



Einige Passagen dieses Berichts wurden mit freundlicher Genehmigung des VDE aus der VDE Dialog [1] übernommen.

– abzusichern, bleibt die Nachwuchsarbeit ein wichtiger Schlüssel. Zwei gut besuchte Veranstaltungen haben diese Herausforderung im Rahmen der BMT 2010 aufgegriffen. Im „Jungen Forum“ trafen sich Studenten der Medizintechnik aus vielen Fakultäten zum Meinungsaustausch und Networking. In der „Zukunftswerkstatt Medics meet Engineers“ kamen Berufsanfänger der Medizin sowie der Natur- und Ingenieurwissenschaften zusammen, um Synergien zu erkennen und zu nutzen, Innovationshürden abzubauen und verschiedene Ausbildungs- und Arbeitskulturen auf eine gemeinsame Fragestellung anzuwenden. „Die Medizintechnik ist in dieser Hinsicht ein gutes Beispiel“, resümiert Tagungsleiter Schmitz, der sich über eine gelungene Konferenz an der Ostsee freuen darf.

### Über die BMT 2010

Die BMT 2010 ist die 44. Jahrestagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Biomedizinische Technik im VDE (DGBMT) und mit durchschnittlich knapp 800 Ingenieuren, Naturwissenschaftlern, Informatikern und Ärzten die größte deutschsprachige Medizintechnikkonferenz. In diesem Jahr fand die Veranstaltung zudem als Dreiländer-Tagung gemeinsam mit der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Biomedizinische Technik (ÖGBMT) und der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Biomedizinische Technik (SGBT) statt. Gastgeber war das Institut für Biomedizinische Technik der Universität Rostock, Mitveranstalter war das Institut für Implantat-Technologie und Biomaterialien e. V. (Pp)

[1] Jopp, K., *VDE Dialog*, 6, 2010, S. 11-12

a European vision,” concluded Dr Wild. “To compete, Europe must fully leverage public-private partnerships towards sustainable key enabling technologies.”

Dr Carl-Christian Buhr, European Commission

### Strong political will at EU level

Dr Carl-Christian Buhr of the European Commission, representing Neelie Kroes, European Commission Vice President, emphasised the importance of nanoelectronics in the EU Digital Agenda. Moreover, “many decisions are being taken in 2011 for the next five years,” he pointed out. Governance of the digital agenda involves an annual digital assembly bringing together all stakeholders and an annual communication. Nanoelectronics is addressed directly in the digital agenda through ICT research funding and involvement in setting the strategic research agenda. It is also addressed indirectly through key enabling technologies for the digital agenda and its importance as supplier of suppliers across all subjects.

### The EU Digital Agenda

The digital agenda is a key element of the Europe 2020 Strategy and is aimed at smart, sustainable and inclusive growth with ICT. It involves an action plan covering seven areas:

- » Digital single market; Interoperability and standards;
- » Online trust and security;
- » Broadband for all;
- » ICT research and innovation;
- » Skills and inclusion; and
- » ICT for society – environment, health, transport, culture, etc.

Eighth Framework Programme,” concluded Dr. Buhr. “However, without recommitment at the highest level, it will be difficult to ensure the instrument’s future beyond 2013. We need to act now. Vice-President Kroes is ready to consult with industry and the Member States to get the most out of the current JTIs.”

### Round table – Pan European Cooperation – The European Outlook Improving European co-operation

A round table bringing together public authorities, industry and the research community, while highlighting certain differences, demonstrated a strong commitment to co-operation in micro- and nanoelectronics across Europe and increased investment in R&D.



Figure 3.07: Dr Carl-Christian Buhr from the European Commission

The intention is to double annual public funding for ICT R&D to € 11 billion by 2020 while leveraging more private investment and pre-commercial procurement. Use of funding will also be improved by the reinforcement of co-ordination, pooling of resources and deployment pilots with EU Member States. In addition, emphasis will be put on building e-infrastructures including enhanced ICT R&D infrastructures and an EU-wide cloud-computing strategy.

Nanoelectronics is also concerned as a key enabling technology in the new Innovation Union initiative as well as the Europe 2020 industrial policy. An interim evaluation of ENIAC/ARTEMIS was broadly positive but identified weaknesses in funding increases, lack of strategic objectives and of an innovation ecosystem, problems with harmonisation and Member State constraints, and lack of synergy with EUREKA. The strategic recommendation was that “all parties should recommit to the European strategic aims of the Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs)” and continue the tripartite model beyond 2013.

“The Commission will report/comment on the JTI evaluation report before the end of 2010 and, together with the high-level group key enabling technology report due in mid 2011, this will provide important input for the



Figure 3.08: Round table discussion on “Pan European Cooperation – The European Outlook”

France for example is fully committed to CATRENE, the ENIAC JU and the EU Framework Programme as complementary activities for the short, medium and longer term. And, despite budget cuts being examined by the new government in The Netherlands, the importance of high tech industry appears well recognised – as is the need for cooperation at European level as the national level is inevitably limited.

Industrial participants called for clearer agreements on European targets for research with a more efficient process to get projects on the table. There was also a demand for faster integration of existing companies across Europe to face up to global competition. However, it is no longer possible for single European companies to develop new approaches alone – it is

## European Nanoelectronics Forum 2010

Public-private partnerships crucial for European competitiveness

**The European Nanoelectronics Forum continues to grow with the third annual event in Madrid on 16 and 17 November 2010 attracting over 350 participants with 150 poster displays in addition to a packed conference programme. The success of this event organised jointly by the EUREKA CATRENE nanoelectronics Cluster and the ENIAC Joint Undertaking (JU) reflects the fast return of the global micro- and nanoelectronics market to growth after three quarters of less sparkling performance. However increased spending on R&D is essential to improve the position of Europe in this key technological area – and the public sector has an important role in supporting industry to ensure a sustained European presence. The public authorities are now committed to extending CATRENE and discussions are in progress on the prolongation of funding for the ENIAC JU. This report comprises summaries of a selection of presentations.**

This report contains parts of

CATRENE's report on the European Nanoelectronics Forum 2010 [1].

### Dr Andreas Wild, ENIAC JU

#### World hungry for silicon

Overall the global market for semiconductors has reached € 225 billion and is still growing with a CAGR of around 7.5 %. “The world is still hungry for silicon,” reported Dr Andreas Wild, executive director of the now autonomous ENIAC JU. Moreover, unparalleled cost reductions are being obtained through the combined effect of device miniaturisation and wafer size increase.



Figure 3.06: Dr. Andreas Wild from ENIAC JU

Europe consumes 13.3 % of world semiconductor production and is number one in the automotive sector. However, the USA is the leading global supplier, with semiconductors now its most important export. While only one European chipmaker remains in the top ten worldwide, the EU has many specialised semiconductor manufacturers. And Europe is strong in manufacturing equipment – vital to meet future global production needs.

Key to future success is investment in R&D. In the USA, there are some 15 different public agencies supporting semiconductor development with € 1.3 billion through the US National Nanotechnology Initiative, although their actions are not really coordinated. Public spending in Europe is only about a quarter of this, with much of the support at national level. While EUREKA funding is relatively constant, take up of ENIAC funding has been surprisingly slow. As the initial ENIAC programme approaches its end, there is still over half the initial € 450 million funding untouched.

“There are plenty of different recommendations on how to improve the European micro- and nanoelectronics sector but there is one point of agreement: the need for

