

# SwissCore Synopsis Research

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SwissCore - Swiss Contact Office for Research and Higher Education, Rue du Trône 98, B-1050 Bruxelles  
Tel +32-2-549 09 80, Fax +32-2-549 09 89, [infodesk@swisscore.org](mailto:infodesk@swisscore.org), <http://www.swisscore.org>

### **First glimpses on the new Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme**

In our previous issue, we reported on the first ideas and the public consultation about the new Competitiveness and Innovation framework Programme CIP (see Synopsis 2004-5). In the meantime, the consultation has been closed, the results are available, and a draft of the Commission CIP proposal has gone into interservice consultation.

Quantitatively, the reaction on the CIP consultation was not too overwhelming, with only 186 responses and 100 written contributions received. Content-wise, they showed a positive attitude towards the four objectives of CIP which were:

- to encourage innovation and the sustainable use of resources,
- to ensure the mastery and best use of ICT,
- to improve SME's access to finance, and
- to foster economic and administrative reforms for more entrepreneurship and a better business environment.

The level of agreement with a certain objective correlated with the perceived need for a Community level response. Still, many respondents emphasised that the prime responsibility in boosting economic growth and providing the right framework condition for enterprises lie with the Member States and that there should be no overlap or duplication of measures taken at Community or national / regional level.

The Commission proposal for CIP has now been drafted and gone into interservice consultation before the Commission will adopt it on 6 April (together with the proposal for FP7). SwissCore has had the opportunity to have a look at that draft version. It has to be strongly emphasised that it is indeed still a draft, that it needs further elaboration at several places and that (possibly also major) changes can occur following input from the interservice consultation. Still, the Commission's aims were clear, namely to boost innovation and economic growth and to give several -already existing- smaller activities more (also political) weight by combining them into a single, coherent framework programme.

According to the current state, CIP foresees three sub-programmes:

**Enterprise Programme** with five objectives:

- access to finance for the start-up and growth of SMEs and investment in innovation activities,
- SME co-operation,
- innovation, including eco-innovation in enterprises,
- innovation governance and culture, and
- economic and administrative reform for more entrepreneurship and competitiveness in industry and service sectors.

Three financial instruments are drafted, namely the High Growth and Innovative SME Facility (GIF; operated by the European Investment Fund EIF on behalf of the Commission); the SME Guarantee Facility (SMEG, also operated by the EIF on behalf of the Commission), and the Capacity Building Scheme (CBS, operated in cooperation with international financial institutions, including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development EBRD, European Investment Bank EIB, EIF and CEB).

The programme should deliver

- services in support of business and innovation,
- implementation, demonstration and pilot projects,
- support for national or regional business innovation programmes,
- policy analyses, development and coordination with participating countries, and
- twinning between authorities at national and regional level.

**ICT Policy Support Programme** with three objectives:

- to develop the Single European information space and to strengthen the internal market for information products and services,

- to stimulate innovation through a wider adoption of and investment in ICTs, and
- to develop an inclusive information society, more efficient and effective services in areas of public interest and to improve quality of life.

The Commission intends to implement this programme by shared-cost actions (shared cost projects, best practice actions, and thematic networks), policy analyses, and activities of promotion, communication and dissemination.

**Intelligent Energy Europe Programme** as it is implemented from 2003 – 2006 will be continued and enlarged under CIP. Currently it contains the four sub-programmes SAVE, ALTENER, STEER and COOPENER.

The Commission suggests a budget of 4'481 billion Euro for the period 2007 – 2013, i.e. 640 million Euro per year. This overall budget should be distributed over the three sub-programmes by 2'806 billion, 895 billion and 780 billion Euro for the Enterprise, ICT and Energy programme, respectively. The Commission would like to keep the visibility of all three sub-programmes as individual programmes and all three of them will be managed by their own management committees and establish their own work programmes.

The interface with FP7 is not quite clear yet but the Commission emphasises that “the programmes must be complementary and mutually supportive”. Equally obviously, “innovation is multifaceted and inseparable from both research and from enterprise”. On a detailed level, there is the possibility that most of the innovation-related activities in FP6 (such as Innovation Relay Centres IRC, etc.) will be continued not in FP7 but in CIP.

The results of the public consultation on CIP (including all written contributions!) can be downloaded from:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/enterprise\\_policy/cip/consultation.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/enterprise_policy/cip/consultation.htm)

Information on the programme “Intelligent Energy Europe” are available under:

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

### **A proposal for FP7 is due soon. So what does it currently look like?**

The Commission’s proposal to set up the Seventh Research Framework Programme (FP7) will be presented on 6 April. Although the legislative process will only start then -the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers will have to co-decide on this proposal- , it is already the topic of serious bargaining in Brussels.

Following a public consultation (see also article below) and the presentation by Member and Associated States of their positions on what the future of European Research should be, the Commission prepared a first draft of the FP7 proposal by mid-February. This paper then went into a Commission-internal interservice consultation and is currently being consolidated and amended according to the (numerous) comments made.

Although still empty of any budget figures, the content of this consolidated version gives away some important information on what to expect on 6 April:

- Structure: FP7 (excluding the EURATOM-part) will be composed of 4 “components”:
  - 1) Cooperation, 2) Ideas, 3) People and 4) Capacities.
    1. Under “Cooperation”, collaborative research in 9 different themes will be supported (Health; Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology; Information and Communication Technologies; Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies; Energy; Environment (including Climate Change); Transport (including Aeronautics); Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Security and Space Research).
    2. Under “Ideas”, the European Research Council (ERC) will fund basic research projects (also) for individual teams. In its current state, the proposal does not give much new information as to the management and organisation of the ERC. However, it is worth noting that the type of agency planned is not mentioned anymore whereas the previous draft explicitly mentioned an Executive Agency.

3. Under “People”, the Commission will place its fellowship schemes (Marie Curie). The current proposal features a phasing out of the individual fellowships and their replacement by the co-funding of equivalent national fellowship schemes.
  4. Under “Capacities”, different initiatives in order to strengthen European research will be funded (infrastructures, SMEs, regions of knowledge, science and society, international cooperation).
- Instruments: Overall, FP7 will be implemented in four ways.
    1. Collaborative research instruments will be: Collaborative projects (a combination of the current STREPs and IPs), Networks of Excellence, Co-ordination/support actions.
    2. Joint Technology Initiatives: a limited number of these Article 171 instruments might be implemented depending on the needs for public-private platforms identified by the European Technology Platforms (on the model of the Galileo Joint Undertaking).
    3. Co-ordination of research programmes: ERA-NET, ETA-NET PLUS as well as more cooperation and coordination with COST and EUREKA. As for ERA-NET, the current draft does not explicitly include (nor exclude) projects outside the 9 thematic priorities.
    4. International Co-operation: specific collaboration actions and opening of all activities carried out in the “Cooperation” part of FP7 (apart probably for Security).
  - Duration of the programme: FP7 should last for 7 years (2006-2013).
  - Total budget and break-up: No official figures have been disclosed for the moment. According to rumours, the yearly FP7 budget to be proposed will be close to 10 billion €. After a bitter internal fight, Commissioner Redding seems to have managed to secure around 15-22% of the total budget of FP7 for Information Technologies.
  - Space and Security research: These two themes have been merged and are listed alongside the more “traditional” research themes under “Cooperation” (see above).
  - Simplification/User-friendliness: The Commission intends one of the features of FP7 to be its “significant simplification in of its operations, compared to its predecessors”. The proposal on FP7 will be accompanied by a Working Document dedicated to this topic. No further information is available on this paper for the moment.

Following its presentation on 6 April, the FP7 proposal will then make its way through a co-decision procedure which should be finished by the autumn 2006 in order for the first FP7 calls for proposals to be published by the end of that year.

## ◆ **News in Brief** **EU-Research Policy:**

### **Results of the consultation on the future of European research available online**

Following the publication of its Communication on “Science and Technology, the key to Europe’s future”, the European Commission had launched in July 2004 a public consultation about the ideas presented in this Communication (i.e. the need to strengthen the European support for research). Late December 2004, the Commission published a statistical report as well as an analysis of the approx. 1700 replies it had received. These can be found under the link below.

In autumn 2004, the Commission also opened a public consultation on the research themes to be supported under FP7 which was closed on 31 December. No report has yet been made available for this consultation. It will be published in due time under the same website.

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/future/index\\_en.cfm#consultation](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/future/index_en.cfm#consultation)

### **European Parliament also gives its views on the future of European research**

Another opinion on the Communication on “Science and Technology, the key to Europe’s future” published recently was that of the European Parliament. The European Parliament adopted on 10 March a report on this topic drafted by the Italian MEP Pia Eida Locatelli.

In this report, the European Parliament, which will have a co-decision right on FP7, makes the following points:

- It endorses the general views of the Commission presented in the Communication.
- It calls for “at least a doubling of the budget” for FP7.
- It calls for the duration of FP7 to be harmonised with that of the financial perspectives (i.e. 7 years).
- It welcomes the Marimon report and calls for both continuity between FP6 and FP7 as well as for the introduction of two-step submission procedures and a simplification effort in terms of administrative procedures.
- It calls for the “swift establishment of a European Research Council” in order to support basic research in all scientific fields at European level and asks for the ERC to be established as a body following art. 171 (and thus not as an Executive Agency).
- It asks that the “successful Marie Curie Programme, which has been welcomed by applicants, should be continued with the existing instruments”.
- It supports the Commission's proposal to allocate funds for research infrastructures; calls for the European Strategy Forum for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) to be given a stronger role in setting a European research infrastructure policy.
- And as for industry and SMEs, it welcomes the proposal of European “technology platforms” and Joint Technology Initiatives as tools to implement the strategic research agendas as well as recommends that resources for instruments such as STREP (specific targeted research projects) and cooperative research (formerly CRAFT) and collective research should be increased.

The report can be found under:

<http://www2.europarl.eu.int/omk/sipade2?PUBREF=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P6-TA-2005-0077+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&L=EN&LEVEL=2&NAV=S&LSTDOC=Y>

### **Further step towards an ERC: Identification Committee nominated**

As regularly presented in our Synopsis, the idea to set up -under FP7- a European Research Council to fund basic research at European level is slowly but surely making its way. An Identification Committee has been set up by the European Commission in order to propose names for membership in the ERC's future governing body, an independent research governing council. The members of this Identification Committee are:

- Lord Patten, Chancellor of Oxford University (and former Member of the European Commission)
- Prof. Erwin Neher, Nobel Prize-winner, Max-Planck-Institut für biophysikalische Chemie, Göttingen
- Dr. Catherine Bréchnignac, Director, Institut d'Optique, Université Paris Sud
- Prof. Jüri Engelbrecht, Vice-president of the Estonian Academy of Sciences
- Prof. Guido Martinotti, Facoltà di Sociologia Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca

A first task of this Identification Committee is to define the methodology to ensure that the persons chosen are suitable (i.e. excellent scientific credentials, independence, etc.). They will then accordingly prepare a list of names for the intention of the Commission. In order to pool the name of potential candidates, the Committee is consulting the main European research organisations and has already invited the scientific community to give input on potential candidates.

Much is still unknown on the future steps of the procedure -as well as on the structure and implementation of the ERC- but current rumours are that the Identification Committee will propose to the Commission a list with as many names as there will be places on the ERC governing council. This means that the Commission would have no say on the composition of this body. In terms of numbers, it seems also already clear that there will be less than 25 members in this body. Not every Member and Associated State will thus be represented (the members should be nominated ad personam anyway).

The Identification Committee is expected to present the result of its work by the summer 2005.

## Re-launching the Lisbon agenda

Five years ago, the European Union had launched the Lisbon process, a reform agenda to help the EU become the world's "most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy". Recognising the limits of this process (these were pointed out the Mid-term Review of the Lisbon Strategy published in November 2004 –see the Synopsis Research 2004/5), the Commission presented a revamped version of the Lisbon Strategy in early February.

In order to better focus and mobilise resources for action as well as to simplify the reporting procedures, this paper entitled "Working together for growth and jobs. A new start for the Lisbon Strategy" proposes to concentrate on measures related to growth and employment (social and environmental issues are treated separately). The main focus lies on three main axes for action:

- Make Europe a more attractive place to invest and work;
- Promote knowledge and innovation for growth (see below);
- Create more and better jobs.

The second point largely emphasises actions in the field of research and innovation and recommends:

- a) That Member States should work harder towards meeting the target of spending 3% of their GDP on R&D;
- b) That the tax environment for R&D should be improved;
- c) That FP7 and the ERC should contribute to strengthening European industries' competitiveness as well as its research base for the future;
- d) That the current State Aid framework for R&D should be revised;
- e) That "innovation poles" as well as a European Institute of Technology (a "European MIT") be created;
- f) That more investment should be made in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT);
- g) That support for environmental technologies should be stepped up;
- h) That European Technology Initiatives should help strengthen Europe's industrial base.

In order to ensure that the implementation of the revised Lisbon Strategy will be more successful in the future than up to now, the Commission is proposing that each Member State sets up its own National Action Programme and appoint a "Mr. or Mrs. Lisbon" to coordinate the different parts of this programme and follow its implementation.

This Communication is one of the main topics of discussion at the Spring European Council on 22 and 23 March 2005.

The Communication "Working together for growth and jobs. A new start for the Lisbon Strategy" can be found under:

[http://europa.eu.int/growthandjobs/pdf/COM2005\\_024\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/growthandjobs/pdf/COM2005_024_en.pdf)

Press release from the Competitiveness Council on 7 March 2005:

[http://ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressData/en/intm/84151.pdf](http://ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/intm/84151.pdf)

## Launch of SINAPSE, a network to bring science and governance closer

On 9 March, the European Commission officially presented the SINAPSE (Scientific INformAtion for Policy Support in Europe) initiative. This electronic network aims at being a tool to facilitate exchange of information between the scientific community and policy makers at national and European level.

SINAPSE's main functions are:

- To collect in a "library of scientific opinions and advice" all such pieces of advice published in and outside Europe. This will increase the dissemination, accessibility, use and impact of scientific advice;
- To help the European Commission collect advice and consult experts for issues of current relevance to its services. Complementarily to the current consultation mechanisms

(committees, expert groups), SINAPSE should enable the European Commission to tap into a wider reservoir of knowledge and to obtain rapid feedback;

- To act as an early-warning system for members (for example, scientists) who would like to alert policy-makers or raise awareness of certain science-related issues;
- To establish better communication between its members for both intra- and inter-disciplinary discussions as well as a tool for conducting questionnaire-based surveys and consultations;
- To become a repository of organisations and individuals ("Who's Who") who play, or could play, a useful role in scientific advice processes;
- To offer the possibility to perform thematic and focused web-searches in its members' websites.

Interested organisations and individuals are invited to register on the SINAPSE website (see below). Following the current "registration phase", the network will progressively increase its content and activities and members will be notified according to their profile.

SINAPSE website:

<http://europa.eu.int/sinapse/sinapse/index.cfm>

### **Commission publishes a Charter and code of conduct for the recruitment of researchers**

In order to make Europe a more attractive place to do research, the Commission believes that one key area to be improved is that of the attractiveness of the career of researcher. In this perspective, the Commission published on 11 March a "European Charter for Researchers" and a "Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers". These two documents should contribute to making the profession of researcher less fragmented throughout Europe and through the different fields of research.

The European Charter for Researchers addresses the role, responsibilities and entitlements of both researchers and their employers whereas the Code of Conduct aims to improve recruitment and to make selection procedures fairer as well as proposes different ways to judge merit.

Member States as well as researchers have been closely involved in the development of these two texts. Legally, this text is a recommendation from the European Commission. Member States are invited to report to the Commission and exchange good practice on the implementation of the measures recommended. Although there is no obligation of compliance from Member States, it is foreseen that these two documents will be put to use in and constitute minimum requirements to be respected in the framework of the Marie Curie Programme under FP7.

The text of the Charter and of the Code of Conduct can be found under:

[http://europa.eu.int/eracareers/pdf/Recommendation\\_code\\_charter\\_EN\\_final.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/eracareers/pdf/Recommendation_code_charter_EN_final.pdf)

### **Reorganisation and organigramme changes in DG Research and DG INFSO**

In the last weeks, new organigrammes have been published by both DG Research and DG Information Society and Media (INFSO). More information can be found on the links below.

DG Research:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/research/pdf/organisation\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/research/pdf/organisation_en.pdf)

DG INFSO:

[http://europa.eu.int/information\\_society/newsroom/cf/itemlongdetail.cfm?item\\_id=1673](http://europa.eu.int/information_society/newsroom/cf/itemlongdetail.cfm?item_id=1673)

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

### **5-year assessment report on the Framework Programme (1999-2003)**

As requested by the Decision on the Framework Programme, the European Commission mandated a group of external experts to carry out an assessment report on its research programme before making a proposal for the subsequent one (this time FP7).

The panel of experts lead by Erkki Ormala, Vice President of Nokia, presented its report early January. It makes the following 10 recommendations:

1. The aspiration for European RTD must be better articulated and clearly reflected in the Framework Programme. The Framework Programme would benefit from a better focus at the overall priority level and reduced specificity at individual programme level.
2. The Framework Programme should primarily promote European leadership at a global level in science and technology. This requires excellence in research, longer term research agendas, and more emphasis on radical innovation and risk-taking research in the projects supported by the Programme.
3. The industrial orientation and participation in the Framework Programme must be enhanced. In particular, high-tech SMEs should be able to find direct participation more attractive.
4. A simple and robust definition of European Added Value is needed.
5. The administration of the Framework Programme should be streamlined and simplified.
6. The selection of instruments should be made more flexible to facilitate the specific characteristics of the funded RTD. The new instruments should be maintained in the next Framework Programme, not least for stability.
7. Human resources and mobility programmes should be extended in scale and scope. Links to national/regional programmes should be encouraged as well as a better participation by industry.
8. The Framework Programme must continue to address the issue of trust and legitimacy of science and technology in Europe. Science and society issues must continue to be addressed in a separate programme.
9. The Commission should launch a consultation with the main stakeholders in order to improve the IPR procedures.
10. The assessment of the Framework Programme should be further developed and should reflect the new understanding of the interactive nature of innovation.

The report as well as the mandate of the panel can be found under:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/reports/2004/fya\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/reports/2004/fya_en.html)

### **IST 5-year assessment report**

In a similar effort as above, the European Commission published in January a 5-year assessment report on the EU activities in research and development in information society technologies (IST) (1999-2003). Conducted by a panel of external experts, this 5-year assessment concludes that:

- It is vital that the EU should have a strong research programme in the field of IST.
- An increase in the current level of funding is required.
- It is very important that the future IST programme (for FP7) should be kept a separate entity within FP7 and should continue to be implemented by DG INFSO.
- The very negative effects the new instruments introduced under FP6 have had in terms of the participation of SMEs and of the new Member States should be corrected.
- The IST programme should also be better embedded in a mix of policy actions to promote Information Society Technologies.
- The bureaucracy involved by participation in the programme must be reduced.
- The monitoring and assessment of the programme must be improved (for example in terms of statistics).

For more information on the panel, the methodology and the content of the report:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/information\\_society/evaluation/ist\\_rtd/5\\_year\\_assessment/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/information_society/evaluation/ist_rtd/5_year_assessment/index_en.htm)

### **Changes in the FP6 Guide to Financial Issues**

The Commission published in February a revised version of its FP6 Guide to Financial Issues. However, there is no need to worry: beside grammatical and orthographic improvements, most

changes result either from a more precise formulation or from the removal of a small point. None of these changes should have implications for project partners or FP6 contracts.

The revised Guide to Financial Issues for FP6:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/model-contract/pdf/fp6-guide-financial-issues-feb05\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/model-contract/pdf/fp6-guide-financial-issues-feb05_en.pdf)

The list of changes:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/model-contract/pdf/list-of-changes-guide-financial-issues-22feb2005\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/model-contract/pdf/list-of-changes-guide-financial-issues-22feb2005_en.pdf)

### **New version of the Guidelines for Special Clauses in FP6 contracts**

The Guidelines for Special Clauses have been modified again on 9 March. The new text can be found under:

[ftp://ftp.cordis.lu/pub/fp6/docs/guidelines\\_special\\_clauses\\_090305.pdf](ftp://ftp.cordis.lu/pub/fp6/docs/guidelines_special_clauses_090305.pdf)

## **Publications**

### **New R&D statistics for Europe**

On 24 February, EUROSTAT, the European Commission's statistical office, released a new set of statistics regarding R&D expenditures in the European Union.

The numbers show that in spite of a more rapid growth in spending (on average) in the last 5 years, the EU (1.93%) still has a lower R&D spending intensity in terms of GDP than the US (2.76%) and Japan (3.12%). The private sector's R&D spending in the EU remains below the Lisbon target of 2/3 (currently 55% of the total R&D effort) compared to 67% and 74% in the USA and Japan, respectively.

Internal EU comparisons show that the Nordic countries still have the highest levels of spending (4.27% in Sweden and 3.51% in Finland) but in terms of R&D spending growth rates Estonia, Cyprus and Hungary come out first with more than 11% annual increases.

The publication can be found under:

[http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-NS-05-002/EN/KS-NS-05-002-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-NS-05-002/EN/KS-NS-05-002-EN.PDF)

### **Statistics on R&D personnel in the EU**

On 3 March, the EUROSTAT also published statistics about the R&D workforce in the EU.

In terms of the number of persons active in R&D compared to the total workforce, Finland comes out first with more than 3%. Sweden and Denmark follow with 2.5% and 2.25% respectively.

In terms of the proportion of female researchers, Portugal ranks first with 45% and is followed by Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, all with more than 30 %.

More details can be found under:

[http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/cache/ITY\\_PUBLIC/KS-NS-05-003/EN/KS-NS-05-003-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/KS-NS-05-003/EN/KS-NS-05-003-EN.PDF)

### **Survey of the taxation of R&D expenditures in Europe**

Upon request of the European Commission, the International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation (IBFD) has carried out an information survey of the tax treatment of research and development expenditure under the existing direct tax legislation in all 25 Member States and in the United States and Japan. The goal of this survey of 230 pages is to enable discussions at European level on best practices and to help Europe make R&D a competitive tool for its economy.

The survey can be found under:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/taxation\\_customs/resources/documents/eu\\_rd\\_final\\_rep\\_dec\\_2004.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/taxation_customs/resources/documents/eu_rd_final_rep_dec_2004.pdf)

### **Management of intellectual property**

The European Commission has just published a report on the “Management of intellectual property in publicly-funded research organisations: Towards European Guidelines”. In this report, a panel of experts analyse the different models that are -and have been- used by public research organisations in Europe to manage intellectual property issues and formulate a number of recommendations for the future. These recommendations are addressed to public research organisations, industries and policy-makers.

Overall, they plead for more consciousness and a pro-active collaboration of public organisations with industry and spin-offs with regard to intellectual property. They also emphasise the need for public organisations to professionalise their approach and handling of intellectual property.

The report can be found under:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/era/pdf/iprmanagementguidelines-report.pdf>

### **Social sciences in Europe**

The European Science Foundation’s Standing Committee for the Social Sciences has published a brochure to highlight the activities as well as the practical role of the social sciences disciplines in Europe. Their goal is to demonstrate the variety of topics and of collaboration with other fields of science, which social sciences enjoy. It also underlines the importance of Europe-wide initiatives, such as the European Social Survey, in order to create a common working infrastructure.

The publication can be found under:

<http://www.esf.org/publication/191/BrochSocialScience.pdf>

### **New brochures on the EU’s R&D International Cooperation**

The European Commission recently published 2 brochures on its international cooperation activities:

1) “Research for development: from challenges to policies”:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/iscp/pdf/research4dev\\_challen2pol.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/iscp/pdf/research4dev_challen2pol.pdf)

2) “Communication actions for enhanced participation of Third countries in FP6: Promotion Bureau for EU-China Research collaboration”:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/iscp/pdf/commactions\\_fp6china.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/iscp/pdf/commactions_fp6china.pdf)

### **DG Research presents itself**

The largest of the European Commission’s Directorate Generals with its 1700 staff, DG Research has produced a brochure to present its activities and its organisation.

The brochure can be found under:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/research/pdf/corporate-brochure\\_en.pdf#pagemode=none](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/research/pdf/corporate-brochure_en.pdf#pagemode=none)