

French strategy for research & innovation

Examples of bi- & multilateral international partnerships

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Conference on "European Research
Infrastructures for Innovation and
Development"

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Sources :

⌘ **OECD report on Science, Technology & industry (2008)**

⌘ **French Ministry of Higher Education & Research (2010)**

⌘ **Indicators of Sciences & Technology,**

[French] *Observatoire des Sciences & Techniques (2008 report)*

- **Science & Technology:**
 - Nobel prizes : **14** in literature, **14** in biology-medicine, **12** in physics, **7** in chemistry, **9** in mathematics,...
 - **TGV** fast trains, **Airbus**, **Ariane** rockets & satellites, nuclear & renewables energies, etc.
- recognized pionners of sciences...or more recently:
 - 2009 **Abel prize** (Michail **Gromov**)
 - 2008 Nobel in medicine (Françoise **Barré-Sinoussi** et Luc **Montagnier**)
Abel prize (Jacques **Tits**)
 - 2007 **Nobel in physics** (Albert **Fert**)
 - 2006 **Fields medal** (Wendelin **Werner**)
 - 2005 **Nobel in chemistry** (Yves **Chauvin**)
 - 2003 **Abel prize** (Jean-Michel **Serres**)
 - 2002 **Fields medal** (Laurent **Laforgue**)
 - 1997 **Nobel in physics** (Claude **Cohen-Tanoudji**)
 - 1994 **Fields medal** (Pierre-Louis **Lions** et Jean-Christophe **Yoccoz**)
 - 1992 **Nobel in physics** (Georges **Charpak**)
 - 1991 **Nobel in physics** (Pierre-Gilles **de Gennes**)
 - etc.



- Expenses for R&D in % of GDP: **45** (49) (\Rightarrow 2.1% of GDP in 2006)
- Expenses for R&D in companies in % of GDP: **37** (43)
- Risk-capital in % of GDP: **22** (23)
- Patents EU-US-JP per million of unhabitants: **34** (37) (\Rightarrow 4.5% of all patents in 2005)
- Scientific publications per million of unhabitants: **41** (47)
- % of « innovating » companies: **31** (44)
- % of « innovating » companies in services: **38** (51)
- % of companies having cooperations: **58** (57)
- Patents with foreign co-inventors: **31** (14)
- % expenses in R&D financed by foreign countries: **39** (39)
- Scientists per thousand workers: **49** (44)
- Diplomas/degrees in science & engineering in %: **69** (60)
- Jobs in Science & Technology in % of total employment: **78** (77)

FRANCE

OECD average

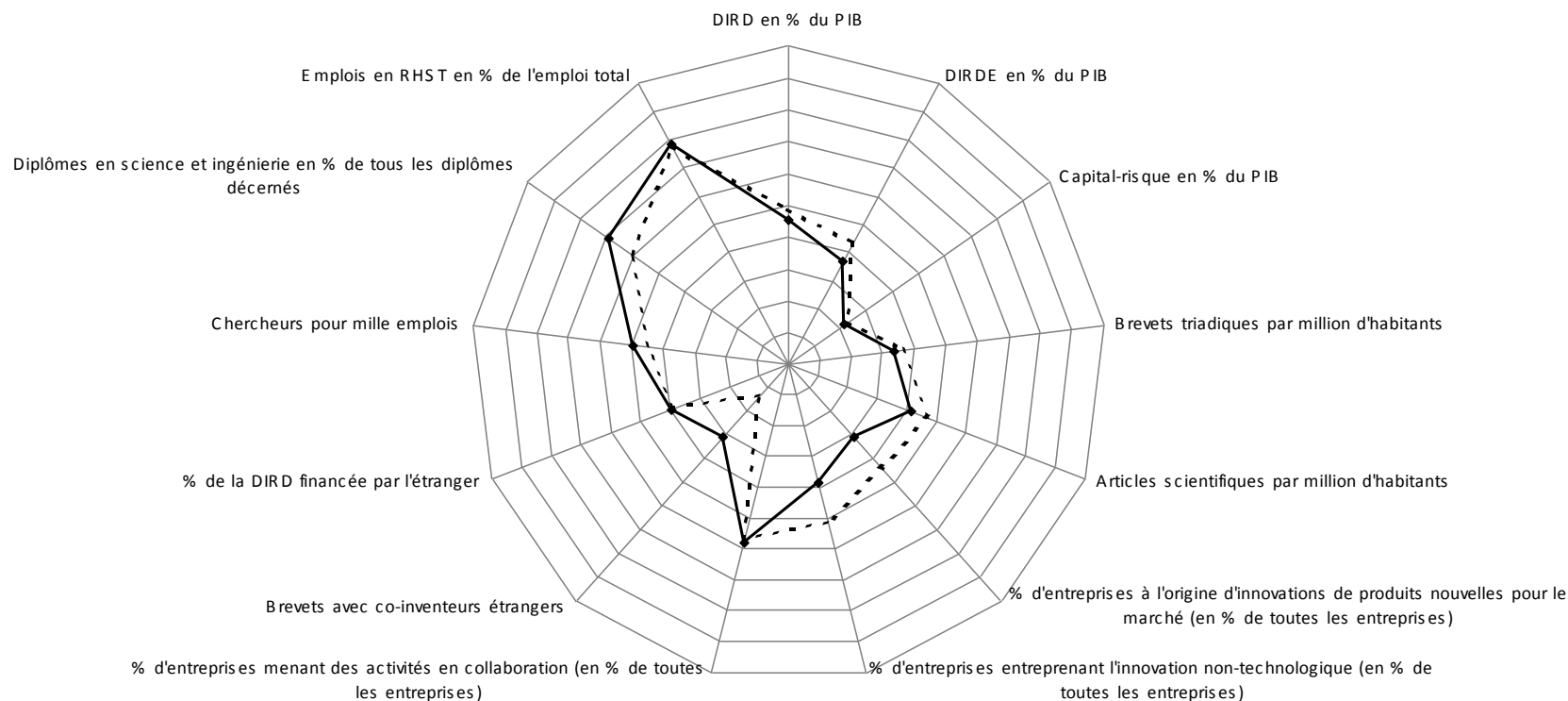
(normalized values /100)

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FRANCE

very close to

OECD average



⌘ 25 Public research bodies

CNRS, 25 000 staff, [all domains](#)

CEA, 15 000 staff, [alternative & atomic energies](#)

INSERM, 5 000 staff, [life sciences](#)

INRA, 5 000 staff, [agronomy](#)

CNES, 3000 staff, [space](#)

+ INRIA (applied maths), IFREMER (oceanography), BRGM,...

⌘ Higher education institutions

85 [state] universities

+ independently managed Engineering & Business schools (*Grandes Ecoles*),...

⌘ Private Research: companies and foundations

⌘ Many joint laboratories

1200 CNRS-Universities and CNRS-company joint laboratories, 140 INRA-CNRS, 62 CEA-Research Performing Organization, etc.

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HUMAN RESSOURCES & EXPENSES

⌘ HUMAN RESSOURCES: **352,000 staff**

- **197,000** working for research in private labs (includes 106,000 scientists)
- **155,000** working for public research including
 - ⊗ 57 000 faculty members in universities
 - ⊗ 42 000 scientists in public research institutes
- **12,000 new doctors (PhD) every year** (4,000 in natural sciences and 8,000 in humanities and social sciences)
- **30,000 new engineers (MEng) every year**

⌘ EXPENSES for R&D:

34 billion EUR (national expenses)

32 billion EUR (internal expenses)

⌘ Structures

⌘ Human resources

⌘ Funding

⌘ **New policy and priorities :**

☒ **research Act (2006)**

☒ **Law for autonomy of universities (2007)**

⌘ New policy and priorities : 📁 research Act (2006)

goals:

- more strategy
- build a unified assessment system
- promote cooperation between French researchers
- bigger structures
- more public funds for human resources (more attractive careers)
- stimulate innovation and research in private companies
- be an active actor of the European Research Area

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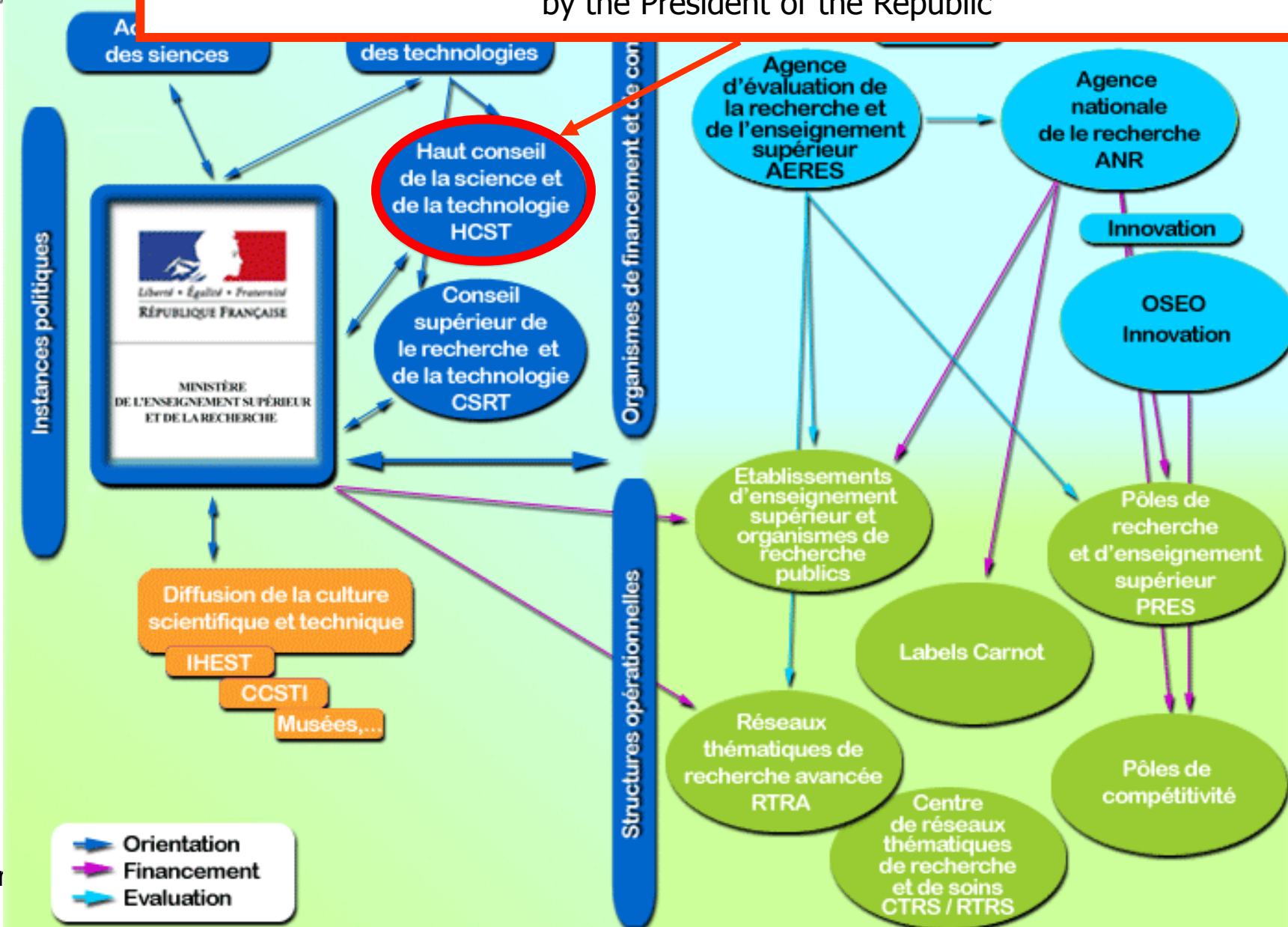
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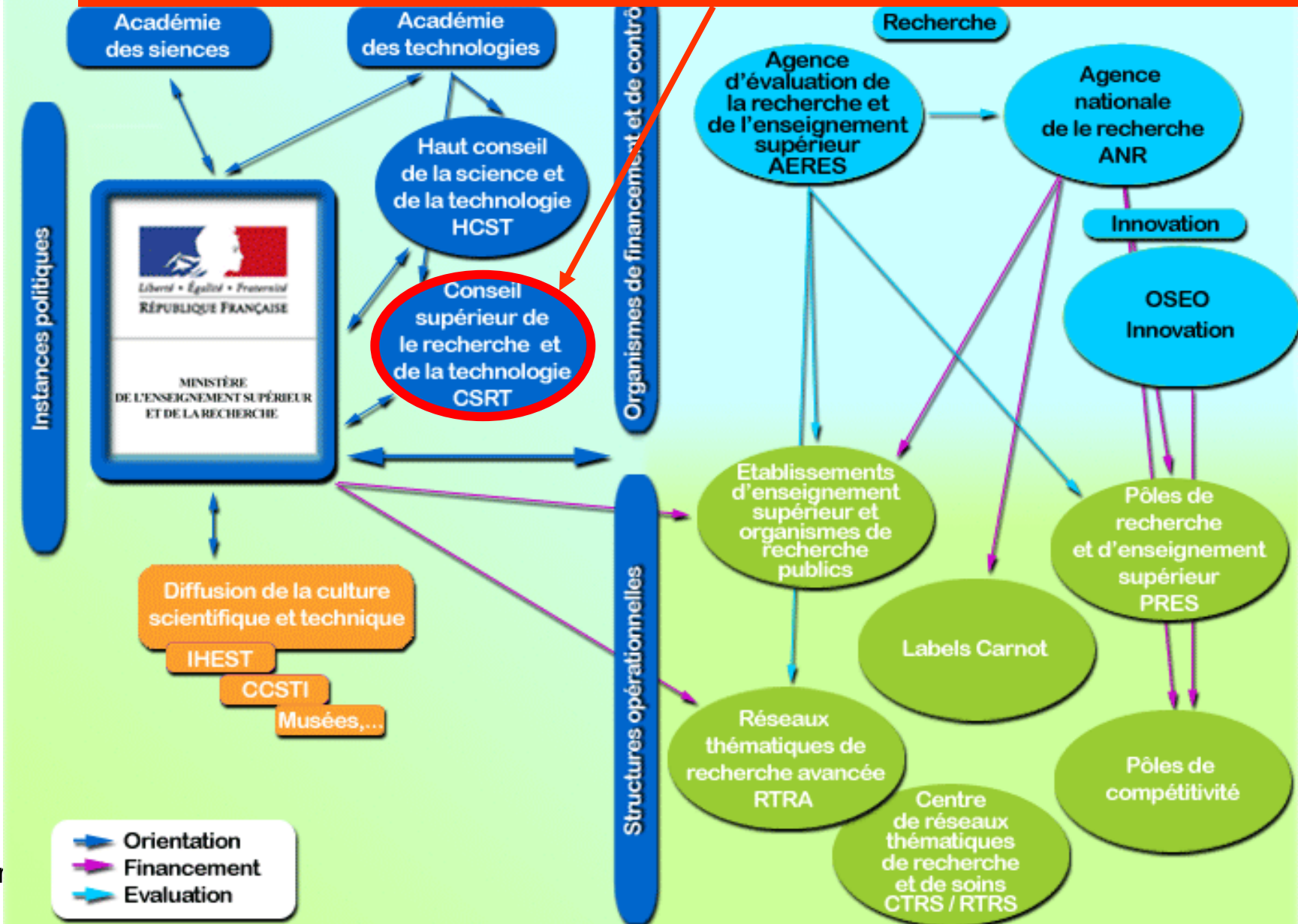
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➤ NEW: "Council for science and technology"

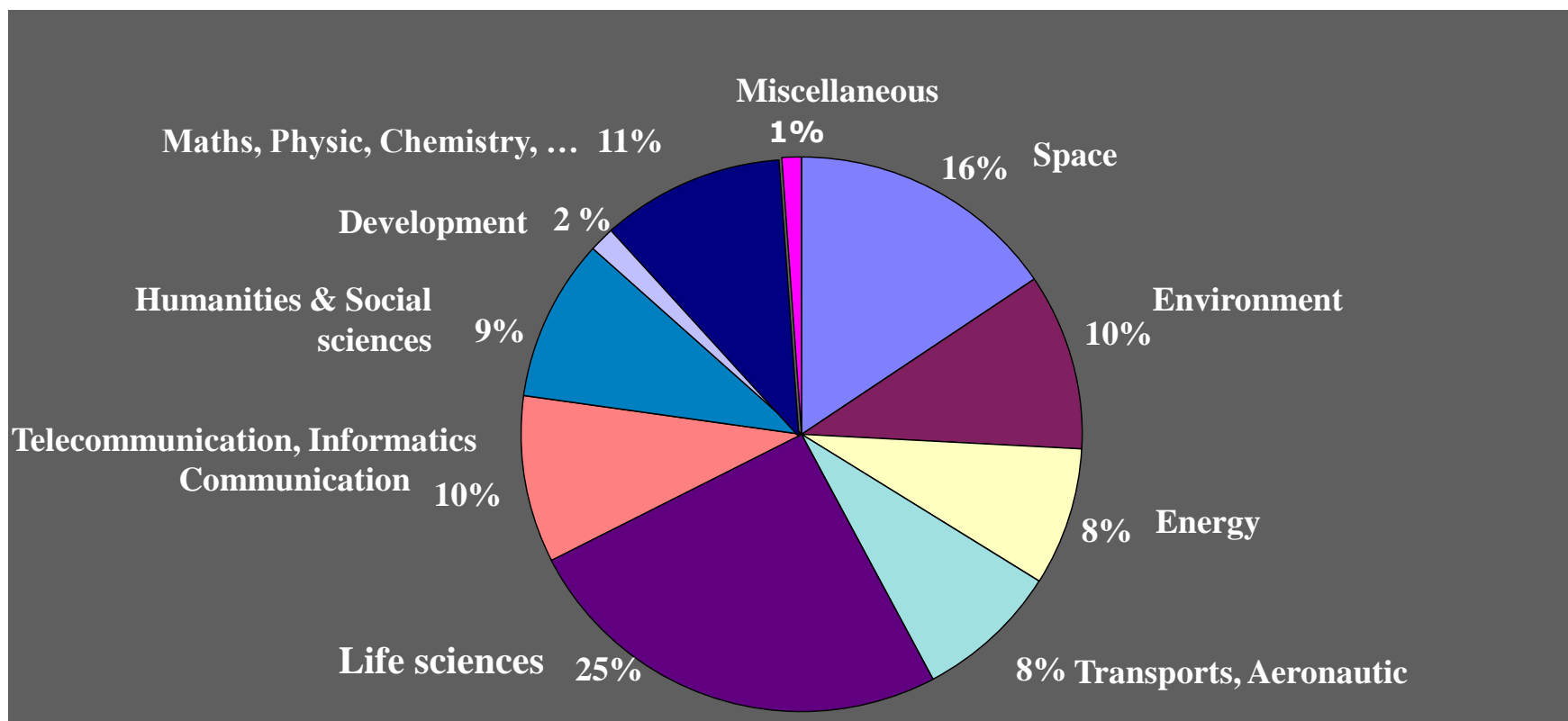
advisory panel composed of 20 high level scientists, chosen for a period of 4 years by the President of the Republic



➤ **NEW: "Inter-ministry committee of science & technology"** consultative panel of Ministers



1st priority: more strategy thematic distribution of public funding



Priority sectors (Ministry of research)

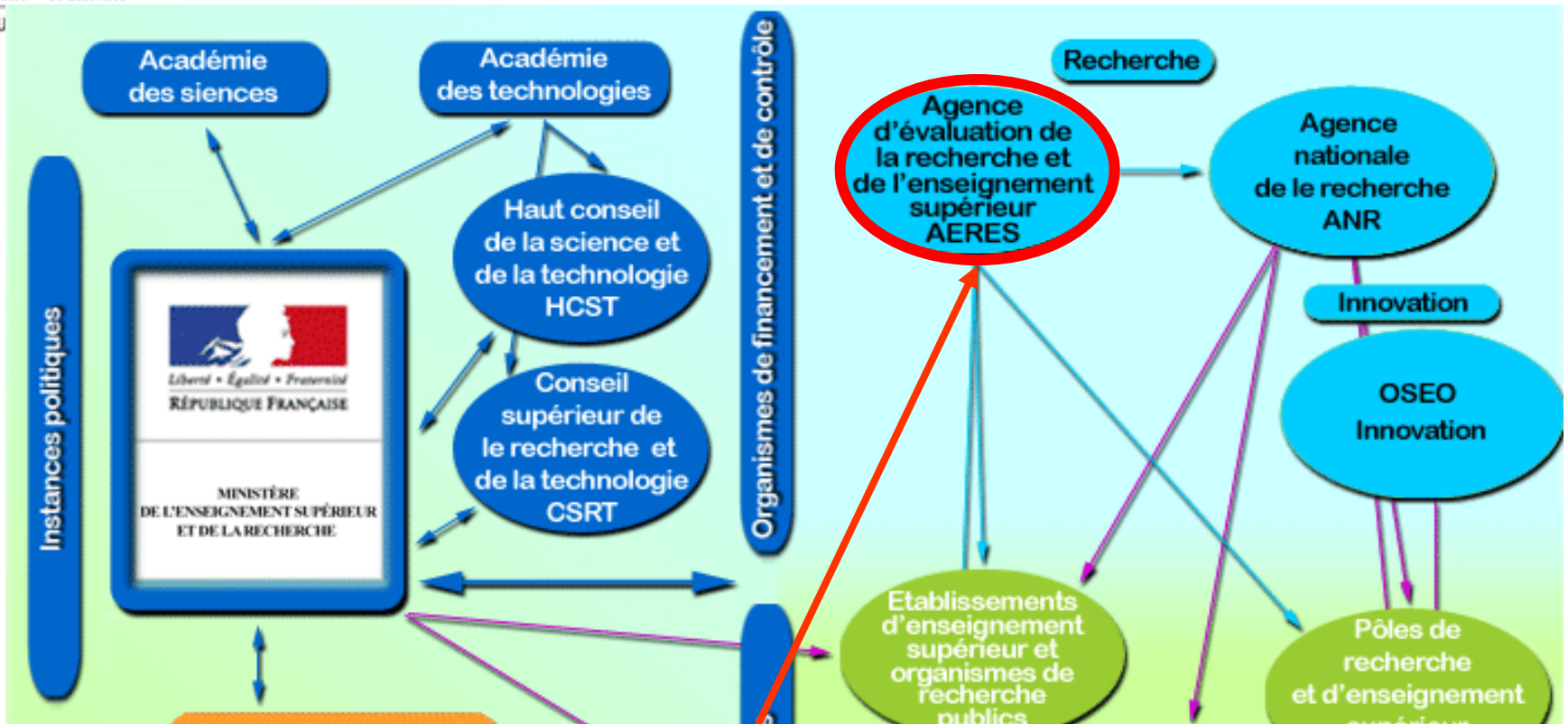
- ⌘ Life sciences: cancer, elderly people, handicaps, new diseases.
- ⌘ ITC.
- ⌘ Energy, transports
- ⌘ Management of resources (agriculture and food security; water resources)
- ⌘ Other priorities: space, micro and nanotechnologies ...

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➤ “Agency for Research and Higher Education Assessment” (2007)

Composed of 24 French and foreign members (1/3 from private research)
(controls assessment committees of research institutions)

Assessment of public research

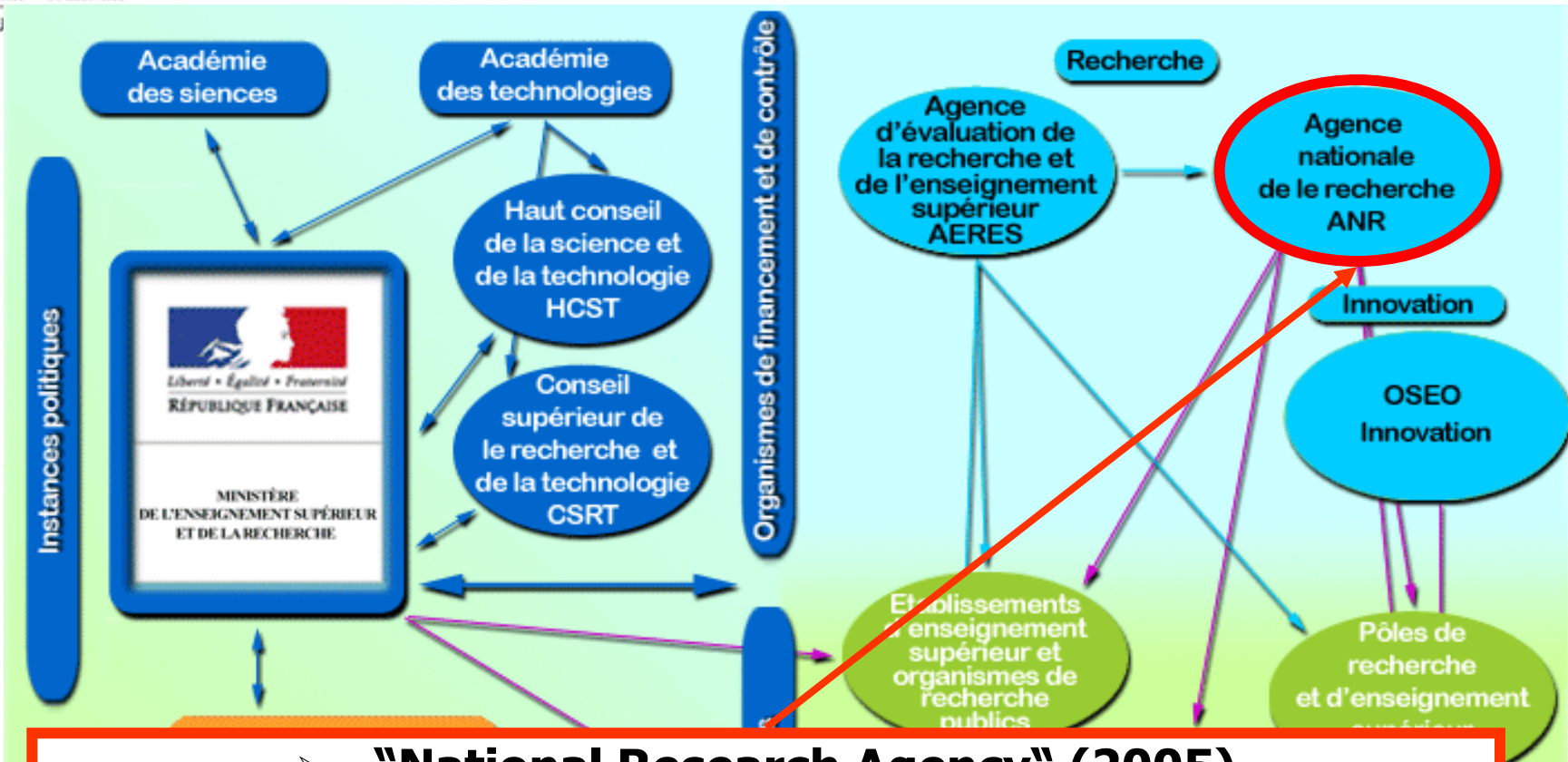
Assessment of all Higher Education institutions (contents and degrees/diplomas)

⌘ New policy and priorities : 📁 research Act (2006)

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➤ “National Research Agency” (2005)

Funding of both fundamental research and technological research in partnership with private companies through 3-year projects

Projects funding through open and targeted calls for proposals
~1 billion EUR in 2010 / light structure (60 staff)

⌘ Structures

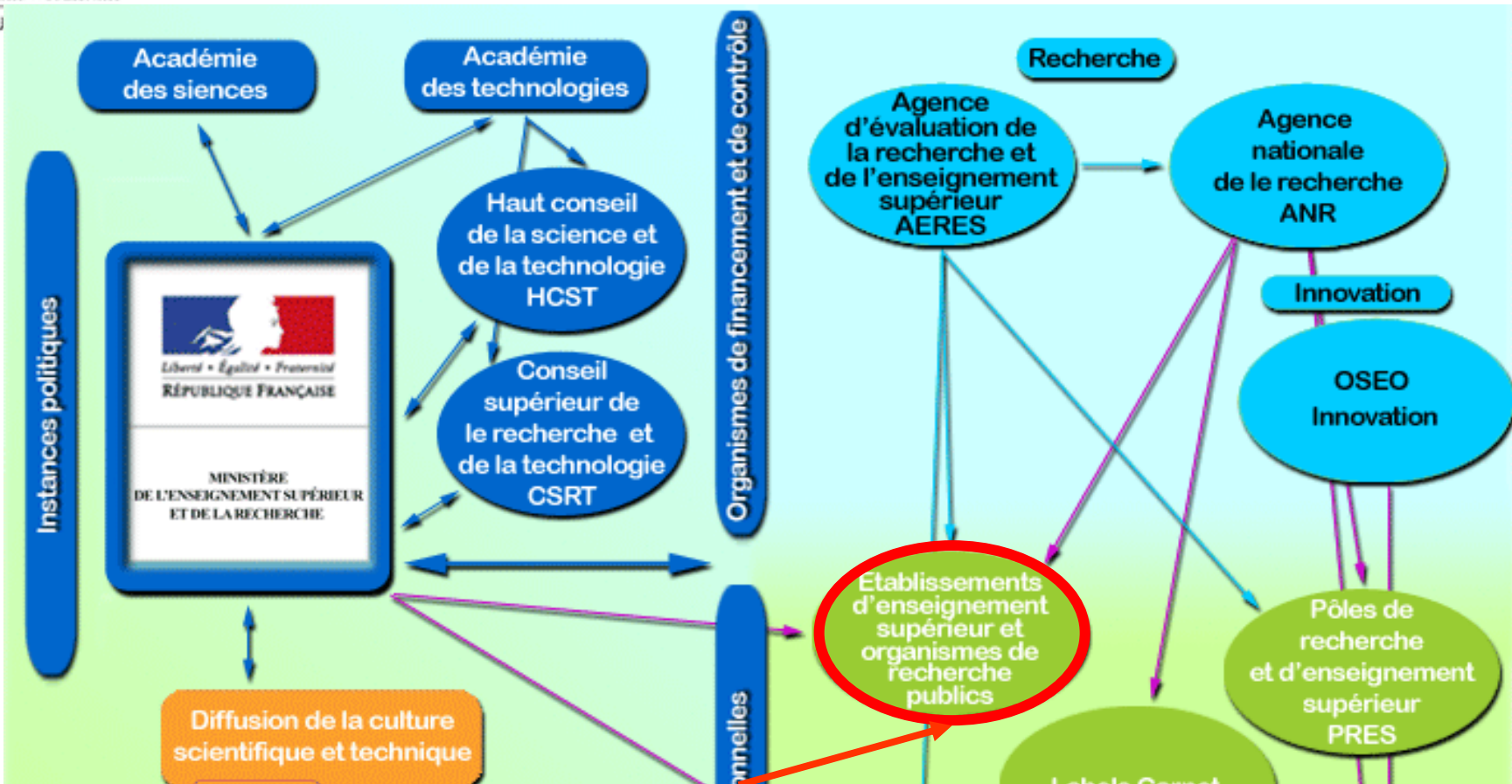
⌘ Human resources

⌘ Funding

⌘ **New policy and priorities :**

☒ **research Act (2006)**

☒ **Law for autonomy of universities (2007)**



➤ “Law for autonomy of [state] universities” (2007)

More autonomy

Board of Governors extended to external members (industrials,...)

Foundations linked with universities

New mechanisms for the election of the president/rector

⌘ New policy and priorities :

☒ research Act (2006)

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5th PRIORITY: bigger structures

A - *Pôles de Recherche et d'Enseignement Supérieur* (PRES)

Clusters of Academic institutions (e.g. Paris Institute of Technology
« ParisTech »,...) **80 M€** (9 clusters)

B - *Réseaux Thématiques de Recherche Avancée* (RTRA)

Advanced research foundations (IT, life sciences,...) **200 MEUR/year** (13 foundations)

C - *Instituts CARNOT*

Private-public R&D clusters (institutions & companies) **60 M€/year** (33 clusters)

- D - *Pôles de compétitivité*

Private-Public competitive clusters (e.g. « *Digiteo* » in Greater Paris,...)
500 M€/year (71 clusters)

- E - *Centres Thématiques de Recherche et de Soins* (CTRS)

Advanced health centers

⌘ New policy and priorities :

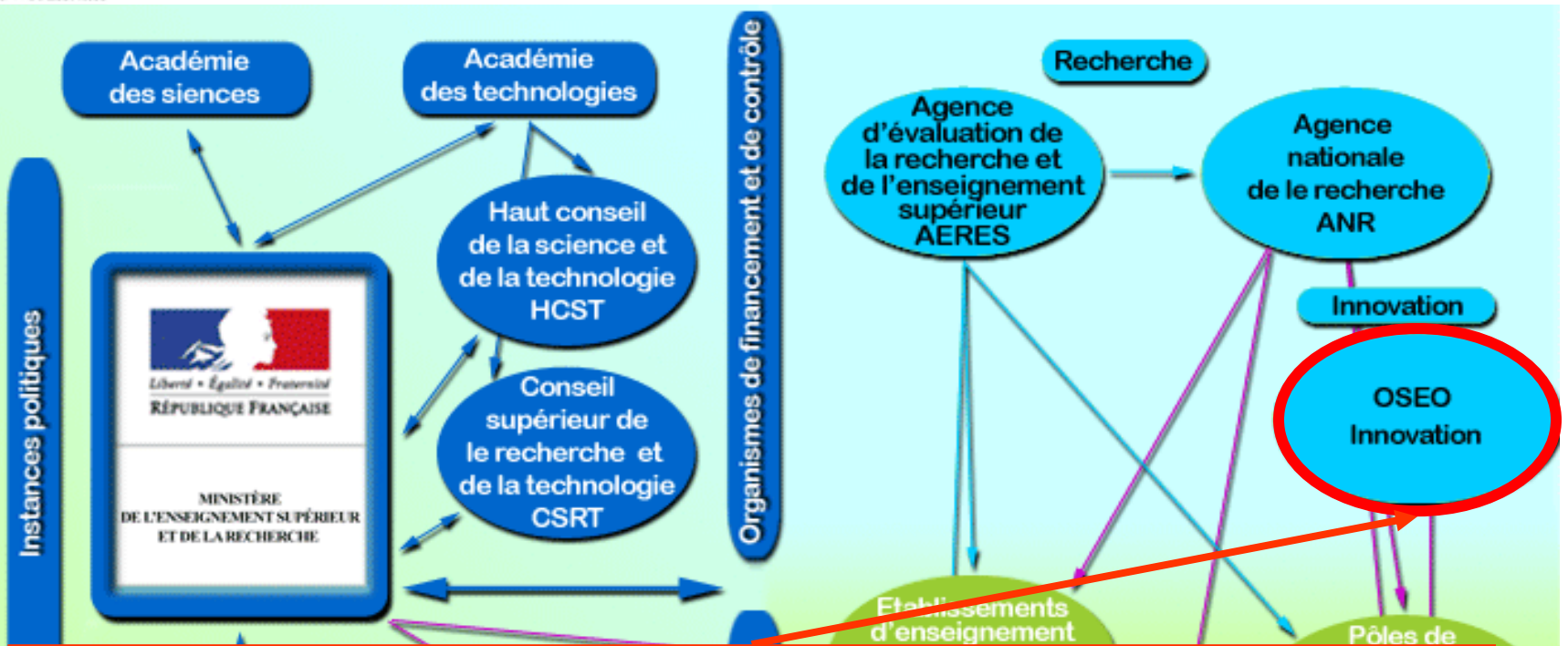
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➤ **"OSEO" (2006)**

Funding of start-ups

Funding for existing innovative companies on specific projects

Financial guaranty for private investment

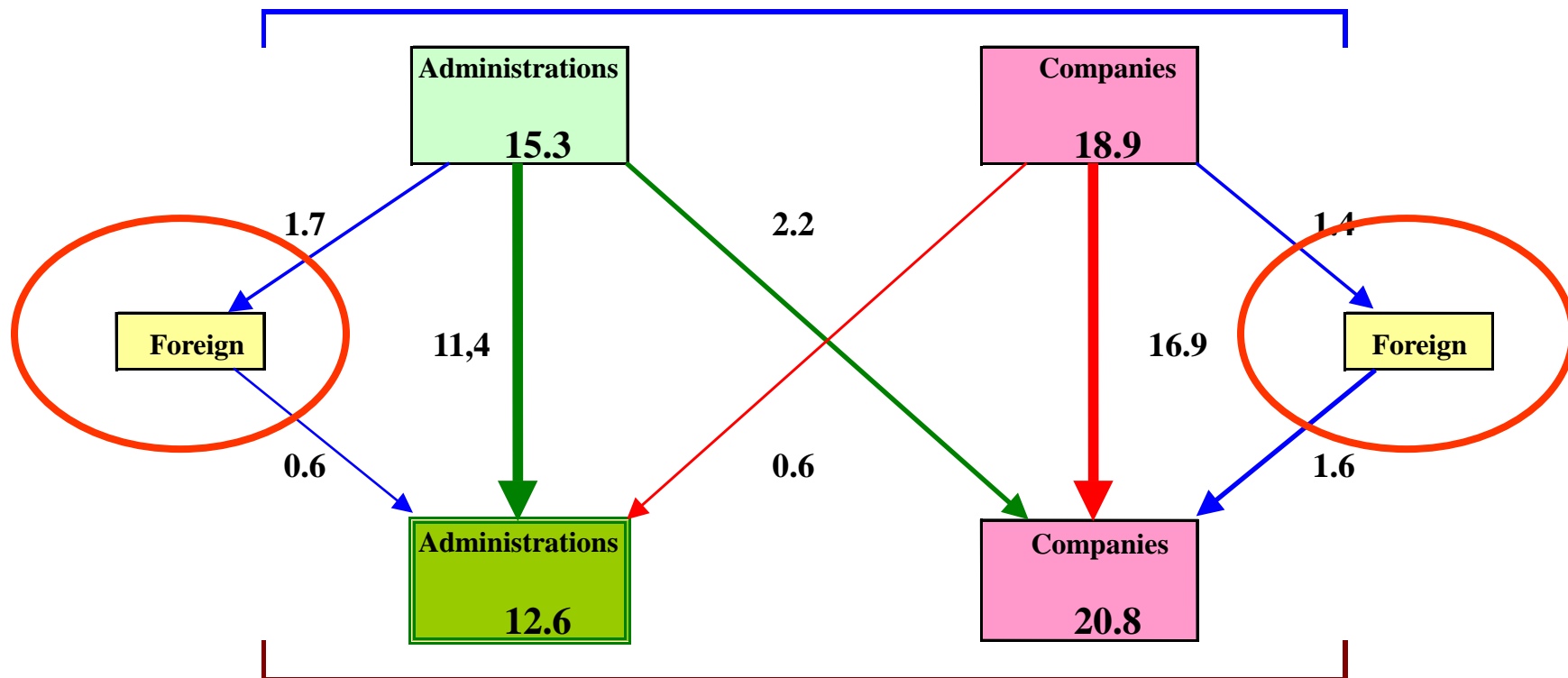
~700 million EUR in 2009 (state) and ~6 billion EUR (private)

➤ **"Tax credit" (2008)**

for innovative companies, ~3 billion EUR (experts designated by Ministry of Research)

FRENCH R&D FUNDING AND EXPENSES

FUNDING: national expense for R&D = 34.2 billion Euros



ACHIEVED: internal expense for R&D = 33,4 billion Euros

Examples of bi- & multilateral international partnerships

BILATERAL

- Joint labs of French public research bodies with foreign public institutions :
CNRS, INSERM, Institut Pasteur,... (many countries BUT not Poland)
- Joint labs of French [major] companies with foreign public institutions :
THALES, Essilor, ... (many countries BUT not Poland)

MULTILATERAL

- organizations: CERN (high energy physics), ESO (astronomy), ESA (space),...
- projects : ITER (fusion), Jules-Horowitz reactor (fission),...

DZEKUJE BARDZO

Thank you for your attention

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