



Ministry of Economic Affairs

PLATFORM Task 4.4: ERA-NETs and international research alliances and third Countries

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Content of the Presentation

- Introduction
- Refreshing: what is task 4.4?
- What are global research alliances?
- Why working with global research alliances and why working with third countries?
- Barriers for working with global research alliances and third countries
- Drivers for working with global research alliances and third countries
- Conclusions, recommendations and next steps

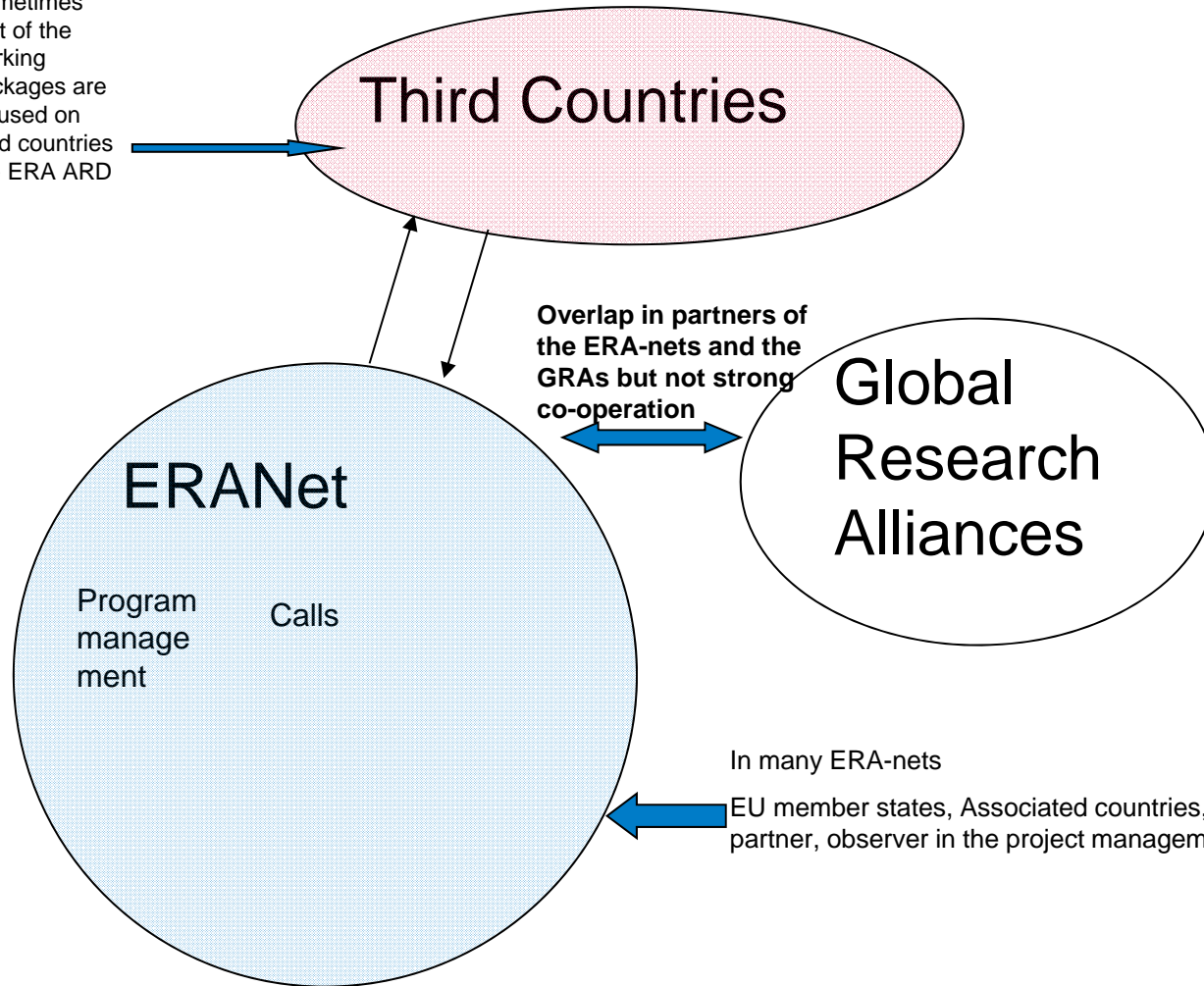


Task

Task 4.4 aims to increase the effectiveness of ERA-NETs by delivering recommendations on enhancing synergy of ERA-NETs with international research alliances and third countries. This task is led by the EZ and builds on experiences and activities of the ERA ARD (Agriculture and Rural Development) consortium



Sometimes part of the working packages are focused on third countries like ERA ARD



In many ERA-nets

EU member states, Associated countries, candidate countries or third countries are partner, observer in the project management or participate in calls



Global Research Alliances

No overall definition

- Alliances between researchers to perform research on a certain subject in the bio economy;
- An advisory committee of researchers in a certain area of the bio economy and
- Multilateral organizations with staff and working groups to develop knowledge in the bio economy field (OECD, UNESCO)



Questionnaire

- Aims to explore the European the drivers, the barriers, the added value of co-operation between ERA-nets with global research alliances.
- Aims to explore the European the drivers, the barriers, the added value of co-operation between ERA-nets with third countries
- Based on 24 questionnaires which are completed on co-operating of ERA-nets with GRAs and 4 on co-operating of ERA-nets with third countries



Why co-operate with third countries and GRA?- outcomes of the questionnaire

- Avoiding duplication of work with co-operation
- Best knowledge available with co-operation
- Sharing the same goals of the ERA-net with the GRA or organizations based in non-EU member states
- Testing project-outcomes under circumstances which are not available in EU-members states



Different kind of co-operating ERAnets

With other organizations (GRA, multilateral organizations)

- Funding and management of common research projects
- Advisory role for the network in certain areas
- Organizing workshops for PhD-students in case an ERAnet is a more fundamental ERAnet
- Participation of other organizations in annual workshops
- Participating in the Consortium

With Third Countries

- Inviting other research funding agencies



Drivers for Co-operation

- Enlarging the scientific community, in case a research field is relatively new
- Same goals of an ERA-net and the organization
- Getting the best knowledge (of the world)



Barriers for co-operation

- National policies sometimes decreases the flexibility of an organization to take part in an ERA-net
- Differences in timing of EU and national policies
- Legal Barriers to co-operate
- Information barriers...



Recommendations

- Co-operation is worthwhile when a GRA, a third country or a multilateral organization have the same goals or the problem is a problem on a global level.
- Co-operation with GRA, a third country or a multilateral organization should be flexible.
- Co-operation with a GRA, a third country or a multilateral organization can be useful when the scientific community in Europe is small.
- Co-operation with a GRA, a third country or a multilateral organization is a road with barriers which can be solved on a EU-level.