



Danube-INCO.NET

**Advancing Research and Innovation
in the Danube Region**

Baseline study and concept for policy mix peer review (D4.19)

Project	Danube-INCO.NET
Project Number	609497
Deliverable Number:	D4.19
Submission Date	12.06.2015
Responsible author(s):	Nora Jeney, Virag Zsar (RCISD)



This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no [609497]

Document Control Sheet

Work package Number	WP4
Work package Title	Analytical Evidence on Research and Innovation in the Danube Region
Task Number	T4.3
Task Title	Policy mix peer review
Deliverable Number	D4.19
Deliverable Title	Baseline study and concept for policy mix peer review (D4.19)
File Name	Deliverable_4_19_final_public
Number of pages	37
Dissemination level	Public
Main author	Nora Jeney, Virag Zsar (RCISD)
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Quality Assurance	Christian Hartmann

Versioning and Contribution History

Version	Date	Author/Editor	Contributors	Description/Comments
_v01	22.04.2015	Nora Jeney, Virag Zsar	Mate Babjak, Ildiko Dorogi, Bela Kardon	
_v02	04.05.2015	Felix Gajdusek		Comments
_v03	11.05.2015	Virag Zsar	Nora Jeney	Revised version
_v04	12.05.2015	Elke Dall		Comments
_v05	14.05.2015	Virag Zsar		Amendments
_v06	25.05.2015	Christian Hartmann		QA
_final	12.06.2015	Virag Zsar	Ildiko Dorogi, Nora Jeney	

Document last saved on	12.06.2015
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List of Abbreviations

ASM	Academy of Sciences of Moldova
BERD	Business sector expenditures for Research and Development
BES	Business Enterprise Sector
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
COST	European Cooperation in Science and Technology
CREST	Scientific and Technical Research Committee
Danube-INCO.NET	Danube Region INCO-NET
DoW	Description of Work
ERAC	European research area committee
ESFRI	European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures
EUSDR	EU Strategy for the Danube Region
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GERD	Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D
ICT	Information and communications technology
INTAS	International Association for the promotion of cooperation with scientists from the independent states of the former Soviet Union
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance
IWT	Agency for innovation by science and technology
JRC	Joint Research Centre
NIS	National Innovation System (of Ukraine)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OMC	Open Method of Coordination
R&D	Research and Development
R&I	Research and Innovation
RTDI	Research, Technology Development and Innovation
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
RIM	Regional Innovation Monitor
RIMPlus	Regional Innovation Monitor Plus
S&T	Science and Technology
PMPR	Policy Mix Peer Review Exercise
STEM	Skills in Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
WB	Western Balkans
WP	Work Package

2 Executive Summary

Danube-INCO.NET is an FP7 funded coordination and support action for the official EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) in the field of research and innovation (R&I). The project, among others, supports the policy dialogue and analyses of R&I policies, programmes, and activities. In the frame of the analytical work, research and innovation (R&I) policy mix peer review exercise (PMPR) of two countries of the Danube Region are foreseen.

Consequently, the report at hand aims to serve as a starting point for the policy mix peer reviews. The baseline study provides the rationale for selecting the two countries subject to the peer review exercise by investigating conditions for evaluation and the state of the art of the R&I policy mix of Danube countries.

The baseline study only gathered (and did not go into details of) regular analytical works investigating the R&I policy mix of EU countries since they were subject to several rounds of reviews by the Open Method of Coordination (OMC). However, in case of non-EU Danube countries (i.e. Moldova, Ukraine, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro) the aim of the analysis was to pinpoint those factors which would necessitate the execution of a PMPR. The examination focused on pre-defined issues, such as (1) whether any peer reviews have already taken place in these countries, (2) what kind of aspects would necessitate the implementation of a peer review, (3) whether there can be any recommendations identified to boost R&I policy mixes already identified, as well as (4) whether there are any good practices of EU Member States which could serve the same goal. So far only Moldova was subject to such a peer review analysis.

As a result, regarding the general aspects of the R&I policy mix of the non-EU Danube countries we can identify similarities among them, i.e. low level of R&I financing, weakness or absence of evaluation culture, important problems in human resources, limited involvement of SMEs in innovation, obsolete research infrastructure, weak international research cooperation. On the other hand, some forward looking steps can also be highlighted in the R&I system, i.e. approved Innovation Strategy in Moldova, Regional Smart Specialization Strategy of Voivodina (entity of Serbia), facilitating activities in international cooperation (Moldova, Montenegro), etc.

The overview of available sources led to the statement that Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro could be potentially the subject of the current PMPR; moreover, the first two countries have already indicated their intention to be the hosts of the exercise. Preceding the peer review, some recommendations have already been formulated with regard to general weaknesses of the R&I system of these countries, i.e. innovation policy shall be reinforced, special emphasis should be placed on the dialogue within the triple helix, research career shall be made more attractive, etc. Similarly, some transferable good practices have also been identified. However more detailed and tailor-made recommendations, reflections on structural set-up and improvements as well as more specific transferable good practices can only be formulated following the PMPR.

3 Introduction

The aim of the study at hand is to serve as **a baseline study of the policy mix peer review** exercise allowing the exchange of good practices in innovation support (T4.3). The main target countries of this study are countries downstream of the Danube (Bulgaria, Romania), enlargement (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia) and neighbourhood countries (Moldova and Ukraine). Originally it was planned to give a picture of their research and innovation landscape, providing an overview of their R&I programmes, incentive schemes, support structures and institutional set-up. However, as the research and innovation systems of most of these countries - similarly to the midstream and upstream Danube region countries - have been regularly examined and checked by e.g. ERAWATCH reports, it has been decided to avoid duplication and not to provide an additional detailed analysis. Therefore, following a brief summary on EU countries, **the baseline study focuses on providing a background for selecting the potential countries subject to the peer review exercise**, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Moldova and Ukraine.

3.1 Relationship to the Description of Work

Deliverable 4.19 is related to Task 4.3 “Policy mix peer review” in Work Package 4 “Analytical Evidence on Research and Innovation in the Danube Region”. Thus, it reflects the objectives of WP4, i.e. to provide analytical evidence on the cooperation in research and innovation, and to review good practices in supporting R&I, instrument portfolio and policy mix. The baseline study and concept will serve as a starting point for the policy mix peer reviews under Task 4.3 resulting in D4.32 “Policy Mix Peer Review Reports”. Two countries to be peer reviewed under T4.3 will be selected on the basis of the outcome of this study.

3.2 Target audience

This deliverable serves as a basis for D4.32, therefore one target group are the **project partners**.

The **baseline study** providing a background for the selection of the countries to be peer reviewed can be of interest for a **wider audience** including the European Commission, R&I regional/national/international stakeholders, R&I policy makers, etc. It is planned to be presented at a workshop organised under Task 2.1 “Supporting EUSDR Policy Dialogue”, thus, the Steering Group Members of EUSDR priority areas 7 and 8 are also addressed by this deliverable.

3.3 Input

The main inputs for the baseline study are the existing studies, overviews, reports (i.e. OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook and Scoreboard, OECD Reviews on Innovation Policy, ERAWATCH Country Reports, RIS3 peer reviews, etc.)¹ and policy mix peer reviews (i.e. thereof Moldova² prepared in the frame of IncoNet EECA) of the R&I landscape of the countries of the Danube region with a special focus on the countries downstream of the Danube, enlargement and neighbourhood countries. For the concept, namely for the methodology of the peer review, we will rely on the methods elaborated by ZSI and JRC IPTS which are following the OMC. Knowledge and data of all project partners will also be taken into account with a special regard to the subject countries (whether any improvements took

¹ A comprehensive list of ERAWATCH and OECD reports served as inputs for the current deliverable is in Annex I.

² Spiesberger et al, 2012.

place since the last ERAWATCH reports, new strategies were approved, good practices identified,³ etc.).

3.4 Methodology

As stated before, the present paper consists of two main parts. First, it is a baseline study which provides background information on the potential countries of the peer review exercise. Second, it is a concept which aims to define and plan the implementation of the policy mix peer review exercise.

The **baseline study (chapter 4)** first gives **a concise summary paragraph about analyses of the R&I landscape of the EU member countries** as they will not be the subject of the policy mix peer review. This means that main assessments, analytical works and peer reviews have been gathered and listed which focused on the R&I policy mix of these countries.

Then, all the target countries (i.e. Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Moldova, and Ukraine) are analysed with the help of the following set of questions to **provide the rationale for the selection of the countries to be peer-reviewed**.

- a. *Have there been any peer reviews carried out and what were the results, if any such exercises took place?*
- b. *Do we need any or further reviews? Have any changes been taken place regarding the R&I landscape?*

Based on the findings, proposals to conduct the peer review exercise are made. In case of the selected countries, which supposed to be the subjects to a peer review exercise, further recommendations are formulated based on the following questions:

- c. *What would these countries need and are there any suggestions/recommendations?*
- d. *Which good practices of other Danube region countries could be identified and used?*

These recommendations are formulated on the basis of the analysis of available materials, however, they cannot replace the policy mix peer review exercise, but aim to provide food for further analysis on their feasibility and recommendations for the improvement of the system.

³ In the identification of potentially transferable good practices, we mainly relied on WBC-INCO.NET, 2011.

4 Baseline study – Background analysis for the selection of the countries to be peer reviewed

As stated before, this section first aims to give a concise summary paragraph about analyses of the R&I landscape of the EU member countries as they will not be the subjects of the policy mix peer review. Then, all the target countries (i.e. Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Moldova, and Ukraine) will be analysed to provide the rationale for the selection of the countries to be peer-reviewed.

4.1 State of the Art in Member States of the European Union

The Open Method of Coordination (OMC) to be applied for research policies was suggested by the European Council decision in 2003. Since then, four cycles of OMCs (2003-2004; 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008) took place to

- enhance mutual learning and peer review
- identify good practices and their conditions of transferability
- develop joint policy initiatives
- identify where community initiatives could reinforce actions

among Member States.⁴ These OMCs resulted in both summary reports and recommendations on EU MSs as well as reports focusing on sole country's policy mixes, such as of Romania,⁵ Bulgaria,⁶ or Austria.⁷ These reviews were based on the aggregation of policies affecting four major domains: (1) human resources, (2) the science base, (3) business R&D and Innovation, and (4) economic and market development. The governance system linking policies in all these domains is also of central interest, as are the linkages between national and regional, and national and international R&D and innovation systems.

The European Research Area Committee (ERAC, formerly CREST) reviewed Slovenia's policy mix, paying special attention to governance approach on RTDI policy; economic and market development; business R&D, innovation; human resources; science base and performance; and issues and internationalization.⁸ ERAC also concluded a system level evaluation on the Czech Republic in 2013, which "highlighted the lack of integrative governance structures and coordinated policies".⁹

In parallel, R&I policy mix has been closely reviewed by the ERAWATCH platform. In 2006 and 2007, ERAWATCH published "Case study regional reports" concerning Austria (2006), Germany (2007), Hungary (2006) and the Czech Republic (2006). From 2009 "Country reports" were published about most countries of the Danube region and in 2011 about Moldova and Ukraine. In these reports, each country's national R&I performance, R&I policies and international R&I cooperation were reviewed.¹⁰

In 2007 and 2008, in the frame of the project "Monitoring and analysis of policies and public financing instruments conducive to higher levels of R&D investments - The policy mix project" working documents were also produced on EU MSs in the Danube region. The reports examined the balance,

⁴ For further information on OMC process please consult with the related platform: http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/coordination/coordination01_en.htm

⁵ See Guy, 2006.

⁶ See Beatson_et al., 2008.

⁷ See Lambert et al., 2008.

⁸ See Meijenfildt et al., 2010.

⁹ See Cunningham_et al., 2013.

¹⁰ Please consult with Annex I for the full list of these reports.

emergence, composition and governance of the R&D policy mix; policy objectives and priorities; national innovation system challenges and coherences between NIS challenges and R&D priorities, and between policy objectives and instruments.¹¹

In 2009 the European Commission commissioned a study on R&D policy mixes in Europe. The report included analysis on policy mix and innovation system challenges; coordination needs for the policy mix; stakeholder engagement for policy mixes; policy mix design; and implementation, evaluation and impacts of policy mixes.¹²

Regional innovation reports prepared in the frame of Regional Innovation Monitor (RIM) and RIMPlus initiatives launched by the DG Enterprise and Industry of the European Commission, provide description and analysis of contemporary developments on regional innovation policy of EU MSs. For a selected number of regions including several one from the Danube Region, i.e. Lower Austria, West Transdanubia, the regional innovation reports take into account the specific context and general trends to highlight innovation policy trends and priorities.

OECD has provided ample information in their “Reviews of Innovation Policy”, concerning Hungary (2008) and Croatia (2014). Similarly to the ERAWATCH reports, policy performances and frameworks were examined, but the reviews also covered innovation actors and government roles in the countries R&I policies. OECD also provided statistical data on public research, and public support to business R&I in each countries of the region for years between 2005 and 2010.¹³

IWT also published a study on international comparison of RTDI support measures in 2012, covering European countries. They examined trends and developments, demands and modalities and compared possible support measures.¹⁴

4.2 Non EU Countries of the Danube Region – providing the rationale for the selection of the countries to be peer-reviewed

The list of available analysis is rather short in case of non EU countries of the Danube Region, therefore the following paragraphs will provide a brief summary of available reports and analyses highlighting their main outcomes in order to prepare the ground for the policy mix exercise. As mentioned above in section 3.4 Methodology, we aimed to provide answers to the following set of questions:

- a. *Why do we need these countries to be peer-reviewed?*
- b. *Have there been any peer reviews carried out and what were the results, if any?*
- c. *Do we need any or further reviews? Have any changes been taken place regarding the R&I landscape?*

If applicable, a limited number of recommendations and possibly transferable good practices have also been formulated by reflecting to the following questions:

- d. *What would these countries need and are there any suggestions/recommendations?*
- e. *Which good practices of other Danube region countries could be identified and used?*

¹¹ See http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/monitoring/document_en.htm

¹² See Nauwelaers, 2009.

¹³ See http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/data/oecd-science-technology-and-industry-outlook/overview-of-national-innovation-policy-mix_data-00671-en

¹⁴ See Verbeek – Lukach – Padilla, 2012

serving as a basis for the policy mix peer review exercise.

4.2.1 Ukraine

Research and innovation policy mix of Ukraine was analysed in the recent years, however **neither comprehensive evaluation nor international peer review took place**. Reports analysing the R&I system (or reflecting to some part of it) are the following:

- ERAWATCH country reports (2010-2012)¹⁵
- EU Project “Enhance Innovation Strategies, Policies and Regulation in Ukraine”¹⁶
- EU projects BILAT-UKR and BILAT-UKR*AINA¹⁷
- UNECE Towards a knowledge-based economy Ukraine country readiness assessment report¹⁸

The listed analytical works point out that development in the field R&I policy making took place in the last 5-6 years, however important weaknesses still remain. **The following statements would necessitate the execution of an international peer review in the country:**

- 1) Ukraine is in a „**technology frontier**” **catching-up mode**. There is a challenge to preserve scientific infrastructures, to create corresponding industrial structures and to bring economy onto innovation based development path. The **strategy of innovation development** should be enhanced.¹⁹ **Coordination** between research policy, innovation policy and education policy is **not effective**.
- 2) **Very few SMEs are involved in innovation**. Ukrainian regions run regional support programmes for SMEs. However, there is no focus on development of innovative entrepreneurship. The role of the business sector tends to decrease regarding implementation of R&D.
- 3) Level of **R&D financing** as a proportion of GDP has declined over the years. 90 % of state funding is institutional funding, innovation in the business sector is mainly financed from company’s own funds. Overall volume of investment both from public and private sources is extremely low. There are **no effective innovation support instruments** for the business sector (SMEs). Project-based funding has no clear innovation objectives. **Low budget committed to R&I** (0.75% in 2012) prevents any kind of important development.
- 4) The Ukrainian **research system is relatively weak** concerning both scientific and technological outputs as shown by international indicators relating to scientific production (publications and impact factors) and technological production (patents). Production of these sectors stagnates for years and the companies have low intention to invest in R&D. Research policy focuses strongly on supporting public research sector and the training of skilled researchers but has not strong impact on economic development.

¹⁵ See Annex I.

¹⁶ See EU Delegation to Ukraine, 2011.

¹⁷ See bilat-ukr.eu

¹⁸ See UNECE, 2003.

¹⁹ Currently, issues of innovation focused directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

- 5) There are weaknesses in the **commercialization of R&D results from public research organizations**: communication and operative interaction between academia and business is low, incentives for commercialising research results are weak.
- 6) In Ukraine the role of **science education** has greatly diminished in the education system, which erodes the competence base required for R&D and innovation.
- 7) **Innovation infrastructure and business support actors in Ukraine** are **underfunded** and not equipped with tools, methodologies and knowledge to provide state of the art support services. Start-ups and SMEs are most affected by this shortage as they often cannot develop international networking on their own.
- 8) There are many different ministries, agencies and committees in the National Innovation System (NIS) of Ukraine, but coordination is rather poor: there is no single representative of the government responsible for innovation, nor formal linkages between the several actors. It looks that it will **not create favourable conditions for the support of R&D.**²⁰

To sum up, an important number of factors justify the need for an international peer review in the country. However, it shall be noted that only certain regions of Ukraine are covered by the EU Strategy for the Danube Region instead of the whole country so the examination of national policies are out of the scope of the current project. Furthermore, there are plans by the Ukrainian Ministry and its partners to implement a Policy Mix Peer Review of the whole country under a follow-up of the currently active BILAT UKR*AINA initiative. Therefore **Ukraine is not proposed to be selected for international peer review in the frame of Danube-INCO.NET.**

4.2.2 Moldova

Research and innovation policy mix of Moldova was analysed in the recent years, besides an **international peer review took place in 2012**. Reports analysing the R&I system (or reflecting to some part of it) are the following:

- ERAWATCH country reports (2010-2013)²¹
- Mini Country Report/Republic of Moldova under Specific Contract for the Integration of INNO Policy TrendChart with ERAWATCH (2011-2012)²²
- Inco-Net EECA S&T Policy Mix Peer Review Moldova, June 2012.²³

Other documents in connection with the policy mix peer review:

- Research and Development Strategy of Moldova for 2013-2020 “Knowledge Moldova”, iGovernment Decision nr. 920 of 07/11/2014

²⁰ Continuous changes in politics and R&I policies also represent obstacles to long-term developments.

²¹ See Annex I.

²² Spiesberger - Cuciureanu, 2011

²³ See Spiesberger et al., 2012.

- The Innovation Strategy of the Republic of Moldova for the period 2013-2020: “Innovations for competitiveness”²⁴
- Education Strategy of Moldova “Education 2020”²⁵, Government Decision nr. 944 of 14/11/2014
- New code on education, adopted by the Parliament of Moldova, Law nr.152 of 17/07/2014²⁶
- Moldova towards the European Research Area, Action Plan 3 of the Centre for International Projects

The listed analytical works point out that development in the field R&I policy making took place in the last 5-6 years. A **peer review of Moldova has been carried out in 2012** by the project IncoNet EECA,²⁷ giving a picture of their research and innovation landscape, providing an overview of their R&I programme, incentive schemes, support structures and institutional set-up, therefore **Moldova is not recommended for the peer review exercise** in the frame of the current project.

The final report of the peer review exercise provides an assessment of the current system of governance of science in the Republic of Moldova and contains recommendations on how to improve and align it to the best international practices in this field. These are as follows:

- 1) The Academy of Sciences of Moldova (**ASM**) has the central role in developing and implementing the national S&T policy, coordinating the S&T activities, allocating the state research budget on competitive basis. Since 2004 **several institutions have been established** within the ASM structure to **improve research and innovation in the country**, e.g. Scientific Park and Business Incubator, the Centre for Financing of applied and Fundamental Research (CFCFA), which recently was restructured into the Agency for Financing of Scientific Research (ACFS)²⁸, the Agency on Innovation and Technology Transfer, and the Centre for International Projects.
- 2) Being a deeply agrarian country **research excellence, good results and international collaboration can be revealed in the following fields**: agricultural bio-technologies, food security, bio-medicine, health protection, physics, nanotechnologies, new materials, Chemistry and ICT. In the field of social sciences and humanities there are a number of projects studying Moldova’s cultural and historical heritage.
- 3) However, Moldavian research teams’ participation rates in FP6 and FP7 and in INTAS²⁹ programmes have remained rather modest. Nevertheless, **ASM** Institute of Applied Physics,

²⁴Available at

http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/country_pages/md/policydocument/policydoc_0003?tab=template&avan_type=policydoc&country=md

²⁵ <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=355494>

²⁶ <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=355156>

²⁷ IncoNet EECA: S&T International Cooperation Network for Eastern European and Central Asian Countries: <http://www.inco-eap.net/en/382.php>

²⁸ Decision of SCSTD to be made April the 30th, 2015

²⁹ International Association for the promotion of cooperation with scientists from the independent states of the former Soviet Union

Institute of Chemistry, Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science have been **active in a number of international S&T programmes.**

- 4) Both in international research projects and co-authored articles Moldova has **important research collaborations with Germany and the UK** as well as with the neighbour countries such as **Poland, Romania and Russia.**
- 5) Following an international peer-review, a foresight exercise and consultation at national level with all involved actors, the Academy of Science of Moldova has promoted the enactment of **the Research and Development Strategy of Moldova for 2013-2020 “Knowledge Moldova”.** The document critically addresses the deficiency of the science and innovation domain and establishes the following priorities: 1) Governance of research and development domain based on a consensual administration model, oriented towards performance and excellence; 2) Development of human, institutional and infrastructure capacity; 3) Definition and management of research priorities; 4) Continuous dialogue between science and society, dissemination of knowledge and implementation of research results; 5) Internationalization of research, integration into the European Research Area and increase of international visibility.
- 6) An **Innovation Strategy** of the Republic of Moldova for the period 2013-2020 developed by the Ministry of Economy was approved in September 2013 by the Government. It foresees five general objectives: (1) adoption of an open governance model of R&I; (2) enabling people by entrepreneurship training for innovation skills; (3) orientation of companies towards innovation; (4) applying knowledge to solve societal and global problems; (5) stimulation of demand for innovative products and services.
- 7) Major changes in the R&D and innovation system include the **decentralisation of R&D** funding and its opening to all R&D and innovative organisations beyond the currently accredited research organisations.
- 8) Main positive steps regarding **ERA integration** are the following: R&D system in Moldova has been strengthened, R&D funds and administration System has improved, and national legislative and normative acts were coordinated with EU requirements and practices.
- 9) Last but not least, some **important weaknesses** still remain. These are the following: lack of human resources for R&D, low R&D investments – especially by the private sector, with no clear prioritisation –, weak links between R&D institutes, universities and business enterprise sector (BES), inefficient innovation governance model, undeveloped evaluation and monitoring system of R&I.

Based on this short assessment and the fact that the country was subject to an international R&I policy mix exercise, Moldova is not recommended to be the subject of the current exercise.

4.2.3 Bosnia and Herzegovina

Research and innovation policy mix of Bosnia and Herzegovina was analysed in the recent years, however **neither comprehensive evaluation nor international peer review took place**. Reports analysing the R&I system (or reflecting to some part of it) are the following:

- ERAWATCH country reports (2010-2013)³⁰
- The European Union's IPA programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Institutional capacity development of the three innovation centres and research sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Review of the RTDI organisations and policies, March 2013³¹
- Mini Country Report/Bosnia and Herzegovina under Specific Contract for the Integration of INNO Policy TrendChart with ERAWATCH (2011-2012)³²
- Western Balkans Regional R&D Strategy for Innovation – Country Paper Series: Bosnia and Herzegovina – World Bank Technical Assistance Project (P123211), October, 2013³³,

Other reports dealing with the country:

- R&D, Innovation in Western Balkans – Moving Towards 2020, WBC-inco.net, April 2014,³⁴
- EBRD Transition Report 2014 – Chapter 5: Policies Supporting Innovation,³⁵
- Triple Helix Partnerships for Innovation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, RCI Project Paper, March OECD, 2013.³⁶

The listed analytical works point out that development in the field R&I policy making took place in the last 5-6 years, however important weaknesses still remain. **The following statements would necessitate the execution of an international peer review in the country:**

- 1) There are only two strategies on R&D in the country in place: first, the state-level strategy adopted in 2009 and the RS strategy, however there are discrepancies between them. There is no strategy for innovation policy, neither for SMEs nor for clusters. It is also hard to speak about real R&I policy mix since approved strategies do also lack measures for implementation. Low budget committed to R&I (0.27% in 2014) prevent any kind of important development.
- 2) **Policy interventions are also missing** in the fields of (1) public procurement of innovative products, (2) facilitating mobility from academia to business, as well as (3) promoting knowledge transfer (though the STI Strategy of RS makes some reference to such measures).
- 3) **The evaluation culture is relatively weak in BiH**, even if it exists (rather in RS) it serves rather administrative purposes. There are neither publicly available policy reviews or evaluation nor assessments on the economic impact of R&I; there is no international benchmarking in use. Data available for R&I policy evaluation are also scarce and lack cohesion – the Statistical Office has started to provide R&D data in 2014.

³⁰ See Annex I

³¹ See HD European Consulting Group, 2012

³² See Jahic, 2011a

³³ See Correa et al., 2013

³⁴ See Marinkovic – Dall, 2014

³⁵ See EBRD, 2014

³⁶ See OECD – EU, 2013

- 4) **R&D policy support is generic**, no sectoral policy support can be tracked.
- 5) **There is no support for long-term actions either in mobility or infrastructural programmes.** BiH is not member of ESFRI, there is no register of equipment at national level and there is no research infrastructure of European interest.
- 6) Inadequacy of the system is also proven by the **status of R&I human resources**: brain drain, unattractiveness of R&I jobs, and mismatch between education and market expectations are significant. Recently some measures were taken (stimulating enrolment in STEM, new curricula addressing innovation skill gaps, etc.), however their results cannot be measured yet.
- 7) Higher education institutions are the main performers of research; however, **the third mission of universities has low priority.**
- 8) **SME support** is non-existent at state level, entity level strategies envisages support for research in the industry sector. However, reforms have been started in favour of businesses (unified business register, one-stop-shops, initiative for new financing instruments, regional venture capital market, etc.).
- 9) Though **international cooperation is supported at strategic level**, lack of funding and necessary infrastructure, as well as motivation of researchers (for instance in taking part in EU programmes) are significant obstacles. Quite recently, there is some improvement achieved in cooperation with Montenegro and Slovenia.
- 10) There are **no strategies on smart specialization** yet.

The following **recommendations** can be derived in large part from the above listed statements:

- 1) The policy mix peer review could contribute to the monitoring of the implementation of the S&T Strategy; foreign experts could in addition provide valuable guidelines for the articulation of strategies addressing SMEs, clusters and innovation.
- 2) A concise policy mix peer review would provide an important overview of the national and regional R&I system, and it could serve as a benchmark for R&I policy evaluation culture in BiH.
- 3) Long-term strategy vision would be needed in the field of developing research mobility and infrastructural programmes too. Concrete interventions are needed in supporting international cooperation, sectoral policies, and HEIs' third mission.
- 4) To formulate smart specialization strategies, however, it would be important to rely on the Entrepreneurial Discovery Process to reveal real strength and specializations of the regions. With this regard, BiH is advised to get in touch with the S3 Platform of the JRC.

More detailed recommendations are foreseen during the exercise following a number of interviews with the relevant national and regional stakeholders. Similarly, some good practices identified based on the preliminary analysis are listed below to provide some hints – more tailor-made and detailed practices can only be formulated based on the findings of the peer review.

- 1) **Research or innovation voucher schemes:** Voucher schemes have been launched in several countries (i.e. Moldova, Bulgaria, Austria, etc.) to initiate innovation projects either in a specific research field or geographic region. Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), including start-ups and spin-offs get the possibility to purchase research and development services from knowledge providers to realize their projects and to establish or intensify their relationship with research institutions.
- 2) **Promoting and motivating talented students:** the National Excellence Programme of Hungary provides support for talented students and PhD candidates especially in STEM to conduct researchers in their field either at home or in abroad to improve their skills and research results.
- 3) **Research project manager training:** based on INCO project experiences (BILAT-UKR*AINA, BLACK SEA HORIZON, etc.) training should be provided to researchers in order to foster participation in international projects. More specifically research managers are supposed to be trained who become familiar with financial and administrative issues of international programmes and are involved in research work.
- 4) **Academia-industry centres:** Following the example of Austria on the Christian Doppler (CD) Laboratories, in order to boost application oriented basic research and strengthen technology transfer from the academia to the industry, companies are encouraged to perform basic research and scientists to cooperate with business. Also, in the frame CD Laboratories, a self-organised cooperation platform for science, business and public purpose is funded for the joint development of this model.³⁷
- 5) **Development of infrastructure for technology development:** As it was successfully initiated among others in Croatia (i.e. Techro programme), it is highly advised to ensure adequate infrastructure within the scientific community that can provide a variety of services and encourages technology transfer. Similarly to the previous case, this initiative encourages the development of specialised scientific and incubation centres which stimulate innovative companies in their growth and development.
- 6) **Support for innovative ideas:** Moldova for instance has several initiatives to support innovative ideas in the research and innovation community, targeting especially the young generations (Best Innovative Pupil Award, the Best Innovative Project contest)

4.2.4 Serbia

Research and innovation policy mix of Serbia has regularly been analysed in recent years, however, **neither a comprehensive evaluation nor an international peer review has taken place yet.** Reports analysing its R&I system (or reflecting to some parts of it) are the following:

- ERAWATCH country reports (2010-2013)³⁸,

³⁷ See <https://www.cdg.ac.at/en/about-us/goals-and-measures/>

³⁸ See Annex I

- Western Balkans Regional R&D Strategy for Innovation – Country Paper Series: Serbia – World Bank Technical Assistance Project (P123211), October, 2013³⁹,
- Mini Country Report/Serbia under Specific Contract for the Integration of INNO Policy TrendChart with ERAWATCH (2011-2012)⁴⁰
- S3 Platform Peer Review Workshop 10-11 April, 2014, Novi Sad, Serbia⁴¹
- RIS3 Peer Review Report Vojvodina.⁴²

Other reports dealing with the country:

- Indicative Strategy Paper for Serbia (2014-2020) – Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPAI) – Part IV./6. Competitiveness and Innovation⁴³,
- EBRD Transition Report 2014 – Chapter 5: Policies Supporting Innovation⁴⁴.

The listed analytical works point out that major development took place in the field of R&I policy making during the last 5 years, however significant weaknesses still remain. **The following statements underline the necessity of an international peer review in the country:**

- 1) A **national strategy for R&D** (Strategy of S&T Development of the Republic of Serbia 2010-2015) **exists**, which is a significant step, but its **implementation level shall be analysed and evaluated**. Besides, the national innovation system of Serbia still faces some key structural challenges which have to be tackled to make Serbian RTDI system competitive. These challenges are: there is **no formal innovation policy** approved, **coordinated governance and funding is absent**, therefore the “real” innovation system is just at concept level, it is not functional or operational. Serbia's GERD as a percentage of GDP was 0.96% in 2012 which is very low compared to the EU average.
- 2) The **innovation process is fragmented**, the public R&D and business sector is separate from each other, and there is **no significant industry-academia cooperation** or networking. It would be crucial to integrate business sector into the R&I system, however, there are no measures to change this situation at present.
- 3) There are **no demand-side R&D and innovation policy tools** – there are no national studies, guidelines in this field.
- 4) Regarding **human resources in R&I, brain drain** is still a serious problem in Serbia and the **research population is aging**. Salaries are not attractive enough to encourage young talents to choose a scientific career. Although there are some efforts (e.g. funding programme) to encourage Serbian researchers to return home, the present system does not seem to be open enough for this initiative.
- 5) The **evaluation culture and monitoring system are still relatively weak** in Serbia: there is no transparent and permanent evaluation and monitoring system in practice.

³⁹ See Correa et al., 2013b

⁴⁰ See Kutlaca, 2011

⁴¹ See Smart Specialization Platform, European Commission, 2014a

⁴² See Smart Specialization Platform, European Commission, 2014b

⁴³ See European Commission, 2014a

⁴⁴ See EBRD, 2014.

- 6) The large national research and innovation infrastructure in Serbia was evaluated in 2010 in terms of quality as obsolete. Subsequently the “Serbian R&D infrastructure investment initiative” national R&D infrastructure roadmap was elaborated in coordination with ESFRI, following the country’s membership status in this EU R&D infrastructure initiative.
- 7) Present RTDI system is **not attractive for private investments**. The share of business sector expenditures for Research and Development (BERD) was only 25% of GERD in 2012 (63% in EU27!) much lower than the share of higher education (46%). The **business sector is weak in Serbia**, the present **environment is not favourable for businesses**: public funding goes mostly to public research institutions as companies face legal barriers when applying for funds.
- 8) Serbia has made important progress in **international cooperation**: it is more and more active in the EU Framework Programmes, signed new bilateral S&T agreements, member of EUREKA and COST. However, **there is no strategy for international cooperation** and still many of the **international cooperation/networking opportunities cannot be realised due to lack of institutional support or funds**.
- 9) Regarding the elaboration of Regional and/or National R&I Strategies on Smart Specialisation (RIS3), a **regional smart specialisation strategy for the Vojvodina region was created** and peer reviewed in 2014 which is a significant step forward.⁴⁵

Based on the above listed statements, the following recommendations can be formulated:

- 1) The instruments and measures taken based on the national S&T strategy (2010-2015) shall be assessed, conclusions need to be drawn and the elaboration of the new S&T strategy for the next period shall be based on the main results and findings. The policy mix peer review exercise to be carried out in the country could be an efficient tool for the evaluation and also for providing recommendations for future measures of the S&T strategy.
- 2) A “real” innovation system shall be set up based on national innovation policy (at present, there is no officially approved document) and well-coordinated governance and funding. The whole R&D&I community as well as the Serbian society shall be involved in the process of priority setting.
- 3) To make the innovation process less fragmented, the business sector shall be an integral part of the R&D&I system. More attractive conditions (such as more funding opportunities, enterprise-friendly legal environment) shall be created for companies so that they can be real actors of the innovation chain. Industry-academia partnerships (including staff exchange and intersectoral mobility) shall be encouraged and supported by official measures. It would also be recommended to make it a significant element of the next S&T strategy.

⁴⁵ However, it shall be noted that the RIS3 Strategy of Voivodina shall be treated as a first trial lacking wider consultations and deeper analysis of research and innovation capacities and potentials and substantial analysis of competitive and innovative factors existing in regional economy. Therefore, all conclusions and recommendations shall be considered illustrative, not decisive.

- 4) Human resources in R&D&I shall be developed, research career shall be promoted, favourable conditions need to be created to make it more attractive for the young generation and to reverse brain drain.
- 5) International cooperation should be enhanced: by introducing support measures for taking part in international projects would result in an increased number of successful joint multilateral projects.

More detailed recommendations are foreseen during the exercise following a number of interviews with the relevant national and regional stakeholders. Similarly, some good practices identified based on the preliminary analysis are listed below to provide some hints – more tailor-made and detailed practices can only be formulated based on the findings of the peer review.

- 1) **Fostering industry-academia partnerships.** Many initiatives (such as CD Laboratories in Austria, Voucher scheme for science-business cooperation in Bulgaria and Regional University Knowledge Centre for Vehicle Industry at Széchenyi István University, Győr, in Hungary) aim to encourage and improve cooperation between the two sectors and foster transfer of knowledge.
- 2) **Providing training and career development for human resources in R&I.** In order to make the scientific career more attractive and to reverse brain drain, good practices such as the “Koblenz Network for Open Entrepreneurship Engineering” in Germany and National Excellence Programme of Hungary shall be considered.
- 3) **Enhancing international cooperation by creating adequate environment for carrying out competitive research.** VINNVÄXT-Programme in Sweden aims to promote sustainable development in regions by developing internationally competitive research and innovation environments.
- 4) **Development of infrastructure for technology development:** As it was successfully initiated among others in Croatia (i.e. Techro programme), it is highly advised to ensure adequate infrastructure within the scientific community that can provide a variety of services and encourages technology transfer. Similarly to the previous case, this initiative encourages the development of specialised scientific and incubation centres which stimulate innovative companies in their growth and development.

4.2.5 Montenegro

Research and innovation policy mix of Montenegro has regularly been analysed in recent years, however, **neither comprehensive evaluation nor international peer review has taken place yet.** Reports analysing its R&I system (or reflecting to some parts of it) are the following:

- ERAWATCH country reports (2010-2013)⁴⁶,

⁴⁶ See Annex I.

- Western Balkans Regional R&D Strategy for Innovation – Country Paper Series: Montenegro – World Bank Technical Assistance Project (P123211), October, 2013⁴⁷,
- Mini Country Report/Montenegro under Specific Contract for the Integration of INNO Policy TrendChart with ERAWATCH (2011-2012)⁴⁸,
- Strategy for Scientific-Research Activity of Montenegro (2008-2016)⁴⁹.

Other reports dealing with the country:

- Montenegro Progress Report 2014 – Chapter 20: Enterprise and Industrial Policy and Chapter 25: Science and Research⁵⁰
- Screening report Montenegro – Chapter 20: Enterprise and Industrial Policy⁵¹,
- Screening report Montenegro – Chapter 25: Science and Research⁵²
- EBRD Transition Report 2014 – Chapter 5: Policies Supporting Innovation⁵³.

The listed analytical works point out that major reforms were initiated in the field of R&I policy making during the last 5-6 years, and preliminary steps were taken, however, many weaknesses still remain and significant progress with tangible results can only be expected in the future. **The following statements underline the necessity of an international peer review in the country:**

- 1) A **national strategy for R&D** (Strategy for Scientific Research Activities 2008 – 2016) was **elaborated**, which is a crucial step, but its efficient implementation and the impact of the measures taken as a result of the strategy is still questionable. At present, **existing policy mix** is based only **on new funding schemes and instruments** (such as calls for co-financing national scientific research projects, Centres of Excellence, Science Technological Park), which are mainly **focussing on financing research activities**, whereas there is **no specific measure targeting innovation**. As these new instruments are in the development phase, their effects cannot be evaluated yet. Montenegro's GERD as a percentage of GDP was 0.5% in 2013 which is very low compared to the EU average or to those of the other Western-Balkan countries.
- 2) The **Montenegrin R&D system is rather centralized with only a few active players in the R & I landscape**: the government is the main source of R&D and innovation funding, the Montenegrin Academy of Sciences is the most significant public research institution covering natural sciences, humanities and also arts.
- 3) One of the **main weaknesses** of Montenegro's R&I system is that there is almost **no link between education, research and business, we cannot speak about industry-academia collaboration**. The **level of output and quality of the scientific activities are low**.
- 4) There are **no demand-side R&D and innovation policy tools developed** yet.

⁴⁷ See Dakovic et al., 2013.

⁴⁸ See Jahic, 2011b.

⁴⁹ See Vukčević et al., 2013.

⁵⁰ See European Commission, 2014b.

⁵¹ See European Commission, 2012.

⁵² See European Commission, 2012.

⁵³ See EBRD, 2014.

- 5) Regarding **human resources in R&I**, the **Montenegrin scientific community is rather small** - R&D personnel represents 0.001% (FTE) of the total population –, most of the researchers work at universities or public research institutions. **Brain drain** is also a problem similarly to other WB countries. **Incoming mobility** is still at a **very low level**. There are **no policies targeting professional mobility between the public and private sectors**.
- 6) Although Montenegro has become a member of ESFRI and major development has been made in infrastructures in the field of ICT, biomedical and life sciences, Montenegro's **research infrastructure is overall still very outdated**, just a few labs do meet European standards.
- 7) The **share of the business sector** in the R&I expenditures is still **very low**: it was **22 % of GERD** in 2011. **Companies do not receive adequate support from the government**, they need to finance their activities from own resources, therefore their **technological capacity is weak** and their R&I activities are very limited. Businesses are rather **unwilling to be involved in high-risk R&D projects**. There are no inter-company clusters or networks. There have been no actions developed yet to promote private investments in the country. However, **a Strategy for Development of SMEs** was adopted for the period of 2011-2015 aiming at developing a competitive, innovative SME sector and also facilitating industry-academia partnerships which is a relevant step to change the current situation.
- 8) Montenegro has made good progress in **international cooperation**: it is more and more active in the EU Framework Programmes, signed new bilateral S&T agreements, member of EUREKA and COST. However, there is still room for improvement to become a significant player in the field of international R&D.
- 9) **Montenegro does not have Regional and/or National R&I Strategies on Smart Specialisation**. However, the Ministry of Science participates in the Danube Steering Group for PA7 and one of the aims of this group is to set up a peer-review mechanism of regional smart specialization strategies.

4.2.6 Conclusions

The overview of available sources suggests that Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro could be potentially the subject of the current PMPR exercise. The first two countries have already indicated their intention to be the hosts of the exercise. However, if official confirmation of interest will not be issued by any these countries due to any reasons, Montenegro will be approached and targeted.

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EECA. <http://www.inco-eap.net/en/382.php>

Annex I – List of Reports focusing on R&I prepared by ERAWATCH and OECD

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Report</i>
Austria	12/01/2006	CASE STUDY REGIONAL REPORT - STYRIA	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/at/report_mig_0005?matchesPerPage=5&orden=LastUpdate&searchType=advanced&intergov=all&tab=reports&index=Erawatch+Online+EN&sort=&avan_other_prios=false&searchPage=2&subtab=&avan_country=at&reverse=true&displayPages=10&query=&action=search
	12/01/2006	CASE STUDY REGIONAL REPORT - CARINTHIA	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/at/report_mig_0003?matchesPerPage=5&orden=LastUpdate&searchType=advanced&intergov=all&tab=reports&index=Erawatch+Online+EN&sort=&avan_other_prios=false&searchPage=2&subtab=&avan_country=at&reverse=true&displayPages=10&query=&action=search
	01/03/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2008	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/at/report_mig_0004?matchesPerPage=5&orden=LastUpdate&searchType=advanced&intergov=all&tab=reports&index=Erawatch+Online+EN&sort=&avan_other_prios=false&searchPage=2&subtab=&avan_country=at&reverse=true&displayPages=10&query=&action=search
	25/05/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2009	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/at/report_mig_0001?matchesPerPage=5&orden=LastUpdate&searchType=advanced&intergov=all&tab=reports&index=Erawatch+Online+EN&sort=&avan_other_prios=false&searchPage=2&subtab=&avan_country=at&reverse=true&displayPages=10&query=&action=search



This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no [609497]

		age=1&subtab=&avan_country=at&reverse=true&displayPages=10&query=&action=search
30/06/2011	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2010: Austria	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/at/report_0006?matchesPerPage=5&orden=LastUpdate&searchType=advanced&intergov=all&tab=reports&index=Erawatch+Online+EN&sort=&avan_other_prios=false&searchPage=1&subtab=&avan_country=at&reverse=true&displayPages=10&query=&action=search
30/07/2012	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2011:AUSTRIA	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/at/report_0007?matchesPerPage=5&orden=LastUpdate&searchType=advanced&intergov=all&tab=reports&index=Erawatch+Online+EN&sort=&avan_other_prios=false&searchPage=1&subtab=&avan_country=at&reverse=true&displayPages=10&query=&action=search
01/04/2013	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2012: Austria	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/at/report_0008?matchesPerPage=5&orden=LastUpdate&searchType=advanced&intergov=all&tab=reports&index=Erawatch+Online+EN&sort=&avan_other_prios=false&searchPage=1&subtab=&avan_country=at&reverse=true&displayPages=10&query=&action=search
01/09/2014	ERAWATCH Country Reports 2013: Austria	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/at/report_0009?matchesPerPage=5&orden=LastUpdate&searchType=advanced&intergov=all&tab=reports&index=Erawatch+Online+EN&sort=&avan_other_prios=false&searchPage=1&subtab=&avan_country=at&reverse=true&displayPages=10&query=&action=search
01/09/2011	Regional Innovation Monitor Regional Innovation Report Styria	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/styria_at22_rim_regional_innovation_report.pdf
01/09/2011	Regional Innovation Monitor Regional Innovation Report Tyrol	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/tyrol_at33_rim_regional_innovation_report.pdf

	11/04/2012	Regional Innovation Monitor Regional Innovation Report Upper Austria	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/upper_austria_region_rim_report_120411.pdf
	30/09/2014	Regional Innovation Monitor Plus Regional Innovation Report Lower Austria	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/2014_RIM%20Plus_Regional%20Innovation%20Report_Lower%20Austria.pdf
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Germany	06/01/2007	CASE STUDY REGIONAL REPORT - SAXONY	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/de/report_mig_0006?searchType=advanced&tab=reports&avanto=all&reverse=true&subtab=&avantofecha fin=&avantofecha ini=&num=20&country=&orden=LastUpdate&query=&avanto_country=de
	06/01/2007	CASE STUDY REGIONAL REPORT - BAVARIA	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/de/report_mig_0006?searchType=advanced&tab=reports&avanto=all&reverse=true&subtab=&avantofecha fin=&avantofecha ini=&num=20&country=&orden=LastUpdate&query=&avanto_country=de
	07/01/2008	ERAWATCH Analytical Country Report 2007	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/de/report_mig_0002?searchType=advanced&tab=reports&avanto=all&reverse=true&subtab=&avantofecha fin=&avantofecha ini=&num=20&country=&orden=LastUpdate&query=&avanto_country=de
	01/03/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2008	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/de/report_mig_0005?searchType=advanced&tab=reports&avanto=all&reverse=true&subtab=&avantofecha fin=&avantofecha ini=&num=20&country=&orden=LastUpdate&query=&avanto_country=de
	25/09/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2009	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/de/report_mig_0001?searchType=advanced&tab=reports&avanto=all&reverse=true&subtab=&avantofecha fin=&avantofecha ini=&num=20&country=&orden=LastUpdate&query=&avanto_country=de

	24/08/2011	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2010: Germany	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/de/report_0008?searchType=advanced&tab=reports&avan_typo=all&reverse=true&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&avan_fecha_ini=&num=20&country=&orden=LastUpdate&query=&avan_country=de
	13/09/2012	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2011: Germany	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/de/report_0009?searchType=advanced&tab=reports&avan_typo=all&reverse=true&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&avan_fecha_ini=&num=20&country=&orden=LastUpdate&query=&avan_country=de
	01/04/2013	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2012: Germany	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/de/report_0010?searchType=advanced&tab=reports&avan_typo=all&reverse=true&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&avan_fecha_ini=&num=20&country=&orden=LastUpdate&query=&avan_country=de
	01/09/2014	ERAWATCH Country Reports 2013: Germany	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/de/report_0011?searchType=advanced&tab=reports&avan_typo=all&reverse=true&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&avan_fecha_ini=&num=20&country=&orden=LastUpdate&query=&avan_country=de
	18/04/2012	Regional Innovation Monitor Regional Innovation Report Bratislava	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/bayern_rim_regional_innovation_report.pdf
	12/2014	Regional Innovation Monitor Plus Regional Visits 2014	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/2014%20Regional%20visits%20reports.pdf
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Slovakia	01/04/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2008	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/sk/report_mig_0002?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=sk

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	30/06/2011	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2010: Slovakia	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/sk/report_0004?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=sk
	18/06/2012	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2011: Slovak Republic	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/sk/report_0005?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=sk
	01/04/2013	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2012: Slovak Republic	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/sk/report_0006?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=sk
	01/09/2014	ERAWATCH Country Reports 2013: Slovak Republic	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/sk/report_0007?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=sk
	18/08/2011	Regional Innovation Monitor Regional Innovation Report Bratislava	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/bratislava_sk01_rim_regional_innovation_report.pdf
	30/09/2014	Regional Innovation Monitor Plus Regional Innovation Report Východné Slovensko Region	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/2014%20RIM%20Plus_Regional%20Innovation%20Report_Vychodne%20Slovensko.pdf
	12/2014	Regional Innovation Monitor Plus Regional Visits 2014	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/2014%20Regional%20visits%20reports.pdf
Hungary	12/01/2006	CASE STUDY REGIONAL REPORT: DÉL-DUNÁNTÚL (HUNGARY)	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/hu/report_mig_0004?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=hu
	01/03/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2008	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/hu/report_mig_0003?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=hu

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	16/08/2011	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2010: Hungary	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/hu/report_0005?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=hu
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	01/04/2013	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2012: HUNGARY	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/hu/report_0007?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=hu
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	11/08/2011	Regional Innovation Monitor Regional Innovation Report South Transdanubia	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/southtransdanubia_hu23_rim_regional_innovation_report.pdf
	29/04/2012	Regional Innovation Monitor Plus Regional Innovation Report Central Hungary	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/central_hungary_rim_regional_innovation_report.pdf
	30/09/2014	Regional Innovation Monitor Plus Regional Innovation Report West Transdanubia	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/2014_RIM%20Plus%20Regional%20Innovation%20Report_West%20Transdanubia.pdf
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	16/08/2011	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2010: Croatia	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/hr/report_0003?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=hr
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	01/04/2013	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2012: Croatia	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/hr/report_0005?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=hr
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Serbia	16/08/2011	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2010: Serbia	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/rs/report_0002?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=rs
	30/07/2012	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2011:SERBIA	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/rs/report_0003?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=rs
	01/04/2013	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2012: Serbia	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/rs/report_0004?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=rs
	01/09/2014	ERAWATCH Country Reports 2013: Serbia	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/rs/report_0005?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=rs

Bulgaria	01/03/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2008	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/bg/report_mig_0003?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=bg
	25/09/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2009	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/bg/report_mig_0001?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=bg
	30/06/2011	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2010: Bulgaria	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/bg/report_0004?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=bg
	30/06/2012	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2011: BULGARIA	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/bg/report_0005?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=bg
	01/04/2013	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2012: Bulgaria	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/bg/report_0006?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=bg
	01/09/2014	ERAWATCH Country Reports 2013: Bulgaria	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/bg/report_0007?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=bg
	14/01/2014	Regional Innovation Monitor Plus Regional Innovation Report North East Region (Severoiztochen)	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/140113%20RIM%20Plus_Regional%20Innovation%20Report_Severoiztochen.pdf
Moldova	12/07/2011	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2010: Moldova	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/md/report_0001?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=md
	30/11/2012	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2011: Republic of Moldova	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/md/report_0003?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=md
	31/08/2013	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2012: Republic of Moldova	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/md/report_0004?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=md

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Ukraine	12/07/2011	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2010: Ukraine	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/ua/report_0001?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=ua
	30/11/2012	ERAWATCH country report 2011: Ukraine	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/ua/report_0002?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=ua
	31/08/2013	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2012: Ukraine	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/ua/report_0004?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=ua
Romania	01/03/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2008	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/ro/report_mig_0002?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=ro
	25/09/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2009	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/ro/report_mig_0001?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=ro
	12/02/2011	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2010: Romania	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/ro/report_0004?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=ro
	30/07/2012	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2011:ROMANIA	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/ro/report_0005?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=ro
	01/04/2013	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2012: Romania	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/ro/report_0006?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=ro

	01/09/2014	ERAWATCH Country Reports 2013: Romania	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/ro/report_0007?tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&subtab=&avan_fecha_fin=&country=&query=&avan_country=ro
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	30/09/2014	Regional Innovation Monitor Plus Regional Innovation Report North-West Romania	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/2014%20RIM%20Plus_Regional%20Innovation%20Report_North-West%20Romania.pdf
Czech Republic	12/01/2006	CASE STUDY REGIONAL REPORT: JIHOZÁPAD (CZECH REPUBLIC)	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/cz/report_mig_0004?country=&avan_fecha_fin=&subtab=&query=&tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&avan_country=cz
	01/03/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2008	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/cz/report_mig_0003?country=&avan_fecha_fin=&subtab=&query=&tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&avan_country=cz
	25/09/2009	ERAWATCH Country Report 2009	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/cz/report_mig_0001?country=&avan_fecha_fin=&subtab=&query=&tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&avan_country=cz
	30/06/2011	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2010: Czech Republic	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/cz/report_0006?country=&avan_fecha_fin=&subtab=&query=&tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&avan_country=cz
	18/06/2012	ERAWATCH Analytical country report 2011: Czech Republic	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/cz/report_0007?country=&avan_fecha_fin=&subtab=&query=&tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&avan_country=cz
	01/04/2013	ERAWATCH COUNTRY REPORT 2012: Czech Republic	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/cz/report_0008?country=&avan_fecha_fin=&subtab=&query=&tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&avan_country=cz

	01/09/2014	ERAWATCH Country Reports 2013: Czech Republic	http://erawatch.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erawatch/opencms/information/reports/countries/cz/report_0009?country=&avan_fecha_fin=&subtab=&query=&tab=reports&avan_fecha_ini=&avan_country=cz
	25/08/2011	Regional Innovation Monitor Regional Innovation Report Prague	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/praha_cz01_rim_regional_innovation_report.pdf
	11/04/2012	Regional Innovation Monitor Regional Innovation Report Southwest	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/southwest_rim_report_120412.pdf
	30/09/2014	Regional Innovation Monitor Plus Regional Innovation Report Moravskoslezsko	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/2014%20RIM%20Plus_Regional%20Innovation%20Report_Moravskoslezsko.pdf
	30/09/2014	Regional Innovation Monitor Plus Regional Innovation Report Southeast (Jihovýchod)	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/sites/default/files/report/140113_RIM%20Plus_Regional%20Innovation%20Report_South%20East%20CZ.pdf
	31/07/2005	Evaluating Public Participation in Policy Making	http://www.oecd.org/innovation/public-innovation/evaluatingpublicparticipationinpolicymaking.htm



This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no [609497]