



#### International cooperation

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## International Cooperation in FP7 – BASIC PRINCIPLES

### Efforts should be made to strengthen international co-operation towards:

- Reaping the full benefits of internationalization of R&D
- ➤ Contributing to the production of global public goods
- Further integrating the EU into the world-wide research community



## International Cooperation in FP7 - OBJECTIVES

- ➤To support and promote European competitiveness through strategic research partnerships with third countries in selected fields of science
- >To contribute to the production of knowledge in Europe
- >To address specific problems that third countries face or that have a global character, on the basis of mutual interest and mutual benefit



## International Cooperation in FP7 - DEFINITIONS

>"Third country"

is a country which is not a European Union Member State

>"International cooperation partner country"

is a third country that the European Commission classifies as a low-income, lower-middle-income or upper-middle-income country and which is identified as such in the Workprogramme

(= previous definition of "INCO targets" in FP6)



### International Cooperation in FP7 – ICPC

- Candidate countries
- Countries neighbouring the EU

(Mediterranean partner Countries, Western Balkans, Eastern European and Central Asian countries)

- ➤ Developing countries, focussing on their needs (ACP, ASIA, Latin America)
- > Emerging economies

(e.g. China, India, Brazil, Russia, South Africa...)



## International Cooperation in FP7 - IMPLEMENTATION

Cooperation - Collaborative research

Ideas - Frontier Research

People – Human Potential

**Capacities** – Research Capacity

JRC (non-nuclear)

JRC (nuclear)

**Euratom** 

International co-operation will be implemented in **EACH** FP7 specific programme



## International Co-operation in Cooperation – Collaborative research

The theme oriented international co-operation actions are carried out:

directly and only under the "Co-operation" Specific Programme



#### in each thematic area and across themes

- 1. Health
- 2. Food, agriculture and biotechnology (FAB)
- 3. Information and communication technologies
- 4. Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, materials and new production technologies
- 5. Energy
- 6. Environment (including climate change)
- 7. Transport (including aeronautics)
- 8. Socio-economic sciences and the humanities
- 9. Security and space



#### HOW?

International cooperation in the "Co-operation-Collaborative Research" programme will be implemented in each thematic area via 2 MODALITIES:

- 1. The opening of all activities carried out in the thematic areas to third countries
- 2. Specific co-operation actions in each thematic area dedicated to third countries in the case of mutual interest in co-operating on particular topics



#### 1. Opening of all activities to third countries

The opening of all activities carried out in the thematic areas to researchers and research institutions from all International Cooperation Partner countries and industrialised countries

particular emphasis to **encourage** third country participation in identified areas of mutual interest



# Cooperation – Collaborative research / International co-operation SPECIFIC INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ACTIONS

#### 2. Specific International Cooperation Actions

- ➤ Dedicated to collaboration with third countries, on the basis of mutual interest to co-operate on particular topics
- ➤ Closely associated to bilateral agreements and biregional dialogues
- ➤ Include actions aiming at:
  - •Reinforcing research capacity of candidate and neighbouring countries
  - •Co-operating with developing and emerging countries, focussing on their needs
- ➤ Implemented in the themes via all FP7 funding schemes
  - Collaborative projects, Specific Support Actions, Co-ordination Actions,
     Networks of Excellence



## Cooperation – Collaborative research / International co-operation RULES OF PARTICIPATION

#### Opening of all activities

the minimum number of participants shall be 3 independent legal entities established in three different Member States or Associated countries

Third Countries as ADDITIONAL partners

#### **Specific co-operation actions SPECIAL RULE**

...the minimum number of participants shall be 4 independent legal entities of which:

-at least **2** are established in two different <u>Member States or Associated</u>

*countries* 

and

Third Countries as COMPULSORY partners

-at least **2** are established in two different <u>International Cooperation</u> Partner Countries



## International Co-operation in People – Human Potential

- >International outgoing fellowships
- >International incoming fellowships
- > Partnerships to support exchange of researchers
- Support of common initiatives between European organizations and countries with S&T agreements
- Measures to counter the risk of 'brain drain' from developing countries/emerging economies



## International Co-operation in Capacities – Research Capacity

Policy Dialogue

**S&T** Cooperation Partnerships

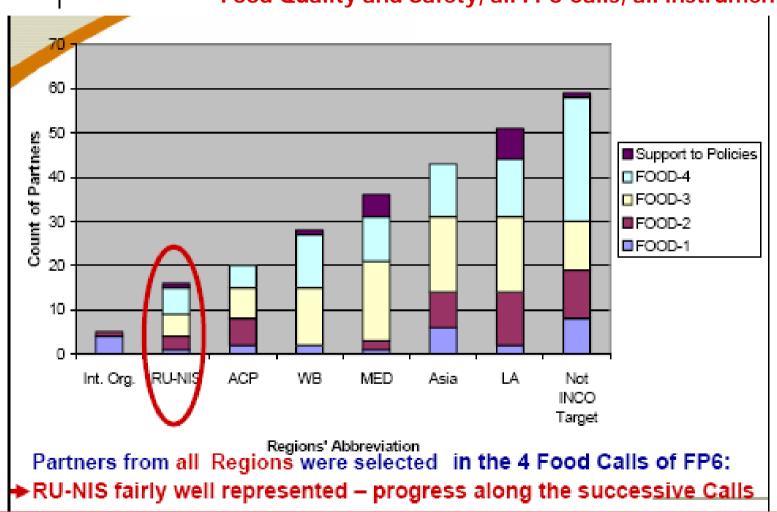
Coordination of National Policies & Activities



## Participation of NIS countries in the 6 Framework Programme



Food Quality and Safety, all FP6 Calls, all instruments

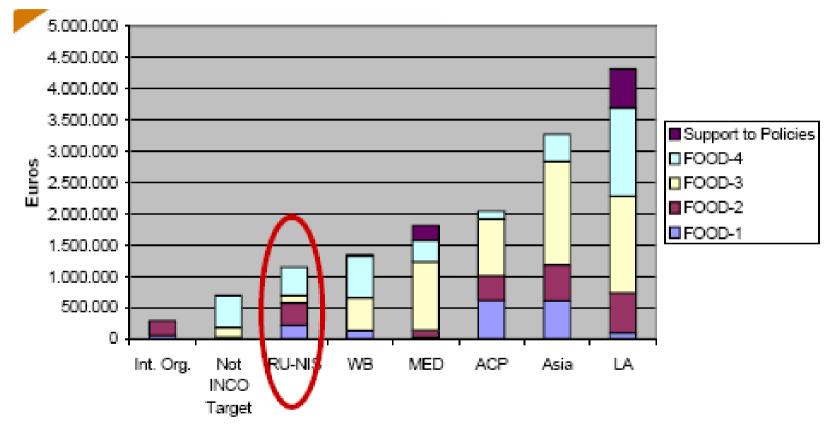




#### FP6-TP5 Third Countries: EC Grant per Region in

**Selected Proposals** (Requested Grant in the Proposal or Final Grant in the Contract - Depending on each Negotiation Process)

Food Quality and Safety, all FP6 Calls, all instruments



Regions' Abbreviation

Partners from all Regions were funded in the 4 FP6- Food Calls.



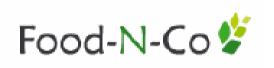
## Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology Knowledge Based Bio-Economy (KBBE)

FP7 European Information and Brokerage Days
Transnational Cooperation
in Food, Agriculture and Fisheries,
and Biotechnology

29th & 30th November 2007
Tour&Taxis site, Av. du Port 86c
Brussels



#### Organised by...

















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