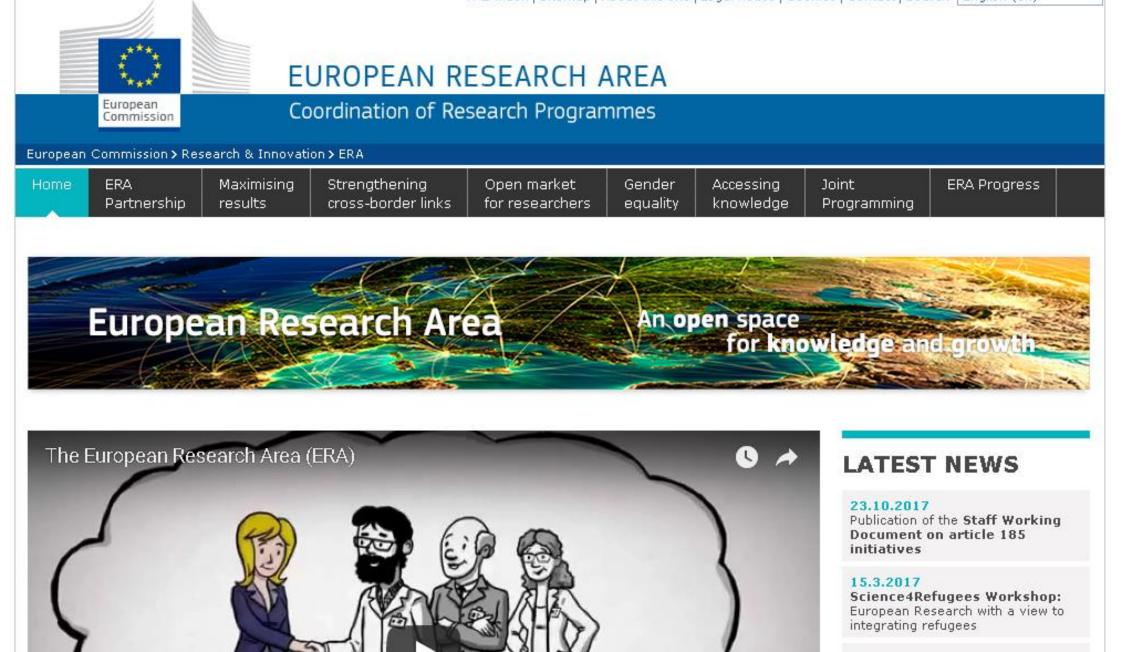
"European Research Area Coordination of Research Programmes"

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Chișinău, 9 februarie 2018



26.1.2017 Adoption of the ERA Progress Report 2016 European Research Area - an open space for knowledge and growth

ERA - is a unified research area open to the world based on the Internal market, in which researchers, scientific knowledge and technology circulate freely.

Through ERA, the Union and its Member States will strengthen their scientific and technological bases, their competitiveness and their capacity to collectively address grand challenges.

http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/index_en.htm

ERA IN PARTNERSHIP

• Partnership is essential to complete ERA.

The most effective and pragmatic approach for completing the European Research Area is a *reinforced ERA partnership* - deeper, wider and more efficient than to date - between **Member States**, the **Commission** and **research stakeholder organisations**. This means complementing the **primary ERA partnership** between the Member States and the Commission by systematically involving stakeholder organisations

• » Partnership with Member States and Associated Countries: ERAC

The European Research Area and Innovation Committee (ERAC) is a strategic policy advisory committee whose principal mission is to provide timely strategic input to the Council, the Commission and Member States on research and innovation issues that are relevant to the development of the European Research Area, the European Semester and the Europe 2020 flagship initiative Innovation Union.

The mandate of the Committee is set out in an annex to the Council resolution on the advisory work for the European Research Area of 31 May 2013 (doc. 10331/13).



ERAC is a strategic policy advisory committee that advises the Council, the Commission and member states on the full spectrum of research and innovation issues in the framework of the governance of the European Research Area. The Committee is co-chaired by the Commission and an elected representative from a member state. The Council provides its secretariat.

ERAC can also meet in two dedicated configurations, which were established by the Council and are chaired by an elected representative of an EU country:

- the High Level Group on Joint Programming (GPC), which contributes to the preparation of the debates and decisions of the Competitiveness Council on joint programming
- the Strategic Forum for international S&T Cooperation (SFIC), which advices the Council and the Commission on the implementation of a European Partnership in the field of international scientific and technological cooperation (S&T cooperation)

The main policy developments from the Commission since the adoption of the ERA Communication are:

- Opening up to an ERA of Innovation: 'Open Innovation, Open Science, Open to the World – speech from Commissioner Moedas, 22 June 2015
- <u>COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 17.7.2012 on access to and</u> preservation of scientific information(PDF)
- <u>Horizon 2020</u>

Number of groups

4. AGREES that at this stage ERAC and the other ERA-related groups take the responsibility for a designated ERA priority for the implementation of the ERA and the ERA Roadmap as follows:

 Priority 1: More effective national research systems (ERAC - European Research Area and Innovation Committee)

– Priority 2a: Optimal transnational cooperation and competition (GPC - the High Level Group on Joint Programming)

 – Priority 2b: Research infrastructures (ESFRI - the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures)

 – Priority 3: Open labour market for researchers (SGHRM - ERA Steering Group on Human Resources and Mobility)

- Priority 4: Gender equality and mainstreaming in research (HG - the Helsinki Group on Gender in Research and Innovation)

 Priority 5: Optimal circulation, access to and transfer of scientific knowledge (a new group with a broader mandate replacing the former ERAC WG on KT - the ERAC Working Group on Knowledge Transfer)

 – Priority 6: International cooperation (SFIC - the Strategic Forum for International Science and Technology Cooperation);

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/21456/erac-mandate.pdf

Members of ERAC and its configurations include:

- all the member states and
- the Commission

A number of other non-EU countries, which are associated to EU research and innovation programmes may participate as **observers** in its activities:

- Albania
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Faroe Islands
- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Iceland
- Israel
- Moldova
- Montenegro
- Norway
- Serbia
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Ukraine

Key Documents Council Conclusions

•Council Conclusions on the ERA roadmap for 2015-2020

•UNDERLINES the importance of the implementation of the ERA Roadmap at the national and the EU level and INVITES the Member States and the Commission to implement the ERA Roadmap through appropriate actions in their action plans or strategies. CALLS for effective use of the Policy Support Facility in this endeavour.

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•9. CALLS on the Member States and the Commission to start the implementation of the top action priorities identified in the ERA Roadmap:

•fully implementing knowledge transfer policies at national level in order to maximise the dissemination, uptake and exploitation of scientific results. Research Performing Organisations (RPOs) and Research Funding Organisations (RFOs) **should make knowledge transfer second nature by integrating it in their everyday work**; - promoting Open access to scientific publications;



country's R&I system carried out by a panel of experts and leading to concrete recommendations to the national authorities on reforms necessary to strengthen their R&I system. Mutual learning exercises focus on specific R&I challenges of interest to several volunteering countries, and draw on a hands-on project-based exchange of good practice. Specific support to countries aims at providing a set of concrete recommendations on how to tackle a specific R&I policy challenge and how to implement the accompanying reforms.

PSF activities

2015	2016	2017	
2/03/2	015-31/08/2015 MLE or	measures to stimulate business research and innovation	
2/	03/2015-30/10/2015 Pe	r Review of the Bulgarian Research and Innovation System	
4/05	2015-30/09/2015 Pre-F	eer Review of the Hungarian R&I system	
	2/11/20	5-29/07/2016 Peer Review of the Moldovan Research and Innovation System	
	2/11/2015	-30/06/2016 Specific Support to Malta on Monitoring the National Research and Innovation Strategy	
	4/0	1/2016-30/09/2016 Peer Review of the Hungarian R&I system	
	C)	1/01/2016-31/10/2016 MLE on administration and monitoring of R&D tax incentives	
		02/2016-31/10/2016 MLE Ex-post evaluation of business R&I grant schemes	
		02/2016-31/10/2016 MLE on Evaluation of Complex PPP Programmes in STI	
		03/2016-31/10/2016 Specific support to Slovakia	
	(******	2/05/2016-30/12/2016 Peer Review of the Ukrainian Research and Innovation System	
	C.	1/07/2016-31/03/2017 MLE on Alignment and Interoperability of Research Programmes: National Coord	dination
	4	6/07/2016-30/06/2017 Specific Support to Romania	
		7/09/2016-29/09/2017 MLE on Performance Based Funding Systems	
		9/12/2016-30/09/2017 Specific support to Slovenia	
		9/01/2017-30/09/2017 Specific support to Bulgaria	
		9/01/2017-31/10/2017 Peer Review of Polish Research and Innovation System	
		9/01/2017-31/12/2017 MLE on Open Science	
		9/01/2017-31/10/2017 Specific support to Latvia	
		9/01/2017-31/10/2017 Specific support to Lithuania	
		19/01/2017-31/10/2017 MLE on Innovation Procurement	

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- Peer Reviews of national R&I systems are in-depth assessments of a country's R&I system carried out by a panel of experts and policy peers, leading to operational recommendations to the national authorities on the reforms necessary to strengthen their R&I systems.
- A Peer Review can take the shape of a general assessment of the country's strengths and weaknesses in R&I, but it can also focus on a number of specific elements of the R&I systems (e.g. reform of universities, knowledge-transfer system, etc.), as agreed with the country under review. It can be preceded by a 'pre peer review' (as a preparatory step to identify focus areas) and followed by a 'post peer review' (as a follow-up step to provide concrete advice on how to adjust and strengthen the implementation of the peer review recommendations).

https://rio.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/policy-support-facility/peer-reviews



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This discussion paper is the background document for participants in the European Commission seminar on country-specific activities under the Horizon 2020 Policy Support Facility. The EC's DG RTD has in-depth experience in providing support to countries to improve the quality and impact of their national research and innovation systems. In addition, international organisations - such as the OECD, World Bank and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) -conduct exercises with broadly similar aims, but

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- Mutual learning exercises focus on specific R&I challenge of interest to several Member States and Associated Countries and draw on a hands-on project-based exchange of good practice.
- Its aim is to identify good practices, lessons learned and success factors based on robust evidence. Mutual learning exercises have addressed topics such as the Administration and monitoring of R&D tax incentives, Evaluation of business R&D grant schemes and the Evaluation of complex public private partnerships, among others.
- <u>MLE on Performance-based Funding of Public Research Organisations</u>
- MLE on Open Science Altmetrics and Rewards

https://rio.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/policy-support-facility/mutual-learning

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🗧 🔶 С 🗎 Надежный https://rio.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/policy-support-facility/mle-ope	n-science	ष्य 🛧 :
	lating to the following two issues: (1) Altmetrics, understood as alternative (i.e. non-traditional) metrics that cover not just citation of	
	forms of social media shares, web-downloads or any other measure of the qualities and impact of research outcomes; and (2)	
Incentives and rewards	or researchers to engage in Open Science activities.	
Date 🇰	9 January 2017 to 31 December 2017	
Exercise type O	Mutual learning	
Geo coverage 😏	Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia France Latvia Armenia Moldova Switzerland	
	Lithuania Portugal Slovenia Sweden	
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Reports

MLE on Open Science – Report on different types of Altmetrics

Altmetrics data are mainly gathered from readily available online sources, making altmetrics highly relevant in the context of Open Science. This report gives participants in the MLE on Open Science an overview of the different types of altmetrics currently being used or investigated for the purpose of research assessment, and their benefits and challenges. Based on a review of the situation in the Member States, it is clear that altmetrics are not yet being used for research evaluation purposes. Altmetrics hold a lot of promise, but it is too early to use them for research evaluation where funding decisions or hiring or promotion processes are concerned. More research is needed.

Download report

MLE on Open Science - Report on Altmetrics and Rewards

Altmetrics has the opportunity to promote Open Science by broadening our understanding of impact, thus reflecting the need to update standards and motivateresearchers to focus on quality not quantity of research. This report starts by giving a brief overview of Open Science and the academic reward system in general, followed by a discussion about how altmetrics could contribute to the academic reward system, and how altmetrics could promote wider adoption of Open Science in the Member States. Altmetrics are, however, not ready to be used alone for research assessment. More information is needed about the meaning of altmetrics and limitations of data sources before practical and reliable applications of altmetrics can be developed.

Download report

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MLE on Performance-based Research Funding Systems

Performance-based Research Funding Systems (PRFS) are one of the mechanisms through which countries try to increase the performance of their public sector research systems. The nature of these systems – based on peer reviews, metrics or a combination of both – varies considerably among countries. The MLE will provide a learning opportunity for countries willing to better understand the advantages and drawbacks of various options, improve ongoing PRFS and deepen the assessments of the impact of different systems.

Date ∰ Exercise type O Geo coverage O 28 November 2016 to 30 September 2017 Mutual learning Austria Croatia Cyprus Czech Republic Estonia Italy Armenia Moldova Norway Portugal Slovenia Spain Sweden Turkey

O Back to "Mutual Learning"

Events

Scoping Workshop - MLE on Performance-based Research Funding Systems	Kick-off meeting - MLE on Performance-based Research Funding Systems
🛗 7 September 2016	🋗 16 January 2017
📼 DG Research and Innovation, Unit	DG Research and Innovation, Unit
A4 Analysis and Monitoring of	A4 Analysis and Monitoring of
National Research Policies	National Research Policies
Srussels, DG Research and	Brussels, DG Research and
Innovation	Innovation
At the Scoping Workshop main decisions were	At the kick off meeting, the main decisions were

- Specific support to countries provide tailored advice, expertise, and good practice to help Member States and Associated Countries in the design or implementation of a specific reform concerning R&I strategies, programmes or institutions.
- This tailored support provides concrete recommendations on how to tackle a specific R&I policy challenge and how to implement the accompanying reforms.

Mulțumesc pentru atenție!

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