

SwissCore Synopsis Research

March-May 2002

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One step closer to FP6: European Parliament gives its view in the second reading

On 15 May, the European Parliament put an end to a period of uncertainties by adopting in the second reading its report on the 6th Framework Programme. The result of the vote in the Plenary was the adoption of 34 compromise amendments negotiated with the Council and the rejection of the amendments on ethics supported by conservative groups. This should guarantee the adoption of the Framework Programme by the Council of Ministers in June 2002.

On 23 April, the EP Committee responsible for research (ITRE) had adopted the report of Gérard Caudron which insisted on the following points:

- endorsement of the “stairway to excellence” concept,
- extension of health research beyond the field of genomics,
- inclusion of research into health risks and health improvements,
- integration of sustainable development and the reduction of external environmental costs,
- promotion of basic research,
- promotion of space research,
- increased participation of SMEs in all areas of FP6,
- research into the preservation of cultural heritage.

On the whole, 95 amendments to the Council’s common position were adopted. Amongst those were a number of amendments bringing into the framework programme details on ethical issues. These had been adopted by the Committee against the opinion of the rapporteur who refused to jeopardize the adoption or even the existence of the next framework programme by adopting amendments which the Council of Ministers would not be able to agree with.

Many concertations and a long trilogue between Council, Parliament and Commission on 7 May were necessary in order to reduce the number of amendments to 34. The question of ethics was still not solved and doubts still existed whether Caudron would be able to convince the conservative majority not to endanger the adoption of the whole framework programme by bringing ethical issues into the text of FP6.

On Monday night, an extraordinary meeting of the ITRE Committee agreed to replace all 95 amendments by the 34 compromise amendments negotiated with the Council. The main topics of concern remained as above (the list of compromise amendments adopted is attached as an annex). The budget asked for by the Parliament in the second reading looks as follows (the EP’s amendments are in bold):

<u>1. Bündelung und Integration der Forschung der Gemeinschaft</u>	13 345
Thematische Prioritäten: ¹	11 285
Biowissenschaften, Genomik und Biotechnologie im Dienste der Gesundheit ²	2 255
Fortgeschrittene Genomik und ihre Anwendungen für die Gesundheit	1 100
Bekämpfung schwerer Krankheiten	1 155
Technologien für die Informationsgesellschaft ³	3 625
Nanotechnologien und Nanowissenschaften, wissensbasierte multifunktionale Werkstoffe und neue Produktionsverfahren und -anlagen	1 300
Luft- und Raumfahrt	1 075
Lebensmittelqualität und –sicherheit	685
Nachhaltige Entwicklung, globale Veränderungen und Ökosysteme	2 120
Nachhaltige Energiesysteme	810

Nachhaltiger Land- und Seeverkehr	610
Globale Veränderungen und Ökosysteme	700
Bürger und Staat in der Wissensgesellschaft	225
Spezielle Maßnahmen auf einem breiteren Feld der Forschung	1 300
Unterstützung der Politiken und Planung im Vorgriff auf den künftigen Wissenschafts- und Technologiebedarf	555
Horizontale Forschungstätigkeiten mit Beteiligung von KMU	430
Spezifische Maßnahmen zur Unterstützung der internationalen Zusammenarbeit ⁴	315
Maßnahmen der Gemeinsamen Forschungsstelle außerhalb des Nuklearbereichs	760
<u>2. Ausgestaltung des Europäischen Forschungsraums</u>	2 605
Forschung und Innovation	290
Humanressourcen	1 580
Forschungsinfrastrukturen ⁵	655
Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft	80
<u>3. Stärkung der Grundpfeiler des Europäischen Forschungsraums</u>	320
Förderung der Koordinierung der Maßnahmen	270
Förderung einer kohärenten Entwicklung der Politik	50
INSGESAMT	16 270

¹ Mindestens 15 % für KMU

² **Einschließlich bis zu 400 Millionen EUR für krebsbezogene Forschung.**

³ Einschließlich bis zu 100 Millionen EUR für die Weiterentwicklung von Géant und GRID.

⁴ **Dieser Betrag von 315 Mio. EUR wird verwendet für spezifische Maßnahmen zur Unterstützung der internationalen Zusammenarbeit mit Entwicklungsländern, Mittelmeerstaaten einschließlich der Staaten des westlichen Balkans sowie Russland und den Neuen Unabhängigen Staaten (NUS). Weitere 285 Mio. EUR werden zur Finanzierung der Beteiligung von Organisationen in Drittstaaten an den „Thematischen Prioritäten“ und den „Speziellen Maßnahmen auf einem breiteren Feld der Forschung“ vorgemerkt, sodass der Gesamtbetrag für internationale Zusammenarbeit auf 600 Mio. EUR steigt. Zusätzliche Mittel werden verfügbar in dem Abschnitt 2.2 „Humanressourcen und Mobilität“, aus dem Forschungsausbildung für Wissenschaftler aus Drittstaaten in Europa finanziert wird.**

⁵ Einschließlich bis zu 200 Millionen EUR für die Weiterentwicklung von Géant und GRID

All 34 amendments (including the budget) were then adopted by the Plenary yesterday afternoon and will be forwarded to the Council of Ministers for a confirmation which should take place mid-June.

Concerning ethics, an agreement was reached whereby the European Commission will produce a document confirming the limits to be respected which will then be taken into account by the Council in the specific programmes. Thus, a majority of Members of Parliaments voted against introducing details on ethics into the text of the framework programme, which is seen as a big step towards the adoption of FP6 before the summer.

The adoption of the Caudron report in the second reading as well as the rejection of the amendments on ethics are an important step, which was uncertain until the end. As regards the rules of participation and the specific programmes, informal discussions between the Commission, Council and Parliament are underway and the goal is still to finalize them in order to reach a decision in June.

What (financial) help to tackle an “Expression of Interest” (Eol)?

Brussels is always an interesting platform when it comes to comparing best practice and national efforts to support the researchers. As it has recently come out, support to researchers preparing an Eol will vary greatly across Europe. Some national agencies are providing funding to support proposals or targeted institutions, while others are limiting their help to spreading information and organizing seminars. Some examples:

- In the Netherlands, the Ministry for Science, the Research Council NWO and the Association of Universities have drawn up an inventory of subjects where Eol could be made and the key research institutions with regards to these topics are now being targeted in a series of seminars. Grants to cover the costs of preparing an Eol will be offered by NWO. These grants will cover travel costs and staff time involved on the condition that the institutions supply matching funds. These grants will be of around 10'000 euro.
- In Sweden, different agencies have made money available to researchers. Vinnova, the innovation agency has made available 10 to 20 grants of about 11'000 euro and the Swedish Research Council offers a hundred grants of around 1'000 euro. National Agencies in the field of agriculture and energy are also providing similar grants to support researchers preparing Eols.
- In the UK, the Research Councils are also taking measures to encourage the researchers to submit Eols. The Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Councils are opening up its travel grants (up to 32'000 euro) to those traveling abroad to meet potential partners. Its already existing “network grants” will be used to provide infrastructure costs for travel and meetings. Other funders are planning to open their existing travel and networking funds to support the researchers.
- In Spain, the situation is similar as researchers are being encouraged to apply to the Ministry of Science and Technology for “special activity” grants which should mainly cover travel expenses. Funds for networking amongst Spanish groups are also available.

In other Member States, there is often no additional funding available. Some of them are strategically planning to use their funds to help researchers apply for the actual calls for proposals. This attitude is often linked to the impression by many that the best-developed Eols will be coming from already existing collaborations and not starting from scratch...

IT system for managing FP6

In the preparation for FP6, the European Commission is setting up a common informatics system for the Sixth Framework Programme which will encompass the following services:

- electronic submission of proposals,
- external evaluation of proposals,
- proposals and results databases,
- electronic contract negotiations,
- electronic project management system
- information on evaluation procedures and projects,
- on-line registration of experts.

This site should be hosted by CORDIS and should start working as soon as a contractor has been chosen in a couple of months.

The reason why the Commission has decided to unveil these plans is “(...) the interest of the research community, the scale of the task and the short time scale within which it must be achieved”. In doing so, it is fully aware that the ongoing political process for the adoption of FP6,

its associated specific programmes and the rules for participation may necessitate changes to the proposed system.

The Commission has posted on a website a diagram of what the informatics system in FP6 should look like. You will find it under:

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/it-system/index_en.html

◆ **EU-Research Policy:**

Pilot areas for the opening of national research programmes

According to a report from “Research Europe”, CREST, the committee of science officials of the EU Member States, has recently discussed five pilot areas which could be suitable for the co-ordination of national research programmes. These are:

- marine sciences,
- complexity and complex systems,
- plant genomics,
- chemistry and
- astrophysics.

Member States have been asked to nominate potential programme managers to discuss options for the chosen areas by the end of May. This reflects the choice of a step-by-step approach in opening national programmes on a voluntary basis. We hope to be able to tell you more about it soon.

Infrastructures de recherche: lancement d'un Forum Stratégique Européen

Le 25 avril s'est réuni pour la première fois à Bruxelles un nouveau forum lancé par la Commission européenne. Ce nouveau Forum Stratégique Européen sur les Infrastructures de Recherche est composé de représentants des 15 Etats membres, nommés directement par les ministres de la recherche.

La mission de ce nouveau forum sera d'analyser en permanence les besoins en matière d'infrastructures manifestés par la communauté scientifique. Dans cette définition, les infrastructures incluent aussi bien les grandes installations que les super-ordinateurs pour la bioinformatique, les architectures de type GRID pour la collaboration scientifique, les bases de données pour les sciences sociales, les bibliothèques virtuelles ou les réseaux de réserves écologiques pour la biodiversité.

Pour Philippe Busquin, il s'agit d'une «nouvelle étape dans la construction de l'Espace européen de la recherche dans la ligne des succès éclatants que l'Europe a connu dans le passé en terme de démarches collectives pour l'étude, la création et l'exploitation de grandes infrastructures de recherche ».

<http://www.cordis.lu/rtd2002/era-developments/infrastructures.htm>

Scientists called upon to have a preventive approach to risk

In March 2002, the Commission adopted a communication on “Adapting to change in work and society: a new Community strategy on health and safety at work 2002–2006” (COM/2002/118). In this document, the Commission adopts a global approach to well-being at work and bases it on “consolidating a culture of risk prevention, on combining a variety of political instruments — legislation, the social dialogue, progressive measures and best practices, corporate social responsibility and economic incentives”.

This communication explicitly calls upon researchers to adopt a consistent approach with regard to assessing health and safety risks. “Research organisations should coordinate their respective programmes, target them to address practical problems arising at the workplace, and make preparations for the research findings to be transferred to firms, and especially to SMEs”.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/news/2002/mar/new_strategy_en.pdf

EU/Chile: Preparation of an agreement on science and technology cooperation

This agreement between the EU and Chile would provide for the participation of Chilean research organisations in the Framework programmes and a reciprocal access for EU scientists in Chilean programmes in similar research sectors. Typically, each side would provide for its own research funds for the participation in the programmes. The draft prepared by the Commission will be presented to the EU research ministers at their next meeting (probably under the Danish Presidency).

Approbation d'un programme INTERREG entre la Suisse et l'Italie

La Commission a accordé une aide de 25.6 millions d'euro à un projet de coopération entre la Suisse et l'Italie. L'ensemble du programme, toutes sources confondues, portera sur 74.4 millions d'euro. Il portera principalement sur les priorités suivantes : développement économique et coopération, environnement et coopération dans le domaine de la culture et des affaires sociales.

◆ Life Sciences (FP5-QoL)

Preparatory phase of clinical trials programme launched

A conference in Barcelona on 19 and 20 April marked the beginning of the preparatory phase of a new clinical trials programme: Europe - Developing countries (EDCPT). This initiative, which is being coordinated by the Hospital Clinic Barcelona will be devoted to Africa as a priority and will concentrate on research and clinical trials to tackle three major diseases: malaria, AIDS and tuberculosis. The main idea is to allow for research which has not yet been undertaken (or not progressed sufficiently) because it was not regarded as profitable enough by the pharmaceutical industry as well as to mobilize industry with regard to this issue.

The preparatory phase, which has just been launched, is financed by a subsidy of 1.2 million euro of the European Commission. Once adopted, FP6 should then take over and some 200 million euro should then be released over the whole Framework Programme. The European Development fund will also participate to the funding, on the condition that the ACP (Africa – Caribbean - Pacific) countries concerned mention the programme in their national priority programmes.

This EDCPT programme could become the first article 169 project as foreseen in the Sixth Framework Programme. The Commission, which is still waiting for the adoption of FP6, has not yet presented a formal procedure to make this programme an "article 169" project. This procedure might take up to 18 months as it requires a co-decision procedure by the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers.

On the occasion of the conference, Commissioner Busquin also mentioned that the European Group on Ethics should deliver an opinion in the coming months on the conduct of clinical trials in developing countries.

More details and background information are available under:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/info/conferences/edctp/edctp_en.html

Busquin angry about destruction of GM crops

"This is an example of ignorance and prejudice leading to illegal acts of violence, that in the long run can only deny society the benefits that scientific progress will bring about". It is with those words that Commissioner Busquin condemned the recent attack on a field trial with genetically-modified crops in Alost, Belgium. This experiment was in full compliance with both local and European law. Busquin also added that "if we do not invest enough in GMO research, our ability

to innovate and assess potential risks could be hampered. Ultimately, European citizens will be the losers”.

On 18 April, a meeting of the Round Table on GMO safety research took place for the second time. It brings together researchers, consumers, industry representatives and government delegates to discuss the outcome of the research supported by the Commission in this area. The Commission is eager to promote this issue in the name of European competitiveness and to reassure the public that the suspected risks have been mastered (see our edition of December 2001).

◆ **Information Society (FP5-IST)**

Commission proposal to tackle cyber crime

On 19 April, the Commission tabled a proposal for a framework Decision designed to harmonize the definition of attacks on information systems and the penal sanctions applied. The goal is to approximate legislation as well as to facilitate judicial cooperation in this field.

In the proposal, “information systems” are understood in a very broad sense: personal computers, electronic agendas, mobile phones, intranet and extranet systems, networks, servers and other Internet infrastructure.

Several categories of threats are envisaged in the proposal: from hacking and disruption of information to the introduction of viruses and interception of communications. For these infringements, Member States would be able to pursue authors if they were physically in their territory while committing all or parts of the infringements, if they are nationals of a Member State and the act committed affected persons in that country, and if the infringement was committed for the benefit of a corporate body established on their territory.

This initiative, which had been announced by the Commission in its Communication “Creating a more secure information society by enhancing the security of information structure and combating cyber-crime” (COM(2000)890), will have to be adopted unanimously by the Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs as it falls under the third pillar of the European Union.

http://europa.eu.int/information_society/topics/telecoms/internet/crime/index_en.htm

.eu domain name adopted

At a meeting of the Telecommunications Council on 25 March, ministers formally adopted the Regulation for the creation of the .eu domain name. This new suffix will allow European businesses and organisations to underline their European identity on the Internet (and distinguish themselves from the American inspired .com).

The “register” entity charged with the organisation, administration and management of the .eu Top Level Domain (TLD) Name will be a non-profit organisation which will be designated following a call for expression of interest by the European Commission.

The rules governing registration policy should be defined by the Commission with the help of a committee representing the Member States. Procedures should take into account the recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organisation and the “first-come-first-served” method will be considered. Under certain conditions, Member States may ask for the registration of certain names concerning geographic or geopolitical concepts to be ruled out.

Press release by the European Commission under:

http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/02/468|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=

First meeting of the GMES Steering committee

Mid-March, Commissioner Busquin opened the first meeting of the GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security) steering committee. This body brings together users and providers of GMES technologies as well as representatives of the Commission, the Council's Secretariat General, the European Space Agency (ESA), the European Environment Agency and Eumetsat. It should assist in the implementation of the GMES initiative which is, together with Galileo, one of the two pillars of the EU Space policy developed jointly by the European Commission and ESA.

The aim of the GMES initiative is to develop an autonomous and operational global system for assessing environmental parameters and controlling natural and industrial risks. The Commission aims at federating Europe's activities in satellite observation and remote sensing, and to make better use of existing earth and space based infrastructure. Given its global cover, the GMES initiative could also be useful in a range of security applications (assessment of refugee movements, assistance to peace keeping troops and humanitarian missions). Its use to identify acts of terrorism is also being considered.

A GMES forum will also be organised by the Spanish Presidency at the end of June in order to discuss scientific, social and economic implications.

Towards common EU norms on nuclear safety

On 23 April, Commissioner de Palacio, responsible for energy and transport, announced in the European Parliament that the Commission intends to present a proposal for binding common standards on nuclear safety. Given the fact that "Europe cannot do without nuclear energy", Commissioner de Palacio was clear about the fact that problems concerning safety standards in nuclear plants were related to the EU enlargement. She considers that "transition periods in nuclear safety have to be avoided" and thus the establishment of common high standards and binding methodologies combined with a commitment by the Union in terms of payments to enlargement countries would constitute a solution to the problem. Indeed the adoption for binding standard would provide for the rapid closure of a power plant.

New multi-annual programme of actions in energy

On 9 April, the European Commission presented its proposal for a new multi-annual programme in the field of energy. This new programme called "Intelligent Energy for Europe" will take over from the current actions due to run out at the end of 2002. It will follow the strategy outlined in the Green Paper on the security of energy supply and focus on the promotion of renewable energies and energy saving. The goal is to better control the EU's energy dependency and to respect its international commitments for fighting against climate change.

For the period of 2003-2006, 215 million euro have been budgeted and will split as follows: 75 million for SAVE (energy saving), 86 million for Altener (support for the promotion of renewable energies), 35 million for Steer (new section on the energy aspects of transport), and 19 million for Coopener (international cooperation). Financing by the Commission should, in principle, be limited to 50% of the total cost of the projects. However, for some studies and measures undertaken on the Commission's initiative, financing of 100% is envisaged.

Find here the Green Paper on the Security of Energy Supply:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy_transport/en/lpi_lv_en1.html

Coal and Steel Fund: new life for old technologies

Last month, EU ministers agreed to the proposal to create a Research Fund for Coal and Steel in order to establish a continuation for research in the coal and steel sector. As the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community will expire on 23 July 2002, the fund will consist of money transferred from the European Coal and Steel Community budget. The total, which should amount to 1.6 billion euro, will be managed by the European Commission.

Work supported by this fund should aim at supporting the competitiveness of these sectors while being complementary to the research undertaken in other EU research programmes. This shouldn't be too difficult to achieve, as there is no mention of coal or steel in FP6.

27.2% of the resources will be used for coal-related research and 72.8% for steel-related research. The fund will support up to 60% for research projects, 40% for pilot and demonstration projects and up to the full costs for accompanying measures or support actions.

The research priorities agreed by the Council are the following:

- Improving the competitiveness of coal,
- Health and safety in coal mines,
- Protection of the environment; coal as a clean energy source
- Management of external dependence on energy supply
- New and improved steelmaking and finishing techniques,
- Utilisation of steel,
- Conservation of resources and improving work conditions in the steel sector

A work programme has been drafted and an open call for proposals will be released as soon as all Member States have completed all formalities in ratifying this act. A first deadline is foreseen for September 2002.

Participation to this programme will be open to undertakings, research institutes or researchers from the EU Member States, Applicant States as well as Third Countries under different conditions. For example, participants from third countries will be allowed to participate on a project by project basis without receiving any financial contribution from the programme.

If you are interested to receive more information, guidelines and an information package will be available by e-mail, as soon as the first call for proposals has been published in the Official Journal, from: ECSC-Steel@cec.eu.int.

You will find the document agreed to by ministers under: http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy/coal/ecsc/research-fund-decision_en.pdf

At last the go ahead for GALILEO!

Following on from the unanimous conclusions of the Barcelona European Summit on 13-14 March, the Council of Transport Ministers agreed on 26 March to release 450 million euro and adopt the regulation establishing the joint undertaking responsible for operating the development phase of the programme.

A four-phase development procedure had been proposed for the GALILEO project:

- 1) a definition phase, which ended at the end of 2000,
- 2) a development phase, which should last from 2002 to 2005 and whose aim is to validate technological options and create all the conditions needed for rapid deployment of the infrastructure, including the launch of the first satellites. Contributions for this phase should amount to 1.2 billion euro split between the European Space Agency (ESA) and the EU (ESA Council approved a credit of 550 million euro on 15 November 2001)
- 3) a deployment phase, in 2006-2007 and which should cost around 2.15 billion euro and
- 4) an operational phase from 2008.

The joint undertaking, which has been approved in spite of general reservation expressed by the UK, the Netherlands and Denmark, is a temporary structure which will operate for the duration of the development phase. Based in Brussels, it will be responsible for developing the programme and for mobilizing public and private funds (management of the tenders to be concluded in 2003). It will also be entrusted with the launch of the relevant research and development actions and the coordination of national efforts. Through ESA, the joint undertaking will be responsible for the launch of a first series of satellites and a large-scale demonstration of the capacity and reliability of the system. Finally, it should draw up procedures for the subsequent deployment and operational phases.

With regard to the funding, no direct contribution will be requested from Member States and there should be as little public funding as possible for the remainder of the project. The deployment phase, for example, should not be financed for more than one third by public funding (the rest of the finance should come from the public sector). Companies wishing to take part in the undertaking would have to invest at least 5 million euro, with a possible reduction to 250'000 euro for SMEs. The European Investment Bank might also take part in the undertaking. The Council will meet at the end of 2003 to take further decisions concerning the funding and the management of the remainder of the project.

For more information on Galileo: http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy_transport/en/gal_en.html

◆ Publications

Eurostat highlights the regional concentration of R&D

In two recent reports, "Patent activities in the EU: towards high tech patenting 1990-2000" and "R&D expenditures and personnel in European regions 1997-99", Eurostat has highlighted the high degree of concentration of EU R&D expenditure.

Indeed, in 1998 when average spending on R&D was 1.87% of GDP, four regions, all in Germany, spent more than 4% of their GDP on R&D activities. Similarly, in 1999, the Ile de France region spent most on R&D in absolute terms and accounted for approximately 9% of all R&D expenditures in the EU. Overall, 28 out of 211 regions accounted for more than half of the EU R&D spending in 1997.

Concerning patent applications, similar concentration can be noticed: in 2000, for example, in 8 out of 12 Member States with the adequate statistics, one single region accounted for more than a third of all national patent applications. When it comes to the number of high tech patents in relation to the population, the three regions that come first (in 2000) are Oberbayern in Germany, Uusimaa in Finland and Noord-Brabant in the Netherlands.

For more information, please consult the Eurostat press release under:

http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.getfile=gf&doc=STAT/02/31/0|RAPID&lg=EN&type=PDF

Un nouveau site web pour l'Espace Européen de la Recherche

La Commission européenne vient d'inaugurer un nouveau site web qui centralise l'accès aux différents aspects du futur Espace Européen de la Recherche (EER). Il comporte notamment une liste des documents clés liés au développement de l'EER.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/era/index_en.html

Science and Technology Indicators on the web

The Commission has also recently published a web site on S&T indicators for the ERA. The idea is to make public the first steps of the benchmarking exercises which have been set up in order to get a clear picture of the European research landscape with a view to the creation of ERA. Thus, one can find there some of the first results achieved by the benchmarking exercise

on S&T indicators as well as explanations on current projects and links to national statistical offices and science ministries.

<http://www.cordis.lu/rtd2002/indicators/>

IPR helpdesk re-opens

On 1 April, the European Commission's IPR Helpdesk has been re-launched. As before its aim is to give assistance with regard to questions linked to Intellectual Property Rights in projects receiving EU funding or in general. The services offered will be the following:

- 1) a website which should be fully operational by the end of June 2002,
- 2) a helpline for detailed legal queries, which will be fully operational at the beginning of May 2002 and answers should be available within 2 days for simple questions and within 5 days for more complicated ones,
- 3) a representative office in Brussels,
- 4) an info-service publishing a newsletter (every second month).

More information under: www.ipr-helpdesk.org

◆ „SwissCore-Küche“

Martina Weiss ist die Nachfolgerin von Gianpietro van de Goor

Après quatre ans de bons et loyaux services chez SwissCore, Gianpietro van de Goor a changé de camp et a rejoint la Commission européenne. A la DG Recherche, il s'occupera dorénavant de la recherche dans le domaine de la nanotechnologie. Nous lui souhaitons beaucoup de succès pour tous ses futurs projets. A bientôt GiPi !☺

Auf 1. Mai 2002 hat Martina Weiss die Stelle als Leiterin von SwissCore übernommen. Nach dem Studium am Biozentrum der Universität Basel und einer Promotion am Mikrobiologischen Institut der ETH Zürich hat sie sich entschieden, auf diesen Erfahrungen in den Experimentalwissenschaften aufzubauen und sich in Wissenschaftsforschung weiterzubilden. Das Nachdiplomstudium in „Science and Technology Studies“ an der Edinburgh University hat sie mit einer Arbeit über wissenschaftstheoretische und gesellschaftspolitische Fragen zu BSE und zur biologischen Artengrenze abgeschlossen. Nach ihrer Rückkehr in die Schweiz war sie am Collegium Helveticum der ETH Zürich tätig, zuletzt als Wissenschaftliche Geschäftsführerin. Ihre besonderen Interessen liegen einerseits im Bereich von Wissenschaftspolitik und Forschungsorganisation und -management, andererseits in Fragen der konkreten Umsetzung eines echten interdisziplinären Dialogs und der Stellung der Wissenschaft in der Gesellschaft im allgemeinen.

La saison des apéros a repris...

Le 25 avril a eu lieu le désormais traditionnel SwissCore Info Apero. 12 stagiaires suisses auprès de la Commission européenne ainsi que d'autres institutions bruxelloises ont ainsi profité de l'occasion de visiter les locaux de SwissCore et de se familiariser avec la présence suisse à Bruxelles en matière de recherche. Après une présentation par SwissCore et un représentant de la Mission suisse auprès de l'UE, les débats se sont prolongés autour d'un verre de vin blanc... alsacien ! A nouveau un franc succès...

SwissCore Jahresbericht 2001 jetzt auf unserer neuen Homepage

Wie angekündigt hat SwissCore eine neue Webseite (<http://www.iglortd.org/swisscore.htm>). Unser Ziel war es eine aktivere Homepage zu haben, wo man auch auf Referenzdokumente einen Zugriff haben kann. Ein Beispiel dafür ist es, dass Sie ab jetzt den SwissCore Jahresbericht 2001 dort finden können. Viel Spass beim Lesen...