



Internationale Forschungs-, Technologie- und Innovationspolitik

Info-Service

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

EU / Europa

Hintergründe zu Deutschlands erfolgreicher Teilnahme am RP6

Von allen Teilnehmerländern des RP6 steht Deutschland an erster Stelle. Aus den jüngsten veröffentlichten Statistiken der Europäischen Kommission geht hervor, dass 7 449 deutsche Wissenschaftler an 3 027 Verträgen des RP6 beteiligt sind bzw. waren, und sich die Gesamtfördermittel, die von der EU an deutsche Teilnehmer vergeben wurden, sich auf rund 2,3 Milliarden Euro belaufen. Insgesamt waren deutsche Forscher, auf die fast 19 Prozent des Gesamtbudgets des RP6 entfielen, an 82 Prozent der RP6-Projekte in den vorrangigen Themengebieten beteiligt. Darüber hinaus waren 24 Prozent der Vorschläge, an denen deutsche Forscher beteiligt waren, erfolgreich, wohingegen der EU-Durchschnittswert bei nur 18 Prozent lag.

http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=DE_NEWS&ACTION=D&DOC=8&CAT=NEWS&QUERY=1169314787784&RCN=26962

F&E-Ausgaben der EU unverändert

Laut vorläufigen Ergebnissen von Eurostat, dem Statistischen Amt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, sind die Investitionen in Forschung und Entwicklung (F&E) in Europa unverändert. Obwohl seit 2001 ein Anstieg von 1,5 Prozent zu verzeichnen ist, lagen die F&E-Ausgaben in der EU27 im Jahr 2005 bei 1,84 Prozent des

BIP, und damit genauso hoch wie im Jahr 2004. Die Ergebnisse wecken Zweifel, ob die EU das Barcelona-Ziel - bis 2010 drei Prozent des BIP in die Forschung zu investieren - erreicht. Die höchste F&E-Intensität unter den Mitgliedstaaten besteht in Schweden (3,86 Prozent des BIP) und in Finnland (3,48 Prozent) registriert, gefolgt von Deutschland, Dänemark, Österreich und Frankreich, die alle F&E-Intensitäten von über 2 Prozent erzielten.

http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=DE_NEWS&ACTION=D&DOC=23&CAT=NEWS&QUERY=1169314787784&RCN=26947

USA

President Points to Scientific Issues in State of the Union Speech

In his State of the Union address to the nation on January 24, President Bush touched on numerous topics including education and competitiveness, health care, energy, and immigration. President Bush will ask Congress and America's scientists, farmers, industry leaders, and entrepreneurs to join him in pursuing the goal of reducing U.S. gasoline usage by 20 percent in the next ten years – Twenty in Ten. President Bush asked Congress to renew the No Child Left Behind Act and called for national policies to improve America's competitiveness.

<http://nationalacademies.org/headlines/20070124.html>
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/stateoftheunion/2007/initiatives/index.html>

Speaker Pelosi on Doubling of Physical Sciences Funding, Climate Change

House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) and Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) delivered the Democrats' national Address on the State of the Union. Reid's speech focused on "critical challenges around the world America must confront." Pelosi's speech concentrated on domestic issues, including federal policies to strengthen R&D and global warming. Excerpts from Pelosi's presentation follow:

- Physical Sciences Funding: "We must commit to doubling federal funding for basic research and development in the physical sciences and modernize and expand the research and development tax credit. And we will bring broadband access to every American within five years, creating millions of jobs."
- Climate Change: "The science of global warming and its impact is overwhelming and unequivocal. The American people understand the urgency of the problem of climate change. 2006 was the warmest year on record, capping a nine year warming streak. ... Therefore, with openness and participation from all parts of our democracy, we will pass groundbreaking legislation that addresses global warming and energy independence."

<http://www.aip.org/fyi/2007/010.html>

Democrats '07 Budget Increases Research Funding

Less than one week before President Bush releases the Administration's budget request for fiscal year 2008, congressional Democratic leadership released its solution to the FY 2007 fiasco. The need to remain within spending caps approved last year and the need to focus on FY08 spending meant the FY07 fix would be simple, but slightly painful for agencies used to above-inflation-rate increases each year. Sixty programs reportedly will see cuts from their FY06 funding levels. On the positive

side, the House Appropriations Committee says the joint resolution holds increases for:

- National Institutes of Health: \$28.9 billion, an increase of \$619.5 million to reverse a projected decline in new NIH research project awards and support an additional 500 research project grants, 1,500 first time investigators, and expand funding for high risk and high impact research.
- National Institute of Standards and Technology Innovation Programs: \$50 million in new funding for physical science research and lab support for nanotechnology and neutron research.
- National Science Foundation: \$4.7 billion, an increase of \$335 million in the National Science Foundation's research account to fund Innovation Programs.
- Department of Energy, Office of Science: \$3.8 billion, an increase of \$200 million to support research, including new energy technologies such as improved conversion of cellulosic biomass to biofuels.
- Department of Energy, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Resources: \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$300 million to accelerate research and development activities for renewable energy and energy efficiency programs.

<http://appropriations.house.gov/pdf/CRSummary.pdf>

New Competitiveness Report

The Council on Competitiveness has released a report, "*Competitiveness Index: Where America Stands*" reviewing the primary factors driving America's economic success during the last two decades, and which looks ahead to the nation's competitiveness prospects in the next twenty years. A significant portion of the 108-page report is devoted to a series of one-page exhibits that highlight U.S. dominance in many drivers of the American economy, but which also identify areas

of concern. Illustrative of the report's findings in this section are the following:

- "U.S. Share of Global Output Has Fallen Across a Range of Science and Technology Metrics"
- "American Firms Dominate the List of the World's Most Innovative Companies." Sixteen of the top 25 companies are American companies.
- "Federally Funded Basic Research Has Been a Major Driver of Innovation" The report concludes U.S.-government-funded basic research has had a critical impact on innovation. The Internet, laser, Google, and MP3 players are examples.
- "U.S. Universities Dominate World Rankings Based on Research Performance" The report notes: "Seventeen of the top 20 are U.S. institutions."
- "The United States Has More Scientific Researchers Than Any Other Country" While the U.S. now leads with 1.3 million researchers, the European Union could produce twice as many S&E doctorates as the U.S. by 2010. China could produce more doctorates than the U.S. by 2010.
- "Within the Federal Budget for Basic and Applied Research, Life Sciences Dominate" The report states, "Nearly all the recent increases are in the life sciences." The compound annual growth rate for life sciences is 5.9% in the period 1986 to 2005, while that of the physical sciences is 0.6%.

<http://www.compete.org>
<http://www.aip.org/fyi/2007/011.html>

House Passes Stem Cell Bill as Part of "First 100 Hours" Agenda

On January 11, the House passed H.R. 3, the Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act, which would expand researcher access to embryonic stem cell lines. Even with the prospect of another Presidential veto, the

Democrats included the stem cell bill on its agenda to emphasize the growing public support for stem cells research; recent polls by the Civil Society Institute among others indicate that the majority of the American public supports federal funding for embryonic stem cell research.

<http://www.aaas.org/spp/cstc/stc/index.shtml>

New NSF Prize Program Could Spur Innovation

The National Science Foundation should create an "inducement prize" program, eventually offering opportunities to vie for prizes of several million dollars, to reward scholars or other experts for finding novel solutions to scientific or technical problems, says a new National Research Council report. Such a program could help strengthen innovation in the United States.

<http://nationalacademies.org/morenews/20070123.html>

Growing The Nation's Biotech Sector: Bioscience Sizable Contributor for 25 U.S. Regions

The question of whether or not there is enough opportunity for economic development through public-private investment in biosciences has been answered with a pretty strong "yes," based on a report released Jan. 29 by Battelle and BIO.

Growing The Nation's Biotech Sector: A Regional Perspective reveals that more than half of the nation's 361 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) have a specialization (employment concentration that is 20 percent greater than the national average) in at least one of four major bioscience subsectors: drugs and pharmaceuticals; medical devices and equipment; research, testing and medical laboratories; and agricultural feedstocks and chemicals.

Many metro areas, including Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles and St. Louis, have a broad employment base in three or even four of the bioscience subsectors. Other

metro areas are highly specialized in one or two particular subsectors, such as Minneapolis (medical devices), Washington, D.C. (research, testing, and medical labs), and Pittsburgh (research, testing, and medical labs and medical devices). Only two metro areas, Lincoln, Neb., and Madison, Wisc., have a specialization in all four bioscience subsectors.

Each of 25 MSAs having more than 10,000 total bioscience jobs, according to the 48-page table-intensive report. The metropolitan area with the most bioscience jobs - more than 110,000 - is the New York City MSA, which includes Northern New Jersey and Long Island.

<http://www.bio.org/local/battelle2007/>

Japan, Asien

Ausschuss für Umbau des Bildungswesens legt ersten Bericht vor

Der Ausschuss für den Umbau des Bildungswesens, der auf Initiative von Premierminister Shinzo Abe eingerichtet wurde, hat am 24. Januar dem Premierminister seinen ersten Bericht vorgelegt. Der Bericht empfiehlt u.a. eine Revision des „Lernens ohne Druck“, das in den letzten Jahren das grundlegende Konzept für die staatliche Bildung in Japan darstellte, eine Reform des Systems für die Einstellung und Entlassung von Lehrkräften sowie eine Reform der Bildungsgremien der Kommunen.

Nach Entgegennahme des Berichts machte Premierminister Abe seine Absicht deutlich, Entwürfe für die Revision von drei Gesetzen im Bildungsbereich (u.a. Gesetz über die Zertifizierung von Lehrkräften) vorzulegen, um so neben anderen Veränderungen ein System zur Erneuerung der Lizenzen für Lehrkräfte sowie eine Reform der Bildungsgremien zu erreichen.

http://www.botschaft-japan.de/presse/jb_070125.html

Erste Ministerkonferenz Chinas, Japans und Südkoreas für Wissenschaft und Technik

Die erste Konferenz der Minister für Wissenschaft und Technik aus China, Japan und Südkorea hat am 12. Januar 2007 in der südkoreanischen Hauptstadt Seoul stattgefunden. Der chinesische Minister für Wissenschaft und Technik Xu Guanhua, der südkoreanische stellvertretende Ministerpräsident und Minister für Wissenschaft und Technik Kim Woo-sik sowie der japanische Minister für Wissenschaft und Technologie Bunmei Ibuki haben mit ihren Delegationen an der Konferenz teilgenommen.

Dabei haben die Minister der drei Länder Meinungen über Richtung, Prinzipien, Schwerpunkte und Mechanismen ihrer wissenschaftlich-technischen Zusammenarbeit ausgetauscht. Im Anschluß an die Konferenz wurde dazu eine gemeinsame Erklärung unterzeichnet.

<http://german.cri.cn>

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