

dringenden Aufgaben, die im Hintergrund weiterhin summen.

David Allen geht es beim Durcharbeiten meiner Ansicht nach primär um Nachdenken und Entscheiden. Gehen wir zunächst einmal davon aus, dass wir einen Eingangskorb haben, wo sich so alles tummelt, was täglich an uns herangetragen wird, dann ist der erste Schritt zu überlegen, worum handelt es sich eigentlich?

Ist es etwas, mit dem ich nichts unternehmen kann? Nichts tun sollte?

- » Ist es eine dieser Zeitschriften, die ich sowieso nie lese? Ab in den Müll.
- » Ist es etwas, das mich vielleicht/irgendwann interessiert? Ab in die Termin-/Wiedervorlagemappe. (Ich liebe zum Beispiel meinen Vielleicht/Irgendwann-Ordner. Da schmeiße ich alles Material rein, zu dem sich eine neue Idee entwickeln könnte, und sehe es in größeren Abständen durch).
- » Ist es etwas, dass ich bei Bedarf zur Hand haben möchte? Ab ins Archiv.

Ist es etwas, mit dem ich etwas tun sollte? Ja, hier sollte ich etwas tun...

- » ... und in der Zeit – z. B. 2 Minuten, in der ich es in mein System gebracht habe, habe ich es auch erledigt. Also tue ich es sofort
- » ... und es ist eine größere Sache: Also, delegieren (und nicht aus den Augen verlieren) oder selbst ran (asap oder Terminkalender)?

### Meine Bilanz

Nach einem guten Jahr GTD hat für mich die größte Zeitersparnis und größte Erleichterung gebracht, dass ich genau einmal über ein Anliegen aus dem Eingangskorb nachdenke und dann bewusst entscheide, worum es sich handelt. Artikel, die ich irgendwann lesen will, sammeln nicht mehr im E-Mail-Eingangskorb oder im Posteingang rum. Ich überfliege sie tatsächlich sofort und entscheide dann: ab in den Müll oder in die Wiedervorlage, zu einem Termin, zu dem ich Zeit habe.

### Weiteres Vorgehen

Haben Sie Interesse an weiteren Artikeln zu GTD und anderen Management- und Organisationskonzepten? Dann senden Sie einfach eine kurze E-Mail an [hansen@edacentrum.de](mailto:hansen@edacentrum.de)

[1] Allen, David, *Wie ich die Dinge geregelt kriege*, Piper Verlag, Birnbaum, M.D., *Essential EDA*, 1, 2005, S. 123



## Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) in 2010

Funding instruments for European Project Consortia

**The Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) provides more than 32 billion € funding for the Cooperation Programme in Europe. This article provides background information about the funding principles about the Cooperation Programme in more detail.**

The specific programme on "Cooperation" supports all types of research activities carried out by different research bodies in trans-national cooperation. FP7 allocates EUR 32 413 million to the Cooperation programme and is therefore the most important funding instrument in the EU. The budget is devoted to supporting cooperation between universities, industry, research centres and public authorities throughout the EU and beyond.

The core of FP7, representing two thirds of the overall budget, is the Cooperation programme. It fosters collaborative research across Europe and other partner countries through projects by transnational consortia of industry and academia. The Cooperation programme is sub-divided into ten distinct themes. Each theme is operationally autonomous but aims to maintain coherence within the Cooperation Programme and to allow for joint activities cutting across different themes, through, for example, joint calls. The ten identified themes reflect the most important fields of knowledge and technology where research excellence is particularly important to improve Europe's ability to address its social, economic,

public health, environmental and industrial challenges of the future. Their continued relevance will be guaranteed by relying on a number of sources from the research sector, including the European Technology Platforms (ETP). Important themes identified in the Strategic Research Agendas (SRAs) developed by the ETPs are therefore covered by the Cooperation programme.

Across all these themes, support to trans-national cooperation will be implemented through:

- » Collaborative research
- » Coordination of national research programmes
- » Joint Technology Initiatives
- » Technology Platforms

### Ten thematic areas to structure the R&D challenges in FP7

Research will be carried out in ten key thematic areas.

- » Health
- » Food, agriculture and fisheries, and biotechnology

- » Information and communication technologies
- » Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, materials and new production technologies
- » Energy
- » Environment (including climate change)
- » Transport (including aeronautics)
- » Socio-economic sciences and the humanities
- » Space
- » Security

“Information and communication technologies” is the most important thematic area for nanoelectronic design followed by the thematic area “Energy”. The procedure to review and fund project proposals is done by the European Commission (EC). The basic principle of funding in FP7 is co-financing. The EC gives grants to projects and contribute a certain percentage to the overall costs. The maximum reimbursement rates to the cost of a project depend on the funding scheme, the legal status of the participants and the type of activity.

The typical reimbursement rate for research and technological development activities is 50 %. Certain legal entities can receive up to 75 % (non-profit public bodies, SMEs, research organisations, higher education establishments). For demonstration activities, the reimbursement rate may reach 50 %. For other activities (consortium management, networking, training, coordination, dissemination etc.), the reimbursement can be up to 100 % of the eligible costs.

To apply for funding, it is necessary to respond to a Call by submitting the project proposal in time. Each Call is related to one or more thematic areas. The challenges, objectives and its “Funding Schemes” including the indicative budget will be announced together with the Call. The “Funding Schemes” are the types of projects, by which FP7 is implemented. Each consortium has to identify its funding scheme.

- » “Collaborative projects” are focused research projects – named IP or STREP projects – with clearly defined scientific and technological objectives and specific expected results (such as developing new knowledge or technology to improve European competitiveness). They are carried out by consortia made up of participants from different countries, and from industry and academia.
- » The “Networks of Excellence” are designed for research institutions willing to combine and functionally integrate a substantial part of their activities and capacities in a given field, in order to create a European “virtual research centre” in this field.
- » “Coordination and support actions” are projects that cover not the research itself, but the coordination and networking of projects, programmes and policies like coordination and networking activities, dissemination and use of knowledge.

### **National and European funding based on Technology Platforms (ETP) and Joint Technology Initiatives (JTI) and the EUREKA Programme**

In addition to pure European funded projects there exist funding opportunities where national and European funding schemes are put together. As a result, the consortia will have several national clusters under an umbrella of a larger European proposal guided by industrial leadership.

#### **ETPs**

ETPs have been set up in a number of areas where Europe’s competitiveness, economic growth and welfare depend on innovation. The idea is to bring together stakeholders, under industrial leadership, to define and implement a Strategic Research Agenda (SRA). The implementation of the SRA will be supported by the cooperation programme in areas where they constitute true European added value. A checklist of “guiding principles” and several more documents to understand ETPs can be found on the Cordis website. The target is to play a key role in ensuring an adequate focus of research funding on areas with a high degree of industrial relevance by fostering an effective public-private partnership. Each ETP should address technological challenges that can potentially contribute to a number of key policy objectives which are essential for Europe’s future competitiveness. It is based on the Lisbon Strategy from March 2005 to foster the knowledge society and to leverage knowledge and innovation for growth is at the heart of this renewed strategy. A list of acting and planned ETPs can be found at the Cordis Website. Upcoming ETPs are “Energy-efficient Buildings”, “Green Cars” and “Factory of the future” which are already explained in the last newsletter edacentrum Q4 2009.

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