

# BILAT-UKR\* AINA POLICY BRIEF

A blurred photograph showing a group of people in white lab coats or uniforms, possibly researchers, standing in a line.

## Statistics on the number of EU researchers in national Ukrainian R&D programmes

### INTRODUCTION

The history of National S&T programmes in Ukraine started in 1991 based on the Law of Ukraine *“About the background of the state policy in the sphere of Science and S&T activity”*. The first list of national S&T programmes has been elaborated and approved by the Supreme Council of Ukraine in 1994 and consisted of only 3 programmes on Energy Resources, Agro-food Complex and Materials and Substances.

Until now the national programmes have been transferred and re-named into State S&T Programmes and State Target Programmes that foresee state funding. At the moment about 60 State Programmes exist in Ukraine which are classified as ‘Scientific’, ‘S&T’, ‘Ecological’, ‘Social’ and ‘Other’ ones. Most of them include research components under ‘Tasks and Activities’. The responsibility for their implementation is with a number of different programme owners. Usually, the programme owners are sectoral ministries, state agencies, and state regional administrations.

### Official statistics about the number of foreign participants

#### Official Statistics

Official statistics about the number of foreign participants in S&T and R&D projects, and also within the State S&T programmes as a whole is absent in Ukraine. Since analysis and explanation of this situation is not the task of this Policy Brief, we can only point out that there are no instruments in place to collect the needed information. Nevertheless there are some indirect means that can be used to find information and data on the participation of foreign researchers. They are:

1. Analysis of legal base, i.e. open documents of each programme (decrees/ resolutions, programme descriptions) that define participation conditions and stipulate mechanisms concerning rules of participation including possibilities of involving foreign partners;

2. Survey of experts (representatives of programme owners, funding agencies, participating researchers);
3. Analysis of internal documents within the programmes (annual reports, research papers, patent applications) that are less accessible and cannot be found in open sources.

## Analysis of legal base

Elaborating on the analysis of the legal base, we can see that in 2011, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved 9 State Scientific and S&T Programmes, cutting their number several times. Internet research was the only way to perform the first step analysis (Table 1).

	Programme owner	Programme name	Duration	Possibility of involving foreign participants
1.	SASII	The state S&T programme "Design and development microelectronic technologies, serial production organization and the systems based on these technologies"	2008 - 2012	no
2.	NASU	The state targeted S&T programme for design and development of the sensor science intensive production	2008 - 2012	Possible without mechanism
3.	NASU	The state targeted S&T programme for design and application energy-saving light-emitting diode (LED) sources and appropriate lighthoods	2009 - 2015	no
4.	State Space Agency	State targeted S&T space programme of Ukraine	2008 - 2012	Yes <sup>1</sup>
5.	NASU	State targeted S&T programme for introduction and application GRID-technologies for 2009 -2013	2009 - 2013	no
6.	SASII	State targeted S&T programme "Nanotechnologies and nanomaterials"	2010 - 2014	no
7.	SASII	State targeted S&T programme for carrying out investigations at Antarctica for 2011 - 2020	2011 - 2020	Yes <sup>2</sup>
8.	SASII	Governmental targeted S&T program for development of novel technologies for creation of domestic drugs for healthcare and veterinary medicine needs.	2011- 2015	Possible without mechanism
9.	SASII	State targeted S&T program of open source software utilization in governmental bodies	2012 - 2015	n/a

**Table 1: List of State Scientific and S&T programmes with respect to their openness towards international participation**

## Survey of Experts and Analysis of Research Documents

The second and third step of proposed workflow requires much more time and efforts. The project is able to gather this information in 2 – 3 months and would include report analysis and also some interviews.

It is also important to note that only few of the state programmes in focus involve NASU in terms of research support (only for minor tasks that foresee methodology development or expertise but without funding).

<sup>1</sup> The programme description includes the confirmation that international cooperation is one of the most important fields of space activity in Ukraine. Thus the project named "Cooperation" foresees the participation of partners from Russia, USA, China and other countries.

<sup>2</sup> The programme description includes the possibility of realising the most actual and prestigious international projects and initiatives as a way to fulfil the tasks foreseen and solve defined problems.

## Departmental S&T programmes in Ukraine

Besides the above mentioned top-level State/Governmental R&D programmes, there are various departmental programmes in Ukraine. They are carried out within the National academies (including the Academy of Medical Sciences, Academy of Agriculture, Academy of Law and others). These programmes include the possibility of international cooperation on the condition of co-funding from internal or external sources.

### NASU

At the moment NASU supports bilateral cooperation preferably within a number of agreements (this topic will be further elaborated upon in the BILAT-UKR\*AINA deliverable D2.18 '*Detailed results of FP7 (and Horizon 2020) monitoring and analysis of university cooperation*' whose first version is due in January 2013). In particular, there are annually more than 200 joint projects under execution with the research staff exchange support. This mobility flow is covered by internal funding of the NASU (see Table 2 and Graph 1)

	Pol and	Fra nce	Hung ary	Aus tria	Slova kia	Czech Republic	Bulgaria	Turkey	Rom ania	Serbia
Nr. of joint projects	50	36	24	23	22	21	13	11	6	4

Table 2: The Country/projects distribution (2010-2011)

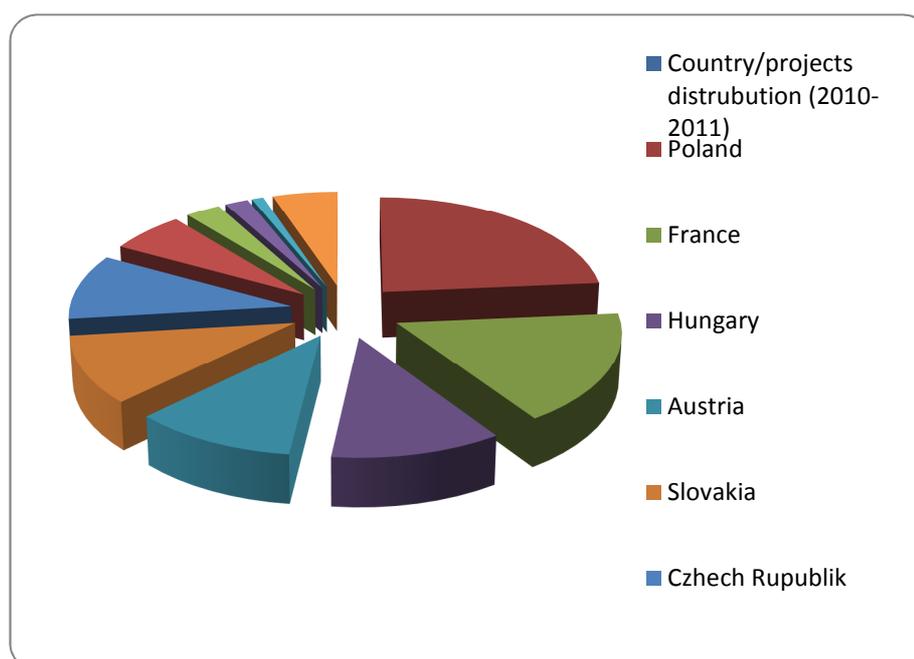


Figure 1: The Country/projects distribution (2010-2011)

Due to the internal reporting period at NASU, only the overall number of bilateral projects can be presented at this moment. If needed, their possible relevance to certain programmes and more precise data on partner institutions from Member States/Associated C can be collected in 2-3 months' time, based on annual reports of the NASU institutes.

- References**
1. O. Popovich, M. Velenteichik. "State Targeted Programmes: problems of efficiency enhancement" – Science and Science of Science, 2009, #2, P. 38-47
  2. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine from 22 June 2011 #704 "On reducing the number and aggregation the State targeted programmes"
  3. Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine from 31/11/ 2011 #908; 28/10/2009 # 1231; 09/04/2008 #709; and 15/12/2007 # 1395
  4. Annual reports of the NASU for 2010 -2011

## PROJECT IDENTITY

<b>Project Name</b>	Enhancing the BILATeral S&T Partnership with UKRraine * Advanced INnovative Approach (BILAT-UKR*AINA)
<b>Consortium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre for Social Innovation (ZSI), Vienna, Austria (Co-ordinator)</li> <li>• Kyiv State Center for Scientific and Economic Information (NIP)</li> <li>• Centre for S&amp;T Potential and Science History Studies (named after G.M. Dobrov) of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (STEPS)</li> <li>• National Centre for Scientific Research, France (CNRS)</li> <li>• German Aerospace Center – International Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany (DLR)</li> <li>• Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland (PAN)</li> <li>• Research &amp; Development Engineering and Manufacturing for Automation Equipment and Systems, Romania (IPA SA)</li> <li>• Center of Practical Informatics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (CPI NASU)</li> <li>• Regional Centre for Information and Scientific Development (RCISD)</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Scheme</b>	7th European Framework Programme for RTD of the European Union, Capacities Programme, Coordination and Support Action. Project ID:FP7-311839
<b>Duration</b>	1 September 2012 – 30 June 2015
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.bilat-ukraina.eu">www.bilat-ukraina.eu</a>
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<b>Further reading</b>	<p>Policy briefs on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of the internationalisation of Ukraine in STI including recent trends and developments (Policy Brief 1)</li> <li>• Take-up of the EU-Ukrainian JSTCC Thematic Priorities in FP7 (2007-2013) (Policy Brief 2)</li> <li>• Coordinated and Joint Calls (Policy Brief 3)</li> </ul>
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