

# EU – Russia Collaboration

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It is a common belief that

Good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the EU and Russia are crucial for

- stability
- security and
- prosperity

across the whole of the European continent.

Together with its biggest neighbor,  
Russia,  
the EU is developing  
a whole scheme for cooperation  
in a broad range of areas

Russia and the EU are already strong  
partners in international affairs.

The EU is determined to ensure that the 2004 enlargement as well as any subsequent enlargements will not create new barriers between the EU and Russia.

In the framework of the “European Neighborhood Policy” EU plans to extend to Russia many of the benefits of its internal market.

# EU – Russia framework for collaboration

The EU – Russia

Partnership and Cooperation Agreement  
(PCA) which came into effect

in 1997 (EU OJ.L 327, 28-11-1997),

reaches next year

the end of its 10-year period.

This Agreement sets  
the parameters for  
mutually beneficial cooperation  
between the EU and Russia in:

- economic issues
- social issues
- financial issues
- science and technology

Now, one year before the termination of the 10 year Agreement, is the time to rethink the future shape of EU – Russia relations and to explore all options for a closer and more effective co-operation.

At the heart of EU – Russia relations will be a new Energy Partnership

The EU – Russia strategic partnership is developing within 4 common spaces which have been issued after the EU-Russia Summit held in St. Petersburg on May 2003.



The 4 common spaces are:

- a common economic space
- a common space of freedom, security and justice
- a common space of co-operation in the field of external security
- a common space of research and education, including, cultural aspects.

The EU – Russia summit, held in Moscow on May 2005 , reached an Agreement on the above 4 common spaces and adopted a package of road maps for these common spaces.

These road maps set out shared objectives for EU – Russia relations and the actions necessary to make these objectives a reality.

In the EU – Russia Cooperation Programme activities are defined through a multi-step process.

The European Commission together with The Russian authorities analyse the situation

The EU then sets priorities for the programme's support in a Country Strategy Paper for Russia (2002 – 2006).

Using this document  
the European Commission and  
the Russian government  
work together to determine the  
financial resources to be allocated to  
The priority objectives and develop  
the National Indicative Programme (NIP)  
(adopted on May 2003).

Under the NIP

The European Commission  
adopts annual programmes called  
Action Programmes.

These programmes establish  
The specific – detailed projects that  
match the objectives  
set forth in the Strategy Paper.

The E. Commission selects contractors for the projects through a competitive – tendering process.

The EU – Russia cooperation programme is funded through TACIS Council Regulation concerning the provision of assistance to the partners states in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Since 1991, when the programme was launched, 2.7 billion € has been granted to Russia and has supported 1,500 projects in 58 regions.

## TACIS funds projects on

- infrastructure networks
- environmental protection
- rural economy
- institutional reform
- private sector development

The present NIP covers 3 areas of co-operation:

- a. support for institutional, legal, administrative reforms
- b. support to private sector
- c. support for addressing the social consequences of transition



# Science and technology

The EU recognizes Russia's importance in the International Scientific and Technical Community

The EU recognizes that Russia has excellent know-how in disciplines such as:

- theoretical physics
- plasma physics
- mathematics
- nanotechnologies
- aerospace
- nuclear science
- Biology

The EU supports cooperation with Russia in Science and Technology with the following objectives:

### **FIRST OBJECTIVE**

Contributing to the European Research Area (ERA) and stimulating excellence through participation in the European Community's 6th Research Framework programme 2003-2006, (FP6) with overall budget of € 17,5 billion focusing on 7 thematic priorities, namely:

- Genomics and Biotechnology for Health
- Information Society Technologies
- Nanotechnology and Nanoscience
- Aeronautics and Space
- Food Quality and Safety
- Sustainable Development and  
Global Change
- Citizens and Governance in  
the Knowledge Based Society

€ 600 million are devoted to international cooperation within FP6.

Today Russian Organizations are participating in 80 research projects together with Western European Partners.

## SECOND OBJECTIVE

Stimulating scientific research activities in the Newly Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union with INTAS.

The International Association for the Promotion of Cooperation of scientists from the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union established on 1993. 33 members and 12 partner countries are part of INTAS today.

Up to the end of FP6 in 2006, INTAS will support research projects mainly targeting fundamental science.

INTAS support includes:

- an information network for facilitating the integration of the NIS scientific communities into the European Research Area
- fellowships for young scientists
- the dissemination and exploitation of research result

{FP6 contribute € 70 million to  
the INTAS budget}

## THIRD OBJECTIVE

A major project concerning the commercialization of scientific innovation was launched in March 2005.

Through the EU TACIS Program.

## FOURTH OBJECTIVE

Redirecting the talents of weapons scientists in the NIS to peaceful activities.

To realise this goal the International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC), was established by Russia, the EU, Japan, Norway, Korea, Canada, Tajikistan and is operating since 1992.

The EU contributes to the budget of the ISTC around € 20 million yearly.



# Energy

Russia is a traditional, reliable and significant supplier of energy products to the EU.

53% of Russia's oil exports go to the EU, representing 16% of the total EU oil consumption.

62% of Russia's natural gas exports arrive in the EU representing 20% of the total EU natural gas consumption.

The EU – Russia summit held in Paris on October 2000, took the decision to establish an Energy dialogue in order to provide a wide and stable partnership between the EU and Russia.

Two Agreements signed in Brussels  
in October 2001 concerning  
cooperation in the fields of nuclear safety  
and controlled nuclear fusion  
entered into force in April 2002.

Strengthening Russia as a secure partner is  
of primary interest to the EU.

Thank you for your  
attention

