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Razvrsti Razvrsti po datumu
Ključna beseda "raziskovalni program"

20 Rezultati

Datum nastanka : 19-04-2024

Exploring the performance gap in EU Framework Programmes between EU13 and EU15 Member States

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 17-06-2020

Zunanji avtor DG, EPRS-This document presents an update of the STOA study 'Overcoming innovation gaps in the EU-13 Member States'. The study was requested by the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit (STOA) within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) of the European Parliament. Members of the project team were: Michal Pazour, Vladimir Albrecht, Daniel Frank, Vlastimil Ruzicka, Jiri Vanecek, Ondrej Pecha, Zdenek Kucera, Technology Centre CAS, Prague; Edwin Horlings, Barend van der Meulen, Rathenau Institute, The Hague; Leonhard Hennen (ETAG co-ordinator), KIT/ITAS, Karlsruhe. In addition, hypothesis 6 discussed in the present report is obtained from the STOA study 'Internationalisation of EU research organisations: A bibliometric stocktaking study', written by Marek Kwiek, Director of the Center for Public Policy Studies, UNESCO Chair in Institutional Research and Higher Education Policy at the University of Poznan, Poland.

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda dokumentacija | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | inovacija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | raziskovalna politika EU | raziskovalni program | raziskovalni proračun | raziskovalno poročilo | znanstveni napredek | znanstveno sodelovanje

Povzetek The European Union (EU)'s Research and Innovation Framework Programmes are the largest programmes for international research collaboration worldwide. Repeated reports point to the issue of underperformance in the Framework Programmes by the EU13 Member States - countries that joined the EU in and after 2004 - in comparison with the EU15 Member States - which entered the EU before 2004. This in-depth analysis explores the background of various challenges in research and development of EU13 vs EU15, in order to investigate the gap between these two groups. A set of hypotheses, divided in five domains, are tested empirically. This includes: research and innovation system structure; scientific level of research institutions and quality of proposals; quantity of submitted proposals; level of international collaboration; and other factors related to the Framework Programmes. The weak positions of most EU13 Member States for several of the indicators analysed, show that the field of research in EU13 Member States requires further structural changes. This report is followed by policy options for mitigating the innovation gap in Europe.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Stronger Bacteria. Weaker Antimicrobial, The fight against antimicrobial resistance in Europe through research, and the Andalusian PIRASOA program. Two examples of examples of success still to be completed

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 11-01-2018

Zunanji avtor José Miguel Cisneros

Politično področje Javno zdravje | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda Andaluzija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | farmakologija | GEOGRAFIJA | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javno zdravje | javno-zasebno partnerstvo | nadzor zdravil | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | POLITIKA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | protimikrobna odpornost | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalni program | regije držav članic EU | sistem zdravstvenega varstva | zdravstvo | ZNANOST | študija primera

Povzetek The research is the key to the fight against Antimicrobial Resistance, but funding against the AMR in Europe is not acceptable because of the magnitude of the health problem. In this context, in Andalusia (Spain), the PIRASOA Programme has been successfully implemented and developed, integrated into the daily clinical practice. The preliminary outcomes show a reduction of antimicrobial consumption and antimicrobial resistance and an improvement of antimicrobial prescription profile and. However, it is necessary to maintain professional motivation and more technical and human resources.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

EU space policy: Industry, security and defence

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 14-11-2016

Avtor PAWLAK Patryk | REILLON Vincent

Politično področje Industrija | Raziskovalna politika | Varnost in obramba

Ključna beseda evropska varnost | mednarodna varnost | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | ravnanje z odpadki | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalni program | satelit | vesoljska tehnologija | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek Autonomous space capabilities play a key role for in enhancing situational awareness, response to complex crises (natural disasters), management of natural resources (water, forests), delivery of services (health, energy, transport, communication, weather forecasting), and national security. With an increasing number of countries gaining access to outer space, the European Commission adopted a 'Space Strategy for Europe' in October 2016. This publication updates an 'at a glance' note from June 2016.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The Joint Programming Initiatives

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 21-10-2016

Avtor REILLON Vincent

Politično področje Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javno-zasebno partnerstvo | okvirni program za raziskave in razvoj | pobuda EU | POLITIKA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalni program | vladanje

Povzetek Joint programming is a process by which EU Member States establish a joint research strategy to tackle major societal challenges. The objective is to reduce research landscape fragmentation, and to align national research programmes and resources for more impact. Although the Member States launched ten Joint Programming Initiatives (JPIs) to implement this process, evaluation of the JPIs revealed that they lacked political and financial commitment to joint programming.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The Future of EU Defence Research

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 30-03-2016

Zunanji avtor Frédéric MAURO and Klaus THOMA

Politično področje Varnost in obramba

Ključna beseda evropska oboroževalna politika | Evropska obrambna agencija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropska varnost | Evropska vesoljska agencija | evropske organizacije | finance EU | financiranje EU | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | institucionalna reforma | konkurenčnost | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | oborožitvena industrija | obramba | organizacija poslovanja | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | prestrukturiranje industrije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | proračun za obrambo | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalni program | raziskovalni proračun | sodelovanje EU-NATO | vojaške raziskave

Povzetek There is an increasing demand for the EU to become a 'Security Provider'. This demand comes from Europe's best ally, namely the U.S., but also from Member States themselves. For the first time ever the defence solidarity clause of article 42.7 of the Treaty on European Union was invoked in November 2015. Ultimately the demand to put 'more defence in the Union' comes from European citizens who wonder why Europe does not protect them in the current turmoil. From the answer to this question depends not only Europe's 'strategic autonomy', but possibly the future of the whole European project. Several steps have already been initiated to answer the call for more defence in Europe. Since the beginning of his mandate, President Juncker has declared defence a 'priority', called for the implementation of the Permanent Structured Cooperation enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty and reiterated the long term vision of a 'European army'. In June 2016, a 'global strategy' will be issued and a Commission Defence Action Plan should follow by the end of 2016. A 'Pilot Project', adopted by the European Parliament in autumn 2014, has been launched and should open the path to a 'Preparatory Action on Defence Research' that may be voted in 2016 for the 2017-2020 budgets. A natural underpinning of those efforts should be the undertaking of a full-fledged Union programme in defence research. The size, the shape and the steps to be taken towards setting it up are the subject of the present report.

Študija [EN](#)

Research in the European Treaties

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 16-03-2016

Avtor REILLON Vincent

Politično področje Industrija | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropske pogodbe | inovacija | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | nova tehnologija | organizacija raziskovanja | politika sodelovanja | pravna podlaga | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | raziskovalna organizacija | raziskovalna politika EU | raziskovalni program | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | znanstvena izmenjava | znanstveno sodelovanje

Povzetek Whilst Community research activities were a key component of the Treaties establishing the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951 and the European Atomic Energy Community in 1957, there were no provisions related to research policy in the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1958. In 1972, the European Commission proposed to define and implement a Community research policy; however, there was no legal basis for it in the EEC Treaty. That is why in the 1970s and early 1980s, the first EEC research programmes were adopted on the basis of Article 235 of the EEC Treaty, which gave the Council the implicit competence to adopt Community measures on policy areas not included in this Treaty. In 1982, the European Parliament called for the situation to be clarified. The Single European Act, signed in 1986, enshrined research policy in the EEC Treaty. It defined cooperation and coordination of national research policies as the objectives of the common research policy, provided a clear legal framework for the adoption of the Community framework programme for research, and offered additional tools for the implementation of research policies. The amendments introduced by the Treaty of Maastricht in 1992 and the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1997 concerned mainly the legislative procedures to be used for the adoption of the relevant provisions. The inception of the European Research Area (ERA) in 2000 triggered the use of articles, dormant since 1986, for the establishment of public-public and public-private partnerships (Articles 185 and 187 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, TFEU). While the Treaty of Nice (2001) did not amend the articles related to research, the Treaty of Lisbon (2007) recognised research and space as a shared competence. It made the completion of ERA a Treaty requirement and provided the legal basis for the adoption of legislation to implement ERA. So far, this possibility, supported by the Parliament, has not been used due to opposition from the Council.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Research Area: Evolving concept, implementation challenges

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 16-03-2016

Avtor REILLON Vincent

Politično področje Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | inovacija | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | nova tehnologija | organizacija raziskovanja | politika sodelovanja | pravna podlaga | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | raziskovalna organizacija | raziskovalna politika EU | raziskovalni program | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | znanstvena izmenjava | znanstveno sodelovanje

Povzetek The 'European Research Area' (ERA) is the policy concept at the heart of the common European policy for research. The framing and adoption of ERA in 2000 was the result of a lengthy process started in 1972.

Proposed by the European Commission, the concept has been reshaped by the Council of the European Union in 2008 and influenced by the involvement of stakeholders since 2012. The commitment of the Member States is now at the heart of the process of developing ERA.

More than 40 years after the first steps to establish a common research policy, and 16 years after the formulation of the concept, ERA remains a work in progress, as both a complex concept to define and a challenging one to implement.

Poglabljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Horizon 2020: boosting research and innovation

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 14-11-2013

Avtor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politično področje Industrija | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski inštitut za inovacije in tehnologijo | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | graditev Evrope | inovacija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | klasifikacija podjetij | mala in srednje velika podjetja | odhodki za raziskave (EU) | odnos industrija-raziskave | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | program EU | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | raziskovalna politika EU | raziskovalni program

Povzetek Parliament and Council negotiators have reached a trilogue agreement on the Horizon 2020 framework research programme. This new instrument for European research and innovation funding seeks to simplify the rules for gaining funding, improve the commercialisation of research results and increase the participation of industry, SMEs and scientific community.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Towards an EU industrial policy for space

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 31-07-2013

Avtor DAVIES Ron

Politično področje Industrija | Proračun | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda Evropska vesoljska agencija | evropske organizacije | INDUSTRIJA | industrijske raziskave | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalni program | satelitske komunikacije | strojegradnja | vesoljska industrija | vesoljska politika | vesoljska tehnologija | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek The European space industry occupies a strategic niche in the EU economy. The European Commission is proposing to develop a new EU space industrial policy that can support innovation and efficiency in the space industry, while creating new opportunities for jobs and growth.

Briefing [EN](#)

Making Perfect Life: European Governance Challenges in 21st Century Bio-engineering (Study, Summary and Options Brief)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 14-09-2012

Zunanji avtor Rinie van Est (Rathenau Instituut), Dirk Stemerding (Rathenau Instituut), Piret Kukk (Fraunhofer ISI), Bärbel Hüsing (Fraunhofer ISI), Ira van Keulen (Rathenau Instituut), Mirjam Schuijff (Rathenau Instituut), Knud Böhle (ITAS), Christopher Coenen (ITAS), Michael Decker (ITAS), Michael Rader (ITAS), Helge Torgersen (ITAS) and Markus Schmidt (Biofaction)

Politično področje Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda bioetika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | genetika | genska tehnologija | medicinske raziskave | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | nevrologija | ovrednotenje projekta | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalni program | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zdravstvo | ZNANOST

Povzetek The report describes four fields of bio-engineering: engineering of living artefacts (chapter 2), engineering of the body (chapter 3), engineering of the brain (chapter 4), and engineering of intelligent artefacts (chapter 5). Each chapter describes the state of the art of these bio-engineering fields, and whether the concepts "biology becoming technology" and "technology becoming biology" are helpful in describing and understanding, from an engineering perspective, what is going on in each R&D terrain. Next, every chapter analyses to what extent the various research strands within each field of bio-engineering are stimulated by the European Commission, i.e., are part and parcel of the European Framework program. Finally, each chapter provides an overview of the social, ethical and legal questions that are raised by the various scientific and technological activities involved. The report's final chapter discusses to what extent the trends "biology becoming technology" and vice versa capture many of the developments that are going on in the four bio-engineering fields we have mapped. The report also reflects on the social, ethical and legal issues that are raised by the two bioengineering megatrends that constitute a new technology wave.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

The Attractiveness of the EU for Top Scientists

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-06-2012

Zunanji avtor Kimmo Halme (Ramboll Management Consulting, Finland), Odysseas Cartalos (LOGOTECH, Greece), Kaisa Lähteenmäki-Smith (Ramboll Management Consulting, Finland) and Kimmo Viljamaa (Ramboll Management Consulting, Finland)

Politično področje Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda beg možganov | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | migracija | migracije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | raziskovalci | raziskovalna politika EU | raziskovalni program | raziskovalni proračun | znanstveni napredek | znanstvenik | znanstveno odkritje

Povzetek The study shows that while Europe has a strong science and research base the European research sector does not currently represent an attractive enough proposition for top researchers. To effectively address this problem, policies must be developed that specifically focus on the quality of the research environment while also creating the conditions that can best promote and reward scientific excellence. Opportunities exist at the EU level to positively address these issues, primarily in the context of targeted actions in relation to smart specialisation initiatives and specific actions in the framework of cohesion policy. There is a clear need also to strengthen the ERC and to streamline international cooperation with third countries in relation, for instance, to the Horizon 2020 initiative.

Študija [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The Role of Knowledge and Innovation Communities in the EU Research and Innovation Landscape

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 12-06-2012

Zunanji avtor Kimmo Halme, Tarmo Lemola, Kimmo Viljamaa and Katri Haila

Politično področje Izobraževanje | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda ekonomija znanja | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | inovacija | intelektualna lastnina | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javno-zasebno partnerstvo | POLITIKA | poučevanje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalci | raziskovalna politika EU | raziskovalni program | visokošolsko izobraževanje | znanstveni napredek

Povzetek Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs) are highly integrated excellence driven partnerships consisting of business, academic and public sector partners. The KICs are an independent but operational part of the EIT with the aim to deliver economic growth through innovation. The combination of substantial autonomy and high quality partners provide KICs with good potential to become world class centres of excellence.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [FR](#)

EU Budget Support for Research and Innovation

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-02-2012

Zunanji avtor PricewaterhouseCoopers Enterprise Advisory SCRL, Belgium ,
PricewaterhouseCoopers Advisory N.V., The Netherlands

Politično področje Industrija | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | inovacija | klasifikacija podjetij | mala in srednje velika podjetja | odnos industrija-raziskave | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | posojilo EIB | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | raziskovalna politika EU | raziskovalni program | raziskovalni proračun | splošni proračun (EU) | usklajevanje financiranja

Povzetek The aim of the Common Strategic Framework (CSF) is to improve the efficiency of research and innovation funding at national and EU levels, primarily by bringing together, within a single unitary framework, the three main existing sources of funding for research and innovation – the FP7, the CIP and the EIT initiatives. The current study aims to provide a set of specific recommendations focused on reinforcing, streamlining, simplifying and synchronising the complementarity of all the above-mentioned instruments in one programme, while also paying attention to synergies with national programmes and other related policies and bodies.

Študija [EN](#)

Making Perfect Life: Bio-Engineering (in) the 21st Century - Phase II (Monitoring Report)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-09-2011

Zunanji avtor Rinie van Est (Rathenau Institute, editor), Dirk Stemerding (Rathenau Institute, editor), Ira van Keulen (Rathenau Institute), Ingrid Geesink (Rathenau Institute), Mirjam Schuijff (Rathenau Institute), Helge Torgersen (ITAS), Markus Schmidt (Biofaction), Karen Kastenhofer (ITAS), Bärbel Hüsing (Fraunhofer ISI), Knud Böhle (ITAS), Christopher Coenen (ITAS), Michael Decker (ITAS) and Michael Rader (ITAS)

Politično področje Javno zdravje | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda bioetika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | evgenika | genska tehnologija | medicinske raziskave | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | nevrologija | ovrednotenje projekta | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalni program | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zarodek in plod | zdravstvo | ZNANOST

Povzetek The report describes four fields of bio-engineering: engineering of living artefacts (chapter 2), engineering of the body (chapter 3), engineering of the brain (chapter 4), and engineering of intelligent artefacts (chapter 5). Each chapter describes the state of the art of these bio-engineering fields, and whether the concepts “biology becoming technology” and “technology becoming biology” are helpful in describing and understanding, from an engineering perspective, what is going on in each R&D terrain. Next, every chapter analyses to what extent the various research strands within each field of bio-engineering are stimulated by the European Commission, i.e., are part and parcel of the European Framework program. Finally, each chapter provides an overview of the social, ethical and legal questions that are raised by the various scientific and technological activities involved. The report’s final chapter discusses to what extent the trends “biology becoming technology” and vice versa capture many of the developments that are going on in the four bio-engineering fields we have mapped. The report also reflects on the social, ethical and legal issues that are raised by the two bioengineering megatrends that constitute a new technology wave.

Študija [EN](#)

Evaluation of the European Research Area (ERA) : Governance Aspects

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 16-11-2009

Zunanji avtor Gonzalo León Serrano (Universidad Politecnica de Madrid) with contributions from Andrea A. Piehl Harms, Celso Luis Moreira Rey and Myrna Lumirem Juan Valdez

Politično področje Industrija | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | POLITIKA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | raziskovalna politika EU | raziskovalni program | vladanje

Povzetek The European Research Area (ERA) is emerging as a powerful political driver for changes in research and innovation policies. Several ERA-driven initiatives were approved and implemented but their success depends on their governance structures. This Study analyzes the governance issues of the ERA initiatives created under articles 169 and 171 of the EU Treaty and other new ERA approaches. After defining a general framework for ERA governance and the description of individual initiatives, the Study proposes a set of recommendations for improving current situation.

Študija [EN](#)

Evaluation of EU funding of research in the fields of nuclear fusion and aeronautics/aerospace

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-07-2008

Zunanji avtor Andrea Renda, Alice Felci and Donatas Mykolaitis (Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels)

Politično področje Energija | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetske raziskave | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | INDUSTRIJA | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javno-zasebno partnerstvo | jedrske raziskave | letalska industrija | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | odhodki za raziskave (EU) | POLITIKA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalni program | strojegradnja | vesoljska industrija | ZNANOST | znanost o vesolju

Povzetek Regarding research funding in general, the study finds that lessons learned from FP6 have been only partially reflected in the structure of FP7, but considers the new framework as potentially more conducive to SME involvement. The share of research funding allocated to energy has declined from 66% in 1983 to 10,5% under FP7, of which a growing proportion has been allocated to nuclear fusion, and particularly the ITER programme, increasingly squeezing out funding for research on alternative energy sources. Regarding ITER, the study concludes that the organisational and management arrangements in place are insufficient to tackle the extreme riskiness of the project. Projects launched in 2006 and 2007 in the field of aerospace/aeronautics were found to be consistent with the EU's medium term goals but improved risk management in launching and implementing large research projects in this field was recommended.

Študija [EN](#)

Genetically Modified Food : Objectives for EU Funded Research and Development

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-12-1999

Zunanji avtor Jacques Blanchet and Germana Foscale (INRA, Grignon, France)

Politično področje Industrija | Raziskovalna politika | Varnost hrane

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | genetsko spremenjen organizem | industrijske raziskave | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalni program | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tveganje za zdravje | varnost hrane | varnostni standard | zdravstvo

Povzetek This study provides a concise review and analysis of key issues concerning the current state of research in genetically modified (GM) food in the EU and in the world. It takes into account, among other issues, the strategies of private companies and public research organisms, the developments of consumer and other actors' perceptions and the problems which trade in raw materials for the production of GM food may involve. The shortcomings of European legislation affect the organisation of the monitoring and evaluation of the introduction of GMO in the food chain. Several options have been put forward concerning future research on GMOs in food, including the need for : the development of new methods for the evaluation of risks associated with GMO in food, the harmonisation of detection methods, the assessment of antibiotic marker genes and other techniques aimed at the control of gene expression, addressing the question of responsibility in the introduction of GMOs in food. These options are backed by evidence of recent changes in the organization and role played by public research and advances in genetic modification applied to plants and animals. Scientific results concerning field trials, the risk-benefit assessment of GM food (the study includes three case studies on the subject) and a technical file on genetic engineering techniques, provide additional information in order to gain insight into the debate.

Študija [EN](#)

The Opening Up of National R&D Programmes to Applicants From Other Member States: A Comparative Study

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-02-1999

Zunanji avtor Paul Simmonds, Shaun Whitehouse and Catherine Whitelegg (Technopolis Ltd, UK)

Politično področje Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | javno naročilo | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | raziskovalni program | raziskovalni proračun | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | znanstveno sodelovanje

Povzetek One of the main considerations in connection with the creation of a single Internal Market has been the extent to which the RTD programmes of the individual Member States should be opened up to applicants from other Member States. The present study provides a comparative overview while describing the specific situation in the individual Member States.

Študija [EN](#)

Administrative Burdens and Procedural Rules in the EU's Research Programmes and in Those of the Individual Member States - A Comparative Study

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-12-1998

Zunanji avtor James Stroyan, Erik Arnold and Jackie Senker (Technopolis Ltd, Brighton, UK)

Politično področje Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | POLITIKA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | raziskovalni program | upravna formalnost

Povzetek This study reviews the administrative burdens and procedural rules related to the research programmes run by the EU and individual Member States and develops political options for the improvement of the administrations and organisation of RTD programmes.

Študija [EN](#)

International Competitiveness and Its Implications for European R&D Policy

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-02-1996

Zunanji avtor IFO Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (Munich, Germany)

Politično področje Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | konkurenca | konkurenčnost | mednarodna konkurenca | nova tehnologija | odhodki za raziskave (EU) | organizacija poslovanja | organizacija raziskovanja | ovrednotenje projekta | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | prenos tehnologije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | raziskovalna politika EU | raziskovalni program | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi

Povzetek This report gives an overview of the international competitiveness of European industry in the most important high-tech sectors, and analyses the conception of the EU's policy on R&D as well as the management of the R&D programmes themselves.

Študija [DE](#), [EN](#)