



**Opportunities and Pitfalls
for S&T cooperation
between SEA and Europe**

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6 Topics of Discussion

Benefits of growing international S&T cooperation for local research

Benefits of growing international S&T cooperation for the wider development of society

Pros and cons of EU/SEA or other international cooperation

Government policies to stimulate EU/SEA S&T policy

Interaction between public and private research

Funding policies in both regions

Topic 1

Benefits of growing international S&T cooperation for local research

- Connection to international sc. community
- Co-publication, co-patenting, etc.
- Help further developing research infrastructure
- Training opportunities
- Availability of instruments, research equipment

Topic 2

Benefits of growing international S&T cooperation for the wider society

- Access to global knowledge and technology
- More student exchange options
- Help fighting global problems (health, food, energy, climate,.....)

Topic 3

**Pros and cons of
EU/SEA or other
international
cooperation**

- (dis)advantage of old ties
- Level of bureaucracy
- Cultural differences
- Neglect of South South cooperation?
Lack of mutual learning
- Lack of sustainability in the
relationship (EU)?

Topic 4

Government policies
to stimulate EU/SEA
S&T cooperation

- Absent in EU?
- S&T not high priority on ASEAN/EU bi-annual meeting?
- Launch joint calls?
- Attuning national and supra national policies
- Role of NCPs

Topic 5

Interaction between public and private research

- Academia and industry need better connections?
- Stimulated in EU framework programs, but not so much in SEA?
- Attuning different interests of pub and private
- Application orientation is an issue

Topic 6

funding policies in both regions

- Overlap between bi-lateral and bi-regional policies, lack of coordination
- Lack of transparency (EU)
- Low level of funding (SEA)
- Mismatch between funding cycles EU (several years) and SEA (yearly)
- Lack of long term commitment
- Leadership issues

Questions for the Bogor WoC

Should EU allocate specific funds for SEA?

How to deal with regional differences in SEA?

More focus on and money for young scientists?

Balance between basic research and societal issues?

Long-term research centres? Why, where and how?

Benefits of South-South over EU-SEA cooperation?

Joint identification of key areas for EU-funded projects?

Management and administration of EU-funded projects?

Major Opportunities

- The balance between research interests of both regions, a win-win situation, co-writing proposals, co-publications, co-patenting (all still biased towards EU);
- The importance of including attractive arrangements for young talented researchers (brain drain-brain gain issues);
- The different policy agendas and interests with regard to building up research infrastructure (there are still huge differences in the region, there's no one size fits all approach);
- The options for more mutual learning in the region and North - South - South cooperation.

Major Pitfalls

- Lack of clarity on what EU programmes entail, on criteria for application, on potential partners;
- Absence of special EU policy and funding for SEA;
- The difficulty of attuning the interest of researchers on both sides (the balance between basic research and application; long term capacity building, connecting to the international scientific community);
- A lack of mutual learning, in particular from good practices (examples: institutes for good governance are set up in Thailand, new research institutes in Vietnam, joint research labs in Taiwan).