow, Russia, Congress and exhibition center “Sokolniki”⁸.

Annex 3: Overview of Innovation Policy Documents

Title of document	Date	Organisation responsible	Legal status
“Innovative Russia – 2020”	March 3, 2010	All Ministries of RF Government	Strategy (white paper) of innovative development of Russian Federations for the period till 2020
“Economic development and innovational economy” ⁹	March 29, 2013	All Ministries of RF Government	State Program, Government decree No. 467-r
On the adoption of the state program “Economic development and innovation economy” in 2014 and the planning period of 2015 and 2016	21 June 2014	All Ministries of RF Government	Government Order No.1097-r
On the introduction of amendments to the charter of the Fund for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises in Science and Technology	29 May 2014	All Ministries of RF Government	Decree of the Government no. 494.

Annex 4: Overview of Innovation Policies

IP	Title of measure	Overview
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⁶ <http://www.i-regions.org/>

⁷ http://www.ved.gov.ru/moder_innovac/projects/

⁸ <http://www.archimedes.ru/>

⁹ http://www.economy.gov.ru/minec/about/structure/depstrategy/doc20130408_01



Number		
1	The formation of a favourable investment environment	Development of institute, organizations and legislation promoting investment activity
2	Creating innovation centers	Creating innovation centers favourable conditions in terms of logistics, infrastructure, legal support and taxation for the entire cycle of research and development and for commercial applications
3	Creation of favourable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses	Development of infrastructure and legislation promoting favourable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses
4	Meeting with members of the Expert Council	Government Orders are elaborated as result of meeting with members of the Expert Council of the Government and representatives of the expert community on the development of innovation
5	On the development of optoelectronics (photonics)	Meeting of the Presidium of the Presidential Council of the Russian Federation on economic modernization and innovative development of Russia.
6	The infrastructure to support innovation	Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev attended the International Conference of start-up companies and investors Startup Village - 2014.
7	Approval of the amended State Programme "Economic development and innovative economy"	Government Judgment of 15 April 2014 no. 316. A full-scale system implementation of a set of measures provided for the state program, will create conditions for a transition to a predominantly innovative way of development of the Russian economy.
8	Meeting on cooperation with the Foundation for Advanced Studies	Presidential instructions following meeting on cooperation with the Foundation for Advanced Studies organizations engaged in scientific and scientific and technical activities

International Cooperation

After the collapse of the USSR its former republics have developed different levels of integration between themselves. Some of them kept their cooperation to the minimum. Some of them formed Commonwealth of Independent States (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan) and some went further and developed Eurasian Customs Union (Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia). Such situation is in ICT-cooperation too¹⁰. Starting 2012 the main body of ICT cooperation in CIS countries is covered by joint agreement called “Cooperation Strategy of CIS countries in Creation and Development of Information Society (Strategy-2015)” and “Action Plan for its Implementation till 2015 (Plan-2015)” signed in 2012. Some of the countries have gone further and their cooperation with Russia is deepening with the most recent bilateral agreements.

The official cooperation of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Armenia in information sphere has started in 2000 by the respective agreement (see Table 1). It continued with the mentioned CIS Strategy-2015 and now some aspects of it are developed under “Program of long-term economic cooperation of Russian Federation and Republic of Armenia till 2020”. It should be mentioned also that there is a number of agreements between the two countries in the spheres of education that influence ICT cooperation in not so obvious way. Finally, there are agreements between some government agencies, like for example an agreement with Russian Foundation for Basic Research (2010).



The official cooperation of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Azerbaijan in science and education spheres has a little longer history. It has started in 1995 by agreement on scientific and technical cooperation and agreement on cooperation in the sphere of certification of scientific and educational personnel of higher qualification. It was followed by an agreement on cooperation in information sphere (2000) and the CIS Strategy-2015 and an agreement on academic degrees (2002). There is also a special agreement on standardization, metrology and certification (1995) that also has some indirect influence to the ICT cooperation.

Cooperation with the Republic of Belarus officially started in 1995 by an agreement on cooperation in fields of culture, education and science, followed in 1996 by agreement on scientific and technical cooperation and agreement on academic degrees. It has to be mentioned that Russia and Belarus have the earliest agreement on cooperation in informatics and computer engineering (1996). Besides the common CIS Strategy-2015, ICT cooperation is ruled by the joint action plan of cooperation between Communication administrations of Russian Federation and Republic of Belarus in the area of information technologies and communication for years 2012–2013. There is also a special agreement on cooperation in use and development of Russian global satellite navigation system (2013).

¹⁰ http://www.mid.ru/spd_md.nsf/webcantr/



Since Georgia left the Commonwealth it doesn't participate in the Strategy-2015. The cooperation between the two countries is ruled by agreements on cooperation in spheres of culture, education and science (1994), on cooperation in telecommunication (1994), on cooperation in scientific and technical fields (1994), on cooperation in information sphere (2004). There is also special agreement on cooperation in intellectual property protection (2004).

Cooperation with the Republic of Kazakhstan officially started in 1994 by agreements on cooperation in fields of culture, education and science; on certification of high qualified personnel; on standardization, metrology and certification. They were followed in 1996 by agreement on scientific and technical cooperation and agreement on academic degrees. In 2000 an agreement on increasing cooperation in fields of telecommunication and informatics has been made. That and the Strategy-2015 are the main active agreements on the subject. It is important to mention long history of actual cooperation in ICT field reflected in bilateral agreements. Thus, in 2005 and 2011 the intergovernmental agreements have been made on cooperation in constructing and launching Kazakhstan's telecommunication and broadcasting satellites KAZSAT and KAZSAT-2. There are also some agreements on regional level and between governmental agencies.

Cooperation of the Russian Federation and the Kyrgyz Republic follow the same pattern. Agreement on cooperation in spheres of culture, education and science (1995), agreement on scientific and technical cooperation (1997), agreement on cooperation in information sphere (1999), the CIS Strategy-2015. There is also the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University in Bishkek, the earliest of the kind (agreement from 1993). It is important to mention fresh (2013) agreement on cooperation in IT, postal and electronic communication on ministry level.

The situation in ICT cooperation with the Republic of Moldova is quite similar. There is an agreement on standardization, metrology and certification (1993), agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation (1994), agreement on cooperation in the sphere of certification of scientific and educational personnel of higher qualification (1994), agreement on telecommunication (1996), and agreement on acknowledgement of education documents (2003).

It is hard to follow recent updates in agreements with Ukraine, but their history was the same, except it is not a part of CIS. There are agreements on cooperation in spheres of culture, education and science (1995), on scientific and technical cooperation (1996), on educational documents (2000, 2003), on cooperation in certification of higher qualified personnel (2002). Ukraine participated in development of Russian global navigation satellite system (2010). There is also an agreement of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research.

Cooperation of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Uzbekistan follows the same pattern with a bit of difference in sphere of education. There is general agreement on cooperation in all spheres including science (1993), an agreement on standardization, metrology and certification (1993), agreement on scientific and technical cooperation (1995), general agreement on cooperation in sphere of higher education (1995), agreement on academic degrees (1998), agreement on cooperation in information sphere (1999), the Strategy-2015. There is also the program of cooperation in cultural humanitarian and scientific technical spheres for years 2013-2015 as well as agreement between Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research and the Committee for coordination of development of science and technology of the Cabinet of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 1: Overview of bilateral Russia-EECA agreements

Title of document	Date	Country/Organisation responsible	Scope of cooperation
Cooperation Strategy of CIS countries in Creation and Development of Information Society (Strategy-2015) and Action Plan for its Implementation till 2015 (Plan-2015)	2012	Armenia – Russia/ CIS Heads of Government Council	Action plan
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Armenia on conditions of founding and operation of Russian-Armenian University in the city of Yerevan form 29. 08.1997, updated on 23.04.2003	August 29, 1997, 23 April, 2003	Armenia – Russia/ Governments	Action plan
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Armenia on cooperation in information sphere	September 25, 2000	Armenia – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Armenia on mutual acknowledgement of education, academic degree and academic status documents	September 15, 2001	Armenia – Russia/ Governments	Agreement
Protocols between governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Armenia on transferring to the Russian Federation owner rights on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • closed company “Yerevan Science Research Institute of Mathematical Machines”, • closed company “materials science” research and production enterprise”, • closed company “Yerevan Automatic Control Systems Scientific Research Institute” 	November 5, 2002	Armenia – Russia/ Governments	Protocol
Agreement on cooperation between Russian Foundation for Basic Research and the State Committee on Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia	2010	Armenia – Russia/ State Committee on Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia - Russian Foundation for Basic Research	Cooperation Agreement
Program of long-term economic cooperation of Russian Federation and Republic of Armenia till 2020 and corresponding action plan for years 2013-2015	2013	Armenia – Russia/ Intergovernmental committee	Action plan
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Azerbaijan on scientific and technical cooperation	October 7, 1995	Azerbaijan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Azerbaijan on cooperation in the sphere of training and certification of scientific and educational personnel of higher qualification	July 25, 1995	Azerbaijan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Azerbaijan on standardization, metrology and certification	October 7, 1995	Azerbaijan – Russia/ Governments	Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Azerbaijan on cooperation in information sphere	October 16, 2000	Azerbaijan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Armenia on mutual acknowledgement of education, academic degree and academic status documents	September 23, 2002	Azerbaijan – Russia/ Governments	Agreement
Agreement on cooperation between Russian Foundation for Basic Research and the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences	2010	Azerbaijan – Russia/ State Committee on Science of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences - Russian Foundation for	Cooperation Agreement



Title of document	Date	Country/Organisation responsible	Scope of cooperation
		Basic Research	
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Belarus on cooperation in fields of culture, education and science	February 21, 1995	Belarus – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Belarus on scientific and technical cooperation	February 27, 1996	Belarus – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Armenia on mutual acknowledgement and equivalence of education, academic degree and academic status documents (updated in 2012)	February 27, 1996, 18 July, 2012	Belarus – Russia/ Governments	Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Belarus on cooperation in informatics and computer engineering	February 27, 1996	Belarus – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Belarus on conditions of founding and operation of Russian-Belarusian University	January 19, 2001	Belarus – Russia/ Governments	Agreement
Joint action plan on cooperation between the administrations of Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation in the field of Information Technology and Communications	2012	Belarus – Russia/ Administrations	Action plan
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Belarus on cooperation in use and development of Russian global navigation satellite system GLONASS	December 13, 2013	Belarus – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement on cooperation between Russian Foundation for Basic Research and Belarus Republican Foundation for Basic Research	1997	Belarus – Russia/ Russian Foundation for Basic Research and Belarus Republican Foundation for Basic Research	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Georgia on cooperation in fields of culture, education and science	February 3, 1994	Georgia – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Georgia on cooperation in telecommunication	February 3, 1994	Georgia – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Georgia on scientific and technical cooperation	February 3, 1994	Georgia – Russia/ Governments of Russian Federation and Georgia	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Georgia on cooperation in information sphere	February 11, 2004	Georgia – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Georgia on cooperation in intellectual property protection	February 11, 2004	Georgia – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in fields of culture, education and science	March 28, 1994	Kazakhstan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in fields of culture, education and science		Kazakhstan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in the sphere of training and certification of scientific and educational personnel of higher qualification	March 28, 1994	Kazakhstan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan on standardization, metrology and certification	August 18, 1994	Kazakhstan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement



Title of document	Date	Country/Organisation responsible	Scope of cooperation
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan on scientific and technical cooperation	November 25, 1996	Kazakhstan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in information sphere	December 23, 1998	Kazakhstan – Russia/ Governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan on increasing cooperation in fields of telecommunication and informatics	June 19, 2000	Kazakhstan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in constructing and launching Kazakhstan's telecommunication and broadcasting satellite KAZSAT	January 18, 2005	Kazakhstan – Russia/ Governments	Action plan
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in constructing and launching Kazakhstan's telecommunication and broadcasting satellite KAZSAT-2	July 16, 2011	Kazakhstan – Russia/ Governments	Action plan
Agreement on cooperation in innovative development and commercialization of headwork results	2014	Kazakhstan – Russia/ Skolkovo Technology park (RF) and ICT development Foundation of Kazakhstan	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Kyrgyz Republic on conditions of founding and operation of Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University in the city of Bishkek (updated in 2008)	September 9, 1993 April 30, 2008	Kyrgyzstan – Russia/ Governments	Action plan
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Kyrgyz Republic on cooperation in fields of culture, education and science	March 27, 1995	Kyrgyzstan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Kyrgyz Republic on scientific and technical cooperation	October 10, 1997	Kyrgyzstan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Kyrgyz Republic on cooperation in information sphere	January 13, 1999	Kyrgyzstan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement on cooperation in IT, postal and electronic communication	2013	Kyrgyzstan – Russia/ Transport and telecommunication Ministry of Kyrgyz Republic and Telecommunication and mass communication Ministry of Russian Federation	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Moldova on standardization, metrology and certification	May 27, 1993	Moldova – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Moldova on cultural and scientific cooperation	August 17, 1994	Moldova – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Moldova on cooperation in the sphere of training and certification of scientific and educational personnel of higher qualification	December 14, 1994	Moldova – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation	October 8, 1996	Moldova – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement

Title of document	Date	Country/Organisation responsible	Scope of cooperation
and Republic of Moldova on cooperation in telecommunication		Governments	Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Moldova on mutual acknowledgement of education documents	March 3, 2003	Moldova – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Moldova on cooperation in spheres of information technologies and telecommunication	November 14, 2008	Moldova – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement on cooperation between Russian Foundation for Basic Research and Moldavian Academy of Sciences	2007	Moldova – Russia/ Russian Foundation for Basic Research and Moldavian Academy of Sciences	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Tajikistan on cooperation in information sphere	October 16, 2004	Tajikistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Tajikistan on conditions of founding and operation of Russian-Tajik (Slavic) University in the city of Dushanbe	June 10, 1997	Tajikistan – Russia/ Governments	Action plan
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Tajikistan on conditions of operation of public school of Russian-Tajik (Slavic) University	April 4, 2007	Tajikistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Tajikistan on founding and operation of international scientific research center “Pamir-Chakatlaya”	August 29, 2008	Tajikistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Tajikistan on procedures of founding and of branches of Russian institutions of higher education on the Tajik territory and branches of Tajik institutions of higher education on the Russian territory	December 14, 2009	Tajikistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Turkmenistan on cooperation in telecommunication	April 8, 1995	Turkmenistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Turkmenistan on cooperation in spheres of culture, education and science	May 18, 1995	Turkmenistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Azerbaijan on cooperation in the sphere of certification of scientific and educational personnel of higher qualification	March 25, 2009	Turkmenistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Azerbaijan on mutual acknowledgement of education documents	March 25, 2009	Turkmenistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Azerbaijan on founding in the city of Ashgabad A.S. Pushkin Joint Russian-Turkmen Public School	January 21, 2002	Turkmenistan – Russia/ Governments	Action Plan
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Ukraine on cooperation in spheres of culture, education and science	July 26, 1995	Ukraine – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Ukraine on scientific and technical cooperation	August 27, 1996	Ukraine – Russia/ Governments of Russian Federation and Ukraine	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Ukraine on mutual acknowledgement and equivalence of education, academic degree and	May 26, 2000, January 28, 2003	Ukraine – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement



Title of document	Date	Country/Organisation responsible	Scope of cooperation
academic status documents (updated in 2003).			
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Ukraine on cooperation in the sphere of certification of scientific and educational personnel of higher qualification	June 21, 2002	Ukraine – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Ukraine on cooperation in use and development of Russian global navigation satellite system GLONASS	May 17, 2010	Ukraine – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement on cooperation between Russian Foundation for Basic Research and Ukrainian Academy of Sciences	2007	Ukraine – Russia/ Russian Foundation for Basic Research and Ukrainian Academy of Sciences	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Uzbekistan on cooperation in spheres of culture, science and technique, education, health, information, sport and tourism	March 19, 1993	Uzbekistan – Russia/ Governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Uzbekistan	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Uzbekistan on standardization, metrology and certification	December 22, 1993	Uzbekistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Uzbekistan on scientific and technical cooperation	July 27, 1995	Uzbekistan – Russia/ Governments Uzbekistan	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Uzbekistan on cooperation in higher education sphere	July 27, 1995	Uzbekistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Uzbekistan on cooperation in the sphere of certification of scientific and educational personnel of higher qualification	May 6, 1998	Uzbekistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Uzbekistan on cooperation in telecommunication	October 11, 1998	Uzbekistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Uzbekistan on cooperation in information sphere	June 19, 1999	Uzbekistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement of governments of Russian Federation and Republic of Uzbekistan on cooperation in cultural humanitarian and scientific technical spheres for years 2013-2015	April 15, 2013	Uzbekistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Program of economic cooperation between Government of Republic of Uzbekistan and Government of Russian Federation for years 2013-2017	2013	Uzbekistan – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation Agreement
Agreement between Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research and the Committee for coordination of development of science and technology of the Cabinet of the Republic of Uzbekistan.	2007	Uzbekistan – Russia/ Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research and the Committee for coordination of development of science and technology of the Cabinet of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Cooperation Agreement

ICT policies and programmes facilitating co-operation with the EU



According to <http://ec.europa.eu/> the European Union and the Russian Federation have a strong history of cooperation in science and technology, based on common interests and mutual benefit. In 2003, the EU and Russia agreed to reinforce their cooperation in research and development by working towards the creation of a «Common Space in Research and Education, including Cultural Matters» (the so called «4th EU-Russia Common Space») in the framework of the EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, and on the basis of common values and shared interests.

Cooperation in research and innovation is also one of the priority areas foreseen in the EU-Russia Partnership for Modernization agreed on at the EU-Russia Summit of June 2010 as a shared agenda to help tackle global economic and societal challenges.

Institutionally, EU-Russia S&T cooperation is coordinated by the Joint S&T Cooperation Committee and several EU-Russia thematic working groups, established under the Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology. The joint working groups, which meet regularly to discuss potential research topics of mutual interest and prepare joint actions, cover the following priority areas of research: aeronautics; energy (nuclear and non-nuclear); environment; food, agriculture and biotechnologies; health; ICT; infrastructures; nanotechnologies and new materials; e-infrastructures; researchers' mobility; Space. All actions agreed by the working groups are set out in a roadmap for action.

The 2011-2013 EU-Russia S&T Cooperation Roadmap provides information on the achievements of ongoing EU-Russian cooperation through both the EU and Russian funding programmes, describes actions which are currently being planned, and sets out potential new actions for strengthening cooperation and building a strategic partnership between the EU and Russia in research and innovation.

One of the most established forms of EU-Russia S&T cooperation is the participation of Russian scientists in the EU Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development, where Russia continues to be the most successful international cooperation partner country in terms of the total number of participations in the programme, the total amount of EU financial contribution received and the number of collaborative actions launched. EU researchers, for their part, successfully participate in Russia's Federal Targeted Programmes (FTPs), such as the FTP "R&D in Priority Fields of the S&T Complex of Russia (2007-2013)". Russian Government takes an effort in integrating EU potential into Russian Education System. The measures taken in that direction are described in a decree of the Government of Russian Federation No. 220 "On measures for attracting leading scientists to Russian higher education institutes".

In 2007 a new cooperation mechanism of 'coordinated calls' for co-funded research projects between the EU and Russia was introduced. To date, ten coordinated calls have been completed in such areas as health; food, agriculture and biotechnology; ICT; energy; aeronautics; nanotechnologies; nuclear energy.

EU-Russia S&T cooperation also takes place through other international fora and large-scale research infrastructures, for example the EU X-ray Free-Electron Laser (XFEL) and the Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR); the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER); the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN). Russia and the EU also collaborate within the framework of the Group of Senior Officials (GSO) on global research infrastructures, composed of representatives of the G8+O5 countries.



The strength of the EU-Russia relationship in S&T is demonstrated by the popularity of EU researchers' mobility programmes, such as the Marie Curie Actions (under the EU Framework Programme), TEMPUS (promotion of higher education development in Russia), and Erasmus Mundus (establishment of partnership networks between European and non-European universities elaborating joint Master programmes). These initiatives serve as an important tool of Russia's integration into the European Research Area and the European Higher Education Area.

Several important international cooperation projects funded under FP7 help to reinforce S&T relations with Russia:

- Enhancing the bilateral S&T Partnership with the Russian Federation (BILAT-RUS-Advanced) project aims to facilitate the science- technology and innovation cooperation between Russia and the EU. The web portal offers information about the Russian S&T landscape and funding opportunities from the EU and Russia for the implementation of joint scientific activities. The project has published a number of interesting reports such as case studies of good cooperation practice in S&T; good practice instruments and barriers for successful S&T cooperation; EU-Russian scientific mobility.
- Strengthening EU-Russia Science and Technology cooperation and EU access to Russian National Funding Programmes (ACCESSRU) project aims to help EU researchers and research organisations to access the scientific and innovation programmes established within the Russian Federation by providing an overview of the Russian research and innovation system, mapping access opportunities for EU researchers to Russian research programmes, identifying opportunities for R&D actors and proposing mechanism for facilitate the access by the EU researchers to Russian R&D programmes.
- Linking Russia to the ERA: Coordination of MS/AS ST programmes towards and with Russia (ERA.Net RUS) project aims to strengthen S&T cooperation between the Russia and the EU by the coordination of EU Member States' research programmes towards and with Russia. The studies carried out within this project identified common grounds across bilateral S&T programmes of MS/AC with Russia by analyzing Russian S&T system from perspective of international cooperation, developing an appropriate instrumental setting for joint funding activities.
- The INCO-NET EECA project has intensified the S&T policy dialogue with the broader region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA). It also includes a variety of activities, such as the support to FP7 Contact Points, information and brokerage events aiming at an enhanced participation of researchers from EECA countries in FP7.

At the EU-Russia Summit in Brussels in December 2012 the political leaders of the EU and Russia agreed to make 2014 the «EU-Russia Year of Science». Starting on 25 November 2013, this year-long series of events, to be jointly organised across the EU and Russia, will celebrate the vibrant and multifaceted cooperation between the EU, the EU Member States and the Russian Federation in the areas of research, higher education and innovation.

Measures facilitating co-operation between the EU and Russia

N°	Title	Organisation responsible
1	Common Space in Research and Education, including Cultural Matters	European Commission, Government of the Russian Federation
2	EU-Russia Partnership for Modernization	European Commission, Government of the Russian Federation
3	The 2011-2013 EU-Russia S&T Cooperation Roadmap	
4	EU Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development	European Commission

N°	Title	Organisation responsible
5	Russia's Federal Targeted Programmes	Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation
6	Decree of the Government of Russian Federation No. 220 "On measures for attracting leading scientists to Russian higher education institutes"	Government of the Russian Federation
7	EU researchers' mobility programmes	European Commission
8	BILAT-RUS-Advanced	http://www.bilat-rus.eu/en/
9	ACCESSRU	http://www.access4.eu/russia/
10	ERA.Net RUS Plus	http://www.ernet-rus.eu/
11	IncoNet EaP	http://www.inco-eap.net/

Table 2: Overview of bilateral Russia - EC agreements

Title of document	Date	Country/Organisation responsible	Scope of cooperation agreed
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Austria on cooperation in science and technology	May 19, 2011	Austria – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Austria on cooperation in the field of technology infrastructure.	April 23, 2012	Austria – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the USSR and the Belgium-Luxembourg Union	July 26, 1969	Belgium – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Science of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation in science and technology	October 14, 2010	Bulgaria – Russia/ The Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Science of the Republic of Bulgaria	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Ministry of Science and Technology Policy of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic on cooperation in science and technology	May 23, 1995	Czech Republic – Russia/ The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic - The Ministry of Science and Technology Policy of the Russian Federation	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Czech	2005	Czech Republic – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement

Title of document	Date	Country/Organisation responsible	Scope of cooperation agreed
Republic on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation			
Agreement on the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Kingdom of Denmark.	October 26, 1992	Denmark – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark on cooperation in culture, science and education.	November 4, 1993	Denmark – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark on technical cooperation.	February 26, 1997	Denmark – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Finland on cooperation in culture, science and education	July 11, 1992	Finland – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Finland on cooperation in science and technology (previous agreement with the USSR from 1971).	July 11, 1992	Finland – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of France on cooperation in science and technology (previous agreement with the USSR from 1990).	July 22, 1992	France – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Joint Statement on the Strategic Partnership between the Russian Federation and the Republic of France in the field of education, research and innovation.	September 20, 2008	France – Russia/ Governments	Joint Statement
Joint Statement on Strategic Partnership between the Russian Federation and the Federal Republic of Germany in	April 11, 2005	Germany – Russia/ Governments	Joint Statement

Title of document	Date	Country/Organisation responsible	Scope of cooperation agreed
the field of education, research and innovation			
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on cooperation in science and technology (previous agreement with the USSR from 1986)	July 16, 2009	Germany – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Hellenic Republic on economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation.	July 30, 1993	Greece – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Hungary on economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation (30 July 1993)	July 30, 1993	Hungary – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Italy on cooperation in science and technology (previous agreement with the USSR from 1989).	December 1, 1995	Italy – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between Russia and Luxembourg on cooperation in culture, education and science	August 26, 1996	Luxembourg – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
The Protocol between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Malta on the inventory of contracts declares the validity of the Agreement between the Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the Republic of Malta on cooperation in culture, education and science (18 March 1982)	September 10, 1993	Malta – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the USSR and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the development of Economic, Industrial and Technical	1975	Netherlands – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement



Title of document	Date	Country/Organisation responsible	Scope of cooperation agreed
Cooperation			
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Poland on cooperation in science and technology	August 25, 1993	Poland – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on cooperation in culture and science	July 21, 1994	Portugal – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Science and Technology of Romania on cooperation in science and technology	March 2, 1995	Romania – Russia/ The Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Science and Technology of Romania	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Ministry of Science and Technology Policy of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Slovak Republic on cooperation in science and technology	February 3, 1995	Slovakia – Russia/ The Ministry of Science and Technology Policy of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Slovak Republic	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Slovak Republic on protection of mutual interests in the use and definition of intellectual property rights	November 7, 2006	Slovakia – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of Slovenia on cooperation in science and technology.	June 23, 1994	Slovenia – Russia/ The Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of Slovenia	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in science and technology.	November 15, 2001	Spain – Russia/ The Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain	Cooperation agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the	May 28, 1996	United Kingdom – Russia/ Governments	Cooperation agreement



Title of document	Date	Country/Organisation responsible	Scope of cooperation agreed
Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on cooperation in science and technology.			