INCO

Ingrid Krišš áková,
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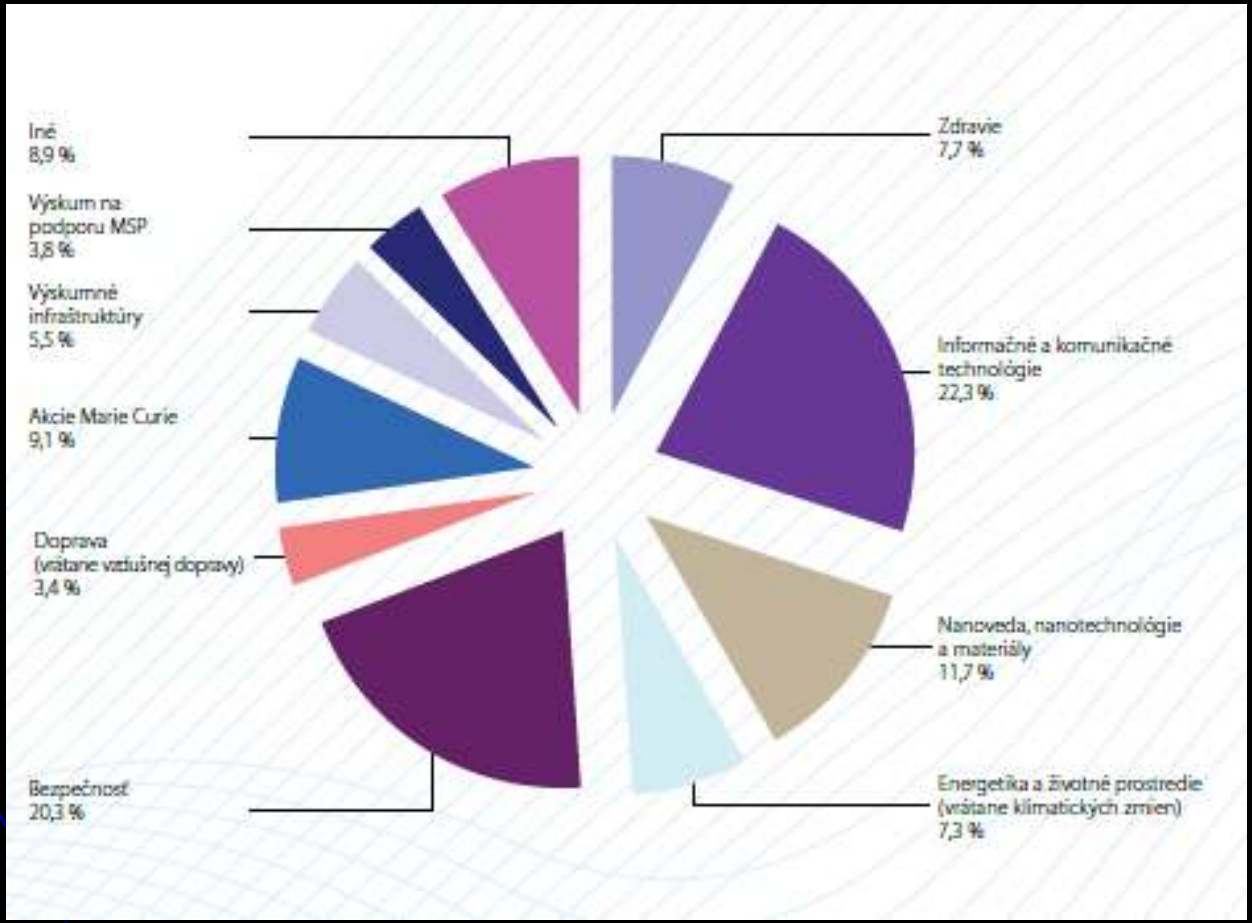
Rámcové programy (RP) predstavujú hlavný spôsob financovania európskeho výskumu zo strany EÚ. Šiesty rámcový program pre výskum (6. RP), realizovaný od roku 2002 do roku 2006, poskytol **slovenskému výskumu podporu vo výške 36 miliónov eur**.

Slovensko bolo úspešné najmä v oblastiach, ako sú **„Technológie informačnej spoločnosti“** (vyše 7 miliónov eur), **„Trvalo udržateľný rozvoj, globálne zmeny a ekosystémy“** (vyše 5 miliónov eur), **„Nanotechnológie, multifunkčné materiály, nové výrobné procesy a zariadenia“** (vyše 3,5 milióna eur) a **„Biovýskum, genomika a biotechnológie pre zdravie“** (vyše 2,5 milióna eur).

Približne 439 slovenských organizácií sa zapojilo do 361 projektov, pričom 31 projektov viedli slovenské organizácie.



INT-ER-LINK

Promoting International Cooperation for Enviromental Research Through Dissemination and Networikng Activities

Konzorcium :

Francúzsko (koordinátor), Rakúsko, Cyprus, Estónsko, Nemecko, Taliansko, Lotyšsko, Malta, Holandsko, Poľsko, Slovensko, Veľká Británia, Bulharsko, Chorvátsko, Rumunsko, Turecko, Izrael, Bielorusko, Kazachstan, Moldavsko, Ukrajina, Južná Afrika

Cieľová skupina :

- Vedecká komunita 33 krajín (členské krajiny, kandidátske krajiny a asociovane krajiny)
- Vedecká komunita tretích krajín
- NCP všetkých tematických priorít RP
- Európske technologické platformy (FORESTRY)
- Európske iniciatívy (napr. EU INITIATIVE)

WP 1 Information gathering and communication tools

WP 2 Awareness-raising and dissemination activities

WP 3 Networking

WP 4 Project coordination

WP 5 Financial and administrative management

45,2 PN

http://www.interlink-fp6.com/network.asp

How the networks were selected :

* have a similar function to the FP7 service networks in the field of “environment and climate change”. e.g. NCPs, Europe Offices at universities. The second types of networks

* consist of ‘real research networks' in the field of environment and climate change.These may consist of universities, research institutes or research scientists, private enterprises and industry.

* includes research project and programme managers, public entities, donors and investors, NGOs...

CEBIMOL, Centre of Excellence for Biological Methods of Forest Protection

Extent: National

Regions or countries: Slovak Republic

Membership:

- ✓ FP7 services networks and similar
- ✓ Research institutes
- ✓ Research projects
- ✓ Research scientists
- ✓ Public entitites

Thematic Area:

- ✓ 6.1.2 Environment and health

View Document

CEBIMOL, Centre of Excellence for Biological Methods of Forest Protection

Characteristics

Self defined target: Improved quality of research targeted on forest users and forest owners

Number of members: 50

contact

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Geographical extent

Extent: National

Regions or countries: Slovak Republic

Membership

- FP7 services networks and similar
- Research institutes
- Research projects
- Research scientists
- Public entitites

Activities

- Publication activities (e.g. newsletter)
- Dissemination of information via the web
- Organisation of seminars, conferences
- Support of small and medium enterprises
- Lobbying and similar activities
- Preparation of policy documents
- Research
- Education, Training
- Consulting and advising activities
- Databases and Profiling

Thematic area

Area	Keywords
6.1 Climate change, pollution and risks	
6.1.1 Pressures on the environment and climate 6.1.2 Environment and health	biological control, forest pest, integrated pest management, natural enemies, biopesticide, parasitoids, pathogens, laboratory equipment, networking, research programmes, information technologies
6.1.3 Natural hazards	
6.2 Sustainable Management of Resources 6.2.1 Conservation and sustainable management of natural and man-made resources and biodiversity 6.2.2 Management of marine environment	
6.3 Environmental Technologies	
6.3.1 Environmental technologies for observation, simulation, prevention, mitigation, adaptation, remediation and restoration of the natural and man-made environment	
6.3.2 Protection, conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage, including human habitat improved damage assessment on cultural heritage 6.3.3 Technology assessment, verification and testing	
6.4 Earth observation and assessment tools	
6.4.1 Earth and ocean observation systems and monitoring methods for the environment and sustainable development	
6.4.2 Forecasting methods and assessment tools for sustainable development taking into account differing scales of observation	
6.4.3 Cross-cutting issues	
Other e.g. Socio-economic sciences and the humanities	

Success Stories

This page is dedicated to a number of INCO Success Stories particularly with the participation of ICPC (International Cooperation Partner Countries) players. Success Stories feature the achievements of the research community for research work carried out within the European Union's Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development. Success Stories provide access to the research community, exchange of knowledge and dissemination of research results.

Title: ALARM: The problem of invasive species influence on local flora and fauna is of great importance for Belarus which is a transit country	
Story	View Document
Feedback (EU Partner): 4 questions to Dr. Josef Settele, the EU coordinator (Centre for Environmental Research, Leipzig - Halle, Germany)	View Document
Feedback (ICPC Partner): 3 questions to Dr. Vitaly Semenchenko (IZ-NAS, Belarus)	View Document
Poster (size in KB [2669])	View Poster

ALARM - The first research initiative with the critical mass needed to deal with combined impacts and their consequences

Geographic area: Europe, China, South Africa, Southern and Central America

Period: February 2004 – January 2009

Environmental issues addressed:

Based on a better understanding of terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem functioning ALARM develops and tests methods and protocols for the assessment of large-scale environmental risks in order to minimize negative direct and indirect human impacts. In particular, risks arising from climate change, environmental chemicals, biological invasions and pollinator loss in the context of current and future European land use patterns are assessed.

FP6 or FP7 classification:

Sustainable Development, Global Change and Ecosystems SIXTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME, SUB-PRIORITY 6.3

FP7 R&D Axis: Area 6.2.1.4 Biodiversity Sub-Activity 6.2.1 Conservation and sustainable management of natural and man-made resources and biodiversity Activity 6.2 Sustainable management of resources

Website : http://www.alarmproject.net

Cooperating countries: 36 countries are represented in the project

Partners :

Centre for Environmental Research Leipzig-Halle (UFZ) (Coordinator)Research organizationGermany**Abstract**

When Belarusian group entered the project in 2007 the theoretical base of invasions within the ALARM has been developed already and the group was entrusted with verifying the theory. It was Belarusian team which gave 60% of the data needed to solve this problem. Thanks to the fact that the territory of Belarus was considerably smaller than of the neighbour Ukraine and Russia they were fortunate enough to cover all the country in 2007 during the 20-days expedition along the Pripyat river. The data received there made the base for 2 publications. The problem of invasive species influence on local flora and fauna is of great importance for Belarus which is a transit country. At the moment there are over 30 invasive species of animals in Belarus from Northern and Central America, New Zeeland and China. This number grows up rapidly: that is why the results of ALARM project in assessing the risks of biological invasions are of great importance: we need to plan economic losses in Belarus. Thanks to collaboration within ALARM during 1,5 years the national group considerably moved ahead in investigating this problem. It could take many years if we made that job alone.

Key data

According to the World Bank, the loss from the biological invasions reaches 120 bln.$ in the US, 80 bln $ - in India, 60 bln $ - in Brazil. In Belarus the assessed value of such wastes is tens of millions of $. Invasive species is the second threat for indigenous flora and fauna next to the human impacts. Project cost is 16,7 mln Euros with 12 mln Euros EC contribution.

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Ďakujem za pozornosť

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