

Annex II: Priorities and Responses in Key Geographic Areas

Countries/Priorities	Economic	Social	Environment
Brazil Programmes: • <i>Brazil 3 Times</i> • <i>Industrial Technological and Foreign Trade Policy (PITCE)</i> Time frame: 2004–2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Policy reforms to support: innovation (tax system, finance, interest rates, legal changes); – Investment in R&D (software, capital goods, pharmaceuticals) and special activities (biotechnology, nanotechnology, renewable energy); – Governance reform: coordination by ABDI; state/ private sector coordination; – Development of SME clusters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Expansion of federal universities system; – Improve quality of basic education (Fundeb); – Poverty reduction programmes (<i>Fome Zero</i>, <i>Bolsa Familia</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Development and research in renewable energy; biomass – Programme for sustainable exploration of forests; public-private partnership.
China Programmes: • <i>Harmonious Socialist Society</i> • 11 th – 5 year Plan <i>China Modernization Reports</i> Time frame: 2006–2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Job creation and balanced employment structure; – Strengthen services sector; – Policy reforms: administrative, banking, finance, taxation; – Increase level of economic openness; – Governance: new government functions: (regulation, market supervision, social management, public services); recentralization of functions; strengthen legal system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Poverty reduction: eradicate absolute poverty by 2030; – Improve equity: Reduce regional disparities (coastal/hinterland); reduce rural-urban income gap; build “New Socialist Villages”; – Establish universal social security system by 2020 (rural and urban); – Harmonious population structure; – Promote basic education: 9 year free compulsory education by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Energy efficiency: environmental protection (air and water pollution); development of ecological industries; environmental responsibility. – New institutional organization (Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Energy; National Agency for Regional Development); risk evaluation – Enhance resource, energy and environmental security
European Union Programme • <i>Lisbon Strategy</i> Time frame: (2000–2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Employment creation: 20 million new jobs until 2010; employment rate 70%; – Strengthen R&D and innovation system: increase R&D investment to 3% GDP; European patent; enforcement of intellectual property rights; European Research Area – networking; European Technological Institute; Development of regional clusters; – Foster entrepreneurship; better incentives, better climate; – ICT infrastructure; e-Europe plan; – Strengthen human capital: lifelong education and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduce regional asymmetries; – Reduce levels of poverty and social exclusion; – Reform social protection systems: ensure financial sustainability and social adequacy; – Strengthen university system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Energy-efficiency: eco-sufficient technologies; green taxes – Meeting the Kyoto targets

<p>India Programme • 11th 5-year Plan of the National Knowledge Commission Time frame 2008-2012</p>	<p>– Employment creation: 100 million jobs until 2012; – Double per capita income until 2012; – Priority to agriculture development; – Redefine role of Government: regulation, social services; key sectors: agriculture, construction, tourism, transports, retailing, IT and communication services; – Governance reform: more decentralization in service delivering; reform of cooperative sector; improvement of judicial system and rules enforcement; corporate governance; – Basic research development: short/medium/long term priorities</p>	<p>– Universal elementary education by 2012; – Strengthen higher education: enrolment ratio of 15% by 2015; creation of 50 national universities; – Reduction of poverty ratio by 5% in 2007 and 15% in 2012; – Increase equity – E-government: ‘people-oriented’ knowledge society</p>	<p>– Water management and conservation – Organic farming: increase of forest land by 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012</p>
<p>Japan Programme • <i>Innovation 25 Plan</i> Time frame: 2007–2025</p>	<p>– Investment in strategic sectors: medicine, engineering, IT; – Innovation in S&T: strengthen university system; attract foreign talents; foster clusters development; cooperation university-industry; – Innovation in human resources – Reforms: tax system, intellectual property ; – Increase Japan international links – open-up</p>	<p>– Innovation of society : new design of the social system; flexible work arrangements; – Improve university system to attract more foreign students and keep national students;</p>	<p>– Environmental business model – eco efficiency</p>
<p>United States Programme • <i>American Competitiveness Initiative</i> • <i>Palmitano Report</i> Time frame 2006–</p>	<p>– Human capital upgrading: lifelong learning for workers; education K-12 maths and science; strengthen higher education and knowledge networks; attract foreign talents – Develop basic research; increase federal investment (10% over the next 7 years); 10 000 more scientists by 2015; Multidisciplinary R&D approach; – Promote entrepreneurship risk capital, public-private investments; adequate regulatory environment; – Develop physical infrastructures: ICT, broadband, Innovation Infrastructure (health care) – Develop institutional infrastructure: flexibilization of IPR system, enhance coordination between States; – Tax reform</p>	<p>– Better quality primary/secondary education: priority to K-12 maths and science; improve teaching standards; – Strengthen healthcare system: reach universal care system; – Improve system of labour representation; – Better access to higher education</p>	<p>– Energy security and saving: clean, affordable and reliable energy; Apollo Programme – save energy and rebuild urban areas</p>