Danube Rectors' Conference

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EU Strategy for the Danube Region - Contributing to a Prosperous Danube Region

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Coordinator, Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI)

Content:

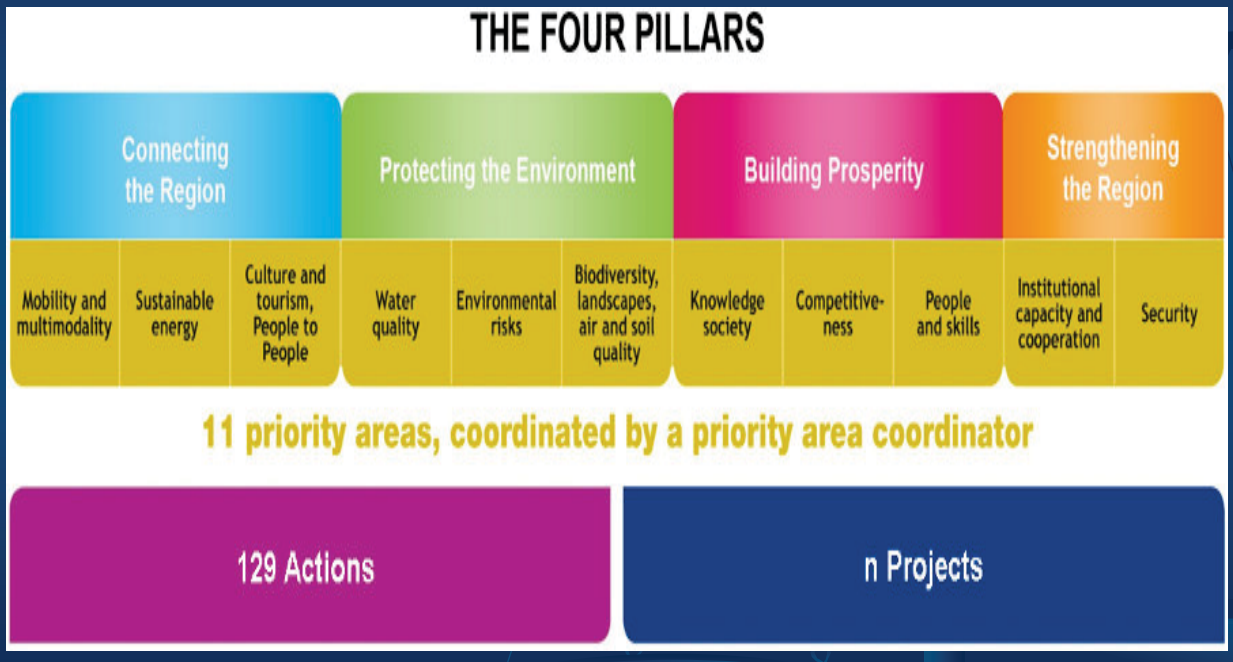
I. EU Strategy for the Danube Region –Where do we stand?
II. Financing Implementation
III. Economic Impact
IV. Some food for thought.

I. EUSDR

14 Danube Countries

10 Riparian Countries

I. EUSDR – Structure



I. EUSDR – Implementation?

- **3x NO to New:**
  - institutions;
  - legislation;
  - funds.
- **But, also 3x YES to:**
  - alignment of funds;
  - coordination of available instruments;
  - new ideas

I. EUSDR – Implementation

- Priority Coordinators and Steering Groups Established;
- Intensive consultation processes on priorities within each PA and their activities ongoing;
- PA 7 – Focus on Mobility, IT and Smart Specialisations, but other priorities also important.

II. Financing proposals

Proposals for streamlining financing of Danube Projects and EUSDR are being considered:

a) **"DANUBE Brokerage PLATFORM FOR FINANCING"** would involve in particular the Structural Fund Programmes, the IPA Coordinators, representatives of the ENPI programmes, the National Funding sources and the main International Financial Institutions.

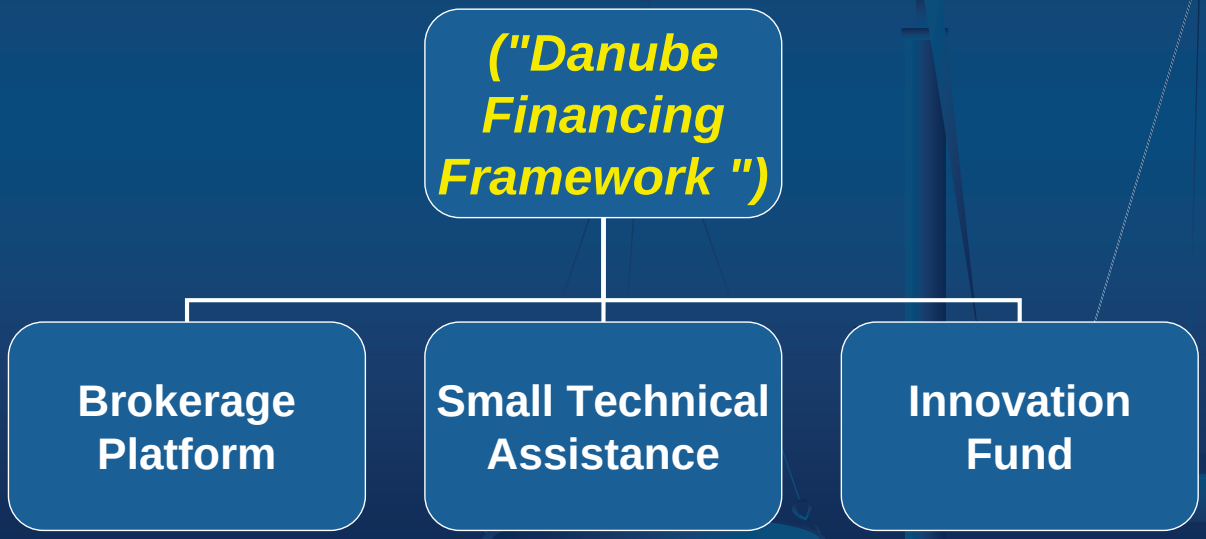
II. Financing proposals

b) **Danube Research and Innovation Fund (PA 7)** – a fund dedicated specifically to the needs and the requirements of research and education institutions from the Danube Region

MAJOR FINANCING INSTITUTUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDER ARE DISCUSSING THE MOST SUITABLE SOLUTION.

II. Financing proposals

- **Potential financing structure**



III. EUSDR – Economic impact

- EUSDR Implementation should produce sustainable economic benefits;
- Sustainable economic development is not possible if the members of the economic chain do not communicate with one another;
- Education and research should serve the needs of the market and the market should innovate to produce sustainability – economically as much as socially.

III. EUSDR – Sustainability

- Coordination and communication between the various PAs is crucial for producing sustainable economic impact in the Danube Region;
- Each PA should identify how its activities directly / indirectly impact other PAs, both in terms of policies as much as in terms of projects.

HORIZONTAL ACTION

Specific PA priorities and projects should try to integrate the directly and indirectly affected PAs in the early stage of development of their activities.

IV. Some food for thought

- **Encourage**
- **Unite**
- **Support**
- **Develop**
- **Respect**

Communicate, Involve, Innovate, Coordinate, Integrate.... and contribute to the EUSDR process in a meaningful way.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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University Development in the Danube Region

Prof. Georg Winckler

University of Vienna

Introductory remark (I): Economic Convergence Central Europe/EU 1989 – today:

Real structural convergence

> catching up with growth (GDP per capita)

> nominal (monetary) convergence (exc. SK, SLO)

see Colin Clark (1940): three-sector-theory

Chenery (1975+86), Gacs (2003): convergence of labor productivity in the same sectors in different countries (supply factor, convergence of educational systems), unleashing consumer demand (e.g., demand for higher education)

Introductory remark (II): The service sector

Marxist Theory: services not activities that produce new value (only redistribution), „physical economy“, supply of services either impeded (e.g., financial intermediation) or centrally controlled (telecommunication, education)

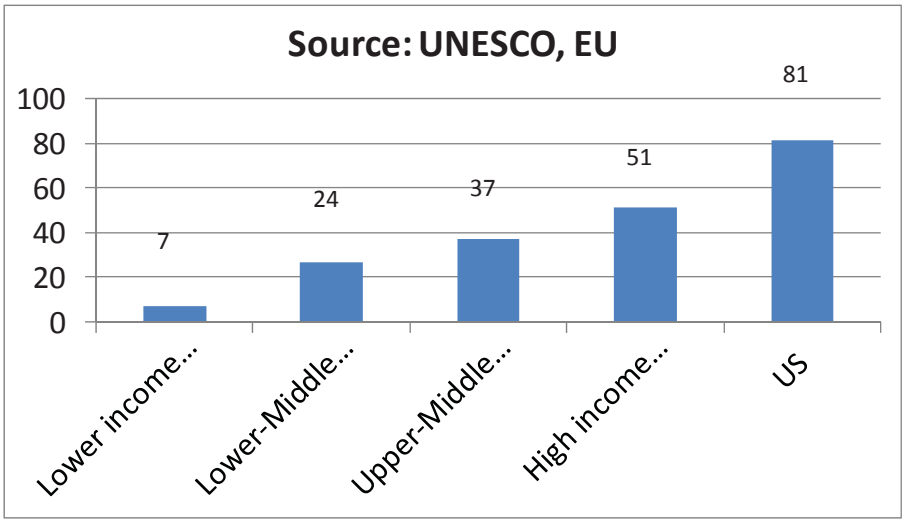
Unleashing demand for services in a market economy e.g., private universities with few regulations

Introductory remark III: emerging knowledge societies

- The importance of education for employment and growth has, at first, focused on the importance of primary and secondary education. Yet, the capacity to succeed in today's modern society and today's global economy depends more and more on higher education (massification, research based education) and on the implementation and acceptance of research driven innovations. Schumpeterian growth theory!
- „Lisbonisation" of EU's structural policies

Introductory remark IV: tertiary education

Average enrolment rate in tertiary education by countries' level of income (2004) (Ratio of tertiary education students to the population having the typical age to be enrolled in tertiary education)



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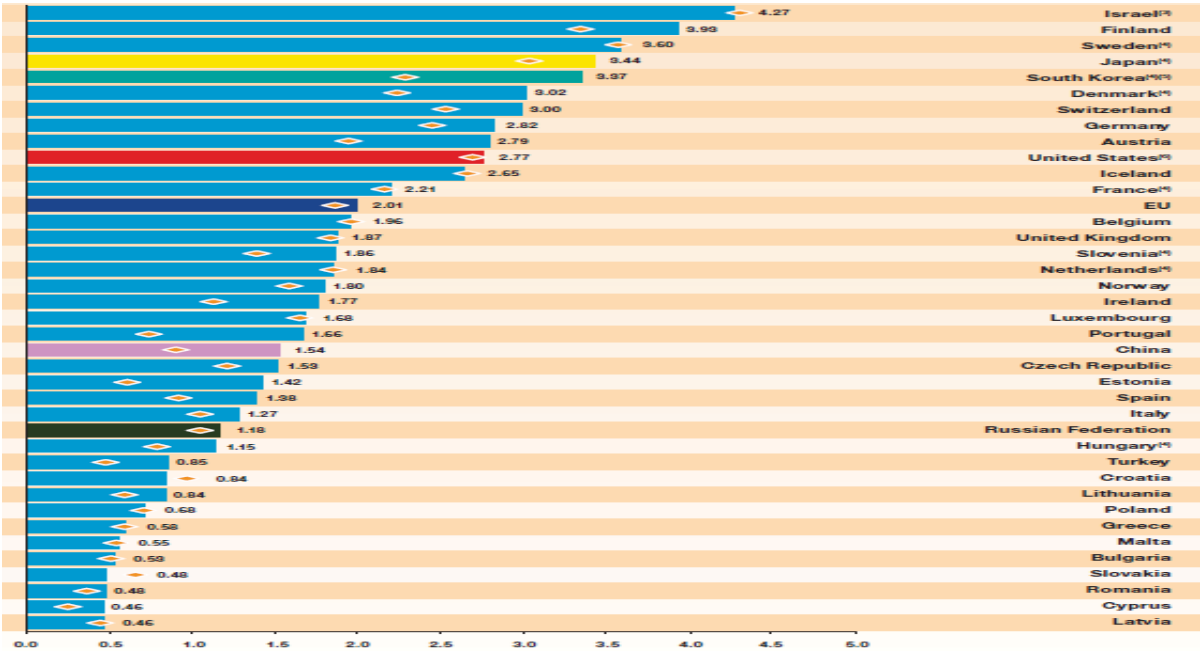
Facts (1) – R&D Intensity 2000 and 2009



Source: EU, Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

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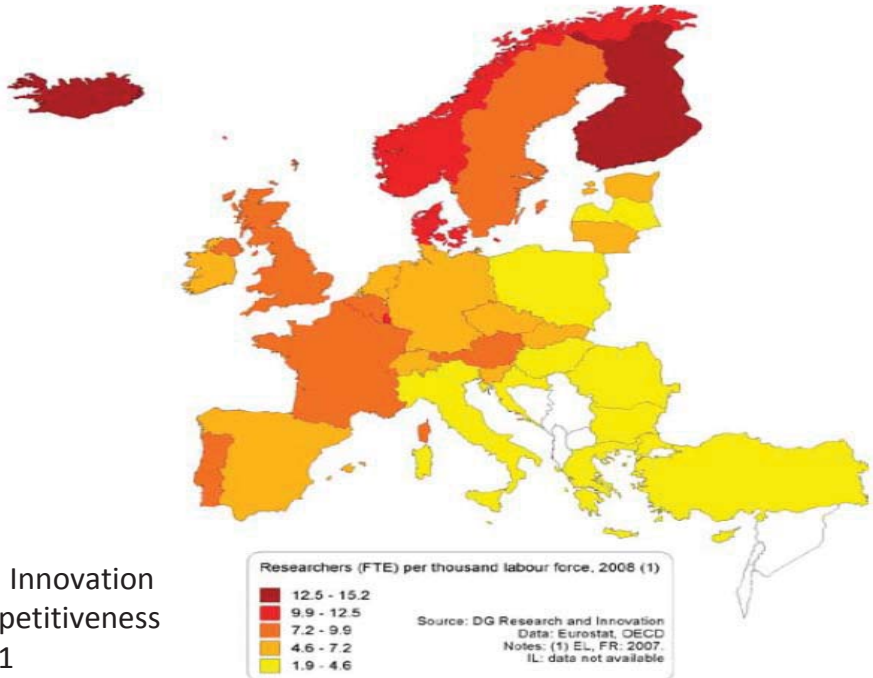
Facts (2) – Researchers (FTE) per thousand labour force, 2008



Source: EU, Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

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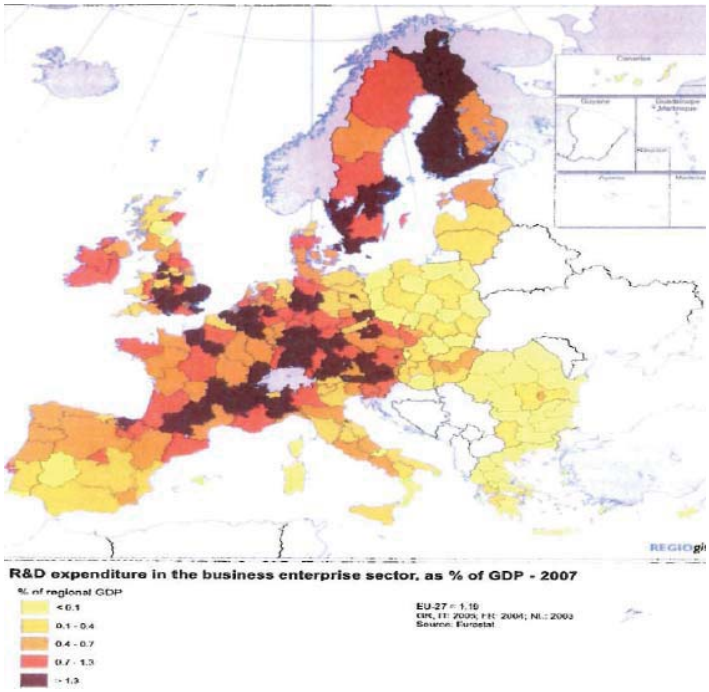
Facts (3) - Business R&D expenditure as % of GDP by NUTS 2 regions, 2007



Source: EU, DG Research and Innovation, 2011

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Facts (4) Ausgaben für Bildungseinrichtungen als Prozentsatz des BIP, nach Herkunft der Mittel und Bildungsbereich (2008) Finanziert mit Mittel aus öffentlichen und privaten Quellen (Teil 1)

	Elementarbereich			Primar-, Sekundar- und postsekundarer, nicht tertiärer Bereich			Tertiärbereich			Alle Bildungsbereiche zusammen		
	Öffentlich[1]	Privat[2]	Gesamt	Öffentlich[1]	Privat[2]	Gesamt	Öffentlich[1]	Privat[2]	Gesamt	Öffentlich[1]	Privat[2]	Gesamt
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OECD-Länder												
Australien	0,04	0,04	**0,08**	3,0	0,6	**3,6**	0,7	0,8	**1,5**	3,7	1,4	**5,2**
Österreich	0,45	0,06	**0,51**	3,5	0,1	**3,6**	1,2	0,1	**1,3**	5,2	0,2	**5,4**
Belgien	0,59	0,02	**0,61**	4,3	0,2	**4,4**	1,3	0,1	**1,4**	6,3	0,3	**6,6**
Kanada[3,4]	x(4)	x(5)	**x(6)**	3,1	0,4	**3,5**	1,5	1,0	**2,5**	4,6	1,4	**6,0**
Chile[5]	0,59	0,15	**0,74**	3,3	0,9	**4,2**	x(9)	x(9)	**2,2**	4,3	2,7	**7,1**
Tschechien	0,42	0,04	**0,46**	2,5	0,3	**2,8**	0,9	0,2	**1,2**	3,9	0,6	**4,5**
Dänemark[4]	0,60	0,14	**0,74**	4,2	0,1	**4,3**	1,6	0,1	**1,7**	6,5	0,6	**7,1**
Estland	0,53	0,01	**0,54**	3,8	n	**3,9**	1,1	0,2	**1,3**	5,5	0,2	**5,8**
Finnland	0,36	0,04	**0,40**	3,8	n	**3,8**	1,6	0,1	**1,7**	5,7	0,1	**5,9**
Frankreich	0,63	0,04	**0,67**	3,7	0,2	**3,9**	1,2	0,2	**1,4**	5,5	0,5	**6,0**
Deutschland	0,40	0,14	**0,54**	2,6	0,4	**3,0**	1,0	0,2	**1,2**	4,1	0,7	**4,8**
Griechenland	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**
Ungarn	0,69	m	**m**	3,0	m	**m**	0,9	m	**m**	4,8	m	**m**
Island	0,75	0,23	**0,98**	4,9	0,2	**5,1**	1,2	0,1	**1,3**	7,2	0,7	**7,9**
Irland	n	n	**n**	4,0	0,1	**4,1**	1,2	0,2	**1,4**	5,2	0,3	**5,6**
Israel	0,66	0,19	**0,84**	4,0	0,2	**4,2**	0,9	0,7	**1,6**	5,9	1,4	**7,3**
Italien	0,48	0,03	**0,52**	3,2	0,1	**3,3**	0,8	0,2	**1,0**	4,5	0,3	**4,8**
Japan[4]	0,09	0,12	**0,21**	2,5	0,3	**2,8**	0,5	1,0	**1,5**	3,3	1,7	**4,9**
Korea	0,09	0,10	**0,18**	3,4	0,8	**4,2**	0,6	1,9	**2,6**	4,7	2,8	**7,6**
Luxemburg	0,45	0,01	**0,46**	2,8	0,1	**2,9**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**
Mexiko	0,59	0,11	**0,70**	3,1	0,6	**3,7**	0,9	0,4	**1,2**	4,7	1,1	**5,8**
Niederlande	0,38	n	**0,39**	3,3	0,4	**3,7**	1,1	0,4	**1,5**	4,8	0,8	**5,6**
Neuseeland	0,45	0,04	**0,49**	3,8	0,6	**4,5**	1,1	0,5	**1,6**	5,4	1,2	**6,6**
Norwegen	0,42	0,08	**0,50**	5,0	m	**m**	1,6	0,1	**1,7**	7,3	m	**m**
Polen	0,57	0,10	**0,67**	3,4	0,2	**3,6**	1,0	0,4	**1,5**	5,0	0,7	**5,7**
Portugal	0,37	n	**0,37**	3,4	n	**3,4**	0,9	0,5	**1,3**	4,7	0,5	**5,2**
Slowakei[4]	0,37	0,08	**0,44**	2,2	0,4	**2,6**	0,7	0,2	**0,9**	3,5	0,6	**4,0**
Slowenien	0,49	0,14	**0,63**	3,4	0,3	**3,7**	1,0	0,2	**1,1**	4,8	0,6	**5,4**
Spanien	0,63	0,19	**0,82**	2,9	0,2	**3,1**	1,0	0,2	**1,2**	4,5	0,6	**5,1**
Schweden	0,67	n	**0,67**	4,0	n	**4,0**	1,4	0,2	**1,6**	6,1	0,2	**6,3**
Schweiz	0,19	m	**m**	3,8	0,5	**4,3**	1,3	m	**m**	5,3	m	**m**
Türkei	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**
Ver. Königreich	0,28	n	**0,28**	4,2	n	**4,2**	0,6	0,6	**1,2**	5,1	0,6	**5,7**
Vereinigte Staaten	0,33	0,08	**0,41**	3,8	0,3	**4,1**	1,0	1,7	**2,7**	5,1	2,1	**7,2**

Source: OECD, 2011

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Facts (4) Ausgaben für Bildungseinrichtungen als Prozentsatz des BIP, nach Herkunft der Mittel und Bildungsbereich (2008) Finanziert mit Mittel aus öffentlichen und privaten Quellen (Teil 2)

OECD-Durchschnitt	**0,44**	**0,07**	**0,51**	**3,5**	**0,3**	**3,7**	**1,0**	**0,5**	**1,5**	**5,0**	**0,9**	**5,9**
OECD insgesamt	**0,36**	**0,08**	**0,44**	**3,4**	**0,3**	**3,7**	**0,9**	**1,0**	**1,9**	**4,7**	**1,4**	**6,1**
EU21-Durchschnitt	**0,47**	**0,05**	**0,51**	**3,4**	**0,2**	**3,6**	**1,1**	**0,2**	**1,3**	**4,8**	**0,5**	**5,5**
Sonst. G20-Länder												
Argentinien	0,43	0,13	**0,57**	4,0	0,3	**4,3**	0,9	0,2	**1,2**	5,3	0,7	**6,1**
Brasilien	0,41	m	**m**	4,1	m	**m**	0,8	m	**m**	5,3	m	**m**
China	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	3,3	m	**m**
Indien	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**
Indonesien[3]	0,02	m	**m**	2,9	m	**m**	0,3	m	**m**	3,3	m	**m**
Russische Föd.	0,61	0,09	**0,70**	2,0	0,1	**2,1**	0,9	0,5	**1,5**	4,1	0,7	**4,7**
Saudi-Arabien	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**
Südafrika	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**	m	m	**m**
G20-Durchschnitt	**m**	**m**	**m**	**m**	**m**	**m**	**m**	**m**	**m**	**4,4**	**m**	**m**

Source: OECD, 2011

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Facts (5)

Higher education institutions/universities in the EU:

Total Number of HEIs	2906
research-active HEIs	1364
Ph.D. awarding institutions	850
highly research-intensive universities	171

Source: EU, Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

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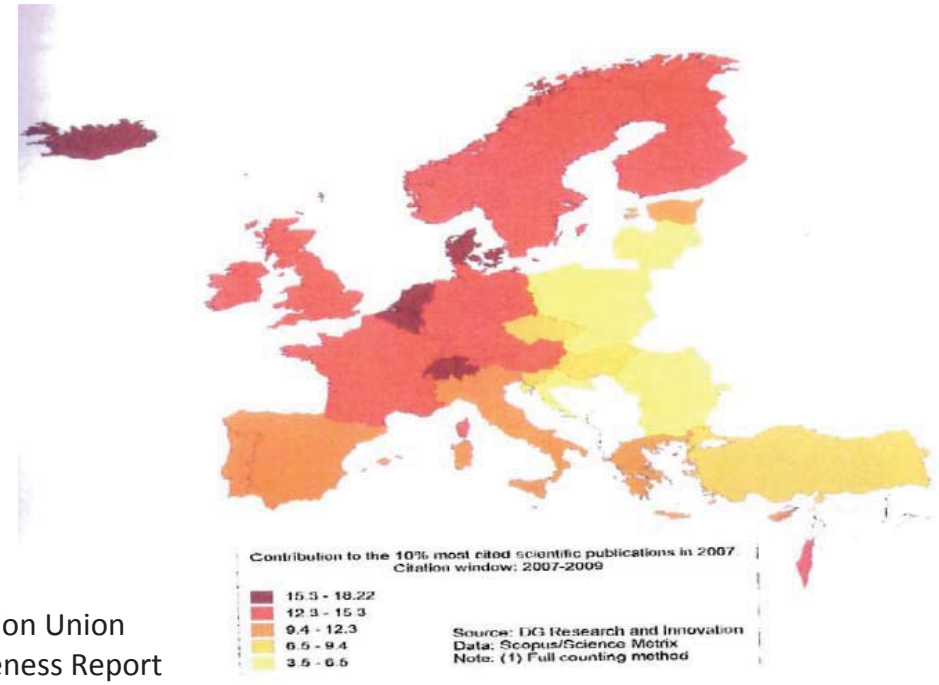
Facts (6) Scientific productivity



EU, Innovation Union Competitiveness Report

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Facts (7) - The 171 most productive universities in science account for 60 % of total scientific production

	Top European research universities		Scientific publications 2000-2006	
	Total	% distribution	Total	Share in total national scientific publications %
Germany	35	20	348469	54
United Kingdom	32	19	401967	58
Italy	18	11	180032	53
France	14	8	136921	30
Netherlands	11	6	144759	73
Spain	10	6	93493	37
Sweden	10	6	115579	78
Belgium	7	4	73883	67
Switzerland	7	4	85071	60
Finland	5	3	43804	60
Austria	4	2	37025	49
Denmark	4	2	52149	67
Norway	3	2	27023	50
Greece	2	1	19364	31
Poland	2	1	12877	11
Portugal	2	1	12100	27
Croatia	1	1	5806	43
Czech Republic	1	1	10148	21
Ireland	1	1	5914	19
Slovenia	1	1	9306	56
Turkey	1	1	7145	7
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0
Total	171	100	0	0

Source: EU, Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

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Facts (8) – Research institutions with 10 or more European Research Council (ERC) grantees

Rank	Host institution	Starting grants	Advanced grants	Total
1	National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS)	62	34	96
2	University of Cambridge	25	22	47
3	Max Planck Society	22	22	44
4	University of Oxford	22	21	43
5	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology of Lausanne (EPFL)	19	20	39
6	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	20	10	30
7	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH Zurich)	9	23	32
8	Weizmann Institute	15	17	32
9	Imperial College	14	14	28
10	University College London	14	13	27
11	National Institute for health and medical research (INSERM)	14	10	24
12	Commission for Atomic Energy (CEA)	10	0	20
13	University of Edinburgh	10	8	18
14	University of Zurich	8	10	18
15	Catholic University of Leuven	15	2	17
16	Technion - Israel Institute of Technology	14	3	17
17	Karolinska Institute	8	8	16
18	Ludwig Maximillian University Munich	6	10	16
19	University of Helsinki	7	9	16
20	Leiden University	7	7	14
21	National Institute for Research in Computer Science and Control (INRIA)	6	8	14
22	University Amsterdam	8	6	14
23	University of Bristol	5	9	14
24	University of Vienna	6	8	14
25	Free University of Amsterdam	10	3	13
26	Radboud University Nijmegen	9	4	13
27	Utrecht University	8	5	13
28	Medical Research Council	6	6	12
29	University of Amsterdam	5	7	12
30	University of Geneva	4	8	12
31	Aarhus University	6	5	11
32	Ghent University	10	1	11
33	Lund University	5	6	11
34	Pasteur Institute	7	4	11
35	University of Heidelberg	6	5	11
36	Stockholm University	6	5	11
37	Cancer Research UK	3	7	10
38	National Research Council (CNR)	10	0	10
39	Technical University Munich	5	5	10
40	University of Copenhagen	6	4	10
41	University of Groningen	9	1	10

Source: EU, Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

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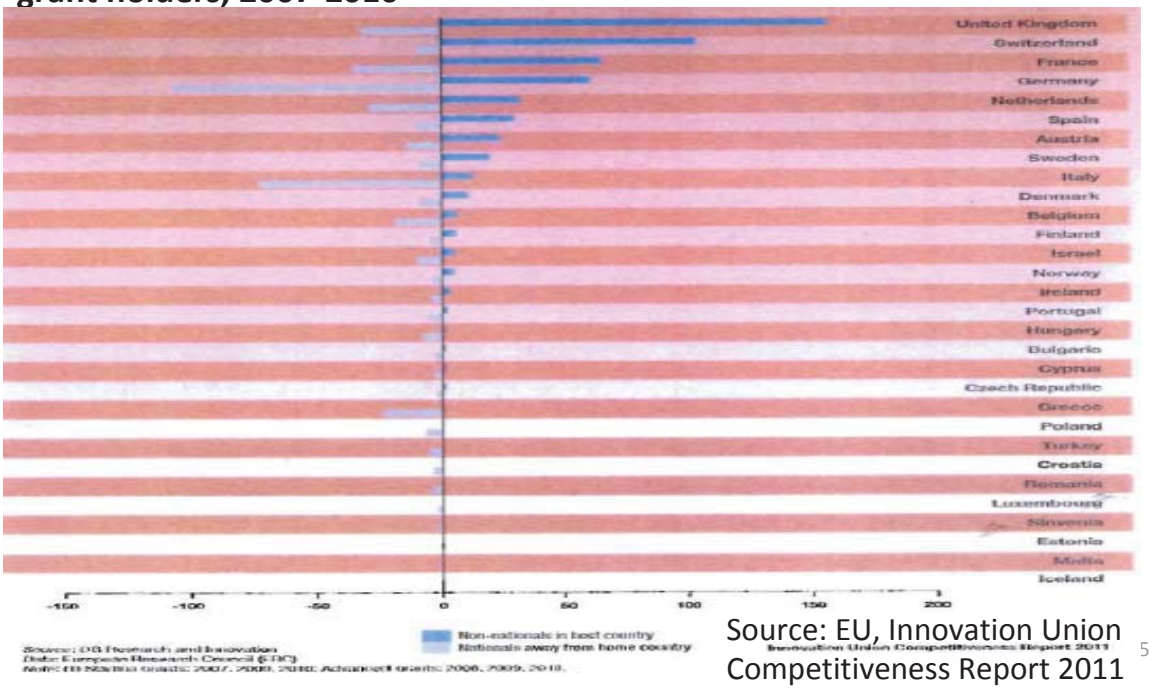
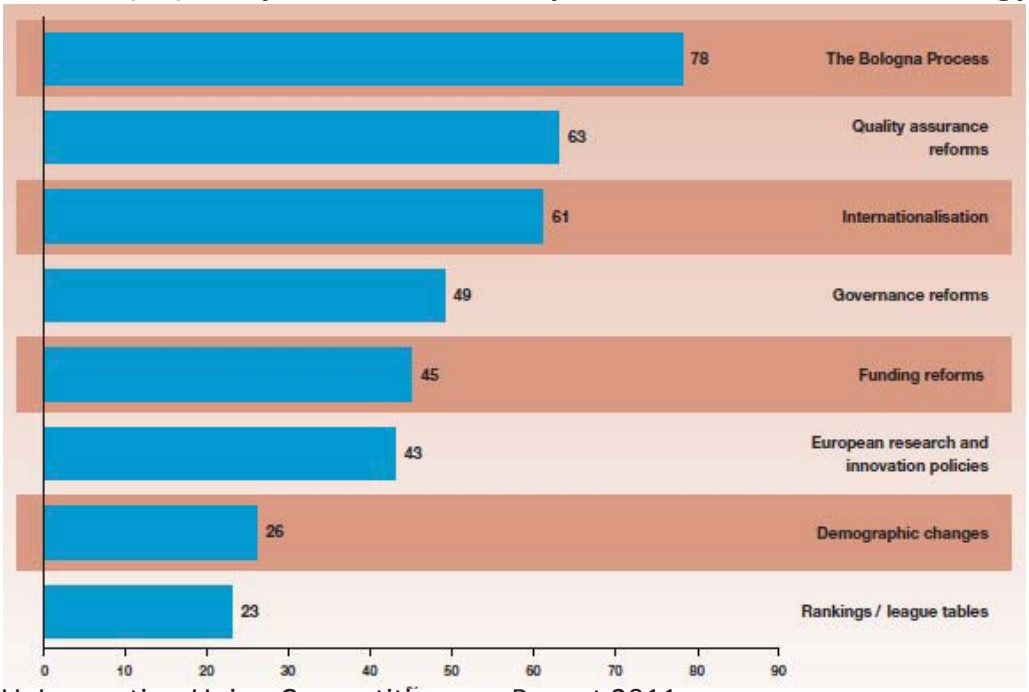
Facts (9) – International mobility of European Research Council (ERC) grant holders, 2007-2010



Source: EU, Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

Facts (10) – Importance of development for institutional strategy



Source: EU, Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

Diversification of the higher education system (I)

- International trends in research intensification: US, Asia
- The search for economic relevance (MIT 1997; Geiger 2006)
  - 1980s: „collaborative research“
  - 1990s: emergence research/science based technologies
  - 2000s: downstream vs. upstream strategies

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Diversification of the higher education system (II)

National Measures

UK:	- Research Assessment Exercise (2007: approx. 50% of the academic staff inactive in research?) - Upstream Strategies: Cambridge
D, F, Spain	- Initiative for Excellence („Exzellenzinitiative“)
DK:	- Integration of non-university governmental basic research within the universites
B (Flamen):	- Only two top universities (Luven, Gent) ?
S, FIN:	- Existing plan for diversification

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Diversification of the higher education system (III)

- European competition (FP7, ERC): diversification from below
  Classification (types of the HEI): diversification from above?

- EUA position:
  Autonomy, „fit for purpose“
  („autonomous“ diversification)

Emergence of knowledge regions

- Øresund (Copenhagen – Malmö)
- Barcelona (Parc de Recerca Biomèdica de Barcelona)
- Manchester – upstream strategies
- Brno (EU-structural funds)
- Zurich (University of Zurich – ETH Zurich)

Conclusions

(1) Invest more and better in higher education institutions/universities
(2) Invest more and better in research and innovation
(3) Lisbonisation of Structural Funds, Horizon 2020
(4) Professionalisation of curricula („employability"), Bologna Process, while enhancing research-based undergraduate education at (some) HEIs
(5) Concentrate Ph.D. education in research-intensive departments in (some) universities
(6) Strenghten the research intensification in some universities through initiatives for excellence

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University Development in the Danube Region

Prof. Georg Winckler

University of Vienna

Challenges for Life Science universities

the NOVA-BOVA neworks as examples of a regional strategy

Lena Andersson-Eklund, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

DRC BOKU Vienna, November 17, 2011

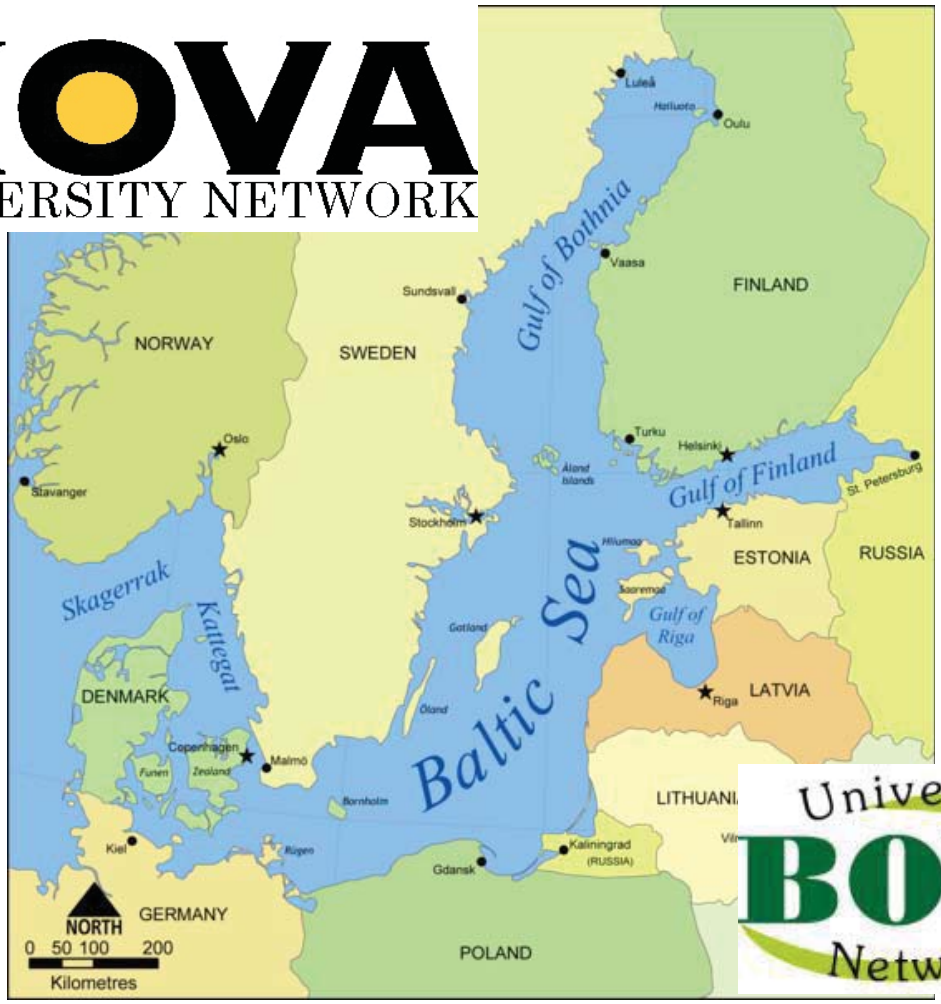
SLU

- **Challenges for Life Science universities**
- **The development of NOVA & BOVA**
- **Current activities in NOVA (& BOVA)**
- **SWOT & strategy for the networks**

Challenges for Life Science universities in the Nordic/Baltic region

- National responsibility for professional degrees with many disciplines and low student numbers, scattered resources
- Research in fundamental - applied areas & innovation
  - funding for excellent applied research?
- New focus areas in research and teaching;
  - bioeconomy – social, economic & environmental aspects
  - sustainable biological production systems
  - food quality, nutrition & health
  - biotechnology in agriculture
  - bioenergy & green chemistry
  - animal welfare & interaction with humans
  - rural development in the south & the north

NOVA
UNIVERSITY NETWORK



University BOVA Network

NOVA –

The **N**ordic F**o**restry, **V**eterinary and **A**gricultural University Network

Nine Universities / Faculties from all the Nordic countries

University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Life Sciences, Denmark	University of Aarhus, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Denmark
University of Helsinki, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland	University of Helsinki, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Finland
University of Eastern Finland, School of Forest Sciences, Finland	Agricultural University of Iceland,, Iceland
Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway	Norwegian School of Veterinary Science, Norway
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden	

BOVA –

The **B**altic F**o**restry, **V**eterinary and **A**gricultural University Network

Four Universities / Faculties from all the Baltic countries

Estonian University of Life Sciences, Tartu, Estonia	Latvia University of Agriculture, Jelgava, Latvia
Aleksandras Stulginskis University, Kaunas, Lithuania	Lithuanian University of Health Sciences - Veterinary Academy, Kaunas, Lithuania

Development of NOVA-BOVA

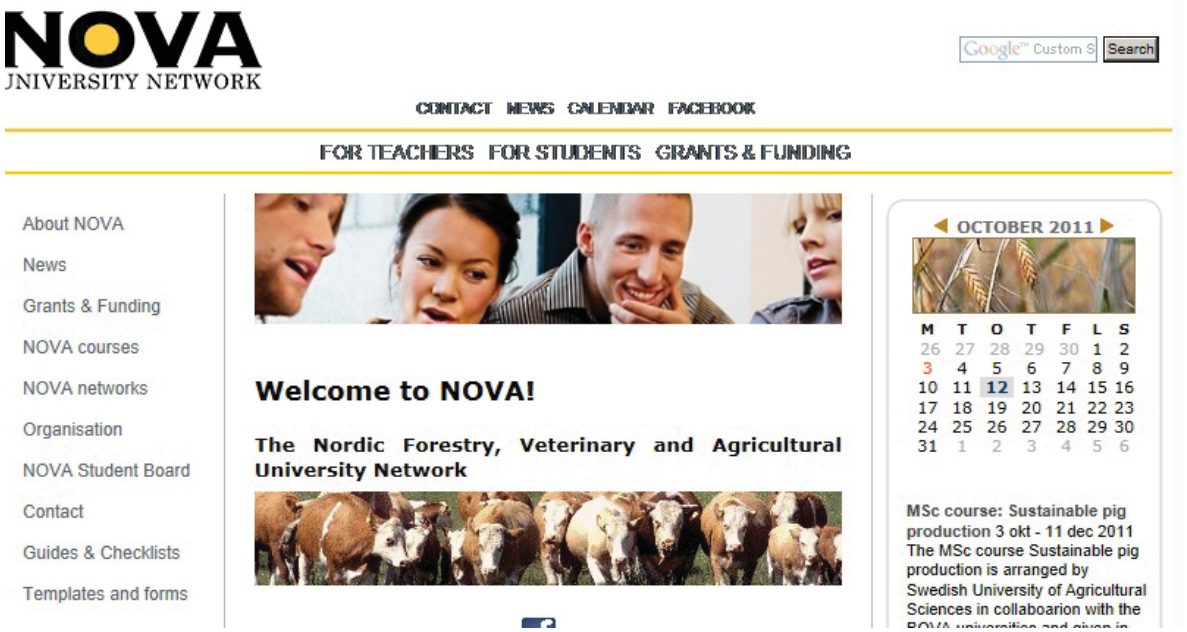
- Originated from PhD-activities funded by the Nordic Council of Ministries, 1970-
- NOVA- vision of a Nordic university, 1995
  - shared responsibility for keeping up competences
  - joint programmes with mobile students & NOVA-windows for intensive courses
  - strong administrative capacity and externally funded joint projects
- NOVA-BA projects, courses for Baltic students and teachers
- Start of BOVA, project, 2001-2004
- NOVA & BOVA separate networks with collaboration, 2005-
- Rotating chairmanship, slimmed central organization but active local coordinators & joint planning in disciplinary networks

The NOVA home page

http://www.nova-university.org/

- All information on NOVA, it's organisation and activities are found on the NOVA home page
- Internal pages with minutes, budgets, annual reports, statistics on mobility etc.
- Courses are hosted in a database through an online application system, linked to the NOVA web
- Web and administration handled by the NOVA secretariat, one person full time

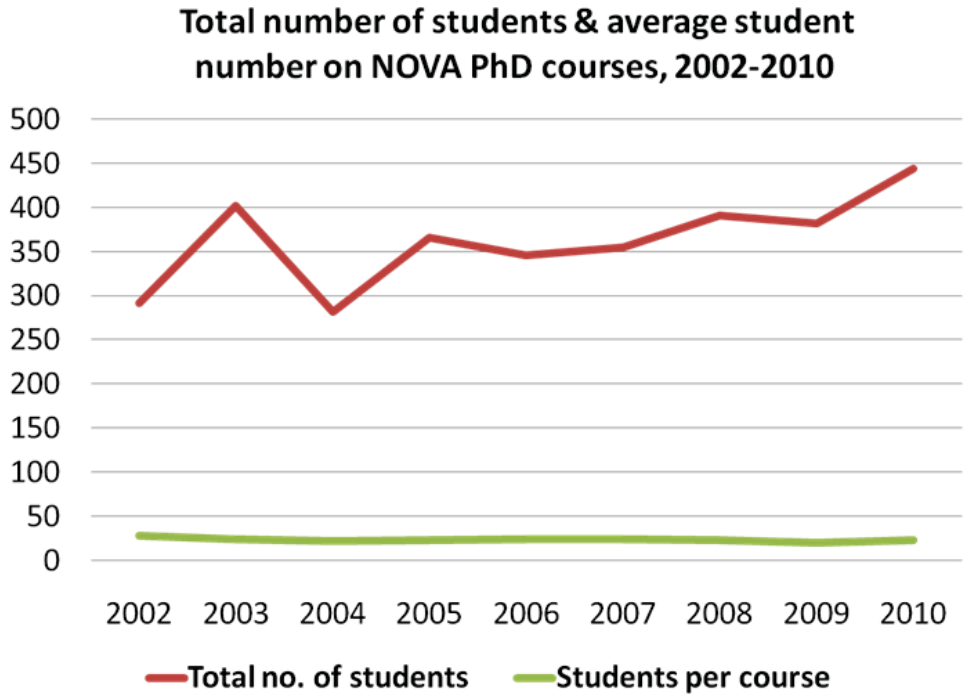
Welcome to NOVA



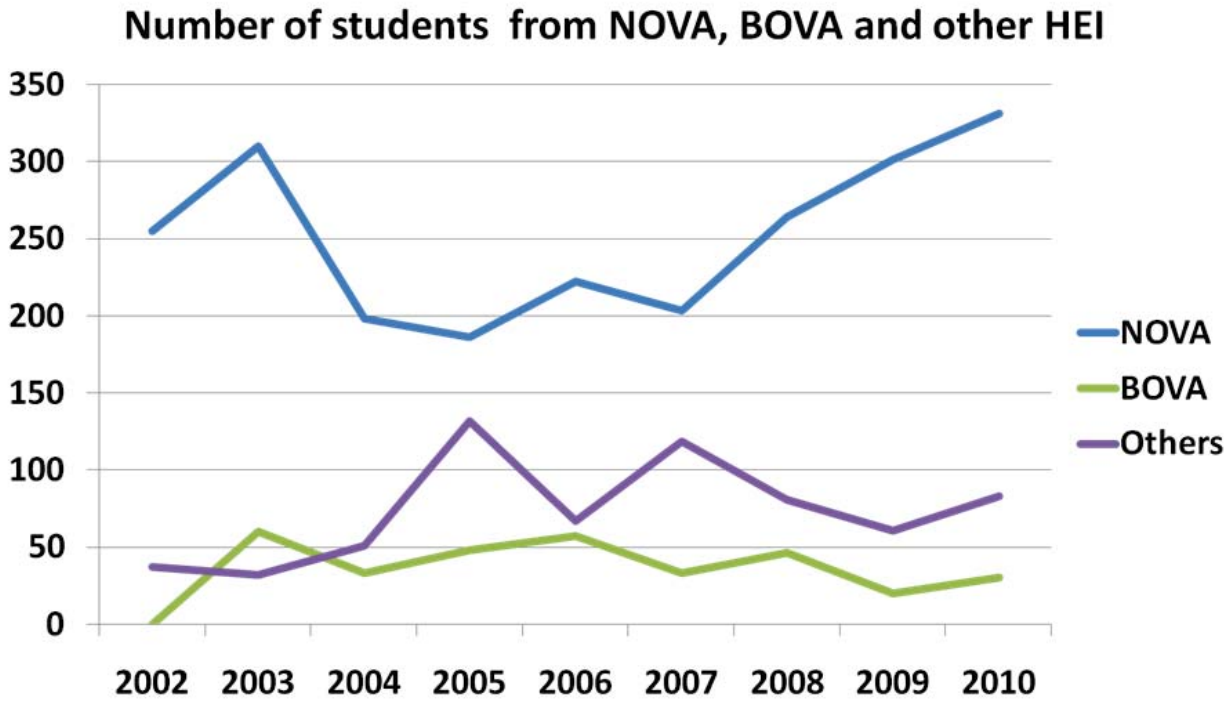
Finance

- Financed by membership fees
- Budget set up by Rector's Board
- Budget 2011
  - 550.000 € allocated to PhD courses
  - 170.000 € allocated to planning grants, MSc courses and MSc mobility
  - External funding together with BOVA; 50.000 € for mobility + 30.000 € courses
- Committee for research and education - coordination of activities, prioritization of projects and follow-up on project reports and evaluations

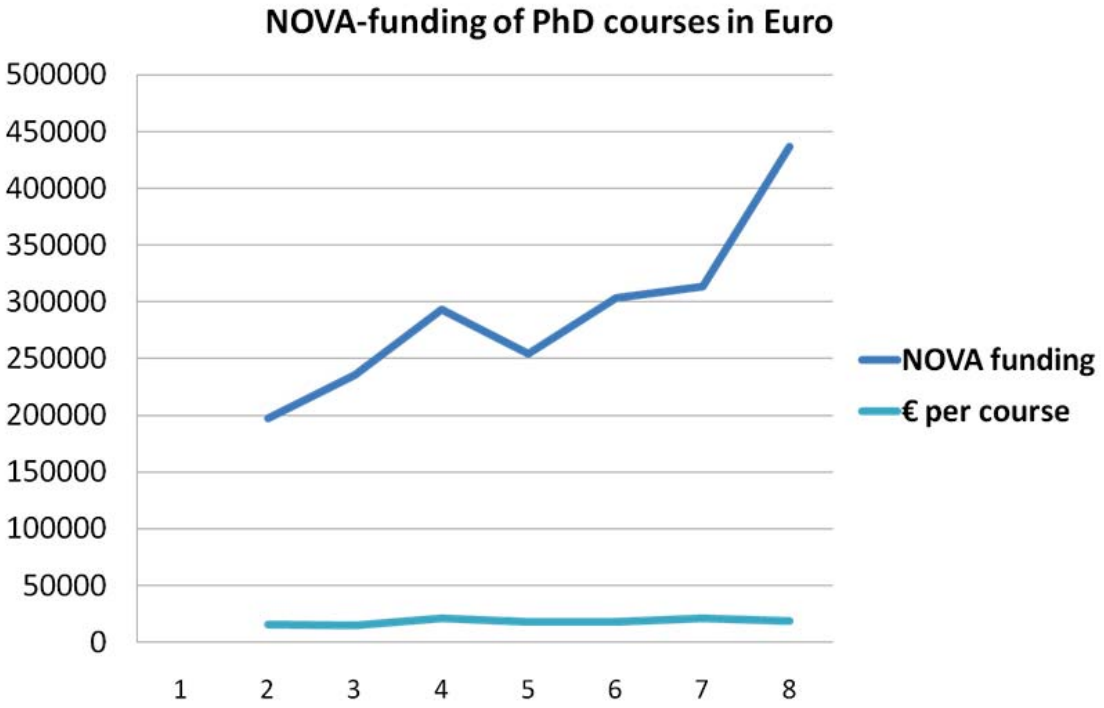
Activities, PhD level



Activities, PhD level



Finance, PhD level



Strengths

- solid record of activities
- well known actor
- enduring academic networks
- established functions for coordination
- joint funding base
- committed partners covering most HEI in Life Science in the countries
- fully applied Bologna system
- large proportion of education in English

Weaknesses

- not enough visible internally
- remaining administrative obstacles
- structural differences in MSc education
- small possibilities for mobility in professional degree study programmes

Opportunities

- increasing awareness of value of internationalization
- collaboration with BOVA and EES
- relevant priority areas in the EU strategy for the Baltic region
- developed e-learning activities

Threats

- budgetary pressure at members
- student interest in other parts of the world
- clashes with internal units, e.g. research schools & capacity building projects
- reorganizations within member universities

Mission of NOVA
Strategic period 2011-2014

- Support and promote life sciences in the Nordic countries by facilitating cooperation in higher education.
  - Establish networks
  - Bring together students, teachers and scientists

Strategy 2011-2014

- NOVA will **focus** its efforts within PhD and MSc education
  - create specialized PhD courses of a high international standard (30 courses/year)
  - increase course quality, diversity and student mobility within MSc education (10 short courses /year, improve possibilities for long mobility)
  - increase internal visibility
- Provide policy forums in annual seminars etc.
- BOVA prioritized as partner
  - no course fee, network partner, invitation to annual seminars, hosting courses etc.

Further comments or questions?

Please contact Lena.Andersson-Eklund@slu.se

The role of Vienna in the implementation of the Danube Strategy in the field of science and education

Danube rectors conference, November 17/18.11,2011

Concept

Kurt Puchinger

1. The Vienna city administration defines itself as a service enterprise with a strong customer focus. For a metropolis such as Vienna, this not only involves providing an efficient infrastructure, but also a range of services tailored to meet the needs of the target groups in areas as diverse as business location, science, education,welfare, health, the environment and culture.

2. The general environment underlying the provision of these services is changing continuously. It is therefore essential for the Vienna City Administration to keep abreast with the latest developments in science and research.

3. We presume, that all our partners in the Danube region are in a similar situation and we are sure that they also think about different types of sustainable alliances between science, business and the city or region, about alliances which are crucial for the implementation of development procedures at the interface between the European and different governmental levels which should lead to efficient and also social inclusive governance structures.

4. In some parts of the Danube Region there is an urgent need for sustainable improvement of governance structures especially in the field of public procurement, in other parts, like e.g. in Austria, there is a need to cope with the contradiction between geographical-administrative structures an the handling of the functional system of agglomerations. Both examples can be seen as “political problems”, but they are not only.

5. Knowledge is needed, specific knowledge in public law, in European law, in constitutional law, in the regulations of public financial frameworks and, I am sure, in a lot more thematic fields to prepare proposals for possible implementation processes, to prepare necessary legal innovations, to prepare and implement appropriate training courses for people working on the executive level, to prepare concepts for the involvement of all relevant stakeholders and so on. The expertise and the human potential to do all this is already available, among others, I am sure, it is available in the scientific community in each partner country and in its university-world.

6. The City of Vienna has made good experiences in the last decades coming out of the alliances between universities and city administration and we do not want to hide the results, but we want to share these experiences with our

partners in the EUSDR, that, if you want, is the intended role of Vienna in the EUSDR.

7. You all know, that the City of Vienna took over the responsibility of PAC 10, together with Slovenia.

   The pillar on “strengthening the Danube region” addresses two priority areas: 'Institution Building and Cooperation' and 'Security Issues'. The actions and projects aim at strengthening the functioning of democratic institutions, public administrations and central, regional and local level organisations, with special focus on cooperation in the region. Special emphasis is also needed on making the Danube region a safer place to live. Better political, civil and administrative structures and better security are key conditions for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. And I will give you an example of a project, which is already in the pipeline, addressing quite these issues:

   “Danube Excellence”, is the working title of a joint project of different Universities in the region, including among others, those of Vienna, as initiator, Budapest, Maribor, and Bucharest.

   One of the objectives is:
   To investigate, to identify and to implement procedures, structures and technologies related to security and safety,
   thus enhancing and setting up, when appropriate, communication structures among security and safety related bodies, rescue institutions within communities and regions, nationwide and cross-border,

   The project:

- will contribute to develop and to enhance co-operation and mutual understanding in questions and problems of public security and safety,
- will enhance and develop communication and co-operation among security and safety bodies, rescue organisations and develop communication technologies;
- will increase availability, safe operation and use of critical infrastructure like drinking water supply, flood protection and energy supply;
- will spread and develop academic education in the area,

   So, this is an excellent example how the academic world can contribute to the implementation of the EUSDR.

   The countries in the Danube region are characterized by different backgrounds in relation to rule of law, transparency, democracy, the market economy, and general political stability. The governments show varying degrees of decentralisation. There are different funding structures, policy mandates, political competences, territorial scopes, and different stages in their relation with the EU. There are also differences of political bargaining power and institutional capacity among the countries, among different levels of public administration and institutions and civil society, as well as between urban and rural areas.

8.

   This makes bridging political divides particularly important as well as improving institutional capacity and management mechanisms at supranational level. Although accession or prospective accession to the EU has improved the situation, new systems take time to be implemented. They require changes in mentalities, building confidence amongst stakeholders and improvement of skills. Many aspects of this can best be done together by transferring knowledge and exchanging experiences, and can be done with the support of university men and women, using their knowledge and experience for upgrading other stake holders already active in the region.

9. Activities involved could take the form of trainings and capacity building on good practices and know how covering efficient decision making, transparency requirements, information flow, consultation methods and proactive policy planning. Financial engineering, financial schemes, design and implementation of public finance reforms, project preparation, impact assessments, and implementation arrangements also need common attention. Networking activities should contribute to improve skills, competence and motivation of staff in the public sector.

10. According to my role as PAC 10 I understand my duty, together with the members of the Steering Group, to motivate people to develop apprropriate project proposals in line with the wide range of thematic issues of the EUSDR. And I promise that we will try to provide you with all necessary information and contacts if needed for a successful project development.

11. As I told you already earlier the City of Vienna can look back at some good practices of sustainable alliances between science, business and the city and that we are willing to share these experiences with our partners implementing the EUSDR in the next ten years. To build such alliances is not so easy as it looks and maybe it takes some time, but Rectors can play a leading role in orienting or reorienting their institutions for catching up the opportunities the EUSDR is offering, for the benefit of a fair and social inclusive, growth oriented development of the Danube Region, serving our people.

Visions for the Future of Humanities in the Danube Region

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Verena Winiwarter
Alpen Adria Universität Klagenfurt, IFF Campus Vienna

UNI-KLU.AC.AT

1. The role of the Humanities for the future of the Danube Region.

2. The Humanities of the Future and their role for the Danube Region.

Recognition of Humanities' Role in a knowledge-based economy

'These disciplines [humanities and social sciences] provide the **organisational, management, legal, accounting and marketing knowledge bases** that are critical to successful innovation. They **are the source of many of our insights into the human condition broadly**, and to our **understanding and managing the consequences of moving to a knowledge-based** economy'.

AAH (The Australian Academy of the Humanities), The Humanities and Australia's National Research Priorities, Report prepared for DEST (Dept. of Education, Science and Training), April 2003.

2 Humanities
2.1 History
2.2 Languages and linguistics
2.3 **Literature**
2.4 **Performing arts**
2.5 **Philosophy**
2.6 Religion
2.7 **Visual arts**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_academic_disciplines

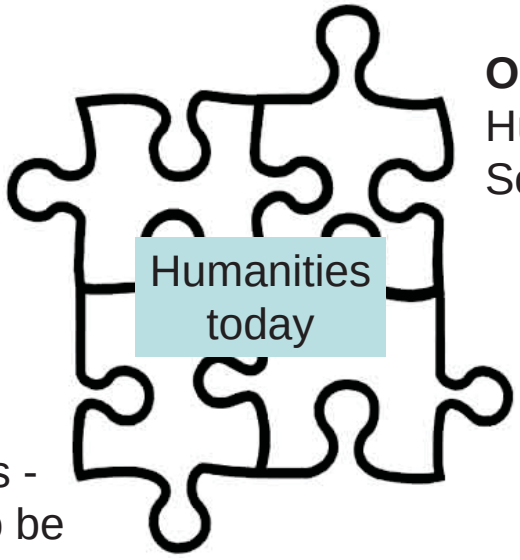
3 Social sciences
3.1 Anthropology
3.2 Archaeology
3.3 Area studies
3.4 Cultural and ethnic studies
3.5 Economics
3.6 Gender and sexuality studies
3.7 Geography
3.8 Political science
3.9 Psychology
3.10 Sociology

1 Humanities fields
1.1 Classics
1.2 **History**
1.3 **Languages**
1.4 Law
1.5 **Literature**
1.6 **Performing arts**
    1.6.1 Music
    1.6.2 Theatre
    1.6.3 Dance
1.7 **Philosophy**
1.8 **Religion**
1.9 **Visual arts**
    1.9.1 History of visual arts
    1.9.2 Media types
        1.9.2.1 Drawing
        1.9.2.2 Painting

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities

Humanities' roles

Rememberance:
Understanding of our legacy – where we have come from

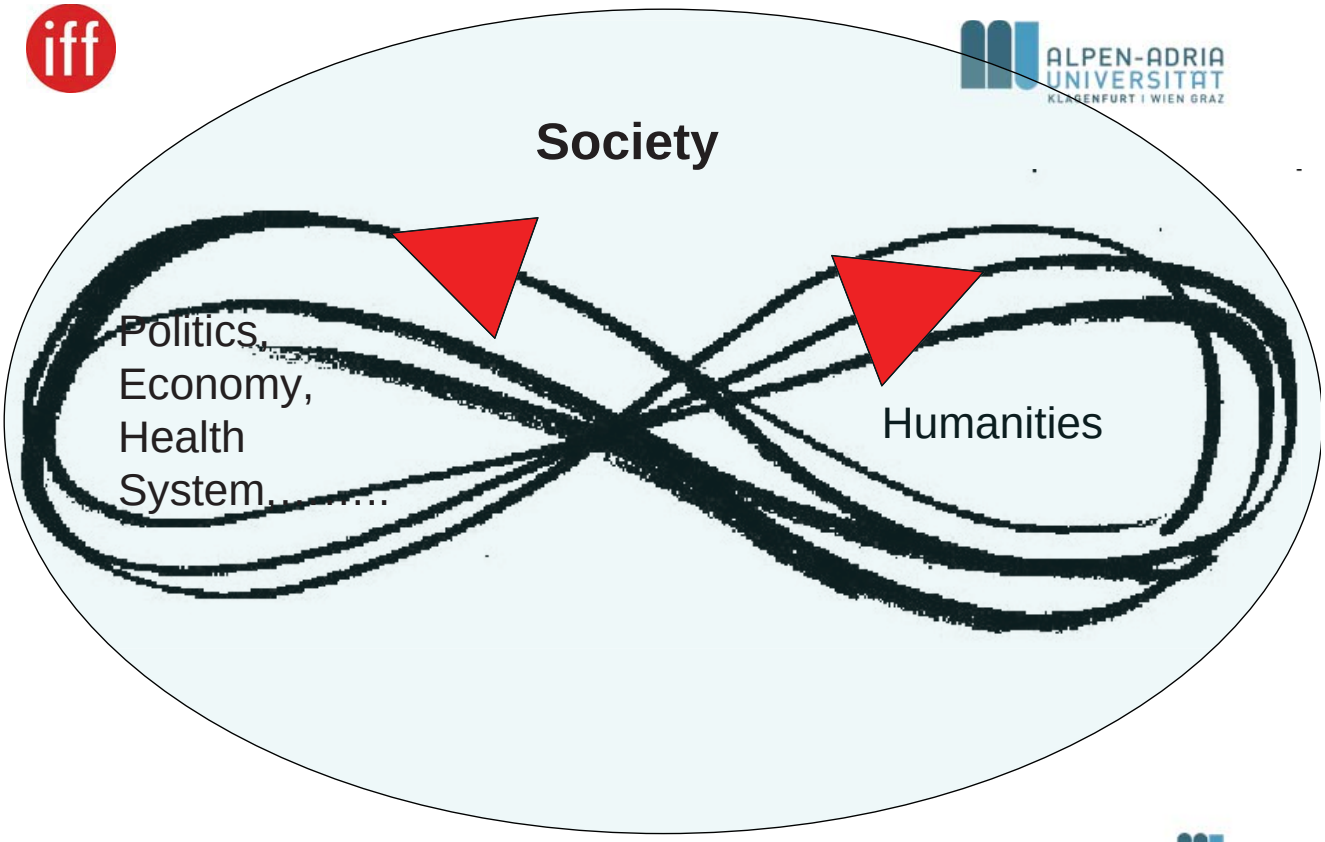


Orientation:
Humans in Society

Regulation:
Setting norms - what ought to be

Observation and Reflection:
Epistemology and Critique

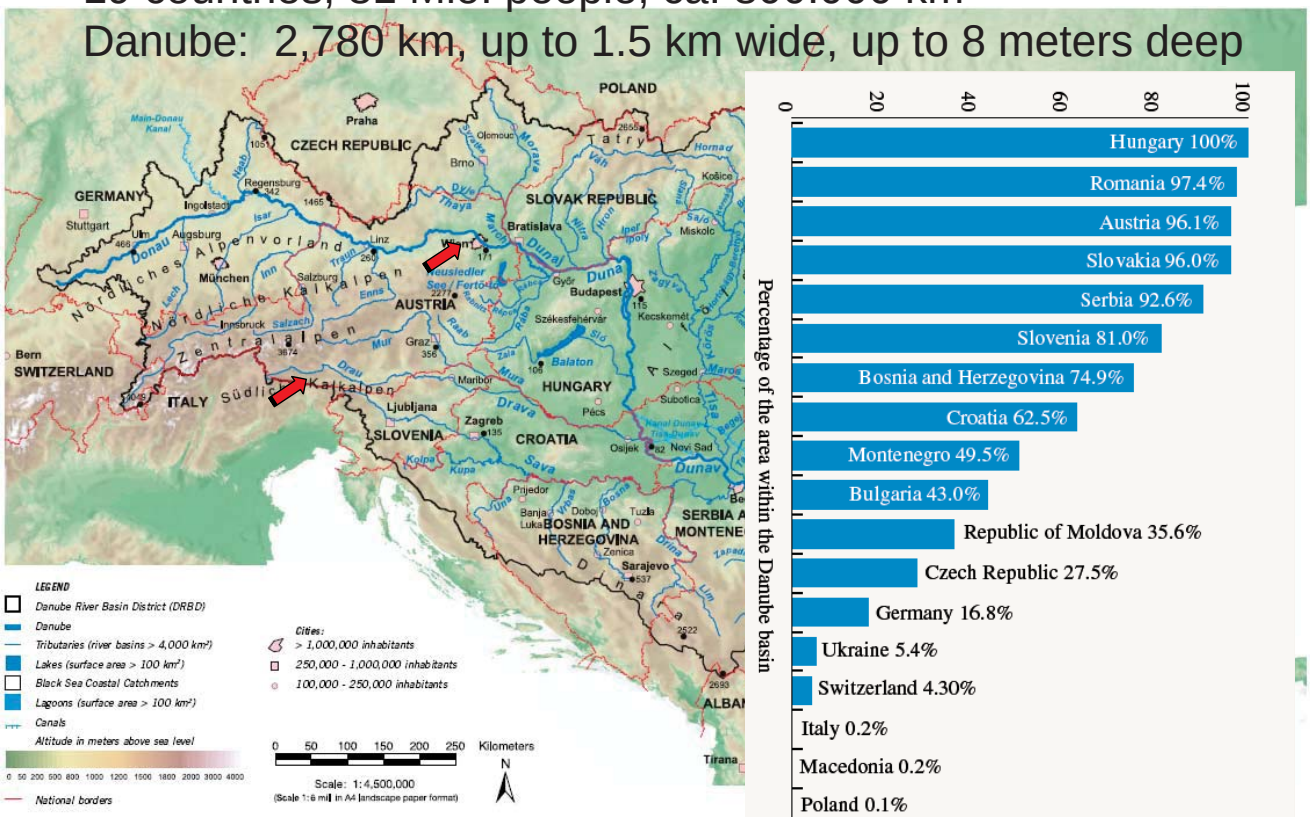
 After Stolleis (2002) 212-13, adapted

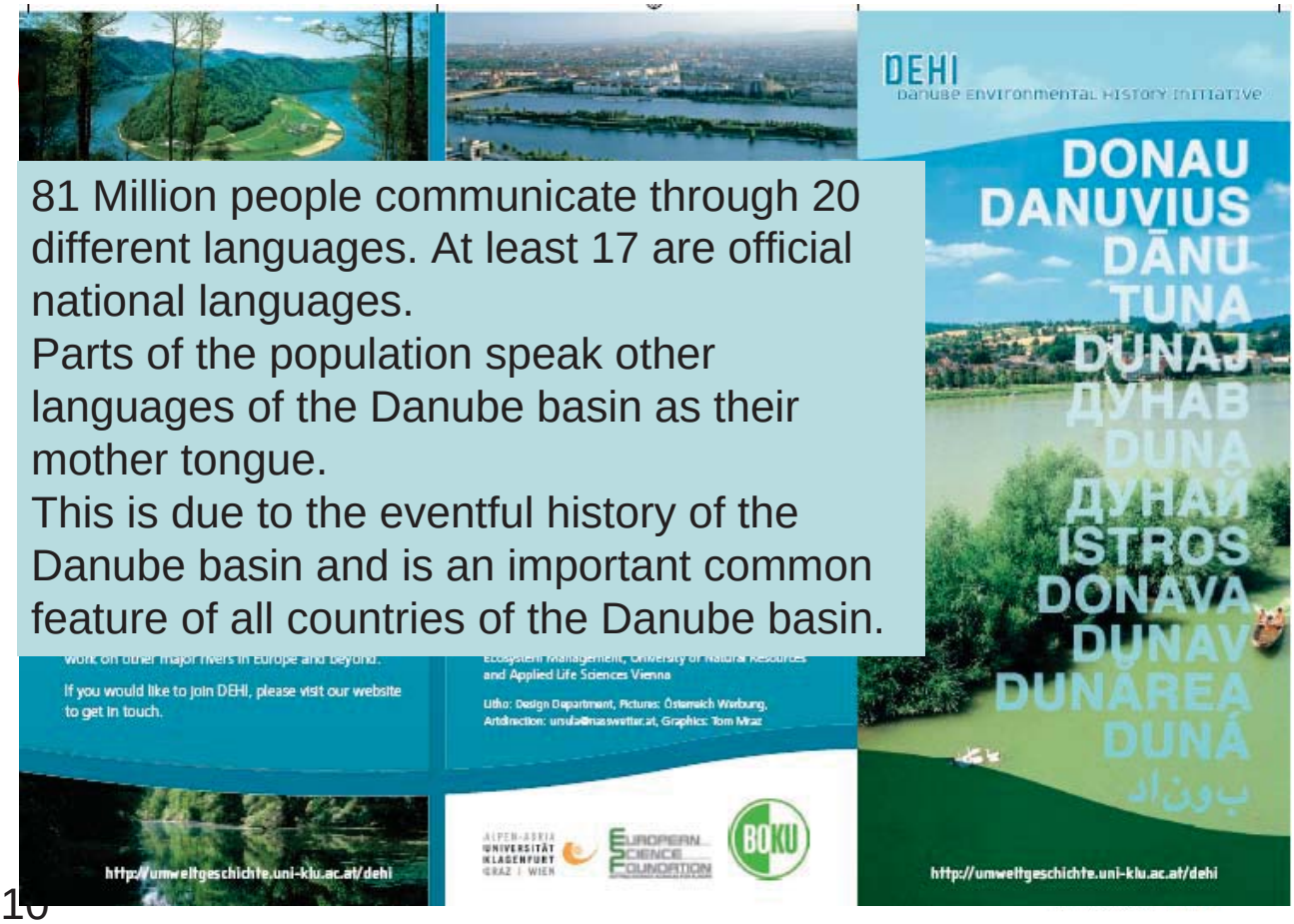


Special features of the Danube Region

19 countries, 81 Mio. people, ca. 800.000 km^2

Danube: 2,780 km, up to 1.5 km wide, up to 8 meters deep





81 Million people communicate through 20 different languages. At least 17 are official national languages.

Parts of the population speak other languages of the Danube basin as their mother tongue.

This is due to the eventful history of the Danube basin and is an important common feature of all countries of the Danube basin.

Danube Strategy 2010

… the Danube Region Strategy will serve the goal of increasing prosperity, security and peace for the peoples living there, especially through **enhancing cross-border, trans-regional and trans-national cooperation and coordination**; (Danube Strategy, 2010)

What are the prerequisites for **enhancing cross-border, trans-regional and trans-national cooperation and coordination ?**

Prerequisites for co-operation

- The ability to **communicate across borders of language and tradition**.
- The ability to **overcome the legacies of conflict and war**.
- The ability to engage **in joint construction of a common future based on democratic governance**.

Rememberance – Orientation – Regulation - Reflexion

Coping with language diversity

All **languages** represent a **distinct point of view** on the world, characterized by its **own meaning and values**.

Litost *(Czech)*
The closest definition is a state of agony and torment created by the sudden sight of one's own misery.

Wabi-Sabi (*Japanese)*
A way of living that focuses on finding beauty within the imperfections of life and accepting peacefully the natural cycle of growth and decay.

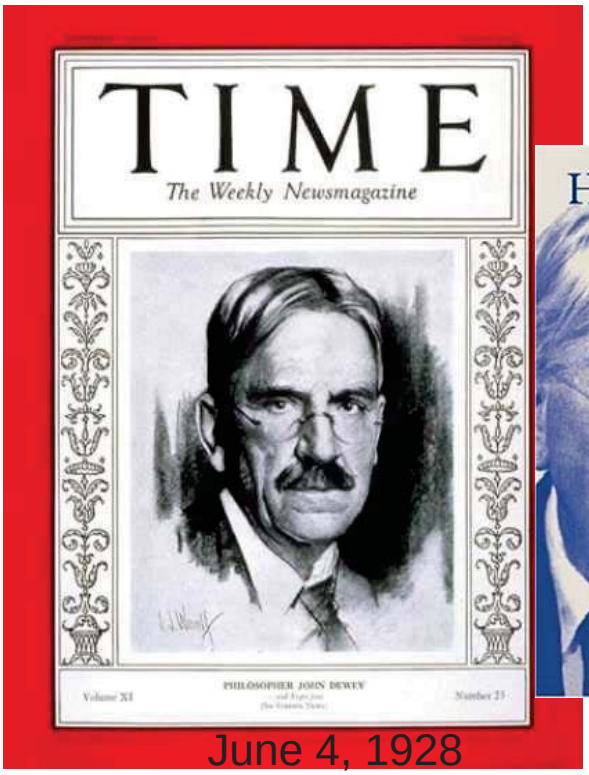
http://matadornetwork.com/abroad/20-awesomely-untranslatable-words-from-around-the-world//



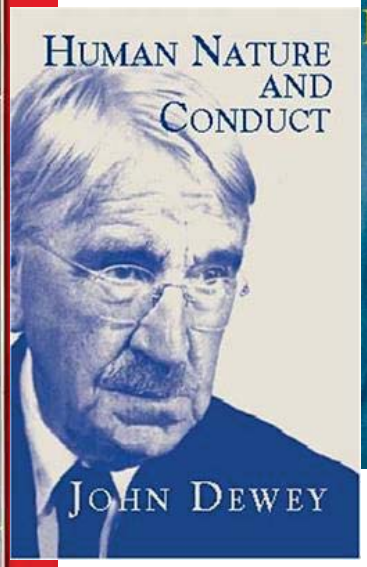


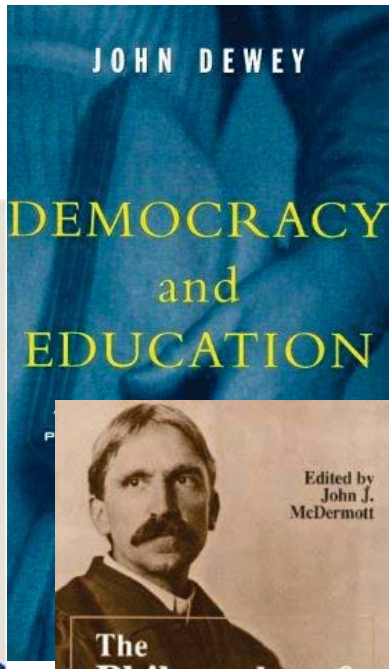
Coping with the legacy of war

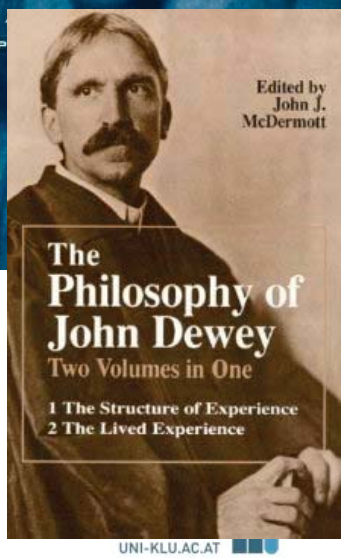
History may not repeat itself, but it does rhyme a lot.
- Mark Twain



June 4, 1928







JOHN DEWEY (1859-1952)
father of educational philosophy

Culture as Orientation

A civilization's **culture** is the **house of meaning** - it is what gives human beings their ***sense*** of living in a world organized by meanings and values, **a world that makes sense** and **provides fulfilling goals for action**.

Cultures are **ways of inhabiting and adjusting to the world** and the conditions of life.

Our **first task** must be to understand **how a culture's symbols create a life**; beyond that, we must inquire into the kinds of lives it makes possible and its **adaptability to coexistence with other kinds**.

 After Alexander, 1995

Fostering democracy through the Humanities (after Dewey)

Democracy cannot merely "tolerate" diversity; it alone of all forms of civilization ***requires*** diversity.

Thus there is an initial need to ***encounter difference meaningfully.***

We must be able to **employ a complex understanding** of the world and its traditions to contextualize the diversity we encounter.

Democracy is predicated on the **perpetual possibility of communication**.

Educating for a democratic culture

Democratic culture must recognize common ideals.

Democratic culture must offer a wide, flexible range of points of contact with other groups, enabling cooperation and communication.

A democratic society must have a type of education which gives individuals a personal interest in social relationships and control, and the habits of mind which secure social changes without introducing disorder.

Democratic culture consciously aims at providing as many people as possible the materials and arts whereby they can construct meaningful lives.

2. The Humanities of the Future and their role for the Danube Region.

Danube Strategy 2010

Strategic policy areas

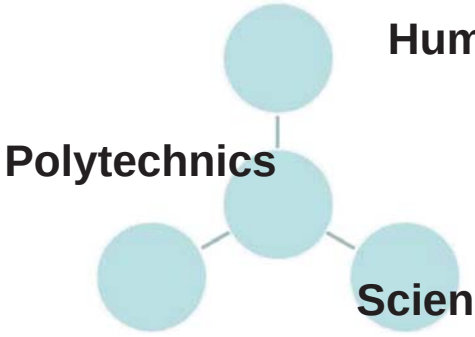
- **Energy**
- **Environmental and nature protection**
- **Transport and infrastructure**
- **Professional training and innovation**
- **Arts and cultural activities**
- as well as
- **Sustainable economic activity and tourism**
- **Food security/safety**
- **Economy**
- **SME cooperation**
- **R+D**
- **Migration**
- **Governance**
- **Sport**
- **Education and culture**
- **Labour**
- **Health and social affairs**

What can the humanities contribute to these policy areas?

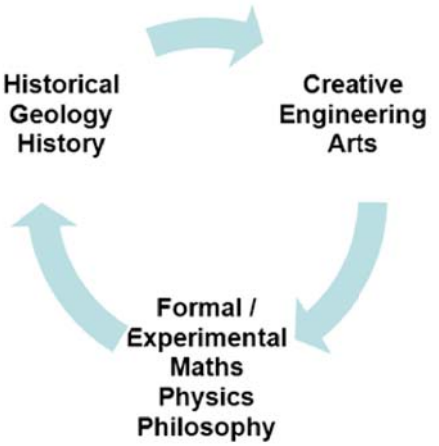
„Basic research should be understood as covering all fields, including the social sciences and humanities, putting special emphasis on interdisciplinarity."

REPORT on Science and technology- Guidelines for future European Union policy to support research (2004/2150(INI)), Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
Rapporteur: Pia Elda Locatelli („Locatelli Report"), 2/2005

Traditional academic faculties

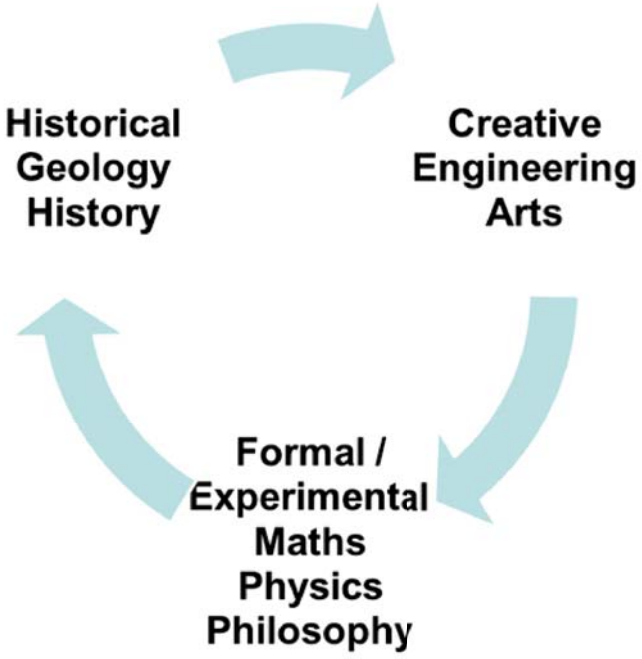


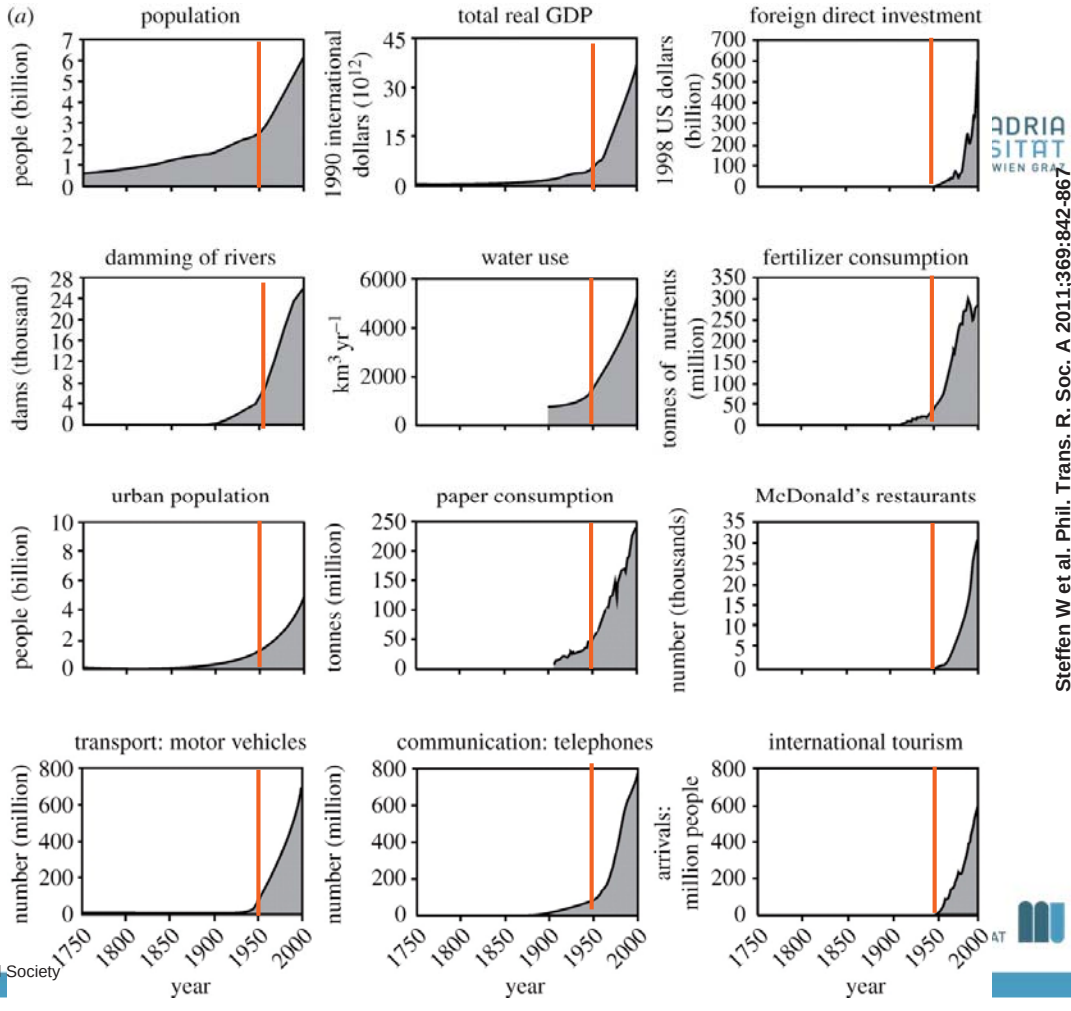
New Convergence of knowledge forms



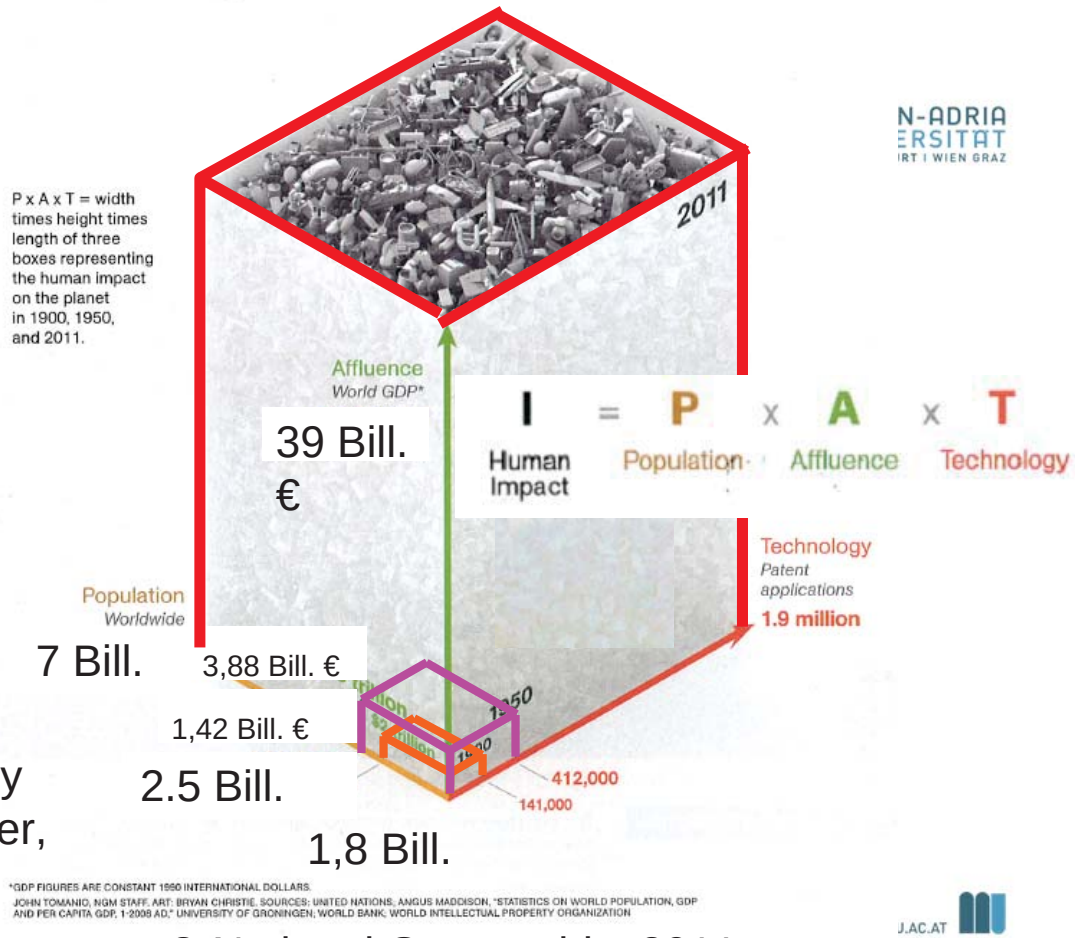
From: EH presentation by Poul Holm, May 2005

Interdisciplinary Environmental Research





Steffen W et al. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A 2011;369:842-867



after Barry Commoner, 1972

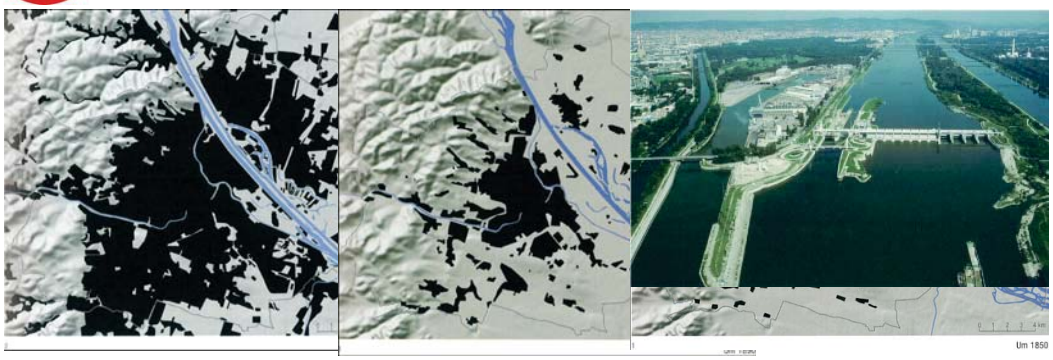
Environmental Challenges in the DRB

- **Hydromorphological change** and resulting ecological pressures.
- **Demise of fisheries** due to pollution, weirs and other riverine infrastructures.
- Floods

DRIVERS/Conflicts: Industry, Agriculture, Transportation, Navigation; Energy provision (Carbon Neutral); Nature Conservation, Urbanisation

Environmental history of river basins

- **Interaction** between **humans** and **dynamic, complex, moving ecosystems** dependent on **climate, morphology, soils, plants** (both aquatic and terrestrial), **animals** (fish, mammals, mollusks, bivalves) and **micro-organisms, changed by structures** (weirs, power plants) and **processes** (pollution, overfishing).
- **Interactions are non-linear**, with **time-lags**, **threshold effects** and **feedbacks**.



2000

1890

1850

1730

1683

1550

Brunner/Schneider 2005, Wien Umwelt

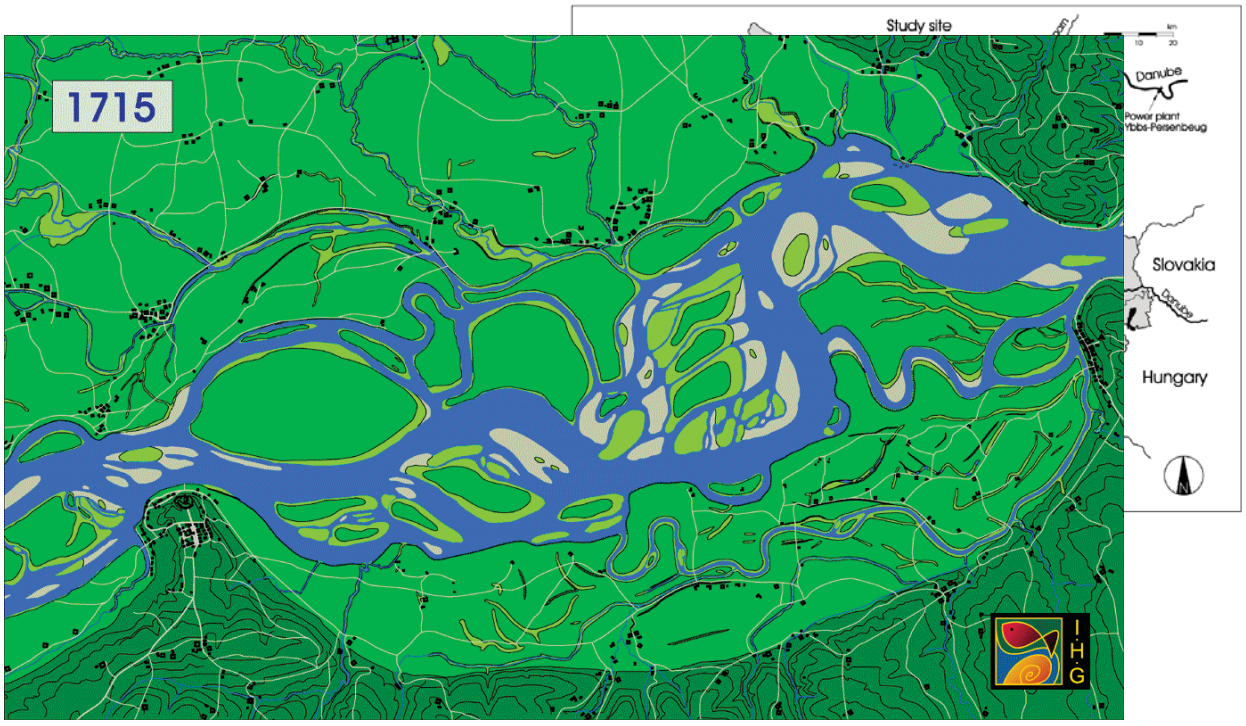
Niklas Meldeman, Nürnberg 1530 (Detail)

- Older ARRANGEMENTS (such as rectification works) influence younger ones.
- This changes the realm of possible actions for humans.
- → Older arrangements influence the practices of humans today.
- We call this **socio-ecological legacies**.
- Note the IRREVERSIBILITY of interventions!

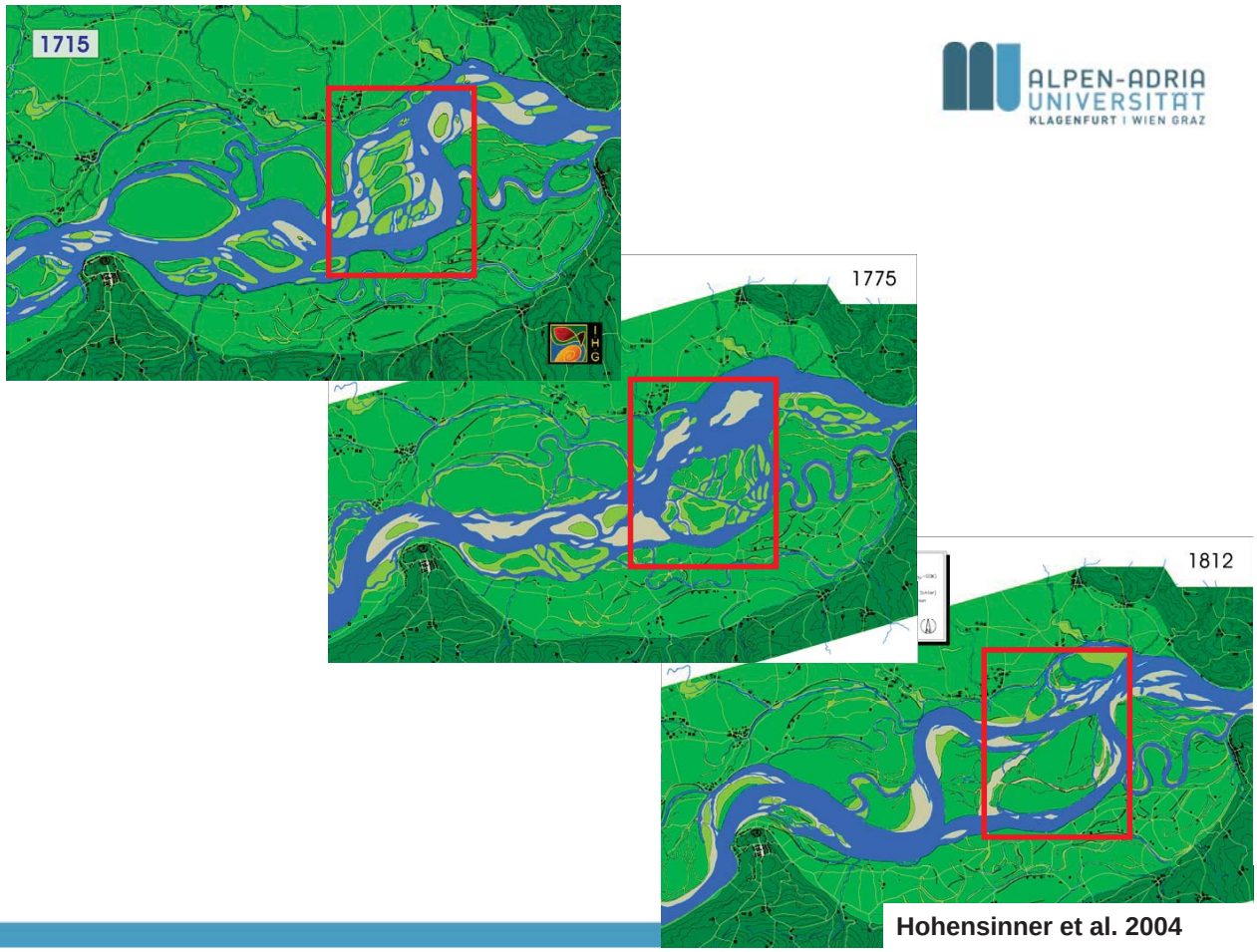
Environmental history of river basins

- A history of **legacies** and **side-effects**, unwanted consequences of interventions.
- A **history** which might allow us **to learn about sustainable practices** accepting „the flow of the river", that is, natural dynamics.
- **Study of humans AND study of ecosystems** is of the same importance, because we want to **understand** their **co-evolutionary development**.

The Danube Machland and ist dynamic history



Hohensinner 2008



Hohensinner et al. 2004

The VISION

Both the disciplinary humanities as we know them

AND

the new, interdisciplinary humanities of the future

contribute to the development of the Danube Region

Democracy needs sustainable development.

In an ecologcially degraded world, long-term economic development is impossible and social unrest will increase.

ALPEN-ADRIA UNIVERSITÄT
KLAGENFURT | WIEN GRAZ

To develop the Danube River Basin Region according to the Danube Strategy, the traditional and the new interdisciplinary humanities, e.g. the environmental humanities are needed.

iff

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Thank you for your attention!

DEHI
DANUBE ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY INITIATIVE

http://umweltgeschichte.uni-klu.ac.at/dehi

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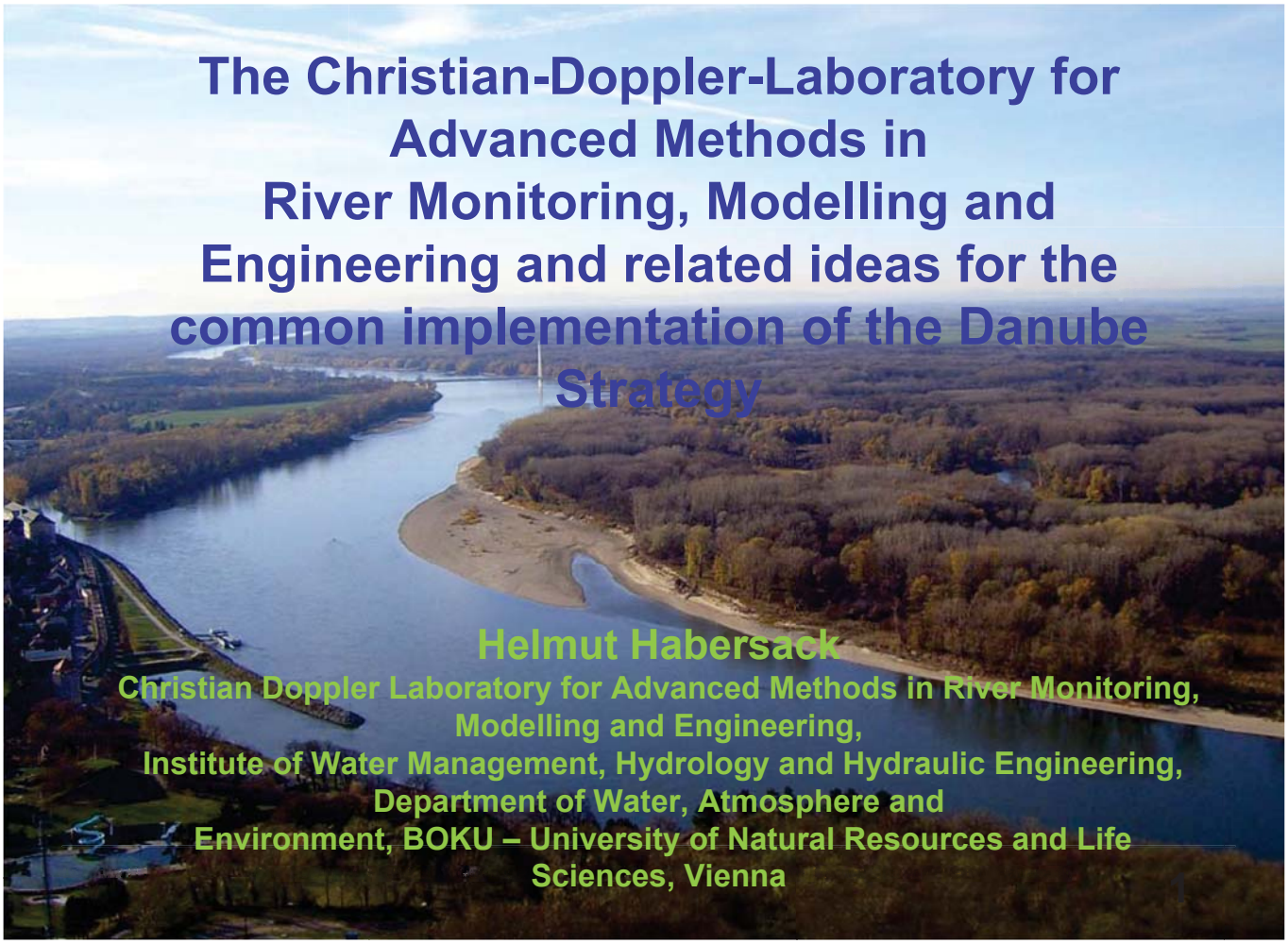


The Christian-Doppler-Laboratory for Advanced Methods in River Monitoring, Modelling and Engineering and related ideas for the common implementation of the Danube Strategy

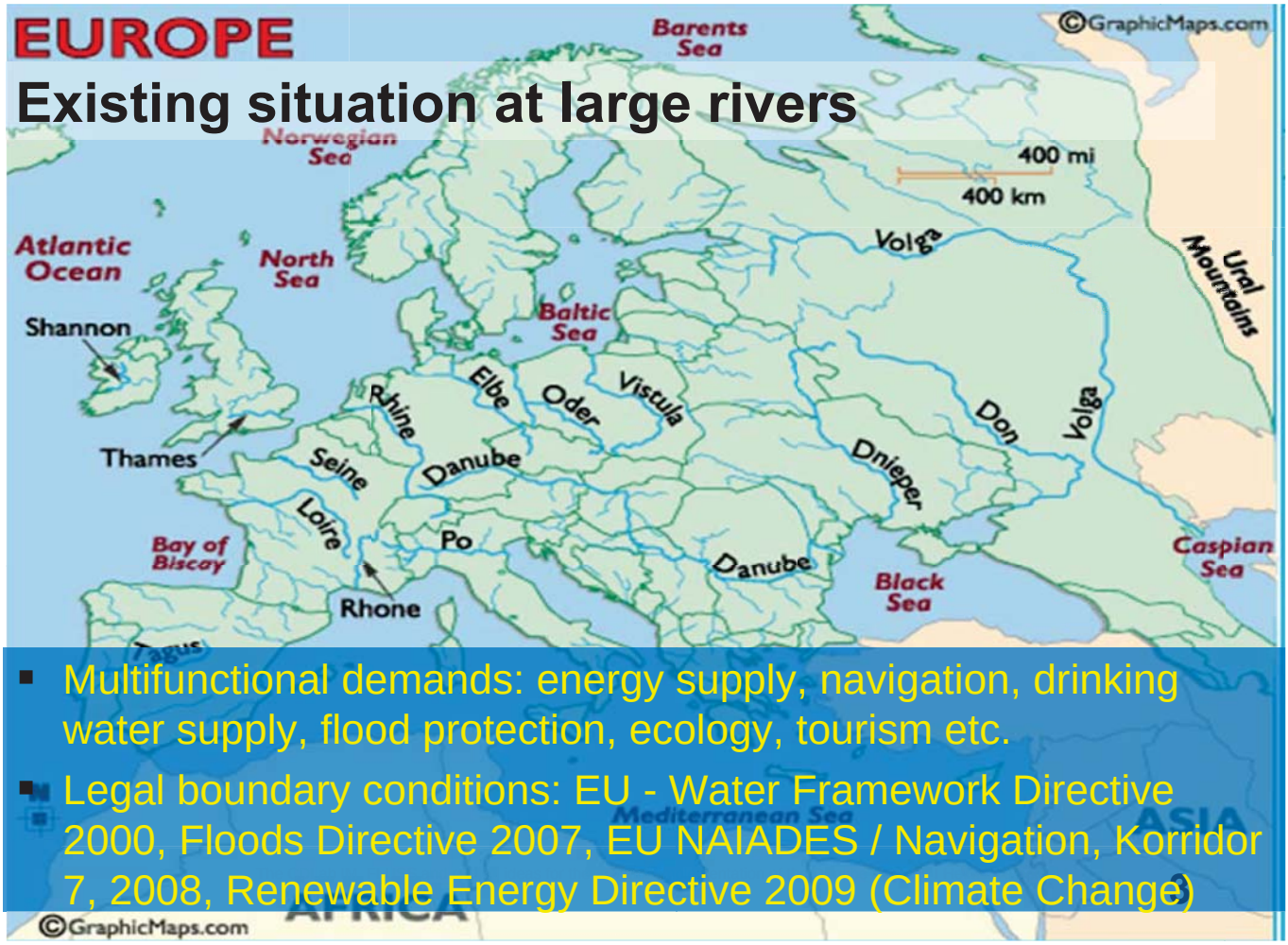
Helmut Habersack

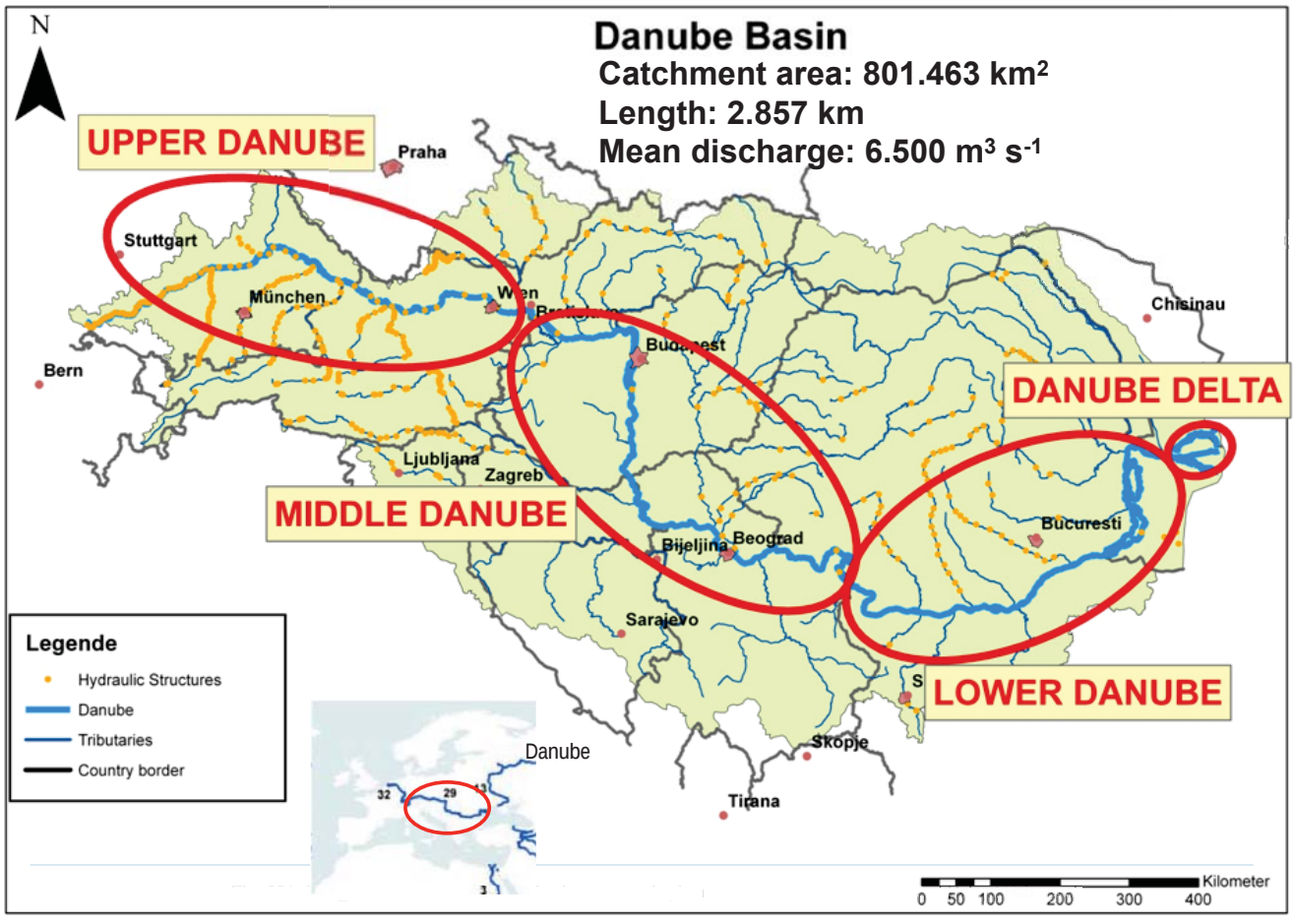
Christian Doppler Laboratory for Advanced Methods in River Monitoring, Modelling and Engineering,
Institute of Water Management, Hydrology and Hydraulic Engineering,
Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment, BOKU – University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna

Contents

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna,
Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment

1. Introduction
2. Danube River – pressures and impacts
3. The CD Laboratory for Advanced Methods in River Monitoring, Modelling and Engineering
4. Ideas for the common implementation of the Danube Strategy


EUROPE
©GraphicMaps.com
Existing situation at large rivers
Barents Sea
Norwegian Sea
400 mi
400 km
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
Volga
Ural Mountains
Baltic Sea
Shannon
Elbe
Oder
Vistula
Rhine
Don
Volga
Thames
Seine
Danube
Dnieper
Loire
Po
Bay of Biscay
Danube
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Rhone
Multifunctional demands: energy supply, navigation, drinking water supply, flood protection, ecology, tourism etc.
Legal boundary conditions: EU - Water Framework Directive 2000, Floods Directive 2007, EU NAIADES / Navigation, Korridor 7, 2008, Renewable Energy Directive 2009 (Climate Change)
©GraphicMaps.com


N
Danube Basin
Catchment area: 801.463 km²
Length: 2.857 km
Mean discharge: 6.500 m³ s⁻¹
UPPER DANUBE
Praha
Stuttgart
München
Bern
Chisinau
DANUBE DELTA
Ljubljana
Zagreb
MIDDLE DANUBE
Bucuresti
Bijeljina
Beograd
Sarajevo
LOWER DANUBE
Skopje
Tirana
Legende
Hydraulic Structures
Danube
Tributaries
Country border
Danube
Kilometer
0 50 100 200 300 400

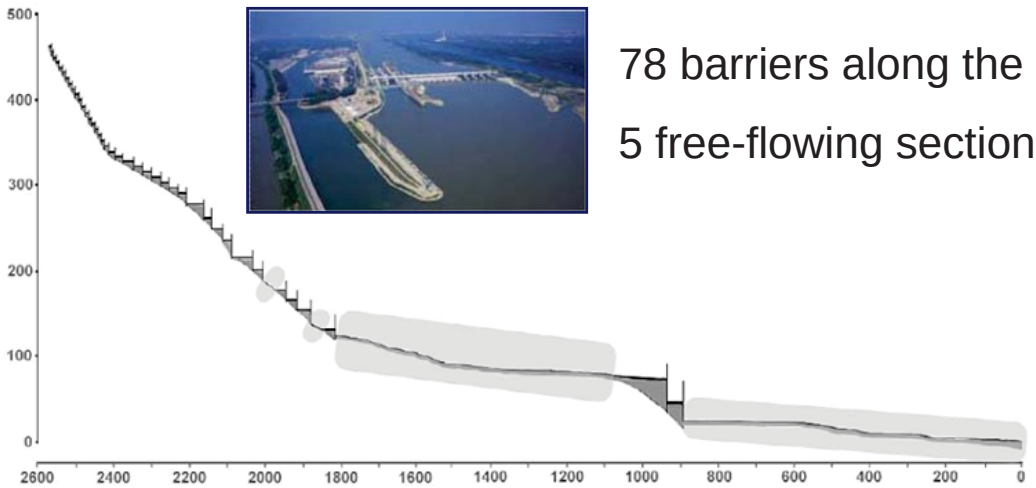
Existing Situation

Driving forces and impacts – *Danube River Basin*

- ⇨ **Hydropower plants**
- ⇨ **Flood protection**
- ⇨ **Navigation**
- ⇨ **Climate change**
- ⇨ **Changes in land use**
- ⇨ **Point and diffuse source pollution**

Hydroelectric Energy

Danube River Basin – Hydropower



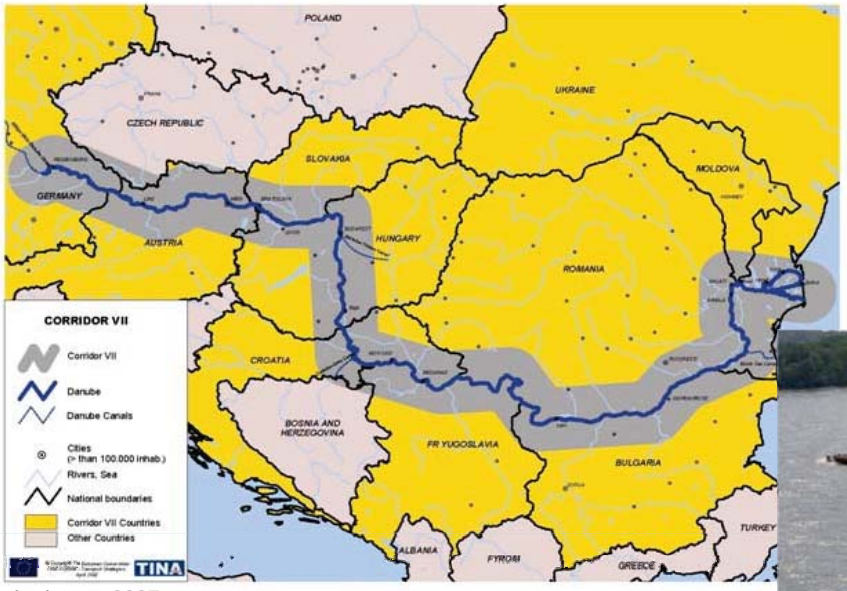
78 barriers along the Danube

5 free-flowing sections

Schiemer et al., 2004

International Waterway

Danube River Basin - Navigation



via donau, 2007

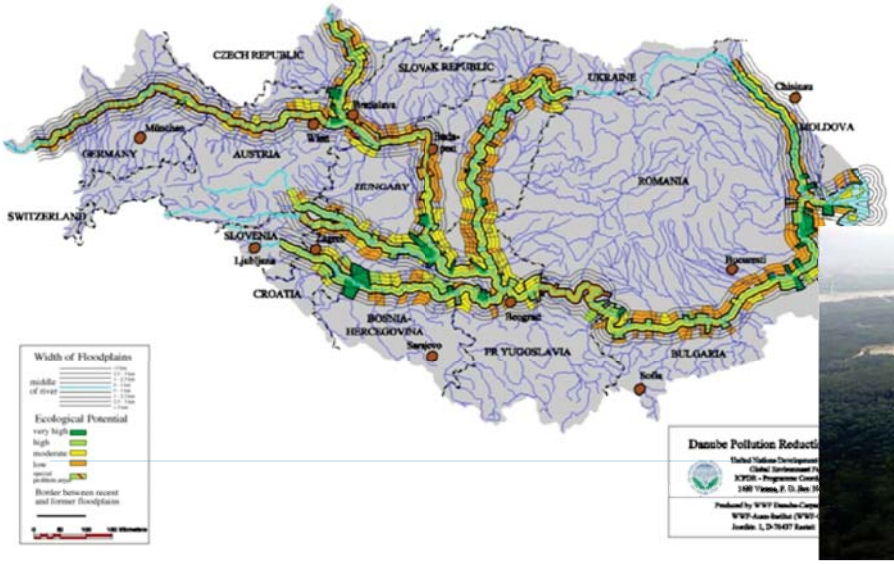
2411 km navigable (Sulina-Kelheim)

Waterway transport in the Danube aims to be increased from 10 mio to 30 mio t / year (e.g. in Austria)

Flood Risk Management

Danube River Basin – Flood protection

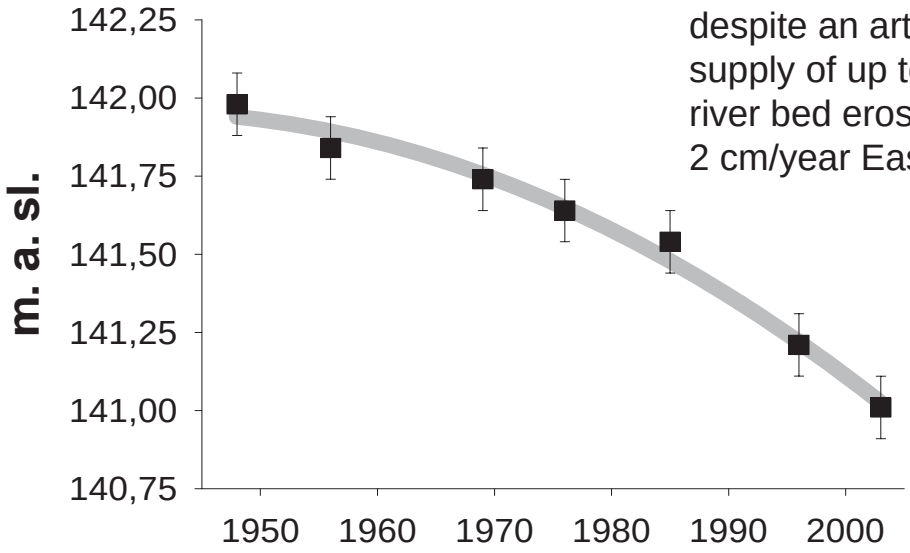
Ecological potential of floodplains in the Danube River Basin



Loss of 80 % of the original floodplain area

River Bed Degradation

Upper Danube - Consequences



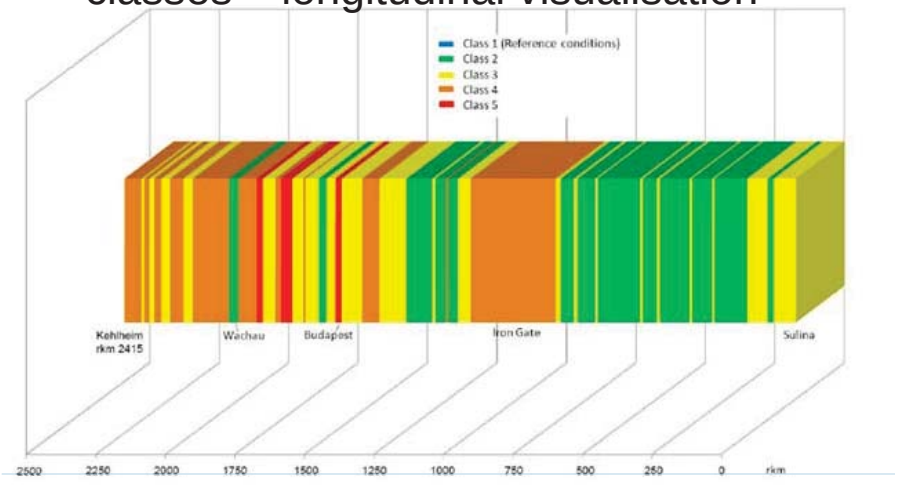
Danube bed degradation:
despite an artificial gravel supply of up to 200.000 m³/year river bed erosion of
2 cm/year East of Vienna

DonauConsult

River Morphology

Hydromorphological conditions

Overall total hydromorphological assessment in five classes – longitudinal visualisation



1/3 good hydromorphological conditions

1/3 strongly altered

Upper Danube - most affected by significant hydromorphological changes

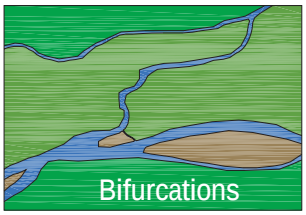
ICPDR, JDS, 2008

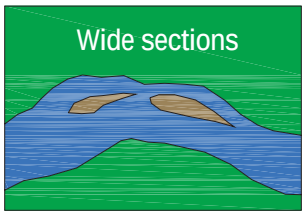
Lower Danube

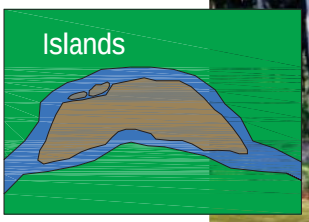
Hydromorphological situation

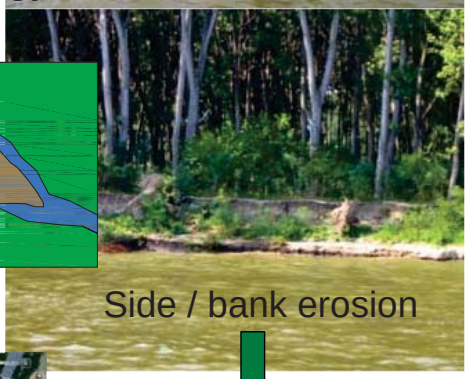
Originally partially anastomosing morphology, sandbed river

Actual situation:









Island development

Number of islands increased from 93 (1934) to 135 (1992)

Bondar & Teodor, 2008

Habersack et al., 2010

The CD-Laboratory for Advanced Methods in River Monitoring, Modelling and Engineering

Aims

- Development of ***innovative methods*** for the improvement of river monitoring (shear stress, sediment transport, morphodynamics etc.)
- Development and programming of ***numerical models*** (3D hydrodynamics, sediment transport and habitat modelling)
- Development and optimisation of ***river engineering measures*** to minimize river bed degradation, improve navigation, flood protection and ecology

Overview of modules

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna,
Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment

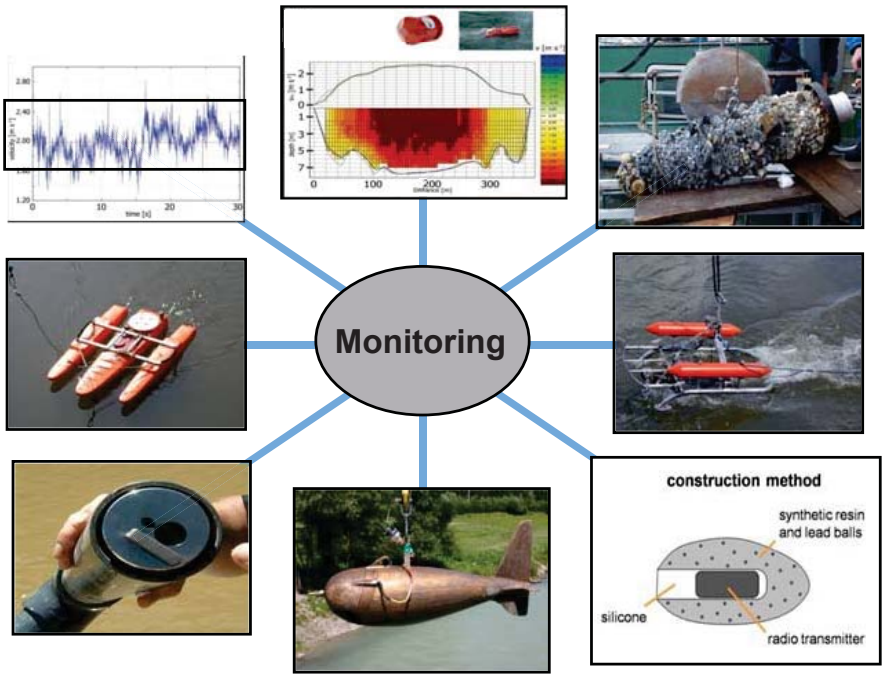
MODULES

1 – River Monitoring

2 – River Modelling

3 – River Engineering

River Monitoring



University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna,
Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment

Habersack, H.M, Nachtnebel, H.-P, Laronne, J. B. (2001), *J. Hydraulic Research*, Vol. 39/2, 125-133.

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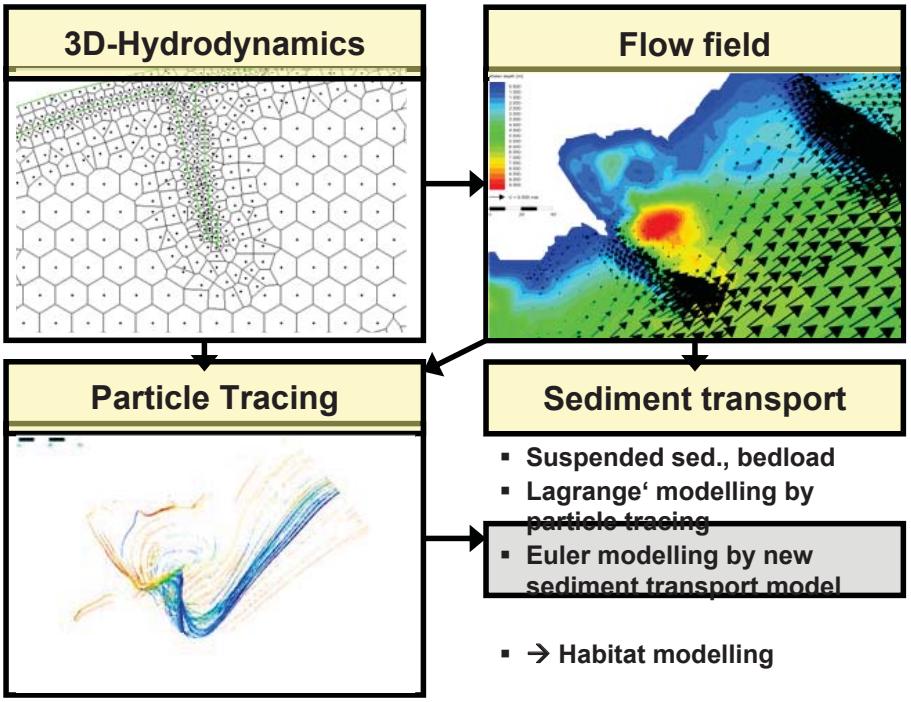
Habersack, H., Hauer, C., Liedermann, M., Tritthart, M., (2008), *Water 21*: 29-31.

Smart, G.M., Habersack, H.M. (2007), *J. Hydraulic Research*, Vol: 45 / Issue: 5, 661–673.

Habersack, H.M., Seitz, H., Laronne, J.B. (2008), *J. Geodinamica Acta*, 21/1-2, 67-79.

River Modelling

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna,
Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment



Tritthart, M., Gutknecht, D., (2007), *Engineering Applications of Computational Fluid Mechanics*, 1: 1-14.

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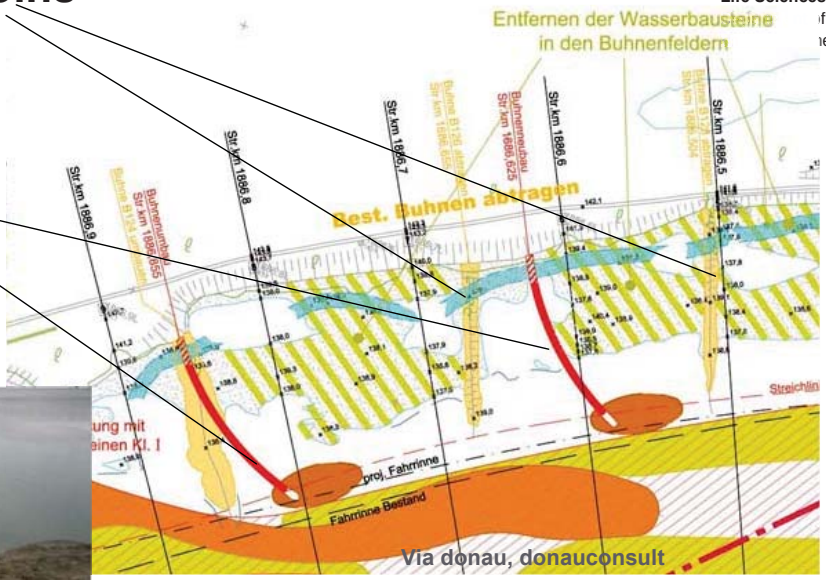
Hauer, C., Mandlburger, G., Habersack, H. (2009), *River Research and Applications*, 25, 29-47.

River Engineering

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna,
f Water, Atmosphere
ient

Existing groins

Modified groins



S and related ideas for the common implementation of the Danube Strategy I Helmut Habersack

Ideas for Danube Strategy (1)

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna,
Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment

(1) Connecting the Danube Region

To improve mobility and multimodality
(a) Inland Waterways
(b) Road, rail and air links
To encourage more sustainable energy
To promote culture and tourism, people to people contacts

(2) Protecting the Environment in the Danube Region

To restore and maintain the quality of waters
To manage environmental risks
To preserve biodiversity, landscapes and the quality of air and soils

(3) Building Prosperity in the Danube Region

To develop the knowledge society through research, education and information technologies
To support the competitiveness of enterprises, including cluster development
To invest in people and skills

(4) Strengthening the Danube Region

To step up institutional capacity and cooperation
To work together to promote security and tackle organised and serious crime

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18. 11. 2011 The CDLab IM_FLUSS and related ideas for the common implementation of the Danube Strategy I Helmut Habersack

Ideas for Danube Strategy (2) Research Infrastructure Needs

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna,
Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment

- two large hydraulic and environmental engineering laboratories: one in the upper/middle part of the Danube (Responsible River Modelling Center RRMC) and one in the lower part (Hydraulic Engineering Lab); the reason for two labs (upstream/downstream): gravel bed vs sand bed river, up to ten times slope difference and different problem areas
- cluster/network of river engineering simulation tools to be used by Danube countries (common software development and implementation), being applied both on computer clusters and individual servers

Ideas for Danube Strategy (3) Research Infrastructure Needs

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna,
Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment

- Network of field study sites along the Danube River (each country should nominate a certain river stretch, specific problem area, work program etc.) for process analysis, model calibration and validation AND test of advanced river engineering solutions (examples, to be commonly agreed on: Austria: National Park Donauauen, Slovakia: Reservoir Gabcikovo, Hungary: Mosoni Danube, Serbia, Croatia: Kopacki Rit, Romania, Bulgaria: border section).
- Research diving shaft for the whole Danube (e.g. operated by Serbia)

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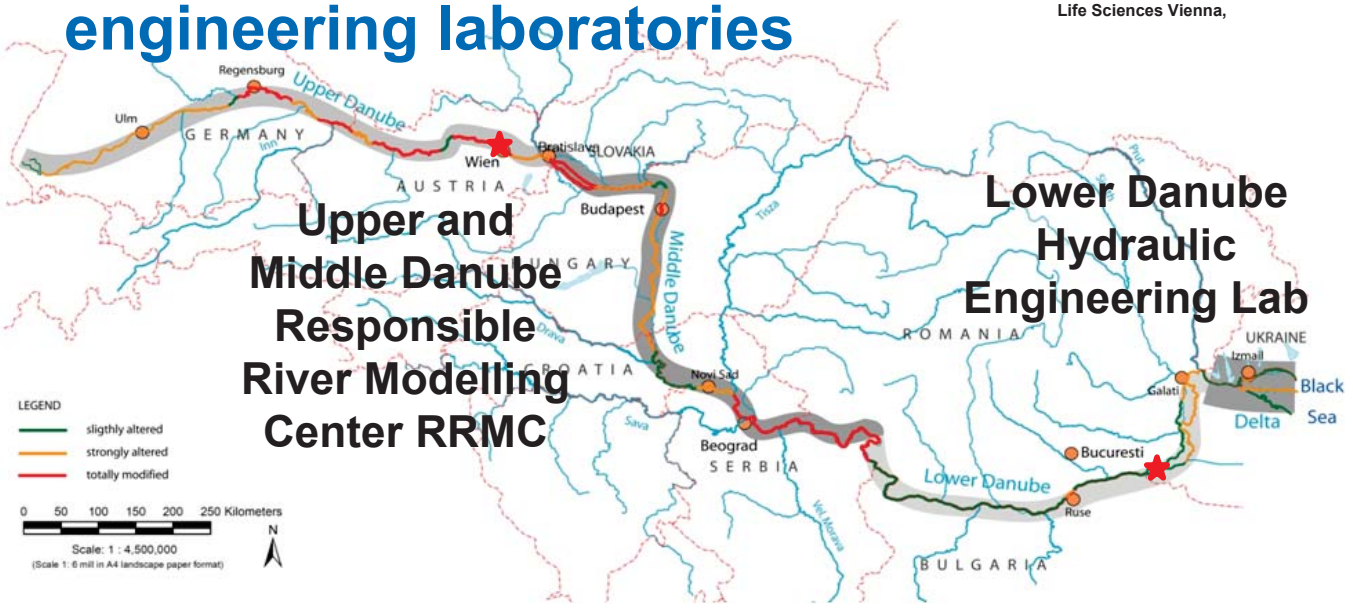
Ideas for Danube Strategy (4) Research Infrastructure Needs

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna,
Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment

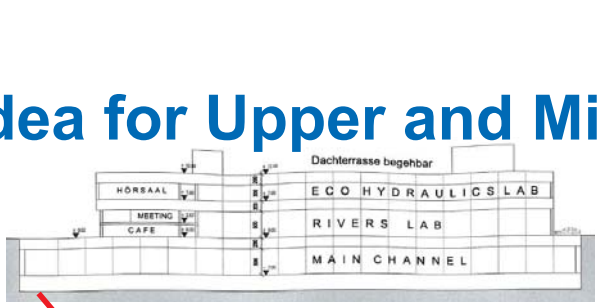
- Especially for optimizing river engineering measures there are infrastructural needs for performing large scale hydraulic models, being able to simulate the hydrodynamic, sediment transport, morphodynamic and ecological situation in the various parts of the Danube Basin. Therefore **adequate hydraulic and environmental engineering laboratories** should be available.
- **Key data:**
  - Large discharge (about 5 $m^3 s^{-1}$)
  - Water level difference → water supplied free flowing

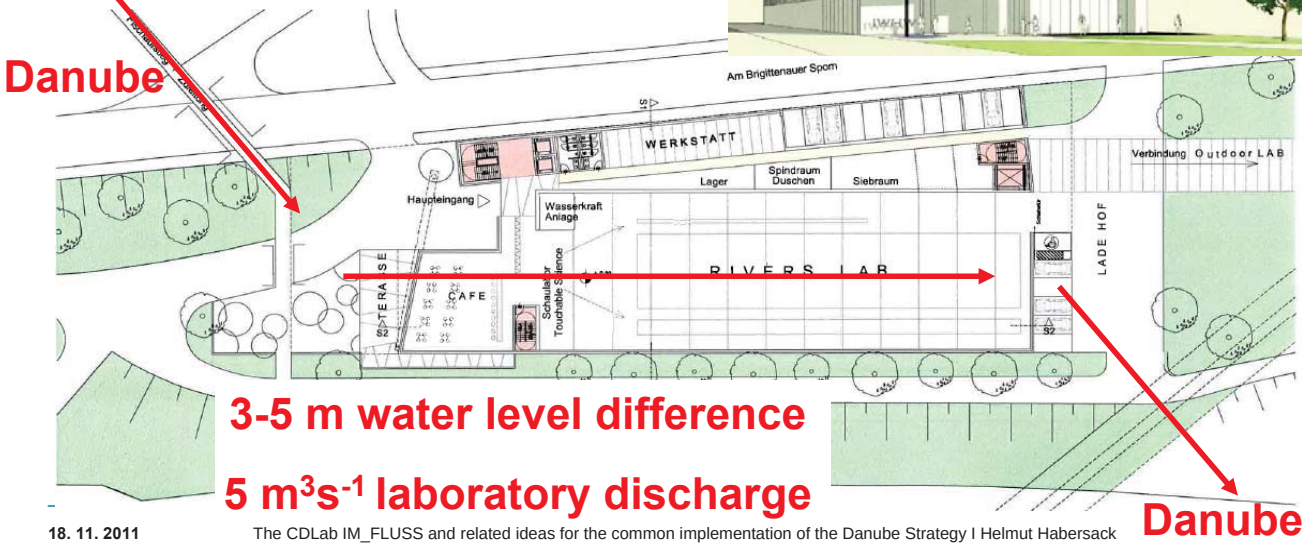
Suggestion for two large hydraulic and environmental engineering laboratories

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna,



Idea for Upper and Middle Danube





Danube

3-5 m water level difference

5 m^3s^{-1} laboratory discharge

Danube Canal

Univ. Prof. DI Dr. Helmut Habersack

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna,
Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment

Christian Doppler Laboratory for Advanced Methods in River Monitoring, Modelling and Engineering
http://cdlabor-imfluss.boku.ac.at
http://www.boku.ac.at

IWHW - Institute of Water Management, Hydrology and Hydraulic Engineering,
WAU - Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment
BOKU - University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna

Muthgasse 107, 1190 Vienna, Austria
email: helmut.habersack@boku.ac.at
tel: 0043 1 3189900 101
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Vienna International Centre
PO Box 500, 1400 Vienna, Austria
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http://www.unis.unvienna.org

UNIS Vienna
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SERVICE

Background Information
November 2011

United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI)

"It is often said that if the United Nations did not exist, we would have to invent it. I fully agree. And that is why we have to strengthen its capacities on each of the three pillars of the United Nations' work: peace, development and protection of human rights. Part of that effort means continuing to open our doors to new partners. The academic community is surely at the top of that list. My colleagues and I have been discussing an initiative called 'Academic Impact.' We hope to build stronger ties with institutions of higher learning; ... we hope to benefit from your ideas and scholarship."

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, in his address at Fairleigh Dickinson University, 10 September 2008

Introduction

The United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) is a programme of the Outreach Division of the United Nations Department of Public Information and has been formally launched by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at a two-day summit in November 2010 at UN Headquarters in New York.

As a global initiative the UNAI aligns institutions of higher education with the United Nations in actively supporting ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, literacy, sustainability and conflict resolution.

The Academic Impact also asks each participating college or university to actively demonstrate support of at least one of those principles each year.

The critical role of higher education in economic and social development and as a foundation for world peace is widely acknowledged. Only lacking is the resolve and action of academic leaders around the world. By formally endorsing the ten principles in the Academic Impact, institutions make a commitment to use education as an engine for addressing global problems.

Principles

Its essential frame of reference is:

i) To bring into association with the United Nations, and with each other, institutions of higher learning throughout the world.

ii) To provide a mechanism for such institutions to commit themselves to the fundamental precepts driving the United Nations mandate, in particular the realization of the universally determined Millennium Development Goals

iii) To serve as a viable point of contact for ideas and proposals relevant to the United Nations mandate.

iv) To promote the direct engagement of institutions of higher education in programs, projects and initiatives relevant to this mandate.

Academic Impact is informed by a commitment to support and advance ten basic principles:

1. A commitment to the principles inherent in the United Nations Charter as values that education seeks to promote and help fulfil;

2. A commitment to human rights, among them freedom of inquiry, opinion, and speech;

3. A commitment to educational opportunity for all people regardless of gender, race, religion or ethnicity;

4. A commitment to the opportunity for every interested individual to acquire the skills and knowledge necessary for the pursuit of higher education;

5. A commitment to building capacity in higher education systems across the world;

6. A commitment to encouraging global citizenship through education;

7. A commitment to advancing peace and conflict resolution through education;

8. A commitment to addressing issues of poverty through education;

9. A commitment to promoting sustainability through education;

10. A commitment to promoting inter-cultural dialogue and understanding, and the "unlearning" of intolerance, through education.

Activities

Participants in this initiative are expected to undertake to further, within their institutions, policies and programmes that reflect adherence to the principles governing Academic Impact. This would specifically include:

a) Undertaking one new activity each year, to actively address at least one of the ten basic principles of Academic Impact listed above. Examples of this could include research projects and papers, the hosting of a conference, the financing of participation of students in a specific United Nations activity in the field, or a specific action or activity on campus. Any activity which is sponsored or paid for by a United Nations entity in the context of its own work programme shall be excluded from consideration.

b) Placing prominently upon its websites, or in periodic printed publications, details of such activity, highlighting its relationship to the Academic Impact.

Participation

To participate in the UNAI please complete the enrollment form at the Academic Impact website.

For further information, please visit:

UNAI website: http://academicImpact.org

UNAI on facebook: http://www.facebook.com/ImpactUN

UNAI on twitter: http://twitter.com/ImpactUN

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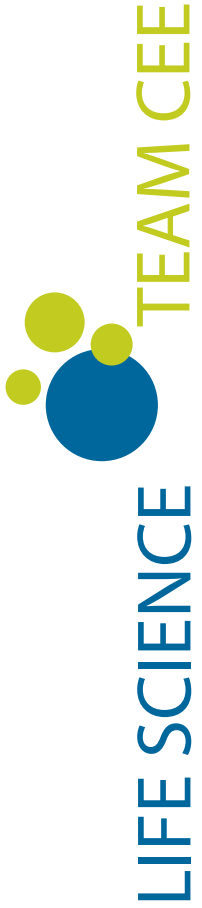

October 2011

THE PROJECT

The **life science (LS) scene in Eastern Europe** has developed continuously and with commitment in the past years. Attractive growth rates of **up to 6%** significantly exceed the average of the old EU countries.

Austria has traditionally had good access to these countries and has know-how in the LS sector.

THE OBJECTIVES ARE ...

- ... building a **network** of the LS communities of the CEE countries to form an internationally competitive platform
- ... the **establishment** of a visible and sustainable life science communication infrastructure in the CEE region.

LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

THE BENEFITS

- **Promotion of research** and **development** in the area of life sciences as a sustainable future strategy.
- **Development of the economic LS potential** of the CEE region and creation of sustainable jobs in the industries of the future.
- **Support** of Western European companies and institutions in their market entry in CEE and vice versa by using the LS communications platform, which is to be newly created
- Establishment **of Austria as a bridgehead** - 33% of the CEE companies that want to establish a location in the West use Vienna as their headquarters.
- **Best-practice sharing**/lessons learnt

LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION

- Building a network
- Web platform
- Workshops
- Congress & Science Award
- Print medium

LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

@ Building a network

- Resume and intensify **contact with potential cooperation partners** and financing institutions (local LS companies, local LS centers, local academies of science, CENTROPE, ABA, ÖGBMT, Visegrád Group, EVCO, AVCO)
- Establish **personnel resources** in local structures
- **Development of media kits** for print and web; start of sales talks
- **Ongoing PR activities**
  1. Across activities between Congress & Science Award & Print & Web
  2. Transnationally between the countries involved

LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

@ Web platform

- Parallel to the print medium, an **up-to-date web platform** will be established
- The objective is to use a **transnational,** rapidly available communication medium in order to keep the **exchange of information and experiences up to date.**

LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

@ Workshops

- **Innovation Meets Money** – partnering events for interested parties such as financiers, licensees and sponsors from the West as well as researchers and start-ups from the East
- **The objective is to raise capital for prospective projects** and to bring research results to market maturity via start-up companies
- The objective is to strengthen the **local LS clusters**

LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

@ Congress & Science Award

- Based on the model of the **Austrian Life Science Award (ALSA)** an LS science award will be created for the Eastern European countries
- The judging panel will consist of **representatives of local academies**
- The award ceremony will take place at an interval of two years, each time in a different CEE country as part of an LS congress.

LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

@ Print Medium

- **Four times a year** (6-8 issues in the medium term) an **English-language print medium** will illustrate the evolving life science scene in the countries and follow their activities. Separate local-language editions are possible.
- Content: research work, projects and initiatives in the **LS industry in the respective countries**
- The **print medium** is a central component of the ongoing communication strategy and **ensures the exchange of information between the LS clusters.**

LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

PROPONENTS

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Managing Director of PEA-CEE GmbH and PEC-Gmbh

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Marketing Communications Philips Medical Systems, Marketing Communications for AIT, Establishment and management of the platform Life Science Austria,
Director strategic company locations
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Renate Haiden

Head of advertising Springer Verlag, Editor-in-chief Bohmann Verlag,
Managing Director of Publish Factory GmbH, ALSA coordination office

LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

Thank you!

LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

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LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

Thank you!

LIFE SCIENCE TEAM CEE

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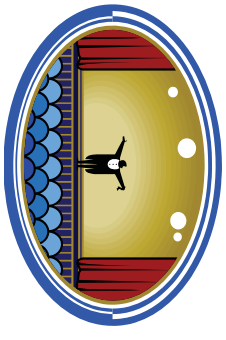
CEEPUS

CEEPUS & EUSDR

Vienna, Nov 2011



CEEPUS III

CEEPUS

CEEPUS Intro

basics about CEEPUS

results

evolution and outlook

quest for excellence

CEEPUS overview

basics about CEEPUS
results
evolution and outlook
quest for excellence

In the beginning

...there was the Danube...

...there was the region

common history
with different takes, of course
similar administrative culture
a living tradition of academic cooperation

then there was politics

1989

...and then there was:

CEEPUS

Central
European
Exchange
Program for
University
Studies

mission

- regional cooperation
- equal partnership
- quest for excellence
- pooling the best
- "laboratory" and "incubator"

working mode

regional university networks
all subject areas welcome
regional mobility
exchange actions for students and teachers

working mode

semester stays
excursions
short term excursions
teacher mobility

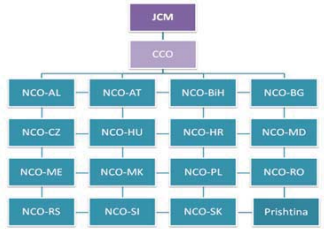
special features

internal currency
lean management

internal currency

comprehensive grants
no transfer of funds
" 1 Scholarship Month"

lean management



and, did it work?

CEEPUS Intro

basics about CEEPUS
results
evolution and outlook
quest for excellence

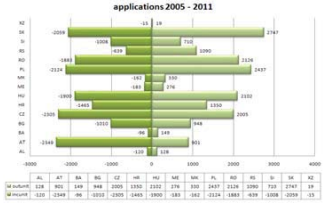
The CEEPUS Universe

scholarship months CEEPUS II

28.601

mob. applications CEEPUS II

17.318



persons

persons

CEEPUS I
15.438 persons

CEEPUS II
15.706 persons

31.144

results overall evaluation

CEEPUS I
best practice example
should be used elsewhere as well

CEEPUS II overall evaluation

developing and implementing JDs
CEEPUS has been successful
2/3 of the network participants interviewed say helpful to achieve their objectives

sweet success!

USP - unique selling proposition
unique regional focus
and country composition

innovative non-monetary funding system based on national resources in a variable geometry

CEEPUS Intro

basics about CEEPUS
results
evolution and outlook
quest for excellence

CEEPUS timeline overview

CEEPUS I 1995 – 2005
signed Dec 8, 1993, Budapest
CEEPUS II 2005 – 2011
signed Mar 9, 2003, Zagreb
CEEPUS III 2011 -
signed Mar 25, Budva

CEEPUS evolution

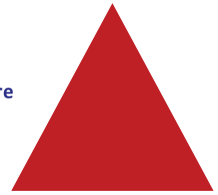
CEEPUS I
multilateral cooperation, ECTS
CEEPUS II
Joint Degrees
CEEPUS III
linking up to science and research

what is new

CEEPUS III
linking up to science and research

increased flexibility

Agreement
Rules of Procedure
Work Program



CEEPUS Science

focus on Joint PhD Programs
"joint thesis supervision"

Silent partners

"The participation of institutions other than eligible universities as Silent Partners shall be foreseen upon invitation by an eligible university and provided the CEEPUS budget is not affected. "

Perfect Partner

Experienced network
Structure
Financing
Selection procedures
Flexiblity

CEEPUS Intro

basics about CEEPUS
results
evolution and outlook
quest for excellence

Ministers´ Prize

Ministers´ Prize

CII-HU-0010-04-0910

"Teaching and Learning Bioanalysis"

coordinated by the
University of Pecs
Prof.Ferenc Kilár

enthusiasm & competence

"Thanks to the CEEPUS program my vision for Europe changed a lot. What these four months during my stay in Ljubljana gave me can not be substituted with no lectures or books!"

enthusiasm & competence

"The exchange with the CEEPUS program was a turning point in my life. The CEEPUS program opened my eyes wide open for the new European perspectives."

enthusiasm & competence

"These 4 months there gave me knowledge that will stay with me forever."

enthusiasm & competence

"My time as an exchange student was not an experience, it was a revelation."

CEEPUS Intro

- basics about CEEPUS
- results
- evolution and outlook
- quest for excellence

THANK YOU !

Elisabeth Sorantin
Secretary General

DANUBE RECTORS' CONFERENCE

BOKU Vienna 18 November 2011

NOVA/BOVA Nordplus network project

Lessons learnt from the BOVA-NOVA Network

Þorbjörg Valdís Kristjánsdóttir
Nordplus central coordinator
Agricultural University of Iceland

NOVA/BOVA Nordplus Network

- Student mobility
  - –"normal" mobility
  - –Express mobility
- Teachers mobility
- Intensive courses
- Network meetings

Student mobility – normal mobility

- Full-time studies
- One year of previous studies
- Live in host country
- Fully recognised
- 1-12 months
- 200€/month
- Travel scholarship (250€ or 350€)

NOVA UNIVERSITY NETWORK

Student mobility – express mobility

- 1-4 weeks
- Travel scholarship (330€ or 430€)
- PhD students can not apply for grant

NOVA UNIVERSITY NETWORK

Teachers mobility

- Specific and integrated teaching activity
- Tutoring and development of teaching materials.
- Minium 1 week (5 days) or eight teaching hours
- 355€ per week + travel grant

NOVA UNIVERSITY NETWORK

Mobility - numbers

2010/2011

- 37 students*5 months
- 67students *1 week
- 7 teachers *1 week

- NOVA->BOVA:

  23 students

2010/2011

- 2 students*5 months
- 23students *1 week
- 6 teachers *1 week

- BOVA-> NOVA:

  8 students
  2 teachers

INTENSIVE COURSES

- **Evaluation of Quality of Poultry Meat and Eggs, September 22 - October 1, 2010, LSMU-VA**
  - **Total number of students: 16**
- **Economics and Management of Rural Development, November 22-26, 2010, LZUU**
  - **Total number of students: 28**
- **Forest Tree Breeding and Adaptation, March 21 – 25, 2010, LLU**
  - **Total number of students: 22**
- **Renewable Energy Technologies, March 14 - April 1, 2010, LZUU**
  - **Total number of students: 23**

NOVA UNIVERSITY NETWORK

Nordplus application

- Intensive courses 2011/2012
- "Woody biomass plantations: options for cost-effective mitigation of climate change effects" - LLU
- "Sustainable Pig Production" – SLU and LLU
- "Evaluation of quality of poultry meat and eggs" – LSMU-VA
- "Game Animal Protection and Management" – LZUU
- "Innovation in Rural Economics" – EMU
- "Miljö och kommunikation" – HU-AF

NOVA UNIVERSITY NETWORK

Sustainable Pig Production

Networking

- 2010/2011 no funding for networking !
  - Meeting with NOVA/BOVA Nordplus coordinators and academic advisors in Jelgava 23-24 March 2011

European Research Boosting Innovation, Creating Jobs

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Opportunities for Universities in the context of the European Research Area

DRC Danube Rectors Conference

Financing possibilities for DRC activities

Dimitri CORPAKIS
Head of Unit
C5-Regional dimension of innovation
DG Research and Innovation

Vienna, 18/11/11

research

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

INNOVATION UNION

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Universities are significant players in boosting the knowledge economy

- A challenging leading role on ***driving innovation forward***
- ***Agents of change*** in sectoral and regional contexts – ***expected important role in Smart Specialisation Strategies***
- ***Producers*** of the knowledge economy
- Part of the Tripe Helix
- ***Honest brokers*** in the context of regional economies

research innovation

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

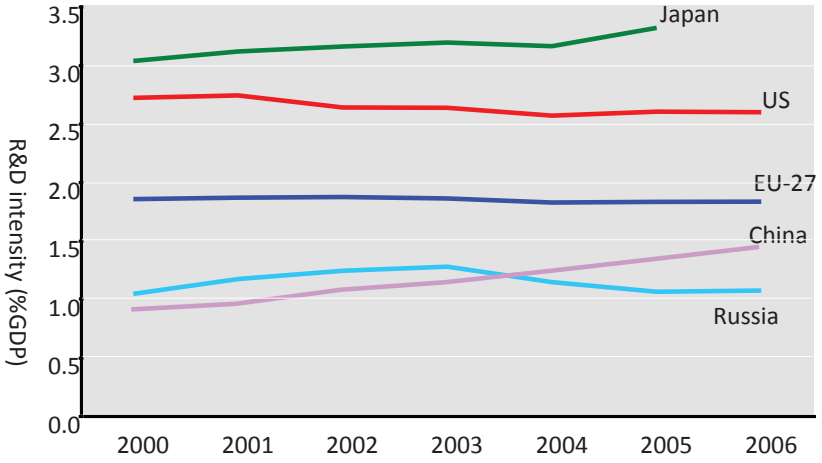
INNOVATION UNION

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Our global position in numbers

- Investment in R&D:

	R&D investment (%GDP)	R&D funded by private sector (%)
EU-27	1.8	55
US	2.6	64
Japan	3.3	75
China	1.4	65



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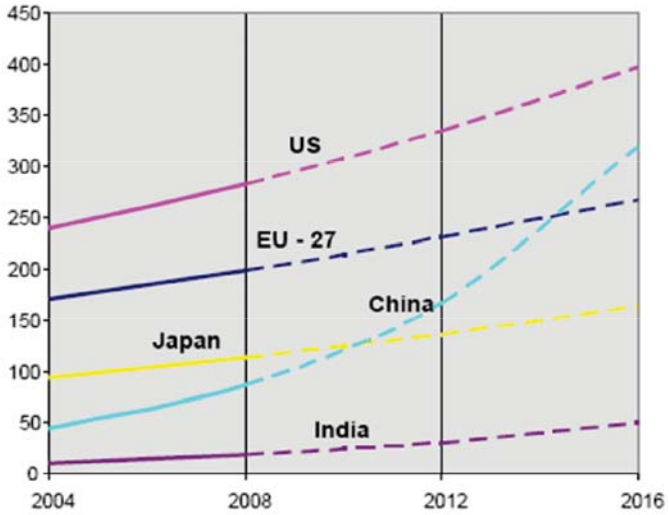
The EU is slowly falling behind on R&D

Evolution of world R&D expenditure in real terms

(in € billion at 2000 prices)



Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the European Council, 4 February 2011

Source: European Commission

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

What's wrong in Europe?

- Poor availability of finance
- Costly patenting
- Lack of legal and tax level-playing field
- Outdated regulations and procedures
- Slow standard-setting
- Weaknesses in public education and innovation systems
- Failure to use public procurement strategically
- Fragmentation of efforts

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the European Council, 4 February 2011

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

What can we do about it?

- 'Smart' fiscal consolidation
- Improved framework conditions
- Steer and monitor at EU level
- A future-oriented EU budget

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the European Council, 4 February 2011

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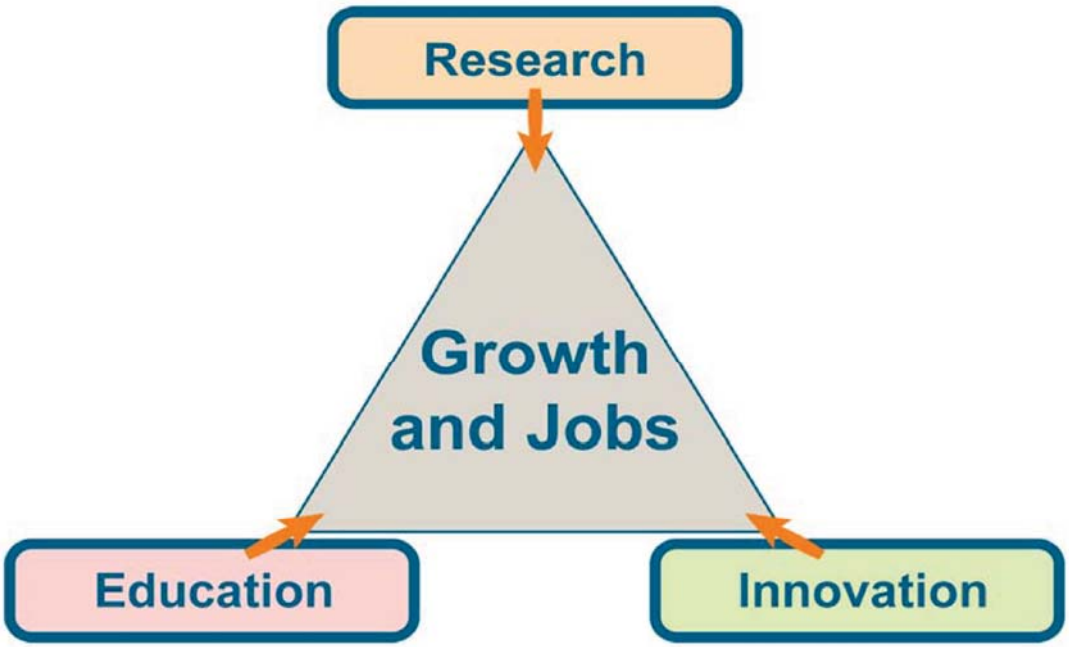
The Knowledge Triangle



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Europe 2020 strategy

- 3 Clear objectives
  - Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

Invest 3% of GDP in R&D by 2020

- Focus on Innovation
- Research and innovation funding contributes directly to the achievement of Europe 2020 (Innovation Union flagship initiative)

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Europe 2020 strategy
Smart growth

- Turn Europe to a knowledge and innovation economy
- New sources of growth and creation of new jobs require national efforts to boost research and innovation, upgrade education and remove barriers to entrepreneurship
- Harness the untapped potential of the single market
- Use EU funds to drive the public sector towards new growth paths, stimulating discovery, innovation and entrepreneurship

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Europe 2020 Strategy
Smart growth
Research, innovation and education

- Research and Innovation boost productivity and growth
- Future research and innovation investments expected to have even stronger impact in terms of growth and job creation
- significant social and environmental returns
  - Current Framework Programme estimated to bring 900,000 jobs and to add 1% to the EU's GDP

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Europe 2020: 3% objective can still deliver

- meeting the Europe 2020 target of increasing R&D investment to 3 percent of GDP could create 3.7 million jobs and increase annual GDP by up to €795 billion by 2025. One million extra researchers will be needed.
  - Source: P. Zagamé, (2010) The cost of a non-innovative Europe, http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/policy-briefs-research-achievements_en.html

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Europe 2020 Strategy

Smart growth

Research, innovation and education

Innovation Union Flagship Initiative

- A plea to the Member States to:
  - invest in R&D and innovation
  - create the right framework conditions
  - ensure that remaining barriers for entrepreneurs to bring "ideas to market" will be removed by:
    - better access to finance
    - affordable IPR
    - faster setting of interoperable standards
    - strategic use of the procurement budgets

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Funding opportunities for the DRC

- Funding opportunities under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (2007-13)
- Funding opportunities under the Competitiveness and Innovation FP (CIP) (2007-2013)
- Funding opportunities under the present and future Cohesion policy (funds)
- Beyond funding: setting up the ERA

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Why research at European level?

- Pooling and leveraging resources
  - Resources are pooled to achieve critical mass
  - Leverage effect on private investments
  - Interoperability and complementarity of big science
- Fostering human capacity and excellence in S&T
  - Stimulate training, mobility and career development of researchers
  - Improve S&T capabilities
  - Stimulate competition in research
- Better integration of European R&D
  - Create scientific base for pan-European policy challenges
  - Encourage coordination of national policies
  - Effective comparative research at EU-level
  - Efficient dissemination of research results

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FPs: significant impacts on S&T and the economy

- Significant economic benefits

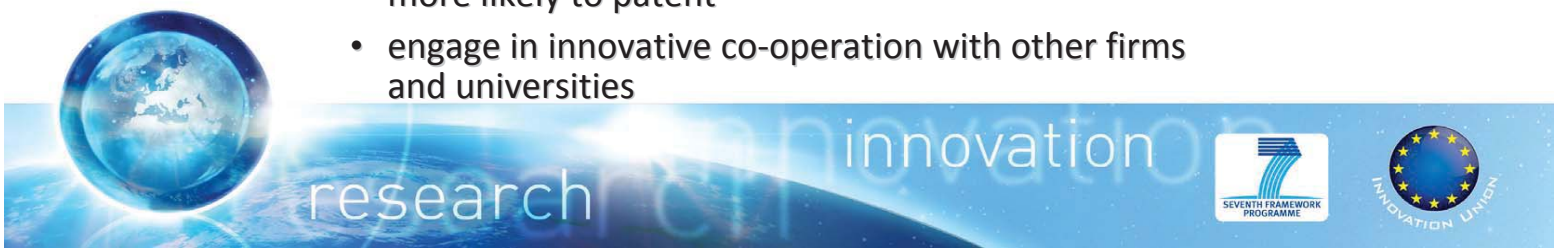
€1 → €4-7

(research) at European level

(long-run, econometric models)

  - Reduced commercial risk
    - increased turnover and profitability
    - enhanced productivity and market share

- Innovative performance
  - Enterprises participating in FP:
    - tend to be more innovative
    - more likely to patent
    - engage in innovative co-operation with other firms and universities



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Funding opportunities under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (2007-13):

the 2012 Calls for proposals are open !

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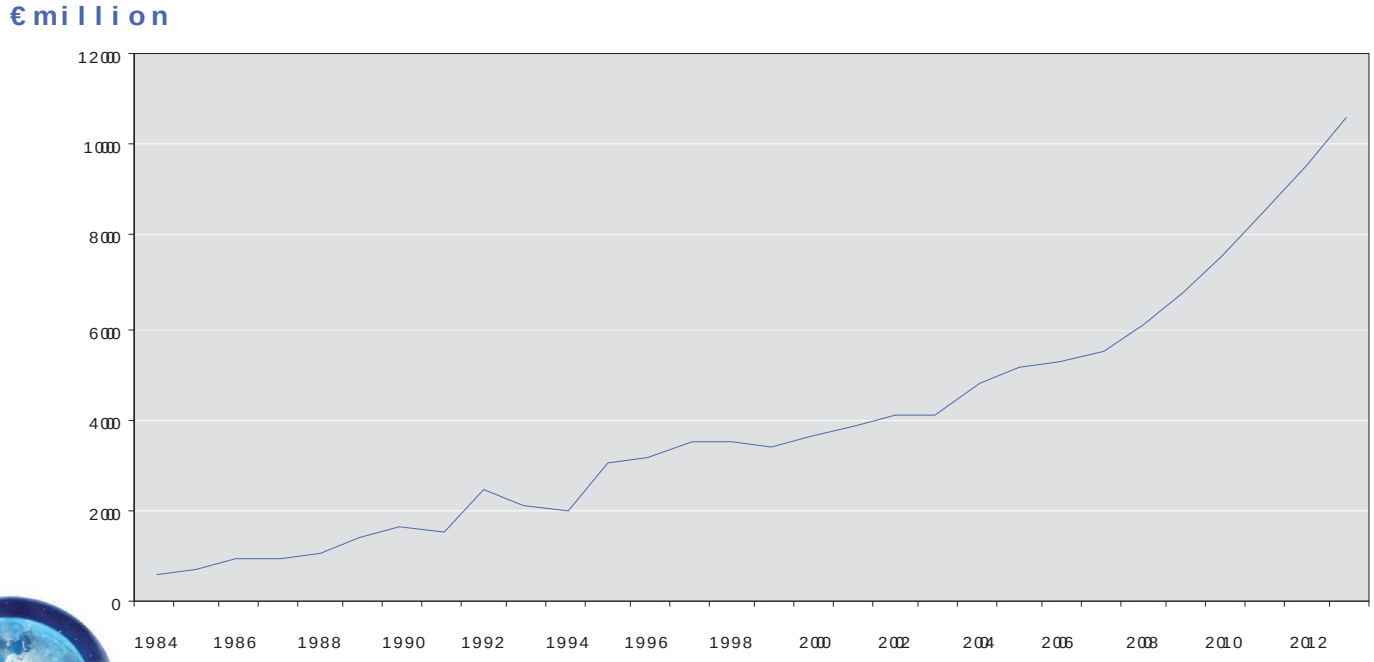
Budgets of the EU Framework Programmes 1984-2013



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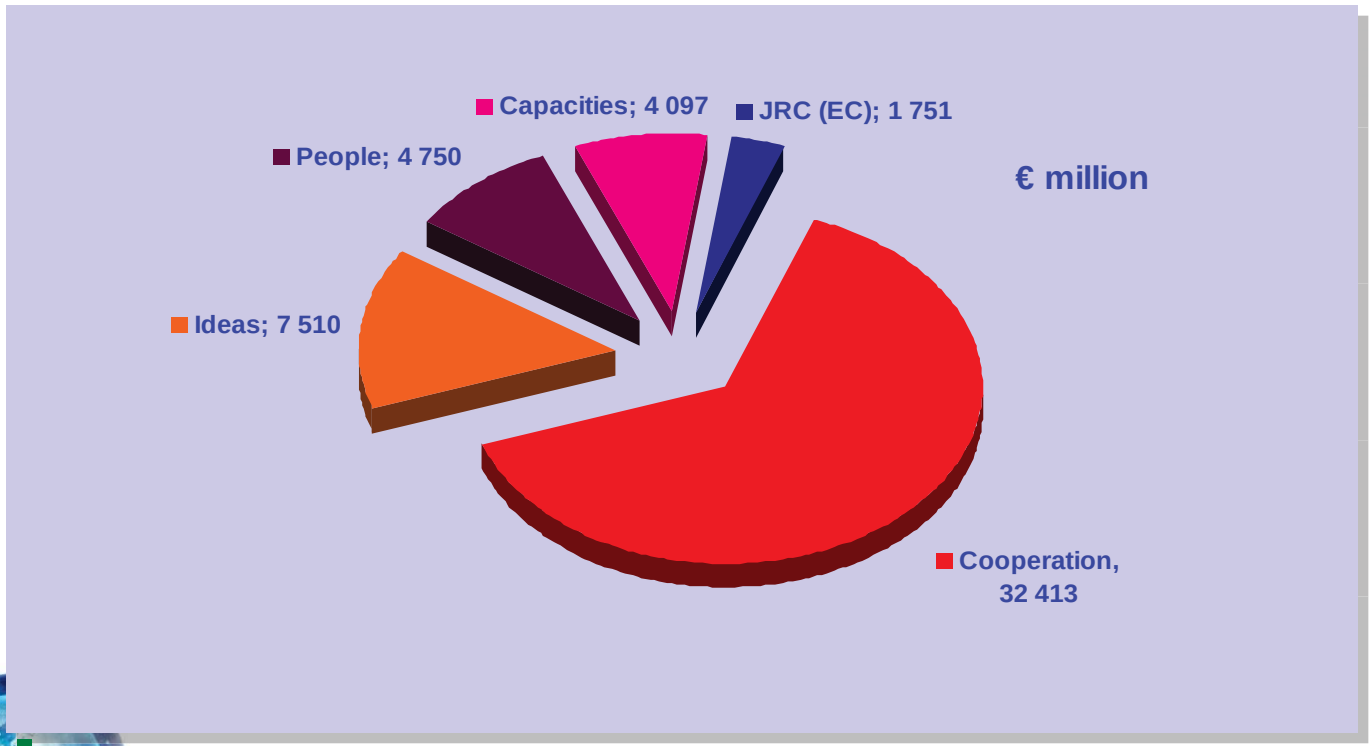
FP7 budget (€ 50 521 million, current prices)



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FP7 2007 –2013 | Specific Programmes

Cooperation – Collaborative research

Ideas – Frontier Research

People – Marie Curie Actions

Capacities – Research Capacity

JRC non-nuclear research

Euratom direct actions – JRC nuclear research

Euratom indirect actions – nuclear fusion and fission research

research innovation

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

INNOVATION UNION

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Why are these calls important?

- Research and innovation at the top of the political agenda
- EU research funding delivering the Innovation Union
- Tackling the biggest societal challenges facing Europe
- Creating jobs with special attention for SMEs
- Supporting the best researchers and innovators in Europe

research innovation

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

INNOVATION UNION

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What is new?

- Bigger budgets to kick-start innovation
- Implementing the EIP on active and healthy ageing
- Calls targeting biggest societal challenges facing Europe
- Two new actions for SMEs
- Bridging the gap from results to commercialisation

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SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

INNOVATION UNION

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Budget key figures "growth & jobs"

- € 7 billion in total
- SMEs
  - € 1 billion package for SMEs under the calls
  - € 120 million for "RSFF for SMEs"→ € 1 billion in private investment
- € 1.6 billion European Research Council
- € 900 million for Marie Curie Actions (10.000 researchers)

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SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

INNOVATION UNION

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Budget key figures "grand challenges"

- Health € 654 million (inc. research on active and healthy ageing)
- ICT € 1.3 billion (inc. research on active and healthy ageing)
- Environment € 265 million
- Nanotechnology € 488 million
- Transport € 488 million
- € 313 million for European bio-economy including safer food

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Who is the target?

All research actors in the EU and the Associated Countries:

- Universities
- Research organisations
- Large industry
- SMEs
- Financial institutions

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Universities are at the heart of the Framework Programme

- The traditional ***University – Business consortium*** has always been at the heart of the Research Framework Programme
- ***Thousands of universities*** have teamed up with businesses to ***test new ideas, advance knowledge or simply think about new strategies for innovation***, during the 7 editions of the FP starting in the mid-eighties

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The Regional Dimension in FP7 holds a strong role for Universities

- *Regions of Knowledge* under the *Capacities* specific programme, aims at bringing European Regions faster to the Knowledge Economy through ***transnational cooperation of Research intensive Clusters (***following the Triple Helix concept linking Business, Academia and Government)

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The Regional Dimension in FP7 holds a strong role for Universities (II)

- *(Unlocking) Research Potential* under the *Capacities* specific programme aims at stimulating and increasing the research capacities of excellent research institutions located in the so-called *Convergence and Outermost Regions* of Europe (according to criteria defined under Cohesion policy regulations).
- The programme links these institutions to excellent partnering organisations located in at least 3 different Member or Associated States, organising staff exchanges, hiring researchers, funding small equipment and improving IPR Management of the coordinating institution

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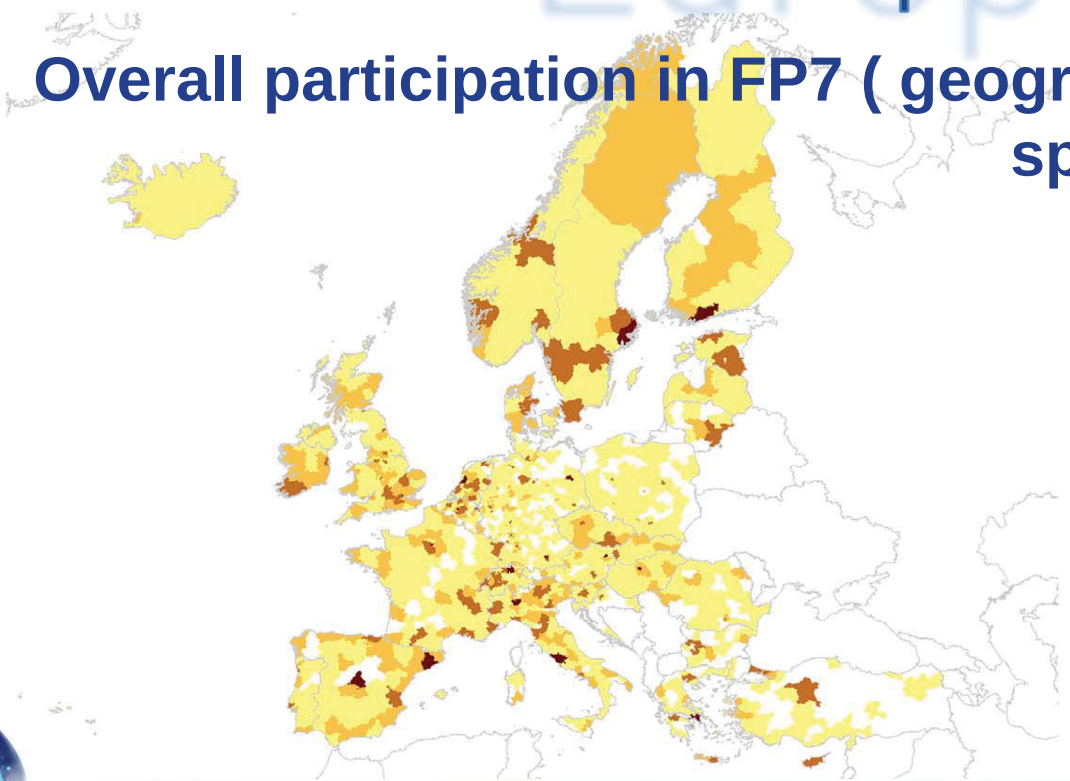
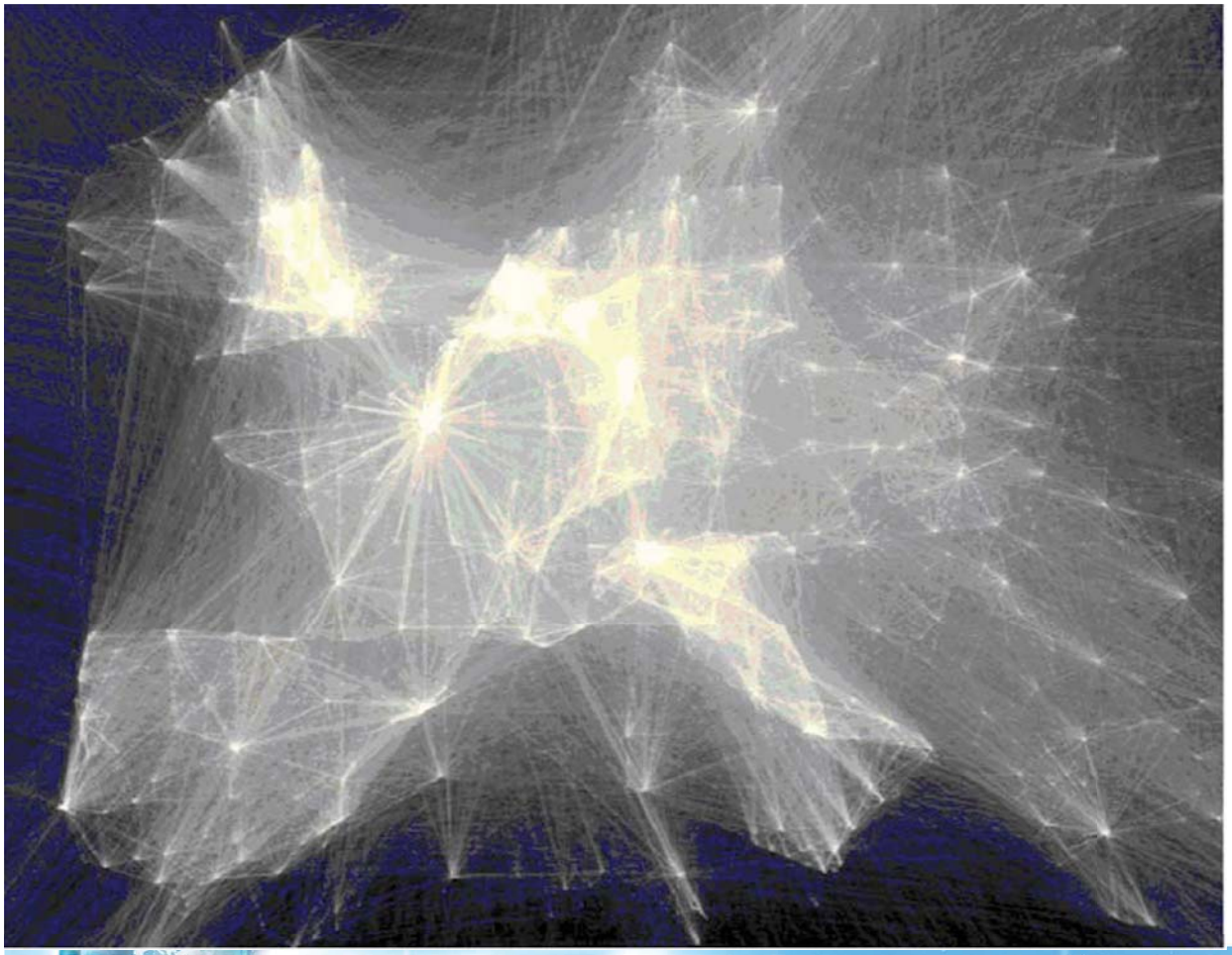
Europe

Overall participation in FP7 (geographic spread)



research innovation



The Heat-map of scientific collaboration in Europe 2005-2009

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Funding opportunities under the Competitiveness and Innovation FP (CIP) (2007-2013)

cip competitiveness and innovation framework programme 2007-2013

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Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007-13)

- CIP supports innovation activities (including eco-innovation), provides better access to finance and delivers business support services in the regions.
- It encourages a better take-up and use of information and communication technologies (ICT) and helps to develop the information society. It also promotes the increased use of renewable energies and energy efficiency.
- CIP runs from 2007 to 2013 with an overall budget of € 3621 million.
- CIP is divided into three operational programmes. Each programme has its specific objectives, aimed at contributing to the competitiveness of enterprises and their innovative capacity in their own areas, such as ICT or sustainable energy:
- The Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (EIP)
- The Information Communication Technologies Policy Support Programme (ICT-PSP)
- The Intelligent Energy Europe Programme (IEE)

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Support to Innovation through CIP (2007-13)

- The European Commission provides support for innovation through a series of initiatives and actions aimed at providing financial support to innovators, as well as better innovation support services for SMEs, notably start-ups, by developing and testing new forms of business support and facilitating transnational cooperation with a view to mobilising more resources for the creation of a European Innovation Space.

- DG Enterprise and Industry supports this aim through the CIP financial instruments, through policy cooperation under the PRO INNO Europe ® initiative, partnership platforms between European innovation professionals under Europe INNOVA and through the IPR Helpdesk that provides assistance on intellectual property issues for EU funded projects.

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Cohesion policy (2007-2013)

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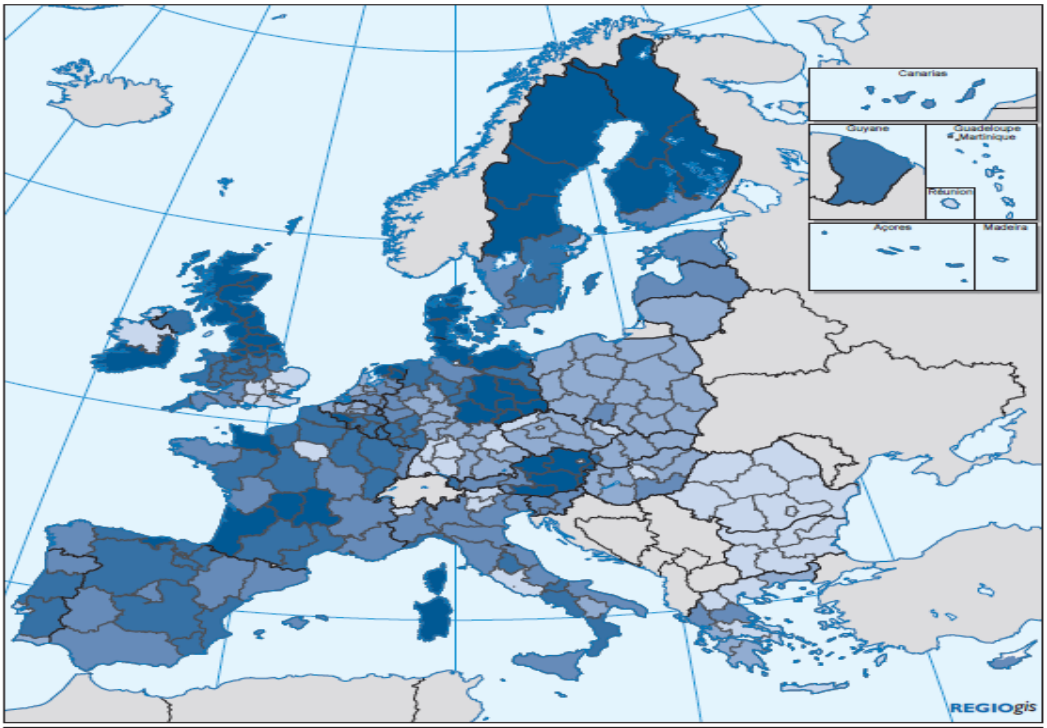
Cohesion Policy Funding for RTD and innovation 2007-2013

Cohesion Policy support for Innovation:

- ❑ 4% in 89'-93'
- ❑ 7% in 94'-99'
- ❑ 11% in 00'-06'
- ❑ 25% in 07'-14'

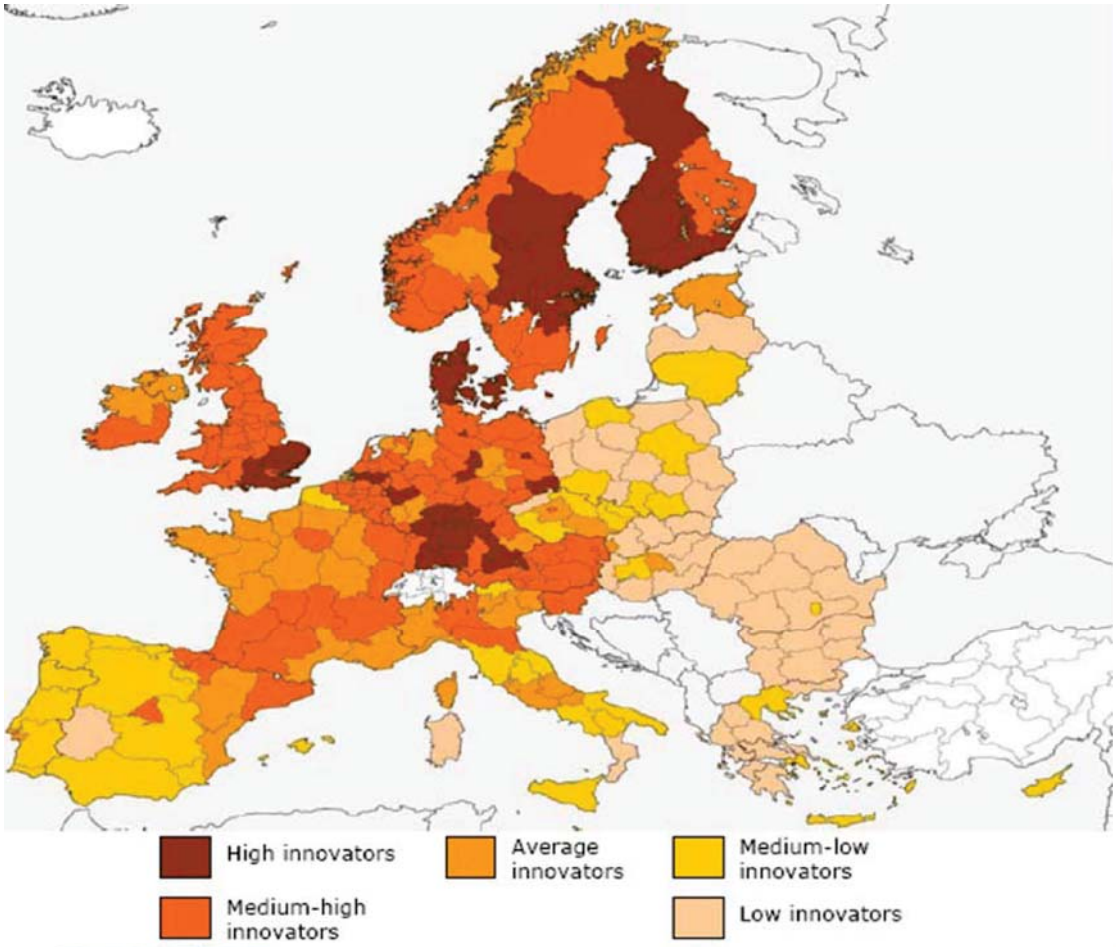


Planned investments of Cohesion Policy in RTD, innovation, enterprise environment, 2007-2013

% of total funding
- < 19.2
- 19.2 - 21.6
- 21.6 - 27.5
- 27.5 - 34.2
- >= 34.2

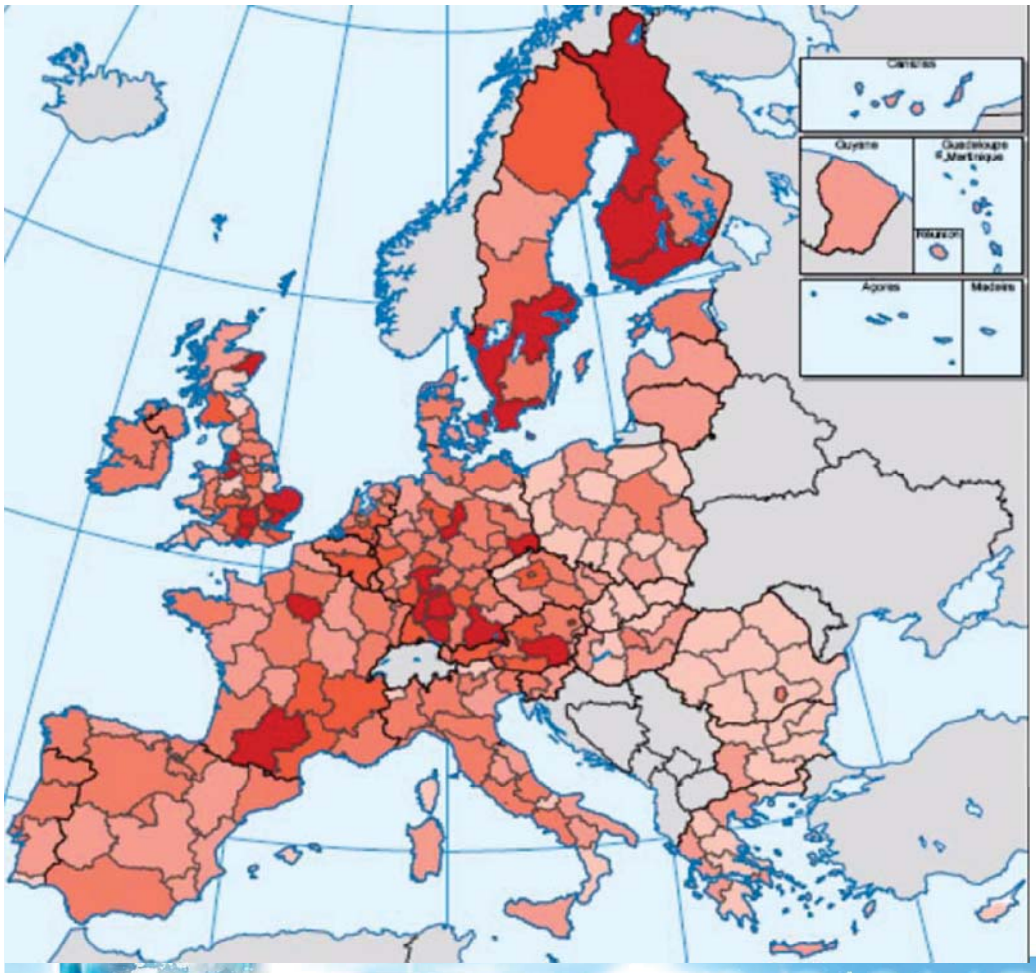
EU27 = 23.0
Funding for RTD, innovation and enterprise amounts to some €79 billion
Source: DG REGIO

0 500 Km



Regional Innovation Performance taxonomy

Source: Regional Innovation Scoreboard, 2009



- GERD, 2007 (Source DG REGIO, EUROSTAT)

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How the Structural Funds can stimulate R&D and Innovation investment in European regions

- Fund R&D infrastructure and equipment (conventional approach- still valid)
- favouring the establishment of medium and long term R&D and innovation investment strategies through Smart Specialisation (coupled with increased conditionality and clear thematic priorities)
- help create the appropriate framework conditions for stimulating R&D and innovation especially in connecting academia and industry
- stimulate the emergence of clusters of technological competence / excellence involving especially SMEs
- Favouring peer review through international expertise to raise quality in terms of strategy and delivery

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Beyond funding

Building the European Research Area

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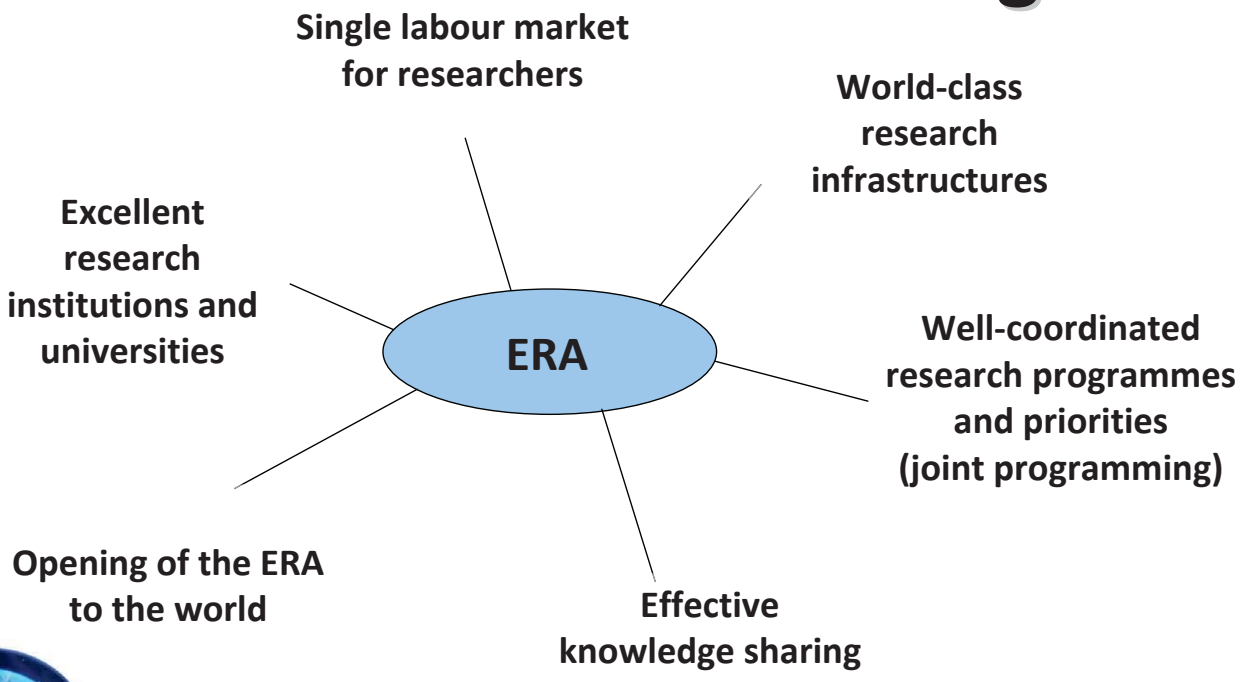
European Research Area (ERA) building blocks



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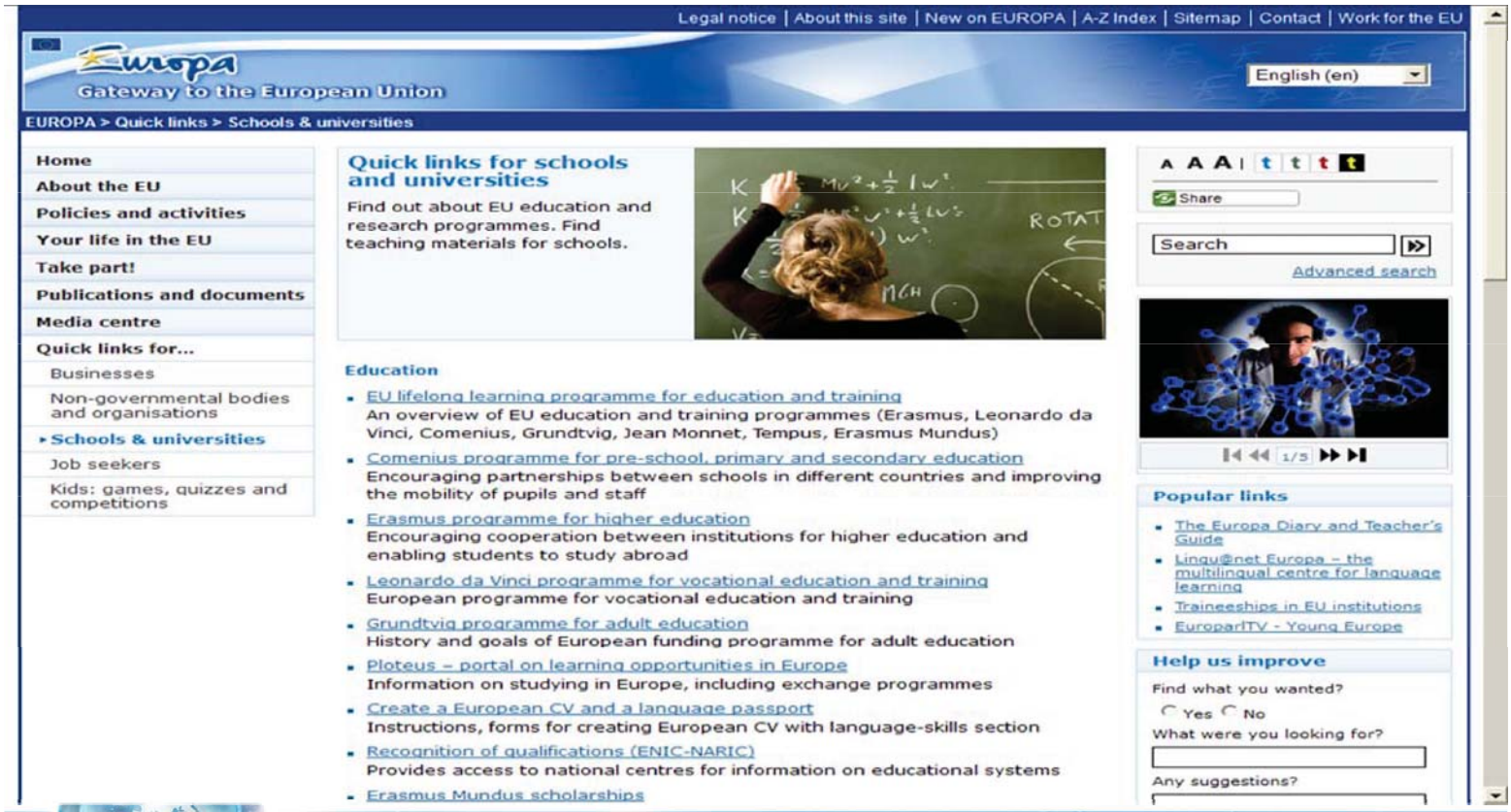
Quick links for Universities on EUROPA

http://europa.eu/quick-links/schools-universities/index_en.htm



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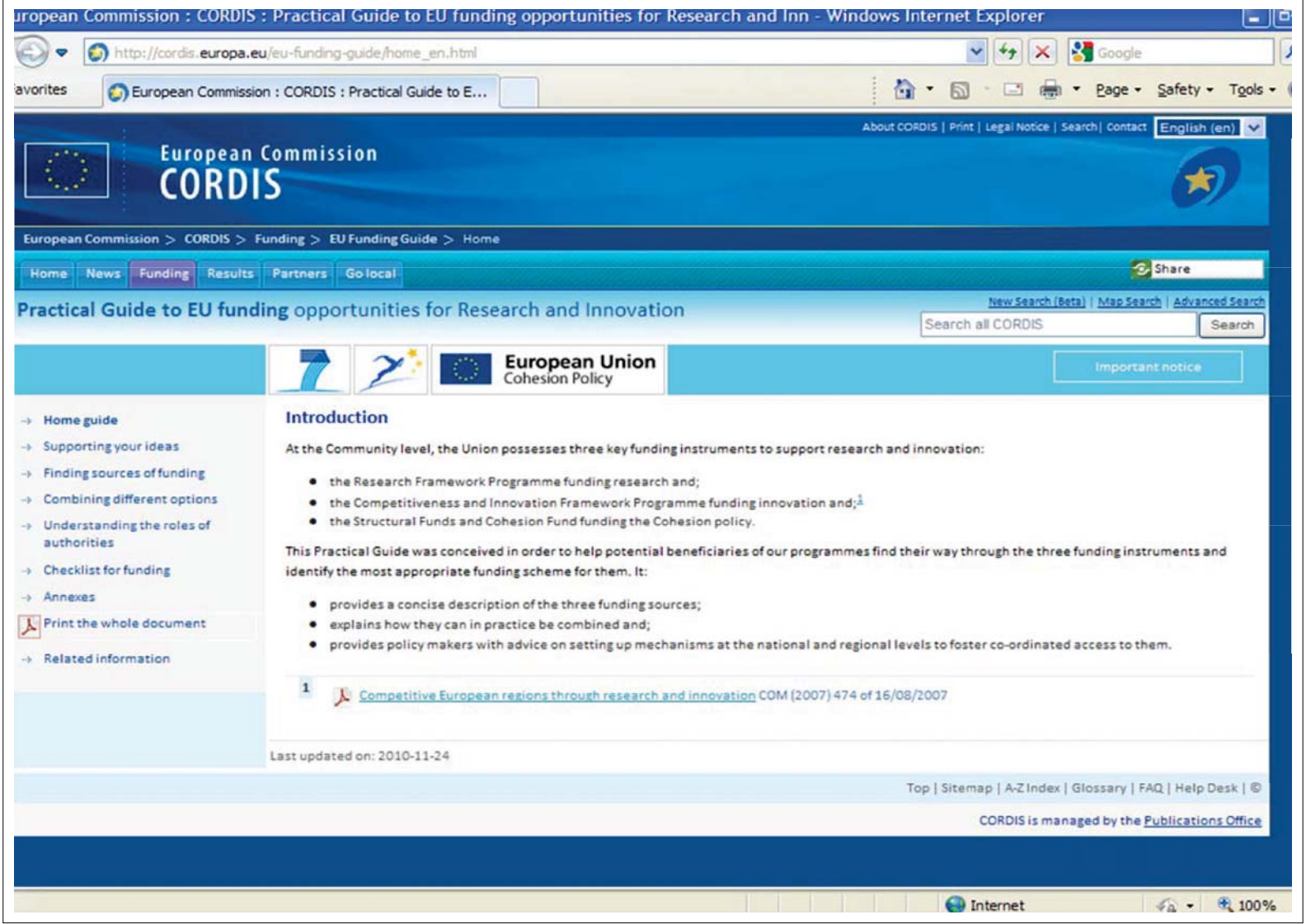
Our Practical Guide to EU Funding is online and soon in its second edition !

http://cordis.europa.eu/eu-funding-guide/home_en.html



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Learn more !

Participant Portal calls

http://ec.europa.eu/fp7calls

More information about FP7 budget:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm?pg=budget

More information about participation by country:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm?pg=country-profile

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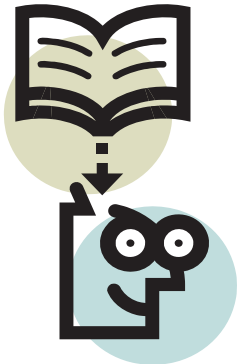
Thanks for your attention!



research innovation

Sharing Expertise

Danube Rectors' Conference

Funding opportunities – European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) and IPA-CBC programmes

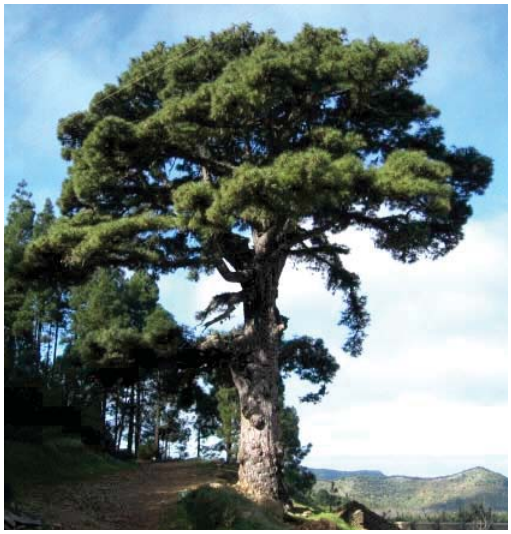
Katrin Stockhammer and Ivana Lazic, INTERACT Point Vienna

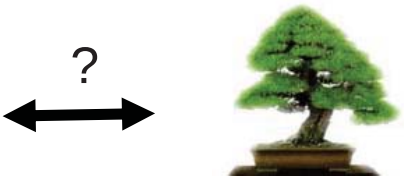
17-18 November 2011 | Vienna

INTERACT is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) | European Territorial Cooperation

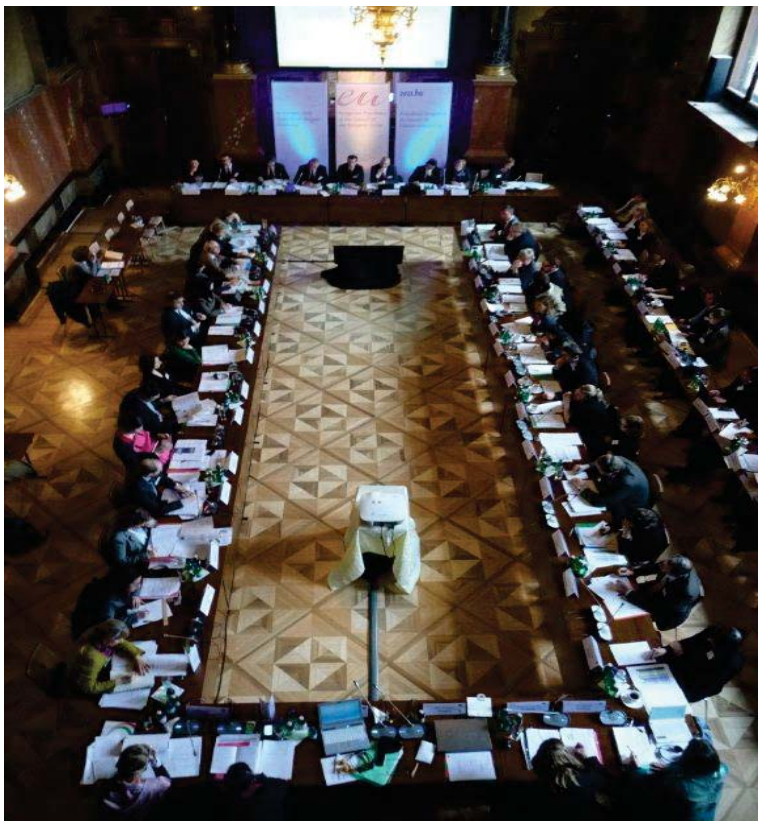
INTERact Sharing Expertise

Plasticity: the plants' way to cope with their environment





Source: 'Adaptation in Plants: Some Short and Long Term Perspectives'
BOKU VIBT / DAGZ; University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna



Monitoring Committee Meeting – Interregional cooperation. Source: INTERREG IVC Programme

The Platform of European Territorial Cooperation and IPA-CBC programmes

- We create communities of actors throughout Europe, facing the same daily issues, questions and challenges.
- We organise conferences, seminars and workshops and publish studies and newsletters.
- We provide input to the European Commission.
- A Territorial Cooperation programme co-financed by ERDF & MS + CH + NO organised in 4 Zones.

EUSDR Labgroup

- WHO? ETC programmes, regional Structural Funds programmes, financing institutions (e.g. EIB), European Commission
- WHAT? Finding common approaches and practical solutions for the implementation of the EUSDR

www.danube-region.eu

Funding opportunities

Home | Calendar | What is the EUSDR | Priorities | Who is Who | Funding opportunities | Projects and initiatives | More... | Manage

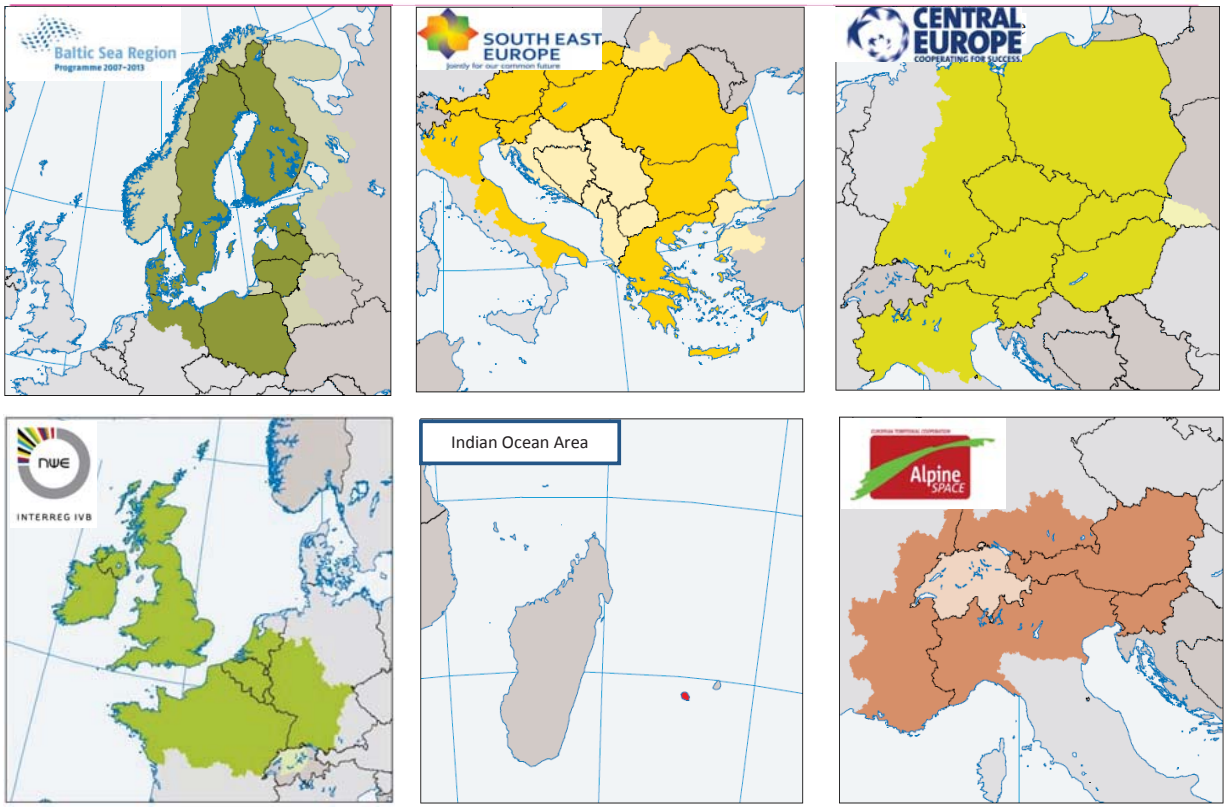
ETC, IPA, CBC and ENPI CBC programmes

This table provides a list of all ETC programmes. Contact details and website links have been added as available to INTERACT. Should you want to add or comment any information, please contact us. INTERACT Point Vienna does not warrant or assume any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any information, product or process disclosed in or connected to this document.

Type	Programme	Website	JTS e-mail	Pillar I	Pillar II	Pillar III	Pillar IV
Transnational	Alpine Space	http://www.alpine-space.eu/	jts@alpine-space.eu	x	x	x	x
Transnational	Central Europe	http://www.central2013.eu/	info@central2013.eu	x	x	x	x
Transnational	South East Europe	http://www.southeast-europe.net	jts@southeast-europe.net	x	x	x	x
CBC	Alpenrhein - Bodensee - Hochrhein	http://www.interreg.org/		x	x	x	x
CBC	Austria - Czech Republic	http://www.at-cz.eu/	office@at-cz.eu	x	x	x	x
CBC	Austria - Germany (Bavaria)	http://www.interreg-bayaut.net/	gts.interreg-bayaut@salzburg.gv.at	x	x	x	x
CBC	Austria - Hungary	http://sk-at.eu/at-hu/	at-hu.jts@vati.hu	x	x	x	x

Types of projects - EXAMPLES

- Strategic cooperation between universities/research institutes in neighboring countries
- Clusters / Triple helix
- Developing joint use of infrastructure and services or educational programmes
- Thematic cooperation (environment, transport, education, economic development, institutional capacity, etc.)
- **Funds still available in some ETC programmes and the IPA-CBC programmes**



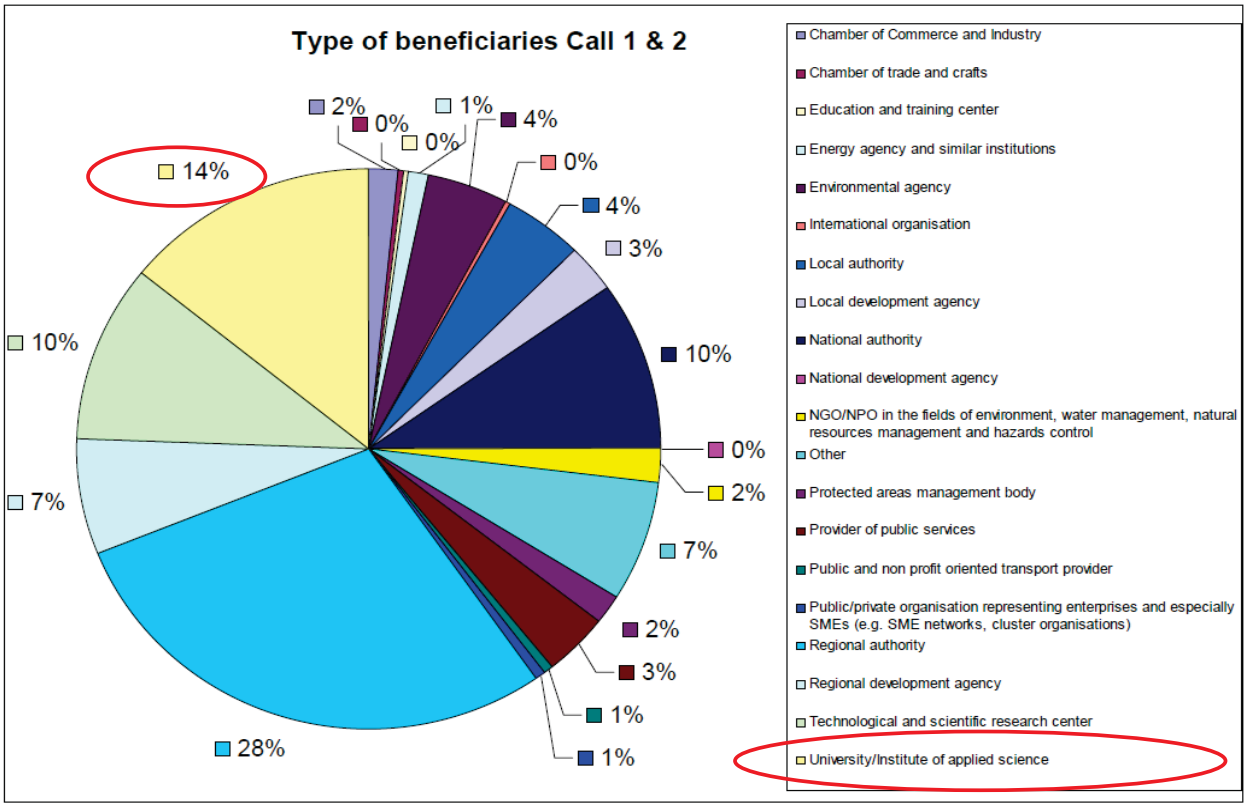
Six out of 13 Transnational Cooperation Programmes

Types of projects involving universities/research institutes

EXAMPLES

- Develop transnational cooperation strategies
- Develop and test models for effective technology transfer to businesses
- Provide transnational innovation support tools and services for SMEs
- Human capital for the innovation process
- Respond to joint challenges like flooding or transport
- **Last calls will be closed soon**

EXAMPLE - Alpine Space Programme



INTERact Sharing Expertise http://www.territorialcooperation.eu/

Territorial Cooperation 2014 – 2020: Proposed Legal Package

- The proposed total budget for ETC is 11,7 billion EUR (2007-2013: 7,8 billion).
- 73% of the total funding of ETC for cross-border programmes, 21% for transnational and 6% for interregional.
- The proposed co-financing rate is 75%.
- All cross-border and transnational programmes shall choose up to 4 thematic objectives out of 11.

Structural funds 2014 – 2020: Proposed Thematic Objectives

1. strengthening research, technological development and innovation;
2. enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies;
3. enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and the fisheries and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF);
4. supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors;
5. promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management;
6. protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency;
7. promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures;
8. promoting employment and supporting labour mobility;
9. promoting social inclusion and combating poverty;
10. investing in education, skills and lifelong learning;
11. enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration.

Stronger role for research and innovation

- All programmes should be aligned with the EU 2020 strategy and need to describe their strategy for contributions.
- Cross-border cooperation should (among others) aim to tackle common challenges in border-regions such as … '*the development of cross-border research and innovation facilities and clusters, … and cooperation among universities*.' (Preamble of the draft ETC Regulation).
- Transnational cooperation: can support the implementation of macro-regional strategies.
- Interregional cooperation should (among others) *foster cooperation between innovative research-intensive clusters and exchange between researchers and research institutions based on 'Regions of Knowledge' and 'Research Potential in Convergence and Outermost Regions*' currently under FP7 (Preamble of the draft ETC Regulation).

What do you want to do?

•Further developing strategic intelligence - strengthening networks within the EUSDR:

- Transnational cooperation areas: One programme covering the Danube macro-region?
- More flexibility to spend money outside the cross-border and transnational programme areas.

•From smart specialisation to smart cooperation: Complementary / synergetic specialisation in a cross-border or transnational context.

•Combine funding sources: e.g., to develop triple helix cooperation, jointly used infrastructure, joint research programmes, etc.

•Potential role for the EUSDR Priority Area Coordinators in ETC:

- Involvement in programming (design of programmes)
- Involvement in project assessment
- Clustering of existing projects …

•**Development of programmes and strategic projects starts soon!**

INTERACT Sharing Expertise IPA Cross-border Programmes / shared management

Adriatic
Hungary - Croatia
Hungary - Serbia
Romania - Serbia
Bulgaria - former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Bulgaria – Turkey
Bulgaria - Serbia
Slovenia – Croatia
Greece - Albania
Greece - former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
SEE transnational programme (IPA participation)
MED transnational programme (IPA participation)

Types of projects involving universities/research institutes

EXAMPLES

- Increasing cross-border learning and joint curricula
- Provide cross-border innovation support services for SMEs/models for economic development
- Development of more resistant corn hybrids
- Respond to joint challenges like flooding or water quality
- Developing innovative methods for energy efficiency
- Innovative cross-border survey on geothermal drillings

Funding opportunities

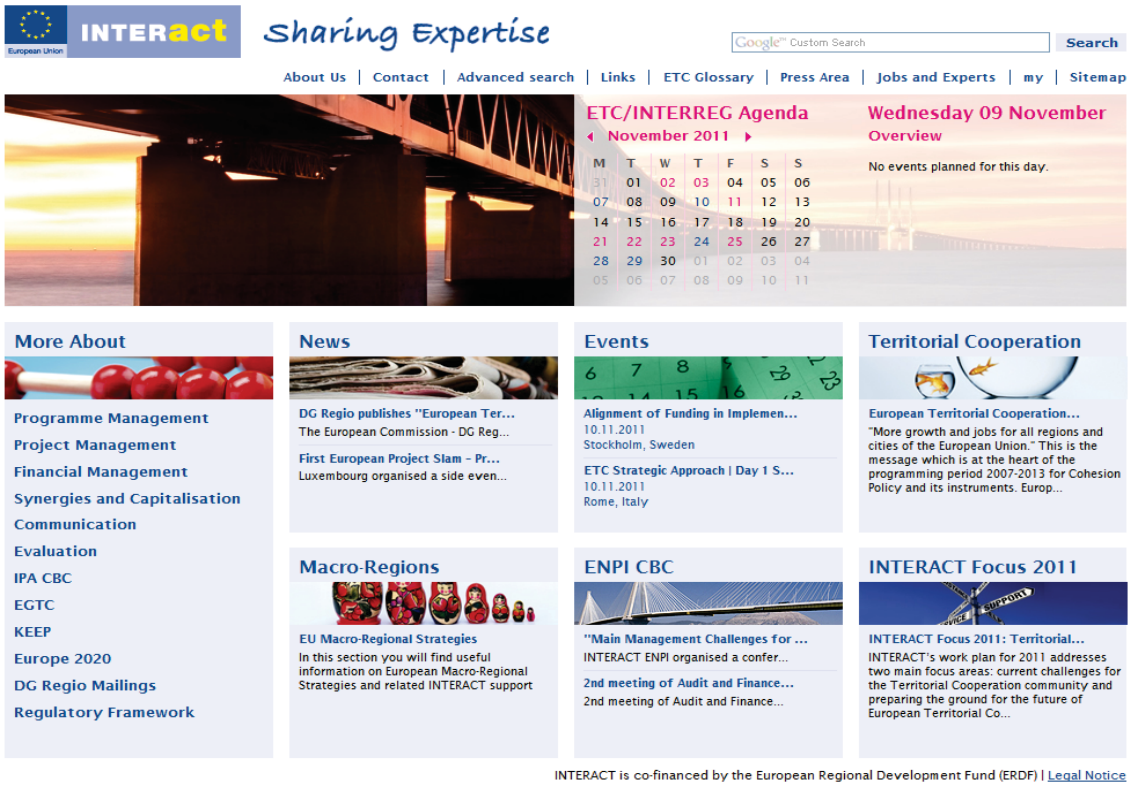
Home | Calendar | What is the EUSDR | Priorities | Who is Who | Funding opportunities | Projects and initiatives | More... | Manage

ETC, IPA, CBC and ENPI CBC programmes

This table provides a list of all ETC programmes. Contact details and website links have been added as available to INTERACT. Should you want to add or comment any information, please contact us. INTERACT Point Vienna does not warrant or assume any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any information, product or process disclosed in or connected to this document.

Type	Programme	Website	JTS e-mail	Pillar I	Pillar II	Pillar III	Pillar IV
Transnational	Alpine Space	http://www.alpine-space.eu/	jts@alpine-space.eu	x	x	x	x
Transnational	Central Europe	http://www.central2013.eu/	info@central2013.eu	x	x	x	x
Transnational	South East Europe	http://www.southeast-europe.net	jts@southeast-europe.net	x	x	x	x
IPA CBC	Bulgaria - Serbia	http://www.ipacbc-bgrs.eu/eng		x	x	x	x
IPA CBC	Bulgaria - Turkey	http://www.ipacbc-bgtr.eu/eng		x	x	x	x
IPA CBC	Bulgaria - former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	http://www.ipa-cbc-007.eu/en/	jtsipakyustendil@gmail.com	x	x	x	x
IPA CBC	Hungary - Croatia	http://www.hu-hr-ipa.com/	info@hu-hr-jts.com	x	x	x	x
IPA CBC	Hungary - Serbia	http://www.hu-srb-ipa.com/	info@hu-srb-jts.com	x	x	x	x
IPA CBC	IPA Adriatic	http://www.adriaticipacbc.org/	info@adriaticipacbc.org	x	x	x	x
IPA CBC	Romania - Serbia	http://www.romania-serbia.net/	ipacbc@brct-timisoara.ro	x	x	x	x
IPA CBC	Slovenia - Croatia	http://www.si-hr.eu/start_en/	jts-si-hr.svlr@gov.si	x	x	x	x

www.interact-eu.net



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