



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research

“EU-EECA bilateral cooperation policies: the example of Germany”

Michael Schlicht

**Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)
Head of Division 217: Co-operation with Russia; CIS**



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“The example of Germany”

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1. The Background: Strategy for the Internationalization of Science and Research (I)

Strengthening Germany's role in
the global knowledge society

<i>Aims</i>		<i>Measures (examples)</i>
Strengthening research cooperation with global leaders		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internationalizing the training of young researchers• Supporting the mobility of researchers• Enhancing international research collaborations
International exploitation of innovation potentials		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic orientation of innovation programmes• Improving the conditions for in-ward R&D investments• Making optimum use of synergies with EU measures
Intensifying cooperation with developing countries on a long-term basis		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhancing the coordination of the instruments of development cooperation and S&T cooperation• Training for executive and specialized staff• Establishing an International Dialogue
Assuming international responsibility and mastering global challenges		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comprehensive approach towards global challenges• Long-term international research dialogue• Scientific analysis of the globalization process



Strategy for the Internationalization of Science and Research (II)

Strengthening Germany's role in
the global knowledge society

Generic Measures

Presence abroad

- Coordination of the activities of German research centres, funding and intermediary organizations, universities and industrial research efforts abroad
- Establishment of “German science centres”

International monitoring

- Analysis of international trends, political strategies and measures in R&D
- Science counsellors at German embassies
- Collection of R&D data for international benchmarking

Promoting Germany as attractive location for
higher education, research and innovation





2. Drivers of cooperation with Eastern European and Central Asian Countries

- Long tradition of close relationship of the scientific communities
- Strategic Partnership with Russia in Education, Science and Innovation and traditional ties with the Ukraine and other CIS countries
- Economic dynamics of the „East“
- Global challenges for all
- Umbrella of the European Neighbourhood Policy and the EU Central Asia Strategy as well as the opening of the European Research Area to the world: Interaction between bilateral and European cooperation schemes



3. The case of Russia: Dedicated motivation to foster S&T cooperation



- Russia is a strategic cooperation partner for Germany. Germany is the most important trade partner of Russia. Strong economic ties advise to cooperate in S&T, too.
- In the last decade the S&T in Russia **developed rapidly** (Russia became the **most successful third-country partner** in the 6th Framework Programme of the EU). Today Russia has **huge potentials** both in terms of strong academic communities and of **worldwide leading** S&T institutes in several scientific disciplines.
- **Joint policy priorities** between Russian “Federal Target Programmes” Federal S&T programmes of Germany **advise to cooperate in S&T** (e.g. ICT, energy efficiency/-saving, nanotechnologies, environment protection, photonic sciences).



Legal frame of bilateral S&T cooperation between Germany and Russia



1. Agreement on S&T cooperation between Germany and USSR / Russian Federation (1987 / **to be renewed in 2009**)
2. Specific thematic cooperation agreements in priority fields
3. „Common Agreement on Strategic Partnership in Education, Research, and Innovation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Russian Federation“ (2005)



The case of Russia: Elements of bilateral S&T cooperation



Strategic Partnership in Education, Research and Innovation (2005)

Agreement on S&T cooperation between Germany and USSR/Russia (1987/2009)



The case of Russia: Elements of bilateral S&T cooperation



cooperation agreement
Accelerator driven Photon Sources

cooperation agreement
Biology / biotechnology

cooperation agreement
Marine / polar research

cooperation agreement
Laser research and technology

cooperation agreement
Environm. protection /
natural resources

Other cooperation
agreements ...

Strategic Partnership in Education, Research and Innovation (2005)

Agreement on S&T cooperation between Germany and USSR/Russia (1987/2009)



The case of Russia: Elements of bilateral S&T cooperation

Activities of German academic institutions (DFG, HGF, DAAD, AvH, MPG etc.)

Bilateral dialogue D4S
„Research for Sustainability“

BMBF-funding: Exploratory awards
and mobility projects

BMBF-funding of institutional
S&T partnerships

Joint calls DLR/FASIE for
research-intensive SMEs

Bilateral cooperation
within XFEL and FAIR

Other cooperation
agreements ...

cooperation agreement
Environm. protection /
atural resources

cooperation agreement
Laser research and technology

cooperation agreement
Marine / polar research

cooperation agreement
Biology / biotechnology

cooperation agreement
Accelerator driven Photon Sources

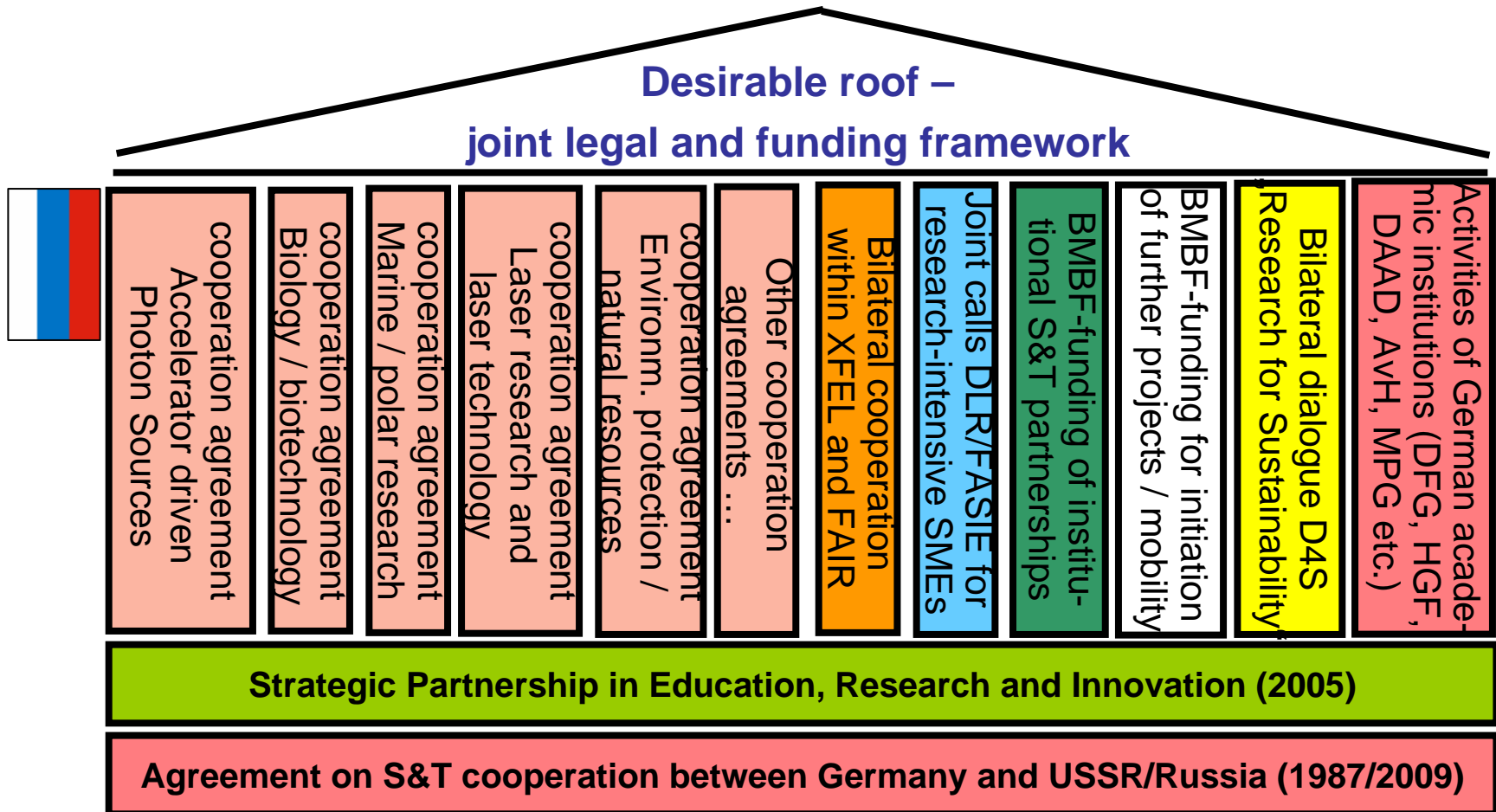
Strategic Partnership in Education, Research and Innovation (2005)

Agreement on S&T cooperation between Germany and USSR/Russia (1987/2009)





The case of Russia: Elements of bilateral S&T cooperation





Room to enhance bilateral S&T relationships with Russia (I)



1. Deepen S&T cooperation within existing cooperation agreements, set up new cooperation agreements (e.g. Nanotechnologies)
2. Resolve remaining obstacles:
 - mutual access to S&T information on research capacities, funding programmes etc.
 - joint utilization of research infrastructures and facilities
 - different funding procedures on both sides (public calls vrs. tenders, evaluation, funding details etc.)
 - barriers for mobility of researchers
 - restricted exchange of scientific samples and data, etc.
 - transparency of legal frame, availability of patent attorneys and access to Russian intellectual property



Room to enhance bilateral S&T relationships with Russia (II)



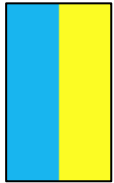
3. Advancing the joint funding schemes to

- identify **joint research priorities**
- establish **cooperation schemes of programme owners** in Germany and Russia incl. national **S&T programmes**
- agree on a **well balanced co-financing** from German and Russian side and launch respective **joint/coordinated calls**
- establish **joint evaluation procedures** (peer review)

BMBF and MON/Rosnauka currently work out a pilot case for a joint funding scheme.



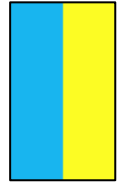
4. The case of Ukraine: Dedicated motivation to foster S&T cooperation



- developed **scientific potential**, well-educated and skilled people, **innovation potential**, growing **market potential** – in spite of some disadvantageous developments
in particular: materials research, nanotechnologies
- **15 years** of successful bilateral **S&T cooperation** Germany – Ukraine 1993-2008
e. g. joint funding of more than 200 bilateral mobility projects
- opening of the ERA: **European Neighbourhood** partner country



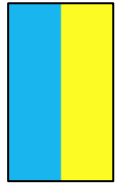
Legal frame of bilateral S&T cooperation between Germany and Ukraine



- **Agreement on S&T cooperation** between Germany and the USSR (1987)
- **Joint declaration BMFT – State Committee for Science and Technology** on „Scientific and Technological Relations“ (1993)
- Regular **Working Group meetings** between BMBF and the Ministry of Education and Science (MES) of Ukraine since 1997
- **Memorandum of Understanding BMBF – MES** about new procedure for joint mobility project funding (to be finalized)
- Various agreements and cooperation activities of **science organisations and institutions**
e. g. DFG – NASU, DFG – DFFD (in preparation), joint degrees (universities)



Bilateral cooperation between Germany and Ukraine: Activities and prospects (I)



- Joint priority setting and funding by the two ministries of **mobility projects, scientific events** and **strategic cooperation initiatives**

aims: initiation of new national and EU FP projects

- “Days of German Science and Research in Ukraine 2009”: intensifying contacts on the level of organisations and institutions as well as of individual researchers:

15 May 2009: formal opening by the German Ambassador in presence of the Ukrainian Vice-Minister of Education and Science

- “cooperation consultant research and development” with an office in Kiev

- raising awareness of the cooperation potential with Ukraine
www.kooperation-international.de



5. The case of South Caucasus, Central Asia, Belarus and Moldova: Objectives of S&T cooperation



- To promote cooperation between **research centers, universities and research groups** and to strengthen the **scientific exchange**



- To strengthen in particular the cooperation of **young researchers**



- To foster the **integration** of the scientific communities of these countries into the **European Research Area** through **sharing best-practices** and experiences on a bilateral basis





The case of South Caucasus, Central Asia, Belarus and Moldova: Thematic priorities of S&T cooperation



➤ Environment and sustainable technologies



➤ Geotechnologies



➤ Health research and biosciences



➤ Chemical technologies



➤ And other fields of mutual interest





The case of South Caucasus, Central Asia, Belarus and Moldova: Perspectives of S&T cooperation

- Tapping the full S&T capabilities and potential of these countries (e.g. traditional strengths, human potential, natural conditions) to a mutual benefit
- Fostering the establishment of bilateral S&T networks of young researchers
- Fostering bi-regional S&T cooperation by making optimal use of coordination activities such as INCO-NET EECA (funded within EU RTD Framework Programme)
- Strengthening regional S&T networking (in particular within South Caucasus and Central Asia) to become more attractive for German institutions





Thank you very much for your attention !

MinR Michael Schlicht

Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)

Head of Division 217: Co-operation with Russia; CIS

53170 Bonn

Tel.: +49 1888 - 57 - 3142, Fax: +49 1888 - 57 - 8 3142

e-mail: michael.schlicht@bmbf.bund.de

Homepage: www.bmbf.de