

EaP Panel on Research and Innovation Brussels, 13 December 2019

The next stage of the EaP research activities: a view from CSF

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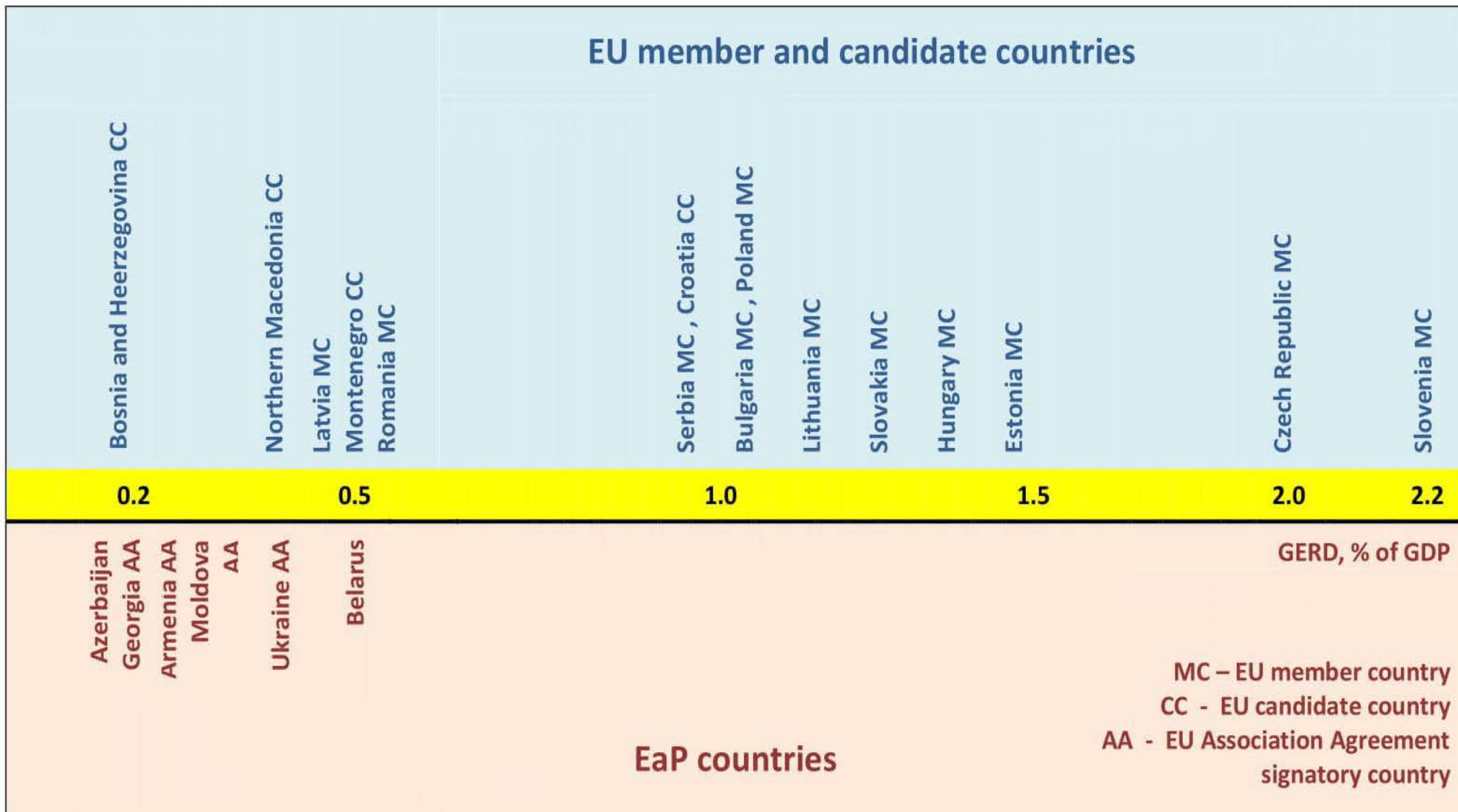
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- Considerable number of researchers, civil servants and entrepreneurs acquainted with EU tools for R&I
- Considerable number of organizations having experience of participation in European programmes and projects
- Widening contacts with the European partners
- Access to many European programmes and projects in education and research
- Training the EaP countries' youth in European universities
- **Awareness of the state of education and research systems in EaP countries and views of their future development trajectories.**

Education and science in EaP countries

- Low level of research funding in all EaP countries (GERD 0.2 - 0.5 % of GDP) with no positive trends
- Reduction of the research organizations personnel by 4 - 12 times compared to 1990 (min – Belarus, max – Georgia)
- Declining education funding in all EaP countries and very low level in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia (2.5 – 3 % of GDP)
- High level of emigration of highly qualified researchers (HQR) (the lowest 50% in Georgia and higher in other EaP countries)
- **Declining quality of awarded PhD degrees**

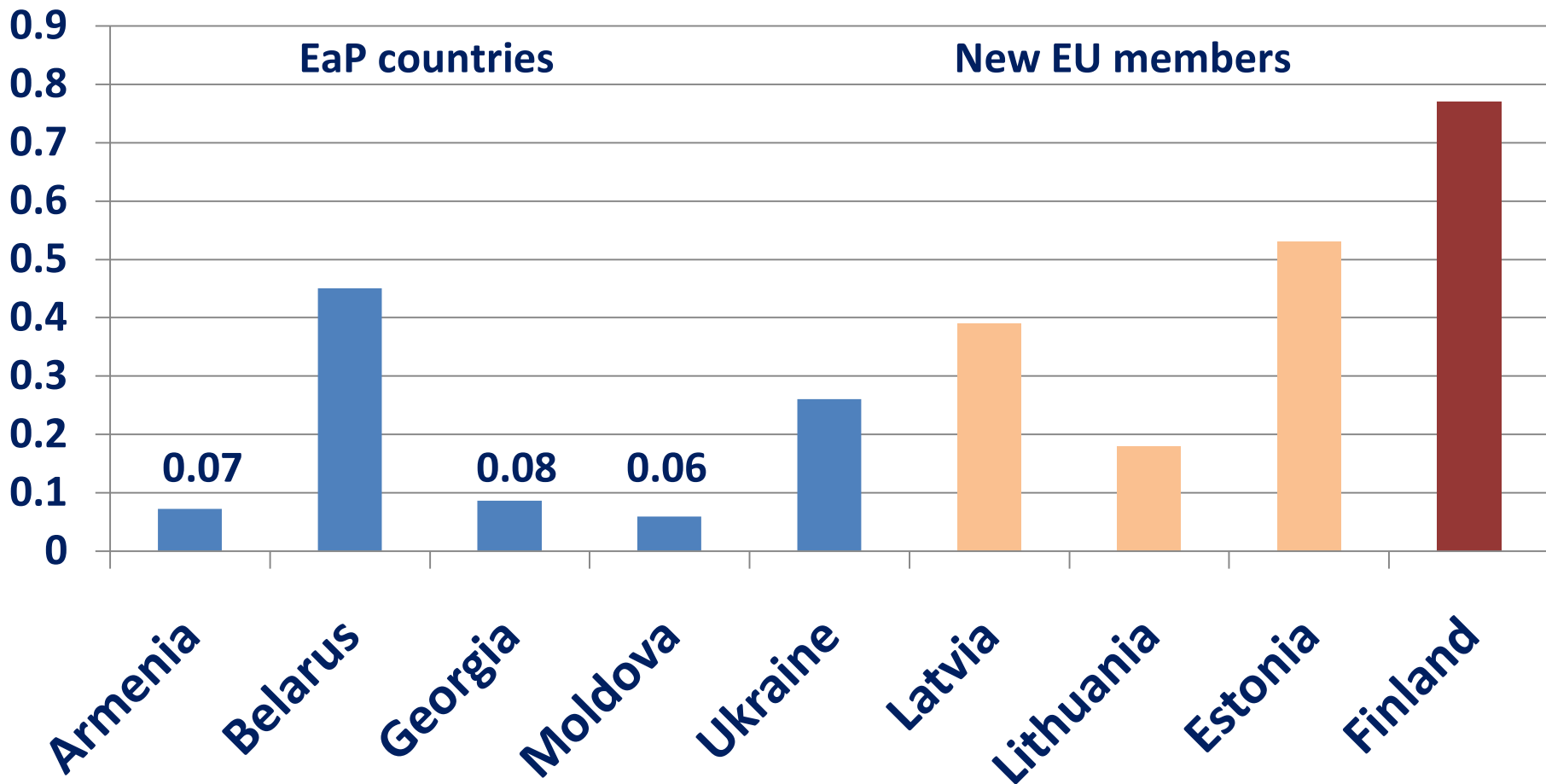
Research funding in EaP and post-socialist EU member countries



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

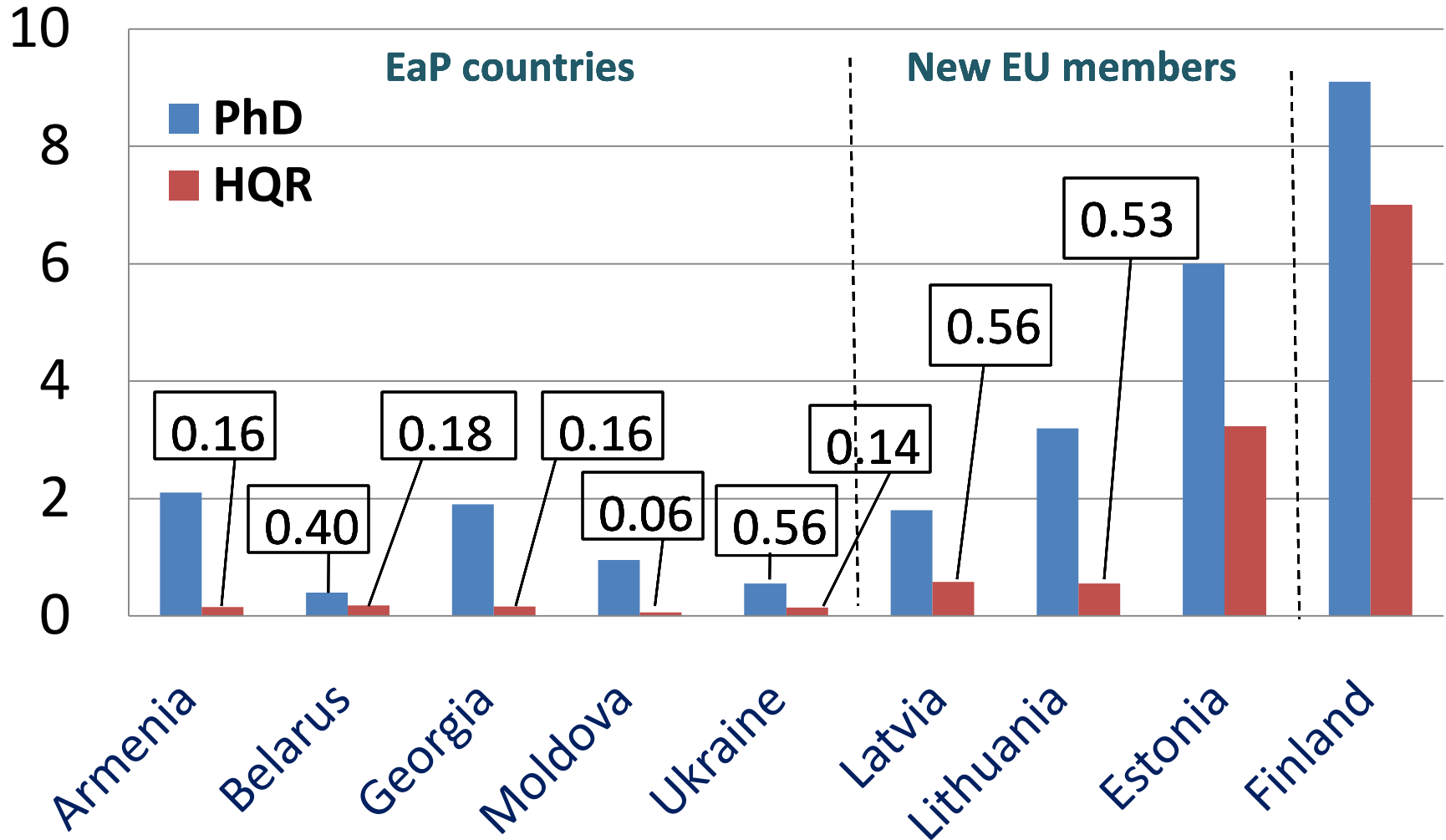
Quality of PhDs

Ratio of number of Highly Qualified Researchers to number of PhDs



Source: The own measurements and calculations

Number of experienced researchers per thousand of population



Source: The own measurements and calculations

- Taking into account:
 - Fundamental value of education and R&D for development
 - dependence of education on research
 - correlation of democracy and education
 - dependence of innovation on education and research
- **Assign to progress in education and research the same high weight as to progress in democracy**
- **Establish tight monitoring mechanisms on the fulfillment of EaP obligations by the national governments**

- **Introduce more conditionality into EU assistance measures**
- **Use more intensively CSF capacity at the planning, evaluation and monitoring phases of EaP activities**
- **Better use the experience and expertise of the former Socialist EU member countries as the most relevant to the EaP countries' tasks.**

Thank you for your attention!

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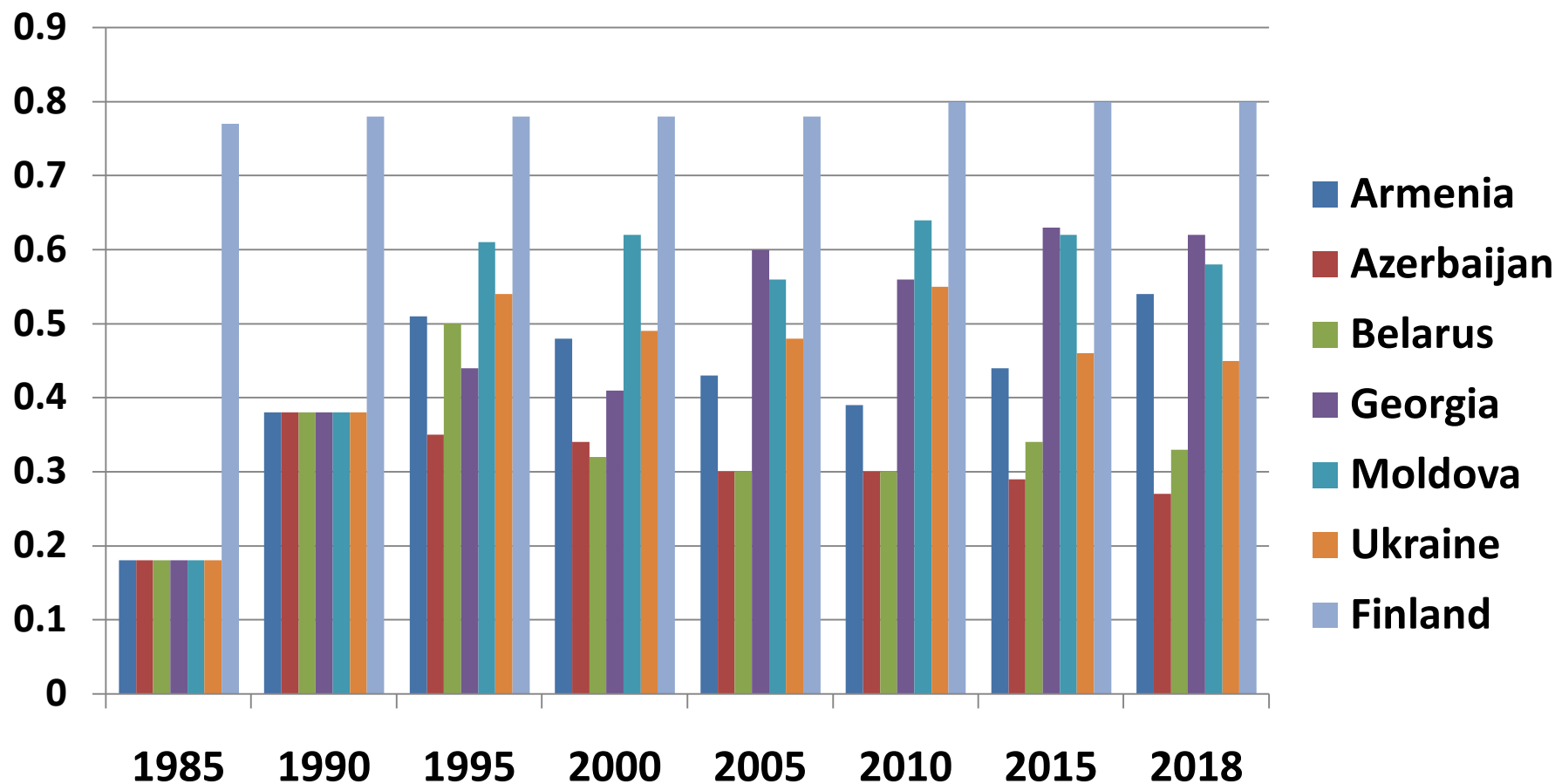
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Civil Society Forum's Position

- CSF looks at the achievements in education and R&I in a wide context of the passed 10 years of EaP Initiative
- CSF especially considers 2 directions supported by EU within EaP Initiative:
 - **Development of democracy**
 - **Development of education and research**because they are:
 - **Fundamental for long term sustainable development, and**
 - **closely interconnected**

Clean elections, Inclusive Suffrage, Free Political Parties, Elected Government

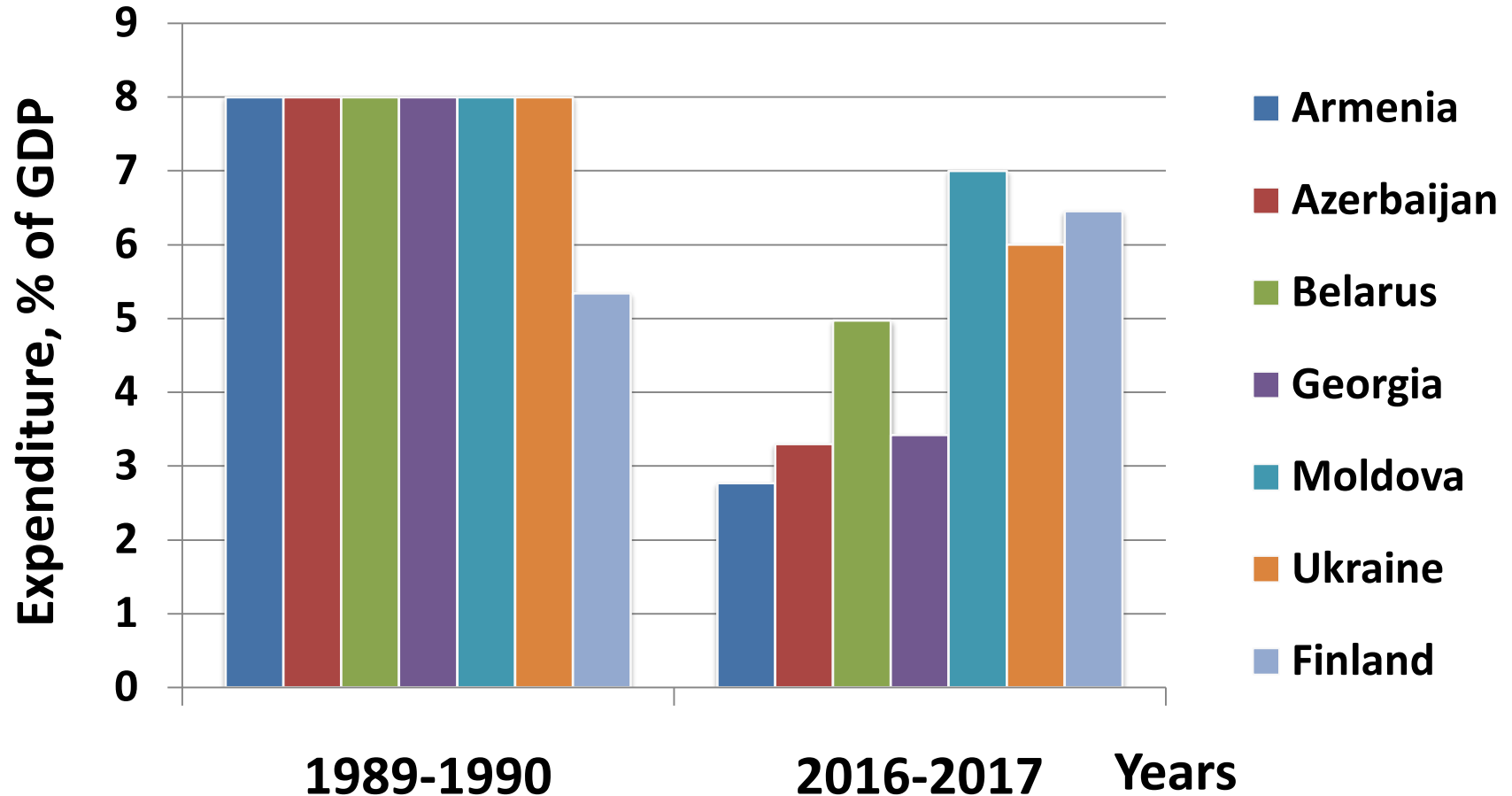


Source: International IDEA 2019 (<https://www.idea.int>)

Education and science in EaP countries

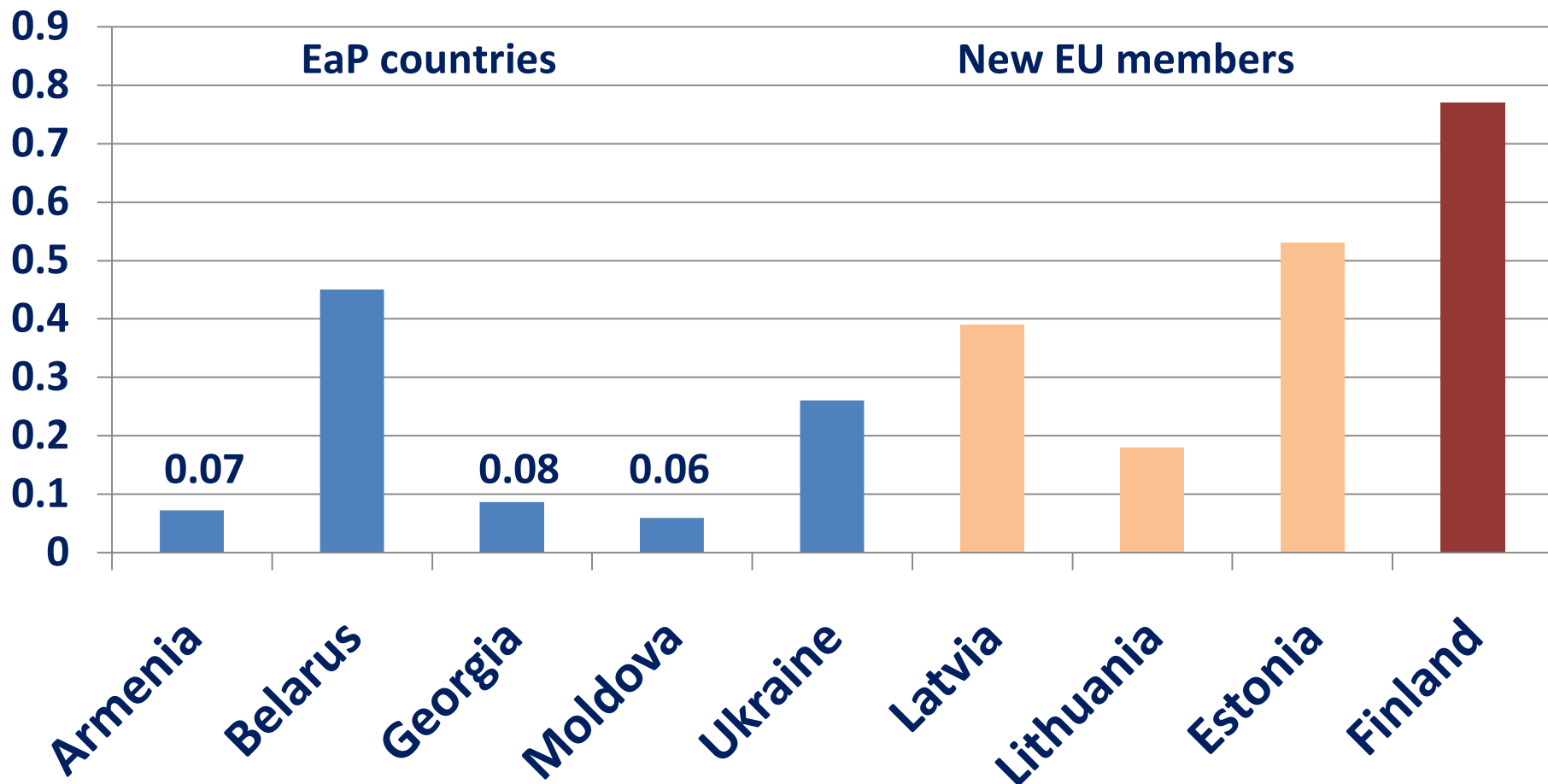
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Change of education expenditure in EaP countries



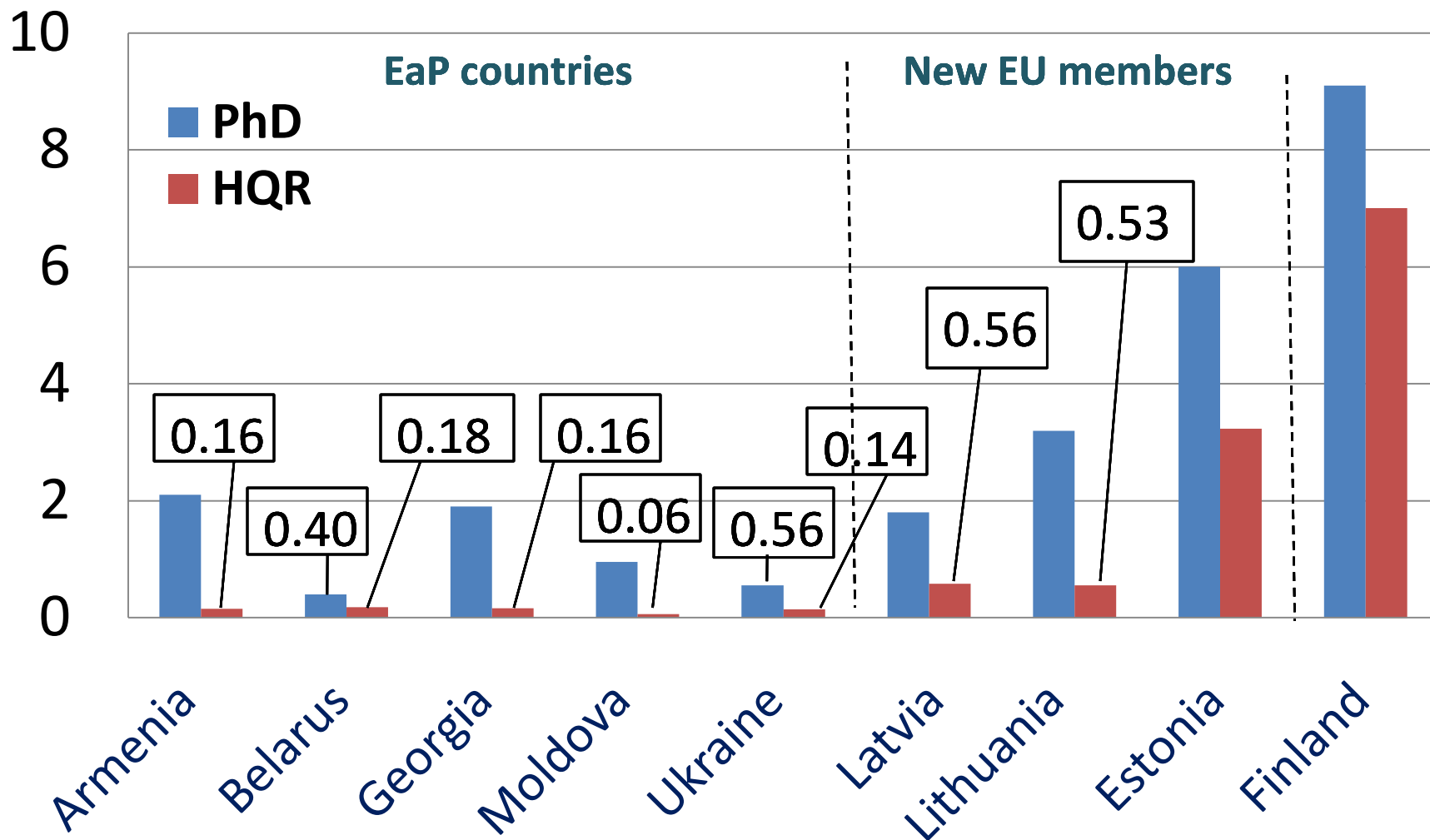
Source: A number of publications and own calculations

Ratio of number of Highly Qualified Researchers to number of PhDs



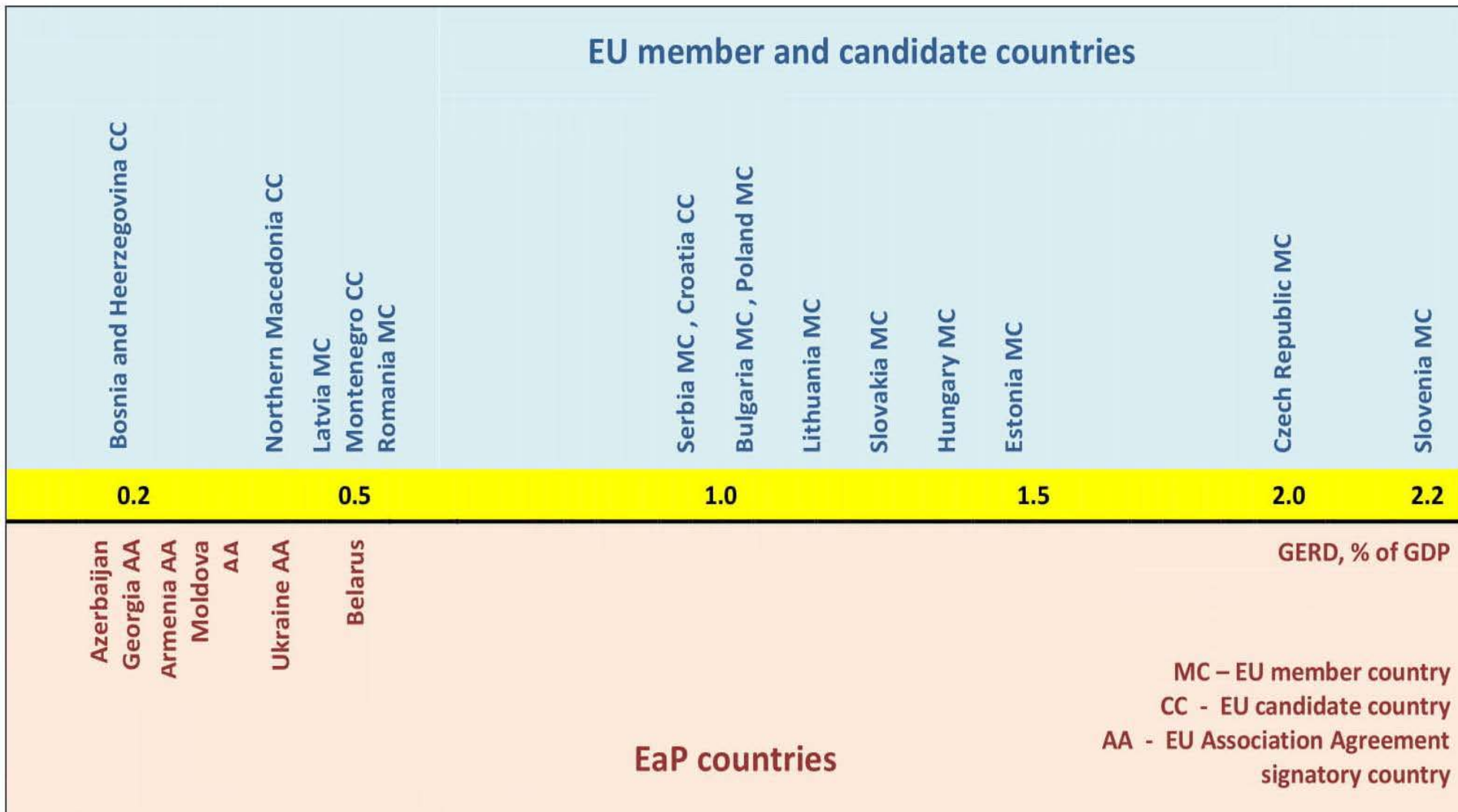
Source: The own measurements and calculations

Number of experienced researchers per thousand of population



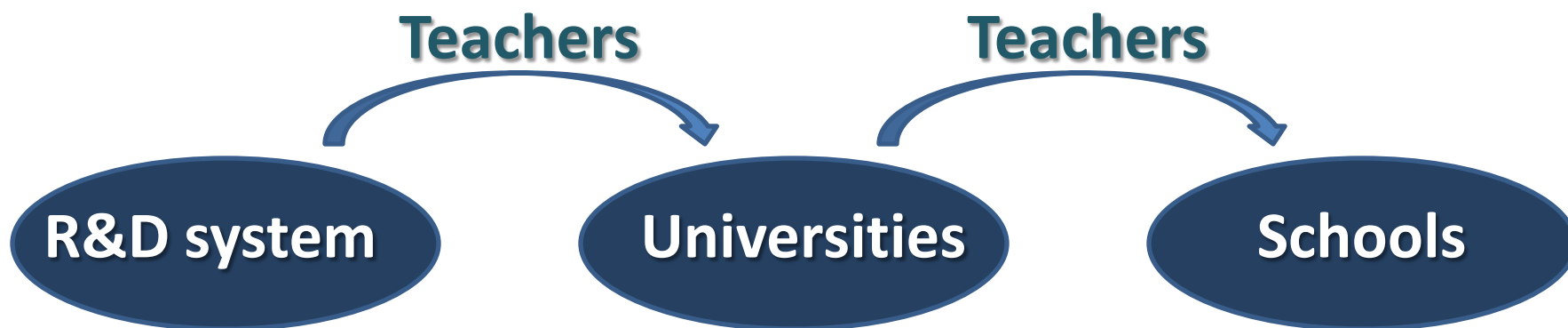
Source: The own measurements and calculations

Research funding in EaP and post-socialist EU member countries



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

- PhDs are trained in the research system
- The high quality of PhD is unavoidable feature of high quality education (though is not the only)
- Educational function of R&D system is:
 - system-forming for overall education system
 - not less important than its innovation function



VS

Development of Education and Science

- How is it possible that 2 directions, generously supported in the same EU programme, give different results?
- The reason is that:
 1. Development of **democracy is tightly monitored** through several mechanisms:
 - observer missions on elections
 - The Venice Commission
 - The Hague Court
 - Strong monitoring CSOs
 2. **No monitoring mechanism is established in education and science**

the EaP Initiative further stages (1)

- Taking into account:
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- **Assign to progress in education and research the same high weight as to progress in democracy**
- **Establish tight monitoring mechanisms on the fulfillment of EaP obligations by the national governments**

the EaP Initiative further stages (2)

- **Introduce more conditionality into EU assistance measures**
- **Use more intensively CSF capacity at the planning, evaluation and monitoring phases of EaP activities**
- **Better use the experience and expertise of the former Socialist EU member countries as the most relevant to the EaP countries' tasks.**

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