



Internationale Forschungs-, Technologie- und Innovationspolitik

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

Global

Ethics, science and human rights come together

The draft declaration, released on 24 June, is intended by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) to provide guidance on how to draft laws that regulate ethics and human rights in science. It stresses, for instance, the importance of obtaining prior informed consent from participants in scientific research, and that community or third-party consent should never be a substitute for the consent of the participating individual. With regards to preserving biodiversity and indigenous knowledge, especially in developing countries, it emphasises the importance of people being able to access their local genetic resources and traditional knowledge systems.

http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=1883&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

G8 leaders give indirect boost for science in Africa

In a communiqué issued at end of their annual summit, this year in Gleneagles, Scotland, the G8 leaders also urged support for "networks of excellence" linking institutions of higher education in Africa and in other countries, suggesting that these are needed to help develop "skilled professionals for Africa's private and public sectors". However, the G8 declined to

endorse specific objectives, or place any figures on the amount of money to be spent on activities in these areas.

<http://www.scidev.net/News/index.cfm?fuseaction=readNews&itemid=2214&language=1>

Weltwissenschaftsforum in Ungarn

Beflügelt durch den Erfolg des ersten Weltwissenschaftsforums im Jahr 2003 organisiert die Ungarische Akademie der Wissenschaften zusammen mit der UNESCO und dem Internationalen Wissenschaftsrat (ICSU) vom 10. bis 12. November in Budapest, Ungarn, das zweite Weltwissenschaftsforum. Die Forumsteilnehmer werden die ethischen Aspekte von Wissen und der Verantwortung der Wissenschaftler erörtern.

http://dbs.cordis.lu/cordis-cgi/srchidadb?ACTION=D&SESSION=&DOC=19&TBL=DE_NEWS&RCN=EN_RCN_ID:24135&CALLER=EI_DE_NEWS

Frankreich

France Doubles Funding for R&D and Industrial Innovation

The U.S. can watch as another country significantly expands its investments in innovation. This time it's France, as newly appointed Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin last month announced that the national government will double its funding from €500 million to €1 billion for the Industrial Innovation Agency (IIA), and

give €50 million to the National Research Agency (ANR).

The recently created Industrial Innovation Agency was set up to fund large national champions in industrial R&D and technology development programs. Companies from other European countries are expected to be eligible for funding along with French firms.

The ANR will fund research projects selected by competitive peer review on the basis of scientific and technical excellence criteria, thus introducing a new approach in how research is funded in France. However, the exact statutes and mission of the ANR will be defined in the Research Guidance and Planning Bill expected to be presented by the Government by the end of the year.

<http://www.gip-anr.fr/en/index.htm>

EU / Europa

S&T key figures reveal China's growth

The European Commission published its 'Key Figures 2005 on science, technology and innovation' on 19 July, revealing stagnation in research and development (R&D) investment in the EU. Yet according to the report, the rate of growth of the EU's R&D spending 'is far from sufficient to reach the 3 per cent objective in 2010'. The rate of growth of the EU's R&D intensity (in other words, the change in the proportion of GDP that it spends on research) was around 0.7 per cent between 2000 and 2003. 'If this trend remains unchanged, EU's R&D intensity will be only about 2.2 per cent in 2010,' states the report.

China's R&D intensity, on the other hand, has been growing at around 10 per cent annually since 1997, and the stark message in the data is that: 'If current trends for both China and the EU-25 hold on in the coming years, China will have caught up

with the EU by 2010 in terms of the share of GDP allocated to R&D.'

Not for the first time, the current gap in R&D intensity between the EU and its main competitors, the US and Japan, is blamed primarily on lower levels of private research investment within Europe, where businesses only contributed 55.5 per cent of the total in 2003, compared with 74.5 per cent in Japan. Another area where the EU must improve its performance is in offering researchers more attractive careers. While the EU produces considerably more science and technology (S&T) graduates than either the US or Japan, the number of professional researchers per thousand in the workforce in 2003 amounted to only 5.4, compared to 10.1 in Japan and 9.0 in the US.

<http://www.cordis.lu/indicators/>

http://ica.cordis.lu/search/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.simpledocument&N_RCN=24173

UNICE warnt vor Kürzungen des RP7-Haushalts

UNICE, der Zusammenschluss der EU-Industrien, hat gewarnt, dass, falls eine Verdoppelung des Forschungshaushalts der EU nicht sichergestellt werden könne, eine Neubewertung der Vorschläge des Siebten Rahmenprogramms (RP7) erfolgen müsse, die vielleicht Initiativen wie den Europäischen Forschungsrat in Frage stellen würde. In ihrer Stellungnahme zu den RP7-Vorschlägen unterstützt die UNICE die Haushaltszuweisung der Kommission.

http://dbs.cordis.lu/cordis-cgi/srchidadb?ACTION=D&SESSION=&DOC=7&TBL=DE_NEWS&RCN=EN_RCN_ID:24137&CALLER=EI_DE_NEWS

„Initiative for Science in Europe“ setzt sich für Europäischen Forschungsrat ein

Die "Initiative for Science in Europe" (ISE), in der über 50 europäische wissenschaftliche Organisationen vertreten sind, die die Einrichtung eines Europäischen Forschungsrats unterstützen, hat den Rat,

die Kommission und das Parlament aufgefördert, dafür zu sorgen, dass die letzten Hürden für den Europäischen Forschungsrat beseitigt werden. Im Appell der ISE heißt es, dass der Rat "die historische Chance und Verpflichtung hat, einen Europäischen Forschungsrat zu schaffen, der vollkommen unabhängig ist und über ein Budget verfügt, das dem Versprechen in Bezug auf eine wissenschaftliche und soziale Zukunft Europas entspricht".

http://dbs.cordis.lu/cordis-cgi/srchidadb?ACTION=D&SESSION=&DOC=17&TBL=DE_NEWS&RCN=EN_RCN_ID:24133&CALLER=EI_DE_NEWS

South Africa and EU aim to promote closer collaboration in research

The South African Department of Science and Technology has launched a dedicated platform for promoting scientific and technological (S&T) cooperation between South Africa (SA) and the European Union (EU). Implemented by the South African Department of Science and Technology, the European South African Science and Technology Advancement Programme (ESASTAP) is supported by the European Commission as a Specific Support Action under the Sixth Framework Programme (FP6). ESASTAP was launched in South Africa on 28 June.

One key priority will be Marie Curie Fellowships to promote researcher mobility between the EU and SA, in both directions. 'We will aim to market SA research organisations and universities as destinations for European researchers to spend time,' Mr du Toit explained, 'we have a rich, diverse scientific community in South Africa, just as in the EU'.

Two further dedicated instruments will also be available from the SA Department of S&T to support collaboration. The FP6 Seed Funding Instrument can be used to subsidise the travel costs necessary in meeting potential collaborative partners, whether researchers from SA are visiting the EU or vice versa. The FP6 Strategic

Co-Investment Instrument, meanwhile, provides for the SA government to fund part of the remaining costs where an FP6 project does not receive full funding from the European Commission.

<http://www.esastap.org.za>
http://ica.cordis.lu/search/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.simpledocument&N_RCN=24157

USA

Bush will Klimawandel mit Technologie meistern, nicht mit Emissionsreduktionen

US-Präsident George W. Bush würde im Kampf gegen den Klimawandel lieber in neue Technologien investieren, als auf die Reduktion von CO₂ zu setzen. In einem Interview mit dem britischen Sender ITV erläuterte der Präsident am 3. Juli seine Ansichten. In Bezug auf das Kyoto-Protokoll, das die Reduktion von CO₂-Emissionen rechtlich verbindlich macht, und das nicht von den USA unterzeichnet wurde, meinte Bush: "Wenn das wie Kyoto aussieht, ist die Antwort 'nein'. Das Kyoto-Protokoll hätte, wenn ich das so deutlich sagen darf, unsere Wirtschaft in den Abgrund getrieben."

http://dbs.cordis.lu/cordis-cgi/srchidadb?ACTION=D&SESSION=&DOC=25&TBL=DE_NEWS&RCN=EN_RCN_ID:24084&CALLER=EI_DE_NEWS

The U.S. Research and Experimentation Tax Credit in the 1990s

U.S. corporate claims for the research and experimentation (R&E) tax credit totaled an estimated \$6.4 billion in 2001, the latest year for which data are available. From 1990 to 2001 the annual dollar amount of R&E tax credit claims grew twice as fast as company and other nonfederally funded R&D expenditures, after adjusting for inflation. In contrast, direct federal funding for industrial R&D declined throughout the 1990s, both in absolute terms and relative to industry-funded R&D.

<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/infbrief/nsf05316/>

Computational Science: Ensuring America's Competitiveness

The President's Information Technology Advisory Committee (PITAC) released a new report *Computational Science: Ensuring America's Competitiveness* that finds that computational science is one of the most important technological fields of the 21st century, because it enables investigation of extremely complicated phenomena and processes – such as nuclear fusion, folding of proteins, the atomic organization of nanoscale materials, and the global spread of disease – that other methods cannot characterize fully if at all. PITAC recommends that the Federal government, through the National Academies and in partnership with academia and industry, create and execute a multi-decade roadmap for computational science.

<http://www.ostp.gov/html/PITACComputationalScienceReportrelease6-14-05.pdf>

Science Committee Reviews Nanotechnology Initiative Report

The House Subcommittee on Research has held two hearings to review the conclusions of a nanotechnology report prepared by the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). The federal government will have invested \$4.0 billion in nanotechnology from FY 2001 through September of this year. The Administration has requested more than \$1 billion for nanotechnology research in FY 2006 in the budgets of 11 federal agencies.

PCAST concluded that the U.S. "is the acknowledged leader in nanotechnology R&D," with total annual public and private investment of \$3 billion, roughly one-third of worldwide spending. In answering the question "how can we do better?" the report called for steps to increase technology transfer, noting the important role that states are playing, and the need to improve knowledge management.

<http://www.ostp.gov/pcast/pcast.html>

Japan

Deutsch-japanische Forschung eröffnet neue Märkte

In München legten Forscher der Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft und der japanischen Tohoku-Universität den Grundstein für eine künftige Kooperation: Die Experten wollen gemeinsam Mikrosystemtechnik für kleine und mittelständische Unternehmen in Japan entwickeln.

In der Millionenstadt Sendai, rund 300 Kilometer nördlich von Tokio, entsteht zur Zeit ein MEMS-Cluster - ein Technologiepark für kleine und mittelständische Unternehmen, die Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems entwickeln, bauen und einsetzen. Für das Fraunhofer Institut IZM bietet der Technologiepark in Sendai eine einmalige Gelegenheit, Kontakte zu kleinen und mittelständischen Unternehmen in Japan zu knüpfen.

<http://www.izm.fraunhofer.de/>

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