

Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between EC and Chile

Road Map 2010 - 2011

Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Facilitating Cooperation.....	4
Cooperation in Thematic Areas	5
Mobility / Exchange of Researchers	15
Small and medium enterprises (SMEs).....	16
Capacities Programme	18
Capacity Building in S&T and Synergies between S&T and other EC Policies and their instruments	19
Tentative Timetable	20



Introduction

The scientific and technological cooperation between the European Union and Chile contributes to the foundations for sustainable economic and social development and competitiveness both in Chile and the EU.

There is a long-standing tradition of S&T cooperation between Chile and the EU dating back to the 3rd Framework Programme and the Framework Cooperation Agreement from 1990. In 2002, the parties decided to create a formal cooperation basis in scientific and technological research through the Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement signed in 2002 and ratified in 2003. It entered into force 1 January 2007. The agreement strengthens the institutional foundations, extending and intensifying S&T cooperation in areas of mutual interest and promoting the insertion of Chile in the European Research Area. Chile also has multiple bilateral S&T agreements with EU Member States involving joint research projects, joint centers of excellence and student and researcher exchange.

In 2002, Chile furthermore concluded an Association Agreement with the European Union, which entered into force on 1 March 2005 and further develops the synergies between the different strands of political, cooperation and trade relations.

The Steering Committee under the Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement meets annually to promote and oversee the different cooperative activities carried out under this framework, indicate the priority sectors of mutual interest in which cooperation is sought and review the functioning and implementation of the agreement as well as synergies with other policy areas.

The fifth meeting of the Steering Committee on S&T Cooperation took place on 4th of November 2010 in Santiago, Chile. The meeting was preceded by bilateral preparations, including through thematic videoconferences between representatives from the EU and Chile in the fields of Environment and Nanotechnology. The Chilean Delegation was headed by Mr. José Miguel Aguilera, President of CONICYT, while the European Delegation was headed by Mr. José Manuel Silva Rodríguez, Special Adviser of the Director General for Research of the European Union. Both delegations comprised participants from different thematic areas and invited other stakeholders.

The Fifth Steering Committee offered the opportunity for taking stock of progress with S&T cooperation since the previous meeting in April 2009. Emphasis was placed on pursuing the best use of existing instruments and combine bilateral cooperation intelligently with regional cooperation and S&T policy dialogue and practice. A review of cooperation under the agreement is scheduled for 2011 in preparation of its extension for another five years due in January 2012.

Chile is currently Co-Chairing the EU-LAC Summit process and will host the European Union – Latin America and the Caribbean Summit of Heads of States and Governments in 2012. The summit is bi-regional, and Chile plays a key role in identifying mutually beneficial potential for cooperation and development, as well as promoting the creation of the EU-LAC Knowledge Area and, more specifically, the implementation of the EU-LAC Joint Initiative for Research and Innovation.

The operational outcome of the Fifth Steering Committee, is reflected in this Roadmap, which is to be considered as a rolling agenda for the further cooperation between the EU and Chile aiming at increasing Chile's participation in the Seventh Research Framework Programme, its productive interaction with the European Research Area as well as developing wider S&T cooperation between the two sides in bilateral and multilateral settings.

The elements identified are not in order of priority nor intended to be exhaustive. They are the result of the assessment of the current cooperation between both parties and aim at the promotion of research cooperation in areas of mutual interest, supporting scientific excellence and research impact on addressing societal challenges at different levels.

Facilitating Cooperation

In general, exchanging information and data and carrying out joint analyses on the research cooperation between the EC and Chile is considered a means to facilitate Chile's participation in the Seventh Research Framework Programme as well as encouraging more European cooperation with Chilean teams across different instruments. In this context it was agreed:

- That the EU will provide, on a regular basis, information and data about the number of proposals submitted by Chile and the number of proposals evaluated and retained for grant agreement per programme and area and if possible per instrument, in particular, but not confined to, the number of successful SICA's.
- Chile will improve the collection of project information exchanged through its contact points (generic INCO coordination and thematic contacts).
- Both Chile and the EU should engage in priority setting, utilising participatory approaches (bi-regional and bilateral policy dialogues, workshops, identification of regional priorities of interest to Chile as well as of interest to Europe, identifying niches of specific mutual interest) for collaborative research activities as well as for initiatives related to research infrastructures.
- Chile is expected to play an important role to promote further regional S&T Cooperation and helping to mobilize Latin American countries without S&T cooperation agreement with the EU, particularly in the context of EULARINET – the Latin America-EU INCONET.
- Chilean researchers are encouraged to register as evaluators and reviewers in the FP7 expert database.
- CONICYT and the thematic FP7 contacts commit to carry out up to 20 information and training sessions in all Chilean regions to strengthen understanding and ability to cooperate within FP7, paying attention as well to the need for additional capacity building. One focus will be put in 2011 to the centers of excellence, research rings and regional centers, financed by national funds to create synergies between the projects funded by national programmes and FP7.
- Both parties share information materials for wider dissemination about each other's cooperation possibilities. Chile is preparing documents about the state of the art in the selected thematic areas, namely ICT, Transport, Renewable Energies and Environment (including climate change).

Cooperation in Thematic Areas

Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Biotechnology (FAFB)

Achievements

Five projects in the FP7 FAFB theme are currently being implemented in Chile, gathering four institutions (two universities and two public institutions).

Regarding the state of the art in this area, there is a strong emphasis on the areas of food, agriculture and biotechnology, both in terms of research and innovation. Research in this area and its internationalisation is of great importance to the country. With regard to national activities, in a short period time it has been possible to create a network of researchers thanks to a round table held by the FP7 Biocircle project in May 2010.

Regarding international activities, a scientific mission to Brussels was carried out in Sept. 2010 to consolidate contacts with European researchers; this mission resulted in the participation of one Chilean researcher in a proposal to a 2011 call. Another activity carried out was the Participation of a Chilean researcher in the “European – Southeast-Asian – African – Latin American experts workshop on Food security & primary production mitigating and adapting to climate change” held in Montpellier, aimed at defining SICAs of shared interest. One of the topics proposed by Chile – “Innovative methodologies for information and decision support systems to improve risk management control of climate change impacts on agricultural production systems in Latin America” was selected to form part of the proposed SICA calls.

Future Activities

Chile is actively involved in the Biocircle Project. A four-month no-cost extension of the project started on 1st of October and ends on 31th of January 2011. Several activities such as info days carried out in Chile (Antofagasta and Punta Arenas) took place in this period. Two Chilean researchers, currently preparing a proposal related to the FAFB theme, will be funded for a short-stay in January 2011 in Europe, among others, to meet their consortium partners to further improve project formulation in a balanced and participatory manner.

A two-year Biocircle 2 project will start on the 1st of February 2011. The aim of the project during the next period is to consolidate an international BIO-NCP network and enhance the cooperation between local BIO-NCPs through several activities such as regional events, info days and trainings, staff exchange and Brokerage Events. In fact, a project establishing a KBBE partnership between Europe and Latin America is

under negotiation and coordinated by Argentina, where Chile is willing to play a prominent role even if it is not formally a partner of the project consortium.

The 1st Franco-Chilean Workshop on the Re-valorization of Agro-Resources will be supported and co-organized by the BIO-NCP to promote complementarity between bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation. The workshop will be primarily a bilateral conversation among Chilean researchers and the French Pole for Industries and Agro-Resources (IAR). The IAR is a cluster of 9 universities and research centers, coordinated by the Université de Technologie de Compiègne (UTC).

Three national info-days in the field of FAFB are planned to take place during the upcoming year. Planned locations are Santiago, Talca and Osorno. The info-days should take place between July and August 2011 in order to present the open calls in the thematic field. A training course in FP7 – FAFB is planned in July 2011 in Concepción. BIO-NCP trainings are due to take place during the first or second semester of 2011. A staff exchange between European and Chilean researchers in a specific FAFB field is planned for November 2011.

The partners agree that the area of research focused on marine algae for non-food use has a significant potential for cooperation with Chile, and that it deserves attention from the FAFB area and from the renewable energy area.

Research themes relevant to Chile and Europe, which could help address societal challenges, if introduced in forthcoming FP7 Cooperation work programmes, are:

- Bio-mining and bio-leaching
- Bio-remediation of mining fields and marine soils
- Bio-degradation, disposal and revaluation of waste water sludge under different climatic and socio-economic conditions
- Water reuse in rural and peri-urban agriculture
- Sustainable closed aquaculture and open aquaculture systems with special attention to responsible use of natural resources and the protection of wild native fauna
- Characterisation, protection and sustainable use of native biodiversity; such as plant and animal species.

Chile has signaled its national thematic priorities, most of which have a regional LAC dimension of interest and are also of interest to Europe, even though the context of their development may vary. The following additional broad areas warrant mention as they might become focus of future activities:

- Enhancing food/nutritional and value-chains under conditions of global change
- Quality, food safety and security

- Tolerance of crops and plants to stress situations, especially due to abiotic factors such as drought and salinity (continuation of work on this global challenge)
- Renewable energy extracted from biomass (including algae)
- Marine ecology, understanding social organisation and economics, applied to sustainable fishing and aquaculture
- Consumer behaviour and consumer preferences as a major factor in the competitiveness of the food industry and on the impact of food on health and well-being.

Environment (including Climate Change)

Achievements

S&T cooperation in this area keeps being one of the most dynamic. Chilean researchers are currently participating in five FP7 Environment projects, mobilising 6 institutions (three research centres, one university, one SME, and one public institution).

In response to the important number of SICAs with special emphasis on Latin America in the Environment Work Programme for the period 2011, several Chilean institutions will present proposals in the framework of the call ENV.2011.3.1.1-1 Technologies for water scarcity mitigation in Latin American context.

Environment has been defined as one of the four key areas in the framework of the CHIEP II project. Therefore, a state-of-the-art-report is being developed by CONICYT regarding areas of thematic research and the research groups active in this theme in the scientific Chilean community.

Future activities

An international conference on environmental challenges, to be convened in Chile, is foreseen for November 2011 in Punta Arenas, organised in collaboration with the University of Magellan and the National Antarctic Institute.

Information and Communication Technologies

Achievements

Chile is the second most successful Latin American country regarding the number of successful FP7 proposals in ICT, only preceded by Brazil. In this field, the Chilean

share has increased since the last meeting of the Steering Committee, going from four to six projects that involve seven institutions (four universities, one public institution, one NGO, and one SME). Additionally, Chile is involved in three infrastructure projects related to ICT. One of the greatest contributions, in the e-infrastructures area, has been the EVALSO project.

The coordination of the ongoing support and coordination action project PRO-IDEAL, together with CONICYT, implemented a policy dialogue meeting in the area in November 2010, including also representatives from the European Commission.

In order to reinforce the Chilean participation in FP7, a scientific mission composed of seven researchers attended the ICT2010 event in Brussels and visited several research institutes in Paris, Madrid, Barcelona and Gent in September 2010. These visits enabled the researchers to improve their European network in order to apply in response to future FP7 ICT calls.

The Latin American and Caribbean Collaborative ICT Research Project is coordinated by the ICT-NCP and strengthens the regional S&T cooperation.

CONICYT is developing a state-of-the-art-report regarding areas of thematic research and the research groups active in this theme in the Chilean scientific community. The preliminary version of this report containing a complete data base of researchers in the area has been distributed in Europe during the scientific mission in September.

Even though all seven challenges defined in the ICT work programme are relevant to Chile, areas with particular potential for long-term cooperation are: networks & service infrastructure, robotics for mining, e-learning, e-Health, ICT for mobility, software development, ICT for SMEs.

The ICT project "First" is implementing the Chilean Technology Platform "Future Internet" which has good potential to strengthen academia and industry partnerships.

Future activities

Definition of specific cooperation programmes with the following EU institutions: CNRS, INRIA, Institute TELECOM, Politécnico de Madrid, Universidad Politécnica de Catalunya, University of Gent to add value to cooperation under FP7.

Nanoscience and Nanomaterials, Material Science, Industrial Technologies

Achievements

Currently, one project is being carried out in this area, mobilising one Chilean public institution. Furthermore, in response to the SICA call NMP.2011.2.3-1 “Advanced packaging materials from renewable biogenic resources” out of 38 evaluated proposals, seven have been invited to submit a full proposal. In two of them there is Chilean participation – a total of three different institutions.

Regarding the state-of-the-art in this area, there are about 120 people doing research in nanotechnology in Chile, about 70-80 % of whom concentrate on research on and applications for (nano)materials or related subjects. They are currently grouped in 10 centres, laboratories or research teams.

Some of the relevant subjects for Chile in nanomaterials research are: biomaterials, carbon nanotubes, nanostructured materials, semiconductive nanoparticles and nanomagnetism. Moreover, in the area of application, relevant issues are: environment (water treatment and bioremediation of soils), food processing and packaging, biomedical and solar energy conversion. Other fields of interest for Chile, which could be of mutual interest for consideration in the forthcoming FP7 work programmes, are “solar energy conversion” and “electric power storage”.

In January 2010 an international symposium was organised by CONICYT and the University of Valparaíso together with the Max Planck Society from Germany, where several experts from Max Planck institutes shared their experiences with Chilean researchers. In the framework of the symposium a workshop was held with the objective to create new networks for future cooperation in FP7 projects.

Future activities

The main focus in 2011 will be on innovation and responsible use of nanotechnology through the entire cycle of developing and applying nanotechnology, with innovative applications on climate change, energy and health care (drug delivery, improved diagnostic techniques for brain and other organs diseases), nano-remediation of soils and water treatment with cross-links to FAFB, Health and Environment, among others. Aspects such as risk management, safety, responsible discharge to the environment, toxic effects to human being and trust, will be strongly emphasised and promoted.

A Summer School focused on Solar Energy Conversion and Lithium for Electric Energy Storage is being planned for mid-2011, probably in the northern part of Chile. The participation of Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, the United States, and experts of the European Union are being considered. A proposal is being submitted to the US-NSF

for funding Latin-American and North-American participants. In relation to the Summer School the EC has begun searching for experts, though funding remains an issue.

Energy

Achievements

Chile currently participates in three projects in energy research: one university, one NGO and one SME.

The Ministry of Energy is articulating energy policy with science, technology and innovation policy of the country, incorporating national and international cooperation actions in a structured manner in order to match and adapt national capacities and needs with global trends. International cooperation in this area is vital, and participation in activities under the S&T agreement with the EU is an opportunity to establish links with European institutions, in order for research groups and Chilean companies to participate in large multidisciplinary projects.

During the last period, among the relevant activities for the cooperation between Chile and the EU is the implementation of the Energy Programme MINENERGÍA-CONICYT aimed at improving capacity building in the energy sector through sharing national and international experiences combined with an internship programme abroad (six of the internships awarded last year were to the EU). In addition, different Chilean universities dispensed energy courses with the presence of international renowned experts (three from the EU in the 2009 edition). In 2010 a new call was opened in order to allow mobility of researchers and experts between Chile and EU with a view to establishing ties for R&D projects.

Another example is the FIPME Project (Strengthening the local energy market, through the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme under the technical cooperation between the EU and the Chilean Government). It aims at contributing to the development of policies and government strategies for the promotion, innovation and competitiveness in the local energy market through a knowledge exchange model among actors in the local energy market and in central institutions. As part of this project, a link has been established with the North Rhine-Westphalia Energy Agency (RWE, Germany).

Future activities

In the framework of the CHIEP II project, CONICYT will develop a state-of-the-art report regarding areas of thematic research and the research groups active in the Chilean scientific community. Furthermore a scientific mission to Europe is planned

for June 2011. The aim of the mission is to further strengthen the networks between Chilean and European researchers for future cooperation in FP7 projects.

As energy is a key issue for Chile's development (secure energy, at competitive prices and environment-friendly) the Ministry of Energy has stated the need to develop hydropower, energy efficiency and all available energy sources. In particular, it has set the goal to achieve a matrix with 20% of non-conventional renewable sources by 2020 and a 20% emission reduction from a baseline. As non-conventional renewable energies (wind, solar and geothermal) have begun to establish themselves in Chile, new sources must be explored, including sources which are not currently used, such as nuclear energy.

The Ministry is planning energy cooperation with certain EU countries for training in nuclear energy (agreement with France and possible cooperation with Spain and Finland, among others). Other activities planned are the review of the "Technology Road Map" methodologies, applicable to the Chilean context, the creation and operation of the Chilean Agency for Energy Efficiency (ACHEE) and the Technology Park Project: NCRE and Energy Efficiency.

The Ministry of Energy currently holds funds that could be used to support the participation of researchers and companies in FP7, especially in the process of applying for the calls.

Lines of work of mutual interest, which could be considered for future FP7 work programmes: Non conventional gas and energy storage.

Health

Achievements

Three projects in the FP7 Health theme are currently being implemented in Chile, mobilising three institutions, all universities.

The state-of-the-art of health research in Chile is focused on the transition from a developing society to a developed society in terms of health related matters: age-related cardiovascular diseases and diabetes are increasing. Also, in terms of health research, Chile lacks a large pharmaceutical industry and skilled human capital. On the other hand, in relation to the present participation of Chilean researchers, there is a great deal of interest and participation in projects of the public health area.

A Chilean expert participated in the “EULARINET Latin American-European Workshop on Health” held in November 2010 in Buenos Aires. The EULARINET project seeks to identify issues of shared interest between Latin America and the European Union, with a view to offer input for SICAs in future work programmes. He could thus actively participate in the development of one of the SICAs proposals for consideration, related to the field of innovative therapeutic approaches and interventions.

Future activities

Firmly scheduled activities for 2011 comprise:

- Info meetings at universities (U. de Chile, U. del Desarrollo, U. de los Andes) May – July 2011
- Health NCP NET meeting and training sessions in Paris, September 2011.

Areas, which invite cooperation and particular follow-up are:

Diabetes and obesity, Cardiovascular diseases (ischemic and cerebrovascular conditions), Cancer (gall bladder, cervix, breast, gastric), Aging-related conditions, Mental health (depression; schizophrenia; alcoholism, tobacco & other addictive conditions), Health care systems (management, human resources, quality of care, financing), Tuberculosis and HIV.

Transport (incl. Aeronautics)

Achievements

Chilean research in transport is led by the departments of Energy of the Universidad de Chile and the Pontificia Universidad Católica; additional contributions come from private entities and professionals from other higher education institutions (Universidad de Concepción, Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Universidad Diego Portales, Universidad Andrés Bello and Universidad de los Andes).

Future Activities

In accordance with EU preference for cooperation actions at the regional level, CONICYT is working on a proposal at regional level to identify issues of common interest between the EU and Latin America. In this context, a network of Latin American experts in the areas of transport is creating work commissions focused on the development of ideas for SICAs. The goal is to identify 3 to 4 research priorities

in Latin America in interaction with European experts inside and outside the European Commission.

In the framework of the CHIEP II project, CONICYT will develop a state-of-the-art report regarding areas of thematic research and the research groups active in the Chilean scientific community.

In addition, an international conference on Transport is foreseen for October 2011 in Chile, to be organised in collaboration with the NCP and the Universidad Diego Portales.

Areas, which invite particular follow-up are: Urban Planning, Transport Behaviour, Intelligent Transport, Infrastructure construction and maintenance, integrative architectures (high).

In aeronautics, Chilean capabilities have been identified in the mapping exercise carried out by the FP7 Support action CoopAIR-LA to stimulate cooperation with Latin America – even though no Chilean partner was part of the project consortium, and cooperation in this area could be envisaged when follow up on this support action will be addressed.

Social Sciences and Humanities

Achievements

The state-of-the-art in social sciences is a critical mass of Chilean researchers with a high degree of international connection through national grants for studying abroad. Even though this has not translated yet into greater participation in the FP7 SSH area, with so far only one project with a Chilean team, several Chilean researchers are part of consortia which have applied to the still open call SSH.2011.4.1-1. Tackling poverty in a development context.

The SICAs call under the 2010 Work Programme, specifically oriented towards Latin America, and which demanded Chilean participation, had a great impact. As a preparation for applications, a workshop on how to formulate projects for this call was held in Santiago. Participants included Chilean, other Latin American and European researchers. A result of the workshop was the configuration of three consortia that applied for the call; in general terms, 26 Chilean institutions applied for the call, organised in 21 consortia.

Future activities

In the framework of the EULARINET project a workshop is been planned for March 2011.

A new NCP will be appointed by the president of CONICYT during the first months of 2011.

Social cohesion is a key concern for the Country Strategy Paper with Chile and a wider regional priority of EU-LAC relations. The main thrusts for developing cooperation between European and Chilean researchers are: Democratic legitimacy, rights and citizenship, governance, regulation and public policies, stratification arisen from globalisation.

Space

Achievements

Chile is progressing in the consolidation of a Chilean Space Agency; one of the initiatives was to put a satellite in orbit, a task that has been carried out with the close cooperation of France. It is important to continue developing the Space theme since it contributes to other fields of technological advance in the country.

Astronomy infrastructures and research

Chile appreciates having the E-ELT telescope installed. Chilean participation in the FP7 Space research area has been limited so far due to the still small size of the Chilean astronomy community. Although the number of researchers has doubled, the development for FP7 projects is incipient. One of the greatest contributions in the astronomy area has been the EVALSO project, included in the e-infrastructures programme. Even though at the time there are just two astronomy projects in the People Programme executed together with France, it is expected that the number of projects will increase since the interests of astronomy students is redirected from the United States to Europe.

Mobility/Exchange of Researchers

Achievements

So far this programme has been the most successful for the Chilean research community. Chilean researchers have a success rate of 55% when applying to People projects. Currently, there are 31 participants in 27 projects. The statistics show 23 projects in the IRSES scheme, two projects in the IIF scheme and two projects in the IOF scheme.

The Liaison Office in Chile placed in 2010 special emphasis to this programme, in particular to disseminate the Initial Training Networks (ITN) and Industry-Academia Partnership (IAPP) schemes, where there is no Chilean participation so far. For that reason three dissemination events have been carried out. The first one took place in Puerto Montt and was organised with the Universidad de los Lagos, the second one was organised with representatives from the European Commission via videoconference in Santiago, and the third one was carried out in Punta Arenas with the Universidad de Magallanes. Chilean researchers have positively responded to these workshops.

The Marie Curie Actions are a good starting point for developing participation in FP7 and a gateway for later applications for cooperation programmes.

Future activities

It is desirable to focus some attention not only to send fellows, but also to become partner in such networks such as Initial Training Networks (ITN). As partner in such networks, Chilean research organisations can create structural links and co-steer these networks. Similar to IRSES, several MERCOSUR countries could participate in one ITN.

There is also considerable potential for using the 'vacancy' website of Marie Curie to open opportunities for Chilean researchers in the context of host-driven networks. The mechanism is a short cut for individual fellows and avoids lengthy applications.

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

Achievements

The EuroChile Foundation, in its role of NCP for SMEs, is currently collecting information to improve the dissemination process relevant to the needs and opportunities presented under the SMEs area of FP7. Therefore, it is currently looking for agents of interest in Chile and abroad. In Chile, the search has been conducted through contacts of the EuroChile Foundation for identifying potential contacts with European organisations. A document summarises the information on each contact so that a record is kept.

At the international level, the foundation has tried to generate relations between peers in Europe and also with NCPs from the Enterprise Europe Network. EuroChile has also produced a document explaining the role of EuroChile as the SMEs NCP and its ability to connect the Chilean to the European market.

Chilean SMEs have a very low participation in FP7, therefore a series of new instruments are proposed in order to reinforce cooperation and insertion of SMEs in FP7 consortia. One of the challenges is a better coordination between AL-Invest, Enterprise Europe Network and the Seventh Framework Programme. Specific instruments could be useful, such as SMEs-SICA-calls for non-European countries or unification of all activities for SMEs into only one instrument.

During 2010, two dissemination events with focus on SMEs were organised by EuroChile and CONICYT in Valparaiso and Santiago, in order to promote the opportunities SMEs have to participate in the FP7.

Future activities

Regarding the activities planned for next year, at the regional level, these are combined with the activities organised by the AL-Invest Programme where EuroChile participates and, also, is a member of the consortium formed by MERCOSUR Chile and Venezuela.

At international level, it is scheduled to participate in activities that involve projects such as the Enterprise Europe Network (Seminars, Conferences), participation in business missions to be co-financed by CORFO (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción) and the participation of EuroChile authorities in meetings and activities organised at business, political, and others levels.

Capacities Programme

Under **specific international cooperation** relations are supported principally by two instruments, the BILAT and bi-regional instruments. Chile has a pro-active track record on both dimensions. Bilateral relations:

- The CHIEP II project started in the second half of 2009 and the agreed agenda (as per contract technical annex) has been implemented through several activities, as follows:

Progress has been made in the development of the National Node of Knowledge in Science and Technology and Innovation; the task should be completed during the first semester 2011.

Twenty-four dissemination meetings addressed to Chilean experts have been carried out so far, in order to provide them with specific information from the FP7 programmes, throughout the entire country. They received a very positive response from the audience.

CONICYT has produced two dissemination documents: A leaflet that introduces the role of the Liaison Office, of the National Contact Points and briefly explains what is the FP7, and a brochure with relevant suggestions for researchers when writing their proposals, based on a document produced by APRE, Italy. For the first half of 2011, two other dissemination documents will be published, the first one related on how to apply to the FP7 and a second document to further promote the Marie Curie Actions.

The topics chosen for the state-of-the-art reports were: Transport, Energy, ICT and Environment. Two of the state-of-the-art reports will be finished by the end of December 2010 (ICT and Environment), the ones in Energy and Transport are in progress and will be delivered by April 2011.

CONICYT developed an analytical report of S&T co-operation between the EU, the Member States and Chile (ongoing co-operation, impact, and potentialities). A preliminary version was presented during the Steering Committee meeting held in Santiago in November 2010, where it received positive comments from the EU representatives. The final version will be delivered by the end of December 2010.

Transport, Energy, Environment and ICT were defined as the FP7 specific thematic areas where participation will be encouraged through scientific missions and international conferences.

CONICYT is organising, together with the French NCP coordinator, a training session in March 2011, focused on creating links between European and Latin

American NCPs and to introduce the different European NCP systems. Chilean thematic NCPs, FP7 Information Points from Chilean universities and NCPs from the Andean countries will be invited to this session.

Bi-regional relations (EU-LA):

Chile is very active in the context of the Latin America INCONet (EULARINET) and exercises its co-leadership e.g. in the WP for sub-regional dialogues e.g. with Andean countries and in other major components of the INCONet. The activities executed in the framework of the EULARINET project in the period 2009-2010 are as follows:

During the period July 2009 - June 2010 a survey about the "Participation of Latin American countries in the Seventh EU Framework Programme" was carried out by CONICYT and sent to the Latin-American participants of FP7 projects, providing an interpretation of the strengths and weaknesses of their participation, including a detailed and more in-depth analysis of the national and regional barriers and opportunities.

CONICYT carried out during the period September 2009 – October 2010 a mapping of the bilateral cooperation schemes, for which a questionnaire was distributed among the 19 Latin American S&T funding agencies. The result was a document that contains key information about existing bilateral cooperation related to S&T schemes between Latin American countries, the EU Member States and its associated partners.

Capacity Building in S&T and Synergies between S&T and other EC Policies and their instruments

In the following, a number of potential or actual synergies are presented between S&T cooperation with Chile and other European policies and their instruments, without prejudice to the development and implementation of these other policy areas. Developing and using these synergies, including those with EU Member States' bilateral cooperation where applicable, may garner greater effects and, potentially, cost-effectiveness, of overall cooperative relations. It is in this context that this roadmap of joint activities in science and technology is evolving.

There are evident synergies between the bi-lateral Cooperation Programme defined in the **Chilean Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for 2007-2013** and the S&T cooperation strategy.

The three components of the CSP - Education, Social Cohesion and Innovation and Competitiveness - could be very complementary for building capacities in S&T.

The Erasmus Mundus Latin American Window is ongoing. It reinforces the Chilean/EU mobility and people training. Synergies should be actively exploited with the Marie Curie Programme and the Staff Exchange modality (IRSES), whenever possible.

The DG RELEX "Innovation and Competitiveness Programme" finances innovation and social cohesion projects in Chile for the period 2011-2013. €15 million are still available for innovation and social cohesion projects.

A need exists for greater synergy between activities supported by cooperation funds and research funds respectively, and for strengthening the continuity of uptake of research financed by cooperation funds. There are two common priorities in cooperation and research: SMEs and environment. The challenge is to increase and strengthen cooperation between both areas of development and the relations between Chile and the European Union.

The Innovation component concerns mainly SME development, but also activities associated with improving productivity and production development in a sustainable manner. This component has a particular synergy with some DG REGIO initiatives, particularly those related with regional innovation strategies, the experience of which is of high Chilean interest.

DG REGIO shares the appreciation of the mutual interest in creating a framework for learning exchanges in this important arena and which would be specific in its own right, but generally complementary with S&T cooperation.

In November 2010 the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and DG Regions signed a letter of understanding to facilitate future cooperation.

Tentative Timetable

Cooperation Area	2010		2011											
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
S&T Steering													6 th meeting Brussels	
Capacities SP														
CHIEP II	xx	xx	xx	xx	NCP training in Chile carried out by French Expert	xx	xx	Deliver Node of Knowledge	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
EULARI-NET	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Cooperation SP														
FAFB	Info day Bio circle Punta Arenas	Infoday Bio circle Antofagasta	Short-Stay of two researchers in Europe, for proposal formulation	Biocircle II starts NCP training					Info day Bio circle Talca	Info days Biocircle Osorno Training Concepción				
Environment			Deliver State of the Art report										International conference	

Cooperation Area	2010		2011											
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
TICs		Deliver State of the Art report												
Nano								Summer School Solar Energy						
Energy						Deliver State of the Art report		Scientific mission						
Health							Info meeting		Info meeting		NCP meeting			
Transport						Deliver State of the Art report						Inter-nat. conference		
SSH					Workshop (EULARI-NET)									
Mobility														

NB: This timetable highlights mostly specific events or actions, while ordinary exchange and dialogue taking place on a more continuous basis is not specifically indicated.