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OECD: Pseudo-Erfindungen erschweren Marktzugang für Innovationen

Deutschland hat im Zeitraum 2000 bis 2005 so viele Patente im Europäischen Patentamt registriert wie kein anderes Land auf der Welt. Gleichzeitig verschlechtert sich die Qualität von Patentanmeldungen auch hierzulande seit zwei Jahrzehnten und verlängert so die Zeit, die neue Produkte brauchen, um schließlich auf den Markt zu gelangen. Das geht aus der jüngsten OECD-Publikation zu Wissenschaft und Industrie, dem "Science, Technology and Industry Scorebard 2011", hervor.

Mit beinahe 70.000 Patenten war Deutschland zwischen 2000 und 2005 innovativer als die USA mit knapp 60.000 und Japan mit 48.500 Patenten. Die Qualität der Patentanmeldungen ist in den drei Ländern im internationalen Vergleich hoch. Allerdings hält sogar hier ein Trend Einzug, der Experten Sorgen macht: Unternehmen versuchen, selbst kleinste Veränderungen an altbekannten Produkten oder Dienstleistungen patentieren zu lassen und belasten die Patentämter mit Anträgen, die schließlich negativ beschieden werden. Marktbrechende Erfindungen hätten es in diesem Wust von Einreichungen entsprechend schwerer, sich abzuheben, wahre Innovationen würden behindert, kritisieren die Experten.

Kamen zwischen 1996 und 2000 noch 70 % der Top-Patente, die das Europäische Patentamt vergab, aus den USA, Deutschland und Japan, so lag dieser Anteil fünf Jahre später bei nur noch 60 %. Verantwortlich ist ein spürbarer Rückgang in den USA und Japan, während der Anteil deutscher Top-Patente stabil blieb. Dafür betreten China, Indien und Korea im Jahr 2000 die Bühne der besten Innovationen, auf der bis dahin nur westliche Länder gespielt hatten.

Das OECD-Scoreboard für Wissenschaft, Technologie und Industrie verfolgt die globalen Trends in diesen Bereichen und versucht, sichtbar zu machen, wie sich einzelne Länder in der Wissensgesellschaft aufstellen. Der Bericht beruht auf 180 international vergleichbaren Indikatoren und liefert außerdem statistisches

Material für wichtige Länder außerhalb der OECD: Brasilien, Indien, China und Russland.

Quelle

→ http://www.oecd.org/document/45/0,3746,de_34968570_35008930_48714669_1_1_1_1,00.html

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus OECD

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

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Innovation



OECD: Crisis Reinforces Importance of a Good Education

People with university degrees have suffered far fewer job losses during the global economic crisis than those who left school without qualifications, according to the latest edition of the OECD's annual Education at a Glance. Good education and skills are crucial to improving a person's economic and social prospects.

Unemployment rates among university graduates stood at 4.4 % on average across OECD countries in 2009. But people who did not complete high school faced unemployment rates of 11.5 %, up from 8.7 % the year before.

The OECD report also illustrates how the global talent pool is changing: the more educated workforces of Japan and the United States, which together have nearly half of all tertiary-educated adults in the OECD area (47 %), have given them a head-start in many high-skill areas.

But the picture is changing – at present, one in three university-educated retirees resides in the U.S. but only one in five university graduates entering the workforce does. Conversely, while only 5 % of adults in China have a tertiary degree, because of its population size, the country now ranks second behind the U.S. and ahead of Japan in the percentage of the population with tertiary attainment among OECD and G20 countries.

Over the past three decades, the number of international students has risen dramatically, from 800,000 worldwide in 1975 to 3.7 million in 2009. Australia, the UK, Austria, Switzerland and New Zealand have the highest percentage of international students at tertiary level.

China contributes 18.2 % of all international students from non-OECD countries enrolled in the OECD area (not including an additional 1.3 % from Hong Kong, China).

Education at a Glance provides comparable national statistics measuring the state of education worldwide. This year's report includes indicators on the human and financial resources invested in education, on how education systems operate and evolve, and on the returns to educational investments. For the first time, it includes analyses of education systems in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa.

Quelle

→ http://www.oecd.org/document/21/0,3746,en_21571361_44315115_48651029_1_1_1_1,00.html

Download

OECD-Volltext Education at a Glance 2011

→ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/61/2/48631582.pdf>

OECD-Volltext Bildung auf einen Blick 2011

→ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/61/0/48631632.pdf>

Weitere Informationen

OECD Website Education at a Glance 2011

→ <http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus OECD

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

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Schlagworte

Bildung



OECD sieht gute Aussichten für Raumfahrtökonomie

Weltraumtechnik ist aus unserem Alltag nicht mehr wegzudenken. Ob Wetter- und Verkehrsüberwachung, globale Kommunikation oder Katastrophenmanagement – ohne Satelliten wären all diese Dinge undenkbar. Welche Länder investieren am meisten in Weltraumtechnologie und wie wirkt sich die Weltraumforschung auf das Wachstum und die Produktivität anderer Industriebereiche aus? Antworten gibt der neueste statistische Überblick der OECD zu diesem aufstrebenden Wirtschaftszweig, "Space Economy at a Glance 2011".

Das OECD Space Forum, dem die NASA sowie weitere Raumfahrtagenturen und -zentren angehören, arbeitet seit fünf Jahren an einer Verbesserung der Datengrundlage und an thematischen Studien zur Raumfahrtökonomie. "Space Economy at a Glance 2011" ist die zweite umfassende Bestandsaufnahme dieser Art, nachdem die erste 2007 erschien.

Die Landschaft für Raumfahrtaktivitäten hat sich seit den frühen 90er Jahren stark verändert. Aufstrebende Volkswirtschaften haben Ambitionen, ihre wissenschaftlichen und technologischen Fähigkeiten weiter auszubauen. Daher haben alle Länder der G20 inzwischen eigene Raumfahrtprogramme. China und Indien haben sich neben dem wieder erstarkten Russland als Raumfahrtmächte etabliert.

Daten zu den FuE-Ausgaben der Luft- und Raumfahrtindustrie liegen nur für ausgewählte OECD- und Nicht-OECD-Länder vor. Danach ist die Forschung und Entwicklung in bestimmten Ländern konzentriert: 80 % der Ausgaben wer-

den in den USA, Frankreich, Deutschland und Italien getätigt. Daten zu China und Indien fehlen allerdings.

Der Raumfahrtssektor wird seit dem Beginn des Zeitalters der Raumfahrt als ein Zugpferd für die technologische Entwicklung gesehen. In den letzten fünfzehn Jahren hat sich die Anzahl der raumfahrtbezogenen Patente auch durch Fortschritte in der Materialwissenschaft fast vervierfacht. An der Spitze liegen wiederum die USA mit einem Anteil von 50 %, gefolgt von Frankreich (10 %) und Deutschland (6 %). Während die EU27 insgesamt auf 30 % kommen, liegen die BRIICS-Länder (Brasilien, Russland, Indien, Indonesien, China und Südafrika) derzeit noch bei einem Anteil von 3 %.

Grundsätzlich sieht die OECD die Zukunft der Raumfahrtökonomie positiv: In einzelnen Ländern wird es in Folge der Wirtschaftskrise wahrscheinlich zu Budgetkürzungen kommen. Zwei andere Faktoren werden aber voraussichtlich zu einem weiterem Wachstum beitragen: die Globalisierung der Raumfahrtaktivitäten (mehr Akteure mit mehr Budget) sowie die zunehmende Bedeutung, die Raumfahrtanwendungen bei der Bewältigung gesellschaftlicher Herausforderungen für politische Entscheidungsträger gewinnen könnten.

Das OECD Space Forum hatte bereits 2008 eine Publikation zur Bedeutung von Raumfahrtanwendungen für Wassermanagement und Meeresressourcen vor dem Hintergrund des Klimawandels vorgelegt. Noch in diesem Jahr soll eine Veröffentlichung folgen, die die Nutzung der Anwendungen zur Sicherstellung der Welternährung untersucht.

Das Deutsche Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V. (DLR) wird zukünftig ebenfalls im OECD Space Forum mitarbeiten.

Quelle

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/countries/themes/nc/info/detail/data/56392/>

Weitere Informationen und Download

OECD Web Book: Space Economy at a Glance 2011

→ http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/the-space-economy-at-a-glance-2011_9789264111790-en

OECD-Zusammenfassung: Space Economy at a Glance 2011

→ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/5/48301203.pdf>



Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus OECD

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

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Schlagworte

Raufahrt, Wirtschaft und Märkte



EU / Europa

New Insights into Open Innovation Policy in Europe

On 8 September 2011, the study “Open Innovation in Europe: effects, determinants and policy” has been made public. The study provides novel insights into open innovation and tackles the concept as a multi-dimensional phenomenon rather than a singular best practice. On 19 May 2011, the study was presented and validated during a one day workshop which was attended by over 60 participants including a body of innovation experts.

The study findings are presented through two research questions, which identify various dimensions of firm level open innovation practices and strategies. The first investigates the effects of open innovation practices on the innovation performance of firms, and the second analyses the determinants of a firms“ use of open innovation practices.

The empirical analysis carried out within the study has yielded a plethora of findings regarding firm level innovation. It was found that open innovation practices have a positives effect on innovation performance though impact differed between small and larger countries, high-tech and low-tech companies and SMEs and established firms. The study sheds light on the effects of increased collabo-

ration between firms and how knowledge purchase affects their innovative performance.

Finally, the authors discuss the effects of their findings on future policy amendment in light of existing policies. It was found for instance, that while EU funding strengthens university-industry linkages, it weakens the perceptiveness of firms toward industrial sources of knowledge. The study concludes that policy and funding activity should stimulate the uptake of platforms for industrial research and knowledge diffusion within the EU's Common Strategic Framework. In contrast however, national policy should tackle the challenge of creating industry-science linkages which increase specialisation across internationalised firms within the domains of its economy.

The Innovation Intelligence Study, which was developed within the PRO-INNO framework, INNO-GRIPS II, is part of a series of six studies tackling various aspects of innovation in light of European policy challenges. It is prepared by the Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education (NIFU-STEP), Management Center Innsbruck (MCI) and the Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research ISI (Fraunhofer ISI). The authors include Bernd Ebersberger (MCI), Sverre J. Herstad, Eric Iversen (NIFU-STEP), Oliver Som and Eva Kirner (Fraunhofer ISI).

Quelle

→ <http://www.proinno-europe.eu/inno-grips-ii/workshop/exploring-potential-open-innovation-eu-2020-strategy-comprehensive-insight-tr>

Download

Open Innovation in Europe: effects, determinants and policy

→ http://www.proinno-europe.eu/sites/default/files/innogrips/Innogrips%20-%20WP3_final.pdf

Weitere Informationen

INNO-GRIPS II

→ <http://www.proinno-europe.eu/innogrips2>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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



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Innovation



Consultation Shows Broad Support for European Institute of Innovation and Technology

Higher education, research and business organisations strongly support the mission of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) to drive more and better cooperation between the worlds of academia, entrepreneurship, research and innovation. This is the result of a public consultation to which nearly 200 organisations and individuals responded. According to respondents, the EIT should play a distinctive role in "Horizon 2020", the future EU Programme for Research and Innovation, and forge closer links with other European and national efforts. A majority of respondents praised the way in which the EIT ensures the participation of businesses in its work and urged the Institute to step up its outreach activities. The consultation will feed into a "strategic innovation agenda" for the EIT which the Commission is due to propose by the end of this year.

Nearly all respondents (90 %) agreed that the EIT should have a distinctive role within Horizon 2020. Participants consider it equally important to consolidate the activities of the EIT and its Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs), a pioneering form of cross-border public-private partnerships, by providing tangible results and concrete benefits to society.

Regarding the creation of new KICs, the themes respondents found most relevant were health/ageing (81 %), and sustainable cities/mobility (77 %). They say that the new KICs should be aligned with the priorities of the forthcoming EU strategy for research and innovation, bring about sustainable and systematic

impact, and achieve a critical mass of excellent education, research and innovation stakeholders.

Respondents considered business involvement as highly relevant for the future success of the EIT. Flexibility, clarity on rules and clear returns on investment will be fundamental in order to attract private sector participation, they said. Respondents also strongly called on the EIT and its KICs to reinforce communication about its results and to improve its outreach across Europe. The EIT should promote new models of knowledge sharing and open innovation and come up with concrete measures to disseminate the results of its activities and innovation models to all relevant stakeholders.

The European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) was set up in 2008 at the initiative of the European Commission and is an autonomous EU body stimulating world-leading innovation. It aims to achieve this objective through the pioneering concept of cross-border public-partnerships known as knowledge and innovation communities (KICs). The EIT has an administrative headquarters (in Budapest) and its KICs operate from 16 sites throughout Europe, from Barcelona to Stockholm, bringing together excellent higher education institutions, research centres and businesses. To date, three KICs have been created, focusing on sustainable energy (InnoEnergy KIC), climate change (Climate KIC) and information and communication society (EIT ICT Labs). The EIT has received 309 million euros from the EU budget for the period 2007-2013.



The public consultation on the future of the EIT was open from 14 April to 30 June 2011. The Commission received 187 contributions, 134 of which were submitted via an online questionnaire, and 53 as written contributions. Contributions were received from a wide range of stakeholder organisations from higher education (35 %), business (26 %) and research (22 %). The outcome of the public consultation on the EIT will feed into its future strategy ("Strategic Innovation Agenda").

In addition to this consultation, the Commission's proposed strategic innovation agenda for the EIT will take account of the results of an independent external evaluation of the EIT, the draft strategy submitted by the Institute's governing board, and ongoing discussions on the future EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation ("Horizon 2020").

Quelle

→ <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1008&format=HTML>

Download

Report of the Public Consultation on the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)

→ http://ec.europa.eu/education/eit/eit-consultation_en.htm

Results of the first external evaluation of the EIT

→ http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/education_culture/evalreports/education/2011/eitreport_en.pdf

Draft strategic innovation agenda submitted by the EIT Governing Board

→ http://eit.europa.eu/fileadmin/Content/Downloads/SIA/EIT_Strategic_Innovation_Agenda_Final.pdf

Weitere Informationen

European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)

→ <http://eit.europa.eu/>

Horizon 2020: the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

→ http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020/index_en.cfm?pg=home

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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Schlagworte

Kooperation Wissenschaft-Wirtschaft



Forschung ohne Grenzen – Konsultation zum Europäischen Forschungsraum

Seit 13.10.2011 haben Wissenschaftskreise sowie andere interessierte Gruppen und Personen Gelegenheit, bei der Gestaltung der europäischen Forschungslandschaft mitzuhelfen. Die Europäische Kommission leitet eine öffentliche Konsultation ein, um herauszufinden, wie die Rahmenbedingungen für die europäische Forschung verbessert werden können. Ziel ist die Verwirklichung des Europäischen Forschungsraums (EFR) bis 2014 durch die Schaffung eines echten Binnenmarkts für Wissen, Forschung und Innovation, der es Forschern, Forschungseinrichtungen und Unternehmen ermöglicht, sich über Grenzen hinweg frei zu bewegen, miteinander in Wettbewerb zu treten und zusammenzuarbeiten, was zur Steigerung des Wachstumspotenzials führen soll.

Die Konsultation läuft bis zum 30. November 2011. Die Europäische Kommission stellt darin u. a. folgende Fragen:

- Fühlen sich die Forscher bei der Suche nach neuen Gelegenheiten durch nationale Grenzen behindert?
- Benötigen die Wissenschaftler neue Forschungsinfrastrukturen, um besser forschen und ihre Ideen erproben zu können?
- Brauchen die Forscher mehr Möglichkeiten zum Meinungsaustausch, zur Verwirklichung neuer Projekte und zur Schaffung neuer Produkte und Dienste?

Ausgehend von den Antworten auf diese und viele andere Fragen wird die Kommission ihren Vorschlag für einen verbesserten EFR-Rahmen fertigstellen, den sie bis Ende 2012 zu veröffentlichen gedenkt. Diese Rahmenbedingungen sollen die Koordinierung der Forschungsfinanzierung über die Grenzen der Mitgliedstaaten hinweg optimieren und die Effizienz und Wirkung der europäischen Forschung steigern.

Quelle

→ <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1025&format=HTML&aged=0&language=DE&guiLanguage=fr>



Weitere Informationen

Beteiligung an der Konsultation

→ http://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/era/consultation_en.htm

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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

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Schlagworte

Rahmenbedingungen



Sieben Milliarden Euro für Forschung und Innovation

Die für Forschung zuständige EU-Kommissarin Máire Geoghegan-Quinn hat die Bereitstellung von 7 Mrd. EUR an Forschungsmitteln zur Ankurbelung von Innovation durch Forschung für das Jahr 2012 angekündigt. Das ist das größte Förderpaket der Europäischen Kommission, das es im Rahmen des Siebten EU-Forschungsrahmenprogramms (RP7) jemals gegeben hat. Erreicht werden soll dies dadurch, dass stärker als je zuvor Aktivitäten gefördert werden, die dazu beitragen, die Lücke zwischen Forschung und Markt zu schließen, etwa durch den Nachweis, dass neue Technologien über ein kommerzielles Potenzial verfügen oder in einem ausreichend großen Maßstab verwendet werden können, um industriell rentabel zu sein. Dieser marktgekoppelte Ansatz steht auch im Mittelpunkt der Europäischen Innovationspartnerschaften (EIP), die im Rahmen des Aktionsplans „Innovationsunion“ gegründet werden.

Der Europäische Forschungsrat (European Research Council, ERC) wird annähernd 1,6 Mrd. EUR für die besten erfahrenen Forscher und Nachwuchswissenschaftler, die in Europa arbeiten, bereitstellen. Um die Lücke zwischen den Ergebnissen der Pionierforschung und der Vermarktung zu schließen, wurde eine

„Konzeptnachweis“-Initiative in kleinem Maßstab ins Leben gerufen. Eine weitere Initiative ist die neue Finanzhilfe „ERC Synergy Grant“ zur Förderung einiger kleiner Gruppen von Forschern, die gemeinsam an dem selben Projekt arbeiten.

Annähernd 900 Mio. EUR an Fördermitteln für die Mobilität und Laufbahn von Forschern sollen ca. 10.000 hochqualifizierten Forschern durch Marie-Curie-Maßnahmen zur Verfügung gestellt werden.

Kleine und mittlere Unternehmen (KMU) erhalten spezielle Anreize für die Beteiligung. Zusätzlich zu neuen, vereinfachten Regeln umfasst das Investitionspaket im Wert von fast 1 Mrd. Euro für KMU Pilotsysteme sowohl im Bereich Gesundheit als auch im Rahmen der für KMU bestimmten „Fazilität für Finanzierungen auf Risikoteilungsbasis“ der Europäischen Investitionsbank.

Die Ankündigung der Kommission hat eine Vielzahl neuer Ausschreibungen auf europäischer Ebene zur Folge.

Quelle

→ http://www.dihk.de/themenfelder/international/info/bab/2011/13092011/at_download/file?mdate=1315908670537

Weitere Informationen

FP7: 2012 Work Programmes

→ http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/wp-2012_en.html

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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

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Schlagworte

Förderung



Call for Concrete Action to Boost Baltic Cooperation

The regional cooperation in the Baltic Sea Area is one of the most successful of its kind. But more tangible and targeted projects are needed to secure this kind of network for the future, politicians urged at the 20th Baltic Sea Parliamentary Conference in Helsinki on 28-30 August.

The Baltic Sea Parliamentary Conference (BSPC) was established – like so many other institutions in the Baltic region – in the wake of the fall of the Berlin wall and the demise of the Soviet Union. And like some of its siblings or partners, the Council of Baltic Sea States and the Northern Dimension Parliamentary Forum to name some of the more prominent, it is to some extent struggling to make a place for itself.

“Much progress has been made and one would never have believed twenty years ago that the Baltic regional cooperation could go this far. But much remains to be done and huge environmental problems are threatening the Baltic Sea, problems that we as parliamentarians need to address,” said BSPC chair, Christina Gestrin from Finland. She also urged participants to support the Helcom environmental action plans despite the current economic crisis. “We as a region can become a model for the rest of the world, when it comes to investments in renewable energy and promotion of green growth,” she concluded in her opening speech.

This, however, requires much more targeted and tangible projects, according to MEP and Vice-President of the European Parliament, Diana Wallis.

“There are upwards of 80 projects under the various Baltic Sea programs and I am sure they are all very valuable. But we need key projects that show tangible results, otherwise this kind of cooperation is too difficult to grasp for the public and politicians alike,” said Wallis after the opening of the conference.

She mentioned as an example the successful wastewater treatment utility in Saint Petersburg, funded by amongst others the Nordic Investment Bank and the Nordic Environmental Investment Corporation, Nefco – a project that makes a huge difference for the fragile ecosystems of the Baltic Sea.

A number of speakers at the conference called for stronger national involvement in the recommendations from international bodies like the BSPC. Parliamentarians participating in regional cooperation need to bring the discussions and resolutions back to their home countries to speed up implementation and transnational policy development, they urged.

The BSPC brings together 27 national and regional parliaments from ten Baltic countries for discussions on issues like human trafficking, labour relations, maritime policy, as well as energy and climate.

Quelle

→ <http://www.norden.org/en/news-and-events/news/call-for-concrete-action-to-boost-baltic-cooperation>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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

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Schlagworte

Internationalisierung



Nordic Countries out in Front: Research Based on Biobanks and Registry Data

The Nordic countries have a high level of expertise and should increase their cooperation on research based on biobanks and registry data as well as on clinical research. This is the view being put forth by the Joint Committee of the Nordic Medical Research Councils (NOS-M), which is comprised of representatives from the Nordic research councils. In a strategy memo presented recently, the joint committee identified two areas in which there is great potential for

strengthening Nordic medical research cooperation: biobanks and clinical research.

The health-related challenges in the Nordic countries are similar to those in the rest of the Western world: an ageing population, new lifestyle diseases, resistance to antibiotics and the rapid spread of infectious diseases in a globalised world. There are also complicated ethical issues arising from new technology and challenges related to social inequalities in health.

The Nordic countries have compiled top-quality health registries and large biobanks. Combined with the countries' personal identity number schemes, this provides an excellent starting point for pioneering medical research. Clinical testing of new medications, genetic research and studies of the impact of various environmental factors on human health are a few examples of research that will benefit from the information stored in the biobanks.

The Nordic countries' other strong card is their public health services. The services maintain a high standard, are well organised, employ highly qualified personnel and state-of-the-art equipment, and are available to the entire population. Moreover, the Nordic universities and university hospitals are publicly owned. Together with the high level of services, this provides an outstanding basis on which to conduct clinical medical research.

The Nordic countries have many similarities and a longstanding tradition of political cooperation. This provides a good foundation for success in medical research cooperation as well.

A Nordic project to develop joint research infrastructure for biobanks and enhance integrated utilisation of their inherent potential is scheduled for start-up in 2011. The first planned activity will be a pilot project focusing on colon cancer.

In 2010, the Research Council of Norway allocated NOK 80 million to upgrade the equipment in the Norwegian biobanks and coordinate them as a unified national entity through the 10-year large-scale research infrastructure initiative.

Quelle

→ http://www.forskingsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/Research_based_on_biobanks_and_registry_data/1253968900708?WT.mc_id=nyhetsbrev-ForskingsradetEngelsk



Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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Schlagworte

Lebenswissenschaften, Internationalisierung



Frankreich

79 neue gemeinsame Projekte der Pôles de Compétitivité

Die französische Regierung hat die 79 Gewinner des letzten Projektaufrufs für gemeinsame Projekte bekannt gegeben. Die gesamte Fördersumme in Höhe von 73 Millionen Euro wird unter den verschiedenen Projekten aufgeteilt. Insgesamt wurden 132 Vorschläge von 55 Pôles de Compétitivité (PdC) für diesen 12. Projektaufruf eingereicht. Ausgewählt wegen ihres Marktpotenzials und ihrer Innovationsfähigkeit, erhalten diese Projekte eine zusätzliche Förderung von den Gebietskörperschaften und dem Europäischen Fonds für regionale Entwicklung (EFRE) in Höhe von 53 Millionen Euro. Die Projekte basieren auf Partnerschaften zwischen dem öffentlichen und dem privaten Sektor.

Seit dem Start dieser Projektaufrufe im Jahr 2005 wurden bereits 1051 gemeinsame Projekte gefördert. Das gesamte Fördervolumen beläuft sich auf fünf Milliarden Euro, davon zwei Milliarden aus öffentlichen Institutionen. Die französische Regierung stellte insgesamt 1,3 Milliarden Euro zur Verfügung. Der nächste Projektaufruf wird im September 2011 gestartet. Die Ergebnisse werden im März 2012 erwartet.

Quelle

→ <http://www.wissenschaft-frankreich.de/de/forschungspolitik-und-innovation/79-neue-gemeinsame-projekte-der-poles-de-competitivite-spitzencluster/>

Download

Projektliste

→ http://media.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/file/Poles_de_competitivite/71/2/CP_Annexe_I_186712.pdf

Projektbeispiele

→ http://media.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/file/Poles_de_competitivite/71/0/CP_Annexe_II_186710.pdf

Weitere Informationen

Pôles de Compétitivité

→ <http://competitivite.gouv.fr/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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

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Schlagworte

Cluster



"Universität – Unternehmen": Bilanz einer seit fünf Jahren konsequent verfolgten Politik

Anlässlich einer Veranstaltung des Nationalen Arbeitgeber- und Industrieverbands (MEDEF) zog Hochschul- und Forschungsminister Laurent Wauquiez eine Bilanz zu der Frage "Universität - Unternehmen". Die letzten fünf Jahre haben es erlaubt – so der Minister – eine stimulierende und solide Partnerschaft zwischen den Universitäten und den Unternehmen rund um die Innovation herum zu entwickeln. In zusammengefasster Form findet die Verdichtung des Verhältnisses zwischen den Universitäten und den Unternehmen in der Darstellung von Laurent Wauquiez in folgenden Komponenten ihren Niederschlag:

I. Forschung:

- Der "crédit impôt recherche" (CIR) zur Stimulierung der Unternehmensforschung. Die hierfür eingesetzten Mittel haben sich in den letzten Jahren verdreifacht. Er hat sich als ein Katalysator der Gemeinschaftsforschung zwischen der Unternehmensforschung und der staatlich geförderten Forschung ausgewirkt.
- Die Verstärkung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Forschung der staatlichen Forschungseinrichtungen und der Unternehmensforschung. Sie sei noch nie so stark gewesen wie im Augenblick. Das zeige sich an der Zahl (214) der "laboratoires de recherche public-privé", davon wurde mehr als die Hälfte seit dem Jahr 2005 gegründet.
- Das "Programm Zukunftsinvestitionen" als kraftvolles Instrument, um das Beziehungsgeflecht zwischen dem öffentlichen und privaten Sektor fortzuentwickeln, insbesondere durch die Gründung von "Instituts de recherche technologique" (Schwerpunkte: Materialforschung in Nantes; schienengebundener Verkehr in Nordfrankreich; Flugzeugtechnik in Bordeaux; Biotechnologie in Grenoble).
- Die "spektakuläre Zunahme" veröffentlichter Patente.

II. Universitäre Ausbildung:

- Die mit dem Jahre 2012 praktisch von allen Universitäten erreichte "Autonomie"; diese erlaubt es, in sehr viel flexiblerer Form Partnerschaften mit Unternehmen einzugehen (Beispiel: Universität Clermont 1).
- Der weitere Ausbau von "pôles de recherche et d'enseignement supérieur" (PRES, z.Zt. 20), auch als Gegengewicht zu den bekannten großen Ausbildungs- und Forschungszentren in Ländern, mit denen Frankreich im Wettbewerb steht.
- Die Orientierung der "licence" in Richtung eines berufsqualifizierenden Hochschulabschlusses u. a. durch den Einbau betrieblicher Praktika in die Curricula.
- Die Aufwertung der beruflichen Lehre auch im tertiären Bereich.

Quelle

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/frankreich/themes/nc/info/detail/data/56648/>

Weitere Informationen

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche

→ <http://www.recherche.gouv.fr/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Frankreich

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

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Schlagworte

Kooperation Wissenschaft-Wirtschaft



Grundlinien der französischen "diplomatie scientifique"

Der Wandel in der "Welt des Wissens" findet – so Hochschul- und Forschungsminister Laurent Wauquiez am 1.9.2011 vor den französischen Botschaftern – seinen Ausdruck in der "spektakulären Zunahme der Mobilität von Forschern und Studierenden". Frankreich zähle heute 278.000 ausländische Studierende; dies seien 11 % der an französischen Hochschulen insgesamt eingeschriebenen Studierenden. Dieser Stand sei jedoch keineswegs gesichert. Insbesondere die Studierenden aus Schwellenländern seien nämlich hinsichtlich der Studienbedingungen der Gastländer immer anspruchsvoller. Sie wüssten die Vorteile der für sie in Betracht kommenden Länder sehr wohl zu evaluieren. Deshalb komme es hinsichtlich der Studienbedingungen auch insoweit auf "Exzellenz" an.

Unter Hinweis auf die "großen internationalen Ranglisten" (Shanghai) stellte Laurent Wauquiez fest, dass die Erfolge Frankreichs noch unzureichend seien.

Im Rahmen der Darstellung der seit dem Jahre 2007 eingeleiteten Reformen der Universitäten (Autonomie) und der Forschung unterstreicht der Minister, dass

die Universitäten frei seien, ihre internationalen Strategien in Funktion ihrer Bedürfnisse, ihrer Stärken aber auch ihrer territorialen Verankerung zu definieren. Er unterrichtet die Botschafter weiter davon, dass mit Wirkung vom 1.1.2012 der "Campus France" in der Rechtsform eines EPIC seine Tätigkeit aufnehmen werde. In ihm würden künftig die Gesamtheit der die Angelegenheiten ausländischer Studierender betreffenden Aktivitäten zusammengefasst.

Hinsichtlich der Mobilität ausländischer Studierender setzte er die Botschafter davon in Kenntnis, dass die französischen Ziele neu definiert worden seien. Es werde angestrebt, dass 75 % von ihnen auf dem Niveau Master und Doktorat ausgewählt würden. Weiter sollen bis zum Jahre 2015 50 % der ausländischen Studierenden – statt bisher 20 % – eine persönliche Betreuung erfahren ("mobilité encadrée").

Als "feuille de route" der universitären und wissenschaftlichen Ausstrahlung Frankreichs im Ausland bezeichnet Laurent Wauquiez die Notwendigkeit, bilateral durch Konsortien – als Vorformen von "partenariats publics-privés" – die Partnerschaften mit ausländischen Hochschuleinrichtungen weiterzuentwickeln. Als Beispiel nannte er die "Université scientifique et technique" in Hanoi". Auch die Schaffung von Ablegern französischer Einrichtungen im Ausland – wie die Ecoles centrales in Peking und die Université Paris IV-La Sorbonne in Abou Dhabi – verdiene Nachahmung. Das gelte auch in Zusammenarbeit mit den jeweiligen ausländischen Partnern für die Gründung von Laboratorien durch staatliche Forschungseinrichtungen.

Hinsichtlich der Zusammenarbeit im multinationalen Rahmen betont der Minister, dass Frankreich fortfahren müsse, eine "rôle moteur" in den "großen internationalen Initiativen" zu spielen. Das gelte insbesondere für die Einrichtungen, in denen die Forschungsprioritäten zu globalen Themen definiert würden.

Was die Zusammenarbeit auf europäischer Ebene betreffe, könnten die Stärken der französischen Forschung am besten innerhalb eines "integrierten, kohärenten und ehrgeizigen Europäischen Forschungsraums" artikuliert werden. Die jetzt beginnenden Verhandlungen über einen mehrjährigen EU-Finanzrahmen seien von großer Wichtigkeit. Er werde ihnen seine ganze Aufmerksamkeit widmen.

Bilaterale Partnerschaften, um sich in europäische Projektausschreibungen einzubringen, würden immer häufiger und hätten schon bisher gute Ergebnisse hervorgebracht. Das gelte z. B. für das von Frankreich im Jahre 2008 initiierte Programm betreffend die neuro-degenerativen Krankheiten, insbesondere die Alzheimer Krankheit. In diesem Kontext müsse die deutsch-französische Beziehung noch eine Verstärkung erfahren.

Quelle

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/frankreich/themes/nc/info/detail/data/56641/>

Weitere Informationen

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche

→ <http://www.recherche.gouv.fr/>

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Schlagworte

Internationalisierung



Großbritannien

£ 6.5 Million Boost for Renewable Energy Skills

A £ 6.5 million investment to deliver a new generation of engineering leaders in renewable energy was announced by the Business Secretary Vince Cable. Leading universities and industry will provide training for up to 50 of the best engineering students as part of a new Industrial Doctorate Centre in Offshore Renewable Energy (IDCORE). Working at the heart of industry, alongside global leaders like EDF Energy, Shell and Rolls-Royce, the students will be trained in the most innovative future technologies from designing cost-efficient new wind-

mill blades to testing the latest wave energy technology at leading facilities like Edinburgh University. The engineers will also be trained to understand the needs of business and develop their entrepreneurial skills alongside boosting their research and technical skills. The first graduates, who are expected to begin their training in January 2012, will gain an internationally-leading Engineering Doctorate.

The Centre forms part of the Research Councils UK Energy Programme which aims to position the UK to meet its energy and environmental targets and policy goals through world-class research and training. Led by the EPSRC, the Energy Programme is investing more than £ 530 million in research and skills to pioneer a low carbon future. This builds on an investment of £ 360 million over the past five years. The Centre will also form a key part of the ETI's Marine and Offshore Wind Programmes, addressing a priority area for the ETI's engineering and technology developments. The ETI has so far invested £ 61 million in these two programme areas.

Quelle

→ <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/detail.aspx?NewsAreaId=2&ReleaseID=421005&Subje-ctId=2>

Weitere Informationen

EPSRC

→ <http://www.epsrc.ac.uk/Pages/default.aspx>

ETI

→ <http://www.energytechnologies.co.uk/Home.aspx>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Großbritannien

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

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Schlagworte

Energie, Fachkräfte



Italien

Italy Lacks Money to Interpret Data From New Telescope in Chile

After spending 15 million euros to help build a powerful survey telescope in Chile, Italy doesn't have the 250,000 euros a year needed to analyze the exqui-site data that the telescope has begun to collect.

The VLT Survey Telescope (VST) is the largest telescope in the world designed for surveying the sky in visible light. This state-of-the-art 2.6-m telescope is equipped with an enormous 268-megapixel camera called OmegaCAM that will be the successor of the very successful Wide Field Imager (WFI) currently in-stalled at the 2.2-m MPG/ESO Telescope on La Silla. The telescope became operational in June 2011. The VST project is a joint venture between the Euro-pean Southern Observatory and the Capodimonte Astronomical Observatory (OAC), part of the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics (INAF). The Italian centre designed the telescope while ESO is responsible for the civil engineering works at the site.

According to *ScienceInsider* Italy might not be able to harvest the fruits of its investment. "We need to find 250,000 euros a year to pay at least four mathe-maticians and some computers" to process the data coming from the telescope, says Massimo Capaccioli, an astrophysicist at University of Naples Federico II and a champion of the VST program. Bruno Leibundgut, ESO's science director hopes that Italian scientists might be able to use the reduction data centers in Cambridge, U.K., and in Groningen, Netherlands, if their government fails to find the money.

Quellen

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2011/08/italy-lacks-money-to-interpret.html>

→ <http://www.eso.org/public/teles-instr/surveytelescopes/vst.html>

Weitere Informationen

European Southern Observatory (ESO)

→ <http://www.eso.org/public/>

VST and 268 megapixel OmegaCAM start work

→ <http://www.eso.org/public/news/eso1119/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Italien

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Schlagworte

Schlüsseltechnologien, Rahmenbedingungen



Japan

Opening Japan: Comparisons with Other G20 Countries and Lessons Learned from International Experience

Openness has been shown to be an important driver of economic growth. Because of the broad character of the current globalisation process, openness has many dimensions: trade (in both goods and services), foreign direct investment (FDI), circulation of people (including the highly skilled), and internationalisation of R&D, technology and knowledge.

Economies not only benefit from inward flows of goods, services, people, capital and knowledge, but also from outward flows of those factors of production. But economic openness does not necessarily yield automatic benefits, and governments may need to complement policies to open the economy with policies that help individuals and firms adjust to liberalisation and ensure that aggregate benefits for the domestic economy are optimised.

This OECD working paper aims to assess the openness of the Japanese economy and to show how policies promoting openness are conducive to long-term growth. First, the paper benchmarks Japan in terms of openness in an international perspective relative to other G20 countries. Second, it reviews the theoret-

ical and empirical literature on the link between openness and economic growth. Third, it illustrates the role that governments can play in stimulating openness and growth by presenting several case studies of countries that have implemented specific policies to promote openness in particular domains.

Quelle

→ http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/opening-japan-comparisons-with-other-g20-countries-and-lessons-learned-from-international-experience_5kg6nk6w3v7c-en

Download

Opening Japan: Comparisons with Other G20 Countries and Lessons Learned from International Experience

→ http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/opening-japan-comparisons-with-other-g20-countries-and-lessons-learned-from-international-experience_5kg6nk6w3v7c-en

Weitere Informationen

OECD: Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry

→ http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_33703_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Japan

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

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Schlagworte

Wirtschaft und Märkte



Canada-Brazil Cooperation on Science, Technology and Innovation, and Education

Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced renewed funding for the International Science and Technology Partnership Program, as well as the development of a new and unique bilateral Science and Technology Action Plan focused on innovation. Prime Minister Harper also announced that eleven scholarships have been granted under the first-ever Canada-Brazil scholarship program.

International Science and Technology Partnership Program

The International Science and Technology Partnership Program (ISTPP) was announced in 2005 and renewed in 2010-2011. The program is designed to advance Canadian industrial productivity and competitiveness through the commercialization of technology resulting from market-oriented international partnerships. Budget 2010 provided \$ 20 million over five years (2010-2015) for four countries (Israel, India, China and Brazil). From that sum, bilateral projects with Brazil have been allocated \$ 5 million over five years.

To date, the Program has resulted in new and important collaborative research and development projects with Brazil, notably in the areas of satellite technology, biodegradable plastics, and wavelength converter technology for electrical power.

Partners and R&D project participants bring expertise and funds of their own to the bilateral relationships. The Government of Canada has enjoyed a 3:1 leverage of its funds from partners and participants.

Canada-Brazil Framework Agreement for Cooperation on Science, Technology and Innovation

Canada and Brazil signed the Framework Agreement for Cooperation on Science, Technology and Innovation in 2008, which came into force in April 2010. It promotes greater collaboration in areas of mutual interest, allowing Canadian and Brazilian partners from industry, academia and government to colla-

borate on joint research and development (R&D) projects, conferences and workshops, equipment loans and student exchanges.

Under the Agreement, a joint committee has been tasked with developing and implementing a Canada-Brazil Science and Technology Action Plan focused on innovation designed to accelerate the commercialization of research in promising areas such as: ocean technology, life sciences, information and communication technology, clean energy, green technologies, and nanotechnology.

The Action Plan will leverage key Canadian and Brazilian strengths, with the objective of improving prospects for jointly commercializing new technology. The Action Plan may refer to leveraging international events for joint opportunities in priority sectors, conducting joint projects and focusing on the mobility of people to enhance academic or industrial exchanges. The Action Plan will benefit from the renewal of the ISTPP, which will continue to facilitate collaborative research projects with potential for commercial application.

Canada-Brazil Cooperation on Education

Brazil is a priority country for Canada in terms of scholarships, education promotion and student exchanges. In fact, Canada is now the number one study abroad destination for Brazilians. In 2008, 17,000 study permits and temporary resident visas were issued to Brazilians to allow them to study in Canada. As well, since 2007, 465 Brazilian students and professors received scholarships to study or conduct research in Canadian universities. There is an active Brazilian Association of Canadian Studies (ABECAN) established in 1991 that includes 12 Canadian Studies centres throughout Brazil and over 500 members. In terms of academic relations, there are over 130 Memoranda of Understanding between Canadian and Brazilian institutions.

Joint Research Projects support team-oriented research projects between higher education institutions in Canada and Brazil in key areas of mutual cooperation, such as democratic governance, prosperity and security, as well as science and technology. Each year, a total of 50 Canadian and Brazilian PhD students will travel to the partner country for a period of six months to undertake research in two-year joint projects.

Joint Research Projects scholarship program is the first initiative launched in the context of a Memorandum of Understanding signed on August 30, 2010 by Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Federal Agency for Support and Evaluation of Graduate Education of Brazil to enhance academic mobility and scientific cooperation.

Joint Research Projects are also a component of the Emerging Leaders in the Americas Program (ELAP), announced by Prime Minister Stephen Harper at the Summit of the Americas in 2009, designed to support the development of human capital and promote a next generation of leaders in the Americas, while strengthening inter-institutional relations. Brazil is the largest ELAP beneficiary with over 230 awards from 2009 to 2011. Brazil also figures among a select group of countries and receives seven postdoctoral research fellowships from Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada.

Quelle

→ <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?nid=615139>

Weitere Informationen

International Science & Technology Partnerships Program (ISTPP)

→ <http://www.istpcanada.ca/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Kanada

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

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Schlagworte

Internationalisierung, Innovation



Kanada entwickelt Leitlinien einer neuen Energiepolitik

Die Energieminister der kanadischen Provinzen und der Bundesregierung Kanadas haben die Grundzüge einer neuen Energiepolitik entworfen. Kernstück der neuen Politik sind Vereinbarungen über eine gemeinsame Linie auf Bundes- und Provinzebene und über die Erhöhung des kanadischen Anteils am globalen Energiemarkt.

Vor allem der Energieminister aus Alberta, Ron Liepert, hat sich dafür eingesetzt, die Ressourcen seiner Provinz nicht länger nur in die USA ausführen zu können. Auch sein Amtskollege auf nationaler Ebene, Joe Oliver, erklärte, dass Asien ein aussichtsreicher Markt für kanadische Energieressourcen seien.

Darüber hinaus verständigten sich die Minister darauf, die Energieeffizienz zu erhöhen und das Stromnetz auszubauen. Auch das Bewusstsein der Kanadier in Sachen Energie soll erweitert werden.

Quelle

→ <http://www.listserv.dfn.de/cgi-bin/wa?A2=ind1108&L=kanada-newsletter&T=0&P=72>

Weitere Informationen

Canada's Annual Energy and Mines Ministers' Conference (19.07.2011)

→ <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2011/201164-eng.php>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Kanada

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Energie, Wirtschaft und Märkte



Universities Face Student Shortage Crisis

Russian universities face a shortage of students for state-funded places this year, due to the economic crisis and an emerging population hole which economists predict could lead to 100,000 university teachers losing their jobs by 2020.

Experts at the Russian Higher School of Economics (RHSE), Russia's leading specialist university for the social sciences, predict that more than half of private universities and regional branches of state universities could close over the next nine years, according to a report on Channel One, the country's main television station.

This year's admissions campaign has already ended, but the total number of state-funded places still unfilled is estimated at between 7,000 and 10,000 out of a total of 484,000. Analysts believe the student shortfall will be higher next year.

Sergei Fursenko, Minister of Education, said: "More than 100 universities are faced with a shortage of students this year." Among the worst-hit specialties are energy, metallurgy, transport and construction. "The problem does not lie with low scores earned by applicants as the result of their single state exams, but a shortage of applications due to demographic problems."

The number of secondary school graduates in Russia has fallen from 1.2 million in 2006 to fewer than 800,000 this year, while the number of state-funded places in Russian universities has remained unchanged.

The RHSE experts predict that the biggest decline will occur during 2012-15, when the number of secondary school leavers will drop by a further 25 %.

Irina Abankina, Director of the Institute for Educational Development at the RHSE, told University World News that the demographic problem is an enormous challenge for Russia's higher education system. The number of school leavers is already down 30 % on 10 years ago but, until now, the problem has mainly affected application rates at the country's regional universities, causing an ever-growing problem of lay-offs of academics. But this year the shortage of

applicants is being felt nationwide and is affecting even Russia's leading universities. However, Irina Abankina warned that the predicted loss of 100,000 jobs may be too high, because accelerating investment in research activities will keep demand for staff high.

According to Vladimir Vasilyev, Chairman of the Council of Rectors of St Petersburg, the number of applicants to universities in the city has been falling since 2005, with an annual reduction estimated at 8 to 9 %. Most of the current applicants were born in the early 1990s, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, when the birth rate fell sharply.

According to the Ministry of Education, there are no special measures that could solve the problem. It has already banned universities that faced a student shortage this year from additional intakes over the next few weeks.

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20110826195457817>

Weitere Informationen

Russian Higher School of Economics (RHSE)

→ <http://www.hse.ru/en/>

Institute for Educational Studies at the HSE (Director: Irina Abankina)

→ <http://iro.hse.ru/en/>

Ministry of Education and Science

→ <http://eng.mon.gov.ru/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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Hochschulen, Demografischer Wandel



International Student Admissions Soar by 11 %

A new Council of Graduate Schools (CGS) survey on international graduate admissions trends has found that offers of admission from US graduate schools to prospective international students increased 11 % from 2010 to 2011, the largest increase since 2006. Growth was driven substantially by a 23 % increase in offers of admission to prospective students from China, the sixth year in a row of double-digit gains. Offers of admission to students from the Middle East and Turkey rose 16 %, the fourth consecutive year of significant growth. Students from India saw an 8 % increase, the first gain since 2007, and offers of admission to prospective South Korean students remained flat after four consecutive years of declines.

Quelle

→ <http://www.cgsnet.org/Default.aspx?tabid=57>

Download

Findings from the 2011 CGS International Graduate Admissions Survey (full report)

→ http://www.cgsnet.org/portals/0/pdf/R_IntlAdm11_II.pdf

Weitere Informationen

Previous CGS International Graduate Admissions Surveys

→ <http://www.cgsnet.org/Default.aspx?tabid=172>

Council of Graduate Schools (CGS)

→ <http://www.cgsnet.org/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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

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Hochschulen



Commitment to Double Engineering Internships in 2012

The President's Council on Jobs and Competitiveness, in partnership with the Business Council, Business Roundtable, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and the American Chemistry Council, announced that 45 industry leaders have committed to double the engineering internships available at their companies in 2012. Five companies have also committed to increase their internships for a total of 50 committed to this effort. These commitments are part of a greater Jobs Council effort to help address America's engineering shortage by graduating 10,000 more engineering students from U.S. colleges and universities each year. The commitments will add approximately 6,300 additional opportunities for hands-on, technical job experience for engineering students.

Quelle

→ <http://energy.gov/articles/president-s-council-jobs-and-competitiveness-announces-industry-leaders-commitment-double>

Weitere Informationen

President's Council on Jobs and Competitiveness

→ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/advisory-boards/jobs-council>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus USA

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Fachkräfte, Berufliche Bildung



Patent Reform Bill Passes US Congress

Eugenie Samuel Reich reports on *Nature's newsblog*, that "US inventors are set for an easier time getting and defending patents following the passage of a long-

awaited patent reform bill by the US Senate. As the US House passed the America Invents Act in June, the bill now goes to President Barack Obama for his signature.”

According to *ScienceInsider* David Malakoff, “the biggest change in the new legislation will bring the U.S. patent process into line with most other industrialized nations. Those nations have “first to file” patent systems, which issue patents to the first inventor to file a valid application. The United States, however, has had a “first to invent” system, which awards patents to inventors who can prove they were the first to make a discovery, regardless of when they filed their application. Critics argued that first-to-invent has promoted lengthy delays in approving patents and wasteful litigation, and successfully pressed Congress to shift to first to file. [...] President Barack Obama is expected to sign the act into law later this month. Some provisions will go into effect immediately, others will phase in over the next two years.”

Quellen

- http://blogs.nature.com/news/2011/09/patent_reform_bill_passes_us_c.html
- <http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2011/09/new-patent-law-could-change-how-.html>

Download

- American Invents Act (H.R. 1249)
- <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-112hr1249pcs/pdf/BILLS-112hr1249pcs.pdf>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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

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Innovation



Belgien

Belgium is Still Scoring Well on Knowledge Migration

Belgium scores best on speed, cost and conditions for obtaining a work permit for higher educated people, compared with its neighbours. This fact emerges from a two-yearly study conducted by Deloitte Belgium, in which the migration formalities for foreign “knowledge workers” (higher educated) are compared in a number of European countries (“Comparative Study Immigration 2010-2011”). As was the case in previous comparative studies in 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2008, Belgium again scored best: it is still easier in Belgium than in other countries to find employment as a non-European.

Because there is no all-encompassing immigration policy that extends right across Europe and also because there is still a shortage of highly qualified people on the European employment market, the EU Member States are embroiled in a fight for more brain power. Part of this struggle involves attempting to attract as many professionals from other countries as possible – and Member States do this by adjusting their immigration rules that apply to people who are well educated. Deloitte Belgium produces a two-yearly overview of the immigration process, comparing the regulations in the UK, Netherlands, Spain, Germany, France, Belgium and Italy.

The comparison of these various markets shows that the Belgian migration process is the fastest of them all; in Belgium, work permits are issued on average within three weeks. In Spain or Italy, the process of obtaining a work permit can take up to six months. That being said, there are still some regional differences in Belgium. For example, obtaining a work permit for a well-educated foreign worker is appreciably faster in Flanders than it is in Brussels or Wallonia.

The study also shows that Belgium, compared with other countries, continues to apply a very low earnings threshold for obtaining a work permit. This level for 2011 is a taxable annual salary of 36,604 euros. Matthias Lommers, senior manager in Diegem adds: “Belgium is by no means sitting on its hands in terms of economic migration. The work of the Economic Migration Department, which

was set up a few years ago, is now bearing fruit and in practical terms has regularly turned out to be of great value for many international companies operating in Belgium.” A new law that recently came into effect, making it easier for foreigners to come to Belgium for “business meetings”, is also very much appreciated by international clients.

Quelle

→ http://www.deloitte.com/view/en_BE/be/press/press-releases/4e451a4fff932310VgnVCM3000001c56f00aRCRD.htm

Download

Comparative Study Immigration 2010 – 2011

→ http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Belgium/Local%20Assets/Documents/EN/be_Immigration%20Survey_07092011.pdf

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international



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Schlagworte

Fachkräfte, Rahmenbedingungen



Brasilien

Brazil's High Publication Rate „Hides Drop in Quality“

Brazil's science output has soared over the last few decades despite a decrease in science funding, a study says. The number of papers went from 2,000 in 1980 to more than 35,000 in 2009, according to the study, published in *Scientometrics* last month (7 August). But the rise in the number of papers, driven mainly by an increase in the number of PhD students, may have come at a cost to their quality, say researchers.

The team from the University of São Paulo analysed Brazilian scientific output, investment and the number of scientists to try and explain what had driven the increase in the number of papers. The researchers found that investment per paper shrank during that time, while the number of permanent researchers remained about the same.

Meanwhile, the number of doctoral students grew from just 2,000 in the late 1980s to 11,000 in 2008, which explains the increase in the number of papers, according to André Frazão Helene, lead author and a biologist at the University of São Paulo. Apart from the rise in doctoral students, Helene told *SciDev.Net* that there was also "an increase in efficiency" – researchers started working under a lot more pressure owing to a global trend of evaluating their work by looking at the number of papers they published. And this seems to have come at a cost to quality: the impact of Brazilian papers has dropped over the past decade, the study says.

It also warns that funding cuts – such as more than US\$ 1 billion from the science and technology ministry's budget, announced in February – may further jeopardise quality by restricting access to equipment, at a time when large numbers of newly qualified PhDs are seeking scientific positions, which in turn will require more investment.

Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/science-communication/science-publishing/news/brazil-s-high-publication-rate-hides-drop-in-quality-.html>

Download

Article abstract in *Scientometrics*

→ <http://www.springerlink.com/content/0866p10v25182424/>

Weitere Informationen

Brazil's budget cut dismays scientists

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/brazil-s-budget-cut-dismays-scientists.html>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international



Fokus Brasilien

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

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Fachkräfte



China

China Aims to Boost Number of Women Scientists

The „Outline for the Development of Chinese Women 2011–2020“, issued by the State Council last month (8 August), aims to increase the proportion of women in the professions, including science and technology, to 35 %. According to the outline, which replaces the previous ten-year plan, China will develop female technological talent primarily at the country’s national laboratories, which will run research projects to train women in professional skills.

The National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) is looking to develop a special policy for women scientists, having said in 2010 that women science researchers applying for funding should be prioritised.

Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/science-and-innovation-policy/gender/news/china-aims-to-boost-number-of-women-scientists.html>

Weitere Informationen

National Natural Science Foundation of China

→ <http://www.nsf.gov.cn/Portal0/default106.htm>

National Working Committee on Children and Women (nur Chinesisch)

<http://www.nwccw.gov.cn/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus China

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

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Dänemark

Finance Bill 2012: More Funds for Education

The Finance Bill for 2012 signals that education remains a high priority. The Danish government is prepared to increase the budget for education with DKK 2.6 billion.

As the Danish government issues its Finance Bill for 2012, the education sector is boosted by a total of DKK 53 billion, which presents an increase of DKK 2.6 billion compared with 2012.

The government has decided to maintain an ambitious education policy. DKK 19 billion goes to upper secondary education, 6 billion to higher education and DKK 18 billion to the grants and loans schemes. The remaining funds have been reserved for the primary and lower secondary education, adult education and continuing training, other youth education and administration.

Minister for Education, Troels Lund Poulsen, says: “I am pleased that an increasing number of young people get an education. Education is one of the main pillars in safeguarding the Danish society for the future. Therefore, the government has decided to maintain an ambitious education policy with more funds for both youth and higher education.”

Quelle

→ <http://eng.uvm.dk/Aktuelt/News/Eng/2011/Aug/110825%20Finance%20Bill%202012%20More%20funds%20for%20education.aspx>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Dänemark

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



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Bildung, Rahmenbedingungen



Finland

Data Collection for the International Survey of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) Will Be Started

Finland will take part in the OECD's international survey of adult competencies. The survey will assess the various basic skills needed by the adult population in different walks of life, as well as their application to work and everyday living. Twenty-five countries will take part in the survey.

The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) survey studies literacy, numeracy and various problem-solving skills among the adult population. Data will be collected from persons aged 16 to 65 from employed, unemployed, retired, stay-at-home, and students. At the same time, new information will be obtained on education among Finns, their activities as citizens and in the working life, and the way in which these factors affect their social and economic well-being.

Based on the results, adult skills and competencies can be developed in various ways. The survey results can be utilised by Finnish educators, decision-makers and researchers. The results will constitute a knowledge base for the planning of future educational and employment policies.

Statistics Finland will initiate the data collection at the beginning of September 2011. The data collection will be completed in spring 2012. The aim is to interview 5,000 Finnish-speakers and 300 Swedish-speakers. All answers will be

handled confidentially and it will not be possible to identify individual respondents from the results. The initial results of the survey will be published in 2013.

The PIAAC survey is financed by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Employment and the Economy. The survey will be implemented through cooperation between the Finnish Institute for Educational Research, University of Jyväskylä and Statistics Finland.

Quelle

→ <http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Tiedotteet/2011/08/piaac.html?lang=en>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Finnland

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Schlagworte

Bildung



Tekes Invests in Growth and Globalisation of Companies

Finland needs start-ups and growth companies. Tekes' services offer support in achieving success. Growth companies are the backbone of economic well-being. Finns must be encouraged to become entrepreneurs, and successful entrepreneurs encouraged to become investors. Finland may very well become the European centre for growth companies in the technology industry.

Tekes has improved its services further to meet the needs of start-ups and growing SMEs. These services encourage companies to focus on growth and aim for global markets from the start. Success is evident in, for instance, the games industry and in recent Deloitte and Wired listings.

Tekes offers numerous services for growth companies. Tekes' new Tempo – Market-oriented mobile services supports companies in bringing their product on

the market as quickly as possible and in utilising user feedback for product development. The Growth Channel (Kasvuväylä) provides companies with support and funding for rapid growth and international expansion. Growth Channel will expand this autumn as results have been positive.

Services such as funding for young innovative growth companies and the Vigo acceleration programme have proved to be effective especially with regard to ICT companies. Tekes is continuing the funding and has increased the number of accelerators.

Quelle

→ <http://www.tekes.fi/en/community/News/482/News/1344?name=Tekes+invests+in+growth+and+globalisation+of+companies>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Finnland

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Schlagworte

Förderung



Irland

Robust and Competitive Research Will Drive Ireland's Economic Development

The Minister for Research and Innovation, Mr Seán Sherlock T.D., announced Government funding of 15 million euros to be provided over the next four years for 79 research projects as part of Science Foundation Ireland's 2011 Research Frontiers Programme.

Minister Sherlock said: "These projects are of direct relevance to our daily lives. Discoveries that can be achieved in these sectors will have an impact on computer science, the environment, health and other important fields with the potential to create and sustain top-quality jobs in Ireland." Welcoming Ireland's continued improvement in the world innovation rankings, up from 19th in 2010 to 13th in the 2011 Global Innovation Index, Minister Sherlock added: "Achieving international recognition for our continued improvement in innovation is a long-term and constant challenge. Innovation is fundamental to building a sound economy for the 21st century which will lead to the creation of new and better jobs".

The SFI funding to 15 research bodies will support the development of Ireland's human capital by providing employment and training to 94 researchers, mainly PhD students.

Amongst the successful projects to be funded involve cutting-edge research related to optical sensors, energy/solar cells, cyber security, renewable gas, high-speed wireless communication interfaces and an integrated volcanic ash forecasting system. Also included are a number of health research projects linked to cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, schizophrenia, inflammation of the brain, urinary incontinence, type-2 diabetes and cystic fibrosis.

The 79 projects have been selected following a rigorous review to ensure that only the highest quality projects are supported. SFI received 291 applications and these were evaluated by 123 international researchers. This process is endorsed by the success of the funding provided to date. Projects supported under the Research Frontiers Programme have contributed significantly to Ireland's scientific reputation and economic development through 67 industry collaborations, 436 collaborations with overseas research bodies and the publication of 499 scientific papers.

Quelle

→ <http://www.sfi.ie/news-events/press-releases/robust-and-competitive-research-will-drive-irelands-economic-development-sherlock/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Irland

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Innovation, Rahmenbedingungen



Top-Class Science in Ireland Helping to Engineer Economic Rejuvenation

The Government's science agency, Science Foundation Ireland (SFI), funded through the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation (DJEI), last year facilitated a dramatic 44 % increase in collaborations between SFI-funded scientists and Ireland's enterprise sector whose competitiveness is increasingly determined by a capacity to innovate.

A further impressive 12 % rise in international academic partnerships was also achieved to leverage significant additional scientific knowledge from SFI-funded research. The findings were published in the agency's annual report for 2010.

Launching SFI's Annual Report for 2010, the Minister for Research and Innovation at DJEI, Mr. Seán Sherlock T.D., said: "Such a massive increase in the total number of collaborations, now standing at 867 and up from 601 in 2009, is certainly to be lauded and is in keeping with the Government's agenda to facilitate greater commercialisation of research."

Minister Sherlock added: "The very impressive increases in SFI-funded collaborations, whether via multinational corporations (up 32 % to a total of 237) or the SME sector (up 63 % to 245) shows that forging relationships with critical sectors is being prioritised by our academic community in unison with enterprise.

This is where science needs to be in the context of helping to engineer economic rejuvenation in Ireland over the coming years."

Minister Sherlock commented further by saying: "SFI's reach is now truly global given that its funded researchers last year engaged in 1,700 international academic collaborations spanning 58 countries. This is clear evidence that Ireland is extending its scientific reach and influence, and these connections are playing a key role in rebuilding Ireland's international reputation."

SFI funded researchers are connected to 534 distinct companies that employ over 82,000 people at present in Ireland. The SFI effort significantly underpins the Government's broader enterprise/innovation agenda with SFI working closely in assisting IDA Ireland, Enterprise Ireland and other state agencies.

Further details of SFI's 2010 activity are featured in the Chairman and Director General Statements in SFI's Annual Report 2010.

Quelle

→ <http://www.sfi.ie/news-events/press-releases/top-class-science-in-ireland-helping-to-engineer-economic-rejuvenation-sherlock/>

Download

Science Foundation Ireland Annual Reports

→ <http://www.sfi.ie/news-events/publications/annual-reports/>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Irland

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

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Schlagworte

Kooperation Wirtschaft-Wissenschaft



Top Sectors Benefit from Open Scientific Research

NWO (Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research) will award the funding for scientific research within the Top Sectors on a competitive basis by means of independent evaluation and on the basis of scientific quality. NWO's contribution is focused on fundamental research. During the allocation, the expected societal impact and the participation of industry will also play a role. NWO will continue to direct its efforts towards the entire spectrum of academic endeavour. That is apparent from the industry letter „To the Top“ that the Dutch cabinet presented on 13 September. NWO will refine and expand its theme policy so that it can respond optimally to the Top Sector policy.

NWO sees both opportunities and threats for science within the Top Sector policy. Over the past few months it has helped to shape the content of this policy as well as possible. NWO chair Jos Engelen: „We presented a strong case for the value of fundamental research and the importance of a reputable, open and independent allocation mechanism for research funding. That case has been heard. This guarantees that the limited resources available will go to the best research proposals.“

The industry letter states that in 2012, NWO and KNAW (Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Science) will jointly devote 90 million euros to fundamental research within the Top Sectors, and that this amount will increase to 350 million euros in 2015. In addition to this, NWO will continue to fund research across the entire spectrum of academic endeavour.

Jos Engelen: „How the research money will be earmarked is one of the subjects that NWO wants to draw specific attention to during the further elaboration of the policy. We are calling for researchers to be given sufficient opportunities. After all, results from scientific research are difficult to predict and manage in advance. You cannot come up with an application and then reason backwards to determine the research needed for this. You cannot predict new insights. The Top Sectors will benefit from the best research that the Netherlands has to offer.

We can ensure that the best research is selected with an open and transparent process.“

In „To the Top“, the Dutch cabinet emphasises the importance of structurally embedding public-private partnerships in the knowledge landscape. In the coming years, NWO will invest more in public-private partnerships and in doing so will make use of the expertise that has already been acquired by its institutes, for example. Engelen: „Successful public-private partnerships also depend upon a strong commitment from industry. We are looking forward to their initiatives.

NWO is contributing to the development of the Top Sectors in various ways. First and foremost NWO is making a strong substantial contribution to the content of the roadmaps that are being developed for the Top Sectors. In that context, and in order to improve the connection with the Top Sectors, NWO will focus on refining and expanding its themes from the NWO strategy „Growing through knowledge“ (Healthy Living; Water and Climate; Cultural and Societal Dynamics; Sustainable Energy; Connecting Sustainable Cities, and Materials: solutions for scarcity) and it will possibly start new themes, such as Agrofood and Horticulture, as well.

From its unique position, NWO can also see how the Top Sectors relate to each other, where the connections are still missing and how the top sectors can strengthen each other's positions. Encouraging synergistic relationships between the Top Sectors will enable the resources available to be used more effectively. For example, several Top Sectors need the same fundamental research. It is vitally important to maintain this overview, especially as the relationship between fundamental research and innovation is often complex. Therefore over the coming months, NWO will play a significant role in elaborating the so-called innovation contracts. These contracts describe the various initiatives that will be started up over the next few years in order to realise the Top Sector agendas.

„Thanks to our unique position and embedding within the scientific field we can see where research provides opportunities for the Top Sectors, even if it concerns cross-sectoral themes. The NWO Division for the Social Sciences and the NWO Division for the Humanities have, for example, joined forces to compile a

Cultural and Social Infrastructure Agenda," says Jos Engelen. The agenda focuses on the coherent research of societal systems such as the employment market, welfare, security, education and public administration and is therefore complementary to and useful for the economic top sectors.

Quelle

→ http://www.nwo.nl/nwohome.nsf/pages/NWOP_8LNH6N_Eng

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Niederlande

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

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Schlagworte

Kooperation Wirtschaft-Wissenschaft



Multimillion Euros Boost for Sino-Dutch Research

Over the coming three years, the Netherlands will be investing almost 5 million euros in a special scientific research programme with China. State Secretary Zijlstra of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW) signed agreements on this programme with four Chinese partners in Beijing.

With this significant funding, the science organisations NWO (Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research) and KNAW (Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Science) can continue the successful Joint Scientific Thematic Research Programme (JSTP) with China.

The Ministry of OCW and the scientific organisations KNAW and NWO are pleased about the continuation of the research programme in cooperation with Chinese partners. China is developing at a fast pace in terms of scientific research. It is therefore important to bolster science relations with that country. State Secretary Halbe Zijlstra signed the new agreements with China in the

presence of the chair of the NWO, Jos Engelen, and the president of the KNAW, Robbert Dijkgraaf.

On the Dutch side, an annual investment of 1.6 million euros will be made. The Ministry of OCW and the NWO will each contribute 750,000 euros a year to the funding of projects with Chinese partners. In addition, the KNAW intends to invest 100,000 euros annually in bilateral seminars. On the Chinese side, these investments in the programme will be matched by the four Chinese partners.

The aim of JSTP is to further sustainable cooperation in research between Dutch and Chinese researchers. Based on an annual theme, Sino-Dutch research teams can submit proposals for collective projects. Over the past years, the themes have included Integrated Water Management and Hybrid Conversion of Biomass. The theme in 2011 is Medical Devices for an Ageing Society.

The Ministry of OCW, the NWO and the KNAW are the Dutch partners within the JSTP. On the Chinese side, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences are the partners participating in the programme.

The JSTP is unique because it is the only example of a bilateral research programme with China in which four Chinese partners collaborate. The JSTP was launched in 2009. Since then, ten research projects have been launched and six seminars have been held.

State Secretary Zijlstra is grateful that the programme has been extended: "This is a very special programme due to its content, because the themes are selected every year, and from the point of view of policy, because it is the first programme in which the seven most important scientific research organisations in China and the Netherlands are collaborating."

In his speech at the signing, Mr Zijlstra drew attention to the interim evaluation of the JSTP: "The results are positive. An external evaluation states that the programme is the right way to intensify relations between Chinese and Dutch researchers. And it is almost even more important that the seven participating organisations were so enthusiastic and eager to continue the programme."

Quelle

→ <http://www.knaw.nl/Pages/DEF/30/840.bGFuZz1FTkc.html>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Niederlande

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

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Schlagworte

Internationalisierung



Norwegen

Emphasis on Welfare and Competitiveness: New Innovation Strategy for the RCN

The Research Council of Norway (RCN) has drawn up its first specific strategy on innovation. The strategy emphasises the need for more innovation in the public sector and the importance of a broad national knowledge base. The document calls for an increased effort in areas where Norway excels and for new momentum in areas that need improvement.

The strategy devotes considerable attention to public sector renewal. “Norway has an advanced public sector which has demonstrated a great capacity for renewal. Nonetheless, we see a clear need to improve and increase efficiency in the public services. More service innovation and better interaction between research, policy development and public administration is necessary,” says Anne Kjersti Fahlvik, Executive Director of the Division for Innovation.

Innovation in this sector, especially in the health and welfare services, is absolutely essential in order to carry out new tasks and meet demands for improvements in quality and efficiency.

“It is high time that the public sector is given greater focus on the overall innovation agenda. Demographic changes, such as our ageing population, mean that the public sector is now compelled to renew itself. We are talking about the need for new products and services, as well as processes and organisational models,” states Ms Fahlvik.

In addition to paying greater attention to the public sector, the Research Council will strengthen innovation activities targeting the industrial sector. This includes traditionally strong areas of industry and knowledge such as the energy sector and the marine and maritime sector, where Norway has natural advantages.

According to the strategy, these are areas where Norway has the resources, expertise, players and structures to address global challenges actively, from a strong knowledge base, and expand value creation.

Norwegian trade and industry consists primarily of small and medium-sized companies. The Research Council would like to see these companies increase their investment in research as well as utilise and benefit from more research results.

“The research communities have knowledge that is crucial for enhancing the competitiveness of Norwegian companies. At the same time, the companies have unsolved problems that the researchers are interested in tackling,” states Ms Fahlvik.

“In the upcoming years the Research Council will take steps to encourage greater cooperation between Norwegian companies and national and international research communities. For example, we will grant more funding to research-based innovation projects and verification projects so that a larger share of the research activity benefits Norwegian trade and industry and the public sector,” she concludes.

Quelle

→ http://www.forskingsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/New_innovation_strategy_for_the_RC_N/1253968690119?WT.mc_id=nyhetsbrev-ForskingsradetEngelsk

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Norwegen

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



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Schlagworte

Innovation, Kooperation Wirtschaft-Wissenschaft



Increased Co-Publication with the United States and Canada

A new bibliometric study shows that co-publication between Norwegian researchers and colleagues in USA and Canada has more than doubled from 2003 to 2010.

These findings are presented in a report published by the Research Council of Norway. The report shows that cooperation and co-publication pay off for Norwegian researchers as well as their North American partners. "Cooperation raises the quality and impact of the research," says Berit Johnne, special adviser for North America cooperation in the Research Council.

The bibliometric data indicate that the US is partner in one fourth of Norwegian international collaborations. The number of co-publications in 2010 was 1,700, corresponding to 25.8 % of Norway's co-publications with international partners.

Scientific collaboration with Canada has shown an even more marked increase during the period. The 510 co-published papers in 2010 constitute 7.9 % of Norway's international co-publication, bringing co-publication with North America up to approximately one third of all Norwegian researchers' co-published papers for the year.

Collaboration network maps show that Norway cooperates with outstanding institutions in the USA and Canada, particularly within the topics of biomedicine, energy, physics, fisheries and the environment. Top institutions on the East

coast and in California dominate in the US, alongside the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

In Canada top universities from east to west collaborate with Norwegian institutions. Positional analyses and the specialisation index show – not surprisingly – that Norway's research profile has many features in common with Canada's: Aquaculture, climate and polar research are all very strong fields.

The annual Transatlantic Science Week was established to enhance cooperation between Norwegian and North American researchers and institutions. This year, the conference will take place from 25-28 October in California, with venues located at UC Berkeley and Stanford University, as well as site visits to innovative industries in Silicon Valley.

The recently published bibliometric study documents the large extent of collaboration between Norwegian researchers and research groups and significant institutions in California.

The newly-published report will form part of the basis for a new action plan for research collaboration with North America.

During a US-Norway ministerial S&T meeting recently, it was confirmed that co-publication between Norwegian and American researchers yields papers with a higher citation index and impact factor than the institution average also for the American partner institutions involved.

"There are still several aspects of co-publication that we would like to study more closely, such as the diversity of collaboration with a number of smaller North American institutions, and more about specific fields, topics and individual researchers," says Berit Johnne

The report also includes some indicators related to China. "We want to view our bilateral cooperation with North America as part of a larger context, and China's share of the global scientific production is showing a steep increase. The number of papers with Norwegian and Chinese co-authorship was 370 in 2010, and approximately 100 of those involved US institutions as well," states Dr Johnne.

“It will be interesting to follow how Norway’s collaboration with attractive North American institutions can also be a driving force for broader internationalisation in science,” she concludes.

Quelle

→ http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/Increased_copublication_with_the_United_States_and_Canada/1253968889036?WT.mc_id=nyhetsbrev-ForskningsradetEngelsk

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Schlagworte

Indikatorik, Internationalisierung



EU Funding to Promising Norwegian Researchers

Five Norwegian researchers have been awarded the European Research Council’s prestigious Starting Independent Researcher Grants (ERC Starting Grants) in this year’s funding round.

Professor of Chemistry Kenneth Ruud from the University of Tromsø, and Professor of Mathematics Snorre Christiansen, Adjunct Professor of Economics Bård Harstad, Professor of Psychology Anders Fjell, and research fellow at the Faculty of Theology Hugo Lundhaug – all from the University of Oslo – are each to receive approximately NOK 11 million to pursue their research projects.

The Research Council of Norway will award funding to an additional 13 applicants whose project proposals passed the ERC quality threshold but were unsuccessful in receiving funding.

The five grant recipients have been singled out by the ERC as particularly promising young researchers. The funding from the EU will enable them to establish their own research groups and kick-start their careers as research leaders.

Quelle

→ http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/EU_funding_to_promising_Norwegian_researchers/1253968940805?WT.mc_id=nyhetsbrev-ForskningsradetEngelsk

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Fokus Norwegen

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Schlagworte

Förderung



Österreich

FFG FORUM 2011: Österreichs Innovationssystem im Fokus

Das österreichische Innovationssystem und seine Steuerung im Spannungsfeld von Forschung, Unternehmen, öffentlicher Hand und Gesellschaft war das zentrale Thema des diesjährigen FFG FORUMs am 14. September 2011. Unter der Patronanz der Bundesminister Doris Bures und Reinhold Mitterlehner stand das Thema „Forschung fördern. Wachstum stärken. - Förderinstrumente mit Wirkung“ im Mittelpunkt des Forums.

Wie das österreichische Innovationssystem auch in Zukunft wettbewerbsfähig bleiben kann, und welche Entwicklungen und Herausforderungen daraus folgen, diskutierten hochrangige VertreterInnen aus Wirtschaft, Forschung, Verwaltung und Medien. Vorstandsmitglieder und GeschäftsführerInnen forschungsintensi-

ver Unternehmen, hochrangige VertreterInnen der Länder, Interessensvertretungen und Ministerien nahmen am FFG FORUM teil.

Für den Impulsvortrag der Abendgala konnte Viktor Vekselberg gewonnen werden, ein international tätiger Investor im Hightechsektor, Industrieller und Koordinator des Innovationszentrums Skolkovo, das südwestlich von Moskau errichtet werden wird. Im Endausbau sollen hier über 30.000 WissenschaftlerInnen und IngenieurInnen arbeiten.

Quelle

→ <http://www.ffg.at/presse/ffg-forum-2011-oesterreichs-innovationssystem-im-fokus>

Weitere Informationen

Programm FFG FORUM 2011

→ <http://www.ffg.at/ffgforum/programm#fachXXX>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Österreich

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

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Schlagworte

Innovation



Schweden

Minister to Shake up Research

Jan Bjørklund, Sweden's Minister for Education and Science and Vice-Prime Minister, is to chair the government's 21-member science advisory board as part of a strategy to strengthen research. A white paper on research is to be drafted next year. New members of the board, announced by Bjørklund early September, are leading representatives of universities, research organisations and industry.

Six university rectors - from the universities of Uppsala and Gothenburg, the Swedish Agricultural University, Karolinska Institutet, Södertörn University College and Linköping University - join the board. Another six professors from fields such as innovation, nanotechnology, political science and integrative medicine, were also appointed. They join prominent representatives from the Swedish government research agency VINNOVA, the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation STINT, the Nobel Foundation and the IVA-Royal Academy of Engineering Sciences among other research-oriented bodies.

Other new members of the board are Marcus Wallenberg, the banker and CEO of Scandinaviska Enskilda Banken who sits on the boards of directors of major Swedish companies Electrolux, Astra Zeneca, LM Ericsson, Saab, LKAB and several others; Leif Johansson, CEO of Volvo from 1997 to 2011 and now chair of Ericsson; and Lars-Eric Aaro, President and CEO of LKAB, the Swedish government mining company.

The board will meet with government representatives to discuss how best research can be strengthened in the face of global competition. The discussions will contribute to the drafting of a white paper on research in the autumn of 2012.

Quelle

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20110909191353419>

Weitere Informationen

Ministry of Education and Research

→ <http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/2063>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Schweden

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

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Schlagworte

Rahmenbedingungen



Schweiz

Lancierung des Innovationsvouchers

Auf Grund der anhaltenden Frankenstärke steht die Förderung der Innovation und des Technologievorsprungs der Schweizer Wirtschaft zuoberst auf der Prioritätenliste des Bundesrates. In Bern hat die Kommission für Technologie und Innovation KTI heute vor über 40 interessierten Firmenchefs seine in Rekordzeit entwickelte Initiative vorgestellt – den Innovationsvoucher.

Mit dem Pilotprojekt Innovationsvoucher werden interessierte und in der Schweiz ansässige KMU und Start-ups ab sofort dabei unterstützt, ihre Innovationskraft zu erhöhen und die Zeit zwischen angewandter Forschung und Marktreife maßgeblich zu verkürzen. Die ersten zehn Innovationsvoucher mit einem Gegenwert von je CHF 350,000 sollen noch dieses Jahr vergeben werden. Die Erfahrungen werden danach ausgewertet und in die Fortführung der Initiative einfließen.

Die berühmte Nasenlänge voraus zu sein, ist für Schweizer Unternehmen einer der wichtigsten Erfolgsfaktoren. Insbesondere exportorientierte Firmen sichern sich dank Vorsprung auf den globalen Märkten ihre Marge. Mit dem Innovationsvoucher hat das Eidgenössische Volkswirtschaftsdepartement EVD ein Instrument geschaffen, das die Position der Leistungsträger in der Wirtschaft maßgeblich stärkt.

Dank minimalem administrativem Aufwand und einer aktiven Unterstützung bei der Gesuchseingabe durch die Experten und Coaches der KTI können sich Unternehmen im Rahmen des am 4. Juli gestarteten Pilotversuchs um einen Innovationsvoucher bewerben. Wie bei den bewährten KTI-Projekten verdoppelt die Förderagentur für Innovation KTI die Investitionen der eingegebenen Forschungs- und Entwicklungsprojekte, indem sie die Kosten für die ausgewählte Forschungsinstitution übernimmt. Neu ist, dass sich das Unternehmen den Forschungspartner aktiv und effizient selbst aussuchen kann. Damit bestimmt das Unternehmen den zeitlichen Fahrplan und die Meilensteine des Projektes selbst.



Quelle

→ <http://www.kti.admin.ch/aktuell/00023/00137/index.html?lang=de>

Weitere Informationen

Kommission für Technologie und Innovation KTI

→ <http://www.kti.admin.ch/index.html?lang=de>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Schweiz

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

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Innovation, Kooperation Wirtschaft-Wissenschaft



Ausgleichszahlungen an Forschende als Maßnahme gegen die Frankenstärke

Der Bundesrat schlägt als sofortige Maßnahme zur Abfederung der Frankenstärke Ausgleichszahlungen für Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer an spezifischen internationalen Forschungsprogrammen vor. Die Maßnahme bedarf einer gesetzlichen Grundlage und muss entsprechend vom Parlament noch genehmigt werden.

Ausgangslage sind die gesunkenen Realzahlungen bei Forschungsprojekten in Fremdwährungen. Aufgrund des starken Schweizer Frankens ist namentlich der Wechselkurs CHF-EUR von über 1,6 CHF/EUR im Jahr 2007 auf phasenweise beinahe 1 CHF/EUR gesunken. Damit verlor der Euro einen Drittel seines Wertes im Vergleich zur schweizer Währung. Internationale Forschungsprojekte, z. B. im Rahmen der EU-Forschungsrahmenprogramme oder der Europäischen Weltraumorganisation ESA, werden in Euro ausbezahlt. Bei mehrjährigen Projekten mit Budgeteingabe in der Vergangenheit decken diese Zahlungen die Schweizer Fixkosten (wie Löhne oder Laborkosten) oftmals nicht mehr.

Solche Forschungsprojekte werden als direkte Verträge zwischen dem schweizer Forschenden einerseits und z. B. der Europäischen Kommission (EC) oder der Europäischen Weltraumorganisation (ESA) andererseits abgeschlossen. Der Vertrag definiert sowohl die zu erreichenden Forschungsziele („Deliverables“) als auch die jährlichen Zahlungen in Euro. Der Bund hat keine Einsicht in diese Verträge und ist nicht Vertragspartner. Damit kommen dem schweizer Forschenden als Vertragspartner mögliche Gewinne aus Wechselkursschwankungen zu (wie während der Anstiegsphase des Euros), gleichzeitig haftet er aber auch für eventuelle Verluste wie beim aktuellen Wertezwischenfall aufgrund der Frankenstärke.

Als sofortige Maßnahme aufgrund der außerordentlichen monetären Entwicklung schlägt der Bundesrat Ausgleichszahlungen zur Unterstützung von Forschenden vor. Es handelt sich dabei nicht um einen Schadensausgleich, nachdem der Bund nicht Vertragspartner und damit nicht schadensausgleichspflichtig ist, sondern um eine punktuelle Stützungsmaßnahme für das Jahr 2011 betreffende Zahlungen in Fremdwährungen.

Die Stützungsmaßnahme sieht vor, dass Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmern an gewissen internationalen Forschungsprogrammen auf Gesuch hin ein Beitrag zur Abfederung eines außerordentlichen Wechselkursverlustes gewährt werden kann. Ausgleichszahlungen sind für das Jahr 2011 betreffende Zahlungen vorgesehen, wenn der Verlust aus der Währungsentwicklung im Vergleich zum Vertragsabschluss über 15 % beträgt. Als Nutznießer kommen insbesondere die ETHs, Hochschulen, KMUs und Industrie in Frage. Mit begünstigt würde auch die schweizerische Raumfahrtsindustrie, die über Euro-Verträge der Europäischen Weltraumorganisation ESA verfügt, sowie außeruniversitäre Forschungsinstitutionen gemäss Art. 16 des Forschungs- und Innovationsförderungsgesetz FIGG, welche namhafte Beiträge ausländischer Institutionen in Fremdwährung erhalten.

Die vom Bundesrat vorgeschlagenen Maßnahmen müssen nun vom Parlament behandelt und beschlossen werden, um die gesetzliche Grundlage dafür zu schaffen. Die Bundesbehörden informieren fortlaufend zum Fortschritt der Maßnahmen gegen die Frankenstärke im Allgemeinen.



Quelle

Staatssekretariat für Bildung und Forschung SBF

→ http://www.sbf.admin.ch/ausgleichszahlungen_de.htm

Weitere Informationen

Pressemitteilung des Bundesrates vom 31.08.2011

→ <http://www.news.admin.ch/dokumentation/00002/00015/index.html?lang=de&msgid=40867>

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Fokus Schweiz

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

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Rahmenbedingungen



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