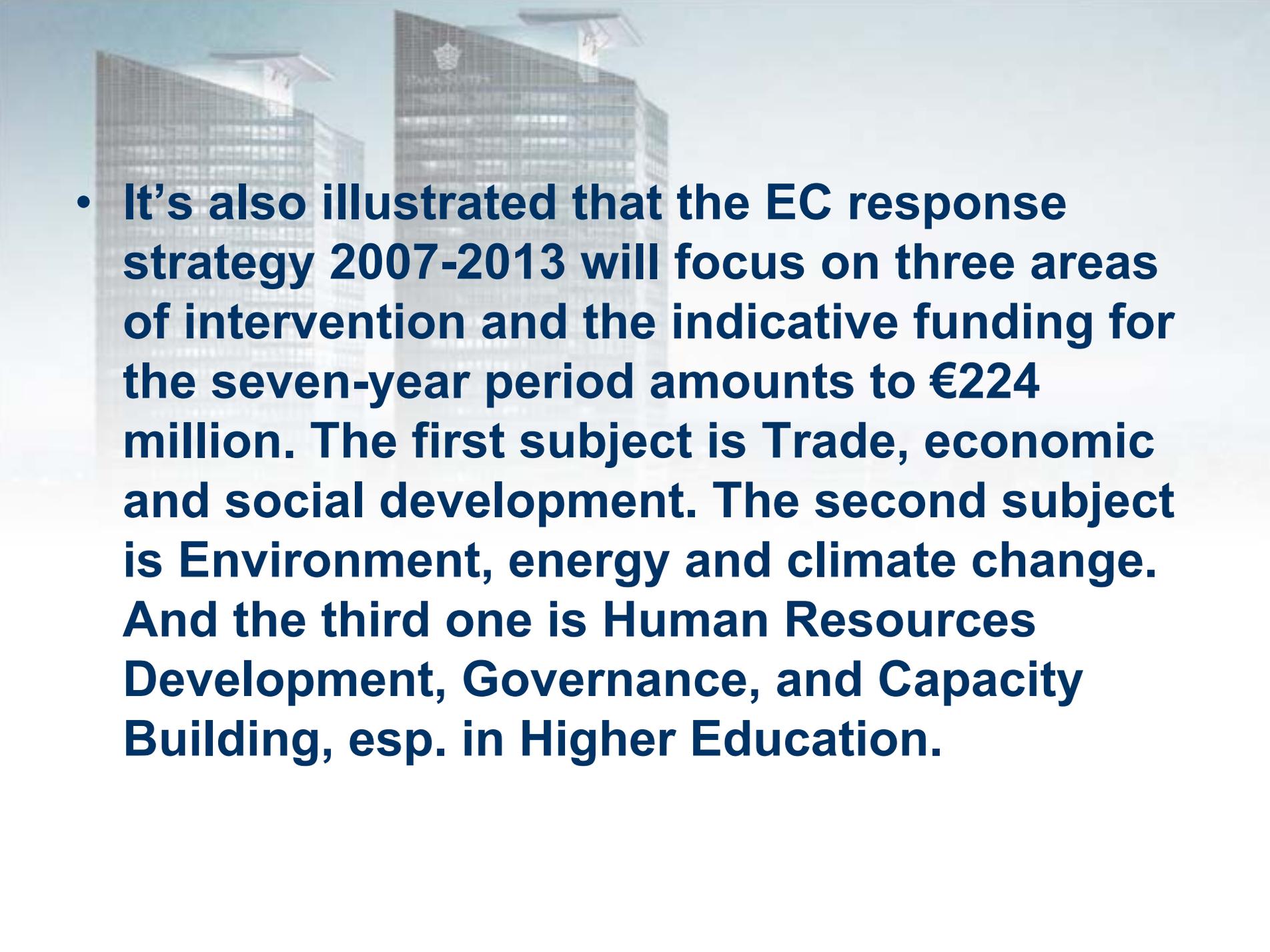




**Macro-Level Analysis –
Trends in R&D Cooperation
- China**

1. EU-CHINA Cooperation (history and recent trends)

- **The co-operation programme between EU and China is an important mechanism for underpinning their partnership based on political dialogue and economic, trade and sectoral relations.**
- **The China 2002-2006 CSP funded by the European Commission has contained three focal areas: support for social and economic reform; the environment and sustainable development; and good governance and the rule of law. It foresaw a total indicative budget for the five-year period of €250 million. And it's then proven that the funding has been increased since 2005.**

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- **It's also illustrated that the EC response strategy 2007-2013 will focus on three areas of intervention and the indicative funding for the seven-year period amounts to €224 million. The first subject is Trade, economic and social development. The second subject is Environment, energy and climate change. And the third one is Human Resources Development, Governance, and Capacity Building, esp. in Higher Education.**

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- The strong Chinese interest in developing co-operation with the EU in the field of higher education has been demonstrated in the context of the EU-China Higher Education Dialogue which took place in Beijing for the first time in November 2005 as well as, more recently, in the Joint Statement of the Helsinki EU–China Summit where the Chinese side expressed interest in making further progress with the EU on this topic.



Concerning our study of higher education R &D cooperation so far, we have had a non-exclusive data collection from various resources.

The data detailed in the following could be classified into three parts:

- The first part is based on the Asia-Link programme initiated by the EU in which many HE institutions of China have benefited from the multilateral networking in 76 projects.**
- The second part is 8 projects from the website of EU delegation of EC to China, in which we can identified the energy save and environment protection as the most common area in the cooperation agreements.**
- The data information of third part is from the website of National Nature Science Foundation of China (NNSF), which demonstrates some general long-term agreements between NNSF and European institutions.**

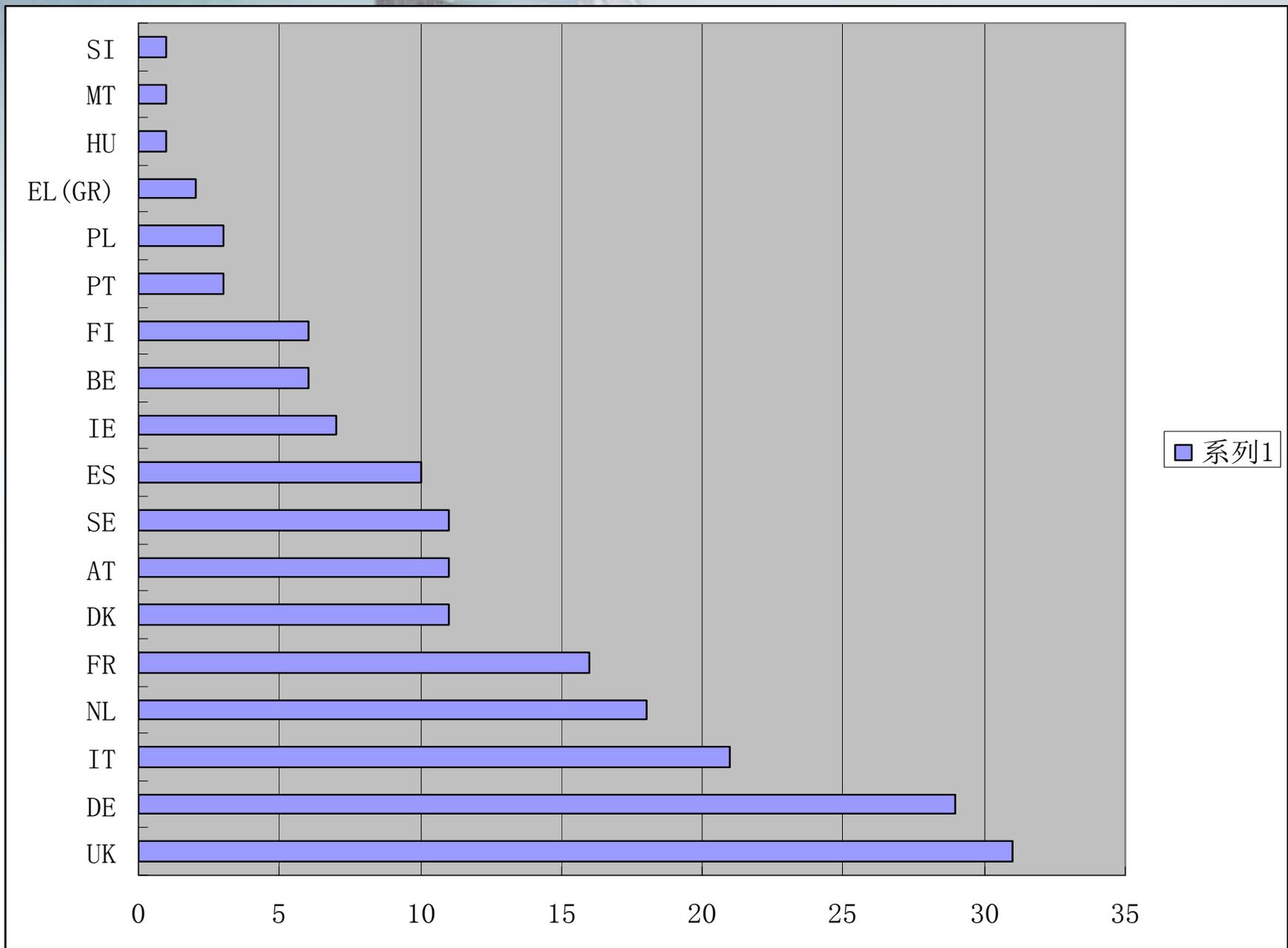
2. Higher Education R&D cooperation trends in numbers

a. Most active players in EU-Brazil Cooperation

- **Countries**[\[1\]](#)

The most active EU countries are Germany, the United Kingdom (31), Germany (29), Italy (21), Netherlands (18), France (16), Denmark(1), Austria(11), Sweden(11), Spain(10).

[\[1\]](#) **European Union:** Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Denmark (DK),, Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (EL), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT),, Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE), United Kingdom (UK).



i. Institutions

At the institutional level, it can be illustrated that various European institutions (both comprehensive and technological Universities, funding institutions) get involved in the cooperation initiatives. On the basis of the above projects, some of the institutions can be perceived as more active:

UK	University of Strathclyde(3)
	Cranfield University(2)
	University of London (2)
IT	Politecnico di Torino(3)
NL	Delft University of Technology (4)
	Eindhoven University of Technology (2)
FR	Troyes University of Technology (2)
	Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble (2)

In addition, some funding institutions could be regarded as active agencies since they have developed a general long-term cooperative agreement with the National Nature Science Foundation of China (NNSF), which will continually sponsor some certain specific project in every academic year.

EC	
UK	The Royal Society (RS); 英国工程和自然科学研究理事会 (EPSRC) 英国生物技术和生物科学研究理事会 (BBSRC) 英国粒子物理与天文学研究理事会 (PPARC) 英国自然环境研究理事会 (NERC) 英国医学研究理事会 (MRC)
DE	德国德意志研究联合会 (DFG)
FR	法国国家科学研究中心(CNRS)、 法国原子能委员会(CEA)、 法国农业科学研究院(INRA) 法国海洋开发研究院(IFREMER)
FI	芬兰科学院 (AF)
DK	丹麦国家研究基金会 (DNRF)

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- The most active Chinese participants includes Chinese Academy of Sciences, Fudan University, Tsinghua University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Tianjin University, Tongji University, Beijing Institute of Technology, Zhejiang University,) and Foundations(National Natural Science Foundation of China).

The background of the slide features a blurred image of several modern skyscrapers with glass facades, set against a light blue sky. The buildings are slightly out of focus, creating a sense of depth and a professional, urban atmosphere.

b Main areas of cooperation

- **Environmental protection and sustainable development**
- **Engineering**
- **Information and communication technology**
- **Energy**
- **Biology and Medicine**
- **Health**
- **Materials**

The background of the slide features a blurred image of several modern skyscrapers with glass facades, set against a light blue sky. The buildings are positioned in the upper left and center of the frame, creating a sense of depth and urban environment.

C. Possible and prevailing sources of founding for cooperation

- European Commission
- National Foundation of China
- Co-funding from public Research Institutions

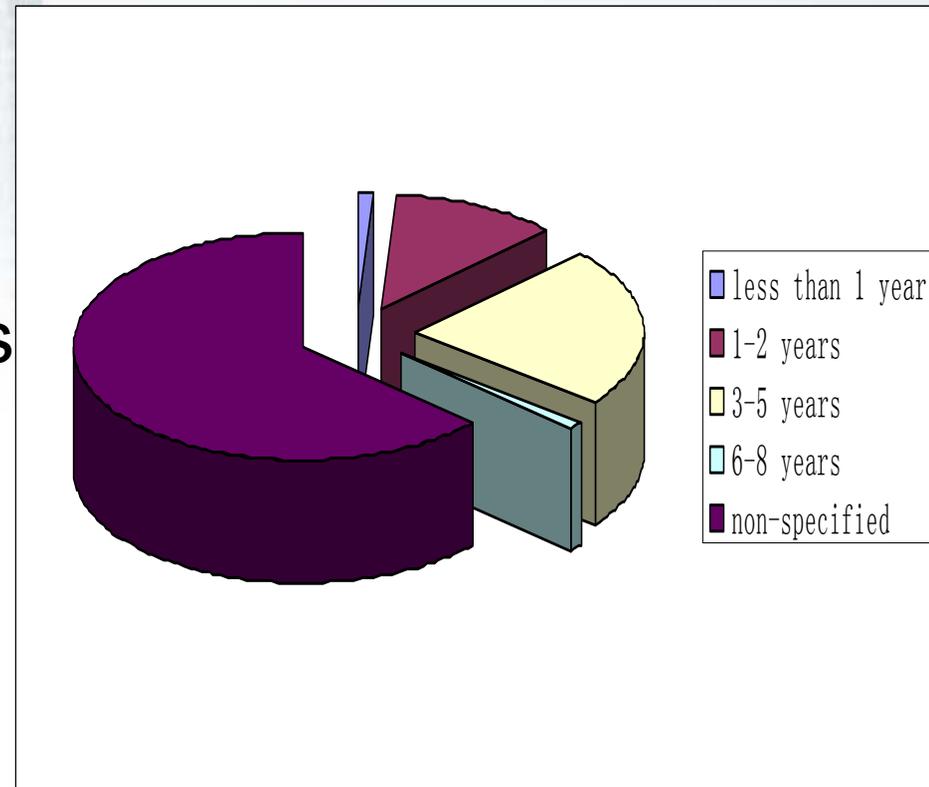


d. Most common forms of cooperation

- general or long-term cooperation agreement
- exchange of staff/students
- joint research project

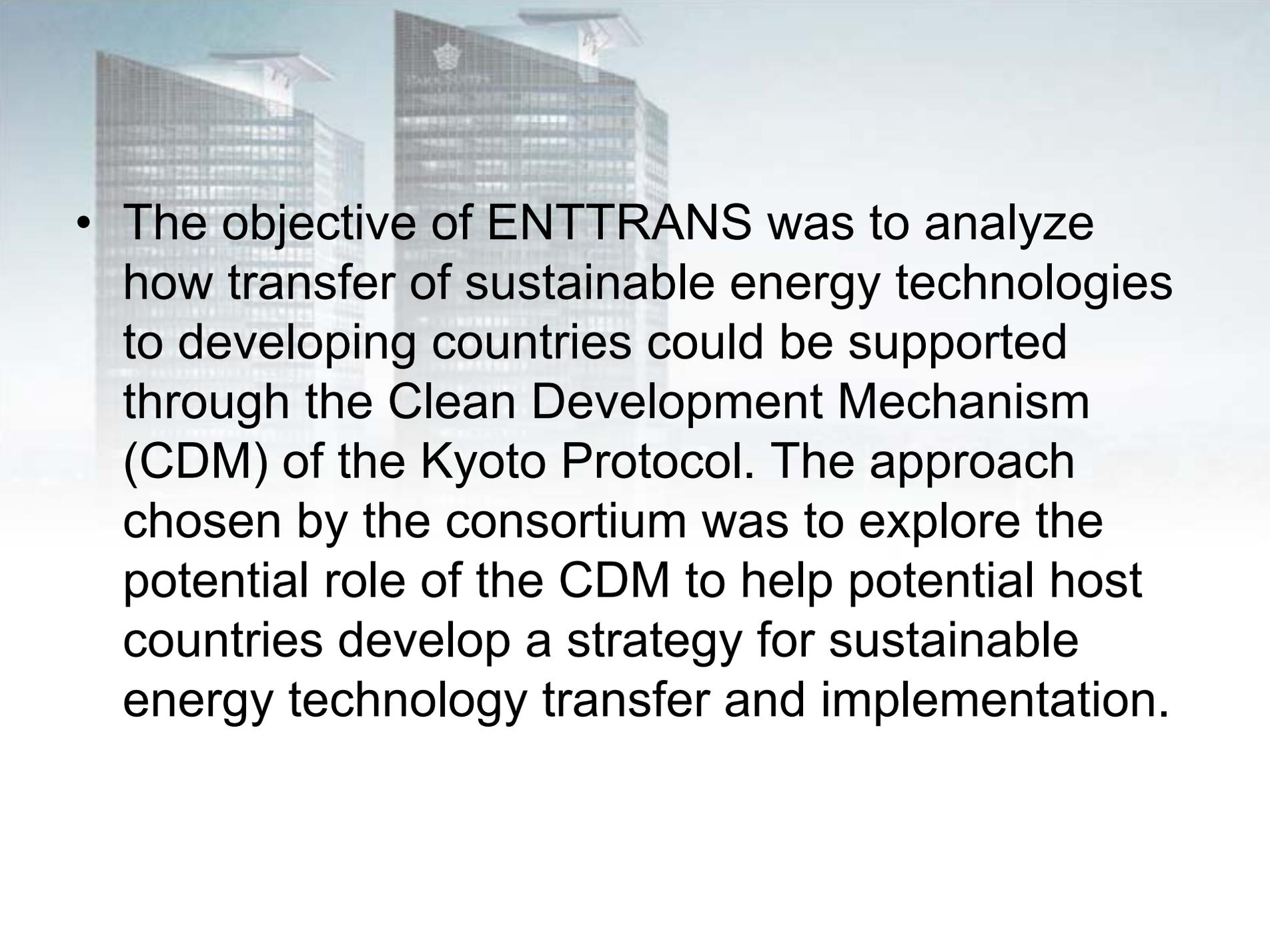
e) Duration of cooperation

- less than 1 year: 1 agreement
- 1-2 years: 11 agreements
- 3-5 years: 21 agreements
- 6-8 years: 1 agreement
- non-specified/long-term: 59 agreements



Case chosen for qualitative analysis

- (ENTTRANS)
- a cooperate project called *The potential of transferring and implementing sustainable energy technologies through the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol* (ENTTRANS) within the framework of the specific research and technological development programme "Integrating and strengthening the European Research Area" (the "specific programme"). This project has got a financial contribution of 694,540 Euros from EC

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- The objective of ENTTRANS was to analyze how transfer of sustainable energy technologies to developing countries could be supported through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. The approach chosen by the consortium was to explore the potential role of the CDM to help potential host countries develop a strategy for sustainable energy technology transfer and implementation.



Thank you !