

**3RD SEAS-ERA STRATEGIC FORUM  
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# **“Towards a Marine Knowledge Transfer Strategy”**

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# Motivation, objectives, scope and expected impact

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- SEAS-ERA project (2010-2014) - heir of previous Marine ERA-NETs.
  - Follow-up of the 14 transnational projects funded through previous Marine ERA-NETs joint calls, in particular AMPERA (2007), MarinERA (2008) and MariFish (2008).

[Collaborative Projects funded under Joint Calls of previous marine ERA-NETs](#)

[SEAS-ERA workshop "Marine Research Strategy" \(Madrid, 29 October 2013\)](#)

- Promote the uptake of research results of **marine transnational projects** thus maximizing the impact of invested funds in society.

[SEAS-ERA Joint Call in the Atlantic and Mediterranean regions – 2012 - Funded projects](#)

# What is knowledge transfer (KT)?

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- **Dissemination for action** (uptake of research outcomes by stakeholders), **knowledge exchange**, a two way process.
- Processes for **capturing, assessing** and **transmitting explicit** and **tacit knowledge**, including skills and competence, to those who will utilise them (markets, academia, industry, policy makers, society)
- **Commercial and non-commercial activities**  
(research collaboration, consultancy, licensing, research contracts, spin-off creation, researcher mobility, publications)

# Background – SEAS-ERA KT strategy

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- SEAS-ERA partner's National KT Strategies/practices
- Outcomes of the [SEAS-ERA workshop “Towards a Marine Knowledge Transfer Strategy” \(Lisbon, 17-18<sup>th</sup> September 2013\)](#)
- Reports in KT of previous marine ERA-NETs: AMPERA, MarinERA and Marifish
  - *“Towards Common Evaluation Procedures and Performance Indicators” (MarinEra, 2008)*
  - *“Knowledge management in fisheries science and policy” (Marifish, 2009)*

# Key outputs – national KT practices (1/2)

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- 1) **What are the good practices in KT that could be useful and applied to transnational marine research projects?**
  - Stakeholders involved from the outset in research funding programme planning
  - Impact plan, a specific WP in KT at the proposal stage
  - Impact as an evaluation criteria of transnational R&D projects
  - Stakeholders and end-users (e.g. policy makers, SMEs, industry) participation in the R&D project planning
  - Support to researchers working in industry
  - Support to industry to promote entrepreneurial actions

## Key outputs – national KT practices (2/2)

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- Support training/staff exchange/mobility
- Support communication activities (e.g. website, synthesis, briefings, factsheets, publications, seminars)
- “Follow-up committee” (scientists, policy makers or companies) proposed by each research project
- Publish online in english summaries and final reports of research projects
- Open access repository of publications (in english)
- Follow up review of funded projects 5 years after the project end

## Key outputs – KT tools

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### Which KT tools could be useful and applied to transnational research projects?

- MarineTT Knowledge Analysis Methodology <http://www.marinett.eu/>  
AquaTT (<http://www.aquatt.ie/>) & EurOcean (<http://www.eurocean.org/>)
- The Marine Knowledge Gate 2.0 - inventory of the European and national funded Marine S&T Projects and their Knowledge Outputs (<http://www.kg.eurocean.org/>)
- KIMERAA's Sea Directory – Competencies and Services Catalogue in Maritime Clusters in the Atlantic area  
<http://www.kimeraa.eu/mapa/index.php>

# Key outputs – Recommendations for KT strategy (1/3)

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- Set up a Knowledge Management System within the funding programme; Adjustments to each stage of the research cycle (funding priorities, calls, application procedure, monitoring, final evaluation, etc)
- Select a clear model of designating responsibility for KT (funding agencies, researchers, policy makers and industry)
- Change the culture in the research community



## Key outputs – Recommendations for KT strategy (2/3)

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- Promote a support structure for KT (e.g. TTO networks, mediating entities, facilitators, brokers)
- Promote open access policy (e.g. repositories, infobases)
- Highlight best practices in KT (case studies)

## Key outputs – Recommendations for KT strategy (3/3)

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- Provide training to researchers and stakeholders of the processes to carry out KT
- Provide appropriate financial resources and enough time to projects for effective KT;
- Create a rewarding system for researchers as an incentive to KT
- Ensure tailor-made communication actions (if necessary, by professionals)
- Encourage co-location (e.g. science parks)

# Conclusions

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- Increased the level of understanding of national programmes on how to carry out KT in the marine area;
- Identified the KT practices /tools (national and EU) that could be useful and applicable to transnational marine research funding programmes

# Future perspectives

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- Promote the dissemination for action of marine transnational RTDI projects, i.e. the uptake of research outcomes and its exploitation by end-users;
- Provide guidance to transnational marine RTDI projects on collection, analysis and transfer of knowledge to different stakeholders;
- Offer recommendations to promote marine KT that could be applicable to other thematic areas;

May induce improvements on the KT practices of the national funding programmes.