ON-LINE QUESTIONNAIRE AND GENERAL STATISTICS

PART I: PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

I(1) Privacy statement and use of data (compulsory).
I(2) Do you have any objections to being contacted by the European Commission regarding your responses (compulsory)?
I(3) What is your name (compulsory)?
I(4) What is your E-mail address (compulsory)?
I(5) What is your gender? (compulsory)
I(6) On behalf of whom are you replying? (compulsory)
I(7) What is the nature of your organisation? (compulsory)
I(8) What is the country of establishment of your employer/organisation? (compulsory)?
I(9) What is your organisation's geographical area of activities (more than one may be indicated)
I(10) What is your role in the organisation ? (more than one may be indicated) (compulsory)
I(11) What is your field of activity (more than one may be indicated) (compulsory)?
I(12) What is your country of residence ? (compulsory)

PART II: THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA VISION

II(1). This ERA vision is divided into six areas in the ERA Green Paper. How important will progress in each of these areas be for achieving the ERA vision?

II(2). If you have selected 'other' above, please specify this additional area which requires attention for the development of ERA.

II(3) The world has changed since the launch of the original ERA concept in 2000. Which of the following will have the greatest effect on how ERA is developed in the next 10 years?

II(4). If you have selected 'other' above, please specify this additional area which requires attention for the development of ERA.

II(5) Creating ERA requires action at European, National and Regional levels. At which levels is action most appropriate for each of the areas identified below?

II(6). Do you agree that these EU initiatives will help to increase public and private efforts to realise the ERA vision?

PART III: THE SIX AREAS OF THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA VISION

Realising a single labour market for researchers

RS1. The Recommendation on the European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for their Recruitment ("Charter and Code") were published in 2005 by the European Commission. They constitute a common, albeit voluntary framework for Member States, funders and employers of researchers to take account of the European dimension of research careers, including the trans-national opening of vacancies and funding opportunities for researchers.

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	*Total*
(a) I am sufficiently aware of the principles in the Charter and Code (only if in agreement do the next questions b-e appear)	***307***	***227***	***68***	***602***
(b) The voluntary nature of the Charter and Code means that its principles are unlikely to be adopted with sufficient rapidity to become a genuine factor for European research careers	***190***	***73***	***28***	***288***

(c) In order to advance the concrete implementation of the principles of the Charter and Code, a European "Charter and Code Label" should be awarded to employers and funders of researchers which are successfully engaged in applying these principles	***230***	***34***	***23***	***287***

(d) More effective and rapid implementation of the Charter and Code principles requires more specific guidelines at European level, applying to the following:
(rank these in order of importance, 1 being the most important. You may award the same rank to more than one option)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
- working conditions	***109***	***78***	***47***	***14***	***11***	***14***	***13***	***286***
- recruitment conditions	***120***	***75***	***37***	***14***	***9***	***13***	***16***	***284***
- funding and salary levels	***130***	***79***	***34***	***14***	***5***	***11***	***13***	***286***
- recognition /rewarding of mobility	***117***	***72***	***38***	***22***	***17***	***8***	***12***	***286***
- career advancement	***102***	***84***	***48***	***25***	***10***	***11***	***8***	***288***
- recognition of the profession	***124***	***62***	***32***	***23***	***20***	***9***	***18***	***288***
- training	***86***	***72***	***58***	***27***	***14***	***12***	***16***	***285***

(e) More effective and rapid implementation of the Charter and Code principles requires binding, enforceable, European-level measures, applying to the following:
(rank these in order of importance, 1 being the most important. You may award the same rank to more than one option)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
- working conditions	***98***	***66***	***45***	***16***	***9***	***7***	***28***	***269***
- recruitment conditions	***118***	***56***	***35***	***14***	***9***	***12***	***23***	***267***
- funding and salary levels	***115***	***77***	***29***	***9***	***6***	***8***	***23***	***267***
- recognition /rewarding of mobility	***97***	***78***	***34***	***17***	***15***	***4***	***25***	***270***
- career advancement	***84***	***67***	***50***	***22***	***15***	***6***	***25***	***269***
- recognition of the profession	***102***	***59***	***34***	***20***	***11***	***8***	***32***	***266***
- training	***66***	***67***	***46***	***21***	***13***	***17***	***27***	***257***

RES2. The coordination of social security schemes is subject to European provisions for trans-nationally mobile workers in general. Regulations 1408/71 and 574/72 contain rules on e.g. statutory pension rights, health insurance, accidents at work, parental leave and unemployment benefits, and should ensure non-discrimination of foreign workers as well as aggregation of insurance periods and exports of benefits. Does the specific situation of researchers, who are supposed to be inherently mobile throughout a large part of their careers, necessitate new, specific measures to ensure portability of social security provisions across Europe?

(a) Specify the number of periods (only those longer than 3 months) spent doing research in a EU country other than your normal country of residence (if you are not or have not worked as a researcher, please proceed to question (e)) ***(Responses : 474)***

? None	***215***
? Between 1 and 4	***186***
? 5 or more	***73***
? 1 to 3 times?	***0***
? 4 or more times?	***0***

What difficulties, if any, prevented you from making use of this article?

(b) What was your status in the country/countries in which the temporary research activities meant under (a) were performed? (Possibility to select more than one)

(Responses: 228)

? Fellowship holder ***102***
? Employment contract holder ***61***
? Secondment while keeping a contract in the normal country of residence ***56***
? Self-employed ***9***

(Multiple choice reply) ***(Responses: 89)***

? Fellowship holder ***40***
? Employment contract holder ***31***
? Secondment while keeping a contract in the normal country of residence ***13***
? Self-employed ***5***

(c) The limited period of time (1 or exceptionally 2 years) for which a worker, including researchers, seconded to another EU country can be subject to the legislation of his or her country of origin can be prolonged based on Article 17 of Regulation 1408/71 ("Two or more Member States may by common agreement provide for exceptions to the general rules on determining the applicable legislation in the interest of certain categories of persons or of certain persons").

(Responses: 685)

Have you made use of this article?
? Yes ***29***
? No ***395***

If yes, how many times:

1 to 3 times ***21***
4 or more times ***6***

(d) Which of the following areas of social security are problematic for researchers mobile within the EU? ***(Responses: 879)***

(Multiple choices reply)

? statutory pension rights (In so-called "statutory" pension schemes participation is generally compulsory for the entire employed or resident population. These schemes, covered by Regulation 1408/71, are usually managed by a public body and its benefits are guaranteed by the State) ***259***
? health insurance coverage ***192***
? parental leave arrangements ***186***
? work related accidents ***151***
? unemployment benefits ***64***
? others ***27***

(e) These problems result from: (ranking from 1 to 5 where 1 is the most important)

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
- problems related to administrative procedures at national level (too long, complicated, etc.)	***110***	***60***	***47***	***32***	***9***	***258***
- the absence of or insufficient legal provisions to take into account the frequent mobility experiences of researchers	***78***	***78***	***53***	***40***	***11***	***260***
- lack of clear and up to date information on social security rules and procedures available at national level	***94***	***87***	***55***	***52***	***9***	***297***
- difficulties in having Member States in coordinating different national rules	***127***	***96***	***67***	***65***	***21***	***376***
- Other	***21***	***8***	***1***	***2***	***20***	***52***

(f) Migrant workers, including researchers, receive from each Member State under whose legislation they have been covered at various times, only a proportional benefit based on the period for which they were effectively covered in that Member State. With emphasis on pension rights, researchers would be best served by (please respond for each element):

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
Common rules applied throughout the EU on the acquisition, preservation and transferability of supplementary pension rights (So-called "supplementary" pensions may be set up unilaterally by an employer or as a result of a collective agreement or a contract agreed individually or collectively between the employer(s) and the employee(s). In general, employers and/or employees pay contributions to a pension institution, which invests them. The assets held by the pension institution are used to pay retirement benefits to the members of the scheme), in order to meet researchers' needs as highly mobile workers	***365***	***62***	***32***	***459***
Setting up a virtual 'European researchers' pension fund', i.e. a joint scheme to help integrate pension rights from different sources	***296***	***80***	***77***	***453***
Others (please specify):	***26***	***2***	***44***	***72***

RES3. "Flexicurity" is a term used to describe the balance between the need for flexibility in the labour market (to allow companies to adapt their production methods and their workforce in the face of globalisation and technological progress) while at the same time providing the necessary employment security for workers. Applied to frequently mobile researchers in Europe, "flexicurity" could help to enhance employment security in a career comprising a sequence of temporary assignments.
In this context, do you agree with the following statements?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) Applying "Flexicurity" principles to the European researcher labour market will make research careers more attractive than they currently are.	***330***	***84***	***76***	***490***
(b) The uptake of "Flexicurity" principles in the European researcher labour market will be accelerated by development of common standards among employers and funders of researchers	***336***	***58***	***91***	***485***
(c) European-level discussion fora, bringing together employers and funders of researchers, as well as researchers' professional societies, would be well placed to develop and advance the implementation of "flexicurity" principles	***277***	***74***	***126***	***477***

RES4. How can we attract more talented young people to a research career? How can the numbers of women in research be increased, in particular in more senior positions and how can the experience of end-of-career researchers be used better?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) More young people will be attracted to a research career if : - young people are given more information about careers in research	***408***	***95***	***45***	***548***
- the role of career advisers as regards research careers is raised	***317***	***132***	***83***	***532***
- parents are given more information on the choice of relevant study topics open to their children	***252***	***181***	***98***	***531***
- other (specify below)	***136***	***3***	***30***	***169***
(b) More women will be attracted to and stay in research careers if : - recruitment and funding of researchers is benchmarked at institutional level	***243***	***172***	***105***	***520***
- working and funding conditions that foster a better work/life-balance are created	***476***	***37***	***26***	***539***
- positive discrimination in recruitment is implemented	***156***	***305***	***68***	***529***
- other (specify below)	***70***	***7***	***32***	***109***
(c) The experience and expertise of "end-of-career" researchers can be made use of if: - legal provisions allowing later retirement are created	***310***	***145***	***67***	***522***
- new job opportunities / incentives before and after retirement are offered, e.g. training, coaching or advisory functions	***467***	***39***	***31***	***537***
- other (specify below)	***54***	***5***	***29***	***88***

RES5. In several Member States as well at Community level, initiatives have been and are being developed to 'stay in touch' with national/European researchers abroad, in particular with those outside the EU ("scientific diasporas"). In most cases the aims are to attract some of these researchers back to Europe or to develop through them international collaborative research relationships. At the same time there are European, national and regional support schemes for human resources in research, including those to support researchers in moving from the EU or their country or to (re-)attract (EU-) researchers to the EU/their countries. A key question here is whether there is scope for joint approaches to enhance the coherence and impact of such initiatives.
In this context, do you agree with the following statements?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) The effectiveness of national and European initiatives (e.g. job and careers fairs, networking events, newsletters and websites) **to stay in touch** with **European** researchers currently working **outside Europe** could be increased by: - Europe-wide exchange of information and good practices on such initiatives.	***369***	***78***	***78***	***525***
- Joint programming and funding approaches	***402***	***47***	***69***	***518***

(b) European initiatives to put **non-European** researchers working **in the EU** in contact with each other and with their country/region of origin would enhance the attractiveness of Europe to non-European researchers, and foster collaborative research relationships beneficial to both the EU and the countries/regions of origin.	***330***	***80***	***86***	***496***
(c) Mobility and return of European and non-European researchers could best be promoted by: - European-wide exchange of good practice on national and European trans-national **fellowship funding programmes** to re-attract researchers	***400***	***54***	***54***	***508***
- Further development of European and joint national fellowship funding programmes, with a clear trans-national dimension (e.g. opening-up to non-nationals and non-residents; introducing trans-national stays; trans-national portability of grants)	***413***	***33***	***57***	***503***

RES6. It is essential to improve the education and life-long training of researchers. Young researchers trained in Europe should be confident that their qualifications will be rewarding for their careers. European doctoral programmes and further training should meet stringent quality standards, fulfil the needs of both academia and business, and be recognised across Europe.
In this context, do you agree with the following statements?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) Building on the "Bologna process", the development throughout Europe of high quality doctoral programmes of relevance to the research labour market, can be accelerated by: - European-wide exchange of good practice among training suppliers and between training suppliers and employers of researchers	***401***	***58***	***61***	***520***
- Development of common standards on the widest scale possible in Europe	***382***	***83***	***60***	***525***
- Trans-national networking of doctoral training programmes, with early-stage researchers trained in different network nodes	***443***	***44***	***38***	***525***
(b) In view of raising the amount and quality of life-long training of researchers at later career stages, it would be useful to : - raise awareness among stakeholders on the importance of life-long training	***374***	***66***	***70***	***510***
- embark on a European-wide good practice exchange on life-long training programmes	***343***	***73***	***85***	***501***
- develop common standards on the widest scale possible in Europe	***316***	***101***	***83***	***500***
(c) Modern generations of researchers do not only require training in state of the art scientific and technological knowledge, but also in cross-	***424***	***36***	***29***	***489***

disciplinary work, and in S&T administration relevant fields including transfer of knowledge and dialogue with society				

PART III: THE SIX AREAS OF THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA VISION

Developing world-class research infrastructures

INF1. The European Strategic Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) has produced a roadmap for new and upgraded pan-European research infrastructures. Is a common approach required to develop these infrastructures? Who should take the lead and how should they be funded?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) A common approach is needed to develop the infrastructures identified by the ESFRI	***407***	***30***	***58***	***495***
(b) Leadership of this approach should be taken at:				
European Union level	***401***	***46***	***47***	***494***
Member State level	***205***	***155***	***59***	***419***
Intergovernmental organisation level	***197***	***127***	***75***	***399***
Other level (specify below)	***48***	***20***	***61***	***129***

(c) Which of the following funding sources should provide the main part of the funding for these infrastructures? Rank them accordingly (where 1 indicates the greatest amount – you do not need to rank all options)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Framework Programme for Research	***225***	***86***	***44***	***29***	***15***	***16***	***7***	***422***
European Union cohesion policy instruments	***98***	***106***	***64***	***41***	***32***	***20***	***6***	***367***
Member States	***81***	***115***	***109***	***46***	***25***	***18***	***2***	***396***
Industrial partners	***31***	***59***	***91***	***111***	***59***	***21***	***8***	***380***
Research foundations / charities	***25***	***36***	***62***	***77***	***113***	***63***	***12***	***388***
Banks (including European Investment Bank)	***26***	***42***	***42***	***65***	***75***	***120***	***27***	***397***
Other (specify)	***10***	***3***	***3***	***4***	***1***	***3***	***20***	***44***

INF2. What action is required at the European level to facilitate the creation and operation of these new infrastructures identified by ESFRI?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
There is a need for a new, European **legal framework** to *facilitate the creation and operation of new forms of research infrastructure*	***288***	***105***	***95***	***488***
Guidelines should be established at the European level to *facilitate the creation and operation of new forms of research infrastructure*	***374***	***55***	***67***	***496***
The **current situation** is sufficient to *facilitate the creation and operation of new forms of research infrastructure*	***115***	***278***	***89***	***482***
Other (specify)	***25***	***1***	***25***	***51***

INF3. Which issues should a legal framework or guidelines address, and how, in order to facilitate the creation and operation of these infrastructures?

	Agree	Disagree	No	Total

			opinion	
Cost of access (these are if/then questions)				
Access should be free to all users	***280***	***182***	***29***	***491***
Commercial users should be charged a fee for usage	***374***	***78***	***29***	***481***
Ownership of intellectual property				
Intellectual property produced in using the infrastructure should be retained by the user	***235***	***165***	***64***	***464***
Intellectual Property should be retained by the owner of the infrastructure	***63***	***316***	***61***	***440***
Intellectual Property should be shared between the user and the owner of the infrastructure	***273***	***144***	***50***	***467***
Provision of training and support to users				
The owner of the infrastructure should provide training to users for the use of the infrastructure	***414***	***26***	***22***	***462***
Where appropriate, owners of the infrastructure should provide support to users (provision of IT support, aid in locating accommodation, family support etc)	***408***	***28***	***30***	***466***
Other (specify)	***31***	***2***	***20***	***53***

INF4. How can public research funding contribute to the long term, continuous improvement of research infrastructures?

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
(a) Specific S&T programmes (at both European and Member State level) are required to support the improvement of research infrastructures in the following areas (rank from 1-5 where 1 is of the highest importance, 5 of the lowest)						
Standardisation and calibration	***69***	***80***	***78***	***104***	***9***	***340***
Instrumentation	***115***	***73***	***89***	***65***	***7***	***349***
Databases	***101***	***114***	***106***	***61***	***11***	***393***
Communication between infrastructures	***143***	***116***	***82***	***68***	***15***	***424***
Other (specify)	***21***	***5***	***5***	***2***	***15***	***48***

(b) The best mechanism for supporting this research is (select one) ***(Responses: 508)***

The European Union Research Framework Programmes ***164***

Member State Research Programmes ***30***

A mix of both as provided for under article 169 of the treaty ***298***

Other (specify below) ***16***

INF5. How can private research investment in research infrastructures be increased?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) There is a lack of private sector investment in public research infrastructures	***406***	***62***	***61***	***529***

(b) If in agreement, what are the causes of this private sector underinvestment?				
Rules regarding the ownership of intellectual property are unclear or unfavorable	***198***	***83***	***63***	***344***
The industrial sector does not identify a requirement for the infrastructure	***275***	***51***	***43***	***369***
Other (specify below)	***66***	***1***	***18***	***85***

INF6. How can infrastructures that serve a global function best be developed and how should Europe be involved?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) An international forum is needed to coordinate the effort of creating research infrastructures addressing global needs	***334***	***98***	***81***	***513***
(b) If in agreement, European views in this forum should be represented at the level of				
(i) Member States, through their participation in:				
The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Global Science Forum	***190***	***46***	***22***	***258***
The G-8	***62***	***122***	***29***	***213***
Other fora (specify)	***33***	***37***	***40***	***110***
(ii) European Commission representing European Union Member States	***165***	***49***	***16***	***230***
(iii) A mixed European Union / Member State initiative comprising representation from				
members of the European Strategic Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI)	***235***	***21***	***15***	***271***
Other (specify below)	***21***	***1***	***12***	***34***

PART III: THE SIX AREAS OF THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA VISION RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

Strengthening research institutions

RIN1. The excellence and competitiveness of European research institutions will be increased if the following actions are taken:

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
a) A greater proportion of research funding is allocated on a competitive basis (both institutionally and for individual projects).	***383***	***109***	***40***	***566***
b) In the context of competitively allocated funding, project based funding predominates over institutional funding.	***317***	***144***	***59***	***520***
c) The coordination of national and regional research financing instruments is improved.	***427***	***54***	***48***	***529***
d) Research fundraising from philanthropic sources is increased.	***293***	***102***	***112***	***507***
e) Research fundraising from other external sources is increased.	**369**	**65**	***77***	***511***
f) Harmonised analytical accounting rules	***289***	***106***	***109***	***504***

for research activities are developed and implemented.				
g) Links between research institutions are improved	***449***	***44***	***32***	***525***
h) Links between research institutions and the business sector are improved	***425***	***58***	***40***	***523***
i) Interaction between research institutions and civil society is improved.	***390***	***59***	***72***	***521***
j) Inter and trans-disciplinarity in research is promoted, to address better the research needs of end-users.	***431***	***47***	***45***	***523***
k) Other (specify below)	***62***	***23***	***1***	***86***

RIN2. Do you agree that the following actions should be encouraged to create European world-class virtual centres of excellence?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
a) Sharing of some research resources between research institutions:				
at regional level.	***325***	***82***	***51***	***458***
at national level.	***398***	***51***	***27***	***476***
at European level.	***463***	***30***	***18***	***511***
b) Sharing of some research and knowledge management activities between research institutions:				
at regional level.	***326***	***76***	***48***	***450***
at national level.	***370***	***59***	***32***	***461***
at European level.	***418***	***46***	***32***	***496***
c) Restructuring, and possibly integrating, research institutions (or parts of them) at regional or national level.	***302***	***114***	***69***	***485***
d) Development of sustainable partnerships at European level between research institutions and industry.	***412***	***45***	***42***	***499***
e) Competition at European level between research centres for obtaining the status of "European Centre of excellence" (with the dedicated resources and related obligations to work as a European entity)	***333***	***111***	***50***	***494***
f) Other (specify below)	***36***	***1***	***19***	***56***

RIN3. How can the EU and Member States promote the emergence of European and global research communities which take full advantage of the potential of computing, information and communication infrastructures?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) Through Europe wide exchange of good practice	***396***	***39***	***49***	***484***
(b) Through the development of common standards on the widest scale possible in Europe	***358***	***59***	***60***	***477***
(c) Through joint implementation of Infrastructures	***397***	***34***	***54***	***485***
(d) Other / comments	***31***	***1***	***16***	***48***

RIN4. Do you agree with the following statements?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
There is a need for shared principles at European level to enhance research institutions' **autonomy** in:				
a) Defining and implementing their missions and strategic goals.	***360***	***86***	***50***	***496***
b) Deciding their own management and decision making structures.	***328***	***102***	***56***	***486***
c) Managing their human resources, in all aspects.	***338***	***99***	***48***	***485***
d) Managing their financial resources, in all aspects.	***319***	***110***	***55***	***484***
e) Other (specify below)	***28***	***8***	***28***	***64***

RIN5. Do you agree with the following statements?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
There is a need for shared principles at European level for the **management** of research institutions in terms of:				
a) Management of human resources	***320***	***120***	***51***	***491***
b) Analytical accounting systems for research activities	***288***	***114***	***81***	***483***
c) External accountability of research institutions, in all aspects of their research activities.	***283***	***112***	***85***	***480***
d) Accountability of different components (departments, staff etc) within research institutions towards a single point of central leadership (which may be composed of many parts), in all aspects of research activities (intended to ensure that the institution focuses on common goals).	***221***	***143***	***107***	***471***
e) Fostering inter- and trans-disciplinary research.	***360***	***77***	***51***	***488***
f) Other (specify)	***26***	***5***	***25***	***56***

RIN6. Do you agree with the following statements?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
There is a need for shared mechanisms at European level for the **assessment** of research institutions in terms of their:				
a) Academic outputs (e.g. scientific publications) of research activities	***427***	***77***	***17***	***521***
b) Non-academic, commercial outputs of research activities (e.g. patents)	***328***	***118***	***57***	***503***
c) Non-academic, non-commercial outputs of research activities (e.g. scientific input to policy making)	***300***	***117***	***82***	***499***

RIN7. Do you agree with the following statement?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total

The comparison between the amount of public R&D funding received and the research outputs produced by an institution should be taken into account when assessing its research activities?	***401***	***91***	***30***	***522***
If agree, this element should play:				
a) a predominant role in the assessment?	***156***	***129***	***14***	***299***
b) a role equal to other elements in the assessment?	***238***	***73***	***23***	***334***
c) a minor role in the assessment?	***28***	***190***	***15***	***233***

RIN8. Do you agree with the following statement?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
There is a need for shared criteria at European level for the **funding** of research institutions' research activities	***343***	***130***	***46***	***519***

PART III: THE SIX AREAS OF THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA VISION

Knowledge sharing

KS1. What is the most appropriate medium for distributing scientific knowledge (especially that resulting from publicly funded research) to a wide public? (Rank them in order of importance. You may give an equal ranking to a number of these areas)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Television programmes	***253***	***88***	***67***	***45***	***34***	***41***	***24***	***552***
Workshops/science cafés	***87***	***110***	***118***	***96***	***71***	***43***	***9***	***534***
Conferences	***128***	***119***	***113***	***75***	***45***	***45***	***21***	***546***
Regular information days	***61***	***108***	***132***	***97***	***55***	***47***	***15***	***515***
Newsletters / Publications	***159***	***144***	***120***	***55***	***35***	***30***	***11***	***554***
Websites	***261***	***163***	***68***	***33***	***20***	***14***	***15***	***574***
Other (please specify)	***55***	***13***	***5***	***2***	***1***	***2***	***14***	***92***

KS2. How should data and publications resulting from publicly funded research be shared?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) Raw data resulting from publicly funded research should be made more readily accessible If in agreement, how? Specify (comment)	***407***	***93***	***67***	***567***
(b) Peer-reviewed scientific publications resulting from publicly funded research should be accessible without charge. If in agreement, when?	***386***	***56***	***17***	***459***
As soon as they are published	***314***	***87***	***26***	***427***
After 6 months from publication (to allow the publishers to recover return on investment)	***139***	***141***	***39***	***319***
After 12 months from publication (same reasons as above)	***74***	***158***	***29***	***261***
Other (specify)	***36***	***15***	***33***	***84***
(c) National and regional publicly funded				

research **data** should be made available in:				
Local / National databases	***351***	***90***	***25***	***466***
European level databases	***420***	***59***	***36***	***515***
(d) National and regional publicly funded scientific **publications** should be made available in:				
Local / National databases / repositories	***365***	***79***	***18***	***462***
European level databases / repositories	***445***	***57***	***19***	***521***
(e) EU funded (Framework Programme, European Institute of Technology etc) research **data** should be made available in:				
Local / National databases	***298***	***100***	***28***	***426***
European level databases	***476***	***37***	***15***	***528***
(f) EU funded (FP, EIT etc) scientific **publications** should be made available in:				
Local / National databases / repositories	***305***	***87***	***29***	***421***
European level databases / repositories	***485***	***28***	***13***	***526***

KS3. What are the main factors hindering efficient knowledge transfer to industry that you have experienced?

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	No opinion	Total
Cultural differences between the business and science communities	***293***	***146***	***47***	***10***	***32***	***528***
Lack of incentives (for inventors or users)	***181***	***201***	***72***	***8***	***47***	***509***
Legal barriers (e.g. employment law, patent law, fiscal regime etc)	***136***	***166***	***127***	***13***	***67***	***509***
Other (specify)	***54***	***16***	***0***	***0***	***35***	***105***

KS4. What are the main factors hindering dissemination of knowledge and information to civil society that you have experienced? (Rank them in order of importance. You may give an equal ranking to a number of these areas)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	No opinion	Total
Knowledge gap between science communities and civil society	***320***	***138***	***58***	***12***	***7***	***535***
Use of technical language	***235***	***206***	***70***	***7***	***7***	***525***
Lack of incentive for scientists to disseminate knowledge within civil society	***247***	***193***	***74***	***18***	***7***	***539***
Lack of adequate structures in scientific establishments	***171***	***221***	***104***	***22***	***13***	***531***
Lack of interest from civil society	***116***	***188***	***136***	***77***	***11***	***528***
Policy-makers do not promote dissemination of knowledge to civil society sufficiently	***233***	***162***	***86***	***34***	***19***	***534***
Other (specify)	***60***	***8***	***2***	***1***	***20***	***91***

KS5. Which principles should be included in a European framework to promote knowledge transfer between research institutions and industry?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
Research institutions must have systems in place to manage intellectual property rights (patents, copyrights, etc.), eg a clear knowledge transfer policy and management system.	***464***	***23***	***25***	***512***
All publicly-funded research results must belong to the research institution which generated them and not to the inventors	***181***	***241***	***68***	***490***
Research institutions must share royalties with the inventors (regarding R&D results owned by institutions)	***379***	***49***	***63***	***491***
Public authorities must have a non-exclusive, non-transferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice (or have practiced on their behalf) inventions which directly stem from their funding	***187***	***127***	***143***	***457***
Industry should refund the public contribution if products resulting from institutions' research are manufactured only outside Europe - in 100% publicly funded R&D	***210***	***112***	***116***	***438***

- in PPP (both public and private funding)	***153***	***116***	***137***	***406***
Research institutions must not be allowed to transfer ownership of (or grant exclusive rights to) publicly-funded results to industry.	***160***	***226***	***69***	***455***
Research institutions must use any net income from knowledge transfer for education and research.	***322***	***87***	***55***	***464***
When transferring knowledge, research institutions must give preference to EU industry	***239***	***161***	***66***	***466***
When transferring knowledge, research institutions must give preference to small businesses	***128***	***227***	***103***	***458***
Other (specify)	***28***	***2***	***21***	***51***

KS6. In relation to the above, which public mechanisms would work best to enact the principles of a European framework for the transfer of knowledge to Industry?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
Legislative obligations for research institutions	***182***	***197***	***71***	***450***
Charters for research institutions	***211***	***127***	***85***	***423***
Guidelines for both industry and research institutions	***369***	***46***	***48***	***463***
Model contracts for both industry and research institutions	***345***	***61***	***51***	***457***
Financial incentives for industry	***278***	***107***	***62***	***447***
Financial incentives for research institutions	***368***	***46***	***49***	***463***
Other (specify)	***27***	***2***	***21***	***50***

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
KS7. The creation of patent pools between research institutions would bring substantial benefits?	***158***	***120***	***198***	***476***
If in agreement, Why?				

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
KS8. In your country, the pooling of resources among research institutions (to promote economies of scale in knowledge sharing) is currently encouraged by public authorities (government / region)?	***127***	***194***	***149***	***470***
If in agreement, How?				

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
KS9. In your country, currently there are adequate mechanisms to increase awareness of intellectual property issues between research institutions and industry, and to ensure that they are managed professionally.	***125***	***246***	***101***	***472***

If disagreeing: The following mechanisms would be useful:

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
Model contracts	***179***	***17***	***16***	***212***
Guidelines	***199***	***12***	***12***	***223***
Subsidized Courses for general staff	***144***	***40***	***21***	***205***
Subsidized courses for specialists	***163***	***25***	***22***	***210***
Other (specify)	***17***	***1***	***8***	***26***

KS10. The grace period, joint ownership, the research exception and prior-use rights.

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
A "Grace period" should be introduced in European Patent Law	***168***	***40***	***195***	
Common rules are required for the definition and application of the following concepts				
(a) joint ownership	***255***	***17***	***133***	
(b) the 'research exception'	***203***	***33***	***153***	
(c) prior use rights	***207***	***27***	***159***	
Other (specify)	***17***	***3***	***35***	

KS11. Which public mechanisms should be reinforced to promote and facilitate knowledge dissemination to civil society? (Rank them in order of importance. You may give an equal ranking to a number of these areas)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	No opinion
Legislative obligations for research institutions	***119***	***94***	***123***	***91***	***28***
Charters /guidelines for research institutions	***137***	***192***	***82***	***30***	***21***
Specific services in research institutions	***210***	***179***	***49***	***10***	***19***
Financial incentives for research institutions	***254***	***140***	***49***	***13***	***20***
Model contracts for publicly funded research	***150***	***130***	***92***	***41***	***39***
Financial incentives	***106***	***135***	***108***	***55***	***40***

to media organisations					
Financial incentives to civil society organisations	***111***	***142***	***121***	***34***	***42***
Improve quality of science education in schools	***356***	***90***	***16***	***3***	***17***
Other (specify)	***35***	***2***	***1***	***0***	***18***

KS12. Engaging the public and stakeholders in research decision -making processes. How can science decision-making better take into account societal concerns?

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	No opinion	Total
Train scientists on societal issues	***165***	***209***	***81***	***16***	***10***	***481***
Ensure multidisciplinary expertise in decision-making processes	***265***	***177***	***26***	***9***	***5***	***482***
Include expertise from civil society (e.g. civil society organisations) in decision-making processes	***153***	***172***	***101***	***35***	***17***	***478***
Include ethics expertise systematically in decision-making processes	***142***	***175***	***103***	***38***	***17***	***475***
Increase transparency on how scientific results scientific results feed back into policy making	***288***	***145***	***31***	***4***	***14***	***482***
Other (specify)	***33***	***6***	***0***	***0***	***11***	***50***

KS13. How should dialogue and cooperation with civil society and its organisations be reinforced?

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	No opinion	Total
How should dialogue and cooperation with civil society and its organisations be reinforced?						
Through wide-scale	***72***	***149***	***139***	***41***	***29***	***430***

surveys						
Through citizen panels and focus groups	***112***	***195***	***89***	***36***	***17***	***449***
Civil society representatives should be involved in research advisory groups	***131***	***162***	***84***	***56***	***12***	***445***
Civil society representatives should be systematically involved in European Technology Platforms	***117***	***126***	***103***	***68***	***27***	***441***
Specific channels for consultations of civil society on research agendas / programmes	***131***	***197***	***71***	***22***	***19***	***440***
Civil society organisations should be involved as partners in undertaking research	***89***	***123***	***131***	***67***	***24***	***434***
Specific funding scheme/ provisions should allow civil society organisations to assign research	***100***	***114***	***113***	***77***	***28***	***432***
Civil society organisations should be involved in assessing research results	***101***	***120***	***98***	***89***	***23***	***431***
Other (specify)	***24***	***3***	***0***	***2***	***12***	***41***

KS14 In what respect could the intensification of the dialogue between researchers and civil society be seen as a disadvantage?

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	No opinion	Total
Slowing down of researchers' careers	***101***	***109***	***141***	***86***	***22***	***459***
Research organisation would lose competitiveness	***76***	***106***	***160***	***95***	***19***	***456***
Using funds which could have been dedicated to	***142***	***147***	***109***	***53***	***15***	***466***

research						
Other (specify)	***35***	***3***	***0***	***1***	***18***	***57***

KS15. What do you think a dialogue between researchers and civil society and civil society organisations can bring to research?

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	No opinion	Total
Achieve higher societal relevance for research activities	***243***	***184***	***37***	***13***	***5***	***482***
Help to clarify relevance of research for policies	***248***	***191***	***35***	***12***	***5***	***491***
Promote wider dissemination of research results	***249***	***176***	***47***	***9***	***4***	***485***
Achieve better understanding of research by citizens	***301***	***149***	***30***	***9***	***2***	***491***
Contribute new ideas	***174***	***159***	***104***	***23***	***8***	***468***
Other (specify)	***25***	***1***	***2***	***0***	***11***	***39***

PART III: THE SIX AREAS OF THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA VISION

Optimising research programmes and priorities

RPP1. How can the rules and procedures of public research funding be simplified to increase their effectiveness?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) Public research funding rules and procedures are too complex				
At the level of the EU's Framework Programme	***427***	***61***	***21***	***509***
At Member State level	***281***	***144***	***49***	***474***
At Regional level	***183***	***137***	***120***	***440***
(b) Complexity in research funding rules and procedures can be reduced by				
Decreasing the detail required in research proposals	***275***	***176***	***29***	***480***
Implementing a two stage process where an evaluation of 'concept notes' is used to reduce the number of applicants invited to submit a full application	***396***	***62***	***31***	***489***
Reducing the requirement for the funded team to report to the funding authority during the period of funding	***285***	***157***	***39***	***481***
Establishing common rules regarding accounting to promote cross border co-operation (e.g. simplification of rules regarding overheads)	***389***	***40***	***48***	***477***
Establishing common rules for individual grants to take account of differing salaries, promoting grant portability	***354***	***43***	***69***	***466***

RPP2. Do we need to work together, more closely, at EU level for the planning of research priorities, implementation of research programmes and the evaluation and review of research? Specifically, do we need to work together on:

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
Participatory processes: structured dialogue between stakeholders including civil society to prepare informed decisions / opinions	***308***	***96***	***67***	***471***
Foresight: identifying future research challenges and opportunities.	***433***	***42***	***15***	***490***
Programming: selecting research priorities based on measurable objectives and deadlines (programming).	***328***	***111***	***44***	***483***
Project peer review: evaluation of publicly funded research proposals by peer review.	***393***	***58***	***31***	***482***
Research evaluation: evaluation of ongoing publicly funded research programmes.	***374***	***72***	***35***	***481***
Programme peer review and evaluation structures: European, national and regional research programmes should agree to be evaluated together in joint evaluations by similar teams of experts according to common and shared practices.	***338***	***79***	***53***	***470***

RPP3. To what extent should nationally and/or regionally publicly funded research programmes be open to the participation of persons from other Member States?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) National and regional **investigator driven (basic)** research programmes should be opened to the participation of persons from all EU Member States.	***364***	***79***	***48***	***491***
If in agreement, this can be achieved by:				
Full opening of programmes to applications from all (mutual opening).	***204***	***95***	***30***	***329***
Limited opening of programmes to applications based on bilateral agreements	***148***	***108***	***26***	***282***
The networking of research activities conducted at national or regional level, and the mutual opening of national and regional research programmes with the Commission taking a facilitating role (ERA-Net type)	***224***	***36***	***41***	***301***
Unilateral opening of national and regional programmes to some or all EU Member States	***102***	***113***	***56***	***271***
(b) National and regional **socially driven (applied)** research programmes should be opened to the participation of persons from all EU Member States.	***305***	***86***	***68***	***459***
If in agreement, this can be achieved by:				
Full opening of programmes to applications from all (mutual opening).	***173***	***70***	***15***	***258***
Limited opening of programmes to applications based on bilateral agreements	***110***	***97***	***21***	***228***
The networking of research activities conducted at national or regional level, and the mutual opening of national and regional research programmes with the	***189***	***32***	***21***	***242***

Commission taking a facilitating role (ERA-Net type)				
Unilateral opening of national and regional programmes to some or all EU Member States	***83***	***104***	***35***	***222***

RPP4. (a) Addressing resource intensive, complex scientific challenges requires co-operation between public authorities. ***(Responses: 471)***

? Agree ***378***
? Disagree ***29***
? No opinion ***64***

If in agreement:

(b) Which stakeholders are best placed to define research issues (e.g. using strategic policy intelligence tools such as foresight and technology assessment) the magnitude of which requires a trans-national approach?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
EU Research Ministers	***86***	***62***	***47***	***37***	***23***	***29***	***284***
High-level civil servants specialised in research (e.g. CREST)	***91***	***71***	***44***	***38***	***23***	***10***	***277***
EU civil society organisations (by public consultation)	***23***	***22***	***59***	***50***	***51***	***45***	***250***
"Social partners" as structured under Tripartite European social dialogue (involving Business Europe as the Industry representative, ETUC representing Trades Unions and the European Council)	***18***	***36***	***39***	***52***	***64***	***37***	***246***
Industry" (e.g. including European Technology Platforms, Business Europe, European Roundtable of Industrialists…)	***45***	***65***	***58***	***49***	***36***	***23***	***276***
'Variable geometry'. Groups of two or more Member States jointly defining priorities according to their needs.	***60***	***45***	***49***	***32***	***34***	***72***	***292***

RPP5. In terms of implementing research which can only be addressed through trans-national cooperation, public authorities can best work together by using

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
Common public private partnerships to focus all EU efforts on the objectives (e.g. according to Art. 171 of the EU Treaty establishing Joint Undertakings as for ITER and Joint Technology Initiatives) (optional)	***225***	***63***	***97***	***385***
Joint public programmes with variable geometry (one or more Member State participating, depending on the issue, for example) according to Art.169 of the EU Treaty. (optional)	***284***	***36***	***74***	***394***
Concentration of efforts in European level programmes (e.g. co-operative projects as in the EU Research Framework Programme) (optional)	***293***	***43***	***57***	***393***
ERA-NET type loose and bottom-up co-ordination (primarily European and Member state priority setting and funding with variable geographic participation). (optional)	***274***	***28***	***85***	***387***

RPP6. Should the European Community play a bigger role in intergovernmental research organisations in order to position them better in ERA?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
The European Community should seek membership of intergovernmental research organisations including:				
Institut Laue-Lange (ILL)	***112***	***70***	***174***	***356***
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)	***174***	***66***	***123***	***363***
European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL)	***173***	***62***	***131***	***366***
European Space Agency (ESA)	***191***	***58***	***116***	***365***
European Organisation for Astronomical Observation in the Southern Hemisphere (ESO)	***155***	***70***	***132***	***357***
European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF)	***157***	***63***	***136***	***356***
Other (specify)	***32***	***12***	***55***	***99***

PART III: THE SIX AREAS OF THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA VISION

Opening to the world: international cooperation in S&T

INT1. How can the European Commission and Member States work more closely together to (i) define thematic and geographical priorities for international S&T cooperation in close co-ordination with the other dimensions of external relations; (ii) ensure a coordinated and efficient use of instruments and resources; (iii) "speak with one voice" in multilateral initiatives?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) There is a need for the European Commission and Member States to work together to…:				
(i) …define common European priorities for international S&T cooperation	***406***	***44***	***21***	***471***
(ii) …ensure a coordinated and efficient use of tools and resources	***419***	***27***	***26***	***472***
(iii)…"speak with one voice" in multilateral initiatives	***345***	***61***	***57***	***463***
(iv)…make S&T co-operation more central to other areas of external relations	***311***	***56***	***82***	***449***
(b) The four objectives (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) could be best supported through:				
Using existing coordination mechanisms and instruments (e.g. Member State representatives; advisory groups; Programme Committees, Working Groups; ERA-NETs …)	***292***	***62***	***61***	***415***
Enhancing the communication and coherence between national and EC programmes and policies for international S&T cooperation	***353***	***31***	***36***	***420***
A closer involvement of third countries and other stakeholders (such as user groups, civil society organisations, etc.)	***217***	***95***	***81***	***393***
A dedicated joint forum to identify and agree on international initiatives	***224***	***105***	***62***	***391***

Establishing other tools for developing joint responsibilities (e.g. "road map", "action plan", …) including voluntary mechanisms that promote the development of an EU 'common position,'	***281***	***62***	***60***	***403***
Other (specify below)	***24***	***2***	***22***	***48***

INT2. How should European research co-operation with partner countries be organised?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) S&T cooperation with various groups of countries could take the following shape:				
S&T cooperation through the EC research Framework Programmes (e.g. through calls for proposals targeting specific countries or groups of countries)	***330***	***44***	***36***	***410***
S&T cooperation through the EC research Framework Programmes co-ordinated with Member State actions	***289***	***38***	***63***	***390***
S&T cooperation through the EC and bilateral Science & Technology agreements	***239***	***58***	***73***	***370***
S&T cooperation through other external EU policies and programmes (e.g. European Neighbourhood policy; …)	***212***	***56***	***92***	***360***
S&T cooperation through regional agreements (e.g. with MERCOSUR; Black Sea Economic Co-operation; …) and similar arrangements	***213***	***53***	***89***	***355***
Other (specify)	***21***	***7***	***31***	***59***

(b) S&T cooperation should focus on…:

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
Association to the ERA for "neighbourhood countries"	***189***	***68***	***104***	***361***
Helping to develop S&T infrastructures, skills and research resources (S&T capacity building) for "developing countries"	***293***	***34***	***57***	***384***
Programmes of mutual benefit, particularly to address global challenges for "industrialised and emerging economies"	***311***	***28***	***49***	***388***
Other (specify)	***16***	***2***	***18***	***36***

INT3. How can neighbouring countries be best integrated into the European Research Area as part of the European Neighbourhood Policy?

	Yes	No	Total
(a) I am aware of the European Neighbourhood Policy and how it applies to science and technology.	***158***	***279***	***437***
(b) I have had contact on one or more science related matters with one or more of the countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy	***99***	***302***	***401***
If in agreement with (b), drop down menu as below to indicate which country.			

	Yes	No	Total

Algeria	***29***	***7***	***36***
Armenia	***14***	***11***	***25***
Azerbaijan	***8***	***13***	***21***
Belarus	***15***	***13***	***28***
Egypt	***26***	***9***	***35***
Georgia	***15***	***12***	***27***
Israel	***53***	***5***	***58***
Jordan	***16***	***10***	***26***
Lebanon	***17***	***9***	***26***
Libya	***7***	***14***	***21***
Moldova	***18***	***11***	***29***
Morocco	***32***	***4***	***36***
Palestinian Authority	***9***	***11***	***20***
Syria	***11***	***12***	***23***
Tunisia	***34***	***6***	***40***
Ukraine	***45***	***7***	***52***

INT4. Place the following potential measures to enhance international S&T co-operation with European Neighbourhood Policy countries in order of importance	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Availability of funding	***167***	***65***	***58***	***42***	***5***	***337***
Co-ordination of research programming	***62***	***81***	***78***	***102***	***7***	***330***
Sharing of research infrastructures	***44***	***95***	***104***	***82***	***3***	***328***
Exchanges and increased mobility of researchers	***96***	***107***	***82***	***71***	***10***	***366***
Other (specify)	***6***	***0***	***1***	***1***	***17***	***25***

INT5. How can the EU's bilateral S&T agreements be made more effective? Are there alternative or complementary instruments that can be used, such as joint calls for projects, involving Member States where possible?

	Yes	No		Total
(a) I am aware of one or more S&T Agreements which have been concluded between the EU and third countries (countries outside the EU).	***198***	***199***		***397***
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(b) S&T Agreements between the EU and third countries provide a useful framework for international S&T co-operation	***244***	***27***	***115***	***386***
(c) These S&T Agreements need to be made	***200***	***17***	***165***	***382***

more effective (if agree, the following box appears (in addition to the comment box))				

(d) Place the following potential actions to enhance the effectiveness of international S&T Agreements in order of importance

Agreements in order of importance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Effective reciprocity of access to R&D programmes	*49*	*20*	*22*	*18*	*18*	*12*	*5*	*144*
Addressing IPR issues	*15*	*24*	*26*	*24*	*35*	*14*	*5*	*143*
Availability of funding/assistance	*56*	*28*	*27*	*18*	*16*	*6*	*1*	*152*
Increased publicity/information	*12*	*20*	*22*	*37*	*24*	*28*	*7*	*150*
Light and rapid procedures	*19*	*45*	*31*	*30*	*16*	*12*	*2*	*155*
Targeted calls for proposals with third countries	*29*	*30*	*29*	*21*	*21*	*36*	*1*	*167*
Other (specify)	*4*	*1*	*2*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*4*	*13*

INT6. How can the European Commission and Member States work together to explore the potential of initiatives for international research programmes on issues of a global dimension, associating the Community, Member States and third countries? How can common European agendas for S&T co-operation be promoted in multilateral for a as well as with regional organisations?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
(a) Europe should place emphasis on a small number of high priority global research related themes to champion in international fora	*255*	*114*	*42*	*411*
(b) Europe should concentrate on responding and contributing to S&T issues raised by other international organisations such as UNESCO, OECD, and the G8 as well as with regional organisations such as the African Union, ASEAN and Mercosur.	*194*	*128*	*76*	*398*
(c) Europe should take a more active approach to defining the global S&T agenda in multilateral fora.	*328*	*27*	*53*	*408*