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Berichterstattung zur Forschungs-, Technologie- und Innovationspolitik weltweit

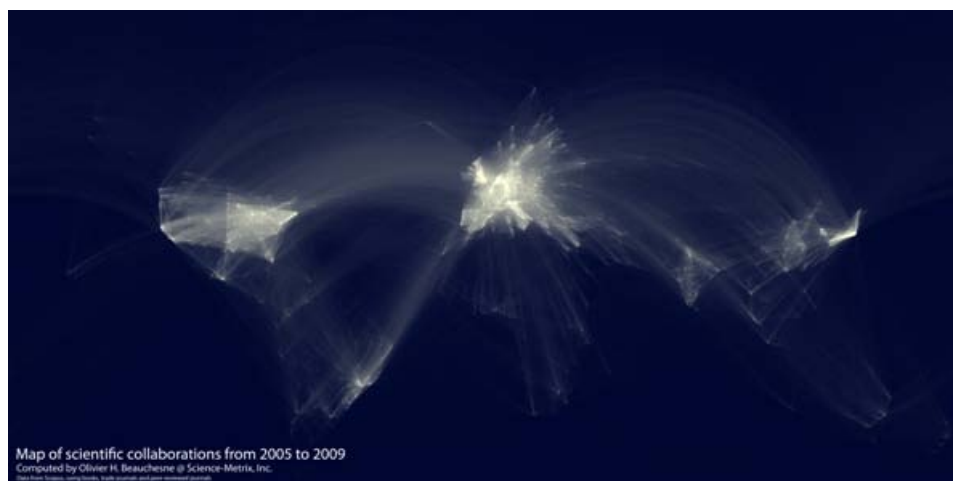
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Global

Map of Scientific Collaboration between Researchers

Olivier H. Beauchesne created a gossamer image of scientific collaboration which displays connections between cities 2005-09, based on shared authorship of research papers in Elsevier's Scopus database. In his blog he explains how he made the image. Richard Van Noorden reports for *The Great Beyond* that many analyses in recent years – including reports from the National Science Foundation, UNESCO – have remarked on how science is entering an era of increasing international collaboration. Each measures this in a different way, but he has not seen a visualization as striking as Beauchesne's chart (though it presents only a static picture).



Quelle

→ http://blogs.nature.com/news/thegreatbeyond/2011/01/picture_post_world_map_of_scie_1.html

Download

Zoomable very high resolution map

→ <http://collabo.olihb.com/>

High resolution map (JPG)

→ http://collabo.olihb.com/collabo_links.jpg

Weitere Informationen

Blogpost by Olivier H. Beauchesne: Map of scientific collaboration between researchers

→ <http://olihb.com/2011/01/23/map-of-scientific-collaboration-between-researchers/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Global

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

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South-East Asia Launches Disaster Management Centre

South-East Asian countries have unveiled a regional centre to coordinate disaster management, with an emphasis on amassing and improving knowledge on disaster science. The ten member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) launched the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) last month (27 January).

Based in Jakarta, Indonesia, the centre will connect all disaster management agencies in the region and provide warning of disasters by linking up early warning systems. The centre will also gather natural disaster data – such as disaster vulnerability maps – scattered across the region, and develop new technologies to predict and deal with disasters. Local universities and national disaster centres in member countries will be involved in the AHA Centre's research.

The centre will begin operating in June this year and is receiving US\$ 6 million from Japan, US\$ 500,000 each from Australia and the United States, and technical support from New Zealand. While not finalised, each ASEAN country is expected to contribute US\$ 100,000 per year and Indonesia – as the host – is set to spend US\$ 555,000 per year.

The centre is under the responsibility of the ASEAN Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Division. But Alexander Lim, the head of the separate science and technology division at the ASEAN secretariat, said that the S&T's flagship programme on early warning systems and disaster risk reduction is also expected to feed into the AHA Centre's work.

Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/south-east-asia-launches-disaster-management-centre.html>

Weitere Informationen

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

→ <http://www.aseansec.org/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international



Fokus Indonesien

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



Fokus Malaysia

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



Fokus Philippinen

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



Fokus Singapur

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



Fokus Thailand

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



Fokus Vietnam

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



Fokus Global

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

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ment (R&D) than a large group of developed countries, according to a report. In 2008, the governments of BRIMCS countries invested US\$13.8 billion in energy research, development and demonstration (RD&D) – well above the combined US\$ 12.7 billion spent by the governments of the 28 member countries of the International Energy Agency, including Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Most of the funding went towards fossil and nuclear energy.

This suggests that the BRIMCS countries – responsible for around a third of the world's energy production and consumption, as well as its greenhouse gas emissions – are also major players in the development of new energy technologies, said researchers from the Belfer Center, based at Harvard University, United States, who produced the report.

Mexico, for example, has shown significant support for energy efficiency through the creation of institutes and the approval of a legal framework to facilitate coordination among governmental bodies. The country invested US\$ 252 million in energy RD&D in 2007 – but it still lacks systematic support for RD&D projects for renewable energy.

India has established ambitious programmes for renewable energy and created several dedicated R&D institutions for new technologies. Brazil has policies for promoting energy efficiency and creating a transport infrastructure built on bio-ethanol. The country also supports energy RD&D projects for improving the transmission and distribution of electricity.

But challenges remain, the report said. One is the lack of policies and institutions supporting entrepreneurial activities. Another one is the lack of systematic data collection on energy investments. There is limited information about industrial investments in energy technology innovation, which means governments have little means of knowing where the industry requires support.

The report also identified opportunities for collaboration.

Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/emerging-economies-take-lead-in-energy-r-d-investment.html>

Emerging Economies Take Lead in Energy R&D Investment

Six major emerging economies, the 'BRIMCS' countries (Brazil, Russia, India, Mexico, China and South Africa), invest more in energy research and develop-

Download

Full report 'Governmental Energy Innovation Investments, Policies, and Institutions in the Major Emerging Economies: Brazil, Russia, India, Mexico, China, and South Africa'

→ http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/ETIP_DP_2010-16-V3.pdf

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

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Weitere Informationen

CORDIS-Seite zur ungarischen Ratspräsidentschaft

→ http://cordis.europa.eu/hungary/presidency2011/home_en.html

Offizielle Seite der ungarischen Ratspräsidentschaft

→ <http://www.eu2011.hu/>

Prioritäten der ungarischen Ratspräsidentschaft

→ <http://www.eu2011.hu/de/die-prioritaeten-der-ungarischen-eu-ratspraesidentschaft>

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

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EU / Europa

Ratspräsidentschaft Ungarn

Am 1. Januar 2011 hat Ungarn den turnusmäßig sechs Monate andauernden Vorsitz im Rat der Europäischen Union übernommen. Ungarn ist damit das dritte Land der Trio-Ratspräsidentschaft von Spanien, Belgien und Ungarn.

In Hinblick auf die Übernahme der Europäischen Ratspräsidentschaft hatte sich Ungarn mit Spanien und Belgien über die längerfristigen Prioritäten dieser 18 Monate verständigt. Unter dem Motto „Starkes Europa“ widmet sich die ungarische EU-Präsidentschaft nunmehr den vier Prioritäten

- Wachstum und Beschäftigung,
- Stärkeres Europa (Agrar-/Energie-/Wasserpolitik),
- Bürgernähe (Stärkung von Grundrechten und Freizügigkeit) sowie
- Erweiterung und Nachbarschaft (v.a. Stärkung der europäischen Ostdimension).

Konkrete Bestrebungen Ungarns gelten dabei etwa den Beitrittsverhandlungen mit Kroatien, der Gestaltung einer europäischen Romapolitik sowie der Verabschiedung der EU-Donauraumstrategie.

Quelle

→ http://www.eubuero.de/service/newsletter/archiv/Download/dat/_fil_5430

The High Level Group on Key Enabling Technologies Presents Mid-term Working Document

The High Level Group (HLG) on Key Enabling Technologies (KETs) was set up to develop a shared longer term strategy for KETs. It has now presented its mid-term working document under the title: "Mastering and deploying Key enabling technologies (KETs): building the bridge to pass across the KET's 'Valley of death' for future European innovation and competitiveness".

The mission of the HLG is to assess the competitive situation of the relevant technologies, to analyse the available public and private R&D capacities for KETs and to propose specific policy recommendations for a more effective industrial deployment of KETs.

Quelle

→ http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/ict/key_technologies/kets_high_level_group_en.htm

Download

Mid-term working document

→ http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/ict/files/kets/hlg-working-document_en.pdf

Background brochure on the HLG

→ http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/ict/files/kets/high_level_group_kets_en.pdf



Kommission legt Aktionsplan gegen Schulabbruch auf

In der EU verlassen mehr als sechs Millionen junge Leute die allgemeine oder berufliche Bildung mit höchstens einem Abschluss der Sekundarstufe I oder weniger. Diese jungen Menschen haben große Schwierigkeiten bei der Arbeitssuche, sind häufiger arbeitslos und öfter auf Sozialleistungen angewiesen. Der Schulabbruch behindert die wirtschaftliche und soziale Entwicklung und stört das intelligente, nachhaltige und integrative Wachstum, das die Europäische Union anstrebt, erheblich. Die Kommission hat daher einem Aktionsplan zugestimmt, mit dem die Mitgliedstaaten bei der Senkung der Schulabbrecherquote – einem Kernziel der Strategie Europa 2020 – unterstützt werden sollen. Angestrebt wird, die durchschnittliche Quote in der EU bis zum Ende des Jahrzehnts vom derzeitigen Niveau von 14,4 % auf unter 10 % zu senken.

Die neue Initiative der Kommission untersucht die Situation rund um den Schulabbruch in ganz Europa, fragt nach Hauptursachen und Risiken für die zukünftige wirtschaftliche und gesellschaftliche Entwicklung und schlägt wirksamere Lösungsansätze für diese Problematik vor.

Der flankierende Vorschlag für eine Empfehlung des Rates enthält Leitlinien, mit denen die Mitgliedstaaten bei der Ausarbeitung einer umfassenden und auf einem faktengestützten Ansatz beruhenden Politik zur Senkung der Schulabbrecherquote unterstützt werden sollen.

Während der Tagung des Rates vom 2. bis zum 4. Mai 2011 in Brüssel werden die Bildungsminister den Vorschlag der Kommission diskutieren. Auf dessen Grundlage werden die Mitgliedstaaten dazu aufgefordert, bis Ende 2012 umfassende Strategien zu beschließen und diese über ihre nationalen Reformprogramme umzusetzen.

Die Kommission ihrerseits wird Mittel über das Programm für lebenslanges Lernen und das Forschungsrahmenprogramm bereitstellen, mit denen die Entwick-

lung innovativer Lösungen für diese Problematik gefördert wird. Darüber hinaus wird sie über den Europäischen Sozialfonds nationale und regionale Maßnahmen zur Verringerung der Anzahl der Schulabbrecher unterstützen.

Quelle

→ <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/109&format=HTML&aged=0&language=DE&guiLanguage=en>

Download

Mitteilung der Kommission [KOM(2011)18]: „Bekämpfung des Schulabbruchs – ein wichtiger Beitrag zur Agenda Europa 2020“

→ http://ec.europa.eu/education/school-education/doc/earlycom_de.pdf

Weitere Informationen

Europäische Kommission: Vorzeitiger Schulabgang

→ http://ec.europa.eu/education/school-education/doc2268_de.htm

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Kommission setzt Gruppe hochrangiger Sachverständiger für Alphabetisierung ein

Jeder fünfte Jugendliche im Alter von 15 Jahren, aber auch viele Erwachsene, verfügen nicht über grundlegende Lese- und Schreibfertigkeiten. Das erschwert ihnen den Zugang zum Arbeitsmarkt und setzt sie dem Risiko sozialer Ausgrenzung aus. Daher hat die Europäische Kommission eine unabhängige Experten-Gruppe eingesetzt, die nach Möglichkeiten suchen soll, die Schreib- und Lesekompetenz zu fördern. Die Gruppe wird von Prinzessin Laurentien der Niederlande geführt, die als Sonderbotschafterin für Alphabetisierung für die Organisation der Vereinten Nationen für Erziehung, Wissenschaft und Kultur (UNESCO) tätig ist. Die EU-Minister haben das Ziel festgelegt, den Anteil der Schüler mit Schwierigkeiten in Lesen, Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften bis 2020 auf unter 15 % zu senken.

Auch für Erwachsene ist rasches Handeln notwendig. Fast 80 Millionen Erwachsene in Europa – ein Drittel des Arbeitskräftepotenzials – verfügen nur über geringe bzw. grundlegende Lese- und Schreibkompetenz. Andererseits wird geschätzt, dass der Anteil der Arbeitsplätze, die eine hohe Qualifikation erfordern, von derzeit 29 % bis zum Ende dieses Jahrzehnts auf 35 % steigen wird. Lesen und Schreiben sind essentielle Fähigkeiten; nicht zuletzt sind sie auch der Schlüssel zu weiteren Lernerfolgen.

Der Plan der EU zur Steigerung der Lese- und Schreibkompetenz steht im Zusammenhang mit den Europa-2020-Flagschiffinitiativen „Jugend in Bewegung“ und „Agenda für neue Kompetenzen und Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten“, die beide auf eine Förderung der Qualifikationen in Europa durch bessere allgemeine und berufliche Bildung abzielen.

Die hochrangige Gruppe wird in den nächsten 18 Monaten regelmäßig zusammentreten und der Kommission Mitte 2012 Vorschläge unterbreiten. Auf der Grundlage dieser Vorschläge wird Kommissarin Vassiliou den Bildungsministern im Herbst 2012 entsprechende Empfehlungen vorlegen. Davon ausgehend werden die Mitgliedstaaten und die Kommission im Rahmen ihrer strategischen Zusammenarbeit zu allgemeiner und beruflicher Bildung („Allgemeine und berufliche Bildung 2020“) weitere Maßnahmen treffen.

Quelle

→ <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/115&format=HTML&aged=0&language=DE&guiLanguage=enhttp://europa.eu/rapid/setlanguage.do?language=en>

Weitere Informationen

Strategie Europa 2020

→ http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm

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Neuer Leistungsanzeiger der Innovationsunion: Trotz Fortschritten liegen die Hauptwettbewerber vor der EU

Der EU gelingt es nicht, den Innovationsleistungsrückstand gegenüber ihren internationalen Hauptwettbewerbern, den USA und Japan, zu überwinden. Obwohl die Entwicklungen in den meisten EU-Mitgliedstaaten trotz der Wirtschaftskrise vielversprechend sind, sind die Fortschritte zu langsam. Zwar hat die EU nach wie vor einen klaren Vorsprung gegenüber den aufstrebenden Volkswirtschaften Indiens und Russlands, Brasilien macht jedoch stetige Fortschritte und China holt schnell auf. Innerhalb der EU ist die Leistung Schwedens am beeindruckendsten, gefolgt von Dänemark, Finnland und Deutschland. Das Vereinigte Königreich, Belgien, Österreich, Irland, Luxemburg, Frankreich, Zypern, Slowenien und Estland bilden (in dieser Reihenfolge) die nächste Gruppe.

Im Anzeiger werden die Mitgliedstaaten in die folgenden vier Ländergruppen unterteilt:

- Innovationsführer: Dänemark, Finnland, Deutschland und Schweden weisen eine Leistung auf, die deutlich über dem Durchschnitt der EU-27 liegt.
- Innovationsfolger: Österreich, Belgien, Zypern, Estland, Frankreich, Irland, Luxemburg, die Niederlande, Slowenien und das Vereinigte Königreich haben eine Leistung zu verzeichnen, die annähernd dem Durchschnitt der EU-27 entspricht.
- Mäßige Innovatoren: Die Leistung Kroatiens, der Tschechischen Republik, Griechenlands, Ungarns, Italiens, Maltas, Polens, Portugals, der Slowakei und Spaniens liegt unter dem Durchschnitt der EU-27.

Nach der Verabschiedung der Mitteilung über die Innovationsunion im Oktober 2010 wurde der Europäische Innovationsanzeiger (EIS) – ein bewährtes und anerkanntes Instrument für die Bewertung der Innovationsleistung in den EU-Mitgliedstaaten – überarbeitet und in Leistungsanzeiger der Innovationsunion (IUS) umbenannt. Der Leistungsanzeiger der Innovationsunion wird im Auftrag der Generaldirektion Unternehmen und Industrie der Europäischen Kommission vom Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology (UNUMERIT) erstellt.

- Bescheidene Innovatoren: Die Leistung Bulgariens, Lettlands, Litauens und Rumäniens liegt deutlich unter dem Durchschnitt der EU-27.

Quelle

→ <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/114&format=HTML&aged=0&language=DE&guiLanguage=enhttp://europa.eu/rapid/setlanguage.do?language=en>

Download

Innovation Union Scoreboard

→ http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/innovation/facts-figures-analysis/index_de.htm

Weitere Informationen

Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT)

→ <http://ocw.unu.edu/maastricht-economic-and-social-research-and-training-centre-on-innovation-and-technology/>

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Great Interest in the Nordic Region in Davos

There is considerable interest in the Nordic region and in how the countries have coped with the financial crisis this week when representatives from politics, business, international organisations and the media meet at the annual World Economic Forum in Davos. The Nordic Council of Ministers contributed to the Davos meeting with the publication The Nordic Way.

There is considerable interest in the Nordic region and in how the countries have coped with the financial crisis at the meeting in Davos.

Good contingency planning, lessons from previous crises mixed with great confidence in the state with its institutions and a large portion of individualism. These are the conclusions from the authors of The Nordic Way, to which the Nordic Council of Ministers has contributed in co-operation with Global Utman-

ing, Investor and the Norden Association. This week the heads of government are present in Davos and the publication The Nordic Way, which has drawn attention recently in the Swedish media, will provide input to discussions on global challenges.

Later this year the Nordic prime ministers will meet at the Globalisation Forum 2011. They will exchange new ideas which can be turned into concrete projects to further strengthen Nordic co-operation. Its aim is to provide the Nordic prime ministers and other participants with inspiration and useful ideas in the light of the opportunities and challenges posed by globalisation.

Quelle

→ <http://www.norden.org/en/news-and-events/news/great-interest-in-the-nordic-region-in-davos>

Download

The Nordic Way

→ <http://www.globalutmaning.se/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/Davos-The-nordic-way-final.pdf>

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The UK Nordic Baltic Summit Took Place on 19 and 20 January 2011

Prime Minister David Cameron welcomed Prime Ministers from the five Nordic and three Baltic countries to the Summit which was also attended by policy innovators and business leaders from the UK and the Nordic-Baltic region. The meeting, the first of its kind, brought together Prime Ministers, policy innovators, entrepreneurs and business leaders from the UK, Sweden, Denmark, Finland,

Norway, Iceland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to discuss how best to boost economic growth, enterprise and job creation while improving people's wellbeing. Delegates were asked to share examples of policy and business innovation during the Summit.

Quelle

→ <http://uknordicbaltic.readandcomment.com/>

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

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Preparation for Asia-Europe Meeting Begins

Ministers for Education from Asia and Europe meet in Copenhagen in May to discuss a closer cooperation.

Eyes on Denmark: This year, Danish capital Copenhagen welcomes ministers and officials from Asia and Europe to discuss key education topics. Asian students more often set sail for European shores as part of their studies than their European counterparts make the reverse journey. This, many believe, causes imbalance in international student mobility.

The Asia-Europe Meeting was inaugurated in the late nineties as informal meetings between heads of state from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the EU with the purpose of strengthening cooperation between the two regions. The list of participants has expanded since, and now also includes China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Russia. The political agenda has widened its focus, too. Now there are meetings for Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Ministers of Finance and Ministers for Education. ASEMME stands for Asia Europe Meeting for Ministers for Education.

Balanced mobility is one of four topics that ministers from 46 European and Asian countries are to discuss when they meet for the ASEMME3 education summit in Danish capital Copenhagen from 9 to 10 May 2011.

The other topics are:

- Quality assurance and recognition
- Lifelong Learning
- University-Business cooperation
- Officials meet first

The topics were finalised at the first of two so-called Senior Officials Meetings held in the historic surroundings of Eigtved's Warehouse in Copenhagen on 24 and 25 January.

Quelle

→ <http://eng.uvm.dk/Aktuelt/News/Eng/2011/Jan/110126%20Preparation%20for%20Asia-Europe%20Meeting%20begins.aspx>

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Knappe Ressourcen intelligenter nutzen: Kommission startet Leitinitiative für nachhaltiges Wachstum

Die Wirtschaft und unsere Lebensqualität hängen von natürlichen Ressourcen ab, also von Rohstoffen, Nahrung, Luft und Ökosystemen. Doch diese sind zunehmend bedroht. Zum Schutz der Wirtschaft und Umwelt der EU muss Europa ressourceneffizienter werden. Die Europäische Kommission stellte im Januar (26.1.2011) einen strategischen Rahmen für die nachhaltigere Nutzung von

natürlichen Ressourcen und die Umstellung auf ein ressourcenschonendes, kohlenstoffarmes Wachstum in Europa vor.

Diese Leitinitiative ist die siebte und letzte der Strategie Europa 2020, die auf ein intelligentes, nachhaltiges und integratives Wachstum angelegt ist. Sie stellt die Ressourceneffizienz in den Mittelpunkt der EU-Politik in den Bereichen Energie, Verkehr, Klimaschutz, Industrie, Grundstoffe, Landwirtschaft, Fischerei, Biodiversität und regionale Entwicklung. Durch die Nutzung der Synergien in diesen Bereichen leistet die Strategie einen entscheidenden Beitrag zu verschiedenen EU-Zielen: Sie hilft, die Treibhausgasemissionen Europas bis 2050 um 80 bis 95 % zu senken, den Landwirtschafts- und den Fischereisektor zu reformieren, die Ernährungssicherheit in Entwicklungsländern zu verbessern und die Union gegen künftige Energie- und Grundstoffpreiserhöhungen widerstandsfähiger zu machen.

In der Strategie sind eine Reihe spezifischer Initiativen genannt, die für 2011 bereits geplant sind, darunter:

- Fahrplan emissionsarme Wirtschaft 2050
- Plan für Energieeffizienz bis 2020
- Weißbuch über die künftige Verkehrspolitik
- Energiepolitischer Fahrplan 2050
- Fahrplan für ein ressourcenschonendes Europa
- Reform der Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik, der Gemeinsamen Fischereipolitik, der Kohäsionspolitik sowie der Energieinfrastruktur und der transeuropäischen Verkehrsnetze
- Neue Strategie 2020 der EU zur Erhaltung der biologischen Vielfalt
- Maßnahmen für die Grund- und Rohstoffmärkte.

Quelle

→ <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/63&format=HTML&aged=0&language=DE&guiLanguage=en>



Weitere Informationen

Ressourcenschonendes Europa

→ <http://ec.europa.eu/resource-efficient-europe>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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

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EU-Forschungs- und Innovationsförderung – sofortiger Bürokratieabbau für Forscher und KMU

Die Europäische Kommission hat Maßnahmen ergriffen, um für die besten Wissenschaftler und innovativsten Unternehmen, vor allem für kleine und mittlere Unternehmen (KMU), die Teilnahme am laufenden Siebten EU-Forschungsrahmenprogramm attraktiver und einfacher zu machen. Diese Maßnahmen beruhen auf dem Vereinfachungsplan, den die Kommission im April 2010 vorgestellt hatte und werden ab sofort gelten:

- Es wird eine größere Flexibilität bei der Berechnung der Personalkosten erlaubt, damit Empfänger von EU-Forschungsgeldern zur Beantragung der Erstattung durchschnittlicher Personalkosten ihre üblichen Buchhaltungssysteme verwenden können. Dadurch werden sie nicht mehr gezwungen sein, allein hierfür eine komplette parallele Buchhaltung einzurichten.
- KMU-Eigentümer, die ihr eigenes Gehalt in ihrer Buchhaltung nicht ausweisen, können nun für ihren Beitrag zur Arbeit der Forschungsprojekte eine Pauschalerstattung erhalten.
- Eine neue Lenkungsgruppe aus hochrangigen Beamten aller beteiligten Kommissionsdienststellen und Agenturen wird Unstimmigkeiten bei der Anwendung der für die Forschungsförderung geltenden Vorschriften beseitigen.

Die Kommission betrachtet die Verwaltungsvereinfachung als einen der Dreh- und Angelpunkte bei der Aufstellung des nächsten Forschungs- und Innovationsprogramms der EU und wird hierbei auf wesentliche Verbesserungen drängen. Nach einer offenen Konsultation in diesem Frühjahr, wird sie bis Ende des Jahres ihre Legislativvorschläge für das nächste EU-Forschungs- und Innovationsprogramm unterbreiten.

Quelle

→ <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/57&format=HTML&aged=0&language=DE&guiLanguage=en>

Download

Zwischenbewertungsbericht der Sachverständigengruppe L

→ http://ec.europa.eu/research/evaluations/pdf/archive/other_reports_studies_and_documents/fp7_interim_evaluation_expert_group_report.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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

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CONCERT-Japan ERA-NET Launched

CONCERT-Japan „Connecting and Coordinating European Science and Technology Development with Japan” is an ERA-NET project funded under the International Cooperation (INCO) area of the Capacities Programme of EU 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technology Development (FP7). The main objective of the project is to promote an effective and coordinated science and technology cooperation between

CONCERT-Japan project started on 1 January 2011 and will last for three years until 31 December 2013. The project consortium includes ministries and research funding organizations from Japan, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey. The Coordinator of the project is The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK). German consortium partners are the International Bureau of the BMBF at DLR and ZENIT.

European countries and Japan with a view to further expanding and harmonizing already existing cooperation between them.

The concept of CONCERT-Japan emerges as a natural consequence of the need for a coordinated science and technology cooperation between two of the main knowledge developers of the world, Europe and Japan. This concerted action in the science and technology cooperation of the European states with Japan not only aims to enhance the cooperation between them, but also structure it so as to allow more effective results. The essence of such cooperation is to target the common problems and global challenges by utilizing common interests and values. The main axis of the project revolves around exchange of information, mutual learning, joint strategy building and performing joint activities at the programme level.

Quelle

→ <http://cordis.europa.eu/wire/index.cfm?fuseaction=article.Detail&rcn=25448>

Download

CONCERT-Japan project website (accessible from March 2011 on)

→ <http://www.concertjapan.eu>

Weitere Informationen

EU Delegation in Japan

→ http://www.deljpn.ec.europa.eu/?ml_lang=en

EU-Japan FuE-Abkommen

http://www.deljpn.ec.europa.eu/modules/media/news/2010/100709.html?ml_lang=en

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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

Fokus Japan

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

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Frankreich

2011 ist ein wichtiges Jahr für das französische Programm Zukunftsinvestitionen

30 Ausschreibungen wurden bereits gestartet, und bis Ende 2011 werden insgesamt € 15 bis 20 Milliarden in die einzelnen Programme investiert. 70 % der Fördersumme werden als Festgeld angelegt und die Zinsen den Projekten zur Verfügung gestellt. Von den insgesamt € 35 Milliarden kommen allein der Hochschulbildung und Forschung € 21,9 Milliarden zu. Das Ministerium für Hochschule und Forschung (MESR) und das Generalkommissariat für Investitionen (CGI) betonen die hohe Resonanz des Programms in der Wissenschaftsgemeinschaft. Allein während der letzten fünf Projektaufrufe (Exzellenzlaboratorien, Exzellenzanlagen, Kohorten, nationale Infrastrukturen für die Biotechnologie, von Krankenhäusern und Universitäten gemeinsam geführte Institute (IHU)) gingen 680 Bewerbungen ein, davon 339 für die Exzellenzanlagen (Equipex) und 230 für die Exzellenzlaboratorien (Labex).

Am 7. Januar 2011 haben insgesamt 16 Hochschulen Bewerbungsunterlagen für die Exzellenzinitiative eingereicht, darunter in erster Linie die größten regionalen Netzwerke für Forschung und Hochschulbildung (PRES): Lyon, Bordeaux, Nancy, Straßburg, Marseille, Grenoble, Dijon und Besançon (PRES Bourgogne-Franche-Comté), Toulouse, Lille. Die Pariser Netzwerke sind ebenfalls vertreten: Saclay, das PRES „Paris-Cité“ (Paris-II, V, VII, XII, Science-Po,...), die Sorbonne-Universität (Paris-II, IV, VI,...), HESAM (Paris-I, CNAM, EHESS,...), „Paris Est“ und die an die Universität Dauphine angeschlossene Universität Paris „Science et Lettres“ (Ecole Normale Supérieure, Collège de France,...). Die ersten Ergebnisse werden im Juli erwartet.

Die wichtigsten Kriterien für den etwa 20 Mitglieder umfassenden Evaluierungsausschuss (ausländische und im Ausland tätige französische Experten) sind:

- die akademische Exzellenz in Forschung und Bildung,
- der Grad der Einbeziehung der verschiedenen Akteure (Universitäten, „Grandes Ecoles“,...) und

- eine starke Öffnung zur sozioökonomischen Welt.

Die Verwaltung und die Zuteilung der Fördermittel sowie das Entwicklungspotenzial der einzelnen Projekte spielen dabei eine ganz besondere Rolle.

Alle Bewerber für die Exzellenzinitiative haben sich auch bereits für andere Programme der Initiative „Zukunftsinvestitionen“ - Labex, Equipex, IHU, etc. - beworben. Die Gewinner – fünf bis zehn Hochschulen – werden im Juli 2011 bekannt gegeben. Ihnen werden € 7,7 Milliarden zur Verfügung gestellt.

Quelle

→ http://aditix.sdv.fr/wissenschaft_frankreich/Resources_fm/wissenschaft_frankreich/WF_196.pdf

Weitere Informationen

„Les universités dans la course aux campus d'excellence“ Artikel aus Les Echos - 04.01.2011

→ <http://www.lesechos.fr/economie-politique/france/actu/0201044436955-les-universites-dans-la-course-aux-campus-d-excellence.htm>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Frankreich

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

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Frankreichs öffentliche Ausgaben für Bildung und Forschung wachsen 2011 um 15,9 %

Die Höhe der in Frankreich für Bildung und Forschung vorgesehenen öffentlichen Mittel soll 2011 im Vergleich zum Vorjahr um 15,9 % zunehmen.

Frankreich hat, wie alle Industrieländer, die Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise der letzten Jahre zu verkraften. Das gesunkene Bruttosozialprodukt und das allmählich nur schwach wieder zunehmende Wirtschaftswachstum zwingen bei den staatlichen Ausgaben zu einem rigorosen Sparkurs. Die Grenze der Staatsver-

schuldung (60 % des BIP) und die jährliche Neuverschuldungsgrenze (3 % des BIP) sind deutlich überschritten und werden erst in einigen Jahren das nach den europäischen Verträgen vorgesehene Maß wieder erreichen. Trotzdem investiert das Land in nicht gekanntem Ausmaß in Hochschulwesen (Enseignement supérieur) sowie in Forschung und Entwicklung (FuE) (R&D: Recherche et Développement). Recherche und Enseignement supérieur sind ausdrücklich von allen Kürzungen ausgenommen. Nach Aussagen Staatspräsident Sarkozys haben Hochschulwesen sowie Forschung und Entwicklung absolute Priorität.

Für die folgenden Jahre sind in den mehrjährigen Budgets für diesen Bereich maßvolle Steigerungen im nationalen Staatshaushalt vorgesehen, verstärkt durch

- die weltweit größte steuerliche Förderung von Forschungsaufwendungen der Wirtschaft (Crédit d'Impôt Recherche, CIR),
- die auf Initiative des Präsidenten Sarkozy gestartete Opération Campus vor allem zum Ausbau und zur Sanierung der Hochschulen mit insgesamt € 5 Milliarden für Hochschulen „auf Weltniveau“,
- und die „Große Staatsanleihe“ (Grand Emprunt national 2010), durch die in den nächsten Jahren für Zukunftsinvestitionen („Investissements d'avenir“) € 35 Milliarden, davon ca. € 21 Milliarden für Recherche und Enseignement supérieur, zur Verfügung stehen.

Quelle

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/countries/themes/nc/info/detail/data/54220/>

Weitere Informationen

Französisches Ministerium für Hochschule und Forschung

→ <http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid53349/budget-2011-4-7-milliards-d-euros-pour-l-enseignement-superieur-et-la-recherche.html>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Frankreich

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

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Großbritannien

HEFCE Announces Funding for Universities and Colleges in 2011-12

HEFCE announced (2 February 2011) the main decisions made by the Board at its meeting on 28 January on the provisional distribution of funding to universities and colleges in 2011-12. These decisions were taken in the light of the grant letter of 20 December 2010 from the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS). Details of the approach taken by the Board and its decisions are contained in „Funding for universities and colleges for 2010-11 and 2011-12“ (HEFCE Circular letter 05/2011).

The Board agreed the allocation of £ 6,507 million for the 2011-12 academic year covering teaching, research, capital and related activities. The grants to individual institutions will be decided by the Board at its meeting on 3 March, and the full grant announcement will be published on 17 March.

The Board has also had to make reductions in funding for the academic year 2010-11 (1 August to 31 July) because the BIS grant announcement for 2011-12 relates to the financial year (1 April to 31 March) which affects the funding for the final four months of the 2010-11 academic year.

As a result funding for 2010-11 will be reduced by £ 162 million for teaching and £ 27.6 million for research. These reductions will largely be made on a pro rata basis and implemented through HEFCE's monthly grant payments to institutions between April and July 2011. The reduction to teaching grant is 3.5 % and the reduction to research is 1.7 % compared to previously announced figures.

The Board decided that the £ 6,507 million for the 2011-12 academic year should consist of:

- £ 4,339 million for recurrent funding for teaching. This is a further reduction of £180 million (4 %) for 2011-12. Funding for widening participation and improving retention has been maintained at current levels.
- £ 1,558 million recurrent funding for research. This is a further reduction of £ 17.4 million (1.1 %) for 2011-12. Funding is being allocated more selectively by prioritising internationally excellent and world leading research, taking account of the steer in the grant letter.
- £ 150 million for the Higher Education Innovation Fund (HEIF), which enables universities and business to continue to work more closely together. This is being maintained in cash terms.
- £ 30 million to be set aside for moderation funding. This will limit the reductions compared to 2010-11 for some institutions for one year and smooth the transition to the new funding environment from 2012-13.
- £ 223 million for capital funding. This is a reduction of 58 % compared with the £ 532 million in 2010-11.
- £ 207 million for special funding, as previous Board decisions to phase out programmes are implemented and other programmes come to an end. This is a reduction compared to the £ 330 million in 2010-11.

Quelle

→ <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/news/hefce/2011/funding.htm>

Weitere Informationen

BIS: Grant letter of 20 December 2010

→ <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/news/hefce/2010/grant1112/>

HEFCE Circular letter 05/2011

→ http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/circlets/2011/cl05_11/

HEFCE cuts funding for 'internationally recognised' research

→ http://blogs.nature.com/news/thegreatbeyond/2011/02/hefce_cuts_funding_for_interna.html

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Großbritannien

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



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Italien

Italy Funds New Particle Smasher with U.S. Components

The Italian Ministry for Education, University, and Research has given funding to a project to construct a new particle smasher using parts from a now-defunct machine in the United States. Known as SuperB, the €400 million accelerator would blast electrons into positrons to make subatomic particles, including huge numbers of ones known as B mesons, and study their properties in exquisite detail in search of new physics. The funding announced yesterday provides only €20 million for the project in 2010, but Roberto Petronzio, president of Italy's National Institute of Nuclear Physics, says his understanding is that the ministry intends to spend another €250 million over the next five years to build the machine.

Quelle

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2010/12/italy-funds-new-particle-smasher.html>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Italien

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

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Japan

Stipendium für Auslandsstudium

Die japanische Regierung will mit einem neuen Stipendium für kurzfristige Auslandsaufenthalte von zwei Wochen bis drei Monaten Studenten zu einem Auslandsstudium ermutigen. Nach Angaben des Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) stieg die Zahl der im Ausland Studierenden bis etwa 1999, ist aber seitdem auf ca. 80.000 im Jahr gesunken, da die Studenten anscheinend zunehmend „auf das Inland fixiert“ sind. Obwohl das MEXT derzeit ein Programm für einjährige oder längere Auslandsaufenthalte anbietet, erhält es pro Stipendienplatz nur drei Bewerbungen. Daher startet es im Fiskaljahr 2011 das sogenannte „short visit“-Programm, über das Studenten Erfahrungen mit einem Auslandsstudium sammeln können. Ziel ist es, die Anzahl der im Ausland Studierenden zu erhöhen. Das Ministerium hat in seinem Budgetantrag dafür JPY 1,7 Milliarden (€ 15 Millionen) einkalkuliert und will im Fiskaljahr 2011 7.000 Studenten mit dem Programm fördern.

An einigen Universitäten, die Austauschprogramme für Studierende mit ausländischen Partnern haben und sogar Kredite für einen Kurzaufenthalt im Ausland anbieten, werden Studenten im Bachelor-Studium finanzielle Unterstützung in Höhe von bis zu JPY 80.000 (€ 714) pro Monat für den Lebensunterhalt und bis zu JPY 80.000 (€ 714) pro Flug erhalten.

Das Ministerium wies im neusten Weißbuch für Wissenschaft und Technologie darauf hin, dass Wissenschaftler mit Auslandserfahrung verstärkt gemeinsame Forschung auf internationaler Ebene durchführen und mehr zusammen mit ausländischen Kollegen publizieren. Es machte außerdem darauf aufmerksam, dass der aktuelle Trend japanischer Jugendlicher zur Fixierung auf das Inland Japans internationale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit zu untergraben droht. Die Regierung setzt sich für die Vermittlung von 300.000 japanischen Studierenden in internationale Austauschprogramme bis 2020 ein.

Darüber hinaus will das MEXT den Austausch zwischen Universitäten in Japan, China und Südkorea durch die Anerkennung von Studienleistungen und ge-

meinsame Abschlüsse verbessern und hat JPY 2 Milliarden (€ 17,8 Millionen) für die „Campus Asia Initiative“ in seinem Budgetantrag für das Fiskaljahr 2011 veranschlagt.

Quelle

→ <http://www.jsps-bonn.de/index.php?id=1349>

Download

White Paper on Science and Technology 2010 (Provisional Translation)

→ <http://www.mext.go.jp/english/wp/1298991.htm>

Weitere Informationen

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

→ <http://www.mext.go.jp/english/>

US Universities shift focus away from Japan

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20110114220252814>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Japan

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

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Kanada

Government of Canada Investing in Isotope Innovation

The Government of Canada has finalized agreements to invest in four projects to develop new ways of producing the key medical isotope technetium-99m (Tc-99m). Tc-99m is the most widely used isotope for medical imaging and accounts for approximately 80 % of nuclear medicine diagnostic procedures.

The two-year, \$ 35 million Non-reactor-based Isotope Supply Contribution Program (NISPC) is designed to advance cyclotron and linear accelerator technologies to achieve a more diverse and secure supply of Tc-99m, with less reliance on nuclear reactor-based production.

The four projects take advantage of existing cyclotron and linear accelerator facilities across Canada, some of which are already producing and distributing other medical isotopes. The projects will focus on the research and development needed to scale up the processes and examine the safety and commercial viability of non-reactor-based isotope supply of Tc-99m. If commercialized, these technologies would create a more distributed network of supply hubs to overcome the vulnerabilities of the current supply chain, and reduce nuclear waste from medical isotope production.

The most commonly-used medical isotope, technetium-99m (Tc-99m) (half-life six hours), is derived from its parent, molybdenum-99 (99Mo) (half-life 2.7 days), which is currently produced in a few aging nuclear reactors. This supply chain is becoming increasingly fragile and when a major reactor is removed from service unexpectedly or for planned maintenance, a world-wide medical isotope shortage may result.

Also as part of Budget 2010, Health Canada is providing \$ 3 million to the Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH) to investigate the optimal use of medical isotopes and alternatives. This investment will provide guidance to the health system on how to optimize the management and use of the medical isotope Technetium-99m, and consider appropriate alternative medical isotopes and medical imaging equipment.

The report of the Expert Review Panel on Medical Isotope Production, released in December 2009, recommended the diversification of the supply chain and highlighted the potential of cyclotron and linear accelerator technologies. The NISP supports the development of these technologies to better understand their commercial viability and to attract private sector investment.

Quellen

- <http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2011/201113-eng.php>
- <http://www.advancedcyclotron.com/news/ACSI-NISP>

Weitere Informationen

National Resources Canada (NRC)

- <http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/com/index-eng.php>



Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Kanada

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

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Harper Government Takes Action on Alzheimer's Disease

The Honourable Leona Aglukkaq, Minister of Health, and the Honourable Julian Fantino, Minister of State for Seniors, announced \$8.6 million for new research on Alzheimer's disease.

The announced funding will support 44 research projects approved by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research to be carried out by researchers across Canada. The projects were approved through a competitive process of peer review.

For the past 10 years, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) has supported better health and healthcare for Canadians. As the Government of Canada's health research investment agency, CIHR enables the creation of evidence-based knowledge and its transformation into improved treatments, prevention and diagnoses, new products and services, and a stronger, patient-oriented healthcare system. Composed of 13 internationally-recognized institutes, CIHR supports more than 13,600 health researchers and trainees across Canada.

Quelle

- <http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/43126.html>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Kanada

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

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British Columbia (BC) Commits \$ 13.3 Million to UVic Ocean Research

At an event on 18 January, Science and Universities Minister Ida Chong announced that the BC government has committed \$ 13.3 million under the BC Knowledge Development Fund to two University of Victoria-led ocean research projects for monitoring some of the province's most critical marine waterways and the health of our oceans.

The university will use a portion of the funding to refit the 26.7-metre former Coast Guard vessel *Tsekoa II* for ocean research in the Strait of Georgia and off the west coast of Vancouver Island. An additional \$ 4.4 million from the fund will finance expansion in the Strait of Georgia and Saanich Inlet of VENUS, the coastal network of the world-leading Ocean Networks Canada (ONC) Observatory.

The refit will transform the vessel into North America's first hybrid fuel cell and plug-in – green ship. The vessel will also be extended by 6.6 metres to include a science lab and accommodation for up to 15 crew and scientists. The vessel will be used for coastal ocean research and to service the ONC Observatory, which includes the VENUS coastal network and the NEPTUNE Canada ocean network.

The Strait of Georgia is one of the busiest waterways in North America. The VENUS expansion will include the addition of high-frequency radar antennae to provide real-time surface current and wave information to scientists, shipping, rescue co-ordination agencies and others.

The Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) has provided matching funds for the refit of the former Coast Guard vessel and expansion of the VENUS network.

Since 2001, the BC government has committed \$ 1.8 billion to research in BC, and leveraged another \$ 1.3 billion in research funding from other sources. To date, the BC Knowledge Development Fund – the government's major research infrastructure investment program – has invested over \$ 423 million for research projects in British Columbia.



Quelle

→ <http://communications.uvic.ca/uvicino/announcement.php?id=462>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Kanada

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

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USA

Congress Passes America COMPETES Reauthorization

On 17 December, the U.S. Senate passed an amended version of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (H.R.5116) by unanimous consent. Four days later the House of Representatives voted 228 to 130 to approve the legislation, sending it to the President for his signature.

The legislation, which the research community had lost hope of passing so late in the closing session of the 111th Congress, was brought to the Senate floor as part of a flurry of activity at the end of the lame-duck session. Rather than take up the original Senate version (S. 3605), which would necessitate a conference between the House and Senate chambers to iron out the differences, the Senate's strategy was to amend the original House bill and toss it back for a final House vote.

The scope of the final bill was scaled down from the original House bill to ease its passage in the lame-duck session, but it still contains a number of policies relating to innovation, workforce development, and education.

The primary goal of the America COMPETES Act is to authorize increased funding over three years – from FY 2011 to FY 2013 – for the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the Department of Energy Office of Science (DOE/OS).

Final authorization levels were lower than those proposed in the House bill. NSF would receive \$ 7.4 billion, \$ 7.8 billion, and \$ 8.3 billion; NIST would receive \$ 919 million, \$ 971 million, and \$ 1.04 billion; and DOE/OS would receive \$ 5.3 billion, \$ 5.6 billion, and \$6.0 billion over three years. In addition, the legislation would provide modest increases for the DOE Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) to \$ 300 million, \$ 306 million, and \$ 312 million, respectively.

The bill authorizes the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to create an interagency working group responsible for coordinating federal standards for sharing unclassified scientific information and establishing policies for public access to scientific research supported by federal funds. It also calls on OSTP to create a new committee under the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) to coordinate federal science, technology, engineering and mathematics education programs.

For NIST, the legislation would change the Director of NIST to Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and increase the federal government's cost share for the Manufacturing Extension Program (MEP) up to 50%. In addition, it tasks NIST to evaluate obstacles unique to small manufacturers and to assist MEP Centers in addressing those obstacles.

For NSF, the final COMPETES bill does not support the Administration's efforts to consolidate the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program, the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation program, the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program, and Hispanic-serving institutions, but calls on the agency to continue to support them as separate programs.

In addition, the legislation tasks the agency to develop criteria for determining the broader impacts of NSF research grants that meet eight general goals (e.g., increasing diversity in STEM fields, public scientific literacy, or national security).

For DOE, the legislation also provides \$25 million for Science Education Enhancement and would continue to fund the Nuclear Science Talent Program that provides competitive grants to institutions of higher education.

Although the legislation only authorizes for a three year period it does reaffirm the goal of a 10-year doubling track for the NSF, NIST and DOE/OS budgets. With the prospect of austere budgets in the near future and growing pressure to reduce the federal deficit through decreases in domestic discretionary spending, it remains to be seen if these increases will come to fruition.

Quelle

→ http://www.aaas.org/spp/cstc/stc/Archive/stc10/10_12_stcnewsletter.shtml

Weitere Informationen

America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (H.R. 5116)

→ <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d111:h.r.5116>:

COMPETES: AAAS funding table and charts

→ <http://www.aaas.org/spp/rd/COMPETES/>

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Scientific Integrity Guidelines Released

More than 21 months after President Obama requested them, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) released government-wide guidelines on scientific integrity. The concise (four page) document elaborates on the principles laid out by the President on 9 March 2009, and provides guidance to executive departments and agencies how to develop policies on scientific integrity.

The memorandum states that science should be free from "inappropriate political influence." To strengthen government research, the memo states that candidates should be hired "primarily" on their merits, data and research used to sup

port policy decisions, when possible, should undergo peer review, and clear conflict of interest standards and appropriate whistle blower protections should be promulgated. Additionally, when appropriate, agencies should make scientific and technological information readily available, communicate scientific findings to the public in a clear and accurate manner, and detail assumptions, uncertainties, probabilities of outcomes, and best and worse case scenarios of scientific findings.

The memorandum continues that for media interview requests, agencies should provide an "articulate and knowledgeable spokesperson" that can portray finding in a nonpartisan and understandable manner. Also, after appropriate coordination with their immediate supervisor and public affairs office, federal scientists may speak to the media and the public about their findings and the public affairs office cannot ask or direct scientists to change their findings.

The guidelines call on agencies to establish policies that promote professional development for their scientists and engineers and encourage the publication of research in addition to the presentation of research at professional meetings. Also, the guidelines note that scientists and engineers should be allowed to be editors and editorial board members for scholarly and professional journals, serve as an officer or board member in professional societies, and receive honors and awards.

Quelle

→ http://www.aaas.org/spp/cstc/stc/Archive/stc10/10_12_stcnewsletter.shtml

Download

Memorandum to the Heads of Departments and Agencies

→ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/scientific-integrity-memo-12172010.pdf>

Weitere Informationen

OSTP: Scientific Integrity: Fueling Innovation, Building Public Trust

→ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2010/12/17/scientific-integrity-fueling-innovation-building-public-trust-ostp>

Interior Department Inks Scientific Integrity Policy

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2011/02/interior-department-inks-scienti.html>



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NIH Launches Elite Programme for Clinical Researchers

The National Institutes of Health (NIH), in partnership with the Lasker Foundation, is pleased to announce the Lasker Clinical Research Scholars Program, an historic "intramural-extramural" partnership to nurture the next generation of clinical researchers.

The program supports a small number of exceptional clinical researchers in the early stages of their careers to promote their development to fully independent positions. Successful candidates are designated as Lasker Clinical Research Scholars.

Lasker Scholars can take advantage of a unique combination of NIH funding for clinical research for upwards of 11 years. The program, the first of its kind, combines a period of independent research as a Principal Investigator in the NIH Intramural Research Program for five to seven years, with the opportunity for additional years of independent financial support either at the NIH or at an extramural research institution.

Lasker Scholars will have access to the NIH Clinical Center, the nation's largest hospital devoted entirely to clinical research. Through an arrangement with the Lasker Foundation, Scholars will have the opportunity to participate in selected activities, including attendance at the Lasker Breakfast and Award Luncheon, and participation in annual scientific meetings.

Quelle

→ <http://www.nih.gov/science/laskerscholar/>

Weitere Informationen

Lasker Clinical Research Scholars Program

→ <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-OD-11-001.html>

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

→ <http://www.nih.gov>

Lasker Foundation

→ <http://www.laskerfoundation.org/>

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Vice President Biden Announces Plan to Put One Million Advanced Technology Vehicles on the Road by 2015

Vice President Biden, Chair of the Middle Class Task Force, took the "White House to Main Street Tour" to Greenfield, Indiana, where he visited leading manufacturer Ener1, Inc., which produces advanced lithium-ion battery systems for electric vehicles, grid energy storage and industrial electronics.

In his State of the Union address, President Obama highlighted his goal of making the United States the first country in the world to put one million advanced technology vehicles on the road by 2015. Following a tour of the Ener1 factory on 26 January, the Vice President met with workers to discuss the Administration's new plan for reaching that ambitious goal.

Ener1 was awarded a \$ 118.5 million grant from the Department of Energy – part of a \$ 2.4 billion Recovery Act investment nationwide – to expand its production of advanced batteries for hybrid and electric vehicles. That grant is making it possible for Ener1 to expand its current manufacturing and assembly

operation from 336 workers at its Indianapolis manufacturing and assembly facilities to over a thousand by the start of 2013. In 2010 alone, Ener1 added 120 jobs at its Indianapolis plants.

The Administration's new three-part advanced technology vehicle plan will include supporting electric vehicle manufacturing and adoption in the U.S. through generous new consumer rebates, investments in R&D, and a new competitive program to encourage communities to invest in electric vehicle infrastructure.

Quelle

→ <http://www.energy.gov/10034.htm>

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Australien

Australia and India: Partners in Scientific Discovery

The Australian and Indian governments are equally funding the Australia-India Strategic Research Fund scheme with a total of US\$ 130 million to promote innovation in critical areas such as oncology, marine science, agriculture, water management and nanotechnology.

Australia's Innovation Minister Senator Kim Carr said the outcomes of the research partnership would make a real difference to people's lives in both nations. "By working together we can help ensure that our researchers can realise their incredible potential, for the benefit of communities across the globe," he said.

Existing projects supported by the Australia-India Strategic Research Fund include:

- Detecting cancer through non-invasive methods
- Does climate change drive evolution?
- Remote sensing of aquatic marine ecosystems

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=2011012307383385>

Weitere Informationen

Australia-India Strategic Research Fund

→ <https://grants.innovation.gov.au/AISRF/Pages/Home.aspx>

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Fokus Australien

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

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China

Hong Kong Gears up for Four-Year Degree

Universities in Hong Kong are counting down towards one of the most significant transformations ever attempted in the territory's higher education sector, and the logistics are daunting: thousands of extra students, hundreds of new lecturers, realms of new curricula to write and hours of additional courses to fill, writes Liz Gooch for *The New York Times*.

At a time when universities in many Western countries are pinching budgets, Hong Kong's are gearing up for a massive expansion of the undergraduate population: starting in the 2012 academic year, all Hong Kong undergraduate degrees will be extended from three years to four.

Universities say the extra year will give them the opportunity to provide students with a more rounded, liberal education, akin to the US approach. Education experts, who have widely welcomed the changes, say the move reflects Hong Kong's ambitions to produce innovative graduates who are well-equipped to secure the city's place in the global economy.

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20110204221447829>

Download

Full report on the New York Times site

→ http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/31/world/asia/31iht-educLede31.html?_r=1

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Fokus China

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

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China Boosts Funds for Public Debate on GM Crops

Scientists in China have been given government funding to discuss genetically modified (GM) crops with the public following protests against the technology. The ministry of agriculture has made available 2.6 million yuan (US\$400,000) since late last year, and some communication on GM crop science has now started.

Buoyed by high-level support from China's premier, Wen Jiabao, the ministry had issued safety certificates in late 2009 for GM strains of rice and maize, which are now in trials. But ensuing anti-GM sentiments from the public surprised the government and GM experts. In March 2010, many Chinese scholars signed a public petition asking the agriculture ministry to withdraw the safety licences, and more recently a communication event revealed people's fears about GM crops.

China is keen to promote GM research, which it sees as leading to a way of feeding its growing population. Premier Wen Jiabao said in 2008: "Solving the food security problem should rely on big science and technology, on biotechnology and transgenic technology". The government launched a key project on GM crops in 2008 with research funding of almost CNY 30 billion (US\$ 4.6 billion) over 15 years, and discussions are taking place on how much of this will be available for science communication. For China's 12th Five-Year Programme for China's Economic and Social Development (2011–2015), nearly CNY 10 million (US\$ 1.5 million) will be available for GM risk evaluation, some of which will go towards communication.

Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/china-boosts-funds-for-public-debate-on-gm-crops.html>

Weitere Informationen

Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences

→ <http://www.caas.net.cn/>

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Dänemark

Joint Effort to Strengthen Foreign Language Education

The Minister for Science, Technology and Innovation and the Minister for Education have established a taskforce aimed at presenting a strategy for how Denmark can improve foreign language education from school right through to university.

All have been concerned that subjects like French, Italian and Russian have been losing ground in the education system in recent years.

There is a fear that fewer students are choosing optional language subjects at school and uptake for language-oriented courses at teacher training colleges and at universities is also declining.

Increased globalisation means that foreign languages are more relevant than before. For example, economic growth in countries such as China, India and Brazil will also increase demand for our multilingual skills.

A survey of foreign language education in Denmark is necessary to find out how and when language education can be improved.

In a globalised world we must increase cross-border cooperation. For a small country like Denmark it is crucial that we have the necessary language skills – and English is not always enough. Businesses need employees with good language competences. We must educate graduates with qualifications that match the needs of society, says Science Minister Charlotte-Sahl Madsen.

With this taskforce for foreign language education in Denmark, we wish to make a joint strategy from primary to university level. There are different demands for language competences today and we must therefore review if language education lives up to the needs placed on us by the future labour market and education. I look forward to hearing the task force's recommendations, says Education Minister Tina Nedergaard.

Quelle

→ <http://en.vtu.dk/press/2011/joint-effort-to-strengthen-foreign-language-education/>

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Fokus Dänemark

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

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Aarhus to Establish the First Energy Research Park in Denmark

A new centre called Navitas Park will be established in the rapidly redeveloping harbour area in Aarhus.

The harbour area of Denmark's second city of Aarhus is undergoing a major phase of redevelopment these days. One of the new features of the harbour front landscape will be a new international centre for education and innovation in the climate, energy and environment area, which will also house Denmark's first dedicated energy research park, writes financial daily newspaper Børsen.

The new facility, called Navitas Park, will have space for 2,000 students and 300 staff, as well as start-up companies and business premises. The Engineering College of Aarhus and the Aarhus School of Marine and Technical Engineering will also move to the new building, together with Incuba Science Park. The construction of the new centre will commence in autumn 2011, and is planned for completion in 2013.

Navitas Park will be modelled on the existing IT-city area of Katrinebjerg in Aarhus, which has established a successful mix of research, business, students and entrepreneurs.

Quelle

→ <http://www.gknewyork.um.dk/en/servicemenu/news/aarhus+to+establish+the+first+energy+research+park+in+denmark.htm>



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Finnland

Academy of Finland Adopts New Strategy

A new strategy adopted by the Board of the Academy of Finland underlines the Academy's role as the leading source of funding for scientific research in Finland. The Academy is committed to maintaining its role as an active and major force in the Finnish research and innovation system and to having a strong voice in influencing international science policy. The new strategy involves three objectives: enhancing the quality and impact of research, strengthening the position of scientific research in the Finnish research and innovation system, and strengthening the international position and impact of Finnish science.

The Academy will reach its objective to enhance the quality and impact of research by promoting research that is both of high international quality and ethically sound, through the establishment of internationally attractive research environments, and the discovery of new scientific breakthroughs, and by supporting research that seeks new multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary subjects and approaches.

To reach its objective to strengthen the position of scientific research in the Finnish research and innovation system, the Academy is committed to enhancing the contribution of high-level scientific research to development aimed at new innovations, and putting to the best possible use, both in public decision-making and in business and industry, the results and expertise from the research it has funded. The Academy is also committed to strengthening welfare, education, culture and economic competitiveness.

The Academy will reach its objective to strengthen the international position and impact of Finnish science by emphasising the role of scientific research in resolving the grand challenges facing humankind and contributing actively to the building of the European Research Area in key areas of research strength. The Academy is also committed to providing opportunities for Finnish researchers to collaborate with international colleagues with a view to enhancing the quality and impact of research.

Quelle

→ <http://www.aka.fi/en-gb/A/Academy-of-Finland/Media-services/Newsletter/Academy-of-Finland-Newsletter-January-2011/#strategy>

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Fokus Finnland

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Academy of Finland's Five-Country Comparison Reveals: Finnish Science Policy Needs Updating

The Academy of Finland has reviewed the research- and science-policy measures carried out in the 2000s by five countries (Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland) comparable with Finland. The study shows that these countries have been successful in their research efforts because they have throughout the 2000s actively and consistently developed the preconditions and instruments for their research. Finland is one of these countries but does not play a leading role and is not a model country in this respect.

The report „Research Policy: Tools and Practices: A Five-Country Comparison” was published in Helsinki in December. The basic question explored was: What have these five countries done better than Finland, or what key measures with positive impacts on scientific performance has Finland neglected or failed to implement?

The national and international evaluations conducted in the past few years indicate that the relative quality of Finnish scientific research has not improved in the 2000s as expected. Several small European countries – such as Denmark, Ireland and Norway – have outstripped Finland and certain leading-edge countries in science – e.g. the Netherlands and Switzerland – have further increased their lead over Finland. A major reason for this is that Finland has not updated

its science policy since the early 2000s, when Finnish science made rapid progress and approached the international forefront.

The report also shows that the countries seem to carry out – or at least try out – measures adopted by a forerunner country, even if there is no strong evidence of their impacts.

According to Paavo Löppönen, Director of Evaluation and Development at the Academy of Finland, Switzerland differs from the other reviewed countries in an interesting way. Switzerland continues to further approach the US top in research and will most likely outstrip it in the near future. In its research efforts, Switzerland has relied on traditional methods, primarily such as strong, internationally competitive universities, substantial funding for basic research, extensive and versatile international cooperation, and researcher mobility.

Löppönen points out that it is not possible to identify one single factor that would explain the success of the reference countries compared to Finland. The following five major differences can, however, be listed:

- Degree of internationalisation of science: This is a particular strength for Switzerland and Finland's most apparent weakness. When we compare the percentage of foreign researchers and students involved in the research system of these countries, Finland clearly lags behind that of the reference countries.
- Research funding structure within the higher education sector: In Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, the public sector accounts for more than 60 % of the core funding for research at universities and higher education institutions: in the Netherlands the percentage is 75 %, whereas in Finland 45 % and in Ireland 35 %.
- Thematically targeted versus researcher-driven funding: The relative significance of thematically targeted funding schemes seems to be greater in Finland than in most of the reference countries.
- Research infrastructures: A common feature shared by all the countries reviewed for this study is that they are actively engaged in the development and use of international research infrastructures. The reference countries

have, however, invested more in developing national research infrastructures than Finland, for example with concrete investment programmes for several years.

- **Researcher salaries:** The fierce competition for the highly skilled has also affected science policy. As a result, a number of different incentives, such as research career paths, have been created to attract new talent. The present study reveals that a particular challenge for Finland in its efforts to attract foreign talent relates to researcher salaries, which significantly lag behind those of the reference countries. This refers both to the public sector, universities and the private sector.

Quelle

→ <http://www.aka.fi/en-gb/A/Academy-of-Finland/The-Academy/Releases/Academy-of-Finlands-five-country-comparison-reveals-Finnish-science-policy-needs-updating/>

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Gender and Family Background No Factor in University Admissions in Finland

A recent study suggests that Finland's higher-education system is extremely accessible regardless of wealth or gender. Young people in Finland enjoy the world's most equal opportunities to study at university level. A comparative study published by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE)

indicates that Finland's higher-education system is the most accessible to all young people regardless of wealth, gender or their parents' educational back-

ground. The study assessed the affordability and accessibility of education – with Finland coming out on top in both categories.

The report states that Finland, above all, is a model for the international community in these aspects. The Minister of Education, Henna Virkkunen (Nat. Coalition), pointed out that Finland has for several decades taken active steps to offer higher education to everyone.

"We are a small nation, so we can't afford to look down on anyone. We have determined that the only way to succeed is to have high education standards for the entire population," Virkkunen says.

The assessment of the costs of further education included not only tuition fees and textbooks but also living expenses, study grants, scholarships, student loans and taxation. In the ranking of countries according to the affordability of education, Finland is followed by Norway, Germany, Denmark and Sweden.

The broader comparison of the accessibility of education was based partly on the proportion of the population that studies at university and the percentage of the population that completes a degree. The study also examined the gender distribution among students and the educational backgrounds of their parents.

Finland was followed in the accessibility rankings by the Netherlands, Norway, the US and Australia. Norway and the Netherlands also scored well in both categories.

Minister Virkkunen credits Finland's success in the rankings to the consistent quality of education at the comprehensive-school level: "In many European countries there is a clear division between good schools and bad schools even in basic education. The reputation of schools affects the prices of residential areas and the quality of teachers that different schools are able to recruit. By contrast, in Finland we have placed a great deal of importance on offering high-quality basic education to people in different parts of the country and representing different backgrounds."

Another factor contributing to the equal accessibility of higher education is that there is good distribution of universities throughout the country, which means that students do not need to move to pursue their studies.

The study found that affordability and accessibility of education do not necessarily go hand in hand. In Sweden and Germany, young people have good financial opportunities for education, yet there is room for improvement in terms of equal accessibility.

Virkkunen suggests that one of Sweden's weaknesses is that there are considerable differences between comprehensive schools in terms of the quality of education. "One of Finland's strengths compared with the other Nordic countries is that we value education even more highly," she says.

In the US, by contrast, studying at college level requires a significant amount of money, yet many different kinds of families and students are still able to cover tuition fees and other expenses. The result is that a family background characterised by low income or low education does not prevent young people from accessing further education.

The comparative study included several European countries, the North American countries, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Quelle

→ <http://www.helsinkitimes.fi/htimes/education/13932-gender-and-family-background-no-factor-in-university-admissions-in-finland.html>

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Norwegen

New Research Initiative on Tax Havens

The Research Council is launching a new research initiative that will focus on creating new knowledge on the challenges that tax havens and capital flows represent for developing countries. The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has allocated NOK 50 million to the initiative.

Tax havens, capital flows, and developing countries (TaxCapDev) forms part of the follow-up of Norway's development cooperation policy. One of the aims of the policy is to strengthen poor countries' capacity to mobilise resources through tax reform. The Norwegian Government is also working to increase the transparency of international financial flows and to limit the adverse effects of tax havens.

The initiative will span a five-year period (2011–2015) and will be incorporated under the research programme Norway – A Global Partner (NORGLOBAL).

The TaxCapDev programme is established to stimulate high quality research into issues of financial flows to and from developing countries via tax havens. The main emphasis will be on how the existence of tax havens affects the developing countries and how problems that tax havens represent may be mitigated. Tax havens are particularly important in relation to tax issues and in relation to money laundering.

One of the key aims of the new initiative is to develop the knowledge base and build capacity in this field both in Norway and in countries in the South. The thematic scope of the activity provides a good foundation for multidisciplinary research projects. International cooperation is also encouraged. Both research institutions and NGOs in the South may take part in the projects.

Quelle

→ http://www.forskingsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/New_research_initiative_on_tax_havens/1253964144646?WT.mc_id=nyhetsbrev-ForskingsradetEngelsk



Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Norwegen

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

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Norwegian Climate Research to Be Evaluated

After 15 years of productive activity, Norwegian climate research will now undergo evaluation. The process is to take place during the course of 2011.

The evaluation is to provide insight into the current state of Norwegian climate research in an international context, with special emphasis on scientific quality and capacity, strategic orientation, communication and interaction between players and relevance to the challenges facing society.

The report will focus in particular on the role of the Research Council, including the role of the programme Climate Change and Its Impacts in Norway (NORKLIMA) under the Research Council's Large-scale Programme initiative.

An evaluation panel will be appointed at the beginning of 2011, comprised solely of international experts.

It is a widely-held view that Norway is an international leader in many areas of climate research, such as research related to the climate system and its development, climate modelling and the role of the oceans in the climate system. It is also commonly assumed that Norwegian research groups have played a pivotal role in expanding the research frontier in climate research in the polar regions. Norway also regards itself as a leader in the use of infrastructure for the observation and monitoring of the oceans, sea ice, glaciers and the atmosphere.

It is clear that Norwegian researchers are highly profiled in international research arenas, and the quality of the grant proposals submitted to the Research Council

is generally very good – also in an international perspective. Nevertheless, there are claims that Norwegian climate research is under-funded and fragmented and that framework conditions are unreliable, lacking long-term strategies and plans.

The evaluation process will examine these and other assumptions relating to climate research in Norway. The conclusions of the international panel will provide a better basis for assessing the scientific merit of research activities and the current role of various players, as well as for determining how to organise research activities in the future. The evaluation will also provide an updated map of the international landscape of the field – and Norway's place in it.

The Research Council will also compile a comprehensive, scientifically-based, up-to-date knowledge base about Norwegian climate research in an international perspective and society's need for knowledge about the climate in the future, both nationally and internationally. This will be achieved with the help of open processes involving research players, ministries and other users and stakeholders in the public administration and industry.

Together, these measures will lay the foundation for the Research Council's strategy and recommendations on how to further develop climate research activities most effectively in the years to come.

Klima21 is a strategic forum for climate research established by the Norwegian Government. The forum submitted its final report last year. The final budget year of the NORKLIMA programme is 2013. The Research Council will make use of the period up to the conclusion of the programme to plan how to organise future climate research activities. Special weight will be given here to the new strategic guidelines from the Klima21 strategic forum and the Climate Cure 2020 report and recommendations for Norwegian climate research set out in a recently-published government report on climate change adaptation in Norway.

Quelle

→ http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/Norwegian_climate_research_to_be_evaluated/1253964341974?WT.mc_id=nyhetsbrev-ForskningsradetEngelsk

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Norwegen

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



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Österreich

Das neue KMU-Paket

Die Bundesministerin für Verkehr, Innovation und Technologie, Doris Bures, und die Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft (FFG) präsentierten das neue KMU-Paket. Mit einem Set von vier Förderinstrumenten werden KMU gezielt unterstützt, erfolgreiche Forschungs- und Entwicklungsprojekte durchzuführen. Vier Säulen bilden das KMU-Paket der FFG: Innovationsscheck, Feasibility Studies, Projektstart und Managementunterstützung (Forschungsscoach) in einem Basisprogramm-Projekt.

Kleine und Mittlere Unternehmen (KMU) nehmen eine zentrale Rolle in der österreichischen Wirtschaft ein. Um ihnen den Einstieg in eine kontinuierliche Forschungs- und Innovationstätigkeit zu erleichtern und die Qualität der Forschungsprojekte zu heben, bündeln bmvit und FFG im KMU-Paket vier aufeinander abgestimmte Förderangebote der FFG.

Neue Programmlinie „Projektstart“: Ein Baustein im KMU-Paket der FFG

Ziel der Programmlinie „Projektstart“ ist es, KMU bei der Vorbereitung für ein geplantes FuE-Projekt im Rahmen der Basisprogramme der FFG zu unterstützen und somit die Qualität der von KMU vorbereiteten FuE-Projekte nachhaltig anzuheben. Bei Bedarf kann eine externe Expertise herangezogen werden, wobei jedoch der Schwerpunkt im Aufbau der unternehmensinternen Kompetenz und einer bestmöglichen Implementierung des Projektes im Unternehmen liegt.

Seit 1. Februar 2011 werden die Gesamtprojektkosten für vorbereitende Arbeiten eines KMU für ein konkretes Projekt im Basisprogramm in der Höhe von bis

zu € 6.000 anerkannt. Förderbar sind die zur Projektvorbereitung erforderlichen Personalkosten, Kosten für externe Drittleistungen zu marktüblichen Preisen und Reisekosten.

Quelle

→ <http://www.ffg.at/kmu-paket>

Weitere Informationen

Programmlinie „Projektstart“

→ <http://www.ffg.at/projektstart>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Österreich

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

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Republik Korea (Südkorea)

Stimulating and Facilitating the Participation of European Researchers in Korean RTD Programmes

Two KORRIDOR information days will be held in Bonn and Paris on 1 and 3 March 2011. These events are an excellent opportunity for European researchers to obtain information on Korean RTD programmes open to them and hear about the experiences of European researchers who have lived in Korea or cooperated with Korean partners.

Leading members of the most important Korean funding organisations: KIAT (Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology) and NRF (National Research Foundation) as well as KETEP (Korea Institute of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning) will speak at this event about funding possibilities.

KORRIDOR is a project funded under the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme and is one of eleven ACCESS4EU projects which aim to increase the European research community's awareness of opportunities to participate in research, technological development and innovation (RTDI) programmes in industrialised countries outside Europe.

The objective of KORRIDOR is to promote opportunities available to European researchers in programmes supported by the Korean government. This event is aimed at key players in the German research community who wish to learn about current opportunities for European-Korean research cooperation through Korean-funded programmes.

Quelle

→ <http://www.access4.eu/southkorea>

Weitere Informationen

KORRIDOR

→ <http://www.access4.eu/southkorea/666.php?time=1298934000&date=3-2011>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Südkorea

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/index.php?country=119&topic=0>

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Im Beisein des rumänischen Außenministers Teodor Baconschi und des ROSA-Vorstandsmitglied Dumitru Prunariu, bisher einziger rumänischer Astronaut, vollzog Rumänien damit als zweites Land in Südosteuropa – nach Tschechien im Jahr 2009 – den Beitritt zur europäischen Raumfahrtagentur. Der Status als Vollmitglied ermöglicht rumänischen Forschungseinrichtungen den Zutritt zu allen Projekten und Programmen der ESA. Rumänien will insbesondere zu Raumfahrtanwendungen für die Bereiche Landwirtschaft, Umweltforschung, Transport und Telemedizin beitragen. Nach Abschluss des Ratifizierungsverfahrens im Laufe des Jahres 2011 wird Rumänien förmlich als 19. Mitgliedsstaat aufgenommen und sodann seine Pläne zur Investition in die Programme der ESA vorstellen.

Rumänien hatte bereits 1992 als eines der ersten osteuropäischen Staaten überhaupt mit der ESA ein Kooperationsabkommen zur Nutzung des Weltraums für friedliche Zwecke unterzeichnet und sich zudem bereits an mehreren ESA-Missionen beteiligt – wie etwa Clu s-ter, Herschel, Planck, SOHO oder Gaia.

Die rumänische Raumfahrtagentur ROSA wurde 1991 gegründet. Ihre Aufgabe ist – neben der Vertretung der rumänischen Regierung in internationalen Gremien – die Förderung der Entwicklungen in der rumänischen Raumfahrt. Dazu führt sie eigene Forschungsprojekte durch und entscheidet über die Einrichtung von neuen Forschungszentren.

Quellen

→ http://www.esa.int/esaCP/SEMxAT6SXIG_Germany_2.html

→ <http://www.mae.ro/en/node/6870>

Weitere Informationen

Rumänische Raumfahrtagentur

→ <http://www.rosa.ro>

European Space Agency (ESA)

→ <http://www.esa.int/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Rumänien

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



Rumänien

ESA-Beitritt Rumänien

Rumänien ist als 19. Vollmitglied der Europäischen Raumfahrtagentur ESA beigetreten. Der Präsident der rumänischen Raumfahrtagentur ROSA, Mario-Ioan Pisu, und der Generaldirektor der ESA, Jean-Jacques Dordain, unterzeichneten am 20.1.2011 im rumänischen Außenministerium in Bukarest das Beitrittsabkommen.

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Schweden

National Action Plan for a Toxin-Free Everyday Environment

A national action plan is to reduce the presence of toxins in the everyday environment. The Government today instructed the Swedish Chemicals Agency to produce and implement a national action plan for a toxin-free everyday environment. Hazardous toxins and chemicals are to be identified, restricted and phased out. An extra SEK 100 million is to be allocated to work on the action plan.

"There are frequent warnings about toxins, knowledge of the effects is insufficient and information to consumers is inadequate. Parents must feel assured that their children are not coming into contact with endocrine disruptors or other substances that may have harmful effects later in life," says Minister for the Environment Andreas Carlgren.

"The national action plan will be a tool to bring about a toxin-free everyday environment. This also requires the business sector, researchers, public authorities and consumer and environmental organisations to get involved. In particular, I would like to urge industry organisations to step up their work against hazardous chemicals," says Mr Carlgren.

Chemicals affect us at many stages: their production, presence in products, use, and as waste. Substances found in everyday products can threaten the environment or affect human health. Examples include flame retardants (found in protective clothing and insulation materials, etc.), perfluorinated substances (used to repel water, grease and dirt) and certain phthalates, which can be found in plastic flooring and also in adhesives, paints, wallpaper, etc.

"We are now investing more resources in stepping up the pace to phase out and neutralise these hazardous chemicals. Work on chemicals is one of the Alliance Government's priorities for this electoral period," says Mr Carlgren.

In the national action plan, the Swedish Chemicals Agency is to undertake special initiatives in six areas:

- Action to improve knowledge, including of combination effects, whereby individually harmless chemicals can become hazardous when mixed;
- Streamlining EU efforts within REACH to accelerate the identification, restriction and phasing-out of hazardous chemicals;
- Intensifying efforts to remove chemicals in food that pose a hazard to health, such as pesticide residues and cadmium;
- Improved information to consumers on chemicals in products;
- Enhanced product monitoring and improved controls of hazardous substances in products;
- Initiating and supporting voluntary initiatives to restrict, phase out and replace hazardous chemical substances. Dialogue with the industry will be a priority and aims to increase knowledge and ensure that industry sets phase-out targets that can be monitored.

"Efforts for a toxin-free everyday environment must be undertaken at both domestic and EU level. By influencing the EU, we are also influencing the world's largest consumer market. Sweden will lead the way and be proactive in both EU negotiations and global cooperation," says Mr Carlgren.

Sweden is already leading the way in several areas:

- Sweden has implemented a ban on mercury and is working for a corresponding decision in the EU as a step towards a global phase-out of mercury.
- Sweden has also actively pushed for the EU to ban the endocrine disrupter Bisphenol A which, as a first stage, is now to be banned in baby bottles.

Sweden has previously decided to investigate a broader ban on the substance.



Quelle

→ <http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/12872/a/158302>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Schweden

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

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Türkei

Turkey's Position Paper on 8th Framework Programme is Finalized

European Commission has launched its consultation process towards the 8th Framework Programme (FP8). TUBITAK organized a "National Consultation" process between July and September 2010 and drafted "Turkey's Position Paper towards FP8". This position paper aims to reveal Turkey's reflections and tendencies around its final recommendations towards the 8th Framework Programme as the core element of future RTD programming in Europe.

The Paper synchronizes the basic credentials of the Turkish expectations and derivations regarding FP8 under three major titles namely; European Research Area (ERA) Governance Perspectives; affiliating Regional Dimension, Tackling Societal Challenges and Innovation Governance: Investing in Excellence & Capacity Building.

Quelle

→ <http://www.tubitak.gov.tr/>

Download

Turkey's Position Paper towards FP

→ http://www.fp7.org.tr/tubitak_content_files/305/turkeys_Position_Paper_towards_FP8.pdf

Weitere Informationen

TÜBİTAK - The Scientific & Technological Research Council of Turkey

→ <http://www.tubitak.gov.tr/en/ot/10/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Türkei

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

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Turkey 2010 Progress Report Released

The Progress Report in Science and Research published by the European Commission DG Enlargement concludes that Turkey is well prepared in the area of science and research and good progress has been achieved towards future integration into the European Research Area. Overall, Turkey's participation and success rate in Framework Programmes are on the rise. However, further efforts are required to maintain these rates all through the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7).

Quelle

→ <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/562>

Download

Turkey 2010 Progress Report

→ http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2010/package/tr_rapport_2010_en.pdf

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Türkei

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



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Ungarn

Neuer Széchenyi-Plan

Die ungarische Regierung hat zum 14.1.2011 unter dem Titel „Neuer Széchenyi-Plan“ ein – über umgeschichtete EU-Mittel finanziertes – Mittelstands- und Beschäftigungsprogramm gestartet.

Ausgehend von der unterdurchschnittlichen Beschäftigungsquote Ungarns von 62 % (EU27-Mittelwert: 74 %) steht im Zentrum des Széchenyi-Plans die Schaffung von jährlich 100.000 neuen Arbeitsplätzen bis ca. 2020. Wesentliche Elemente in diesem Mittelstandsprogramm sind die Förderung des Gesundheits- und Transportsektors sowie der Biotechnologie, Energie- und Wissens- und Kreativwirtschaft. Für Verkehrsprojekte stehen mit ca. einem Viertel der HUF 2 Billionen (ca. € 7,3 Milliarden) die meisten Mittel zur Verfügung.

Das federführende Ministerium für Nationalwirtschaft – auch für die Themenfelder Forschung, Entwicklung und Innovation zuständig – betont in diesem Plan die zentrale Rolle von FuE und Innovation für das wirtschaftliche Wachstum. Vordringliche Ansatzpunkte des Neuen Széchenyi-Plans gelten daher der breiten Intensivierung der Innovationskraft von KMU und der Stärkung der fragmentierten Wissensinfrastruktur. Sektorale Prioritäten der FuE-Intensivierung werden in den Feldern Transport, Automobil, Gesundheit und IKT verortet. Die nationalen FuE-Ausgaben – zuletzt mit 1,15% des BIP deutlich vom EU27-Durchschnitt 1,8% und Lissabon-Richtwert 3,0% entfernt – sollen weiterhin gesteigert werden, als Zielmarke wird nunmehr 1,5 bis 2 % bis 2015 angestrebt.

Quelle

→ <http://ujszecenytiv.gov.hu/>

Weitere Informationen

Englische Fassung des Széchenyi-Plans

→ http://www.ngm.gov.hu/data/cms2084680/New_Szechenyi_Plan.pdf

Homepage des ungarischen Ministeriums für Nationalwirtschaft

→ <http://www.ngm.gov.hu>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Ungarn

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

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