



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE
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RUSSIA'S INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONCEPT

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Russia's International Cooperation in Science and Technology Concept

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I. General

1. This Concept of International Cooperation in Science and Technology (ICST) of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as “the Concept”, “the ICST Concept”) has been developed in accordance with the provisions of the Strategy for the Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation approved by the Decree of the President of Russia No. 642 of December 1, 2016, and is aimed to ensure its implementation. It is a conceptual and methodological document, which defines a systematic view of the basic principles, priority areas, goals and objectives of Russia’s policy in the area of ICST.

2. ICST is defined as a complex of joint actions, works, relations and forms of interaction of collaborating parties in various fields of science, technology and innovation to acquire new knowledge, ensure technology development, as well as to create and improve new products as a result of intellectual activity for the national needs and international marketing. The ICST system embraces a full innovation cycle – from basic research to high-tech products sales, and its key participants include organizations and groups that carry out research and development, including the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), state corporations, development institutions, funding agencies that support science, technology and innovation, high-tech companies and executive branches of government.

3. A legal framework for the ICST Concept is provided by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, universally recognized principles and rules (norms) of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, federal laws, Decree of the President of the Russian Federation №599 “On measures to Implement State Policy in Education and Science”, signed on May 7, 2012, the Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation: Decree of the President of the Russian Federation №642 of December 1, 2016, National security strategy of the Russian Federation; Decree of the President of the Russian Federation №683 of December 31, 2015, the foreign policy concept of the Russian Federation, the strategy of innovative development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020, approved by the Federal Government of December 8, 2011, №2227-p., the concept of long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation until 2020, approved by the Federal Government of November 17, 2008, №1662-p., resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 15, 2014 №301 "On approval of the state program of the Russian Federation Development of Science and Technology for 2013-2020", resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of May 21, 2012 №426: Federal target program "Research and development in priority areas of scientific and technological complex of Russia for 2014-2020”, as well as other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation in the areas of science and education. The ICST Concept development has been a part of the

roadmap for the implementation of the Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation.

This Concept considers the international cooperation in science and technology as a means of integrating Russian science into the global science with regard to the national interests of the Russian Federation, as well as a significant factor of global social development aimed primarily at the development of science and solving the problems at the global scale.

II. Framework for the ICST Implementation and Russia's Interests in ICST

4. Russia's interests in ICST are determined by the global context as well as by Russia's own objectives.

5. The current stage of the ICST development is associated with the rapid transition of the global science and technology sector to a qualitatively new state, which is characterized by the formation of global institutional and material infrastructure for research and development, international science and technology collaborations, as well as significant strengthening of the role of digital and information technologies in scientific research and in high-tech industries of the world economy.

6. An increase in spending on research and development, the growth of their complexity, inter- and multidisciplinary, the focus of the global science and technology agenda on solving the problems related to the "Grand Challenges" make it necessary to strengthen cooperation of the participants of global scientific and technological processes, including cooperation in the development of research and innovation infrastructure. The ICST intensification is driven by the growing mobility of scientific personnel, the progress in the field of digital and communication technologies, which in turn lead to better global accessibility of R&D results, the emergence of new network forms of collaboration and partnerships in science, technology and innovation.

7. The leadership of the Russian Federation has set a course for the transition to an innovation economy. The solution of the problems of Russia's social and economic development and increase in Russia's role in the world economy are determined by its scientific and technological potential and achievements in the innovation sector. The essential prerequisite for the realization of interests and priorities of the scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation is the active, flexible, effective and pragmatic ICST that includes attracting the world's best scientists and engineers, ideas and advanced technologies, improving the quality of training of young scientists, forming science, technology and innovation alliances.

8. Successful implementation of ICST is inextricably linked with the scientific and technical leadership of the Russian Federation. While previously scientific and technological

leadership was understood as a victory in the competition between nations, at present the following factors are becoming increasingly important:

- leadership in determining the global research agenda and solving global scientific and technological problems;
- creating favourable environments for research, including those within the ICST framework;
- attracting the world's best minds and talents, including innovative entrepreneurs;
- localization of the international research and digital infrastructure within the country.

9. The processes of globalization and internationalization of science gave an impetus to the active development of science diplomacy as a special form of ICST. Science diplomacy is an important tool in solving problems related to the “Grand Challenges”, the development of international spaces and other issues of public diplomacy and ICST with regard to Russia’s interests.

10. The growing international tension, the application of political and economic restrictions to the Russian Federation to inhibit its development, in particular in science and technology, determine the special significance of ICST, as well as science diplomacy, as a means of strengthening or restoring mutual understanding, trust and a full-scale dialogue with foreign partners, overcoming stereotypes and ideological division lines.

11. Over the past 10-15 years the government has taken a number of measures aimed at developing the research and development sector and revitalize ICST in Russia. The Russian Federation has made a significant intellectual, organizational and financial contribution to the implementation of the most important international research projects, such as the LHC (CERN), ITER, FAIR, the European XFEL, INPRO and other, and in many of them Russia has been a key participant, strategic partner and guarantor of their implementation. It has initiated and actively developed international megascience projects, including projects on the territory of the Russian Federation, such as the high luminosity neutron source PIK and the heavy ion collider NICA. The implementation of megascience projects of the second stage is under preparation. Another example of the effective ICST is the development of an international intergovernmental organization – the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna in cooperation with 24 countries. Russia has also initiated programmes aimed at attracting foreign highly qualified scientists and engineers to work in Russian scientific and educational organizations, in particular, those designated in the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 220 of April 9, 2010, bilateral projects and programmes with dozens of countries, as well as regular forums “Science of the Future – Science of the Young”.

Despite certain success of the above-mentioned activities, these programs are to be

expanded and supplemented with new modern tools that support the realization of Russia's interests in ICST.

III. Goals and Objectives of the ICST of the Russian Federation

12. The goals of the ICST of the Russian Federation are as follows:

- to develop domestic science and globally competitive innovative industries – with a focus on strengthening the national intellectual capital;
- to solve problems related to the “Grand Challenges” – with special attention to their projection on the Russian Federation and its partners;
- to ensure international leadership of Russia, achieved, among other means, by increasing the contribution of the Russian Federation to the determination of the global science and technology agenda and its implementation.

13. Achievement of the specified goals is ensured through:

- developing the system of education and training of domestic scientists and engineers and attracting the world's best talent in science and technology, developing competencies in research, development and innovation, as well as ICST and science diplomacy;
- forming a comfortable environment in Russia for research, development and innovation within ICST, including improving institutions, norms, support mechanisms and forms of organization of scientific and technological activities and ICST;
- developing modern research and technological (and in particular digital) infrastructure;
- creating new forms of ICST, developing science diplomacy;
- ensuring effective transfer and commercialization of the results of scientific and technological activities in the Russian and global economies within ICST;
- establishing international modes of conduct and standards, institutions and processes that ensure the effective implementation of the ICST of the Russian Federation.

IV. Priorities and principles of the ICST of the Russian Federation

14. General priorities of the ICST of the Russian Federation correspond to the priorities defined in the Strategy for the Scientific and Technological Development (SSTD) of the Russian Federation. In particular, they include the development of digital technologies, environmentally safe and resource-saving power industry, high-tech public health service, nature-like technologies – taking into account the special role of basic science as a systemically important long-term development institution.

15. Subject priorities of ICST are determined on the basis of the objectives outlined in the

Concept, long-term trends and development needs of specific fields of science and economic sectors, the potential of the partners of the Russian Federation, the availability of necessary resources and other factors. These priorities shall be updated within the ICST of the Russian Federation taking into account global trends and the agenda of science and technology development, changes in the “Grand Challenges” and their projections on the Russian Federation.

16. The ICST of the Russian Federation is carried out on the principles of openness, depoliticization, mutual benefit and responsibility.

Openness – assuming the reasonable measures to strengthen the protection of intellectual property (IP) and other results of intellectual activity (RIA) - implies:

- free scientific and technological communication;
- free, equal and non-discriminatory access to scientific information, research results, research infrastructure, competencies, as well as individual technological innovations relevant to solving humanitarian and other universal problems.

Depoliticization implies:

- non-application of existing or potential political restrictions to research and development aimed at expanding the knowledge of humanity and at finding the answers to the “Grand Challenges”, solving humanitarian and other universal problems, with the exception of those problems which contradict social interests, the principles of humanity and ethics;
- the refusal to interfere in the implementation of ICST for political or ideological reasons.

Mutual benefit implies a balance of interests and parties’ participation in ICST, including:

- keeping a balance when sharing financial, technological, human and other resources in the implementation of the ICST activities;
- symmetrical (reciprocal) access to the programmes for the development and use of research and information infrastructure (access of Russian scientists to the global infrastructure and foreign scientists – to the Russian one);
- ensuring symmetry (reciprocity) in the development of international research infrastructures – with growing emphasis on their localization on the territory of the Russian Federation;
- complementary and/or symmetrical efforts to support bilateral and multilateral ICST activities and other measures.

Responsibility implies reliance in the development of ICST on international law and generally recognized environmental, humanistic and ethical principles, as well as respect for the culture and identity of the ICST partners.

17. Awareness of the mission, interests, objectives, opportunities and features of Russia as an equal-rights participant and one of the leaders of ICST is an essential factor in the successful

implementation of ICST and in maximizing the effect of ICST for the development of the Russian Federation. Implementation of this Concept relies on the support of domestic and international dialogue between the government, the scientific community, business and civil society institutions in order to negotiate and disseminate current views on ICST and best practices, as well as to promote ICST.

V. Main directions of the ICST of the Russian Federation

18. The structure and forms of the ICST of the Russian Federation vary depending on the geography of ICST, the interests of partners, the level of their scientific and technological development and innovation potential, the resources and competitive advantages of Russian science and technology, complementarity and mutuality of interests, the scientific and technological potential of certain countries and other factors. The implementation of ICST shall take into account international obligations of the Russian Federation, related to participation in international organizations and associations, as well as national interests - including those in the field of the cross-border and regional development of the Russian Federation and its subjects.

19. Achieving the objectives of the ICST of the Russian Federation involves the efforts coordination and integration at all stages - from setting a task and creating collaborations to carrying out research and development, and at all levels - from the global level of management to interaction with specific contractors.

20. At the global level the ICST of the Russian Federation is carried out in cooperation with international organizations and other institutions of global governance, including:

- the UN as the basis of a fair democratic international system in order to:
 - formulate and promote a new global science and technology agenda related to the UN Sustainable Development Goals achievement, improving the system of international norms in the scientific and technical sphere on the base of the principles of environmental protection, inclusive growth, ethical principles, responsibility and development security;
 - support the implementation of this global agenda and related activities, including the development of competencies, expert, information and methodological support of the scientific and technical communities and developing countries policy through specialized UN agencies such as UNIDO, WIPO, IAEA, the Forum for science, technology and innovation within the framework of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) with the status of an ECOSOC Functional Commission, the UN regional commissions, in particular ESCAP, which includes the Asian and

Pacific Centre for Transfer and Technology (supervised by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of Russia) and the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (supervised by the Ministry of Communications of Russia);

– the WTO, the IMF, the World Bank Group, the New Development Bank, the UN Conference on Trade and Development and other international financial institutions - in terms of developing the financial and credit resources, trade and investment norms ensuring global technology and innovation development, according to the global science and technology agenda and the priorities of the ICST of the Russian Federation;

– the G20, the G7, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and other international pan-regional formats, as well as non-governmental organizations of global importance (the Davos forum, the GSO, the Carnegie group and others) – to specify and promote the global science and technology agenda related to the “Grand Challenges”, as well as other goals, objectives and priorities of the ICST of the Russian Federation;

– international scientific, professional, expert and industry organizations (OECD, IRENA, IEEE, the International Telecommunication Union, the International Aviation Committee, etc.) in order to:

- participate in the development of prospective global standards, as well as norms regulating certain aspects of global, regional and national processes in the field of science and innovation;
- improve the legal and methodological framework of the ICST of the Russian Federation;
- provide information, analytical and expert support of the ICST of the Russian Federation;

– international science and technology organizations and networks, as well as transnational technology corporations – in order to:

- elaborate and promote the global agenda for scientific and technological development related to overcoming the “Grand Challenges”;
- enable personnel development in the field of science, technology and innovation, the development of scientific schools, the overall productivity increase in Russian science and technology through the synergy of competencies, ideas and knowledge exchange, studying best practices, etc.;
- to form international technology alliances (platforms), partnerships and consortia for knowledge and new technologies development;
- to create valuable IP and other RIA and form channels for their commercially

important transfer to Russian and international markets.

21. In carrying out the ICST of the Russian Federation at the interregional and regional level priority is given to the interaction with the member states of economic and political unions in the post-Soviet space (the CIS, the EAEU, the CSTO and the Union State of Russia and Belarus) and to the interaction in the framework of the organizations of which Russia is a member (the SCO, BRICS, APEC, ASEM, the BEAC), as well as to the interaction in cooperation with other international agencies, trade and economic unions (the EU, ASEAN, MERCOSUR, the African Union, etc.) in order to:

- harmonize standards, rules and coordinate scientific and technical activities to ensure the achievement of goals, objectives and priorities of the ICST of the Russian Federation and the implementation of the global science and technology agenda related to the "Grand Challenges";
- initiate and implement international scientific and technical programmes and projects with the participation of the Russian Federation.

22. At the level of the bi- and multilateral interstate ICST its main directions and content shall be determined on the basis of the current and future objectives of the dialogue, taking into account the global science and technology agenda with the focus on the following activities:

- implementation of programmes and projects of ICST within the objectives of priority importance for the parties in terms of scientific and technological, socioeconomic, environmental development, as well as forming international technology alliances, consortia and strategic partnerships;
- development of national scientific schools and the education system with the participation of foreign partners;
- development of international science and technology infrastructure with the focus on the localization of its facilities in the Russian Federation;
- forming channels of commercially important transfer of Russian IP and other RIA to global markets;
- intensification of personal, scientific and information exchanges between organizations and groups, performing research and development.

ICST with the states that are world leaders in science and technology is based on cooperation for solving problems related to the "Grand Challenges". Within the framework of interstate cooperation, in order to improve living standards and solve the problems of socioeconomic, scientific and technological development, improve the environment, the Russian Federation contributes to the strengthening of scientific and technological potential of developing countries - through the promotion of Russian scientific and educational services, expert and other assistance in the creation and implementation of technologies, individual developments,

facilitating the formation of national scientific schools and educational institutions - on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation and strategic partnership.

23. The subjects of the Russian Federation support ICST at the regional and municipal levels, whereas organizations performing research and development interact with foreign partners independently or with federal support in order to achieve their own development goals and within the framework of activities and projects of regional, federal and international importance.

VI. Main activities of the ICST of the Russian Federation

24. Diversification of the mechanisms for the ICST implementation, including:

- development of existing international scientific and technological relations, collaborations and centers (as a condition of rapid ICST intensification without loss of its effectiveness) and growth of the scope of their support; optimization of the ICST legal framework;

- providing priority support for research projects and programmes with a focus on the use by the international scientific community of scientific and technological infrastructure localized in the Russian Federation (including through RAS), state-owned foundations to support science, technology and innovation;

- establishment of institutes for advanced studies and global centers of excellence, formation on their basis of international programmes with the participation of world leading scientists and talented youth from Russia and other countries;

- providing support for international scientific and technological programmes and projects of domestic economic entities, including those related to the establishment of mirror labs, complementary and symmetrical Labs, and science and technology centers abroad;

- creating and implementing measures to support the international activities of scientific, technological and professional societies, as well as innovation ecosystems, including subjects of the National Technology Initiative and elements of the innovation infrastructure of the Eurasian Economic Union, the CIS countries, the Union State of Russia and Belarus, and other innovation development programmes, territorial innovation clusters, and technology platforms;

- providing support for the dissemination of best practices, exchange of experience and expertise in the area of ICST administration and implementation between ICST players.

25. Implementing large-scale international research projects, creating and operating international S&T and innovation infrastructure throughout Russia (with the use of financial, technological and human resources of the partners), and using it as a driver for the development of scientific and technical personnel and competences, increasing the attractiveness of the Russian Federation as a partner in international S&T cooperation and establishing long-term collaboration and integration ties with foreign ICST partners.

Implementation of these activities implies:

- a proactive approach to creating and operating large-scale research infrastructure and large-scale megascience facilities located in the Russian Federation;
- building international digital infrastructures in Russia (databases, big data processing centers or other), cell lines, collections, nature reserves, etc.;
- developing Russian and supporting international innovation and technological infrastructure, including testing and demonstration facilities and pilot infrastructure projects, core facilities, technology parks, Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs); technology platforms, engineering centers, technology transfer centers, etc.;
- granting international status to a number of existing research facilities in the Russian Federation (with corresponding changes in practices and regulatory conditions of their operation), including observatories, research vessels, big data processing centers, Russia's space science facilities both on Earth and in space, and some others.

26. Intensification of science diplomacy activities in the Russian Federation, including:

- more active involvement of science attachés at foreign embassies of the Russian Federation and of Rossotrudnichestvo and its foreign missions in addressing the challenges of ICST, such as promotion of communication between foreign and Russian actors of S&T development, organization of S&T exchange programs, research visits and other forms of activities;
- forming the institution of Russian Science Ambassadors, comprising Russian world-renowned scientists and outstanding foreign scientists – members of the Russian Academy of Sciences, in order to establish communication between Russian and foreign scientific communities, to inform the world S&T community about Russian science and technology, and to promote names and terms associated with Russian science;
- forming the institution of representative offices of Russian R&D organizations, including representative offices of the Russian Academy of Sciences abroad;
- providing support for the global youth science diplomacy, encouraging participation of Russian young researchers in global associations of young scientists, and supporting the Russian initiatives aiming to establish such associations.

27. Global horizontal models of collaboration and networking are important for modern science, technology and innovation, especially for inter- and multidisciplinary research. The development of international professional and scientific communities, the growth of globally distributed research teams and strengthening of their role provide ample testimony to this fact.

The very concept of a Russian scientist undergoes a change in which the dominant role is played not by the geographical location and academic affiliation of the scientist, but by the

scientist's contribution to Russia's scientific and technological development. Leading Russian specialists in the field of science and technology participate in international mobility and while remaining highly integrated into the science and technology system of Russia.

28. Systematization and support of activities to develop communication between the ICST actors in Russia and abroad, raising awareness among foreign audiences about the priorities, opportunities and goals of the ICST of the Russian Federation and other issues related to Russian scientific and technological development. In addition to activities within the framework of science diplomacy and the growing Internet presence of Russian organizations of science and technology, this task includes:

- events facilitated by Rossotrudnichestvo and its foreign missions, the Russian Academy of Sciences, state-owned scientific foundations and development institutions of the Russian Federation to create and/or support specialized Internet resources, including public outreach events;

- using the capabilities of the Russian scientific diaspora to increase mutual understanding with the foreign scientific community and the ICST support, and to raise awareness of the scientific and technological capabilities and practices in the Russian Federation;

- creating a sustainable dialogue on the development of the ICST of the Russian Federation based on advanced digital technologies, with the participation of Russian authorities, as well as of other domestic and foreign ICST actors, including international ICST platforms, for the purpose of communication and collaborative work;

- regular international events to popularize the achievements of Russian science and technology in foreign countries, organized by Rossotrudnichestvo missions with the support of science attachés at the embassies of the Russian Federation and by the development institutions of the Russian Federation;

- exchange programmes and visiting researchers programmes, especially for young researchers, arranged by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation and by the Russian Academy of Sciences (with technical assistance of science attachés of the Russian Federation).

29. Developing domestic scientific periodical publications that meet international standards, including those that comply with Open Science/Open Access policies, and of specialized online science and technology resources.

30. Intellectual capital is a key resource of the 21st century, and its development is one of the key tasks of the ICST development in the Russian Federation. From this perspective, the core ICST activities shall include:

- support of international mobility, international integration and global communication of

scientists and engineers, including:

- attracting highly qualified foreign scientists, young researchers who demonstrate high research potential, and international experts in science and technology management to work in Russia on equal terms with residents. International scientific organizations and projects implemented in the Russian Federation shall contribute significantly to achieving this goal;
 - implementation of specialized projects and programmes in the focus areas of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation and other interested authorities at the national level, the Russian Academy of Sciences, state-owned scientific foundations and development institutions - with a special emphasis on expanding the mobility of the country's young and promising scientists;
 - providing government-level support to prestigious international S&T congresses, conferences and other similar events in the Russian Federation, and increasing the participation of Russian scientists and engineers in prestigious international scientific events abroad;
 - running international expeditions;
 - organizing international programmes and schools for Russian and foreign teachers (mainly in the natural sciences) in leading national and world research centers.
- reintegration of fellow scientists and students who have studied or worked abroad, and attracting highly qualified foreign scientists and young researchers who demonstrate high research potential, and international experts in science and technology management to work in Russia, *inter alia*, by means of:
- developing international research organizations, international programmes and projects in the Russian Federation, promoting existing and creating new scientific schools and educational programmes;
 - creating comfortable financial and legislative conditions and infrastructure for attracting international experts and fellow scientists from abroad to various positions, from postdoctoral positions to heads of research programs, including signing international agreements on the mutual recognition of educational documents, qualifications and degrees obtained abroad, the simplification of visa and other formalities providing opportunities for work of foreign scientists and engineers in the Russian Federation;
 - supporting cooperation between Russian scientists and engineers, interning at leading world research centers and their colleagues in Russia (including universities

- employees);
- providing financial support and creating specialized mechanisms to promote and protect the interests of Russian scientists abroad, including legal protection of their intellectual property;
 - developing global horizontal and networking forms of collaboration as a promising model of organization and development of S&T activities, and inter/multidisciplinary research, including:
 - providing support to the internationalization of domestic professional and scientific communities, to the establishment of new international bodies in various fields of science and technology, and to the integration of Russian scientists and engineers into foreign scientific communities;
 - providing support to innovation ecosystems and globally distributed research teams (including development of earmarked forms of support from public research funds, the development institutions of the Russian Federation, the National Technology Initiative and other funding sources).
 - increasing the participation of Russian experts in the international systems of science and technology expertise and forecasting, and developing globally significant centers of expertise in Russia to provide analysis and forecasting in the field of science, technology and innovation.

31. High resource intensity of modern science and technology requires the development of effective measures to attract foreign resources and investment in research and development in the Russian Federation. These include:

- developing promising models of collaboration between the government, science and business in the research and development sector, including transparent mechanisms to protect intellectual property rights and to guarantee security of foreign investments;
- providing financial support and creating specialized mechanisms to support patenting and legal protection of domestic intellectual property, including protection abroad;
- providing information, expert and administrative support to Russian and foreign business for the development of advanced research, up-to-date technologies and exchange of science and technology developments in the Russian Federation.

VII. Organization and Implementation of the International Cooperation in Science and Technology

32. Clearly defined areas of responsibility for the ICST processes and activities shall ensure successful implementation of this Concept.

33. The strategic issues of the ICST organization and implementation fall within the remit of the Presidential Council for Science and Education (hereinafter referred to as "the Council").

34. The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation shall take action to develop a legislative and regulatory framework for ICST.

35. The Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation is entitled to develop strategic documents, plans and programmes to support the implementation of this Concept.

36. The following agencies shall be responsible for specific lines of activities and tasks, related to the implementation of ICST, including outreach activities, at the international, national, regional and municipal levels:

- the Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States Affairs, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudichestvo), including its foreign missions;
- the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation (as it pertains to the activities of science and technology attachés in foreign countries);
- the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (as it pertains to the economic diplomacy and innovative development);
- the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation (as it pertains to the activities of Trade Delegations of the Russian Federation in foreign countries and Russia's participation in the EUREKA pan-European research and development platform);
- the Russian Academy of Sciences, insofar as it relates to ensuring the continuity and coordination of basic and exploratory research in the key areas of natural, engineering, medical, agricultural, social sciences and humanities, as well as to the providing expert scientific advice to government agencies, and scientific and methodological guidance to research institutions and higher educational institutions on research and S&T activities;
- other federal executive authorities and state corporations;
- Russian development institutions and representative offices of companies with state participation in foreign countries;
- the leading organizations engaged in research and development, including MSU and SPbSU, federal and national research universities, and other leading universities.

At the regional level, the implementation of the provisions of the Concept shall be the prerogative of the regional authorities responsible for scientific, technical or educational activities.

37. The ICST Concept shall be realized in line with the unified foreign policy of the Russian Federation. For that purpose, the ICST participants shall inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation about their activities as they pertain to the international contacts and events.

38. The ICST Concept shall be synchronized with other policy actions and instruments of the Russian Federation that are essential for the successful implementation of ICST. Primarily, it refers to foreign policy and foreign economic activity (notably, in the areas of convergence with scientific diplomacy), as well as to the government's science and technology policy.

39. The Concept shall entail monitoring and better coordination of government's activities in the field of International Cooperation in Science and Technology. The Council shall ensure the overall coordination of the ICST implementation, and a dedicated inter-agency Working Group under the Council shall be responsible for the operational coordination.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Grand Challenges	a set of problems, threats and opportunities, which cannot be solved, eliminated or seized entirely through an increase in resources due to the complexity and scale of challenges, and objectively requires a response from the government.
Science diplomacy	a special form of ICST related to the sphere of public diplomacy, which is a system of collaboration between scientists, research teams, organizations engaged in research and development, supported by the government activities that aim to develop international relations, taking into account the interests of the Russian Federation, promote the dialogue with the scientific and technological community and improve mutual understanding among peoples.
Organizations engaged in research and development	in the ICST context, these are the ICST participants that conduct research and development in compliance with cooperation agenda drawn up by the ICST actors.
Megascience projects	Megascience projects refer to unique research facilities, having no analogues in the world, either physical (a research complex) or digital (ICT) infrastructures, including distributed infrastructures, that are functioning as a cohesive whole and enabling scientific results, which no other facility in the world can facilitate. Building and operation of these facilities shall be financed through international S&T cooperation.
ICST actors	The ICST participants, which have the capacity to define the models and agenda of international cooperation in S&T or influence this process. The ICST actors should be distinguished from the ICST participants realizing such cooperation in the pre-established models and agenda. The ICST actors include states and individual authorities, as well as international organizations, both scientific and others (for instance, UN System Organizations).
OpenScience/ OpenAccess	Open Science is an approach to the organization of modern science that implies open (free) access to research data (including intermediate results) to all levels of an inquiring society, amateur or professional.
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting
BEAC	Barents Euro-Arctic Council
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
CERN	European Organization for Nuclear Research
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
EU	European Union
European XFEL	European X-Ray Free Electron Laser
FAIR	Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research

GSO	Group of Senior Officials
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICNRPIK	International Centre For Neutron Research on the Basis of the PIK Highflux Research Reactor
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INPRO	IAEA's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles
IP	Intellectual Property
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
ICST	International Collaboration in Science and Technology
ITER	International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor
ITER	International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor
LHC	Large Hadron Collider
LHC (CERN)	Large Hadron Collider, European Organization for Nuclear Research
Mercosur	Mercado Comu'n del Cono Sur – a South American trade block. Its full members are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. Associate countries are Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname.
MSU	Lomonosov Moscow State University
NICA	Nuclotron-based Ion Collider Facility
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RAS	Russian Academy of Sciences
RIA	Results of intellectual activity
ROSATOM	The State Atomic Energy Corporation
Rossotrudnichestvo	Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States Affairs, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation operating under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SPbSU	St Petersburg State University
SSRS-4	Specialized Synchrotron Radiation Source of the Fourth Generation
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WIPO TISC	WIPO Technology and Innovation Support Center
WTO	World Trade Organization