

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3934  
ANSWERED ON 19/03/2021**

**FOREIGN COLLABORATION IN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION**

**3934. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI RAJENDRA DHEDYA GAVIT:  
SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU:  
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:**

**Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the India-EU joint steering Committee on Science and Technology has agreed to develop and adopt a long term strategic perspective for India-EU collaboration in research and innovation;**
- (b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the benefits likely to accrue to each side therefrom;**
- (c) whether the Government has allocated funds for implementation of various such projects and if so, the details in this regard; and**
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for cooperation in research and innovation with other countries?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES  
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)**

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री और पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री

डॉ. हर्ष वर्धन

**(a) & (b) Yes Sir. Both sides agreed to work out cooperation in the areas of water, environment, renewable energy, energy efficiency, health, sustainable agri-food processing, Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) in particular, cyber-physical-systems (CPS), including Artificial Intelligence and robotics; circular economy and resource efficiency (waste-to-energy; plastics; etc.); electric mobility; earth, ocean and atmospheric sciences.**

**The two sides reiterated their commitment to human capital development, including researchers' training and mobility, based on mutual interests and reciprocal promotion of each other's equivalent programmes, aiming at a more balanced flow of researchers between Europe and India.**

**The likely benefits from this collaboration include co-creation and co-development of new knowledge, process or prototype development through research & development, joint scientific publications, manpower training, IP generation through collaboration and; application of the results of such cooperation to their economic and social benefit.**

**(c) No specific fund has been allocated for India-EU research collaboration. However, the joint research and innovation action such as funding joint Research & Development projects, workshops, training etc would be supported from the available budget of the Ministry.**

**(d) DST is able to strategically leverage 'International collaborative advantage' by building chosen international alliances and partnerships with select countries, regional and multilateral entities, and other International S&T Organizations. International S&T programs of cooperation is active with more than 46 countries including dedicated programs for Africa, ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa), and neighboring countries. The joint activities include dissemination of information and networking through bilateral workshops, symposiums and exhibitions; Bilateral advanced schools and training programs including participation of young student researchers in international meets; Bilateral, multilateral and regional Research & Development joint projects including multi-institutional networked projects. Industrial and applied Research & Development projects involving industry participation were implemented with Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Russia, Spain, South Korea, Sweden and USA. A dedicated fund for Industrial Research & Development programme has been created with Israel. Also, participation of Indian Researchers has been facilitated in Mega projects for basic scientific research.**

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