



НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Small Business Innovation Support Russia

Dirk Meissner

National Research University Higher School of Economics

SME oriented innovation support policies in Russia

- Main focus of innovation policies is on state owned companies
- Recent development is on purchasing SME innovation by large state owned companies (demand side approach)
- SME sphere is little developed so far in Russia (compared to other countries)
- Innovation activities in general comparably low yet
- Innovation policy is targeted at stimulating innovation in all spheres
- SMEs barely use public support measures

Importance of innovation to Russian companies

Significant gap in SMEs innovation activities against large enterprises



Source: Vitaly Roud, National Research University Higher School of Economics, 2017

Barriers to innovation – Russian companies

Conditions for innovation activities are almost identical for SMEs and large enterprises



SMEs

Large enterprises

Source: Vitaly Roud, National Research University Higher School of Economics, 2017

Demand for public support to innovation



SMEs

Large enterprises

Source: Vitaly Roud, National Research University Higher School of Economics, 2017

Effects of public support measures

Public support isn't used by SMEs



Source: Vitaly Roud, National Research University Higher School of Economics, 2017

Russian Venture Company (RVC)

- government venture capital fund
- channels public incentives to the high technology sector
- mission is to encourage Russia's own VC industry and boost VC funds
- invests capital through VC funds created in partnership with private investors
- has backed 13 funds (including 2 funds under a foreign jurisdiction) for a total capitalization of RUB 25.3 billion
- As of 2013, RVC backed funds run a portfolio of 146 companies
- Invested capital totals more than RUB 13.4 billion
- RVC's authorized capital (RUB 30 billion approx.) is 100% owned by the Federal Agency for State Property Management (Rosimuschestvo)
- RVC funds' investment priorities focus on technologies from the Critical Technologies List

Initiatives supporting SME innovation – SME Development

SMEs Development Programme

- provides public funding and other support measures for SMEs
- implemented in a form of a subprogramme in the Government Programme Economic Development and Innovative Economy
- includes measures as:
 - support of young SMEs and entrepreneurs
 - establishment and development of information and consultancy infrastructure for SMEs
 - direct support of SMEs producing goods and services
 - establishment and development of innovative infrastructure for SMEs, including business-incubators, techoparks, industrial parks, engineering centres, centres of industrial design and prototyping etc.

Foundation for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises (FASIE)

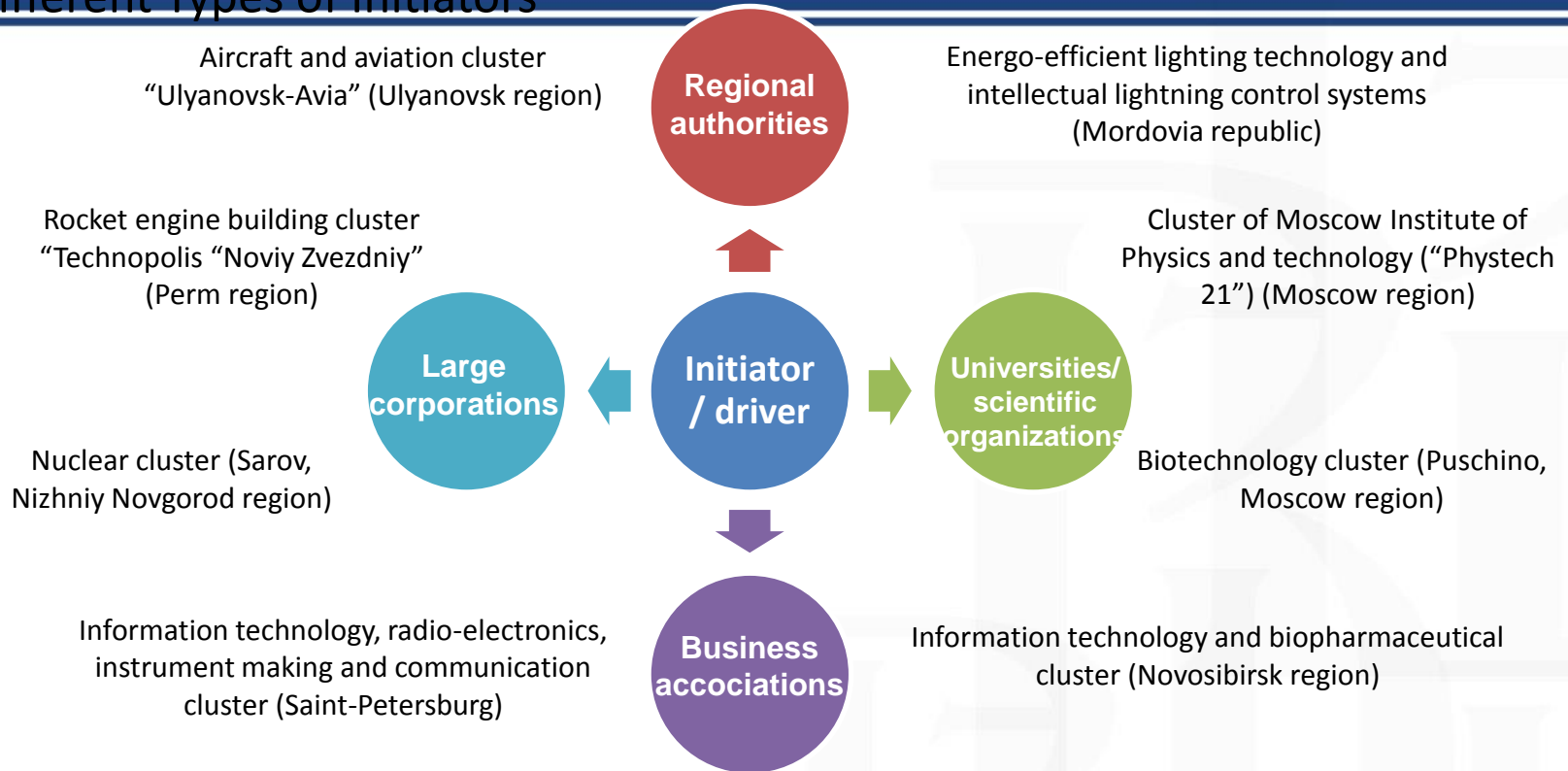
- The Foundation for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises (FASIE), also known as the Bortnik Foundation, was created to support the creation and initial development of SMEs
- FASIE has been the major government instrument of SMEs and start-ups support for a long time
- resources amounting to 1.5% of the total civil R&D budget, FASIE supports six main programmes:
 - START provides assistance to small innovative enterprises at seed stage
 - UMNİK benefits talented students, postgraduates and young researchers aged between 18 and 28 (financial support up to RUB 400 000 for a period of 2 years)
 - RAZVITIE (i.e. "development") supports projects of established SMEs in accordance with Russian STI priority areas of development
 - INTERNATIONALISATION - supports Russian small innovative companies which implement joint projects with organizations from Germany, France, Finland and other countries
 - COMMERCIALISATION - supports small innovative companies which have finished their R&D and plan to establish or widen manufacturing of innovative products
 - COOPERATION - supports cooperation of SMEs with large companies



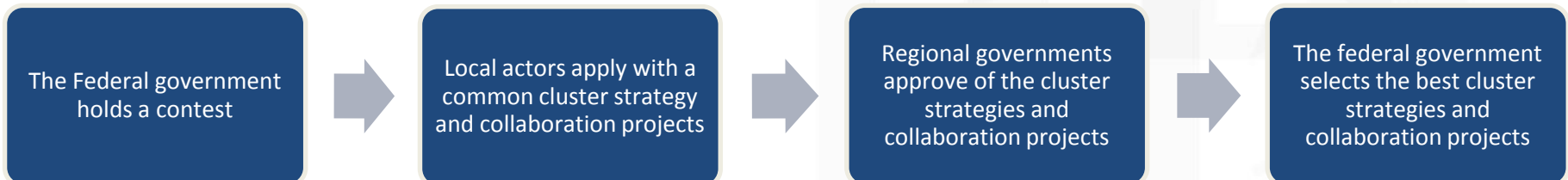
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Pillars of the Cluster Approach and Policy in Russia

- Different Types of Initiators



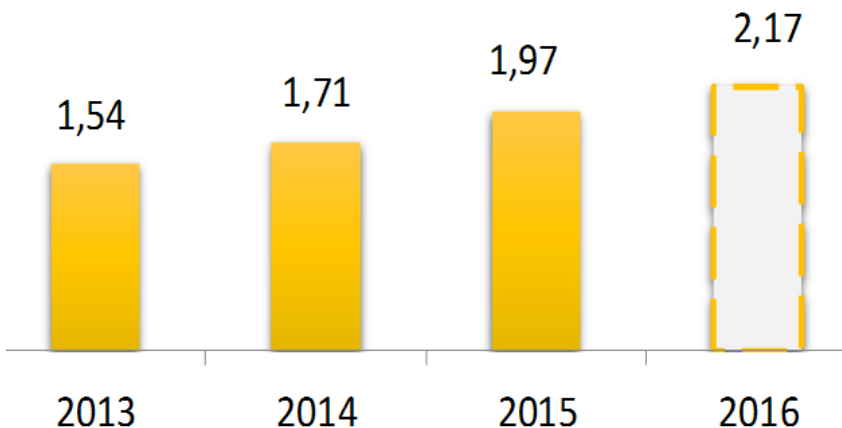
- "Top-down-top" approach for the selection the pilot clusters



Source: Artem Shadrin, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, 2016

Pilot clusters Russia

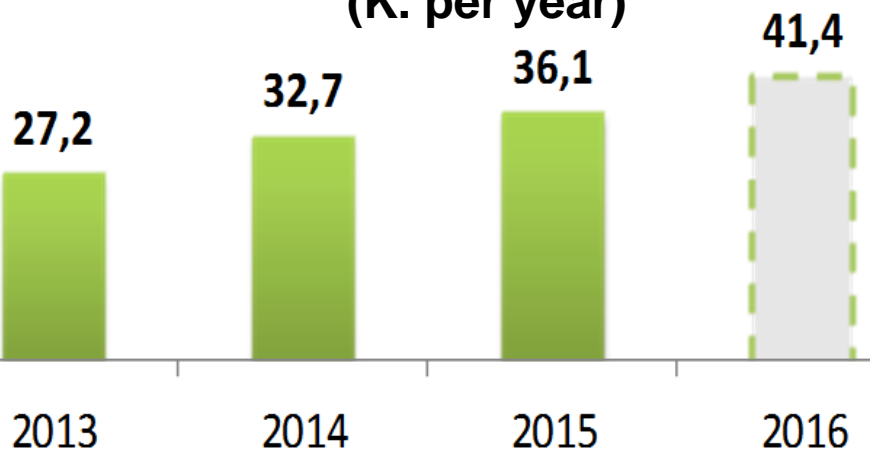
The volume of innovative products output (trillion rubles)



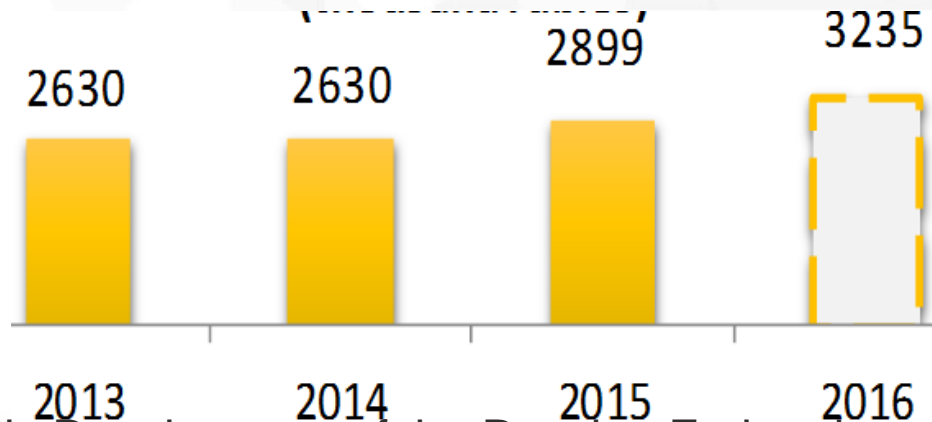
More than 95 K
High-performance jobs

429 billion rubles
Increase in innovative product output volumes within 3 years

Number of new high-performance jobs (K. per year)



The output per employee in cluster member companies (thousand rubles per year)



Cluster development – priority areas

1

Technological leadership – world-class R&D competence centers development

2

Efficient technology commercialization according to international standards

3

Export, fast-growing companies and SMEs support

4

Clusters' key enterprises modernization and scaling up assistance

5

International investment attraction system designing

6

Education system adjustment to cluster needs

7

Cluster management development



Towards cluster 2.0



- Focus on leading clusters support (rapid growth, global outlook)



- Export and world-wide cooperation focus (branding and promotion, case studies and benchmarking)



- Professional evolution of cluster teams (world-class training, horizontal cooperation, international cluster networks membership, quality management certification)



- Synchronizing of support measures



- Cross-clustering



**Thank you for
your attention!**