KORANET

Korean scientific cooperation network with the European Research Area

An initiative to intensify and strengthen the regional
S&T cooperation between Korea and the ERA

SWOT analysis of patterns of cooperation (drivers and barriers)

(Deliverable 1.2.3)

Abstract	A compilation of the results of the online survey on drivers and barriers of transregional S&T cooperation is being presented, collected from European and Korean participants at two levels: programme coordinators and executive agencies, as well as beneficiaries of support programmes. The resulting SWOT Analysis of patterns of cooperation is documented.

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An online survey on drivers and barriers of transregional S&T (science and technology) cooperation has been realised in the framework put together in Work Package 1, Task 1.2 of KORANET (www.koranet.eu). Statements and return of experience have been collected from European and Korean S&T cooperation partners at two levels: programme coordinators and executive agencies, as well as beneficiaries of support programmes.

The compilation of the obtained results, as well as a SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) should provide some significant advice for the KORANET consortium members for the preparation and implementation of the KORANET Joint Call, as an appropriate instrument of cooperation. It should also give guidance to the consortium in fulfilling accompanying measures to promote and realise intensified Korean-European collaboration in the field of S&T for the duration of the KORANET project. In this respect, good practice shall be highlighted and major barriers and obstacles that weaken cooperation will be identified.

Taking these observations into account, this deliverable aims at contributing to the increase in quality, quantity and sustainable impacts of ongoing and future S&T cooperation support instruments between Korea and the ERA (European Research Area).

1 STATUS OF PUBLICLY SUPPORTED KOREAN – EUROPEAN S&T COOPERATION

1.1 Compilation of results of the online survey on drivers and barriers of transregional S&T cooperation

1.1.1 Distribution picture of the participants to the online questionnaire

More than 100 respondents from policy maker, programme executive agency, company and researcher level answered to the survey.

A total of 112 participants have answered the online questionnaire on drivers and barriers of transregional S&T cooperation: 39 from Korea and 73 from 14 European countries. Most of them are from the ten KORANET partner countries. The results have been split up between answers coming from programme executive agencies (consideration at the programme level) and programme beneficiaries (consideration at the project level). The programme beneficiaries are composed of universities, research institutes, companies and clusters.

Country	Response
Korea	39
Austria	8
Bulgaria	1
Europe	2
France	4
Germany	11
Greece	1
Hungary	2
Italy	15
Malta	1
Norway	2
Spain	2
Sweden	1
Switzerland	4
Turkey	3
UK	16
Total	**112**

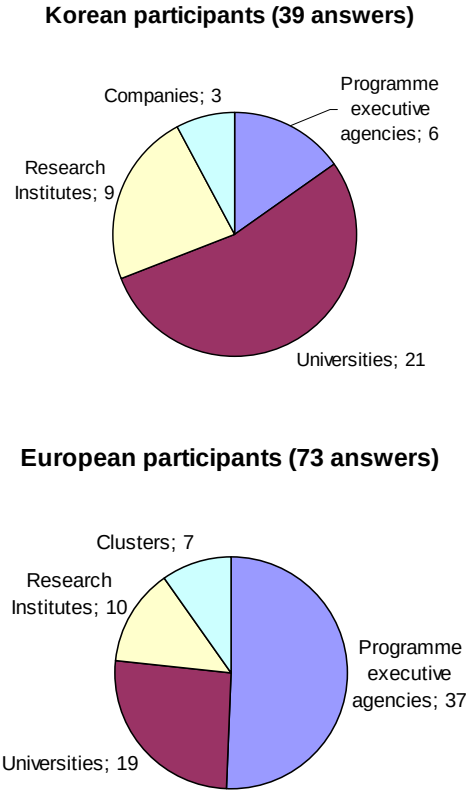


Figure 1 – Distribution picture of the participants to the online questionnaire

1.1.2 General interest in and motivation for Korean-European S&T cooperation

Europe is a priority cooperation area for Koreans as well as Asia for Europeans. The priority of such Korean-European cooperation is given to research and technology and to the access to centres of research excellence.

First of all, the participants have been asked whether they have already experienced cooperation in the field of science and technology (S&T) in the Korean-European context. At this stage of the questionnaire, it has not yet been defined to what kind of cooperation, at which level (policy, programme or project level), bilateral or multilateral, etc. it is referred to. As a result, 40% of Korean and about 60% of European participants in the questionnaire have already run a form of S&T cooperation in the Korean-European context. The ones who have not, all expressed their interest in such a cooperation, on the Korean as well as on the European side.

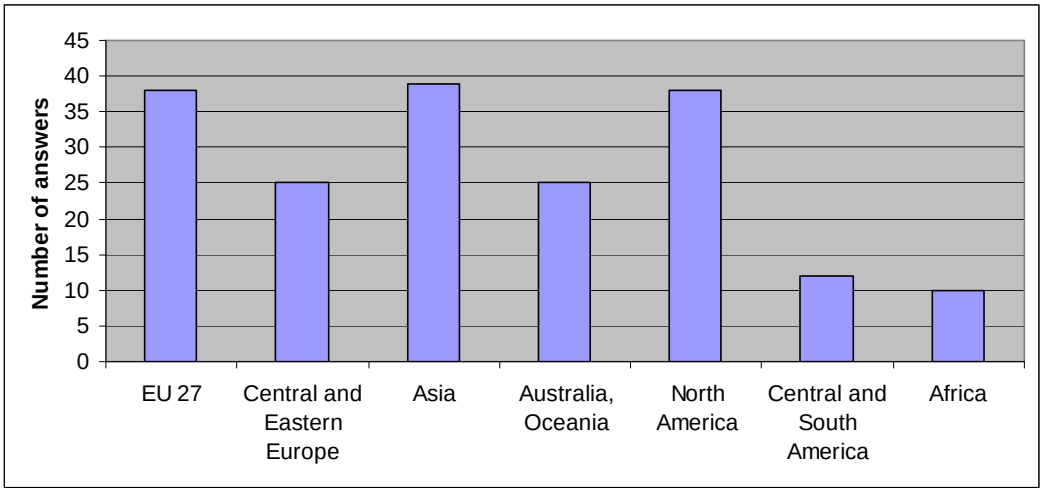


Figure 2 – Priority given to regions for S&T Cooperation from the Korean point of view

In Figure 2, we can see that Europe is one of the main priority regions for S&T cooperation for the interviewed Koreans, reaching the same level of priority as USA and Asia.

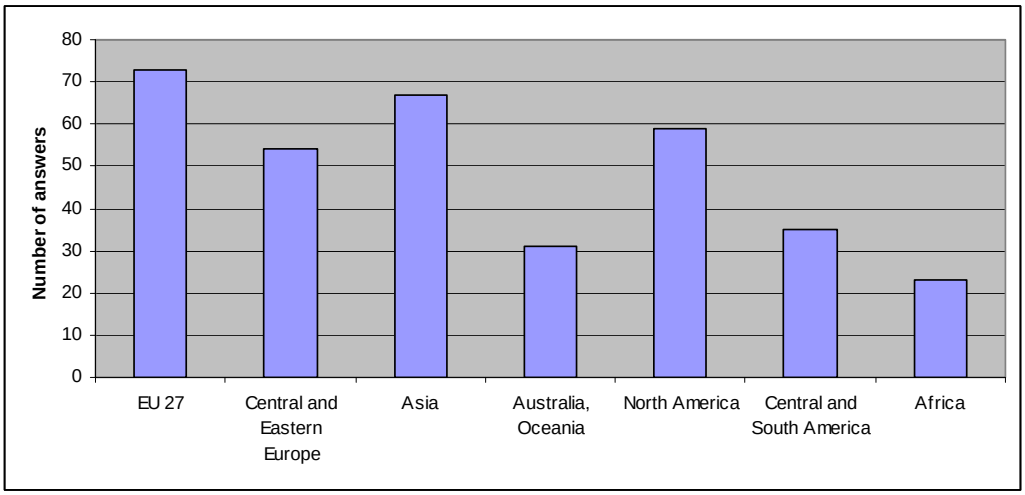


Figure 3 – Priority given to regions for S&T Cooperation from the European point of view

In Figure 3, we can see that Asia - and more particularly Korea - is one of the main priority regions for S&T cooperation for the interviewed Europeans, ranking just behind Europe and before the USA.

It has then been asked which interests and goals are motivating such Korean-European S&T cooperation more precisely. The responses from the programme executive agencies and programme beneficiaries have been observed separately and are represented in Figures 4 and 5. The Korean and European positions have also been distinguished.

From the point of view of the Korean programme executive agencies, the priority is given to research and technology, as they did not express any interest for the European market and economics. The interviewed programme executive agencies expressed their interest in accessing centres of research excellence in Europe and the fact that Europe has a high growth potential in technology fields which are relevant to Korea.

From the point of view of the Korean programme beneficiaries – mainly universities and research institutes answered the questionnaire – there is a tendency towards the same goals and interests as those expressed at the programme level.

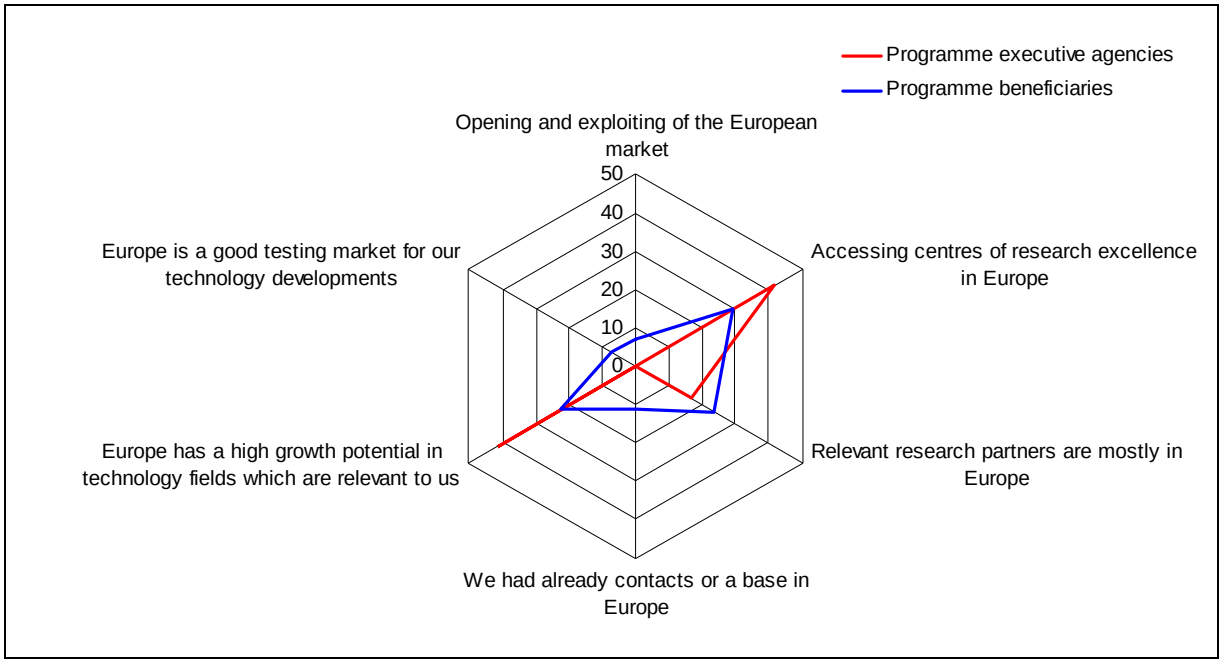


Figure 4 – Motives for cooperation (% of answers) from the Korean point of view

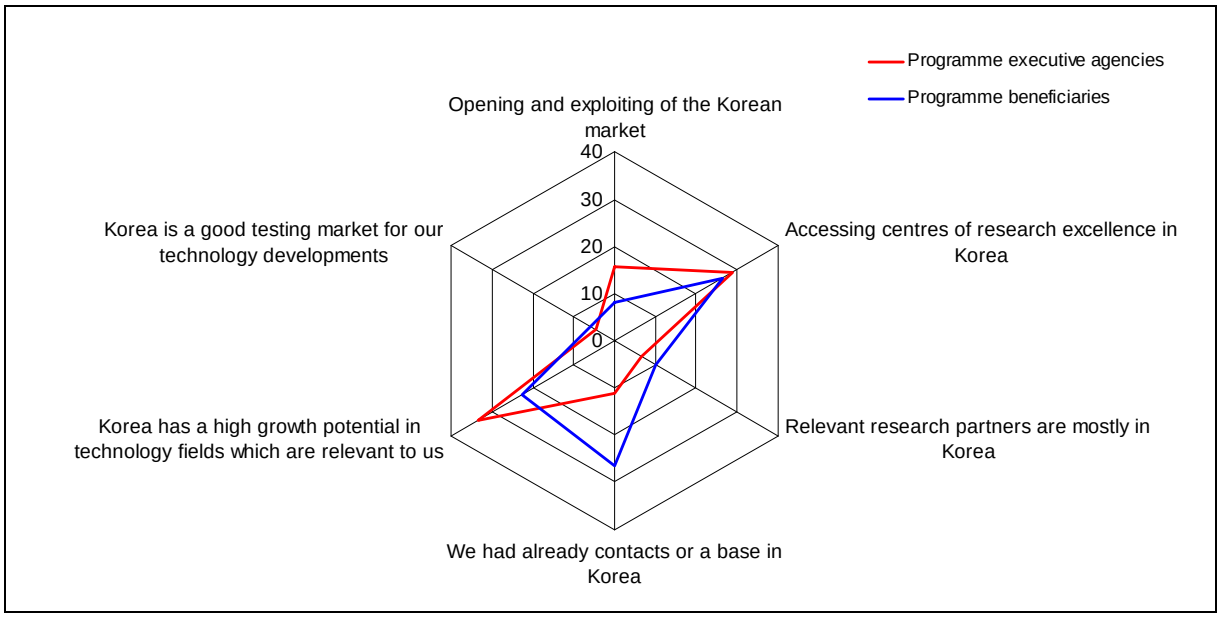


Figure 5 – Motives for cooperation (% of answers) from the European point of view

We can see that the profile of European beneficiaries' answers – mainly universities, research institutes and clusters – is quite comparable to the Korean one. The only obvious distinction is that most of the interviewed European actors decided to begin their cooperation with Korea because they had already had contacts or a site abroad, which was not explicitly the case for the Korean participants.

Similarly, for the programme agencies there is a big interest in accessing centres of research excellence in Korea and in the benefits yielding from Korea's high growth potential in fields of technology that are relevant for the European actors. Moreover, one distinction has been articulated concerning the fact that opening and exploitation of the Korean market could be a motive for engaging in cooperation with Korean partners. Other cited goals are academic purposes and the promotion of fellowship programmes.

1.1.3 Framework and thematic fields of ongoing Korean-European S&T cooperation

Most cooperation between Korea and Europe is research-oriented – though this may be due to the setting of the projects and the distribution of the participants to the survey. The majority of cooperation is case-by-case cooperation for mutual benefit without any formalised programme. Some examples of thematic fields of ongoing S&T cooperation projects between Korean and European partners, as well as propositions and fields of interest for future S&T cooperation projects are presented in this chapter.

It has then been asked more precisely which form the cooperation between Korea and Europe takes. In most cases (84% of the answers), the cooperation is based on research activities, either basic or applied research. For 7% of the interviewees, the nature of the cooperation takes the form of an exchange of experts or students, or academic purposes like common training and education models. For the rest of them, the cooperation is based on economic purposes and covers production (6%) or sales and marketing (3%) activities.

The cooperation's framework can also take some different forms. The results to this question are quite surprising, considering the fact that the majority of cooperation (44%) occur in form of case-by-case cooperation for mutual benefit without any formalised programme. This result shows that the ongoing cooperation programmes between Korea and Europe are probably insufficient or not well known by potentially interested beneficiaries. In fact, only 31% of the cooperation takes place within the framework of a cooperation programme. This indicates the presumption of strong benefits as a motivation for the cooperation partners. The two other cited frameworks for cooperation are cooperation agreements or Memoranda of Understanding (18% of the answers) and Joint Ventures (7%).

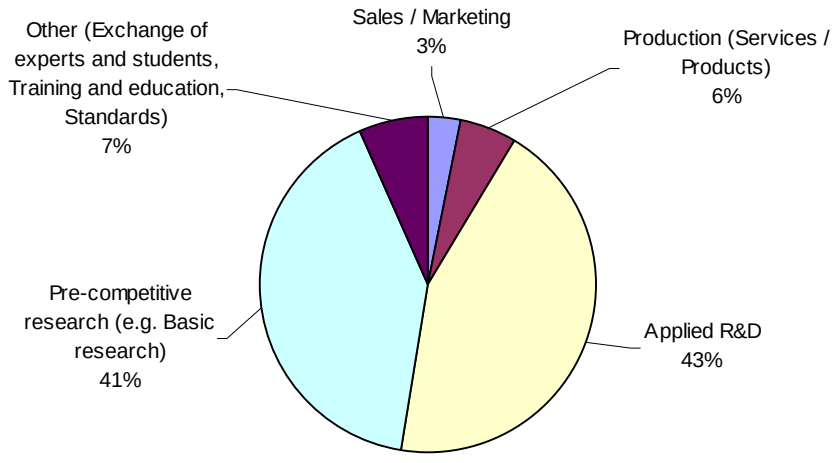


Figure 6 – Nature of the ongoing S&T cooperation between Korea and Europe

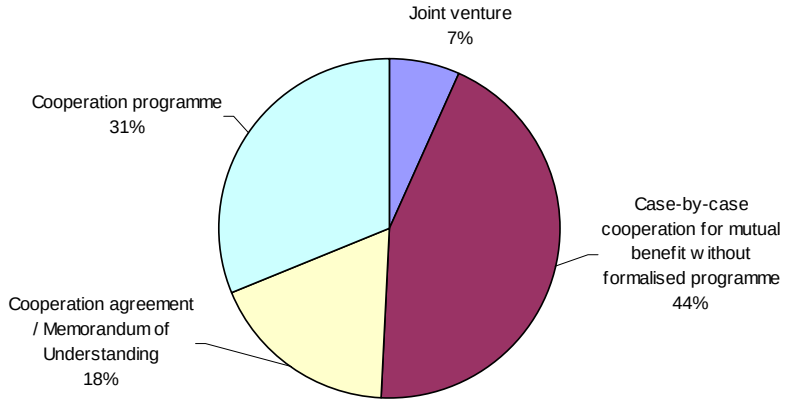


Figure 7 – Form of the ongoing S&T cooperation between Korea and Europe

The table in Figure 8 summarises examples of thematic fields of ongoing S&T cooperation projects between Korean and European partners on the one hand, as well as propositions and fields of interest for future S&T cooperation projects on the other hand. They are classified into 17 fields of technology to gain a better overview.

Fields	Thematic fields of ongoing S&T cooperation projects	Proposition for future S&T cooperation projects
Health and Medical Engineering	Cancer stem cell research; Natural Vaccines; Medical equipment; New therapeutic molecules; Development of scaffolds for tissue engineering; Imaging systems for brain research; Therapeutic proteins; High-throughput assay systems; Tools and technologies for monitoring protein-protein and protein-drug interactions	Hypo-gastric breathing; AIDS cohort research; Brain mapping; Neurophysiology; Magnetoencephalography; Epilepsy; Genetics; Neuroscience; Brain Science; Stem cell and regenerative medicine; Optimisation of healthy living (not disease research); Biomechanics and health-related applications
Security and Safety		Non-destructive testing for security screening
Food and Agriculture	Functional food; Food safety; Food material; Taste-Laboratory / Umami; Improvement of agricultural productivity in future climate changes; Taste of traditional Italian and Korean food	Functional food; Combination of food technology and biotechnology
Energy	Biogas; Fuel cells; Fuel cells for stationary and automotive applications; Fusion research	Hydro-fuel cells; Renewable energy; Northeast Asia electric power system interconnection; Nuclear power; Smart grid, DC grid, grid-connected renewable energy sources; Fuel Cells; Solar Cells; Advanced nuclear technology development; New and Renewable Energy Systems; Bio-energy; Development of new materials for splitting water into oxygen; Management of radioactive waste and waste characterization
Environment	Remediation; Green ICT; Environment convergence; Climate Change; Recycling and materials; Bioengineered "green' processes; Gas hydrate study in Antarctica; Meteorology and climatology (assessment of energy and hydrological balance in present and future climate)	Earth-friendly manufacturing technology; Global warming; Climate change; DeNOx Catalysis

Information and Communication Technology	Sensor network; Optical network; Wireless communication; Photonics and Optical Fibres; Evolution and Integration of Wireless Networks; Regulatory Reform in Telecommunications; Intelligent systems	Information display; Digital broadcasting; 4G communications; Functional programming; Autonomic computing; Virtualisation; Software development for the Data De-Duplication area; Speech technology and multimedia interfaces; Software engineering; Parallel and distributed systems
Vehicles and Transport		Siberia high speed railway; Hybrid vehicle; Renewable energy public transportation; New manufacturing technology of high strength material for automotive usage; Electric vehicles; Safety critical system design (fault tolerant computing); Korean vehicle manufacturing (especially at lower cost)
Aeronautics	Rotorcraft technology; Hypersonic Propulsion Systems;	Composite materials
Aerospace	Spatial planning	Rocket shooting technology; Space technology and missions
Maritime Technology		Shipping technologies
Nanotechnology	Smart materials; Analysis and modelling of nano-scale SIMOS transistors; Micro dropped-based micro fluids; Nano-particles and Single-Molecular Precursors; Bio-Nano electronic hybrid systems; Miniaturised assay systems; Tools and technologies for monitoring protein-protein and protein-drug interactions	Display applications; Low-dimension Nano-Material; new Nano-Medicine for antiviral infection: Bio-Nano-Technology; Nano-structural materials and coatings for tribological applications; Nanotubes
Biotechnology	Tissue Engineering with angiogenesis; Peptides; Antimicrobial peptides (isolation, synthesis, and mechanism of action); Biomaterials; Bioengineered "green" processes; Tools and technologies for monitoring protein-protein and protein-drug interactions	Biosignal processing (Neuroimage); Surface plasmon sensor; Combination of food technology and biotechnology; Bioengineering
Microsystems	Semiconductor technology	Electronic system level design (application specific instruction set processor)
Optics	Basic research on optical spectroscopy	Optics for displays; Plasmonic Nano-Materials
Materials	Basic research on magnetic materials; Glass and glass ceramics doped systems for self-standing or sealing applications; Smart structures and materials; Membrane technologies; Glass and glass ceramics doped systems for self-standing or sealing applications	Laser-assisted surface modification of amorphous material; Display materials; Constructing database of high temperature material properties; Hybrid Nano-Materials; New multifunctional ceramic materials and coatings for several applications; Ultra fine grained materials
Production Technology	Robotics	Earth-friendly manufacturing technology; Lower cost but increasingly higher value manufacturing techniques; Specific severe plastic deformation techniques
Social Sciences	Conservation science and technology of cultural heritage; Transformation of socialist societies, especially North Korea; Arts and humanities	Sports & culture interchange; History research; The joint development of resources especially in eastern Siberia; Humanities disciplines (history, language)

Figure 8 – Examples of thematic fields of ongoing S&T cooperation projects between Korea and Europe and proposition for future S&T cooperation projects

1.1.4 Success factors for Korean-European S&T cooperation and examples of positive experiences

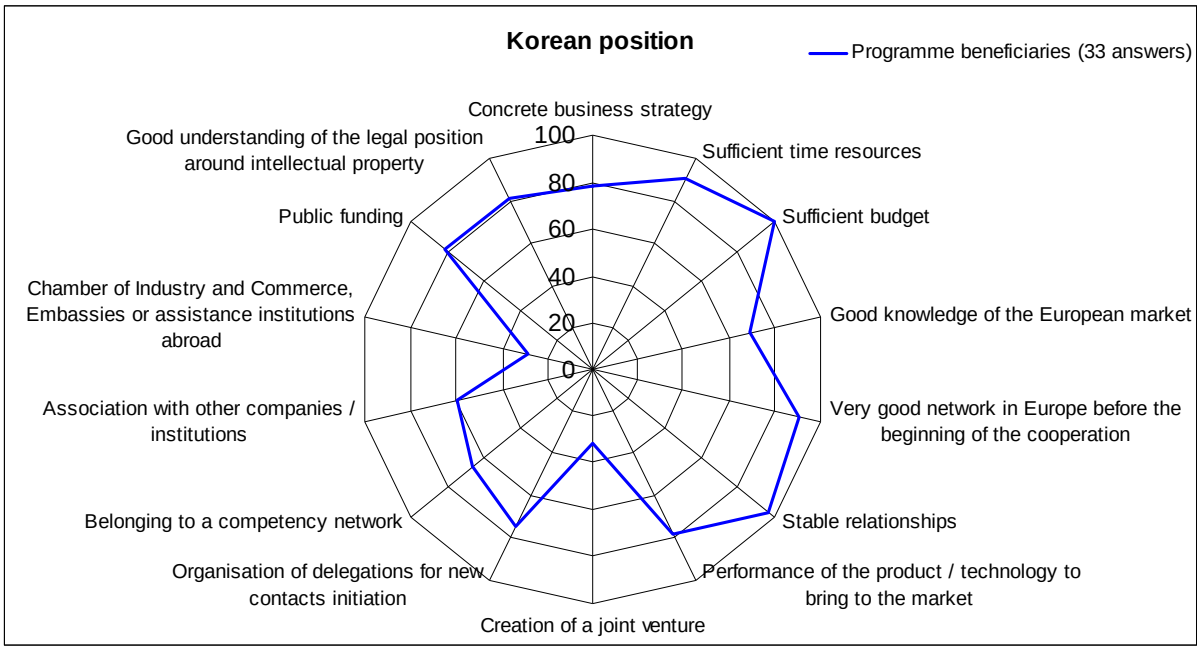
Unsurprisingly, time and money matters are most cited success factors as almost everywhere else. Besides that, clear IPR individual and business networks play a key role for the success of cooperation.

It is comforting for the future of the KORANET project to see that the perceptions of the programme beneficiaries from Korea and Europe about success factors are practically the same and that a lot of positive experiences of S&T cooperation projects have already been made between both regions. Those statements confirm that the expectations of the partners go in the same direction.

The main cited success factors are as expected sufficient budget and sufficient time resources. Relating to this consideration, it is obvious that the beneficiaries expect to avail of public funding. Having a good agreement on legal positions concerning intellectual property seems to be more important for the Koreans than for the Europeans. Having stable personal relationships and a good network in the partner country or region before beginning the cooperation are one of the main determining success factors for the Koreans as well. This is significant for the networking event and future scientific events to be organised within the project. For both counterparts, the organisation of delegation for new contact initiation is seen as a necessary way to successful cooperation. Also, the performance of the product or technology brought to the market is considered as an important success factor by both interested parties. It shows that innovation and the transfer of applied research results to a successfully commercialised product on the market is one of the main criteria of performance for successful S&T cooperation. In this consideration, it is expected that the required knowledge about the market, either Korean other European, will be provided by the partner abroad. Additionally, the advantages of belonging to a competency network or cluster are recognised in both regions as a success factor for cooperation. Finally, the role of the chambers of industry and commerce as well as embassies is much more appreciated by European partners than from the Koreans. This may be due to the perception and organisation of this kind of assistance institutions abroad in both regions.

Some comments have been added by the beneficiaries answering the questionnaire to emphasise the fact that successful interactions strictly depend on the characteristics of the people involved in the partnership. Confidence and trust in each other, as well as the mutual interest in a project will determine the success of such S&T cooperation projects.

The programme executive agencies' point of view has the same tendency.



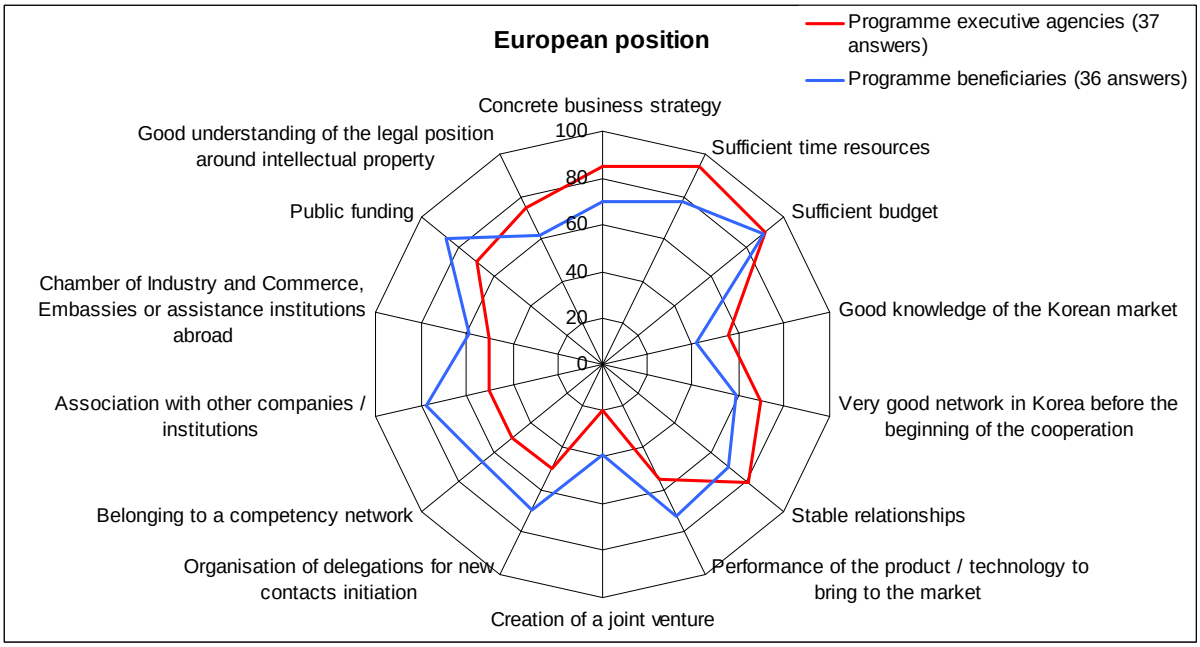


Figure 8 – Most important success factors for Korean – European S&T cooperation at the project level

Research groups who have already experienced S&T cooperation projects in the Korean-European context have also been asked to enumerate some examples of positive experiences and successful cooperation as well as the hidden benefits of the cooperation.

From the Korean point of view, the mainly cited benefit is the good network existing between European partners which facilitate the access to knowledge and competences from different countries. Another appreciated aspect is the division of work which exists in European research centres and universities in accordance with their respective specialities, which also facilitate the access to knowledge and competences. Finally, creativity and friendship have been cited as two very important aspects of a successful cooperation.

From the European point of view, one benefit of S&T cooperation with Korea often mentioned is that the excellence of scientific results and applied research mostly leads to patents and industrial utilisation. From the European point of view, the Korean market is

considered to be very fast and very competitive. Moreover, the conditions for good market penetration are quite favourable in Korea and S&T cooperation projects are mostly seen as a possibility to test new products or research results on a very advanced market. Furthermore, Korea benefits from very favourable and dynamic transfer of competences and knowledge processes. The Korean model of transferring basic research to the market is very innovative and interesting compared to Europe, as well as the application and industrialisation processes considered much easier than in Europe. This is due to the strict relationship existing between leading companies and standardisation bodies with Korean universities and research centres.

Moreover, Korean research - basic and applied - seems very well funded, which facilitates the opportunities to cooperate. In Korea, one may benefit from the access to very well equipped and technologically very advanced research laboratories and well-trained scientists on a high technical level.

Finally, the friendly and open minded attitudes of the Korean partners as well as their high interest to cooperate with Europe facilitate cooperation. Their hard working and "can-do" attitude are also well appreciated, just as their creativity and innovation capacities. All these qualities often enable long-term cooperation and relationships.

1.1.5 Main mentioned barriers for Korean-European S&T cooperation

A lack of knowledge about opportunities and partners seems to be a major barrier for the start of cooperation, while a lack of commitment from European partners and the lack of established networks seem to hinder a sustainable good cooperation.

The European and Korean programme beneficiaries' point of view of the main barriers for S&T cooperation at the project level present some discrepancies.

For both parties, the main difficulty is due to the time and effort that needs to be put in to maintain such cooperation. The long distance to visit labs or to have appointments to get to know each other is very disturbing and the costs involved are high. Respondents indicate a lack of "one's own networks" in Korea. Having access to one is obviously considered as a necessity - their initial absence and the difficulties in setting them up are considered as a hurdle. Moreover, researchers often do not have much time to dedicate to research projects with overseas researchers. Insufficient connections amongst researchers can consequently lead to a lack of interest for a fastidious and demanding cooperation overseas project.

That is one reason why potential cooperation partners often have an insufficient knowledge of the market, research landscape and major players abroad. This seems to hold even more true for the Korean partners than for the European ones, possibly due to the fact that it is more complicated for the Korean partners to get a representative and effective overview of the amount and diversity of European protagonists.

Both sides have also said the administration costs of transnational projects often outweigh the expected benefits. That is why the administrative complexity of transnational projects should be simplified as much as possible in order to reduce the costs constraints. Also, administrative support should be proposed to the applicants and the response and decision times should be much shorter.

The lack of commitment and reliability in the cooperation as well as the generally low cooperation interest coming from the European partners has often been cited by the Korean participants as a hurdle. However, this fact is not observed in the other direction. That means that the Korean partners seem to have a bigger interest in cooperation with Europe than the Europeans with Korea. In the same way, the Korean people seem to be much more concerned about intellectual property protection issues than the European respondents.

Another comment concerning the failing availability of funds as well as the lack of flexibility of existing programmes has been articulated. It has been noted that Korean partners can have big difficulties to join a European project, if the programme is temporarily not specifically open to Korea.

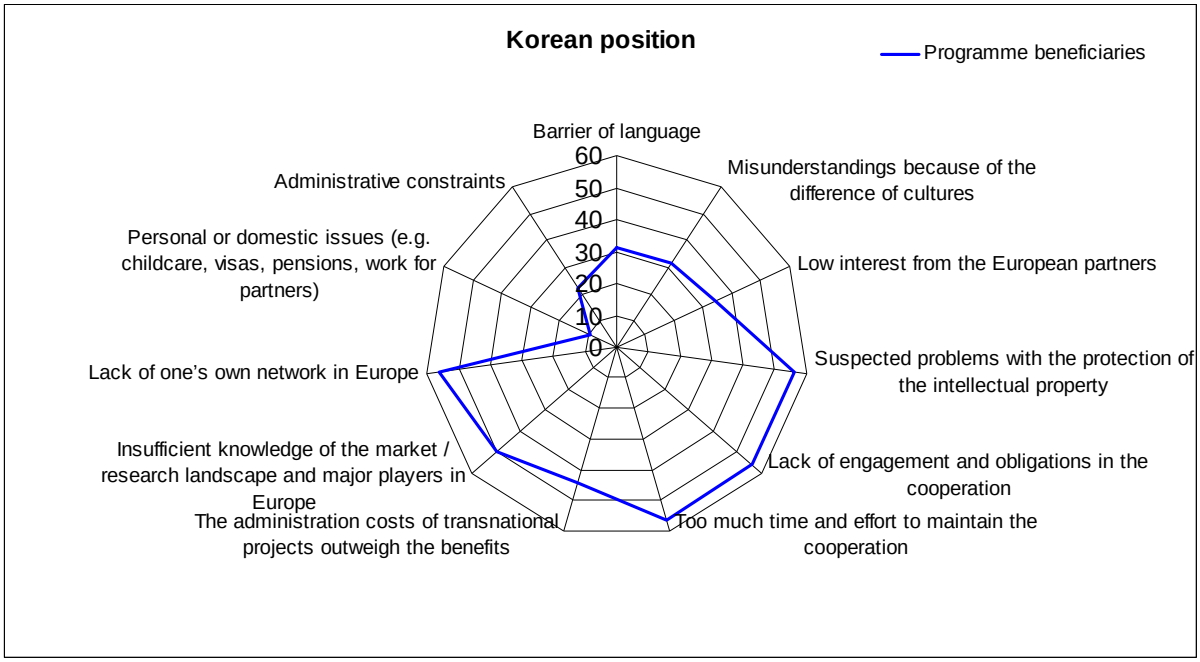
The insufficient awareness of opportunities for support, appropriate existing cooperation organisations and programmes is a hurdle that should be overcome thanks to the KORANET project. Overseas activities are quite expensive to maintain and the foreseen funding budgets are often too low. Moreover, the funding programmes are not that stable and are susceptible to change each year. In this way, they are not compatible with the time needed to cultivate long term international cooperation.

Also, the lack of coordination between the programmes and differing deadlines of applications make it very complicated for the beneficiaries to apply.

It has also been emphasised that the currently ongoing funding programmes are mainly containing funding for travel exchange and not the actual research budget, what is in a way insufficient for really effective S&T cooperation.

Issues such as language barrier, misunderstandings because of the difference of culture, as well as personal or domestic issues are considered as very minor in comparison to the cited aspects above.

Otherwise, it has also been specified that in the framework of independent and not publicly funding - meaning bottom-up cooperation - for example between universities – it has been very easy to establish trust and a long term relationship between Europe and Korea. This observation shows that the research landscapes of both regions are compatible, but that there are some obvious deficiencies at the funding programme level.



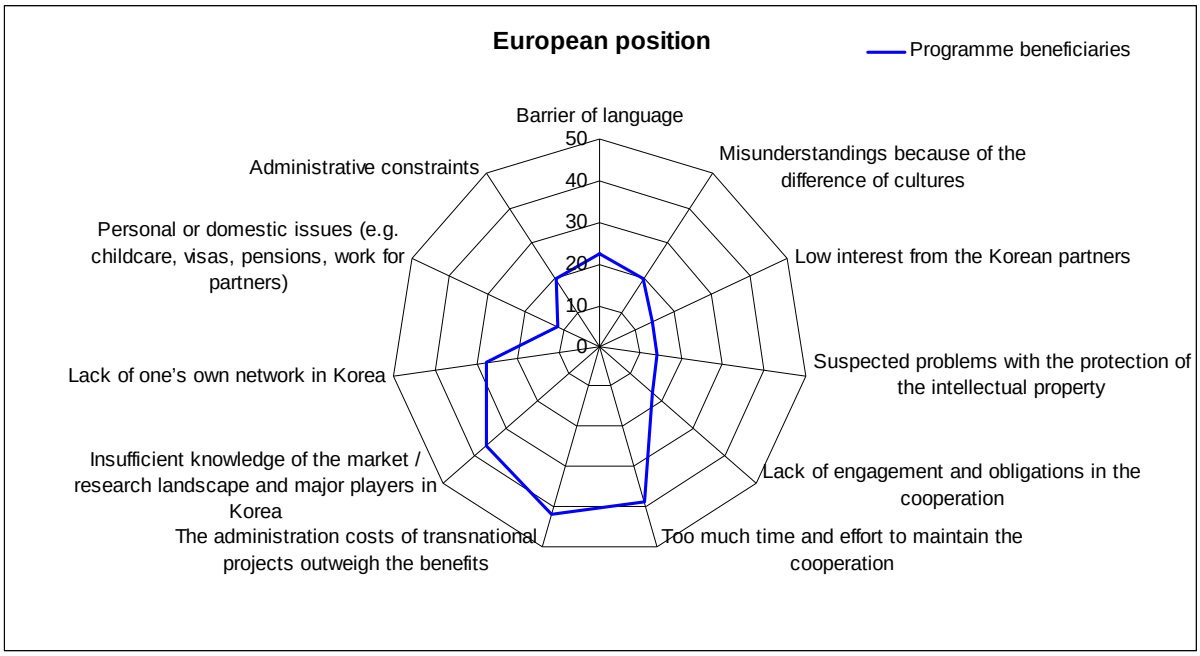
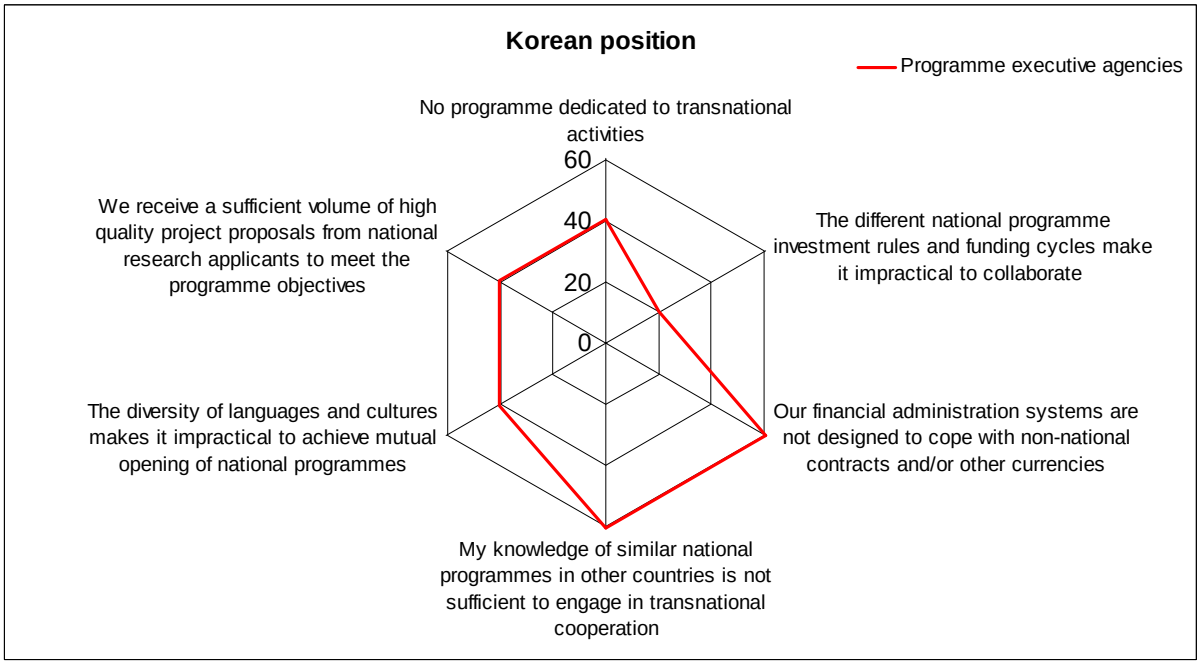


Figure 9 – Main barriers for Korean – European S&T cooperation at the project level

The barriers observed at the project level are confirming the ones observed at the programme level.

In both regions, about 35% of the interviewed programme executive agencies do not have programmes dedicated to transnational activities. Another relevant aspect mentioned is that many programme agencies are satisfied with the number and quality of national project proposals they receive, so that they principally focus their programmes on purely national projects. Moreover, for 60% of Korean and 30% of European answers, it has been recognised that the knowledge of programme managers of similar national programmes in other countries is not sufficient to engage in transnational cooperation. Once again, it should be one of KORANET's main focuses to improve the exchange of information about these purposes, on the project level as well as on the programme level.



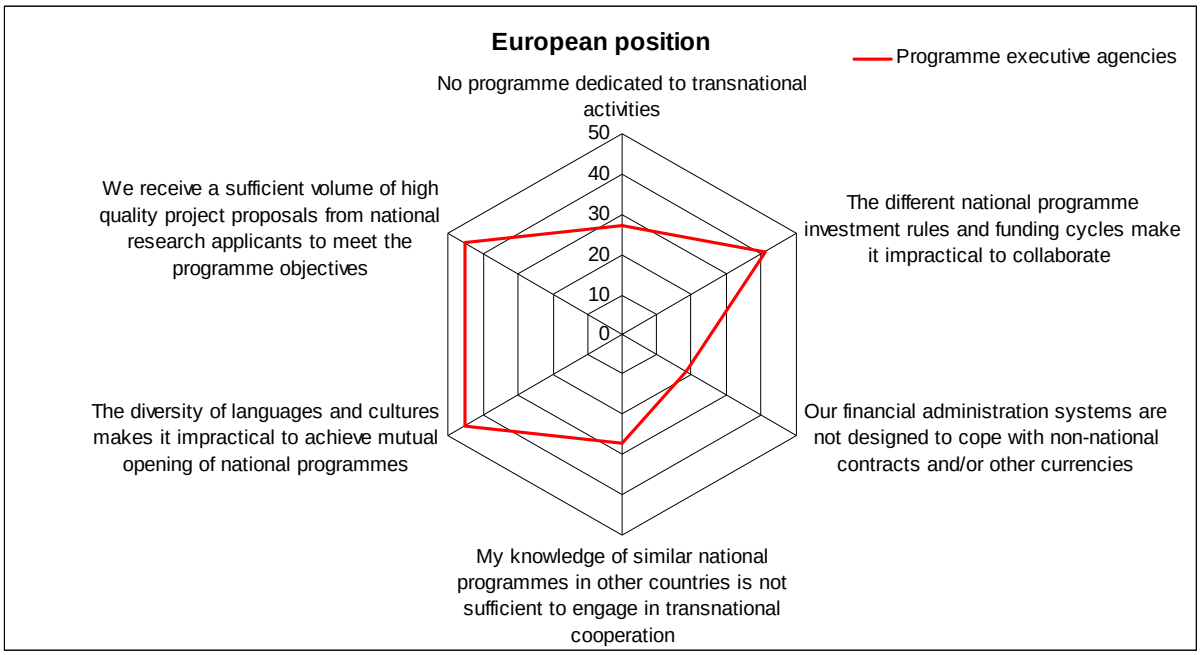


Figure 10 – Main barriers for Korean – European S&T cooperation at the programme level

The diversity of languages and cultures seems to be much more restrictive for the programme managers than for the programme beneficiaries. It has been recognised as a high hurdle to achieve mutual opening of national programmes at least for 45% of the interviewed programme managers.

The two considered aspects following show more discrepancy between the Korean and the European point of view. On the one hand, it is considered as a problem for two third of the Koreans that the financial administration systems are not designed to cope with non-national contracts or other currencies, which is also true for only 20% of the Europeans. On the other hand, it is much more problematic for 40% of the Europeans that the different national programme investment rules, legal schemes and funding cycles make it impractical to collaborate. This is the case for only 10% of the Koreans. This consideration shows the obvious lack of coordination still existing between programme agencies at the European level. Very often, national legal regulations forbid transfer of funds to foreign organisations. That is a problem that has been solved in many thematic Era-nets in Europe. In Korea, the problem is different, as the Korean funding programmes seem to be much more flexible and are very often open to foreign actors, which makes a big difference from Europe.

Another comment made, has been that there is still a lack of intergovernmental agreements or MoU between Korean and European countries. The governmental support and involvement is seen as critical for successful cooperation initiatives at bilateral and multilateral level. Better relationships and confidence also at the programme level is very important. Negotiations about mutual funding and programme set up between programme agencies and governments indeed still take too long.

1.1.6 Most favoured kind of support requested for successful Korean-European S&T cooperation

Information is one crucial aspect required, especially about the research landscape. The other is individual support desired for matchmaking and access to networks as well as financial support via public funding for the long-term relationships.

The last question of the questionnaire concerning the most favoured kind of support requested for successful Korean-European S&T cooperation is supposed to take into account all the reflexions generated during the interview and to resume the content of the reflexion in some good advice to improve the support of S&T cooperation in the Korean-European context.

In a way, the lack of information should be compensated at a different level. Contrary to the Koreans, the Europeans have expressed their need to access to more general information about Korea, which is still quite unknown in Europe. To reach this objective, it has also been proposed to make use of the Korean communities existing worldwide. The lack of information about the research landscape and the local research institutions, as well as about S&T policy and funding landscape, has been recognised unanimously by both sides. Information about relevant structures and market needs and competitors, as well as regularly up-dated information about science and economy are also needed, but to a lesser extent.

Support for search and assessment of the potential partners has also been mentioned by 80% of the Korean and 60% of the European protagonists. As already seen above, this difference could be due to the fact that European actors seem to have a better overview of Korean research actors as well as better partner networks abroad than the Koreans. In order to reach this goal, the opportunity of using contact points and assistance of the Korean communities living in the partner countries seems to be very promising. This could be put to practice thanks to networking activities within these research communities. It should enable finding out leading-edge technologies of each potential partner and accomplishing synergies.

The financial support via public funding in the initial phase of the cooperation is of central interest for the Koreans, but also very important for the Europeans. Initial "pump priming" support is essential in order to form alliances. This includes providing a budget also for the own research activities. Concerning the financial support, it has been emphasised that support at the initiation phase of the cooperation is not sufficient, but that it is also very much important to support the long-term relationships for collaboration through continuous funding.

Another form of support could be one for agreement on the legal framework.

The differences observed between the answers of the programme executive agencies and the programme beneficiaries should spark the KORANET consortium’s interest. In a way, it should be the role of the KORANET project to bring up the programme beneficiaries’ wishes and interests to the programme managers and keep them aware of the expressed needs.

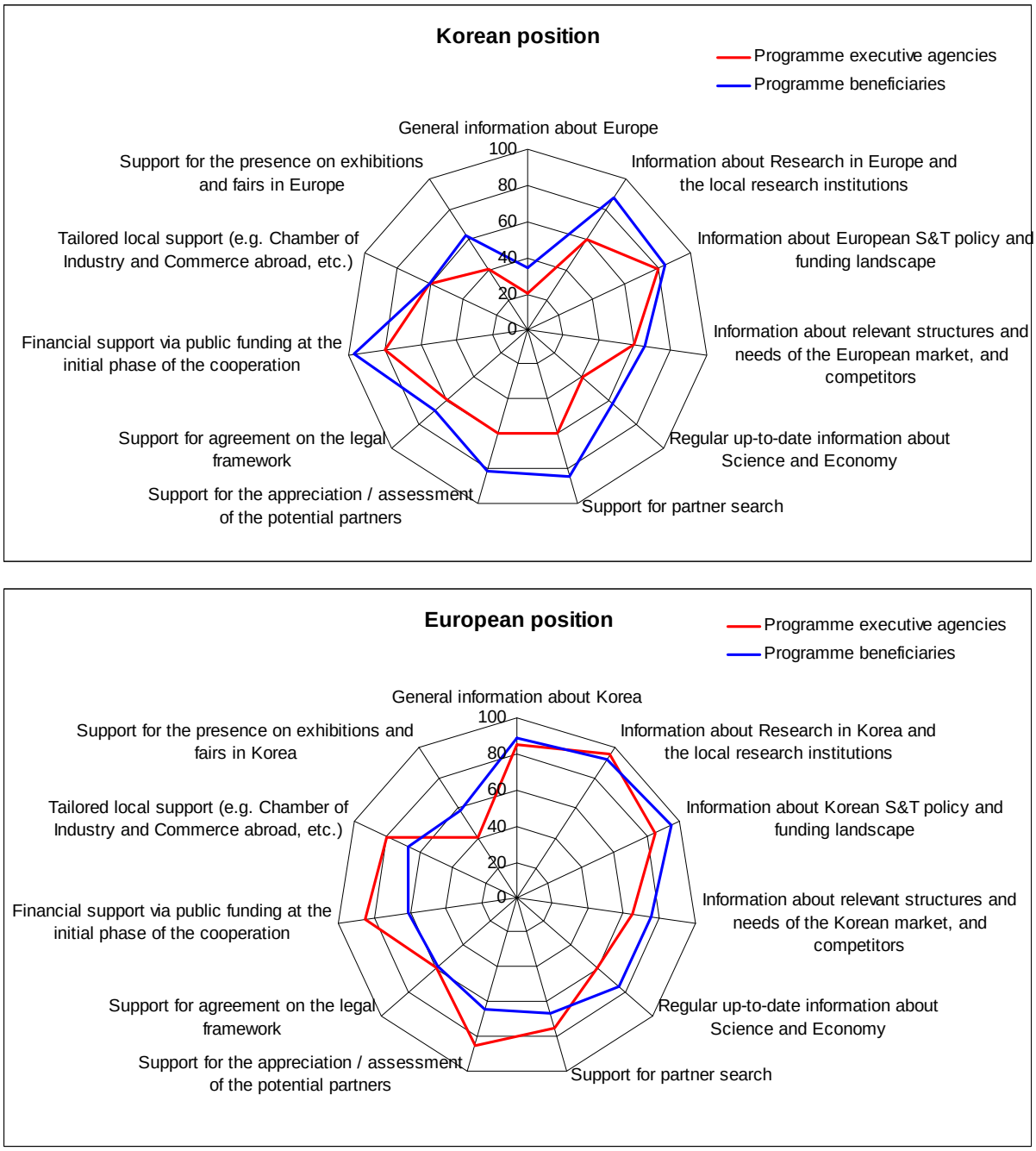


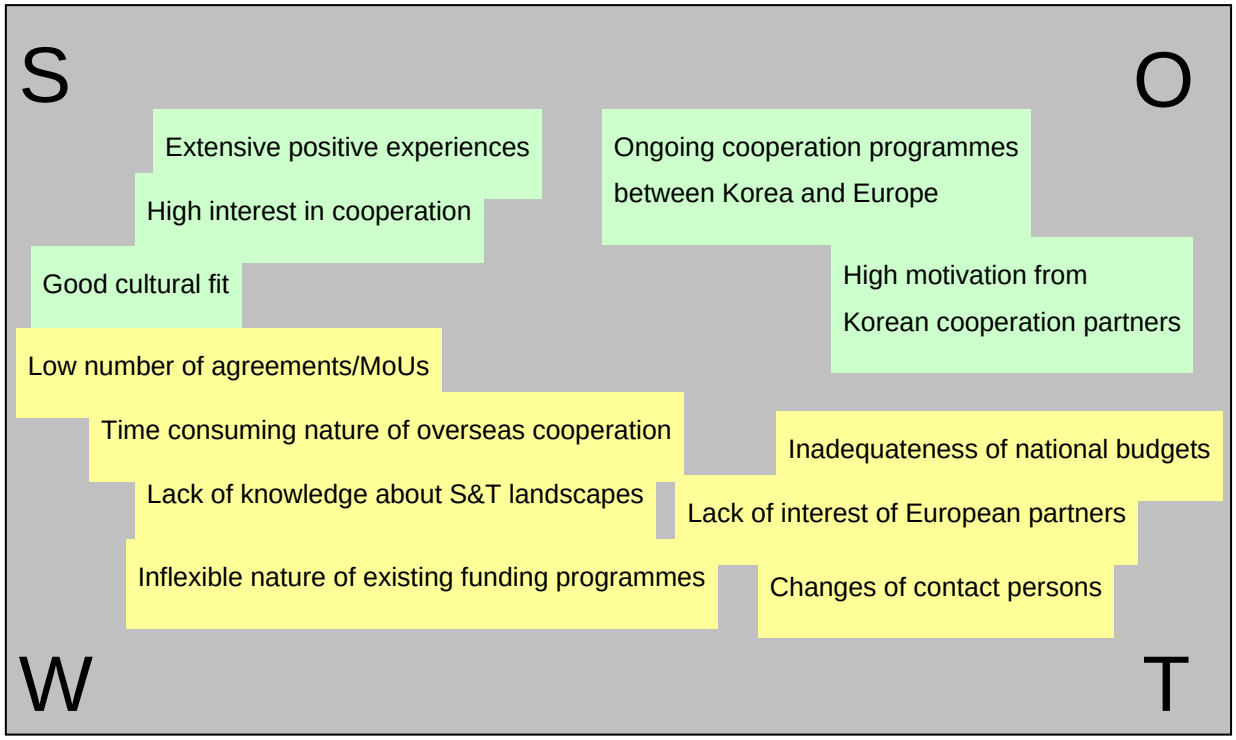
Figure 11 – Most favoured kind of support requested for successful Korean – European S&T cooperation projects

1.2 SWOT Analysis of patterns of cooperation

The SWOT Analysis method has been used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of ongoing patterns of S&T cooperation between Korea and European countries. It involves identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable and unfavourable to achieving successful S&T cooperation in the framework of the KORANET project.

The internal factors are the strengths and weaknesses internal to the S&T cooperation organisation, including for example cooperation partners themselves, existing programmes and cooperation schemes. The external factors are the opportunities and threats presented by the external environment to the S&T cooperation.

Figure: Overview of the main points of the SWOT



1.2.1 Strengths

Europe and Korea understand each other as favourable cooperation partners. Culture, size and type of markets combine well.

A lot of positive experiences of S&T cooperation projects have already been undergone between both regions. Those who do already cooperate have experienced very few barriers, even fewer than non-cooperating parties expect. There is a good cultural fit between Europe and Korea, and language and culture differences are not seen as hurdles for a majority of respondents.

Moreover, Korean actors show a high interest regarding cooperation with European partners. For them, Europe is seen as having a high growth potential in technology fields which are relevant to Korea. Furthermore, the Koreans really appreciate the good network existing between European partners, as well as the division of work which exists in European research

centres and universities according to their own specialities, which facilitate their access to knowledge and competences from different countries.

The European partners in turn appreciate the way the Korean research - basic and applied – is funded and hence facilitates the opportunities to cooperate. Also, the access to very well equipped and technologically very advanced research laboratories as well as very well-trained scientists with high technical skills attracts European researchers. Moreover, the conditions for a good market penetration are quite favourable in Korea and S&T cooperation projects are mostly seen as a possibility to test new products or research results on a very advanced market.

1.2.2 Weaknesses

Missing knowledge about specific cooperation potentials and partners is a main barrier – and the long distance weighs heavy on the effort/benefit ratio of Korean-European cooperation.

The prevalent weaknesses for successful cooperation patterns are the generally observed lack of knowledge about S&T landscapes and suitable cooperation partners abroad, as well as the lack of awareness of support opportunities and funding programmes that the Koreans and Europeans could benefit from.

Furthermore, it has been observed that overseas S&T cooperation is very time consuming and expensive to maintain so that the administration costs often outweigh the expected benefits. Time is a very important factor for building the trust and confidence necessary for partnerships and for generating stable relationships. The currently offered funding programmes are not compatible with long term international cooperation.

A lack of agreements under intergovernmental patronage or MoU between Korean and European countries has also been observed. The existing agreements are often superficial and not contributing to effective cooperation activities.

Negotiations about mutual funding programmes set up between programme agencies and governments still take too long. In a way, availability of funds is insufficient and the existing funding programmes are not flexible enough to serve the actual needs of the potential beneficiaries. Very often, the lack of coordination between the programmes and differing application deadlines make it very complicated to for the beneficiaries to apply.

Finally, the existing funding programmes are mainly supporting subsidiary activities like mobility or conferences, but mere research project funding is hardly ever available.

1.2.3 Threats

The long distance between Korea and Europe as well as an underrepresented priority on the policy level as well as on the beneficiary level by European partners may hinder an intensified cooperation.

The threats are directly derived from the weaknesses previously identified.

Korean-European cooperation is not always of utmost importance for governments and policy makers. In consequence, budgets dedicated to European-Korean cooperation are failing. Moreover, regional cooperation is very often a direct consequence of political decision-making and regional trends. These “cooperation trends” do not play in favour of continuous funding for supporting the long-term relationships required for the desired collaboration.

Again, Korean-European cooperation is very time consuming because of geographic distances and the long term efforts needed to obtain very good networks and stable relationships. Even inevitable changes of contact persons seem to be a threat to cooperation.

Cultural and language problems could occur, even though they have been minimised and are not considered as a big hurdle in Korean-European cooperation context any longer.

Another threat often mentioned by Koreans is the perceived lack of interest of European partners regarding cooperation activities with Korea.

1.2.4 Opportunities – and recommended action for the KORANET consortium

The dedicated weaknesses and threats offer a lot of activity areas that KORANET may start or further focus to work on: Spreading knowledge about good cooperation results, making potentials for cooperation more transparent and organising financial support, amongst many others.

The opportunities of the project KORANET and S&T cooperation patterns in general, are resulting directly from the identified strengths and weaknesses, given that it is at this point advisable to take advantage of the strengths and working on the weaknesses in order to lower or even eradicate them.

The majority of the cooperation (44%) occurs in terms of case-by-case cooperation for mutual benefit without formalised programme. This result shows that the ongoing cooperation programmes between Korea and Europe might be either insufficient or not well known by the potentially targeted beneficiaries. In fact, only 31% of cooperation takes place in the framework of a cooperation programme.

One first mission of the KORANET project should be disseminating knowledge at different levels about S&T landscapes and suitable cooperation partners and counterparts abroad, as well as about support opportunities and funding programmes the Korean and European partners could benefit from.

The programme inventory (Deliverable D.1.2.2) and the online directory (Deliverable 1.5.1) on the KORANET webpage (www.koranet.eu) already aims at answering this need at the beneficiaries' level.

At the programme level, it still seems quite important to support the programme managers in European countries and in Korea to be more familiar with each other and to engage in new joint S&T cooperation programmes. The programme managers are very often unaware of the programme beneficiaries' specific needs. Sensitisation and lobbying activities could be helpful for raising awareness and the creation of new cooperation instruments that are really fit to the needs of the beneficiaries. For example, it would be desirable for the next generation of support programmes between European countries and Korea, to not only be focused on funding for travel exchange, but also allowing access to direct research budget.

Along the same lines, it is very desirable to better coordinate the funding programmes as well as the deadlines of application, at the European and Korean level, in order to facilitate the beneficiaries' participation. In order to do so, it is recommended to learn from the practice of other ERA-NETs for coordinating national funding programmes at the European and Korean level. The ongoing ERA-NETs mostly do not fund foreign parties but its national beneficiaries and have coordinated funding cycles.

In order to spark interest of more Europeans and Koreans in joint S&T cooperation projects, it could be useful to communicate best practices and positive experiences obtained in the framework of the online questionnaire. This would be only desirable if appropriate funding

programmes are following. One major difficulty at this point will be finding a way to respond to the fact that international cooperation needs long term support.

Also, it would be necessary to devise instruments and funding support for the search of potential partners and their assessment, as well as for generating opportunities to foster individual networks. In order to reach this goal, the opportunity of using contact points and assistance of the Korean communities living in the partner countries has been mentioned. It is also planned to realise matchmaking events. The first KORANET partnering event will be held on 1-2 February in Seoul with thematic focus on life-long health with the following sub-topics: health, technologies (biotechnology, engineering, materials, nanotechnology, ICT and robotics) and social sciences. This event will coincide with the publication of the KORANET Pilot Joint Call. It will be an occasion to create new partnerships and strengthen existing ones with the aim of building strong consortia for projects submission.

The elaboration of individual support services like cooperation contract and IPR agreement matters may also be an issue of the KORANET project.

In a more general way, all those initiatives will be valuable to revise opinions on cultural barriers.

1.3 Conclusions

New opportunities for the KORANET project to enhance S&T cooperation patterns in the Korean-European context have been listed above. These opportunities are the results of the SWOT analysis of cooperation patterns realised in the framework of an online questionnaire about drivers and barriers for S&T transregional cooperation.

These opportunities or recommendations should be implemented in order to respond to the objectives of the KORANET project in an optimal way.

These objectives are:

- To improve the information flow that enables Korean and European research communities and competency networks to better understand one another's S&T landscapes (strategies, structures, institutions, programmes, policies, players, best practices, etc.) throughout the research continuum from foresight and basic research to commercialisation and network development, covering the full spectrum of the sciences including the social sciences and humanities.
- To exchange best practices regarding the planning and implementation of policies supporting S&T, and at the research level itself (i.e.: the "state of the art" in different research fields, including the natural, medical and social sciences).
- To specify prioritised areas of cooperation and strengthen coherence and coordination of various thematic research fields.
- To establish a framework for common efforts: To develop an appropriate instrumental setting for a strategic and systematic cooperation based on success stories of bilateral or multilateral programmes as well as matching points of competency networks.

2 DATA GENERATION

The data compiled and assessed here is the result of an online survey carried out by VDI/VDE-IT and the KORANET member organisations.

The survey was held during the months April to September 2009. The survey was designed in and published utilising SPSS Dimensions as a tool. Representatives from programme agencies as well as programme beneficiaries were addressed through the consortium members and through mailings done by VDI/VDE-IT. In the same way, competence centres, cluster managements and other multiplying organisations in the innovation domain were asked to make their status and future interest in Korean-European cooperation more transparent.

First interim findings of the questionnaire were presented and discussed with the KORANET consortium members and selected experts during the KORANET Mapping workshop organised at the end of June 2009 in Berlin, as well as during the consortium committee meeting in October 2009 in Seoul. Afterwards, an internal analysis session has been realised within the Korea team of VDI/VDE-IT to define the structure of this report.

The questionnaire is attached in annexe.

One difficulty encountered with this questionnaire was that the respondents themselves somewhere could not well identify in which category they were belonging to: policy maker, programme executive agency or beneficiary. This misunderstanding could have brought to difficulties to answer the questions which were specific to each category. A better definition of the three categories should have been provided to the respondents, before the beginning of the survey. This comment should be considered in the future to improve the developing of further questionnaires.

3 ANNEXES

3.1 Responding organisations

Organisation	Country	Web
Austrian Research Centres GmbH (ARC)	Austria	www.arcs.ac.at
University of Vienna	Austria	http://www.par.univie.ac.at/~pllana
ViF Virtual Vehicle Competence Centre	Austria	www.vif.tugraz.at
Upper Austrian Chamber of Commerce	Austria	www.lebensmittel-cluster.at
Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology	Austria	www.bmvit.gv.at
Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG)	Austria	http://www.ffg.at
Vienna University of Technology	Austria	www.tuwien.ac.at
University of Vienna, Department of East Asian Studies	Austria	http://wirtschaft.ostasien.univie.ac.at/
University of Sofia, Faculty of Physics	Bulgaria	http://cluster.phys.uni-sofia.bg
Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Europe	www.oecd.org
European Committee for the Cooperation of the Machine Tool (CECIMO)	Europe	www.cecimo.eu
French Ministry of Higher Education and Research	France	http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/
ALPhA Route des Lasers Competitiveness Cluster	France	www.routedeslasers.com
SYSTEM@TIC Paris Region ICT Cluster	France	http://www.systematic-paris-region.org/en/index.html
International Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research	Germany	www.internationales-buero.de
Alexander von Humboldt Foundation	Germany	www.humboldt-foundation.de
Metropolitan Region Rhine-Neckar GmbH	Germany	www.m-r-n.com
Research Centre Jülich FZJ	Germany	www.fz-juelich.de
GEOkomm networks	Germany	www.geokomm.net
Max Planck Society	Germany	www.mpg.de
British Council	Germany	www.britishcouncil.de
Bavarian State Ministry of Sciences, Research and the Arts	Germany	www.stmwfk.bayern.de
Enterprise Europe Network RLP_Saar	Germany	http://www.eic-trier.de/
IVAM Cluster on Microtechnology, nanotechnology and advanced materials	Germany	www.ivam.com
Beuth Hochschule für Technik Berlin	Germany	www.beuth-hochschule.de
Corallia Clusters Initiative	Greece	www.corallia.org
Hungarian Korean Technical Cooperation Centre Foundation (HKTCC)	Hungary	www.hktcc.bme.hu
National Office for Research and Technology (NKTH)	Hungary	www.nkth.gov.hu
University of Milano	Italy	http://www.disma.unimi.it/angelabassoli.htm
Embassy of Italy in Seoul	Italy	www.ambseoul.esteri.it/ambasciata_seoul
Centre of Mechanics of Biological Materials - University of Padova	Italy	www.cmbm.unipd.it
University of Torino, Italy (Dept. of Gen. Phys. A. Avogadro)	Italy	http://www.ph.unito.it/~cassardo/index_eng.html
IMAST Cluster on Engineering of polymers and composite materials	Italy	www.imast.it
Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna	Italy	www.sssup.it
University of Padua	Italy	www.chimica.unpd.it
Institute of Inorganic Chemistry and Surfaces ICIS-CNR	Italy	www.icis.cnr.it

National Institute of Nuclear Physics INFN, Department of Physics, University of Padova	Italy	www.pd.infn.it
University of Palermo	Italy	www.tti.unipa.it/~ilenia
University of Roma Tor Vergata	Italy	http://www.stc.uniroma2.it/physchem/stella.html
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Italy	www.esteri.it
Institute of Composite Materials and Biomedicine IMCB-CNR	Italy	www.imcb.cnr.it
Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies ISTC-CNR (Padova department)	Italy	http://www.pd.istc.cnr.it
National Institute of Oceanography and experimental Geophysics OGS	Italy	www.ogs.trieste.it
University of Ulsan College of Medicine	Korea	http://med.ulsan.ac.kr
Pusan National University	Korea	www.photon.ee.pusan.ac.kr
Seoul National University	Korea	www.pearlx.snu.ac.kr
Korea Food Research Institute	Korea	www.kfri.re.kr
Chonbuk National University	Korea	http://home.chonbuk.ac.kr/mwkim
Ewha Womans University	Korea	http://nano.ewha.ac.kr/~polykim
Ewha Womans University	Korea	http://home.ewha.ac.kr/~HDYANG
Kyungpook National University	Korea	www.cae.knu.ac.kr
National Research Foundation of Korea	Korea	http://www.nrf.go.kr
Seoul National University	Korea	www.pearlx.snu.ac.kr
Korea National Institute of Health	Korea	http://www.cdc.go.kr
Nano Chemical Inc.	Korea	www.nanoxides.com
Yonsei University	Korea	http://dtlab.net/
Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology	Korea	www.krict.re.kr/~ccme
Fusion Sensor Standardization Forum	Korea	http://cafe.naver.com/nanosensor
Electrochemical Reaction & Technology Laboratory, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology GIST ERTL	Korea	http://env1.gist.ac.kr/ertl
Kwangwoon University	Korea	www.kw.ac.kr
Konkuk University	Korea	www.aerobk21.konkuk.ac.kr
Seoul National University College of Medicine	Korea	www.meg.re.kr
Magneto encephalography Centre, Seoul National University Hospital	Korea	www.meg.re.kr
Joeun Engineering	Korea	www.daum.net
Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute ETRI	Korea	www.etri.re.kr
Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology KRIBB	Korea	https://www.kribb.re.kr/eng/index.asp
Korea Institute of Energy Research KIER	Korea	http://www.kier.re.kr/open_content/eng/main_page.jsp
Korea Institute of Energy Research KIER	Korea	www.kier.re.kr
Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute KAERI	Korea	www.kaeri.re.kr
Chungnam National University	Korea	http://canopus.cnu.ac.kr/ryu/
Dept. of BioNano-Chemistry, Kookmin University	Korea	http://www.kookmin.ac.kr
Korea Institute of Science and Technology KIST	Korea	www.kist.re.kr
Si4U Co.,Ltd	Korea	www.si4u.co.kr
National Research Foundation of Korea	Korea	http://www.nrf.go.kr
Seoul National University	Korea	http://smdl.snu.ac.kr
Pukyung National University	Korea	www.bach.pknu.ac.kr
Seoul National University	Korea	http://ee.snu.ac.kr/~shim
Korea Electro technology Research Institute	Korea	www.keri.re.kr/english
Chungbuk National University	Korea	http://bio.chungbuk.ac.kr
Seokyeong University	Korea	www.skuniv.ac.kr/gkeun
Inha University	Korea	http://eng.inha.ac.kr

SEEDA / Think London	Korea	www.seeda.com
Malta Council for Science and Technology	Malta	http://www.mcst.gov.mt
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Norway	http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/nhd.html?id=709
Research Council of Norway RCN	Norway	www.rcn.no
Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology (CDTI)	Spain	www.cdti.es
Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology (CDTI)	Spain	www.cdti.es
Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education STINT	Sweden	www.stint.se
Federal Office for Professional Education and Technology, Section International Relations	Switzerland	www.bbt.admin.ch
Swiss state secretariat for education and research	Switzerland	www.sbf.admin.ch
Federal Office for Professional Education and Technology OPET	Switzerland	www.bbt.admin.ch
Swiss Federal Institute if Technology Zurich ETH Zürich	Switzerland	https://www.global.ethz.ch
Middle East Technical University	Turkey	www.mete.metu.edu.tr and www.wtndt.metu.edu.tr
The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey	Turkey	www.fp7.org.tr
Bogazici University	Turkey	http://www.mecha.ee.boun.edu.tr/kaynak.html
Imperial College	UK	www.bg.ic.ac.uk/research/biosensorgroup
UK Department for Business Innovation and Skills	UK	www.bis.gov.uk
The Royal Academy of Engineering	UK	www.raeng.org.uk
Economic and Social Research Council	UK	www.esrcsocietytoday.ac.uk
University of Cambridge	UK	http://www.bioc.cam.ac.uk/~fh111/
British National Space Centre BNSC	UK	www.bnsc.gov.uk
Intellectual Property Office	UK	www.ipo.gov.uk
The British Academy	UK	www.britac.ac.uk
University of Glasgow	UK	http://www.gla.ac.uk/departments/electronicsandelectricalengineering/research/bioelectronics/
Technology Strategy Board	UK	www.innovateuk.org
Royal Society	UK	http://royalsociety.org
University of Manchester	UK	http://www.manchester.ac.uk
Imperial College London	UK	www.imperial.ac.uk/people/r.leatherbarrow
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Centre BBSRC	UK	www.bbsrc.ac.uk
Department for Business Innovation & Skills	UK	www.bis.gov.uk
Arts and Humanities Research Council	UK	www.ahrc.ac.uk

3.2 Form and structure of online questionnaire

Survey on drivers and barriers for transnational S&T cooperation between Europe and Korea

Goal of the survey: The goal of this survey is to analyse the drivers for, and barriers to, transnational S&T cooperation between Europe and Korea.

Target group: policymakers / policy owners; programme coordinators / executive agencies; cluster coordinators / cluster initiative branch offices; beneficiaries of transnational S&T cooperation, etc.

Deadline: end of September 2009

The project KORANET, a scientific coordination action with Korea, aims to **enhance research partnerships between European countries and Korea**. With the help of surveys, reviews and analysis (mappings, foresight studies and other reports), a pilot funding scheme and a Joint Funding Programme as well as several joint activities (conferences, workshops and brokerage events) will be established.

Partners from nine European countries and Korea form the consortium for the project, which runs from January 2009 until December 2012. The project is coordinated by the International Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and funded under the 7th Research Framework Programme of the European Community.


In case you have more questions concerning KORANET or the survey, please contact:

Sophie Fourmond, fourmond@vdivde-it.de, Phone +49 30 310078-203

VDI/VDE Innovation + Technik GmbH

Department for International Technology Transfer and Cluster

Steinplatz 1, 10623 Berlin, Germany

Thank you very much for your participation in this survey!

You are: ○ **a policy maker, involved in transnational S&T cooperation**

○ **an agency executing tasks and programmes to promote transnational S&T cooperation**

○ **a beneficiary of transnational S&T cooperation programmes (e.g. Cluster / Competency Network, Company, Research institution, etc.)**

Your contact details

Name

Position

Organisation

Address

E-Mail

Phone

Webpage

Please indicate the priority you give to S&T cooperation with the following regions:

Region	**Very important**	**Important**	**Less important**	**No relevant**
Single European Market (EU 27)	○	○	○	○
Central and Eastern Europe (EU candidates, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, etc.)	○	○	○	○
Asia	○	○	○	○
Australia, Oceania	○	○	○	○
North America (USA and Canada)	○	○	○	○
Central and South America	○	○	○	○
Africa / Sub-Saharan Africa	○	○	○	○

A) Do you already have experience of running S&T cooperation initiatives with Korea?

○ Yes

○ No

If not, please go directly to Question B.

Why did you build these relations? (Multiple answers are possible)

☐ Opening and exploiting of the Korean market.

☐ Accessing centres of research excellence in Korea

☐ Relevant research partners are mostly in Korea.

☐ We had already contacts or a base in Korea.

☐ We want to broad our business to Asia, and Korea is the first step.

☐ Korea has a high growth potential in technology fields which are relevant to us.

☐ Korea is a good testing market for our technology developments.

☐ Other (please describe): _____

In which field does the cooperation with Korea take place?

	(please describe precisely the content of the cooperation)
☐ Health and Medical Engineering	
☐ Security and Safety Technology	
☐ Food and Agriculture	
☐ Energy	
☐ Environment	
☐ Information and Communication Technology	
☐ Vehicles and Transport	
☐ Aeronautics	
☐ Aerospace	
☐ Maritime Technology	
☐ Services	
☐ Nanotechnology	
☐ Biotechnology	
☐ Micro Systems	
☐ Optics	
☐ Materials	
☐ Production Technology	
☐ Social Sciences	
☐ Other (please describe):	

In which areas does the support for cooperation occur (multiple answers are possible)?

☐ Sales / Marketing

☐ Production (Services / Products)

☐ Applied R&D

☐ Pre-competitive research (e.g. Basic research)

☐ Other (please describe):

_____

In which form / framework is this research cooperation organised?

O A joint venture

O Case-by-case cooperation for mutual benefit without formalised programme

O A cooperation agreement / Memorandum of Understanding

O A cooperation programme. The funding authority is (please describe):

_____

O Other (please describe):

_____

Which barriers appear in this cooperation?

Barriers to transnational cooperation and technology transfer between national programmes can be considered at three levels of administration; policy level, programme level and project level. Please advise to what extent you agree with the following 'barrier' statements.

	Very high	High	Marginal	Not at all
POLICY LEVEL				
The legal constitution for public funding of my research programme explicitly forbids the transfer of funds to non-resident organisations or individuals	O	O	O	O
The administration of international science and technology activities is controlled by another department or agency	O	O	O	O
Our national activities related to international science and technology transfer cooperation are not focused on Korea	O	O	O	O
The relative inequality of national investment in science and technology (national intellectual assets) makes it impractical to design joint research or technology transfer programmes	O	O	O	O
The most influential decision makers in our administration do not see the value in transnational collaboration in the areas of research or technology transfer	O	O	O	O
Other (please describe): _____ _____	O	O	O	O
PROGRAMME LEVEL				
The source of funding for my programme does not allow, or encourage, the use of programme funds for transnational activities	O	O	O	O
The different national programme investment rules and funding cycles make it impractical to collaborate with related programmes in other countries	O	O	O	O
Our financial administration systems are not designed to cope with non-national contracts and/or other currencies	O	O	O	O
My knowledge of similar national programmes in other countries is not sufficient to engage in transnational cooperation	O	O	O	O
The diversity of languages and cultures	O	O	O	O

makes it impractical to achieve the theoretical benefits of collaboration and mutual opening of national programmes				
We receive a sufficient volume of high quality project proposals from national research applicants to meet the programme objectives	O	O	O	O
Other (please describe): _____ _____	O	O	O	O
PROJECT LEVEL				
Barrier of language	O	O	O	O
Misunderstandings because of the difference of cultures	O	O	O	O
Low interest from the Korean partners	O	O	O	O
Suspected problems with the protection of the intellectual property	O	O	O	O
Lack of engagement and obligations in the cooperation	O	O	O	O
Too much time and effort to maintain the cooperation	O	O	O	O
The administration costs of transnational projects outweigh the benefits	O	O	O	O
Insufficient knowledge of the market / research landscape and major players in Korea	O	O	O	O
Lack of one's own network in Korea	O	O	O	O
Personal or domestic issues (e.g. childcare, visas, pensions, work for partners)	O	O	O	O
Administrative constraints e.g.: (please describe) _____	O	O	O	O
Other: (please describe) _____	O	O	O	O

Please describe with catchwords two or three examples of positive experiences of successful cooperation with Korean partners and the hidden benefits of cooperation.

In your opinion, what are generally the most important success factors for a company / research institutions to cooperate with Korean partners?

	Very important	Important	Less important	No relevant
- Concrete business strategy available and implemented	O	O	O	O
- Sufficient and adequate time resources scheduled	O	O	O	O
- Sufficient and adequate budget available	O	O	O	O
- Very good knowledge of the Korean market before the beginning of the cooperation	O	O	O	O
- Very good network in Korea before the beginning of the cooperation	O	O	O	O
- Stable relationships within the bilateral cooperation	O	O	O	O
- Performance and quality of the product /technology to bring to the market	O	O	O	O
- Creation of a Joint-Venture	O	O	O	O
- Organisation of delegations for new cooperation contacts initiation	O	O	O	O
- Belonging to a competency network	O	O	O	O
- Association with other companies / institutions	O	O	O	O
- Chamber of Industry and Commerce Abroad, Embassies, or other local assistance institutions	O	O	O	O
- Public funding	O	O	O	O
- Good understanding of the legal position around intellectual property				

- Other (please describe): _____	○	○	○	○

In your opinion, which form of support would be the most important for a company / research institutions to cooperate with Korean partners?

	Very important	**Important**	**Less important**	**No relevant**
General information about Korea	○	○	○	○
Information in particular about Research in Korea and the local research institutions	○	○	○	○
Information about Korean S&T policy and funding landscape	○	○	○	○
Information in particular about relevant structures and needs of the Korean market, and competitors	○	○	○	○
Regular up-to-date information about Science and Economy	○	○	○	○
Support for partner search	○	○	○	○
Support for the appreciation / assessment of the potential partners	○	○	○	○
Model agreement on the legal framework (e.g. model contract for cooperation with Korea)	○	○	○	○
Financial support via public funding at the initial phase of the cooperation	○	○	○	○
Tailored local support which is not already covered from the existing institutions (e.g. Chamber of Industry and Commerce Abroad, etc.)	○	○	○	○
Support for the presence on exhibitions and fairs in Korea	○	○	○	○
Support for protecting intellectual property				
Other (please describe): _____	○	○	○	○

B) **Last question:**

In the context of this survey, we would like to make in-depth phone interviews with a small number of selected actors in order to discuss the results.

Would you be available to make such an interview?

- ○ Yes, with pleasure
- ○ No, I don't want to be called.

Thank you very much for your participation in this survey!

If you have some more comments:

3.3 KORANET background information

KORANET is an **ERA-NET** funded by the European Commission under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7). The 11 KORANET consortium partners come from 9 different European countries and South Korea.

KORANET aims at **enhancing the existing research partnership between European countries and Korea**. This will be achieved through several analytical exercises (mappings, foresight studies, inventories of research institutions and other reports), the establishment of a pilot joint funding scheme and a joint funding programme as well as several joint activities (conferences, workshops, information and brokerage events). The publication of a newsletter, the establishment of a project website and of a databank with information on relevant research organisations and S&T cooperation possibilities contributes to the projects' aims.

KORANET thus seeks to support the building of a sustainable and coordinated ERA, to enhance the cooperation of Korean and European researchers and to increase the Korean participation in the 7th European Research Framework Programme.

The project is targeted at national and international stakeholders at policy and programme level, the research community and industry.

KORANET consists of **five work packages** which will all be implemented simultaneously during the four-year-duration of the project. Four of the work packages are thematic (analyses, foresight, joint funding and joint activities) and one deals with the general management of the project.

- **WP 1: Analysis, monitoring, review**
  Mapping of regional approaches including the preparation of reports and specific studies on S&T cooperation as well as an analysis of cooperation instruments and approaches
- **WP 2: Strategy and foresight**

  Strategic discussions, setting framework objectives, identification of cooperation areas of common interest
- **WP 3: Joint funding**

  Development and implementation of a pilot joint funding scheme and based on its evaluation a joint funding programme of programme owners
- **WP 4: Joint activities**

  Continuous scientific and policy dialogue (annual conferences, workshops, brokerage and information events, networking activities)
- **WP 5: Organisation and management**

  General coordination of the project

For more information consult the **KORANET website** at: **www.koranet.eu**
or contact us via **e-mail** at: **koranet@dlr.de**.