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Inhaltsverzeichnis

UNESCO Report: Research and Development – USA, Europe and Japan Increasingly Challenged by Emerging Countries

While the USA, Europe and Japan may still be leading the global research and development (R&D) effort, they are increasingly being challenged by emerging countries, especially China. The UNESCO Science Report depicts a rapidly changing landscape. While investment in R&D is growing globally (in volume), emerging countries are clearly gaining strength in science and technology. This can be seen especially in terms of Asia's share of gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD).

Led mainly by China, India and the Republic of Korea, Asia's share increased from 27 to 32% between 2002 and 2007. Over the same period, the three heavyweights, the European Union, USA and Japan, have registered a decrease. In 2002, almost 83% of research and development was carried out in developed countries; by 2007 this share had dropped to 76%. This trend is even clearer when industry's contribution to GERD is considered. Between 2000 and 2007, the private sector share of R&D spending, as a proportion of GDP, saw a sharp increase in Japan, China, Singapore and especially the Republic of Korea, while it remained stable in Germany, France, and the United Kingdom and even saw a slight decrease in the Russian Federation and the USA.

The proportion of researchers in developing countries increased from 30% in 2002 to 38% in 2007. Two-thirds of this increase is due to China alone. In 2007, China, with its 1,423,400 researchers, was on the verge of overtaking the USA and the European Union. Today, Europe, USA and China each contribute 20% of the world's researchers, followed by Japan (10%) and the Russian Federation (7%).

While still in the lead, the developed countries have also seen their share of scientific publications drop from 84% in 2002, to 75% in 2008. During this period, China's share more than doubled, increasing from 5.2% to 10.6%, even if the citation rate of its articles lags behind those in the Triad. The number of articles published by researchers in Latin America has also increased, mostly thanks to Brazil.

Indeed, while the emerging economies have been content, until now, to carry out R&D activities outsourced from the developing countries, they have now moved on to a process of autonomous technological development and applied research. China, Brazil, and India have thus initiated simultaneous catching-up processes in industry, science and technology. This has also meant the arrival on the world scene of multinational firms from emerging countries in sectors such as automobile manufacturing, consumer goods and high-tech industries like aircraft manufacturing.

There is still one area where the Triad countries have maintained their lead, and that is patents. "Of all the indicators used in the World Science report, it is the patent indicator which points most strikingly to the inequality of knowledge creation at the global level," says the Report. The US Patents and Trademark Office, European Patent Office and Japan Patent Office claim the lion's share, and patents filed with these bodies mean they are of a high quality.

Quelle

→ http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/single-view/news/research_and_development_usa_europe_and_japan_increasingly_challenged_by_emerging_countries_says_a_unesco_report/

Download

UNESCO Science Report 2010 (Volltext)
→ http://www.unesco.org/science/psd/publications/usr_2010.pdf
UNESCO Science Report 2010 (Zusammenfassung)
→ http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001899/189960ger.pdf

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

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Engineer Shortage a Threat to Development, Underlines UNESCO's First Global Report on Engineering

The escalating demand for engineering talent is highlighted throughout the Report. It is estimated, for instance, that some 2.5 million new engineers and technicians will be needed in sub-Saharan Africa alone if the region is to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goal of improved access to clean water and sanitation. Meanwhile experts predict the global market for climate change solutions – such as low carbon products and renewable energy systems – will rapidly reach US$1 trillion dollars and continue to grow.

At the same time, the shortage of engineers is marked in many countries. Germany reports a serious shortage of engineers in most sectors, and in Denmark, a study showed that by 2020 the labour market will be lacking 14,000 engineers. And although in absolute numbers the population of engineering students is multiplying world-wide, percentages are dropping compared to enrolment in other disciplines. In Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and the Republic of Korea, for example, enrolment decreases of 5 to 10% have been recorded since the late 1990s.

Regarding gender parity and promoting capacity in engineering, efforts to boost women's participation in many countries had increased enrolment in the 1980s and 1990s from 10-15% to 20% and even above, but since 2000 the numbers have been sliding back down. In some countries the percentage of women in engineering is below 10%, and in a few countries there are virtually none at all.

The Report points to an overall need for better public and policy-level understanding of engineering and how it drives development. This is particularly crucial in the aftermath of the global financial crisis; the Report underlines the importance of investing in infrastructure and innovation in times of economic downturn.

The Report identifies more than 50 fields of engineering and looks at engineering around the world, giving regional and country perspectives. Focused on engineering's contributions to sustainable human, social and economic development, it discusses issues, applications and innovation, infrastructure, capacity-building and education, illustrated through case studies and examples of good practice.

Quelle

→ http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/single-view/news/engineer_shortage_a_threat_to_development_underlines_unescos_first_global_report_on_engineering/

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Report "Engineering: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities for Development"
→ http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001897/189753e.pdf

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Six Countries Are the Source of Almost 80% of All Innovations Developed Worldwide in the Field of Clean Energy Technologies

Japan, USA, Germany, Korea, France and the UK are the source of almost 80% of all innovations developed worldwide in the field of clean energy technologies (CETs). This is one of the key findings of a patent-based study on the emergence and distribution of these technologies across the globe jointly conducted by the European Patent Office (EPO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD).

Some 400 000 patent documents identified from a pool of 60 million patents at the international level form the basis of the study which examines the effect of patents on the world-wide transfer of CETs, including solar PV, geothermal, wind, and carbon capture, to name but a few. The study also contains the first-

ever survey on licensing, which provides insights into the licensing practices of technology holders in this area.

The study shows clearly that the surge of patenting activity in CETs coincided with the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, providing a strong indication that political decisions can be important in creating a framework to stimulate the development of technologies which are considered to be crucial to the efforts to address climate change. The statistical analysis of the data shows that patenting rates in the selected CETs have increased roughly 20% per year since then, outpacing the traditional energy sources of fossil fuels and nuclear energy.

Among the six OECD countries that dominate the CET field, Japan leads the way, followed by the U.S. and Germany. The Republic of Korea – focusing largely on solar PV – is also a key player, showing a considerable increase in patenting in recent years. The field is rounded off by France and the UK. Moreover, China is partly following in Korea's footsteps, emerging as a strong player in the field of solar PV.

The licensing survey found that there was limited licensing activity to entities from developing countries and it was confined mainly to China, India and Brazil. However, 70% of survey respondents were prepared to offer more flexible terms when licensing to entities in developing countries with limited financial capacity. The survey also indicates that intellectual property rights alongside other macroeconomic factors are important for respondents when licensing to developing countries.

Quelle

→ http://www.epo.org/topics/news/2010/20100930.html

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Studie "Clean Energy and Patents"

→ http://documents.epo.org/projects/babylon/eponet.nsf/0/cc5da4b168363477c12577ad00547289/$FILE/patents_clean_energy_study_en.pdf

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Desertec University Network Founded

The DESERTEC Foundation, in cooperation with the Tunisian National Advisory Council for Scientific Research and Technology, has founded a platform for scientific cooperation for DESERTEC. Founding members besides the non-profit DESERTEC Foundation are 18 universities and research facilities from North Africa and the Middle East. It is planned to expand the network to a global platform, in order to promote the realization of the DESERTEC Concept "Clean Power from Deserts" in different regions of the world.

"The DESERTEC University Network is another main pillar of the DESERTEC Foundation's strategy alongside the industrial initiative Dii GmbH, which has been founded last year. From our intense contacts with activists and experts in the desert countries we have learnt that the local education of qualified specialists is a critical success factor for the implementation and the acceptance of our DESERTEC Concept", said Dr. Thiemo Gropp, Director of the DESERTEC Foundation.

The signing of the founding document took place in Tunis at the "Tunisia Solar International Conference" – under patronage of the President of Tunisia Ben Ali. Right after the inauguration, two universities from Germany joined the network. For several other institutes from Italy, France and Germany the approval procedure is underway.

The objectives of the DESERTEC University Network are:

- International cooperation of public and private academic and scientific institutions with the aim of contributing to the implementation of the DESERTEC Concept.
- Promoting the education of skilled professionals, particularly in the desert countries, which will soon be among the world's biggest producers of re-

newable energy. This shall help maximize those countries' share of the value creation.

- Research and education for a continuous improvement of production, installation and operation of future DESERTEC energy systems.

The DESERTEC concept aims at supplying MENA (Middle East and North Africa) and Europe with power produced from sun and wind energy sources in the deserts. The long-term goal is to satisfy a substantial part of the energy needs of the MENA countries and to meet about 15% of Europe's electricity demand by 2050.

The DESERTEC Foundation was established on 20 January 2009 as a non-profit foundation with the aim of promoting the implementation of the global DESERTEC Concept "Clean Power from Deserts" all over the world. The DESERTEC Foundation has evolved from a network of politicians, academics and economists from Europe, the Middle East and North Africa as well as the Club of Rome, who jointly developed the DESERTEC Concept.

In October 2009, the DESERTEC Foundation founded the industrial initiative Dii GmbH together with partners from the industrial and finance sector. The task of the Dii is to accelerate the implementation of the DESERTEC Concept in the Mediterranean region. As shareholder, the DESERTEC Foundation closely cooperates with Dii and its other shareholders and partners.

Quelle

→ http://www.desertec.org/en/press/press-releases/101103-01-desertec-university-network-founded-international-science-cooperation-for-clean-power-from-deserts/

Weitere Informationen

Desertec Foundation
→ http://www.desertec.org/de
Desertec Industrial Initiative
→ http://www.dii-eumena.com/

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Energy: Commission Presents Its New Strategy Towards 2020

The Commission presented its new strategy for a competitive, sustainable and secure energy on 10 November 2010. The Communication "Energy 2020" defines the energy priorities for the next ten years and sets the actions to be taken in order to tackle the challenges of saving energy, achieving a market with competitive prizes and secure supplies, boosting technological leadership, and effectively negotiate with our international partners.

In the Communication, the Commission identifies five top priorities:

- Energy savings: The Commission proposes to focus its initiatives on the two sectors with the biggest energy saving potential: transport and buildings. To help house owners and local entities to finance renovation and energy saving measures, the Commission will propose investment incentives and innovative financial instruments by mid 2011. The public sector should take energy efficiency into consideration when buying works, services or products. In the industrial sector, energy efficiency certificates could be an incentive for companies to invest in technology which uses less energy.
- Pan-European integrated energy market with infrastructures: The Commission sets a target date for completing the internal energy market. By 2015 no Member State should be isolated. Over the next ten years, overall energy infrastructure investments in the EU of Euro 1 trillion are needed. To speed up essential EU strategic projects, the Commission proposes simplified and shorter building permits, setting a maximum time frame until final authorisation and EU funding. A "one-stop shop" should coordinate all the permit requests needed to realize a project.
- 27 States, one voice on energy in the world: It is proposed that the EU coordinates its energy policy vis-à-vis third countries, especially in its relation with key partners. Within the neighbourhood policy, the Commission proposes to extend and deepen the Energy Community Treaty to further inte-

grate countries willing to participate in the EU's energy market. A major co-operation with Africa is also announced, which aims at providing sustainable energy to all citizens of this continent

- Europe's leadership in energy technology and innovation: Four major projects in key areas for Europe's competitiveness will be launched, such as new technologies for intelligent networks and electricity storage, research on second-generation biofuels and the 'smart cities' partnership to promote energy savings in urban areas.
- Safe, secure and affordable energy through active consumers: The Commission proposes new measures on price comparison, switching suppliers, clear and transparent billing.

On the basis of these priorities and the action presented, the Commission will come forward with concrete legislative initiatives and proposals within the next 18 months. This communication also sets the agenda for the discussion by Heads of States and Governments at the very first EU Summit on Energy on 4 February 2011.

Quelle

→ http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1492&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

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Energy 2020 - A strategy for competitive, sustainable and secure energy

→ http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0639:FIN:DE:PDF

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R&D and the Economic Crisis: Top EU Firms Cut Investment Less Than US Rivals, but Europe Still Well Behind

The European Commission's 2010 "EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard" shows that R&D investment by top EU companies fell by 2.6% in 2009, even though sales and profits fell much more, by 10.1% and 21.0% respectively.

The fall in R&D investment by leading players in the US, at 5.1%, was twice as sharp as in the EU, but the worldwide reduction was lower, at 1.9%. Japanese firms maintained their level of investment. Companies based elsewhere in Asia – China, India, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan – continued the high R&D growth seen in previous years. Japanese car maker Toyota is the world's biggest R&D investor (€6.8bn) for the second consecutive year. Three EU companies feature in the top ten: Volkswagen, the biggest investor based in Europe with €5.8bn, Nokia and Sanofi-Aventis. The Scoreboard covers the top 1,400 companies worldwide.

During 2009, leading EU companies reduced R&D investments much less than their US counterparts despite similar drops in sales (around 10%) and higher drops in profits (13.0% as against 1.4%). European companies' R&D performance is weak in key hi-tech sectors. For example, the US companies featured in the Scoreboard invested five times more than their EU counterparts in R&D on semiconductors, four times more in software R&D and eight times more in biotechnology. Japanese companies maintained R&D investment despite strong decreases in sales (around 10%) and profits (88.2%).

Major companies headquartered in some Asian countries continued the high R&D growth of previous years, e.g. China (up 40.0%), India (27.3%), Hong Kong (14.8%), South Korea (9.1%) and Taiwan (3.1%). Swiss companies also increased R&D investment (2.5%).

Within the EU, R&D growth rates differ between Member States due to their varied sector composition. Some of the biggest R&D decreases in 2009 were by companies based in countries such as Germany (down 3.2%) and France (4.5%) with a large automotive industry. Countries like Finland (down 6%) and Sweden (6.6%) where IT hardware is a major industry for home-based compa-

nies were also hit hard. However, Spain's top R&D investors increased investment by 15.4%, despite a drop in sales of 6.4%. This was due to large increases by top Spanish companies such as Telefónica (16%) and Acciona (29%) and the inclusion of top players such as Banco Santander (18%).

Quelle

→ http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newsroom/cf/itemlongdetail.cfm?displayType=news&lang=de&tpa_id=0&item_id=4646

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EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard 2010

http://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/research/docs/2010/SB2010_final_report.pdf

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European Cluster Policy Group Presents Its Recommendations

Today – faced with tighter budgets, more intense global competition, and evolving innovation processes – there is a need for European policymakers to more actively lever the potential of clusters to modernise and improve their economic policies. The question is how?

The European Cluster Policy Group (ECPG) presented its recommendations for future cluster efforts in Europe at the first European Cluster Conference (held in Brussels, 30 September). The ECPG Final Recommendations – A Call for Policy Action highlights three principles and eight action proposals for EU institutions and Members States to take on board. A complementary report (Consolidated Set of Policy Recommendations on Four Themes) provides a summary of the suggested actions related to the four themes addressed during the Group's mandate.

Quelle

→ http://www.europe-innova.eu/web/guest/eu-cluster-observatory/news-and-events/-/asset_publisher/x3GU/content/291122

Weitere Informationen

Downloade „ECPG Policy Recommendations"

→ http://www.europe-innova.eu/c/document_library/get_file?folderId=291109&name=DLFE-10102.pdf

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New Nordic Centres of Excellence Within the Top-Level Research Initiative

Three Nordic Centres of Excellence (NCoE) will be funded within the Top-level Research Initiative's (TRI) sub-programme "Effect studies and adaptation to climate change". The three projects shall contribute to improving our knowledge about the effects of climate change, with a focus on possible solutions to how we best can adapt to these changes in the future, says Chair of the Programme Committee, Mogens Henze.

Based on the evaluations of an international panel of experts, the Nordic Programme Committee made its decision to fund the following three Nordic Centres of Excellence:

- Climate Change Effects on Marine Ecosystems and Resource Economics led by Nils Christian Stenseth at CEES, Department of Biology, University of

The Top-level Research Initiative (TRI) is the biggest ever Nordic investment in research and innovation. The first stage focuses on the climate, energy and the environment. Finland is stressing that society should have access to the best tools and frameworks available in order to create new top-level research and expertise. The Finns will also continue the series of annual globalisation forums that started in 2008.

Oslo, Norway and Co-PI Carl Folke, Stockholm Resilience Center/ Stockholm University, Sweden.

The project will assess climate change impacts on Nordic marine ecosystems, focusing on quantifying the impacts on profit, employment, and harvesting of cod in the Nordic region. This project has a very exciting and strong educational profile.

- How to Preserve the Tundra in a Warming Climate? led by Lauri Oksanen at Finnmark University College, Norway and University of Turku, Finland.

  The objective of the project is to preserve the arctic-alpine biota in a warmer climate. A central theme is limiting forest expansion using reindeer and small rodents.

- Nordic Strategic Adaption Research (NORD-STAR) led by Michael Goodsite at National Environmental Research Institute, Aarhus University, Denmark.

  The project will develop tools for governments, agencies and business for developing and implementing adaptation to climate change.

Quelle

→ http://www.norden.org/en/news-and-events/news/nye-nordic-centres-of-excellence-i-toppforskningsinitiativet

Weitere Informationen

Top-level Research Initiative's (TRI) sub-programme "Effect studies and adaptation to climate change"

→ http://www.toppforskningsinitiativet.org/en/nyheter-1/nye-nordic-centres-of-excellence-i-toppforskningsinitiativet/programmer-1/program-1/prosjekter

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Nordic Council of Ministers: Presidency 2011 to Target Climate

Finland has published its programme for the Presidency of the Nordic Council of Ministers 2011, the main theme of which will be addressing climate change on all levels. The objective is to make the Nordic countries' role as a strong and united front on climate issues even more visible.

Prime Minister Mari Kiviniemi presented the programme for the Presidency at a plenary meeting of the Nordic Council in Reykjavik on Tuesday, 2 November.

Finland has identified three main priorities for the programme:

- dealing with climate change,
- supporting Nordic globalisation initiatives and
- stressing the importance of grassroots activity as the foundation for Nordic co-operation.

"We have chosen coping with climate change as the main theme for our programme. We will continue to develop and profile the Nordic Region as an active leader and driver in climate issues, as well as stress the importance of a broad and cross-sectoral unity behind climate friendly solutions and a sustainable social development. The Nordic Region leads the way with its know-how and pragmatic and result-oriented activities in many areas. This is why we have chosen to call the programme 'The Nordic Region – a Green Climate Leader'," says Kiviniemi.

The Nordic countries have the ability and the will to lead the way and make progress on climate change at both local and international level. Successful climate work presupposes broad commitment and collaboration throughout all sectors. The programme also calls for the climate perspective to be more closely integrated into decision-making in the business world and for debate about how best to raise standards of living despite future reductions in CO_2 emissions. Green growth is the future.

Finland will continue, develop and conclude ongoing globalisation projects. As part of globalisation work, the Presidency will endeavour to strengthen the Region's green profile at international level.

Quelle

→ http://www.norden.org/en/news-and-events/news/presidency-2011-to-target-climate-change

Weitere Informationen

Publication "The Nordic Region: A Green Climate Leader"

→ http://www.norden.org/en/publications/publications/2010-768

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Nordic Ranks High in International Research

According to the Research Barometer 2010 the Nordic countries rank top both in publication of articles and recognition of results. The Nordic Council of Ministers has also initiated measures to promote Nordic research in the EU context.

The Danish Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation published the report Research Barometer 2010 on 27 October.

The report covers the OECD countries and others and includes, amongst other things, an overview of the scientific publications relative to population, and not least a list of citations per article published. Both parameters are used as an indication of the quality of the research in the individual countries.

In the rankings of the number of scientific publications accepted by recognised journals Sweden is in second place, Denmark in third place, Iceland fourth, and Finland and Norway fifth and sixth – the Nordic countries dominate the list's top ten.

With regard to citations per article, which can be seen as an indication of recognition from other researchers, Iceland is in second place, Denmark again in third place, with Sweden in sixth, Finland and Norway eleventh and thirteenth.

The Nordic Council of Ministers recently held a large research seminar in Brussels, attended by most of the member states and the Commission. The Nordic institutions NordForsk and the Nordic Innovation Centre were also involved in the seminar, which is part of a concerted effort to identify common Nordic opportunities as a stakeholder in the European Research Area.

Quelle

→ http://www.norden.org/en/news-and-events/news/nordic-ranks-high-in-international-research

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Developing Nations Given Biodiversity Boost

The Convention on Biological Diversity is set to be heading towards a positive conclusion that will see developing nations greatly benefiting from the sharing of natural genetic resources.

An Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) protocol has been agreed, giving developing nations more favourable remuneration when products made from local genetic material of organisms are sold, with a broader scope also defined – a blow for pharmaceutical companies.

The EU's lead negotiator, Hugo Schally, told BBC News: "These words are not just words, they mean differences in economic circumstances. That means in terms of research-based industry, in terms of economic exchances – they're literally worth billions of dollars."

It has also been reported that delegates have agreed that consensus needs to be reached by 2012 on how much money should be set aside for biodiversity conservation each year, with Brazil – who will host the Earth Summit in two years' time – leading a group pushing for £125bn of funding per annum.

Quelle

→ http://www.publicservice.co.uk/news_story.asp?id=14595

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Climate Change: Commission Launches Major Investment Programme for Innovative Low-Carbon Technologies

The European Commission has launched on 9 November 2010 the first call for proposals for the world's largest programme of investment in low carbon and renewable energy demonstration projects. The initiative, known as NER300, will provide substantial financial support for at least eight projects involving carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies and at least 34 projects involving innovative renewable energy technologies. The aim is to drive low carbon economic development in Europe, creating new 'green' jobs and contributing to the achievement of the EU's ambitious climate change goals. The European Investment Bank (EIB) is collaborating with the Commission in the implementation of the programme. Companies interested in making proposals have 3 months to submit bids at national level.

This first call for proposals signals the start of implementation of the NER300 initiative. The initiative is so named because it will be funded from the sale of 300 million emission allowances in the New Entrants Reserve (NER) of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS). At current market prices for emission allowances, the initiative is worth around €4.5 billion, making it the biggest such programme in the world.

Funding is targeted to demonstration projects involving CCS and innovative renewable energy technologies. At least one project, and a maximum of three, will be funded per Member State.

The programme will leverage investments of more than €9 billion as the NER300 initiative will fund up to 50% of the construction and operation costs of the CCS and renewables projects. Project sponsors and Member States will provide the rest of the funding. NER300 funding can be combined with financing from other EU instruments, including the Structural and Cohesion Funds and the European Energy Programme for Recovery (EEPR).

Under the NER300 decision the EIB is responsible for selling the 300 million allowances and managing and disbursing the proceeds. While details, including the starting date of the sales, are not fixed yet, it is expected that all NER300 allowances will be sold before the start of the third trading period of the EU ETS in January 2013.

The EIB will also undertake detailed financial and technical due diligence of project proposals before making recommendations in the form of a ranking of project proposals to the Commission. The Commission will take the final decision on which projects to co-finance after consulting Member States.

Quelle

→ http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1476&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr

Weitere Informationen

NER300 website

→ http://ec.europa.eu/clima/funding/ner300/index_en.htm

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Frankreich

Anpassung der steuerlichen FuE-Förderung in Frankreich

Die Steuerguthaben für Forschungsvorhaben, die sogenannten „Crédit d'impôt recherche“ (CIR) wurden 1983 eingeführt und 2008 gesetzlich verändert. Aufgrund der Wirtschaftskrise und der neuen Reform schnellten die Kosten für die CIR in die Höhe. Um dieser Verteuerung entgegenzuwirken, hat die französische Regierung eine Sanierung des Staatshaushalts eingeleitet. Der Premierminister hatte jedoch bereits am 30. August betont, dass alle staatlichen Förderungen, die die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Unternehmen und die Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen begünstigen, nicht davon betroffen sein werden.

Ziel der Regierung ist es, die Steuerschlupflöcher von 10 Milliarden Euro zu schließen. Die Generalinspektion für Finanzen IGF setzt sich zur Stabilisierung des CIR für drei Empfehlungen ein: Streichung des erweiterten Kredits für Neueinsteiger, Streichung der Steuergutschriften für die Textilindustrie, Verpflichtung zu interner Forschungsarbeit. Die erste Empfehlung würde dem Staat Einsparungen von 200 Millionen Euro verschaffen, die Zweite weitere 100 Millionen Euro.

Die IGF empfiehlt eine weitere Alternative: eine veränderte Kostenkalkulation. Derzeit schätzt die Regierung die Personalausgaben im Bereich Forschung auf 75%. Die IGF empfiehlt diese Ausgaben auf 50% zu senken, was einer Einsparung von 420 Millionen Euro entspräche.

Das Ministerium für Hochschulbildung und Forschung sucht derzeit externe Experten, die zur Bewertung des wissenschaftlichen und technologischen Charakters von Projekten beitragen sollen, die von Unternehmen zur Beantragung eines CIR eingereicht werden.

Quelle

→ http://aditix.sdv.fr/wissenschaft_frankreich/publikationen/wissenschaft_frankreich/nummer/files/191.htm

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Frankreich

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

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Neues Rechenzentrum „Très grand centre de calcul“ (TGCC) des CEA eingeweiht

Das in Bruyères-le Châtel gelegene Zentrum befindet sich inmitten der „Technopole Ter@tec“ wenige Kilometer vom Plateau de Saclay und vom „Pôle de compétitivité System@tic“ entfernt; zweier großer Strukturen der wissenschaftlichen Forschung, die einen engem Verbund mit der Industrie unterhalten.

Ziel des TGCC ist es, ein weltweites Referenzzentrum für intensives Rechnen und Hochleistungssimulation zu werden. Das TGCC erhält Ende dieses Jahres einen neuen Superrechner mit einer Rechenkapaziztät von 1,6 Petaflops. Es wird über ein Konferenzzentrum, Ausbildungsräume und ein Höchstleistungsnetz für alle Benutzer verfügen.

Das TGCC wird den französischen und zugleich in das europäisches Netzwerk von vier Zentren (PRACE) eingebundenen Superrechner "Curie", dessen Hersteller die Firma Bull ist, beherbergen. Frankreich entspricht damit seinen Verpflichtungen aus dem „Partnership for Advanced Computing in Europe“ (PRACE RI/PRACE AISBL).

Mit dem TGCC werden die staatlichen Forschungseinrichtungen in Frankreich Zugang zu Maschinen verschiedener Konzeption und diese ergänzenden Technologien haben; sie erlauben es jedem Benutzer, die Maschine zu finden, die seinen Bedürfnissen am meisten angepasst ist.

Das französische Forschungsministerium sieht in dieser Investition (100 Millionen Euro) ein „strategisches Werkzeug“ zur Verbesserung der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit für die 19 an PRACE beteiligten Staaten und die Unternehmen sowie ein unverzichtbares Instrument der Grundlagen- und der angewandten Forschung. Simulation sei die unentbehrliche Ergänzung zu Experimenten und Theorie u. a. in den Bereichen Klimatologie, Seismologie, Neue Materialien, Chemie, Biologie, Medizin und Plasmaphysik. Die Investition mit einem Volumen von 100 Millionen Euro komme auch der Industrie zur Optimierung der Leistungsfähigkeit ihrer Technologien und Verfahren sowie zur Vorbereitung der „Innovationen von morgen“ zugute (u. a. Flugzeugbau, Automobilindustrie, Energie).

Die Gesamtsteuerung des Bedarfs an intensivem Rechnen in Frankreich liegt in den Händen des „Comité stratégique du calcul intensif“ und von GENCI. GENCI („Grand équipement national de calcul intensif“) ist eine im Jahre 2007 gegründete Gesellschaft, an der der Staat, CEA, CNRS, die Universitäten und INRIA beteiligt sind.

Die von GENCI, INRIA und OSEO im Juli 2010 ergriffene Initiative (HPC-PME) soll den Kleinen und Mittleren Unternehmen (KMU/PME) sowie jungen innovativen Unternehmensgründungen („jeunes pousses innovantes“) bei der erstmaligen Nutzung.

Quelle

→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/countries/themes/nc/info/detail/data/51354/

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Frankreich

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

Clusterportrait „Region Paris - Île de France“

→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/countries/themes/international/clusterlist/region-paris-ile-de-france/

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Großbritannien

Progressive Plans for Higher Education

Universities play a key role in promoting social mobility as well as economic growth. The new reforms will offer a more generous package of financial support for students from low income backgrounds to go to university. Graduates who have completed their studies and are among the country’s higher earners will make a greater contribution towards the cost of their education. As their earnings increase, so will their contributions.

Under the reforms the bulk of funding will follow the choices of students, rather than flowing as a block grant from the Government as at present – encouraging universities to put more focus on teaching quality and employment opportunities for their graduates.

Under the new plans:

- There will be a graduate contribution threshold of £6,000 a year. In exceptional cases, universities will be able to charge higher contributions, up to a limit of £9,000, subject to meeting much tougher conditions on widening participation and fair access. It will be up to the university or college to decide what it charges, including whether it charges at different levels for different courses.
- Any university or college will be able to charge below £6,000. Universities and colleges will have to meet conditions set by the Office for Fair Access demonstrating how they will spend some of the additional income making progress in widening participation and fair access. OFFA will be able to apply sanctions in cases where universities do not deliver on the commitments in their access agreements, up to and including withdrawing the right of the university to charge more than £6,000.
- A new £150m National Scholarships Programme will be targeted at bright potential students from poor backgrounds. It will guarantee students benefits such as a free first year or foundation year.

- The Government will lend any eligible student the money to pay the university or college for tuition costs. For the first time, part-time students will be entitled to a loan and no longer forced to pay up-front costs, so long as they are studying a third as much as a full time student.
- Students from families with incomes of up to £25,000 will be entitled to a more generous student maintenance grant of up to £3,250 and those from families with incomes up to £42,000 will be entitled to a partial grant.
- Maintenance loans will be available to all irrespective of income.
- Further details of loan rates for students living at home, those living away from home and studying in London, and loans for longer courses will be provided in due course.
- Graduates will not make a contribution towards tuition costs until they are earning at least £21,000, up from the current £15,000. The repayment will be on 9% of income above £21,000, and all outstanding repayments will be written off after 30 years.
- In order to make the system financially sustainable, a real rate of interest will be charged on loan repayments, but with a progressive taper. For graduates earning below £21,000, there will be no real rate of interest applied to their loan. For graduates earning between £21,000 and around £41,000, a real rate of interest will start to be charged, reaching a maximum of RPI plus 3%. Above £41,000, graduates will repay at the full rate of RPI plus 3%. Under our new more progressive repayment system, 25%, and according to the IFS maybe as many as 30%, of graduates with the lowest lifetime earnings, will pay less than under the current system.
- The Government is committed to the progressive nature of the repayment system. It is therefore important that those on the highest incomes post graduation are not able unfairly to buy themselves out of this progressive system by paying off their loans early. The Government will consult on potential early repayment mechanisms – similar to those paid by people who pre-pay their mortgages. These mechanisms would need to ensure that graduates on modest incomes who strive to pay off their loans early through regular payments are not penalised.

The Government will publish a Higher Education White Paper in the winter with detailed proposals on the wider, long-term issues that arise from Lord Browne's review.

Quelle

→ http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/Detail.aspx?ReleaseID=416343&NewsAreaID=2

Download

Securing a Sustainable Future for Higher Eduction – An Independent Review of Higher Education Funding and Student Finance (Brown report)

→ http://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/biscore/corporate/docs/s/10-1208-securing-sustainable-higher-education-browne-report.pdf

Weitere Informationen

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)

→ http://www.bis.gov.uk

Independent Review of Higher Education Funding and Student Finance (Überblickseite)

→ http://hereview.independent.gov.uk/hereview/

Government Welcomes Lord Browne Review (ITB infoservice 10/10)

→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/fileadmin/public-downloads/itb/info_10_10_15.pdf

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Fokus Großbritannien

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

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The Department for Business Innovation and Skills Spending Review Settlement

Over the course of the Spending Review period, the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) will reduce its resource budget by 25%. Taking into account anticipated receipts, the cut to capital spending by 2014-2015 will be 44%. The Department's Administration budget will be reduced by 40%, including savings from abolition of the RDAs.

The Department will manage the reductions in resource spending by reforming Higher and Further Education funding which will deliver broadly 65% of BIS resource savings; driving efficiencies will deliver around a further 25% and the remainder of resource savings, around 10%, are from cancelling lower priority activities.

In line with the Browne recommendations, the Government is changing the way that Higher Education is funded, moving away from the current model to one where those who benefit make a greater contribution to the cost.

This means the overall resource budget for Higher Education, excluding research funding, will reduce from £7.1 billion to £4.2 billion, a 40%, or £2.9 billion, reduction by 2014-2015. The Department will continue to fund teaching for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (S.T.E.M) subjects. The Government will, by 2014-2015, establish a new £150m National Scholarship Fund to support students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

The Government will ensure the UK remains a world leader in science and research. To do this it will continue support for the highest value scientific research, maintaining the science budget in cash terms over the Spending Review period with resource spending of £4.6 billion a year by 2014-15. A ring fence will be maintained by the Department for Business to ensure continuity of investment in Science and Research.

Key capital projects going ahead include £220 million in funding to ensure that the UK Centre for Medical Research Innovation goes ahead as planned. Funding will be provided for the Diamond Synchrotron worth £69 million.

The Further Education resource budget will be reduced by 25%, or £1.1billion, from £4.3 billion to £3.2 billion by 2014-2015. We will continue to support basic skills provision so that those left behind first time around can continue to gain basic numeracy and literacy skills. We will continue to support Adult and Community Learning and reduce the complexity and bureaucracy that hampers providers from responding to community needs.

To ensure that businesses have the highly skilled workforce needed to drive growth the Government will boost spending on adult apprenticeships by £250m a year, providing up to an additional 75,000 apprenticeship places every year by the end of the Spending Review period.

Reductions to key BIS activities include the ending of Train to Gain and replacing it with an SME focused training programme, English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) funding for people not in settled communities, and the Regional Development Agencies will also be abolished in 2012.

The administration budget of BIS will reduce by 40% over the spending review, including a saving of up to £228m in admin costs as a result of the abolition of the RDAs. BIS is also undertaking an ambitious programme of arms length bodies reform bringing the total number down from 57 to 33, with 9 continuing under review and back office reform across the entire BIS network, which will cover estates, ICT, HR, finance and procurement functions in many BIS partner organisations.

In order to promote economic growth the Department will, in addition to its FE, HE and science activities:

- lead the creation of a UK-wide Green Investment Bank that will be capitalised initially with a £1 billion spending allocation with additional significant proceeds from the sale of Government-owned assets, to catalyse additional investment in green infrastructure;
- play a key role in the operation of the new £1.4bn Regional Growth Fund, that will support projects with significant potential for private sector economic growth and employment, particularly in areas dependent on the pub-

lic sector; and invest up to £200 million by 2014-2015 to support manufacturing and business development – with a focus on high growth businesses.

Quelle

→ http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/Detail.aspx?ReleaseID=416110&NewsAreaID=2

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Fokus Großbritannien

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

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Government Explores Future Technology and Innovation Opportunities

A new report, published by Foresight, the Government's Futures think tank, highlights scientific and technological areas that could transform the UK economy over the next 20 years.

The report is based on a workshop process designed to generate views and ideas. It concludes that there are strong opportunities for growth in the UK economy through the 2020s if businesses can harness scientific and industrial capabilities to take advantage of technology developments and identifies three potential areas of growth which could be transformative;

- Manufacturing – there is potential for the UK to be part of a 21st Century manufacturing revolution fuelled by new technologies and bespoke on-demand manufacturing;
- Infrastructure – including R&D and deployment of smart electric grids and increased use of sensor networks; and
- The Internet – there is potential for a second Internet revolution to transform the way we use data, and to open up opportunities for the creation of major new businesses.

Other areas highlighted by the report are the energy transition which the UK will undergo during the next 10-20 years, the UK's R&D efforts in new materials which could help realise the move to a low carbon economy, the potential of the market for regenerative medicine and the increasing importance of intellectual property – all of which offer opportunities for UK companies.

Quelle

→ http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/Detail.aspx?ReleaseID=416372&NewsAreaID=2

Download

Technology and Innovation Futures: UK Growth Opportunities for the 2020s

→ http://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/bispartners/foresight/docs/general-publications/10-1252-technology-and-innovation-futures.pdf

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Government Launches New Programme to Make UK Global Partner of Choice for R&D Collaboration

Science Minister David Willetts and Health Minister Lord Howe jointly launched a world-first initiative to boost partnership between academics, clinicians and the life sciences industry to deliver the medicines of the future faster to UK patients and to secure the UK's position as the global partner of choice for research and development (R&D) collaboration.

The Therapeutic Capability Clusters programme will develop three-way partnerships between the life sciences industry, clinicians and academics. Collaborations will involve our best researchers in the NHS and academia working with industry researchers on promising new drugs and interventions. Together they

will develop the best approaches to run experimental medicine studies and find novel ways to treating or diagnosing a whole range of inflammatory diseases.

The announcement saw the launch of the first phase of this unique programme, establishing the first two clusters in inflammatory respiratory disease (such as asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)) and in joint and related inflammatory diseases (such as arthritis). These clusters are the first in the world to be established around specific therapy areas. They will help to ensure that the UK's world-class capabilities are harnessed so that experimental research is translated faster into innovative treatments that make a difference to people's lives and help us to achieve our aim of having world-class health outcomes.

The MRC/ABPI Inflammation and Immunology Initiative represents the first phase of a new approach in funding by the MRC, bringing together academics and industry at the early R&D stages to develop a stratified approach to disease (targeting the right treatments to the right people), enabling effective clinical trials as well as identifying novel biomarkers, mechanisms and targets.

By providing a single point of contact for industry engagement, patient access and intellectual excellence, these clusters will help to ensure the UK has the commercial and cultural environment to support strong collaboration and to maintain and grow world-class private sector R&D in the UK.

During his speech Mr Willetts also announced plans by the Medical Research Council (MRC) to invest more than £10m in consortia in two disease areas, complementing the Therapeutic Capability Clusters programme. The MRC/ABPI Inflammation and Immunology Initiative represents the first phase of a new approach in funding by the MRC, bringing together academics and industry at the early R&D stages to develop a stratified approach to disease (targeting the right treatments to the right people), enabling effective clinical trials as well as identifying novel biomarkers, mechanisms and targets.

Quelle

→ http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/Detail.aspx?ReleaseID=416178&NewsAreaID=2

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UK Science Society Network to Go Global

Scientific societies in the United Kingdom that support their counterparts in developing countries have formed a network to coordinate their work and share tips on effective capacity building. The Learned Societies for Development (LSfD) network was launched last month (15 October) under the auspices of the UK National Commission for UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization).

The network is open to societies that are already active in this area, as well as those interested in getting involved in capacity building and development. The network is currently made up of UK societies but the group aims to identify other societies from around the world that are involved with similar work.

Funding for the group comes from the UK National Commission for UNESCO and the Biochemical Society.

Many scientific societies – networks of researchers in a specific field – carry out capacity building work such as mentoring and exchange schemes, providing equipment and advice, running training courses and providing free access to publications. At a meeting in June last year, UK societies agreed that their strength lay in large networks, which could nurture researchers in developing countries at a grassroots level and connect them directly to global networks they may have been isolated from before.

Quelle

→ http://www.scidev.net/en/news/uk-science-society-network-to-go-global.html

Weitere Informationen

UK National Commission for UNESCO: Learned Societies
→ http://www.unesco.org.uk/learned_societies
Biochemical Society
→ http://www.biochemistry.org/
Learned Societies capacity-building activities
→ http://www.ukcds.org.uk/page-Learned_Societies_capacity_building_activities-149.html

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Government Invests £200m in Technology Centres

More than £200m will be invested by the Government in a network of elite Technology and Innovation Centres to drive growth in the UK's most high-tech industries, it was announced on 25 October 2010.

The centres, which were announced by Prime Minister David Cameron in a speech to the CBI, will bridge the gap between universities and businesses, helping to commercialise the outputs of Britain's world-class research base.

Business secretary Vince Cable said: "We need to do more to ensure the UK benefits from its world-class research. These centres will help take ideas from the drawing board to the market place. They will play a key role in helping firms develop new products and processes so they can grow and prosper."

"Companies will be able to access technology and skills that would otherwise be out of reach. High-tech industries are the future of the British economy. Growing sectors that exploit these new and emerging technologies will help re-balance the economy and provide the highly skilled, well-paid jobs we need. Thanks to this major investment, British companies will be at the forefront of innovation."

The centres, which will receive the money over the next four years, will be based on the model proposed by Hermann Hauser and James Dyson. The network will support businesses in developing and commercialising new technology.

They will allow businesses to access equipment and expertise that would otherwise be out of reach as well as conducting their own in-house R&D. They will also help businesses access new funding streams and point them towards the potential of emerging technologies.

The network will be established and overseen by the Technology Strategy Board (TSB) but individual centres will have a high degree of autonomy so they can respond to business needs. The TSB will work with industry, universities and other interested parties to identify the areas the centres will support.

The TSB will determine which existing centres to invest in by April next year and will then consider requirements for new centres.

Each centre will focus on a specific technology where there is a potentially large global market and a significant UK capability. Areas identified as possibilities by Hermann Hauser included plastic electronics, regenerative medicine and high value manufacturing.

Quelle

→ http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/Detail.aspx?ReleaseID=416174&NewsAreaID=2

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David Cameron Lays out His Vision for Job Creation in CBI Speech

As Ed Miliband warned that the government's £81bn spending cuts represented a "gamble with growth and jobs", the prime minister defended his deficit reduction plans and said he would unleash the "most entrepreneurial and dynamic" era in British history.

Cameron and Miliband outlined their contrasting visions on how to promote growth at the annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry on the eve of the release of GDP figures for the third quarter of this year. It is expected these will show that growth has slowed to about 0.6%, down from 1.2% in the second quarter.

Labour is expected to blame the modest fall in growth on what it regards as the government's counter-Keynesian fiscal decisions since the election which, according to the party, have taken demand out of the economy. These were to cut spending by £6bn this year in June's emergency budget and to announce a further £81bn of spending cuts by 2015 in last week's spending review.

Cameron pre-empted the Labour attack by outlining a detailed plan for growth that will complement the coalition's plan to eliminate the structural deficit by 2015. "I won't engage in some sterile debate between laissez-faire and hands-on government," he told the CBI, dismissing Labour criticism that he has adopted a hands-off approach to boosting growth.

The prime minister outlined a series of initiatives to stimulate economic growth:

- The proposed permanent cap on non-EU immigration, to be introduced from next April, will be designed to ensure that businesses will not be blocked from recruiting highly skilled staff.
- The first ever UK national plan to "update and modernise" Britain's infrastructure by unlocking £200bn of public and private investment. Cameron, who told his audience that the chancellor had announced an additional £8.6bn in capital spending over the next four years, outlined a series of projects. These include the high-speed rail link from London to Birmingham, Crossrail in the capital and the Thames Gateway bridge.
- A £200m investment over the next four years in "technology and innovation centres". Based on the German Fraunhofer Institutes, which have been instrumental in developing the MP3 licence, these are designed to improve links between universities and business.
- A boost to competition by merging the competition functions of the Office of Fair Trading and the Competition Commission to create a "much tougher and streamlined competition regime".
- A £69m package to encourage private sector investment in offshore wind projects. Cameron said: "We need thousands of offshore turbines in the next decade and beyond – each one as tall as the Gherkin [the Swiss Re skyscraper in London]. Manufacturing these needs large factories which have to be on the coast. Yet neither the factories nor these large port sites currently exist."

But the prime minister's attempt to portray himself as the champion of growth suffered a mild blow when Vince Cable mocked his last great initiative on growth – the Tories' pre-recession pledge to share the proceeds of growth between tax cuts and spending increases.

Quelle

→ http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2010/oct/25/david-cameron-jobs-growth-cbi

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Space Sector Continues Exceptional Economic Growth Through the Recession

The British space industry has grown by nearly 8% through the recession and is now worth over £7.5 billion to the economy, a UK Space Agency report revealed. The report, 'The Size and Health of the UK Space Industry,' is the latest update of a biennial survey of British companies involved in the sector. It shows the space industry has grown by more than 10% on average over the last two years.

Against the backdrop of difficult economic conditions, the space industry has maintained its momentum, as it recorded an average growth of more than 11% in downstream companies and 3% growth in upstream providers, compared to the national GDP growth of 0.3%.

The UK Space Agency, established on 1 April 2010, is tasked with building on that decade of growth to establish the UK as a world leader in the space sector. To accomplish that goal, the Agency coordinates the Government's involvement in space, running UK space programmes, managing international collaboration and developing industry partnerships across the sector.

Science Minister David Willetts said: "The British space industry is worth over £7 billion to the economy. It is a sector that is growing as fast as the Chinese economy and a remarkable success story of high-tech innovation. This is an exciting month for the space industry with the first British astronaut due to complete his training at the European Astronaut Centre and the launch of the HYLAS 1 satellite."

Demonstrating the benefit of strategic investment and strong partnerships between industry, academia and the public sector, industry turnover has doubled in real terms in the period of 1999/2000 to 2009/2010.

Broadcasting continues to be the primary application for space technology, with sales of £5,069 million in 2008/2009. The bulk of the remaining revenues are linked to applications for telecommunications, which generated £1,800 million. Together these two applications accounted for over 90% of the total market.

Employment within the space sector has also strengthened by just over 9% to reach 24,900 in 2008/2009. Upstream and downstream industries have both grown at a rate of over 12%, doubling the average annual employment growth rate of 6% since 1999/2000.

The sector's workforce is highly-skilled, with over 70% of employees holding a first degree, but there are still major challenges for companies operating both upstream and downstream in space applications. The primary challenge is the lack of competent engineers in the market, as nearly 12% of businesses survey reported difficulty in filling their requirements.

The report, produced for the UK Space Agency by Oxford Economics, surveyed 260 companies across both the upstream (companies which provide space technology) and the downstream (companies that utilise space technologies). The results prove that there are still British success stories to emerge from the last two years.

Above and beyond the direct benefit to the economy of employment and revenue, the growth of the space sector has knock-on implications for related sectors and businesses across the country and in many other areas of the economy. Factoring in the indirect value of contracts with suppliers and tax revenues for employees and suppliers, the contribution of the UK space sector to GDP in 2008/2009 is estimated to be £6.2 billion.

Quelle

→ http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/Detail.aspx?ReleaseID=416420&NewsAreaID=2

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Großbritannien

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

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Announcement of Japan's "Life in Harmony" Initiative

On October 27, at the opening ceremony of the high-level ministerial segment of the 10th Conference of Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) (COP10) being held in Nagoya, Mr Naoto Kan, Prime Minister of Japan, announced that Japan, as the chair of COP10, will provide assistance of 2 billion US dollars in three years beginning in 2010 through its initiative to assist developing countries with the preservation of biodiversity ("Life in Harmony" Initiative) for the purpose of assisting the efforts of partner countries toward meeting the post-2010 targets of the CBD.

Each country will aim to meet these targets by formulating a national strategy. Japan places importance on assistance based on its experience and technology as well as the needs of partner countries, with a view to fulfilling Japan's international responsibility to assist the efforts of developing countries.

Specifically, assistance will be provided in areas such as the conservation of ecosystems (including the improvement of capacities to manage protected areas utilizing the Japanese method of national park management), the sustainable use of natural resources (including the conservation of the secondary natural environment in conjunction with the SATOYAMA Initiative), access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits (including capacity building for the preservation and cultivation of microorganisms).

Quelle

→ http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/10/1027_01.html

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA): Environment
→ http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/index.html

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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

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Erstes alleinstehendes Smartgrid Japans startet Betrieb

Auf der zur Präfektur Okinawa gehörenden Insel Miyakojima hat im Oktober das erste Insel-Smart Grid seinen Betrieb aufgenommen. Das Smart Grid verbindet eine Windfarm, ein PV-Kraftwerk, zwei thermale Kraftwerke und die 55.000 Haushalte der Insel miteinander. Dazu wurde auch der Aufbau einer 4 MW NaS-Speicherbatterie notwendig.

Die Demonstrationsanlage wurde von einem der zehn japanischen Energieversorger, der Okinawa Electric, geplant und finanziert. Von den 6,15 Milliarden Yen (ca. 54 Mio. Euro), die das Projekt gekostet hat, wurden zwei Drittel vom Staat getragen.

Die Demonstrationsanlage dient auch dem Nachweis vor internationalem Publikum, dass sich der Einsatz japanischer Smart-Grid-Technologie bewährt. Zur Schaffung eines weltweiten Standards werden die USA und Japan ab 2011 in einem Gemeinschaftsprojekt in Okinawa und in Hawaii bei der Erprobung von Smart Grids kooperieren.

Bereits heute fließen große Mengen Geld in die Entwicklung in den Industriebereich der Smart Grids. Die Regierung der USA wird beispielsweise in den kommenden Jahren 3,4 Mrd. Dollar für die Entwicklung und die Installation von Smart-Grid-Technologie ausgeben. Im Dezember 2009 wurden 620 Mio. Dollar für die Umsetzung von Smart Grid-Projekten zugesagt. Die japanische New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) wird sich z.B. an einem Smart-Grid-Projekt in Neu Mexiko beteiligen.

Quelle

→ http://www.japan-cluster.net/index.php?id=309&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=284

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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

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Kanada

Government of Canada Launches Competition to Fund Large-Scale Research

Canadians will learn more about the country's changing North as part of a new research initiative launched October 28, 2010 by the Government of Canada. Speaking at Carleton University, the Honourable Gary Goodyear, Minister of State (Science and Technology), announced the NSERC Frontiers initiative, under the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC). This new initiative will help teams of Canada's top researchers carry out large-scale projects in areas of national importance.

The NSERC Frontiers initiative includes two elements: Discovery Frontiers, focused on discovery research, and Innovation Frontiers, focused on research partnerships with industry. All funded projects will include an international partnership component that taps into global expertise.

Innovation Frontiers initiatives will fund large-scale research projects focused on accelerating research and development in areas of national importance. The focus of the initiative is on research projects that have the capacity to revolutionize existing fields. For instance, previous research of this scale includes quadrupling the life span of concrete structures by replacing steel reinforcement bars with composite materials and transforming mineral exploration with powerful sub-surface imaging tools. Successful applicants will receive a minimum of $1 million per year in funding for up to five years. Proposals for Innovation Frontiers grants can be submitted at any time.

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

The initial Discovery Frontiers Call for Proposals will result in funding of up to $4 million over a five-year period to bolster research in Northern Earth Systems, a combination of physical, chemical, biological and social factors that affect the North and its inhabitants. Researchers with recognized expertise in their current fields will work collaboratively to tackle broad problems defined with the input of the northern community. These will include studying areas such as fresh water, sea level, permafrost, weather patterns and biodiversity, to find solutions to issues affecting the North.

Quelle

→ http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Media-Media/NewsRelease-CommuniqueDePresse_eng.asp?ID=223

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Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada
→ http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca

NSERC Frontiers initiative
→ http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Professors-Professeurs/Grants-Subs/Frontiers-Frontiers_eng.asp

Discovery Frontiers
→ http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Professors-Professeurs/Grants-Subs/DF-FD_eng.asp

Innovation Frontiers
→ http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Professors-Professeurs/RPP-PP/InnovationFrontiers-FrontieresInnovation_eng.asp

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Fokus Kanada
→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/kanada

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2010 Synergy Awards for Innovation Highlight Partnerships That Foster Economic Growth

The Honourable Tony Clement, Minister of Industry, the Honourable Gary Goodyear, Minister of State (Science and Technology) and Dr. Suzanne Fortier, President of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC), announced the recipients of NSERC's 2010 Synergy Awards for Innovation. These awards recognize the type of university-industry research and development collaborations that lead to new products that are key to economic growth. The 2010 Synergy Awards recognize collaborations that have resulted in the development of lightweight materials for automobiles, refinement and commercialization of new reinforcement materials for concrete structures, efficient wastewater treatment applications, and applied technologies that enhance the processing of liquid and solid metals.

NSERC is a federal agency that helps 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. NSERC 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.

This year's recipients are as follows:

- Ahmet Alpas of the University of Windsor, and General Motors Canada Limited, for their research on lightweight materials for automotive products and manufacturing processes;
- Brahim Benmokrane of the Université de Sherbrooke, and Pultrall Inc., for the development of fibreglass and carbon-fibre composites to reinforce concrete structures;
- Donald Mavinic of The University of British Columbia, and Ostara Nutrient Recovery Technologies Inc., Stantec Consulting Ltd., Metro Vancouver, EPCOR Water Service Inc. and Clean Water Services Ltd. for developing an efficient phosphorus recovery technology; and
- Roderick Guthrie and Mihaiela Isac of McGill University, and the member companies of the McGill Metals Processing Centre (MMPC) – Hatch, Novelis, Heraeus Electro-Nite, Sumitomo Metals Industries, and Rio Tinto, together with its subsidiaries QIT-Fer et Titane, and Alcan – who have garnered NSERC's prestigious Leo Derikx Award, for their innovative contributions to global advances in the processing of liquid and solid metals.

Award-winning researchers receive a $200,000 research grant, while each industry partner has an opportunity to hire an NSERC Industrial R&D Fellow for two years, with NSERC supporting the industrial portion of the fellow's salary. Recipients will be recognized at ceremonies to be held at later dates.

Quelle

→ http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Media-Media/NewsRelease-CommuniqueDePresse_eng.asp?ID=224

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NSERC – Synergy Awards for Innovation

→ http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Prizes-Prix/Synergy-Synergie/Index-Index_eng.asp

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Kanada

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Russland

Russia Awards 'Megagrants'

Mark Peplow reports for *Nature* on *The Great Beyond*, that "the Russian Federation has announced the names of 40 scientists chosen to receive so-called 'megagrants' worth US$4.9 million each. The government plans to issue a second

funding round by the end of this year, with the aim of selecting another 40 recipients in spring 2011."

According to Peplow, "the money, part of a scheme launched in April to build up government-supported science, is to be used to establish research projects with strong basic science foundations and a practical bent (see this Nature editorial for more). Researchers living abroad were also eligible for the award, as long as they agreed to spend four months out of the year pursuing their work in a Russian lab."

Peplow added in his article, that "winners of the first round included Ferid Murad of the University of Texas in Houston, a co-recipient of the 1998 Nobel Prize for Medicine or Physiology, and Stanislav Smirnov, a mathematician at the University of Geneva who received the Fields Medal this year."

Quelle

→ http://blogs.nature.com/news/thegreatbeyond/2010/11/russia_awards_megagrants.html

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Мегагранты: как выбирали 40 победителей
→ http://www.strf.ru/material.aspx?CatalogId=221&d_no=34660

Nature Editorial (Volume 467, Page: 251): Russia's commendable attempt to revamp science in its universities must not be confounded by the old guard
→ http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v467/n7313/full/467251a.html

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Russland
→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/russland

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USA

Obama's India Visit Generates Science Collaborations

India and the United States signed three science pacts, covering clean energy, disease surveillance and monsoon forecasting, during US president Barack Obama's Asia visit. The signing of the pacts was announced by Indian prime minister Manmohan Singh in a joint press briefing by him and Obama (8 November).

The two countries signed a five-year memorandum of understanding in Delhi on launching a global diseases detection centre in India to share information on, and respond to, emerging infections. India's National Centre for Disease Control and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will oversee the collaboration.

Indian and US researchers will also work together to improve understanding of the links between air, land and ocean systems that influence the Indian monsoon. Technical cooperation between India's Ministry of Earth Sciences and the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is expected to be useful for improving monsoon prediction models. The countries will set up a 'monsoon desk' at NOAA to coordinate monsoon model simulations. They will also attempt a two-week prediction of the 2011 monsoon using a global model.

The gobal diseases detection centre in India is the seventh to be set up under the CDC's Global Disease Detection (GDD) programme, which began in 2004 to detect and contain emerging infections. The other six centres are in China, Egypt, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Kenya and Thailand. The Indian centre will focus on zoonotic diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans – for example, bird flu, dengue and leishmaniasis.

Also on the agenda is an India-US Clean Energy Research and Development Center to facilitate the joint research, development and deployment of clean energy technologies, with initial focus on solar energy, second generation biofuels and energy-efficient buildings. The centre, to be set up with US$5 mil-

lion from each government, will involve academics, national laboratories, the private sector and non-government organisations.

Quelle

→ http://www.scidev.net/en/news/obama-s-india-visit-generates-science-collaborations.html

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→ http://www.cdc.gov/
US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
→ http://www.noaa.gov/
National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), India
→ http://ncdc.gov.in/
Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), India
→ http://www.dod.nic.in/

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

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President Signs NASA Reauthorization Act

Late on 29 September, the House passed the Senate's version of the NASA Reauthorization Act just in time for the start of the new fiscal year.

House Science and Technology Chairman Bart Gordon (D-TN), whose original NASA bill was quite different from the Senate version, initially bristled at the idea of passing the Senate bill. He was concerned that the bill was "overly prescriptive" in mandating rocket design, that it extended the shuttle program without clarifying how to pay for it, and that it did not provide a timeline for NASA to devise a backup for space access. However, he decided that "for the sake of providing certainty, stability, and clarity to the NASA workforce and larger space community, I felt it was better to consider a flawed bill than no bill at all as the new fiscal year begins."

The passage of the bill is a victory for some of President Obama's priorities, chiefly the termination of the Constellation program, launched by President George W. Bush to return astronauts to the moon by 2020, and the new emphasis on supporting commercial development of space flight capabilities, albeit at a lower funding level – $1.3 billion over three years – than his request. The authorization bill departed from the Obama plan in mandating the immediate development of a heavy lift launch vehicle.

The bill authorizes $58 billion in NASA funding for three years ($19.0 billion in FY 2011 to $19.96 billion in FY 2013). Under the bill, the life of the International Space Station was extended by five years to 2020 and the shuttle program was extended for an extra flight.

President Obama signed the act into law (P.L. 111-267) on 11 October 2010.

Quelle

→ http://www.aaas.org/spp/cstc/stc/Archive/stc10/10_10_stcnewsletter.shtml

Download

NASA Authorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-267)
→ http://legislative.nasa.gov/PL%20111-267.pdf

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National Aeronatautics and Space Administration (NASA)
→ http://www.nasa.gov/

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

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U.S. Unveils Initiative to Monitor and Manage Forest Carbon Dynamics

OSTP's Associate Director for Environment Shere Abbott announced (3 November 2010) details of an innovative new U.S.-sponsored program called SilvaCarbon, designed to strengthen global capacity to understand, monitor, and manage forest and terrestrial carbondynamics – an essential element in the effort to combat climate change.

Abbott made the announcement in Beijing, where she was leading the U.S. delegation and serving as co-chair for the Seventh Plenary meeting of the Group on Earth Observations (GEO), a voluntary partnership of governments and international organizations committed to implementing a coordinated response to global environmental stresses.

> The Group on Earth Observations is coordinating efforts to build a Global Earth Observation System of Systems, or GEOSS. GEO is a voluntary partnership of governments and international organizations. It provides a framework within which these partners can develop new projects and coordinate their strategies and investments. As of October 2010, GEO's Members include 84 Governments and the European Commission. In addition, 61 intergovernmental, international, and regional organizations with a mandate in Earth observation or related issues have been recognized as Participating Organizations.

SilvaCarbon will bring together a community of U.S. scientists and technical experts from government, academia, non-governmental organizations, and industry into a network that will support efforts to improve access to Earth observation data about forests. It is a key element in the Administration's comprehensive strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

"The science of how forests store carbon, both above ground and in the soil, is of profound importance and requires further monitoring and investigation," Abbott said. "We want to cooperate more closely with our partners in GEO in this area, to protect and make most effective use of our forests, to avoid harmful deforestation and land-degradation, and to better understand how forests store and release carbon and other greenhouse gases."

Quelle

→ http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2010/11/03/us-unveils-initiative-monitor-and-manage-forest-carbon-dynamics

Weitere Informationen

Group on Earth Observations (GEO)

→ http://www.earthobservations.org/about_geo.shtml

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus USA

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

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Brasilien

Deutsch-brasilianische Zusammenarbeit in der Biotechnologie ausgebaut

Innovationen sind das Fundament für die nachhaltige Entwicklung und die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit in Deutschland und in Brasilien. Beide Länder verbindet seit mehr als 40 Jahren eine starke Partnerschaft in der Wissenschaft und Forschung. Um dieser erfolgreichen Zusammenarbeit neue Impulse zu geben und zu würdigen, haben die deutsche Bundesministerin für Bildung und Forschung Annette Schavan und der brasilianische Forschungsminister Sergio Machado Rezende das Deutsch-Brasilianische Jahr der Wissenschaft, Technologie und Innovation 2010/11 am 12. April 2010 in São Paulo feierlich eröffnet.

Im November 2009 diskutierten deutsche und brasilianische Experten beim „Innovationsforum Biotechnologie" in São Paulo mögliche Forschungsvorhaben in den Bereichen Life Science, Bio- und Nanotechnologie. Beim Follow-up in

Deutschland, das parallel zur BIOTECHNICA 2010 stattfand, nahm die Zusammenarbeit konkretere Formen an.

Passend zur BIOTECHNICA 2010, die vom 5. bis 7. Oktober in Hannover tagte, reisten, organisiert von den ICON-Instituten in Köln, acht brasilianische Experten zum Follow-up des Innovationsforums Biotechnologie nach Deutschland. Vertreten waren Wissenschaftler der Bundesuniversität in Fortaleza, der Universität São Paulo (USP), der Bundesuniversität Gesundheitswissenschaften Rio Grande do Sul in Porto Alegre und der nationalen Forschungseinrichtung für Bioethanol in Campinas. Mit im Gepäck hatten sie konkrete Projektvorschläge, die sie während des Innovationsforums im November 2009 in São Paulo erarbeitet hatten.

Forschung erleben und gestalten

Fünf Tage lang nutzten die brasilianischen Wissenschaftler die Gelegenheit, sich mit dem Stand der Forschung und dem Forschungsstandort Deutschland vertraut zu machen und ihre in São Paulo zu Kollegen aus Deutschland geknüpften Kontakte zu vertiefen. Neben Fachvorträgen, Workshops und geführten Messe-Rundgängen standen Besuche in deutschen Forschungseinrichtungen auf dem Programm, so im Institut für Biotechnologie des Forschungszentrums Jülich, am Universitätsklinikum der RWTH Aachen im Institut für Kardiovaskuläre Molekularbiologie und an der RWTH Aachen im Fraunhofer Institut für Molekularbiologie und Angewandte Ökologie. Eben bei letzterem, im Institut von Prof. Dr. Rainer Fischer, fand auch das eintägige Nachfolgetreffen des Innovationsforums Biotechnologie statt.

Follow-up mit konkreten Ergebnissen

An diesen Treffen, das Prof. Dr. Gerd Wassenberg moderierte, nahmen von deutscher Seite ferner Prof. Dr. Dirk Prüfer vom Institut für Biochemie und Pflanzenbiotechnologie der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Dr. Peter König vom Leibniz Institut für Neue Materialien aus Saarbrücken, Prof. Dr. Petra Radehaus, Bereich Biotechnologie der Hochschule Mittweida, Frau Antje Ballentin vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) und Dr. Matthias Frattini vom Internationalen Büro des BMBF teil. Ziel des Treffens war, die Zusammenarbeit zu konkretisieren. Und dies ist den Beteiligten auch gelungen: Für die Gebiete Toxikologie, klinische Tests, Ökotoxikologie, Nahrungsmitteltechnologie, Bioethanol und Umweltbiologie haben sie eine intensive wissenschaftliche Zusammenarbeit vereinbart. „Wir haben den Eindruck, dass die deutschen Gastgeber eine echte Partnerschaft mit uns suchen, eine Partnerschaft, aus der beide Seiten Nutzen ziehen und innerhalb dieser beide wachsen können“, so ein erstes Fazit von Prof. Dr. Claudia do Pessoa von der Bundesuniversität in Fortaleza.

Quelle

→ http://www.dbwti.de/de/406.php

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→ http://www.dbwti.de

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Brasilien
→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/brasilien

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Brazil Publishes Science Plan as Rousseff Replaces Lula

The Brazilian government will release science policy proposals for the next decade for public consultation within a few days. The Ministry of Science and Technology's recommendations are expected to be unchanged under the mandate of Dilma Rousseff, elected last month (31 October) as the successor to science-friendly president Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. During her campaign, Rousseff said she would maintain Lula's strong support for science, turning Brazil into a “scientific powerhouse”.

The policy recommendations stem from discussions at the 4th National Conference of Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I), held in Brasilia earlier this year (6-8 May) and attended by 4,000 people from the scientific community, educational sectors, government, private sector and industry.

One of the recommendations is to consider innovation as a strategic approach, both in the scientific community and the government, and to increase the role private companies play in innovation. Currently innovation is mostly driven by the government.

The document also argues that investment in science should increase from 1% of GDP to 2.5% by the year 2020.

A suggested “brain gain” programme would target talented young scientists to return from overseas and would aim to attract foreign scientists to live and work in Brazil.

The document says that mechanisms for training and retaining scientists in regions that currently lack a solid infrastructure in science, such as some states in the northeast and the north of the country, should be pursued.

There are also proposals to set up a national programme for science popularisation for 2011-2022, including a budget and mechanisms for training.

Quelle

→ http://www.scidev.net/en/news/brazil-publishes-science-plan-as-rousseff-replaces-lula.html

Weitere Informationen

Ministry of Science and Technology

→ http://www.mct.gov.br/

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Brasilien

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

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China

China Kicks off Manned Space Station Program

China has formally begun its manned space station program, aiming to complete construction of a “relatively large” manned space laboratory around 2020, said a spokesman for the national manned space program.

China was aiming to develop and launch the first part of a space laboratory before 2016, focusing on breakthroughs in living conditions for astronauts and research applications, the spokesman said. The country would develop and launch a core cabin and a second laboratory module around 2020, which would be assembled in orbit around the earth into a manned space station, he said.

China planned to launch two unmanned space modules, Tiangong-1 and Shenzhou-8, in 2011, which were expected to accomplish the country’s first space docking and were regarded as an essential step toward building a space station.

Tiangong-1, or Heavenly Palace, would eventually be transformed into a manned space laboratory after experimental dockings with Shenzhou-8, Shenzhou-9 and Shenzhou-10 spacecraft, with the last two carrying two or three astronauts each.

“After the construction of the space station, China’s three-step manned space program will be complete,” the spokesman said, adding this would enhance the country’s technological progress, innovation, comprehensive power and the nation's prestige.

The three-step strategy involved first developing the Shenzhou spaceships, and then technologies needed for docking and extra-vehicular activities, currently underway, and finally construction of the space station.

Quelle

→ http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2010-10/27/c_13578017.htm

Weitere Informationen

China piecing together space station

→ http://blogs.nature.com/news/thegreatbeyond/2010/10/china_piecing_together_space_s.html

China tests 1st space station module for 2011 launch

→ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2010-08/17/content_11166212.htm

First Piece of Chinese Space Station Assembled for 2011 Launch

→ http://www.space.com/missionlaunches/china-first-space-station-construction-100817.html

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus China

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

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China Extends Brain Drain Campaign to Young Scientists

China is set to expand its ambitious scheme to attract the cream of the scientific diaspora back to the country so it includes young scientists as well.

Li Zhiyong, vice-minister of the Organisation Department of the Central Committee, told a conference of the High-Level Overseas Talents and National Development Strategy in Beijing last month (28 September) that under-35-year-olds will be targeted to return to China. This issue was also a focus of discussions at the conference organised by the Western Returned Scholars Association (WRSA).

China's Medium- and Long-Term Talent Development Plan (2010-2020), which was announced earlier this year, involves offering resources to established scientists from the United States or Europe who return to China under a scheme known as the Qianren plan, or Thousand Talent Plan.

Although the budget is unknown, each scientist who works under the Qianren scheme has received one million Chinese Yuan (US$150,000) in settlement support from the government. But scientists at the workshop appealed to the Chinese government to improve the treatment of young scientists, according to the vice chairman of the WRSA, Wang Huiyao.

Quelle

→ http://www.scidev.net/en/news/china-extends-brain-drain-campaign-to-young-scientists.html

Weitere Informationen

Western Returned Scholars Association (WRSA): 2010 Overseas Talent Representatives Conference

→ http://www.ccg.org.cn/en/Notices_cn.asp

China's Ambitious 'innovation society' plan

→ http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20101002093207698

Beijing to recruit 10,000 more international students in 2010 (ITB infoservice 05/10)

→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/fileadmin/public-downloads/itb/info_10_05_21.pdf

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Finnland

New Research Strategy Outlines the Focal Points of the Forest Cluster-Related Research in Finland

The updated research strategy of the Finnish forest cluster has the aim of doubling the value of forest cluster products and services by 2030 when compared to their value in 2006. Customer and user viewpoints, new materials and services as well as the bioeconomy are highlighted in the research strategy.

"Finland has outstanding resources at its disposal to become forerunner in sustainable development and bioeconomy, driven by the forest cluster. In the future bioeconomy, wood will be used for an even wider array of applications, from paper, packaging and buildings to biofuels and a broad spectrum of biomaterials and bioproducts," says Senior Vice President Antro Säilä, who is in charge of the Business Environment and Innovation at the Finnish Forest Industries Federation.

"Customer and user perspectives are playing an increasingly central role in research and innovation. The value-added of products and services is created in interaction with customers and consumers. This requires an active ability to

anticipate customer and consumer needs, expectations and behaviour," says Säilä. "Integrating new materials and services with products creates significant new areas of business. Solutions can also be sought through combining different materials. Daily routines and customer practices can reveal opportunities for service providers," Säilä continues.

The constantly renewing and growing forest cluster needs completely new products and services alongside the existing ones. Existing products, services and their new generations establish an outstanding foundation for the development of completely new types of products and services.

The research strategy is a revision of the forest cluster research strategy published in October 2006 and offers new perspectives. The goal to double the value of products and services is the same as in 2006. A rapid change in the operating environment, however, requires that focal points be examined and the strategy reformed now.

The strategy is being implemented through the research programmes of Forestcluster Ltd, the cluster's Strategic Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation (SHOK), as well as of the wood products industry's joint research organisation Finnish Wood Research Ltd. Universities and other institutions of higher learning will also play a significant role in this work. In addition, the strategy is being implemented as part of the forest-based sector's European technology platform.

The focal points of the forest cluster's research strategy are:

- customer and user as the drivers of development,
- possibilities offered by new materials, services and business models, and
- the forest cluster as a builder of a sustainable bioeconomy.

Quelle

→ http://www.tekes.fi/en/community/News/482/News/1344?name=New+research+strategy+outlines+the+focal+points+of+the+forest+cluster+related+research+in+Finland

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R&D in Finland 2009

In 2009, Finnish public-sector expenditure on R&D was up nearly EUR 70 million on the previous year. This meant an increase of some 12%. According to Statistics Finland, public-sector R&D expenditure totalled EUR 657 million in 2009. Of the increase on the year before, 80% was targeted at central government administration. Statistics Finland estimates that public research spending will total EUR 644 million in 2010. The public sector's proportion of all R&D expenditure stands at 10%.

External funding accounted for 46% of public-sector R&D expenditure, which was slightly more than in the previous year. Central government administration accounted for 41% of the external research funding for public-sector units. Finnish business enterprises' funding of public institutions' research expenditure amounted to EUR 85 million. Foreign funding totalled EUR 63 million, of which 64% came from the EU.

Finnish expenditure on R&D totalled nearly EUR 6.8 billion in 2009

Business enterprises in Finland decreased their expenditure on R&D activities by a good EUR 250 million from the previous year. According to Statistics Finland, never since 1971, when Statistics Finland started compiling statistics on R&D investment, has the expenditure gone down. R&D expenditure decreased in several industries, but the greatest decrease was in the electronics industry, at around EUR 90 million. In 2009, business enterprises' R&D expenditure totalled EUR 4.85 billion. However, the total amount of R&D expenditure was only EUR 85 million smaller than in the previous year, because expenditure on R&D went up clearly in the public sector and in the higher education sector.

In 2009, expenditure on R&D totalled nearly EUR 6.8 billion, equalling 3.96% of GDP. Due to a decrease in GDP, the share was 0.24 percentage points higher

than in the year before. According to estimates, R&D expenditure will go up by around EUR 140 million and amount to more than EUR 6.9 billion in 2010. The GDP share is also expected to remain high, at 3.90%. For a long time now, Finland's GDP share of R&D expenditure has been the highest after Sweden among the EU and OECD countries, and even among other countries the only one ahead of Finland is Israel.

Quelle

→ http://www.aka.fi/en-gb/A/Academy-of-Finland/Media-services/Newsletter/Academy-of-Finland-Newsletter-November-2010/#finns

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Finns Have High Level of Confidence in Science

Science enjoys strong trust among the Finns, both as an institution and as named organisations. Finnish science and research is considered to hold a high standard and Finns have strong confidence in science. These are among the key findings of the Finnish Science Barometer 2010, a study conducted by the Finnish Society for Scientific Information that examines Finns' relationship with and attitudes toward science and scientific and technological developments.

The majority (57%) of respondents say they are interested in science, research and technology. Although the percentage is high, it is nevertheless lower than in the previous study (decline from 63% to 57%). More than three in four are interested in the environment and nature, followed by social issues.

Even though Finns still have an active interest in the environment, nature and social issues, their interest has somewhat declined compared with earlier studies. Men also take a greater interest in science, research and technology than women. Young people follow science more actively than older people. People with an academic background are those who are most interested in science: three in four (75%) say they follow science.

Seven in ten (71%) Finns say they follow medicine and particularly the development of new pharmaceuticals and treatments. Among the top spots on the list are also the progress of science in general and the research knowledge on the state of the environment (66%), followed by history research and cultural studies (49%), information technology (46%), and genetic research and biotechnology (43%). Research funding and education and science policy remain the least-known fields of science, even though Finns are interested in following the international success of Finnish science.

The English version of the Finnish Science Barometer 2010 will be available in early 2011 and can be ordered via email from: viestinta(at)aka.fi.

Finns receive the bulk of their information on science and research via the electronic media. As a source of information, the role of television and radio (89% of respondents consider at least fairly important) is considered more important than the role of newspapers (77%). The third most important information source is the internet.

Quelle

→ http://www.aka.fi/en-gb/A/Academy-of-Finland/Media-services/Newsletter/Academy-of-Finland-Newsletter-November-2010/#finns

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Indien

India's Neutrino Lab Given Go-Ahead

Ministry of Environment & Forests has accorded both environment and forest clearance for the proposal of the Department of Atomic Energy to set up a neutrino observatory in the Bodi West Hills Reserved Forest in Theni district of Tamil Nadu.

The neutrino observatory project is significant for India's scientific leadership. It is executed by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) and 20 other scientific institutions in the country are part of the consortium. It will be a world-class laboratory for underground science, primarily neutrino physics. It will give India an edge for research relating to understanding fundamental laws of nature. This is not just a project in theoretical physics. It will also involve development of instrumentation and large-scale experiments. When completed by 2015 at an estimated cost of around Rs.1000 crore (app. 165 bn Euro), it will house the world's most massive magnet. Over 200 scientists would participate in this facility.

MoE&F is pleased that the Department of Atomic Energy took into account its ecological concerns on an earlier proposed site at Singara and the site was changed to the Bodi West Hills.

Quelle

→ http://moef.nic.in/downloads/public-information/Pressnote_nutrino.pdf

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Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)
→ http://www.tifr.res.in/
Ministry of Environment & Forests
→ http://moef.nic.in/
Department of Atomic Energy
→ http://www.dae.gov.in/

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Fokus Indien
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Irland

'Smart' Jobs

The Government's science agency, Science Foundation Ireland (SFI), backed more than 600 partnerships between research teams and firms last year in a move aimed at generating high-quality jobs, according to the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Innovation, Batt O'Keeffe TD. Minister O'Keeffe was marking SFI's 10th anniversary at an event in the Aviva Stadium in Dublin which was attended by the Taoiseach, industry figures, scientific researchers and Government agencies. Minister O'Keeffe described SFI's journey as a "decade of discovery, pioneering research and teamwork involving brilliant minds from here and abroad who have conducted wide-ranging research on Irish soil".

"What began as a burgeoning beacon of hope has blossomed to become the embodiment of excellence and innovation and a flag-bearer for Ireland in the 21st century. Through SFI, the traditionally distinct arenas of academia and enterprise have converged and collaborated, converting ideas and processes into new products and services and, importantly, jobs," said Minister O'Keeffe.

At the end of last year, SFI-funded researchers were working with 389 firms. Last year, the agency directly supported 3,225 researcher team members – up 15% on 2008 – involving 601 collaborations with firms. These collaborations are helping to continue to drive IDA Ireland's profile shift towards research, development and innovation investments from less than 10% five years ago to almost 50% last year.

Quelle

→ http://www.sfi.ie/news-events/press-releases/science-body-backs-600-research-industry-links-for-smart-jobs-minister-okeeffe/

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Irland

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

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Norwegen

Research Council of Norway: Renewal Through Reorganisation

Beginning in January 2011, the Research Council will be comprised of four divisions rather than the current three. The new organisational model will put the Council in a better position to meet national and global challenges. The reorganisation is a response to changes in research policy trends and insight gained in relation to the current organisational model.

Throughout the world, the research policy agenda is being reshaped by major social issues. Two challenges emerge as especially crucial in this regard: issues related to climate change, energy and the environment, and the manner in which the welfare state is coping with challenges related to health and welfare in a broad sense. In light of this, the Research Council has decided to establish separate divisions for these two thematic areas.

- The Division for Science will be continued and will have the overall responsibility for the Research Council's role in ensuring that Norway maintains an effective, smoothly functioning research system. The division will serve as liaison to the Norwegian research system at large and will also retain its current responsibility for basic research and the infrastructure initiative.
- The Division for Innovation will assume more responsibility for research within and for trade and industry. The various large-scale technology initiatives and efforts targeted at key areas of industry will be consolidated under this division.

The reorganisation will give the Research Council a more dynamic structure that can incorporate future changes in research policy more flexibly than is the case today. It will also promote closer links among areas that should be viewed more in connection with each other in the Council's strategic advisory activities.

Quelle

→ http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/Renewal_through_reorganisation/1253962525913

Weitere Informationen

Norwegischer Forschungsrat (RCN)

→ http://www.forskningsradet.no

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Fokus Norwegen

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

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National Budget for 2011: Boost for Basic Research

After years of little or no growth, Norwegian basic research has received a long-awaited boost in allocations in the national budget for next year. The Research Council is pleased with the proposed increase of NOK 60 million for the open competitive arena for high-quality research, which provides funding for Independent Projects (FRIPRO).

“It is very positive indeed that the Government has recognised the need to strengthen this funding instrument, which provides fruitful working conditions and adds volume to the activities of Norway’s top researchers, regardless of what their research focuses on,” says Executive Director Anders Hanneborg at the Research Council.

Over the past several years the Research Council has assigned priority to enhancing the open competitive arena for high-quality research in its input to the national budget. In its budget proposal for 2011, the Council recommended an increase of NOK 150 million for funding of independent projects.

With the proposed rise in funding, the 2011 budget for the FRIPRO scheme will total NOK 535 million.

Anders Hanneborg notes with satisfaction that the Ministry of Education and Research stresses the need to bolster independent basic research in order to better equip Norway to meet coming challenges to society as well as to strengthen the various subject areas.

“High-quality basic research in a wide array of subject fields and disciplines lays the foundation on which all new knowledge and innovation builds. Many independent basic research projects have served as a springboard for listed companies or established medical treatments, while others have generated new insights that expand our understanding of the world around us,” he states.

The rigorous quality assessment of the grant proposals submitted for Researcher Projects is the FRIPRO scheme’s major strength. Proposals are assessed on their own merits, independent of the politically-defined thematic priority areas or technologies. Only projects exhibiting the highest scientific calibre are granted funding.

“Fostering favourable conditions for innovative, high-quality research is crucial if Norway is to successfully tackle the changes it is facing,” asserts Minister of Research and Higher Education Tora Aasland in a press release from the Ministry of Education and Research in connection with the presentation of the national budget.

Quelle

→ http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/Boost_for_basic_research/1253962368403?WT.mc_id=nyhetsbrev-ForskningsradetEngelskDownload

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Republik Korea (Südkorea)

Patent Filings Increase

Korea ranked first in terms of patent filings on a per gross domestic product (GDP) basis, the country’s intellectual property office said on 31 October 2010. Korea also ranked first in terms of research & development (R&D) expenditures on a per GDP basis.

Korea’s patent filings came in at 102.6 cases per GDP as of 2008, followed by Japan with 82.2 and China with 26.6, the Korean Intellectual Property Office said. It cited its conclusions based on “the world intellectual property indicators,” released by the World Intellectual Property Organization. Patent applications per R&D expenditures also topped the list with 3.3 cases, it added. In terms of trademark filings per GDP, Korea ranked second with 86.7 cases, trailing Chile with 104.9. Korea’s application for industrial design came in at 56,750 cases, the world’s third highest. When patent applications including foreign inventors filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty were evaluated. However, Korea ranked 19th, indicating that the country is still lackluster in boosting cooperation in the R&D field.

Quelle

→ http://www.swissinnovation.org/enews/201011/ST_NewsK_October_2010.pdf

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Science and Technology News from the Republic of Korea, October 2010

→ http://www.swissinnovation.org/enews/201011/ST_NewsK_October_2010.pdf

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Fokus Südkorea

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

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Schweiz

swissnexDay' 10: Die Internationalisierung der Schweizer Hochschulen schreitet voran

Rund 350 Akteure aus der Schweizer Wissenschaft, Wirtschaft und Politik haben am 08.11.2010 am swissnexDay' 10 in Lausanne teilgenommen. Fragestellungen zur Internationalisierung und der Rolle des Netzwerks der Schweizer Wissenschaftshäuser swissnex gewidmet, bot die Tagung im Rolex Learning Center der ETH Lausanne und an der Ecole cantonale d'art de Lausanne Gelegenheit für strategische Diskussionen über die Wissenschaftsdiplomatie.

Bundesrat Didier Burkhalter unterstrich in seiner Rede am zweiten swissnexDay die Bedeutung der Wissenschaftsdiplomatie, welche die Schweiz vor rund 10 Jahren mit der Eröffnung des weltweit ersten Wissenschaftskonsulats in Boston gleichsam revolutioniert habe. Die Wissenschaftsaussenpolitik erlaube es der Schweiz, ihre Position für den weltweiten wissenschaftlichen Austausch zu stärken und gleichzeitig einen Beitrag zu globalen Fragen und Herausforderungen zu leisten. Unter dem Eindruck seiner soeben beendeten USA-Reise (Teilnahme am 10-jährigen Jubiläum von swissnex Boston, Besuch von swissnex San Francisco) an der Spitze einer Wissenschaftsdelegation zeigte sich der EDI-Vorsteher überzeugt davon, dass die Zukunft der Schweizer Universitäten und Fachhochschulen weitgehend von der Entwicklung partnerschaftlicher Beziehungen mit öffentlichen und privaten Akteuren auf internationaler Ebene geprägt sein werde.

In dieselbe Richtung argumentierte Peter Maurer, Staatssekretär im Eidgenössischen Departement für auswärtige Angelegenheiten. Im Rahmen der Zielerreichung in der Schweizer Aussenpolitik hat für ihn die Wissenschaftsdiplomatie eine sehr hohe Bedeutung, und das in den USA und in Asien eingerichtete Netzwerk der swissnex stellt ein wichtiges Instrument zur Entwicklung dieser Wissenschaftsdiplomatie dar.

swissnex ist Teil des Swiss Knowledge Network, das gemeinsam vom Eidgenössischen Departement des Innern (Staatssekretariat für Bildung und Forschung SBF) und dem Eidgenössischen Departement für auswärtige Angelegenheiten geführt wird. swissnex unterstützt die Zusammenarbeit in den Bereichen Wissenschaft, Bildung, Kunst und Innovation zwischen der Schweiz und ausgewählten Partnerländern, die über ein grosses wissenschaftliches und technologisches Potenzial verfügen.

Seit der Eröffnung des ersten Wissenschaftshauses in Boston im Jahr 2000 entsteht ein Netzwerk von Schweizer Wissenschaftshäusern mit Niederlassungen in San Francisco, Singapur und China (Shanghai). Seit 2008 finden Aktivitäten auch in Indien statt; in Bangalore ist die Eröffnung eines Generalkonsulats mit einer starken wissenschaftlichen Ausrichtung im Sinne von swissnex für 2011 geplant.

swissnex verfolgen eine innovative Form der Public Private Partnership und bieten ihre Dienste insbesondere auch Schweizer Jungunternehmern an. Dies wurde beispielhaft anhand von Amazee gezeigt, ein Start-up im Bereich Social Media. Das Unternehmen erhielt von swissnex Unterstützung, um sich in den USA etablieren zu können.

Quelle

→ http://www.news.admin.ch/message/index.html?lang=de&msg-id=36130

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Fokus Schweiz

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

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Innovationskonferenz befürwortet Masterplan Cleantech Schweiz

Die von Bundespräsidentin Doris Leuthard einberufene 3. Innovationskonferenz befürwortet die im Masterplan Cleantech Schweiz vorgeschlagenen 50 Massnahmen und Empfehlungen. Sie sollen in den nächsten Jahren von Bund, Kantonen, Wirtschaft und Wissenschaft umgesetzt werden. Ziel ist, die Schweizer Wirtschaft im globalen Wachstumsmarkt der sauberen und ressourceneffizienten Technologien optimal zu positionieren. Der am 04.11.2010 in Bern verabschiedete Masterplan wird nun in eine breite Konsultation geschickt und soll im Frühjahr 2011 vom Bundesrat verabschiedet werden.

Der vom Eidgenössischen Volkswirtschaftsdepartement (EVD) und vom Eidgenössischen Departement für Umwelt, Verkehr, Energie und Kommunikation (UVEK) gemeinsam erarbeitete Masterplan Cleantech will konkrete Handlungsvorschläge zur Stärkung der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit des Werkplatzes Schweiz durch Cleantech-Innovationen geben. Dazu enthält er 28 Massnahmen auf Bundesebene. Weitere 22 Empfehlungen richten sich an die Kantone, die Wirtschaft und die Wissenschaft. Die Massnahmen umfassen die ganze Wertschöpfungskette von der Forschung über die Regulierung und Bildung bis hin zum Markt in fünf Handlungsfeldern.

> Der Masterplan Cleantech ist Teil des vom Bundesrat Mitte Oktober beschlossenen Aussprachepapiers „Grüne Wirtschaft“. Dieses hat zum Ziel, den Ressourcenverbrauch der Schweiz zu verringern und gleichzeitig den Werkplatz Schweiz insbesondere im Cleantech-Bereich zu stärken. Neben Cleantech als wichtigen Pfeiler der grünen Wirtschaft setzt der Bundesrat daher seine Akzente beispielsweise auch im Bereich der Ökologisierung des Steuersystems zur Verstärkung der Anreize zur Ressourcenschonung und der Bereitstellung von Informationen zu Umweltverbrauch von Konsum und Produktion.

Die Teilnehmenden der 3. Innovationskonferenz haben die Lageanalyse, die Vision und Ziele sowie die 50 Massnahmen und Empfehlungen des Masterplans nach eingehender Diskussion gutgeheissen. Im Anschluss an die Konferenz bekräftigte Bundespräsidentin Doris Leuthard vor den Medien den Willen des Bundesrates, die Förderung von Ressourceneffizienz und sauberen Technologien permanent auf die politische Agenda zu setzen. Der Masterplan sei ein erster Schritt auf diesem Weg.

Die interessierten Kreise aus Wirtschaft, Politik und Wissenschaft sind nun eingeladen, den Masterplan bis Ende Februar 2011 im Rahmen einer Konsultation zu kommentieren. Im Frühjahr 2011 soll der Masterplan Cleantech dann vom Bundesrat verabschiedet werden. Die Umsetzung der Massnahmen wird mehrere Jahre beanspruchen und soll von einem Cleantech-Monitoring begleitet werden. Über die Ergebnisse wird der Bundesrat alle vier Jahre mit einem Bericht informiert.

Quelle

→ http://www.news.admin.ch/message/index.html?lang=de&msg-id=36035

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Fokus Schweiz

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

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Schritt für Schritt zum Nanomaterial der Zukunft: Empa-Forschende klären Reaktionsweg zur Herstellung graphenartiger Materialien

Graphen gilt als Kandidat für die künftige Nanoelektronik. Methoden, mit denen sich graphenartige Materialien mit gewünschten elektronischen Eigenschaften herstellen lassen, fehlen jedoch noch. Empa-Forschende haben nun mit einer oberflächenchemischen Methode graphenartige Materialien synthetisiert und den entsprechenden Reaktionsmechanismus im Detail aufgeklärt, wie sie soeben in der Fachzeitschrift «Nature Chemistry» berichten. Die Forschenden stützten sich dabei auf eine Kombination von experimentellen Untersuchungen mit Computersimulationen.

Elektronische Bauteile werden immer kleiner, sodass nach der Mikroelektronik bereits von der Nanoelektronik gesprochen wird. In diesen Dimensionen stösst Silizium, das zurzeit meistverwendete Material in elektronischen Elementen, an seine Grenzen. Neue Materialien sind gefragt. Wegen seiner aussergewöhnlichen elektronischen Eigenschaften gilt Graphen, ein zweidimensionales Kohlenstoff-Netzwerk, als möglicher Ersatz. Bevor graphenartige Materialien allerdings hierfür eingesetzt werden können, sind noch einige Hürden zu überwinden. So gibt es bislang noch keine Methoden, mit denen graphenartige Materialien einfach, zuverlässig und in grossem Massstab hergestellt werden können.

Empa-Forschende aus der Abteilung „nanotech@surfaces“ setzen auf die Methode der oberflächen-unterstützten Synthese. Anhand eines prototypischen Polyphenylens hat das Forschungsteam nun zusammen mit Wissenschaftlern des Max-Planck-Instituts für Polymerforschung in Mainz und der Universität Zürich im Detail aufgedeckt, wie der Reaktionsweg der so genannten Cyclodehydrierung auf einer Kupferoberfläche abläuft und wie sich die Bausteine zu einem planaren Nanographen koppeln. Die Arbeit wurde vergangenen Sonntag in der Fachzeitschrift „Nature Chemistry“ als „advanced online publication“ veröffentlicht.

Quelle

→ http://www.news.admin.ch/message/index.html?lang=de&msg-id=36131

Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Schweiz

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

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Neue Datenbank liefert Überblick über die Umweltforschung in der Schweiz

Welche Forschungsthemen werden in der schweizerischen Umweltforschung bearbeitet? Wo finde ich Ansprechpersonen aus einem bestimmten Forschungsbereich für mein Projekt? Eine neue Datenbank des Bundesamts für Umwelt BAFU ermöglicht einen Überblick über die Umweltforschung in der Schweiz.

Wer untersucht die Veränderungen der Biodiversität, Entscheidungsprozesse im Konsumverhalten oder arbeitet an technischen Lösungen von drängenden Umweltproblemen? Wo liegen die Stärken der Umweltforschung in der Schweiz, wo gibt es noch Lücken? Bisher waren solche Fragen nur mit grossem Aufwand und langwierigen Recherchen zu beantworten. Nun hat das BAFU eine Datenbank erstellt, in der die Schweizer Forschungsgruppen aus der Umweltforschung erfasst sind.

Die neue Datenbank, die über Internet zugänglich ist, steht in deutscher, französischer, italienischer und englischer Sprache zur Verfügung. Sie ermöglicht Abfragen nach Forschungsthemen, Institutionen oder Standort und liefert als Resultat eine Liste der entsprechenden Forschungsgruppen mit Schlüsselwörtern zu den Forschungsgebieten und dem direkten Link auf die Website der Gruppen.

Über 1000 Forschungsgruppen der zehn Schweizer Universitäten, der Institutionen des ETH-Bereichs sowie der sieben Fachhochschulen leisten Beiträge zur Umweltforschung. Zusätzlich sind noch mehr als 30 private und öffentliche Institute in diesem Bereich tätig.

Quelle

→ http://www.news.admin.ch/message/index.html?lang=de&msg-id=36111

Weitere Informationen

Datenbank zu Umweltforschung

→ http://www.bafu.admin.ch/innovation/06631/10646/index.html?lang=de&lang=de

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South Africa's HIV Research 'On the rise'

Research on HIV/AIDS is on the rise in South Africa, a country with the largest number of HIV infections in the world, while Western research efforts have levelled out, a study has found. Only around 2% of all research articles produced by the United States, the biggest producer of HIV/AIDS studies, are about HIV/AIDS, according to the study in Scientometrics. Such studies take up less than 2% of the total publication output of most European countries, and just 0.5% of Japan's output. By contrast, 5.5% of South Africa's research effort goes towards HIV/AIDS — mainly clinical medicine and social studies. This is six times as much as expected given its size, but still only around 3% of the global total.

Globally HIV/AIDS research was on the rise until 1995, and has since levelled out at around 8,000 articles per year. This compares, for example, with 30,000 papers on cancer research.

A funding conference in New York last month (5 October) failed to raise the US$20 billion estimated by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to be needed to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

Quelle

→ http://www.scidev.net/en/news/south-africa-s-hiv-research-on-the-rise-.html

Download

Scientometrics of a pandemic: HIV/AIDS research in South Africa and the World (Volltext der Studie)

→ http://www.springerlink.com/content/l1h52868665w3x0j/fulltext.pdf

Weitere Informationen

Obama Administration's Pledge to Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (ITB infoservice 10/10)

→ http://www.kooperation-international.de/fileadmin/public-downloads/itb/info_10_10_15.pdf

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Fokus Südafrika

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

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Zuma Announces Major Cabinet Reshuffle

President Jacob Zuma has announced a major reshuffle to his cabinet. A few ministries have new ministers and a host of new deputy ministers have been appointed. Making the announcement on Sunday, President Zuma said after 17 months in government since his inauguration, the process of the reconfiguration of government and that of putting in place systems that change the way the administration works in order to improve service delivery had been completed. He said during this time, government has studied the functioning of the current administration in order to ascertain what works and what needs to be changed or strengthened.

The President expressed his gratitude to the outgoing members of Cabinet for their contribution to government and the country. "Some have served in government for many years and we trust that they will still put their expertise at the disposal of the country. Some of the outgoing members are to be deployed in other tasks in government. We congratulate the incoming members of Cabinet as well as the Deputy Ministers and wish them well in their new responsibilities," said Zuma.

Quelle

→ http://www.buanews.gov.za/news/10/10110113351002

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Fokus Südafrika

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

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