

EU–Russia Cooperation on Innovation

**Summary outcomes of
Antwerp and Saint-Petersburg workshops and
Lappeenranta Innovation Forum**

Main output

Document prepared by the INNO-Views project

19.7.2010

Table of contents

1. Executive summary	4
2. Outcomes of the preparatory workshops.....	7
2.1. Antwerp workshop.....	7
A) Initiate innovation policy dialogue	8
B) Improve framework conditions for promoting and protecting innovation in the EU and Russian Federation	8
C) Enhance mechanisms to support cross-border innovation and better commercialisation of research results.	9
D) Flagship projects in areas of shared interest	9
2.2. Saint-Petersburg workshop	10
Working group 1: Innovation policy	10
Working group 2: Research and university cooperation	11
Working group 3: Business cooperation	11
Working group 4: Innovation and business support cooperation	12
3. EU-Russia Innovation Forum in Lappeenranta.....	13
3.1 Proposed Key Initiatives and related activities for EU-Russia Modernisation Partnership.....	13
Initiative 1: Modernise Russian companies in partnership with EU companies utilizing their know-how, for example pharmaceutical industry	13
Initiative 2: Visa-free travelling starting with business and university people from Russia and EU	15
Initiative 3: Set up and implement pilot projects in the fields of energy efficiency	15
Initiative 4: Rule of law; promotion of compliance agreement procedures.....	15
Initiative 5: Engage Russia in the EU Digital Agenda	16
3.2 Proposed Key Initiatives for EU-Russia Innovation Collaboration.....	16
Initiative 1: Make Innovation Policy Cooperation a top priority in the EU-Russia partnership	16
Initiative 2: Create common research and innovation environment to support innovation based modernisation of our economies	17

Initiative 3: Enhance existing innovation support mechanisms and improve access to business related innovation information	17
Initiative 4: Develop a dedicated program for joint innovative actions funded and managed by the EU and Russia	18
3.3 Cross-initiative cutting activities	18
4. Case examples of Russian innovation programmes	20
Case 1: Russian Venture Company (RVC) Programmes	20
Case 2: UMNİK Programme / FASIE	22
Case 3: START Programme / FASIE	23
Case 4: SELIGER 2010 – Innovations and Technical Creativity Section	24
5. Annexes	25
Annex 1. List of individual actions proposed by experts	25
Annex 2. List of participants in Antwerp workshop	31
Annex 3. List of participants in Saint-Petersburg workshop	33

Legal Notice

Neither the European Commission, nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission, is responsible for any use which might be made of the information in this paper.

The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the European Commission.

1. Executive summary

Modernisation and diversification of economic structures are the current priorities of the Russian economy; the same manner as maintaining the competitiveness is on the top of European policy agenda. The importance of innovation to the modernisation and competitiveness has been recognised and appreciated at the highest political levels. Addressing jointly the modernisation challenges of Russian economy had been raised and agreed by Presidents Medvedev and Barroso at the Stockholm Summit in November 2009. This had set the overall framework and rationale for organising the three events in spring 2010.

There are good reasons for enhancing EU-Russia innovation collaboration. Not only is Russia the most active non-European participant in EU Framework Programmes and Europe Russia's largest trade partner, but also equally the Russian competence base and growing markets are in the great interest of European innovative companies. There are also a number of major joint developments, such as in the fields of energy efficiency, nanotechnologies and in ICT.

This document synthesises the outcomes of two preparatory workshops, first one held in Antwerp 27-28th April 2010 and the second one held in Saint-Petersburg 10-12th May 2010 and reflects on the concluding discussions held in the First EU-Russia Innovation Forum in Lappeenranta 25-27th May 2010. The workshops were co-organised by the INNO-Views¹ project, which also contributed to the First EU-Russia Innovation Forum via providing expert input to its content.

The *Antwerp workshop* brought together over 30 leading EU and Russian experts from the public, private and academic sectors with policy makers to discuss the rationales, challenges and opportunities to develop cooperation in innovation between the EU and Russia.² These recommendations were further discussed and elaborated in a follow-up workshop held in *Saint-Petersburg*. That workshop was organised jointly by the City of Lappeenranta, Saint-Petersburg City Government, European–Russian InnoPartnership (ERIP) with support by INNO-Views project.

¹ INNO-Views is a project supported by the Pro INNO Europe / DG Enterprise and Industry of European Commission. The INNO-Views policy workshops provide a dialogue for invited professionals from public authorities, analysts, industry and academia to explore new or better innovation policy instruments for Europe.

² The full workshop presentations and background papers, as well as other material, can be downloaded from the Pro INNO Europe portal at http://www.proinno-europe.eu/index.cfm?fuseaction=workshops.ws_paper&ID=31

The process to identify policy recommendation for EU-Russia cooperation on innovation finally culminated to the *First EU-Russia Innovation Forum*³, in which more than 800 experts, officials, business people and other innovation stakeholders from Russia and Europe gathered together in Lappeenranta, South-East Finland. Nine key initiatives were identified as the main conclusions of the Lappeenranta Forum.

Key initiatives with regard to the EU-Russia Modernisation Partnership:

- *Modernising Russian companies in partnership with EU company knowhow; e.g. in pharmaceutical industry*
- *Visa-freedom; starting with business and university people from Russia and EU*
- *Setting up pilot projects in the field of energy efficiency*
- *Rule of law; promotion of compliance agreement procedures*
- *Engaging Russia in the EU Digital Agenda*

And in relation to innovation cooperation were:

- *Making innovation policy cooperation a top priority in the current and future EU-Russia partnership*
- *Creating a common research and innovation environment to support innovation-based modernisation of the two economies*
- *Enhancing existing innovation support mechanisms and improving access to business-related innovation information*
- *Developing a dedicated programme for joint innovative actions funded and managed by the EU and Russia.*

Moreover, a number of cross-cutting activities were raised, namely:

- *Launching EU-Russia business events; Partneriats*
- *Establishing a business contact programme*
- *EU-Russia training programme*
- *Development of EU-Russia education system.*

These suggestions were handed over to the two Prime Ministers in the Forum, as an input to the formal EU-Russian negotiations on mutual collaboration at Rostov-on-Don the following week.

The section two of this document provides the more detailed outcomes of the two preparatory workshops and the section three provides further information on the concluding discussions held at the First EU-Russia Innovation Forum in Lappeenranta. Also four case

³ The First EU-Russia Innovation Forum outcomes and presentations are available at www.eurussiainnoforum.org

examples of Russian innovation programmes are attached to the end of the document. Furthermore, Annex 1 includes more details of the discussions and proposed activities for EU-Russia cooperation on innovation.

We hope that this summary of the three above expert discussions provides useful information to those stakeholders who want to engage in EU-Russia cooperation activities on innovation, such as the European Commission, relevant EU Member States' national and regional authorities, the Russian Federal Government, relevant Russian regional and local authorities, European and Russian researchers, business people and other dedicated innovation support organisations.

2. Outcomes of the preparatory workshops

This document synthesises the outcomes of two preparatory workshops, first one held in Antwerp 27-28th April 2010 and the second one held in Saint-Petersburg 10-12th May 2010 and reflects the concluding discussions held in the First EU-Russia Innovation Forum in Lappeenranta 25-27th May 2010. The two workshops were co-organised by the INNO-Views project, which also contributed to the First EU-Russia Innovation Forum via providing expert input to content.

The two preparatory workshops should also be seen as a follow-up activity of the INNO-Views workshop “Emerging Economies (Brasil – Russia – India – China) and Innovation - Implications for innovation policies in Europe” organised in Brussels on July 9th and 10th, 2009, where experts recommended “*a policy dialogue in order to define mutual interest, priorities, etc involving all stakeholders in a participatory process.*”⁴

The full workshop presentations and background papers of participants can be downloaded from the PRO INNO Europe Portal.⁵

2.1. Antwerp workshop

The Antwerp workshop was organised in 3 parts: during the first part of the workshop, different aspects of innovation policy in Russia and the EU were discussed, i.e. current development trends, drivers and consequences in Russia and the EU. The relevant policy areas with cooperation potential have been analysed and discussed. The session aimed at consensus building amongst participants on key issues and general directions related to innovation in the EU and Russia.

The second part was to provide an overview of different approaches and practises in ongoing cooperation activities in Science, Technology and Innovation between EU and Russia including bilateral activities of EU Member States and private sector examples. Presentations included topics, such as technology transfer networks, foreign R&D establishments of large companies, joint representations of regions or clusters, internationalisation programmes, etc.

The final part of the workshop was dedicated to the identification of opportunities for enhanced EU-Russia cooperation in innovation and the elaboration of recommendations on concrete actions and projects.

The Antwerp suggestions were summarised under the following four headings:

⁴ Workshop presentations are available at: <http://www.proinno-europe.eu/node/20129>

⁵ http://www.proinno-europe.eu/index.cfm?fuseaction=workshops.ws_paper&ID=31

A) Initiate innovation policy dialogue

An innovation policy dialogue could be initiated between the EU and appropriate Russian authorities (Ministry for Economic development, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Trade and Industry) to discuss, design and agree on EU-Russia cooperation on Innovation, and coordinate its implementation.

This dialogue should be placed under the umbrella of modernisation partnership and be part of the coordination mechanism if there will be one. It can also use existing formal dialogues, such as those on S&T, enterprise and industrial policy.

As innovation is, like modernisation, a cross cutting issue, its design and implementation need the involvement of a large number of stakeholders, it is important that the dialogue can function on flexible basis and involve all relevant players according to the them to be discussed.

B) Improve framework conditions for promoting and protecting innovation in the EU and Russian Federation

The EU and Russia will ensure that their framework conditions (legal, institutional and operational) and local innovation ecosystems promote and protect collaborative, cross-border innovation. This can be achieved through mutual learning and strengthened cooperation. The areas to be considered could include, inter alia:

- Improve the interoperability of EU and Russian legal frameworks (e.g. protection and utilisation of Intellectual Properties, convergence of technical standards and regulations, especially in relation to emerging enabling technologies, innovation friendly corporate law and fiscal systems, etc)
- Ensure a well-functioning innovation (eco) system and pro-innovation public services.
 - Train relevant administrators for the design and implementation of innovation friendly policies and instruments, including regional administrations of innovation authorities
 - Raise awareness and promote innovative methods in governments and public services
- Establish conditions for fluent mobility of knowledge (in accordance of the Bologna process, mobility of researchers,...)
- Nourish a culture that is conducive for innovation
 - Raise the general awareness of innovation
 - Attract school children into science and youth in innovation to strengthen the capacity to innovate

C) Enhance mechanisms to support cross-border innovation and better commercialisation of research results.

The actions below aim at enhancing and expanding existing innovation policy instruments and mechanisms that support open, cross-boarder collaboration between business and research organisations:

- Extend EU tools to support evidence-based policy making, such as European Innovation Scoreboard and INNO-Policy Trend Chart to involve Russian policy analysts and researchers
- Expand the Enterprise Europe Network and the European Business Network in Russia, improve the quality of the services provided and adapt their services to the needs of Russian innovation system. Develop further innovation assistance to Russian companies in EU and European companies in Russia through BusinessGate between EU and Russia
- Take a full stock of existing Research and innovation cooperation support instruments and look at the possibility to involve Russian participants, such as the European Technology Platforms, Eureka, Eurostars, ERANET Russia, ERANET+
- Consider launching targeted projects to:
 - Increase the number of match-making events
 - Organise exchange of research materials
 - Develop more measures to get Russian organisations into FP7
 - Facilitate cross-cultural business plan training programmes
 - Support mobility of young innovators
 - Organise contest for the most innovative joint EU-Russian cooperation projects
- Facilitate cooperation between clusters
- Evaluate the experiences of Member states established innovation centres and research centres such as the FinNode Center in St Petersburg, and explore the opportunities to extend their support for wider EU activities

D) Flagship projects in areas of shared interest

Explore the opportunities to launch large-scale joint programmes (i.e. innovative flagship projects) in areas of shared strategic interest, for example in priority sectors or themes (energy efficiency, health, ICT, etc), in areas foreseen for major investments (Energy solutions, research infrastructures,...) and addressing joint challenges (Climate change, energy efficiency, financial crisis, Baltic Sea,.etc.).

Explore the opportunities to develop jointly innovation financing mechanisms to support joint projects.

- Identification of very concrete business activities, business-led actions with spill over effects.
- Set up *lead company leverage programmes* encouraging large, lead companies to cooperate with SMEs and leverage innovation.

2.2. Saint-Petersburg workshop

The Antwerp workshop recommendations were further discussed and elaborated in a follow-up workshop held in *Saint-Petersburg* on May 10-12, 2010. The workshop was organised jointly by the City of Lappeenranta, Saint-Petersburg City Government, European–Russian InnoPartnership (ERIP) with support by INNO-Views project.

However, the Saint-Petersburg workshop only loosely built on the Antwerp workshop discussions, but rather was a self-standing one, with the aim to better engage Russian stakeholders and experts into the preparation process.

The workshop was divided into four working groups, which were organised according to the pre-defined session in the Lappeenranta EU-Russia Innovation Forum, namely:

- Innovation Policy
- Research and university cooperation
- Business cooperation
- Innovation and business support cooperation

The four working groups presented the following suggestions.

Working group 1: Innovation policy

Objective: Establish policy dialogue involving business, research and policy stakeholders from EU and Russia

Suggestions:

1. Establish a joint Commission for EU-Russia modernisation and innovation cooperation, involving (business, government/EU, research) the key stakeholders from Europe and Russia. Rationale: a) improve the horizontal coordination of policy dialogue & actions, b) Allow greater stakeholder involvement, c) Ensure strategic, top-level commitment into joint innovation and modernisation collaboration. (Mandate= advisory body that reports to EU Commission & Russian fed govt, organisation & working groups). However, an immediate feedback was to rather utilise the existing, official EU-Russia collaboration space and extend the work accordingly.
2. Develop a strategy for enhancing EU-Russia innovation collaboration (to be defined by the above Commission) setting up the overall vision, setting up short-term/ mid-term and long-term strategic priorities & objectives, key policy/action areas, etc. strategic objectives. A strategy process to be started by the above Commission.

3. Enhance continuous development and interoperability of framework conditions for EU-Russia innovation collaboration. Map the relevant substance areas in the framework conditions (IPR, standards,...), identify the biggest bottlenecks, monitor and report the progress of their improvement to the above Commission.
4. Ensure sufficient funding for EU-Russia innovation collaboration. Set up overall funding targets that reflect the importance of the issue. Develop effective funding instruments with impact to boost concrete collaboration and incentives. Dedicated, independent PPP-based fund, with funding collected on 50/50 basis by EU/Russian government. Project funding given on the basis of 2/3 fund and 1/3 own cost sharing. Appropriate size? (collect background information of the current volume of joint programmes and available instruments)
5. Identify pilot regions and areas for enhanced modernisation and innovation collaboration between EU-Russia. Diffuse the lessons and practices. (e.g. Saint-Petersburg Corridor)

Working group 2: Research and university cooperation

Objective: To create unique research and education environment to support innovation based well being and economic growth.

Suggestions:

1. Provide internationally competitive workforce meeting market needs. Mobility, networks. Joint educational programmes. Business participation in curricula.
2. To make research more competitive (novelty & quality). Distinguish key areas / priorities for research.
3. To stimulate the knowledge transfer from science to business. Network for sharing competence in registering IPR. HEI spin off creation. TT support infrastructures.
4. Create common framework for research and education. Harmonise education processes and create common standards.
5. Stimulate information flow. Dissemination of research and projects results. Creation of Academic intermediaries. Ensure equal access to electronic databases.

Working group 3: Business cooperation

Objective: Identify objectives and actions that develop global competitiveness of Russian and European companies via promotion of cross border investments and trade.

Suggestions:

1. Disseminate information on Russian business knowhow to EU companies and vice versa. Putting together and promoting tools for virtual customer/partner search (such as Partneriat). Arranging EU-Russia business events. Training on language skills, marketing, international business.

2. Modernise Russian companies with the help of EU knowhow. Modernise 100+ Russian companies with expertise of EU enterprises. Design mechanism for recruiting Russian companies.
3. Creating the EU-RussiaGreen Supercomputing service infrastructure. Developing and implementing the technologies for the greenest Data Center in the world. Provide science and service.
4. Creating a mechanism establishing best practice to support business cooperation both ways. Start with IT -best practices (eBilling, etc). Dissemination through training, webservices, etc.
Extra: Eliminate barriers to free movement of people (visa).

Working group 4: Innovation and business support cooperation

Objective: To ensure global growth - Support innovation and business support cooperation that develops global competitiveness of Russian and European companies.

Suggestions:

1. Easy access to innovation and business support information.
2. Examine business and innovation support mechanisms and see the existing gaps. Setting up a network of the existing elements of B&I support (EEN, EBN, RA)
3. Quality and capacity of the existing B&I support centres shall reach the efficient level to cover the gap identified on previous stage. Joint training courses for the staff of B&I support organisations.
4. Implementing practical commercialisation system taking into consideration differences in EU and Russian environments. Standard commercialisation processes. EU-Russian innovation centre.

3. EU-Russia Innovation Forum in Lappeenranta

The suggestions finally elaborated at the Innovation Forum were formulated into nine *Key Initiatives* (four for innovation collaboration and five for modernisation partnership), along with a number of cross-cutting issues. These initiatives and activities that were presented to the Prime Ministers of Finland and Russia on 27th of May are described below.

3.1 Proposed Key Initiatives and related activities for EU-Russia Modernisation Partnership

Initiative 1: Modernise Russian companies in partnership with EU companies utilizing their know-how, for example pharmaceutical industry

Activity 1.1 EU-Russia modernisation best practices

EU and Russian companies have cooperated on modernisation issues in various projects. Examples can be identified, for example, in the energy sector, the automobile sector, construction industry and food industry. To learn from completed and ongoing modernisation projects, success stories and mistakes, modernisation best practises inventory is launched.

Best practises are taken into account especially from the following perspectives:

- What were the most rewarding sectors for modernisation
- EU and Russian know-how matching mechanisms
- SME specific modernisation solutions
- Political and financial support for modernisation activities

Activity 1.2 Identification of key sectors for modernisation

Modernisation of Russian companies in partnership with EU companies utilizing their know-how is an enormous task. As a branch example for modernisation, pharmaceutical industry was stressed in the related initiative. To ensure a focused approach for modernisation activities, key sectors for modernisation are identified.

Modernisation potential is assessed using EU, Russian and integrated approaches. Short-term and long-term development potential is evaluated.

Further, identified sector related clusters or key actors are identified, including key companies, research institutions, knowledge transfer mechanisms, SME networks and sector specific sources for finance. Sector specific modernisation bottlenecks are identified and correcting measures implemented.

Activity 1.3 Launch of 1,000 companies' modernisation program

EU and Russia launch a common program for modernisation, setting a target to modernise 1,000 Russian companies with the help of EU companies' know-how. The program

addresses modernisation projects of big companies, medium-sized companies and small companies. Program guidelines are designed in order to ensure a diversified regional and sectoral participation of companies. A centre for modernisation partnership is established in St. Petersburg.

Russia's target to privatise 5,500 companies can be supported by modernisation-driven EU direct investment, leading to EU-Russia joint-venture companies.

Activity 1.4 Set up modernisation fund

Investments in modernisation of Russian industry, trade and service structures require easy access to funding, ideally via a dedicated funding tool. Private funding, especially for SME modernisation projects, is supported by accompanying Russian and EU public finance. Within the modernisation fund taking rules into account, issues related to EU-Russia co-ownership need to be worked out.

A separation of SME modernisation funding tools and big companies' modernisation financing instruments needs to be considered. SME-modernisation funding mechanism also considers the scale of required resources for modernisation projects, availability of private funding and transparent application procedures.

Target for modernisation fund is 250 million Euro annually, over a period of three years. Identification of pilot areas/sectors will be considered with respect to overall funding available.

Activity 1.5 Nomination of modernisation pilot areas

EU-Russia modernisation partnership activities will be first implemented and monitored with the help of EU-Russia modernisation pilot areas. Experiences in implementing modernisation activities are evaluated and disseminated on EU-Russia level. A call for pilot area proposals is launched under supervision of EU and Russian relevant authorities. Pilot area proposals are benchmarked with respect to St. Petersburg Corridor and EU-Russia technopark cooperation experiences.

Activity 1.6 Setting up of coordination board for modernisation activities

A coordination board for modernisation activities is nominated. Board members consist of companies' representatives, EU-Russia public authorities and local level EU-Russia modernisation facilitators. Coordination board supports modernisation implementation activities with practical measures. Coordination board quickly reacts to implementation problems, reporting to high-level EU-Russia authorities.

Initiative 2: Visa-free travelling starting with business and university people from Russia and EU

Activity 2.1 Action plan for Visa-free travelling

An action plan to make travelling regulations as transparent and efficient as possible is designed, eventually leading to Visa-free travelling. The supervision of implementation of the action plan is trusted to a political EU-Russia steering board.

Activity 2.2 Piloting Visa-free travelling

Experiences from benefits and problems related to less bureaucratic / free movement will be tested in regionally and temporary limited pilots. Special attention is paid to free movement of businessmen and researches. Eventually, piloting activities will be turned into Visa-free travelling.

Initiative 3: Set up and implement pilot projects in the fields of energy efficiency

Activity 3.1 Identify and launch pilot projects in the fields of energy efficiency

Addressing energy efficiency on a combined EU-Russia level includes significant potential also in a global context. For example, using EU technology and know-how in greening Russian industrial processes, developing energy network efficiency, promoting e-mobility or zero-carbon driven urban planning, addresses politic goals strongly interrelated to economic growth.

A call for pilot project proposals is launched under supervision of EU and Russian relevant authorities, using existing tools when appropriate.

Activity 3.2 Launching energy efficient super-computing centre

Demand for super-computing and data centres is increasing continuously, enabling quick growth of cloud technology usage across various service industries. Energy efficiency of super-computing centres is becoming increasingly important from economical and political point of view.

An EU-Russian pilot project for developing and implementing the technologies for the “greenest Data Centre in the world” in terms of energy production and consumption is launched.

Initiative 4: Rule of law; promotion of compliance agreement procedures

Activity 4.1 Promotion campaign of compliance agreement procedures

Lack of transparency of administrative procedures and business transactions remains an obstacle to increased EU-Russian business cooperation. Besides continuous efforts on

governmental level to increase transparency, company driven bottom-up approaches are highly valued approaches.

To increase EU-Russia economic cooperation a strict but simple compliance agreement framework is set up by EU-Russian business representatives. Based on common understanding of national and international legislation, a code of conduct is described. A compliance agreement promotion campaign in cooperation with increased activities related to dissemination of market information on Russian and EU markets and business practices is launched.

Initiative 5: Engage Russia in the EU Digital Agenda

Activity 5.1 Benchmark and promote ICT infrastructure and tools for efficient business cooperation

In EU-Russia Innovation and Modernisation Partnership the EU Digital Agenda and the implementation of it are crucial tools for efficient business cooperation. A common EU-Russia guide of IT best practices for business cooperation between EU and Russia will be gathered. Experiences from various industries, trade and service sectors are incorporated. Suitable digital and physical promotion channels are identified and information distributed.

Activity 5.2 Increase companies' capabilities to use digital channels to distribute information internationally

EU and Russia foster the exchange and distribution of market information on EU-Russian business opportunities. Via an EU-Russia information portal, tools for virtual customer/partner search are put together, signposted and promoted. A special programme is started to make Russian internet content accessible for international business communities, providing funding for translation and training services.

3.2 Proposed Key Initiatives for EU-Russia Innovation Collaboration

Initiative 1: Make Innovation Policy Cooperation a top priority in the EU-Russia partnership

Activity 1.1 Platform for innovation cooperation

EU-Russia Innovation cooperation contains a vast field of activities conducted by local, regional, national and international organisations. A platform overlooking and distributing information on the work of all actors and topics for innovation cooperation has to be set up. The platform uses sophisticated digital channels for distribution of innovation-related information. The platform development shall be hosted by Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft.

Activity 1.2 Preparation and implementation of common EU-Russia innovation strategy

Based on international and EU-Russia specific best practise cases, a joint innovation strategy and common innovation policies are formulated. Concrete activities for strategy implementation including responsible partners and relevant funding sources are identified.

Activity 1.3 Nomination of innovation council

A high-profile innovation council is nominated, reporting directly to European Commission and Russian government. Council work firmly involves actors from business, research, regions and finance, from EU and Russia respectively. The innovation council sets goals for innovation policy and its implementation as well as monitors implementation progress. The council may nominate special working groups providing input from practical innovation activities for the council.

Initiative 2: Create common research and innovation environment to support innovation based modernisation of our economies**Activity 2.1 Networking activities between existing innovation supporters**

Innovation support and business services of various public, private and non-profit business service organisations in EU and Russia have to be inventoried and signposted to ensure easier access from companies' and researchers point of view.

Activities to network EU-Russia business development organisations need to be launched. Organisations include for example chambers of commerce, EBN, EEC, local and regional business service organisations, technology transfer organisations, universities and entrepreneurial organisations from EU and Russia. Piloting organisations are Sophia Antipolis, Technopolis, Skolkova and Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft.

Activity 2.2 Promote exchange of scientific material

In order to facilitate the exchange of scientific material between Russia and the EU, publications policies in EU and Russia are compared. Best practice examples on knowledge transfer from research institutes and universities to business to and from EU and Russia are promoted. Possible obstacles to exchange of scientific material are identified and corrective measures taken. Problems are addressed by the innovation council.

Initiative 3: Enhance existing innovation support mechanisms and improve access to business related innovation information**Activity 3.1 Updating of match-making tools with respect to EU-Russia business and innovation cooperation needs**

Digital match-making tools are elaborated in order to facilitate a matching of Russian modernisation demand and EU companies' know-how. Tools and portals are checked and if necessary improved in order to distribute real-time market information on innovation related

business opportunities and companies. Information has to be internationally accessible. Supporting measures to enhance use of existing technology transfer supporting infrastructure are launched respectively. The development shall be hosted by Skolokova development organisation.

Initiative 4: Develop a dedicated program for joint innovative actions funded and managed by the EU and Russia

Activity 4.1 Program for commercialisation of Russian innovations

A dedicated program for the commercialisation of Russian innovations with help of EU know-how and finance is set up and implemented. The program includes efficient means for gathering and evaluation of innovations, further development of innovation with help of EU know-how, IPR-guidelines, and suitable channels for commercialisation.

Funding of the program comes from the EU, Russia and private sources. Access to program and its funding mechanisms puts particular stress on transparent and efficient application procedures. Identification of pilot universities and sectors will be considered with respect to funding available. An EU-Russia innovation centre and “Innovation Village” is established in Lappeenranta.

Activity 4.2 Matching program for EU innovations, patents and technologies

A matching program to provide easier access for Russian business to EU innovations, patents, licenses and technologies is launched, using and improving existing tools for information dissemination. Detailed information is provided how to engage in EU-Russia technology transfer, covering legislative, business perspective and financial issues.

3.3 Cross-initiative cutting activities

During the preparatory work of the first EU-Russia Innovation Forum in Lappeenranta, challenges were discussed and elaborated to key activities addressing both modernisation and innovation cooperation as well as two or more key initiatives. Cross-cutting activities are prerequisite or strong supporting elements for several key initiatives.

Activity 1 EU-Russia business events: Partnerriats

A prerequisite for increase trade and investments between EU and Russia is companies and business people knowing or getting to know each other. EU-Russian large-scale partnerriats are arranged two to four times a year, one/two in Russia and one/two in the EU. Partnerriat venues are chosen taking into account existing local level of information on local/regional business opportunities and EU-Russian trade possibilities. Partnerriats are arranged under combined protection of the EU, hosting EU Member States and respective Russian authorities, forming a partnerriat alliance for that particular year. EU and Russia agree on funding tool of partnerriats, also setting up a scheme to support and promote SME's participation.

Activity 2 Business contact programme

An EU-Russia programme to promote and organise business contact events needs to be set up. Compared to partneriats, events arranged via the Business contact programme are sector or branch focused. A target of 100 events annually is set, 50 in Russia and 50 in EU. Partneriat venues are chosen taking into account – besides link to EU-Russian trade possibilities in respective sector or branch – existing local level of information on local or regional business opportunities and EU-Russian trade possibilities.

Programme funding is provided by EU and Russia for promotion activities as well as to ensure participation possibilities also for SMEs.

Activity 3 EU-Russia business training programme

Existing training programmes for international business cooperation in Russia and EU are identified and promoted. Measures to increase supply and rise level of quality of training services are started, if appropriate. Financial incentives for training suppliers and customers are streamlined to make training more accessible. Russia and EU public authorities support promotion of training programmes.

Activity 4 Development of EU-Russia education system

Future EU-Russia innovation and business cooperation depends heavily on EU-Russian education systems' capabilities to address international business needs.

These need to be addressed on various levels:

- Development of EU-Russia innovation university based on experiences from Finnish-Russian innovation university cooperation
- Increased cooperation and student exchange programmes also in vocational education
- Training on the job and professional education system development to support modernisation activities

4. Case examples of Russian innovation programmes

Russian innovation system and its instruments are developing and not well known to all. During the workshops, a number of key Russian innovation programmes were presented. The following four cases present examples of current Russian innovation programmes, to provide further information on the ongoing emphases and activities.

Case 1: Russian Venture Company (RVC) Programmes

Program	Program Objectives
1: Seed segment infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcoming the acute shortage of capital available to seed companies; Creating conditions facilitating a continuous deal flow into VC funds, including funds set up with RVC's participation; Achieving a considerable increase in the number of technology start-ups as potential acquisition targets for VC investors and early stage funds; Considerable qualitative improvement of technology start-ups, raising their survival rate.
2: Encouraging demand for innovation companies, products and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boosting the demand for innovative products / services in the domestic market; Boosting the demand for innovation companies in the domestic capital market; Raising the degree of involvement of large industrial companies with the development of the Russian innovation sector.
3: RVC's partnership network development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the number of infrastructure players in the domestic innovation and high-tech market and promoting the formation of all the essential elements of the VC market environment; Increasing the performance of infrastructure players operating in the domestic innovation and high-tech market; improving the quality of their services; Cutting the infrastructure-related costs of domestic innovation companies to improve their international competitiveness.
4: Institutional initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up mechanisms of RVC's cooperation with the state (both legislative and executive bodies) at the federal and regional level; Focused work designed to identify and remove existing specific institutional barriers impeding efficient development of the Russian innovation and VC ecosystem; Focused work aimed at the establishment of public-level mechanisms promoting the development of the Russian innovation and VC ecosystem (technology corridors, the institution of innovation ombudsman).
5: Encouraging the development and self-organization of the innovation community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up sustainable and independent non-governmental self-organization institutions of the innovation industry that would be capable, going forward, to independently support efficient development

Program	Program Objectives
	of the Russian innovation market and ensure its international competitiveness and promotion.
6: Globalisation of the Russian innovation industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracting international VC market players to Russia; • Facilitating promotion of the Russian VC industry players and innovation companies' products in the global market; • Building a consistently positive attitude to Russian innovation companies in the global markets.
7: Ensuring accessibility and high quality of business expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring accessibility and high quality of technology business expertise, both for RVC, its funds, and other market participants; • Improving professional level of the expertise of various categories which is essential for the development of the domestic innovation sector; • Assisting innovation companies in structuring their boards of directors and advisory boards; • Strengthening integration links between the innovation business and expertise environment and the "traditional" environment.
8: Inventory survey and monitoring of the innovation ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making sure that the key players of the domestic and global innovation and VC ecosystems are supplied with essential factual, expert, analytical, comparative and prognostic data on the Russian VC and innovation market.
9: Promotion of the innovation business and highlighting its success stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a positive attitude to the profession of an innovation entrepreneur in the Russian society: raising the prestige of this profession; • Highlighting the opportunities for starting up new innovation companies and the prospects opening before innovation entrepreneurs in this area, positioning innovation business as a prestigious and profitable line of activity for successful people; • Building interest for domestic innovation among the Russian public, raising confidence in its own potential and opportunities; • Strengthening the RVC brand.

Case 2: UMNİK Programme / FASIE

UMNIK Program has been developed and executed by the Fund for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises (FASIE) – The State scientific fund aimed to stimulate innovative companies and provide them with support in early stages of development.

Main Goal of the Program is to reveal and support young scientists and innovators who just came out with their first ideas for innovative product (UMNIKs). To keep them working on these ideas the Fund delivers some support. At this early stage of innovative process UMNİK Program provides financial support to students, young scientists, engineers in their R&D work, organizes professional trainings and consulting in all aspects of innovative management. The training is free of charge for UMNİKs. It is important to highlight that participation in the UMNİK. Besides training UMNİKs are offered to go through on-line (also free of charge) testing of their personal competences. Program does not demand the foundation of a new start-up company neither imposes any form of business activity on the young innovators.

UMNIKs are supported through Program for two years period and monitored by University and Fund. After first year Fund makes decision about the second year of support based on the results gained during the first year.

Selection of participants is performed during events accredited in the Program (scientific conferences, competitions, workshops and other similar events held in Russia). These events can be grouped into five categories according to their scientific disciplines:

- Biotechnology
- Information technologies
- Medicine and pharmacology
- Chemistry, new materials, chemical technologies
- Mechanical engineering, electronics, instrument engineering

All 18-28 aged individuals can take part in the first Program year if they have been selected during the accredited events most of which are Universities' scientific conferences. Organizing committees of the events are in advance offered to select the winners among young participants. It is supposed that winners have new science-based innovative ideas, are eager to convert them into products and have leaders' competences. However ideas should be such ones that it takes 5-7 years to commercialize them. Surveys among participants showed deep interest in the Program from young innovators.

Program runs since 2007. For the present, more then 3000 winners became Program participants. The most successful and creative young innovators have come through to the next level of innovative business and joined START Program. Participants of UMNİK Program are now in more than 100 cities through the whole territory of the Russian Federation.

Case 3: START Programme / FASIE

START Program has been developed and executed by the Fund for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises (FASIE) – The State scientific fund aimed to stimulate innovative companies and provide them with support in startup phase.

Main goal of START Program is to assist those innovators who implement new businesses based on IPR they have as a result of R&D with high commercial potential in the initial level of the startup process. The START Program is based on the collaboration of private investors and funding by State. The Program is designed for three years. Team of innovators should charter a small innovative enterprise (SIE). In the first year Fund supports R&D performed by SIE to minimize the technological risk for potential investor. During first year project is financed only by Fund from federal budget. Fund also supervises and assesses the results. If the assessment is positive and the participant succeeds to attract investor then Fund continues to finance project on 50/50 base with investor for two more years. Any company, an individual, entrepreneur or a legal entity (both Russian and foreign) can be considered as investor. During second year the Fund monitors the company progress to the production stage. Profitability and production numbers should be met at the end of third year. In many of the features START Program is similar to SBIR Program (USA). Program runs already for 7 years.

The admittance to START Program is organized through regional Contests. Applicants must provide proven request for R&D in one of the following fields:

- IT/Software/Telecommunications
- Medicine/Pharmacology/Biotechnology in Medicine
- Chemistry/Chemical Technologies/New Materials/Construction
- Electronic/Instruments/Machinery
- Biotechnology/Food Industry/Agriculture

Independent expertise is organized through on-line system. About 2000 of experts are involved to make assessments for applications through Russia each year. After expertise all applicants present their projects before Jury. In each of 7 federal districts of Russia there are specialized Jury for each of afore-mentioned thematic fields. Fund follows recommendations of Jury for the winners and signs contracts with them for funding.

Since years START Program has gained proven record of success stories and recognition among scientific community and become instrumental in developing hi-tech businesses. Annually 2.5 thousand requests are submitted to the Contest. From them 300-400 new companies start getting support.

Case 4: SELIGER 2010 – Innovations and Technical Creativity Section

"Zworykin project" is the most large-scale event in the sphere of innovations that provides young people with every possible opportunity to realize their innovative potential. This year the forum will take place July 9-17.

It will become a platform for young people with innovative ideas to present their projects to experts and discuss conditions for further cooperation with potential investors as well as will provide them with useful skills and knowledge necessary in the field of management and project commercialization.

The "Innovations and technical creativity" section will include the following participants:

- Participants of the All-Russia innovative projects competition (Zworykin award);
- Young scientists and specialists accomplishing the goals in the five priority areas of national economy technological modernization defined by the President of Russian Federation;
- Winners of the biggest All-Russia competitions in the field of innovations, scientific, technical and research activities;
- Young professionals willing to develop their talent in the field of innovations.

Planned events:

- Federal evaluation of the top rated innovative projects nominated for Zworykin award;
- A unique in the country system of mass education in sphere of innovations - "Open Innovation University";
- "City of the Future" construction and operation;
- "Robot technology" program activities;
- Major exhibition of the participants' projects;
- Tools provided for innovative projects implementation:
 - Consultations with lawyers and patent attorneys (focus on protection of intellectual property);
 - Trainings on raising venture capital and preparing investment proposals;
 - Meetings with business angels, representatives of venture capital funds and biggest Russian companies;
 - Project team building,
 - Biggest companies' tenders on innovation projects;
 - Meetings with representatives of relevant ministries and their departments,
 - PR-support.

Expected outcomes:

- 5000 young innovators with a toolkit of all the skills necessary to implement their innovative projects;
- 1000 formed project teams;
- Agreements on support and investment (total sum of contracts signed during Innovation section of Seliger-2009 exceeded 100 million rubles);
- Groups to meet the targets set by the Commission on modernization and technological development of the Russian economy;
- Results of all-Russia competitions in the areas of the "Zworykin project";
- Semi-finalists of the innovative projects competition (Zworykin award).

"Innovations and technical creativity" section is conducted in partnership with one of the biggest Russian business group - ONEXIM Group.

5. Annexes

Annex 1. List of individual actions proposed by experts

During the preparatory workshop discussions, following innovation collaboration actions were suggested by the experts (among others):

Topic 1: Business Cooperation

1.1 Establish a BusinessGate between EU and Russia

Objective:

- Access to markets (cost efficient), overcoming legislative gaps, get closer to technical regulations

Target group(s):

- Small and medium sized (innovative) enterprises, growth oriented companies

Brief description:

- One-stop shops for EU and Russian enterprises (regional access) for routing and legal support
- Hub for existing services
- (Access to) legal advise (business registration, business law, contractual services)
- (Access to) hands-on support (starting from awareness raising, market surveys, finding clients)
- Simplified visa access
- “Electronic support” (Portal)

Added value for Russia:

- Better understanding EU markets, decreased market barriers

Added value for EU:

- Better understanding Russian markets, decreased market barriers

Responsible institution / level:

- EU / Russia: standards & regulations, legal issues, quality of services, benchmarking (labelling); general agreement
- Regions / Member States: operational units (existing or new ones)

Next steps towards implementation:

- Elaboration of processes (similar to EEN)
- Identify existing institutions
- Coordinate these structures / institutions => network
- Create a working group for further elaboration
- Agree on a joint call to start the network, create the umbrella

1.2 Establish Flagship projects

Objective:

- Intensify business cooperation through innovative investment projects
- Establish / improve "(public) innovation procurement"

Target group(s):

- Innovative / knowledge based / high-tech enterprises (including MNEs)

Brief description:

- Identify and agree on flagship projects (high volume investment projects of mutual interest, e.g. high-speed train, zero-emission buildings / areas, satellite systems) in line with the (innovation) policy agenda of Russia and the EU
- Provide access for SMEs to flagship projects

Added value for Russia / EU:

- Access to market / access to technology and know-how, create visibility towards third markets

Responsible institution / level:

- Presidents

Next steps towards implementation:

- Identification of (few) projects in Russia and EU worth to take into account
- Starting process towards summit level

Topic 2: Innovation, Technology Transfer & Business Support Cooperation

2.1. Launch a Regional Innovation Support Programme

Objective:

- Linking regional innovation systems and activities (in Eu and Russia) to exchange good practice, initiate joint activities

Target group(s):

- Regional governments, regional support organisations

Brief description:

- Joint call for proposals for establishing regional collaborations around shared interests and topics, such as: Local innovation policy / strategies, Innovation incubators, Science and tech parks, Clusters.

Added value for Russia:

- Mutual learning, complementary competencies, joint strategies,...at regional level. Increased dynamics and performance at regions. Improved innovation environments.

Added value for EU:

- Mutual learning, complementary competencies, joint strategies,...at regional level. Increased dynamics and performance at regions. Improved innovation environments.

Responsible institution / level:

- Ministry for Regional Development, Ministry for Economy. DG Enterprise & DG Regio.

Next steps towards implementation:

- Launching the call with pilot regions.

2.2. Encouraging mutual learning

Objective:

- To facilitate mutual learning between Russia and EU regarding the design and implementation of innovation support instruments

Target group(s):

- Different operators of the innovation infrastructure; cluster, technopark and incubator managers. Innovation funding agencies.

Brief description:

- For example benchmarking, twinning and peer-to-peer evaluation of innovation support instruments.

Added value for Russia:

- Competence reinforcement. Networks.

Added value for EU:

- Competence reinforcement. Networks.

Responsible institution / level:

- Russian Ministry of Economy in charge. Ministry of Science and Education. DG Enterprise.

Next steps towards implementation:

- Workshop on identification of relevant instruments, priorities and suitable approaches for mutual learning. Mutual learning platforms, mechanisms and tools.

2.3. Lead company innovation leverage programmes

Objective:

- Encouraging large, lead companies to cooperate with SMEs and leverage innovation.

Target group(s):

- Large and small innovative companies, particularly in EU & Russian priority sectors (space, energy efficiency, ICT,..)

Brief description:

- Building on large innovation projects of lead companies, motivating and involving European and Russian SMEs in the process.
- Joint EU-Russia structure, new or existing.

Added value for Russia:

- More SMEs involved in large-scale innovation. More cooperation between large and small companies.

Added value for EU:

- More SMEs involved in large-scale innovation. More cooperation between large and small companies.

Responsible institution / level:

- Relevant sectoral ministries and agencies. Business associations.

Next steps towards implementation:

- Identification lead companies, major innovation projects, suitable support and incentive mechanisms...

2.4. Expand the scope of EEN / business support in Russia

Objective:

- Taking better stock of existing innovation support networks (e.g. EEN), by expanding and optimising their services to the needs of Russian innovation system

Target group(s):

- Innovation support networks and their clients (SMEs) in Russia and Europe

Brief description:

- Linking the activities of existing innovation support networks (EEN, NCPs, EBN,...) closer together, and adapting the service offer to better meet the Russian innovation system needs, such as:
 - Reinforce 'national contact points' services
 - Reinforce NCPs and their networking
 - Develop and add financial mechanisms to support joint business and innovation cooperation partnerships established with the help of EEN and other networks

Added value for Russia:

- More and better innovation support services available. Larger share of SMEs covered by the service offer. Increased innovation.

Added value for EU:

- Better reach to Russian competence and innovation in SMEs. More partnering and collaboration possibilities.

Responsible institution / level:

- DG Enterprise and industry. EEN and other relevant networks.

Next steps towards implementation:

- Analysis of support service needs. Design of service provision and collaboration among networks.

2.5. Promote innovation in the public sector

Objective:

- Raise awareness and promote innovation and methods of supporting it within the public sectors of Russia and European Member States.

Target group(s):

- Public sector officials at federal/EU, member state and regional levels.

Brief description:

- Identify, benchmark, disseminate and increase the uptake of public sector activities that encourage innovation, such as:
 - Public procurement practices that foster innovation
 - Uptake of new technologies and open solutions (eGovernment, etc)
 - Increase ambitions on the minimum level of standards, that drive for innovation (e.g. environmental standards, energy efficiency, quality,...)

Added value for Russia:

- More innovation by SMEs. Improved government services. Improved culture for innovation and modernisation.

Added value for EU:

- More innovation by SMEs. Improved government services. Improved culture for innovation and modernisation.

Responsible institution / level:

- Dg Enterprise. Federal government / Ministry of Economy.

Next steps towards implementation:

- Definition of the public sector innovation areas and identification of good practices (study + workshops). Launch of joint calls for benchmarking and exchanging of good practices.

Topic 3: Innovation Policy Dialogue

3.1. Establish EU Russia Policy Dialogue for Innovation / Actions & Projects under the umbrella of modernisation partnership

Objective:

- Identify common policy priorities, select concrete pilot activities (roadmaps)

Responsible institution / level (Russia / EU):

- Level: EU / Russia, institutions to be identified later

Brief description:

- EU Russia Policy Dialogue on Innovation under the umbrella of the Modernisation Partnership:
 - Innovation (European view: broad based) in the context of modernisation of Russian economy
 - Supportive framework conditions

- Topics that can not be solved at other levels
- Concrete Actions and projects
 - E.g. pilot regions, “champion projects”, stakeholder meetings
 - In support of jointly agreed priorities
 - Mutual benefit, in the context of the modernisation

Next steps towards implementation:

- Inventory of existing activities to avoid overlaps, identify gaps and complementarities:
 - Inventory of existing dialogues related to innovation
 - Inventory and analysis of existing schemes / programmes at EU and Russian side relevant for Russia-EU innovation cooperation
- Develop “roadmaps” and implement pilot actions:
 - Which existing EU schemes / programmes should open up to cooperation with Russia? (e.g. LMI, ProInno etc.)
 - Which existing Russian schemes / programmes should open up to cooperation with Russia?
 - What totally new activity areas are needed, how?
- Identify contents / topics relevant for Russia-EU innovation dialogue
 - Enabling environment for innovation: standardisation, regulation, exchange of materials, IPR...
 - Regional dimension of the innovation cooperation
 - Key thematic areas: good match with the current EU and RU priorities

Annex 2. List of participants in Antwerp workshop

Oskar Benedikt, Coordinator EU-Russia economic relations, DG RELEX (European Commission)

Ivan Bortnik, Foundation for Support to the Development of Small-Scale Enterprises in Science and Technology (FASIE), Chairman (Russia)

Igor Bulyzhenkov, Permanent Mission of Russia to the EU, Counsellor (Russia)

Ksenia Andreevna Datsko, Industrial Round Table Russia-EU, Executive Director (Russia)

Vasily Grudev, RUSNANO, Senior Business Development (Russia)

Kathrin Grützmann, i.con. innovation GmbH - INNO-Views project (Germany)

Inna Haller, Fraunhofer-Institute for Systems and Innovation Research, Competence Center "Policy and Regions" (Germany)

Kimmo Halme, Advansis Oy - INNO-Views project (Finland)

Tom Hultin, President and CEO of Lappeenranta City Holding Company (Lappeenranta Kaupunkiyhtiöt Oy) (Finland)

Natalia Ivanova, Institute of World Economy & International Relations, Russian Academy of Sciences (IMEMO), Deputy Director (Russia)

Svetlana Klessova, inno group, Director (France)

Karl-Heinz Klinger, Technostart GmbH (Germany)

Pekka Koponen, Spinverse Ltd, CEO (Finland)

Vladimir Kovalev, Deutsch-Russische Wirtschaftsallianz e.V. (Germany)

Irina R. Kuklina, International Centre for Innovations in Science, Technology & Education (ICISTE), Executive Director (Russia)

Igor Kuprienko, European-Russian INNOPartnership (Russia)

Markus Lankinen, Lappeenranta Business Development Ltd., Managing Director (Finland)

Oleg Luksha, Russian Technology Transfer Network RTTN, Senior Consultant, Chairman of the Board (Russia)

Martin Penny, DG RTD, D1 International dimension of FP, Policy officer (European Commission)

Alexander Podsevalov, Mission of the Russian Federation to the EU, Counsellor (Russia)

Jacques T. Pronk, European Business & Innovation Centre Network (EBN), EBN Senior Advisor (Belgium)

Rolf Reiner, i.con. innovation GmbH - INNO-Views project (Germany)

Katja Reppel, DG Enterprise & Industry, Deputy Head Unit D1 Innovation Policy Development (European Commission)

Sergey Shuklin, Russian European Chamber of Commerce, President (Slovakia)

Manfred Spiesberger, Centre for Social Innovation (ZSI), Project Manager (Austria/Belgium)

Roland Strauss, Strauss & Partners, Managing Director (Belgium)

Edward Tersmette, DG Enterprise & Industry, Unit A2 - Policy Officer International Relations-Desk Russia (European Commission)

Lena Tsipouri, Center of Financial Studies (CFS), University of Athens (Greece)

Yuri Udalstov, Russian Corporation of Nanotechnologies (Rusnano), Member of the Executive Board, Director of Innovative Development (Russia)

Antti Valle, Ministry of Employment and the Economy, Director (Finland)

Philippe Vanrie, European Business & Innovation Centre Network (EBN), CEO (Belgium)

Maxim Volkov, Administration of Tomsk Region, Head of Committee on relations with Russian Regions and CIS Countries (Russia)

Alice Wu, DG Enterprise & Industry, Unit D1 Innovation Policy Development (European Commission)

Annex 3. List of participants in Saint-Petersburg workshop

Balanev, Sergey, St. Petersburg Foundation for SME support

Bouianov, Marina, Business Development, CSC

Churakova, Elena, T-platforms

Eschenko, Mikhail, St Petersburg City Committee on the Economic Development, Industrial Policy and Trade

Galan, Alexandra, Russian Venture Company

Grudev, Vasily, RUSNANO

Halme, Kimmo, Advansis Oy, INNO-Views

Hultin, Tom, Lappeenranta City Holding Ltd

Ingman, Tiina, Ministry of Employment and the Economy, Finland

Juntto, Reko, Lappeenranta Innovation Ltd

Katikov, Sergey, St Petersburg City Committee on IT and Communications

Keinänen, Katja, Lappeenranta Innovation Ltd

Kozhevnikov, Mikhail, T-platforms

Kuprienko, Igor, Finnish-Russian Innovation Centre St Petersburg

Lankinen, Markus, Lappeenranta Business Development Ltd

Makarov, Sergey, International Science and Technical Centre

Nechuyatov, Alexey, T-platforms

Nurulin, Yuri, St Petersburg State Polytechnical University

Palin, Pekka, CSC Scientific computing Ltd

Podesevalova, Olga, UMITC

Pronk, Jacques, European Business and Innovation Center Network

Rönkkö, Tuomo, Maintpartners Ltd

Savitskaya, Irina, Lappeenranta University of Technology

Strauss, Roland, Strauss & Partners

Toivonen, Nikolay, ITMO

Vasilenko, Dmitry, St Petersburg State University of Economics and Finance

Virolainen, Veli-Matti, Lappeenranta University of Technology

Vvdenskiy, Andrey, Russian Venture Company

INNO-Views

INNO-Views policy workshops establish a dialogue between public authorities, analysts, industry and academia to explore new or better innovation policy instruments for Europe. The workshops have the objective to explore innovation themes related to actual and forthcoming needs of European innovation policies. On average, 4 workshops are organised per year. The workshops bring together 30-40 relevant professionals and are organised on the basis of personal invitations only. Workshop results are published on the PRO INNO Europe website (<http://www.proinno-europe.eu>).

Any requests, recommendations and suggestions of themes, experts and locations for further workshops are welcome and should be directly addressed to INNO-Views:

Contact

Dr. Rolf Reiner
i.con. innovation GmbH
INNO-Views coordinator
Wankelstr. 14
70563 Stuttgart
Germany
INNO-Views@icon-innovation.de

Kimmo Halme
Advansis Oy
INNO-Views project
Mechelininkatu 1 A
00180 Helsinki
Finland
kimmo.halme@advansis.fi