Procedure file

Basic information

COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	1995/2268(COS)	Procedure completed
Research and technological development RTD: perspectives for international cooperation Subject 3.50.20 Scientific and technological cooperation and agreements		

Key players

European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	ENER Research, Technological Development and Energy	UPE POMPIDOU Alain	21/11/1995
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	AFET Foreign Affairs, Security and Defense Policy	PPE ROBLES PIQUER Carlos	20/12/1995
	ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs, Industrial Policy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	RELA External Economic Relations	UPE MALERBA Franco E.	28/11/1995
	DEVE Development and Cooperation	UPE ANDREWS Niall	24/11/1995
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	Research	1912	25/03/1996

Key events

18/10/1995	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(1995)0489	Summary
17/11/1995	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
25/03/1996	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		
07/05/1996	Vote in committee		Summary
07/05/1996	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0160/1996	
05/06/1996	Debate in Parliament		
06/06/1996	Decision by Parliament	T4-0318/1996	Summary

06/06/1996	End of procedure in Parliament		
24/06/1996	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	1995/2268(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENER/4/07195

Documentation gateway

Non-legislative basic document		COM(1995)0489	18/10/1995	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A4-0160/1996 OJ C 166 10.06.1996, p. 0004	07/05/1996	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0318/1996 OJ C 181 24.06.1996, p. 0012-0042	06/06/1996	EP	Summary

Research and technological development RTD: perspectives for international cooperation

OBJECTIVE: to provide a general guideline for cooperation policies in the field of RDT over coming years in the light of the new framework for Community action set out in the TEU, changes in international relations and the development of RTD policies in the international context. CONTENT: the Commission considers in its communication that, following the geopolitical upheavals on the international stage, scientific cooperation is an important factor if the EU is to create a stable environment in an enlarged Europe. Against the backdrop of the global liberalization of trade, with new markets emerging, the key role of future international RDT policies is to achieve a balance between cooperation and competition. In addition, global cooperation on S&T, with shared risks and efforts, is also needed in order to meet the challenges of the 21st century. The main objectives pursued by the EU within the framework of international cooperation on RDT are as follows: - to strengthen European competitiveness and develop technologies for future markets; - to develop S&T partnerships with the neighbours of the European Union; - to share responsibilities and carry out RDT activities with a view to meeting global challenges; - to promote RDT in order to foster sustainable economic growth in developing countries; - to share S&T information and contribute to megascience and leading edge technologies and sciences. These objectives should be achieved by applying various complementary approaches: - a global approach with one-off participation in framework programmes to strengthen the competitiveness of the EU; - a regional approach in order to achieve targeted S&T improvements in selected regions; - a bilateral approach in order to develop S&T relations with certain countries; - a multilateral approach in order to step up the EU's RDT efforts at global level. The Commission intends to pursue eight actions in the immediate future: 1. dialogue between research and industry in order to increase industrial involvement within the framework of international S&T cooperation; 2. strengthening the external dimension of RDT policy; 3. promoting cooperation on global initiatives; 4. responding to the needs of less advanced countries; 5. strengthening the role of Community delegations in international RDT cooperation; 6. using financial resources outside the EU for RDT; 7. making provision for additional appropriations: for the Mediterranean zone, under the revised framework programme and 8. for central and eastern Europe with a view to supporting the pre-accession stage and research into nuclear safety, under the Euratom framework programme and the fourth revised framework programme.?

Research and technological development RTD: perspectives for international cooperation

The Committee adopted the report by Mr. POMPIDOU (UPE, FR) but with several amendments. The amendments specify more clearly the fields of desirable research cooperation as well as potential partners. The Committee called on the Commission to give greater consideration to consistency and complementarity between research and technology development policy and other Union policies. It also supported the idea of the rapporteur for major targeted projects ("mega-science") relating to e.g. earth and space observation, telecommunications, the multimedia and renewable energy sources which require a broad financial base and international cooperation. The amendment by Mr. Franco MALERBA (UPE, I) to include specific provisions on cooperation in science and technology in all bilateral cooperation agreements was adopted as well. The Commission representative, pointed out that some of the amendments go beyond the EU's competence. The EU cannot define in which areas scientific cooperation between researchers and research institutes should be carried on. He also suggested that Latin America should not be left out of the list of potential partners in scientific cooperation.

Research and technological development RTD: perspectives for international cooperation

The European Parliament adopted the report by Mr Alain POMPIDOU (UPE, F) on perspectives for international cooperation in research and technological development. The report calls on the Commission to take into account the distinction between international, scientific and technical cooperation and technological development for industrial and commercial purposes with due regard for the necessary interaction between these two types of activity and calls for a distinction to be made between the dissemination of knowledge and the preparation of innovative and enabling technologies. Parliament calls for scientific cooperation in areas of excellence for the EU (for example mathematics, particle physics, molecular biology, etc.) and calls for the reciprocity principle to be applied as strictly as possible (in cooperation with developing countries, this principle must be respected 'as far as possible'). The Commission is urged to give greater consideration to consistency and complementarity between R&TD policy and other Union policies. Parliament calls for the major transverse projects and the major targeted projects to be identified, devoting particular attention to energy production (especially renewable energies), transport, new information and communication technologies (multimedia), environmental protection and climatology. The report also calls for international agreements between the European Union and third countries to develop an active policy regarding the protection of intellectual and industrial property. An evaluation of future prospects in the field of scientific and technical cooperation and technological development in the European Union should be carried out and measures should be taken to encourage new financial engineering measures concerning risk capital and development capital. Finally, the EP calls on the Commission to include systematically specific R&TD provisions in bilateral cooperation agreements and to conclude R&TD cooperation agreements. Concerning the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic countries, the report calls for greater scientific cooperation in the field of nuclear safety and measures to combat environmental pollution. ?