



## Internationale Forschungs-, Technologie- und Innovationspolitik

**Info-Service**

**27. Juni 2005**

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

#### **Global**

##### **UN plans to link top Southern research centres**

Italy last week pledged US\$500,000 to help the United Nations set up a network of centres of research excellence in developing countries. The purpose of the network is to fund researchers in developing countries to attend short training courses at these centres. It will also help the institutions to pool resources and collaborate on research projects that are of importance to international development, such as research on agriculture, health or the environment. The commission has chosen more than 100 science and technology institutions in developing countries from a list prepared by the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS). These are said to be 'centres of excellence', based on the quality of their research, as well as their infrastructure, and their efforts to diffuse knowledge and share facilities.

<http://www.scidev.net/News/index.cfm?fuseaction=readNews&itemid=2140&language=1>

#### **Frankreich**

##### **Frankreich will Mittel für industrielle Innovation verdoppeln**

Der französische Premierminister Dominique de Villepin hat Pläne der Regierung bekannt gegeben, ihre Zuschüsse für industrielle Forschung von 500 Millionen auf eine Milliarde Euro zu verdoppeln. In

seiner Rede auf der "Paris Air Show" am 18. Juni erklärte de Villepin, dass die Mittel für die Agentur zur Förderung industrieller Innovationen verdoppelt und für kommerzielle Projekte in den Bereichen Solarenergie, Nanotechnologie, Biotechnologie und Bio-Brennstoffe eingesetzt würden.

[http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/acteurs/discours\\_9/discours\\_salon\\_aeronautique\\_bourget\\_53302.html](http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/acteurs/discours_9/discours_salon_aeronautique_bourget_53302.html)

##### **Did Policies Alter French BioTech Landscape?**

A study suggests policies enacted in 1999 to encourage cooperative research, establish tech transfer structures and provide venture capital contributed to a dramatic shift in the biotech topography in France. The study from the Grenoble Applied Economics Laboratory examines the biotech landscape from three location types: administrative regions, science genopoles, and clusters with more than 10 biotech firms within 20 kilometers. Administrative regions are comparable to states, while genopoles would be comparable to Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the U.S. with government established science parks.

Based on regression analysis, the authors found that firm size made a difference in growth, with smaller firms experiencing less growth than larger firms during both time periods. They also found location has a significant impact on growth – and that these locations varied greatly for time pe-

riods before and after the new 1999 legislation was enacted. From 1999–2002, the authors identified the best soil for biotech growth was in Marseille and its surrounding region and Nonterre within the Ile de France region. These two cities may have benefited from new structures and relationships resulting from the 1999 Allegre Act. This law provided incentives to new firm creation and encouraged structures for technology transfer and valorization. Before France passed the Allegre Act, the biotech terrain from 1996–1999 favored Strasbourg within the Alsace area and the Rhone-Alpes region.

<http://www.toulouse.inra.fr/centre/esr/wpRePEcGael/gael2005-03.pdf>

### **CEA und CNRS gründen Observatorium für strategische Entwicklungen im Bereich Mikro- und Nanotechnologien**

Das CEA und das CNRS geben die Gründung des „Observatoire des micro et nanotechnologies“ (OMNT) bekannt, einer gemeinsamen Struktur zur Beobachtung strategischer Entwicklungen in diesen Bereichen. Die Aufgabe des OMNT besteht darin, die ersten Zeichen künftiger technologischer Durchbrüche zu identifizieren, und der französischen Mikro- und Nanotechnologie-Gemeinschaft sachdienliche Informationen für die Durchführung von Forschungsprojekten zu liefern.

Das OMNT ist eine einzigartige Struktur in Europa. Es unterbreitet Analysen und Synthesen, die dank eines Netzes verwirklicht werden, das etwa 200 wissenschaftliche und technische Experten versammelt. OMNT deckt derzeit 6 Themenbereiche ab: Instrumentierung für die Biologie, molekulare Elektronik, Materialien und Bestandteile für die Optik, Mikroenergiequellen, Nanobaulemente, Nanokonstruktion.

Französische Botschaft in Deutschland, Abteilung für Wissenschaft und Technologie  
<http://www.wissenschaft-frankreich.de>

## **Irland**

### **Irland entwickelt sich zu einem der größten Exporteure von Pharmazeutika**

Die Biotechnologie erfüllt ihr Versprechen, einer der Schlüsselsektoren bei der Schaffung einer Hightech-Basis für Forschung und Industrie in Irland zu werden, sagt der irische Minister für Handel und Gewerbe Michael Ahern. In Irland gibt es derzeit über 170 Unternehmen mit 35.000 Beschäftigten im Pharma-, Chemie-, Medizinprodukte- und Diagnosesektor. Dem Handelsminister zufolge ist Irland derzeit einer der weltweit größten Exporteure von Pharmazeutika mit jährlichen Exporten von pharmazeutischen Zwischen- und Endprodukten im Wert von über 34 Milliarden Euro. Ferner werden sechs der zehn am häufigsten verkauften Medikamente weltweit in Irland hergestellt.

[http://dbs.cordis.lu/cgi-bin/srchidadb?CALLER=NHP\\_DE\\_NEWS&ACTION=D&SESSION=&RCN=EN\\_RCN\\_ID:24032&TBL=DE\\_NEWS](http://dbs.cordis.lu/cgi-bin/srchidadb?CALLER=NHP_DE_NEWS&ACTION=D&SESSION=&RCN=EN_RCN_ID:24032&TBL=DE_NEWS)

## **EU / Europa**

### **Successful First Call for EUROCORES Theme Proposals**

Scientific quality, novelty and European added value are among the criteria in the first annual Call to the European scientific research community for EUROCORES (European Science Foundation Collaborative Research) theme proposals, made by the European Science Foundation (ESF) in April and which closed on 15 June.

[http://www.esf.org/esf\\_pressarea\\_page.php?language=0&section=6&year=2005&newsrelease=89](http://www.esf.org/esf_pressarea_page.php?language=0&section=6&year=2005&newsrelease=89)

### **NEST-Projekt trägt zum Entwurf einer besseren Wissenschaftspolitik bei**

Die Europäische Kommission stellt 250.000 Euro für ein neues Projekt zur Verfügung, das auf die Erhöhung des Verständnisses für die Schaffung und Entstehung höchst kreativer und innovativer Forschung in der EU und den USA abzielt.

Das unter dem Programm "Neue und sich abzeichnende wissenschaftliche und technologische Entwicklungen (NEST)" des Sechsten Rahmenprogramms (RP6) finanzierte CREA-Projekt wird sich darauf konzentrieren, welche Faktoren zu besonders innovativer und wichtiger Forschung in den Bereichen Humangenetik und Nanotechnologie führen, mit dem Ziel zu bestimmen, was Institutionen tun können, um diese zu fördern.

[http://dbs.cordis.lu/cordis-cgi/srchidadb?ACTION=D&SESSION=&DOC=26&TBL=DE\\_NEWS&RCN=EN\\_RCN\\_ID:23964&CALLER=EI\\_DE\\_NEWS](http://dbs.cordis.lu/cordis-cgi/srchidadb?ACTION=D&SESSION=&DOC=26&TBL=DE_NEWS&RCN=EN_RCN_ID:23964&CALLER=EI_DE_NEWS)

### **EUREC fordert klar definiertes RP7-Budget für Forschung zu erneuerbaren Energien**

Die Europäische Vereinigung der Forschungszentren im Bereich erneuerbare Energien (European Renewable Energy Centres Agency - EUREC) hat an die EU appelliert, den Vorschlag für das Siebte Rahmenprogramm (RP7) so zu ändern, dass der Forschung zu erneuerbaren Energien ein klar definiertes Budget zugewiesen wird.

[http://dbs.cordis.lu/cordis-cgi/srchidadb?ACTION=D&SESSION=&DOC=55&TBL=DE\\_NEWS&RCN=EN\\_RCN\\_ID:23936&CALLER=EI\\_DE\\_NEWS](http://dbs.cordis.lu/cordis-cgi/srchidadb?ACTION=D&SESSION=&DOC=55&TBL=DE_NEWS&RCN=EN_RCN_ID:23936&CALLER=EI_DE_NEWS)

### **ESF Highlights Need for Globally-Competitive European Modelling Capabilities**

European challenges for hydrodynamic modelling in coastal and shelf seas is the focus of the latest report from the European Science Foundation (ESF) Marine Board, released on 6 June at the fourth annual EuroGOOS (Global Ocean Observing System) conference in Brest, France. The 32-page report illustrates the development effort needed to transform research tools into services for the many users of ocean space and resources – a subject crucial to the future of coastal oceanography.

[http://www.esf.org/esf\\_pressarea\\_page.php?newsrelease=88](http://www.esf.org/esf_pressarea_page.php?newsrelease=88)

### **International Scientific Cooperation Policy - New website**

The impact of the Union's International S&T Cooperation Programme is currently being assessed in view of learning lessons for a vision for future cooperation and how to attain that vision. The experts conducting the study have opened a website collecting views from the interested public. The on-line survey will be open until 22 July 2005.

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/iscp/index\\_en.cfm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/iscp/index_en.cfm)

## **USA**

### **Societies Call for NSB Panel on Science Education**

The House-passed FY 2006 Science, State, Commerce and Justice Appropriations bill, included a provision commending the National Science Board (NSB) for taking steps "to establish a commission to make recommendations for NSF and Federal Government action to achieve measurable improvements in the Nation's science education at all levels.

<http://www.aip.org/fyi/2005/096.html>

### **Can California Keep Its BioTech Edge?**

California leads the world in biotech research today and likely will continue to dominate in the years to come according to *The Dynamics of California's Biotechnology Industry*, a new report from the Public Policy Institute of California. The report concludes that California retains a sharp biotech edge, despite reports of firms leaving the state or establishing plants elsewhere.

Authors Junfu Zhang and Nikesh Patel note that the state generates more than half of U.S. biotech revenues and accounts for nearly half of national R&D spending. California biotech garnered 46 percent of the venture capital invested in biotech between 1992 and 2001 and accounts for 40

percent of the nation's biotech jobs, according to the authors.

Nonetheless, Zhang and Patel warn against assuming biotech will produce the same economic boom for California and the U.S. as produced by information technology during the last decade. Zhang and Patel point to the longer time for biotech start-ups to reach profitability, the lack of network effects driving exponential growth, and no foundation technology promoting growth in other sectors. The report provides policymakers with an in-depth review of the California environment that nurtured the industry. Their findings include:

- Biotechnology relies on knowledge even more than the information technology sector.
- Universities generate more biotech spinoffs than existing biotech companies with two-thirds of these academic entrepreneurs remaining in the same state.
- More than half the growth in biotech employment results from the creation of new firms rather than the expansion of existing firms.

[http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/R\\_405JZR.pdf](http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/R_405JZR.pdf)

## Chile

### Chile's president pledges boost for R&D funding

Chilean investment in research and development (R&D) will reach 1-1.2 per cent of the country's gross domestic product by March 2006, according to a pledge made by president Ricardo Lagos. When Lagos assumed his six-year presidency in March 2000, investment in R&D was 0.56 per cent of Chile's GDP. It now stands at 0.7 per cent.

At the moment, the private sector provides 28 per cent of national R&D funding. The government puts in 61 per cent and foreign investment makes up the remaining 11 per

cent, according to the National Commission on Scientific and Technological Research (Conicyt). The government says it will create financial incentives for private companies to invest in research and development, and will help Chilean researchers take part in international networks of innovators and scientists.

As part of its plan to boost science, the government has set up a new tax on profits made by the mining industry. Each year, at least US\$85 million generated this way will go to the newly created Innovation Fund for Competitiveness. Both research institutes and private companies will be able to apply for these grants for R&D projects that are deemed key to the country interests.

<http://www.scidev.net/News/index.cfm?fuseaction=readNews&itemid=2144&language=1>

## 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