

A Scientist's Perspective

Phil Weaver

National Oceanography Centre,
Southampton

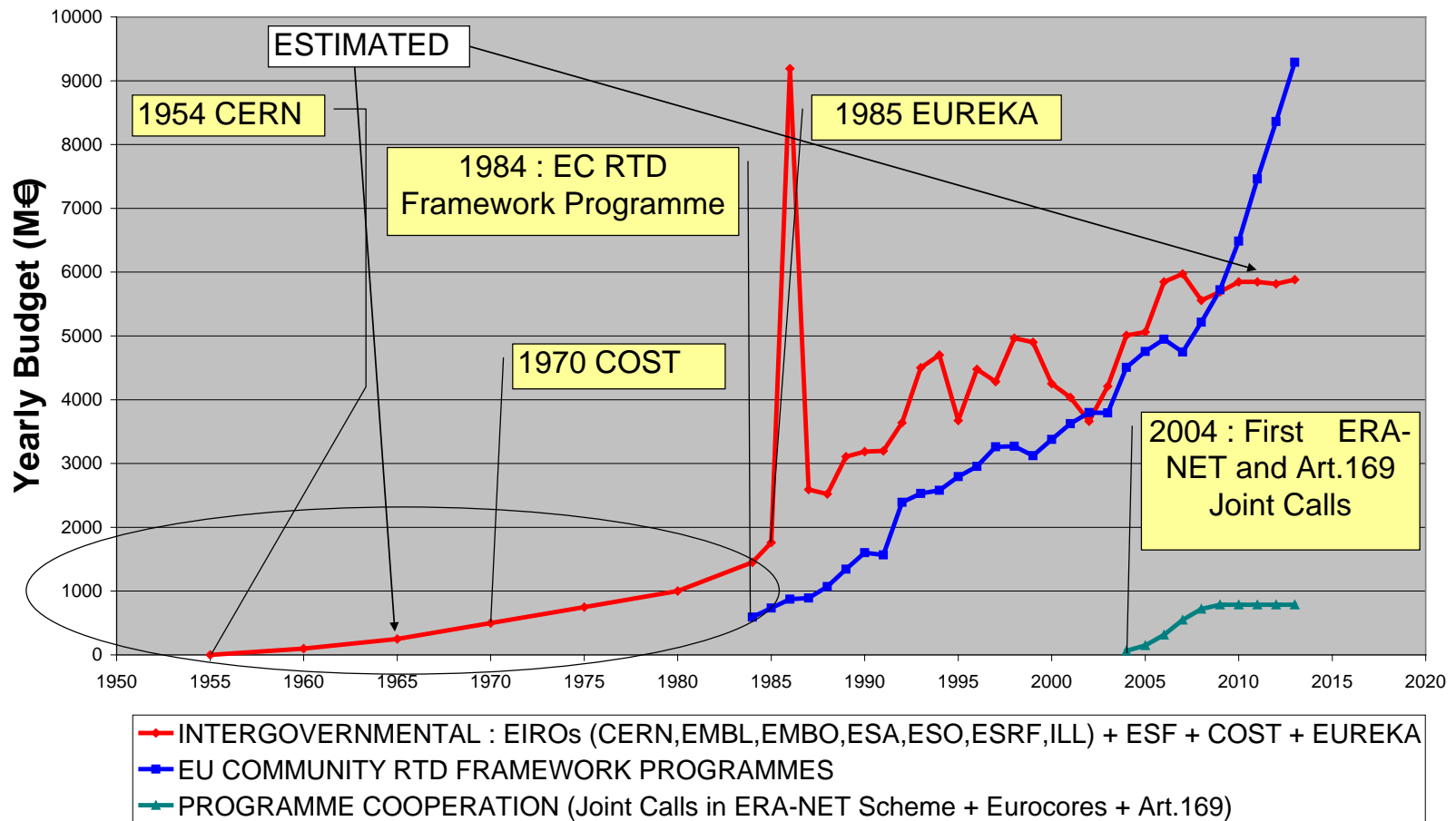


Thermae Palace (Oostende, Belgium, 12–13 October 2010)

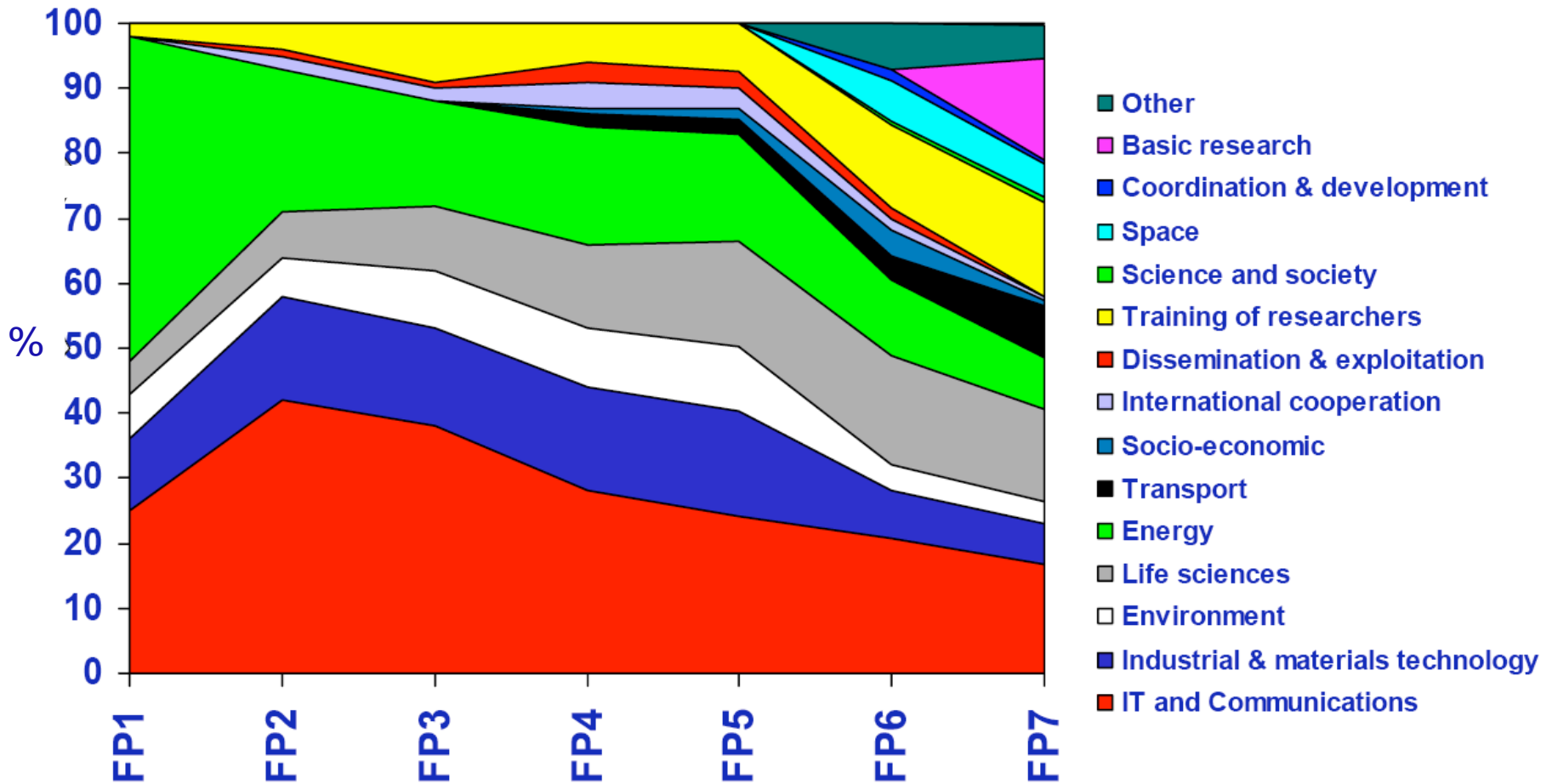
EU research: the story so far

- 1952: ECSC treaty; first projects started March 1955
- 1957: EURATOM treaty; Joint Research Centre set up
- 1983: ESPRIT programme
- 1984: First Framework Programme (1984-1987)
- 1987: “European Single Act” - science becomes a Community responsibility; Second Framework Programme (1987-1991) MAST1
- 1990: Third Framework Programme (1990-1994) MAST2
- 1993: Treaty on European Union; role of RTD in the EU enlarged
- 1994: Fourth Framework Programme (1994-1998) MAST3
- 1998: Fifth Framework Programme (1998-2002)
- 2000: European Research Area
- 2002: Sixth Framework Programme (2002-2006)
- 2005: Seventh Framework Programme (2007-2013)

EU funding – a success story (so far)



EU research: changing priorities



€1.9Bn for Environment in FP7

EU funding model makes coherent science projects



Other funding models can make Swiss Cheese



Advantages of Large Scale Projects



- Building a multidisciplinary team (biologists, microbiologists, biochemists, physicists, geologists, modellers, social scientists)
- Mounting complex field campaigns (sharing equipment, expertise, teambuilding)
- Professional project office staff to cover partner support, outreach, document control etc
- IMPACT - high visibility (able to represent a wide group of scientists e.g. to policy makers such as DG MARE, DG Environment)

Advantages of Large Scale Projects cont.

- Responsive to user demand to focus project outcomes on “usefulness”
- Large enough for NGOs and industry to take an interest
- Ability to generate enough information for modellers to make significant progress
- Huge opportunities to train young scientists in a dynamic environment
- Innovative e.g. in ways to connect to the wider public (e.g. interactive games, schools posters)
- Leverage – up to 4 times EU contribution

Requirements to maintain future funding

- Develop a co-ordinated approach for marine science
- Increase relevance of work by linking to:
 - EU policies e.g. Marine Strategy Framework Directive
 - Environmental action plans e.g. creation of MPAs
 - Industry, SMEs, NGOs
- Make stronger links to the public
- Become more international