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Executive Summary

The present deliverable introduces the WINDS-LA Roadmap for EU-LA cooperation in ICT research, which represents the most long-term and policy-oriented outcome of the WINDS-LA project.

The main goal of the Roadmap is to propose a strategy to improve existing collaboration among researchers, research stakeholders and policy makers from Europe and Latin America in the field of ICT research.

The Roadmap gathers, organizes and brings forward a number of different inputs coming from two years of work:

- a) The context analysis carried out by the WINDS-LA project in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, available at www.winds-la.eu in the form of national reports;
- b) The consultations performed in the frame of three conferences that WINDS-LA organised in Brazil (October '07), Argentina (November '07) and Mexico (December '07), involving all the major national ICT research stakeholders;
- c) The consultation work that WINDS-LA carried out with its Advisory Board;
- d) The analysis of the results of a number of initiatives that analysed the issues of EU-LA cooperation on ICT research from different perspectives, such as the Prominence project (<http://www.prominence-online.net>), or the SCOPE 2015 project (http://prest.mbs.ac.uk/prest/SCOPE/Latin_America.htm);
- e) The first Policy Seminar, organised in Sao Paulo in July 08;
- f) An extensive two-rounds DELPHI consultation with key stakeholders of EU and LA ICT research.
- g) The second Policy Seminar, organised in Brussels in October 08.

The present document wants to represent an input to the European Commission, to the European and Latin American policy actors in charge of ICT research and to the main stakeholders involved in the cooperation between the two regions. At the end of the document some possible *adoption* strategies are presented.

Finally, it must be said that the present document is delivered to the European Commission in its present version to be considered final as far as the work of WINDS-LA is concerned, but is by nature a dynamic piece of work and might therefore result in future versions.

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1. Introduction

The content of this document is shaped by the results of the research work and collaborative dialogue carried out by the partners of the WINDS-Latin America project, supported by the Sixth Framework Programme of the European Union, and is intended as a strategic contribution to the long term cooperation strategy of Europe with respect to the Latin American region.

The main aim of the Roadmap is to propose a strategy to improve existing collaboration among researchers, research stakeholders and policy makers from Europe and Latin America in the field of ICT research. To do so, the Roadmap focuses on the state of the art of such cooperation and identifies existing challenges and dynamics, in order to propose some concrete recommendations for action.

The roadmap expected impact, must be seen in terms of

- Reducing fragmentation between the EU and LA research agendas;
- Articulation between multilateral and bilateral cooperation level;
- Improve capacity to monitor cooperation progresses;
- Respond to the need for persistence/continuity/sustainability;
- Facilitate benchlearning among LA countries.

The focus of this document on Information and Communication Technology research is justified through the fact that EU-LA cooperation in research and more generally in S&T can be significantly improved by addressing the ICT research sector.

This is true for at least six reasons:

- ICT research is transversal to virtually all research fields;
- ICT research is by nature extremely open to international collaboration;
- ICT research is by nature multistakeholder, strongly involving the private sector and – as research stakeholders – many other society constituencies such as NGOs, or users associations;
- ICT research is strongly complementary to the existing EU-LAC dialogue on Information Society (EU-LAC Ministerial Forums on Information Society of Seville, Rio, Lima, Lisbon in the period 2002-2006);
- ICT *research champions* exist in LA (as showed by the WINDS-LA mapping results), and can help other LA research organisations to improve their performance in an international perspective;
- ICT *policy champions* also exist (such as Brazil, with its long-term strategy planning in the field), and can help other countries to build up research agendas in the ICT field.

The views expressed in this document are solely those of the WINDS-LA project, and are, under no circumstances, those of the European Commission. While due care has been taken to provide data which is both accurate and up-to-date, the WINDS-LA consortium will not be held responsible for information which is inaccurate, incomplete or out of date, nor be held liable for decisions made by the user based upon the data, analysis, conclusions and recommendations contained in this publication.

2. Methodological note

The WINDS-LA Roadmap construction process represented a complex analysis, consultation and consensus building exercise. This document is in fact the result of almost two years of work and includes the contributions from many of the stakeholders which have participated in the different activities organised by WINDS-LA in the period 2007-2008.

Specifically, the Roadmap collected, organized and brought forward a number of different inputs coming from:

- a) The context analysis carried out by the WINDS-LA project in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, available at www.winds-la.eu in the form of national reports;
- b) The analysis of a two initiatives that analysed the issues of EU-LA cooperation on ICT research from different perspectives, namely the Prominence project (<http://www.prominence-online.net>) and the SCOPE 2015 project (http://prest.mbs.ac.uk/prest/SCOPE/Latin_America.htm);
- c) The consultations performed in the frame of three conferences that WINDS-LA organised in Brazil (October '07), Argentina (November '07) and Mexico (December '07), involving all the major national ICT research stakeholders;
- d) The consultation work that WINDS-LA carried out with its Advisory Board on the issues of EU-LA common benefit and interest;
- e) A broad two-rounds DELPHI consultation with key stakeholders of EU and LA ICT research, which was carried on in the period June-October 2008;
- f) The comments received during the two Policy Seminars organised by the project, respectively in Sao Paulo in July 200 and in Brussels in October 2008.

The WINDS-LA Roadmap gathers these contributions around three main logically consequents components, as in the picture below:

Component 1: A vision describing the desired future state and dynamics of EU-LA cooperation in ICT research;

Component 2: A number of identified gaps between the current state of the art and the visions, spelled through some identified and shared challenges for improvement;

Component 3: A set of actions recommended to fill the identified gaps and therefore improve the state of cooperation in a long-term perspective.

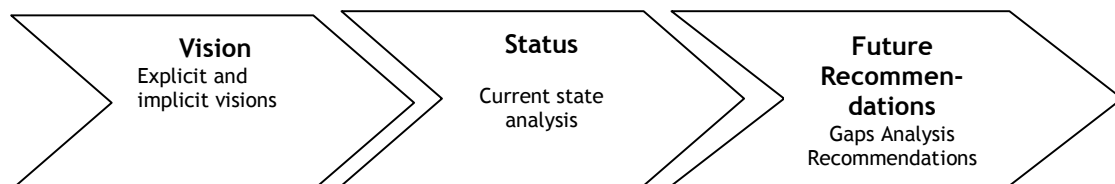


Figure 1: The Roadmap logical steps

In the figure above, the Roadmap logic is presented along the three phases following the questions:

- Where do we want to go? (Output: vision statements)
- Where are we now? (Output: Identified Gaps and challenges)
- How to get there (Output; Recommended actions)

In methodological terms, the figure below presents the activities that were carried out to reach each step output and the relation between the different used tools.

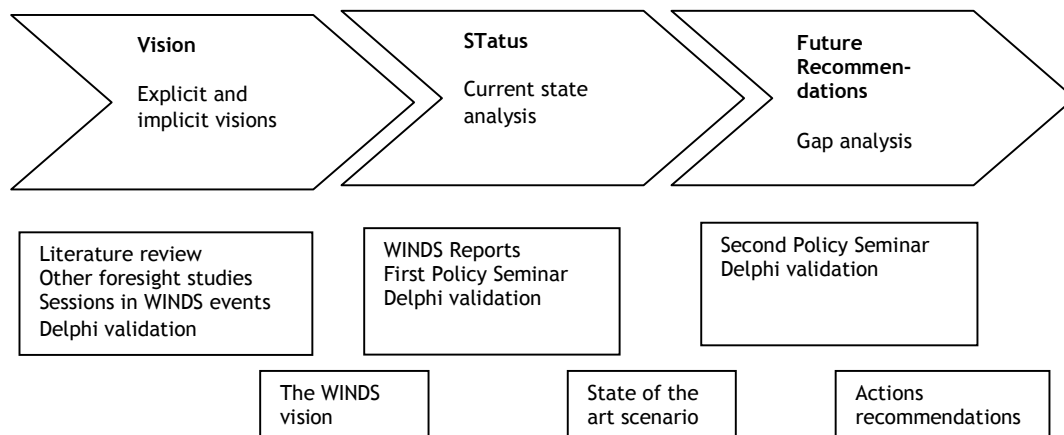


Figure 2: Roadmap methodology and tools

The activities carried out are here briefly presented:

- Along the question “Where do we want to go?” to reach the output of a shared vision statement of how EU-LA cooperation in ICT research should work, a sound desk research activity has been carried out, using the results of existing projects, namely the Prominence project (<http://www.prominence-online.net>) and the SCOPE 2015 project (http://prest.mbs.ac.uk/prest/SCOPE/Latin_America.htm). This analysis has been enriched with the information gathered during the WINDS-La events in 2007 and
- The question “Where are we now?”, in order to identify the gaps that should be filled and the challenges that should be uptake, has been the central part of the first round of the Delphi questionnaire and of the discussion held during the first policy Seminar (for this reason organised in Latin America).
- Finally, in order to give a consistent answer to the “How to get there” question, the second and final round of the Delphi Seminar as well as the Second Policy Seminar in Brussels have been organised, bringing to a shared set of recommendations and possible actions.

These three phases must not be seen as separated, since the questions related to all of them have been tackled since the beginning of the WINDS-LA activities, but rather as logically sequential and enriching each other continuously.

3. Visions of EU-LA cooperation in ICT research

In **general contextual terms**, EU-LA cooperation in ICT research depends on a number of factors, such as:

- Policy factors. EU ICT research is largely responsive to policy and strategic drivers, and reflects a growing consolidation of knowledge (Lisbon Strategy, e2010 Plan). In LA research is more bundled by national dynamics and in the majority of the countries the priority assigned to research is lower than in the EU.
- Economic factors. ICT research performance is strongly linked with national and regional economic development; the disparities in wealth between and within the EU and LA regions deeply affect ICT research. Comparing the EU and the LA region in general terms might lead to misleading results, since significant variations within the regions exists, for example between the ICT research developments in Chile and in Bulgaria. These structural conditions are in turn linked to demographic features – particularly differences in age profiles, and to factors such as rurality. These in turn have a knock-on effect in terms of government spending on the research system.
- Science and Technology contextual factors. Key issues are, firstly, ICT infrastructure and capacity in place and, secondly, variability in cultural adaptation of ICTs. The two regions themselves, and countries and communities within them, are at different stages in terms of access to ICTs, usage and quality of use. There are also significant variations in the cultural adaptation of ICTs, shaped by the ‘temporality’ of everyday life (for example how the ‘working day’ is defined); occupational structures and the division of labor; the nature of ‘solidarity’; the degree of ‘individuality’ and ‘communality’ in the culture.
- Education factors. This is twofold. In the first place, there is a Human Resources factor: both in the EU and in LA there is a dramatic shortage of informatics professionals and technicians, with a strongly perceived need for the education system to be able to train the number and quality of professionals needed in Knowledge Society. In the second place, productive interaction among universities and IT enterprises has not yet reached the necessary level of integration.

Having said this, in order to build a vision for future ICT research cooperation between the two regions, we must look at the consolidated policy discourses in the EU and in LA.

In the European Union, a common strategy exists, as from the quotes below.

“The EU plans to invest over €9 billion in research on information and communications technologies (ICTs). This is, by far, the largest single budget item in Europe’s 7th research framework programme that will run until 2013 – a priority set by the EU, acknowledging the importance of ICTs for Europe’s growth and competitiveness.”¹

“The launch of the 7th EU RTD Framework Programme (FP7), 2007-2013, places new emphasis on international research cooperation which is increasingly seen as being at the centre of community policies.”²

“The Commission intends to promote the role of Europe’s cutting-edge sectors in the development of the (Latin American) region, particularly through initiatives under the research and technological development framework programmes”³

As appears from these quotes:

- 1) ICT research is at the core of the European Union strategy for growth and Inclusiveness,
- 2) the need to open-up the EU research community to other regions of the world is a recognized priority of the European Commission;
- 3) S&T cooperation (including cooperation on ICT research) with Latin America is a priority for the EU.

Such a common strategy does not exist for the Latin American region, where some countries do have a clear strategy in place (such as the vision behind the Brazil Grand Challenges for Computer Science⁴) and others are still working to define a national Digital Agenda (as in the case of Argentina).

Finally, building a vision of cooperation has to do with looking into the very motivation of collaboration. As from the various consultations carried on by WINDS-LA, the perceived main benefits of EU-LA cooperation in this field are:

- For the EU research community: to open new markets (such as the Brazilian mobile users market), to cover specific niche sectors (such as biodiversity in Central America), to expand research networks, to tackle global issues;
- For the LA research community: to be part of the FP7 research community, to access EU research funding, to improve their Human Resources.

¹ European Commission Information Society Portal:

http://europa.eu.int/information_society/newsroom/cf/itemlongdetail.cfm?item_id=2994

² European Commission (2007), A new approach to international scientific and technological co-operation in the 7th Research Framework Programme

³ European Commission, A stronger partnership between the European Union and Latin America, http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/la/doc/com05_636_en.pdf

⁴ Grand Challenges in Computer Science Research in Brazil – 2006 2016, Workshop Report – May 8-9, 2006

In the table below, the consolidated results of the WINDS-LA Delphi survey section on the *vision* of EU-LA cooperation are presented. As it can be seen, ICT is perceived as a key area for research and as a strong transversal theme. Interestingly, cooperation with Europe is perceived as a strong driver for LA benchlearning and integration.

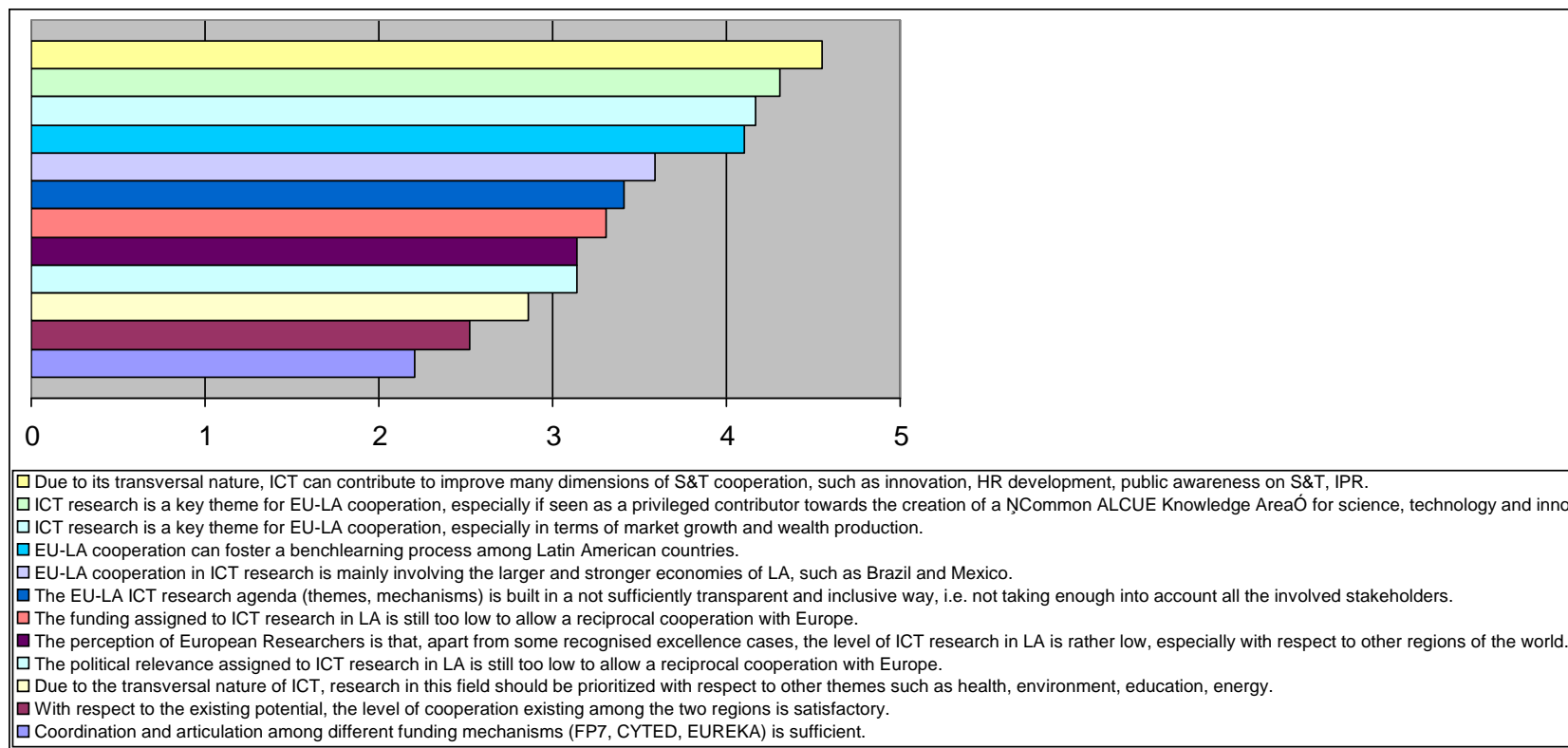


Table 1: DELPHI results on the vision of EU-LA cooperation in ICT research

Gathering and analyzing all the above-presented inputs, the WINDS-LA consortium has come up with a proposed vision of EU-LA cooperation in ICT research, hereby presented.

The WINDS-LA vision for EU-LA cooperation in ICT research

EU-LA cooperation in ICT research should be open, inclusive and reciprocal and should aim at supporting competitiveness and social inclusion of both Europe and Latin America. ICT research should drive the innovation discourse and foster benchmarking and integration between both regions.

Furthermore, due to the specific nature of ICT, EU-LA collaboration in ICT research should:

- pay attention to the impact of its results on final users, both in EU and in LA;
- improve the relation between S&T and society;
- involve all the stakeholders of research: from policy makers in charge to users representatives to researchers;
- keep a balance between support to commercially exploitable research activities and open knowledge based activities.

4. State of the art of EU-LA cooperation in ICT research

As stated in a number of relevant EU documents, “*the strategic partnership of the European Union with Latin America is a very important and ambitious one in the European Union’s external relations*” and “*the EU is an important economic and political partner for Latin America, it is the leading donor in the region, second foreign investor, and second most important trade partner.*”

In terms of S&T cooperation, four countries in Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico) have bilateral S&T cooperation agreements with the EU in place. Furthermore, between 2005 and 2006, their respective research councils or other appropriate institutions also established research liaison offices with the European Research Framework Programmes (in Spanish *oficinas de enlace*), such as the B-Bice project in Brazil (<http://bbice.cgee.org.br>), the ABEST action in Argentina (<http://abest.secyt.gov.ar>), the UEMEXCyT project in Mexico (www.conacyt.mx/uemexcyt), or the CHIEP project in Chile (www.chiep.cl). In parallel, a number of bilateral national cooperation projects exists that focus on science and technology cooperation and more specifically on ICT research⁵.

In the meantime, several other countries have established and are establishing FP7 contacts to ensure timely information flows to research teams in their countries for increased participation: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay. Given the importance of the ICT area within FP7, it would be recommendable to work towards the establishment of ICT National Contact Points and to strengthen the network of those appointed actors.

Concerning direct support to ICT research cooperation, the European Commission is supporting a number of projects with the aim to facilitate this kind of collaboration on ICT research and more generally on S&T cooperation, such as the **WINDS-Latin America** project (www.winds-la.eu), the **SOLAR-ICT** project (www.solar-ict.eu), the **LAC-ACCESS** project (www.lac-access.net), the **EELA** project (www.eu-eela.eu), the **BELIEF** project (www.beliefproject.org).

In terms of existing possibilities for joint research in and around Information and Communication technology, it is important to mention that FP7 is not the only existing cooperation framework – although by far the more focussed and interesting for R&D. Among other possible cooperation support schemes, the following must be mentioned:

- Other EC programmes, such as @LIS, AL-INVEST, Eurosocial⁶ or Erasmus Mundus⁷;
- Other EU-LA cooperation schemes, such as CYTED⁸ or FRIDA⁹;
- Bilateral research funds, such as the FONCICYT for EU-Mexico cooperation;
- Bi-lateral schemes, such as the Laboratorio Franco-Mexicano de Informática.¹⁰

⁵ See http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/la

⁶ See http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/latin-america/regional-cooperation/index_en

⁷ See http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/index_it.htm

⁸ See www.cytcd.org

⁹ See www.programafrida.net

¹⁰ See <http://lafmi.lania.mx>

Having said this, if we look at the actual panorama of EU-LA cooperation in ICT research, with focus on ICT-FP7, we can identify both some trends and signals which go in the direction of the vision presented in the previous paragraph and some problems which still prevent the vision to fully uncapped its potential.

Positive trends and dynamics

A first important positive trend has to do with the way priorities for cooperation are set: in FP7, a clear willingness of the EU to open up the research agenda definition to stakeholders from LA (not only governments but also to research stakeholders) is present (as proved by the creation of the SICAs – Specific International Cooperation Actions instrument). During its two years of work, WINDS-LA testified in many occasions the willingness of LA counterparts to take part in this exercise of working on priorities of common benefit and interest with a rather proactive attitude. It must be therefore noted that this exercise could benefit by a better coordination between the different units in the EC that are responsible for the different Workprogrammes settings (INFSO, Food, Energy, etc.) since some synergy – and possibly joint calls – should be pursued.

In terms of Latin American national and regional agenda integration, the important role of EU-LA cooperation in aggregating interests and in supporting national, sub-regional and regional dialogue is being more and more recognised. If properly supported, cooperation with Europe can act as a catalyst in helping national actors in defining a national ICT research agenda which pays due attention to EU-LA cooperation (such as in Mexico, through the Foro Consultivo Científico y Tecnológico (<http://www.foroconsultivo.org.mx/>)) and in smoothening regional cooperation (such as during the WINDS events).

In terms of actual participation of LA actors in FP7-ICT, the situation is promising. If we look at the participation trend from FP5 on, the following data confirm the trend of growth of LA participation:

- FP5 IST (1998-2002): 29 participations with 260.633 € EC contribution;
- FP6 IST (2002-2006): 76 participations (55 on IST, 21 on Research Infrastructure) with 6.493.248 € EC contribution;
- FP7 ICT (only in the three calls of 2007-2008): 69 participations (28 on ICT, 41 on Research Infrastructure) 3.147.769 € EC contribution.

If we look at the top 10 non-EU participating countries in ICT-FP7 in the first three calls of ICT-FP7, with respect to FP6, we notice that Brazil, Chile and Argentina score quite high:

Top 10 participants	FP6	FP7
UNITED STATES	53	27
BRAZIL	40	21
RUSSIA	58	19
CHINA	117	16
CHILE	9	14
INDIA	30	12
ARGENTINA	7	10
SOUTH AFRICA	7	10
CANADA	30	9
JAPAN	11	9

Table 1: Non-EU participation in FP6-IST vs FP7-ICT: number of participations¹¹

The state of participation is even more positive if we look at the amount of funding received by LA partners in the ICT-FP7 so far:

Top 10 participants	FP6 funding	FP7 funding
RUSSIA	4.897.181	2.297.479
UNITED STATES	5.773.754	1.284.342
CHINA	7.991.057	970.075
BRAZIL	4.672.767	928.616
SOUTH AFRICA	469.965	814.550
JAPAN	176.000	595.171
ARGENTINA	145.126	565.051
URUGUAY	84.000	542.786
CHILE	254.819	443.201
NEW ZEALAND	23.000	398.296

Table 2: Non-EU participation in FP6-IST vs FP7-ICT: funding¹²

¹¹ Source: Presentation of Klaus Pendl, WINDS-LA Second Policy Seminar, Brussels 24 Oct 08

¹² Source: Presentation of Klaus Pendl, WINDS-LA Second Policy Seminar, Brussels 24 Oct 08

This rather high level of participation involves not only the LA countries with a S&T agreement in place (BR, AR, CH and MX) but also other LA countries, showing that the whole region is taking the FP7 cooperation possibility very seriously and is improving its capacity to successfully participate in FP research projects.

Top 10 participants	FP6	FP7
BRAZIL	40	21
CHILE	9	14
ARGENTINA	7	10
PERU	3	6
URUGUAY	2	4
MEXICO	6	2
VENEZUELA	3	2
COLOMBIA	1	2
COSTA RICA	1	2
GUATEMALA	1	1
HONDURAS	0	1
ECUADOR	1	1
PARAGUAY	1	0
LATIN AMERICA	76	69

Table 3: LA countries participation in FP6-IST vs FP7-ICT¹³

¹³ Source: Presentation of Klaus Pendl, WINDS-LA Second Policy Seminar, Brussels 24 Oct 08

Problems and open challenges

If we focus on the problems and gaps that still exist and hinder EU-LA cooperation in ICT research from working as envisaged by WINDS-LA, the main challenges still open are the following:

- *Fragmentation of Programmes*, projects and support measures – this issue, often claimed in EU-LA meetings, has to do both with the fact that co-existence of regional, sub-regional and bilateral cooperation is hard to articulate efficiently, and with the fact that different Directorate Generals of the European Commission are responsible for different cooperation lines (DG INFSO for ICT research, DG research for other research, EuropeAid for Development Cooperation and Regional Programmes);
- *Scattered knowledge* in the EU on the heterogeneity and potentials of LA especially in potentially interesting sectors such as biodiversity, energy, health, and at the same time scarce knowledge in LA on existing cooperation possibilities with Europe;
- *Lack of continuity in supporting mechanisms* – the well known syndrome of “reinventing the wheel” in terms of supporting EU-LA cooperation research, where many support mechanisms exist for a limited time (normally 2 years) against cooperation programmes with a longer duration (such as the 7 years of FP7);
- *Lack of a single coordination and articulation platform* at Latinamerican level in the sector of Science and Technology (as DG Research in Europe);
- *Lack on articulation of the different research agendas* gravitating around the Latin America Region (European Commission, organisation of American States, Bilateral Agreements agendas, National agendas of LA countries);
- *Need to open up the agenda definition exercise to all ICT research stakeholders* from EU and LA, both concerning the themes of common benefit and interest and the transversal issues that should guide the long term development and improvement of bi-regional cooperation;
- *Lack of participation of LA private sector research actors*, and at the same time low participation of small organisations (SMEs, etc.), and consequent low capitalisation of EU-LA research results in Latin America and low utilisation of the excellence research networks to facilitate the raising of the *quasi excellence* research actors in Latin America.

In the table below, the consolidated results of the WINDS-LA Delphi survey section on the *challenges* of EU-LA cooperation are presented. As it can be seen, three categories of problems were proposed: problems referred to the EU side of cooperation, problems related to the LA side and general problems. As it can be appreciated, the Delphi respondents agreed with the proposed challenges (it must be noted that the working of the challenges was fine-tuned thanks to the respondents input) since all scored well above 3, and that the problem of opening up the agenda to all stakeholders and of increasing participation of small organisations are perceived as the most important.

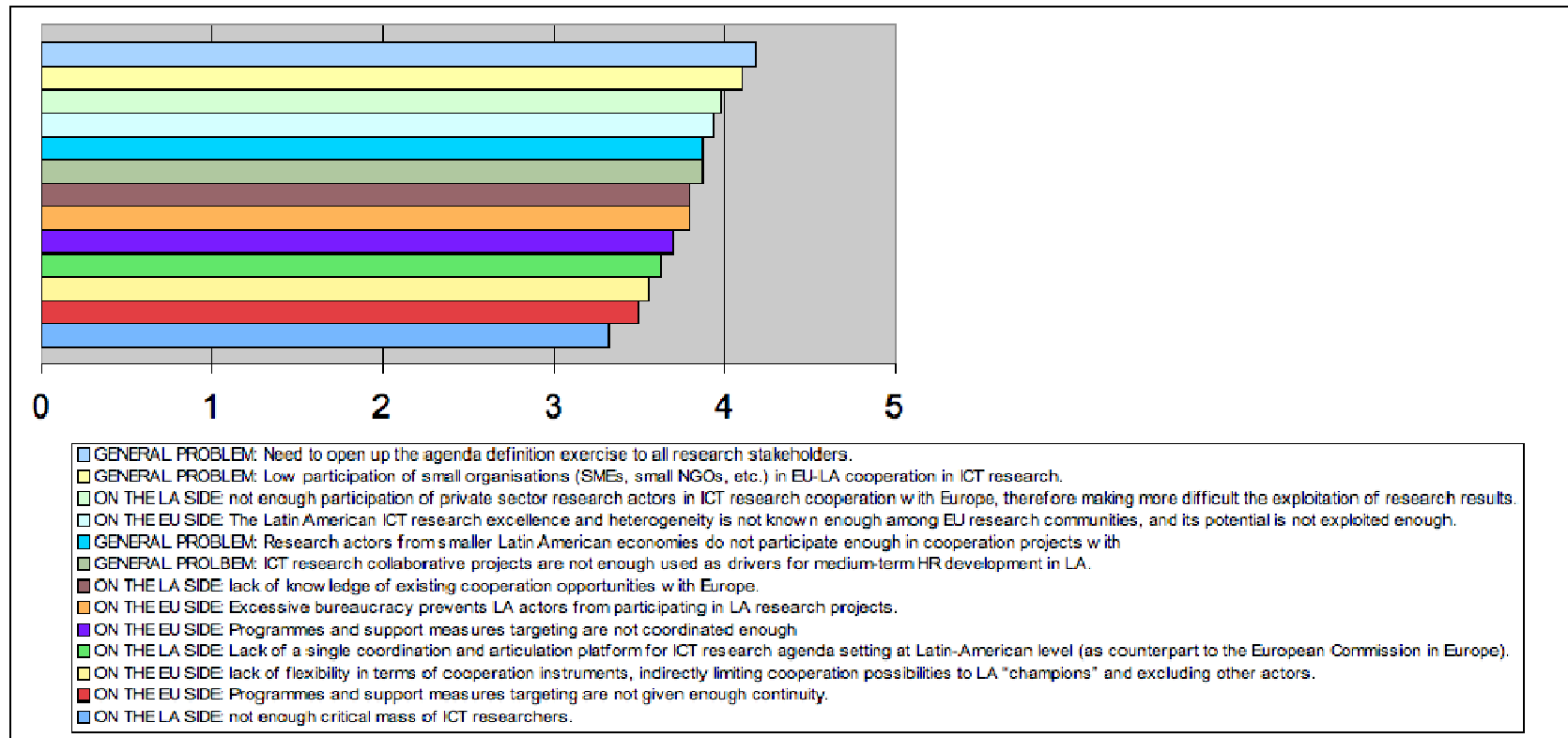


Table 2: DELPHI results on the challenges of EU-LA cooperation in ICT research

5. Actions and recommendations

The final aim of the WINDS-LA Roadmap is to identify a set of actions that should be taken in order to get closer to the desired vision. Generally speaking, we can say that the recommendations emerging from the consultation carried out by WINDS gravitate around two key concepts: articulation of existing cooperation schemes and mechanisms and periodicity/continuity of the support exercises.

Following the articulated consultation and validation work described in the second paragraph of the present document, WINDS-LA is proposing seven recommendations.

The WINDS-LA Recommendations

The actions proposed by WINDS-LA should be considered along a timeline 2008-2013, and go in the direction of fostering a multilateral and multistakeholder dialogue on ICT research between the EU and Latin America:

- *Observe*: Build a stable mechanism to monitor on a permanent basis the ICT research excellence and priorities of LA, in order to be able to focus cooperation and funding on themes of EU-LA common interest ad benefit;
- *Promote*: Promote the establishment of ICT research bilateral funds (EU-Mexico, EU-Brazil, etc...), together with an articulation mechanism among them;
- *Articulate*: Establish strong links between different EU-LA funding schemes that deal with ICT and with research: FP7, ALFA, @LIS, but also CYTED, OEI, etc;
- *Build Capacity*: Run capacity-building actions to improve the skills base of ICT researcher, especially in terms of project planning and management. These should include the development of cost-effectiveness models; work on ways of recruiting more ICT researchers; work on continuing professional development and studies on streamlining and improving the efficiency of the current research infrastructure;
- *Strategy building*: Work for the definition of a Latin American strategy for ICT research cooperation with Europe, articulated both with existing S&T strategies (FP7) and with Information Society Strategies (@LIS, eLA2010);
- *Raise Awareness*: Carry on awareness-raising actions to raise the profile of LA ICT research amongst key EU stakeholders, particularly policy-makers and funding agencies, through discussion papers and other dissemination vehicles (seminars, workshops and round tables);
- *Include*: Specifically foster inclusion of *third sector* and SMEs as relevant stakeholders and partners in EU-LA ICT research cooperation.

Furthermore, WINDS proposes one “system recommendation”, that is the setup of the **EU-LA ICT Research Multistakeholder Committee**¹⁴, a stable group representing EU and Latin American governments, research networks, international organisations, civil society networks and research users’ associations, in charge of following up the recommendations proposed in the Roadmap, evaluating research results and developments, validating key research themes. This group could function as a part of the EU-LA Science and Technology Liaison Office in Brussels.

This Committee should be in charge of:

- a) the set-up and support of an open consultation mechanism on ICT research in a EU-LA perspective, able to take into account both existing excellence in the LA region and the main emerging needs of society, able to define on a 2 year basis what are the common priorities in terms of ICT research;
- b) the monitoring and follow-up of the recommendations provided by the WINDS-LA Roadmap (with a time horizon until 2013).

The Committee would represent an articulation mechanism aimed at giving coherence to all the actions which different projects and stakeholders realize to support the previous points, such as:

- Awareness-raising actions to raise the profile of ICT research amongst key stakeholders, particularly policy-makers and funding agencies, through discussion papers and other dissemination vehicles; seminars, workshops and round tables;
- Capacity-building actions to improve the skills base of ICT researcher, especially in terms of project planning and management. These should include the development of cost-effectiveness models; work on ways of recruiting more ICT researchers; work on continuing professional development and studies on streamlining and improving the efficiency of the current research infrastructure;
- Collaborative partnerships to reduce fragmentation and promote integration and cohesion. These should engage the wide spectrum of stakeholders involved – including ‘third sector’ and commercial organizations;
- Review and evaluation studies and activities – including meta-analysis studies – to assess ‘what works for who under what conditions’;
- Promoting knowledge exchange between regions, countries and sectors including building on current web-based collaborative knowledge platforms. These should be aimed at addressing differentials in expertise between and within regions, and provide knowledge transfer to areas that are ‘lagging behind’ in particular key fields.

¹⁴ A detailed description of the Committee objectives, tasks and state of the art is presented in D6.3 EU-LA ICT Research Multistakeholder Roundtable.

The table below presents the consolidated results of the WINDS-LA Delphi survey section on the *recommendations* of EU-LA ICT research cooperation. As it can be seen, all the recommendations received a high score of importance (all above 3,8 out of 5); with the ones focusing on articulation of existing cooperation schemes and mechanisms being perceived as slightly more important than the ones referring to direct actions (awareness, capacity building).

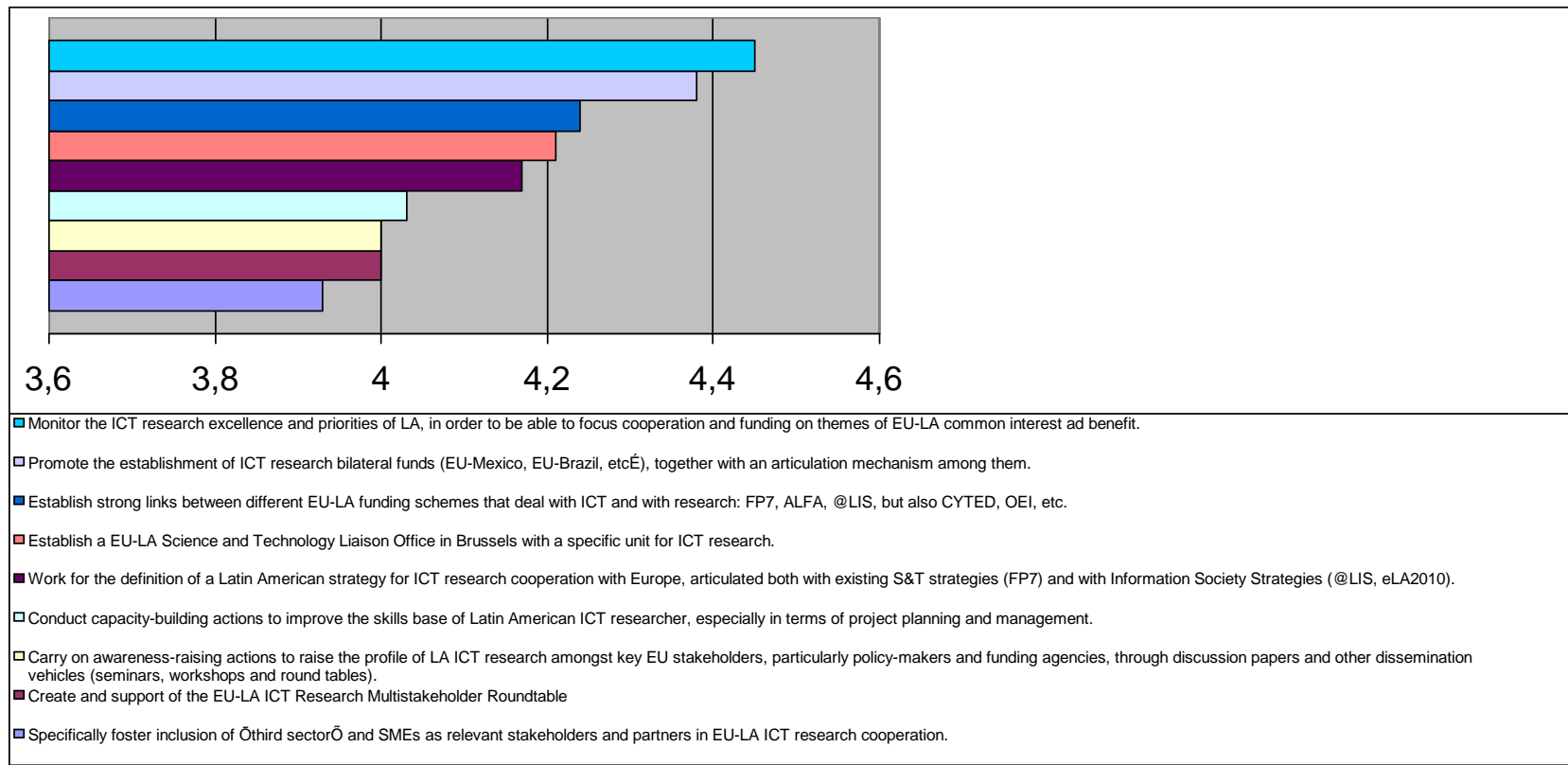


Table 3: DELPHI results on the recommendations of EU-LA cooperation in ICT research

6. Possible adoption strategies

The present document represents an input from the WINDS-LA consortium to the European Commission, to the European and Latin American policy actors in charge of ICT research and to the main stakeholders involved in the cooperation between the two regions.

In this final chapter, some adoption strategies are proposed that would allow taking the recommendations and considerations put forward by the WINDS Roadmap into account for future EU-LA cooperation in ICT research.

Two main take-up possibilities exist:

Take up by policy makers

The Roadmap will be delivered to the EC and to key officers from LA governments in charge of ICT research (both directly and through the LA Embassies in Brussels), with the offer to provide more information and some follow up services. Ideally, the information and recommendations contained in the Roadmap should be taken into account by those actors when shaping their future collaboration strategies, and should have an input both on bilateral and multilateral research cooperation schemes.

In parallel, the Roadmap will be delivered to a number of network and “intermediaries”, such as CYTED, VIT@LIS, RedCLARA, in order to keep them informed on the operation and to ask for support in getting the message through.

Take up by support platforms

Due to the fact that the WINDS-LA project will be finishing at the end of 2008, the Roadmap will be delivered to three EU-LA supporting mechanisms that will run in the next years, with the offer to take up the follow-up work of the Roadmap. Also in this case, if needed the WINDS-LA partners will be available to provide more insight to the Roadmap and some follow up services.

The support platforms to which the Roadmap will be delivered are:

- The EULARINET project, an ideal platform to take up the indications of the Roadmap given its scope and activities, especially as far as the issues definition work is concerned (WINDS-LA is cooperating with EULARINET on this already).
- The PRO-IDEAL project, a Support Action focusing on EU-LA cooperation on ICT research, which will benefit from the Roadmap indications in its policy dialogue support activities.
- The Brussels Liaison Office for S&T cooperation with Latin America, a long-term structure being created at the moment that will survive the above two projects and that will include a strong support of “structural” cooperation as far as S&T is concerned.

Annex 1. EU-LA themes of common interest and benefit - 2008

As an example of the priority setting exercise mentioned in the previous paragraph, here the results of the agenda analysis work carried out by WINDS-LA in the period 2007-2008 are presented.

WINDS-LA has carried out a consultation activity aimed at **identifying a set of priority issues of EU-LA common interest and benefit**, on which future ICT cooperation (including EU funded projects of FP7) shall focus, to properly respond both to the political priorities of the EU and of the Latin American region and to the need to build excellent Euro-Latin-American research consortia.

As a first step, WINDS-LA has analysed in depth the ICT research panorama in the countries directly involved in the project (Brazil, Argentina and Mexico) and produced three Reports on these countries, available at <http://www.winds-la.eu>. Comparing the priority themes emerging from this threefold analysis with the priorities of the ICT Workprogramme has allowed reaching a first set of themes of common interest and benefit.

In order to make sure that the proposed themes represent at much as possible the situation of the whole Latin-American region, the set of issues has then been validated through different means:

- with the WINDS Advisory Board, a group composed of high-level representatives of ICT research stakeholders from Europe and Latin America, that include the existing EC Science and Technology liaison offices in Latin America;
- with the R&D communities of Argentina, Brazil and Mexico in the 3 WINDS Conferences that have been organised in those countries in October, November and December 2007;
- with the participants in the online clustering and networking activities which took place in the period April-September 2008 in the WINDS-LA website, involving more than 800 participants;
- with the SOLAR-ICT project, a FP6 Support Action with the same aim of WINDS focusing on Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay.

WINDS-LA has identified **three top priority areas**, presented in detail here below:

a) ICT research for Health

Focusing on ICT for personalised care solutions, patient safety, medical/health imaging and mobility support, as well as on ICT-supported health systems management improvement. Future cooperation in the area would be of mutual benefit of Europe and Latin America due to the high priority assigned to the area in political terms in most of LA countries (just to mention some Brazil, Argentina, and most the smaller LA countries) and to the existence in the region of a high number of important research actors active in the field, both major universities (the UNAM from Mexico or the University of Sao Paulo, just to mention some) and smaller actors, such as many research centres and NGOs carrying on relevant research. Fostering cooperation in this area would also increase networking and articulation between EC-funded research and actions supported by other national and international donors (such as the Interamerican Development Bank) and would help capitalising existing EC-supported research infrastructures, such as RedCLARA.

b) ICT for environment and biodiversity

Focusing on flexible and user-centric ICT solutions for sustainable use of natural resources and for better management of ecosystems including the mitigation of degraded environment (including biodiversity), high risk exposure to diverse pollutants and to disasters, as well as on the vision of ICT contributing to a cleaner, safer and healthier global environment. Future cooperation in the area would be of mutual benefit of Europe and Latin America due to the high priority assigned to the area in political terms in most of LA countries, to the high biodiversity richness of the LA region and to the existence in the region of a high number of important research networks in the field (almost every LA country is supporting a research network in the field). Finally, this theme would allow EU and LA research networks to provide a contribution to global problems, such as disaster reduction or climate change, and to facilitate research integration across Latin America (facilitating exchange across LA countries).

c) ICT for learning

Focusing on using ICT to make digital resources available to researchers and citizens (with specific attention to local cultural specifications, to linguistic diversity and to bottom-up content production) and on building ICT-supported learning networks at different levels (school, universities, informal and non conventional learning) able to embed lifelong learning strategy into every aspect of citizens' life. Future cooperation in the area would be of mutual benefit of Europe and Latin America due to the high priority assigned to the area in political terms in most of LA countries (the lack of specialised human resources, especially in the ICT field, was recognised in all WINDS consultations and events) and to the existence in the region of a high number of important research actors and networks active in the field, such as the RELPE network for ICT in school education, and of a high number of private sector actors active in the field (both SMEs and large companies).

Other seven priority areas have been identified:

- **Software engineering:** focusing on web services infrastructures, particularly on on-demand software, open source applications, which are allowing reacting with software solutions to challenges of a changing environment; software for transport and automotive industry.
- **ICT and energy:** focusing on ICT and increasing demand for energy, ICT contribution to optimise the use of renewable energy sources, throughout the whole life-cycle of products and processes, design smarter and cleaner products and processes, optimising energy consumption and reducing waste.
- **ICT for social inclusion and connectivity:** focusing on ICT innovative solutions at facilitating social inclusion of marginalised citizens (disabled, socially excluded, geographically isolated); connectivity-related research both on high-speed networks and low-connectivity solutions.
- **Security and prevention systems, self defending networks:** focusing on ICT use to strengthen security and dependability of key infrastructures such as energy production sites and transmission systems, storage and distribution, ICT networks, sensitive manufacturing plants, banking and finance, healthcare, or transportation systems.
- **Grid computing, massive data processing, e-science:** focusing on distributed and peer-to-peer systems, complex computer clustering, parallel computing; future Internet technology.
- **Mobile/ubiquitous computing:** focusing on interoperability and flexibility of mobile and broadband technologies, ubiquitous access to broadband mobile services, context awareness; traffic processing between core and edge networks.
- **eGovernment & services to citizen:** focusing on ICT applications able to enhance the interaction and transparency between citizens and government and to help coordinating administrative services at different levels.

Annex 2: Delphi Questionnaire

The WINDS-LA Delphi questionnaire has been running through two rounds, and addressed to the members of the WINDS Advisory Board plus some the key stakeholders of EU-LA cooperation in ICT research (see attached list). The list of respondents has been build by aggregating all the main decision makers and stakeholders in charge of ICT research in a EU-La perspective.

The questionnaire aims at validating the opinions of the involved stakeholders around:

1. state of the art of EU-LA cooperation in ICT research;
2. existing gaps;
3. recommendations for action.

In the next pages the questionnaire text and the list of participants are presented.

ENGLISH VERSION

SECTION 1– STATE OF THE ART OF EU-LA COOPERATION IN ICT RESEARCH**Which is your degree of agreement with the following affirmations?**

(1 = maximum disagreement, 5 = maximum agreement)

ICT research is a key theme for EU-LA cooperation, especially in terms of market growth and wealth production.	
ICT research is a key theme for EU-LA cooperation, especially if seen as a privileged contributor towards the creation of a “Common ALCUE Knowledge Area” for science, technology and innovation.	
Due to the transversal nature of ICT, research in this field should be prioritized with respect to other themes such as health, environment, education, energy.	
With respect to the existing potential, the level of cooperation existing among the two regions is satisfactory.	
EU-LA cooperation in ICT research is mainly involving the larger and stronger economies of LA, such as Brazil and Mexico.	
The EU-LA ICT research agenda (themes, mechanisms) is built in a not sufficiently transparent and inclusive way, i.e. not taking enough into account all the involved stakeholders.	
Coordination and articulation among different funding mechanisms (FP7, CYTED, EUREKA, are not there anymore?) is sufficient.	
The political relevance assigned to ICT research in LA is still too low to allow a reciprocal cooperation with Europe.	
The funding assigned to ICT research in LA is still too low to allow a reciprocal cooperation with Europe.	
The perception of European Researchers is that, apart from some recognised excellence cases, the level of ICT research in LA is rather low, especially with respect to other regions of the world.	
EU-LA cooperation can foster a benchlearning process among Latin American countries	
Due to its transversal nature, ICT can contribute to improve many dimensions of S&T cooperation, such as innovation, HR development, public awareness on S&T, IPR	

If you wish to propose other affirmations to the attention of the Delphi policy group please do so here:**You can use the space below also for more general comments.**

SECTION 2 – PROBLEMS AND GAPS

What importance do you attribute to the following problems of EU-LA cooperation in ICT research?

(1= minimum, 5 = maximum)

ON THE EU SIDE: Programmes and support measures targeting are not coordinated enough	
ON THE EU SIDE: Programmes and support measures targeting are not given enough continuity.	
ON THE EU SIDE: Excessive bureaucracy prevents LA actors from participating in LA research projects.	
ON THE EU SIDE: The Latin American ICT research excellence and heterogeneity is not known enough among EU research communities, and its potential is not exploited enough.	
ON THE EU SIDE: lack of flexibility in terms of cooperation instruments, indirectly limiting cooperation possibilities to LA “champions” and excluding other actors	
ON THE LA SIDE: Lack of a single coordination and articulation platform for ICT research agenda setting at Latin-American level (as counterpart to the European Commission in Europe)	
ON THE LA SIDE: lack of knowledge of existing cooperation opportunities with Europe	
ON THE LA SIDE: not enough critical mass of ICT researchers	
ON THE LA SIDE: not enough participation of private sector research actors in ICT research cooperation with Europe, therefore making more difficult the exploitation of research results	
GENERAL PROBLEM: Low participation of small organisations (SMEs, small NGOs, etc.) in EU-LA cooperation in ICT research	
GENERAL PROLBEM: ICT research collaborative projects are not enough used as drivers for medium-term HR development in LA	
GENERAL PROBLEM: Research actors from smaller Latin American economies do not participate enough in cooperation projects with EU counterparts.	
GENERAL PROLBEM: Need to open up the agenda definition exercise to all research stakeholders	
GENERAL PROLBEM: Although in principle open to LA counterparts, the role of LA research actors in FP7 projects is normally ancillary.	

If you wish to stress other problems to be submitted to the attention of the Delphi policy group please do so here:

SECTION 3 – RECCOMENDATIONS FOR ACTION**Which of the following recommendations do you consider relevant?**

(1= minimum, 5 = maximum)

Create and support of the EU-LA ICT Research Multistakeholder Roundtable , a stable and open group representing the European Commission, Latin American governments, research networks, international organisations, civil society networks and research users' associations, in charge of following the status of EU-LA cooperation in the field, of monitoring research results and developments and of validating key research themes	
Establish a EU-LA Science and Technology Liaison Office in Brussels with a specific unit for ICT research.	
Monitor the ICT research excellence and priorities of LA , in order to be able to focus cooperation and funding on themes of EU-LA common interest ad benefit.	
Work for the definition of a Latin American strategy for ICT research cooperation with Europe , articulated both with existing S&T strategies (FP7) and with Information Society Strategies (@LIS, eLA2010)	
Establish strong links between different EU-LA funding schemes that deal with ICT and with research: FP7, ALFA, @LIS, but also CYTED, OEI, etc.	
Carry on awareness-raising actions to raise the profile of LA ICT research amongst key EU stakeholders, particularly policy-makers and funding agencies, through discussion papers and other dissemination vehicles (seminars, workshops and round tables)	
Conduct capacity-building actions to improve the skills base of Latin American ICT researcher, especially in terms of project planning and management	
Specifically foster inclusion of 'third sector' and SMEs as relevant stakeholders and partners in EU-LA ICT research cooperation	
Promote the establishment of ICT research bilateral funds (EU-Mexico, EU-Brazil, etc...), together with an articulation mechanism among them.	

If you wish to propose other recommendations to the attention of the Delphi policy group please do so here:

SPANISH VERSION

SECCIÓN 1– ESTADO DEL ARTE DE LA COOPERACIÓN UE-LA EN INVESTIGACIÓN TICs**¿Cuál es su grado de acuerdo con las siguientes afirmaciones?**

(1 = máximo desacuerdo, 5 = máximo acuerdo)

La investigación en TICs es un tema clave para la cooperación entre la Unión Europea (UE) y Latinoamérica (LA), especialmente en temas de crecimiento del mercado y producción de riqueza.	
La investigación en TICs es un tema clave para la cooperación UE-LA, particularmente si se ve como un contribuidor privilegiado para la creación de un “área de Conocimiento Común ALCUE” para ciencia, tecnología e innovación.	
Debido a la naturaleza transversal de las TICs, la investigación en este campo debería ser priorizada por encima de otros temas como la salud, el ambiente, la educación o la energía.	
Con respecto al potencial existente, el nivel de cooperación entre las dos regiones es satisfactorio.	
La cooperación UE-LA en investigación en TICs envuelve mayoritariamente a las economías fuertes de LA, como Brasil y México.	
La agenda EU-LA de investigación en TICs (temas, mecanismos) no es lo suficientemente transparente e inclusiva, p. Ej. No toma lo suficientemente en cuenta todos los actores implicados.	
La coordinación y la articulación entre diferentes mecanismos de financiamiento (FP7, CYTED, EUREKA) es suficiente.	
La relevancia política asignada a la investigación en TICs en LA es demasiado baja para permitir una cooperación recíproca con Europa.	
El presupuesto asignado a la investigación en TICs en LA es demasiado bajo para permitir una cooperación recíproca con Europa.	
La percepción de los investigadores europeos es que, dejando de lado algunos pocos casos reconocidos de excelencia, el nivel de investigación en TICs en LA es bastante bajo, especialmente con respecto a otras regiones del mundo.	
La cooperación de EU-LA puede fomentar un proceso de <i>benchlearning</i> (aprendizaje de las mejores practicas) entre los países latinoamericanos	
Debido a su naturaleza transversal, las TICs pueden contribuir a mejorar muchas dimensiones de la cooperación científica y tecnológica, como la innovación, el desarrollo de los recursos humanos, la sensibilización pública sobre la importancia de la Ciencia y Tecnología, los temas de propiedad intelectual...	

**Si desea proponer otras afirmaciones, por favor, hágalo aquí:
También puede utilizar este espacio para realizar algún comentario general.**

SECCIÓN 2 – PROBLEMAS Y BRECHAS**¿Qué importancia atribuye a los siguientes problemas en la cooperación UE-LA en la investigación TICs?**

(1= mínimo, 5 = máximo)

POR PARTE DE LA UE: Los programas de financiación y las medidas de apoyo no están lo suficientemente coordinados.	
POR PARTE DE LA UE: Los programas de financiación y las medidas de apoyo no dan suficiente continuidad.	
POR PARTE DE LA UE: La burocracia excesiva evita que los agentes de LA participen en proyectos Europeos de investigación.	
POR PARTE DE LA UE: La excelencia y la heterogeneidad de la investigación Latinoamericana en el ámbito de las TICs no se conoce suficientemente entre las comunidades de investigación de la UE, y su potencial no se explota bastante.	
POR PARTE DE LA UE: falta de flexibilidad en términos de instrumentos de cooperación, limitación indirecta de las posibilidades de cooperación con LA dirigiéndose a los “campeones” y excluyendo otros actores.	
POR PARTE DE LA LATINO-AMERICA: Carencia de una sola plataforma de la coordinación y de la articulación para la agenda de la investigación en TICs a nivel Latino-Americano (como contrapartes de la Comisión Europea en Europa)	
POR PARTE DE LATINO-AMERICA: desconocimiento de las oportunidades de cooperación con Europa existentes.	
POR PARTE DE LATINO-AMERICA: insuficiente masa crítica de investigadores en TICs.	
POR PARTE DE LATINO-AMERICA: insuficiente participación de los actores del sector privado de investigación en la investigación en TICs, dificultando así la explotación de los resultados de las investigaciones.	
PROBLEMA GENERAL: baja participación de organizaciones pequeñas (PYMEs, pequeñas ONGs, etc.) en la cooperación entre UE-LA en la investigación en TICs.	
PROBLEMA GENERAL: los proyectos colaborativos de investigación en TICs no se utilizan como programas pilotos para el desarrollo a medio plazo de los Recursos Humanos en LA.	
PROBLEMA GENERAL: los actores de investigación provenientes de las economías Latinoamericanas más pequeñas no participan lo suficiente en proyectos de cooperación con Europa.	
PROBLEMA GENERAL: se necesita abrir la definición de la agenda de colaboración a todos los stakeholders de la investigación (usuarios, empresas, investigadores..).	
PROBLEMA GENERAL: el papel de los agentes de la investigación del LA en los proyectos FP7 es normalmente auxiliar/segundario.	

Si desea plantear otros problemas, por favor hágalo aquí:

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SECCIÓN 3 – RECOMENDACIONES PARA LA ACCIÓN**¿Cuáles de las siguientes recomendaciones considera relevantes?**

(1= mínimo, 5 = máximo)

Crear y apoyar un “Comité Multiactor para la colaboración EU-LA en investigación TICs” : un grupo estable y abierto que represente los gobiernos europeos y latinoamericanos, las redes de investigación, las organizaciones internacionales, las redes de la sociedad civil y las asociaciones de usuarios, con la responsabilidad del seguir el estado de la cooperación entre UE-LA en la investigación en TICs, de supervisar los resultados de investigación y de validar temas de investigación clave.	
Establecer una “Oficina de enlace para cooperación EU-LA en Ciencia y Tecnología” en Bruselas con una unidad específica para la investigación un TICs.	
Monitorear la excelencia de investigación en TICs y las prioridades de LA , con el fin de focalizar la cooperación y el financiamiento en temas de mutuo interés y beneficio UE-LA.	
Trabajar para la definición de una estrategia Latino-Americana para la investigación en TICs en cooperación con Europa , articulando ambas con estrategias de CyT existentes (FP7) y con estrategias de la Sociedad de la Información (@LIS, eLAC2010)	
Establecer lazos fuertes entre diferentes esquemas de financiamiento UE-LA que concuerden con TICs y con investigación: FP7, ALFA, @LIS, pero también CYTED, OEI, etc.	
Continuar con acciones para el aumento de la concienciación con el fin de alzar el perfil de la investigación Latinoamericana en TICs entre stakeholders clave europeos, en particular políticos y agencias de financiamiento, a través de artículos de discusión y otros vehículos de diseminación (seminarios, talleres y mesas redondas).	
Conducir acciones de capacitación para la mejora de las competencias base de los investigadores LA en TICs , especialmente en términos de <u>planificación y gestión de proyectos</u> .	
Promover específicamente la inclusión del sector terciario y de las PYMEs como actores relevante y socio en investigación UE-LA sobre TICs.	
Promover el establecimiento de financiamientos bilaterales en TICs (EU-México, EU-Brasil, etc.) conjuntamente con un mecanismo de articulación entre ellos.	

Si desea proponer otras recomendaciones, por favor hágalo aquí:

--

Delphi Questionnaire participants

Name	Institutions	Country
Luis Sergio Valle S.	Agencia para el Desarrollo de la Sociedad de la Información en Bolivia - ADSIB	Bolivia
Francesco Gomez Alamillo	AHCIET	Spain
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Klaus Pendl	European Commission	EU
Cornelia Nauen	European Commission	EU
Jean Francois Soupizet	European Commission	EU
Luis Samaniego	European Commission	EU
Fabio Nasarre	European Commission	EU
Humberto Carillo	Foro Consultivo en CYT - UNAM	Mexico
Susana Finkleleitch	Fundacion Gestion y Desarrollo	Argentina
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Fabio Nascimbeni	MENON Network	Belgium
Ricardo Chacon Salazar	Ministerio de CyT de Costa Rica	Costa Rica

Name	Institutions	Country
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Angeles Rodriguez	Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia	Espana
Aldacira de Bradshaw	Ministerio de Salud	Panama
Miguel Porrua	OEA – Organization of American States	LA
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Rita Torres Pascacio	Oficina UEMEXCYT	Mexico
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Raul Martins	Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
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Nelson Simoes	RedCLARA - Brazil	Brazil
Mario Albornoz	RICYT	Argentina
Paulo Lima	RITS	Brazil
Miguel Ermann	SeCyt	Argentina
Ado Fabris	SECYT - Secretaría de Ciencia y Tecnología	Argentina
Carlos Cantero	Senado de Chile	Chile
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Dirk Johan	ZSI	Austria
Stefaine Reinberg	LAI- Vienna	Austria
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Alejandro Piscitelli	EDUC.Ar	Argentina
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Francisco Lodeiro	Univerdidad de Granada	Espana
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Manoel Formiga	Confederação Nacional das Industrias	Brazil
Josias Souza	FIT Instituto de Tecnologia	Brazil
Carlos Jose Pereira de Lucena	Academia Brasileira de Ciências	Brazil
Karin Breitman	Sociedade Brasileira de Computação	Brazil
Virgilio Almeida	Academia Brasileira de Ciências	Brazil
Tadao Takahashi	ISI	Brazil
Giovanni Corazza	BRASIL Project	Italy
Raul Zambrano	UNDP	International