



National Experiences Related to ICT and the Fifth Framework Program of the EU and Expectations from the Sixth Framework Program

In 2003, IT STAR held its regular business meeting on October 16 in Budapest in conjunction with the John von Neumann centenary celebration. A special session on ICT and the European Union's Fifth and Sixth Framework Programs was organized and the participants had an opportunity to share experience and interesting observations. It was further agreed to publish these reports as IT STAR's contribution to the growing regional consultations and cooperation process.

This special supplement is based on the reports of the representatives of **Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary and Slovenia**. We hope the readers will find it useful, which would certainly encourage the future circulation of other special publications on issues of interest to the regional and international IT community, thereby enhancing communication among the IT STAR membership and internationally.

B. Domolki, P. Nedkov, N. Schlamberger - Editors

GREEK EXPERIENCES

by **Sokratis Katsikas**

Rector, University of the Aegean, Greece

At the Lisbon summit in March 2000, EU governments called for a better use of European research efforts through the creation of an internal market for science and technology – a European Research Area (ERA). The 6th Framework Programme (FP6) is the financial instrument to help make ERA a reality.

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HUNGARIAN EXPERIENCES

by **Sándor Bottka**

ISTC delegate, Hungary

After the political changes in the early 1990's Hungary intensified the institutionalisation of the European/international S&T collaboration. Main milestones: 1990: ESF membership; 1991: ESA-HU first agreement, COST membership, OECD Partners in Transition; 1992: EMBO, EUREKA and CERN membership, NATO Co-operation in Science, EU PECO/Copernicus (Let's Go East); 1994: NATO Partnership for Peace.

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BULGARIAN EXPERIENCES

by **Kiril Boyanov**

Regular Member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

The participation of Bulgaria is based on a government decision for research organizations and various companies to participate in the EC calls and for that reason, the full participation fee has been paid.

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SLOVENIAN EXPERIENCES

by **Andreja Umek Venturini**

*National Contact person for IST Program, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport
comments by **Niko Schlamberger**
President of SSI*

The following data show the participation of Slovenian experts in the 5th Framework Programme (5FP). The data comprise 8 periodical tenders of IST Program that have been available during the 5FP (1999 – 2002).

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EXPERIENCES RELATED TO ICT FROM FP5 & EXPECTATIONS FROM FP6

by *Sokratis Katsikas*

Rector

University of the Aegean, Greece

INTRODUCTION

At the Lisbon summit in March 2000, EU governments called for a better use of European research efforts through the creation of an internal market for science and technology – a European Research Area (ERA). The 6th Framework Programme (FP6) is the financial instrument to help make ERA a reality. FP6 has a total budget of 17 500 million euro that is distributed amongst both RTD and demonstration activities and Nuclear (Euratom) activities. In this report, some facts about the previous EU Framework Programme are given, in particular pertaining to Greek participation in IST projects and conclusions on what issues attention should be given to are derived.

WHAT IS (CLAIMED TO BE) NEW IN FP6?

Several characteristics of FP6 were advertised as being different than the respective ones of FP5; several others were proclaimed as “new developments”. Among the most prominent ones, one can identify the shift in the central focal point that FP6 aims to serve, namely the creation of the European Research Area. The structure of FP6, similarly, revolves around the same concept of the European Research Area.

To fulfil the goal of creating the European Research Area, the strategies have changed in FP6. Two new instruments were added to the familiar ones from previous Framework Programmes: Integrated Projects and Networks of Excellence. Both of these instruments pertain to large scale R&D expeditions that facilitate the joint (among the Commission and the programme participants) implementation of the overall programme and allow for collective research to be carried out. In order to be able to play the role they have been devised to play, projects under these instruments require larger number of participants, larger budgets and longer duration than their counterparts within previous Framework Programmes.

Finally, the management of the overall exercise has changed in FP6. The Commission no longer wishes to manage the R&D process at the detail level that they have been doing in the past. They rather adopt a “strategic management” approach, leaving the implementation details to the programme participants and giving greater attention to monitoring the production of results in addition to controlling the consumption of resources.

WHAT HAPPENED IN IST - FP5

Table 1 summarises key results from the past IST Programme within FP5. It depicts the total number of projects that were funded under each Key Action, the number of funded projects that included at least one aca-

demical partner, and the respective percentage, per Key Action.

From this table, it is clearly evident that University participation in IST FP5 was strong.

	EU-15	EU-15 w. ac. part.	% acad./ total
Key Action 1	252	154	61
Key Action 2	269	141	52
Key Action 3	249	179	72
Key Action 4	428	268	63
Cross-Programme Themes	111	85	77
Future & Emerging Technologies	118	113	96
Research Networking	13	10	77
IST support measures	73	43	59
Total	1513	993	66

Table 1: Projects in IST FP5

WHAT HAPPENED IN IST - FP5: GREEK PARTICIPATION

Table 2 summarises key results from the past IST Programme within FP5. It depicts the total number of projects with at least one Greek participant that were funded under each Key Action, the number of these projects that included at least one academic partner from Greece, and the respective percentage, per Key Action.

	Total	w. ac. part.	% acad./ total
Key Action 1	74	54	73
Key Action 2	74	43	58
Key Action 3	61	54	89
Key Action 4	91	67	74
Cross-Programme Themes	39	34	87
Future & Emerging Technologies	13	11	85
Research Networking	4	3	75
IST support measures	16	14	88
Total	372	280	75

Table 2: Projects with Greek participation in IST FP5

From this table, it is clearly evident that Greek University participation in IST FP5 was strong; moreover, it was considerably stronger than that of the EU-15 average.

WHAT HAPPENED IN IST- FP5: GREEK LEADERSHIP

Table 3 summarises key results from the past IST Programme within FP5. It depicts the total number of projects with at least one Greek participant that were funded under each Key Action, the number of such projects with a Greek prime contractor and the number of such projects whose prime contractor was an academic partner.

	Total	Greek leadership	Academic leadership
Key Action 1	74	13	7
Key Action 2	74	17	5
Key Action 3	61	14	10
Key Action 4	91	17	5
Cross-Programme Themes	39	13	5
Future & Emerging Technologies	13	6	5
Research Networking	4	0	1
IST support measures	16	3	1
Total	372	83	38

Table 3: Projects with Greek leadership in IST FP5

From this table, it is clearly evident that Greek University leadership in IST FP5 was strong; it constituted more than 45% of the total number of projects led by Greek organisations.

WHAT HAPPENED IN IST - FP5: CONSORTIA SIZES

Table 4 summarises key results from the past IST Programme within FP5. It depicts the size of consortia with at least one Greek participant that carried out projects funded under Key Action 1. This Key Action was taken as an indicative one; similar findings can be found in the remaining Key Actions.

No of projects	No of participants
5	3 - 5
29	6 - 8
18	9 -10
13	11 -12
9	12+
74	Total

Table 4: Number of participants per project in KA1 of IST FP5

From this table, it is clearly evident that the dominant consortium size is 6-8 partners, i.e. relatively small with regards to the expected consortium size in FP6. The same trend is observed when looking at projects led by Universities, as shown in Table 5. On the other hand, all projects with more than 6 partners that were led by a non-academic Greek partner included at least one University in the consortium, as is shown in Table 6.

No of projects	No of participants
0	3 - 5
8	6 - 8
5	9 -10
1	11 -12
3	12+
17	Total

Table 5: Number of participants per project led by an academic partner in KA1 of IST FP5

No of projects	No of participants	Avg. University participation
5	3 - 5	0,6
21	6 - 8	1
13	9 -10	1,2
12	11 -12	1,3
6	12+	1,8
57	Total	

Table 6: Number of participants per project led by a non-academic partner in KA1 of IST FP5

WHAT IS (REALLY) NEW IN FP6?

From what we have seen already in the running of FP6 programmes, in particular IST, several of the characteristics of the Framework Programme are not really new, but derive directly from those of FP5. Specifically, the European Research Area may be a newly formed concept, but certainly FP5 projects did contribute greatly towards its formation. It still remains to be seen whether the new instruments of FP6 will make an equally significant or even more significant contribution. Some of the strategies associated with FP6 are indeed new, however the conventional instruments (e.g. STREPS) still exist. The sizes of the consortia do tend to grow for the new instruments, but remain the same for the “conventional” ones. Budgets, unfortunately, do not seem to grow proportionally to the size of the consortia or to the anticipated complexity of the funded projects or to their increased duration. Finally, the management process is indeed fundamentally changed; the Commission services still need time to adjust to the new situation and to overcome all the difficulties that every change brings about.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN IST – FP6?

At the time that this report was written, statistics on the results of the first IST FP6 call had not yet been widely available. As Greek participation seems to be largely due to University participation, one of the key questions that needs to be answered is what is the University participation rate in FP6, as compared to that of FP5. European Universities have long ago expressed their concerns about their anticipated participation in FP6 projects, emphasising the fact that the new structure and the new management principles make it increasingly difficult for them to take part in project consortia. If these concerns come true, and University participation rates in EU funded projects is indeed decreased in FP6, the main reasons hindering this participation must be identified and remedial action must take place with an eye towards safeguarding academic participation in the Programme. ■

THE IST PARTICIPATION OF BULGARIA IN THE 5th And 6th FRAMEWORK PROGRAMS

Kiril Boyanov
Regular Member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

The participation of Bulgaria is based on a government decision for research organizations and various compa-

nies to participate in the EC calls and for that reason, the full participation fee has been paid.

Participation in the IST within the 5th Framework Program

Bulgaria was allowed to participate in the 5th Framework Program as a full member along with other candidate countries. One of the most important areas for participation was Information Technology. A number of projects were submitted by various organizations, including universities, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, private companies, etc.

The total number of submitted projects is given in Table 1. The distribution of approved projects among the Bulgarian participants is given in Table 2.

Call	Total number of participants	Approved projects
1	97	7
2	43	13
3	67	13
4	35	6
5	18	7
6	64	23
7	48	4
8	146	18
Others		7
Total:	518	98

Table 1

Organizations	Total number of participants	Approved projects
BAS	88	12
Universities	116	24
SME	189	34
Enterprises	15	4
Others	110	24
Total:	518	98

Table 2

The pie chart in Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of Bulgarian participants which is based on data in Table 2. Better involvement of private companies and SME's is desired. The universities and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences have a very good participation.

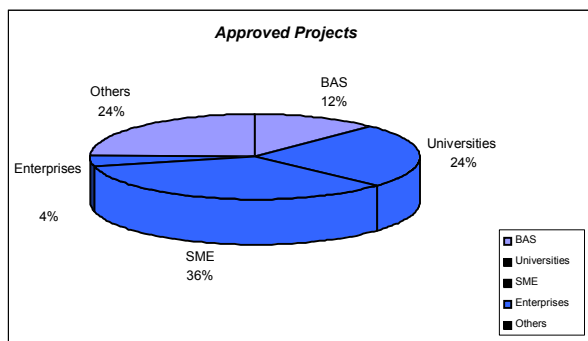


Figure 1

A comparison with other candidate countries is given in Figures 2 and 3:

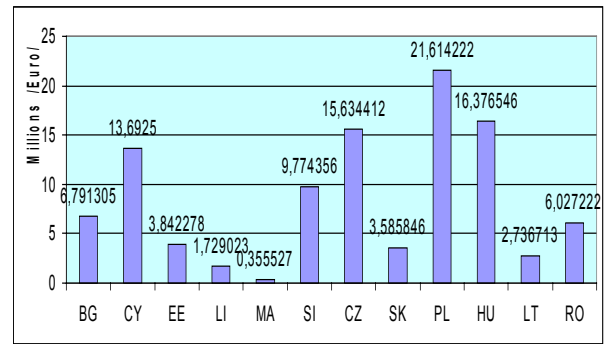


Figure 2

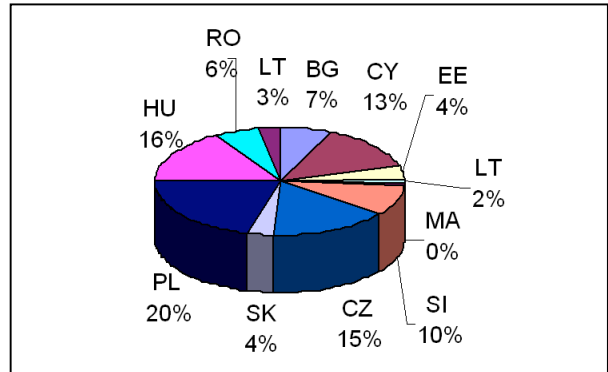


Figure 3

The distribution of Bulgarian participants in proposals and negotiated projects for each FP5 Call is shown in Figure 4.

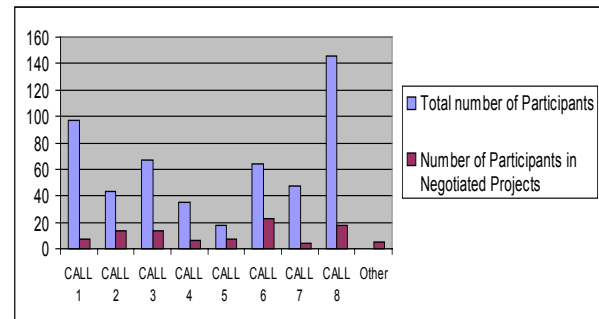


Figure 4

The distribution of participants and EU funding between candidate countries in the 5th Framework Program is shown in Figure 5.

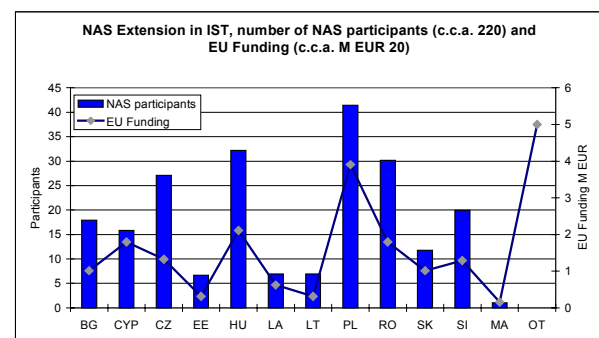


Figure 5

Participation in the IST within the 6th Framework Program

The first call for projects by IST subject priority in FP6 was opened for participation on December 17th, 2002 and ended on April 24th, 2003.

The main instruments of FP6 are: Integrated projects – IPs, Networks of Excellence – NoEs, Specific Targeted Research Projects – STREPs, Coordination Actions – CAs, Specific Support Actions – SSA. The emphasis of the program is on new, specially created for this program instruments – IP and NoEs. As it has been foreseen, 2/3 of the program’s budget is to be used for their financing. The new instruments are the basic means for extending the integration and coordination of research in Europe and consolidating the research potential in several priority areas.

Two hundred and one organizations with 132 project proposals from Bulgaria took part in the 1st call. Although the expectations were that a small country as Bulgaria will have difficulties to exploit the new instruments, it turned out that they were favored by the Bulgarian participants – 113 participations in the new instruments and 88 in the old. What is more - from the retained for financing 8 projects with Bulgarian participation 5 are IPs and 3 – NoEs. The best presented Bulgarian participant with 3 retained projects is the software firm “Sirma AP” Ltd, followed by The Center for ITS at SU “Kliment Ohridski”. The conclusion is that it is not important how big you are, but how innovative you are and what you could offer.

Key data for Bulgarian FP6 participation is summarized in Table 3. Approved projects are 6% from the total number of projects with Bulgarian participation.

Total number of participants – 9502	Total number of Bulgarian participants – 201
Total number of projects – 1396	Total number of Bulgarian projects – 132
Total number of approved projects - 225	Total number of approved Bulgarian projects – 8

Table 3

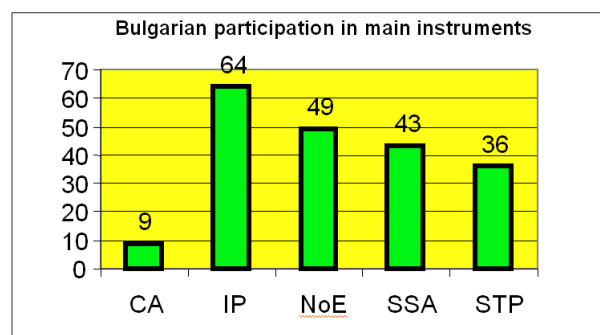


Figure 6

The distribution of usage of FP6 instruments in projects with Bulgarian participation is shown in Figure 6. The distribution of retained funding of FP6 - 1st Call is shown in Table 4. Graphical presentation of the same data is in Figure 7. The funding of Bulgarian partici-

pants amounts to 2.96 % from all NACC funding and 0.19% from the entire EU funding.

BG	1.656.730
CY	4.801.894
CZ	8.655.546
EE	197.158
HU	10.157.323
LA	267.516
LT	744.565
MT	756.158
PL	11.925.534
RO	4.343.908
SK	283.368
SI	5.923.427
TR	6.210.956
NACC	55.924.083

Table 4

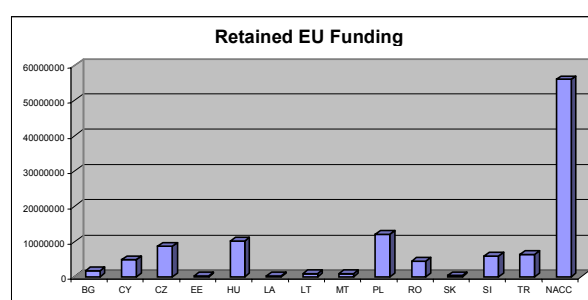


Figure 7

The results of the 2nd Call of FP6 are not yet completely available and only data on the submitted proposals could be discussed. The distribution of requested grants and proposals amongst Bulgarian organizations in the 2nd Call of FP6 is shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9.

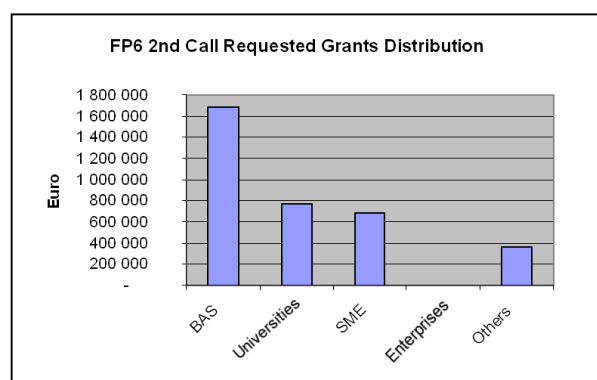


Figure 8

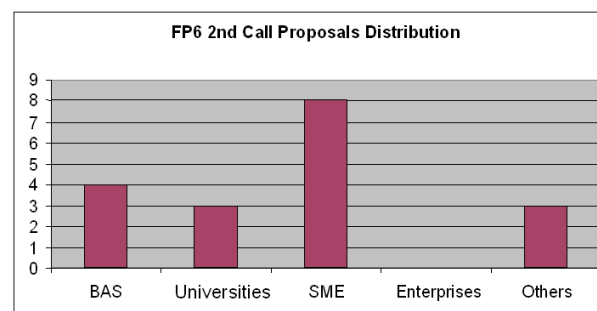


Figure 9

Conclusions

- From the data mentioned above we can consider that the participation of Bulgaria in FP5 is relatively good. In comparison with other NACC, one can conclude that Bulgaria is among the first of the NAS countries.
- Approved Bulgarian projects in the 1st IST call of FP6 are:
 - 5 Integrated Projects;
 - 3 Network of Excellence;which was worse than expected
- In the 2nd IST call of FP6 the results are not yet entirely available.
- The main conclusion is that the country should be more active in IST FP6 in comparison with other candidate members.

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Galja Angelova, The Results of IST Priority of 6th Framework Program, Workshop "Information Technology and Euro Integration", BAIT, October 2003, Sofia

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HUNGARY IN EU IST/FP – EXPERIENCES AND EXPECTATIONS

by Sándor Bottka
ISTC delegate, Hungary

Experiences in European S&T collaboration:

After the political changes in the early 1990's Hungary intensified the institutionalisation of the European/international S&T collaboration. Main milestones: 1990: ESF membership; 1991: ESA-HU first agreement, COST membership, OECD Partners in Transition; 1992: EMBO, EUREKA and CERN membership, NATO Co-operation in Science, EU PECO/Copernicus (Let's Go East); 1994: NATO Partnership for Peace. From 1995 to 1998, following a unilateral EC decision the Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs) were given the opportunity to participate in the FP4 programmes on a project-by-project basis, essentially funding their own participation costs. In 1999 Hungary reached an agreement with the EC and associated to the Fifth Framework Programme (FP5) on programme level, as a "paying member". The Hungarian researchers were entitled to the same rights as those from the Member States, while the NAS (NAS: Newly Associated State) government representatives were delegated to the programme committees as observers, without voting rights. Four years later the association agreement – with the same rights and responsibilities as for the FP5 – was repeated for the FP6 (2003-2006) under which Hungary was considered an Associated Candi-

date Country (ACC). Hungary is becoming a Member State of the European Union in May 2004.

This collaboration process, its environment, agreements, memorandums of understanding, "comitology", transparent rules, and the traditional bilateral S&T agreements provided the experiences for collaboration and partnership in the Framework Programmes. National policy and measures were created in couple with these steps: in spite of the budgetary situation efforts were made to increase the GERD/GDP ratio; the share of the project funding was increased in the national S&T financing system; the research infrastructure was improved; a matching fund for co-financing the FP projects was introduced. The National Committee for Technological Development (OMFB) introduced FP-related information services and networks, opened up consultations on EU funding schemes and offered assistance on project preparation and proposal writing, as well. Liaison offices were opened in Budapest, in the countryside, and in Brussels, as well. These steps were to increase the competitiveness and the absorption capacity of the Hungarian research teams.

Hungarian R&D teams obtained the highest EU funding from FP4 among the CEECs, M€ 15.5, of which M€ 5.2 was for IST-related projects (ESPRIT, Race). Under the FP5 IST programme Hungary tripled the EU funding, and took the second position among the NAS countries by the volume of the EU funding. This represented 162 participants in 117 projects. In the FP6/IST two calls have been evaluated, in which 65 Hungarian participants received M€ 11.85 funding in 52 projects.

The EU funding level in relative terms mostly correlates with the GDP, ICT spending or GERD per capita, which in case of ACC is at a lower level than the EU average. In the FP5/IST comparing the Member and Associated States' different indicators, we see the following results: the share of the NAS population represented 22%, their GDP 10%, while their IST funding 2,8% from the total. In the FP6 (Call 1&2), while the AC-10 group's GDP/capita is 2,15 times less than the EU-15 average GDP, their EU/IST funding level 5,6 times less than the EU average. These figures for the AC-13 are: 3 and 10,6 respectively. (The EU-25 average figures are nice: 1,09 and 1,1, the difference is disappearing on the average.) According to the FP5/IST figures the IST funding/researcher is 2,85 fold higher in EU-15, than in Hungary, while the GERD/capita difference is 3,6 fold. The Accession Countries that score above the AC average in EU funding/capita terms both in FP5/IST and FP6/IST Call 1&2 are: CY, SI, HU, EE and CZ. From the other side: LT, MT, PL, RO, and SK have EU FP5/IST funding shares less than their GDP share.

In the case of Hungary the IST/FP5 payment-funding balance is positive. The theoretical payment was calculated by the given country's GDP compared to the programme member's total GDP. The NAS countries effectively paid 1/3 of this theoretical payment, the PHARE Fund covered the other 1/3-rd and the re-

maintaining 1/3 was deducted. Between 1999-2002 the Hungarian Budget paid M€ 7,7, the PHARE covered M€ 6,1 (proportional figures calculated by the share of the IST/FP5), and the EU funding for HU participants was M€ 15. The indirect funding for HU subcontractors from IST resources is calculated to be about M€ 5. With this taken into consideration, even the theoretical payment/funding balance is not negative. This trend is continuing for Hungary in the first two Calls of the FP6/IST programme: according to the Implementation Plans of Call 1&2 we reached 0,75% of the Budget of Call 1&2, as planned funding for the HU participants.

In the FP5/IST programme international co-operation increased dramatically: in 117 projects 162 Hungarian participants began collaborations with 1406 partners from 42 countries. These projects represent 7.5% of the total IST funding. 55% of the partners are based in the following five countries: DE (195), IT (192), UK (139), ES (127), FR (126).

In contrast, the regional pattern in Hungary is unbalanced: 96% of the EU funding for HU goes to the Central Region of Hungary. The poorest participation is exhibited in the south-west and the north-east Regions, 1 participant each, during the four years of the FP5/IST. Generally, the universities in the rural areas of Hungary were underrepresented in the FP5/IST.

The FP5/IST programme – in comparison to the FP6 – preferred SMEs and innovation. The funding share of SMEs for the EU-15 countries was about 22%, for the NAS 32% and for Hungary 35%. Of course these figures depend on the internal structure of the research institutions too. In the end, you can express the European competitiveness of the research sectors by comparing their EU funding volume, won in transparent bidding systems. By this indicator in Hungary SMEs are the first, research institutes the second, and higher education establishments the third. By the participation success rate (contracted/submitted) large companies are the most successful, research institutes are next – their success rate is not lower than the EU-15 average – and SMEs the third. By this indicator higher education is the last. In the FP6/IST Call 1 the ranking was opposite: the higher education establishments were the most successful participants. Looking at the type of activities in FP5, research and technology development represented for EU-15: 81%, for NAS: 70% and for HU: 68%; while innovative take-up activity represented: for EU-15: 5%, for NAS: 12% and for HU: 17%.

The facilitation of NAS participation appeared as an objective in the FP5/IST Work-programmes, where the certain Action Lines were composed specifically for this reason, and these ALs had a dedicated budget. In the FP6 programme only an instrument (Specific Support Action – SSA) is available to facilitate ACC participation, promoting mostly consultancy-, training- and networking-like activities and funding the service-providers. In the FP5/IST beginning with the 6th Call, running projects were opened up for additional NAS participation. During the last three calls 220 new NAS

participants joined running projects in this way, obtaining M€ 15 funding, while the project co-ordinators got an additional M€ 5 EU funding for the extra work due to the extension. Through this scheme, HU reached an extra M€ 2.1 funding, and 33 new HU partners joined the FP5/IST. This meant a 13% increase in funding and a 20% increase in participation figures by the result of the extension. This instrument served the facilitation of new participation, not simply “paying back” some money. The lessons from the newcomers were useful, they could improve their knowledge and skills on real existing projects, and they found new partners for future collaboration, as well. Most of these 33 HU partners are participants in the FP6/IST programme too. Through the above mentioned dedicated NAS Action Lines Hungary in FP5/IST increased the participation by 17% and the EU funding by 23%.

In the FP5/IST programme among the 8 Key Actions in funding terms the most popular for EU-15 were: KA4 (Essential Technologies and Infrastructures), KA1 (Systems and services for the citizen), KA3 (Multimedia contents and tools); for NAS: KA4, CPA (Cross-Programme Actions), KA1; for HU: CPA, KA4, KA1. By Action Line for the NAS the e-Health, for HU the secure mobile payment subject was the most successful. By calls, except for the 5th, Hungary is more successful, than the NAS, and in the last three calls is more successful than the programme average (measured by the projects retained for negotiation compared to the projects submitted).

To reach such results, the national support background, policy and infrastructure, and co-financing schemes is of utmost importance. It is also important for the national scientific classification systems to recognise the importance of international project collaboration. Normally the academy-industry collaboration, the public-private-partnership increases the international scientific competitiveness of the academic sector. The continuous harmonisation of the national R&D funding schemes and the FP funding practice plays an important role, as sometimes the access to the national “easy money” discourages participation in competitive international schemes. SME participation is especially important, because during the transition from socialism to capitalism most of the branch (sector) research institutes were forced to transform into limited companies, actually SMEs. We have a macro-economic interest to sustain the research capabilities of these SMEs, who have to earn their income primarily from the market. Recently more spin-off SMEs, or high-tech SMEs, created by international companies are competing in the FP.

Early lessons from the implementation of the FP6/IST programme and expectations:

The ERA-FP6 is more policy oriented, as it gives preference on the one side to big industry, and on the other, to science/university research. In comparison to the FP5/IST, there is more financial and hierarchical “red tape”, lower success rates and generally, less innovation, less SME participation.

The new instruments are not preferred by the ACCs. Integrated projects (IP) are specifically designed for the big industries, which are almost missing from the ACCs. In Call 1 after the negotiation of the contracts the share of the new instruments of the funding are: total: 75%, ACC-13: 72%, AC-10: 71%, HU: 58%. In Call 2 these shares according to the indicative funding status are: EU: 66%, ACC-13: 48%, HU: 25%.

For the FP6 the values, evaluation criteria and their weighting have been changed. The Consortium-Management-Resources issue became an individual criterion in the FP6. Meanwhile, the ACCs lose less projects than the EU-15 by failing the criteria of S&T merit, but lose more by the criteria of Consortium, Management and Resources. What is the meaning of this? By the traditional scientific classification the ACC researchers are good, but they cannot manage the consortium well, and their own resources are hardly available at home. This is one of the reasons why one can find less co-ordinators from the ACC region. In the case of Hungary, the percentage of projects with weak overall scores is relatively (2-3%) higher, than that for the EU or ACC.

When evaluating the EU funding for ACCs by strategic objectives, one can recognise some “capacity concentrations” in certain subjects. E.g. CY: e-Health, CZ: multimodal interfaces, HU: broadband technologies and cross-media content, PL: micro-, opto- and nanotechnologies, SI: knowledge management and cognitive systems, TR: e-Learning/Culture or cross-media. Are these fields the strengths of these countries? Can one build open co-ordination or technology platforms on the basis of this? Certainly, these “seeds” still need some “watering and care” and in line with their national S&T policies, priorities and national programmes they can become strong capacities and they can contribute to the improvement of the competitiveness in Europe.

I tried to show you that ACCs need more efforts to move towards becoming fully integrated into the IST programme. This is a process, which can be promoted by a joint EU-ACC action plan on the facilitation of full integration. Some assistance measures can improve capacity building and the public-private-partnership. These are necessary, however, the old and the new Member States should focus on joint research activities in those fields, where the need for changes exists on both sides. I assume, the e-Government is a challenge for the enlarged Europe. The Structural Funds can improve the research ability if they are not simply replacing the tight or missing national R&D funds, but operating according to the functions of the structural/regional developments. In my opinion, IST research and technologies are horizontal by their nature, and for this reason sometimes they cannot fit into the hierarchical structure of the FP6. Certainly the principle of subsidiarity could be employed for the FP6 priorities as well. Certainly variable geometry is a nice idea, but if the system is too complex, the abstraction becomes so general on the horizontal level, that it ignores the

real aspects of the given technologies. The big projects and the high level of funding can be attractive not only for the R&D people, as it can introduce some distortion into the working environment. In the end, the Framework programme has to serve the competitiveness of the enlarged Europe, as it was expressed in the Lisbon decision. ■

[A PowerPoint Presentation is available at:
http://www.starbus.org/download/nl_9_04-bottka-slides.ppt/]

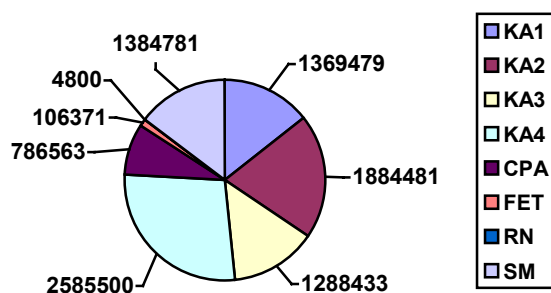
STATISTICS OF SLOVENIAN ACTIVITY IN THE 5TH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME – PROGRAM IST

by *Andreja Umek Venturini*
 National Contact person for IST Program, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport
 comments by *Niko Schlamberger*
 President of SSI

The following data show the participation of Slovenian experts in the 5th Framework Programme (5FP). The data comprise 8 periodical tenders of IST Program that have been available during the 5FP (1999 – 2002).

The diagram below presents the financing that was made available by the European Commission in support of Slovenian responses by Key Actions. Cumulative finance intended by EC for Slovenian responses to IST Program amounts according to presently available data to 9.410.408 EUR.

Distribution of co-financing of Slovenian responses by Key Actions by European Commission (in EUR)



Abbreviations:

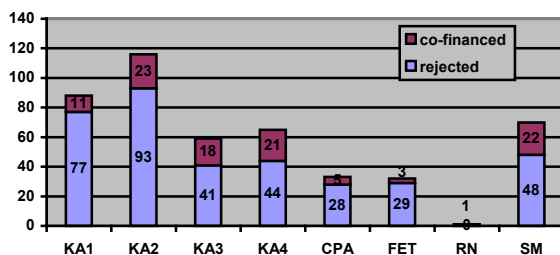
- KA1: Services for Citizens
- KA2: New Methods of Work and e-business
- KA3: Multimedia Technologies
- KA4: Key Technologies and Infrastructure
- CPA: Cross-Programme Theme
- FET: Future and Emerging Technologies
- RN: Research Networks
- SM: Support Measures

The effectiveness of the Slovenian response to IST Programme tenders is represented in two diagrams be-

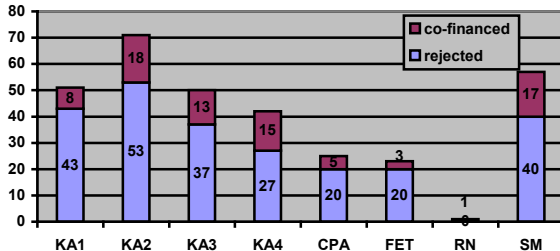
low. Among the successful bidders are some that have acted as coordinators for KA 2, KA3, KA4, FET, and SM, one for each field. Additionally, in Slovenia the EC has co-financed five conferences on technologies for the information society. The overall success of Slovenian responses is 22,3%, of which 12,5% relate to KA1, 19,8% to KA2, 30,5% to KA3, 23,3% to KA4, 12,5% to CPA, 34,4% to SM, and 9,4% to FET. One successful response was related to RN (project of joining European national academic networks – Géant).

The success measured by the number of projects with Slovenian participation is 24,8%, of which belongs to fields as follows: 15,7% KA1, 25% KA2, 26% KA3, 37,5% KA4, 20% CPA, 13% FET, 29,8% SM, and one successful response for Géant.

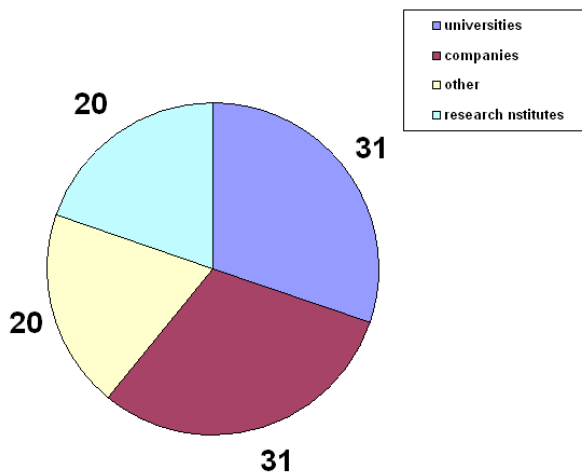
Distribution of Slovenian responses by Key Actions



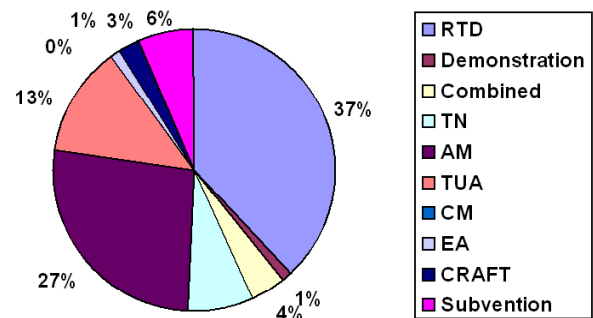
Distribution of Slovenian proposals by Key Actions



Distribution of successful Slovenian responses by organisation type

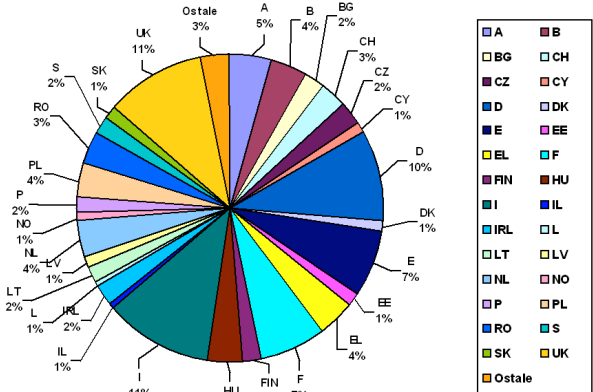


Distribution of successful Slovenian responses by response type



RTD: Research and technology development projects
 Demonstration: demonstration projects
 Combined: combined research and demonstration projects
 TN: thematic networks
 AM: ancillary measures
 TUA: technology actions
 CM: common measures
 EA: support of preparation for research and technology development projects
 CR: cooperative research projects
 Subvention: financing of meetings

Partners of successful Slovenian participants



Comments

The statistics show that most successful key actions to have been co-financed were key technologies and infrastructure, electronic commerce, and support measures which is a somewhat different distribution of co-financing than the one expected. It can also be seen that universities were most successful in accessing EC finance. This can be explained by the fact that the Slovenian economy and science are rather developed in the fields of technology and electronic commerce. The diagram representing the partnership of successful Slovenian respondents to tenders shows an expected bias towards the countries of traditional economic partnership with an unexpectedly high participation of the United Kingdom.