

Main parts of the presentation

- The emergence of a new global landscape in science and in higher education
- “Interesting times” for European policies and policy tools
- Opportunities and threats – a closer look at the European Research Area (ERA)
- A new “kid on the block” – Institutes for Advanced Study (IAS)

European policies and policy tools

- The “knowledge triangle” in a European perspective
- Research and the Lisbon Treaty
- Some current challenges
 - The future of the “knowledge triangle” (Europe 2020, etc)
 - RDI in the EU Financial Perspectives (2014-2020)
 - *Primarily EU level*: FP8; ERC, Mobility, Collaborative research; EIT
 - *Shared responsibility* (EU and MS): (ERA); Joint programming, ESFRI, Article 169 initiatives, International S&T cooperation
 - *Others* (e.g. EU’s coordinating role; OMC; etc): Bologna Process/EHEA; Innovation clusters, etc.

Examples of some European “knowledge related” policy dilemmas

- *Differing objectives*: excellence, cohesion, etc.
- *Differing policy levels*: Research, Higher Education, Innovation
- *International S&T cooperation*: the national and EU dimensions
- *The global competition for ‘talent’* – global, international, intra-European – what is the role of the EU dimension?
- *Winners and losers*: institutions, regions, nations, EU.

A closer look at the ERA

- ERA as a political initiative
- What difference does the Lisbon Treaty make?
- Types of S&T policy and modes of policy coordination
- From ESPRIT to ERA: how (and why) did we get here?

ERA as a political initiative

To revitalise coordination between national research policies of EU Member States

as well as

between national and EU policies (e.g. FP's)

ERA in the Lisbon Treaty

- a) “The Union shall have the objective of strengthening its scientific and technological bases by achieving a European research area in which researchers, scientific knowledge and technology circulate freely, and encouraging it to become more competitive, including in its industry, while promoting all the research activities deemed necessary by virtue of other Chapters of the Treaties” (Article 179, Lisbon Treaty)

“The Community shall have the objective to strengthen the scientific and technological basis of European industry and to encourage it to become more competitive at international level, while promoting all the research activities deemed necessary by virtue of other chapters of this Treaty.” (Treaty of Maastricht 1992)

- b) The implications of co-decision role for the European Parliament

Modes of S&T policy coordination

- *Atomistic coordination*: autonomous agencies, interacting in unstructured ways, without a significant common frame of reference
- *Low coordination*: bringing various agenc(ies)' actions in line, overall coordination framework based primarily on “efficiency criteria: avoiding duplication, efficient allocation of resources etc.
- *High coordination*: through creation of system-wide goals in S&T, bridging sectors and programmes and top down control oversight of resources.

S&T policy types and the ERA

- *Mission oriented S&T policies*: Pursuit of mission(s) through science; *using capacities* to achieve the mission; generally requiring “high coordination” frameworks.
- *Diffusion oriented S&T policies*; *creating capacities* in relation to (grand) challenges and priorities; generally requiring “low coordination” frameworks
- ERA represents a general trend towards *diffusion oriented* policies
- Diffusion oriented EU S&T policy fits differently with various national S&T policies

Institutes for Advanced Study (IAS) in the research-higher education landscape

- The idea and origins of IAS'
- IAS in modern systems of higher education and research
- Current developments in Europe and beyond
- A perspective from (your neighbour):
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IAS in modern HE/Research systems

- Focus on *researcher* excellence – commitment to the highest standards of scholarship
- “Risk friendly”, absence of scientific hierarchy, opportunities for open interactions, debates
- The importance of the IAS *scholarly community*
- Genuine and competitive fellowship programme(s)
- Breeding zones for the creation of new interdisciplinary knowledge

Current developments in Europe and beyond

- Significant increase in number/type of IAS world wide
- IAS's role in changing HE and research systems
- The creation¹¹ of university based IAS in Europe (e.g. national excellence initiatives)
- Strengthened networking between IAS (SIAS, NETIAS/EURIAS, UBIAS)
- Competition and cooperation among and by IAS'.

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- First IAS to be created in CEE region (1992)
- Unique international constellation of stakeholders
- 700 visiting fellows from 40 countries
25 Focus Groups
215 Public Lectures
>2000 books, articles etc
- Current challenges and opportunities