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UN: Call for Clearer Road Map as 17 Proposed Sustainable Development Goals Released

The UN group tasked with producing a proposed set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has released a 'zero draft' with 17 suggested topics to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that expire next year.

While welcoming the draft, published this month by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals as a good starting point for negotiations, some experts expressed disappointment that the text does not include more detail on how the goals and their related targets will be delivered in developing countries, the confirmation of which will require huge investment in methods for observing, measuring and reporting progress.

The proposed SDGs to be attained by 2030 aim to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere", and include broad topics such as hunger, health, gender equality, education, water and sanitation, energy, economic growth, sustainable consumption and production, climate change, biodiversity and marine conservation.

In a letter earlier this month, the working group co-chairs "strongly requested" country delegations involved in the ongoing SDG discussions to "move directly into focused consideration" of the proposed goals and targets.

But the section in the zero draft on 'means of implementation', which will include capacity building, technology sharing, knowledge banks, science collaboration and training resources, appears to have fallen short of experts' expectations. The section "focuses on a few important areas in the draft but misses other equally important areas" such as support for science and technology, and, in particular, backing for strengthening technology in the least developed countries, Gisbert Glaser says, an advisor at the International Council for Science in France, which is part of the UN 'major group' that represents science and technology in sustainable development negotiations. Developing countries will only be able to implement and monitor the SDGs if they have the necessary data and information, he adds.

SDSN has proposed more than 100 possible indicators to track SDGs, which the working committee may draw on in later drafts. But questions have been raised over whether poorer countries can collate and monitor such a number. Even for the eight MDGs, many countries lacked the capacity to generate the quality data required, and data collection systems only emerged some years after the goals were adopted.

Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/global/mdgs/news/road-map-proposed-sdg-.html>

Download

Zero draft on Proposed Sustainable Development Goals to be attained by 2030

→ <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

Sustainable Development Solutions Network Report: Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

→ <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/140522-SDSN-Indicator-Report.pdf>

Weitere Informationen

UN's Zero Draft of SDGs 'is Vague on Boosting Science'

→ <http://www.scidev.net/global/r-d/news/un-s-zero-draft-of-sdgs-is-vague-on-boosting-science.html>

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Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für UN im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Thomas Reineke, Tel. 0228/3821-1448, thomas.reineke@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Internationalisierung im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Andreas Ratajczak, Tel. 0211/6214-494, ratajczak@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Internationalisierung



Call for an 'IPCC for Antimicrobial Resistance'

Some of the United Kingdom's top public health officers and scientists are calling for the creation of an organisation similar to the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to bring together global expertise to fight the growing threat of antibiotic resistance. This proposal, which was made in an article in *Nature* on 22 May, follows a recent WHO report that found growing antimicrobial resistance was threatening to make a wide range of drugs for common diseases useless.

The proposed international panel on antibiotic resistance would also act to reduce the availability of counterfeit antibiotics and the sale of over-the-counter antibiotics in developing countries without mandatory prescriptions, the *Nature* article said.

Developing countries would need international support to buy diagnostic equipment and establish laboratories so they can quickly identify bacteria that are developing resistance and could become a global threat, said Mark Woolhouse, professor of infectious disease epidemiology at the University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom, one of the authors of the *Nature* article. Although this will require significant investment, Woolhouse told *SciDev.Net* he was optimistic this would be provided due to its worldwide benefits. The money would probably come from UN agencies or the World Bank, Woolhouse said, but the funding model of the IPCC, to which national governments directly contribute, could also be "very appropriate", he added.

The WHO's General Assembly approved a resolution on 23 May urging its member states to strengthen their antimicrobial drug management systems, support research to prolong the lifespan of existing antibiotics and foster the development of new diagnostics and treatments for microbial infections. Following the decision, the WHO said it will start working on a draft global action plan against antimicrobial resistance, to be voted on next year.

Sally Davies, chief medical advisor to the UK government, said that, because of the WHO global action plan, developing countries would have to adopt a number of measures against antibiotics resistance, since it is there where most of the

bacteria that become pandemic usually develop their resistance to drugs. This global action would aim to tackle several practices driving resistance to antibiotics, such as their widespread use as growth promoters in livestock and their administration to entire flocks or herds when a single animal is diagnosed with an infection, Davies said.

Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/global/health/news/ipcc-for-antimicrobial-resistance.html>

Weitere Informationen

Nature – Policy: An intergovernmental panel on antimicrobial resistance

→ <http://www.nature.com/news/policy-an-intergovernmental-panel-on-antimicrobial-resistance-1.15275>

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

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für UN im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Thomas Reineke, Tel. 0228/3821-1448, thomas.reineke@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Internationalisierung im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Andreas Ratajczak, Tel. 0211/6214-494, ratajczak@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Lebenswissenschaften, Rahmenbedingungen, Internationalisierung



African Innovation Outlook II – New Science Indicators

African Innovation Outlook II was launched recently, the second phase in an effort to produce regular and reliable indicators for planning and monitoring the state of science, technology and innovation across the continent. The number of countries participating nearly doubled from 19 in the first outlook exercise in 2010, to 35 countries in the second phase. The report is an outcome of the African Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators – ASTII – initiative. While participation in ASTII Phase II increased to 35 countries, in the end only 21 (60 %) conducted national surveys and contributed data.

The report presents the results of research and development and innovation surveys and bibliometric studies as well as information on the status of science, technology and innovation, or STI, policies and strategies in each country.

The survey found that most countries in Africa had ministries of science and technology (and innovation) while some were combined with ministries of education or other ministries such as communication and finance.

Relatively few countries had stand-alone innovation policies or strategies.

Funding matters

The survey showed that investment in research and development, or R&D, in most African countries was still far below the 1 % of gross domestic product that is the current target for African Union countries.

According to the report, 13 (68 %) participating countries performed R&D overwhelmingly in the public sector – higher education and-or government sector – with under-investment very pronounced in the business sector across Africa.

Government continued to be the main source of funding for R&D activities. Outside of South Africa, where business-funded R&D amounted to 40.1 % of total expenditure, funding from the business sector in other countries was low.

Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda all had more than 40 % of their R&D financed from abroad. At 12.1 %, South Africa was the least dependent on foreign funding for R&D performance.

Researchers

The survey found that Egypt, Kenya and South Africa reported the largest absolute numbers of R&D personnel and the highest numbers in proportion to population per million people: Egypt had 1,688 personnel per million inhabitants, Kenya 1,529 and South Africa 1,108.

Ten out of the 17 countries that provided R&D personnel data indicated that researchers made up more than 50 % of personnel. This ranged from 55.6 % reported by Ethiopia to 87.7 % reported by Cape Verde.

According to the report, the proportion of women participating in R&D activities was about 30 % for personnel and 24 % for researchers in the countries that submitted data.

Productivity and publication

Bibliometrics have shown that African Union member countries' combined scientific output remains very low – around 2 % of the world total.

However, the average growth rate of scientific production in Africa is faster than that of the world as a whole with Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa continuing to produce the largest number of publications on the continent.

The survey found that scientists in African countries rarely collaborated with one another but instead sought international partnerships. Most of the scientists who collaborated internationally had citation scores above the world average and were based in top performing institutions.

Ways forward

The processes leading to the production of the report indicated that considerably more work needed to be done in order to have comparable statistics of good quality across Africa. Countries needed to:

- Train more officials and create a critical mass of experts to undertake surveys. Training should be both short- and long-term.
- Institutionalise R&D and innovation surveys, creating a culture of collecting and archiving statistics – especially STI statistics – at national level.
- Encourage dialogue among countries to share best practices.

To make it possible for African states to have reliable and accurate information to inform policy as well as monitor the impact of STI on the continent on a long-term basis, the report recommended the following:

- Countries should be encouraged to join the ASTII initiative. Those already part of it should continue to participate consistently and actively through ownership of the programme as well as the provision of data on a regular, consistent and timely basis.

- African Union members should continue to mobilise stakeholders to ensure ownership of the ASTII project within their countries.
- Data and information from the surveys should form part of policy-making processes.
- Data should be disseminated through popularisation of country reports, policy briefs and use of the Outlook series.

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20140619203311485>

Weitere Informationen

African Innovation Outlook II

→ <http://www.nepad.org/humancapitaldevelopment/knowledge/doc/3330/african-innovation-outlook-ii>

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

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Indikatorik im VDI Technologiezentrum

Miguel Krux, Tel. 0211/6214-460, krux@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Indikatorik



G77 Warns Against Misuse of Science in Development

Science, technology and innovation must be used to advance rather than undermine development, and developing nations should not be blocked from acquiring affordable technology or from benefiting from their genetic resources, a major political grouping of developing states has warned.

The heads of state and government of the Group of 77 (G77) and China have issued a declaration following a summit in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, this month (14-15 June) marking the 50th anniversary of the group's creation. The G77's mission includes promoting global social and economic equality, and advancing the interests of the developing world.

The declaration, *For a new world order for living well*, touches on issues including climate change and the next set of global development goals. It affirms the importance of science, technology and innovation, and their links to industrialisation and infrastructure “as essential elements for developing countries to attain higher development levels in a sustained way” and “in improving the quality of life of our people and in the sustainable development of our countries”. But it also expresses concern that science and technology can be used to undermine nations’ sovereignty, their sustainable development and attempts to eradicate poverty. Furthermore the declaration covers issues like indigenous knowledge and rights, the misuse of ICTs, and the importance of technology transfer and intellectual property.

Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/global/technology/news/g77-warns-against-misuse-of-science-in-development.html>

Weitere Informationen

Declaration of Santa Cruz: For a New World Order for Living Well

→ <http://www.g77bolivia.com/en/declaration-santa-cruz>

Small island developing states 'lack research support'

→ <http://www.scidev.net/global/r-d/news/small-island-developing-states-lack-research.html>

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Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Internationalisierung im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Andreas Ratajczak, Tel. 0211/6214-494, ratajczak@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Internationalisierung



OECD Publication: Emerging Policy Issues in Synthetic Biology

Synthetic biology is at such an early stage of development that there is no uniform agreement as yet about what it actually is. To some, it represents a natural extension of genetic engineering, and therefore is "business as usual". For others, it is a way to bring mass manufacturing out from the decades of biotechnology research. Currently the discipline is limited by the ability to synthesise DNA cost-effectively but this is a technical barrier that it is anticipated will be overcome.

This new book examines a number of policy issues around R&D funding, company investment, PPP arrangements and innovative financing, infrastructure requirements, education and training, intellectual property (IP), regulation, and public engagement. In preparation for the continuing development and greater use of synthetic biology, some countries have started to prepare synthetic biology technical roadmaps and a global roadmap for the medium term would be an extremely useful policy tool. Technical roadmaps could both identify likely future policy requirements, and be a useful vehicle in public engagement.

Quelle

→ http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/emerging-policy-issues-in-synthetic-biology_9789264208421-en

Download

Emerging Policy Issues in Synthetic Biology (full text – read only)

→ http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/science-and-technology/emerging-policy-issues-in-synthetic-biology_9789264208421-en#page1

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartner für OECD im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Sonja Bugdahn (Forschung), Tel. 0228/3821-1474, sonja.bugdahn@dlr.de

Peter Klandt (Bildung), Tel. 0228/3821-1506, peter.klandt@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Rahmenbedingungen im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Lebenswissenschaften, Rahmenbedingungen



EU / Europa

EU und EIB-Gruppe wollen gemeinsam bis zu 48 Milliarden Euro an Ful-Investitionen erreichen

Die Europäische Kommission und die EIB-Gruppe (Europäische Investitionsbank und Europäischer Investitionsfonds) haben am 12. Juni eine neue Generation von EU-Finanzierungsinstrumenten und Beratungsdiensten vorgestellt, um innovativen Unternehmen den Zugang zu Finanzmitteln zu erleichtern. Es wird erwartet, dass mit den Produkten von „InnovFin – EU Finance for Innovators“ (EU-Finanzmittel für Innovatoren) kleine, mittlere und große Unternehmen sowie die Träger von Forschungsinfrastrukturen in die Lage versetzt werden, in den nächsten sieben Jahren über 24 Milliarden Euro für Forschung und Innovation (Ful) bereitzustellen. Mit dieser Summe dürften bis zu 48 Milliarden Euro an Ful-Investitionen insgesamt mobilisiert werden.

„InnovFin – EU Finance for Innovators“ umfasst eine Reihe maßgeschneiderter Produkte – von Bürgschaften für Intermediäre, die Darlehen an KMU vergeben, bis zu direkten Darlehen an Unternehmen – mit denen (sowohl sehr kleine als auch sehr große) Ful-Projekte in der EU und in Ländern, die mit Horizont 2020, dem neuen EU-Forschungsprogramm für den Zeitraum 2014-2020, assoziiert sind, gefördert werden sollen. InnovFin baut auf dem Erfolg der Fazilität für Finanzierungen auf Risikoteilungsbasis des Siebten Rahmenprogramms für Forschung und technologische Entwicklung (RP7) auf, mit deren Hilfe 114 Ful-Projekte im Wert von über 30 Milliarden Euro Finanzmittel von über 11 Milliarden Euro erhielten.

Die EIB-Gruppe besteht aus der Europäischen Investitionsbank (EIB) und dem Europäischen Investitionsfonds (EIF). Die Europäische Investitionsbank wird mittleren bis großen Unternehmen Darlehen gewähren bzw. Banken, die diesen Darlehen gewähren, Bürgschaften bieten. Der EIF wird Banken, die kleinen und



mittleren Unternehmen Darlehen gewähren, Bürgschaften bieten, und – in der Folge – in Risikokapitalfonds investieren, die Start-up-Unternehmen und wachstumsstarke Unternehmen mit Kapital versorgen.

Die Instrumente wurden anlässlich einer zweitägigen Konferenz vorgestellt, die von der griechischen Präsidentschaft der EU organisiert wurde, um zu erörtern, wie der Zugang zu Finanzmitteln für Forschung und Innovation erleichtert werden kann.

InnovFin-Bürgschaften und -Darlehen werden durch Mittel finanziert, die im Rahmen von Horizont 2020 und von der EIB-Gruppe für die Unterstützung von FuI-Investitionen vorgesehen sind, die von Natur aus risikoreicher und schwieriger zu beurteilen sind als materielle Investitionen. Alle Instrumente werden entsprechend der Nachfrage eingesetzt; es gibt keine vorherigen Zuweisungen an Sektoren, Länder oder Regionen. Diese Schuldinstrumente sollen in naher Zukunft durch ein Paket von Eigenkapitalinstrumenten ergänzt werden, die der EIF verwaltet. Insgesamt werden rund 2,7 Milliarden Euro des Gesamtbudgets von Horizont 2020 (fast 80 Milliarden Euro) für diese Finanzierungsinstrumente eingesetzt.

Quelle

→ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-670_de.htm

Weitere Informationen

Horizont 2020

→ <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en>

EU-Portal „Finanzierungsmöglichkeiten“

→ <http://europa.eu/youreurope/business/funding-grants/access-to-finance/>

Europäische Investitionsbank

→ <http://www.eib.org/>

Europäischer Investitionsfonds

→ <http://www.eif.europa.eu/>

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartner für EU im Internationalen Büro

Henriette Krimphoff, Tel. 0228/3821-1798, henriette.krimphoff@dlr.de

Dr. Olaf Heilmayer, Tel. 0228/3821-1443, olaf.heilmayer@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Förderung im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Förderung, Innovation, Wirtschaft und Märkte



European Commission Points to Innovation Reforms to Sustain Economic Recovery

The European Commission has highlighted the importance of research and innovation (R&I) investments and reforms for economic recovery in the European Union, and made proposals to help EU Member States maximise the impact of their budgets at a time when many countries still face spending constraints. Increasing R&I investment is a proven driver of growth, while improving the efficiency and quality of public R&I spending is also critical if Europe is to maintain or achieve a leading position in many fields of knowledge and key technologies. The Commission has pledged support to Member States in pursuing R&I reforms best suited to their needs, including by providing policy support, world-class data and examples of best practice.

The Communication published on 10 June highlights three key areas of reform:

- Improving the quality of strategy development and the policy-making process, bringing together both research and innovation activities, and underpinned by a stable multi-annual budget that strategically focuses resources;
- Improving the quality of R&I programmes, including through reductions of administrative burdens and more competitive allocating of funding;
- Improving the quality of public institutions performing research and innovation, including through new partnerships with industry.

The Commission has also called on Member States to prioritise R&I, as public authorities regain margins for growth-enhancing investment. With current R&I spending across the public and private sector worth just over 2 % of GDP, the EU remains well behind international competitors like the United States, Japan and South Korea, with China also now very close to overtaking the EU.

Increasing R&I spending to 3 % of GDP therefore remains a key target for the EU, but the Communication today shows that improving the quality of public spending in this area is also essential in order to increase the economic impact of investment. The Communication points equally to the need for the EU needs to put in place the right framework conditions to encourage European companies to innovate further.

Quelle

→ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-646_en.htm?locale=en

Download

Communication: Research and innovation as sources of renewed growth

→ <http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/pdf/state-of-the-union/2013/research-and-innovation-as-sources-of-renewed-growth-com-2014-339-final.pdf>

State of the Innovation Union - Taking Stock 2010 – 2014 (full text)

→ http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/pdf/state-of-the-union/2013/state_of_the_innovation_union_report_2013.pdf

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MEMO: State of the Innovation Union - Taking Stock 2010 – 2014

→ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-405_en.htm

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartner für EU im Internationalen Büro

Henriette Krimphoff, Tel. 0228/3821-1798, henriette.krimphoff@dlr.de

Dr. Olaf Heilmayer, Tel. 0228/3821-1443, olaf.heilmayer@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Innovation im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Rahmenbedingungen, Innovation



More Than 3 Billion Euros Invested in European Smart Grids Projects

The JRC recently published its 2014 edition of the "Smart Grid projects outlook", which presents the most comprehensive database of smart grid and smart metering initiatives up until the first quarter of 2014 across the European Union, Switzerland and Norway. The results can also now be visualised using new interactive, freely available web tools. In this update, more than 450 smart grid projects were identified, accounting for a total investment of 3.15 billion euros.

Although the work from the preceding reports cannot be directly compared with this inventory a positive trend can be confirmed. The previous edition of this study reported 281 projects and a 1.8 billion euros budget.

With its 135 projects, Germany has the largest number of initiatives, while France and the United Kingdom have invested the most, at 500 million euros each. In both countries 5 million euros is on average pumped into a project. Denmark has the highest investment in smart grids per capita and per national electricity consumption followed by Slovenia, which together with the Czech Republic, is one of the leading countries within the newer Member States in establishing a strategy for smart grid testing and implementation. However, Eastern European countries only account for less than 1 % of the total budget.

EU-15 organisations still manage the bulk of the investments in smart grid projects, of these, 90 % are supported by some form of public funding. Private capital investment amounts to 49 %; the rest comes from EC (22 %), national (18 %) and regulatory funding (9 %), and the remaining 2 % is unclassified. Several types of organisations, such as universities and distribution system operators – which together manage more than half of the budget –, transmission system operators, manufacturers and ICT companies participate to significant degrees in smart grid projects.

Around 200 million smart electricity meters in Europe (ca. 72 % of EU customers) are expected to be deployed by 2020 with an estimated investment of 35 billion euros. In EU Member States where the roll-out of smart metering is

positively assessed, the expected penetration rate for electricity may even exceed the EU target of 80 % by 2020.

Quelle

→ <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/news/more-than-3-billion-euros-invested-european-smart-grids-projects>

Download

Smart Grid Projects Outlook 2014 (full report)

→ http://ses.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/ses.jrc.ec.europa.eu/files/u24/2014/report/ld-na-26609-en-n_smart_grid_projects_outlook_2014_-_online.pdf

Weitere Informationen

Smart Grid Projects Outlook 2014

→ <http://ses.jrc.ec.europa.eu/smart-grids-observatory>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartner für EU im Internationalen Büro

Henriette Krimphoff, Tel. 0228/3821-1798, henriette.krimphoff@dlr.de

Dr. Olaf Heilmayer, Tel. 0228/3821-1443, olaf.heilmayer@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Indikatorik im VDI Technologiezentrum

Miguel Krux, Tel. 0211/6214-460, krux@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Energie, Indikatorik



Facts from the EU 2014 Digital Scoreboard

While Sweden may be a global leader in R&D investment, the EU as a whole is still lagging behind the Japan and the US: new data shows that 6.6 % of the total R&D government support is invested in ICT in the EU, compared to 9.1 % in Japan and 7.9 % in the US. Figures from the Digital Scorecard show that more efforts are necessary to meet the goal set by the Digital Agenda for Europe: to reach 11 billion euros of annual total public spending on ICT R&D by 2020.

EU research leaders:

- Total public spending
The 5 biggest public funders of R&D in ICT in 2012: Germany takes by far the lead with 1.2 billion euros followed by the UK (0.69 billion euros – 11 euros per person), Spain (0.6 billion euros – 13 euros per person). Sweden is next on 0.55 billion euros.
- Relative public spending
Sweden spends far more than any other EU country on a per capita basis, at 58 euros per person. Sweden spends more than Italy (0.52 billion euros), yet Italy has 6 times the population (60 million to 9.5 million).
- Most ICT-intensive spending
Sweden and Belgium are investing the most in ICT (15 % and 11 % of total spend respectively). The European Commission spends 16 % of its research budget on ICT research. Around 13 billion euros the Commission's Horizon 2020 research programme (2014-2020) will go to ICT projects over a seven-year period.
- Most EU funding
Universities, companies and researchers in Germany (1.6 billion euros), the UK (1 billion euros), Italy (0.8 billion euros), France (0.7 billion euros) and Spain (0.6 billion euros) receive 60 % of the total EU funding and account for 57 % of participations during the period 2007-2013.
- Highest EU funding relative to ICT sector
Cyprus (24 million euros) and Greece (339 million euros) have relatively small ICT sectors which are growing thanks to relatively high EU funding levels.

Quelle

→ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-635_en.htm

Weitere Informationen

Digital Agenda Scoreboard

→ <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/scoreboard>

Digital Scoreboard country profiles

→ <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/progress-country>



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

Fachliche Ansprechpartner für EU im Internationalen Büro

Henriette Krimphoff, Tel. 0228/3821-1798, henriette.krimphoff@dlr.de

Dr. Olaf Heilmayer, Tel. 0228/3821-1443, olaf.heilmayer@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Indikatorik im VDI Technologiezentrum

Miguel Krux, Tel. 0211/6214-460, krux@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Schlüsseltechnologien, Kommunikation, Indikatorik



Frankreich

Gesetzesentwurf für die Gestaltung der Energiewende in Frankreich

Der französische Ministerrat hat auf Vorschlag der Umweltministerin Ségolène Royal ein Gesetzesvorhaben für ein neues französisches Energiemodell (Projet de loi de programmation pour un nouveau modèle énergétique français) angenommen. Die erfolgreiche Gestaltung der Energiewende ist eines der wichtigsten Projekte von Staatspräsident François Hollande.

Ziel des Vorhabens ist es, nicht nur gegen die Erderwärmung und für geringere Energiekosten (aktuell mehr als 65 Milliarden Euro in Frankreich) zu kämpfen, sondern durch „grünes“ Wachstum auch gegen die Arbeitslosigkeit, für neue Technologien, für die Erschließung neuer Märkte in den erneuerbaren Energien, saubere Verkehrssysteme und Energieeffizienz zu handeln. Auch die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Unternehmen sowie die Lebensqualität der Bevölkerung sollen durch die geplanten Maßnahmen steigen. Weiterhin wird eine Verbesserung des Gesundheitssystems erwartet und die Haushalte sollen durch geringere Energiekosten für Verkehrswesen und Bauwirtschaft entlastet werden. Ziel ist es unter anderem, 100.000 Stellen in drei Jahren zu schaffen.

Der Entwurf verfolgt fünf konkrete Ziele:

1. Bis 2030 soll die Emission von Treibhausgasen den europäischen Vorgaben entsprechend um 40 % gesenkt werden (im Vergleich zu 1990).
2. Bis 2030 sollen 30 % weniger fossile Energiequellen verwendet werden.
3. Bis 2025 sollen nur noch 50 % der Elektrizität aus Atomenergie gewonnen werden (aktuell 73 %).
4. Bis 2030 sollen 32 % des Energieverbrauchs aus erneuerbaren Energiequellen gewonnen werden, d.h. 40 % der produzierten Elektrizität, 38 % der verbrauchten Wärme und 15 % der verbrauchten Brennstoffe.
5. Bis 2050 soll der Energieverbrauch halbiert werden.

Hierbei sollen die folgenden sechs Grundprinzipien helfen:

- Bändigung des Energiebedarfs, Energiesuffizienz und -effizienz stehen im Mittelpunkt
- Diversifizierung der Quellen für Energiegewinnung: Abbau der Verwendung fossiler Energien, Diversifizierung der Quellen für Elektrizitätsproduktion, Anteil der erneuerbarer Energien im Gesamtenergieverbrauch steigern
- Einbindung von Bürgern, Unternehmen und Gebietskörperschaften
- Transparenz und offene Informationspolitik, insbesondere über Kosten und Preise von Energie.
- Weiterentwicklung der Forschung über Energie
- Anpassung von Energie-Transport- und -Speichermöglichkeiten an die Bedürfnisse

Das Gesetzesvorhaben will vor allem durch verschiedene Anreizsysteme Bürger, Unternehmen und Gebietskörperschaften zum Umdenken bewegen, z. B. durch Prämien für den Kauf eines Elektroautos, steuerliche Vergünstigungen für energieeffiziente Sanierungen, "Grüne Darlehen" in Höhe von 5 Milliarden Euro oder Label für Positivenergie-Projekte oder in dem Bereich spezialisierte Handwerker und Unternehmen.

Die politisch verordnete Schließung von Kernkraftwerken ist nicht Teil des Entwurfs. Stattdessen wird dies in mehrjährigen Energieplänen verhandelt. Für den ersten Plan 2015 bis 2018 ist die Schließung des Werks in Fessenheim (Haut-Rhin) sowie die Inbetriebnahme eines dritten Reaktors im Werk in Flamanville (Manche) geplant.

Der Entwurf wird im Herbst vom Parlament verhandelt.

Quelle

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/detail/info/frankreich-gesetzentwurf-fuer-die-gestaltung-der-energiewende.html>

Weitere Informationen

Les grands axes du nouveau modèle énergétique français (französisch)

→ <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-grands-axes-du-nouveau-modele.html>

Transition énergétique: Ségolène Royal évite la rupture et joue le compromis politique (französisch)

→ <http://www.lesechos.fr/industrie-services/energie-environnement/0203577130623-transition-energetique-segolene-royal-evite-la-rupture-et-choisit-le-compromis-politique-1014525.php>

Transition énergétique: l'exécutif présente enfin son projet de loi (französisch)

→ <http://www.lesechos.fr/industrie-services/energie-environnement/0203573293324-transition-energetique-lexecutif-presente-enfin-son-projet-de-loi-1013952.php>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Frankreich

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Frankreich im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Ulrike Kunze, Tel. 030/67055-7981, ulrike.kunze@dlr.de

Ivika Laev, Tel. 0228/3821-1418, ivika.laev@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Rahmenbedingungen im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Energie, Umwelt, Rahmenbedingungen



Französische Nationalversammlung richtet Kommission für Digitales ein

Die französische Nationalversammlung hat eine Kommission für Digitales eingerichtet. Diese wird sich mit „Rechten und Freiheiten im digitalen Zeitalter“ beschäftigen und ist sowohl aus Parlamentariern als auch aus Experten zusammengesetzt.

Die Kommission soll Methoden und Arbeitsweisen entwickeln, um der Querschnittsaufgabe „Digitales“ gerecht zu werden und besser auf damit in Zusammenhang stehenden Fragen bei allen Gesetzentwürfen reagieren zu können. Dies gilt insbesondere in Hinblick auf das Vorhaben für ein Gesetz über digitale Rechte und Freiheiten, aber auch für alle anderen rechtlichen Texte im Zusammenhang mit neuen Technologien. Als Erstes wird die Kommission sich mit Fragen des Datenschutzes und dem Recht auf Privatsphäre befassen sowie mit den Bürgerrechten im digitalen Zeitalter (z. B. Recht auf freie Meinungsäußerung, Recht auf Informationszugang, Netzneutralität).

Die Kommission wurde auf Initiative des Präsidenten der Nationalversammlung, Claude Barolone eingerichtet und am 11. Juni 2014 offiziell gegründet. Ihre Arbeit ist öffentlich und interaktiv. Sie tagt alle zwei Wochen und wird ihren ersten Bericht im Frühjahr 2015 vorstellen.

Quelle

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/detail/info/frankreich-schaffung-einer-kommission-fuer-digitales.html>

Weitere Informationen

Création d'une commission dédiée au numérique à l'Assemblée nationale (französisch)

→ <http://presidence.assemblee-nationale.fr/communiqués-de-presse/creation-d-une-commission-dediee-au-numerique-a-l-assemblee-nationale>

Commission de réflexion sur le droit et les libertés à l'âge du numérique (französisch)

→ <http://www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/commissions/numerique>

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Frankreich im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Ulrike Kunze, Tel. 030/67055-7981, ulrike.kunze@dlr.de

Ivika Laev, Tel. 0228/3821-1418, ivika.laev@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Rahmenbedingungen im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Schlüsseltechnologien, Kommunikation, Rahmenbedingungen



Frankreich ist drittattraktivstes Zielland für ausländische Studierende

271.399 Studierende wählten 2012 laut einer aktuellen Studie der UNESCO Frankreich als Zielland für ihren Studienaufenthalt im Ausland. Das entspricht 6,8 % aller international mobilen Studierenden und dem 3. Platz der attraktivsten Zielländer für ausländische Studierende. Frankreich positioniert sich damit erneut hinter den USA und Großbritannien, aber vor Australien und Deutschland.

Drei von vier mobilen Studierenden in Frankreich sind an einer Universität eingeschrieben. Eine Studie der OECD hatte weiterhin gezeigt, dass fast 95 % der Studierenden Frankreich aufgrund der Qualität der Ausbildung wählen.

Innerhalb der Universität sind es die Studiengänge in den Sprach- sowie Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften, die die meisten ausländischen Studierenden anziehen (31,6 %), gefolgt von den Sportwissenschaften (27,9 %) sowie den Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungswissenschaften (21 %).

Die internationalen Studierenden sind hauptsächlich in den grundständigen ("Licence") und weiterführenden (Master) Studiengängen eingeschrieben. Nur 12 % von ihnen promovieren, stellen damit aber 42 % aller Doktoranden in Frankreich.

Nach den Berechnungen des französischen Bildungsministeriums kommen die meisten dieser Studierenden aus Marokko (32.104), dicht gefolgt von China (30.349). Auf Platz 3 und 4 liegen Algerien (22.697) und Tunesien (11.909).

Insgesamt waren 2012 4 Millionen Studierende international mobil, doppelt so viele wie 2002. In Frankreich stieg die Zahl ausländischer Studierender in diesem Zeitraum um 68 %. Um die Attraktivität Frankreichs insbesondere für Studierende aus den aufstrebenden Schwellenländern zu erhöhen, hatte die Regierung 2013 Reformen angekündigt, um ihnen den Aufenthalt zu erleichtern, insbesondere durch mehrjährige Aufenthaltsgenehmigungen und einer zentralen Anlaufstelle für alle Behördengänge.

Quelle

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/detail/info/frankreich-drittattraktivstes-zielland-fuer-auslaendische-studierende.html>

Weitere Informationen

La France, troisième pays le plus attractif pour les étudiants étrangers (französisch)

→ <http://etudiant.lefigaro.fr/les-news/actu/detail/article/la-france-troisieme-pays-le-plus-attractif-pour-les-etudiants-etrangers-5728/>

Global flow of tertiary-level students

→ <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/international-student-flow-viz.aspx>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Frankreich

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Frankreich im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Ulrike Kunze, Tel. 030/67055-7981, ulrike.kunze@dlr.de

Ivika Laev, Tel. 0228/3821-1418, ivika.laev@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Internationalisierung im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Andreas Ratajczak, Tel. 0211/6214-494, ratajczak@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Hochschulen, Indikatorik, Internationalisierung



UK and China Agree Multi-Million Pound Global Research Deals

Over £ 50 million of joint innovative research programmes to tackle global issues like climate change, long-term renewable energy supplies and human diseases have been agreed on 17 June 2014 between the UK and China.

Universities and Science Minister David Willetts joined Chinese Ambassador to the UK Liu Xiaoming at the UK-China Summit to sign an agreement for the first programmes of the joint UK-China Research and Innovation Partnership Fund.

The UK-China Research and Innovation Partnership Fund forms part of the £ 375 million Newton Fund.

The two countries approved the programmes, worth £ 53 million, and a wider 5-year implementation plan of the fund, which will eventually include deals worth a total of £ 200 million to 2019.

The programmes, of which costs will be split equally between the two nations, include:

- a £ 23 million scientific research programme – led in the UK by the Met Office – that will help build the basis for services to protect against extreme weather and prepare for a changing climate in Asia
- £ 16 million of joint research partnerships – led in the UK by Research Councils UK – to support advances in marine energy, regenerative medicine and stem cells, atmospheric pollution and human health, and sustaining the soil ecosystem
- £ 14 million of Newton Fellowships to provide the opportunity for Chinese and UK researchers to develop meaningful collaborations with scientists in one another's country

In a further boost to UK-China joint partnerships it was also announced that FutureLearn, the UK-based social learning platform, is to grow and partner with

its first Chinese universities – Shanghai Jiao Tong University and Fudan University – to create high quality educational experiences for learners in China, and all over the world, through free online courses. The partnership will provide both Chinese universities with a digital platform to reach thousands of learners globally through massive open online courses, and connect those students with a range of academic, leisure and career-enhancing courses from leading UK and international institutions.

It was also announced during the UK-China Summit that BPP University is partnering with the Central University of Finance and Economics Beijing to set up a joint Professional Accounting and Finance Training Centre. It will provide professional accountancy education to undergraduate and graduate level, including International & Financial Reporting Standards.

Quelle

→ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-china-agree-multi-million-pound-global-research-deals>

Weitere Informationen

Newton Fund

→ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/newton-fund-building-science-and-innovation-capacity-in-developing-countries>

UK's Newton research fund aims to 'end need for aid'

→ <http://www.scidev.net/global/funding/news/uk-newton-research-fund-aid.html>

FutureLearn

→ <https://www.futurelearn.com>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Großbritannien

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Großbritannien im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Ursula Henze-Schulte, Tel. 0228/3821-1808, ursula.henze-schulte@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Internationalisierung im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Andreas Ratajczak, Tel. 0211/6214-494, ratajczak@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Hochschulen, Förderung, Internationalisierung



UK Government Outlines how Technology Can Benefit Further Education

Skills and Enterprise Minister Matthew Hancock has announced how the government plans to boost technology in order to improve further education. This includes a £ 5 million fund to upgrade the broadband network in colleges in 2014 to 2015, allowing them to introduce 'cloud' sharing technologies. Speaking at The Spectator's Skills Forum, he outlined the government response to a report published by FELTAG (Further Education Learning Technology Action Group).

FELTAG made a number of recommendations that included the suggestion that policy makers, principals, teachers and governors need to keep abreast of technological developments. This is something the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) welcomes and will support. BIS also recognises the need for an agile procurement policy which is able to react to fast-changing technologies. Although the final decisions on expenditure are made by individual colleges, BIS can support them where possible to upgrade their infrastructure. Further to this, any plans for new buildings will have to include 'industrial-strength' technological infrastructure in project plans.

FELTAG stated that currently, learners are not utilised for their knowledge and expertise in technology. BIS has asked the Education and Learning Foundation to develop digital leaders in colleges to support others. Specialist organisations will also be approached to assist other learners to improve their digital skills.

FELTAG also found that there was a need for significant investment in the knowledge, skills and understanding of learning technology's potential among principals, managers, teachers and support staff working in further education providers. This will be supported by the Education Learning Foundation who will develop learning technologies resources and materials to increase staff training.

Finally, it was found that links between further education providers and employers need to become stronger. BIS will encourage the Education and Training Foundation to work with Local Enterprise Partnerships to develop better partnerships between providers and new and emerging digital technology

industries, especially small businesses, in order to share learning and experiences.

In addition to the FELTAG response, the Minister also laid out a research report on the use of MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) with school pupils aged 11 to 19 years. The research, funded by the Department for Education, shows how MOOCs are of particular value to post-16 year-old students who want to combine education with work – such as those studying apprenticeships.

The findings from the research will be used by the Education Technology Action Group (ETAG) who are investigating ways to remove barriers to the effective use of online learning in education.

Quelle

→ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-outlines-how-technoogy-can-benefit-further-education>

Download

Government response to recommendations from the Further Education Learning Technology Action Group (FELTAG)

→ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/320242/bis-14-841-government-response-to-recommendations-from-the-FELTAG-action-plan.pdf

Weitere Informationen

Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS)

→ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-innovation-skills>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Großbritannien

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Großbritannien im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Ursula Henze-Schulte, Tel. 0228/3821-1808, ursula.henze-schulte@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Rahmenbedingungen im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Bildung, Berufliche Bildung, Rahmenbedingungen



Italien

Nuclear Physics Agreement Between Italy and Poland

The National Institute for Nuclear Physics (INFN) signed the agreement LEA-POLITA with the Polish consortium COPIN (Consortium Polonaise des Institutions Nucleaires) which includes important Polish Universities and research organizations. The agreement regulates the scientific cooperation between the two countries in the field of nuclear physics and related technological applications. Italy will involve the INFN Legnaro, Sud and Gran Sasso National Laboratories.

The cooperation is included in the initiatives about these themes that have been activated by Italy, France and Poland. LEA-POLITA is additional to the LEA-COLLIGA agreement signed by Italy and France, and the LEA COPIGAL agreement signed by France and Poland. In this way, cooperation among the three countries becomes even closer.

The signature was obtained during the Second International Workshop of the SPES project (Selective Production of Exotic Species) that has been recently held at INFN National Laboratories in Legnaro.

Quelle

→ <https://www.researchitaly.it/en/understanding/press-media/news/nuclear-physics-agreement-between-italy-and-poland/>

Download

Agreement LEA-POLITA

→ <http://copin.ifj.edu.pl/file/Umowa-COPIN-INFN.pdf>

Weitere Informationen

Italian Institute for Nuclear Physics (INFN)

→ <http://www.infn.it>

Consortium Polonaise des Institutions Nucleaires (COPIN)

→ <http://copin.ifj.edu.pl/?lng=en>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Italien

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



Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Italien im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Ursula Henze-Schulte, Tel. 0228/3821-1808, ursula.henze-schulte@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Internationalisierung im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Andreas Ratajczak, Tel. 0211/6214-494, ratajczak@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Schlüsseltechnologien, Internationalisierung



Russland

Russia Plans to Increase Research at National Universities

The government is aiming to improve the position of Russian science in the global arena by accelerating research activities at national universities.

According to a recent report by Thomson Reuters, Russian science lags significantly behind most countries in the G20. Statistics show that over the past decade, the share of Russian papers in the Web of Science international database has dropped from 3 % to 2.1 % – and the papers go largely unnoticed by foreign scientists.

In 2012, Russian scientists published 26,503 papers in international journals, which is a very small figure for a country with Russia's scientific history and potential. The figures for 2013 are currently unavailable, but according to Ministry of Education and Science analysts, they are comparable with those obtained in previous years. The situation is aggravated by the fact that citations of Russian papers are nearly 19 % lower than average global figures. Among the most cited papers are those by physicists, astronomers, mathematicians and chemists.

In 2000 the government provided about 17 billion rubles (US\$ 500 million) for the acceleration of scientific activities, particularly at leading universities. By 2014 the amount had grown to 366 billion rubles (US\$ 10 billion). But during that period the number of publications by Russian scientists – and in particular by

university professors – increased by only 5 %. This compared to an 820 % publication growth by Chinese and 51 % by German researchers.

In addition, most of Russia's leading universities continue to pay greatest attention to research in the fields of mathematics and physics, while biology and medicine currently account for a significant share of global publications.

Research has never been a great strength of Soviet and later Russian universities, as the government traditionally placed more focus on developing research in the Russian Academy of Sciences and its numerous branches located throughout the country. The situation has changed in recent years, however. Dmitry Livanov, the education and science minister has repeatedly announced state intentions to make national universities centres of research.

Among planned measures are increasing the salaries of professors by 200 %, establishing laboratories in promising areas of research, and allocating mega grants to attract world-renowned scientists to Russian universities. According to the presidential press service, implementing these plans will be personally overseen by President Vladimir Putin, who in May 2012 issued a decree aimed at increasing Russia's share of publications in the Web of Science to 2.44 % by 2015.

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20140522182157898/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Russland

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartner für Russland im Internationalen Büro

Maria Josten, Tel. 0228/3821-1415, maria.josten@dlr.de

Dr. Jörn Grünewald, Tel. 0228/3821-1457, joern.gruenewald@dlr.de

Stefan Klumpp, Tel. 0228/3821-1455, stefan.klumpp@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Rahmenbedingungen im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Rahmenbedingungen



New Higher Education Ranking System Expected by 2015 in Russia

Russia plans to produce an official international ranking of higher education institutions, including universities in Commonwealth of Independent States, BRICS – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa – and Shanghai Cooperation Organisation countries by June 2015, the government said last week, reports Ria Novosti.

“The Ministry of Education and Science of Russia and the interested federal executive bodies and organisations ought to organise the production of the international rankings of higher education institutions, including those of the CIS, BRICS and SCO countries, providing measures to ensure international recognition of such ratings. The results should be reported to the government by May 25, 2015,” the government said on its website.

The call for the rankings was based on instructions given by Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev during a state council meeting earlier this month on priority national projects. Medvedev also noted the importance of ensuring the international competitiveness of Russian educational institutions.

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20140529203755750>

Weitere Informationen

Full article on the RiaNovosti site

→ <http://en.ria.ru/russia/20140527/190164061/Russia-to-Prepare-International-Higher-Education-Rankings-by.html>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Russland

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartner für Russland im Internationalen Büro

Maria Josten, Tel. 0228/3821-1415, maria.josten@dlr.de

Dr. Jörn Grünewald, Tel. 0228/3821-1457, joern.gruenewald@dlr.de

Stefan Klumpp, Tel. 0228/3821-1455, stefan.klumpp@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Evaluation im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Hochschulen, Evaluation



USA

NIH on the Future Role of the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee in Oversight of Clinical Gene Transfer Protocols in the U.S.

Forty years ago, NIH Director Robert S. Stone, M.D., established the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee (RAC) to bolster oversight of the use of a new technology called recombinant DNA in research. As the science evolved, so too did the role of the RAC which began considering gene transfer experiments in humans in the late 1980s. This research involves the transfer of genetic material into humans with the goal of replacing or compensating for the function of abnormal genes, or to enhance the immune system's ability to attack cancer cells. At the time, there was limited scientific understanding of this technology and its safety in humans, as well as increasing public concern about the science of genetics. Today, we have the benefit of decades of experience in this area of research, and many of the concerns and uncertainties have been replaced by greater scientific clarity.

To evaluate the role of the RAC in this more established field of research, NIH commissioned a study by the Institute of Medicine (IOM) to review the current state of the science and regulatory and oversight processes. The IOM was asked to consider whether human gene transfer research raises issues of special concern that warrant continuing extra oversight of individual clinical protocols by the RAC. The IOM issued its report in December 2013 and concluded that with the evolution of the science, the oversight roles of the RAC, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and institutional oversight authorities have become overlapping and arguably redundant.

The NIH is committed to the safety of volunteers in human clinical trials. As recommended by the IOM, the NIH Director will retain the flexibility to select

protocols for public RAC review that would present a clear and obvious benefit to the scientific community or public, including those that raise important societal or ethical concerns. That authority will continue to exist and will be exercised should there be any doubt in the safety of a specific gene transfer study.

Quelle

→ http://www.nih.gov/about/director/05222014_statement_iom_rac.htm

Download

Oversight and Review of Clinical Gene Transfer Protocols – Assessing the Role of the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee (full text, read only)

→ http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=18577

Weitere Informationen

NIH Will No Longer Require Special Review for U.S. Gene Therapy Trials

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/biology/2014/05/nih-will-no-longer-require-special-review-u.s.-gene-therapy-trials>

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Fokus USA

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für USA im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Barbara Hellebrandt, Tel. 0228/3821-1433, barbara.hellebrandt@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Rahmenbedingungen im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Lebenswissenschaften, Rahmenbedingungen



Cost of US Share of ITER Still Uncertain, Federal Auditors Stress

Brian Cho reports at *ScienceInsider* that "a new audit of the United States' part of the [ITER] project brings more troubling news. Two months ago, officials with the Department of Energy (DOE) raised eyebrows when they reported that the United States' contribution to ITER – 9 % of the parts and hardware – would cost \$ 3.915 billion, up from estimates of \$ 2.2 billion in 2008 and \$ 1.122 billion in

2005, when the original ITER agreement was finalized. Now, a report released by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) on 5 June finds that even that figure is not reliable.”

"Without a reliable international project schedule, DOE neither can propose a final, stable funding plan for the US ITER project, nor can it reasonably assure Congress that the project's cost will not continue to grow and the schedule will not continue to slip," the report says according to Cho.

Quelle

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/funding/2014/06/cost-u-s-share-iter-still-uncertain-federal-auditors-stress>

Download

GAO report: Actions Needed to Finalize Cost and Schedule Estimates for U.S. Contributions to an International Experimental Reactor

→ <http://www.gao.gov/assets/670/663832.pdf>

Weitere Informationen

GAO report – Highlights: Actions Needed to Finalize Cost and Schedule Estimates for U.S. Contributions to an International Experimental Reactor

→ <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-14-499>

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für USA im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Barbara Hellebrandt, Tel. 0228/3821-1433, barbara.hellebrandt@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für FuE-Infrastruktur im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Raimund Glitz, Tel. 0211/6214-546, glitz@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Energie, FuE-Infrastruktur



China

China's Research Funders Announce Open Access Policies

China's top science funding agencies – the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) – have issued new open access policies on research in a move to make research widely available. The academy said open access would “facilitate knowledge dissemination and accelerate the globalisation of science”.

The announcements came in advance of a meeting of the Global Research Council, or GRC, held in Beijing from 26-28 May. China has been supportive of the GRC's action plan for open access to publications.

The National Natural Science Foundation of China said in a statement: “NSFC requires its relevant departments to actively collaborate with relevant governmental departments and public education and research institutions to facilitate all open access to publications resulting from all government science and technology plans or generated from publicly funded projects.” Effective immediately, it said, the authors of research papers generated from projects fully or partially funded by the foundation should deposit final peer-reviewed manuscripts accepted by journals in the NSFC repository for an embargo period of no more than 12 months.

A survey of Chinese scientific society journals carried out in 2011 found that some 308 journals out of a total of 820 were already open access. About half the open access journals allowed immediate access and the rest provide delayed open access. The survey revealed the number of open access journals in China had grown from 140 titles in 2007 to 308 in 2011.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences issued a statement – posted on its website – noting that researchers and graduate students would be required to deposit final peer-reviewed manuscripts of research articles into the open access repositories of their institutes within 12 months of official publication in journals. “CAS requires its institutes to set up repositories to preserve research articles

authored by their members that resulted from publicly funded research projects, and to provide open access through [the] internet to the public," it added.

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20140522121856313>

Download

Chinese Academy of Sciences Policy Statement on Open Access to Articles from Publicly Funded Scientific Research Projects

→ <http://english.cas.cn/Ne/CASE/201405/P020140516548023313654.pdf>

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Fokus China

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

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für China im Internationalen Büro

Dominik Ruttke, Tel. 0228/3821-1408, dominik.ruttke@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Rahmenbedingungen im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Rahmenbedingungen



Finland

Academy of Finlands Annual Report 2013 Released

2013 was a year of exceptional importance for the Academy of Finland. The international evaluation of the Academy was completed and the Finnish Government passed a resolution to reform the system of government research institutes and research funding. Both the evaluation and the reform have profound implication for the Academics role and position.

Quelle

→ <http://www.aka.fi/en-GB/Annualreport-2013/>

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Fokus Finnland

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



Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Finnland im Internationalen Büro

Ralf Hanatschek, Tel. 0228/3821-1482, ralf.hanatschek@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Evaluation im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Evaluation



Growth Strategy for Research and Innovation in the Finnish Health Sector

The health sector is one of the world's fastest growing industries. Finland is extremely well placed to succeed in the sector and to be a leading country in well-being, health and renewed services.

Three ministries (the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Ministry of Education and Culture) with Tekes and the Academy of Finland announced the new strategy for growth, which was prepared in cooperation with major health sector players.

Quelle

→ http://www.tem.fi/en/innovations/press_releases_innovations?89518_m=115253

Download

Health Sector Growth Strategy for Research and Innovation Activities

→ http://www.tem.fi/files/40138/TEMap_16_2014_web_09062014.pdf

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Fokus Finnland

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

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Finnland im Internationalen Büro

Ralf Hanatschek, Tel. 0228/3821-1482, ralf.hanatschek@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Innovation im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Lebenswissenschaften, Innovation



Indien

India's New Science Minister

Davide Castelvechi posted on behalf of K. S. Jayaraman at *Nature News Blog* that "India's newly elected government led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has appointed a [Jitendra Singh] to be science minister. Jitendra Singh [...] was a professor of diabetes and endocrinology at the Government Medical College and Hospital Jammu until 2012, when he became a politician. He ran for the first time as a BJP candidate in the recent parliamentary elections in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, and won. On 26 May Prime Minister Narendra Modi inducted Singh into his government as a junior minister, unlike his predecessor, Jaipal Reddy, who held cabinet rank. Singh has been given independent charge of the departments of science and technology and Earth sciences. The departments of space and atomic energy will continue to be directly under the prime minister as before, but Singh will oversee their activities."

Quelle

→ <http://blogs.nature.com/news/2014/05/unknown-appointed-as-new-india-science-minister.html>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Indien

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

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Indien im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Martin Goller, Tel. 0228/3821-1407, martin.goller@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Rahmenbedingungen im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Rahmenbedingungen



Israel

EU, Israel Sign Horizon 2020 Association Agreement

European Commission's President José Manuel Barroso and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu today witnessed the signature of Israel's association to Horizon 2020, the new EU research and innovation programme. Horizon 2020 offers a huge opportunity to enhance the traditionally active cooperation between Israeli and EU researchers and innovators. Under the terms of the agreement, Israel will have the same access to the programme as EU Member States and other Associated Countries. In return, it will contribute to the Horizon 2020 budget.

Israel has the highest proportion of researchers in the business sector in the world and one of the highest investments in civilian R&D – more than 4 % of GDP. This makes it a strong partner for the EU and will bring added benefit to cooperation in Horizon 2020 given the programme's stronger focus on innovation.

In addition to advancing science, technology and innovation cooperation between EU and Israeli researchers has enabled complex scientific cross-border challenges in all spheres of the economy and society to be addressed. Cooperation also provides an important mechanism to help reinforce mutual understanding, also with regional partners.

Israel has been associated to EU research and innovation programmes since 1996. During the last programme (2007-13), Israeli public and private institutions contributed their scientific expertise to over 1,500 projects. Reflecting the strength of Israeli research, Israeli participants achieved a high success rate, particularly in obtaining European Research Council (ERC) and Marie Skłodowska Curie grants. In the thematic programmes, Israel participated most actively in the areas of information and communication technologies, health and nanotechnology. Some 780 million euros in EU research funding went to the Israeli participating entities. On its side, Israel contributed over 530 million euros to the programme. In Horizon 2020, applicants and relevant activities described

in the application need to be in compliance with the guidelines on the eligibility of Israeli entities and their activities.

Quelle

→ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-633_en.htm?locale=en

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Horizon 2020

→ <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en>

European External Action Service: EU-Israel relations

→ http://eeas.europa.eu/israel/index_en.htm

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Fokus Israel

<http://www.kooperation-international.de/israel>

Fokus EU

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Israel im Internationalen Büro

Ivika Laev, Tel. 0228/3821-1418, ivika.laev@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartner für EU im Internationalen Büro

Henriette Krimphoff, Tel. 0228/3821-1798, henriette.krimphoff@dlr.de

Dr. Olaf Heilmayer, Tel. 0228/3821-1443, olaf.heilmayer@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Internationalisierung im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Andreas Ratajczak, Tel. 0211/6214-494, ratajczak@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Förderung, Innovation, Internationalisierung



Norwegen

Norway More Innovative than Previous Surveys Suggest

In a new survey, Statistics Norway finds that Norwegian trade and industry has far more innovators than indicated by previous international surveys of innovation capacity. The difference can largely be explained by survey methodology. This time, Statistics Norway measured innovation on its own, whereas the

previous surveys measured a combination of innovation and research and development activity.

For the new survey, Statistics Norway compiled data on the four main types of innovation: product innovation, process innovation, organisational innovation and marketing innovation. The results show a 15 % increase in the number of Norwegian companies reporting innovation activities compared to the previous survey. This puts Norway's level of innovation on a par with the other Nordic countries. The Research Council of Norway and Innovation Norway funded the survey.

The largest differences were found in product innovation for new services and in process innovation. Both these innovation types showed a 100 % increase for Norway in the latest survey compared to previous surveys. Product innovation with goods, organisational innovation and marketing innovation each rose by roughly 50 %.

In light of this latest Statistics Norway survey, it may be time to reassess Norway's ranking in the international innovation barometer, believes Arvid Hallén, Director General of the Research Council. The results also indicate that it may be easier than anticipated to customise future innovation-oriented instruments. In product innovation and process innovation, Norwegian companies score twice as high in Statistics Norway's new survey.

Norway's poor ranking in international surveys of innovation capacity, such as Eurostat's large-scale Community Innovation Survey (CIS) and Innovation Union Scoreboard (IUS), have given cause for concern. Despite the consistent growth of Norway's economy in recent years, the country has scored low on innovation capacity indicators. One explanation is Norway's particular business structure, which among other things is based largely on raw materials. Now the latest figures from Statistics Norway confirm that the methods employed by the previous surveys are behind Norway's poor showing in part, and that the picture is not as bleak as those surveys suggested.

Until now, data for Norway had been collected through a survey that combines information about companies' R&D activities with innovation activities. In many

other countries these are measured in two separate surveys. Companies that do not carry out much R&D may still conduct innovation activities, but those companies may also have a tendency to underreport their innovation activity when reporting both aspects together.

Quelle

→ http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/Norway_more_innovative_than_previous_surveys_suggest/1253997022614/p1177315753918

Weitere Informationen

Statistics Norway

→ <http://www.ssb.no/en/>

Norwegischer Forschungsrat

→ <http://www.forskningsradet.no/english>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Norwegen

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

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Norwegen im Internationalen Büro

Ralf Hanatschek, Tel. 0228/3821-1482, ralf.hanatschek@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Innovation im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-632, stahl-rolf@vdi.de

Schlagnote

Innovation, Indikatorik



Key Figures for the Norwegian Research Council for 2013

The most recent edition of the publication "Key figures for the Research Council" features among other things detailed statistics on grant applications and funding awards, distributed by subject field, type of institution and funding instrument.

The publication also presents key development trends in the 2009-2013 period, and includes overviews of Norwegian participation under the EU Seventh Framework Programme and projects under the SkatteFUNN tax incentive scheme, in addition to statistics on the Research Council's applications and allocations.

The full version of the publication is available in Norwegian only. An abridged English version is currently being prepared.

Quelle

→ http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/Key_figures_for_the_Research_Council_for_2013/1253996915511?WT.mc_id=nyhetsbrev-ForskningsradetEngelsk

Download

SkatteFUNN

→ http://www.forskningsradet.no/prognett-skattefunn/Home_page/1222340152176

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Fokus Norwegen

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

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Norwegen im Internationalen Büro

Ralf Hanatschek, Tel. 0228/3821-1482, ralf.hanatschek@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Indikatorik im VDI Technologiezentrum

Miguel Krux, Tel. 0211/6214-460, krux@vdi.de

Schlagnote

Indikatorik



Schweiz

Switzerland Takes over EUREKA Chairmanship from Norway

The Delegate of the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research, Bruno H. Moor, assumed Switzerland's year-long chairmanship of EUREKA, the European research initiative, at an event in Bergen (Norway) on 23 June. He set out the four priorities of the Swiss chairmanship. The focus is on strengthening institutional networking and on tailoring instruments to the needs of businesses involved in research and innovation. In a speech he explained that implementation of the the new Strategic Roadmap for 2014-2020, finalised last year, would begin under Switzerland's chairmanship. Switzerland sets great

store by continuity and will seek the active involvement of EUREKA's member countries.

Switzerland has set four goals for its chairmanship:

1. EUREKA should work more closely with national promotion agencies, such as the Commission for Technology and Innovation (CTI) in Switzerland, and improve interaction between national funding agencies and EUREKA.
2. The EUREKA network should be strengthened by expanding cooperation with associated countries (Canada, South Korea and South Africa), for example.
3. EUREKA should be positioned in the European Research Area. Here the emphasis is on identifying and harnessing synergies between EUREKA and other initiatives within the European Research Area.
4. EUREKA should be more oriented towards the needs of its target groups, particularly businesses.

EUREKA's approach closely corresponds with Swiss values in research and innovation promotion; these include not imposing requirements to pursue projects in specified fields, flexibility for project sponsors and the greatest possible scope in making use of individual funding instruments. EUREKA offers an ideal framework for international cooperation, particularly for SMEs. This has been shown by the strong interest on the part of innovative Swiss SMEs in EUREKA's Eurostars programmes over the last six years. This was one of the reasons why the Federal Council decided in May 2011 to assume the EUREKA chairmanship.

This is the second time that Switzerland has chaired EUREKA, after previously assuming the role in 1994/1995. During this time it is

EUREKA was founded in 1985 as a multilateral organisation association of 17 countries based in Brussels. Switzerland was among its founding members. Today the initiative boasts 41 members and three associate members. Following a bottom-up approach, EUREKA acts as a framework for the development and implementation of products, processes and services with global market potential. As a market-oriented, decentrally-organised initiative working across all fields of technology, EUREKA is an important complement to the European Union's research programmes.

responsible for guiding the work of the initiative and ensuring its continued development. Four high-level meetings are planned to take place in Switzerland. One of the highlights of the year for Switzerland will be hosting the EUREKA Innovation Event in Basel on 19 November, organised in cooperation with the Swiss Innovation Forum. The aim of the event is to offer a platform for industry partners to network, exchange project ideas and develop new products and services.

Quelle

→ http://www.eurekanetwork.org/about/-/journal_content/56/10137/4234824?refererPlid=10195

Weitere Informationen

EUREKA

→ <http://www.eurekanetwork.org/>

Eidgenössisches Departement für Wirtschaft, Bildung und Forschung (WBF)

→ <https://www.wbf.admin.ch/de/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Schweiz

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

EUREKA

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/buf/organisationen/eureka.html>

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für die Schweiz im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Ursula Henze-Schulte, Tel. 0228/3821-1808, ursula.henze-schulte@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Internationalisierung im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Andreas Ratajczak, Tel. 0211/6214-494, ratajczak@vdi.de

Schlagnworte

Internationalisierung



Südafrika

Partnership Agreement Between the EUREKA Initiative and the Republic of South Africa

The EUREKA Initiative welcomes the Republic of South Africa through the participation of its Department of Science and Technology (DST) as Associate Country of the EUREKA Initiative. The main objective of this association is the development of innovative joint Research and Development (R&D) projects of mutual benefit and the strengthening of the competitiveness of both the European and the Republic of South Africa's economies.

Quelle

Internationales Büro

Weitere Informationen

EUREKA

→ <http://www.eurekanetwork.org/>

European External Action Service: EU-South Africa relations

http://eeas.europa.eu/south_africa/index_en.htm

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen Kooperation international

Fokus Südafrika

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

Fachliche Ansprechpartnerin für Südafrika im Internationalen Büro

Petra Ruth Vogel, Tel. 0228/3821-1461, petra-ruth.vogel@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Internationalisierung im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Andreas Ratajczak, Tel. 0211/6214-494, ratajczak@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Innovation, Internationalisierung



Türkei

Turkey Joins Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme

Turkey will get full access to the European Union's new seven year research and innovation programme, Horizon 2020, under an agreement signed on 4 June in Istanbul. The agreement granting association status to research entities from Turkey was signed by European Commission Director-General for Research and Innovation, Robert-Jan Smits, and Ahmet Yücel, Acting Undersecretary of Turkey's Ministry for EU Affairs. Turkey is the third EU partner country to become associated to Horizon 2020.

Turkey has been associated to EU research framework programmes since 2003. Under the last programme (2007-13) over 1,000 participations from Turkish public and private institutions in some 950 projects received almost 200 million euros in EU funding. These included world-class science projects selected by the European Research Council and support for younger researchers under the Marie Skłodowska Curie Actions. There were also more than 200 participations in joint research projects by Turkish Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).

The large number of SMEs already successful under the last framework programme makes Turkey an attractive partner for research entities from the European Union given Horizon 2020's greater focus on the entire innovation chain, from the lab to the market. At the same it is expected that Turkey will use association to Horizon 2020 as an opportunity to strengthen its capacity building on research and innovation at national level. Its current level of investment in R&D of less than 1 % of GDP is well below the EU average of just over 2 % and the target it has set itself for 2023.

Quelle

→ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-631_en.htm?locale=en

Weitere Informationen

Horizon 2020

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European External Action Service: EU-Turkey relations

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Fokus Türkei

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

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für die Türkei im Internationalen Büro

Dr. Oliver Dilly, Tel. 0228/3821-1470, oliver.dilly@dlr.de

Fachliche Ansprechpartner für EU im Internationalen Büro

Henriette Krimphoff, Tel. 0228/3821-1798, henriette.krimphoff@dlr.de

Dr. Olaf Heilmayer, Tel. 0228/3821-1443, olaf.heilmayer@dlr.de

Fachlicher Ansprechpartner für Internationalisierung im VDI Technologiezentrum

Dr. Andreas Ratajczak, Tel. 0211/6214-494, ratajczak@vdi.de

Schlagworte

Förderung, Innovation, Internationalisierung



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Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.
Projekträger im DLR
Internationales Büro
Heinrich-Konen-Str. 1
53227 Bonn



VDI Technologiezentrum GmbH
Innovationspolitik – Innovationsstrategien,
Internationalisierung
VDI-Platz 1
40468 Düsseldorf

Beauftragt vom



Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung
Referat 211
53170 Bonn

Redaktion

- Dr. Silke Stahl-Rolf, Tel. 0211/6214-546, stahl-rolf@vdi.de (Themen- und Clustermonitoring)
- Jana Wolfram, Tel. 0228/3821-1113, jana.wolfram@dlr.de (Länderkoordination)
- Dr. Andreas Ratajczak, Tel. 0211/6214-494, ratajczak@vdi.de (Gesamtredaktion)
- Miguel Krux, Tel. 0211/6214-640, krux@vdi.de (Gesamtredaktion)

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→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/fileadmin/public/downloads/itb/info_11_07_22_SAG.pdf

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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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