

The **Directorate-General for Energy and Transport (DG-TREN)** has some 650 staff, divided into seven Directorates ( [http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/energy\\_transport/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/energy_transport/index_en.html)). It manages programs with a total budget of EUR 850 million, that centre on trans-European networks, technological development and innovation. Of this, close to EUR 300 million per year is granted to co-fund selected research and innovation projects close to the market. DG-TREN is responsible for:

- coordinating the proposed Galileo satellite navigation system ([http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/energy\\_transport/en/gal\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/energy_transport/en/gal_en.html))
- developing a single system for telecommunications
- signalling and management of use of railway infrastructure in Europe (ERTMS)
- developing a black box for shipping
- projects to develop buildings and materials allowing energy savings
- large-scale demonstrations of renewable energy sources.

Results of previous research efforts include significant reductions in the cost of energy from renewable sources, such as wind, photovoltaics and solar thermal, and in traditional energy areas such as electricity generation from coal, and the discovery and development of oil reserves. In 2002, intelligent transport and navigation systems (such as Galileo and ERTMS) will remain high on DG-TREN's agenda.

The **Enterprise Directorate-General** ( [http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/enterprise/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/enterprise/index_en.htm) ) addresses the business environment to enhance corporate competitiveness and further the EU goal of sustainable development. It manages the Euro Info Centres, the Innovation Relay Centres networks, the organisation of the Europartenariat bi-annual events, and the organisation of fora to encourage dialogue between stakeholders in various sectors (e.g. maritime industries, forest based industries, tourism, cooperatives or business angels). It assumes responsibility for the Innovation part of the Framework Programs, including the co-ordinating and benchmarking of national innovation policies, encouraging the development of innovative companies, stimulating the diffusion of innovation and boosting public confidence in innovation.

#### **EU Member States:**

Each Member State has an office in Brussels known as their Permanent Representation to the European Union (<http://www.cordis.lu/member-states/en/home.html>). Through these offices, the Member State governments have established interfaces between their own and the EU S&T structures. Each PERMREP, as they are called, has a Science Attache. Representatives from the fifteen PERMREPs come together to form the Committee of the Permanent Representations (COREPER). The operational COREPER 2 and the senior COREPER 1 form a support tree for the Council, and thus input into the EU decisions making process.

#### **R&D Liaison Offices in Brussels:**

Most Member States have established R&D liaison offices in Brussels (<http://www.euratin.net>). For instance the French liaison office, CLORA, includes representation from 36 different French research organisations. The UKRO, established by the U.K. Research Councils and the British Council in 1991, receives subscriptions from over 110 universities and research organisations for its news alerts on EU research.

Together, the R&D Liaison Offices form the IGLO: the Informal Group of R&D Liaison Offices (<http://www.euratin.net/fs-euratin-members.htm>). This group meets regularly to exchange information, debate new developments, promote collaboration and encourage participation in the EU research programs. Some IGLO meetings include Associate and Candidate Countries, many