

# SwissCore Synopsis Research

## June-July 2003

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This edition of the SwissCore Synopsis as well as previous editions are available on our website.

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## ◆ Focus

### Commission prepares Communication on the careers of researchers in ERA

After announcing it for June 2003, the Commission is taking a little more time to finalise its Communication on “Researchers in the European research area: one profession, multiple careers”. SwissCore gained access to a draft version which already gives interesting insight into this topic, which is often highlighted as one of the cornerstones of the creation of a credible European Research Area.

Indeed the problem faced by the EU in terms of the lack of availability, mobility and quality of human resources were already highlighted by the Commission in 2000 in its Communication “Towards a European research area”. Again, in its Communication “The European Research Area: providing new momentum” (October 2002), the Commission underlined the need to act in this field and to present an “analytical document containing recommendations and proposals on career developments for researchers”.

Given the necessity to define what a *researcher* is before going further in the analysis of the problems faced in such a career, the Commission proposes the following: “Professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned”.

Following up on previous documents, the Communication on the careers of researchers in ERA aims at analysing the elements it identifies as characteristic of the condition and profession of researchers in Europe:

- The role and nature of research training;
- The differences in recruitment methods;
- The contractual and budgetary dimension and
- The evaluation mechanisms and progress perspectives within the career.

According to the Commission’s diagnosis, such an analysis reveals structural weaknesses and important differences depending on the sector, the geographical, legal, administrative or cultural environment researchers work in.

Along these lines, these differences and the lack of openness of researchers’ careers in Europe have a significant responsibility in the problems faced now by Europe: “the lack of availability, mobility and quality of human resources”. This problem is also significantly at odds with current EU political priorities concerning the emergence of a knowledge-based economy and the “3% objective”.

In its communication, the Commission thus draws the attention to a number of measures that have already been taken at national level to tackle these issues. It proposes a series of 17 practical initiatives. These should, based on the exchange of best practice, benchmarking and voluntary co-operation, help:

- Foster dialogue between the stakeholders at the European level (scientific community, national governments and the European Community);
- Deepen the analysis of causes and effects of the above-mentioned differences;
- Launch specific actions and initiatives.

These measures, to be initiated either by the Commission alone, by the Commission in co-operation with Member States or together with the research community, include:

- The setting up by the Commission of a High Level Group in order to identify good practice related to different employment opportunities, such as intersectoral mobility or new tenure track models, and disseminate them widely to the research community;
- The development of a “European Researcher’s Charter”, a framework for the career management for human resources in R&D, based on voluntary regulation;
- The launch of impact studies to assess and benchmark the multiple career paths of researchers;
- The preparation of a “Code of conduct for the recruitment of researchers” to improve recruitment methods;

- The development of means to enable the research community to compare salaries, including social security benefits and taxes, between countries, between disciplines, between sectors and between male and female researchers.
- The setting up of a series of workshops on the exchange of national best practice as regards career evaluation systems.
- The initiation of a systematic inventory of the status of doctoral candidates, of the structure of doctoral programmes in the different European countries and of the requirements for gaining access to them.
- The launch a European Year of Researchers to strengthen the public recognition of careers in R&D.
- The integration of structured mentoring as an integral part into doctoral programmes.
- The insurance that, in principle, doctoral candidates have access to adequate funding either in form of a grant, a loan or a salary, and to include, whatever the source of funding, minimum social security benefits, including parental leave.
- The development of all these actions in seeking equal benefit for men and women researchers by paying attention to the different impact they may have on men and women's lives.
- The setting up -in close co-operation with the Researcher's Mobility Portal and the European network of mobility centres- specific researchers' guidance centres at local, regional and national level in all European countries in order to advise on new opportunities for multiple careers in R&D and on the necessary requirements to engage in them.

As this document is still undergoing scrutiny in the Commission itself, some points may still change. A final version should be available just before (or else just after) the August break.

## ◆ **EU-Research Policy:**

### **Italy takes over the EU Presidency from Greece**

On 1 July 2003, Italy took over the Presidency of the European Union from Greece. Although the transition wasn't smooth in all aspects, the research priorities of the Italian Presidency are very much in the continuity of current issues. Attaching "great importance to the integration and reinforcement of the ERA (...)" Italy set the following -relatively modest- goals in the field of research:

- Table a resolution identifying measures for the effective training of researchers as well as obstacles to mobility;
- Press forward the mapping of European Centres of Excellence;
- Reach a political agreement on the conditions to allow stem cell research under FP6;
- Promote political agreement on the continuation of the ITER project and on a European candidate to host the reactor;
- Follow negotiations between the Commission and ESA on an institutional framework agreement on collaboration in the field of space;
- Secure the formal adoption of the Community patent.

In a closely related policy field, the Italian Presidency also intend to press forward the implementation of the e-Europe Action Plan (especially concerning issues like on-line administration) as well as the regulation on the creation of a European Agency for information and network security.

The official website of the Italian Presidency is:

<http://www.euitaly2003.it/EN/>

Concerning the Italian Presidency's research policy priorities:

<http://www.cordis.lu/italy/home.html>

## **Greek Presidency contribution on the further implementation of ER(I)A**

At the end of a Presidency especially marked, in the field of research, by the adoption of the Community patent, Greece presented a report outlining a series of possible measures in order to further develop the European Research and Innovation Area (ERIA).

This 80-page report builds up on existing Commission papers and proposes a series of paths in order to bring forward the idea of ER (or ERIA). The report concentrates on four cornerstones:

- The opening-up of national programmes and implementation of article 169;
- The role of EUREKA in the implementation of the ERIA;
- Research Infrastructures ;
- European research organisations and their potential contributions.

This comprehensive report can be found under:

[ftp://ftp.cordis.lu/pub/greece/docs/eria\\_gsrt\\_2003\\_en.pdf](ftp://ftp.cordis.lu/pub/greece/docs/eria_gsrt_2003_en.pdf)

## **Men and women working towards a European knowledge-based society: new statistics**

On 13 June, Eurostat published a set of statistics regarding the contribution of men and women towards a European knowledge-based society.

These statistics focus on eight issues relating to the emergence of a knowledge-based society:

- Participation in tertiary education by country and by sex;
- Number of graduates from tertiary education by country and by sex;
- Percentage of the population with tertiary education by country;
- Number of non-national tertiary education students per receiving country;
- Number of total S&T graduated and their percentage amongst total graduates by country and sex;
- Knowledge intensity (defined as the number of employed people with third level education as ratio of total employment) by sector of activity;
- Proportion of labour force working in S&T occupations (researchers and technicians) by country and sex;
- Distribution of scientists and engineers as percentage of total labour force by sex.

Conclusions show that, during the 90s, the percentage of people with tertiary education has overall been broadly increasing. In 1999-2000, the levels of participation of women in tertiary education was higher in 9 of 12 Member States. On the same line, during the last available year for each country, the number of female graduates in tertiary education is higher in every Member State, except Austria. Concerning the countries most popular with tertiary education non-national students Germany and UK are by far in the lead. Finally, these statistics also show once more that university studies in S&T fields as well as the professions of scientists and engineers are predominantly male ones.

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/dashop/print-product/EN?catalogue=Eurostat&product=KS-NS-03-005- -N-EN&mode=download>

## **International co-operation agreements signed and in preparation**

The European Union is currently negotiating and finalising scientific and technological cooperation agreements with a number of countries.

- Tunisia and Morocco: a scientific cooperation agreement was signed on 2 July 2003. More details concerning the thematic areas covered and the exact date of entry into force of the agreement will be available from the text published in the Official Journal.
- Egypt: a scientific agreement with Egypt is in the final phase of negotiation.
- Japan (non-Euratom): the Council just granted the Commission a mandate to start negotiating an agreement.

A useful listing of countries having -or negotiating- an S&T cooperation agreement with the EU can be found under the link below. The list is up-to-date with the exception of the latest changes which are mentioned above.

### Association of Israel to FP6 to enter into force

On 10 June, Israel and the EU signed the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation which confirms Israel's association to the 6<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme (FP6). The association of Israel to FP6 will enter into force retroactively on 16 December 2002 as soon as it is published in the Official Journal.

## ◆ 6<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme (FP6)

### New sets of calls for proposals open

In the last weeks, calls for proposals have been launched in a number of thematic priorities. Below is a table summarising the main information concerning these calls:

FP6 Thematic Priority	Call date	Deadline	Budget (in mio. Euro)	Instruments available
<b>Information Society Technologies (IST)</b> <a href="http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=74">http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=74</a>	17 June 03	15 Oct. 03	525	all
<b>Joint call: Aeronautics &amp; Space, Energy and Transport</b> <a href="http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=75">http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=75</a>	17 June 03	17 Dec. 03	175	All but NoEs
<b>Policy-Oriented Research: SARS</b> <a href="http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=84">http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=84</a>	3 July 03	30 Sept. 03	9	STREP, CA
<b>Global Change and Ecosystems</b> <a href="http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=78">http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=78</a>	3 July 03	9 Oct. 03 / 17 Feb. 04	180	all
<b>Life Sciences</b> <a href="http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=80#">http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=80#</a>	15 July 03	13 Nov. 03	411	all
<b>Life Sciences</b> <a href="http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=88#">http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=88#</a>	15 July 03	15 April 04	4	SSA

### All guidelines for implementing FP6 instruments are now available

Guidelines for Integrated Projects (IP), Networks of Excellence (NoE) and Specific Targeted Research Projects (STREP) had been made available this winter. During the course of June, the Commission has published a revised version of these background documents to the FP6 instruments, including information drawn from the newly published FP6 financial guidelines. The Commission has now also published background documents to the Specific Support Actions (SSA) and Co-ordination Actions (CA). So far, no final version of these documents had yet been made available by the Commission.

All are now available on Cordis under the following address:

<http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/find-doc.htm#instruments>

## Commission publishes financial guidelines for FP6

On 20 June, the Commission published a draft version of the "FP6 Financial Guidelines". This -by nature- legally non-binding document of almost 200 pages gives details and instructions to proposers of research projects in FP6 about:

- General financial principles of FP6:
- Eligible costs in FP6:
  - Eligible costs
  - Direct and indirect eligible costs
  - Type of activities
  - Cost reporting models
- Community financial contributions in FP6:
  - Calculation of the Community contribution
  - Payment modalities
- Controls:
  - Ex-ante controls
  - Ex-post controls
- Recoveries and sanctions:

A set of annexes covers the financial aspects of Euratom and of the Marie Curie actions as well as the guidelines for FP6 experts. They also include templates, tables and overviews giving details about the financial details of FP6 projects.

The Financial Guidelines have already caused for great discussions and discontent on the ever-lasting issue of the cost-models. Indeed, it seems to be the Commission's current interpretation of the cost models that the model to be chosen by default in FP6 is the Full Cost (FC) model. And that any institution which is able to distinguish (i.e. not necessarily to calculate) its direct from its indirect costs will not be allowed to chose the Additional Cost (AC) model. Thus, institutions which are able to distinguish their direct costs from their indirect costs but not to calculate them entirely, are expected to chose the Full Cost Flat Rate (FCF) model. This interpretation has been causing much discontent from institutions, mainly public bodies and universities, which were expecting to use the AC model. For this reason, the debate seems to remain open and we will keep you informed on all evolutions in this discussion.

To complement the FP6 Financial Guidelines, DG Research has set up a special mailbox where questions can be sent about legal and financial issues concerning the implementation and management of FP6. The address of this mailbox is:

[RTD-A03-questions-juridiques@cec.eu.int](mailto:RTD-A03-questions-juridiques@cec.eu.int)

The FP6 Financial Guidelines (version of 20.6.2003) can be found under:

[ftp://ftp.cordis.lu/pub/documents\\_r5/natdir0000044/s\\_2034005\\_20030620\\_141943\\_2034en.pdf](ftp://ftp.cordis.lu/pub/documents_r5/natdir0000044/s_2034005_20030620_141943_2034en.pdf)

## Negotiation of projects in FP6: everything you always wanted to know...

On 10 July, the Commission published a set of much-expected documents: the Negotiation Guidance Notes. These documents are available -still as drafts- for Integrated Projects, Networks of Excellence, Specific Targeted Research / Innovation Projects, Co-ordination Actions and Specific Support Actions.

Their aim is to give co-ordinators of successful proposals -as well as other interested parties- the practical details pertaining to the following issues:

- Overview of contract preparation;

- Negotiation process;
- Contract Preparation Forms (CPFs);
- Annex I (description of the work);
- Contract management.

Annexes to these documents include templates of documents to be handed in by the coordinator, indications on optional and obligatory deliverables, a negotiation checklist and a set of Frequently Asked Question (FAQ).

The Negotiation Guidance Notes can be found under:

<http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/find-doc.htm>

## ◆ Life sciences

### **Commission proposal for guidelines on embryonic stem cell research**

When FP6 was adopted in summer 2002, there had been considerable discussion (and disagreement) over the question of whether and, if yes, under which conditions the Framework Programmes should provide funding for research involving human embryonic stem cells (see Synopsis editions March-May 2003 and August-October 2002). It had been agreed then that detailed implementing provisions for this type of research would be established by the end of 2003. Following the inter-institutional seminar on 24 April 2003, the Commission has now published its suggestions for these guidelines. The proposal addresses especially the procurement of embryonic stem cells from human supernumerary embryos, *i.e.* the creation of cell lines from embryos which were created in the process of in-vitro-fertilisation and for which there was no “parental project” anymore.

The Commission suggests to provide funding for such this type of research under, among others, the following conditions:

- researchers must have obtained ethical advice before the start of the research activities;
- the human embryos used in the project must have been created before 27 June 2002 (*i.e.* the adoption date of FP6; with this cut-off date, the Commission intends to prevent the creation of new embryos for research purposes only.)
- the project must serve particularly important research aims;
- all other alternative methods (including the use of adult stem cells) must have been shown not to be sufficient;
- the free, express, written and informed consent of the donor(s) should be provided;
- no monetary compensation must be given or promised for the donation.

In order to avoid duplication of research activities (and thus to reduce the number of embryos used for the derivation of stem cells in the long run), the Commission intends to launch a call for the creation of a European registry for embryonic stem cell lines, making the current cell lines available to all European researchers.

The Commission is well aware of the delicate nature of the matter and of the different legislations in the EU Member States. It emphasised that “no research involving the use of human embryos or human embryonic stem cells, of any type, will be supported by Community funding to a legal entity in a country where such research is forbidden”. This specifically addresses Germany where the procurement of embryonic stem cell lines from human embryos is forbidden by law. Consequently, Germany opposes the proposed FP policy on stem cell research. Still unofficially, German representatives suggested to install a special pool of money for countries intending to fund stem cell research and to keep FP funding open to research areas acceptable to all Member States.

The European Parliament will now express its (non-binding) opinion on this proposal. It is then planned that the proposal will be tabled in a Competitiveness Council in September and a decision be taken in November/December.

The Commission proposal can be found under:

[http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2003/com2003\\_0390en01.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2003/com2003_0390en01.pdf)

## ◆ **Aeronautics and space**

### **Galileo is now on its way**

On 26 May, Member Countries of the European Space Agency (ESA) agreed upon their level of financial participation to Galileo, the European satellite navigation system. This allowed the official launch of the Galileo Joint Undertaking, which is the legal entity designed to develop this stage of the programme. On 10 June, the Commission and ESA signed the act setting up the Joint Undertaking and a few days later Rainer Grohe was appointed as Executive Director. One of the responsibilities of the Joint Undertaking will be to manage the Galileo part of the FP6 Space thematic priority, where the first call for proposals is expected for this summer.

Almost at the same time, EU Transport Ministers adopted conclusions on the integration of the EGNOS (European Geostationary Navigation Overlay System) into the Galileo programme. EGNOS, whose development was approved by Ministers in 1994, is a satellite system to complete the signals of the American GPS for Europe. Following its integration to Galileo, the Joint Undertaking will be responsible for the supervision of the management of EGNOS after April 2004, for the conclusion of a contract with a company chosen to operate EGNOS from April 2004 and for the formulation of recommendations for arrangements concerning the ownership of EGNOS assets, intellectual property and commercial exploitation rights.

### **The debate about EU space policy takes off**

Further to the consultation which was launched by the Green paper on Space Policy in January 2003, the debate on an EU space policy is also taking shape. At a conference in Paris on 23-24 June marking the end of the consultation process, leading players from industry, politics and the scientific community gave their final input into the work of the Commission for a White paper on Space policy, expected for the end of this year. On this occasion, speakers welcomed the prospect of the introduction of space policy into the draft treaty prepared by the Convention on the Future of Europe as a “shared competence” as well as highlighted the need to increase funds for space activities at EU level. Commissioner Busquin highlighted this point and stated that enhancing Europe’s involvement in space will require “a doubling of funds allocated within very few years”. Funds currently amount to about 6 billion Euro (half coming from ESA and half spread between national agencies). On this occasion, however, ESA Director General Rodota pointed out that it was regrettable that ESA itself was not mentioned in the draft treaty and that space policy should be seen as much broader than just linked to the Community research policy.

A summary report on the consultation process that just ended will be published this summer by a joint Commission/ESA Task Force. The European Parliament will be giving its views on the Green Paper in September and a White Paper, which should include an action plan setting out a future strategy for space activities within the EU is expected to be published in October-November 2003. It is planned that the White Paper should be discussed by Ministers in the framework of a Competitiveness Council before the end of the Italian Presidency.

European Commission’s space policy website:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/space/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/space/index_en.html)

## ◆ **Sustainable development**

### **High Level Group on Hydrogen and Fuel Cells delivers strategic report**

In October 2002, the Commission set up a High Level Group on Hydrogen and Fuel Cells which had the mission to formulate an integrated EU vision on the possible role that hydrogen and fuel cells could play in achieving sustainable energy and to address what would be required to achieve global leadership in this field in the next 20 to 30 years. (for more details see Synopsis August-October 2002).

This High Level Group (HLG), which brings together top-level representatives from European research centers and industry as well as politicians, presented its report at a conference on 16-17 June.

Backed politically, by Romano Prodi, President of the European Commission, the report highlights the opportunities brought by hydrogen and fuel cells as well as the challenges ahead in order for Europe to be a “world-class competitor in 2020”. It also makes following recommendation for actions:

- “The definition of a Political Framework that enables new technologies to gain market entry within the broader context of future transport and energy strategies and policies.
- The adoption of a Strategic Research Agenda, at European level, guiding Community and national programmes in a concerted way and to anchor the following research priorities:
  - Cost reduction;
  - Materials choice and utilisation;
  - Design and manufacturing;
  - System integration;
  - Balance of system components;
  - Fuels, fuel quality and fuel processing;
  - Hydrogen production, distribution and storage;
  - System performance (durability, efficiency);
  - Testing, evaluation, characterisation, product;
  - Standardisation;
  - Socio-economic research.
- The setting up of a Deployment Strategy to move technology from the prototype stage through demonstration to commercialisation, by means of prestigious “lighthouse” projects, which would integrate stationary power and transport systems and form the backbone of a trans-European hydrogen infrastructure, enabling hydrogen vehicles to travel and refuel between Edinburgh and Athens, Lisbon and Helsinki.
- The definition of a European Roadmap for hydrogen and fuel cells which would guide the transition to a hydrogen future, considering options, and setting targets and decision points for research, demonstration, investment and commercialisation.
- The creation of a European Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology Partnership, steered by an Advisory Council, to provide advice, stimulate initiatives and monitor progress – as a means to guide and implement the above, based on consensus between stakeholders.”

Parallel to the conference, the Commission and the USA signed on 16 June a co-operation agreement intensifying research co-operation in the field of fuel cells between their respective research programmes. A similar agreement with Japan is currently under discussion and could be concluded before the end of 2003.

The summary report “Hydrogen Energy and Fuel Cells – A Vision for our Future“ is available under:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/energy/pdf/hlg\\_summary\\_vision\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/energy/pdf/hlg_summary_vision_report_en.pdf)

More information about the HLG on Hydrogen and Fuel Cells

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/energy/nn/nn\\_rt\\_hlg1\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/energy/nn/nn_rt_hlg1_en.html)

## ◆ **SwissCore Küche**

### **Nobelpreisträger Wüthrich in Brüssel: das 4. Swiss Science Briefing**

Aus aktuellem Anlass des Nobelpreises 2002 in Chemie für den Schweizer Wissenschaftler Kurt Wüthrich haben SwissCore und die Schweizer Mission bei der EU am 2. Juni 2003 zum 4. Swiss Science Briefing eingeladen. In den Räumlichkeiten des Hotel Crowne Plaza versammelte sich ein Publikum von über hundert Personen und kam in den Genuss von hochkarätigen Rednern und prägnanten Präsentationen. Dante Martinelli, Schweizer Botschafter bei der EU, und Heidi Diggelmann, Präsidentin des Nationalen Forschungsrates des Schweizerischen Nationalfonds, begrüßten und führten die beiden Hauptredner ein: neben Kurt Wüthrich war Achilleas Mitsos, Generaldirektor für Forschung in der Europäischen Kommission, anwesend. Jener wies v.a. auf den Aktionsplan "Investing in Research" vom April 2003 hin, dessen Umsetzung dazu beitragen soll, das in Lissabon gesetzte Ziel zu erreichen, 3% des BSP in Forschung zu investieren.

Kurt Wüthrich gab verschiedene Einblicke in seine Forschungslaufbahn, wobei er verschiedene Parallelen zu seinen Aktivitäten auch im Bereich des Sportes zog. Wie im Sport gäbe es auch in der Wissenschaft einen bestimmten Zeitpunkt, wo Reden alleine nicht mehr genügt, sondern wo eine ganz handfeste Leistung geliefert werden müsse. Diese Art von Disziplin habe K. Wüthrich aus dem Sport mitgenommen und erfolgreich auch im Labor umgesetzt.

Wüthrich ist überzeugt, dass Grundlagenforschung als solche weder organisiert noch geplant werden kann. Vielmehr müssen Rahmenbedingungen geschaffen werden, in denen Wissenschaftler/innen den Freiraum haben, ihrer Forschung nachzugehen und ihre Ideen umzusetzen, und in denen sie nicht die Mehrheit der Zeit mit dem Schreiben von Projektanträgen und Berichten verbringen müssen. Wüthrich sieht hier auch entscheidende Unterschiede zwischen Europa und den USA: bei seiner frühen Forschung in Strukturbiologie waren die Resultate und die möglichen Anwendungsbereiche noch völlig offen, und deshalb hätte er dafür in den USA auch keine finanzielle Unterstützung bekommen. Erst seit das Potential von NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) klarer ist, werden auch in den USA solche Projekte gefördert. Dass in den USA Forschung und Forschungsprojekte eher „verkauft“ werden müssen, hat auch einen Einfluss auf die Art von erfolgreichen Wissenschaftler/innen: um sich in einem solchen System durchzusetzen, braucht es auch Geschäfts- und Marketingqualitäten.

Besonders aktuell plazierte Wüthrich den Kommentar, dass die USA kein Pensionierungsalter für Wissenschaftler/innen kenne, wodurch Europa ein „Brain Drain“ Problem am oberen Ende der Altersskala habe. (In der Schweiz hat Wüthrich's Ankündigung, seine berufliche Karriere nach seiner Pensionierung in den USA weiterzuführen, zur Ausarbeitung einer „Lex Wüthrich“ geführt, gemäss der in Einzelfällen Forscher/innen über das übliche Pensionierungsalter hinaus an den ETHs tätig sein können.)



From left to right: Katelijne Kenis, SwissCore, Danièle Rod, SwissCore, Kurt Wüthrich, ETH Zürich, Martina Weiss, SwissCore and Jürg Burri, Swiss Mission to the EU.