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## IPCC seeks guidance from international science academies

The United Nations Secretary General and the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) announced on March 10, that they asked the InterAcademy Council (IAC) to conduct an independent review of the IPCC's processes and procedures to further strengthen the quality of the Panel's reports on climate change. The IAC is the umbrella organization for various national academies of science from countries around the world.

The review will examine every aspect of how the IPCC's reports are prepared, including the use of non-peer reviewed literature and the reflection of diverse viewpoints. The review will also examine institutional aspects, including management functions as well as the panel's procedures for communicating its findings with the public.

The review will be led by the IAC co-chairs Robbert Dijkgraaf, Ph.D., president of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Science, and Professor Lu Yongxiang, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The IAC will conduct its work independently according to its procedures for carrying out expert studies. The international experts who serve on IAC studies are not paid for their participation and are pro bono volunteers.

The 18-member InterAcademy Council Board is composed of presidents of 15 academies of science and equivalent organizations representing Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

It also includes the African Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS) as well as representatives of the InterAcademy Panel (IAP) of scientific academies, the International Council of Academies of Engineering and Technological Sciences (CAETS), and the InterAcademy Medical Panel (IAMP) of medical academies.

The IAC Secretariat is hosted by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in Amsterdam.

### Quelle

→ <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/press/pr-1003210-UN.pdf>

### Download

Terms of Reference for the Independent Review by the IAC

→ [http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/press/tor\\_10\\_03\\_2010.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/press/tor_10_03_2010.pdf)

### Weitere Informationen

InterAcademy Council Agrees to Review Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

→ <http://www.interacademycouncil.net/?id=12918>

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

→ <http://www.ipcc.ch>

InterAcademy Council (IAC)

→ <http://www.interacademycouncil.net>

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## Multilaterale Forschungsförderung: Wissenschaftler aus G8-Staaten können gemeinsam Mittel einwerben

Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler aus den wichtigsten Industrienationen können im Rahmen einer neuen Förderinitiative gemeinsam Forschungsprojekte auflegen und dafür Mittel einwerben. Die großen Forschungsförderorganisationen der G8-Staaten - die G8-HORCs - haben unter Federführung der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) eine erste multilaterale Ausschreibung begonnen, die sich im Bereich des sogenannten "Exascale Computing" mit den schnellsten Großrechnern der kommenden Generation befasst.

Die Idee zu einer solchen Förderinitiative wurde in Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Leitung des Bundesministeriums für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) und der DFG entwickelt. Deutschland warb auf dem ersten G8-Treffen der Forschungsminister im Jahr 2008 um Unterstützung für eine solche Initiative. Der Präsident der DFG, Professor Matthias Kleiner hat daraufhin im vergangenen Jahr das neue Verfahren seinen Kolleginnen und Kollegen an der Spitze der großen Förderorganisationen vorgeschlagen.

An der Pilotausschreibung können sich Forscherinnen und Forscher aus Deutschland, Frankreich, Großbritannien, Japan, Kanada, Russland und den USA beteiligen. Das Besondere an der G8-HORCs-Initiative: Anders als bislang müssen die Wissenschaftler ihre Fördergelder nicht mehr einzeln in jedem Land und bei einer Vielzahl von Organisationen beantragen, sondern nur noch einmal gemeinsam bei einer federführenden Organisation. Und statt in jedem Land gesondert - und damit insgesamt mitunter mehr als zehn Mal - werden die Förderanträge nur in einem zweistufigen Verfahren begutachtet. Auch bei der Zahlung der Fördermittel stimmen sich die beteiligten Organisationen untereinander ab. Auf diese Weise sollen multilaterale Forschungsprojekte ermöglicht werden, die ansonsten aufgrund administrativer Hürden oder unterschiedlicher Fördermechanismen wesentlich erschwert oder gar nicht zustande kommen würden.

Die nun gestartete erste Ausschreibung ist im Bereich des "Exascale Computing" angesiedelt und hat die Rechenleistung im Fokus, die innerhalb des kommenden Jahrzehnts bei den dann weltweit schnellsten Großrechnern zu erwarten ist. Sie werden in der gleichen Zeit bis zu tausendmal mehr Rechenoperationen ausführen können als die derzeit schnellsten Rechner. Dabei ist die Bereitstellung dieser Rechenleistung, aber auch ihre effiziente Nutzung eine enorme wissenschaftliche Herausforderung, bei der sich die jetzigen Herangehensweisen nicht einfach übertragen lassen. Im Rahmen der G8-Initiative sollen deshalb multilaterale Forschungsprojekte gefördert werden, die sich mit der Erforschung und Nutzung "exascale"-tauglicher Anwendungssoftware befassen - damit die verfügbare Rechenleistung für wissenschaftliche und gesellschaftliche Fragestellungen genutzt werden können.

Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler aus den sieben Staaten, die gemeinsam an diesen Fragestellungen arbeiten wollen, sollen bis Anfang Mai dieses Jahres zunächst Skizzen ihrer Projekte zentral bei der DFG einreichen. Aus diesen Skizzen wählt ein international besetztes Gremium die Erfolg versprechendsten Projekte aus, die dann ihre eigentlichen Förderanträge einreichen sollen. Diese werden anschließend federführend in dem Land begutachtet, in dem die wissenschaftliche Koordination des jeweiligen Projekts liegt. Die anderen Förderorganisationen, mit denen das Verfahren jeweils

individuell abgestimmt wird, erkennen das Ergebnis der jeweiligen Begutachtung an. Insgesamt sollen ab Februar 2011 acht bis zehn multilaterale Konsortien für zwei bis drei Jahre gefördert werden, wobei jede beteiligte Organisation pro Jahr circa 500 000 Euro zur Verfügung stellt.

Nach demselben Muster sollen bis 2012 zunächst drei Ausschreibungen mit einem vorgegebenen Thema gestartet werden. Mit ihnen soll auch das gemeinsame Vorgehen der Förderorganisationen erprobt werden. Mittelfristig setzen die G8-HORCs jedoch auf gemeinsam geförderte Projekte ohne thematische Vorgaben. "Die besten Ideen kommen immer aus der Wissenschaft selbst", betonte DFG-Präsident Kleiner. "Deshalb sollen dann auch unsere multilateralen Initiativen für alle Themen offen sein."

#### **Quelle**

<http://www.dfg.de/g8-initiative>

<http://www.internationales-buero.de/>

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Fokus G8/G20

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/g8>

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## Careers of Doctorate Holders: Employment and Mobility Patterns

This paper presents the results of the first large-scale data collection conducted in the framework of the OECD/UNESCO Institute for Statistics/Eurostat project on the Careers of Doctorate Holders (CDH).

The labour market of doctoral graduates is more internationalised than that of other tertiary-level graduates and the doctoral population is a highly internationally mobile one. In the European countries for which data are available, 15% to 30% of doctorate holders who are citizens of the reporting country have experienced mobility abroad during the past ten years. Migration and mobility patterns of doctoral graduates are similar to those of other tertiary level and other categories of the population with important flows towards the United States, principally from the Asian countries, and large intra-European flows, notably towards France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

### Quelle

→ [http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en\\_2649\\_33703\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_33703_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

### Download

Careers of Doctorate Holders: Employment and Mobility Patterns, STI Working Paper 2010/4 by Laudeline Auriol (OECD)

→ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/46/43/44893058.pdf>

### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

#### Fokus OECD

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

#### Fokus UNESCO

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

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## Innovation, entrepreneurship and financial market cycles

This working paper first reviews the evidence concerning the relationship between innovation and entrepreneurship. It then turns to understanding the consequences of market cycles for these activities and the implications of the economic crisis, and discusses implications for the growing number of government programmes that seek to encourage financing for entrepreneurs and venture capital.

### Quelle

→ [http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en\\_2649\\_33703\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_33703_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

### Download

Innovation, entrepreneurship and financial market cycles, STI Working Paper 2010/3 by Josh Lerner (Harvard University)

→ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/27/44840087.pdf>

### Weitere Informationen

OECD Innovation Strategy

→ <http://www.oecd.org/innovation/strategy>

### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

#### Fokus OECD

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

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## First Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development

Failure to prioritize agriculture and rural development at the same level as other sectors like health and education has left many developing countries with gaps in capacity needed to meet the Millennium Development Goal of reducing hunger and poverty. It has also left them unprepared for coping with rapid climate

change and a population explosion expected to occur by 2050, according to experts at the close of the first Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD) held in Montpellier from March 28 to 31.

Countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia – the two regions inhabited by roughly 95 percent of the world’s poor and the most malnourished – were identified as “battlegrounds” for the fight to cut hunger and poverty. Official Development Assistance (ODA) to agriculture has dropped significantly, falling from a peak of 17 percent in 1979, during the height of the Green Revolution, to a low of 3.5 percent in 2004. It also declined in absolute terms: from USD 8 billion in 1984 to USD 3.5 billion in 2005.

**GCARD** meetings, organized through the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR), will be held every two years. GCARD will replace the GFAR triennial conference and the annual general meetings of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research CGIAR.

The **Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)** was established in 1998 to bring together all those involved in shaping and determining the future of agriculture. Sectors represented in GFAR include UN Agencies, the CGIAR, national and regional agricultural research and extension systems, development funding agencies and organizations representing farmers, the private sector and civil society.

The GCARD meeting brought together more than 1,000 researchers, policymakers, farmers, donors, and members of civil society from every region of the world to develop a new agricultural research for development (AR4D) architecture that is geared toward reducing both hunger and poverty. It is the first time all key players, from farmer to donor, have gathered to iron out an action plan for AR4D.

The conference participants endorsed the following characteristics for a more effective AR4D system, and as the baseline upon which to build and assess progress at the next GCARD in 2012.

1. Adopts a problem-solving approach to priorities with a focus on selectivity, with regional and regional organizations as the foci;
2. Focuses on researchable or proven technologies and/or their delivery to meet farmer constraints on technology adoption;

3. Addresses constraints identified through regional consultations e.g., human resource development, incentives for scientists, accountability and effectiveness of multiple partnerships.
4. Facilitates the rapid generation of innovations in support of the spread of knowledge and technologies to small holders and delivery of services to reach the poor;
5. Promotes effective use of collective capacities, particularly networks, by strengthening key relationships among research, development (extension, seed suppliers, the banking sector) and farmer actors;
6. Actively achieves increased investments in human, institutional and financial resources;
7. Promotes coordinated operational linkages among donors and development partners, aimed at monitorable development impacts;
8. Increases mutual and equal accountability among all stakeholders;
9. Commit to action;
10. Achieves credible monitoring, evaluation and reporting on what has changed.

The “Montpellier Road Map” was presented at the close of the conference to provide a framework for linking science and innovation to the needs of farmers and the rural poor. According to the report, meeting the backlog of underinvestment alone will require agricultural research investments in developing countries to increase to 1.5 percent of agricultural GDP, more than double or triple current investments in scientific and institutional capacity.

The report states that neither developing countries nor foreign donors have met targets they have set themselves for agricultural research though it adds that misallocation of available funds has also contributed to this problem.

To make sure that the new 1.5 per cent target is being met, Uma Lele, former Senior Adviser to the World Bank and lead author of the global report released at GCARD, suggested that countries should be monitored on their research expenditure in the future.



### Quellen

- <http://gcardblog.files.wordpress.com/2010/04/closing-press-release-w.doc>
- <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/report-urges-poor-countries-to-spend-more-on-agricultural-r-d.html>

### Download

Transforming Agricultural Research for Development (Paper commissioned by the Global Forum on International Agricultural Research (GFAR) as an input into the 2010 Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD)

- <http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/273759/GATReportforGCARD2010-Version11.0.pdf>

### Weitere Informationen

Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)

- <http://www.egfar.org/egfar/website/>

Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD)

- <http://www.egfar.org/egfar/website/gcard>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international Fokus Landwirtschaft

- <http://www.kooperation-international.de/countries/pflanzen-u-landwirtschaft>

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## Future funding for CGIAR agricultural research depends on organizational and strategic reforms

Debate over the CGIAR's future direction and funding reforms was a key part of the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD, from March 28 to 31, 2010), where the world's major agricultural research funders, scientists and research users, including farmers, were thrashing out a new direction for the area, helping to set national and international research agendas.

The CGIAR is expecting its centres' combined budget to increase from about US\$500 million today to \$1 billion in five to ten years. The lion's share of that funding comes from financial donors that include government agencies in the United States and United Kingdom, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. But donors have yet to make firm commitments to the budget increase — which hinges on wide-reaching organizational changes voted for in December 2009, and on a new research strategy currently up for discussion.

A draft Strategy and Results Framework (SRF) for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research CGIAR was presented at GCARD to elicit further feedback from stakeholders on eight thematic areas of research. The SRF guides the development of a results-oriented research agenda that will address major global challenges. These discussions and inputs will be used to inform the final version of the strategy and an initial set of mega-programs adapted from the thematic areas. The hope is that three of the mega-programs will be fast tracked and ready to function by the end of 2010.

The themes of the proposed key areas of research included: agricultural systems for the poor and vulnerable; enabling agricultural incomes for the poor; sustainable rice, wheat and maize systems for ensuring global food security; nutrition and health; water, soils and ecosystems; forests and trees; climate change and agriculture; and mobilizing agricultural biodiversity for food security.

In response to the CGIAR's proposed thematic areas, participants suggested that there was a need for greater refinement of the breeding and agricultural systems for the vulnerable programs. Specifically, the CGIAR was asked to broaden its focus to include crops other than the major food staples of rice, maize, and wheat and for the agricultural systems program to be defined from regional to global as opposed to global to regional.

The **Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research** (CGIAR) is a strategic agricultural research alliance dedicated to generating and applying the best available knowledge to stimulate agricultural growth, raise farmers' incomes, and protect the environment. It supports 15 research centres worldwide.

#### Quelle

- <http://gcardblog.files.wordpress.com/2010/04/closing-press-release-w.doc>
- <http://www.nature.com/news/2010/100331/full/news.2010.165.html>

#### Download

Draft Strategy and Results Framework for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Version 20 March 2010

- <http://alliance.cgxchange.org/strategy-and-results-framework-and-mega-programs>

#### Weitere Informationen

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- <http://www.egfar.org/egfar/website/gcard>

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

- <http://www.cgiar.org>

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international  
Fokus Landwirtschaft

- <http://www.kooperation-international.de/countries/pflanzen-u-landwirtschaft>

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## EU / Europa

### Europe 2020 targets adopted

EU leaders agree to cooperate more on economic policy – part of a strategy to spur higher growth over the next decade. The decision came at a meeting in Brussels, the leaders' first formal discussions on the 'Europe 2020' strategy introduced by the commission last month.

In a joint statement, they said they had agreed on most elements of the proposed plan, including greater coordination of national and European economic policy. They said more economic cooperation was necessary to recover from the financial crisis and confront long-term challenges like

globalisation, climate change and an ageing population. They also accepted three quantitative targets for increasing employment levels, boosting spending on research and development and meeting the EU's environmental commitments. Two other targets proposed by the commission – increasing education levels and social inclusion – will be fine-tuned at the June summit.

The EU's new strategy for sustainable growth and jobs, called 'Europe 2020', replaces the Lisbon Agenda, adopted in 2000: The new agenda puts innovation and green growth at the heart of its blueprint for competitiveness and proposes tighter monitoring of national reform programmes.

As the commission recommended, the leaders agreed that any EU-wide targets should be broken down into differentiated national targets, something that was not done under the EU's previous 10-year economic strategy. The commission will contribute to discussions on these national targets, with EU governments having the final say.

#### Quelle

- [http://ec.europa.eu/news/economy/100326\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/news/economy/100326_en.htm)

#### Download

ANNEX 1 - EUROPE 2020: AN OVERVIEW

- <http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/pdf/annex1.pdf>

#### Weitere Informationen

Finanzminister gegen 3% für Forschung und Entwicklung

- <http://www.euractiv.com/de/wissenschaft/finanzminister-gegen-3-fuer-forschung-und-entwicklung-news-350724>

#### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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

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## EU innovation strategy delayed until 'autumn'

The European Commission will publish a new 'Research and Innovation Plan' ahead of an autumn meeting of EU leaders in Brussels. The plan, first floated last year as the European Innovation Act, was originally to be published by spring 2010. The document is currently being drafted by Innovation Commissioner Máire Geoghegan-Quinn and Industry Commissioner Antonio Tajani and will take a broad approach to boosting innovation.

### Quelle

→ <http://www.euractiv.com/en/innovation/eu-innovation-strategy-delayed-until-autumn-news-351979>

### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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

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## Regional and innovation chiefs pledge to end duplication

The EU commissioners for innovation and regional policy have called for an end to duplication and misuse of EU funding between their vast policy machines and pledged to work better together.

Research and Innovation Commissioner Máire Geoghegan-Quinn and Regional Policy Commissioner Johannes Hahn outlined ways their departments could work together to improve the innovation output of Europe's regions and reduce overlap between their services. Speaking at the launch of the Week of Innovative Regions in Europe (WIRE), held in Granada as part of the Spanish EU Presidency, they stressed that more "synergies" were required "to avoid any further multiplication and fragmentation of Community funding".

Big money is at stake, with regional funding accounting for a third of the EU budget, while the amount of Brussels money pumped into innovation and research has increased significantly in the past decade.

However, with the expiration of the EU's flagship Lisbon Strategy for growth and jobs – which ran from 2000-2010 and by common consensus failed in its goal of radically improving European innovation – the pressure is on to produce better results with the 'Europe 2020' strategy, the European Commission's latest long-term policy blueprint.

### Quelle

→ <http://www.euractiv.com/en/innovation/regional-and-innovation-chiefs-pledge-end-duplication-news-348481>

### Weitere Informationen

Linkdossier von euractiv.de zur Europa 2020-Strategie

→ <http://www.euractiv.de/zukunft-und-reformen/linkdossier/eu-2020-strategie-000108>

### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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

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## The Euro-Mediterranean countries seek a common strategy for water management

The Spanish Minister of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs, Elena Espinosa, opened the 4th Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Water in Barcelona on April 13th, stating her belief that an agreement will be reached at the conference on a strategy for the coordinated management of the region's resources.

According to UN figures, around 290 million people will have limited access to water in the region by 2025, a situation which could lead to social and territorial conflicts and that the Union for the Mediterranean wishes to avoid with a plan which, over the next 15 years, aims to reduce 2005 consumption levels by 25%. To agree the strategy, a meeting is being held in Barcelona bringing together ministers from the 43 countries which form part of the Union for the

Mediterranean, representatives from the European Commission and the Arab League and representatives from civil society and financial institutions.

Espinosa pointed out that the Mediterranean is an imbalanced hydrological basin, with extreme phenomena of cyclical floods and droughts, which requires the Union member nations to adopt a "common strategy for a scarce resource". The minister said that Spain is a pioneer in resource management when it comes to tackling "water shortages" and that the country's investments in infrastructures have ensured demand is met.

The Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), Ahmad Masa'deh, called for urgent action to guarantee access to water for all the inhabitants of Mediterranean countries and for development that does not compromise ecosystems. Ahmad Masa'deh explained that around 50 projects are already underway and said that the debate on water cannot be held at a local level and that it needs to involve the UN, the Arab League and the African Ministers' Council.

The French Secretary for European Affairs, Pierre Lellouche, warned that social tension caused by water resources in the Mediterranean will get worse due to the increased demand from international tourism and a decrease in rainfall and higher temperatures.

The strategy will be the first major challenge of the recently created UfM. It will establish the political, methodological and financial framework for introducing regional policies on this issue. It must promote the use of scientific and technological innovations and guarantee that water reaches populations throughout the region at a time of demographic expansion and when the effects of climate change are being felt.

Once approved in Barcelona, the Strategy will be presented at another Euro-Mediterranean conference on the environment to be held in Dubrovnik (Croatia) on 21 and 22 April and at the Euro-Mediterranean ministerial conference on agriculture due to be held in Egypt on 15 and 16 June. The heads of State and Government of the UfM will also address this issue at their summit on 7 June in Barcelona.

#### Quelle

→ <http://www.eu2010.es/en/documentosynoticias/noticias/abr13agua.html>

#### Download

Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean (final draft)

→ <http://www.ufm-water.net/themes/SWM.doc/>

#### Weitere Informationen

Website der Spanischen EU-Ratspräsidentschaft

→ <http://www.eu2010.es>

#### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus EU

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

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## Frankreich

### Neues internationales Institut für Kernenergie

Während der Eröffnungsrede zur internationalen OECD-Konferenz zur zivilen Nutzung der Kernkraft, die am 8. und 9. März Vertreter aus 65 Ländern in Paris versammelte, kündigte Staatspräsident Nicolas Sarkozy die Schaffung eines internationalen Instituts für Kernenergie an. Ziel dieses Instituts ist es, das Ausbildungsangebot für französische und ausländische Studenten im Kernkraftsektor auszuweiten.

Dieses Institut wird auf der Hochebene von Saclay und mit Unterstützung des Nationalen Instituts für Nuklearwissenschaft und Kerntechnik (INSTN) eine internationale Hochschule für Kernenergie beherbergen, und wird "die besten Lehrkräfte und Nuklearforscher versammeln, um eine Ausbildung von hohem Niveau anzubieten". Das Institut wird sich besonders auf den Masterstudiengang "Kernenergie" stützen, der 2009 in Paris unter der Schirmherrschaft wichtiger

akademischer Akteure und in Partnerschaft mit den wichtigsten Unternehmen dieses Sektors (EDF, Areva, GDF Suez) eingerichtet wurde. Der Masterstudiengang wird durch Institute in Grenoble und Cadarache unterstützt und wird in absehbarer Zeit jährlich 200 Studenten aus aller Welt empfangen.

**Quelle**

→ [http://www.wissenschaft-frankreich.de/publikationen/wissenschaft\\_frankreich/nummer/files/179.htm](http://www.wissenschaft-frankreich.de/publikationen/wissenschaft_frankreich/nummer/files/179.htm)

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

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**Quelle**

→ <http://www.nature.com/news/2010/100318/full/news.2010.133.html>

**Weitere Informationen**

Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE)

→ <http://www.hefce.ac.uk>

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus Großbritannien

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

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## Großbritannien

### Elite English universities gain in 2010 funding round

Top research-performing institutions in the UK, including the universities of Cambridge and Oxford and Imperial College London, are the winners in this year's allocation of £1.6 billion (US\$2.5 billion) in public funds for research to the UK's 130 universities. But the move to give a few elite institutions a larger share of research cash means a smaller share for other universities - including those producing research rated world class.

The research funds, distributed directly to universities by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE), have grown by 2% in cash terms from last year. The council has this year further concentrated funding in universities where research was considered to be 'world leading' in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise — and so reduced the proportion awarded for research graded as 'internationally excellent and internationally recognised'.

### A rescue plan for UK physics funding

Britain's most troubled research council is about to undergo radical surgery. On 4 March, UK science minister Paul Drayson unveiled his plan to reform the Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC), the main research council that provides funding for particle physics, space science, nuclear physics and astronomy.

New proposals could safeguard funding for big UK facilities such as the Diamond Light Source. New proposals could safeguard funding for big UK facilities such as the Diamond Light Source..

The plan, which promises to end years of financial turbulence for the council, has gained tentative support from the physics community, which had previously been incensed over repeated budget shortfalls that forced the STFC to slash grants and cut operations.

**Quelle**

→ <http://www.nature.com/news/2010/100310/full/464155b.html>

**Weitere Informationen**

Science and Technology Facilities Council

→ <http://www.scitech.ac.uk>



#### **Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus Großbritannien

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## New space agency and new international space centre for UK

The UK government announced a new space agency which it hopes will provide some unity to the country's space research. But it declined to heed calls for a doubling in spending on participation in European space programmes.

The UK Space Agency will bring together government civil space funding, which is current distributed across a number of bodies. It should also allow the UK to negotiate its participation in international projects with one voice.

As well as unveiling the new agency, business secretary Lord Mandelson announced the creation of an International Space Innovation Centre, to be based at Harwell. The centre will be backed by £40 million, coming from both industry and government.

#### **Quelle**

→ [http://blogs.nature.com/news/thegreatbeyond/2010/03/uk\\_creates\\_space\\_agency.html](http://blogs.nature.com/news/thegreatbeyond/2010/03/uk_creates_space_agency.html)

#### **Weitere Informationen**

New space agency and new international space centre for UK

→ <http://www.ukspaceagency.bis.gov.uk/News-and-Events/News/17628.aspx>

Space Innovation and Growth Strategy for the UK to 2030

→ <http://www.spaceigs.co.uk>



#### **Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus Großbritannien

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

## Government backs Hauser proposal on technology and innovation centres

Business Secretary Lord Mandelson announced Government support for the development of a network of technology and innovation centres that will help deliver the industries and jobs of the future.

The elite group of centres will help commercialise the output of the UK's world leading research and will drive economic growth in potential high growth sectors that will emerge from commercialising technologies such as stem cells and regenerative medicine; future internet technologies; plastic electronics; software and technologies addressing renewable energy and climate change; satellite communications; fuel cells; advanced manufacturing; and composite materials. Commercialising these technologies could enable the UK to capture a significant proportion of global markets potentially worth billions of pounds.

Hauser calls on the UK to make choices and focus its attention on developing such a capability for platform technologies only where: there are large global markets worth billions of pounds per annum; the UK has technical leadership;

The Hauser Review was commissioned in January 2010 by the Secretary of State Lord Mandelson in the publication Going for Growth: Our Future Prosperity.

Technology and Innovation Centres are mission driven organisations that develop their own in-house knowledge and capability to enable companies to share the costs of R&D; access skills and equipment which might not otherwise be within their reach; reduce risk; shorten time to market; and help develop value/supply chains. They perform tasks that business and universities, left to their own devices, often cannot or will not perform in sufficient quantity and/or quality.

there is a defensible technology position; and, there is capacity to anchor a significant part of the value chain, from research to manufacturing, in the UK.

**Quelle**

→ <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/detail.aspx?NewsAreaId=2&ReleaseID=412634&SubjectId=15&DepartmentMode=true>

**Download**

Hauser Review

→ <http://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/biscore/innovation/docs/10-843-role-of-technology-innovation-centres-hauser-review>

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

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- A new ministerially led Nanotechnologies Leadership Group to address barriers to commercial growth in this area; and
- Government to explore a new industry reporting scheme with a broader scope covering nanomaterials as well as products containing them.

**Quelle**

→ <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/detail.aspx?NewsAreaId=2&ReleaseID=412346&SubjectId=2>

**Download**

UK Nanotechnologies Strategy

→ <http://bis.gov.uk/assets/biscore/corporate/docs/n/10-825-nanotechnologies-strategy>

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

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## UK Nanotechnologies Strategy: Opportunities ahead

The Government has published a cross-departmental strategy to ensure the UK has a safe, sustainable and dynamic nanotechnologies industry. The strategy was developed by five Government departments and agencies, and follows a period of consultation with industry and consumer groups. It represents a single plan of action. Key actions include:

- Chief Scientific Advisers to review coordination of nanotechnology research across Government including research on safety issues;
- A new website to keep the public informed about Government work on nanotechnologies;
- A new Nanotechnologies Collaboration Group to facilitate ongoing communication and collaboration between Government, academia, industry and other interested parties;

## Japan

### Japan maps out big science plans

For the first time ever, Japanese scientists have produced a roadmap of where they see major research programs heading in the mid-term-about 10 years out – and a list of large-scale facilities they will need to get there. The report released today covers all fields and among other big-ticket items lists a \$130 million genomic medicine research center, a cluster of earth observing satellites, and upgrades for synchrotron rings and particle accelerators.

"We do expect the Ministry of Education to adopt this master plan and use it in working out future budgets," says Yasuhiro Iwasawa, who headed the roadmap committee for the Science Council of Japan, the country's largest group of



scientists. The report is something of a clearinghouse for information on major projects in various stages of planning. Iwasawa says scientific societies and institutions submitted 186 projects; the committee winnowed the field to 43 it deemed particularly worthy.

**Quelle**

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2010/03/japan-maps-out-big-science-plans.html>

**Download**

Science Council of Japan's Master Plan (Japanese)

→ <http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-21-t90-2.pdf>

**Weitere Informationen**

Artikel „Verlagerung des Fokus der Regierung auf Grundlagenforschung“ aus: JSPS Rundschreiben aus Wissenschaft und Forschung Nr. 01/2010 Ausgabe 72

→ <http://www.jsps-bonn.de/index.php?id=1271>

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus Japan

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

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power plants. The appeal is that, depending on the configuration, a plant using plutonium as a fuel can produce more plutonium than it consumes. The United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan built experimental fast reactors in the 1970s, '80s and '90s. But technical problems, costs, and concerns about safeguarding plutonium – an ingredient in nuclear weapons – led every nation but Japan to abandon the technology.

**Quelle**

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2010/03/japan-nears-restart-of-experimen.html>

**Weitere Informationen**

Monju Nuclear Power Plant (Wikipedia)

→ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monju\\_Nuclear\\_Power\\_Plant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monju_Nuclear_Power_Plant)

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

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## Japan nears restart of experimental fast reactor

Japan's Monju experimental fast-breeder reactor faces one last hurdle before restarting 14 years after an accident and a botched coverup shut it down: An OK from the governor of Fukui Prefecture, which hosts the reactor. Shunsuke Kondo, chair of the Japan Atomic Energy Commission said at a press conference that approval could come in May or June because it will likely take that long for negotiations between the governor and the central government to resolve remaining sticking points.

Monju was intended to demonstrate the practicality of using highly fissile plutonium as a nuclear fuel, instead of the uranium used in conventional nuclear

## Science budget faces scrutiny - again

A Japanese cabinet member said that research institutes will be among the targets of a new effort to identify wasteful governmental spending launched by the ruling party. Yukio Edano, minister of administrative reform, added that he and others in the party are not discounting the importance of science and technology, but they "want to ensure that every single yen of tax money is being spent wisely."

The review, due to start in April, will be the second such exercise by the Democratic Party, which came to power last August after promising to shake up the budget-making process. Last November, a task force recommended freezing spending on a next-generation supercomputer under development and urged trimming funding for major research efforts, such as Japan's ocean drilling



program and various grant schemes. After Nobel laureates and prominent scientists denounced the cuts as short-sighted, most of the money was restored in the budget for the fiscal year that started 1 April. In a second round of hearings, a new task force will take a close look at government-funded organizations.

**Quelle**

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2010/03/japans-science-budget-faces-scru.html>

**Weitere Informationen**

JSPS Rundschreiben aus Wissenschaft und Forschung Nr. 01/2010 Ausgabe 72 (siehe Artikel zur Budgetumverteilung)

→ <http://www.jsps-bonn.de/index.php?id=1266>

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus Japan

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

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The budget is seen by many as an attempt to placate a scientific community outraged by last year's cuts, and an acknowledgement of the importance of science to job creation.

**Quelle**

→ <http://www.nature.com/news/2010/100309/full/464153a.html>

**Weitere Informationen**

Science highlights in Canada's budget (naturenews)

→ <http://www.nature.com/news/2010/100309/full/464153a/box/1.html>

University of Toronto: Analysis of the 2010 federal budget: A look at the effects on post-secondary education

→ <http://www.news.utoronto.ca/lead-stories/analysis-of-the-2010-federal-budget.html>

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

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

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## Kanada

### Science survives Canadian budget

While many nations are slashing science funding in austerity budgets, Canada's financial plan for the coming year defies the trend, leaving most scientists grudgingly happy with the results.

The federal budget for 2010–11, unveiled on 4 March, provides modest increases for the major science funding agencies, after a cut last, and makes important investments in postdoc appointments. It means that Canada will probably keep its ranking as the top spender on science among the G7 leading industrialized countries, in terms of how much of its gross domestic product it invests in university research and development.

### Government invests and strengthens Canada's research capacity

Up to 250 Canadian graduate students will have an opportunity to study abroad and bring valuable international experience home to Canada thanks to an innovative research initiative. Speaking at Carleton University, MP Royal Galipeau announced the recipients of the 2009 Michael Smith Foreign Study Supplements under the Canada Graduate Scholarships Program. "Our government is committed to developing, attracting and retaining the world's best researchers," stated Mr. Galipeau. "This program helps young scientists gain valuable international experience and build connections with top researchers and universities around the world that will benefit Canadians here at home."

The Michael Smith program helps high-calibre Canadian graduate students undertake short-term research studies outside Canada. The government invests

\$1.5 million per year to provide supplements for 250 students each year, valued at up to \$6,000 each, to help them offset the costs (including travel, tuition and accommodation) of studying outside Canada for a three- to six-month period. The program is open to students who hold active Canada Graduate Scholarships and are pursuing master's or doctoral degrees. The supplements are awarded by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR).

**NSERC** is a federal agency whose vision is to help make Canada a country of discoverers and innovators for the benefit of all Canadians. The agency supports some 28,000 university students and postdoctoral fellows in their advanced studies. The Council promotes discovery by funding more than 11,800 university professors every year and fosters innovation by encouraging more than 1,500 Canadian companies to participate and invest in post-secondary research projects.

**SSHRC** is the federal agency that promotes and supports university-based research and training in the humanities and social sciences.

**CIHR** is the Government of Canada's agency for health research. Composed of 13 institutes, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research provides leadership and support to more than 13,000 health researchers and trainees across Canada.

#### Quelle

→ [http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Media-Media/NewsRelease-Communique/DePresse\\_eng.asp?ID=188](http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Media-Media/NewsRelease-Communique/DePresse_eng.asp?ID=188)

#### Weitere Informationen

NSERC

→ <http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca>

SSHRC

→ <http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca>

CIHR

→ <http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca>

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## Government of Canada invests in research excellence at Canada's universities

Thanks to an increased investment by the Government of Canada in the Canada Research Chairs Program, the country will strengthen its position as a world leader in university research and development, which will lead to greater economic opportunities for Canadians. Speaking at the University of Ottawa, the Honourable Gary Goodyear, Minister of State (Science and Technology), and the Honourable Diane Finley, Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development, announced an investment of \$165.5 million in 187 newly awarded or renewed Canada Research Chairs at 44 Canadian universities. The announcement was complemented by 11 events at universities across Canada, highlighting the government's support for Canadian research excellence through this program.

The investment also includes \$8.8 million from the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) for research infrastructure. The partnership between the CFI and the Canada Research Chairs Program helps ensure that Canada preserves its most critical resource in the knowledge economy – intellectual capital.

The 187 chairholders included in today's announcement will conduct research across a range of important fields, including in the areas of breast cancer, healthy aging and deep oceans. The results of their research hold the potential to benefit all sectors of Canadian society.

For the past decade, the Canada Research Chairs Program has been integral in funding research excellence in Canada by recruiting and retaining renowned international experts at Canadian universities. The program enables universities to create the necessary environment for groundbreaking research and to offer first-class learning and training experiences to graduate students.

**Quelle**

→ <http://www.chairs-chaires.gc.ca/media-medias/releases-communications/2010/march-mars-eng.aspx>

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus Kanada

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## Berman introduces legislation to boost U.S. Science Diplomacy

Congressman Howard L. Berman (D-CA), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee introduced bipartisan legislation to enhance U.S. efforts at science diplomacy. The Global Science Program for Security, Competitiveness, and Diplomacy Act (H.R. 4801) would establish a program to provide grants to U.S. and foreign scientists, expand existing academic exchanges, strengthen the research infrastructure and curricula of institutes of higher learning in eligible countries, foster cooperative work on nuclear nonproliferation and encourage free or low-cost access to science journals on the Internet.

Cosponsored by Rep. Jeff Fortenberry (R-NE), the legislation also formalizes the Obama Administration's intention to enhance international science cooperation. In November Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced the creation of a science envoy program. She indicated that that these envoys will "travel to North Africa, the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia to fulfill President Obama's mandate to foster scientific and technological collaboration."

Meanwhile, The US government's international development agency is stepping up its focus on science and technology with a key appointment intended to enhance the agency's programmes in the Middle East and bolster the Obama administration's push for science diplomacy. Alex Dehgan was appointed USAID's science and technology advisor last month (11 March). An agency spokeswoman said that Dehgan will work closely with USAID's senior counselor and director of innovation, Maura O'Neill, and will help shape development strategies, as well as create "novel science-based initiatives".

Dehgan's appointment is widely seen as strengthening the administration's commitment to science diplomacy – the use of scientific programmes, such as

## USA

### NIST looks to reorganize its labs

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is reorganizing its eight laboratory divisions. Currently, they're set up along disciplinary boundaries – such as physics and materials science and engineering within a university. Now it's creating four labs focused on distinct goals of the agency.

The new labs include information technology, a physical measurement lab, a materials measurement lab, and an engineering lab. NIST Director Patrick Gallagher says that hopefully the new organization will make it easier for interdisciplinary groups of researchers to come together to address critical research problems.

**Quelle**

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2010/03/nist-looks-to-reorganize-its-lab.html>

**Weitere Informationen**

National Institute of Standards and Technology

→ <http://www.nist.gov>

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus USA

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



efforts to forge international cooperation among scientists and engineers, to achieve broader political objectives.

USAID's focus on science and technology, as well as on the Muslim world, is likely to get a boost from the federal budget for 2011. The Obama administration is asking Congress for a US \$45 million increase in USAID funding over 2010, with most of the money to go to resources that "meet U.S. foreign policy objectives and support Presidential initiatives".

#### Quellen

- [http://www.internationalrelations.house.gov/press\\_display.asp?id=715](http://www.internationalrelations.house.gov/press_display.asp?id=715)
- <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/usaaid-appointment-boosts-science-diplomacy-focus.html>

#### Download

- [http://www.hcfa.house.gov/111/BERMAN\\_105\\_xml.pdf](http://www.hcfa.house.gov/111/BERMAN_105_xml.pdf)

#### Weitere Informationen

USAID

- <http://www.usaid.gov>

#### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus USA

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

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## U.S. grad schools recover from dip in foreign applications

For the fifth consecutive year, the number of international students applying to U.S. graduate schools has risen. Fueled by a boom in the number of Chinese students earning undergraduate degrees, the trend finally erases a steep drop in 2003-05 that's generally attributed to tightened visa procedures following the September 2001 terrorist attacks.

A new report from the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS) documents a 7% jump in applicants for the 2010-11 academic year. Students from China led the way, with a 19% jump over 2009 that continues several years of double-digit increases.

#### Quelle

- <http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2010/04/us-grad-schools-recover-from-dip.html>

#### Download

Findings from the 2010 CGS International Graduate Admissions Survey, April 2010

- [http://www.cgsnet.org/portals/0/pdf/R\\_IntlApps10\\_I.pdf](http://www.cgsnet.org/portals/0/pdf/R_IntlApps10_I.pdf)

#### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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## Ägypten

### Egypt says it will propel African science agenda

Egypt has vowed to "maintain momentum" in building African science and technology (S&T) capacity as chair of the African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST) since March 2010. The two-year role passed to Egypt from the current chair, Kenya, when AMCOST met in Cairo 7–10 March.

"Science and technology is at the top of our national agenda and we have made great progress in the past two years. We hope that our experience will be passed to our African colleagues, and we will keep the momentum going," Maged Al-Sherbiny, Egypt's assistant minister for scientific research, told *SciDev.Net*.

The meeting addressed the funding shortages that have thwarted pan-African science initiatives such as the Pan-African University. In October last year, African Union science, technology and human resources commissioner Jean-Pierre Ezin told a conference in Durban, South Africa, that his organisation was short of money as a result of the global financial downturn.

The AMCOST meeting also heard progress reports on Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action, including the African Science, Technology & Innovation Indicators Initiative (ASTII) which is due to produce its first report on African science and innovation outputs in the next few months.

The African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST) was established in November 2003 under the auspices of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Union (AU). It is a high-level platform for developing policies and setting priorities on science, technology and innovation for African development. AMCOST provides political and policy leadership for the implementation of Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA).

The meeting received an update from the African Network for Drugs and Diagnostics Innovation (ANDI), which is preparing to raise a US\$600m endowment fund for research, and heard the outcomes of a European Union call for research for African researchers in September last year.

Rasigan Maharajh, chief director of the Institute for Economic Research on Innovation in South Africa, said that Egypt should seize the opportunity to "shift beyond rhetorical posturing and move the agenda towards delivering pragmatic solutions" to the challenges the continent faces. He added that ASTII's report will provide the evidence needed to inform science policy on the continent. And Paul van Gardingen, director of the International Development Centre at the UK's University of Edinburgh, said Egypt should promote buy-in from individual countries. "If AMCOST shows leadership, if countries show their own commitment, then things might happen."

**Quelle**

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/egypt-says-it-will-propel-african-science-agenda.html>

**Weitere Informationen**

African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST)

→ <http://www.nepadst.org/astii/index.shtml>

→ <http://www.africa-union.org/root/AU/Conferences/2010/March/Amcost/Amcost.htm>

Financial crisis squeezes African science funding

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/financial-crisis-squeezes-african-science-funding-.html>

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus Ägypten

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

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## Ministers promise decade for African science

African science ministers concluded the African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST) meeting (7–10 March) in Egypt by declaring 2011–2020 the "decade for science in Africa".

The decision will aim to keep science and technology at the forefront of the continent's political agenda. It was made in recognition of "the challenges that African Union (AU) member states are facing in harnessing science and technology for socio-economic development and the need to sensitise the African Community and to engage the AU leaders in S&T".

The initiative will be based on a programme Egypt has been running for some years to boost science and technology in the country.

The AMCOST bureau will be responsible for the initiative, with help from the African Union Commission (AUC) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. The five-member ministerial bureau of AMCOST, elected at the Egypt meeting for the coming two years, now includes both Egypt and South Africa - the continent's two most powerful states - as chair and second-co-chair respectively.



#### Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/ministers-promise-decade-for-african-science-.html>

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→ <http://www.nepadst.org>

→ <http://www.nepadst.org/astii/index.shtml>

→ [http://www.nepadst.org/doclibrary/pdfs/ast\\_cpa\\_2007.pdf](http://www.nepadst.org/doclibrary/pdfs/ast_cpa_2007.pdf)

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## Australien

### Australia substantially increases research collaboration with China

A study from Thomson Reuters released on March 9th shows broadening international collaboration in the research of Australia and, to a lesser degree, New Zealand, over the past 10 years. The United States continues to be the biggest contributor to Australian and New Zealand publications, but of special interest is a sizable increase of Australia's collaboration with China.

The study, Global Research Report: Australia and New Zealand, found that collaboration within the Asia Pacific region is notably changing. Though collaboration with Australia among some Asia Pacific nations (such as New Zealand, India, and Singapore) increased, and collaboration with China doubled (rising from 2.3 percent to 4.4 percent of all Australian outputs), collaboration with Japan remained unchanged. Likewise, Japan's rank as a contributor of co-authored papers with New Zealand fell from sixth to eighth.

“Researchers in Australia and New Zealand have been increasing their share of publications coauthored with international colleagues,” said Jonathan Adams, director of research evaluation at Thomson Reuters. “We’ve seen a shift in geographic focus of these collaborations. While such countries as Russia and South Africa decrease in importance, there are increases in collaboration with Spain and Switzerland, and more importantly, with China and India.”

Other key findings include:

- Australia's share of world research publication output has grown steadily from 2.85 percent in 1999 to 3.18 percent in 2008.
- In the same period, the volume of Australian publications has risen annually by an average of 5 percent – a growth rate higher than that of world publication averages.
- Computer science, materials science, environment/ecology, and clinical medicine are subject areas where Australia has increased its outputs, consistent with its national research priorities.
- Subject areas that have grown in the volume of outputs in New Zealand are computer sciences, biology and biochemistry, immunology, and neurosciences and behavior, consistent with the country's government research, science and technology agenda.

The study is part of the Global Research Report series from Thomson Reuters that illustrates the changing landscape and dynamics of scientific research around the world.

#### Quelle

→ [http://thomsonreuters.com/content/press\\_room/sci/Australia-New-Zealand-Research](http://thomsonreuters.com/content/press_room/sci/Australia-New-Zealand-Research)

#### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Australien

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

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## Brasilien

### Brazil goes for Olympic gold with new research lab

In March, Brazil's Research and Projects Financing Agency (FINEP) announced it will spend \$7 million outfitting a new Olympic Laboratory in Rio de Janeiro, home of the 2016 summer games. "We have a strategic vision to be in the top 10 sports powers by 2016," says Maurício França, chief of the agency's social technologies division.

The center will be equipped with high-speed cameras for physiological studies, as well as a biochemistry lab to measure hormones such as cortisol that can tell trainers if an athlete is slacking off or near the breaking point. In addition to helping athletes, the lab is expected to strengthen Brazil's scientific lineup.

"We're looking to improve the ranks of technicians, nutritionists, and physiologists," says Luís Eduardo Viveiros de Castro, supervisor for sports science with Brazil's Olympic Committee. "It's not just the athletes," he says about record-setting performances. "It's the scientific and technological support they get."

#### Quelle

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2010/03/brazil-goes-for-olympic-gold-wit.html>

#### Weitere Informationen

Esporte nacional ganha Laboratório Olímpico

→ [http://www.finep.gov.br/imprensa/noticia.asp?cod\\_noticia=2145](http://www.finep.gov.br/imprensa/noticia.asp?cod_noticia=2145)

FINEP

→ <http://www.finep.gov.br>

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Fokus Brasilien

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

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## China

### China debates university reform

On 28 February, China revealed its National Outline for Medium and Long Term Educational Reform and Development, which will guide education over the next decade. The plan, open for public consultation until the end of March, says that annual investment in education should increase to 4% of gross domestic product (from 3.48% in 2008), and also calls for proposals for university reform that will make the higher-education sector more internationally competitive. On 5 March, Premier Wen Jiabao said that the plan should be implemented "promptly" once the consultation is over.

#### Quelle

→ <http://www.nature.com/news/2010/100316/full/464336a.html>

#### Weitere Informationen

The National Outline for Medium and Long Term Educational Reform and Development

→ <http://www.moe.gov.cn/edoas/en/level2.jsp?tablename=1267514370986290>

China's Ministry of Education

→ <http://www.moe.gov.cn/edoas/en/>

#### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus China

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

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### China boosts African research links

China's efforts to strengthen ties with Africa are increasingly focused on science and technology. The Forum on China–Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) – which includes 49 African countries – launched clean-energy projects, agricultural

initiatives and training programmes. It also saw the inauguration of the China – Africa joint research and exchange programme, which aims to set up research collaborations and academic visits between the partners.

**Quelle**

→ <http://www.nature.com/news/2010/100323/full/464477a.html>

**Weitere Informationen**

Forum on China–Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)

→ <http://www.focac.org/eng/>

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus China

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

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## Science education goes on tour in China

China is hoping to raise public awareness of science through its first touring not-for-profit 'science popularisation' foundation. The Guanghua Science Popularization Foundation (GSPEF) is managed by China's Guanghua Science and Technology Foundation (GHF), a community foundation supervised by the Central Communist Youth League. The GSPEF will select science and technology topics closely related to daily life – such as clean energy, food safety and health management – and take lectures and seminars about them on tour to schools and community centres.

The foundation selects a topic proposed by GHF members and scientists and then finds a company to back the idea. The first project, about genetics and health, is scheduled to run for ten years. It will be largely funded by United Gene, a Shanghai-based biopharmaceutical company that will provide three million Chinese yuan (US\$440,000). The next project will be on new energy, and the foundation hopes to find a company to support it.

**Quelle**

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/science-education-goes-on-tour-in-china-1.html>

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus China

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## Dänemark

### Life Science Ambassador Programme

The Life Science Ambassador Programme is a global network of life science clusters, launched in 2007 by Medicon Valley Alliance (MVA). The Programme provides businesses and research institutions a unique opportunity to find partners, collaborators, and investors in development hot-spots around the world. It is based on long-term exchanges of so-called Life Science Ambassadors between Medicon Valley and the participating clusters. The Ambassadors live and work in the host clusters for a term of three years. Their role is to help promote international business development and research collaborations in the network.

As of April 2010, four clusters are involved in the Programme:

- Medicon Valley;
- Kobe-Kansai, Japan;
- British Columbia, Canada; and
- Seoul, South Korea.

In 2010, Medicon Valley Alliance expects to sign an exchange agreement with a cluster on the east coast of the US. The long-term vision for the Programme is a

far-reaching and close-knit network of life science clusters from Europe, US and Asia.

**Quelle**

→ [http://www.ambassadorprogramme.com/content/us/news/news\\_from\\_ambassador\\_programme/2010/life\\_science\\_ambassador\\_programme\\_-\\_the\\_short\\_story](http://www.ambassadorprogramme.com/content/us/news/news_from_ambassador_programme/2010/life_science_ambassador_programme_-_the_short_story)

**Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus Dänemark

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

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## Irland

### Maximising Ireland's potential for company R&D

The Advisory Council on Science, Technology and Innovation (ASC) made a series of recommendations on how to improve the environment for companies to engage in research, development and innovation (RD&I) in Ireland. The report entitled "Maximising the Environment for Company R&D" highlights the continuing need to encourage enterprise to invest in RD&I, which increases the stock of knowledge, and the use of that knowledge for the development of new goods, processes and services. The report identifies three overarching barriers which impact the levels of company R&D in Ireland across all enterprise sectors.

- A shortage of high quality industry relevant skills;
- The high cost of R&D; and
- The effectiveness of higher education institutions - enterprise interactions.

The report includes the following recommendations to address these barriers:

- There should be greater involvement of industry in developing postgraduate programmes and this can be achieved through prioritising some of the 4th

level funding from PhD programmes towards the development of industry driven Masters programmes.

- There should be support for the development of world class Masters programmes that are industry relevant, sector specific and in which industry is engaged.
- Industrial postgraduate programmes should be developed, based on the model of the Danish Industrial PhD Programme.
- A competitive financial incentive to attract industrial R&D leaders to work in enterprise in Ireland should be developed based on a review of tax incentives used in other countries.
- Companies should be allowed the option to offset their R&D tax credit against payroll taxes.
- There should be an increase in the incentives and opportunities for connecting people from enterprise and academia. This should be achieved through:
- The inclusion of industrial engagement as an important criterion for recruitment and promotion of academic/research staff in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

The findings of this report fed into the deliberations of the Innovation Taskforce whose report was published by the Taoiseach.

**Quelle**

→ <http://www.sciencecouncil.ie/newsevents/title,5746,en.php>

**Download**

Maximising the Environment for Company R&D

→ <http://www.sciencecouncil.ie/media/100322asc-maximising-environment-for-company-r-and-d.pdf>

Report of the Innovation Taskforce

→ [http://www.forfas.ie/media/Report\\_of\\_the\\_Innovation\\_Taskforce.pdf](http://www.forfas.ie/media/Report_of_the_Innovation_Taskforce.pdf)

**Weitere Informationen**

Publication Files Taskforce

→ <http://www.forfas.ie/publications/2010/title,5693,en.php>

### *Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international*

Fokus Irland

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

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## Israel

### Israel steps up efforts to bring back expat scientists

The Israeli government has adopted a \$350 million plan to lure back its scientists working abroad, Israeli media reported yesterday. According to Haaretz, the scheme will create 30 academic excellence centers to attract leading scientists currently working abroad. The government will provide one third of the money; the remainder has to come from academic institutions and philanthropies. Universities will compete to host the centers.

#### **Quelle**

→ <http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2010/03/israel-steps-up-efforts-to-bring.html>

#### **Weitere Informationen**

Cabinet approves NIS 1.3b plan to reverse Israeli brain drain (Haaretz.com)

→ <http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/spages/1156292.html>

### *Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international*

Fokus Israel

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

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## Kolumbien

### Colombian S&T and innovation to get US\$500 million loan

Colombia is set to receive a US\$0.5 billion loan to expand its science and technology capacity, it was announced 15 March. The World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank will provide the money, which will initially be used to help build structures to allow Colombia to run science research more smoothly and then target key science areas that the country wants to develop.

Last year the country approved a science law that put its Department for Science, Technology and Innovation - Colciencias - in charge of all governmental institutions' research budgets.

Under the proposed agreement the US\$500 million will be deployed in two stages. During the first stage, between 2011 and 2013, each bank will give US\$25 million. In these first three years the money will be spent on six different areas, all aimed at resolving some of the problems plaguing Colciencias as it struggles to serve its fast-growing science community.

Francisco Miranda, director of Colciencias, gave examples of two such areas: the lack of an efficient information system and the lack of 'brain-gain' programmes. The loan will finance the tools Colciencias uses to support research projects, not only for science communities but also to boost innovation in industry.

The second part of the loan, totalling US\$450 million, will be released sometime after 2013 and will finance projects that fall within the strategic areas as well as those identified by national and international experts.

Since 2005, Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay have received similar types of loans from the World Bank.

#### **Quelle**

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/colombian-s-t-and-innovation-to-get-us-500-million-loan-.html>

#### Weitere Informationen

Colombia increases status of science and technology (SciDevNet, 13 February 2009)

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/colombia-increases-status-of-science-and-technolog.html>

#### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Kolumbien

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

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## Österreich

### FFG Jahresbericht vorgestellt

"Forschung und Entwicklung im Allgemeinen und die FFG mit ihren Programmen im Besonderen sind in der Lage, kurz- und mittelfristig Impulse in Richtung Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu setzen", sind beide Geschäftsführer der Österreichischen Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft FFG, Henrietta Egerth und Klaus Pseiner, überzeugt. In Zeiten einer konjunkturellen Krise sei es notwendig, dass Fördergelder fließen, da Unternehmen qualifizierte Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter halten und kurzfristig auch zusätzliche Arbeitsplätze geschaffen werden können.

Die österreichische Wirtschaft habe sich vor allem zu Beginn des Jahres 2009 verstärkt in Forschung und Entwicklung engagiert, um damit auch die anhaltende Wirtschaftskrise zu durchtauchen und sich für den zukünftigen Wettbewerb zu rüsten. So hätten Unternehmen im vergangenen Jahr um acht Prozent mehr Anträge für Forschungsprojekte als 2008 bei der FFG gestellt, bei den kleinen und mittleren Unternehmen waren es sogar plus elf Prozent mehr Anträge.

Die Innovationsbereitschaft kommt auch in anderen Kennzahlen der FFG zum Ausdruck: So verzeichnet die FFG bei der Projektanzahl im Vergleich zu 2008

eine Steigerung um rund 21% auf insgesamt 3072 Projekte. Dabei stellten 39% der Antragsteller erstmals einen Projektantrag bei der FFG. Alles in allem wurden im Jahr 2009 € 508 Mio. an Förderungen zugesagt und € 378 Mio. in Form von Zuschüssen und Darlehen auch tatsächlich ausbezahlt. Im Vergleich zum Rekordjahr 2008 ergibt dies bei den Auszahlungen eine Steigerung von drei Prozent. Bei den Zusagen aber schlägt sich ein Rückgang von rund 7% zu Buche, während die Mittelbindung sogar um 18% auf € 534 Mio. zurückging. Mit der Mittelbindung definiert die FFG jene Summe, mit der sie beauftragt wird, konkrete Ausschreibungen in Programmen durchzuführen und damit Forschungsprojekte zu unterstützen.

Österreich habe sich in den vergangenen Jahren als Forschungs- und Innovationsstandort gut entwickelt und der Aufholprozess innerhalb Europas sei gelungen. Das zeige sich nicht nur an den Forschungsausgaben, die in Österreich stärker und kontinuierlicher angestiegen seien als in den meisten anderen EU-Staaten. "Mitten in der Wirtschaftskrise ist es jedoch besonders wichtig, dass die Dynamik im FuE-Bereich erhalten bleibt.", so Egerth und Pseiner. Die im letzten Jahr gestiegenen Anträge seien gegen Ende 2009 signifikant zurückgegangen.

Die Österreichische Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft (FFG) ist die Gesellschaft des Bundes zur Förderung von Forschung, Innovation und Technologie und steht im Eigentum der Republik Österreich. Träger der FFG sind das Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Innovation und Technologie (bmvit) und das Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft, Familie und Jugend (BMWFJ).

Wie schnell und effizient ein in die Forschung investierter Euro wirke, stellten aktuelle Zahlen unter Beweis: Die Anfang 2010 veröffentlichte Studie der KMU Forschung Austria über Projekte, die durch den Bereich Basisprogramme gefördert wurden, belege, dass mit € 12.400,- ein zusätzlicher Arbeitsplatz initiiert und gesichert werde. Ein in die Forschung investierter Förder-Euro bewirke langfristig insgesamt 19 zusätzliche Umsatz-Euro. Durch ein neues Forschungsprojekt in einer wirtschaftlichen Talsohle könne sich ein Unternehmen fit für die Zeit danach machen und die Zukunft selbst in die Hand nehmen.



#### Quelle

→ <http://www.ffg.at/content.php?cid=435&sid=430>

#### Download

FFG Jahresbericht 2009

→ <http://www.ffg.at/getdownload.php?id=4500>

FFG Statistikheft 2009

→ <http://www.ffg.at/getdownload.php?id=4498>

#### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Österreich

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

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#### Quelle

→ [http://www.bmwf.gv.at/nc/presse\\_und\\_news/news\\_details/cHash/a3eb438cbb/article/beatrice-karl-eugh-urteil-zu-uni-quoten-ist-ein-positives-signal-fuer-oesterreich/newsback/1/](http://www.bmwf.gv.at/nc/presse_und_news/news_details/cHash/a3eb438cbb/article/beatrice-karl-eugh-urteil-zu-uni-quoten-ist-ein-positives-signal-fuer-oesterreich/newsback/1/)

#### Download

EuGH-Urteil

→ <http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/upload/docs/application/pdf/2010-04/cp100033de.pdf>

#### Weitere Informationen

Zum Moratorium für die Mediziner-Quote

→ <http://select.cms.apa.at/cms/bmwb/site/einzel.html?channel=CH0069&doc=CMS1269876432885>

#### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Österreich

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

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## Medizinerquote: Forschungsministerin Karl sieht EuGH-Urteil als positives Signal für Österreich

„Nach erster Durchsicht ist es ein für Österreich sehr positives Signal“, so Wissenschafts- und Forschungsministerin Dr. Beatrix Karl in einer ersten Reaktion am Rande des informellen EU-Bildungsrates in Madrid.

Der EuGH hat in seinem am 13. April 2010 veröffentlichten Urteil festgestellt, dass Zugangsbeschränkungen für Staatsangehörige aus anderen EU-Staaten für die Aufrechterhaltung des Schutzes der öffentlichen Gesundheit mit dem Unionsrecht vereinbar sind, wenn es dafür gute Gründe gibt. „Das entspricht genau unseren österreichischen Argumenten, die letztlich erfolgreich zum Moratorium für die Mediziner-Quote geführt haben“, betont Karl.

„In den nächsten Tagen werden wir das Urteil juristisch genau prüfen und uns mit der Kommission austauschen“, so die Ministerin. Das Ziel Österreichs sei jedenfalls, die medizinische Versorgung in Österreich sicherzustellen und dem heimischen Ärztebedarf gerecht zu werden.

## Schweiz

### Der Schweizerische Nationalfonds legt seine strategischen Ziele 2012 – 2016 vor

Mit dem Mehrjahresprogramm für die Jahre 2012 - 2016 stellt der Schweizerische Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (SNF) seine Ziele und Vorschläge für die nächsten Botschaften des Bundesrats über die Förderung von Bildung, Forschung und Innovation vor. Der SNF sieht ein starkes Bedürfnis, die Rahmenbedingungen für die Forschenden in der Schweiz zu optimieren und zu ihrer internationalen Wettbewerbsfähigkeit beizutragen.

Der SNF wird nach wie vor seinen Schwerpunkt bei der Grundlagenforschung setzen und keine Forschung zu direkten kommerziellen Zwecken finanzieren. Er möchte aber ab 2012 auch die anwendungsorientierte Grundlagenforschung



vermehrt unterstützen und die Zusammenarbeit mit der Förderagentur für Innovation (KTI) intensivieren.

Die derzeit erfreulich hohe Dynamik des Forschungsplatzes Schweiz manifestiert sich in einer stetig steigenden Nachfrage nach Förderungsmitteln des SNF. Da diese Mittel nicht in gleichem Ausmaß anwachsen, sinkt folglich die Erfolgsquote. Der Gesuchseingang vom März 2010 bewegt sich erneut auf Rekordhöhe. Deshalb will der SNF auch in Zukunft einen finanziellen Schwerpunkt bei der Projektförderung setzen. Weiter wird sich der SNF stärker im Bereich der biomedizinischen Forschung engagieren.

Auf internationaler Ebene möchte er unter anderem einfache Verfahren für grenzüberschreitende Projekte etablieren und sich vermehrt an internationalen Initiativen beteiligen.

Die Umsetzung des Mehrjahresprogramms setzt voraus, dass der Bund dem SNF für die Periode 2012 - 2016 ein jährliches Budgetwachstum in der gleichen Höhe wie für die Periode 2008 - 2011 (sieben Prozent) zugesteht.

#### **Quelle**

→ <http://www.snf.ch/d/medien/medienmitteilungen/seiten/2010.aspx?NEWSID=1490&WEBID=22739AD6-FC54-4EC7-8825-3B708058CE3E>

#### **Download**

Mehrfjahresprogramm 2012-2016

→ [http://www.snf.ch/SiteCollectionDocuments/snf\\_mehrfjahresprogramm\\_12-16\\_d.pdf](http://www.snf.ch/SiteCollectionDocuments/snf_mehrfjahresprogramm_12-16_d.pdf)

#### **Weitere Informationen**

Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (SNF)

→ <http://www.snf.ch>

#### **Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus Schweiz

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

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## Schweiz tritt internationaler Partnerschaft für Tiefengeothermie-Forschung bei

Die Schweiz tritt der Internationalen Partnerschaft für Geothermische Technologie (IPGT) bei. Die Schweiz erhofft sich eine stärkere Vernetzung mit Ländern ausserhalb der EU, welche die Geothermieforschung mit hoher Priorität vorantreiben. Die Zusammenarbeit mit diesen Ländern wird neue Möglichkeiten für die Schweizer Forschung eröffnen.

Als Pionierland für Tiefengeothermie unterstützt die Schweiz die Tiefengeothermie-Forschung mit rund 1.5 Millionen Franken pro Jahr (0.5 Mio. Fr. aus der Ressortforschung des Bundesamts für Energie und rund 1.0 Mio. Fr. im ETH Bereich).

Aus der Unterzeichnung der Beitrittsurkunde entstehen keine rechtlich bindenden Verpflichtungen für die Schweiz. Die Kosten für alle Aktivitäten, zum Beispiel für Forschungs- und Entwicklungsprojekte oder Pilot- und Demonstrationsprojekte, werden von den Mitgliedern der Partnerschaft selbst getragen.

Die „International Partnership for Geothermal Technology (IPGT)“ wurde 2008 von den USA, Island und Australien gegründet. Ihr Ziel ist, die Nutzung tiefer Geothermie-Ressourcen zu beschleunigen, den Austausch von Erfahrungen, Resultaten und „best practice“ zu ermöglichen und so Sackgassen und Doppelspurigkeiten bei der Technologieentwicklung zu vermeiden.

#### **Quelle**

→ <http://www.news.admin.ch/message/index.html?lang=de&msg-id=32594>

#### **Download**

IPGT Charter

→ [http://internationalgeothermal.org/Documents/IPGT\\_Charter.pdf](http://internationalgeothermal.org/Documents/IPGT_Charter.pdf)

#### **Weitere Informationen**

International Partnership for Geothermal Technology (IPGT)

→ <http://internationalgeothermal.org/>

#### **Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus Schweiz

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



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## Spanien

### Spain launches ALBA synchrotron

Prime Minister Jose Luis Zapatero has officially launched Spain's largest piece of research infrastructure ever: the ALBA synchrotron. ALBA is the first synchrotron in Spain and will be used by 1.000 researchers a year when it becomes fully operational in 2011. They will use the synchrotron radiation produced by the giant accelerator to probe the structures of chemicals, proteins and other substances. ALBA is administered by CELLS (Consortium for the Construction, Equipment and Exploitation of the Synchrotron Light Laboratory) created equally by the Ministry of Education and Science and the Generalitat of Catalonia. The total budget for the construction period, from late 2003 to 2009, was € 201m, spread over two administrations.

#### **Quelle**

→ [http://blogs.nature.com/news/thegreatbeyond/2010/03/the\\_dawn\\_of\\_spains\\_first\\_synch.html](http://blogs.nature.com/news/thegreatbeyond/2010/03/the_dawn_of_spains_first_synch.html)

#### **Weitere Informationen**

ALBA Synchrotron Light Facility

→ <http://www.cells.es>

#### **Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international**

Fokus Spanien

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

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