

The Future of Science and Technology in Europe  
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# **International Cooperation in Science and Technology**

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Expert Group A Wide Opening of the ERA to the World

# Expert Group

## A Wide Opening of the ERA to the World

- Mandated Tasks: to review and discuss the strategy for international cooperation of the EU
- Implicit assumption: the EU is a cooperative institution. Should this collaboration be intra-EU only or open also to the outside?
- Activities carried out by member states and at the EU level: rivalry or subsidiarity?

Figure 5-49

Share of international S&E articles, by major S&E publishing region or country/economy: 1988, 1996, and 2003

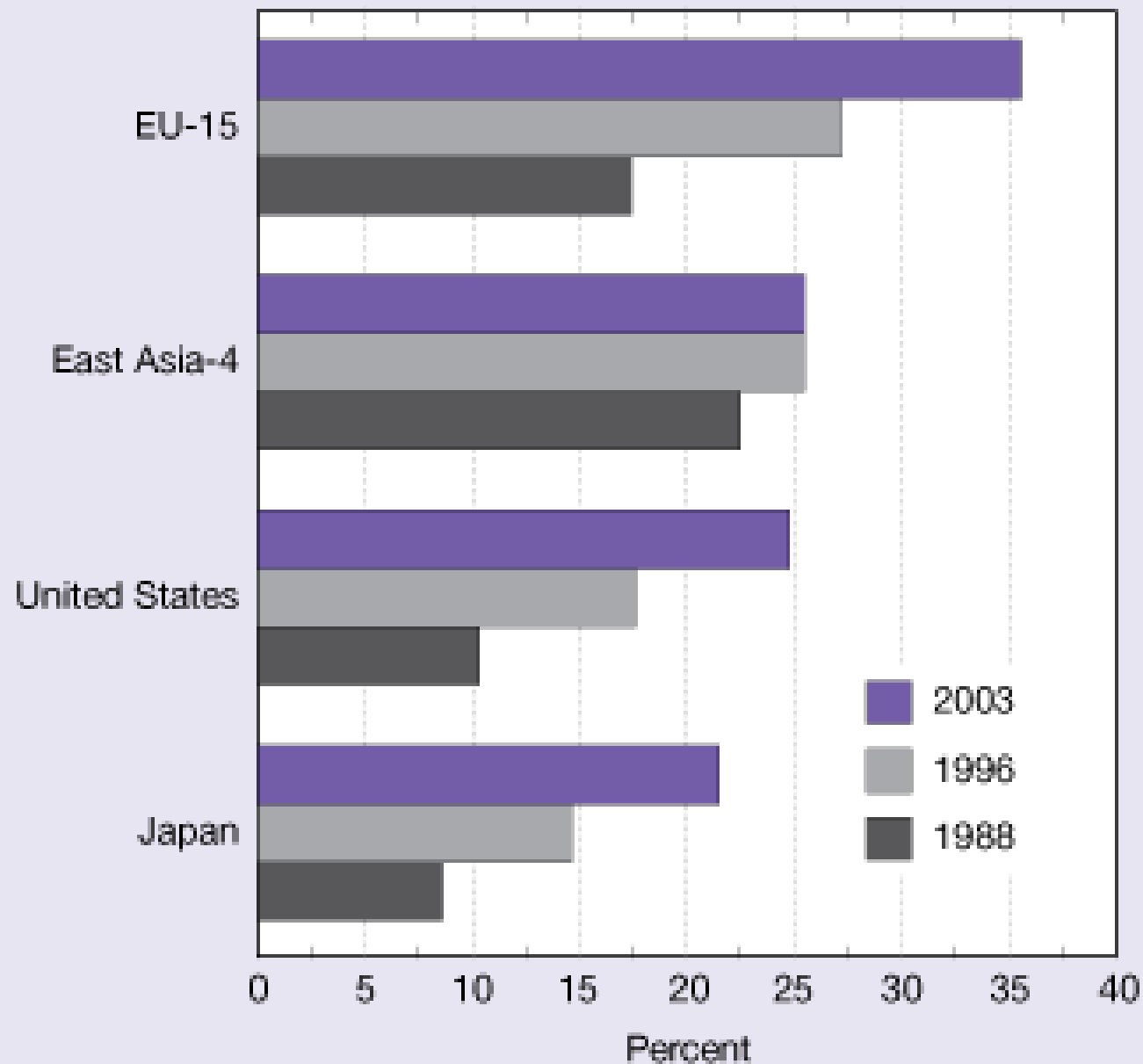


Figure 5-43

**Share of international S&E articles, by major S&E publishing region or country/economy: 1988, 1996, and 2003**

Percent

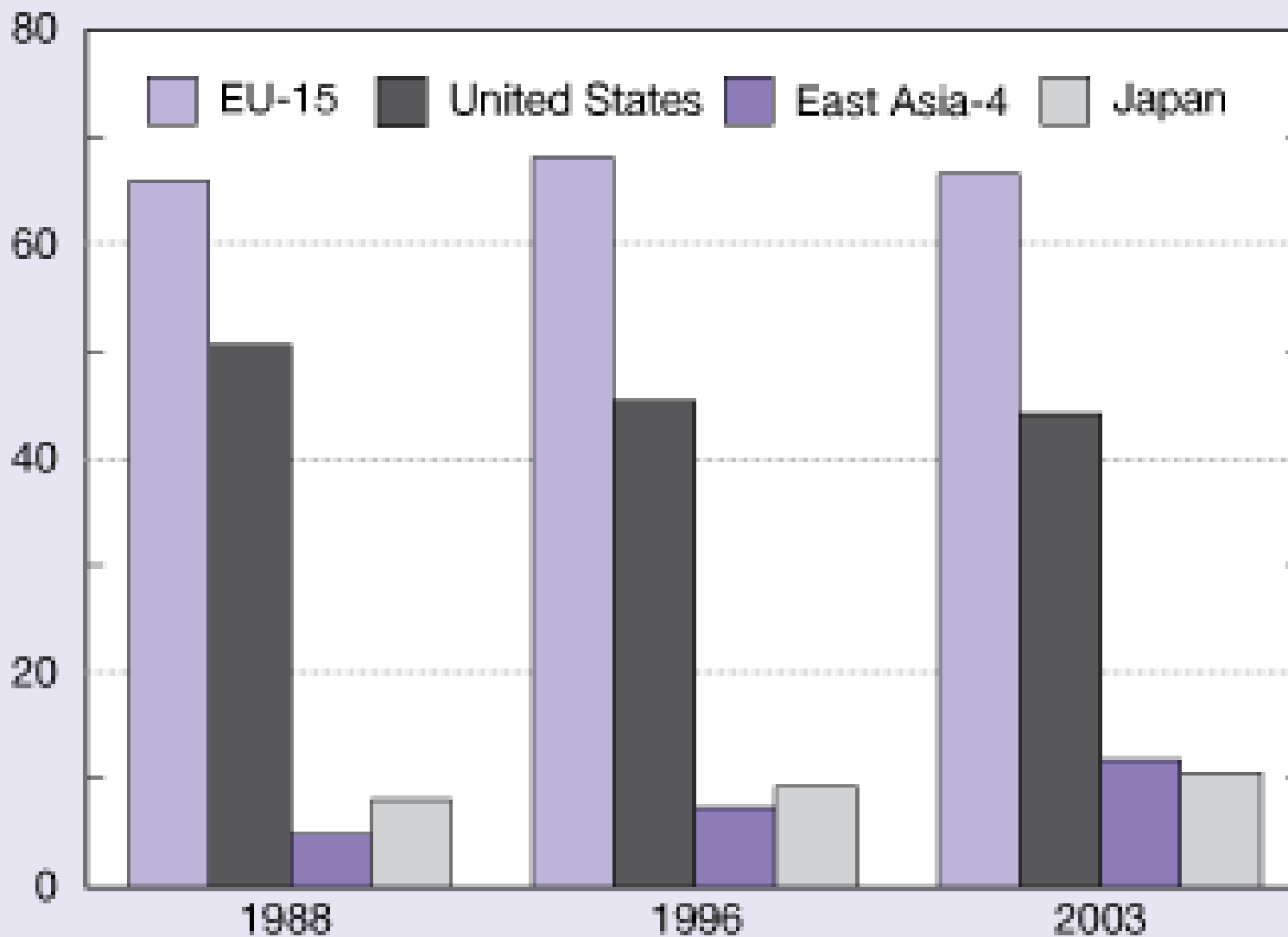
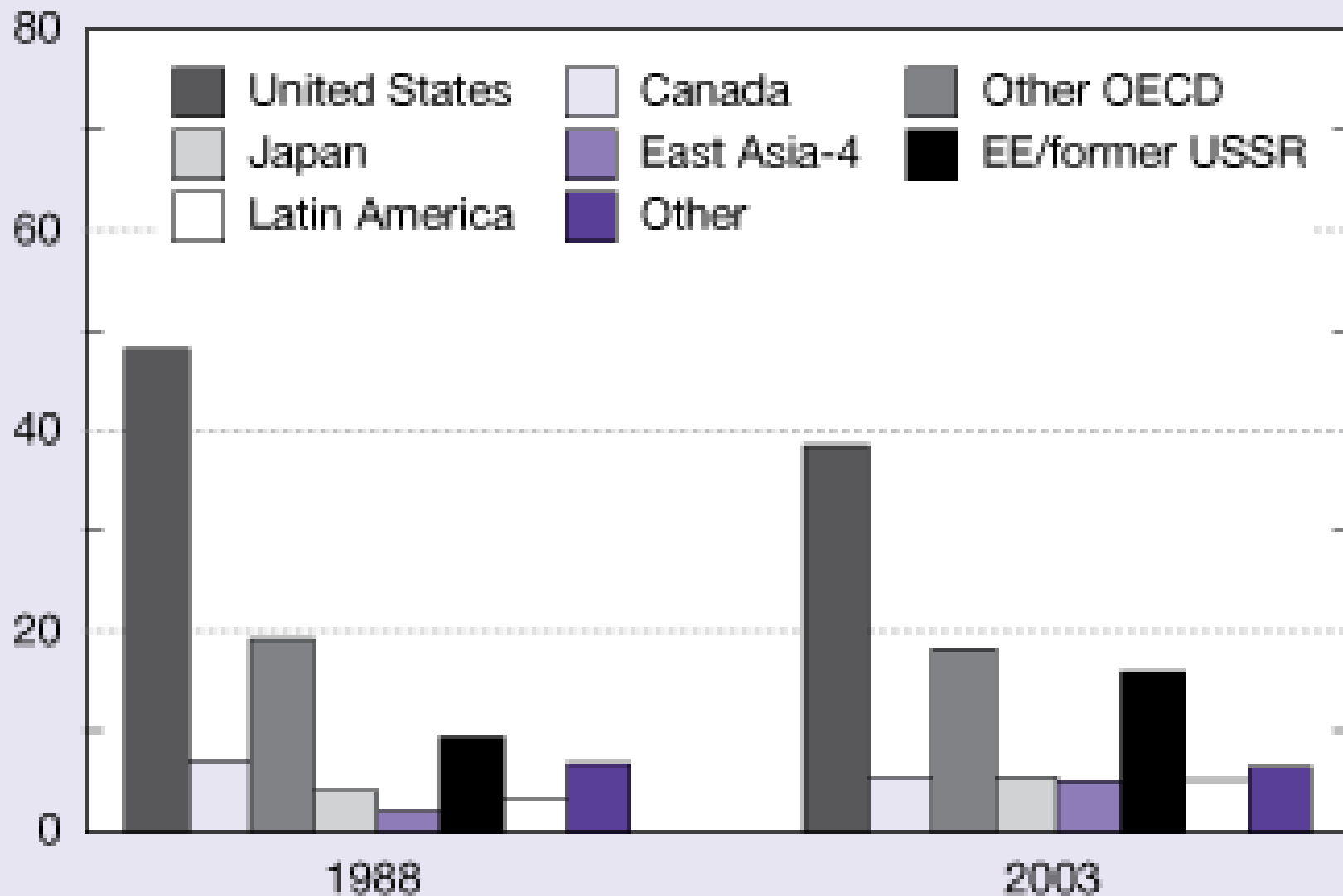


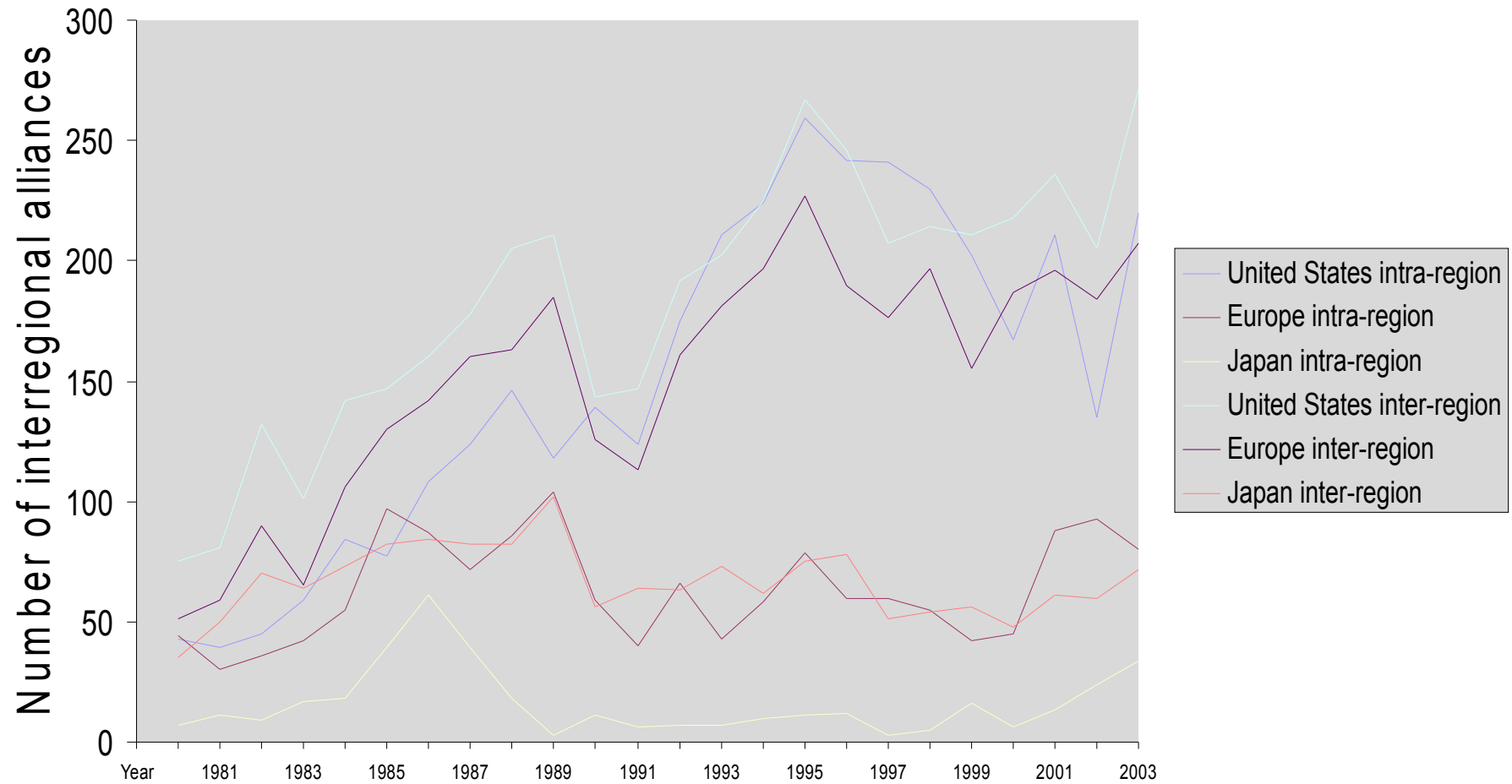
Figure 5-44

**Region/country/economy coauthorship share on EU-15 international S&E articles, by selected region/grouping: 1988 and 2003**

Percent

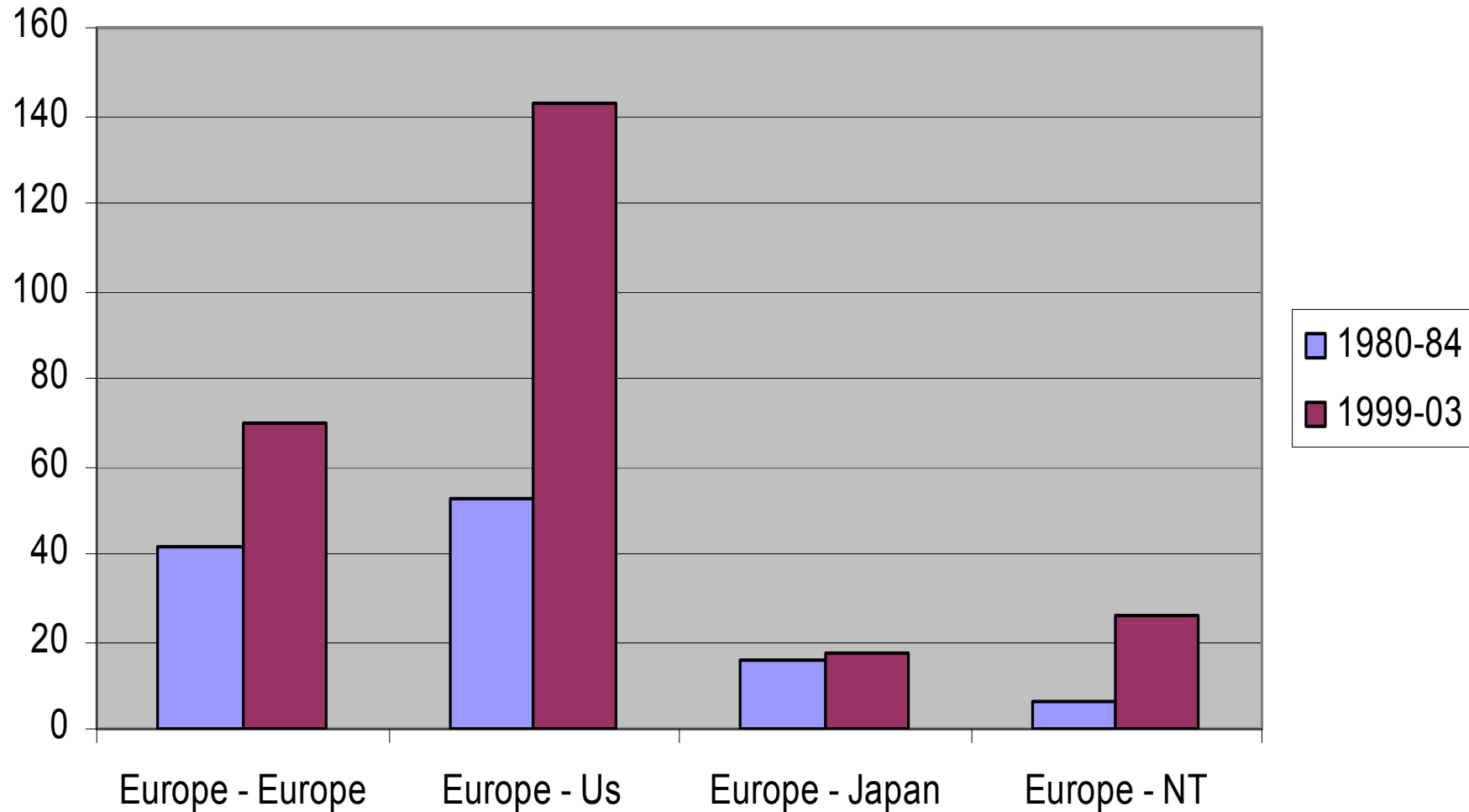


## Trends of interregional technological alliances in the triad, 1980-2003



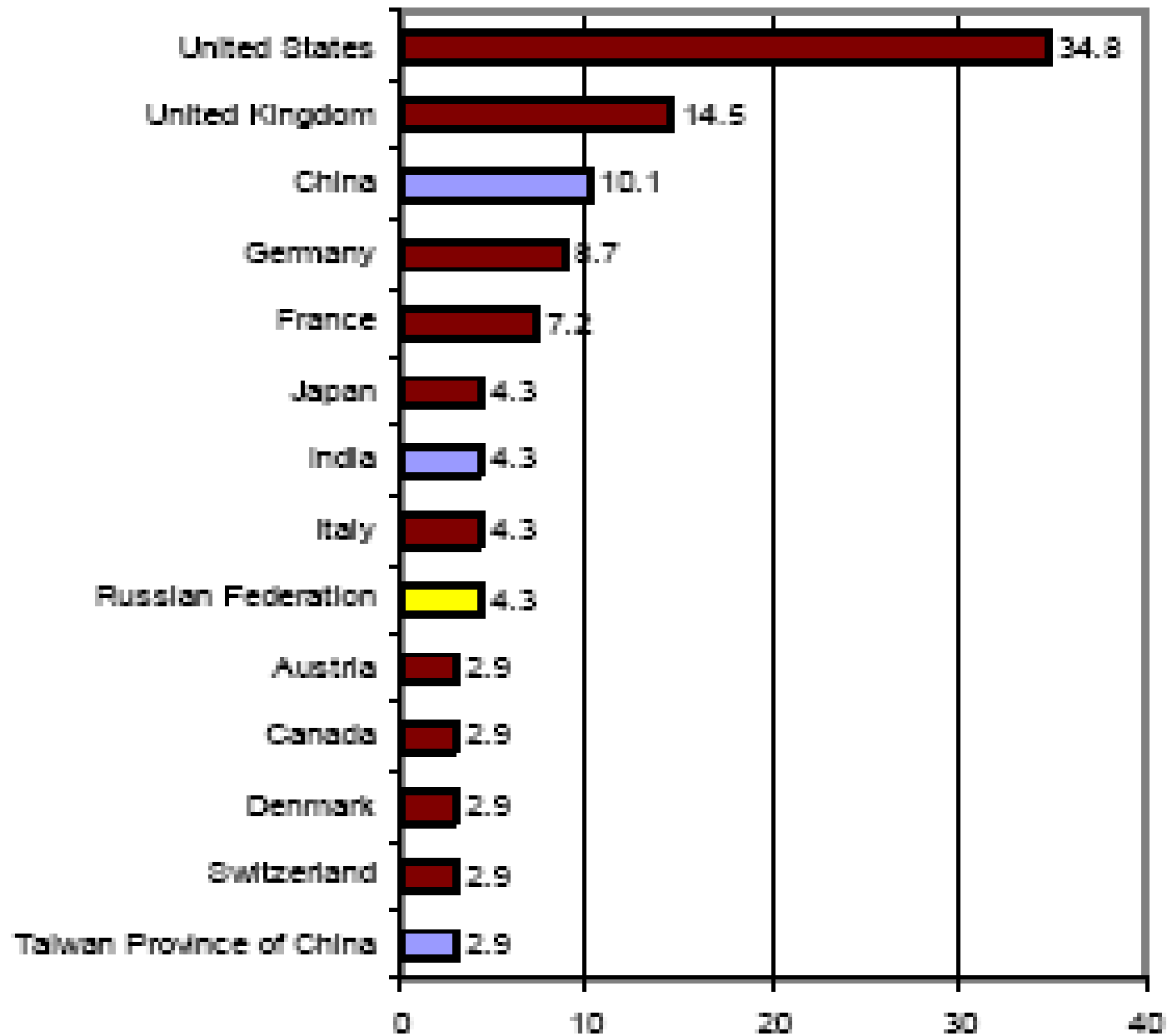
Source: NSF - Science and Engineering Indicators 2006, vol 2

## European technological partnerships (average yearly values)



Source: NSF - Science and Engineering Indicators 2006, vol 2

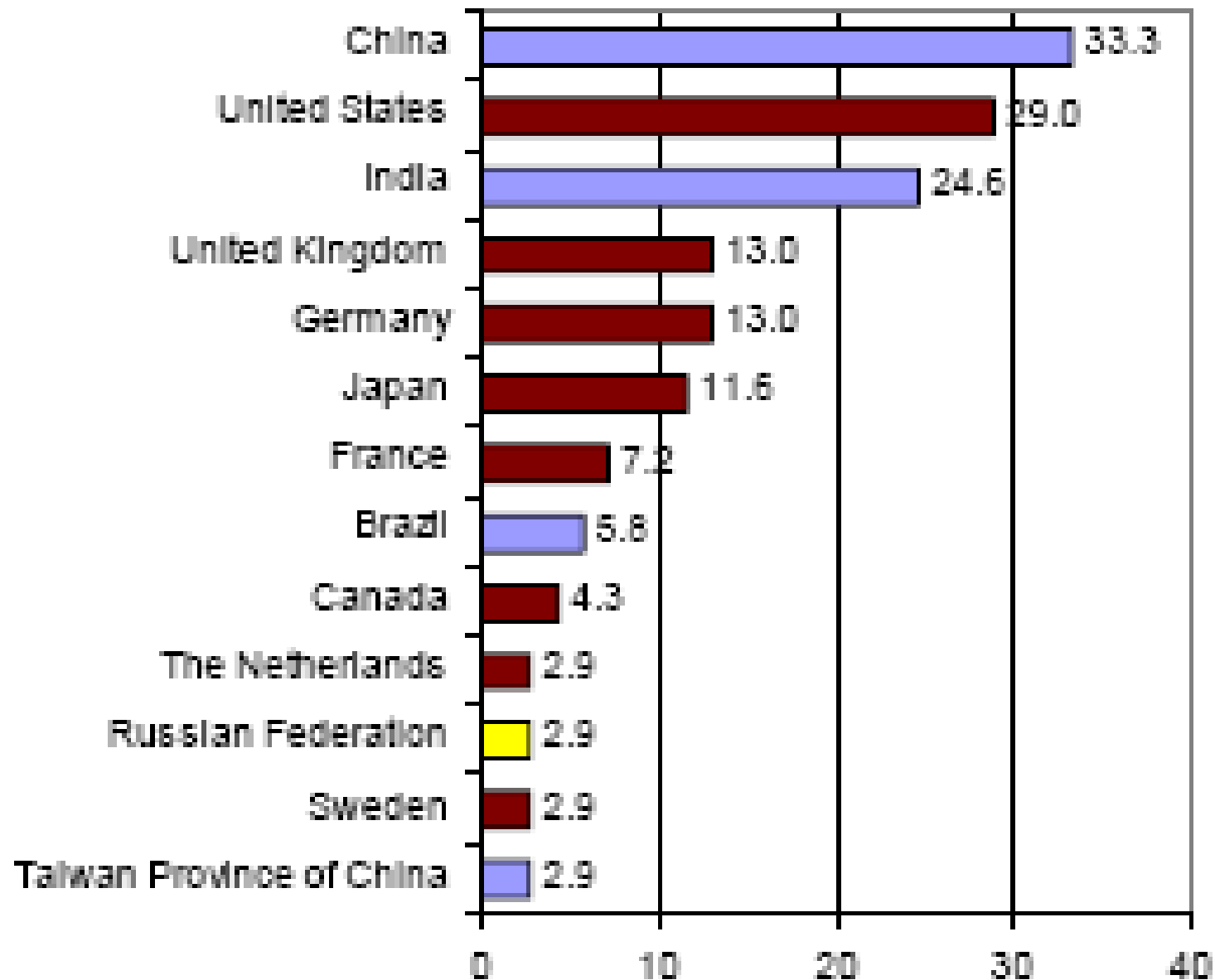
Figure 5. Current locations of international non-equity R&D collaboration in the UNCTAD survey  
(Per cent of responses)



■ Developed countries ■ Developing economies ■ South-East Europe and CIS

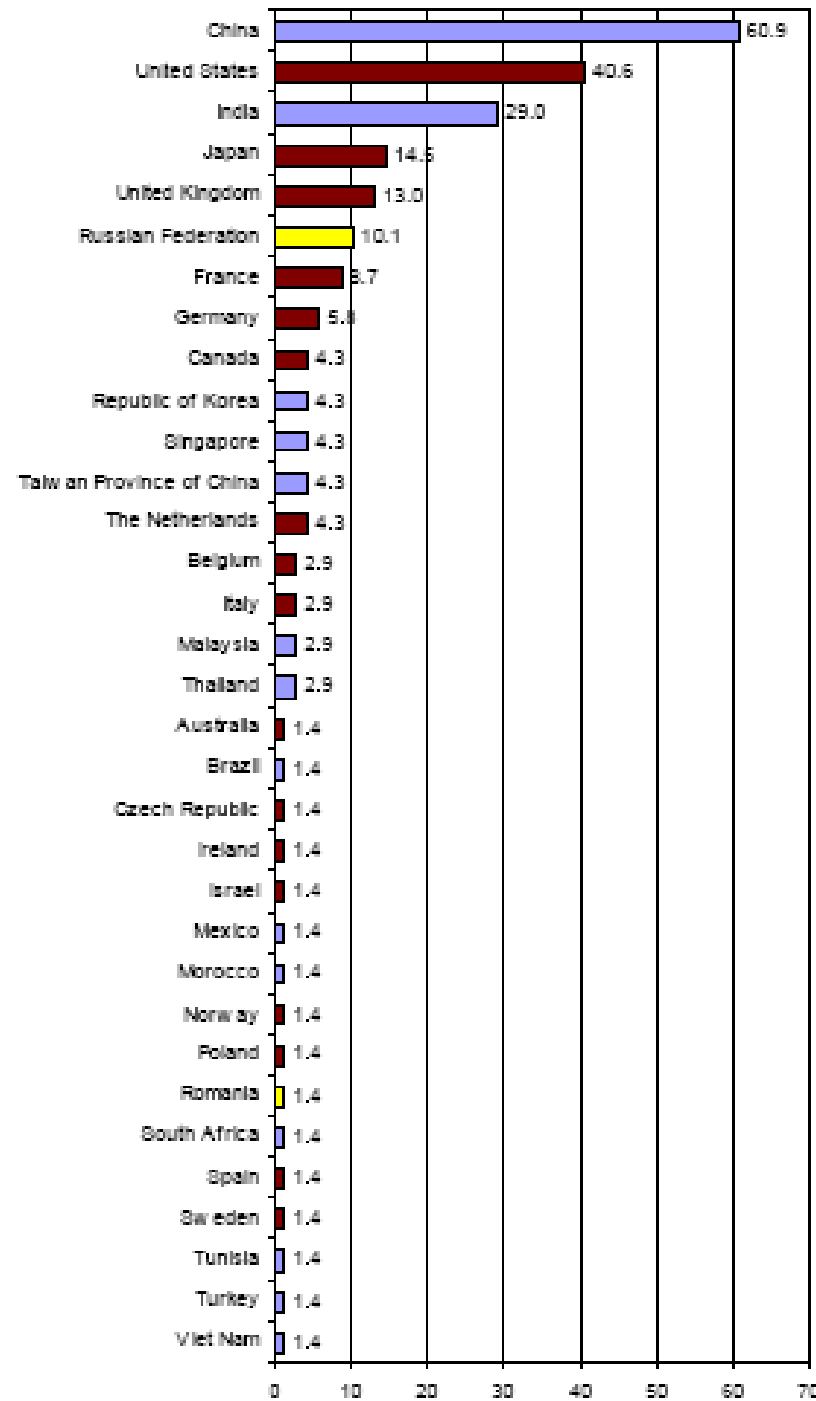


Figure 8. Most attractive destinations for non-equity R&D collaboration, 2005-2009  
(Per cent of responses)



■ Developed countries ■ Developing economies ■ South-East Europe and CIS

Figure 7. Most attractive locations for future foreign R&D in the UNCTAD survey, 2005-2009  
(Per cent of responses)



■ Developed countries 
 ■ Developing economies 
 ■ South-East Europe and CIS

# **Differentiate IC strategy among four groups of countries**

- Non-EU OECD countries: scientific partners
- Dynamic economies such as China and India: the tank of future scientists and engineers
- Other developing countries: part of development strategy
- Neighbouring countries: part of the overall political and cultural collaboration

# A Wide Opening

- The European Union will not become the largest knowledge economy in the world without also becoming the most important junction of scientific and technological cooperation
- No prove that extra-EU collaboration disadvantage intra-EU collaboration
- The key aspect is learning: what will the EU learn when collaborating with others?