

On-line questionnaire
ERA Framework Public Consultation :
Areas of untapped potential for the development of the European Research Area (ERA)

1. Publication of data

A synthesis of your contributions received via this online questionnaire, as well as any individual contributions, together with your identity or the identity of your organisation/affiliation, will be published on the web.

Therefore, in order to take part in this consultation, you must indicate prior agreement to the publication of your personal data (opt-in).

I agree (*opt-in*) I disagree

2. Information about the respondent

2.1) I am replying as/on behalf of a (if you represent more than one category, please choose the most relevant one):

(at most one answer)

[national government, regional/local government, research funding organisation, public research organisation, university/ higher education, doctoral candidate/early-stage researcher, experienced researcher, citizen, private organisation (less than 250 employees), private organisation (250 or more employees), international organisation, other (please specify [free text maximum 250 characters])]

2.2) Please indicate your field of work (more than one may be indicated)

[Agriculture, Biotechnology, Energy, Environment, Security, Transport, Food, Health, Industrial technology, Socioeconomic sciences and humanities, International co-operation, Nanotechnology, policy making/management, Regional development, Research infrastructures, Space, Other (please specify below -free text maximum 250 characters)]

2.3) Please provide your name/organisation's name (will be published) (if you are responding as a citizen, enter "citizen")

[free text] (between 2 and 100 characters)

2.4) Please provide your email address (will not be published) [free text]

(between 5 and 100 characters)

2.5) Please provide your country of residence/establishment [Austria, Belgium etc., EU level organisation, other [drop-down menu]]

(at most 1 answer)

2.6) Have you or do you intend to submit an additional separate written contribution?

(maximum 10 pages) [yes, no]

3. Introduction

If there are any data/facts/surveys of your country/region/organisation available to underpin your answer to any of the questions in the questionnaire, please provide a reference or a hyperlink if available.

The Heads of State and Government of the European Union have called for the measures necessary to achieve a unified European Research Area (ERA) to be put in place by 2014.

3.1) Can you indicate what are the most important gaps to be filled for the achievement of ERA, and where the European Union should step up its efforts most urgently?

(please rank each area according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Researchers' careers and mobility						
Research infrastructures						
Cross-border operation of research actors						
Knowledge transfer						
Open Access						
International dimension						
Cross-cutting governance issues						
Other, to be filled in (max 200 words)						

3.2) Which areas will be an issue for longer term efforts at EU level, even beyond 2014?

Please explain (600 characters)

4. Researchers

Please respond from either a national or a European perspective, as appropriate.

Supply of well-qualified researchers

4.1) **The European research system/your national research system produces sufficient numbers of leading researchers.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

4.2) **The European research system/your national research system attracts sufficient numbers of leading researchers.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

4.3) **The European research system/your national research system retains sufficient numbers of leading researchers.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

4.4) **University curricula at undergraduate level reflect emerging disciplines and markets.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

4.5) **Doctoral training in Europe/your country is of high quality.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

4.6) **Researchers in Europe/your country are well trained for the academic labour market.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

4.7) **Researchers in Europe/your country are well trained for the business labour market.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

Attractiveness of researchers' careers

4.8) **The working conditions of public sector researchers are as attractive as those of other professionals with similar qualifications.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

4.9) **The career prospects for public sector researchers are as attractive as for other professionals with similar qualifications.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

4.10) **The career prospects for private sector researchers are as attractive as for academics with similar qualifications.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

If your response is C) or D) to Questions 8, 9 or 10:

4.11) The low level of attractiveness of research careers is caused by the following factors:

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Limited availability of research positions in <u>academia</u>						
Limited availability of research positions in the <u>private sector</u>						
Lack of information about vacancies						
Inadequate <u>public</u> equipment/infrastructures for performing top-level research						
Absence of adequate <u>private</u> equipment/infrastructures for performing top-level research						
Lack of career prospects and development opportunities						
Insufficient possibilities for participation in decision-making processes						
The profession of researcher is not well recognised						
Gender discrimination is present, especially in senior positions						
Gender discrimination is present, especially in the remuneration of researchers						
There are relatively low wages in academia as compared to other sectors						
Lack of social security coverage						
Universities and research institutions are underfunded						
Universities and research institutions do not have sufficient autonomy to recruit researchers and set wages						
Academia and the private sector do not cooperate sufficiently						
Research departments in academia / public research organisations do not cooperate sufficiently						
The European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers are not sufficiently known or implemented						
The Human Resources Strategy for Researchers (that aims to facilitate the implementation of the Charter and Code) is not sufficiently known						
Other (to be filled in, max 200 characters)						

Transnational and inter-sectorial mobility of researchers in Europe

4.12) The mobility of researchers across borders is hampered in Europe because:

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
There are not enough fellowships and grants specifically aimed at mobility						
Publicly-funded grants are, as a general rule, not easily portable						
The funding sources in other EU countries are not accessible to non-nationals / non-residents						
Recruitment procedures are not sufficiently open and transparent						
Mobility is not recognised positively in the career path						
There is a lack of information on social security and pension rights						
Rights under EU law related to social security and pension are not adequately enforced						
Rights under EU law related to social security and pension are not sufficient						
Diplomas are not easily recognised in other countries						
Immigration rules and procedures can be burdensome and complicated						
It is difficult to settle into a host country (accommodation, family arrangements, etc.)						
Universities and research institutions do not have sufficient autonomy to recruit researchers and set wages						
The European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers are not sufficiently known or implemented						
The Human Resources Strategy for Researchers (that aims to facilitate the implementation of the Charter and Code) is not sufficiently known						
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)						

4.13) Grants are not easily portable for the following reasons:

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion

Funders want to keep control over their funds						
Institutions want to keep their staff						
Institutions face legal and administrative barriers						
Lack of clear and transparent transfer conditions						
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)						

4.14) **The recruitment of public sector researchers is transparent and open.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

If your response is C) or D):

4.15) **Recruitment is not transparent and open for the following reasons:**

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No opinion
The existence of national/regional/university level rules prevents it from being so					
There is no obligation for it to be so					
Explicit policy choice on the part of the hiring institution					
Lack of a Human Resources strategy in institutions					
Additional workload for Human Resources departments					
Legal uncertainty associated with transparency (e.g. risk of increased complaints)					
Protectionism/nepotism					
Lack of awareness of job portals such as EURAXESS Jobs					
Other (to be filled in - max 200 characters)					

4.16) **It is easy for public sector researchers to move to the private sector.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

4.17) **It is easy for private sector researchers to move to the public sector.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

4.18) Have you experienced a specific initiative(s) which failed or was hampered by one or more of the issues mentioned in this 'Researchers' section?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

4.19) Given the ensemble of issues addressed in this 'Researchers' section, which action, other than funding, is needed at EU level to remedy some of these issues?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

Any additional comments on the section Researchers:

5. Cross-border operation of research actors

Please note that in the questionnaire 'cross-border operation' covers any research initiative by research actors (research performing organisations, funding agencies and foundations and researchers) with a transnational character within the EU, e.g. research programme coordination between Member States, coordinated calls between Member States, coordination of research organisations' programmes, etc.

5.1) What is the optimal degree of transnational operation of research actors needed to jointly tackle major societal challenges (e.g. scale of effort, budget level...)?

Please explain (600 characters)

5.2) At what stages of research and development, or for which specific activities, do you think a more coordinated approach is necessary and would be more suitable than at national level?

Please explain (600 characters)

5.3. What are the most appropriate mechanisms for making progress in cross-border operation (e.g. joint research programmes between Member States, research alliances involving research institutes)?

Please explain (600 characters)

5.4) What conditions need to be in place for national funding agencies to increase their support to research carried out through joint research programmes?

Please explain (600 characters)

5.5) Describe which specific factors (can) facilitate the cross border operation of joint research programmes implemented by funding agencies, research-performing organisations including universities, etc.

Please describe (600 characters)

5.6) Describe which specific factors (can) hamper the cross border operation of research programmes implemented by funding agencies, research-performing organisations including universities, etc.

Please describe (600 characters)

5.7) How can joint research programmes best be implemented (e.g. co-ordination of nationally selected and implemented projects, transnational consortia selected by international peer review but funded nationally, transnational consortia selected by international peer review funded through a "common pot")?

Please explain (600 characters)

5.8) Potential difficulties with cross-border operation are caused by the following factors:

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Lack of availability of systematic information on national programmes or other initiatives suitable for cross-border operation						
Lack of mechanisms that enable cross-border research projects to access national project funding						
Lack of common principles for evaluation, selection and funding of transnational research projects						
Insufficient commitment from Member States to transnational coordinated research						
Insufficient commitment of financial resources when the implementation of coordinated programmes can only be achieved by pooling of resources						
Lack of trust in transnational cooperation at the level of researchers						
Lack of incentives in transnational cooperation at the level of researchers						
Lack of trust in transnational cooperation at the level of research funding agencies						
Lack of incentives in transnational cooperation at the level of research funding agencies						
Lack of incentives in transnational cooperation at the level of research organisations						
Lack of trust in transnational cooperation at the level of research organisations						
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)						

5.9) Have you experienced a specific initiative(s) which failed or was hampered by one or more of the above-mentioned issues?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

5.10) Given the ensemble of issues addressed in this section 'Cross-border operation', which action, other than funding, is needed at EU level to remedy some of these issues?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

Any additional comments on the section Cross border operations of research:

6. Research infrastructures

6.1) Potential difficulties for an optimum exploitation of existing research infrastructures of pan-European interest might be decreased by acting on the following factors:

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Mapping, on a regular basis, the existing national research infrastructures of pan-European relevance						
Reinforcing their open, excellence-based access through improvements of national research infrastructures policies and programmes						
Increased EU support for transnational access to research infrastructures of pan-European relevance						
Developing more synergies between European and national actions						
Strengthening inter-operability of instruments and of scientific data at EU level						
Increasing awareness of access opportunities to researchers in all EU countries offered by existing national research infrastructures						
Increasing awareness of access opportunities of national and pan-European research infrastructures to industrial stakeholders						
Improving management of the existing research infrastructures, e.g. through more EU-wide training activities						
Fostering remote access to research facilities, e.g. through the efficient development of appropriate e-infrastructures						
Developing harmonized evaluation / assessment protocols (at EU level) for national research infrastructures						
Improving training of scientists to manage and exploit research infrastructures						
Other recommendations (to be filled in - max 200 characters)						

6.2) Potential difficulties for the realisation of the next generation of research infrastructures of pan-European interest might be decreased by acting on the following factors:

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Increased public funding						

Increased role of the EU in helping Member States to reach agreement on sharing costs of construction and operation						
Developing more harmonized rules between public research funding and structural funds						
Increasing use of private funds for the implementation and operation of research infrastructures						
Revision of the state aid rules to ease public investments in research infrastructures						
More extensive and quality-based <i>ex ante</i> assessment studies to generate greater support from the decision-makers						
Improving the functioning of the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI)						
Improving training of research infrastructure managers as well as of coordinators of large-scale projects						
Stimulating development of distributed facilities through increased inter-operability of instruments and/or of scientific data						
Setting-up Regional Partner Facilities to involve and exploit the potential for scientific excellence and technological growth of convergence and peripheral regions						
Integrating national research infrastructures into pan-European entities						
Allowing the EU to speak with one coherent voice at international level						
Other recommendations (<i>to be filled in , max 200 characters</i>)						

6.3) How could, in your opinion, national, regional and pan-European research infrastructures best contribute to raising the quality of the research base across the ERA?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

6.4) Have you experienced specific initiatives which failed or were hampered by one or more of the issues mentioned in this 'Research infrastructures' section?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

6.5) Given the ensemble of issues addressed in this section 'Research infrastructures', which action, other than funding, is needed at EU level to remedy some of these issues?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

<i>Any additional comments on the section Research infrastructures:</i>

7. Knowledge circulation: knowledge transfer and open access

Knowledge transfer

7.1) Knowledge transfer can be optimised by acting on the following factors:

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Increasing the awareness amongst researchers about Intellectual Property Rules and Knowledge Transfer opportunities						
Stimulating the <u>development</u> of national strategies and policies on KT						
Stimulating the <u>implementation</u> of national strategies and policies on KT						
Incentivizing universities and public research organisations to <u>develop</u> strong KT strategies and structures						
Incentivizing universities and public research organisations to <u>implement</u> KT strategies						
Strengthening Knowledge Transfer Offices						
Further developing existing KT guidelines at European level						
Making the existing KT guidelines binding						
Developing European legislation on KT						
Creating patent pools in Europe						
Making KT activities a criterion for job assessment and promotion						
Monitoring KT on a regular basis in Europe						
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)						

7.2) Private firms experience difficulties in finding public research results or competences.

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

If your response is A) or B):

7.3) In what ways, and what remedies could there be?

Please explain (600 characters)

7.4) How should a strategic relationship between the public research sector and the private sector best be established and strengthened?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

7.5) **Have you experienced specific initiatives which failed or were hampered by one or more of the issues mentioned in this 'Knowledge transfer' section?**

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

7.6) **Given the ensemble of issues addressed in this section 'Knowledge transfer', which action, other than funding, is needed at EU level to remedy some of these issues?**

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

Any additional comments on the section on Knowledge Transfer:

Open access

Please note that the European Commission is preparing a Communication and Recommendation on access to and preservation of digital information. All interested parties were consulted via an on-line survey on scientific information open between 15 July and 9 September 2011. The outcome of this survey will be taken into account when developing the ERA Framework. The following questions are more specific to the remit of ERA policy actions.

Please note also that 'open access' in this questionnaire refers to the practice of granting free online access to research publications and/or data.

7.7) **Do you think that the circulation of scientific knowledge in the form of scientific publications needs to be improved in the European Research Area?**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

7.8) **Do you think that the circulation of scientific knowledge in the form of scientific data needs to be improved in the European Research Area?**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

7.9) **Do you think that open access (free online access) to scientific publications and data can enhance knowledge circulation in the European Research Area?**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

7.10) **Please assess the following potential barriers to enhanced knowledge circulation through open access to publications and/or data in the European Research Area:**

1-Strongly agree, 2-Agree, 3-Disagree, 4-Strongly disagree, 5-No opinion

	1	2	3	4	5
Researchers are not sufficiently aware of the issue of open access to <u>publications</u>					
Researchers are not sufficiently aware of the issue of open access to <u>data</u>					

Actors working to advance open access fail to negotiate collectively with scholarly publishers					
EU copyright and ownership rules do not sufficiently address the specificities of the area of research and science					
EU VAT rules for digital publications are unsatisfactory					
Repositories for <u>publications</u> across Europe are not sufficiently interoperable.					
Repositories for <u>data</u> across Europe are not sufficiently interoperable					
The pan-European e-infrastructure for depositing scientific publications and data is insufficient					
Member States' policies on open access to <u>publications</u> are insufficient.					
Member States' policies on open access to <u>data</u> are insufficient					
Member States' policies on open access to publications and data are insufficiently co-ordinated in the European Research Area					
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)					

7.11) **Have you experienced specific initiatives which failed or were hampered by one or more of the issues mentioned in this 'open access' section?**

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

7.12) **Given the ensemble of issues addressed in this section 'open access', which action, other than funding, is needed at EU level to remedy some of these issues?**

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

<i>Any additional comments on the section on open access:</i>

8. International dimension

Please note that 'third countries' are considered in this questionnaire as countries that are not members of the European Union. 'International cooperation' S&T in this context means scientific and technological cooperation with third countries.

Coordination of international S&T actions

8.1) How could the Member States and the EU better coordinate their international S&T cooperation actions and policies so as to bring more benefits to both individual Member States and the EU overall?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

8.2) A risk of **duplication** of the international S&T cooperation activities between the Member States and the EU is due to the following factors:

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Information sharing by Member States with each other and with the EU about their international S&T policies and actions is insufficient / inadequate						
The international R&D policies and programmes of the EU and of the Member States are not sufficiently coordinated with each other						
There are insufficient possibilities for researchers and research organisations of one Member State to participate in the international cooperation programmes of other Member States						
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)						

8.3) A lack of critical European S&T mass at the global level is due to the following factors:

(please rank them according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Too few EU Member States have dedicated international S&T cooperation strategies						
The international research cooperation priorities and initiatives of the Member States continue to be primarily driven by national objectives						
The international S&T policies and programmes of the EU and of the Member States are not sufficiently coordinated with each other						

There is a lack of mechanisms for EU and Member States' international S&T policies and programmes to reinforce each other						
Sensitive technological sectors prevent Member States from opening up their international policies and activities towards each other						
Other (to be filled in, max 200 characters)						

8.4) **The Member States and the EU do not derive the maximum benefit from their international S&T cooperation activities with third countries due to the following factors:**

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
The international S&T policies and programmes of the EU and of the Member States are not sufficiently coordinated with each other						
European scientists and research organisations have no or insufficient reciprocal access to the scientific and technological programmes of third countries						
There are no common guidelines for EU scientists and research organisations for the application of rules on the ownership of, and access to, intellectual property resulting from cooperation with third countries						
There is a lack of coordinated initiatives by the EU and the Member States to remove access barriers to third countries' markets, to facilitate standardisation, and to ensure access to public procurement in third countries						
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)						

Attractiveness of Europe as an S&T location

8.5) **The global attractiveness of Europe as an S&T location (for researchers, companies, and capital) is decreasing.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

If your response is A) or B):

8.6) **The attractiveness of Europe as an S&T location (for researchers, companies, and capital) could be increased by the following factors:**

(please rank them according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Making Europe's labour market conditions and policies for researchers more attractive						

Reducing the fragmentation of the European market, including employment conditions						
Improving employment and career prospects for researchers in the EU						
Enabling third-country researchers to obtain long-term visas, including working visas, more easily in the EU than in other countries						
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)						

8.7) Have you experienced a specific initiative(s) which failed or was hampered by one or more of the above-mentioned issues?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

8.8) Given the ensemble of issues addressed in this section 'International dimension', which action, other than funding, is needed at EU level to remedy some of these issues?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

<i>Any additional comments on the section International dimension:</i>
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9. Managing and monitoring the ERA partnership, Cross-cutting issues and next steps

Managing and monitoring the ERA partnership

9.1) How can ERA best contribute to reducing the current research and innovation gap within Europe and the large disparities between research systems at national and regional level?

Please explain (600 characters)

9.2) What structures and processes at the level of policy development, coordination, implementation are required to achieve the well functioning of ERA at national and/or EU level?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

9.3) What structures and processes at the level of policy development, coordination, implementation are required to monitor and evaluate progress of ERA initiatives?

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

9.4) The involvement of stakeholders (research performing organizations including universities, funding agencies, researchers, private sector, civil society etc.) in participatory ERA policy processes (fixing objectives, priorities, monitoring, etc.) needs to increase substantially.

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

If your response is A) or B) please respond to 9.5) and 9.6):

9.5) What would have been the potential gains resulting from a higher level of involvement of stakeholders?

Please explain (600 characters)

9.6) What is the best way for providing stronger bottom-up input by stakeholders (research performing organisations including universities, funding agencies, researchers, private sector, civil society etc.) to the processes and structures for ERA policy development and implementation?

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Establishing an ERA stakeholders' platform						
Sharing more information with stakeholders (e.g. ERA portal Forum)						
Active participation of stakeholders in dedicated working						

groups						
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)						

9.7) **At what level does the achievement and implementation of ERA require strengthened political commitment?**

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Strengthened political commitment at regional/national levels						
Strengthened political commitment both at national and EU levels						
Strengthened political commitment at EU level						
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)						

9.8) **In what ways should national governments include the European dimension when deciding their research policies and allocation of budgets?**

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Systematic inclusion of dedicated EU research policy content in national research policy programmes/ documents						
Systematic inclusion of dedicated ERA-related policy in National Reform Programmes						
Fixed dedicated research budget lines allocated to EU initiatives						
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)						

9.9) **Considering the whole ensemble of ERA-related issues addressed in this consultation, what is the best way to develop ERA, beyond funding measures, in order to have everything in place for the completion of ERA by 2014?**

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

9.10) **The ERA Framework would have to insist on the primacy of a number of principles such as non-discrimination, equal opportunity, transparency, subsidiarity and proportionality. What other cross-cutting principles and conditions among those listed below should be enshrined or fostered in the ERA Framework?**

(please rank each factor according to importance : 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Balance between coordination, cooperation and competition						

Diversity						
Simplicity, low administrative burden						
Scientific autonomy, freedom of research						
Scientific integrity, ethical principles						
Trust and dialogue between science and society						
Balanced EU-wide development and inclusiveness, openness						
Sustainability, environmental responsibility						
Precautionary principle						
Gender aspects in research						
Other (to be filled in , max 200 characters)						

Gender and ethics

9.11) **A higher involvement of women in science will increase the impact of research on European socio-economic growth.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

9.12) **Mixed research teams enhance the quality and relevance of research outcomes.**

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

9.13) **Progress in achieving gender balance and integrating gender dimension in research content has been slow. Please assess the relevance of the following possible factors: (please rank each factor according to importance: 1-not important, 2-not very important, 3-medium importance, 4-important, 5-very important.)**

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
The benefits of gender equality are not sufficiently acknowledged by the scientific community						
Research institutions do not have gender equality strategies and/or adequate capacities to implement them						
Lack of top-level support in research institutions						
Slow progress in modernisation of research institutions						
Lack of collaboration between Member States' policies						
Inconsistent top level policy support to implement gender equality in science						
Inadequate implementation of policy related to gender in research						
Lack of quota						
General persistence of gender stereotypes on the labour market						
Other (to be filled in - max 200 characters)						

9.14) **How could EU policy on gender in research be made more effective?**

Could you please describe (600 characters)?

9.15) There should be a common European approach and practices to research ethics and scientific integrity.

A) Strongly agree, B) Agree, C) Disagree, D) Strongly disagree, E) No opinion

Any additional comments on the section Managing and monitoring the ERA partnership and cross-cutting issues: