European Commission

# Compendium of Cooperation Programmes in Research, Innovation and Higher Education

## BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION, THE EU MEMBER STATES AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

2021

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Ambassador of
the European Union
to the Russian Federation

I am pleased and excited to introduce a new edition of the Compendium of Science & Technology cooperation programmes between the European Union, the European Union Member States, and the Russian Federation. It is the result of a concerted effort between the European Union Delegation to the Russian Federation, EU Member State Embassies in Moscow, and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation.

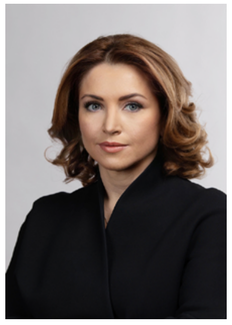
This new edition continues the work of the previous editions of such a Compendium and describes various forms of higher education, research and innovation cooperation between Europe and Russia. It should help students, scientists and entrepreneurs on both sides to find adequate support for their cooperation endeavours, serving as an all-encompassing reference tool on programmes and funding opportunities that exist between the EU, its 27 Member States, and the Russian Federation.

International cooperation in higher education, research and innovation is of utmost importance for the European Union. It contributes to solving global challenges such as climate change, health as well as energy and food security. Education, research and innovation form a key pillar of EU-Russia overall relations, as they help build bridges between our societies, facilitate exchange of values and ensure prosperity for future generations.

Russia stands out among EU international cooperation partners in the area of education and research. The number of joint research and education initiatives, which are underway between the EU and Russia, both at the level of the EU Member States and at the level of the European Union itself, is very impressive. They cover practically all disciplines and technology areas, and involve a broad range of stakeholders: individual researchers, students, universities, SMEs, Academies of Sciences, laboratories and institutes, as well as large transnational industrial enterprises.

More than 200 Russian organisations have been taking part in Horizon 2020 projects. Some of them benefited from EU financial support while others received financial support through a number of Russian research and technology programmes and initiatives. They are bringing together outstanding researchers from EU Member States and Russia to develop projects on key issues such as infectious diseases, civil aviation and the monitoring of the Black Sea or the Arctic region. Research teams produced results that can be useful for years ahead and often maintain their productive cooperation beyond the end of the project.

Russia has been a very successful international partner in the EU Framework Programmes thanks to a well-established co-funding mechanism and is the biggest third-country partner for the Erasmus+ programme. I hope that this positive trend will continue and become even stronger for many more years.



**Natalia A. BOCHAROVA**
Deputy Minsiter of Science
and Higher Educaiton
of the Russian Federation

Throughout the history of Russia-EU cooperation in science and technology, our countries have shared common interests and aspirations in responding to global challenges aimed at improving the welfare and living standards of people. The partnership built through this engagement has facilitated the cooperation between European and Russian R&D centres and contributed to creating a common scientific, technological and educational space.

The development of science and technology is a key priority of the Russian Government, implemented under the State Programme “Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation” and the National Project “Science and Universities“. With a wide range of programme tools that meet the current needs of the research and academic communities, Russia has actively contributed to the international R&D talent pool and created networks of advanced world-class research and educational centres. Moreover, our Government supports a high level of material, technical and instrumental base for domestic organizations engaged in breakthrough research and development, including the creation of unique research facilities and implementation of mega science projects.

The openness of the Russian science and its readiness for effective collaboration with European partners, together with state support measures, have been reflected in the long history of successful cooperation between Russia and the EU countries. This is confirmed by the results of the completed EU Framework Programme on Research and Innovation «Horizon 2020», in which Russian organisations participated very actively. Russia intends to continue financial support under the new programme mechanisms and initiatives described in this guidance.

It is also worth noting that our country continues making its substantial intellectual, organizational and financial contributions as a full-fledged member of major international research projects, including the Large Hardon Collider of the CERN, European XFEL, FAIR, ESRF and ITER. We also welcome the participation of European scientists and experts in joint research aimed at fostering promising mega science projects in our country (Next-Generation Synchrotron ISSI-4, Reactor PIK, NIKA Collider, Super-Tau-Charm Factory and the Center for Extreme Light Studies (XCELS)).

We see new opportunities and prospects for expanding our partnership and coordinating an effective cooperation mechanism. I believe that intensifying joint efforts in our mutual interests will pave the way to successful development of international collaboration aimed at tackling STI challenges and will contribute to strengthening the humanitarian ties and growth of economies of Russia and the EU member states.

I believe that this publication will become a useful reference book on current available opportunities of engagement in the Russia-EU scientific and technological agenda for all readers planning to apply their professional knowledge and skills in its fulfilment.

Good luck and may your scientific ideas turn into reality!

# INTRODUCTION

EU-Russia science and technology cooperation has been, and continues to be, a great success. European and Russian scientists and research organisations work together in all areas of science in the context of many bilateral programmes of the EU 27 Member States, in the context of programmes funded and managed by the European Union (such as EU Framework Programmes for Research & Innovation), as well as through international organisations and initiatives (such as CERN, ITER and the International Space Station). Many EU Member States have bilateral inter-governmental or inter-institutional cooperation agreements with Russia. For its part, the EU has concluded cooperation agreements with Russia on science & technology, on nuclear safety, and on controlled nuclear fusion. At the same time, Russian research programmes and foundations, such as the Russian Federal Targeted Programme for Research & Development, the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, the Foundation for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises, the Russian Foundation for the Humanities, have over the same period increasingly reached out to their European partners to involve them in their activities. In order to best use the many opportunities which exist for research cooperation between the EU and Russia, and so as to contribute to the realisation of the 4th Common EU-Russia Space on a practical level, this third edition of the Compendium of Science & Technology Cooperation between the European Union, the EU Member States and the Russian Federation provides an overview of the support which is available for science cooperation between the EU, its 27 Member States and Russia. The first edition of this Compendium was published in 2009. Its format is inspired by the very popular European Scholarship Guide. It is addressed to scientists and research organisations in the EU and in Russia who are interested in cooperation with each other, and at policymakers and science managers who require an overview of the agreements and programmes which underpin scientific cooperation between the EU and its Member States and Russia.

The Compendium consists of three parts. The first one is dedicated to science and education initiatives at the EU level provided by the Science and Technology team at the Delegation of the European Union to Russia; the second one describes relevant Russian programmes provided by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation; and the third one describes avenues of cooperation available in individual Member States provided by the EU Member States Embassies in Russia.

This Compendium has been prepared jointly by the Science and Technology team at the Delegation of the European Union to Russia and the EU Member States Embassies in Russia, with the support of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation.

This publication is distributed free of charge and can be downloaded from the website of the Delegation of the European Union to Russia at: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/russia/

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# RESEARCH

# RESEARCH

## Legal and institutional framework

The legal framework for EU-Russia science and technology (S&T) cooperation is set by the following documents:

- Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and the Russian Federation (2000);
- Agreement for cooperation between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Government of the Russian Federation in the field of nuclear safety (2001);
- Agreement for cooperation between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Government of the Russian Federation in the field of controlled nuclear fusion (2001);
- EU-Russia Partnership & Cooperation Agreement (chapter on science & technology - article 62).

Institutionally, S&T cooperation is coordinated by the Joint S&T Cooperation Committee.

## EU Framework Programmes for Research

One of the most established forms of EU-Russia S&T cooperation is the participation of Russian scientists in the EU's Framework Programmes for Research and Innovation, where Russia has traditionally been one of the most active and successful international cooperation partner countries. EU researchers, for their part, actively participate in Russia's research and development (R&D) programmes, such as the Russian 'mega-grants' programme to attract leading scientists to Russian universities and research institutes.

During the period 2014-2020, the EU's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation 'Horizon 2020' was the main instrument of cooperation in the areas of research and innovation at the EU level. Horizon 2020 aimed to foster innovation through collaboration, bringing together researchers, innovators and industry from the European Union and beyond. The programme was open to everyone from everywhere, including from Russia.

To support Russian participation in Horizon 2020 actions and in view of the fact that participants from Russia are no longer automatically funded by the EU, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation regularly published dedicated calls to offer funding support for Russian Horizon 2020 participants in accordance with its own call procedures (Russian Federal Targeted Programme (FTP) «R&D in Priority Areas of Development of the Russian S&T Complex 2014-2020»).

As a result, Russian organisations have been involved in nearly 130 Horizon 2020 research and innovation projects jointly with their European partners.

Starting from 2021, the Horizon 2020 programme is succeeded by the Horizon Europe Research and Innovation Programme, which will run until 2027. Active participation of Russian entities and continued support for such participation from the side of the Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education (as well as other Russian ministries and relevant funding organisations) are expected in the framework of the new programme.

## Global research infrastructures

Another key area of Russia-EU S&T cooperation involves the development of global research infrastructures, including the large-scale "mega-science" projects. Russia and the EU actively collaborate on a number of research infrastructure initiatives, 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); and others.

Russia and the EU also collaborate within the framework of the Group of Senior Officials (GSO) on global research infrastructures.

## Researchers' mobility

A number of important programmes are in place to facilitate researchers' mobility between the EU and Russia. At the EU level these are mainly the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (under the EU's Framework Programme) and Erasmus+ programme. These initiatives serve as an important tool of Russia's integration into the European Research Area and the European Higher Education Area. Please see more information on pp. 5-11.

## Higher education

Educational cooperation between Russia and the EU is guided by the principles of the Bologna Process of the Council of Europe which Russia is a member of since 2003. Through this process, countries, institutions and stakeholders of the European area continuously adapt their higher education systems making them more compatible and strengthening their quality assurance mechanisms as part of the European Higher Education Area.

This Europe-wide framework for higher education allows individuals from participating countries to move freely between higher education institutions, jobs, business sectors and countries, making the learning experience more adaptable to changing labour market demands. Its main goal is to increase staff and students' mobility and to facilitate employability.

In this context, it is remarkable that over 1.4 million students from around the world come to Europe every year for higher education studies. With thousands of world-class universities, research centres and higher education institutions, Europe offers so much choice. There are opportunities for Bachelor's and Master's Degrees, PhD/Doctoral programmes, and also short-term exchange programmes so that students can choose the experience that suits them best.

Student and academic mobility programmes in Russia contribute to the reinforcement of people-to-people contact between Russia and the European Union. Russia remains among the leading non-EU participant countries in EU academic programmes.

EU-Russia cooperation in education and training is covered by the EU-Russia Partnership & Cooperation Agreement (Article 63).

# RESEARCH

## EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA – AN OPEN SPACE FOR KNOWLEDGE

The European Research Area (ERA) was launched in 2000, in the context of the Lisbon strategy, to address the fragmentation of the EU's research and innovation system, which at the time consisted of the juxtaposition of the national R&I systems and an EU level funding programme. It aims at building a common scientific and technological area for the EU. Creating a single market for research and innovation fostering free movement of researchers, scientific knowledge and innovation, and encouraging a more competitive European industry. This involves restructuring the European research landscape towards more cross-border cooperation, continent-wide competition, building of critical mass and coordination, and the improvement of national research policies and systems.

Together, they enable researchers, research institutions and businesses to increasingly circulate, compete and co-operate across borders. The aim is to give them access to a Europe-wide open space for knowledge and technologies in which transnational synergies and complementarities are fully exploited. ERA consists of activities, programmes and policies which are designed and operated at all levels: regional, national and European. There are a number of fully integrated European-level structures and programmes: the EU Framework Programmes for Research and Innovation, including the current Framework Programme Horizon Europe (2021-2027), related European agencies and undertakings, as well as a number of intergovernmental infrastructures and research organisations. Some have existed for more than 50 years, such as the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN) and the research activities of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). Many were created in the 1970s and 1980s, such as the European Space Agency (ESA) and the first Framework Programmes. But there are also important newer organisations which are changing the ERA 'landscape': notably, the European Research Council, the Joint Technology Initiatives and the European Institute for Innovation and Technology. Some public policies which have an important impact on research are defined at the European level. This is notably the case for state aid and competition law, as well as for many relevant internal market rules. The EU also develops and promotes voluntary guidelines and recommendations which serve as common European references. Examples can be found in areas such as researchers' careers and mobility, knowledge transfer and cooperation between public research and industry. The EU also fosters a broad-based approach to innovation. While most research activities, programmes and policies take place at regional and national levels, no single country offers sufficient resources to be competitive on the world scale. To strengthen ERA, such activities and policies should be increasingly designed and operated from a transnational perspective, including, where relevant, cross-border cooperation. Transnational cooperation helps make the most efficient and effective use of national and regional resources.

The ERA.NET RUS initiative is a co-financing instrument for joint calls between the EU Member States, Russia, and countries associated with the Framework Programmes. The major objective of the initiative is to deepen the transnational collaboration between EU MS/AC and Russia and to reduce the fragmentation of research programmes along national funding lines. This joint undertaking is meant to create synergies and strengthen the cooperation among the consortium members.

Other principal goals of ERA.Net RUS Plus were to further develop the instrumental setting for joint funding activities and thus to provide a solid basis for a joint programmatic approach to be pursued in the near future. This programmatic approach assured the desired and necessary sustainability of the cooperation between EU MS/AC and Russia and a lasting impact.

ERA.Net RUS Plus is therefore the next important step in further linking Russia and its key research communities to the European Research Area. The programme has been in operation for 10 successful years.

More information can be found here: https://www.eranet-rus.eu/index.php.

## ENTERPRISE EUROPE NETWORK – RUSSIA CONSORTIUM

The Enterprise Europe Network is a key instrument in the EU's strategy to boost growth and jobs. Bringing together close to 600 business support organisations from more than 50 countries, it helps small companies seize the unparalleled business opportunities in the EU Single Market.

EEN member organisations include chambers of commerce and industry, technology centres, research institutes and development agencies. Most of them have been supporting local businesses for a long time. They know their clients' strengths and needs - and they know Europe.

As members of the Enterprise Europe Network they are linked up through powerful databases, sharing their knowledge and sourcing technologies and business partners across all Network countries. But they are also closely linked with the European Commission, which enables them to keep abreast of EU policies and to feed small companies' views on them back to Brussels.

The Enterprise Europe Network was launched in February 2008 by the Commission's Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry. It builds on the former Euro Info Centre (EIC) and Innovation Relay Centre (IRC) Networks, established in 1987 and 1995 respectively.

More than 3,000 experienced staff provide clients with practical answers to specific questions in their language.

Member organisations include:

- technology poles
- innovation support organisations
- universities and research institutes
- regional development organisations
- chambers of commerce and industry

# RESEARCH

EEN-RUSSIA — is a project of participation of Russian business and innovation organisations in the Enterprise Europe Network. The project is being implemented by a Consortium of three network organisations in cooperation with the centres - participants of the project.

The Consortium provides the following services:

**Technology innovation and knowledge transfer**

This area includes assistance in technology innovation and knowledge transfer, to enhance technological cooperation between Russian and European SMEs and research organizations

**Information and support business cooperation, international cooperation and feedback from SMEs**

This area includes services aimed at establishing B2B cooperation between European and Russian small and medium innovative enterprises

**Support the participation of Russian SMEs and research organisations in the EU and Russian cooperation programs in science and technology**

This area aimed at support in the participation of Russian SMEs and research organisations in the EU programme of cooperation in science and technology, as well as in the international programme of the Innovation Infrastructure Institutes of the Russian Federation (RVC LLC, RUSNANO, and others.)

The Consortium consists of:

**Foundation for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises in Science and Technology (FASIE)**

https://fasie.ru/

**Russian Union of Innovation and Technology Centers (RUITC)**

info@ruitc.ru

**Russian Agency for Small and Medium Business Supporting (RASMBS)**

siora@siora.ru

## COST GLOBAL NETWORKING

The European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) is a funding organisation for the creation of research networks, called COST Actions. These networks offer an open space for collaboration among scientists across Europe (and beyond) and thereby give impetus to research advancements and innovation.

COST is bottom up, this means that researchers can create a network – based on their own research interests and ideas – by submitting a proposal to the COST Open Call. The proposal can be in any science field. COST Actions are highly interdisciplinary and open. It is possible to join ongoing Actions, which therefore keep expanding over the funding period of four years. They are multi-stakeholder, often involving the private sector, policymakers as well as civil society.

Since 1971, COST receives EU funding under the various research and innovation framework programmes, such as Horizon 2020.

COST funding intends to complement national research funds, as they are exclusively dedicated to cover collaboration activities, such as workshops, conferences, working group meetings, training schools, short-term scientific missions, and dissemination and communication activities.

For more information on Funding, please visit:
https://www.cost.eu/funding/how-to-get-funding/

COST supports and encourages the participation of international partners coming from non-COST Members in all of its Actions. It does so by providing financial support (to its Near Neighbour Countries, including Russia) and offering Partner Member status (to its International Partner Countries).

Researchers affiliated to institutions in Near Neighbour Countries can participate in COST Actions based on ascertained mutual benefit subject to approval.

Once their participation is approved, NNC participants become Management Committee observers (with no voting rights) to the Action. NNC participants may participate in any activities organised by the COST Action and are eligible for reimbursement.

## EUREKA

EUREKA is the world's biggest public network for international cooperation in R&D and innovation, present in over 45 countries.

EUREKA:

- Provides access to public funding
- Drives international collaboration
- Boosts expansion into new markets
- Offer personalised advice

Russian organisations participating in international R&D projects are eligible for funding through the Network projects, Globalstars and Clusters programmes. If you are based in Russia and seeking funding for an R&D project, your first point of contact is with the Russian Technological University "MIREA". The Center of Innovation supports Russian organisations interested in international collaboration giving them access to expertise and supporting their growth.

European Commission

# HORIZON EUROPE

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## OVERVIEW

Horizon Europe is the EU's research and innovation framework programme running from 2021-2027.

In 2018 the Commission proposed an ambitious €100 billion research and innovation programme - Horizon Europe - to succeed Horizon 2020.

The European Parliament and the Council of the EU reached in March and April 2019 a provisional agreement on Horizon Europe. The European Parliament endorsed the provisional agreement on 17 April 2019.

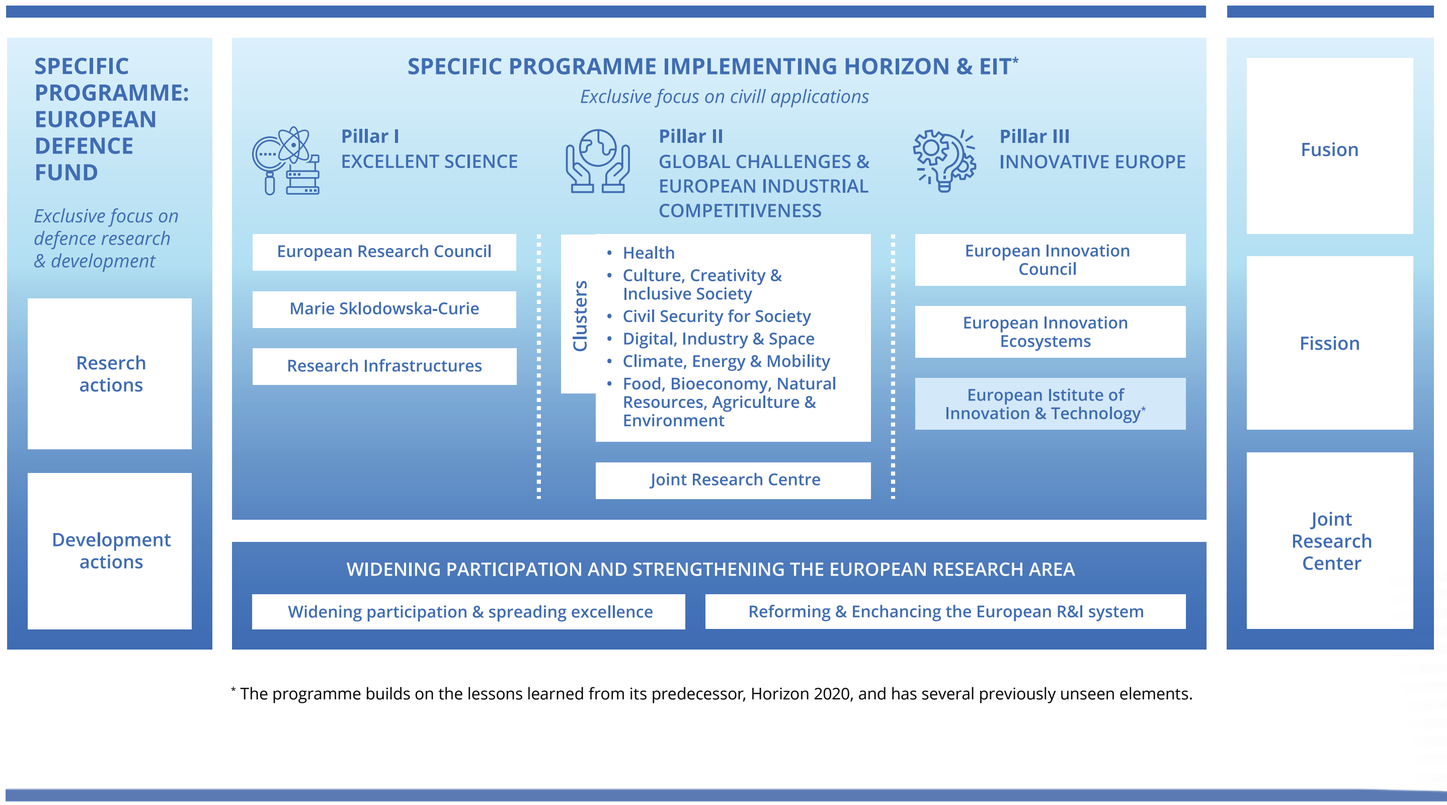
The EU institutions reached a political agreement on Horizon Europe on 11 December 2020 and set the budget for Horizon Europe at €95.5 billion in current prices (including €5.4 billion from the Next Generation of the EU – Recovery Fund). On this basis, the European Parliament and the Council of the EU proceed towards the adoption of the legal acts.

The programme builds on the lessons learned from its predecessor, Horizon 2020, and has several previously unseen elements.

Legal entities from the EU and associated countries can participate. Russian researchers and organisations can participate, although their participation is not funded by the EU. A special co-financing mechanism has been established and Russian participation is financed by relevant Russian ministries.

## STRUCTURE

The programme's main structural elements are the three pillars, which outline the programme's overarching priorities: EXCELLENT SCIENCE, GLOBAL CHALLENGES & EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS, and INNOVATIVE EUROPE.




* The programme builds on the lessons learned from its predecessor, Horizon 2020, and has several previously unseen elements.

# HORIZON EUROPE

## Pillar I Excellent Science

Pillar I overs the following support programmes:

- European Research Council

The European Research Council, set up by the EU in 2007, is the premiere European funding organisation for excellent frontier research.

It provides attractive and flexible funding to enable talented and creative individual researchers, with an emphasis on early-stage researchers, and their teams to pursue the most promising avenues at the frontier of science, on the basis of EU-wide competition based solely on the criterion of excellence.

ERC grantees have already made advances in new and emerging technological fields, including clean and digital technologies, as well as in many other areas targeted by the key strategic orientations of the Horizon Europe strategic plan.

- Marie Sklodowska-Curie Actions

The Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions are the EU flagship programme for doctoral and postdoctoral training, equipping researchers with new knowledge and skills through mobility across borders and exposure to different sectors and disciplines.

They enhance researchers' training and career development systems and institutional and national recruitment processes in line with the European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for the recruitment of researchers.

The Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions fund the development of excellent doctoral and postdoctoral training programmes and collaborative research projects. They achieve a structuring impact on higher education institutions, research centres and other organisations way beyond academia by widely spreading excellence and setting standards for high-quality researcher education and training.

By doing so, they enhance the visibility and attractiveness of these organisations, not only across the European Research Area (ERA), but also worldwide.

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions will also contribute to the orientations identified in the Horizon Europe strategic plan.

**Areas of intervention**

- supporting researchers in their training, skills and career development
- fostering trans-national, cross-sectoral and inter-disciplinary mobility
- funding excellent doctoral and postdoctoral programmes, collaborative projects
- promoting public outreach

- Research Infrastructures

Research infrastructures are facilities that provide resources and services for the research communities to conduct research and foster innovation in their fields.

These include

- major equipment or sets of instruments
- knowledge-related facilities such as collections,
- archives or scientific data infrastructures
- computing systems
- communication networks

Horizon Europe will endow Europe with world-class sustainable research infrastructures which are open and accessible to the best researchers from Europe and beyond.

## Pillar II Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness

Pillar II describes the development of 6 thematic clusters and the Non-nuclear direct actions of the Joint Research Centre

The clusters are:

- Health
- Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society
- Civil Security for Society
- Digital, Industry and Space
- Climate, Energy and Mobility
- Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment

## Pillar III Innovative Europe

Pillar III is dedicated to fostering innovation and works as a set of three institutions:

European Innovation Council

The European Commission the European Innovation Council (EIC) in March 2021. With a budget of over €10 billion (in current prices) for 2021-2027, the EIC will help develop and expand breakthrough innovations. Building on a successful pilot programme under Horizon 2020, the new EIC is not only a novelty of Horizon Europe, but it is also unique in the world: it combines research on emerging technologies with an accelerator programme and a dedicated equity fund, the European Innovation Council Fund, to scale up innovative start-ups and small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs). Around €3 billion of the EIC's budget will go towards the EIC Fund.

Furthermore, the first annual work programme of the EIC is published, opening funding opportunities worth over €1.5 billion in 2021. At the same time, two prizes for Women Innovators and the European Capital of Innovation are opened for applications.

- The EIC Accelerator supports SMEs, in particular start-ups and spinout companies to develop and scale up game-changing innovations. The EIC Accelerator features a new innovator friendly application system, where start-ups and SMEs can apply for funding at any time via a simplified process.
- A team of EIC Programme Managers will be responsible for developing visions for technological and innovation breakthroughs (such as cell and gene therapy, green hydrogen, and tools to treat brain disease), managing portfolios of EIC projects and bringing together stakeholders to put these visions into reality.
- A new EIC Transition funding scheme will help convert research results (from the EIC Pathfinder and the European Research Council) into innovations (spinouts, commercial partnerships, etc.).
- New measures are introduced to support women innovators, which include a female leadership programme. In partnership with the Enterprise Europe Network, talented female innovators, as well as all innovative SMEs from lesser-known regions, will be supported to apply, helping to overcome the innovation divide.

# HORIZON EUROPE

European Innovation Ecosystems

European Innovation Ecosystems (EIE) will act in complement and synergy with the European Innovation Council (EIC) and European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) and innovative activities across Horizon Europe and other EU funding programmes to improve the overall ecosystem for innovation in Europe.

The EU aims to create more connected and efficient innovation ecosystems to support the scaling of companies, encourage innovation and stimulate cooperation among national, regional and local innovation actors.

It will contribute to all 4 key strategic orientations of the Horizon Europe strategic plan.

widely spreading excellence and setting standards for high-quality researcher education and training.

By doing so, they enhance the visibility and attractiveness of these organisations, not only across the European Research Area (ERA), but also worldwide.

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions will also contribute to the orientations identified in the Horizon Europe strategic plan.

**Areas of intervention**

- builds interconnected, inclusive innovation ecosystems across Europe by drawing on the existing strengths of national, regional and local ecosystems and pulling in new, less well-represented actors and territories to set, undertake, and achieve collective ambitions towards challenges for the benefit of society, including the green, digital, and social transitions
- reinforces network connectivity within and between innovation ecosystems to accelerate sustainable business growth with high societal value
- supports the European Partnership for Innovative SMEs (Eurostars 3)
- complements the European Regional Development Fund support for innovation ecosystems and interregional partnerships around smart specialisation topics.

European Institute of Innovation and Technology

The European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) is an independent EU body. It increases Europe's ability to innovate by nurturing entrepreneurial talent and supporting new ideas.

The EIT will also contribute to achieving the 4 key strategic orientations in the Horizon Europe strategic plan.

**Areas of intervention**

- strengthening sustainable innovation ecosystems across Europe
- fostering the development of entrepreneurial and innovation skills in a lifelong learning perspective and support the entrepreneurial transformation of EU universities
- bringing new solutions to global societal challenges to the market
- creating synergies and added value within Horizon Europe

Another integral part of the Horizon Europe framework programme is "Part: Widening participation and strengthening the European Research Area".

**Areas of intervention**

Teaming: Support/create centres of excellences as role models to stimulate excellence, new investments and reforms of national research and innovation systems.

Twinning: Develop excellence in chosen research and innovation domain, increase visibility of the research institutions and universities, and upskill its staff.

ERA Chairs, to support universities or research organisations from eligible countries to attract and maintain high quality human resources and help excellent scientists and their teams to become game changers in their field.

European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST), cross-border scientific network helping excellent researchers and innovators get access to the European and international networks.

***Specific programme: European Defence Fund***

Exclusive focus on defence research and development
European Defence Fund website

***Complementary programme: Euratom Research and Training Programme***

Focus on nuclear fusion and fission research and training
Euratom Research and Training Programme

***Mission areas***

Horizon Europe will incorporate research and innovation missions to increase the effectiveness of funding by pursuing clearly defined targets.

The Commission has engaged policy experts to develop studies, case studies and reports on how a mission-oriented policy approach will work.

Read more about the mission approach

5 mission areas have been identified, each with a dedicated mission board and assembly. The board and assembly help specify, design and implement the specific missions which will launch under Horizon Europe.

- Adaptation to climate change including societal transformation
- Healthy oceans, seas, coastal and inland waters
- Cancer
- Soil health and food
- Climate-neutral and smart cities

***European partnerships***

Horizon Europe supports European partnerships in which the EU, national authorities and/or the private sector jointly commit to support the development and implementation of a programme of research and innovation activities.

The goal of European partnerships is to contribute to the achievement of EU priorities, address complex challenges outlined in Horizon Europe and strengthen the European Research Area (ERA).

European Partnerships bring the European Commission and private and/or public partners together to address some of Europe's most pressing challenges through concerted research and innovation initiatives. They are a key implementation tool of Horizon Europe, and contribute significantly to achieving the EU's political priorities.

By bringing private and public partners together, European Partnerships help to avoid the duplication of investments and contribute to reducing the fragmentation of the research and innovation landscape in the EU.

Read more about the different kinds of partnerships

Partnership candidates and contact details are available to view grouped in the themes below.

- Partnerships across themes
- Climate, energy and mobility
- Digital, industry and space
- Health
- Food, bioeconomy, natural resources, agriculture and environment

# HORIZON EUROPE

## APPLICATION & EVALUATION

Applying for EU R&I funding is highly competitive. Selecting the best projects to be funded, with the highest potential for creating the intended impact, is decisive for the success of the programme. The European Commission has developed a system for proposal evaluation over successive framework programmes. It is a solid and recognised process based on an evaluation made by external experts with a final decision taken by the Commission, fully and transparently justified. It aims to ensure that the process is as fair, trusted and as transparent as possible.

### The Funding & Tenders Portal

The Funding & Tenders Portal is the Commission's tool for achieving this digital transformation. Initially served as a portal for R&I funding with H2020, it now envolves to become the one-stop shop for all managed EU programmes.

### Are you looking to finance a project or do a business with the EU?

Here's how to participate in 5 simple steps


What are the novelties in the evaluation process in Horizon Europe?

Adjusted evaluation criteria:

Easier to understand, clearer definitions and consistent use of the terminology. In particular the impact criterion has been revised following a clearer logic linking the project results to the expected outcomes over the medium term, and to the wider long-term impacts, as specified in the work programme. Applicants must describe a plausible pathway to impact over time, including beyond the lifetime of a project.

A pilot for anonymous evaluations:

Experts will evaluate an outline of the proposed work without knowing who is behind. This pilot addresses concerns about a possible unconscious partiality that evaluation experts may have in favour of proposals from well-known organisations in countries with better performing R&I systems.

A 'Right to react' (rebuttal) evaluation:

Applicants will be actively involved in the evaluation process by reacting to experts' individual comments. The experts will take applicants' reaction into account before finalising their final assessment. This new feature addresses concerns on the quality of the feedback to applicants and has the potential to increase the transparency of the evaluation system. A pilot will run at the early phase of Horizon Europe to fine tune the implementation modalities.

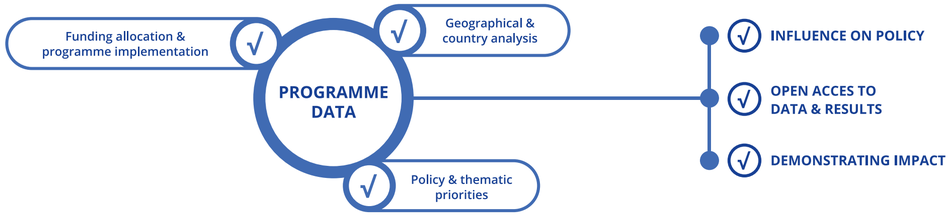
A portfolio approach:

For calls with a portfolio approach, aiming to fund a group of actions that are intended to achieve all together a measurable common goal, the evaluation will be done in a two-phase approach. Firstly, each proposal is evaluated independently on its own merits based on the standard criteria. Secondly, the best proposals would be assessed with a view to considerations relevant to the creation of a portfolio, as announced in the Work Programme.

Transparency on Programme implementation and promoting research results uptake

To promote transparency on the allocation of Horizon 2020 funding, as well as to create value of the research results, dedicated instruments have been developed under and will be further enhanced in Horizon Europe.

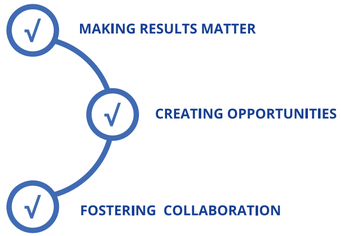
The one-stop-shop for data and statistics on EU Research and Innovation. This intuitive and interactive knowledge platform allows you to explore and visualise data on various research topics, to prepare statistics on funding implementation and research results, whether it is for reporting, analysis, monitoring or decision-making purposes. You can sort by topics, countries, organisations, sectors, as well as individual projects and beneficiaries! The Horizon Dashboard covers FP7 and Horizon 2020 programme data.




Horizon Europe will also foster maximum openness by providing tools and means for the dissemination and exploitation of the results of projects. Beneficiaries are able to showcase their most promising results and attract potential partners (companies, investors, policy makers) and maximize value creation.

Horizon Results Platform

An online platform and matchmaking tool that allows beneficiaries to advertise their research results to targeted audiences such as policy makers, investors, entrepreneurs, national and regional authorities, research and technology organisations, industry or academia; and express their specific needs in terms of bringing their results to the next level. Visitors to the platform can enjoy the rich presentations of each 'result profile', often including videos, and find out the most up-to-date information on the results' maturity, their unique value proposition, policy influence and collaboration opportunities.



# HORIZON EUROPE

Horizon Results Booster

Free consulting services (portfolio strategy, business plan development, go-to-market support) steering research towards strong societal impact and concretising the value of R&I activity for societal challenges. The expert services are available to ongoing or completed fp7/h2020 projects who can apply either as an individual project or as a part of a project group, depending on the services. The aim of these services is to support the beneficiaries and to help bringing a continual stream of innovation to the market and beyond. The services are available from July 2020 to June 2024.

**PORTFOLIO DISSEMINATION & EXPLOITATION STRATEGY**

**BUSINESS PLAN DEVELOPMENT**

**GO-TO-MARKET SUPPORT**

All available opportunities are listed on the Funding & tender opportunities portal.

## A complete set of tools at your disposal

### Research Enquiry Service

The Research Enquiry Service (RES) is the central helpdesk for all questions on participation in the programme.

- **68k+ enquiries under H2020**
- **94% replied within 2 weeks**

### Info-sessions & trainings

Coordinators' days, webinars and info sessions offering training for applicants and beneficiaries on all aspects of participation to more than 5000 participants so far.

- **Over 40 trainings per year**
- **Remote & in-room trainings**
- **All trainings are recorded**
- **External trainings (Coordinators' Days) for project participants**

### Annotated Model Grant Agreement

The Annotated Model Grant Agreement - AGA is a user guide that aims to explain to applicants and beneficiaries the General Model Grant Agreement (General MGA) and the different specific Model Grant Agreements ('Specific MGAs') for the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme.

- **Interprets the Grant Agreement**
- **Avoids technical vocabulary**
- **Answers practical questions**
- **Gives examples**

**A SUPPORT NET**

### Online Manual

Step-by-step online guide through the Portal processes from proposal preparation and submission to reporting on your on-going project.

- **Process-based structure**
- **Embedded links for stepped navigation**
- **Search function for quick results**

### NCP Network

The network of National Contact Points (NCPs) is the main structure to provide on-the-spot guidance, practical information and assistance on all aspects of participation in Horizon 2020. NCPs are also established in many non-EU and non-associated countries.

- **National structures**
- **Financed by national governments**
- **Offers personalised support**
- **In the national language**
- **Key links between the EC services & participants**

### Outreach events

Tailor-made events offered to participants via the NCP network. Outreach events are designed to provide guidance to several topics of the Programme implementation, to explain the rules and to collect valuable feedback for the IT tools and processes.

- **Over 10 events per year**
- **Legal, financial & procedural topics**
- **Agenda based on local needs**
- **Physical or digital events**
- **Feedback received in place and via follow-up questionnaire**

# HORIZON EUROPE

## USEFUL LINKS

**Contact**
https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/contact/research-enquiry-service_en

**Horizon Europe Homepage**
https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe_en

**Funding and tenders portal**
https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/home

**Horizon Europe factsheet**
https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/3f2505fb-8864-11eb-ac4c-01aa75ed71a1

**Horizon Results**
https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform

**Horizon Dashboard**
https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-dashboard

**Horizon Booster**
https://www.horizonresultsbooster.eu/

**Research Enquiry Service**
https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/contact/research-enquiry-service_en

# ERASMUS+

# ERASMUS+

## OVERVIEW

Erasmus+ ("EuROpean Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students") is the EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport established in 1987. It has an estimated budget of €26.2 billion. This is nearly double the funding compared to its predecessor programme (2014-2020).

The 2021-2027 programme places a strong focus on social inclusion, the green and digital transitions, and promoting young people's participation in public life.

It supports priorities and activities set out in the European Education Area, Digital Education Action Plan and the European Skills Agenda. The programme also supports:

- the European Pillar of Social Rights;
- implements the EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027;
- develops the European dimension in sport.

The Programme has the following specific objectives:

- promote learning mobility of individuals and groups, as well as cooperation, quality, inclusion and equity, excellence, creativity and innovation at the level of organisations and policies in the field of education and training;
- promote non-formal and informal learning mobility and active participation among young people, as well as cooperation, quality, inclusion, creativity and innovation at the level of organisations and policies in the field of youth;
- promote learning mobility of sport staff, as well as cooperation, quality, inclusion, creativity and innovation at the level of sport organisations and sport policies.

## STRUCTURE

In order to achieve its objectives, the Erasmus+ Programme foresees the implementation of the following actions in the 2021-2027 period.

### Mobility of Individuals

**Mobility of learners and staff:** opportunities for pupils, students, trainees and young people, as well as for professors, teachers, trainers, youth workers, sport coaches, staff of education institutions and civil society organisations to undertake a learning and/or professional experience in another country;

- **Youth Participation Activities:** youth-led local and transnational initiatives run by informal groups of young people and/or youth organisations to help young people engage and learn to participate in public life;
- **Discover EU Activities:** action offering 18-years-old young people the opportunity to have a first-time, short-term individual or group experience traveling throughout Europe in the frame of an informal educational activity aimed at discovering its cultural diversity.

### Cooperation among organisations and institutions

- **Cooperation Partnerships:** The primary goal of Cooperation Partnerships is to allow organisations to increase the quality and relevance of their activities, to develop and reinforce their networks of partners, to increase their capacity to operate jointly at transnational level, boosting internationalisation of their activities, and through exchanging or developing new practices and methods as well as sharing and confronting ideas;
- **Small-scale Partnerships:** this action aims at widening access to the programme to small-scale actors and individuals who are hard to reach in the fields of school education, adult education, vocational education and training, youth and sport. With lower grant amounts awarded to organisations, shorter duration and simpler administrative requirements compared to the Cooperation Partnerships, this action aims at reaching out to grassroots organisations and newcomers to the Programme and less experienced organisations, reducing entry barriers to the programme for organisations with smaller organisational capacity;
- **European Universities:** This action supports the emergence of bottom-up networks of higher education institutions, which will bring cross-border cooperation to the next level of ambition, through the development of joint long-term strategies for top-quality education, research and innovation, based on a common vision and shared values;
- **Centres for Vocational Excellence:** This initiative supports the development of transnational platforms of centres of vocational excellence closely integrated in local and regional strategies for growth, innovation and competitiveness, while supporting overall structural changes and economic policies in the European Union;
- **Erasmus+ Teacher Academies:** The overall objective of this action is to create European partnerships of teacher education and training providers to set up Erasmus+ Teacher Academies that will develop a European and international outlook in teacher education. These Academies will embrace multilingualism and cultural diversity, develop teacher education in line with the EU's priorities in education policy and contribute to the objectives of the European Education Area;
- **Erasmus Mundus Action:** This action aims at fostering excellence and world-wide internationalisation of higher education institutions via study programmes – at master course level – jointly delivered and jointly recognised by higher education institutions established in Europe, and open to institutions in other countries of the world;
- **Capacity Building projects in the field of youth:** this action supports cooperation and exchange in the field of youth between Programme and Partner Country organisations and covers non-formal learning activities, with a focus on raising the capacity of organisations working with young people outside formal learning, while ensuring the active participation of young people;
- **Online platforms** such as eTwinning, the Electronic Platform for Adult Learning in Europe (EPALE), the School Education Gateway (SEG) and the European Youth Portal will offer virtual collaboration spaces, partner-finding databases, communities of practice and other online services for teachers, trainers, youth workers, policy makers and other practitioners, as well as for pupils, young people and adult learners in Europe and beyond.

# ERASMUS+

## JEAN MONNET ACTIONS

The Jean Monnet Actions support:

- **Jean Monnet Action in the field of Higher Education:** This action supports Higher Education Institutions inside and outside Europe to promote teaching and research on European integration and promote policy debate and exchanges involving the academic world and policymakers on Union policy priorities.

The following sub-actions are supported:

- **Jean Monnet Modules:** short teaching programmes in one or more disciplines of European Union studies;
- **Jean Monnet Chairs:** longer teaching posts with a specialisation in European Union studies for individual university professors;
- **Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence:** focal points gathering knowledge of high-level experts in various disciplines of European studies, as well as developing transnational activities and structural links with academic institutions in other countries;

**Jean Monnet Action in other fields of education and training:** This action promotes knowledge on the European Union in schools and vocational education and training (VET) institutes in the Programme Countries. It aims to offer opportunities to education providers to develop and deliver content to learners, to teacher training providers to support teachers with methodologies and updated knowledge on European Union issues and to promote debate and exchanges between school and VET representatives and stakeholders on learning about European Union subjects.

The following sub-actions are supported:

- **Teacher Training:** design and offer structured training proposals on EU subjects to teachers;
- **Networks:** exchange of good practices and experiencing co-teaching within a group of countries.

In order to support projects with a view for these to being as inclusive and diverse as possible, Erasmus has the following institutions:

- National Agencies;
- the SALTO Resource Centres;
- the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA);
- National Erasmus+ Offices (NEOs).

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Erasmus+ includes a strong international dimension (i.e., cooperation with Partner Countries) in mobility, cooperation and policy dialogue activities. In order to support European organisations in facing the global challenges brought about by globalisation, climate change and the digital transition, a key element is the intensification of international mobility and cooperation with third countries, strengthening the role of the European Union as a global actor. In parallel, the Programme actions contribute to promoting values, principles and interests around common priorities, notably related to human and institutional development climate change, digital transition, growth and jobs, good governance and peace and security.

The engagement of the young people in Partner Countries is a key element in the process of building societies that are more resilient and are based on mutual trust and intercultural understanding.

## HOW TO APPLY

Erasmus+ is open to many individuals and organisations, although eligibility varies from one action to another and from one country to another. Countries that can take part are divided into two main categories:

- **Programme countries:** can fully take part in all the actions of the Erasmus+ programme;
- **Partner countries:** can take part in certain actions of the programme, subject to specific criteria or conditions. Russia is one of the partner countries.

**The main target groups for Erasmus programme are:**

- For projects relevant for the field of higher education, the main targets are higher education students (short cycle, first, second or third cycle), higher education teachers and professors, staff of higher education institutions, trainers and professionals in enterprises;
- For projects relevant for the field of vocational education and training, the main targets are apprentices and students in vocational education and training, professionals and trainers in vocational education and training, staff of initial vocational education and training organisations, trainers and professionals in enterprises;
- For projects relevant for the field of school education, the main targets are school leaders, schoolteachers and school staff, pupils in pre-primary, primary and secondary education;
- For projects relevant for the field of adult education, the main targets are members of non-vocational adult education organisations, trainers, staff and learners in non-vocational adult education;
- For projects relevant for the youth field the main targets are young people, youth workers, staff and members of organisations active in the youth field;
- For projects relevant to the field of sport, the main targets are professionals and volunteers in the field of sport, athletes and coaches.

**General Call for Proposals**

Every year a General Call for Proposals is published, presenting opportunities for organisations and individuals active in the fields of education, training, youth and sport. In the Call you can find the objectives of the programme, an overview of the actions it is divided in, eligibility of potential actors, budget and duration of projects, and submission deadlines for each action. In addition, some Specific Calls for Proposals are published at centralised level, through the website of the European Education and Culture Executive Agency.

# ERASMUS+

## USEFUL LINKS

**Opportunities for students**
https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/opportunities/students_en

**Opportunities for staff (teaching)**
https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/opportunities/staff-teaching_en

**Opportunities for staff (training)**
https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/opportunities/staff-training_en

**Traineeships**
https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/opportunities/trainees_en

**Opportunities for youth workers**
https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/opportunities/youth-workers_en

**Opportunities for organizations**
https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/opportunities/organisations_en

**The Erasmus+ Programme Guide**
https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/resources/programme-guide_en

**The Erasmus+ Project Results**
https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/

**National Erasmus+ Office in Russia**
http://www.erasmusplusinrussia.ru/index.php/ru/

**The EU Immigration Portal**
https://ec.europa.eu/immigration/

**Calls for tenders and proposals**
https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/opportunities/calls_en

# Relevant Russian programmes

# Relevant Russian programmes

## STATE PROGRAMME "SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION" (2019-2030)

https://programs.gov.ru/Portal/program/47/passport (in Russian)

The State Programme reflects the goals and objectives of Russia's National Projects 'Science and Universities' and 'Digital Economy', and includes five sub-programmes: 'Development of national intellectual capacity', 'Ensuring the global competitiveness of Russian higher education', 'Basic research', 'Development & implementation of integrated S&T programmes', and 'R&I infrastructure'.

Activity 4.3 'Ensuring the implementation of bilateral and multilateral S&T cooperation' is used to support international R&I cooperation activities (including with the EU, e.g., for providing funding support to Russian participants of the EU's Framework Programmes).

Responsible programme executive agency is the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation.

## MEGA-GRANTS PROGRAMME

https://p220.ru/en/

The mega-grants programme aims to attract leading scientists from Russia and abroad to Russian universities and research organisations to establish world-class laboratories. Eight rounds of the 'mega grants' calls have been implemented so far. 315 world-class laboratories have been created. Leading scientists supervising the laboratories represent 36 countries.

## OPEN DOORS

https://od.globaluni.ru/en/about/

The competition is aimed at talented foreign students who would like to enrol in master's and postgraduate programs in Russia for free. The winners of the Open Doors are granted a free early admission at any Russian university, without entrance examinations and with tuition fees covered by the Russian Federation. The Olympiad is organized by The Association of Global Universities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation and the Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States Affairs, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudichestvo).

## FOUNDATION FOR ASSISTANCE TO SMALL INNOVATIVE ENTERPRISES (FASIE)

https://fasie.ru/programs/programma-internatsionalizatsiya (in Russian)

FASIE's Internationalisation programme provides funding support to Russian small innovative companies taking part in bilateral and multilateral programmes and initiatives with foreign partners.

## RUSSIAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION

https://www.rscf.ru/en/contests/international-cooperation/

RSF partners:

1. German Research Foundation (DFG). Partners since 2015. 72 co-funded projects.
2. Helmholtz Association. Partners since 2015. 18 co-funded projects.
3. Austrian Science Fund (FWF). Partners since 2016. 9 co-funded projects.
4. Research Foundation - Flanders (FWO). Partners since 2018. 11 co-funded projects.
5. National Research Agency, France (ANR). Partners since 2018. 10 co-funded projects.

In 2019, the RSF together with its international partners provided funding for 83 international collaborative projects.

## UNESCO-RUSSIA MENDELEEV INTERNATIONAL PRIZE IN THE BASIC SCIENCES

https://en.unesco.org/stem/basic-sciences-prize

The UNESCO-Russia Mendeleev International Prize in the Basic Sciences aims to raise awareness of the importance of such disciplines as chemistry, physics, mathematics, and biology for peaceful and prosperous societies. It was created to foster scientific progress, science popularization and international cooperation.

The Prize is awarded annually to two scientists in recognition of their breakthrough discoveries, outstanding innovations and avid promotion of the basic sciences which have led to socio-economic transformation at global or regional scale.

2021 marks the first edition of the Prize.

## VLADIMIR POTANIN FOUNDATION

3 international programmes:

1. Philanthropic Leadership Platform: Russia-Europe.
Link: https://www.fondpotanin.ru/en/competitions/philanthropic-leadership-platform-russia-europe/

2. Social Finance Programme (with Oxford University).
Link: https://www.fondpotanin.ru/en/competitions/social-finance-programme/

3. Olympic Scholarships. Available for foreign visiting professors.
Link: https://www.fondpotanin.ru/en/competitions/olympic-scholarships/

## THE ALEXANDER GORCHAKOV PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FUND

https://gorchakovfund.ru/en/about/activity/

Activities:

- research and educational programs for young experts, public figures and journalists from other countries;
- thematic conferences, roundtables, forums;
- expert discussions on important issues of the agenda;
- public lectures and meetings on the topics of the foreign policy with the participation of recognized national and foreign experts in international relations;
- delegation of Russian experts to Russian and foreign educational institutions to deliver lectures on the topics of the foreign policy of Russia;
- delegation of experts to prestigious international events (Expert Mobility Programme).

# Relevant programmes of the EU Member States

# AUSTRIA

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

Austrian-Russian cooperation in higher education and research is based on several bilateral agreements signed between key Austrian and Russian institutions in these areas. To date, there are more than 80 agreements between Austrian and Russian higher education Institutions. In 2019, a cooperation agreement was concluded between the Austrian Agency for Education and Internationalisation (OeAD) and the St. Petersburg Education Committee, which regulates cooperation in the field of school development.

Lectorships administered by the Austrian Agency for Education and Internationalisation (OeAD) and funded by the Austrian Ministry of Education, Science and Research:

- Lomonosov Moscow State University (MGU)
- Russian State University for the Humanities (RGGU)
- HSE (Higher School of Economics) University, Campus Nischni Novgorod

Montan University Leoben (MUL): Austrian Branch (foreign supporting university) of the International Competence Centre for Mining-Engineering Education under the auspices of UNESCO at the National Mineral Resources University St. Petersburg (SPMI); the AT branch office went into operation in Leoben in December 2019 and is already successfully handling projects and organising online lecture series.

On the initiative of the Russian State University for the Humanities, the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on the Consequences of War Graz - Vienna - Raabs and the Austrian-Russian Historical Commission, the 4-year bachelor's programme "Russia - Austria: History, Politics, Economy, Culture" was established at the RGGU in 2019. 17 students from Russia are taking part in the Bachelor's programme.

Therefore, as of 1 September 2020, Austrian lecturers - top-class personalities from the fields of diplomacy, culture, politics, science and business - also hold lectures in Moscow in accordance with the curriculum.

## Further information on science, research and innovation

**Österreichische Datenbank für Stipendien und Forschungsförderung** (DE & EN)
Deutsch: www.grants.at
English: https://grants.at/en/

**Austrian Research and Technology Report 2020 & Factsheet zum FTB 2020** (DE & EN)
Report under Section 8 (1) of the Research Organisation Act, on federally subsidized research, technology and innovation in Austria
English: https://www.bmvit.gv.at/en/service/publications/technology/technology_reports.html
Deutsch: https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/Forschung/Forschung-in-Österreich/Services/FTB.html

**FTI Strategy 2011** (DE & EN)
English: http://era.gv.at/directory/158/attach/RTI_Strategy.pdf
Deutsch: https://era.gv.at/directory/158/attach/FTI_Strategie.pdf

**Open Innovation** (DE & EN)
Deutsch: http://openinnovation.gv.at/
English: http://openinnovation.gv.at/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/OI_Barrierefrei_Englisch.pdf

**Study Guide 2019** (EN) (August 2019)
https://oead.at/fileadmin/Dokumente/oead.at/KIM/Downloadcenter/Incoming/guide_study_in_austria.pdf

**Higher Education Institutions** (EN)
https://studyinaustria.at/en/study/institutions/
Publication „Higher Education Institutions“: https://studyinaustria.at/fileadmin/Dokumente/oead.at/KIM/Downloadcenter/Incoming/WEB_20170914_HEI_2017.pdf

**Higher Education System** (EN)
https://studyinaustria.at/en/study/higher-education-system/
https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/en/Topics/Higher-education---universities/Higher-education-system.html

*(1) currently no lector*

# BULGARIA

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

The main document is the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Culture, Education and Science, signed on April 19, 1993. On the basis of the agreement, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of both countries sign three-year intergovernmental programs of cooperation in the field of culture, education and science. Currently, negotiations are underway on a new draft of the intergovernmental program.

Bulgarian-Russian cooperation in higher education is based on the Bologna Process principals and was very fruitful before and during the Bulgarian Presidency of the Council of the EU, part of which was the preparation of the Paris Communique where both of the countries were involved.

There are no specific cooperation agreements between Bulgaria and Russia at national levels, but many universities have already opened and offer joint programs. Specialties in Russian language are also offered in some of the Bulgarian universities. This is part of the institutional academic autonomy and the universities' management have the freedom to decide on the ways of cooperation.

## Priority areas of cooperation with Russia

- Mutual recognition of diplomas;
- Academic and administrative mobility, including virtual and green mobility;
- Lifelong learning programs;
- Connection between the systems of vocational education and training, higher education and the labour market (including dual training);
- Microcredentials and recognition of non-formal and informal learning outcomes;
- Participation in universities networks;
- Use of digitalization and innovative methods in the training process;
- Implementation of the Bologna Process reforms.

## Further information on the higher education system in Bulgaria

Comprehensive information about the Higher Education system in Bulgaria can be obtained from the Bulgarian University Ranking System (https://rsvu.mon.bg/rsvu4/#/) and the Register of the Higher Education Institutions (http://rvu.mon.bg/HomeEn/IndexEn).

Information is available also at https://asem-education.org/compendiums/166-bulgaria/ at the Asia-European Meeting website.

## Overview of bilateral cooperation with Russia in the field of research and joint research projects

On September 16 and 17, 2019, the XVII meeting of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Russian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Varna. The following documents serve as a legal basis for the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries:

- Agreement for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Russian Federation (approved by RMS № 482 of 16.07.2007, in force since 21.05.2009), which is concluded for an indefinite period;
- Agreement for scientific and technical cooperation between the Ministry of Education, Youth and Science of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (approved by RMS № 534 of 23.07.2010, in force since 14.10.2010). The agreement is concluded for a period of 5 years and its validity is automatically extended for further five-year periods, in case neither party submits six months' written notice before the expiration of the relevant period with the intention to terminate the agreement.

On the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Foundation for Basic Research and the Research Fund (NSF) signed in September 2016, projects for bilateral competitions in science between Bulgaria and Russia were funded as follows:

- Competition Bulgaria - Russia - 2016 - 10 contracts concluded in 2017;
- Competition Bulgaria - Russia - 2017 - 20 contracts concluded in 2018;
- Competition Bulgaria - Russia - 2018 - 30 contracts concluded in 2019;
- Competition Bulgaria - Russia - 2019-2020 - 33 contracts concluded in 2020.

**Main points:**

- Bilateral cooperation between Bulgaria and Russia in the field of science and research is carried out mainly through competitive competitions for joint projects announced by the Bulgarian side of the Research Fund and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research of the Russian Federation.
- The competitions announced in the period 2018-2020 are reported as successful, with a large number of submitted projects for joint cooperation. In the competition session 2018-2019, 157 project proposals for joint projects were submitted
- During the XVII meeting of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Russian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the parties noted the successful work so far on the implementation of 20 joint research projects of the Russian Fund for Basic Research and the Scientific Research Fund of Bulgaria.
- During the meeting, the Commission also noted the development of fruitful cooperation between Russian and Bulgarian scientists in the framework of international cooperation, including in projects at CERN and JINR sites, and that
- There is good cooperation between the Russian and Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in the field of space research through Roscosmos and the European Space Research Agency.

# DENMARK

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

Danish-Russian cooperation on higher education and research is mainly based on bilateral agreements between Danish and Russian universities and institutions. This includes exchange possibilities for students, researchers and teachers across multiple academic fields, faculty specific exchange agreements, Erasmus partnership agreements and large-scale research agreements with possibilities for joint field expeditions and joint publications.

## Priority areas

The general research priorities of Denmark are listed in the policy framework for distribution of Danish research-grants. The framework identifies international research cooperation as a priority, especially within **green research and innovation** that support green transitions of society as well as **life science, health and welfare technology**. The framework also highlights **Arctic research**, especially in relation to climate change and **climate monitoring** and research into **societal changes** as a result of climate change. These priorities are also defined in the Green Research Strategy of the Danish Government.

The RESEARCH2025-catalogue by The Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science functions as a basis for prioritizing research investments and Danish participation in international research cooperation. The catalogue identifies 19 research themes within four main subject areas, each focusing on addressing future **global challenges**, taking advantage of **new technological opportunities**, as well as **creating green growth** and **value for society**.

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

Denmark promotes the internationalisation of Danish education and research and international research cooperation with Russia through several programmes, foundations and agreements.

**Key organisations:**

- The Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science is an agency in the Ministry of Higher Education and Science that handles preparation and administration of grants for research, admission to higher education and research-based innovation. The agency is currently also collaborating with two Russian universities on providing lecturers in Danish language and culture.
- Innovation Fund Denmark facilitates various investment programs including a program for International Collaborations, where foreign partners can apply and be invited to participate.
- The Independent Research Fund Denmark participates in a number of research networks at Nordic, European and global level. It funds research projects within all scientific areas based on individual researchers' own initiatives.

**University exchange agreements:**

Aalborg University:

- ITMO University (Information Technology, Optical Design and Engineering)
- Plekhanov Russian University of Economics
- Southern Federal University
- Tomsk Polytechnic University

Copenhagen Business School:

- Plekhanov Russian University of Economics
- Graduate School of Management of Saint Petersburg University

IT University of Copenhagen:

- Higher School of Economics

Roskilde University:

- Moscow State University of Psychology and Education (Erasmus agreement)
- State University of Management

University of Copenhagen:

- Higher School of Economics
- Saint Petersburg State University
- Ural Federal University (Erasmus agreement)
- Ural State Medical University

University of Southern Denmark:

- Innopolis University (Erasmus agreement)
- ITMO University (Information Technology, Optical Design and Engineering)
- National Research University Higher School of Economics
- Plekhanov Russian University of Economics
- Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University (Erasmus agreement)
- Saint Petersburg Electrotechnical University
- Siberian Federal University
- Ural Federal University (teachers exchange)

**Large-scale research agreements:**

Arctic Council:

The Arctic Council works on enhancing Arctic research under the «Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation» between Denmark and the other seven Arctic states. The agreement aims to increase international research collaboration and to support easier movement of researchers and research equipment across the Arctic region.

Aarhus University:

The Department of Geosciences signed a Memorandum of Joint Scientific Research in January 2021 with the following Russian institutions:

- Arctic Scientific Research Centre, Academy of Sciences of the Sakha Republic
- Faculty of Geography, Lomonosov Moscow State University
- Institute of the Earth's Crust, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- Institute of Geography of Russian Academy of Sciences
- Melnikov Permafrost Institute Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences

# DENMARK

## Further information on science, research and innovation

**Policy framework for distribution of Danish research-grants** (DK):
https://ufm.dk/lovstof/politiske-aftaler/endelig-aftale-om-fordeling-af-forskningsreserve-og-mere.pdf

**The Green Research strategy of the Danish Government** (ENG):
https://ufm.dk/en/publications/2020/green-solutions-of-the-future-strategy-for-investments-in-green-research-technology-and-innovation

**RESEARCH2025-catalogue by The Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science** (ENG):
https://ufm.dk/en/research-and-innovation/research2025

**About The Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science** (ENG):
https://ufm.dk/en/the-ministry/organisation/danish-agency-for-higher-education-and-science/about-the-agency

Find information about funding of research and innovation, admissions to Danish higher education and scientific cooperation on the **homepage of the Danish Ministry of Higher Education and Science** (ENG):
https://ufm.dk/en

**Independent Research Fund Denmark's international cooperation** (ENG):
https://dff.dk/en/about-us/international-cooporation-1

**Innovation Fund Denmark's 'International Collaborations' entries** (ENG):
https://innovationsfonden.dk/en/programmes/international-collaborations

Find information about exchange agreements and procedures on homepages of individual Danish universities.
For a general **overlook of information about studying in Denmark**, see (ENG):
https://studyindenmark.dk/portal

# FINLAND

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

Science and technological cooperation is based on the 1992 agreement between the Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Russian Federation on co-operation in the field of culture, education and research. Intergovernmental cooperation in the field of innovation is supported by the Innovation Working Group, which operates under the Finnish-Russian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation.

The vision for higher education and research in Finland 2030 identifies internationalisation as one of the key priorities for enhancing Finnish higher education and science development. The vision supports and encourages higher education institutions to find new channels for global cooperation. Russia is one of the eight countries in which the support program Team Finland Knowledge by Ministry of Education and Culture operates.

## Priority areas of cooperation with Russia

Finland has multidisciplinary research cooperation with Russia. The Academy of Finland (Research Councils) is the prime funding agency for basic research in Finland. The Academy's international strategy identifies Russia as one of its main areas of collaboration.

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

Finland promotes internationalisation of Finnish higher education and research with Russia by several support programs and arrangements:

- The Academy of Finland has carried out thematic joint calls in research with Russian funding organisations (previously with RFBR and RFH). Joint calls have been launched in various fields of science and themes of the joint calls were selected separately each time.
- Academy of Finland has a cooperation agreement with the Russian Academy of Science (RAS). The cooperation supports e.g. researcher mobility in all disciplines between Russia and Finland. Mobility funding can be applied yearly. Although the agreement has not been functional on the Russian side for years, the Academy of Finland has supported researcher mobility in both directions. Currently the Academy of Finland and Russian Academy of Science are renewing the agreement.
- Scholarship program, Winter School by the Finnish National Agency for Education is an annual, weeklong scientific seminar, the goal of which is to enhance the mobility of young researchers and postgraduate students.
- Team Finland Knowledge scholarship program by the National Agency of Education enables and financially supports co-operation between Finnish and Russian higher education institutions.
- In addition to these programs, Finnish higher education institutions offer a range of options for scholarships both for bachelors and masters level international students for non-EU students.

## Further information on science, research and innovation

**Main contact:**

**Team Finland Knowledge office / Embassy of Finland in Moscow**

Email: highereducationfinland.mos@formin.fi

# FRANCE

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

French-Russian cooperation in higher education and research is based today on an inter-governmental agreement signed in 1992. Recently, this cooperation has entered a new phase and has been structured around a bilateral dialogue managed by a Joint Committee for science and technology. In 2018, a roadmap for higher education, research and innovation was signed in order to mark out the main orientation of this cooperation.

**French higher education, research and innovation constitute a preferred channel of exchange and a key vector of France's diplomacy with Russia.** Both countries strongly collaborate in several well-developed science sectors for instance in mathematics, physics, computer science, earth sciences, chemistry, aerospace and nuclear energy. Both countries are also involved in the development of research around large-scale research infrastructures (such as the ESRF in Grenoble) and the Russian Scientific Foundation often launches joint research calls in collaboration with the French National Agency for Research (ANR). Russia's accession to the Bologna process in 2003 facilitated French-Russian cooperation in higher education: student mobility is growing and double degrees are developing.

In the roadmap for higher education, research and innovation, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation of the French Republic expressed their desire to give additional impetus to new directions of cooperation.

## Priority areas of cooperation with Russia

**Large-scale research infrastructures:** Both countries are working together to enhance cooperation in the field of Research Infrastructures - essential tools for scientific and technological development. A very active cooperation is already going on between researchers within the large-scale research infrastructures located in France (in particular the international thermonuclear experimental reactor [ITER], the European synchrotron radiation facility [ESRF]), as in Russia (in particular the superconducting collider [NICA], the high flux reactor [PIK] and others). Researchers from both countries are also encouraged to maintain and develop their very close collaboration within large-scale research infrastructures located in Europe such as CERN, FAIR and XFEL.

**In the field of physics and material sciences,** several International Research Laboratories (IRL) cooperate in the field of electronics, nanotechnologies, quantum technologies and plasma physics. The International Research Network (IRN) FIR-LAB aims at strengthening scientific cooperation in the field of optics and sources for the terahertz and mid-infrared spectral range.

**The field of mathematics** is one of the fundamental references of the Russian-French scientific dialogue. Both countries recognize the importance of contributing to the exchange of best practices in mathematics teaching and to the development of educational and scientific contacts between mathematicians of the two countries in the medium term. The development of collaborations in the field of mathematics, theoretical physics and computer science in particular within the framework of the **interdisciplinary research center J.-V. Poncelet** are highly supported.

**In the field of information technology**, noting the high importance given to research work in the field of digital technologies, artificial intelligence and Big Data, both countries will endeavour to support bilateral cooperation in these fields. Cooperation in the field of ethics of artificial intelligence is highly encouraged.

**In the field of biomedical research and biotechnologies, including advanced agriculture**, developing the cooperation in research on antimicrobial resistance and alternatives to antibiotics is encouraged. Cooperation in the fields of new medical technologies, including neurobiology, will also be supported, along with interdisciplinary agricultural research and food safety.

**In the field of the world ocean, climate change and polar research**, collaborations between Russia and France are numerous and important, particularly in the fields of paleoclimatology and environmental research. In this field, several joint research structures have been set up (such as the International Associated Laboratory: LIA VOSTOK). France encourages Russian students and researchers to take advantage of mobility opportunities in France offered by the presidential program "Make our planet great again" aimed at promoting cooperation in the fields of earth system sciences, climate change sciences and sustainability, and energy transition.

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

**Students may apply to a scholarship program for a master's degree in France.** They benefit from a financial support and many other services delivered by the governmental institutions in France.

**Ph.D. students preparing a thesis under the co-supervision** of both a Russian and a French scientist can apply for a long-term scholarship for three consecutive years (*Vernadsky Program*). **They can also apply for short-term scholarships for experimentation or learning stay** (*Ostrogradski Program*).

**Junior and senior scientists invited by a French institution may apply for a scholarship** for short-term scientific stay in France up to three months (*Metchnikov Program*).

**Higher education and research institutes from France and Russia may apply to the co-funded Hubert Curien program (*PHC Kolmogorov*).** The main goal of this program is to develop and support research projects between the two countries; it is co-funded by the French embassy in Russia/the French Ministry of Europe and foreign affairs and the Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

**At the innovation level, French SMEs or start-ups can be supported in order to explore and identify potential collaborations related to R&D&I** with Russian partners (*PTRus Program*).

**ANR & RSF research calls:** ANR (Agence Nationale de la Recherche) and RSF (Russian Science Foundation) have decided to partner up to facilitate the setting up and implementation of high-quality scientific projects proposed jointly by French and Russian research teams.

# FRANCE

## Further information on science, research and innovation

**TThe Science, Technology and Space Department (SSTE) / Embassy of France in Russia**
www.ambafrance.ru

**Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation**
www.recherche.gouv.fr/

**The French National Centre for Scientific Research - CNRS**
https://www.cnrs.fr/en

**The French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission - CEA**
https://www.cea.fr/drf/english/

**National Space Research Centre - CNES**
https://www.cnes.fr/en

**National Institute for Oceanic Research - IFREMER**
https://wwz.ifremer.fr/

**National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment-INRAe**
https://www.inrae.fr/en

**National Institute for Research in Digital Science and Technology - INRIA**
https://www.inria.fr/en

**National Health and Medical Research Institute**
https://www.inserm.fr/en

**French National Alliance for Life Sciences and Health – Aviesan**
https://aviesan.fr/en

**Institut Pasteur**
https://www.pasteur.fr/en

**Polar Institute Paul-Emile Victor - IPEV**
https://www.institut-polaire.fr/language/en/

**National Institute for Aerospace Research**
https://www.onera.fr/en

# GERMANY

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

Germany and Russia are linked by a long history of successful, trusting cooperation in education, science, research, and innovation. In July 2009, the 1987 agreement with the USSR on scientific and technological cooperation was amended. In December 2018, the research ministries of both countries agreed on a strategy for cooperation until 2028 with the 'German-Russian Roadmap for Cooperation in Education, Science, Research and Innovation'.

## Priority areas of cooperation with Russia

The crossovers between Germany's and Russia`s research interests are expressed in specialized agreements, which have set out important cooperation priorities since 1992.

- Development and application of accelerator-based photon sources
- Optical technologies
- Marine and polar research
- Innovation strategies and technologies for sustainable environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources
- Biological research and biotechnology

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

The 'Roadmap' structures the focal points of cooperation for the period up to 2028 in four 'pillars':

**I. Cooperation in the development of large research infrastructures**

Germany and Russia are working together in the field of large-scale research facilities and confirm their continued commitment to implementation and the success of these projects, which are of the highest scientific and technological quality.

**II. Joint research projects in the areas of scientific and technological cooperation prioritized by both countries.**

These areas are:

- Marine and polar research
- Bioeconomy
- Humanities, social and cultural studies
- Health research
- Renewable energies, energy efficiency
- Climate, environment and sustainability
- Innovative production techniques and laser technology

Complementary to the prioritised areas, Germany and Russia cooperate in the field of science and research on the base of annual joint calls, e.g., between the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) and Russian partner organizations (RSF, etc.). These calls are open to applications from all fields of science and the humanities.

**III. Promotion of junior scientists and talents in higher education and vocational training in both countries**

Three main goals are set within this pillar:

- Promotion of young professionals (scientists, technicians, trainees) at large research infrastructures
- Promotion of young scientists in the thematic priorities
- Creation of a bilateral organisation for outstanding young German and Russian researchers. The future "German-Russian Coordination Council for Young Scientists and Innovators" aims to build trust between members and ensure better mutual understanding, enable an open and sustainable dialogue and facilitate the exchange between science and society

As a part of pillar III, a new scholarship program ("Young Talents") was launched by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). The first call included line A (short-term research internships) and line B (participation in summer / winter schools). Very well-qualified young Russian scientists, graduates and students are given the opportunity to carry out a short research stay at one of the large-scale research facilities of MLZ/FZJ and GSI/FAIR on an innovative research topic within the framework of a DAAD grant.

**IV. Science and research to bridge science, society and economy of both countries**

Pillar IV aims at networking those involved in science, society and economy in both countries.

An important instrument to highlight the cooperation projects are the bilateral thematic years. From December 2018 to September 2020, a Russian-German Year of Scientific and Educational Partnerships was held, making visible the bilateral cooperation projects. The current thematic year is devoted to Economy and Sustainability. Scientists are welcome to join this Year with their initiatives.

One of the 5 German Centres for Research and Innovations (DWIH) is located in Moscow. It unites German education organizations, research institutes and further organizations that are represented in Russia. It represents German science in Russia and provides a platform for the German-Russian scientific dialogue.

# GERMANY

## Further information on science, research and innovation

**Russian-German Year of Scientific and Educational Partnerships 2018-2020**

German: https://wissenschaftspartner.de/

Russian: https://russia-germany-cooperation.ru/

**Russian-German Year of Economy and Sustainability 2020-2022**

German: https://www.deutsch-russisches-themenjahr.de/

Russian: https://russiagermany.ru/

**German Embassy Moscow**

German: www.germania.diplo.de/ru-de

Russian: https://germania.diplo.de/ru-ru

**German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)**

The DAAD is the world's largest funding organisation for the international exchange of students and researchers.

www.daad.ru

**German Centre for Research and Innovation (DWIH) Moscow**

A network of German research organisations, universities and research-based companies. The DWIH provides a joint platform for German innovation leaders, showcase the capabilities of German research and connect German researchers with local cooperation partners.

https://www.dwih-moskau.org/

**German Research Foundation (DFG)**

The DFG is the research funding organisation in Germany that promotes research at universities, serves all fields of science and supports scientific excellence in competition. The DFG holds joint calls for research projects with Russian partner organizations.

www.dfg.de/russland

**Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres Moscow Office**

The Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres is the largest scientific organisation in Germany. It is a union of 18 scientific-technical and biological-medical research centres.

www.helmholtz.ru

**Freie Universität Berlin. Moscow Office**

The FU Berlin is one of eleven elite German research universities in the German Universities Excellence Initiative. The Moscow Office provides services for all members of FU Berlin, its alumni, and those, who are interested to know about its activities in the CIS. A special focus lies on Russia.

www.fu-berlin.de/moscow

**German Historical Institute Moscow**

The German Historical Institute Moscow is a history institute of the Max Weber Stiftung based in Moscow, Russia. The focus of activity of the Moscow Institute are the study of the Common History of Germany and Russia as well as the intensifying of cooperation between Russian and German academics, the coordination and carrying out of common research and editing projects.

www.dhi-moskau.org

**Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (AvH)**

The AvH aims to promote international cultural dialogue and academic exchange. The Humboldt Foundation offers flexible sponsorship programmes for researchers at all stages of their careers. Its research fellowships and awards enable outstanding scientists and scholars from abroad to complete long-term research stays in Germany.

https://www.humboldt-foundation.de/en/

**BAYHOST**

Scholarship programs sponsored by the Free State of Bavaria for students / graduates of Central, Eastern and Southeastern European states

https://www.study-in-bavaria.de/de/ru/obucheniyevbavarii/baikhost-bayhost.html

**University Alliance Ruhr (UA Ruhr)**

The UA Ruhr is an alliance between Ruhr University Bochum, TU Dortmund University, and the University of Duisburg-Essen, the three largest universities in Germany's thriving Ruhr Area.

https://www.uaruhr.de/

**UA Ruhr Liaison Office Moskau**

https://www.ru.uaruhr.de/

# GREECE

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

Greek-Russian Cooperation in Research and Innovation was up to now based on the Agreement for Economic, Industrial, Technological and Scientific Cooperation (signed in 1993 and ratified in 1994, Official Government Gazette, 187A/10.11.1994). A new Agreement for Cooperation in Science, Research and Innovation was signed in 2016 and was recently ratified by both countries (in Greece, Law N.4739/2020, Official Gazette 208A/30-10-2020). The longstanding cooperation is structured around a bilateral dialogue managed by a special Working Group (WG) for Science and Technology of the Greek – Russian Joint Committee.

In Greece cooperation with Russia in Research and Innovation is coordinated and funded by the General Secretariat for Research and Innovation of the Ministry for Development and Investments. From the Russian side the agency responsible for the cooperation is the International Center for Innovations in Science, Technology and Education (ICISTE).

## Priority areas

Since 2002, numerous bilateral cooperation projects have been funded by the two countries on the basis of joint, open calls for proposals published in both countries and selection following peer review evaluation by both sides.  The joint calls covered a wide range of thematic areas such as Life Sciences, Nanotechnologies, ICT, Environment & Sustainable Development and most recently Quantum Technologies.

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

RD&I COOPERATION WITH RUSSIA WITHIN THE BILATERAL COOPERATION FRAMEOWRK OF ACTIONS FUNDED BY THE GSRI:

http://www.gsrt.gr/central.aspx?sId=125I515I1370I323I516329

## Further information on science, research and innovation

www.gsrt.gr

http://www.gsrt.gr/central.aspx?sId=120I466I1396I323I496367

[to be completed]

# ITALY

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

Cooperation between Italy and the Russian Federation in higher education and research is based on several bilateral agreements between the major Institutions and Ministries from the two countries. A collaboration programme on the themes of **culture and education, including higher education** has been signed. There is also a general agreement between the Italian and the Russian governments signed in 2009 for reciprocal recognition of studies, degrees and qualifications obtained in Italy and in the Russian Federation. The agreement for **cooperation on general cultural aspects** and education between Italy and Russian Federation was signed in 1998. Another agreement between the Governments of the Russian Federation and of the Italian Republic was signed in November 1998, for the establishment and operation of a **Russian Centre for Science and Culture in Rome** and an **Italian Cultural Institute in Moscow.**

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

The **Office of Science and Technology** of the Embassy of Italy in Moscow is in charge of developing the cooperation on scientific research and innovation and higher education with Russian institutions, universities and private partners, and on technology transfer.

**Foreigner students** applying to study in Italy may find specific information in the websites of each Italian university. General procedures can be found at the link: https://www.studiare-in-italia.it/studentistranieri/, while the web site https://www.universitaly.it/index.php/ can help in orientation, selection of university and opportunities for support.

Information about **financial support by the Italian Government to foreigner students**, and to Italian students residents in Russia, can be found at the web site: http://www.esteri.it/mae/it/ministero/servizi/stranieri/opportunita/borsestudio_stranieri.html

In addition, there is a wide number of **agreements between Italian and Russian Universities and higher education institutions** for cooperation in the exchange of students and lecturers, on common and double degree diploma courses, master and PhD students. The development of these interactions has been facilitated and strengthened with the access of Russian Federation into the **Bologna Process** and the European Higher Education Area, in 2003. Also, the number of exchanges within the **Erasmus Programme** has significantly grown in recent years.

Some Universities offer **financial support for foreigner students**; as an example, currently, the University of Macerata offers 13 grants of 7000 € each to support foreigner students for higher University degree for 2021/2022 (for information see the web site: https://www.unimc.it/it/internazionale/studenti-internazionali/borse-di-studio).

Within the framework of executive cooperation programs, there are possible **exchange of lecturers and university professor between Italy and Russia**. Detailed bilateral executive programs can be found at the web site of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation: https://www.esteri.it/mae/it/politica_estera/cultura/cooperculturale/programmiesecutivi

There are frequent open calls for exchange of visits between Italy and Russia for scientists, lecturers, experts, cultural personalities and cultural operators. Actually, there is an open call with deadline for applications 10 November 2021: https://ambmosca.esteri.it/ambasciata_mosca/it/ambasciata/news/dall-ambasciata/2021/03/contributi-per-visite-di-ricercatori.html

The general agreement for **scientific and technological cooperation** between Italy and Russia was signed in 1995. In the framework of this general agreement, a **Memorandum of Understanding** has been signed in Rome in July 2019, with the objective of launching a joint program for science and technology cooperation and implementation of a joint call for Italian-Russian projects.

Negotiations for the launch of the **joint call for Italian-Russian projects** have been just concluded and the call should be published shortly (May 2021), on the websites of the Embassy of Italy in Moscow (https://ambmosca.esteri.it/ambasciata_mosca/it/) and on the website of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation (https://minobrnauki.gov.ru). The call will include 7 priority research areas: **Aerospace; Life Sciences; Energy and Environment; Astrophysics, Physics and Applied Physics; Chemistry; Mathematics; Geoscience.**

A Bilateral Agreement for collaboration between the **National Research Council (CNR)** of Italy end the **Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR)** is active since 2013 and supports bilateral joint projects. Information available at the web site of CNR: https://www.cnr.it/en/bilateral-agreements/agreement/46. Actually, there are 10 bilateral projects funded for the period 2021-2023, on different research themes (https://www.cnr.it/it/accordi-bilaterali/final-report/14/final-report-cnr-rfbr-signed-2021-2023.pdf).

## Priority areas of cooperation with Russia

The general policy for scientific research in Italy is planned with the seven-years National Program for Research (PNR, 2021-2027) available at the web address https://www.mur.gov.it/sites/default/files/2021-01/Pnr2021-27.pdf). The main areas are: **Physics and material science; Biology and biomedicine; Agricultural and Forest science;** Mathematics and information technology; **Energy systems, renewable energies and energy efficiency;** Space research and Earth observation; **Earth-system science: geology, geochemistry, climate change, polar science and Arctic research, wildfire prevention,** environmental research and oceanography.

**Large-scale research infrastructures:** Italian and Russian scientists and Institutions are cooperating in the field of Research Infrastructures. There are active collaborations in several infrastructures present in Russia, Italy and in European countries. Russian scientists and organizations (Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Nuclear Research) are actively participating to the **Gran Sasso National Laboratory (LNGS)**, in Italy, leaded by the National Institute of Nuclear Physics (INFN). Active collaborations of Italy and Russia to the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) are active. Italy, through CNR and INFN, and Russian Federation are active members of the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF) in Grenoble. Similarly, Italy and Russia are active members of the European X-Ray Free-Electron Laser Facility (European XFEL). Italy is also member of CERN, and although the Russian Federation is observer, collaborations among scientists of the two countries are very frequent. Italy, through INFN and CNR, is also collaborating to infrastructures in the Russian Federation at JINR and Kurchatov Institute (e.g., NICA, PIK and others). Italian and Russian scientists are also actively cooperating in the International Space Station (ISS).

## Further information on science, research and innovation

**Main contact:**

**The Office of the Science and Technology Attaché at the Embassy of Italy in Moscow:**
mosca.scienza@esteri.it

# LATVIA

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

### Cooperation in Higher Education

At the beginning of the 2020/2021 academic year, 742 students from Russia (7% of the number of foreign students) studied at Latvia's higher education institutions. Most of them are enrolled at the Institute of Transport and Communications (127 students), Riga Technical University (95 students), the Baltic International Academy (95 students), the University of Latvia (87 students), the School of Business, Arts and Technologies RISEBA (68 students).

In the 2019/2020 academic year, 930 students from Russia (8% of the number of foreign students) studied in Latvian higher education institutions, 113 of which were students in exchange programs. Most of them study at Riga Technical University (183 students), the Institute of Transport and Communications (140 students), the Baltic International Academy (137 students), the School of Business, Arts and Technologies RISEBA (78 students) and the University of Latvia (78 students).

Within the framework of **Activity KA107 – Higher education student and staff mobility between Programme and Partner countries** a centralised activity **"Capacity building in the field of higher education in partner countries"** of the EU's Erasmus+ programme, numerous projects have been approved with the involvement of partners from the Russian side.

### Cooperation in science

Latvia is involved in international research projects, in which Russian scientists are also partners.

ERA.Net RUS Plus *(Further linking Russia to the ERA: Coordination of MS/AC S&T programmes towards and with Russia*), a project under the ERA.NET Plus activity of the Seventh Framework Programme, aimed at promoting cooperation between EU Member State scientists with scientists in Russia. The project was launched on 1 November 2013 and was planned to end on 31 October 2018; extended till 31 October 2019.

The ERA.Net RUS Plus project involves 22 national institutions for funding science and research representing ten EU Member States (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Romania and Slovakia) as well as Switzerland, Turkey, Israel, Moldova and Russia, represented in the project by the Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research, a ministry of the Russian Federation and the Russian Academy of Sciences with its Eastern, Urals and Siberian branches.

The project coordinator is the German Aerospace Center (DLR) acting on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Science.

Latvia has been represented in the project since September 2015 by the State Education Development Agency (VIAA).

Within the project, three calls for research and innovation project were implemented: in 2015, 2017 and 2019. VIAA has participated with its funding in all three calls for projects. An international research project submitted had to correspond to one of the following call topics: nanotechnologies, environment / climate change, health, social sciences and humanities, robotics.

The last call was opened on 21 October 2019 with the submission deadline of 31 January, 2020. The budget of the call, ~ 10 million EUR, comprises contributions from research funding institutions in Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia, Finland, Switzerland, Turkey, Germany, Moldova and Russia.

Project proposals could be submitted by universities, scientific institutes as well as companies, envisaging a wide range of research work, from fundamental sciences to industrial research.

145 project proposals were submitted under the **ERA.Net RUS Plus 2019 Call**, including 34 with Latvian participants. The results of the project evaluation, the recommendations of the ERA.Net RUS Plus Scientific Council and the amount of funding committed by each country to the competition budget were the basis for the decisions of the research funding institutions involved in ERA.Net RUS Plus on projects to be supported. A total of 23 projects were supported, including **4 projects with Latvian participants.**

Co-operation partners from the Latvian side in these projects are:

- Riga Technical University, which cooperates in three projects with Lomonosov Moscow State University, Tomsk Polytechnic University and the Institute of Biochemistry named after A.N. Bach at the Federal Research Center "Fundamentals of Biotechnology";
- the University of Latvia, with its project partner form Russia, the Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University in Kaliningrad.

The implementation of the project begins in 2021.

Currently, 6 projects supported under the ERA.NET RUS Plus 2017 Call are being funded and implemented. Cooperation partners from the Latvian side are: Riga Technical University, Latvian Institute of Organic Synthesis, Institute of Solid State Physics, University of Latvia, Latvian Center for Environment, Geology and Meteorology, Daugavpils University, Latvian Institute of Hydroecology. Cooperation partners from the Russian side are: Irkutsk Institute of Chemistry at the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg State University, Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University, Novosibirsk Organic Chemistry Institute named after N. N. Vorozhtsov at the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Nansen International Environmental and Remote Sensing Center, Institute of Oceanology named after P. P. Shirshov.

### Youth cooperation

Cooperation with organisations in Russia is taking place under an EU programme Erasmus+: Youth in Action:

- In 2020, two Mobility of Youth Workers projects built cooperation with three organisations from Russia (Chelyabinsk regional youth public organisation Institute of social innovations of youth "Advancement", "International Center FALCOGROUP" and Private Educational Institution of Supplementary Education, YOUNG LEADER).
- In 2019, three projects were approved in partnership with a Russian organisation – two youth mobility projects and one youth exchange project.
- In 2019, five 5 projects were approved with a Russian organisation as a partner – two youth worker mobility projects, two youth exchange projects and one volunteer work project.

# LITHUANIA

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

Cooperation between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation in the field of higher education, research and development is based on institutional agreements between Lithuanian and Russian universities or research institutions.

Up to now, nearly 50 institutional agreements with Russian partners have been concluded covering academic exchanges, lectureship, joint R&D projects, and other research activity. Joint research work in literature, history, health, veterinary studies, hygiene, biotechnology, geology, geography, semiconductor physics, ecology, energy research prevails.

## Priority areas in research and development

1. Health technologies and biotechnologies.
2. New production processes, materials and technologies.
3. Information and communication technologies.

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

### Participation in Horizon 2020.

The Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter referred to as Lithuania) has (in 2021) 15 collaboration links with organisations of the Russian Federation (RF) under the largest research and innovation programme of the European Commission (EC) Horizon 2020(H2020), 6 collaboration links among them - with Lithuanian higher education institutions (hereinafter referred to as HEIs). 13 joint projects have been implemented so far, 6 of them - with HEIs.

13 organizations from Lithuania (12 from RF) participate in these partnerships, the most active are: the National Institute for Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment, Research Council of Lithuania, Klaipėda University, Vilnius University, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuanian Energy Institute, Santara Clinics, Ministry of Agriculture, State Food and Veterinary Service, etc.

The largest number of projects has been implemented on the following topics: Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine and Maritime and Inland Water Research and Bioeconomy; Research infrastructures; EURATOM, Health, demographic change and wellbeing; Nanotechnologies, new manufacturing processes and materials; Advanced materials; Marie Skłodowska-Curie action and etc.

### Bilateral Commission of Historians of the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation

The Bilateral Commission of Historians of the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as BCH) has been operating since 2006. In the period from 2011 to 2021, two large dossiers were published in the BCH framework touching on topical issues for both parties. The collections are based on archive documents of the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation. For the purpose of the preparation of the collections, a series of meetings with historians of the Russian Federation were held in Vilnius and Moscow.

Cooperation with Lithuanian (Baltic) study centres at universities of the Russian Federation.

Currently, there are more than 40 Lithuanian (Baltic) study centres in the world (mainly in Europe) where ca.140 linguists teach and study the Lithuanian language and culture and 4 Lithuanian (Baltic) centres in the Russian Federation.

### Support for academic mobility

According to the established regulation for the state support for mobility, students and teachers of higher education institutions of the Russian Federation may annually apply for the state support (a scholarship and free tuition) for their periods of studies (1-2 semesters) in any study field, intensive Lithuanian language and culture courses. Funding is allocated according to the competition results to the best motivated and advanced applicants from the target countries.

The Visiting teacher support programme provides an opportunity for Lithuanian higher education institutions to invite prominent foreign teachers for their lecturing visits.

A national agency entrusted by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Lithuania with the administration of these national programmes, as well as the Erasmus+ and Lifelong Learning programmes and other initiatives funded by the European Commission (EC) is the Education Exchanges Support Foundation.

Access to joint research and co-financing by the Research Council of Lithuania

Researchers of the Russian Federation (as well as other foreign countries) may be partners of Lithuanian higher education and research institutions in research projects funded by the Research Council of Lithuania, however, only the costs incurred by Lithuanian partners may be reimbursed (see https://www.lmt.lt/en/doclib/2miij9xif3a47sk3g6bcyfwkq9rzcbes, point 13.2): In accordance with point 13.4 of the said document, if the application proves and experts assess that involvement of foreign researchers (as consultants, experts, rapporteurs, etc.) to achieve the objectives of the project is indispensable, the costs incurred by the Lithuanian institution for foreigners' travel and accommodation may be reimbursed. Such conditions are equally applied for researchers from any country.

# LITHUANIA

## Further information on science, research and innovation

**Ministry of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Lithuania**
https:/www.smm.lt/en

**Ministry of Economy and Innovation of the Republic of Lithuania**
https://eimin.lrv.lt/en/

**Research Council of Lithuania**
https://www.lmt.lt/en/about-the-research-council/774

**Lithuanian Academy of Sciences**
http://lma.lt/index.php?lang=en

**Agency for Science, Innovation and Technology**
https://mita.lrv.lt/en/

**State Studies Foundation**
https://www.vsf.lt/en

**Lithuanian Innovation centre**
https://lic.lt/en/about-us/

**Invest Lithuania**
https://investlithuania.com/our-contacts/our-services/

**Open access in Lithuania**
https://www.lmt.lt/en/science-policy-implementation/open-science/open-access-in-lithuania/2935

**Open R&D Lithuania**
https://openlithuania.com/

**eScience gateway platform**
https://www.e-mokslovartai.lt/welcome

**Integrated Science, Studies and Business centres (Valleys)**
https://www.smm.lt/web/en/science1/science_1

**Lithuanian Institutions of Education and Science:**
https://www.aikos.smm.lt/en/Pages/Default.aspx
https://lietuva.lt/en/study/
https://www.rocapply.com/study-in-lithuania/

**Education Exchanges Support Foundation:**
https://www.smpf.lt/en/

**Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education:**
https://www.skvc.lt/default/en/

**The Innovation programmes and strategies:**
https://eimin.lrv.lt/en/sector-activities/innovation/innovation-policy
https://eimin.lrv.lt/en/sector-activities/innovation/programmes-and-strategies
https://eimin.lrv.lt/en/sector-activities/innovation/useful-links-1

# THE NETHERLANDS

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap - OCW) coordinates science policy for the entire national government. The aim of Dutch science policy is to create a research climate that fosters world-class scientific achievements and promotes the welfare and well-being of society at large. Dutch-Russian cooperation in higher education, science and innovation has many forms and consists of signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU's) between the educational ministries and bilateral agreements between knowledge institutions.

## Priority areas

The research cooperation mostly lies in the applied research and R&D. The Netherlands has multidisciplinary research cooperation with Russia: agriculture, energy transition, healthcare history, mathematics, physics, social sciences and so on. Higher education is another priority area for cooperation.

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

### Research cooperation

**NWO – Dutch Research Council**

NWO is the most important science funding body in the Netherlands. Each year, NWO invests almost 1 billion euros in curiosity-driven research, research related to societal challenges and research infrastructure.

In 2020, NWO established a **Science Diplomacy fund** that is used to organize bilateral events. A part of the fund is allocated through an annual call for proposals aimed at knowledge institutions in the Netherlands. For example, 14 RF-NL projects were granted to organize seminars in 2020, including the ones on heritage, Russian language and agriculture. The remaining part will be earmarked for activities organized by NWO together with knowledge institutions and Dutch embassies. The upcoming one is on the energy transition (hydrogen) and will take place in June 2021.

Science transcends national boundaries, but funding is often driven nationally. One of the new ambitions in NWO's 2019-2022 strategy 'Connecting science and society' is cooperation for excellence and innovation in research. NWO is using the principle of **Money Follows Cooperation** to eradicate borders and facilitate bottom-up international cooperation in virtually all the research it funds. Researchers do not have to physically relocate to the Netherlands to be able to apply for the funding. If you are part of an international research team based in the Netherlands, you can apply for this programme.

**Other bilateral projects**

- 18 projects with participation of Dutch researches were supported within the framework of the RF Federal Target Program "R&D in Priority Areas of the Development of the Russian Scientific and Technological Complex for 2014-2021". Two projects are bilateral, 16 are multilateral, including those within the framework of multilateral cooperation in the Horizon-2020 program, including ERA-NET initiatives.
- Russia and the Netherlands are participating in the European initiative International Coordination of Research in Infectious Animal Diseases (ICRAD).
- Projects supported by the Russian Science Foundation in 2018
- 8 NL professors have worked at RF Megagrants projects (at 1.5 MEUR per grant) since 2012

### Cooperation in Higher Education

Dutch-Russian cooperation in higher education is thriving. Almost each of the 50 Dutch Higher Education Institutions has one or multiple ties with a Russian partner, be it via the KA107 Erasmus+ program, joint annual projects, visiting professors or double degree programs.

Cooperation in education is supported not only by the diplomatic missions in Russia (Embassy in Moscow and Consulate in St. Petersburg) but also by the Netherlands Education Support Office (NESO) in Moscow and the Netherlands Institute in St. Petersburg.

1. Nuffic NESO Russia (founded in 2009)

The Netherlands Education Support Offices (NESO) are located in countries that are strategically important for Dutch higher education. NESO (1) positions the Dutch higher education in Russia, (2) aims to increase the quality and diversity of international students coming to the Netherlands, (3) organizes NL Alumni activities (Russian NL Alumni chapter founded in 2011), and (4) promotes outbound mobility to Russia.

The Nuffic Neso Russia office works on above tasks with the support of among others the following programs:

Dutch Science Talks, is a series of lectures on different topics. The main goal of this project is to connect Dutch and Russian professors and introduce the Russian audience to the latest Dutch research trends and discoveries in such fields as peace and justice, circular economy, designing the future, and agriculture and food.

Dutch Language Lessons

Orange Tulip Scholarship. The Neso Russia office coordinates this scholarship program to which only Russians can apply. Yearly between 50-70 Russians receive a partial or full scholarship.

# THE NETHERLANDS

2. The Netherlands Institute in Saint-Petersburg
(NIP, founded in 1997)

This is an academic centre in Russia affiliated with six Dutch universities. The NIP offers Dutch students and scholars academic education as well as expertise in the field of Russian Studies, facilitates research and academic cooperation with Russian academia, and promotes Dutch culture. In this way, the institute makes a direct contribution to Dutch higher education. The NIP annually organizes Dutch Wednesday lectures taught by leading Dutch scientists, presentations of Dutch books and scientific conferences.

### Student mobility

Russian student mobility to the Netherlands has increased by 300% since 2009. The large amount of English language programs (2000+), the fact that it is relatively affordable compared to the UK and the USA, and the consistently high ranking of Dutch research universities all contributes to this. The academic year 2019/2020 saw just over 1000 Russians doing a full-time BA or MA in the Netherlands, another 450 were involved in exchange.

Dutch student mobility towards Russia is gaining pace as well, but still is considerably less than the other way around. In the academic year 2019/2020 several hundred Dutch students visited Russia for an exchange program or other time-limited project meeting. Approximately 20-30 were enrolled in full time programs.

There are 7 universities in Russia where one can study the Dutch language. They are located in Moscow (4x), St. Petersburg, Pskov and Kemerovo.

### Institutional cooperation

An estimated 100+ active forms of cooperation exist between Dutch and Russian higher education institutions.

The most active partner in Russian-Dutch cooperation is the National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Moscow. The HSE has 39 cooperation and exchange agreements with 10 Dutch partner universities and 3 double degree master's programmes. The HSE Academic Fund Programme supported 142 research projects with Dutch researchers.

Other examples:

- RANEPA, Russian-Netherlands program with advanced level of foreign languages,
- Hanze University of Applied Sciences collaboration with Belgorod State University,
- Erasmus University Rotterdam collaboration with National Research University Higher School of Economics (since the foundation of HSE University)
- The Double degree program between Tilburg University and National Research University Higher School of Economics.

## Further information on science, research and innovation

**Ministry of Education, Culture and Science**
https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-education-culture-and-science

**Netherlands Enterprise Agency**
https://english.rvo.nl/

**Dutch top-sectors policy**
https://www.hollandhightech.nl/technologies

**NWO Science Diplomacy Fund**
https://www.nwo.nl/en/researchprogrammes/science-diplomacy-fund-sdf

**NWO Money follows cooperation**
https://www.nwo.nl/en/money-follows-cooperation

**Dutch Science Talks project**
https://www.dutchsciencetalks.com/

**Study in Holland**
https://www.studyinholland.nl/neso-russia

# PORTUGAL

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

Portugal and Russia signed an Agreement on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation in 1995. Since it was signed, there has been a regular exchange of researchers between the two countries for short stays. In 2010, a Cooperation Programme was signed within the framework of that Agreement. The Portuguese agency for international co-operation and promotion of the Portuguese language and culture, Camões I.P., has in place several agreements with Russian universities. These are the main initiatives regarding S&R Cooperation between Portugal and Russia:

- **Funding Projects:** Between 2010 and 2020, 12 projects coordinated by Russian researchers in different thematic areas (mainly in Exact Sciences) were funded within the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) framework for R&D. Further information about this funding instrument is available at: https://www.fct.pt/apoios/projectos/index.phtml.en
- **Researchers Mobility:** Portugal is committed to stimulating scientific employment and economic growth. Portugal is dedicated to implementing the necessary conditions to promote researchers' mobility as an integral component of a knowledge-based economy. Between 2010 and 2020, FCT awarded 51 fellowships to Russian researchers, amounting to more than 2,5 million of euros of funding. FCT also awarded 5 doctoral grants to Portuguese students to complete their Doctoral Degree in Russia. Researchers' mobility and transfer of knowledge are key issues for our country and for the development of the European Research Area (ERA). In this context, FCT finances a variety of fellowships and grants which are open to foreign researchers. For further information about this funding instrument at FCT visit: https://www.fct.pt/apoios/bolsas/regulamentos.phtml.en
- **Cooperation within the Horizon 2020 framework:** Through the Horizon 2020 Programme, Portugal and Russia cooperate in 24 projects, in almost all thematic priorities of the programme. Bioeconomy is the main area of cooperation (5 projects funded).

## Priority areas of cooperation with Russia

- Higher Education (mobility of students and H.E. interinstitutional agreements)
- Science (projects, transfer of knowledge and mobility of researchers)
- Bioeconomy, climate action and green solutions.

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

- Agreement on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation (1995);
- Cooperation Programme on Language, Education, Science, Technology, Higher Education, Culture, Youth, Sports and Social Communication (2010);
- Cooperation Protocol with the Saint Petersburg State University (2012).

## Further information on science, research and innovation

- **National Funding Agency and funding instruments:** The Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) is the Portuguese public agency that supports science, technology and innovation. It is the main funding agency for R&D and works closely with scientists, research centres and universities. FCT ensures Portugal's participation in international scientific organisations, fosters the participation of the scientific community in international projects and promotes knowledge transfer between R&D centres and industry. Working closely with international organisations, FCT coordinates public policy for the Information and Knowledge Society in Portugal and ensures the development of national scientific computing resources.
- **Portugal in Europe Research and Innovation Network (PERIN):** PERIN will implement the Portuguese Strategy to promote national participation in the EU's funding Programmes 2021-2027 on Research and Innovation, Erasmus+, Space and Digital.
- **Euraxess:** Portugal is a member of the Pan-European Network of Euraxess Service Centres, contributing with a national network of 13 Service Centres and Local Contact Points. Their main goal is to assist researchers in their mobility experience, offering free information and support in areas such as legal and administrative issues, country entry conditions, visas, work permits, recognition of degrees, job opportunities, taxation, health and medical care, accommodation, transports, schooling and language courses, among others. This assistance is completed with the Portuguese Study and Research web portal which provides relevant information for researchers planning to pursue their careers in Portugal.

## Useful websites

**Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT)**

Portuguese version: https://www.fct.pt/

English version: https://www.fct.pt/index.phtml.en

FCT's coordination of PERIN/H2020 activities: https://www.fct.pt/apoios/cooptrans/horizonteeuropa/index.phtml.en

**PERIN**

https://perin.pt/

**Euraxess Portugal**

https://www.euraxess.pt/

**Study & Research in Portugal**

https://www.study-research.pt/

**Directorate General for Higher Education (DGES)**

information on the Portuguese Education System, Degree Recognition and list of Higher Education Institutions https://www.dges.gov.pt/en

# ROMANIA

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

The legal basis for cultural cooperation is the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Romania on Cooperation in the field of Culture, Science and Education of 1993. The program of cooperation in the field of culture, education, mass media, sports, youth and tourism between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Romania expired in 2015.

## Priority areas of cooperation with Russia

**Physics**

Romania was one of the 11 founding countries of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in March 1956.

The mainstay of the cooperation is Romanian scientists who come to work at JINR for a long time. Over the past decade, their number has been maintained at about 20 people, both experienced and young researchers.

Specialists from Romanian institutes come on short-term business trips to JINR laboratories to conduct joint research and participate in international conferences. JINR employees travel to Romania both in connection with joint work, and to participate in conferences and schools.

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

- Education. Russian students may apply to a scholarship for foreign citizens, which is granted annually by the Romanian authorities through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They benefit of a financial support and many other services delivered by the Romanian authorities.
- Historical research. Romanian-Russian joint commission on history. The last meeting at the commission level took place in 2021.Then, due to the beginning of the reform of the Russian Academy of Sciences, its work was interrupted until an indefinite period. There have been attempts from the Romanian side to restore its work, but they have not yet been successful

[to be completed]

## Further information on science, research and innovation

[to be completed]

# SLOVAKIA

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

The cooperation in the field of education

The bilateral cooperation in the field of education is based on the Agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation in the field of education (signed in 2006 in Moscow, Russian Federation) and on two Amendments to the Agreement:

1. Amendment to the Agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation in the field of education from 7th November 2006 (signed in 2012 in Bratislava, Slovak Republic);
2. Amendment n.2 to the Agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation in the field of education from 7th November 2006 (signed in 2017 in Moscow, Russian Federation).

The Agreement and its two Amendments provide for:

- the mobilities of bachelor / master students, PhD. candidates, trainees, researchers or pedagogic workers;
- development of cooperation between the Slovak and Russian education institutions;
- tuition of Slovak language and literature and Russian language and literature on the territory of their respective States;
- sending and receiving of language and literature lecturers from the opposite State etc.

The Slovak and the Russian scholarship holders actively participate in mutual exchange mobilities at prestigious universities in both countries. The mobilities with the Russian Federation, in terms of its quantity and frequency, are at the forefront of mobilities with all other countries.

Tuition of the Slovak and the Russian language under the bilateral agreement is provided by the lectorships:

Lectorship of the Slovak language and literature in Russian Federation:

- Lomonosov Moscow State University (1 lector).

Lectorships of the Russian language and literature in Slovak Republic:

- University of Prešov in Prešov (1 lector);
- Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica; (1 lector);
- Comenius University in Bratislava (1 lector);
- Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra (1 lector).

The cooperation in the field of science and technology:

The Slovak – Russian cooperation in the field of science and technology is based on the Agreement between the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Russia on scientific and technological cooperation (signed in 1995 in Bratislava, Slovak Republic).

As part of scientific and technical cooperation, the Ministry cooperated with Russia on a pilot type of cooperation - **scientific research projects.** In 2015, the Slovak Republic signed the Memorandum of Understanding with Russia between the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation on the method of conducting a competition for subsidies (grants) in scientific and technical cooperation. The aim of the memorandum was to announce three joint scientific research projects for the years 2016 to 2018. A second Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation was signed on 15th January 2020 in Bratislava and 14th September 2020 in Moscow. On its basis, a bilateral scientific call for joint Slovak-Russian projects is to be announced at the end of May 2021.

In the Slovak Republic the cooperation in the field of science and technology is coordinated by the Ministry of Education, Research, Science and Sport of the Slovak Republic and funded by the Slovak Research and Development Agency. There is planned the new Call for submitting applications for research and development projects which will be supported in the years 2022 to 2024. The new Call is going to be launched since 24 May 2021 to 26 July 2021. Allocated budget for the Call is 630 000 Eur.

## Priority areas of cooperation with Russia

In the area of education:

Enhance the bilateral cooperation in the field of education within the bilateral Agreement and its Amendments.

**In the area of science and technology:**

In the first Memorandum of understanding the priorities were set as follows: new materials and nanotechnologies; information and telecommunication technologies; biomedicine and biotechnology; industrial technologies; energy saving systems; agricultural sciences and the environment.

In the current Memorandum of understanding (signed in 2020) the priority areas are:

- Space, planetary and atmosphere research;
- Civilization diseases and healthy lifestyle;
- New materials and material science.

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

In the area of education:

Annual Session of the Slovak-Russian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Public call for submitting applications for exchange mobilities.

**In the area of science and technology:**

Public call for submitting applications for research and development projects with Russia.

## Further information on science, research and innovation

### In the area of education:

**Study in Slovakia, scholarships and scholarships within the framework of bilateral programs:**

www.studyinslovakia.sk/

https://www.minedu.sk/7446-en/scholarships/

https://www.minedu.sk/scholarships-offered-within-the-framework-of-bilateral-programs-of-cooperation-for-20212022/

https://www.portalvs.sk/en/

**International Student´s Guide to Slovakia**

https://www.saia.sk/_user/documents/publikacie/Intl_students_guide_2010.pdf

**Institutions of Higher Education in Slovakia**

https://www.studyinslovakia.sk/knowledgebase/universities-and-colleges-in-slovakia/

### In the area of science and technology:

www.apvv.sk

# SLOVENIA

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

Slovenian-Russian cooperation in higher education and research is based on several bilateral inter-governmental agreements:

- Agreement on cooperation in the fields of culture, science, and education between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Russian Federation (1996);
- Agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of Slovenia and the Ministry of Science and Technology Policy of the Russian Federation (1994);
- Agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of Slovenia and the State Committee for Higher Education of the Russian Federation (1994);
- Agreement on cooperation in the development of satellite communications for connecting national academic and research networks of the Republic of Slovenia and the Ministry of Science and Technology Policy of the Russian Federation (1995);

To date, there are also more than 80 agreements between Slovenian and Russian higher education institutions and scientific institutes. In 2016 a close cooperation started between the Slovenian University of Primorska and the Moscow State University M.V. Lomonosov. So far joint Master's double degree programmes were introduced in the following fields: Economics and finance, Political Science - international relations and economic diplomacy, Mathematical sciences.

## Priority areas of cooperation with Russia

Since 2003 Slovenia has unilaterally funded bilateral mobility projects aimed to establish and strengthen partnerships among researchers, and to further cooperation in more ambitious joint research projects, including within the European programme schemes. Calls are open for collaborations across all scientific disciplines and are not limited to specific priority areas.

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

The Slovenian Research Agency in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport conducts regular biannual calls for proposals for joint mobility projects. The calls are open to Slovenian research institutions, funding is provided for the Slovenian team traveling to Russia as well as for the subsistence costs for the Russian partners traveling to Slovenia (http://www.arrs.si/en/index.asp)

In 2020 the Slovenian Ministry of Education, Science and Sport and the Russian Ministry of Science and Higher Education have started negotiations to sign a memorandum of understanding on joint calls for support of the research projects.

Every year the Slovenian Ministry of Education, Science and Sport offers short time exchange scholarships for Russian students in the Slovenian Universities (https://eng.cmepius.si/students/bilateral-scholarships/)

## Further information on science, research and innovation

**Science – strategic documents**
https://www.gov.si/en/policies/education-science-and-sport/science/

**Research in Slovenia – research institutes and other useful links**
https://www.arrs.si/en/povezave.asp

**Higher Education System**
https://studyinslovenia.si/why-slovenia/slovenian-higher-education/

**Higher Education Institutions**
https://studyinslovenia.si/study/universities-and-institutions/

## Institutions and agencies

**Ministry of Education, Science and Sport**
https://www.gov.si/en/state-authorities/ministries/ministry-of-education-science-and-sport/

**Slovenian Research Agency**
https://www.arrs.si/en/

**Slovenian Public Agency for Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Development, Investment and Tourism (SPIRIT)**
https://www.sloveniabusiness.eu/

**Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts**
https://www.sazu.si/en/about-sasa

**Slovenian Science Foundation**
https://eusea.info/member/the-slovene-science-foundation/

**Centre of the Republic of Slovenia for Mobility and European Educational and Training Programmes (CMEPIUS)**
https://eng.cmepius.si/

# SPAIN

## Overview of cooperation with Russia

Short summary of some of the most relevant aspects in Spain-Russia cooperation in higher education and research:

Currently, there are more than 170 bilateral agreements between Spanish and Russian Universities. In April 2019, with the collaboration of the Education Attaché Office of the Spanish Embassy and in the presence of the Secretary of State for Universities, Research, Development in Innovation and the rectors of the universities involved, the Russian-Spanish University Alliance was signed , with four universities in each country (University of Valencia, University of Oviedo, University Rovira i Virgili, University Carlos III, RANEPA, Russian Academy of Foreign Trade, MISIS and University of Tomsk). We must highlight the work carried out by the entity in charge of the internationalization of the Spanish University: SEPIE (Spanish Service for the Internationalization of Education http://sepie.es/) belonging to the Ministry of Universities.

There are several Spanish universities operating in Russia, among them Cádiz and Granada are usually very active. For some years now, the University of Jaen has reserved a certain number of scholarships for Undergraduate and Master's degree students who are awarded to the best students in the Spanish Bilingual Sections program and the winners of the National Spanish Olympics. In 2019, framed in the Moscow Educational Hall (the most important educational fair in the country), with the collaboration of the Education Attaché of the Embassy and SEPIE, the "Spanish Universities Fair" was organized in Moscow, with the presence of about twenty of them. In recent years, the number of Russian students in Spanish universities in different branches of knowledge, including scientific ones, has increased enormously.

Between 16-20 November 2020 took place the "II Hispano-Russian Language and Culture Week" held by the Peter the Great Polytechnic University of Saint Petersburg (Russia), the University of Cádiz (Spain), and the Polytechnic University of Madrid (UPM). The event took place online and in the inauguration participated representatives of Universities and from the two Embassies involved (Russia and Spain). The event aimed at all students, professors and staff of the international offices of the universities. Despite its virtual format, the II Hispano-Russian Language and Culture Week had numerous meetings and activities prepared for the participants (more than 300), in which Russian and Spanish specialists in regional, linguistic, cultural, scientific and pedagogical studies shared experiences and it was an efficient opportunity for cooperation in these fields. During the event, for example, members of international Universities and company representatives took part in the seminar "The experience of scientific cooperation between Spain and Russia". **A new edition of the Hispano-Russian Language and Culture Week was held online in early 2021.**

The Russian side, at the initiative of the Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cultural Cooperation, Mr. Mikhail Shvydkoy, has proposed for 2022 or 2023 to celebrate the Dual Year of Education and Science between Spain and the Russian Federation. The Dual Year would also include university exchanges, promotion of the respective languages and scientific cooperation (e.g., microbiology and other areas of mutual interest). On the Spanish side, the main Ministry affected would be the Ministry of Education and Science and on the Russian side, apart from the relevant Ministries, the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Russian Academy of Education would be invited to participate, among other institutions. This proposal is currently being studied.

## Instruments of cooperation with Russia

- The legal base of scientific cooperation between Spain and Russia is the "Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement", signed on November 15, 2011. The purpose of this Agreement is to contribute to the expansion and strengthening of relations between bodies and institutes of scientific studies, higher education institutions, entities and organizations and other legal entities of both States by establishing favourable conditions for cooperation and its development on the basis of mutual and balanced benefit.
- Until 2016, technological cooperation in market-oriented projects between Russia and Spain was performed only through the EUREKA Program, and in the last 10 years, cooperation in R&D between Russia and Spain in EUREKA has been limited to 3 projects (ICT, energy and new materials).
- In relation to bilateral technological cooperation between Spain and Russia, it should be noted that on January 15, 2016 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between CDTI (Center for Industrial Technological Development –Spain-) and FASIE (Russian Agency for financing of SMEs), which has allowed to work on a framework of Bilateral Cooperation between Spain and Russia, defining and developing a cooperation program called "Russian and Spanish Innovation Program (RUSSIP)" https://www.cdti.es/index.asp?MP=4&MS=0&MN=1&textobuscado=russip&tipo=1&TR=A&IDR=38&tipoO=Contenido&id=2457&xtmc=russip&xtcr=2)

This program has facilitated the opening of joint calls for Technological Cooperation Projects between Spanish and Russian companies. Since then, 5 projects have been approved. Moreover, in 2019 CDTI approved the inclusion of Russia as an eligible country within its "Unilateral program" (it allows to approve a project as international, without the need for funding or approval in the other country) in 2019 a new project was approved within this framework. Currently the call for applications for the year 2021 is open, which will close on May 12.

Within the RUSSIP program, projects must have the following characteristics:

- Any technological area
- Duration between 18 and 24 months
- Maximum participation of each country of 70% (or minimum of 30%)
- Have at least one Spanish company and one Russian SME (According to Russian law). These entities must be autonomous. Universities or research centers can participate in the consortium as subcontractors
- The budget for the Spanish part must be at least 175,000 euros. CDTI finances with a soft loan that, since it is an international project, will enjoy a non-reimbursable tranche of 33%.