

# PS9 International Cooperation

Peter Gammeltoft

Assoc.Prof., Copenhagen Business School

Expert Group, A wide opening to the world

# International cooperation: Why?

1. Improving IC is crucial to realizing the Lisbon Strategy – EU will not become largest knowledge economy in the world if it does not become more open
2. ‘Speaking with one voice’ externally
3. EU could be leading in international initiatives to create new sources of funding for IC, including PPPs, on global challenges such as climate change, major infrastructures
4. Sharing and utilising existing knowledge more efficiently and effectively

# International cooperation: How?

1. Real value-added, mutual interest & benefit (win-win)
2. IC means very different things for different groups of countries - differentiate by country – and by thematic area (e.g. ICT, environment, ...)
3. Distinguish instruments, etc. by type of country (neighbouring, industrialized, emerging, developing, international organisations)
4. Distinguish by motives (e.g. access new knowledge, collaborate, build capacity)
5. Reinforce complementarity with other policy areas, especially EU external policy and development aid
6. Better support for cross-disciplinary, ‘horizontal’ initiatives
7. Starting out from a global perspective and deciding where EU fits in rather than vice-versa

# International cooperation: Instruments

- Better use of existing EU instruments, at both national and EU level, e.g. more proactive use of EC S&T agreements, ERA-Nets, INCO-Nets
- But also new instruments (action plans, mechanisms to formulate EU 'common positions', closer involvement of third countries, CSOs etc. in setting up policies)
- A joint forum/council for international S&T relations to identify and agree on international initiatives
- Joint support activities abroad, e.g. IPR help desks, common 'S&T houses'
- Promote regional cooperation with third countries (e.g. ASEAN, Mercosur)?
- -> Need for a comprehensive strategy for IC, engaging MS actively