Basic information

1994/2203(COS) COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	Procedure completed
Science and technology: cooperation between the Union and the Central and Eastern Europe and CIS countries **Subject** 3.50.20 Scientific and technological cooperation and agreements **Geographical area** Community of Independent States	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ENER Research, Technological Development and Energy	QUISTHOUDT-ROWOHL Godelieve (PPE)	19/07/1995

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
AFET Foreign Affairs, Security and Defense Policy		
BUDG Budgets	BLOCH VON BLOTTNITZ Undine-Uta (V)	27/09/1995
RELA External Economic Relations	PORTO Manuel (ELDR)	23/03/1995
JURI Legal Affairs, Citizens' Rights		
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection		

Council of the European Union

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
24/11/1994	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(1994)0420	Summary
		COM(1995)0190	Summary

16/05/1995	Non-legislative basic document published		
16/06/1995	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
10/10/1995	Vote in committee		Summary
10/10/1995	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0242/1995	
27/10/1995	End of procedure in Parliament		
20/11/1995	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1994/2203(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 148
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENER/4/06230

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A4-0242/1995 OJ C 308 20.11.1995, p. 0004	10/10/1995	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0525/1995 OJ C 308 20.11.1995, p. 0467-0469	27/10/1995	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	COM(1994)0420	24/11/1994	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	COM(1995)0190	16/05/1995	Summary

Science and technology: cooperation between the Union and the Central and Eastern Europe and CIS countries

1994/2203(COS) - 27/10/1995 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

In adopting the report by Mrs QUISTHOUDT-ROWOHL (PPE, D), Parliament called on the Commission and the Council to continue the INTAS programme of cooperation with scientists from the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union beyond 31 December 1995, and for this to run for the entire duration of the Fourth Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development. However, Parliament drew the Commission's attention to the fact that: - INTAS should be regarded as one instrument among a number of Community actions for promoting international cooperation in the research sector. It should be based essentially on fundamental research and should include other forms of cooperation

in the field of research; - the role of the national scientific organizations of those countries which were members of the Scientific Council should be strengthened. Parliament also stated that actions undertaken by INTAS should become more transparent, less costly and more effective and stressed in particular that the allocation of appropriations should not be affected by administrative delays.

Science and technology: cooperation between the Union and the Central and Eastern Europe and CIS countries

1994/2203(COS) - 24/11/1994 - Non-legislative basic document

This Commission communication relates to cooperation in the field of science and technology between the European Union and the central and eastern European countries (CEEC) and the new independent states of the former Soviet Union (NIS). It describes the cooperation projects implemented with these countries under various Community cooperation programmes: - PHARE/TACIS, - COPERNICUS/CEEC 1992-93 (participation of CEECs in joint research projects and mobility grants in 1992-93), - participation of the CEECs in 5 specific programmes under the third RDT framework programme in 1992-93 and of the NIS since 1994; - COPERNICUS 1994 (participation of the CEECs and NIS in joint research projects complementing the 5 specific programmes under the third RDT framework programme); - creation of the INTAS for the NIS; - extension of cooperation to all programmes under the fourth RDT framework programme to all CEECs (94-98) from 1994. - CEECs: the Community financed over 3,500 projects in 1992/93 in synergy with Member States' projects and the PHARE programme. Over ECU 110 million were earmarked over 2 years in order to promote science and technology in the CEECs. In the majority of cases, the projects selected were of a very high scientific standard in order to strengthen research both in these countries and in Europe. However, implementing difficulties arose during the first year (with overly long delays between the close of invitations to tender and the funding of projects), which is why subsequent invitations for proposals were more targeted and deadlines for replying and committing funds were shorter (on average 6 months between the response and funding). - NIS: INTAS (International Association for the Promotion of Cooperation with Scientists from the Independent States of the former Soviet Union) was set up at the Commission's initiative in order to select projects funded within the framework of cooperation (ECU 25 million in 1993). All the independent states have been included in the COPERNICUS programme since 1994 and are included in the list of countries participating in the 5 specific RDT programmes. Finally, in the nuclear sector, the Commission intervened to the sum of ECU 14 million in order to investigate the effects of radioactive pollution. All the specific programmes under the fourth RDT framework programme have been open to the CEECs since 1994. However, given that funding for this programme has been reduced, activities funded under PHARE and TACIS and Member States' cooperation projects need to be coordinated. It is clear from the extent of this cooperation (including the level of funding) that the Community is supporting the development of research collaboration between the Member States of the Community, the CEECs and the NIS. Extending the fourth framework programme to the CEECs will foster this move, to the benefit of all the parties.

Science and technology: cooperation between the Union and the Central and Eastern Europe and CIS countries

1994/2203(COS) - 16/05/1995 - Non-legislative basic document

In a working document addressed to the Council and the European Parliament, the Commission specifically defined the prospects for scientific and technological cooperation with the New Independent States (NIS). In that document, the Commission announced that the Union would intensify its international cooperation efforts with those countries with a view to mutual benefit, including the objectives stemming from the spirit of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements concluded with those countries. The aim of that cooperation would be: - to redirect scientists to research linked to needs, both private and public, - to overcome outdated structures and promote a process of rationalisation, - to exploit industrial prospects and ensure sustainable development, - to identify cooperation partners for new emerging markets, - to support a smooth demilitarisation of science. The immediate measures in the first phase had sought to lend financial support to a wide range of researchers in relatively small projects. These measures remained at academic level. The funds reserved for cooperation with the East under the Fourth Framework Programme had been reduced by half. The resources that were still available would therefore have to be more and better targeted. For that reason, priority would be given to research projects yielding results in the industrial sector or providing solutions to societal problems in the near future. In order to increase the level of applications and the quality of projects, effective support would be provided for fewer, but more important projects with a view to creating renewed centres of RDT culture. At the same time, the pilot phase of INTAS (International Association for the Promotion of Cooperation with Scientists from the Independent States of the former Soviet Union) would have to be adapted and redirected towards a new approach (integration of INTAS). In order to improve the quality of projects, different measures were proposed which would in future make it possible to give a larger financial share to the projects: - improvement of general information on partners' research systems: setting-up of a database on research institutions, their scientific profile, current projects etc., financing of a decentralised supervisory network in the NIS, meetings to place the partners in contact with the industries concerned, - consolidation of the preparatory phase for projects, - more precise definition of criteria for project selection, - measures to help to stabilise legal, economic and political conditions. The future activities and the definition of priorities would be based on dialogue with those countries and a technological evaluation and control network. In addition, coherence and active cooperation would be sought with TACIS, the EBRD, the World Bank, other Community programmes and the Member States.