

Joint Research Centre

Technology Transfer in the EU's Eastern neighbourhood

Armenia

07/07/2021 Andrea Di Anselmo



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Armenia is a small country with little budget for R&D and Innovation with a relatively young Technology Transfer (TT) infrastructure.

The TT support system is neither inter-connected nor **complete**. Those few cases that proved to bring results into use are based on personal connections and informal networking.

Focus on the "from lab to market" value chain – invest in prototyping and proof of concept. Reward R&D teams focusing on **R&D** results, Support Universities and PROs investing in TT.

Overview

The Government

The Government clearly indicates the intention to make Armenia a high-tech, industrial country.

Universities and research organisations

Armenia has a well-established tertiary education system with 63 universities Several branches of foreign universities are also located in Armenia. Teaching is a priority

Research institutes and the government mainly focus on strategies "science push" for innovation, underestimating the importance of use of R&D results for innovation to take up.

Industry

There is no structured and clear data on the companies' expenditure on R&D. However, it seems that most R&D is **performed by foreign multinational companies.** Multinational enterprises are the most, if not the only, effective players in establishing links between universities and industry

Support organisations

There are a number of technology centres and centres of excellence nevertheless, the Armenian innovation system appears **fragmented** with a strong **dependence on external funding** and **weak linkages with businesses**.

A key contribution is given by the Diaspora

EC

Armenia signed a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with the EU in April 1996. 8 out of the 27 projects funded during 2011-2012 were coordinated by Armenian HEIs.

There has been a large increase in the number of Armenian students furthering their education abroad on various long-term programmes



Key Challenges for TT

Ecosystem

- Fragmentation with a lack of a common strategy among public actors (NAS RA and universities).
- A reactive rather than proactive approach (waiting for directions instead of building collaborations)
- TT offices "transplanted" into organisations with a top-down process without a structural integration and an overall collaboration framework at both within the institution and at the level of ministries (for the public side).
- A support chain to go from "knowledge to market" that is not complete nor interconnected.

IP

 Patenting is "signposting" more than a step in the TT process – It is more the response to a policy request than an aware decision within a commercialization activity.

Capacities

- Challenge in accessing the needed skills for R&D. Age distribution of researchers is concentrated around two age groups (age 30-39 and 65-69) with very little in the middle).
- Lack of motivations at the PROs level (success stories are needed for the researchers)
- TT Personnel involved in PROs shows a good theoretical/academic background but a lack of operational experience.
- Absence of facilities for small scale production (limited evidence of capability for prototyping innovation).

Funds

- The equity funds available so far are designed for mature companies, this resulting in insufficient funding for early stages (to go from TRL 4-5 to TRL 9), the most critical phase for TT).
- Lack of a funding instrument for startups/innovative companies to establish and consolidate in the country before scaling up.
- Inefficient access to external donor funds. Absence of a structured, operational presence close to donors (Brussels for the European Commission

 NAS RA has a group working on this matter but does not have a presence in Brussels).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Ecosystem

- Focus resources and support to bridge the developing gap of innovation observed in the country (going from TRL 4, technology validated in lab, to TRL 8, system complete and qualified)
 to build relationships among the relevant stakeholders and promote a more effective use of R&D results.
- Provide manufacturing facilities for small scale productions with state-ofthe-art equipment for prototyping
- Support market validation of novel solutions, provide Proof of Concept funds
- Coordinate actions between the Ministry of Education and Science and the nascent Ministry of High-Tech Industry to promote the importance of the application of R&D results and their further use

Create an association between R&D public performers and private ones with the mission to support applications to international funding schemes (like APRE Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea)

- Invest in setting up an operational presence – representative office close to donors (Brussels for the European Commission) with a focus on R&D (with a staff of at least three people
- Involve the Diaspora members to open up collaboration opportunities abroad

TT support

- Grants to reward young researchers that introduced the results of their activities into the market
- Follow-up funds and services to further implement innovative solutions with the creation of a spin-off
- Involve Diaspora members (with the needed background) to serve as mentors/coaches for the professionals involved in the TT operations and work side by side for at least two years.
- Promote the creation of a co-investment earlystage risk capital fund to have public money invested alongside private investors and/ or business angels, alone or in syndication
- Launch national challenges, linked to the country's strategic priorities for students/researchers rewarding the winners with funds to demonstrate the viability of the proposed solutions

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