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Berichterstattung zu strategischen Entwicklungen auf den Politikfeldern des BMBF in führenden Industrie- und Schwellenländern

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Inhalt

Global **3**
- Developing countries boost their R&D efforts 3
- HP and UNESCO expand joint project to increase brain gain in Africa and the Middle East 4
- Schwellenländer treiben die weltweiten Hightech-Märkte an 4

EU / Europa **5**
- Our World in 2025 5
- Kommission startet Konsultation zur EU-Innovationspolitik 7
- Commission to name 'chief scientific advisor' 7
- Design in Europe's innovation policy 8

Frankreich **9**
- Ministerium steigert Ausgaben für Hochschulen und Forschung 9

Großbritannien **10**
- Achieving global success through quality research 10
- Research Councils UK sign groundbreaking MoU with Brazil 11
- Interim report to the UK Strategic Investment Fund published 12
- New investment in Marine Energy 13

Japan **14**
- JAXA startet H-2B-Rakete mit HTV erfolgreich 14

Kanada **15**
- Government of Canada strengthens research excellence by investing $ 159.1 million to fund 181 Canada Research Chairs across the country 15
- Canada's Government supports nine new national Strategic Research Networks 15
- Canada – U.S. Collaboration on Automotive Clean Energy R&D Initiative 16

USA **17**
- Präsident Obama stellt neue Innovationsstrategie vor 17
- Is the U.S. becoming less innovative? Patents per employee drop 18
- NIH funds four Centers of Excellence in Genomic Science 18

Australien **20**
- New R&D Tax Credit 20

Dänemark **20**
- The Danish Industry Foundation Sponsoring Building of Danish-Chinese University Centre in China 20

Indien **21**
- Science & Technology transforming Indian economy 21

Irland **23**
- Funding to attract world-class researchers to Ireland / Science Foundation Ireland Annual Report 2008 launched 23
- Expanding R&D Tax Credits can trigger employment 24

Mexiko **25**
- OECD Review of Innovation Policy Mexico 25

Österreich **25**
- Neue Schwerpunkte in der internationalen Studierendenmobilität 25

Saudi Arabien **26**
- Saudi science powerhouse opens its doors 26

Schweiz **27**
- Offizieller Beginn der Forschungskooperation mit Brasilien 27

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Global

■ Developing countries boost their R&D efforts

The number of researchers in developing countries jumped from 1.8 million to 2.7 million in five years (2002-2007), according to the new data release from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). The rise in numbers of researchers equates to a 45% increase, from 344 to 499 researchers per million inhabitants in developing countries. During the same period, the number of researchers in developed countries increased by only 8.6% to 4.4 million. In relative terms, this amounts to 3,592 researchers per million inhabitants, still far more than in developing countries.

The information was collected through the third UIS survey on statistics of science and technology (S&T), which is conducted every two years. It focuses on human resources devoted to research and development (R&D), as well as expenditure on R&D. Results of the survey reveal global and regional trends in the allocation of R&D resources.

Between 2002 and 2007, developing countries increased their global share of researchers by 8.1% (from 30.3% to 38.4%). They accounted for 24% of the total gross domestic expenditure on R&D in 2007, which is an increase from 17% of the global share seen in 2002.

R&D investment has also intensified in developing countries. The UIS measures R&D intensity by calculating national R&D expenditure as a percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP). A 1% R&D intensity level is often used as a benchmark and target for policymakers in developing countries. They appear to be on the right track, reporting substantial increases from 0.8% in 2002 to 1.0% in 2007. Caution must be used in interpreting the results since the averages hide the wide variation found across countries. China, for example, heavily influenced these results with an increase from 1.1% in 2002 to 1.5% in 2007, accounting for 39% of R&D expenditure and 53% of researchers in developing countries. Only six other countries in this grouping reported R&D intensities of 1% or more, indicating that many countries still have significant gains to make in their R&D efforts.

Quelle

http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?ID=7793_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

Hintergrund

The UIS S&T survey was carried out in 2008 in 149 developing countries and territories. Data for developed countries were collected from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Eurostat (the statistical office of the European Commision) for their respective Member States. For Latin-America and the Caribbean, the UIS has a data sharing agreement with RICYT (the Latin American Network on Science and Technology Indicators).

Download

- UIS S&T survey results
  http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx?IF_ActivePath=P,54&IF_Language=eng

Weitere Informationen

- UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
  http://www.uis.unesco.org

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus UNESCO
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/unesco

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■ HP and UNESCO expand joint project to increase brain gain in Africa and the Middle East

Hewlett-Packard and UNESCO announced on October 5th 2009 the expansion of the "Brain Gain Initiative" from five universities in the pilot phase to 15 additional higher education institutions throughout the Middle East and Africa.

The project enables these universities to collaborate with experts around the world in innovative education and research projects with the help of advanced grid and cloud computing technologies. The objective is to build capacity for sustainable development through advances in science and technology with a goal of reaching 100 universities by the end of 2011 with the help of additional partners.

The expansion of the project comes on the back of a successful pilot phase in Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Zimbabwe from 2006 to 2009. UNESCO, together with HP, has worked with local Ministries of Education to select the 15 universities in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia and Uganda that will benefit from the expansion of the initiative in 2009. The Brain Gain Initiative will provide equipment, including servers for grid-enabling and cloud computing technologies, training and support, as well as operational funds to ensure each participating institution benefits fully from the opportunity.

Access to this computing power allows students to learn, interact, and engage in cutting edge university projects all over the world. It also enables students to work directly with leading researchers who can now conduct research from home.

Quelle

http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=46542&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Weitere Informationen

- Brain Gain Initiative
  http://www.unesco.org/en/braingain

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■ Schwellenländer treiben die weltweiten Hightech-Märkte an

Die aufstrebenden Industrienationen in Asien, Osteuropa und Südamerika treiben die internationalen Hightech-Märkte an. Trotz der weltweiten Wirtschaftskrise wachsen die Umsätze mit Informationstechnologie und Telekommunikation (ITK) in diesen Ländern kräftig. Das berichtet der Hightech-Verband BITKOM auf Basis des aktuellen BRIC-Reports. Der Bericht zu den Ländern Brasilien, Russland, Indien und China wurde von dem BITKOM-eigenen Forschungsinstitut European Information Technology Observatory (EITO) erstellt. Unter dem Strich wachsen die ITK-Märkte in den BRIC-Staaten im Jahr 2009 nach der EITO-Prognose um 4,9 Prozent auf rund 299 Milliarden Euro. Rund drei Viertel des Umsatzes entfallen auf Produkte und Dienste der Telekommunikation, ein Viertel auf Informationstechnologie, darunter Computer und Software. „Die Schwellenländer stabilisieren die weltweiten Hightech-

Märkte“, sagte BITKOM-Präsident Prof. August-Wilhelm Scheer. „Der Wirtschaftskrise zum Trotz wird in den BRIC-Staaten kräftig in neue Technologien investiert.“

Das stärkste Wachstum verzeichnet im Jahr 2009 Indien mit einem Plus von 10,5 Prozent auf 47 Milliarden Euro. Im kommenden Jahr wird der Umsatz laut EITO sogar um 13 Prozent zulegen können. Größter Einzelmarkt der BRIC-Staaten ist China mit einem Volumen von 137 Milliarden Euro im Jahr 2009. Das Wachstum des chinesischen ITK-Marktes liegt nach der EITO-Prognose bei 3,6 Prozent, im Jahr 2010 bei 5,4 Prozent. Ein kräftiges Plus verzeichnet der chinesische IT-Sektor mit plus 9 Prozent auf 30 Milliarden Euro im Jahr 2009, während die Telekommunikation nur um 2,2 Prozent auf rund 107 Milliarden Euro zulegt. Zu einer festen Größe hat sich über die Jahre Brasilien entwickelt. Im Jahr 2009 wird der ITK-Markt in Brasilien voraussichtlich um 5,2 Prozent auf rund 69 Milliarden Euro zulegen.

In Russland liegt das Umsatzplus im Jahr 2009 laut EITO bei 2,9 Prozent. Das Marktvolumen beträgt 46 Milliarden Euro. Angetrieben wird der russische ITK-Sektor vor allem durch die Telekommunikation, die einen Zuwachs von 5 Prozent auf 35 Milliarden Euro erzielt. In der Informationstechnologie verzeichnet Russland als einziges Land der BRIC-Staaten ein Minus in Höhe von 2,8 Prozent auf 11,4 Milliarden Euro. Russland ist wegen seiner Abhängigkeit von den Rohstoffpreisen stärker als die anderen Länder von der weltweiten Wirtschaftskrise betroffen. Ganz ungeschoren bleiben aber auch die anderen BRIC-Staaten nicht. In den Vorjahren waren die Wachstumsraten in den Hauptmarktsegmenten Informationstechnik und Telekommunikation meist zweistellig.

Quelle

http://www.bitkom.org/61203_61198.aspx

Hintergrund

Hinweise zur Datenquelle: Das European Information Technology Observatory liefert aktuelle Daten zu den weltweiten Märkten der Informationstechnologie, Telekommunikation und Unterhaltungselektronik. Gemanagt wird EITO von der Bitkom Research GmbH. Das EITO arbeitet u.a. mit den Marktforschungsinstituten PAC, IDATE und GfK zusammen.

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Weitere Informationen

- Bundesverband Informationswirtschaft, Telekommunikation und neue Medien e.V. (BITKOM)
  http://www.bitkom.org
- European Information Technology Observatory (EITO)
  http://www.eito.com

EU / Europa

■ Our World in 2025

After one year of work, the European experts from the high-level foresight expert group on "The World in 2025" presented their results in Brussels on 24 September 2009. They have identified main trends, tensions and transitions for the world by 2025. This forward-looking exercise has produced two publications: one collecting the expert individual contributions; and another which highlights the conclusions, called "The World in 2025 – Rising Asia and socio-ecological transition".

The report highlights the main trends, tensions and transitions of our world. One of them concerns the rise of Asia. By 2025, the world population will reach 8 billion of which 5 will live in cities and almost one third in slums. Some 97% of world population growth will occur in the developing countries, mostly in Asia and Africa. In 2025, nearly two thirds of the world

population will live in Asia while the European Union will account for less than 7%. Without a significant inflow of immigrants, the European population will start to decline from 2012.

In terms of world production, the USA-EU-Japan trio will no longer dominate the world. The emerging and developing countries which accounted for 20% of the world's wealth in 2005 will account for 34% of it in 2025. The centre of gravity of world production will move towards Asia. Before 2025 China could become the second world economic power. The EU is no longer the first world exporter: Asia's share increases from 29% to 35% while EU exports decrease from 39% to 32%.

According to the experts, the reputation of western science and technology is on the wane. By 2025, the United States and Europe could lose their scientific and technological supremacy to Asia in the global innovation networks. India and China could account for approximately 20% of the world's R&D, i.e. more than double their current share. Asia will be the main destination for the location of business R&D. In many crucial areas to Europe's future welfare (energy saving technologies, research on sustainable development and climate change, health and the spreading of diseases, food safety, etc), it is the global access to such knowledge, the development of joint global standards and the rapid world-wide diffusion of such new technologies which is at stake.

It may be that we will move from today's 'brain drain' (mainly towards the United States and Western European countries) to a more balanced 'brain circulation' of young researchers between regions of the world. It has been estimated that 645.000 Chinese students and 300.000 Indian students will study abroad in 2025, a sign that these countries are gaining ground in the global knowledge area.

Considering the increasing scarcity of natural resources (a potential 'oil peak' and 3 billion people lacking water by 2025) and the vulnerability of the planet (caused by potential Climate Change impacts), there will be increasing tensions between a) production and consumption patterns, and b) production/consumption patterns and natural resources (energy, halieutic, water, agricultural land, raw materials). From these demographic and resource challenges, a new 'socio-ecological' production and consumption model will have to be invented. New technologies (renewable energy sources, capture and storage of CO2, nuclear power and hydrogen and fuel cells) as well as changes in social behaviour, supported by economic incentives can contribute to a drastic reduction in energy consumption (better house insulation, replacement of cars, increased use of public transport).

Quelle

http://www.euractiv.com/en/opinion/commission-name-chief-scientific-advisor/article-185685

Download

- The World in 2025 - Studie
  http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/the-world-in-2025-report_en.pdf
- The World in 2025 - Expertenbeiträge
  http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/report-the-world-in-2025_en.pdf

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■ Kommission startet Konsultation zur EU-Innovationspolitik

Die Europäische Kommission hat am 18. September eine Konsultation über die Innovationspolitik der Gemeinschaft gestartet. Die Frist wurde auf den 16. November 2009 gesetzt. Ziel der Kommission ist es, neue Lösungen für die Herausforderungen zu finden, die mit der Verbesserung der europäischen Innovationspolitik verbunden sind, sowie Informationen für einen Folgenabschätzungsbericht zu dem für März 2010 geplanten „*European Innovation Act*“ zu erhalten.

Neben der Einschätzung heutiger Erfolge und Schwächen der Innovationspolitikmaßnahmen der Gemeinschaft können sich die Teilnehmer u. a. zu folgenden Punkten äußern:

- Ausrichtung der Innovationspolitik auf die großen zukünftigen gesellschaftlichen Herausforderungen
- Anpassung der existierenden Instrumente zur Unterstützung der Innovation an die sich wandelnde Natur und Muster der Innovation (Innovation in Dienstleistungen, offene Innovation, nutzerbestimmte Innovation, etc.)
- Identifizierung der wichtigsten verbleibenden Hindernisse für die EU um ihr volles kreatives und innovatives Potential, insbesondere durch innovative KMUs, zu entfalten
- Verstärkung der Kooperation zwischen regionalen, nationalen und europäischen Programmen zur Unterstützung der Innovation
- Verbesserung des Zugangs von KMU und Unternehmern zu Finanzierung
- Bessere Abstimmung der Gemeinschaftsprogramme zur Förderung der Innovation

Quelle

http://www.dihk.de/inhalt/themen/international_neu/europa/babarchiv/BAB28092009.pdf

Download

- Konsultationspapier
  http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/innovation/files/consultation_de.doc

Weitere Informationen

- Öffentliche Konsultation zur Innovationspolitik der Gemeinschaft – Seite der EU-Kommission
  http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/innovation/policy/future-policy/consultation_de.htm

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■ Commission to name 'chief scientific advisor'

Following in the footsteps of Barack Obama in the United States, European Commission President José Manuel Barroso plans to appoint a chief scientific advisor to assist the incoming EU executive in making tough decisions on everything from GMO authorisations to addressing climate change.

"We need a fundamental review of the way European institutions access and use scientific advice," said President Barroso earlier this month, announcing his intention to "set up a chief scientific adviser" to the next Commission.

Quelle

http://www.euractiv.com/en/opinion/commission-name-chief-scientific-advisor/article-185685

Download

- Rede von Kommissionspräsident Barroso
  http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/391&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

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■ Design in Europe's innovation policy

As part of the EU Commission's European Year of Creativity and Innovation, BEDA (Bureau of European Design Associations) has elected to celebrate October 1st as European Design Day. The main thinking behind this is to highlight the importance of design as an important innovation tool for European industry.

The result so far has been an extensive and unique Staff Working Document from EU's Enterprise Directorate, which was published early this summer for open consultation. The document clearly identifies design as an important tool for innovation. The open consultation generated an impressive number of responses from all over Europe, and even outside Europe. For instance, the European Commission document reports that "the results are compelling: companies that invest in design tend to be more innovative, more profitable and grow faster than those that do not. At macro-economic level, there is a strong positive correlation between the use of design and national competitiveness."

"The European Commission sees design as crucial in bridging the gap between creativity and innovation today. We have achieved a genuine breakthrough for design in Europe, which can boost European competitiveness in the future," added Mr. Stavik. The BEDA president stressed that many countries in Europe have been hard hit by the credit crunch, at a time when competition from other parts of the world has continued to intensify. "Design has an important role to play in making European industry and enterprise more viable," said Stavik. He feels many European companies and organisations still have some way to go before they can leverage the commercial and development potential offered by design. At a political level, the amount of design know-how differs hugely in the various European countries.

Quelle

http://www.norskdesign.no/2009/design-in-europe-s-innovation-policy-article11679-626.html

Hintergrund

BEDA was founded in 1969 to unify a fragmented design Europe. From originally being an interest group for designers, in recent years BEDA has focused more on the importance of design in ensuring the competitiveness of European enterprise. Brussels based, BEDA has more than 40 members – designer associations, design centres and design councils, as well as design schools - from 23 countries. The present Board is made up of a President from Norway, a Vice-President from the UK and nine Board Members from Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the UK.

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Frankreich

■ Ministerium steigert Ausgaben für Hochschulen und Forschung

Das Budget 2010 des Ministeriums für Hochschulen und Forschung (MESR) beläuft sich auf 29,172 Mrd. Euro. Der vom Ministerrat am 30.09.2009 verabschiedete Entwurf des Haushaltsplans 2010 (*Projet de loi de finances 2010*) sieht für Hochschulen und Forschung eine weitere Steigerung um 1,8 Milliarden Euro vor. Für das dritte Jahr in Folge stellen diese Bereiche die erste Priorität des Staatshauhaltes dar. Im Haushaltsjahr 2010 entspricht dies einer Steigerung um 5,3 % des sich jetzt auf 29,172 Milliarden Euro belaufenden Budgets des Ministeriums für Hochschulen und Forschung (MESR).

Der vom Ministerrat zur Weiterleitung an das Parlament u.a. für das MESR beschlossene Budgetentwurf enthält folgende Schwerpunkte:

1. Verbesserung der Attraktivität der Laufbahnen (+ 265,5 Millionen Euro) in Verbindung mit strukturellen Einkommensverbesserungen (Seiten 8 - 13 des "Dossier de Presse").

2. Maßnahmen zur Unterstützung der Reform des französischen Forschungssystems (+ 804 Millionen Euro; Seiten 14 - 23 des "Dossier de Presse"). Insoweit sind die politischen Akzente besonders hervorzuheben, die zugunsten

- der *Agence nationale de la recherche* (ANR),
- der durch die mit Wirkung vom 1.1.2008 eingeführten Verbesserungen des *crédit impôt recherche* (CIR/Steuergutschrift) für privatwirtschaftliche FuE-Investionen ausgelösten Impulse,
- sowie der gezielten Förderung industrieller Forschung (Airbus A 380; *Pôles de Compétitivité*; "*Oséo innovation*")

gesetzt werden.

3. Begleitende Maßnahmen zur Reform der Universitäten (Gesetz vom 10.8.2007 und dessen schrittweise Umsetzung) sowie Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung der Erfolgsaussichten der Studierenden und ihrer Lebens- und Arbeitsbedingungen (+ 995 Millionen Euro; Seiten 24 - 39 des *Dossier de Presse*). Hierzu gehören u.a.:

- Verbesserung des Zustands der Gebäude der Universitäten;
- die weitere Umsetzung des Plans "*Réussir en licence*";
- die Verbesserung der Wohnsituation der Studierenden;
- Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung der Ausbildungsförderung;
- die "*Opération Campus*".

Quelle

http://www.kooperation-international.de/frankreich/themes/nc/info/detail/data/43531/

Download

- Dossier de presse : Budget 2010
  http://media.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/file/conf_budget_(2010)/32/0/budget2010_121320.pdf

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- Budget 2010: le budget des engagements tenus
  http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid49102/budget-2010-le-budget-des-engagements-tenus.html

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Großbritannien

■ Achieving global success through quality research

UK research remains the most productive and efficient in the G8 – a report published on October 2nd by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills has found.

The UK also continues to rank as second only in the world to the USA on leading scientific indicators, the International Benchmarking Study of UK Research Performance 2009 published by Evidence Ltd and commissioned by BIS has revealed. These included clinical sciences, health sciences, biological sciences, environmental, and social sciences. Crucially during the current economic climate, the study revealed that the UK offers some of the best value for money – the country ranks first among the G8 nations on the number of citations in relation to public R&D spend.

The Minister for Science and Innovation, Lord Drayson, welcomed the report, which he said reflected the UK's unwavering focus on quality rather than quantity. Lord Drayson said, "Once again, we have outperformed other nations in the G8 and secured our position as second in the world in scientific productivity. Supporting the science community and maintaining our excellent research base is critical to the UK's future economic growth and prosperity. This is why the government will invest a record level of almost £6 billion in UK science and research by 2011."

The study also revealed a rise in the number of UK papers co-authored with researchers in other countries. These co-authored papers tend to be highly cited – international collaborations with the USA, Germany and France have an impact 50 percent higher than the UK research base average. The Government and others use the annual benchmark provided by the study to assess the UK's performance alongside the 25 world leading research economies – including the G8 nations, India and China.

Other key findings from the analysis of papers and citations in 8000 of the world's leading scientific journals reveal that the UK:

- share of citations in science journals across the world is 12 percent, second only to the USA.
- increased its share of the most cited (or top 1%) of world papers from 13.4 percent last year to 14.4 percent.
- received a "citation impact" – the average citation rate of a paper – which placed the UK second in the G8, ahead of the USA but behind Germany.
- produced 8 percent of the world's scientific papers, third only to the USA and China

The report also highlights a four-fold increase in the quantity of papers produced by China over the last decade – overtaking the UK. Although its citation count – which indicates the quality of the papers – has climbed to above 5 percent, the country remains significantly behind the established research economies including the UK. It is ranked sixth overall, ahead of Canada and Italy.

Quelle

http://nds.coi.gov.uk/clientmicrosite/Content/Detail.aspx?ClientId=431&NewsAreaId=2&ReleaseID=407159&SubjectId=36

Hintergrund

The Department for Business, Innovations and Skills (BIS) commissions an annual international benchmarking study to compare UK performance against 25 comparator countries including the G8, China, India and other leading scientific nations, across forty separate scientific indicators. This is the sixth annual report. The report is contracted out by BIS (formerly DIUS) to Evidence Ltd, a Thomson Reuters business, of Leeds. These reports are used to measure six key performance indicators within the BIS public service agreement and 10 year Science and Innovation framework targets. These are: Share of all world citations; Share of world citations in each of the nine broad science disciplines; Total Researchers per 1000 workforce; Citations per £1 of publicly performed R&D; Citations relative to GDP; Citations per researcher

Download

- International comparative performance of the UK research base
  http://www.dius.gov.uk/science/science_funding/science_budget/~/media/publications/I/ICPRUK09v1_4

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■ Research Councils UK sign groundbreaking MoU with Brazil

A pioneering MoU was signed in mid September between Research Councils UK (RCUK) and FAPESP, the Research Council for the State of São Paulo, strengthening existing valuable research links between the UK and Brazil. The MoU will enable Brazilian and UK researchers to apply for funding through a single application and peer review process, removing some of the barriers facing international research collaboration. Researchers joined ministers and officials from both countries in celebrating this significant achievement.

Professor Ian Diamond, Chair of RCUK, welcomed the agreement: "This is a fantastic indication of the direction international collaboration is taking within the Research Councils. RCUK is dedicated to promoting the collaboration of best with best, and this agreement demonstrates our commitment to widening opportunities for researchers, so that world-class researchers can work together on excellent research." Science Minister Lord Drayson said: "I am delighted that such an important agreement is now in place. Researchers in the UK and Brazil can reap the benefits from collaborating without worrying about having to go through separate application processes. I am looking forward to seeing partnerships between the two countries grow stronger as they continue to share expertise and facilities in tackling international challenges such as food security and climate change."

Professor Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz, Scientific Director of FAPESP, who represented Brazil at the signing, said: "Scientists in the State of São Paulo create 50% of the Brazilian scientific articles. Fostering international collaboration is a relevant portion of our strategy. The cooperation agreement signed with RCUK opens exciting possibilities for researchers in São Paulo and the UK to collaborate in an effective manner. The agreement covers all fields of science and we are looking forward to receive outstanding proposals, dealing with fundamental and applied research."

Quelle

http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/news/090915.htm

Hintergrund

The agreement allows UK and Brazil researchers (a joint community of 75,000 academics) to bid for funds from both countries using the UK Research Councils' peer review process, thus avoiding double jeopardy in funding applications. The agreement was first proposed in March 2007 and was finalised following the UK Prime Minister's visit to Brazil in March 2009. In a joint statement, the Prime Minister and President Lula committed the two countries to enhanced collaboration in research. The agreement was brokered by the Science and Innovation Network.

FAPESP (Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo) is a public foundation, funded by the taxpayer in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, with the mission to support research projects in all fields of knowledge. The foundation works in close contact with the scientific community and all proposals are peer reviewed with the help of area panels composed of active researchers. In 2008 the foundation announced broad research initiatives on Bioenergy and on Global Climate Change, and this year FAPESP's biodiversity conservation research program has been renewed for another 10 years. FAPESP expects to invest approximately £200 million in research projects in 2009. One third of this value goes into fellowships for graduate and undergraduate students. About 55% goes into exploratory academic research, mostly fundamental in nature and 10% is invested in application oriented research, in many cases performed in small businesses or in joint research performed by academia and industry. Research Councils UK is the strategic partnership of the UK's seven Research Councils; they invest annually around £3 billion in research, covering the full spectrum of academic disciplines from the medical and biological sciences to astronomy, physics, chemistry and engineering, social sciences, economics, and the arts and humanities.

Weitere Informationen

- Research Councils UK
  http://www.rcuk.ac.uk
- Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP)
  http://www.fapesp.br

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus Großbritannien
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/grossbritannien

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■ Interim report to the UK Strategic Investment Fund published

The Department of Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) on October 13th published an interim report to inform stakeholders of where investments have been made from the Strategic Investment Fund (SIF). The SIF was established in the 2009 budget to support a range of targeted investments across the UK economy intended to strengthen its capacity for innovation, job creation and growth. It is a two year time-limited fund set at £750 million.

Quelle

http://www.berr.gov.uk/publications/reports/index.html

Download

- The UK Strategic Investment Fund – interim report
  http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file53157.pdf

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus Großbritannien
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/grossbritannien

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■ New investment in Marine Energy

The Technology Strategy Board has welcomed the announcement by Minister of State Lord Hunt that marine energy developers will be able to apply for funding from the Carbon Trust for the Marine Renewables Proving Fund. The £22 million Fund, announced earlier in the year in the Renewable Energy Strategy, will enable the marine industry to access funding for projects leading to at-sea demonstration of cutting edge prototypes.

The Technology Strategy Board, the Carbon Trust ,The Energy Technologies Institute and the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) are all working alongside each other to help deliver the government's wave and tidal commitments, outlined in the UK Renewable Energy Strategy. In line with this spirit of collaborative working, The Technology Strategy Board announced that it will provide funding to complement the type of project supported under the Marine Renewables Proving Fund, delivering targeted support for longer-term projects through a new competition that will be launched in spring 2010.

Iain Gray Chief Executive of the Technology Strategy Board said: "The Technology Strategy Board is working alongside government and other partner organisations such as the Carbon Trust and the Energy Technologies Institute to accelerate and support the development of innovative technologies that will help the UK meet commitments on emissions cuts and transform the country into a cleaner, greener and more prosperous place to live. The Technology Strategy Board's competition will be specifically designed to complement the Proving Fund and facilitate the development and application of innovative technologies, which will support the marine sector's key challenges and objectives including amongst other things: improved performance and efficiency, cost reduction, and the development of new technologies." The Technology Strategy Board will work with the marine community and its supply chain over the coming months to develop the full details of the competition.

The Marine Renewables Proving Fund, announced in July 2009 as part of the Government's *Renewable Energy Strategy*, will be designed and delivered by the Carbon Trust and will provide finance for the demonstration of wave and tidal technologies. The funding follows demand from industry and analysis by the Carbon Trust which has shown that extra support is needed to take marine devices successfully from initial prototype development through to early–stage commercial generation, where they are eligible for funding from the *Marine Renewables Deployment Fund*. Project bids will be assessed and managed by the Carbon Trust which has been supporting the marine sector since 2003. It has assessed or worked with over 60 different marine energy devices and committed over £12m of funding to date. Earlier this month, the Carbon Trust announced it is to support two leading devices, Pelamis Wave Power and Marine Current Turbines, as part of its existing Marine Energy Accelerator initiative. Support will focus on reducing costs associated with the installation, operations and maintenance of marine energy devices.

Carbon Trust analysis has shown that, with 25% of the world's wave technologies already being developed in the UK, Britain could be the 'natural owner' of the global wave power market, generating revenues worth £2 billion per year by 2050 and up to 16,000 direct jobs.

Quelle

http://www.innovateuk.org / http://www.carbontrust.co.uk

Hintergrund

The **Government's UK Low Carbon Transition Plan** published earlier this year plots how the UK will meet the 34 percent cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020, set out in the budget. The development of complementary interventions in marine energy announced is part of the Government commitment to engender further collaboration between low-carbon funding bodies to enhance support to renewable energy.

The Carbon Trust is an independent company set up in 2001 by Government in response to the threat of climate change, to accelerate the move to a low carbon economy by working with organisations to reduce carbon emissions and develop commercial low carbon technologies. It cuts carbon emissions now by providing business and the public sector with expert advice, finance and certification to help them reduce their carbon footprint and to stimulate demand for low carbon products and services. The Carbon Trust does this through project funding and management, investment and collaboration and by identifying market barriers and practical ways to overcome them.

The Technology Strategy Board is a business-led executive non-departmental public body, established by the government. Its role is to promote and support research into, and development and exploitation of, technology and innovation for the benefit of UK business, in order to increase economic growth and improve the quality of life. It is sponsored by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS).

Download

- The UK Renewable Energy Strategy
  http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/uk_supply/energy_mix/renewable/res/res.aspx

Weitere Informationen

- Technology Strategy Board
  http://www.innovateuk.org
- UK Carbon Trust
  http://www.carbontrust.co.uk
- Department of Energy and Climate Change
  http://www.decc.gov.uk/
- The Energy Technologies Institute
  http://www.energytechnologies.co.uk

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Japan

■ JAXA startet H-2B-Rakete mit HTV erfolgreich

Am 11. September ist die erste, in Japan neu entwickelte H-2B-Rakete – die größte in der japanischen Raumfahrtgeschichte – erfolgreich gestartet. Die Trägerrakete brachte ihre Ladung, das *H-2 Transfer Vehicle* (HTV), planmäßig in die Umlaufbahn, das Versorgungsgüter zur Internationalen Raumstation ISS transportiert. Das HTV ist Japans erstes unbemanntes Raumschiff. Es hat am 18. September an der ISS angedockt. Der Transport von Versorgungsgütern zur ISS folgt ähnlichen Missionen der USA, von Russland und Europa und markiert den ersten Schritt eines umfassenden internationalen Beitrags von Japan auf dem Gebiet der Raumfahrtentwicklung. Nach dem Einbau von Kibo, dem ersten bemannten Labormodul in der ISS, der im Juli abgeschlossen war, eröffnet der erfolgreiche H-2B-Start ein neues Kapitel in der japanischen Raumfahrtentwicklung.

Quelle

http://fpcj.jp/modules/news9/index.php?page=article&storyid=171

Weitere Informationen

- Launch Result of HTV Demonstration Flight aboard H-IIB Launch Vehicle Test Flight (H-IIB TF1)
  http://www.jaxa.jp/press/2009/09/20090911_h2bf1_e.html
- Successful Berthing of the Demonstration Flight HTV at the ISS
  http://www.jaxa.jp/press/2009/09/20090918_htv_e.html
- Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA.)
  http://www.jaxa.jp/index_e.html

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- Fokus Japan
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/japan

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Kanada

■ Government of Canada strengthens research excellence by investing $ 159.1 million to fund 181 Canada Research Chairs across the country

The Honourable Gary Goodyear, Minister of State (Science and Technology), announced $159.1 million in funding for 181 Canada Research Chairs newly awarded or renewed in 45 Canadian universities. The funding includes $7.4 million from the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) for research infrastructure, directly benefiting 46 chairholders named in this announcement.

The 181 chairholders targeted by today's announcement will conduct research in many different fields, with potential benefits for policy-makers, business, health and education, as well as Canadians in general.

Quelle

http://www.chairs-chaires.gc.ca/media-medias/releases-communiques/2009/september-septembre-eng.aspx

Hintergrund

In 2000, the Government of Canada created a permanent program to establish 2000 research professorships—Canada Research Chairs—in eligible degree-granting institutions across the country. The Canada Research Chairs program invests $300 million per year to attract and retain some of the world's most accomplished and promising minds.

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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■ Canada's Government supports nine new national Strategic Research Networks

Safer drinking water, better treatments for vision loss, faster cancer diagnoses and more accurate earthquake predictions are among the goals of nine Strategic Research Networks announced by the Honourable Gary Goodyear, Minister of State (Science and Technology).

The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) provides $45 million in funding to these networks over five years. These networks will support research priority areas such as environmental science and technologies, natural resources and energy, health and related life sciences and technologies, and information and communications technologies.

Each Strategic Research Network will receive $5 million over five years through NSERC. They were selected through a peer-reviewed competition and support the research priorities areas identified in the Government of Canada's Science and Technology (S&T) Strategy. The nine networks are:

- Network Ensuring Safe Drinking Water for Small and Rural Communities (RES'EAU-WaterNet), University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
- Canadian Pollination Initiative (CANPOLIN), University of Guelph, Ont.

- Bioconversion Network, University of Guelph, Ont.
- Strategic Network for Bioplasmonic Systems, University of Toronto, Ont.
- Business Intelligence Network, University of Toronto, Ont.
- 20/20: Ophthalmic Materials Network, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.
- Canadian Seismic Research Network, McGill University, Montreal, Que.
- Healthcare Support through Information Technology Enhancements (hSITE) McGill University, Montreal, Que.
- Hydrogen Canada (H2CAN) Strategic Research Network, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Que.

Quelle

http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Media-Media/NewsRelease-CommuniqueDePresse_eng.asp?ID=160

Hintergrund

NSERC is a federal agency that invests in excellent Canadian science and technology. NSERC promotes discovery by supporting some 28,000 university students and postdoctoral fellows, and more than 11,800 university professors every year. NSERC also fosters innovation by working with 1,500 Canadian companies that participate and invest in post-secondary research.

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- Fokus Kanada
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■ Canada – U.S. Collaboration on Automotive Clean Energy R&D Initiative

In February 2009, Prime Minister Stephen Harper and President Barack Obama established the Clean Energy Dialogue to identify ways both countries can jointly develop clean energy solutions to reduce greenhouse gases and to combat climate change. The Canadian and U.S. governments announced on September 16 that they are collaborating on a joint automotive initiative. Given the shared marketplace, both governments have identified the potential for working more closely together in research and technology developments that underlie the fuel efficient vehicles that Canadians and Americans want to buy.

The initiative is led in Canada by NSERC, on behalf of all the partners in Automotive Partnership Canada, and in the U.S. by the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy. This joint venture brings together Canadian academics, government researchers and industrial partners with their counterparts in the U.S. The funding agencies —the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF), the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC), on behalf of Automotive Partnership Canada (APC)— are developing mechanisms to facilitate joint projects.

Quelle

http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Media-Media/NewsRelease-CommuniqueDePresse_eng.asp?ID=159

Hintergrund

The $145 million Automotive Partnership Canada (APC) program, led by NSERC, brings together the resources of five Canadian organizations of the federal government: NSERC, the National Research Council, the Canada Foundation for Innovation, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Canada Excellence Research Chairs to support, in a coordinated fashion, joint automotive R&D projects among industry, universities and government. APC will be the program under which the new Canada-U.S. collaboration will be delivered.

The U.S. National Science Foundation is the funding source for approximately 20 percent of all federally supported basic research conducted by America's universities and colleges, often with industry partners. Funding for this collaboration will be primarily through existing programs of the NSF Engineering Directorate

Through its Vehicle Technologies Program, the U.S. Department of Energy supports development work in areas such as hybrid and vehicle systems, energy storage, power electronics and electrical machines, advanced combustion engines, fuels and lubricants, materials technologies, plus several industrial research partnerships.

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus Kanada
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USA

■ Präsident Obama stellt neue Innovationsstrategie vor

Am 21.09.2009 hat Präsident Obama die neue US-amerikanische Innovationsstrategie - „*A Strategy For American Innovation: Driving Towards Sustainable Growth And Technology Policy*" - vorgestellt. Der neuen Strategie zufolge soll die Grundlagenforschung gestärkt werden, wobei die USA eine Vorreiterrolle anstreben. Ein weiterer Schwerpunkt liegt auf der Verbesserung der Schulausbildung, insbesondere in den mathematisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Fächern. Infrastrukturmaßnahmen sowie Internetzugänge für jedermann werden als weitere wichtige Voraussetzungen für ein innovatives Umfeld genannt.

Des Weiteren wird die Rolle des Bundesstaates darin gesehen, die Rahmenbedingungen für Unternehmen innovationsfreundlich zu gestalten. Er ist beispielsweise für offene Märkte, offene Kapitalmärkte und die Förderung des Exportes verantwortlich.

In der neuen Innovationsstrategie werden außerdem einige fachliche Bereiche genannt, die für die USA von außerordentlicher nationaler Bedeutung sind, wo es aber als unwahrscheinlich erachtet wird, dass der Markt aus eigenem Antrieb zu den gewünschten Ergebnissen kommt. Hier sieht sich die Regierung in der Pflicht, zu den Entwicklungen und Lösungen beizutragen. Themen sind unter anderem erneuerbare Energien, IT im Gesundheitswesen und fortschrittliche Fahrzeugtechnologien.

Quelle

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/President-Obama-Lays-Out-Strategy-for-American-Innovation/

Download

- Fact Sheets und White Papers zur Innovationsstrategie
  http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/sept_20__innovation_whitepaper_final.pdf
  http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/innovation_one-pager_9-20-09.pdf
  http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/innovation_three-pager_9-20-09.pdf

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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

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■ Is the U.S. becoming less innovative? Patents per employee drop

The number of U.S. patents per employee decreased in 43 states from 2003 to 2007, as patents per employee for the U.S. as a whole declined by 10.3 percent over the same five-year period. To track this metric, State Science & Technology Institute (SSTI) has prepared a table calculating the number of patents issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) per 100,000 employees for each state. The table also displays the relative ranking of each state from 2003 to 2007, as well as each state's five-year percent change.

For the U.S. in 2007, there were 69.2 patents issued per 100,000 employees. Idaho led the nation in 2007 with 210.1 patents per 100,000 employees. Finishing out the top five were Vermont (179.9), California (144.5), Washington (133.1), and Oregon (132.1). On the other end of the spectrum, Alaska recorded the lowest number of patents per employees, at 7.7 patents per 100,000 workers, followed by the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Only seven states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase in patents per employee from 2003 to 2007. Washington's output increased by 40.3 percent over this period. Rounding out the top five in percentage increases were North Dakota (36.5%), D.C. (36.3%), Rhode Island (15.1%) and Vermont (13.7%).

Quelle

http://www.ssti.org/Digest/2009/092309.htm

Download

- SSTI table
  http://www.ssti.org/Digest/Tables/092309t.htm
- Raw USPTO data on patent counts from each state and each state over a twenty-year period
  http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/cst_all.pdf

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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

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■ NIH funds four Centers of Excellence in Genomic Science

The National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) and National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), both part of the National Institutes of Health, announced grants expected to total approximately $45 million to establish new Centers of Excellence in Genomic Science in Wisconsin and North Carolina, as well as to continue support of existing centers in Maryland and California.

The Centers of Excellence in Genomic Science program, begun in 2001 by NHGRI, assembles interdisciplinary teams dedicated to making critical advances in genomic research. The new center that will be co-led by the Medical College of Wisconsin and University of Wisconsin-Madison will receive about $8 million over three years. The new center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill will receive about $8.6 million over five years. The existing center at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles will receive about $12 million over five years and the existing center at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore will receive about $16.8 million over five years.

NHGRI will provide funding to all four centers. The first two years of the University of North Carolina center will be funded by NIMH, which will contribute about $6 million through the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. In addition, NIMH will also provide approximately $1.7 million, in non-Recovery funds, of the total funding awarded to the Johns Hopkins center.

Besides carrying out their research missions, Centers of Excellence in Genomic Science serve as a focal point for providing education and training about genomic research to underrepresented minorities. Participants range from college undergraduates to post-doctoral fellows.

In addition to the centers included in the latest round of funding, other Centers of Excellence in Genomic Science are:

- Marianne Bronner-Fraser, Ph.D., California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.
- George Church, Ph.D., Harvard Medical School, Boston.
- David M. Kingsley, Ph.D., Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.
- Deirdre R. Meldrum, Ph.D., Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz.
- Michael P. Snyder, Ph.D., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- Marc Vidal, Ph.D., Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston.

Quelle

http://www.nih.gov/news/health/sep2009/nhgri-28.htm

Hintergrund

NHGRI is one of 27 institutes and centers at the NIH, an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services. The NHGRI Division of Extramural Research supports grants for research and for training and career development at sites nationwide.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) — The Nation's Medical Research Agency — includes 27 Institutes and Centers and is a component of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is the primary federal agency for conducting and supporting basic, clinical and translational medical research, and it investigates the causes, treatments, and cures for both common and rare diseases.

Weitere Informationen

- National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)
  http://www.genome.gov
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
  http://www.nih.gov

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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

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Australien

New R&D Tax Credit

On 18 September 2009, the Rudd Government started a consultation with key stakeholders on the detailed design features of the new R&D Tax Credit. Releasing the Research and Development Tax Incentive Consultation Paper, Treasurer Wayne Swan and Innovation Minister Kim Carr urged business and other stakeholders to make their voices heard on reforms to the scheme. Mr Swan said: "From 1 July 2010, the Government will replace the complex and outdated R&D Tax Concession with a simplified R&D Tax Credit which cuts red tape and provides a better incentive for all businesses to invest in research and innovation"

The consultation paper and further information about making a submission can be found on the Treasury website www.treasury.gov.au. Public forums are held during September and October 2009.

Quelle

http://minister.innovation.gov.au/Carr/Pages/NEWRDTAXCREDIT.aspx

Download

- The new research and development tax incentive - Consultation Paper
  http://www.treasury.gov.au/documents/1599/PDF/Consultation_paper_90916.pdf

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus Australien
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/australien

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Dänemark

The Danish Industry Foundation Sponsoring Building of Danish-Chinese University Centre in China

The Science Ministry and the Danish Industry Foundation announced on September 18th 2009 that the plans for a Danish University Centre in China are about to be realised. The University Centre is intended to ensure an optimal framework for collaboration on research and university education between Denmark and China. It is also intended to serve as a showcase for Danish business and industry in China. The Danish Industry Foundation has decided to sponsor a framework up to the sum of DKK 80 million, which is the Ministry's estimated cost of realising the construction of a building for a new Danish University Centre near China's capital, Beijing.

The initiative is part of the strategy for knowledge collaboration between Denmark and China launched last year by Science Minister Helge Sander. The University Centre will be established at the Graduate University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences at an entirely new university campus north of Beijing. It is expected to accommodate 300 master's degree students. To this should be added 75 PhD students and 100 researchers, with about one-half from each of the two countries. Operation of the new university will cost about DKK 100 million a year, to be financed jointly by the Chinese University, the Danish universities and the Danish State.

Now that financing of the building process is in place via the Danish Industry Foundation's sponsorship, it is expected that the University Centre can start its activities next year and move to its own building by 2012-2013. With the new University Centre, Danish industry and business will have a stronger Chinese research network with good potential for benefiting from China's dramatic growth within research and innovation. This will strengthen the competitiveness of Danish industry.

Quelle

http://en.vtu.dk/press/2009/the-danish-industry-foundation-sponsoring-building-of-danish-chinese-university-centre-in-china/

Hintergrund

The Danish Industry Foundation's grant is provided under an agreement between the Danish universities and the Chinese University, expected to be signed before the end of the year. The universities are expected to commit themselves for a five-year period, but the Science Ministry and the Danish Industry Foundation anticipate that the operation can be supported for a significantly longer period. The Danish Industry Foundation guarantees the framework of DKK 80 million, but would like wider circles of the business sector and other foundations to contribute to the financing. Enterprises and foundations may have their names associated with dining halls, lecture rooms etc. The building project will also enable Danish technological solutions to be used in practice, thus resulting in an energy-efficient and environmentally friendly project.

The Danish Industry Foundation is an innovative foundation for Danish business and industry. The purpose of the Foundation is to develop and support innovative, inspirational and sustainable projects and initiatives that can strengthen the competitiveness of Danish business and industry.

Weitere Informationen

- Fact Sheet about the Danish University Centre in Beijing
  http://en.vtu.dk/press/2008/denmark-to-have-university-centre-in-beijing/fact-sheet-about-the-danish-university-centre-in-beijing
- Strategy for Knowledge Based Collaboration between Denmark and China – Summary
  http://en.vtu.dk/publications/2008/strategy-knowledge-based-collaboration-denmark-china-summary
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
  http://en.vtu.dk/
- The Danish Industry Foundation
  http://theindustryfoundation.com/the_danish_industry_foundation.aspx

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus Dänemark
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/daenemark

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Indien

■ Science & Technology transforming Indian economy

The Indian economy has undergone a structural change over the last decade, with shares of agriculture, manufacturing and services in the gross domestic product (GDP) changing from 28.52%, 24.37% and 47.11% respectively in 1997-98 to 20.83%, 26.78% and 52.39% respectively in 2007-08. The share of merchandise trade in GDP increased from 20.28% to 38.61% over the same period and India’s share in world exports increased from 0.5% in 1990 to 1.1% in 2006.

Science and Technology has played an important role in bringing about this transformation in Indian economy, which is showing a shift from a predominantly agriculture based economy to manufacturing and services based economy and is now increasingly integrating with the world economy to become globally competitive, as demonstrated by its increasing share in

world exports. Government S&T departments and agencies have undertaken or promoted research and development to provide innovative and contemporary technologies to industry and India's recent growth has been driven by rapid expansion in export-oriented, skill intensive manufacturing and, especially, skill intensive services. India is increasingly becoming a top global innovation player in bio-technology, pharmaceuticals, automotive parts and assembly, information technology (IT), software and IT-enabled services (ITES) and has already become the world's fourth-largest economy on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis.

Eleventh Five Year Plan approach to S&T has emphasized the following:

- Setting up a national-level mechanism for evolving policies and providing direction to basic research;
- Enlarging the pool of scientific manpower, strengthening the S&T infrastructure and attracting & retaining young people to careers in science;
- Implementing selected National Flagship Programmes which have direct bearing on the technological competitiveness of the country in a mission mode;
- Establishing globally competitive research facilities and centres of excellence;
- Kindling an innovative spirit among scientists to translate R&D leads into scalable technologies;
- Developing new models of public private partnerships (PPPs) in higher education, particularly for research in universities and high technology areas;
- Identifying ways and means of catalyzing industry-academia collaborations; and
- Promoting strong linkages with advanced countries, including participation in mega international science initiatives.

The Eleventh Plan Outlay for S&T sector comprising of Department of Science and Technology, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research and Department of Biotechnology the three Departments under the Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Departments of Space and Atomic Energy has been raised to Rs.75,304 crore, which is approximately three times the Tenth Plan Outlay.

This information was given by the Minister of State for Science and Technology and Earth Sciences (Independent charges), PMO, Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Prithviraj Chavan in a written reply to a question by Smt. T. Ratna Bai in the Rajya Sabha.

Quelle

http://dst.gov.in/whats_new/press-release09/sci-tech-eco.htm

Weitere Informationen

- Department of Science & Technology
  http://dst.gov.in
- Science And Technology Chapter in the 11th Plan Document
  http://dst.gov.in/about_us/11th-plan/eleventh-plan-index.htm

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus Indien
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/indien

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Irland

■ Funding to attract world-class researchers to Ireland / Science Foundation Ireland Annual Report 2008 launched

Minister for Science, Technology & Innovation Mr. Conor Lenihan TD announced funding of almost € 1 million on September 30th 2009 to attract world-class researchers to Ireland through Science Foundation Ireland's Walton Visitor Programme. The Minister made the announcement at the launch of SFI's Annual Report for 2008: "I am delighted that through the Science Foundation Ireland Walton Programme, Ireland is able to further enhance our reputation as a location for high-quality scientific research. With this funding of nearly € 1 million, 16 top-class researchers have chosen to come to Ireland to carry out research with some of the world-class people we have here. Their collective efforts will benefit Irish industry and strengthen our connections with the international research community across the globe", he said.

According to the Minister, "by directly supporting 2812 researchers and collaborating with over 300 companies SFI is playing a key role in the Irish economy and in the Government's strategy to build a Smart Economy." Director General of SFI, Professor Frank Gannon said: "Our host institutions around the country look forward to welcoming leading researchers from the UK, USA, Belgium, Germany, France, Singapore and Russia. Such a wealth of research talent coming to Ireland is of immense benefit to our own pool of researchers, and significantly raises our international standing."

Quelle

http://www.sfi.ie

Hintergrund

SFI's E.T.S. Walton Visitor Awards programme enables highly qualified academic and industrial researchers resident outside Ireland to carry out research projects of their own choice in Ireland. Applications may be submitted for research stays normally of three to twelve continuous months. It was named after Ireland's 1951 Nobel laureate in physics and grants normally ranging up to €200,000 per year, including a provision for salary, laboratory, and moving expenses. Applications for these awards must be made through a research body in Ireland.

Download

- Science Foundation Ireland Annual Report and Accounts 2008
  http://www.sfi.ie/uploads/documents/upload/SFI_AR_Annual_Report_2008.pdf

Weitere Informationen

- SFI E.T.S. Walton Visitor Awards
  http://www.sfi.ie/content/content.asp?section_id=662&language_id=1
- Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE)
  http://www.entemp.ie

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus Irland
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/irland

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■ Expanding R&D Tax Credits can trigger employment

A third of businesses in Ireland indicate that they would recruit extra staff given certain changes to the current Research & Development (R&D) tax regime, according to KPMG's 2009 R&D Survey released on 8 October 2009. Undertaken in August 2009, the survey highlights the views of 100 business leaders on Ireland's R&D performance.

The key findings revealed that:

- Increasing the current level of tax credits from their present level of 25 percent to 35 percent shows strong job creation potential. 33 percent of companies say they would employ more staff if the credit was increased – with little variation between small, medium and large companies.
- More than one in four companies (28 percent) predicts an upturn in investment if the tax credit was increased.
- 23 percent of companies believe R&D credits are an important factor in attracting business to Ireland.
- However, only 17 percent of those surveyed had ever claimed R&D tax credits although the incidence of applying for R&D grants is significantly higher at 28 percent.

Quelle

http://www.kpmg.ie/pressreleases09/8Oct.htm

Hintergrund

The Research and Development Tax Credit was first introduced in 2004. The tax credit was raised from 20 percent to 25 percent in 2008. It allows any company carrying out R&D activities to a 25 percent credit to the extent that the expenditure incurred is incremental to expenditure carried out in the base year of 2003.

In August 2009, 100 business leaders were surveyed across a representative sample of Irish business. It is planned to conduct the survey on an annual basis. All business surveyed had a minimum of ten employees, and turnover ranged from less than € 1 million to in excess of € 50 m. 43 percent had turnovers in the range of € 5 m- € 50 m. Sectors represented included manufacturing (28 percent), construction and engineering (18 percent), and agriculture (13 percent).

Weitere Informationen

- Tax report will help attract skills and R&D investment (ITB Info-Service - 18. September 2009)
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/fileadmin/public-downloads/itb/info_09_09_18.pdf

Download

- A Survey of Business Attitudes to Research & Development in Ireland in 2009/10
  http://www.kpmg.ie/services/tax/R&D/TakeCloserLook.pdf

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus Irland
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Mexiko

■ OECD Review of Innovation Policy Mexico

Over the past decade, Mexico has made significant progress towards macroeconomic stability and has undertaken important structural reforms to further open the economy to trade and investment, and improve the functioning of markets for goods and services. However, potential gross domestic product (GDP) growth remains much too low to reduce widespread poverty and bridge the wide gap in living standards with wealthier OECD countries. One important reason for this is that public and private decision makers in Mexico have been slower than those in many competing newly industrialising economies to realise the importance of investment in innovation as a driver of growth and competitiveness. In recent years, a number of policy initiatives have been developed to accelerate the transition toward an innovation-fuelled growth path, but their impact has so far been too limited.

This book assesses the current status of Mexico's innovation system and policies, and identifies where and how the government should focus its efforts to improve the country's innovation capabilities.

Quelle

http://www.oecd.org/document/27/0,3343,en_2649_34273_43822619_1_1_1_1,00.html

Hintergrund

How are a country's achievements in innovation defined and measured, and how do they relate to economic performance? What are the major features, strengths and weaknesses of a nation's innovation system? How can government foster innovation? The OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy offer a comprehensive assessment of the innovation system of individual OECD member and non-member countries, focusing on the role of government. They provide concrete recommendations on how to improve policies which affect innovation performance, including R&D policies. Each review identifies good practices from which other countries can learn.

Download

- OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy: Mexico (read only)
  http://browse.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/pdfs/browseit/9209051E.PDF

Weitere Informationen

- OECD Online Bookshop
  http://www.oecd.org/bookshop?9789264075993

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- Fokus Mexiko
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/mexiko

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Österreich

■ Neue Schwerpunkte in der internationalen Studierendenmobilität

Der Österreichische Austauschdienst (ÖAD) soll künftig alle nationalen, europäischen und internationalen Programme für Bildungs- und Forschungskooperationen unter einem Dach anbieten. Diese inhaltliche Neuausrichtung wurde am 1. Oktober begonnen und soll dazu führen, dass bis zum Jahr 2020 "mindestens jeder zweite österreichische Student einen studienrelevanten Auslandsaufenthalt macht, um tatsächlich *Brain-Circulation* zu erreichen", so Wissenschaftsminister Johannes Hahn am 8. Oktober bei einer Pressekonferenz in Wien.

Gemeinsam mit dem Geschäftsführer des ÖADst, Hubert Dürrstein, präsentierte Hahn die Schwerpunkte in der internationalen Studierendenmobilität. Österreichs Studenten seien schon jetzt sehr mobilitätsorientiert, zeigte sich Hahn erfreut: So hätten seit 1992/93, dem Start der Teilnahme Österreichs an Erasmus, 50.000 Studenten an diesem EU-Austauschprogramm teilgenommen, weitere 23.000 am Ceepus-Programm für Studentenaustausch mit Mittel- und Osteuropa. 4,7 Prozent der österreichischen Studenten würden einen Auslandsaufenthalt von mehr als einem Jahr absolvieren, der EU-Schnitt liege nur bei 2,6 Prozent. Beim Anteil der Erasmus-Teilnehmer gemessen an der Gesamtzahl der Studenten liege Österreich auf Platz zwei hinter Liechtenstein.

Hahn will jedoch nicht nur Studienaufenthalte in Europa oder den USA fördern. „Ich halte die Studierendenmobilität für die größte Frieden stiftende Aktion“, so der Minister, der erst kürzlich in China und Japan Abkommen im Hinblick auf Studierendenaustausch unterzeichnet hat.

Der ÖAD soll in den kommenden sechs Jahren zu einer Agentur mit Expertise in allen Aufgaben der internationalen Bildungs- und Forschungskooperation ausgebaut werden, sagte Geschäftsführer Hubert Dürrstein: „Mit einem stabilen Budget sind wir für die Herausforderung „Internationalität aus einer Hand“ bestens gerüstet.“

Quellen

http://www.bmwf.gov.at / http://www.oead.ac.at

Hintergrund

Am 1.1.2009 wurde der 1961 gegründete Verein ÖAD in eine GmbH umgewandelt. Diese soll als eine sowohl national als auch international anerkannte österreichische Agentur etabliert werden, die sämtliche Aktivitäten zur Internationalisierung der Bildung bündelt und aufeinander abstimmt. Eine wichtige Funktion der Agentur wird es sein, Internationalisierungsstrategien sowie deren Umsetzung zu unterstützen und zu begleiten, aber auch selbst zu initiieren. Zu den Aufgaben gehört auch die Vermarktung des Hochschulstandorts Österreich.

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus Österreich
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/oesterreich

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Saudi Arabien

■ Saudi science powerhouse opens its doors

Saudi Arabia's highly-anticipated King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), which houses one of the world's fastest supercomputers, officially opened its doors on September 23rd. Located in the city of Thuwal on the Red Sea, KAUST is the country's first co-educational facility. According to Ali Ibrahim Al-Naimi, Saudi's minister of petroleum and mineral resources, the university will lead many aspects of economic development in the kingdom.

"We hope to be exporting as much solar energy as we are exporting oil in the future — KAUST research will be pivotal for that," said Al-Naimi, who is also chairman of the KAUST board of trustees.

KAUST boasts nine research centres specialising in areas such as water desalination, alternative energy, nanotechnology and stem cell research. "KAUST is here to inspire a new age of scientific achievement," said Professor Choon Fong Shih, founding president of KAUST and

former president of the highly respected research institution, the National University of Singapore.

To draw top researchers from around the world, KAUST has been forming partnerships with international research centres and universities since 2007 through its Global Collaborative Research (GCR) programme. Partners include Imperial College London, United Kingdom, and the global Dow Chemical Company.

Quelle

http://www.scidev.net/en/news/saudi-science-powerhouse-opens-its-doors.html

Hintergrund

KAUST was conceived 25 years ago by the king of Saudi Arabia, Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, as a means of modernising the country. It opens its doors this week to 349 students from around the world, and more than 60 scientists and researchers. It is expected to accommodate 2,000 students by 2020.

Weitere Informationen

- King Abdullah University of Science and Technology
  http://www.kaust.edu.sa

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus Saudi Arabien
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/saudi%20arabien

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Schweiz

■ Offizieller Beginn der Forschungskooperation mit Brasilien

Der brasilianische Wissenschafts- und Technologieminister Sergio Machado Rezende kam Ende September zu einem zweitägigen Besuch in die Schweiz und unterzeichnete mit Bundesrat Pascal Couchepin ein Abkommen über die Forschungszusammenarbeit. Brasilien ist für die Schweiz eines der Schwerpunktländer bei der Förderung der Forschungszusammenarbeit. Es sieht einen vermehrten Austausch von Wissenschaftlern sowie die gemeinsame Durchführung von Forschungsprojekten vor. In einem ebenfalls zu unterzeichnenden Aktionsplan werden die spezifischen Zusammenarbeitsbereiche (Neurowissenschaften und Gesundheitswissenschaften, sowie die Bereiche Energie und Umwelt), die Förderungsinstrumente (gemeinsame Forschungsprojekte, Austausch und Mobilität von Forschenden sowie post doc-Stipendien), sowie die gemeinsame Finanzierung festgehalten. Im Aktionsplan wird vorgesehen, bis Ende 2009 über die Zustimmung und Finanzierung von fünf bis zehn Forschungsprojekten als erste Maßnahme im Rahmen dieses Zusammenarbeitsprogramms zu entscheiden.

Der brasilianische Wissenschaftsminister besuchte die Schweiz in Begleitung einer hochrangigen Wissenschaftsdelegation. Er besuchte auch das CERN und traf in Bern hochrangige Vertreter der Forschungsförderungsinstitutionen sowie mehrerer Hochschulen.

Quelle

http://www.news-service.admin.ch/NSBSubscriber/message/de/29261

Hintergrund

Die Bilateralen Programme des Bundes zur Förderung der Forschungszusammenarbeit mit Schwerpunktländern ist in der Botschaft zur Förderung von Bildung, Forschung und Innovation in den Jahren 2008 2011 festgehalten und nennt mit China, Indien, Russland, Südafrika (einschließlich Forschungsinstitute an der Elfenbeinküste und in Tansania) sowie Japan, Südkorea, Brasilien und Chile acht außereuropäische Partnerländer, mit denen die wissenschaftspolitischen Beziehungen bilateral gezielt erweitert und vertieft werden sollen. Mit den Regierungen dieser Länder wurden entsprechende Rahmenabkommen abgeschlossen bzw. befinden sich in Vorbereitung. Für Zusammenarbeitsprogramme zwischen Schweizer Hochschulen und Partnerinstitutionen der genannten Länder, die in Einvernehmen mit der Rektorenkonferenz der Schweizer Universitäten bestimmt wurden, stellt der Bund einen Verpflichtungskredit von 43 Mio. Franken zur Verfügung. Die bilateralen Programme der Forschungszusammenarbeit gründen auf dem Grundsatz der bestmöglichen wissenschaftlichen Qualität und verfolgen den Aufbau nachhaltiger Partnerschaften. Ein weiteres Prinzip ist, dass sich die beiden Partnerländer in gleicher Höhe an der Projektfinanzierung mitbeteiligen und dass die Projektteilnehmer Forschungsmittel ihrer Heiminstitution einbringen und zudem weitere Mittel bei den nationalen Förderagenturen oder auch von privater Seite akquirieren.

Die unter der Verantwortung des SBF stehenden Programme werden für jedes Land von einer Hochschule koordiniert. Für die Zusammenarbeit mit China, Indien, Russland sowie Südafrika wurde zudem jeweils eine Schweizer Hochschule als *Leading House* und ein entsprechendes Pendant im Partnerland bezeichnet. Dazu kommt jeweils ein *Associated Leading House*, um möglichst alle Fachbereiche abzudecken.

Weitere Informationen

- Bilaterale Programme des Bundes zur Förderung der Forschungszusammenarbeit mit Schwerpunktländern
  http://www.sbf.admin.ch/htm/themen/international/bilateral_programm_de.html

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

- Fokus Schweiz
  http://www.kooperation-international.de/schweiz

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