

# Inventory of STI Programmes and Analysis of the EU-Japan Cooperation

## Seminar on Empowering EU-Japan Science, Technology & Innovation Cooperation

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## Description of Work

- „Identification of bilateral STI programmes between the EU or MS/AC and Japan”
- „Identification of Japanese programmes open to European Participation”



**Main  
Goal**

A diagram consisting of two blue circles. The top circle contains the text 'Main Goal'. A grey downward-pointing triangle is positioned between the two circles. The bottom circle contains the text 'To create a comprehensive inventory of programmes between the EU and Japan'. The background of the slide features a faint watermark of the JEUPISTE logo and a stylized map of Europe.

**To create a  
comprehensive  
inventory of  
programmes  
between the EU  
and Japan**

# How to create an inventory of STI cooperations? – methodological considerations

## The Issue:

There is no standardized methodology of creating an inventory of STI cooperation programmes

## Why?

- STI cooperation can take various forms
- There is no common terminology
- Matching programmes are not always have the same names in cooperating countries

# How to create an inventory of STI cooperations? – methodological considerations

## Barrier no.1: missing terminology

No widely accepted terminology of:

- Cooperation programme types
- Fields cooperation in science, technology and innovation

Nevertheless data collection must be structured:

- A **terminology was created** based upon the experiences of earlier INCO-NET and ERA-NET projects

# How to create an inventory of STI cooperations? – methodological considerations

## Barrier no.2: missing data on cooperation programmes

Built upon the experiences of the CONCERT-Japan ERA-NET project, no survey was conducted because

- The distinct terminology used by the respondents makes data cleaning more difficult
- Response rate tends to be extremely low...

**So the STI inventory was built through desk research, but we faced several difficulties:**

# How to create an inventory of STI cooperation? – methodological considerations

## Barrier no.2: missing data on cooperation programmes

- **The quality of data available on earlier (and even current) cooperation programmes in different EU member states is highly uneven**
  - The axiom „*once on the web, always on the web*” is refutable  
This stands for EU programmes and projects as well!
- **Language barriers:**
  - The description of programmes is not always available in English

# How to create an inventory of STI cooperations? – methodological considerations

## Barrier no.3: what to look at?

- **The contents of even the continuous bilateral programmes is changing dinamically over time**
  - The budget of programmes
  - The fields of cooperation
  - Eligibility criteria
- **In the desk research the activities of the past 3 years have been recorded**

## How to create an inventory of STI cooperations? – methodological considerations

### Barrier no.4: what programmes do we collect?

- Relevant web sites contain information on not active cooperations – forums, exhibitions that do not offer funding for actual actions – these cooperations were not considered
- A large number of Japanese corporations and foundations and a smaller number of European organisations offer smaller grants – there is no list of such funding opportunities, there is only one such entry in the STI database.

# How to create an inventory of STI cooperations? – methodological considerations

## Barrier no.4: what programmes do we collect?

- FP7 and Horizon2020 related programmes were not considered, as these are presented in a separate deliverable of the project
- Observation:
  - As Horizon2020 is considerably larger in scope than FP7, the number of bilateral relations started to decrease – and Japanese Funding agencies started to build bilateral relations with the EU instead of member states

## So what do we have now?

**An STI database of bilateral and multilateral cooperation that delivers more content and is more precise than the previous CONCERT-Japan database**

### Weaknesses:

- Terminology on the types of cooperation and fields of cooperation is somewhat oversimplifying
- Creating a web-search based snapshot of the matrix of cooperation between Japan – and EU country relations

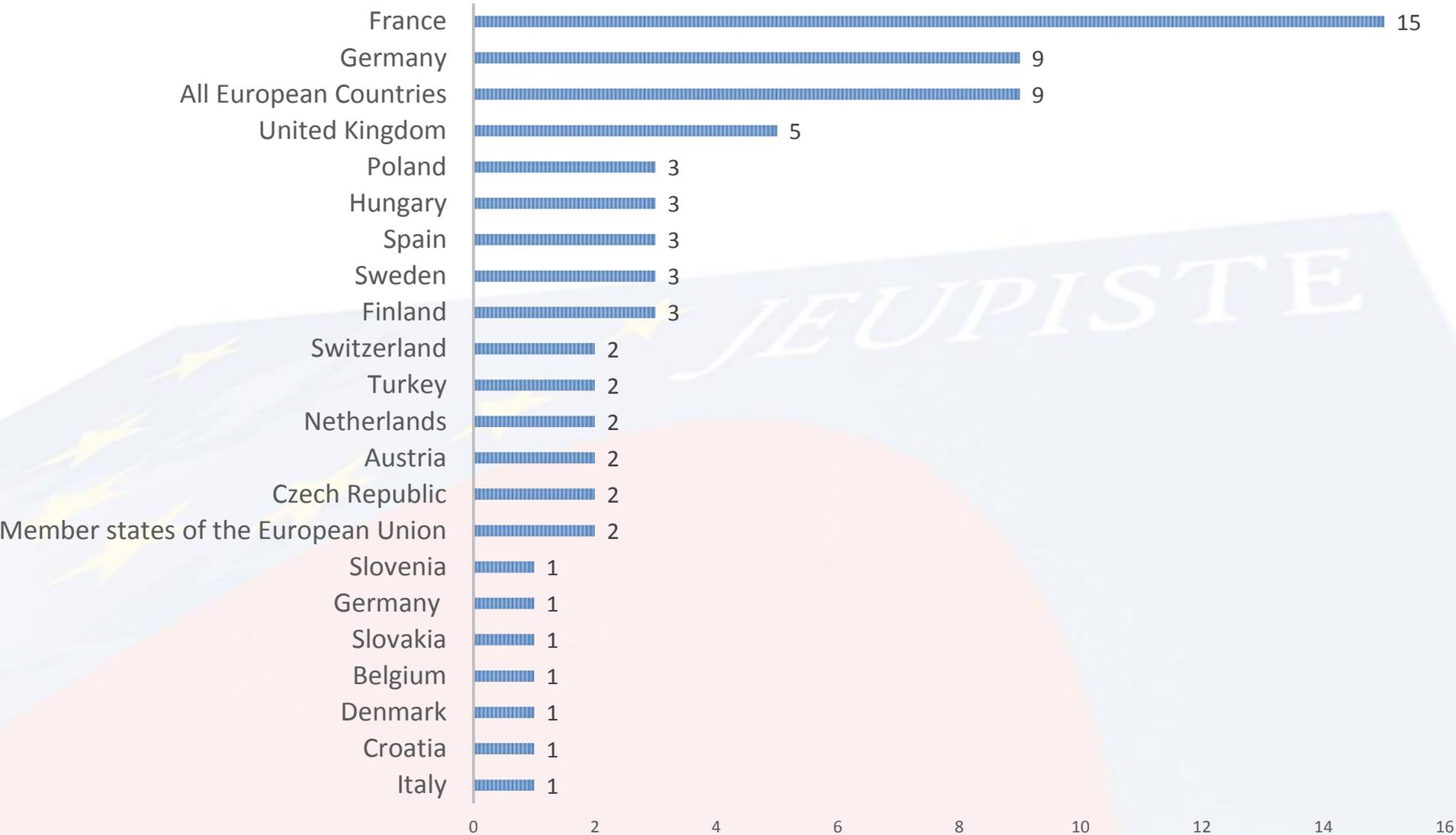
## Working method

- 1. We identified the bilateral and multilateral programmes on the websites of Japanese funding agencies**
- 2. After identifying the partner institutions (or nominating authorities in the case of unilateral programmes), we tried to identify the matching programmes in Europe**
- 3. Identified relevant data (field of cooperation, contact data etc.)**
- 4. Created a searchable database**

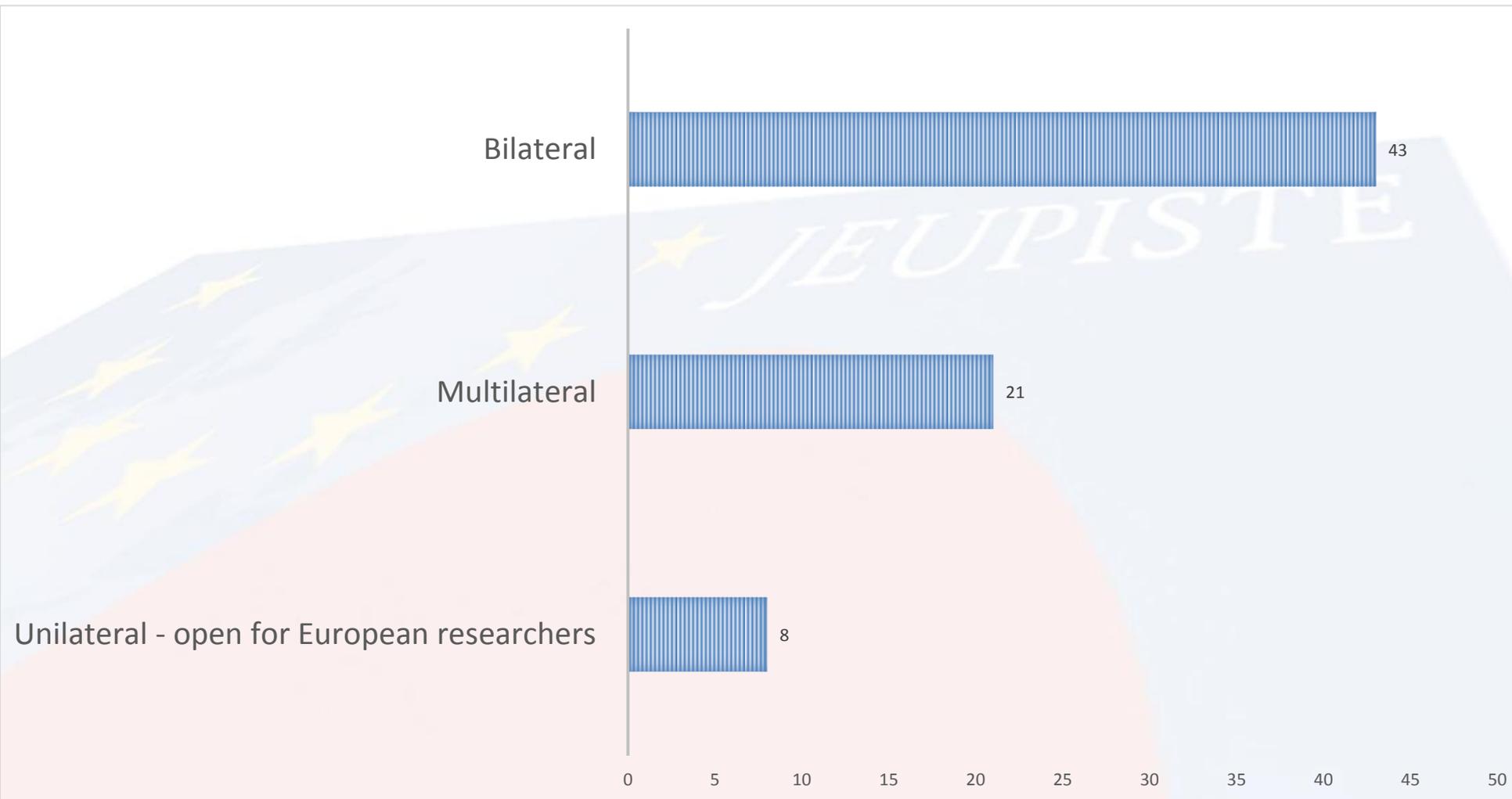
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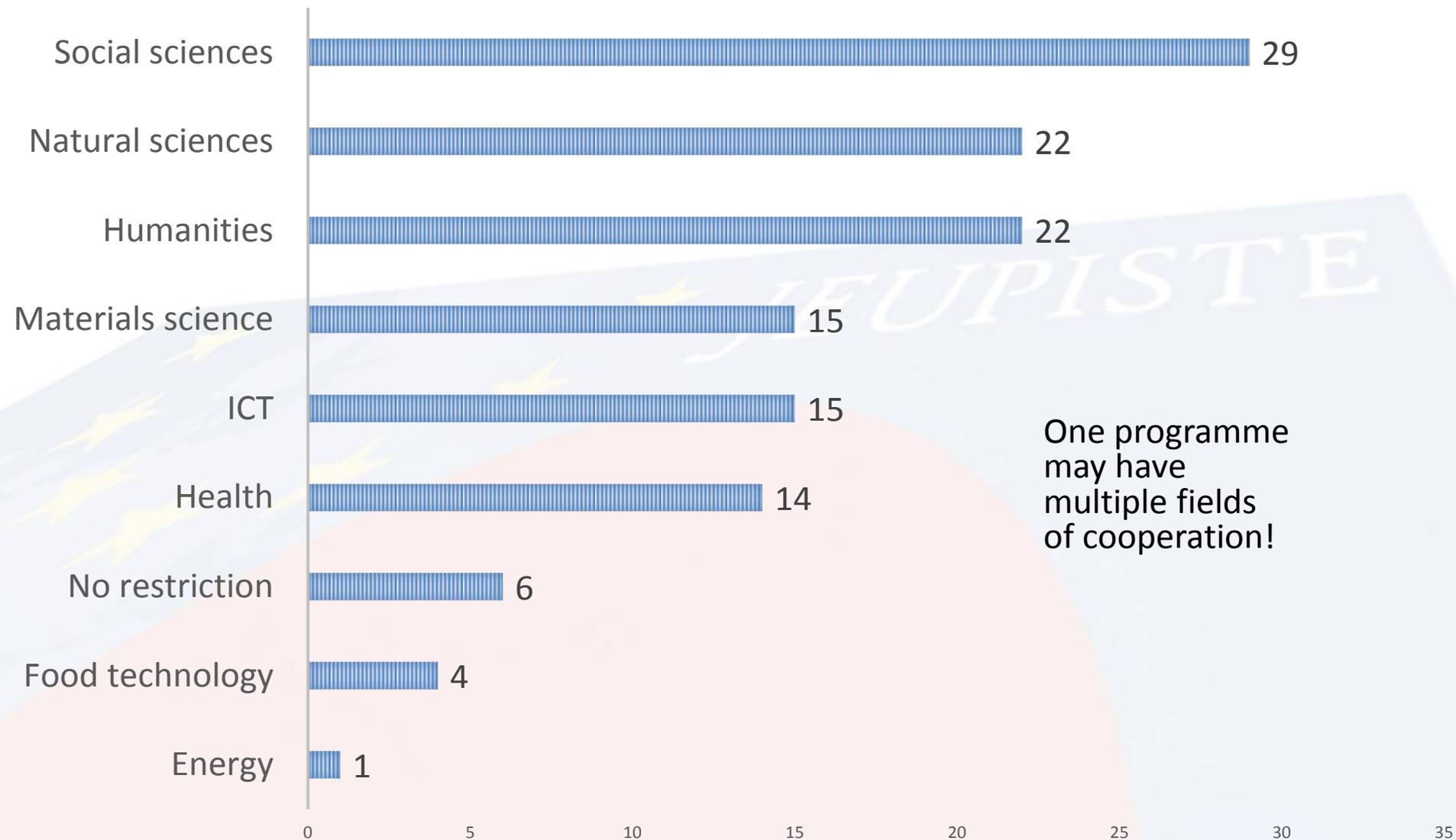
# Number of joint programmes identified in countries



# Types of joint programmes identified



# Thematic areas of cooperation in programmes

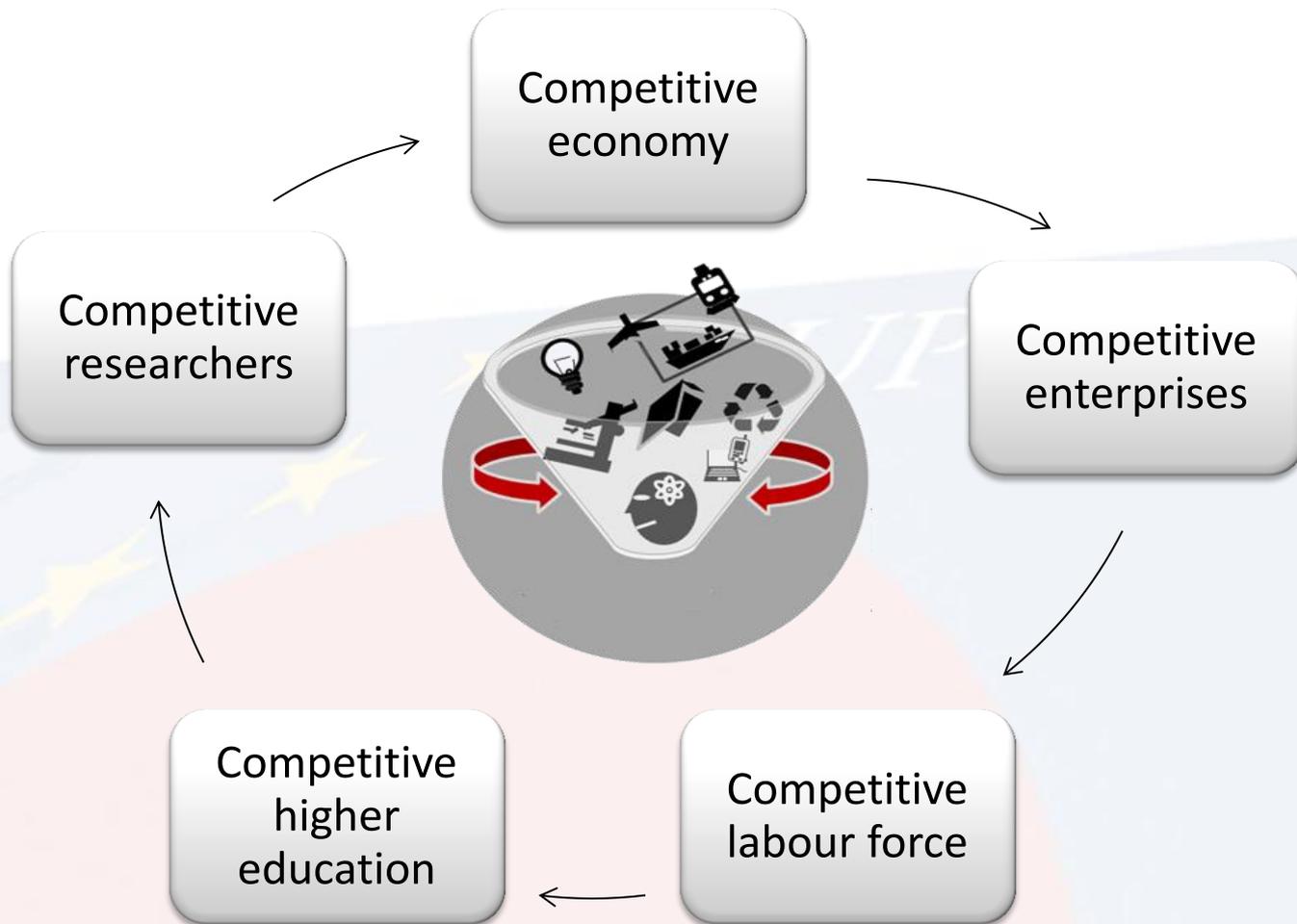


## Japanese participation in FP7 – Thematic areas

- EU contribution approx. 10 million €  
Japan contribution approx. 30 million €
- Most covered fields of cooperation based on Japanese funding:
  - ICT (28,2%)
  - Environment (12,6%)
  - INCO (8,7%)
  - Euratom (8,7%)

- **Budget of Japanese funding agencies**
  - JSPS - ¥305.3 billion (~2.52 billion €) in fiscal year 2015
    - Direct funding: ¥259.5 billion (~2,14 billion €)
  - JST - ¥135.6 billion (~1.12 billion €) in fiscal year 2014
- **Exchange rate (EUR/JPY)**
  - 07 June: 122.16
  - 08 June: 121,77
- **Deviation: 0,32%**

# Purpose of Cooperation



# Thank you for your attention!

ありがとうございます。

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