

**Berichterstattung zur Forschungs-, Bildungs-,
Technologie- und Innovationspolitik weltweit**

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UN to Launch Innovation Training for Governments

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is to launch a project to help build policymakers' capacity to implement science and innovation fostering plans in developing countries. The move was prompted by the agency recognising that many developing countries were struggling to implement the recommendations it issues as part of its reviews of nations' science, technology and innovation policies. It has conducted six of these – in countries including the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Ghana – since 2010. It says this implementation problem is “fairly widespread”.

The main reason is that government officials outside countries' science ministries often fail to see the value in developing innovation policies when confronted with other, more pressing problems, according to Angel González Sanz, the chief of UNCTAD's science, technology and ICT (information and communications technology) policy review section.

UNCTAD's plan has two prongs. The first is to develop training materials for policymakers that explain best practice in designing and executing innovation plans. The second is to create a network of experts and institutions that can help develop training tools on an ongoing basis. The project has secured funding to run for one year from the UN Development Fund.

Several other existing UN projects are broadly designed to boost nations' capacity to create effective innovation policies. Two such projects, GO→SPIN (Global Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Instruments) and STIGAP (the Science, Technology and Innovation Global Assessment Programme), organised by UNESCO (the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), have suffered from a lack of funding.

Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/global/innovation/news/un-to-launch-innovation-training-for-governments.html>

Weitere Informationen

UNCTAD's Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Reviews (STIP Reviews)

→ [http://unctad.org/en/pages/publications/Science,-Technology-and-Innovation-Policy-Reviews-\(STIP-Reviews\).aspx](http://unctad.org/en/pages/publications/Science,-Technology-and-Innovation-Policy-Reviews-(STIP-Reviews).aspx)

Global Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Instruments (GO→SPIN)

→ <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/science-technology/sti-policy/global-observatory-of-policy-instruments/>

Science, Technology and Innovation Global Assessment Programme (STIGAP)

→ <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/science-technology/sti-policy/indicators-statistics-and-prospective-studies/science-technology-and-innovation-global-assessment/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus UNESCO

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/unesco>

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Schlagworte

Innovation



New Arab Strategy for Science, Technology and Innovation

Arab states have approved a strategy to harness science, technology and innovation for development by improving science education, upgrading and reforming universities, building research capacity and encouraging international cooperation. The 22 Arab states include eight countries in Africa, six in the Arabian Gulf and eight in Asia.

The strategy for science, technology and innovation (STI) was adopted at the 14th Congress of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research in the Arab World held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from 11-13 March. It was prepared by

a panel of experts from the Arab region with institutional support from the Tunisia-based Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, ALECSO, the Union of Arab Scientific Research Councils and UNESCO, among others.

The strategy focuses on improving science education and universities, enhancing scientific research capacity, increasing financial support for research and development and fostering regional and international scientific and educational cooperation.

An online Arab science and technology observatory will be established to monitor the science and technology scene in Arab states and highlight shortcomings in implementation. The observatory will include a portal for research, development and innovation activities and projects, a database of Arab technological centres and universities, a directory of Arab scientists, technologists, educationists and policy-makers, science and technology indicators, and information on conferences, symposiums and workshops in the Arab region.

The strategy urges Arab states to increase financial support for research and development from the present 0.3 % of gross domestic product to 3 %, with the private sector contributing 30 % to 40 %. This could be done by creating a fund for science and technology development, which could be supported by new financial mechanisms such as taxes and customs, according to the strategy.

It focuses on national and pan-Arab higher education and research initiatives in about 14 priority areas including biotechnology, nanotechnology, information technology, water, food, agriculture and fishing, space, energy, desert sciences, the environment, renewable energy, poverty and disease.

The strategy also calls for greater mobility of scientists within the region and cooperation with international science, technology, innovation and higher education organisations. The problem of the Arab brain drain should be tackled by making universities and research centres attractive to local science and education communities, and the strategy suggests initiatives to promote collaborative research and innovation activities with Arab scientists living abroad.

It also calls for special higher education programmes to provide skills training for the private sector, improved science and technology teaching standards, preparing graduates for careers in research and development, the production of employable graduates and promoting all ways of learning including distance and open learning.

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=2014031411375640>

Download

Arab strategy for science, technology and innovation (in Arabic)

→ <http://www.projects-alecso.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/1.pdf>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Global

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/global>

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Schlagworte

Rahmenbedingungen, Hochschulen, Internationalisierung



Singapore and Korea Top OECD's First PISA Problem-Solving Test

Students from Singapore and Korea have performed best in the OECD PISA first assessment of creative problem-solving. Students in these countries are quick learners, highly inquisitive and able to solve unstructured problems in unfamiliar contexts.

85,000 students from 44 countries and economies took the computer-based test, involving real-life scenarios to measure the skills young people will use when faced with everyday problems, such as setting a thermostat or finding the quickest route to a destination.

Japan, Macao-China, Hong Kong-China, Shanghai-China and Chinese Taipei were also among the top-performing economies. Students from Canada, Australia, Finland, England, Estonia, France, the Netherlands, Italy, the Czech Republic, Germany, the United States and Belgium all scored above the OECD average.

Not all countries that did well in school subjects like mathematics or science did well on the problem-solving test. Conversely, students in the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan did better on problem-solving than in key school subjects.

Around one in nine (11.4 %) of 15-year-old students across OECD countries are able to solve the most complex problems, compared to one in five in Singapore, Korea and Japan. But on average across OECD countries about one in five students are able to solve only the simplest problems, meaning they lack the skills the modern workplace needs.

Quelle

→ <http://www.oecd.org/education/singapore-and-korea-top-first-oecd-pisa-problem-solving-test.htm>

Download

PISA 2012 Results: Creative Problem Solving
(Vollzugang für Abonnenten der OECDiLibrary, Leseversion für Nichtabonnenten)
→ http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2012-results-skills-for-life-volume-v_9789264208070-en

Weitere Informationen

OECD Berlin Centre: PISA 2012 Results - Creative Problem Solving
→ <http://www.oecd.org/berlin/publikationen/pisa-2012-problemloesen.htm>

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→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/oecd>

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Schlagworte

Bildung, Indikatorik, Evaluation



OECD and World Bank Explore Experimental Innovation Policy

The new joint study by the OECD and the World Bank “Making Innovation Policy Work” explores emerging topics in innovation policy for more inclusive and sustainable growth, building on concrete examples. It develops the notion of experimental innovation policy – which integrates monitoring and feedback at the policy design stage, and occurs continuously to improve impact and implementation. This approach should help improve the quality and efficiency of public expenditures supporting innovation policy.

Experimental policy making is particularly important for new and emerging innovation domains, where the scope for learning and improvement is the greatest. To make the discussion as concrete and relevant as possible for practitioners and policy makers, three emerging domains of innovation policy are explored in greater detail: innovative entrepreneurship, green innovation, and pro-poor or base-of-the-pyramid (BoP) innovation.

Quelle

→ <http://www.oecd.org/sti/inno/making-innovation-policy-work.htm>

Download

Making Innovation Policy Work: Learning from Experimentation
(Vollzugang für Abonnenten der OECDiLibrary, Leseversion für Nichtabonnenten)
→ http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/making-innovation-policy-work_9789264185739-en

Making Innovation Policy Work: Learning from Experimentation (Summary)
→ <http://www.oecd.org/sti/inno/making-innovation-policy-work-summary.pdf>

Weitere Informationen

Fail fast, learn fast and innovate
→ <http://insightsblog.oecdcode.org/?p=6591>



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→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/oecd>

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Schlagworte

Innovation



IPCC: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accelerate Despite Reduction Efforts

A new report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) shows that global emissions of greenhouse gases have risen to unprecedented levels despite a growing number of policies to reduce climate change. Emissions grew more quickly between 2000 and 2010 than in each of the three previous decades.

According to the Working Group III contribution to the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report, it would be possible, using a wide array of technological measures and changes in behaviour, to limit the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. However, only major institutional and technological change will give a better than even chance that global warming will not exceed this threshold.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the international body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation. Working Group III, which assesses options for the mitigation of climate change, is co-chaired by Ottmar Edenhofer, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (Germany), Ramón Pichs-Madruga, Centre for World Economy Studies (Cuba), and Youba Sokona, South Centre (Mali).

The report, entitled Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change, is the third of three Working Group reports, which, along with a Synthesis Report due in October 2014, constitute the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report on climate change.

Quelle

→ http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/ar5/pr_wg3/20140413_pr_pc_wg3_en.pdf

Download

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2013

→ http://www.climatechange2013.org/images/report/WG1AR5_ALL_FINAL.pdf

Weitere Informationen

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

→ <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Global

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/global>

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Schlagworte

Umwelt, Evaluation



EU / Europa

Open Access to Scientific Publications of Horizon 2020 Projects

Within the Horizon 2020 funding program, scientific articles published by EU-funded projects have to be freely accessible for all. Sometimes journals ask for high fees to get access to an article. But this goes against EU principles: A science or innovation project (whether or not partially) paid for by the public, is primarily meant for the benefit of that public, and its publications should therefore be open for everyone to consult and use.

Horizon 2020 (H2020) takes a big step towards so called "Open Science" in Europe. All projects receiving H2020 funding will have the obligation to make sure any peer reviewed journal article they publish is openly accessible, free of charge.

The OpenAIRE project supports the implementation of open access in Europe. This three-year project has established infrastructure for EU-funded researchers to support them in complying with the guidelines on open access: OpenAIRE provides a repository facility for researchers who do not have access to an institutional or discipline-specific repository.

Quelle

→ <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/open-access-scientific-publications-horizon-2020-projects>

Weitere Informationen

OpenAIRE (Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe)

→ <http://www.openaire.eu/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/eu>

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Schlagworte

Förderung



Clinical Trials in the EU: Clearer Rules, Better Protection for Patients

Pharmaceutical companies and academic researchers will have to post the results of all their European clinical trials in a publicly-accessible database, under a draft law already informally agreed with EU ministers and passed by Parlia-

ment on 2 April. The legislation will streamline the rules on clinical trials across Europe, facilitating cross-border cooperation to enable larger, more reliable trials, as well as those on products for rare diseases. It simplifies reporting procedures, and empowers the European Commission to do checks. Once a clinical trial sponsor has submitted an application dossier to a member state, the member state will have to respond to it within fixed deadlines.

The Commission proposal aims to remedy the shortcomings of the existing Clinical Trials Directive by setting up a uniform framework for the authorisation of clinical trials by all the member states concerned with a given single assessment outcome. Simplified reporting procedures, and the possibility for the Commission to do checks, are among the law's key innovations.

Quelle

→ <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/news-room/content/20140331IPR41186/html/Clinical-trials-clearer-rules-better-protection-for-patients>

Weitere Informationen

EU Parlament – Angenommene Texte: Klinische Prüfungen mit Humanarzneimitteln

→ <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2014-0273+0+DOC+XML+V0//DE>

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→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/eu>

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Schlagworte

Lebenswissenschaften, Rahmenbedingungen



EU Criticised for Failure to Transfer Technology

European countries contribute less to global technological development than other developed nations, and are pursuing intellectual property policies that are not “development friendly”, according to a study.

European nations conduct most of the world’s research and development (R&D) and own most of the globe’s intellectual property (IP) rights, and new policy measures are needed to make them contribute more to development, says the paper published by the US-based think-tank the Center for Global Development.

It examined the commitment of 21 European countries and four non-European developed countries to promoting technology transfer to developing nations. European countries were lagging behind Australia, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea and the United States in providing such support, it found. In addition, European IP policies have become stronger in recent years, and countries are “instituting changes that are not likely to be development friendly”, the study says.

Walter Park, co-author of the study and professor of economics at the US-based American University, says that developing countries need access to digital technologies to keep pace with the rest of the world. Park says that Europe has a formal obligation to support the technological development of the developing world. The Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement, a 1995 international agreement administered by the World Trade Organization, requires developed country members to ensure that technologies spread to the developing world, he says. But Park says policymakers in the European Union (EU) are listening to the strong lobbying forces of IP owners rather than those who argue that increased access is more conducive to innovation.

The study authors are urging European policymakers to relax their strict IP laws. The study also says that the EU should increase public R&D in technology areas that most benefit developing countries, such as medicines for neglected diseases, nutrition, and climate change. In addition, it says that European governments encourage technology transfer by providing firms with tax incentives or subsidies to transfer technologies abroad. The report says these incentives should target the least developed economies, not just fast-growing, high-income developing

economies, such as Brazil, China, India or Singapore. An official EU international technology transfer office could oversee and implement technology transfer obligations, the report’s authors say.

A key barrier to global technology development arises from pressure from the EU for developing countries to concede on provisions decided on in the original TRIPS agreement through ‘TRIPS Plus’ bilateral agreements, often in the form of free trade agreements. These further delay the entry of certain technologies into the public domain, says Park, because they lengthen how long for IP holders retain the patent on their technology.

Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/global/intellectual-property/news/eu-criticised-for-failure-to-transfer-technology.html>

Download

Europe Beyond Aid: Evaluating Europe’s Contribution to the Transfer of Technology and Knowledge to Developing Nations

→ <http://international.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/europe-beyond-aid-technology.pdf>

Weitere Informationen

Center for Global Development

→ <http://international.cgdev.org>

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Fokus EU

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/eu>

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Schlagworte

Rahmenbedingungen, Innovation, Internationalisierung



EUREKA: Norwegian Chairmanship Moving Towards Its End

A new organisation strategy and the launch of the new Eurostars Programme are among the merits of the Norwegian chairmanship of the European innovation organisation EUREKA which will come to an end in June.

"Leading the effort to develop the new strategy platform has been an interesting task. We have focused on an inclusive work form so as to activate all participants in the network, and have structured our activities with a "Nordic touch", including lots of brainstorming and group efforts. We are pleased that we will have completed the new strategy by the summer," says International Director at the Research Council of Norway Kristin Danielsen, who has been heading the Norwegian chairmanship team.

"The new strategy focuses on EUREKA as a platform for national research programmes seeking to collaborate internationally. We are also working to create a better framework for cooperation on industry-oriented research with the EU framework programme.

EUREKA is opening its doors to the rest of the world as well. The organisation already has two associated member countries outside Europe: South Korea and Canada. South Africa will also be officially granted Associated Country Status at the final conference of the Norwegian chairmanship, which will be held in Bergen in June."

"One of EUREKA's core tasks is to operate the Eurostars Programme, which is co-funded by the EU. Eurostars 1 was a huge success. As a result, Eurostars 2 will be a much larger programme, " says Ms Danielsen. "The EU will boost its allocation from 100 million euros to nearly 290 million euros. This means that the member states as well will have to shoulder a much heavier financial obligation this time."

Quelle

→ http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/Norwegian_chairmanship_moving_towards_its_end/1253994053322/



Weitere Informationen

EUREKA

→ <http://www.eurekanetwork.org>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/eu>

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Schlagworte

Förderung, Internationalisierung



Frankreich

Benoît Hamon neuer französischer Minister für Bildung, Hochschulen und Forschung

Manuel Valls, der neue Premierminister Frankreichs, hat am 2. April seine Regierung vorgestellt. Sein angekündigtes Streben nach einer Verkleinerung des Kabinetts hat auch Konsequenzen für Bildung und Forschung. Die beiden bisherigen Ministerien für Bildung sowie Hochschulen und Forschung werden zusammengelegt; neuer Minister ist Benoît Hamon, der Vincent Peillon (Bildung) und Geneviève Fioraso (Hochschulen und Forschung) ablöst.

Quelle

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/detail/info/benoit-hamon-neuer-minister-fuer-erziehung-hochschulen-und-forschung.html>

Weitere Informationen

Ministère de l'Education nationale, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche

→ <http://www.education.gouv.fr>

→ <http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr>

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Fokus Frankreich

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Schlagworte

Rahmenbedingungen



Französisch-Chinesisches Expertenkomitee für Innovation gegründet

Kurz vor der aktuellen Kabinettsumbildung haben Geneviève Fioraso, französische Ministerin für Hochschulen und Forschung, und Arnaud Montebourg, Minister für die Belebung der Produktion, am 27. März 2014 die Gründung eines „Französisch-Chinesischen Expertenkomitees für Innovation“ bekannt gegeben. Diese Entscheidung sei im Dialog mit dem chinesischen Minister für Wissenschaft und Technologie, Wan Gang, gefällt worden, der den Präsidenten der Volksrepublik China, Xi Jinping, auf seinem Staatsbesuch in Frankreich begleitet hatte.

Mit dieser Entscheidung werde an den Besuch Präsident Hollandes in China (2013) angeknüpft, der 2013 angekündigt hatte, die 50-jährige Kooperation zwischen Frankreich und China in Bildung, Forschung und Innovation zu verstärken. Bei jenem Staatsbesuch hatte Ministerin Fioraso in China elf Abkommen zur Verstärkung der Zusammenarbeit in diesen Bereichen unterzeichnet.

Mit der jetzt getroffenen Entscheidung werde ein zweifaches Ziel verfolgt: die Mobilität von Studenten und Forschern zwischen beiden Ländern zu erhöhen und die wissenschaftlichen und universitären Partnerschaften mittels der Einrichtungen von Ausbildungsgängen in China und gemeinsamen Forschungsprojekten – von der Grundlagenforschung bis hin zur technologischen Forschung –

zu verstärken. Über die bereits 15 Jahre währende französisch-chinesische Zusammenarbeit in der Raumfahrt hinaus stünden sechs wissenschaftliche Bereiche im Zentrum gemeinsamer Interessen: nachhaltiges Wachstum, grüne Chemie, Biodiversität und Wasserbewirtschaftung, Infektionskrankheiten, Informationstechnologie und intelligente Städte.

Im Bereich der studentischen Mobilität stelle China – bei 24 Millionen Studenten und 5% Auslandsaufenthalten – das zweitgrößte Kontingent von ausländischen Studenten in Frankreich und das größte bei studentischen Neuzugängen aus dem Ausland dar. Zurzeit seien dies 30.000 Studenten. 8.000 französische Studenten seien in Hochschulen in China immatrikuliert. Diese beiden Gruppen sollen bis zum Jahr 2020 auf 80.000 bzw. 10.000 vergrößert werden.

Zur Erhöhung der Attraktivität französischer Hochschulen für junge Chinesen kämen auch Maßnahmen zum Einsatz, die im Rahmen des 2013 verabschiedeten Gesetzes zu Hochschulen und Forschung beschlossen wurden, nämlich der Einsatz von Fremdsprachen im Lehrangebot französischer Hochschulen sowie die Vereinfachung von Studienangeboten.

Quelle

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/detail/info/franzoesisch-chinesisches-expertenkomitee-fuer-innovation-gegruendet.html>

Weitere Informationen

Lancement du comité d'experts franco-chinois pour l'innovation (Französisch)

→ <http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid78424/lancement-du-comite-d-experts-franco-chinois-pour-l-innovation.html>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Frankreich

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/frankreich>

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Schlagworte

Innovation, Internationalisierung



Großbritannien

Plans for Big Data Research Center in the UK

The government is creating a world-class research institute specialising in data science dedicated to British WW2 code-breaker Alan Turing. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne, made the announcement in his Budget 2014 statement.

The Alan Turing Institute for Data Science will benefit from a £42 million government investment over 5 years that will strengthen the UK's aims to be a world leader in the analysis and application of big data. It will also ensure that the UK is at the forefront of data-science in a rapidly moving, globally competitive area, enabling first-class research in an environment that brings together theory and practical application. Once operational, this will be a world-leading institute, attracting the best talent and investment from across the globe.

The Institute will collaborate and work closely with other e-infrastructure and big-data investments across the UK Research Base including the Open Data Institute, Catapult Network, ARCHER and the Hartree Centre.

Quelle

→ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/plans-for-world-class-research-centre-in-the-uk>

Weitere Informationen

UK Budget 2014

→ <https://www.gov.uk/budget2014>

Centre for Economics and Business Research

→ <http://www.cebr.com>

National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts

→ <http://www.nesta.org.uk>

Performance of the UK research base: international comparison - 2013

→ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/performance-of-the-uk-research-base-international-comparison-2013>

Open Data Institute

→ <http://theodi.org>



Catapult Network

→ <https://www.catapult.org.uk>

ARCHER

→ <http://www.archer.ac.uk>

Hartree Centre

→ <http://www.stfc.ac.uk/hartree/default.aspx>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Großbritannien

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/grossbritannien>

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Schlagworte

Schlüsseltechnologien, Kommunikation, FuE-Infrastruktur



Italien

First Report on Italy's Academic and Research System by ANVUR

The National Agency for the Evaluation of Universities and Research Institutes (ANVUR) has presented the first Report on the state of academic and research system during an event attended by Stefania Giannini, Minister of Education, University and Research. This study, that reports and compares most recent data, shows a detailed overview of the functioning and performance of academic and research activities in Italy. Several indicators are considered, including the relationship between university students and graduates and university governance; the characteristics of research bodies and quality of scientific production; the social and economic impact of research.

After analysing the performance of Italian universities, with reference to their level of attractiveness, the resources they use as well as their impact on the

labour market, the report focuses on the state of research. With regard to this, the report shows positive results, notwithstanding a few weaknesses still present in our system, including research and development expenditure levels that are still among the lowest among the big industrialized countries, especially in the private sector where, on a national basis, this level is on average almost half than European countries.

In terms of investments and number of researchers, the quantity and quality of research – measured on the number and impact of published and cited scientific publications – are of high level, showing the good productivity and vitality of universities and research bodies. Conversely, data about the Italian capability to attract European funds is not so positive, especially in terms of programmes dedicated to individual researchers, e.g. those launched by the European Research Council (ERC).

Quelle

→ <https://www.researchitaly.it/en/understanding/press-media/news/the-first-report-on-academic-and-research-system-by-anvur/>

Download

Rapporto sullo stato del sistema universitario e della ricerca (in Italian)

→ http://www.anvur.org/attachments/article/644/Rapporto%20ANVUR%202013_UNIVERSITA%20e%20RICERCA_integrale.pdf

Weitere Informationen

National Agency for the Evaluation of Universities and Research Institutes (ANVUR)

→ <http://www.anvur.org>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Italien

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/italien>

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Schlagworte

Hochschulen, FuE-Infrastruktur, Evaluation



Italy Appoints Its First Science Attaché in Sub-Saharan Africa

Italy is in the process of sending its first scientific attaché to Sub-Saharan Africa in an attempt to boost research and technology links with what it sees as an economically emerging region. The Italian government has approved the creation of the new post, and its future holder, Pierguido Sarti, a researcher from Italy's National Institute for Astrophysics, hopes to begin work even earlier than the planned September start date.

Sarti will split his time between Italy's embassies in Pretoria and Cape Town in South Africa to build research cooperation with the country as well as others in the region. "The embassy is also responsible for Namibia, Lesotho, Mauritius and another couple of African states," Sarti tells *SciDev.Net*. The embassy in Pretoria will be the only Italian embassy in Africa, apart from the one in Egypt, that will have a science attaché, he adds.

As part of the initiative, Italy and South Africa will also fund the exchange of researchers and support scientists wishing to learn about doing research in the two countries. Around 50 grant proposals from Italian researchers are being considered for funding, including those in the fields of radio astronomy, waste, energy, water treatment, advanced mathematics, basic and particle physics, geology and mining. And South Africa's Department of Science and Technology is considering grant proposals from South Africa's scientists to go to Italy, Sarti says.

Italy hopes to gain from networking with African researchers and increase its chances of drawing on highly competitive research grants from the European Union's Horizon 2020 programme.

Italy operates a network of scientific and technological attachés in about 20 countries around the world, including Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, India and Israel. Most come from Italian research bodies and universities, and their role is to showcase and capitalise on the sectors of excellence in scientific and technological research and support the advancement of Italian companies operating in advanced technology sectors.

Italy is part of the consortium that is promoting the development of the Square Kilometre Array (SKA), a radio astronomy project in South Africa, and the attaché will be following the development of SKA and trying to ensure smooth cooperation between the different institutes in the two countries.

Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/global/technology/news/italy-appoints-its-first-science-attach-for-sub-saharan-africa.html>

Weitere Informationen

Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Science Attaché Network

→ http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Politica_Estera/CooperScientificaTecnologica/ReteAddettiScientificiTecnologici.htm

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Italien

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/italien>

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Schlagworte

Internationalisierung



Japan

Japan beschließt Gesetze zur regenerativen Medizin

Bei der Plenarsitzung des japanischen Oberhauses wurden Ende des vergangenen Jahres das Gesetz zur Gewährleistung der Sicherheit in der regenerativen Medizin und das überarbeitete Arzneimittelgesetz verabschiedet.

Die japanische Regierung hat die regenerative Medizin zu einem Pfeiler ihrer Wachstumsstrategie erklärt und will mit den Gesetzen gewährleisten, dass Stammzelltherapien sicher und schnell erfolgen können. Ziele sind es, einer

uneingeschränkten Ausweitung von Behandlungen wie Stammzelltherapien, bei denen das Eintreten des angekündigten Erfolgs ungewiss ist oder die Schönheitszwecken dienen, einen Riegel vorzuschieben und den Weg für eine Beteiligung von Unternehmen sowie eine praktische Anwendung in der Industrie zu ebnen.

Das Gesetz zur regenerativen Medizin verpflichtet alle medizinischen Einrichtungen, die Stammzelltherapien einsetzen, zu einer Prüfung durch eine staatlich anerkannte Einrichtung sowie zur Erstattung von Meldung beim Staat. In Abhängigkeit von der Art der bei der Therapie eingesetzten Zellen und der Verabreichungsmethode werden diese, je nach Gefährlichkeit für den menschlichen Körper, durch Anordnung des Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) in drei Klassen eingestuft und die jeweiligen Formalitäten für eine Durchführung festgelegt. iPS-Zellen gehören z. B. in die erste Klasse, adulte Stammzellen in die zweite und Körperzellen in die dritte Klasse.

Sollten Stammzelltherapien unangemeldet vorgenommen werden oder die Meldungen Falschaussagen enthalten, können administrative Unterweisungen erfolgen oder Geldstrafen verhängt werden. Basierend auf den Berichten der medizinischen Einrichtungen veröffentlicht der Staat Informationen zu Behandlungszahlen und gesundheitlichen Schäden.

Das überarbeitete Arzneimittelgesetz wurde in „Gesetz zu Arzneimitteln und medizinischer Ausrüstung“ umbenannt. Zur frühzeitigen Verbreitung von Produkten der regenerativen Medizin, bei denen u.a. induzierte pluripotente Stammzellen (iPS-Zellen) verwendet werden, werden diese unter bestimmten Bedingungen zugelassen, auch wenn ihre Unbedenklichkeit in klinischen Studien nur bei wenigen Krankheitsfällen bestätigt wurde. Der Nachweis der Wirksamkeit kann nach der Einführung in den Markt erfolgen. Die Zeitspanne zwischen klinischen Studien und Anwendung in der Praxis wird im Vergleich zum bisherigen System auf die Hälfte reduziert. Ferner können nun medizinische Einrichtungen Unternehmen mit der Züchtung und Verarbeitung von Patienten entnommenen Zellen beauftragen.

Quelle

→ <http://www.jsps-bonn.de/index.php?id=1629>

Weitere Informationen

Aufbau einer internationalen iPS-Zellbank geplant

→ <http://www.jsps-bonn.de/index.php?id=1628>

iPS-Zellen ab 2014 für klinische Anwendungen verfügbar

→ <http://www.jsps-bonn.de/index.php?id=1627>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Japan

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/japan>

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Schlagworte

Lebenswissenschaften, Rahmenbedingungen



Kanada

Government of Canada Supports Top Researchers, Encourages Brain Gain at Canadian Post-Secondary Institutions

Ed Holder, Minister of State (Science and Technology), announced on 28 March support for 102 new and renewed Canada Research Chairs at 33 post-secondary institutions across the country. This \$ 88.8 million investment in one of Canada's most prestigious research programs is attracting innovative and talented minds to Canada.

The Canada Research Chairs Program was created in 2000. Ongoing annual program expenditures of \$ 265 million have helped attract and retain some of the world's most accomplished and promising minds. There are more than 1,700 chairholders working in the fields of natural sciences and engineering, health, and social sciences and humanities at more than 70 post-secondary institutions across the country.

Quelle

→ <http://www.chairs-chaires.gc.ca/media-medias/releases-communiques/2014/march-mars-eng.aspx>

Weitere Informationen

Canada Research Chairs Program

→ <http://www.chairs-chaires.gc.ca/home-accueil-eng.aspx>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Kanada

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/kanada>

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Schlagworte

Förderung, Internationalisierung



New Funds for Research Infrastructure Enable Academics at Smaller Universities to Launch Innovative Projects

The Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) announced on 28 March more than \$ 3 million in new funding for research infrastructure that will support the latest appointments to the Canada Research Chairs program who were revealed the same day. The funds will be used to equip these academics with state-of-the-art infrastructure that will enable them to conduct world-class research. The CFI is supporting the Canada Research Chairs Program by providing \$ 3,671,032 in new funding for research infrastructure projects at universities across the country.

Quelle

→ <http://www.innovation.ca/en/Media/News/Smallcampusbigidea>

Weitere Informationen

Canada Foundation for Innovation

→ <http://www.innovation.ca/>



Canada Research Chairs Program

→ <http://www.chairs-chaire.gc.ca/home-accueil-eng.aspx>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Kanada

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/kanada>

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Schlagworte

Hochschulen, Förderung, Innovation



Russland

Vladimir Putin Continues Sweeping Science Reforms

Russia's President Vladimir Putin has finally approved a package of measures aimed at improving the national higher education and science system. Among them are introducing a new competitive research grants system, and boosting funding and researcher salaries. The measures were proposed recently by the Presidential Council for Science and Education.

According to the Kremlin press service, one of the main measures to be implemented will be ending the current practice of funding fundamental and exploratory research – conducted in both universities and research institutes – from the federal budget. Instead, a grant scheme will be created. According to the government, this will significantly reduce the bureaucratic burden on scientists and science organizations.

Part of the funding for developing fundamental science will be from the Russian Scientific Fund, with the budget estimated to be RUB 48 billion (US\$ 1.5 billion). Funding of the existing Russian Fund for Basic Research and Russian Humanitarian Scientific Foundation will be trebled by 2020.

Putin has also ordered the government, together with the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Russian Rectors' Union, to improve the mechanism for setting priorities for basic research, taking into account Russia's competitive advantages in various scientific fields and in accordance with issues of national security. It is proposed that the priorities be approved by the Presidential Council for Science.

According to Andrei Fursenko, assistant to the president and former minister of education and science, there are plans to set three priority directions for the development of fundamental research in Russian universities and the national Academy of Sciences, among which are expected to be nuclear energy, space and plasma physics.

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20140319161040444>

Weitere Informationen

Russia's Science Reform Czar Andrei Fursenko on U.S. Sanctions List

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/people-events/2014/03/russias-science-reform-czar-u.s.-sanctions-list>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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Schlagworte

Rahmenbedingungen



USA

The US President's R&D Budget Request for FY 2015

With the early March release of the President's FY 2015 budget request to Congress, AAAS (American Association for the Advancement of Science) is in the process of reviewing and updating R&D proposals contained therein. The most recent analysis from AAAS with summary graphs is available now, though some figures may be revised slightly as new information comes to light.

Current AAAS estimates place R&D in the President's request at \$ 136.5 billion, a 0.5 % increase above FY 2014 levels (bearing in mind a 1.7 % rate of inflation). It also represents a 3.4 % increase above FY 2013 post-sequester funding levels, though inflation wipes away most of this nominal increase. Defense R&D would reach \$ 70.7 billion, 0.3 % above FY 2014 levels, due to R&D boosts at the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). Nondefense R&D would reach \$ 65.8 billion, a 0.8 % increase above FY 2014 levels. Total research funding would fall to \$ 65.9 billion, a cut of \$ 1.3 billion or 1.9 % below FY 2014 levels. This is in large part due to cuts in defense research activities, though nondefense research would also decline. It's important to remember that even though many agencies would see real-dollar R&D reductions in the request, many of those agencies are still ahead of the broader discretionary spending curve, which is only slated to increase by 0.2 % in FY 2015.

As covered elsewhere, however, the President has also proposed additional funding via the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative (OGSI). Total OGSI funding amounts to \$ 56 billion split between defense and nondefense, and of which \$ 5.3 billion is for R&D. To date, appropriators don't seem particularly willing to consider this extra funding, but including it alongside the base budget does make the picture somewhat brighter for many R&D agencies. Factoring in OGSI funding, total R&D would increase by approximately \$ 6.0 billion or 4.4 % above FY 2014 levels. Both defense and nondefense R&D would increase by at least 4 %.

Quelle

→ <http://www.aaas.org>

Weitere Informationen

The President's R&D Budget for FY 2015: A Summary and Charts

→ <http://www.aaas.org/news/presidents-rd-budget-fy-2015-summary-and-charts>

The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2015

→ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus USA

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/usa>

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Schlagworte

FuE-Budgets



Belgien

New Belgian Funding Schemes to Attract Foreign Researchers in Wallonia

To promote the mobility of researchers towards Belgium, the Department of Research Programs has launched two new funding schemes to attract foreign researchers in Wallonia / Federation Wallonia-Brussels.

The Beware Fellowships Industry program will grant 57 mandates over five years, mandates whose purpose is to enable a SME or accredited research center to benefit from the expertise of foreign highly qualified researchers (or Belgian expatriates) to encourage the innovation process within the Walloon host.

The Beware Fellowships Academia program focuses on technology transfer, the project also runs over five years and a total of 80 mandates will be available for researchers to perform a research stay in a French-speaking University, in part-

nership with a Walloon company. Over the period covered by the mandate (18-36 months), six months must be spent in the company

The Beware Fellowships (Belgium Wallonia Research) programs are co-financed by the Cofund program of the European Union (FP7 – Marie Curie Actions).

Quelle

→ <http://recherche-technologie.wallonie.be/fr/menu/acteurs-institutionnels/service-public-de-wallonie-services-en-charge-de-la-recherche-et-des-technologies/departement-des-programmes-de-recherche/direction-des-programmes-federaux-et-internationaux/cofund-beware-fellowship/cofund-beware-fellowships.html>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Belgien

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/belgien>

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Schlagworte

Fachkräfte, Förderung, Internationalisierung



New Belgian Publication Science, Technology and Innovation in Flanders

This publication underlines the awareness of the Flemish Government of the importance of science, technology and innovation (STI).

The total STI-budget reached almost 2 billion euro in 2013. This represents over 80 % of the total public budget available for research and innovation, with another 277 million euro federal sources and 195 million euro EU sources (the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Development, the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme, Structural Funds). Off course we must

not forget the private resources, which make that public and private actors spent in total 5.1 billion euros on R&D.

Although Flanders performs well, its ambition to be among the top innovative regions needs further effort. This awareness is growing not only at European level but is recognized with each policy level. This results in a collaboration between government, societal organizations, business sectors and other STI actors in Flanders to set goals and establish long term actions.

Quelle

→ <http://www.ewi-vlaanderen.be/en/ewi/nieuws/new-publication-sti-flanders>

Download

Science, technology, and Innovation in Flanders, Policy and Key figures 2013

→ http://www.ewi-vlaanderen.be/sites/default/files/documents/STI%20in%20Flanders_layout_met%20hoofdstukken_eindversiejan2014.pdf

Weitere Informationen

New Belgian publication presents innovation policy in Flemish region

→ http://www.eurekanetwork.org/about/-/journal_content/56/10137/3965130?refererPlid=10195

vielleicht lieber umgekehrt: Kommentar zur Publikation aus der Sicht Flanderns als Artikel und als weitere Info Link EUREKA ?

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Schlagworte

Rahmenbedingungen, Innovation, Indikatorik



China

Chinesische Unternehmen: Innovation statt Imitation

Chinesische Unternehmen setzen auf eigene Innovationen statt auf die Imitation fremder Produkte. Zu diesem Ergebnis kommen Ökonomen der Technischen Universität München (TUM) und der Munich Innovation Group nach der Analyse der Patentportfolios von rund 80 chinesischen Firmen. Nach Telekommunikationsunternehmen setzen heute auch andere Branchen auf eigenes geistiges Eigentum. Schon junge Firmen sichern sich massiv Schutzrechte in Europa und den USA – ohne aber dort wahrgenommen zu werden. Die Ökonomen stellen nun Profile der Unternehmen online zur Verfügung.

Die Forscher kamen zu dem Ergebnis, dass immer weniger chinesische Unternehmen auf Imitation setzen. Für die meisten spielt dagegen selbst entwickeltes geistiges Eigentum eine dominante Rolle in ihrem Geschäftsmodell. Ein Element der Strategie chinesischer Unternehmen stellt eine besondere Herausforderung für die europäische und nordamerikanische Wirtschaft dar: Chinesische Firmen melden im Vergleich zu westlichen Unternehmen neben Patenten relativ viele Gebrauchsmuster an, die als aktenkundige Schutzrechte alle erdenklichen Ausgestaltungen eines Produkts schützen können. So sichern sich chinesische Firmen große Freiräume bei zukünftigen Produktentwicklungen, während andere Unternehmen in dieser Hinsicht massiv blockiert werden können.

Quelle

→ <http://www.tum.de/die-tum/aktuelles/pressemitteilungen/kurz/article/31420/>

Download

Chinese Champions – A Decade of Growth and Innovation (Studie im Volltext)

→ <http://www.chinese-champions.com/downloads/ChineseChampionsEN.pdf>

Weitere Informationen

Chinese Champions (Internetangebot mit Unternehmensprofilen nach Branchen)

→ <http://www.chinese-champions.com>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus China

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/china>



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Schlagworte

Innovation, Wirtschaft und Märkte



Tsinghua and Melbourne Establish Virtual Campus

A cloud-based 'virtual' campus will be established between Melbourne and Tsinghua universities following the signing of an agreement between the heads of the two institutions. A Melbourne release said the 'C-Campus' agreement would enable joint classes and 'e-subjects' to be offered to students at both institutions, starting with advanced courses on separation science and technology in chemical engineering. It would also function as a platform for research collaboration across disciplines, including chemical engineering and medicine initially, with more disciplines to be added progressively. Both universities have committed to establish seed funds to stimulate further joint research and innovation in online learning.

The 'C' in C-Campus has multiple connotations, from cloud learning to cooperation, cyber innovation to cross discipline

The agreement expands on a 25-year history of collaboration between the two universities and a 2013 agreement that provides for joint PhD degrees, the first time Tsinghua has partnered with an Australian university on a university-wide PhD agreement. The latest agreement follows this month's signing of an agreement between Melbourne and Peking universities to establish a joint centre for psychiatric research and training.

This is the second C-Campus to be set up by Tsinghua, which signed an agreement with Sweden's Royal Institute of Technology in 2012.

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20140401092735308>

Weitere Informationen

Tsinghua University

→ <http://www.tsinghua.edu.cn>

University of Melbourne

→ <http://www.unimelb.edu.au>

KTH Royal Institute of Technology

→ <http://www.kth.se/en>

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Fokus Australien

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/australien>

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Schlagworte

Hochschulen, Internationalisierung



Finland

Out Now: Finland's Strategy and Roadmap for Research Infrastructures 2014-2020

The Finnish Research Infrastructure Committee (FIRI Committee), a body appointed by the Academy of Finland, has published Finland's first national research infrastructure strategy as well as an updated infrastructure roadmap on 14 March 2014. The publication covers the years 2014-2020. The roadmap is a plan for key research infrastructures in Finland that are either under development or that will be newly required over the next 10-15 years. Research infra-

structures form a reserve of research facilities, equipment, materials and services. As such, they are essential instruments for research.

The English version of the Research Infrastructure Strategy and Roadmap 2014-2020 will be available for download later this spring.

Quelle

→ <http://www.aka.fi/en-GB/A/Academy-of-Finland/Media-services/Releases1/Out-now-Finlands-strategy-and-roadmap-for-research-infrastructures-20142020/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Finnland

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/finland>

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FuE-Infrastruktur



Griechenland

Greece and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) Strengthen Research Links

The Greek General Secretariat for Research and Technology and the Joint Research Center of the European Commission signed an agreement on research co-operation in fields of mutual interest on 1 April. It aims at establishing the basis for co-operation in energy, maritime affairs, food, health environment and security.

Christos Vasilakos, Greece's Secretary General for Research and Technology and Vladimír Šucha, JRC Director-General, signed the agreement in the context of a conference hosted by Demokritos, the National Centre for Scientific

Research. The event attracted more than 150 representatives from the Greek and European scientific and policy communities, who discussed issues related to maritime affairs, energy, food and the bio-economy.

The programme featured three thematic sessions focused on the above mentioned issues, which were identified as areas of JRC work of particular interest to Greece. Each thematic session included presentations by both JRC and Greek researchers, followed by a discussion. The JRC also delivered a presentation on how it works with member states and research laboratories.



Quelle

→ http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/jrc/index.cfm?id=1410&dt_code=NWS&obj_id=19560

Download

JRC/Greece collaboration leaflet

→ http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/jrc/downloads/jrc_country_leaflet_el_en.pdf

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Griechenland

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/griechenland>

Fokus EU

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/eu>

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Internationalisierung



Niederlande

Science Organisations Present New Evaluation Protocol for Research

The Minister for Education, Culture and Science, Jet Bussemaker, has just received the new Standard Evaluation Protocol 2015-2021 (SEP) from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and the Association of Universities in the Netherlands (VSNU). The new protocol for research evaluations emphasises the importance of the quality of scientists' work; 'productivity' is no longer included as a separate assessment criterion. The SEP also requires greater attention for both the societal relevance of scientific research and scientific integrity. The protocol is applicable to all research carried out at a Dutch university and/or at other institutes of NWO and KNAW.

Quelle

→ <http://www.nwo.nl/en/news-and-events/news/2014/science-organisations-present-new-evaluation-protocol-for-research.html>

Download

Standard Evaluation Protocol 2015-2021

→ <http://www.nwo.nl/documents/nwo/juridisch/standard-evaluation-protocol-2015-2021>

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Fokus Niederlande

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/niederlande>

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Schlagworte

Evaluation



Saudi Arabien

Saudi Arabia's King Orders the Building of Three New Universities

Saudi Arabia's custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah has ordered the establishment of three new universities in Jeddah, Bisha and Hafr Al-Batin, reports Arab News.

Higher Education Minister Khaled Al-Anqari, who made the announcement, also said King Abdulaziz University's branches in north Jeddah as well as colleges in Khulais and Kamil would be brought under the new Jeddah University, which will have a total of 18 colleges and institutes. Bisha University will be formed, bringing together King Khaled University's branch in Bisha and other colleges in neighbouring principalities. The Hafr Al-Batin University would be established by transforming the branches of King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals and Dammam University in Hafr Al-Batin and nearby principalities, the minister said.

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20140403202253207>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Saudi Arabien

→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/saudi_arabien

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Hochschulen



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→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/fileadmin/public/downloads/itb/info_12_01_24_SAG.pdf

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→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/fileadmin/public/downloads/itb/info_13_05_29_SAG.pdf

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→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/fileadmin/public/downloads/itb/info_13_12_19_SAG.pdf