



FFG

**Development of the European
Research & Innovation Area
and Strategies beyond:**

Perspectives at European Level

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FFG – European & International Programmes

FFG – Austrian Research Promotion Agency



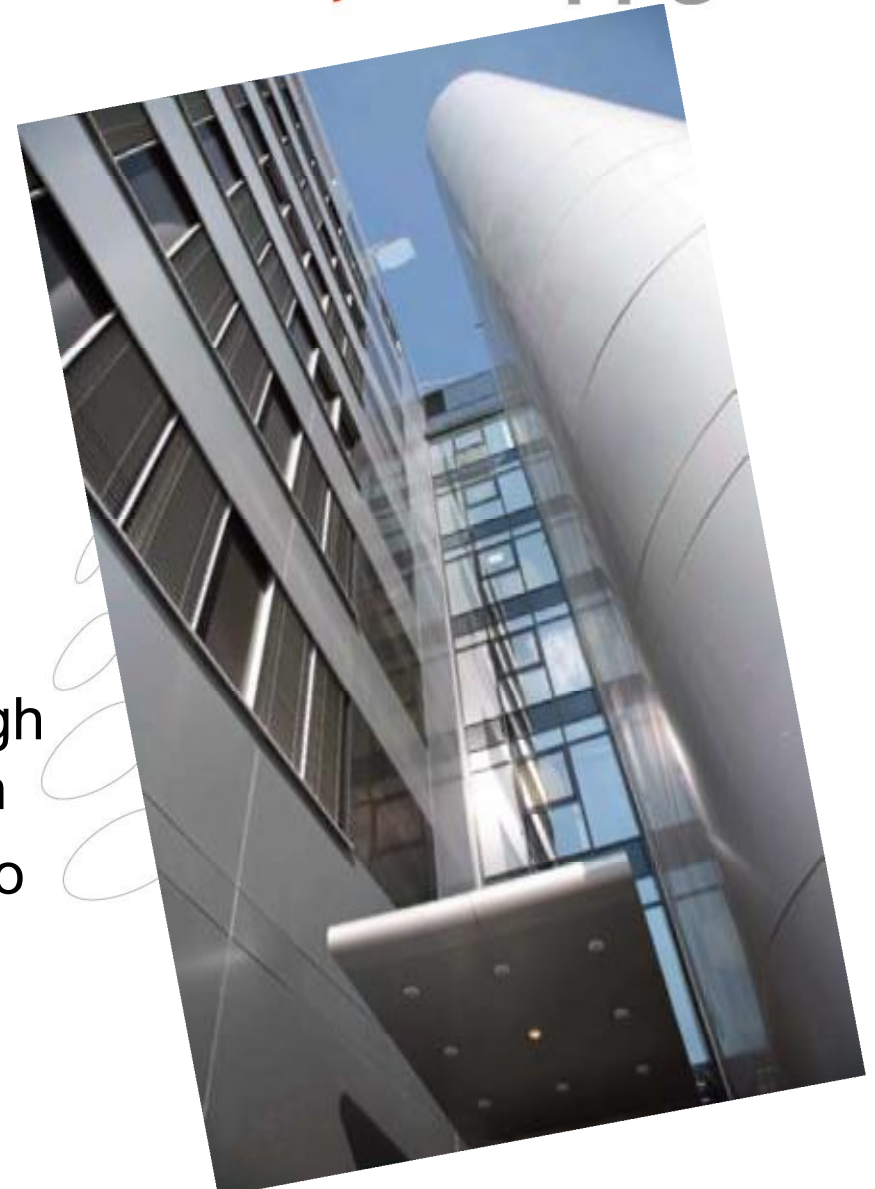
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Established in 2004

Austrian central organisation for public promotion of research and innovation

Budget ~ 600 Mio Euro year 2008

Competitiveness, networking through national funding of applied research
FFG offers not only funding but also high-quality services to the R&D community in Austria



Division of European and International Programmes (EIP)



based on contract with 5 Ministries and Economoc Chamber

Objectives: Strengthening the Austrian participation in international R&D Programmes (FP!!)

Host of: FP National Contact Points, EUREKA, EEN, eContent

Activities: Awareness, Information, Training, Consultation, Coaching, international Networking (Consortium building)

EIP in international projects: Russia, Western Balkan, USA



Overview on...



European Perspective:

- European Research & Innovation Area and beyond
- “beyond”: Internationalisation Strategy at European Level



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European Research Area:

3 elements:

**European „market“
for RTD**

**effective European Coordination of
national & regional research activities,
programmes and strategies**

**Initiatives implemented and
funded at European level**

On the way to the European Research & Innovation Area...

1952 – 1970s: first efforts towards Community RTD

Legal basis: Amsterdam Treaty: Conducting European research policies and implementing European research programmes: RTD Chapter: RTD essential element for industrialised countries

1981: ESPRIT (European Strategic Programme for Research and Information Technologies)-Programme

1984: Start of 1st Framework Programme

1985: Intergovernmental Initiative EUREKA started

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2000: Lisbon Strategy and European Research Area

The European Dynamik starting 2000:



2000: Lisbon Strategy and concept of **European Research Area**

2002: Barcelona Goal, Comm „More research for Europe“

2003: Action Plan „Investing in Research“

2004: Kok Report: “disappointing delivery” is due to “an overloaded agenda, poor co-ordination and conflicting priorities” by a lack of political will by the member states.

2005: Renewed Lisbon Strategy:

Partnership for Growth and Jobs, efforts of the EU focussed on effective responses to challenges of demographic change and globalisation.

National Reform Programmes (2005-08), Compet. Report, EIT

2002-06: FP6, European Technology Platforms, ESFRI Process, ERA-Nets

2006: Aho Report: „radical action on research & innovation...Pact for Research & Innovation...new vision needed, 4-pronged strategy, role of structural funds“

The European Dynamik starting 2000:



2007: FP7: set up to support the development of the ERA, incl. **diversified approaches:** JTI, Art. 169, ERC, ERA-Nets, Agencies,...

ERA Open Consultation: Greenbook „ERA: new Perspectives“

2008: Global dimension of ERA: „Ljubljana Process“ and **Vision 2020**

5 new ERA Initiatives:

Researchers Careers and Mobility

Research Infrastructures

Dissemination of Knowledge

Joint Programming

International Cooperation

Comm. Joint Programming

Comm. „Strategic European Framework for International S&T Cooperation“

ERA: Status 2008



What has been achieved since 2000?

Effects of Barcelona goal

FP7 developed to support ERA implementation: eg ERC, EIT, etc

Coordination of research activities and programmes: ETPs, ERA-Nets

Coordination of policies: „open method of coordination“ and guidelines

Broadly set up Innovation Strategy at EU level: modernised Community Framework for State Aid for RTD, orientation towards tax incentives

What is still open?

Basis of ERA versus Fragmentation

Mobility and careers of researchers: limitation still exist

Companies and universities working together

Uncoordinated research funding at national & regional level

Structural Funds

Challenges of globalisation

Effects on Member States



Global competition – European Competitiveness: MS more ready for active involvement

Increased transparency and visibility of efforts and performances at MS level

„Pressure“ towards more coordination and action, but where to go? Definition of individual MS objectives and development of strategies

Stronger MS profiles are necessary

ERA is based on „Coopetition“

Overview on...



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Vision 2020

5 new ERA Initiatives:

- Researchers Careers and Mobility
- Research Infrastructures
- Dissemination of Knowledge
- Joint Programming
- International Cooperation



International Cooperation: Objectives



To become **more competitive** and play a **leading role globally**, the European Community **needs a strong and coherent international S&T policy** with three objectives:

- support European competitiveness through **strategic partnerships with non-EU countries** in selected fields of science and by engaging the best scientists from such countries to work with and in Europe;
- enhance the production of knowledge and scientific excellence by enabling European universities, research institutions and firms to **establish contacts with their partners in such third countries**, thereby facilitating access to research environments outside Europe and promoting synergies on a global scale;
- address **specific problems** that **third countries face**, or that **have a global character**, on the basis of **mutual interest and mutual benefit**.

International Cooperation: Why important?



The international competitiveness of modern economies is linked increasingly to their **ability to generate, adapt and use new knowledge.**

S&T: key factors contributing to sustainable development, prosperity and economic growth.

S&T has also proved instrumental to enhancing and enriching many **other policy areas** with an impact on external relations: trade, development, environment, energy, telecommunications, etc.

Strategic European Framework for International Science and Technology (S&T) Cooperation

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Sept. 2009: Communication:
Commission initiative to engage with Member States in Council and with European Parliament.

Purpose: raise awareness of the importance of international research cooperation in maintaining European research excellence and competitiveness..

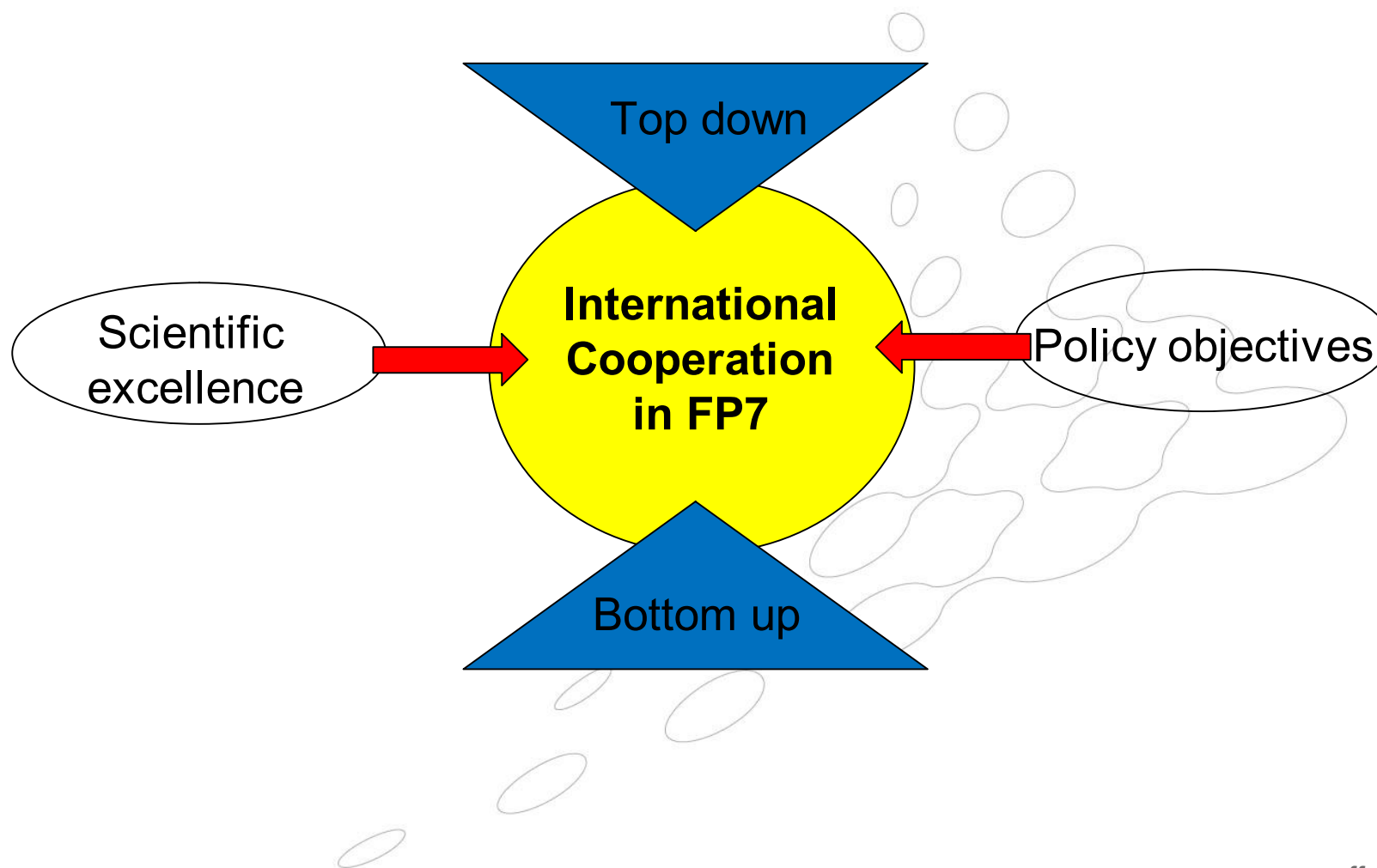
Covered.....

Strategic European Framework for International Science and Technology (S&T) Cooperation

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- Why focus on international science and technology cooperation now?
- What is new in this strategy?
- Why focus also on Information and Communication Technologies?
- What are the core principles underpinning the strategy?
- Which orientations for action are identified?
- Which are priority thematic areas for building strategic partnerships?
- Which 'key' third countries should the EU cooperate with in priority?
- What are the prospects for Community research cooperation with groups of Third Countries ?
- How will this strategy support 'brain circulation'?
- What support for international S&T is available from FP7 and how does the FP fit into the new Strategy?
- What will be the benefits for the cooperating third countries?
- What are the prospects of EU-Africa S&T cooperation?

International Cooperation under the 7th Framework Programme



Participation under FP7

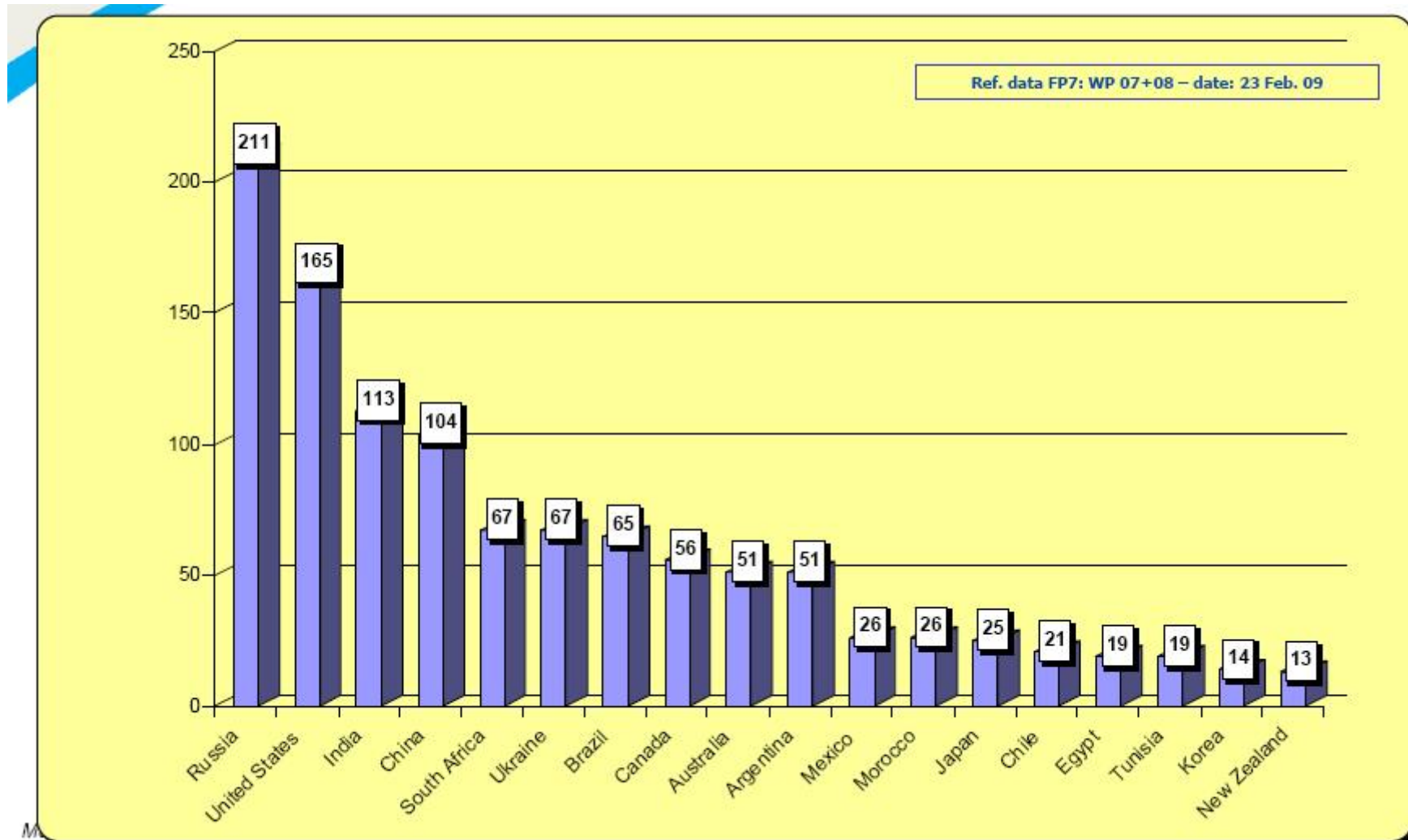
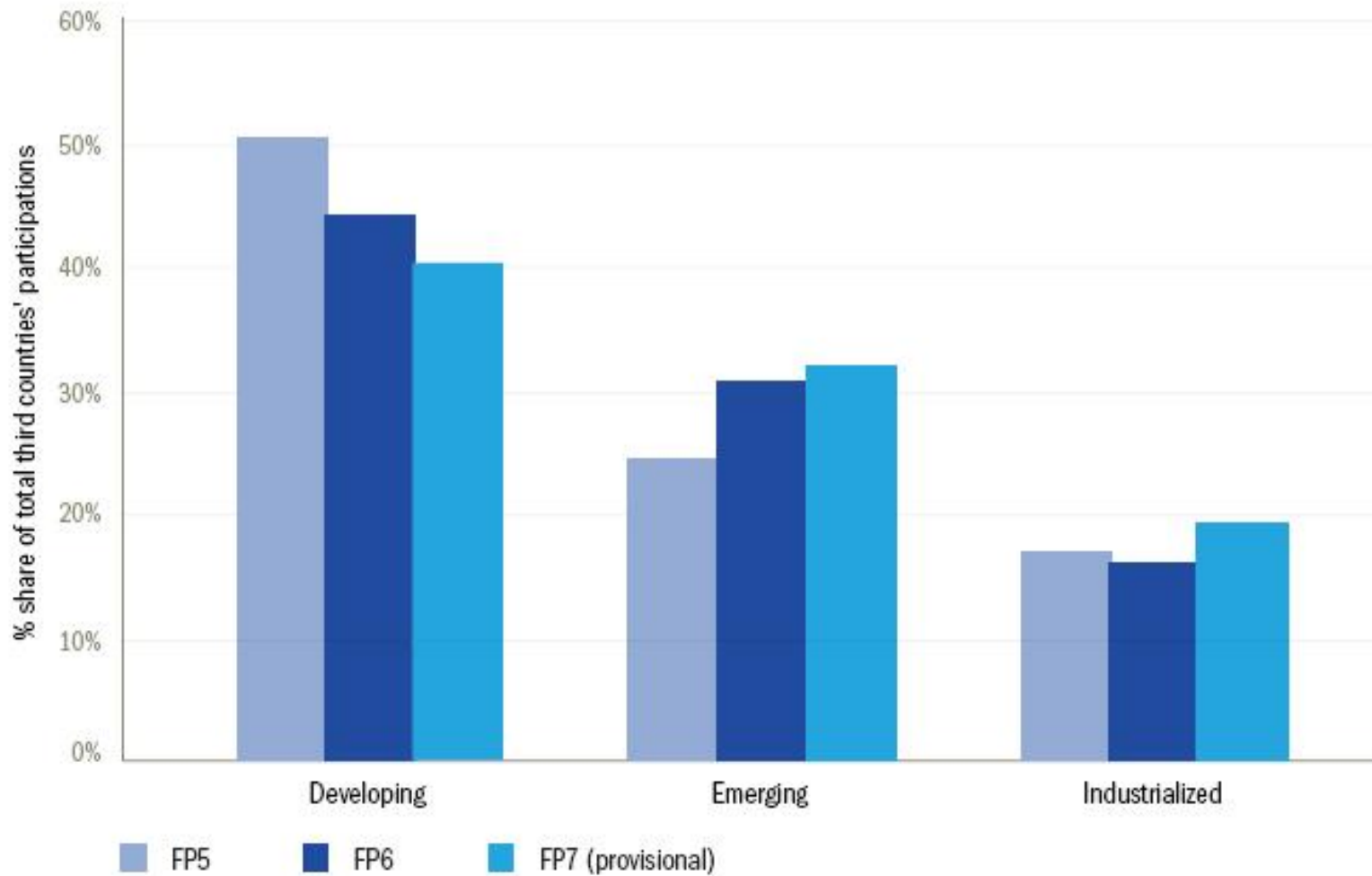




FIGURE II.6.2 Evolution of third countries' participation by economic region in the FP5, FP6 and FP7 Cooperation and Capacities Programmes

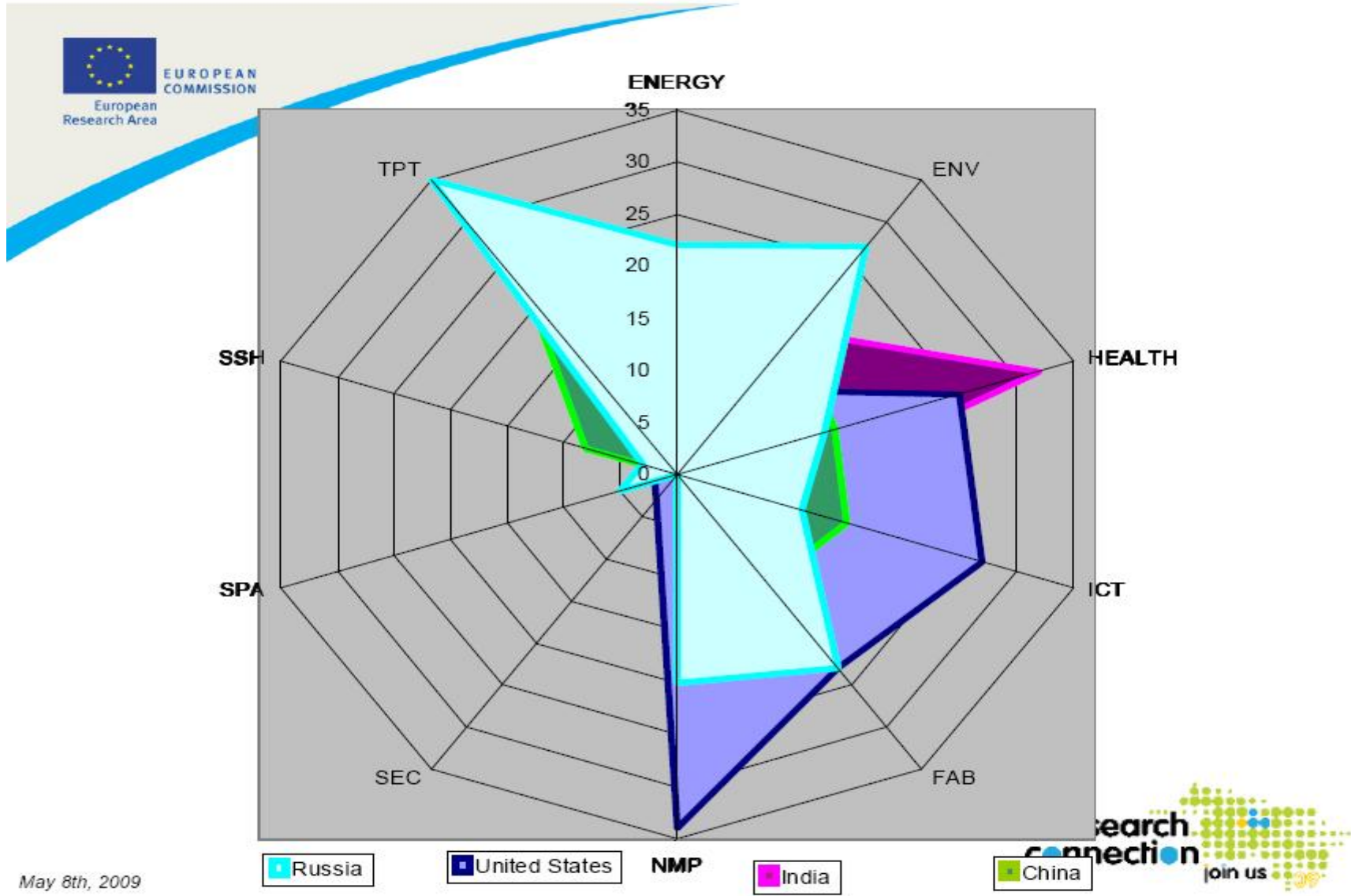
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Source: DG Research
Data: DG Research

STC key figures report 2008

Fields of international Cooperation under FP7



May 8th, 2009

- Russia
- United States
- India
- China



In summary...



European Research Area: a concept with impact

**Vision 2020 focussed on the real challenges:
implementation must be a joint interest**

**Internationalisation: key factor for global European
competitiveness, coordination will be necessary**



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Any Questions?

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