

**Responding to global challenges:
the role of the EU in
Science & Technology international
cooperation**

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Three questions

- Why should the EU **invest** in S&T IC focussing specifically on global issues?
- What are the principles which should be mobilized to define **priority areas and partners**?
- What are the mechanisms that should be **reinforced or created** to foster IC on global challenges?

EU's rationale for investing in S&T IC on global issues

- Greater **interdependencies**: global risks are increasing - **Urgency!**
- No national solution: international **collective action** is necessary
- Need for an EU-driven IC:
 - to contribute to the provision of global public goods
 - not a **philanthropic** concern!
 - to support **EU's policy initiatives** in international fora
 - to make the **EU's voice more credible** and more audible
- Not at the expenses of competitiveness: huge **market opportunities**

Priorities

- **Value-added**
 - information-sharing: observatories and data banks on SD indicators for modelling and monitoring needs
 - integrated –horizontal- programmes: address global issues in multi-dimensional- multi-disciplinary approaches
 - research on incentives and policies: integrating local, national and global approaches
 - niche for publicly-funded research in neglected areas
- **« Win-win » cooperation**
 - research capacity in developing countries
 - close the gap between knowledge and action: diffusion, dissemination of knowledge, action-driven research

Suggestions for improvements

- Build on **existing mechanisms**: simplify, reciprocate, horizontalize
- Improve EU's **coordination between policy areas**
- Strengthen EU's position in **international organizations** dealing with global challenges
- Argue in favour of **new sources of funding** for S&T on global challenges