



Internationale Forschungs-, Technologie- und Innovationspolitik

Info-Service

20. September 2004

Berichterstattung zu strategischen Entwicklungen auf den Politikfeldern des BMBF in führenden Industrieländern

Irland

Computeriese HP investiert 21 Millionen Euro in F&E in Irland

Die irische Vize-Premierministerin Mary Harney hat angekündigt, dass Hewlett-Packard 21,4 Millionen Euro in den Bau eines Zentrums für Forschung und Entwicklung in Leixlip, County Kildare, investieren will. Das Zentrum wird neue Technologien für Tintenstrahldrucker entwickeln und neue Möglichkeiten für externe Forschungseinrichtungen in Irland bieten. Im Gegenzug werden diese Einrichtungen von der verstärkten Zusammenarbeit zwischen Hewlett-Packard, irischen Universitäten und Forschungsinstituten profitieren.

http://dbs.cordis.lu/cordis-cgi/srchidadb?ACTION=D&SESSION=&DOC=32&TBL=DE_NEWS&RCN=EN_RCN_ID:22566&CALLER=EI_DE_NEWS

The authors conclude that the Swedish innovation system has great potential in comparison with other OECD countries. But on the other hand, there are also some serious policy challenges. In order to overcome the policy challenges the authors propose a national innovation strategy. Such a strategy could provide the tools needed to address the right issues and create needed synergies between policy areas as well as bodies on both national and regional level.

<http://www.vinnova.se/main.aspx?ID=49bb9765-4ac7-4e4f-a7b5-cd12ef38d318>
http://trendchart.cordis.lu/News/tc_nl_inno_03.cfm

Portugal

New Developments in Science, Technology and Innovation Policy

The Ministry for Science and Higher Education is preparing a new plan of action on science, technology and innovation, under the title of 'Investing in R&D – An Action Plan for Portugal until 2010'. This Action Plan is aimed at responding to the challenges raised by the Barcelona objective. According to the Minister for Science and Higher Education, a target of 1.17 percent was defined for the ratio of R&D expenditures to GDP by 2006. More specifically, in addition to a new model for funding research the Action Plan includes four priority axes: (1) to increase public investment in R&D; (2) to promote an environ-

Schweden

Exploring the Swedish National Innovation System 1970-2003

At the beginning of March 2004 the first report about the Swedish innovation system was released. The report, which covers the period 1970-2003, is part of a larger project at the Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA), with the aim of analysing how both the competitiveness and the foundations for a sustainable long-term economic growth can be improved.

ment conducive to private investment in R&D; (3) to increase the supply of science and technology skilled human resources; and (4) to promote scientific employment.

<http://www.mces.gov.pt/>
http://trendchart.cordis.lu/News/tc_nl_pol_03.cfm

EU / Europa

Neue Broschüre zu aktuellen Entwicklungen in der internationalen Forschungskooperation

In einer neu erschienenen Publikation der GD Forschung der Europäischen Kommission werden die internationalen Kooperationsaktivitäten im Bereich Forschung zwischen Januar und Juni 2004 dargestellt. Die Broschüre ist in verschiedene Abschnitte unterteilt, in denen es um die neuen EU-Mitgliedstaaten, die Beitrittsländer, die Länder der Europäischen Freihandelszone (EFTA), den Mittelmeerraum, den Balkan, Afrika, die Karibik und den Pazifik, Lateinamerika, Asien und Russland (sowie die neuen unabhängigen Staaten) geht. Die Publikation enthält außerdem Kapitel zu weiteren Drittländern wie Australien und Kanada sowie zu internationalen Organisationen.

In der Publikation werden Informationen zu den Inhalten der Treffen zwischen EU-Forschungskommissar Philippe Busquin sowie hochrangigen Vertretern der Europäischen Kommission und Regierungsvertretern aus Drittländern gegeben. Sie enthält außerdem einen Überblick über die Mitwirkung von Nicht-EU-Ländern an EU-Forschungsprogrammen und Aktivitäten zur Förderung dieser Beteiligung.

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/iscp/pdf/whathappened.pdf>

Euroscience führt Umfrage zur industriellen Forschung in Europa durch

Anhand der Umfrage soll geklärt werden, warum die Forschung in Europa hinter der Forschung in den USA hinterherhinkt. Die

Ergebnisse des Fragebogens werden von Euroscience zur Analyse der derzeitigen Situation und zur Ausarbeitung von Empfehlungen für Entscheidungsträger in Politik und Industrie herangezogen. Die Frist zur Einreichung des Fragebogens von Euroscience wurde bis Ende September 2004 verlängert.

<http://www.euroscience.org/WGROUPS/IST/index.htm>

EU stellt Upgrade für paneuropäisches Forschungsnetzwerk bereit

Am 2. September kündigte die Europäische Kommission die Bereitstellung von Finanzmitteln in Höhe von 93 Millionen Euro in den kommenden vier Jahren für ein Upgrade des europäischen, weltweit führenden Kommunikationsnetzwerks für Forschung und Bildung GÉANT an. Das Projekt wird damit unter dem 6. Rahmenprogramm der EU finanziert und zielt darauf ab, die Hochleistungsdienste des Netzwerks zu verbessern und Forschern von Island bis zum Kaukasus ihre eigenen "Wellenlängen" bereit zu stellen. Das Upgrade umfasst auch eine durchgehende Konnektivität, um Wissenschaftlern direkten Zugang zu GÉANT und den nationalen europäischen Forschungsnetzwerken zu gewähren, sowie Mobil- und Roaming-Dienste, über die Forscher unabhängig von ihrem jeweiligen Standort jederzeit eine Verbindung zu GÉANT herstellen können.

http://dbs.cordis.lu/cordis-cgi/srchidadb?ACTION=D&SESSION=&DOC=29&TBL=DE_NEWS&RCN=EN_RCN_ID:22563&CALLER=EI_DE_NEWS

Europäische Wissenschaftsstiftung fordert Engagement zur Unterstützung der Mobilität der Forscher

Nach Ansicht des Geschäftsführers der Europäischen Wissenschaftsstiftung, Bertil Andersson, verhindert die inkohärente Forschungsinfrastruktur in Europa Mobilität und gefährdet die europäische Forschung. "Die Karrieresysteme in der EU sind zu heterogen. Eine Lösung dieses Problems ist der wichtigste Punkt für den zukünftigen

Erfolg der europäischen Forschung", erklärte er. Diese Position wird auch von Christine Heller del Riego von Euroscience vertreten: "Wir brauchen strukturelle Veränderungen in den nationalen Forschungsorganen, die die Notwendigkeit widerspiegeln, dass sich die Forscher in verschiedene europäische Länder begeben müssen", so wird eine Äußerung von ihr in einer Erklärung der Europäischen Wissenschaftsstiftung wiedergegeben.

http://dbs.cordis.lu/cordis-cgi/srchidadb?ACTION=D&SESSION=&DOC=31&TBL=DE_NEWS&RCN=EN_RCN_ID:22565&CALLER=EI_DE_NEWS

USA

NIH Proposes 6-Month Public Access to Papers

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has released a draft policy aimed at increasing public access to the results of NIH-funded research. The proposal issued 3 September in the NIH Guide would require grantees to deposit copies of their papers in NIH's free PubMed Central archive once they have been accepted by a journal. Manuscripts would be posted online 6 months after publication.

<http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-04-064.html>
<http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/305/5690/1548b>

House Bill to Strengthen U.S. Manufacturing Sector

The House on July 9 passed a bill designed to support American manufacturing. The "Manufacturing Technology Competitiveness Act" would authorize substantial increases in the years FY 2005-2008 for NIST's Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program (\$110.0 million in FY 2005), for NIST's in-house laboratories (\$425.7 million in FY 2005). The bill would also authorize a new coordinating body for federal manufacturing efforts,

and fellowship and grant programs to assist manufacturers and strengthen manufacturing technologies in the U.S. The bill would also seek to strengthen U.S. manufacturing by authorizing several new programs and entities. It would direct the President to establish an Interagency Committee to plan and coordinate federal manufacturing R&D efforts, and an Advisory Committee to provide input to the Interagency Committee on goals, priorities, and emerging problems and opportunities for U.S. manufacturers.

<http://www.aip.org/fyi/2004/113.html>

House Rejects Rep. Holt Amendment to Establish OTA-Capability

During last month's consideration of the FY 2005 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ) was unsuccessful in his attempt to increase the scientific analytical staff available to Members of Congress. Holt's amendment, designed to replace some of the capabilities that were lost when the Office of Technology Assessment was closed in 1995, was defeated by a vote of 115-252.

<http://www.aip.org/fyi/2004/116.html>

Administration Plans for Climate Change Science

On August 25, the Bush Administration submitted to Congress its annual report on the science supported by the federal government to better understand climate change. The report, "Our Changing Planet: The U.S. Climate Change Science Program [CCSP] for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005," summarizes the government's strategic plan for climate change science which coordinates and integrates the climate and global change research performed and supported by 13 participating federal departments and agencies. FY 2004 funding across those 13 agencies totaled \$1,996 million; the FY 2005 request is for \$1,955 million, a 2.1 percent reduction.

Many of the research elements in the strategic plan incorporate research into human-induced impacts on environmental and climate systems. The report acknowledges the human role in increasing emissions of carbon dioxide, and refers to carbon dioxide as "the largest single forcing agent of climate change." It discusses the approaches available to "decisionmakers searching for options to stabilize or mitigate concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere."

<http://www.aip.org/fyi/2004/119.html>
<http://www.climatescience.gov/Library/stratplan2003/final/default.htm>

Japan

Science Ministry Puts In for Big Increases

Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology has submitted requests for sizable spending increases in next year's budget. The ministry's current budget is \$33 billion, and the council staff is still reviewing the 2005 requests submitted at the end of last month. Those requests, for the fiscal year starting in April, include increases of 32% for life science research, 23% for environmental studies, and 46% for nanotechnology. The ministry also wants to pump up spending on competitive grants to fulfill a promise to double such research over 5 years (from roughly \$2.7 billion in 2000).

Planners at the Education and other ministries are emphasizing competitive grants in their 2005 requests. The bulk of the boost for nanotechnology and materials sciences, for example, would go to a \$56 million competitive grants program, and the only major new program in the life sciences would provide \$88 million to address emerging diseases (for example, SARS and avian influenza), molecular imaging, and other "social needs."

<http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/305/5690/1547a>

Indien

India's Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

India's Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is the largest and most diverse group of public-funded civilian laboratories in the world. The two other comparable organizations are the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in South Africa and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in Australia. However, there are major differences between CSIR India and the two other organizations. CSIR South Africa is now run more like a corporation; it receives 60% of its external revenues from the private sector. CSIRO works largely on natural resources. Yet, the major difference between these organizations is not size. CSIR India has been trying hard to develop commercially relevant technologies and generate revenues on its own and does far more fundamental research than its counterparts in South Africa and Australia.

<http://www.atip.org/public/atip.reports.04/atip04.038.pdf>

Impressum

Herausgeber:

VDI Technologiezentrum GmbH
 Abteilung Grundsatzfragen von Forschung,
 Technologie und Innovation
 Graf-Recke-Str. 84, 40239 Düsseldorf

Im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für Bildung
 und Forschung, Referat 111

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Erscheinungsweise: 14-tägig,

online unter  internationale-kooperation.de

Die Informationen werden zur Wahrung der
 Aktualität in der Originalsprache wiedergegeben.