

Deliverable Title D1.5 – Report on barriers

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Abstract

This deliverable deals essentially with the main barriers in the Western Balkan countries' research organisations in domain of research and development in the ICT field in the context of the Seventh Framework Programme. For the purpose of defining barriers a consultation process was conducted. This report presents the key findings of that consultation process and it recommends certain measures to be taken by the Western Balkan countries.



Versioning and Contribution History

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current deliverable presents the outcome of the consultation process conducted within the WINS-ICT project and it elaborates the identified barriers for Western Balkan participation in the Seventh Framework programme. The whole consultation process which had three parallel phases, aims to encourage the Western Balkan researchers' participation in the Seventh Framework Programme. The consultation process was carried out during April, May and June 2010 and it included 150 participants.

As a result a lot of information has been acquired and according to it, several conclusions were drawn, regarding the current research and development situation in the Western Balkan countries while being state of the art input for future policies in the ICT research domain.

It is very common that Research institutions in the Western Balkan countries face various obstacles and challenges while trying to increase their participation in international projects, especially in the 7th Framework Programme. Even though, the few barriers, for instance *Insufficient demand for ICT Research* that were identified and discussed during the SCORE project were removed in the past two years, the Western Balkan researchers still have problems in their FP7 participation. However, unlike the previous situation, the main obstacles now are **administrative regulation, insufficient infrastructure and lack of experts for project management**. Previously, the main hindering factor was mainly government regulation but since then, several policies in all Western Balkan countries were put in place to redress the problem.

The results of the consultation process lead to several conclusions that were thoroughly discussed with ICT experts. Many of those conclusions are related to the necessity of building the Western Balkans' joint research community. The majority of consulted researchers have agreed that a joint researcher's community of the Western Balkans might be the platform for future development of the ICT field in this region since the barriers WBC researchers are facing with are the same in whole region.

1 INTRODUCTION

The WINS-ICT project aims to strengthen cooperation between the EU and Western Balkan countries and to promote the participation of WB ICT research actors in FP7. For the purpose of strengthening that cooperation, the WINS-ICT has dedicated part of its activities and efforts to establishing the Western Balkan researcher's priorities, needs and barriers in order to foster their better participation in the Seventh Framework Programme

This deliverable deals essentially with the barriers research organizations' in Western Balkan countries face regarding cooperation within the Seventh Framework Programme and their priorities for research and development. As described in the WINS-ICT contract in the Description of Work section, the main goal of the task 1.2, within which the whole barrier and priority setting process was undertaken, is to continue the activities already started by the SCORE¹ and WBC-INCO.NET² projects. The continuation of the earlier activities relies on re-evaluation and validation of previous results and conclusions of the SCORE consultation process.

To that end, a thorough analysis of the most crucial barriers and ICT priorities per country has been carried out, with special focus on

- actual needs of WBC research organisations
- readiness of WBC researchers to participate in the Seventh Framework Programme and
- future potential of WBC research organisations

The term **“actual needs”** here stands for previously, within the SCORE project, used “attractiveness”, in order to demonstrate the approach adopted for the consultation process. Namely, during the consultation phase which took place through a series of workshops, ICT experts not only discussed about the needs that exist in their researchers' communities, but they were also considered those needs as a framework for defining the attractiveness for certain ICT research fields.

The **“level of readiness”** for a given research system presents its capacity, both in terms of infrastructure and human resources. The future potential is explored through recommendations about the necessary steps to be taken by national and EU administrations.

Following the consultation process, which will be described in detail later in this document, a specific comparative evaluation of the Western Balkan ICT barriers and priorities has been conducted, in order to come up with those that are most suitable for joint research collaboration between the Western Balkans and European Union in the context of the Seventh Framework Programme.

¹ The SCORE project <http://www.score-project.eu/>

² The WBC-INCO.NET project <http://wbc-inco.net/>

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Among the WINS-ICT objectives is the consolidation of Western Balkan countries' regional cooperation priorities and improvement of research capabilities in ICT in the context of the Seventh Framework programme. In order to fulfil this objective, a consultation process about barriers and priorities for better WBC participation in the Seventh Framework Programme, was considered to conduct.

This particular chapter describes this process which consists of three phases

- **the one** during which the online survey was conducted,
- **a phase** throughout which, six workshops in Western Balkan countries were held, and
- **a phase** which was dedicated to the evaluation of the results of the previous 2 phases.

Those three phases aren't separated and they were performed in parallel. For example, researchers from FYR of Macedonia were invited to participate in the online survey and a week after they also participated in a workshop during which the previously gathered results were discussed. The same procedure was followed for each and every Western Balkan country.

The online survey phase was mainly focused on the Western Balkan countries' ICT community barriers for better cooperation and research and development priorities. The survey questionnaire consisted of 29 questions and it was disseminated via Western Balkan WINS-ICT partner's mailing lists, the WINS-ICT portal and direct e-mails. This particular questionnaire is included in Annex 1 of this document.

Regarding the content of the questionnaire, it ought to be mentioned that the first part of it consisted of several questions about researchers and the organisations they represent, as well as contact persons that could be used in future dissemination activities for the purpose of the WINS-ICT project.

Other parts of the questionnaire dealt with:

- previous experience stemming from EU funded programmes,
- fields of expertise and,
- barriers for better cooperation within FP7 as well as
- research priorities for the organisations participation in FP7.

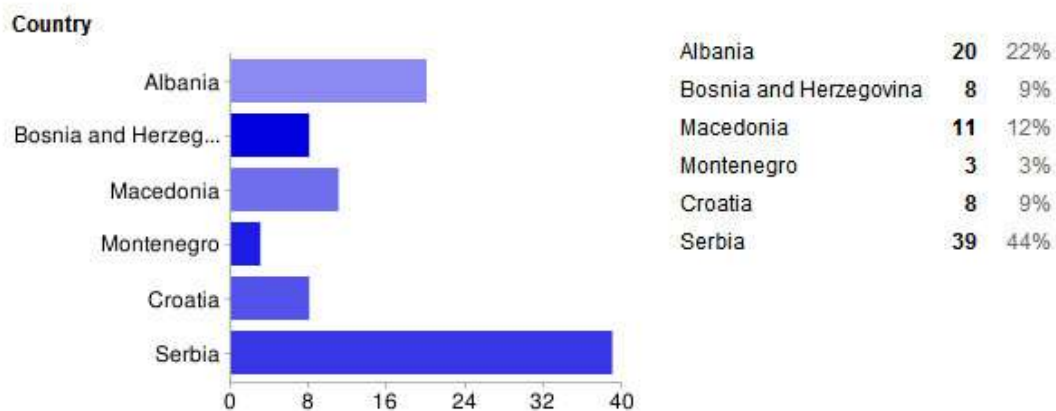
It is also important to mention that the technical platform for the online survey which was decided to be used came from Google, chiefly because of its easy data-processing capabilities

The online questionnaire was filled in by 90 researchers from Western Balkan countries. Out of the total number of respondents, 39 were from Serbia, 11 from Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 20 from Albania, 8 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 3 from Montenegro and 8 from Croatia. Considering the survey parameters, it is important to mention that the

questionnaire was uploaded on the WINS-ICT web-site in the third week of April 2010, and that it was accessible for seven weeks. During that period approximately, 12 respondents per week filled it in.

The second phase of the consultation process involved 6 Priority and Barrier Setting Workshops held in Western Balkan countries in April, May and June 2010. The workshops were held in the following order: *Skopje April 21st, Belgrade May 13th, Podgorica May 18th, Tirana May 20th, Zagreb May 31st, Banja Luka June 1st.*

Chart no. 1 : Number of subjects per country:



During the workshops, ICT experts from the Western Balkan countries that participated in the online survey discussed the barriers and priorities for the successful participation of Western Balkan researchers in the Seventh Framework Programme. The list of the ICT experts that were involved in this phase of the consultation process is included in Annex 4 of this deliverable. It is of utter importance to underline the fact that the majority of ICT experts involved in this phase of the consultation process was also included in a similar consultation process conducted in the context of the SCORE project. It is worth mentioning that not only the same methodology as in the SCORE project was used, but also the same experts were consulted in order to gain valid insight regarding the progress and the current state of affairs in the WBC ICT scene.

During the third phase a concluding evaluation process was undertaken valorising the information and insight that have been acquired during the other two phases.

In turn, the evaluation process phase had its own steps and it can be described as to its methodological distinctions. Besides, the results of the first step were further discussed during the workshops of the other phase, leading to several conclusions and important recommendations.

3 KEY FINDINGS

This section is a follow up of the work done during the SCORE and the WBC.INCO-NET projects attempting to re-evaluate the then identified barriers and priorities,

Based on the online survey and the discussions upon its results, here the identified barriers for successful participation in ICT/FP7 as well as the ICT priorities for the Western Balkan countries are here being presented.

The overall researchers' estimation of the quality of the science system in the Western Balkan countries shows *that insufficient infrastructure capacities hamper eventually any improvements in the ICT field*. Apart from this general remark, many other conclusions were drawn with regard to the ICT R&D field in the Western Balkans.

First of all, the majority of the barriers identified during the SCORE project remained the same - even though a slight improvement can be noticed. For instance, the governments of Western Balkan countries have already recognized ICT field as a very promising one and they have already formulated certain policies regarding research and innovation in this field. For example, Serbian government has adopted the Strategy of Scientific and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia 2010-2015, which has clearly emphasised the importance of supporting the EU integrative processes related with science and researching. The same Strategy has declared a proactive deepening of links between the main FP7 actors from the old Member States and Serbian institutions. Similar improvements are noticed in other countries too, but there are still administrative barriers related with the national regulation that can be potentially removed by adopting proper bylaws and by better adjusted legal framework.

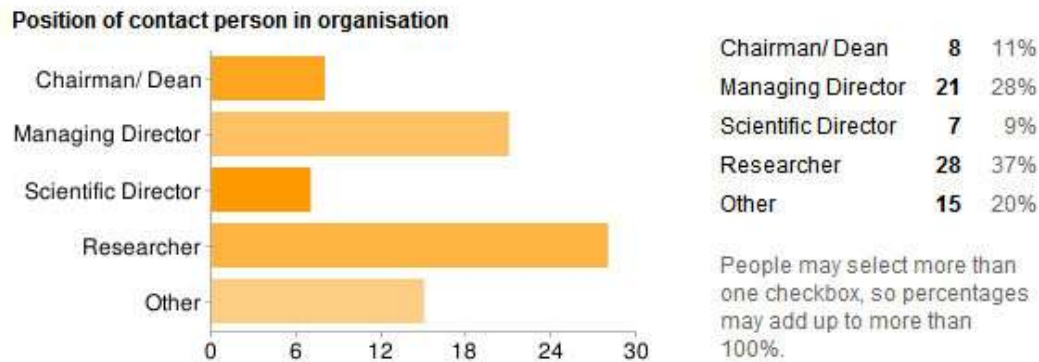
In fact, after two years of relatively successful participation of the Western Balkan researchers in the FP7, **lack of knowledge about FP7 procedures and programmes is still one of the hampering factors.**

All results are being presented in the following subsection beginning with information about the respondents and participants of the workshop.

3.1 Respondents' profiles

Considering the respondent's position in the research community, 32% of them are Managing directors in their organizations, 20 % are researchers, 17% are among scientific directors, 11% are on the position of Chairman or Dean of Faculty, and 20 % of respondents ticked the "Other" box.

Chart no. 2 – Respondents' position in the research community:



Regarding the type of organizations that participated in the interview, the analysis indicates that 37 % belong to Higher education organisations, 28% are from Industry and the same percentage represent Research organisations.

71% of organisations that participated in the consultation process had previous experience in international projects, and out of the total number of them, 41% had experience in FP6 and FP7 projects.

Considering the main source of financing, organisations which were included in the priorities and barriers setting process, 50% ticked the “Government – not competitive” box. Out of the total number of organisations, 18% belong to private sector, 10% use EU funds for the main financing, and the rest of them are on project basis related link to the national budgets NOT CLEAR (Government – competitive).

Data and information about researchers that were involved in the consultation process can be very useful for cross-reference analysis of the current state of affairs in Western Balkan research communities. Respondents’ profiles in the form of descriptive statistics of respondents are included in Annex 2 of this document.

3.2 Barriers

Barriers identified during the SCORE project were classified in six sections according to their characteristics, i.e. barriers related to **legislation**; those related to **financial issues**, **educational** barriers, **political** barriers, **cultural** barriers and finally those **related to infrastructure**.

The first set of barriers is related to Institutional and Political barriers:

Lack of defined government policy for ICT research at a national level

Regional ICT R&D Collaboration is not institutionalised.

Weak organisational support to R&D organisations and individual researchers in the

Pursuit of national and FP-related R&D activities.

Weak communication channels between policy makers and R&D actors.

Government funding for R&D projects is intended only for organizations that are officially recognized as research organizations.

Difficulties with researchers' mobility exchange (i.e. visa, residence permits, work permits, etc.

Unclear intellectual property rights and insufficient implementation of existing IPR regulations.

Political & economic instability in the countries/region hinders cooperation within the region and with the EU.

The second group of barriers is related to financial issues:

Low level of national funds for ICT research (significantly lower than EU average.

Absence of defined national financial support policy and incentives for participating in FP projects (and preparatory events)

Lack of investments from the business sector in R&D

Lack of financial incentives for collaboration between universities and businesses.

Different financial rules among research organisations (in particular public ones) and those stipulated by FP projects.

The barriers of the third group are those which are linked with Education sector:

Lack of willingness by academic leadership to engage in FP projects

Low motivation for students who could be involved in FP projects (and lack of students)

Lack of specialized ICT professors

Lack of ICT PhD studies and programmes

Education system not in line with needs of ICT industry

The fourth set of barriers is related to Human resources

Skilled ICT researcher leaving the country (so called: Brain drain)

Weak networks among researchers and R&D organisations within the region and between the region and rest of Europe

Lack of professionals able to provide assistance on FP proposal writing and project management.

The next group of barriers is related to the ICT business sector:

ICT private companies are not recognized as R&D organizations by the state institutions
 Limited ICT research in the business community and private sector
 Insufficient collaboration between the ICT industry and universities

The seventh barrier is linked with Infrastructure:

Insufficient ICR research infrastructure

The last set of barriers collects those barriers which are related to cultural issues

Insufficient demand for ICT Research and Development

Lack of familiarity with FP and other funded programmes

ICT R&D projects, after being completed, disappear without producing a real impact

Low appreciation of international cooperation in R&D

Low international reputation of the “scientific image” of countries

Lack of information and statistics on R&D activities

The aforementioned barriers were discussed during the workshops held in the Western Balkan countries and comparison between their status during the SCORE project and their current instance was performed. The main conclusion is that, ***the main barriers for successful participation in the EU funded projects remain the same as it will be explained below.***

The overall research and development environment in Western Balkans is facing a number of problems and obstacles for which remedial measures need to be taken immediately by the decision-makers in every country, and in particular by policy makers in the field of ICT research in collaboration with academic institutions.

There are just several slight changes, for instance, the cultural barriers which that were considered very problematic during the SCORE project, now are at the lowest rank, with only 2 out of 60 researchers mentioning them during the workshop.

In addition, during the SCORE project 111 researchers have considered that *Insufficient demand for ICT Research and Development* is the barrier for a successful participation in FP projects, and during the latest consultation process none of them hasn't mentioned that barrier. Once that improvement has been noticed, the following list of the updated barriers is only slightly changed with regard to the SCORE one.

The current list of the barriers turns to be as following:

- *Administrative and bureaucratic procedures,*
- *Lack of experts in the field of project management Lack of knowledge of project management,*
- *Lack of information on funding sources,*

- *Lack of clear guidelines about the FP regulation and about the preparation of the project proposal.*
- *Lack of funding programs related to the expertise of your organization and*
- *Other.*

In respect to the barriers stressed out during the Priority Setting Workshop, the greatest obstacles can be classified as **administrative**. In fact, two years after the last survey conducted within the SCORE project, the researchers in the Western Balkan countries still see the complicated bureaucratic procedures and the insufficient knowledge of administrative and financial issues in particular, as their biggest impediment to participation in FP7.

The fact is that the majority of Priority and Barrier Setting Workshops participants pointed out, that the *administrative barriers* that occur in their organisations and, at European Commission level, prevent them from attempting to participate in FP projects.

Lack of experts in the field of project management
Lack of knowledge of project management,

If administrative issues stand as the main barrier to successful participation in FP7 projects, we must then emphasize another point that came up from the consultation process.

Specifically, the answer to the question about the particular hindering factors regarding participation of domestic researchers in the 7th Framework Programme was “lack of administration experts” in more than 37% of the surveys. During the workshops, a more profound quality analysis led to the following conclusion:

“the lack of experts” referred to the lack of people in the fields of EEC financing and project management procedures, the European Commission implements.

Another important issue that remains unresolved is the Lack of information on funding sources. Indeed, one of the main conclusions of the Workshops held in Western Balkan countries was that Lack of information and clear guidelines about FP regulation, current calls and about preparation of the project proposal are one of the key issues for the region.

One of the issues which were also raised was **regulation governing issuing visas required for foreign researchers**. In addition, the procedures for old Member States hiring foreign researchers are complicated, time-consuming and expensive.

The workshop participants pointed out another important procedural barrier while participating in FP7 projects. ***It refers to the national legislation and procedures for money transfer to and from other countries.*** For instance the obstacles, researchers from FYR of Macedonia are encountering, hinder participation of any research organization from this country into the Seventh Framework Programme project, specifically as coordinator. It is all about financial procedures which do not allow money transfer to foreign countries without evidence of the performed transfer, i.e. invoice. Since the role of project coordinators usually implies payments in advance, it is impossible for FYR of Macedonia Institutions to assume this role for cooperation with foreign parties. This in turn lead FYR of Macedonia researchers

to lack of motivation for participation in FP7 projects. The aforementioned example is just an instance of similar financial dysfunctions in the region.

Table no 1 - List of the main barriers according to the results of the consultation process

Barriers that was discussed about during the consultation process, especially during the workshops	Percentage of subjects who declared listed barrier as the most important barrier	Recommendation
Administrative and Bureaucratic procedures both on national and international level	47%	Simplification of EC and national procedures.
Lack of experts within research organisations	36%	The academic sector must cultivate intellectual capital and attitude towards innovation in the field of ICT and education for ICT. Academic sector employees need to continue developing their professional skills through various innovative programs and courses.
Lack of project management knowledge	35%	Put capacity building in key position. To establish Project management staff category at each research organisation. Hold training for Project management staffs.
Lack of information on funding sources	31%	Development of the regional web-portal which is the central repository for all the information about funding sources, procedures, and guidelines.
Lack of clear guidelines for participation in the Seventh Framework Programme	31%	The same as described above, regional web-portal that can be used as a repository for all guidelines and tips for successful participation in the Seventh Framework Programme.
Lack of funding programs related to the expertise of your organization	22%	The academic sector must undertake research programmes jointly with industry. Public-private partnerships can solve the problems related to lack of funding programs.
Other	4%	N/A

4 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the recent period the Western Balkan countries have demonstrated serious effort in participating in the Seventh Framework Programme. Some noticeable improvements occurred in the domains of project management and EU procedures knowledge. The same researchers that were included in the SCORE consultation process are now well aware of all EU standards related to the FP7 projects and that is an evident improvement.

The key goal for all Western Balkan countries needs to be to continue and improve international cooperation with EU organisations that is already established to a certain extent so far.

Bearing in mind the fact that the improvement noticed so far was strongly supported by EU funded support actions, it is of utter importance to recommend that similar support actions should be taken in the future. To be precise, the research communities of the Western Balkan countries still need a support regarding their participation in the Seventh Framework Programme and other EU funded projects. That support could be in the form of regular training about project management skills or in the form of continuous support.

From the analysis undertaken after conducting the consultation process, it is more than obvious that the Western Balkan research communities have much in common. It is almost one, single research community, especially if we bear in mind the common barriers that these researchers are facing and the same R&D priorities they have.

That is why one of the most prominent recommendations that were emphasized during the consultation process was to establish a sort of regional institution such as a Council that will be the main contact point for the future Western Balkan cooperation in the research and development field.

In addition, Western Balkans countries shall undertake serious measures so that they improve the current state of ICT infrastructure. Even though some of the Western Balkan countries have proclaimed intentions to invest in the ICT infrastructure, the current economic state has postponed the fulfilling of that goal.

Also, there is still need for adoption of certain governmental policies for each and every Western Balkan country which can encourage the future FP7 participation. All Western Balkan countries' governments are highly suggested to significantly increase investments in research infrastructure. It is also suggested that governments enable FP7 participants to, if possible, outsource project management to professionals since one of the main barriers is lack of project management skills among researchers.

Finally, Western Balkan countries' governments shall consider capacity building programmes for improving project management skills of WBC researchers.

Annex 1 - Priority questionnaire

The WINS-ICT “Western Balkan Countries Inco-Net Support in the field of ICT” is an initiative funded by the EC 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development under the ICT theme of the Cooperation Programme. The WINS-ICT intends to strengthen S&T cooperation between the EU and the Western Balkan countries and, in order to fulfil that intention, shall identify the main ICT priority research fields for the Western Balkan area.

This questionnaire is aimed at defining the key ICT research priorities for which your country has not only a special interest but also the capacity for international cooperation with focus on FP7 - ICT programme. Thank you for providing your answers!

Name of Legal entity

Address of organisation

Country

Website of Organisation _____

E-mail of Organisation _____

Name of contact person _____

E-mail of contact person _____

Position of contact person in organisation

- Chairman
- Managing Director
- Scientific Director
- Researcher

Other _____

E-mail address of contact person _____

Telephone number of contact person _____

Type of organisation

- Higher Education
- Researcher
- Industry
- Other _____

Legal status of organisation

- Governmental
- International Organisation
- Joint Research Centre
- Public Commercial Organisation
- Private Commercial Organisation
- Non-profit Organisation
- University

For your organisation, what is the main source of financing of leading projects?

- Governmental –not competitive
- Government – competitive
- Private Companies
- EU Programs
- Other _____

Experience in international projects

- Framework Programme 6 (FP6) IST
- Framework Programme 7 (FP7) ICT

- Marie Curie/Mobility for Researchers Action
- Other FP6
- Other FP7
- Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP)

Experience in submitting research proposal

- Framework Programme 6 (FP6) IST
- Framework Programme 7 (FP7) ICT
- Marie Curie/Mobility for Researchers Action
- Other FP6
- Other FP7
- Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP)

From the ICT regional research priorities (as defined by the SCORE project/www.score-project.eu/) table below, please tick the ones that best describe the area of your research interest

- ICTs for Government and e-Government
- ICTs for Enterprises and e-Business
- Internet and Broadband Technologies
- Software Engineering
- ICTs for Learning and e-Learning
- ICTs for Health and e-Health
- Mobile Technologies
- ICTs for Agriculture
- Digital Content and Digital Libraries
- Distributed Systems
- Embedded and Pervasive Systems
- Network Technologies
- Knowledge Technologies

Which ICT priorities do you think are most important?*

*In respect of a high level of attractiveness and high level of readiness.

Please rank them according to your opinion (1. Lowest level of attractiveness and readiness; 2. Lower level of attractiveness and readiness 3. Middle level of attractiveness and readiness; 4. High level of attractiveness and readiness: 5. Highest level of attractiveness and readiness)

	1	2	3	4	5
ICTs for Government and e-Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ICTs for Enterprises and e-Business	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internet and Broadband Technologies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Software Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ICTs for Learning and e-Learning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ICTs for Health and e-Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile Technologies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ICTs for Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Digital Content and Digital Libraries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Distributed Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Embedded and Pervasive Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Network Technologies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Knowledge Technologies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The current FP7 ICT programme names 7 challenges/areas of priority for research collaboration

Please rate the challenges as to their relevance and importance for your country and organisation (1=relevant 2=somewhat relevant 3=not so relevant 4=not relevant 5=N/A (Don't know/No reply))

	1	2	3	4	5
Challenge 1: Pervasive and Trustworthy Network and Service Infrastructures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Challenge 2: Cognitive Systems, Interaction, Robotics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Challenge 3: Components, systems, engineering	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Challenge 4: Digital Libraries and Content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Challenge 5: Towards sustainable and personalised healthcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Challenge 6: ICT for Mobility, Environmental Sustainability and Energy Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Challenge 7: ICT for Independent Living, Inclusion and Governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In which challenges does your organization have research expertise in?

Please tick one or more as appropriate

- Challenge 1: Pervasive and Trustworthy Network and Service Infrastructures
- Challenge 2: Cognitive Systems, Interaction, Robotics
- Challenge 3: Components, systems, engineering
- Challenge 4: Digital Libraries and Content
- Challenge 5: Towards sustainable and personalised healthcare

- Challenge 6: ICT for Mobility, Environmental Sustainability and Energy Efficiency
- Challenge 7: ICT for Independent Living, Inclusion and Governance

What are the main hindering factors in your cooperation with partners from other Western Balkan countries? *Briefly describe those problems or situations*

What are the main hindering factors in your FP participation in ICT research field? *Briefly describe those problems or situations*

Generally speaking, according to your opinion, which are the most important obstacles in FP participation in ICT research field? *

Please choose from a list

- Lack of information on funding sources
- Lack of knowledge of project management
- Lack of funding programmes related to the expertise of your organization
- Lack of experts
- Bureaucratic procedures
- Lack of clear guidelines
- Other _____

Do you have any suggestions for improving those above mentioned situations?

Please do not hesitate to describe your suggestions

What is needed by you as a researcher in order to make a cooperation at regional and EU level more successful? *Please do not hesitate to describe your suggestions*

Briefly describe your fields of expertise

Which organizations in your country you cooperate with.

** Name a few of them*

-

What are their fields of expertise?

Briefly describe them

Key issues of interest

What are the key issues relating to FP7 your organisation would like to obtain further information on?

- How to obtain information on call for proposals
- How to form a consortium
- How to write a proposal
- Financial and administrative rules
- Other _____

Interest in receiving training on FP7 issues

- Yes
- No

Annex 2 - Descriptive statistic of respondents

Position of the contact person in organisation	Percentage
Chairman/ Dean	11%
Managing Director	32%
Scientific Director	17%
Researcher	20%
Other	20%

Type of organisation	Percentage
Higher Education	37%
Research	28%
Industry	28%
Other	14%

Legal status of organisation	Percentage
Governmental	36%
International Organisation	4%
Joint Research Centre	4%
Public Commercial Organisation	2%
Private Commercial Organisation	24%
Non-profit organization	10%
University	19%

The main source of financing	Percentage
Government – not competitive	50%
Government – competitive	9%
Private companies	18%
EU funds	10%
Other	13%

Annex 3 - Agendas of Barriers Setting Workshops

WINS-ICT Priority Setting Workshop

Wednesday, 21.04.2010, from 9:00 to 12:00 o'clock
Economic Chamber of Commerce, 3rd floor, hall 3

(St. Dimitrie Cupovski, no.13, Skopje)

AGENDA

8:30 – 09:00	<i>Registration</i>
	OPENING SESSION
09:00 – 09:15	Warm welcome on behalf of the WBC Partner and WINS ICT Project Coordinator - <i>Ms. Anita NIKOVA (MASIT) & Ms. Desiree PECARZ (ZSI)</i>
09:15 – 09:30	The WINS-ICT project and the Objectives of the day - <i>Ms. Desiree PECARZ (ZSI)</i>
	FIRST SESSION – Updating the ICT priorities for Macedonia
09:30 - 09:45	The ICT priority setting by SCORE and other initiatives - <i>Ms. Anita NIKOVA (MASIT)</i>
09:45 - 11:00	The actual ICT priorities in Macedonia and the WB region Discussion based on the WINS-ICT questionnaire - <i>Introduction to the Questionnaire and moderation of discussion by Ms. Jovana TRIPUNOVIC (BOS) and Ms. Desiree PECARZ (ZSI)</i>
11.00-11:15	Coffee Break
	SECOND SESSION – Identifying barriers to ICT research cooperation
11:15–12:30	Discussion based on the studies by SCORE and WBC-INCONET projects - - <i>Moderation by Ms. Desiree PECARZ, ZSI</i>

WINS-ICT Priority Setting Workshop

May 18th 2010

Department for Science, Research and Technological Development

Rimski trg bb, Podgorica, Montenegro

AGENDA

18. May 2010

11:50 - 12:00 *Registration*

OPENING SESSION

12:00 - 12:10 Warm welcome on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Science

FIRST SESSION

12:10 - 12:30 **Brief explanation of purpose of Workshop**
Presentation about list of priorities

12:30 - 13:00 **Presentation of the WINS-ICT questionnaire**
Going through WINS-ICT questionnaire

13:00 - 13:30 **Discussion about the results and their upgrade**

SECOND SESSION

13:30 - 14:00 **Discussion about barriers for better participation in FP7**

14:00 End of Workshop

- ❖ **Coffee** will be served during the Workshop
- ❖ **Lunch** will be organized for participants after the Workshop

WINS-ICT Priority Setting Workshop

Tirana, 20th May 2010, Hotel Mondial,

9.30-12.30

AGENDA

DATE 20th of May 2010

09:30 – 09:45 *Registration*

OPENING SESSION

09:45 – 10:00 Warm welcome on behalf of the WBC Partner *E. Muedini, Trenkwalder CIVET2000, Tirana*

FIRST SESSION

10:00 – 10:15 **Brief presentation of WINS-ICT project** *E. Muedini, Trenkwalder CIVET2000, Tirana*
Brief explanation of purpose of Workshop *E. Muedini, Trenkwalder CIVET2000, Tirana*

10:15 - 10:30 Presentation about SCORE list of priorities *E. Muedini, Trenkwalder CIVET2000, Tirana*

10:30 - 10:45 **Presentation of the WINS-ICT questionnaire aim and presentation of results from filling in the questionnaire so far** *J.Tripunovic BOS, Serbia*

10:45-11:30 **Discussion about the SCORE results and their upgrade from the last questionnaire** *J.Tripunovic BOS, Serbia*

SECOND SESSION

11:30-12:00 **Discussion about barriers for better participation in FP7** *J.Tripunovic BOS, Serbia*

INFORMATION SESSION

12:00-12:15 **New regional FP7 initiatives and opportunities for e-Infrastructure"** *Neki Frasher, Faculty of Information Technology of Polytechnic University of Tirana*

12:15-13.00 **Buffet**

WINS-ICT Priority Setting Workshop

May 31st 2010, Hall A,
Croatian Chamber of Economy, Rooseveltov trg 2, Zagreb

AGENDA

DATE	
9:00 – 9:15	<i>Registration</i>
OPENING SESSION	
9:15 – 9:30	Warm welcome on behalf of the WBC Partner
FIRST SESSION	
9:30 – 10:15	Brief presentation of WINS-ICT project Brief explanation of purpose of the Priority Workshop
10:15 – 10:30	Presentation about the WBC-INCO.NET list of priorities
10:30 – 11:30	Presentation of the WINS-ICT questionnaire Going through WINS-ICT questionnaire
11:30 -12:00	Discussion about the WBC-INCO.NET project
SECOND SESSION	
12:00 – 13:00	Discussion about barriers for better participation in FP7

WINS-ICT Priority Setting Workshop

Belgrade Open School, Masarikova 5/16

Belgrade, May 13, 2010

AGENDA

DATE 13th of May 2010	
09:30 – 09:45	<i>Registration</i>
	Workshop
09:45 – 10:00	Warm welcome on behalf of the Belgrade Open School
10:00 – 10:15	Brief presentation of WINS-ICT project <i>Jovana Tripunovic, BOS</i> Brief explanation of purpose of Workshop <i>Jovana Tripunovic, BOS</i>
10:15 - 10:30	Presentation about SCORE list of priorities <i>Jovana Tripunovic, BOS</i>
10:30 - 10:50	Presentation of the WINS-ICT questionnaire aim and presentation of results from filling in the questionnaire so far <i>Jovana Tripunovic, BOS</i>
10:50-12:00	Discussion about the SCORE results and their upgrade from the last questionnaire <i>Jovana Tripunovic, BOS</i>
12:15-13.00	Buffet

WINS-ICT Priority Setting Workshop

3rd June 2010, Innovation Centre Banja Luka (ICBL), Jovana Dučića 23a

AGENDA

3rd June 2010

10:30 – 11:00 *Registration*

OPENING SESSION

11:00 – 11:15 Warm welcome on behalf of the WBC Partner

FIRST SESSION

11:15 – 12:30 **Brief presentation of WINS-ICT project**
Brief explanation of purpose of Workshop

12:30 - 12:50 Presentation about SCORE list of priorities

12:50 - 13:30 **Presentation of the WINS-ICT questionnaire**
Going through WINS-ICT questionnaire.

13:30-14:00 **Discussion about the SCORE results and their upgrade**

SECOND SESSION

14:00-15:20 **Discussion about barriers for better participation in FP7**

Annex 4 - Participants of the Workshops

Macedonia	Jovan Pehcevski	Faculty of Informatics, E.U.
Macedonia	Hristina Veljanovska	UKLO Bitola
Macedonia	Metodija Janceski	Institut of ICT -Faculty of natural science
Macedonia	Boris Mihajloski	Seavus
Macedonia	Kalina Trenevaska Blagoeva	Faculty of economics
Macedonia	Marina Mijoska	Faculty of economics
Macedonia	Vladimir Trajkovic	Faculty of electrical engineering and IT
Macedonia	Frosina Geceva Kocova	Makedonski Telekom
Macedonia	Vangel Ajanovski	Institut of ICT -Faculty of natural science
Macedonia	Margita Kon-Popovska	Institut of ICT -Faculty of natural science
Macedonia	Tedi Conevski	Neotel
Macedonia	Goran Poposki	KabTel
Macedonia	Petar Indovski	Gord Systems
Macedonia	Ljupco Despotovski	YES
Macedonia	Violeta Atanasovska	Ministry of education and science
Macedonia	Aneta Buckovska	Faculty of electrical engineering and IT
Macedonia	Kiril Minoski	USAID BEA
Macedonia	Anita Nikova	MASIT
Serbia	Veljko Milutinović	School of Electrical Engineering
Serbia	Vladan Devedzić	Faculty of Organisational Sciences

Serbia	Nikola Marković	IT Society
Serbia	Zoran Ognjanović	Mathematical Institute
Serbia	Nikola Denic	Haragei
Serbia	Marija Kujačić	National IT Agency
Serbia	Marjana Tasić	National IT Agency
Serbia	Zoran Marković	Mathematical Institute
Serbia	Miodrag Manić	Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
Serbia	Miroslav Trajanović	Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
Serbia	Svetlana Bogdanović	NCP
Serbia	Zeljka Dukić	Ministry of Science
Serbia	Vladimir Stanković	Ministry of Telecommunication and IS
Montenegro	Božo Krstajić	University of Montenegro
Montenegro	Biljana Stamatović	University Donja Gorica
Montenegro	Mirza Mulešković	Institut za strateške studije
Montenegro	Ivan Lazarević	Ministry for IS
Montenegro	Bojana Bajić	Ministry for IS
Montenegro	Tomislav Milić	Chamber of commerce
Montenegro	Igor Radusinović	Faculty of Electronic Engineering
Montenegro	Darko Kovačević	Ministry of Education & Science
Montenegro	Radovan Rutešić	Ministry of Education & Science
Montenegro	Saša Ivanović	Ministry of Education & Science
Albania	Neki Frasheri	University Polytechnic of Tirana

Albania	Albana Shehu	University Polytechnic of Tirana
Albania	Dhimitra Dardeli	University Polytechnic of Tirana
Albania	Thoma Kero	G.T.Z
Albania	Ljudmilla Hoxha	University Polytechnic of Tirana
Albania	Mirjam Jaupi	ALBINVEST
Albania	Sokol Haxhiu	ICT Consultant
Albania	Kilta Mele	University Polytechnic of Tirana
Albania	Agim Kasaj	European University of Tirana
Albania	Pellumb Qosey	ALBINVEST
Albania	Eranda Ymerali	Trenkwalder CIVET 2000
Albania	Edlira Muedini	Trenkwalder CIVET 2000
Bosnia	Miroslav Radinkovic	Agency for IS of Republic of Srpska
Bosnia	Gordana Radic	College of Information Technologies
Bosnia	Nedim Smailovic	College of IT Management
Croatia	Ebonita Curkovic	NCP
Croatia	Snjezana Knezic	Faculty of Civil Engineering