



MSCAdvocacy

Assessment report

R&I cooperation status

Key facts and figures: Egypt



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This country report (as of March 2023) provides an assessment of Egyptian participation in H2020 MSCA and identifies gaps, challenges, and opportunities for improved and more strategic promotion of MSC Actions in Horizon Europe.

More information on Egypt and 19 other countries and 6 other regions are also available on the MSCAdvocacy website.

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1. Egypt: R&I bilateral cooperation policy context

Egypt has a significant role in science and technology (S&T) cooperation with the European Union (EU), which has been consolidated with the Science and Technology Agreement signed by both parties in 2005. The first meeting of the Joint European Commission (EC)-Egypt Committee took place in July 2006 and since then, research and innovation (R&I) cooperation has been promoted and encouraged in areas strategic to the EU as well as Egypt and the entire Mediterranean region, such as food and agriculture, biotechnology, energy, environment, health. During the most recent 8th EU–Egypt Joint S&T Cooperation Committee Meeting, held in November 2021, the importance to promote research excellence in human capital development as well as in blue economy was stressed, especially in terms of a strong engagement towards the Mediterranean lighthouse on tackling marine pollution and strategic interests in energy, water, agri-food and health were relaunched. However, despite mobility of researchers being the core element of capacity building development and knowledge-based economy, **mobility was not explicitly addressed, nor was a stronger role of Egypt in Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) emphasized, whereas participation under ERC was encouraged**¹.

The EU and Egypt are engaged in R&I cooperation at different levels and multiple fora: European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA) and the BLUEMED initiative. The country is actively engaged in the policy dialogue in the framework of African Union (AU) - EU High level Policy Dialogue (HLPD) on science, technology and innovation (STI) and the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) R&I regional platform on R&I, whose thematic priorities are: **health, renewable energy, and climate change**². A stronger role of Egypt in MSCA would raise scientific excellence and possibly contribute, at regional level, to the achievement of the objectives linked to those priorities.

R&I cooperation between Egypt and the EU is also contemplated within the partnership priorities³, endorsed during the EU-Egypt Association Council meeting in June 2022, which will steer cooperation between the two parties between 2020-2027. Particularly interesting is the number of priority areas whose development would rely on increased R&I collaboration, such as **smart mobility, automated and electronic mobility, digitalisation, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity and green economy, including sustainable development of the agricultural and water sectors**. These priorities can certainly drive the design of targeted MSCA promotion events following the identification of relevant actors and poles of excellence.

2. Egypt: National policy initiatives of relevance for MSCA

Policies and strategies in R&I and higher education

Egypt's STI system is characterised by a high degree of centralisation and the public sector is predominant. The Higher Council for Science and Technology is responsible for identifying Egypt's priorities for development and the S&T research strategy necessary to support them. The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research is responsible for implementing the national research policy and strategy of all public universities and research institutes. In the framework of Egypt Vision 2030⁴

¹ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-01/8th_eu-egypt_jstcc_final_summary.pdf

² https://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/2021-06-21_UfM-Platform_Theories-of-Change-and-IPs_and_Horizontal-Integration_Final-Version.pdf

³ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-2803-2022-ADD-1/en/pdf>

⁴ https://arabdevelopmentportal.com/sites/default/files/publication/sds_egypt_vision_2030.pdf



(the national sustainable development strategy) Egypt has adopted a multi-faceted strategy for STI for the years 2015–2030⁵ in which several elements can be considered as **drivers for developing a more targeted strategy for promoting MSCA in the country**:

- Strengthening research capacities: the Egyptian government is working to improve the research infrastructure and capacity building through initiatives such as the "Science and Technology Development Fund".
- Fostering international collaborations and partnerships to enhance the country's research capabilities.
- Promoting entrepreneurship and innovation providing support and funding to start-ups and small and medium-sized enterprises in the S&T sectors.
- Encouraging private sector involvement engaging it in STI activities.
- Improving education and human capital, particularly in S&T education, to ensure a strong pipeline of talented individuals to drive STI advancement.

The strategy provides some interesting inputs to inform MSCA promotion planning and policy approach in terms of actors and research fields to target, where excellence can be encouraged. Currently, there is an increase in the percentage of higher education researchers by 2.4%, compared to 2017, where female researchers represent 48% of the total number of higher education researchers.

The Egypt Vision 2030 strategy highlights an increasing interest of Egypt in agricultural sciences over the last five years, whereas other fields such as medicine, engineering and chemistry witness an increase in research papers. In terms of impact of research, the areas of computer sciences, mathematics, energy, physics and astronomy are the most influential.

Bilateral agreements and other "competing" mobility programmes for researchers

A set of S&T agreements serve as a framework for promoting researcher mobility and collaboration between Egypt and other countries and provide opportunities for researchers to engage in joint projects and initiatives. **They can be considered as potential competitors of MSCA, but also opportunities that can be explored for identifying synergies or good practices.** The partnerships and research groups established under these agreements could be taken as stepping stone towards a wider collaborative initiative in MSCA under HEU.

During the period from 2015 to 2018, Egyptian researchers cooperated with 196 countries around the world and 37,549 joint research papers were published⁶.

The US is the most sought-after research partner, followed by Germany, China and the UK. Among the main bilateral cooperation funds for mobility of researchers between Egypt and other countries we can mention:

⁵ http://moheer.gov.eg/en-us/Documents/sr_strategy.pdf

⁶ Strategy 2030



List of bilateral agreements

Agreement	Main features	Thematic areas of research
US.–Egypt Science and Technology Joint Fund ⁷	Grants for more than 500 collaborative projects	Health, engineering and water
UK-Egypt Newton-Mosharafa Fund ⁸	£50 million to enhance the quality of scientific research and innovation in Egypt	Sustainable water management, renewable energy, sustainable food production, archaeology and cultural heritage , and affordable and inclusive healthcare
Egypt-France Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement ⁹ (signed in 2008)	Joint research projects, exchange programmes for researchers, and joint training activities. The IFE (French Institute of Egypt) and STDF (Science Technology Development Fund of Egypt) co-finance fellowships of 6 months for researchers (holders of doctoral degree)	Health and medical research, earth and space science , energy, agriculture, physics, biology, mathematics , engineering science, ICT, political science, biotechnology, nanotechnology
Egypt-Germany Cooperation in Science and Technology ¹⁰ (signed in 2016)	The German Egyptian Mobility Programme for Scientific Exchange and Excellence Development GE-SEED is a fund that supports the exchange of scientific visits between Egyptian and German research teams. Mobility grants are provided as part of a research project	Open themes
Egypt-Italy Joint Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation ¹¹ (2009)	Calls aimed at public, private, non-profit research organisations. Projects max 3-year duration and estimated budget of 60-70 thousand euros per year. Funding contribution provided by MAECI is 50% co-funding the remaining 50%	Renewable and Sustainable Energy, Materials Science and Engineering, Water Management, Agriculture, and Food Technology, Smart City and Big Data Management, Innovative Technologies for Cultural and Natural Heritage
Egypt-Spain Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation ¹² (started in 2015)	Egyptian-Spanish Innovation Programme (ESITIP) is a joint programme for co-operation established by the Information Technology Industry Development Agency (ITIDA) in Egypt, and the CDTI, E.P.E. (CDTI) in Spain, to promote and fund market-driven research and technology development as well as to encourage partnerships and business-led R&D collaborative projects	ICT in different domains and AI

⁷ <https://sites.nationalacademies.org/PGA/Egypt/index.htm>

⁸ https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/newton-mosharafa_fund_project_brief_-_final.pdf

⁹ <https://www.ifegypte.com/en/studies-programs/franco-egyptian-cooperation/scientific-cooperation/#1656403125688-cab43c25-fd30>

¹⁰ <https://blog.daad.de/daad-egypt-alt/en/find-funding/ge-seed/>

¹¹ <https://www.esteri.it/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Italy-Egypt-Call-PE-2023-2025.pdf>

¹² <https://stdf.eg/web/download/414280>



Other collaborations are in place with the Czech Republic, China, Canada, Russia, Brazil, South Africa, Hungary, Japan, India, Poland, Bulgaria. The most interesting features are the development of research groups and collaborations in areas at the core of EU-Egypt S&T cooperation priorities, the focus on academia-industry joint research and the cofounding engagement of the main public funding entities such as the Science Technology Development Fund of Egypt and the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology and the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology.

National funding opportunities in support of MSCA

Bilateral cooperation agreements between Egypt and other countries have highlighted that the main national funding actors are:

- The Science and Technology development fund¹³, a government-funded organisation.
- The Academy of Scientific Research and Technology¹⁴ (ASRT), the national academy of sciences in Egypt, providing funding for research and innovation activities.
- The Information Technology Industry Development Agency¹⁵ of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, whose aim is to ensure fast-track technology transfer and translation of research results into innovative products in the fields of Information Technology (IT).

National strategies for research and innovation can provide a framework for steering promotion of MSCA in a more targeted way, aligned with thematic priorities and pools of excellence and by leveraging existing initiatives and funding opportunities building synergies between MSCA and other national programmes. **Stakeholders interviewed expressed that a potential interest in funding some activities in MSCA may be investigated.** Under Horizon 2020 (H2020) Egypt's participation in MSCA was mainly recorded in RISE actions (see section 3). Considering the increase in full time researchers (according to Vision 2030) and the willingness to strengthen doctoral capacities, a shift towards a more significant participation in DN could be facilitated by focusing on promoting the Action in establishments with the highest number of researchers and some thematic clusters of excellence in the country.

3. Egypt: Participation and mobility patterns of MSCA in H2020

MSCA participation in H2020

Under MSCA in H2020 Egypt participated in 12 RISE (Research and Innovation Staff Exchanges) actions, and two IFs while there was no participation in COFUND and ITN (International Training Networks). It appears as middle-ranked compared to the Mediterranean partner countries (MPC) considered.

The low rate of participation in the timeframe of H2020 (2014-2020) seems not in line with the country's developments occurring in the same time-lapse in several areas related to R&I (scientific publications, patents, stepping up in international rankings linked to R&I, international collaborations)¹⁶. This may lead to consider worthwhile strengthening the promotion of MSCA in a more capillary way.

The trend for the RISE participation during H2020 is negative. In fact, it goes from seven funded projects in the first two years of H2020 (2014–2016) to only 1 in the last two (2018-2020). Partly, maybe, due to the COVID pandemic impact, however, some other structural and research related barriers are to be

¹³ <https://stdf.eg/>

¹⁴ <http://www.asrt.sci.eg/>

¹⁵ <https://itida.gov.eg/English/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁶ http://mohestr.gov.eg/en-us/Documents/sr_strategy.pdf

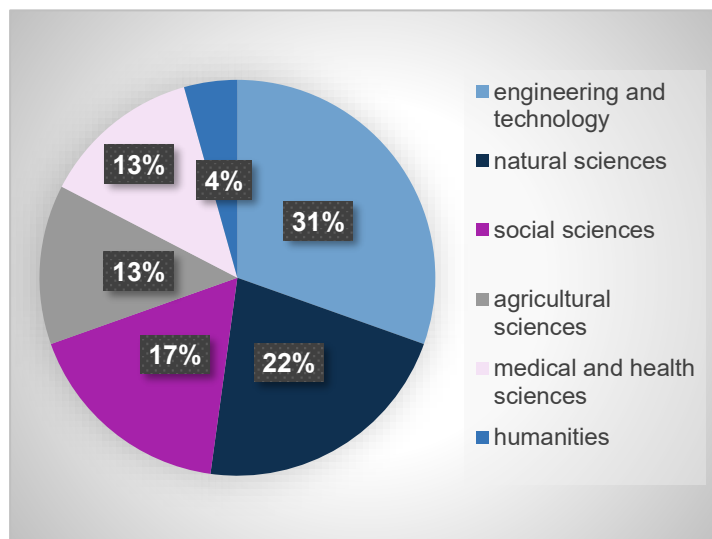


taken into consideration in a broader policy endeavour to promote MSCA. Some are related to researcher circulation and permission to travel, or lack of administrative support, lack of infrastructures and difficulties related to collaborations in specific fields (i.e. biotechnology, medical)¹⁷. Participation in DN should be encouraged, maybe with specific MSCA events, highlighting the *association* opportunity. This also in consideration of what is reported in the Strategy 2030, stating that the researcher population in Egypt has recorded an annual growth rate of 3.9% since 2012 and higher education accounts for the largest proportion of the researcher population. Researchers in the public sector grew by 11% between 2017 and 2018.

A similar negative but less pronounced trend for RISE projects can be observed for Morocco or Jordan with more projects in 2014/2015 compared to 2019/2020, while Algeria and Tunisia have taken part in more RISE projects in the last two years compared to the first two.

In terms of researchers' flow, overall in H2020 the numbers related to researchers of Egyptian nationality going to EU and associated countries and the numbers of researchers recruited from Egyptian organisations are 259 and 177 respectively, i.e. relatively balanced, whereas the number of incoming researchers were only 27. The flow is unbalanced, and this may be linked to a low interest in going to Egypt, and/or connected with lack of research infrastructures. In the 7-year lapse of H2020 the trend in flows has been negative, reporting a constant decrease. Once again, reasons may be complex. Promoting participation as "*associated partner*" can increase the number of hosted researchers and therefore contribute to more balanced flows.

It is noticeable that Egypt has moved up the Global Innovation Index in a progressive way between 2017 and 2022, climbing 19 places in innovation performance ranking, up to 89 in 2022¹⁸. The country devotes 0.72% of its gross domestic product to scientific research. However, it is important to highlight that Egypt went from spending 0.43% of GDP in research in 2010 to this figure in 2018, which is an increase higher than other MPCs¹⁹. These positive trends, however, do not seem to have created an impact in the country's participation in MSCA under H2020.



Thematic areas of H2020 signed Egyptian MSCA grants

In the 8th S&T Joint Committee Meeting, the key priority areas considered strategic by both Egypt and the EU were energy, water, agro-food, health, marine research. These priorities are shared with the other cooperation initiatives like PRIMA and Bluemed and the UfM R&I platform. Considering the participation in H2020 MSCA, the priority areas of the projects are reported in the figure on the left. The top 3 fields are in line with the university landscape of Egypt, where 51.6% is on natural, engineering, medical and agricultural sciences, while social sciences and humanities account for 48.4% (National Strategy for Science,

¹⁷ <https://al-fanarmedia.org/2019/12/not-just-money-arab-region-researchers-face-a-complex-web-of-barriers/>

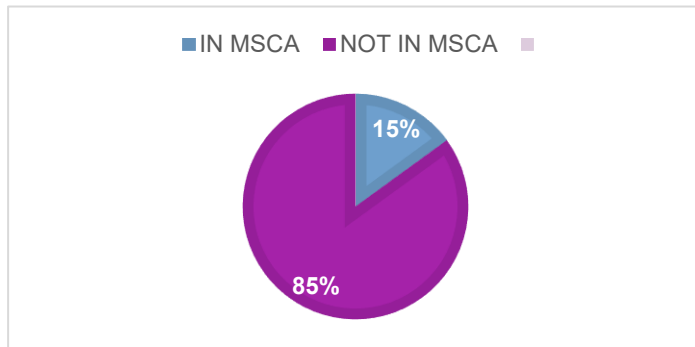
¹⁸ https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_2000_2022/eg.pdf

¹⁹ <https://sciencebusiness.net/news-byte/aiming-high-egypt-strives-boost-its-rd-performance>



Technology and Innovation 2030). More promotion can be done in the scientific universities to match their potential with increased participation rates in MSCA, especially for agriculture, climate change, energy, health, Information, Communication and Space Technology, Sustainable mobility (the last two areas from the “National Strategy 2030”).

Participant organisation in MSCA



Percentage of Top 20 Egyptian entities taking/not taking part in MSCA (H2020)

In H2020 MSCA projects 10 research organisations participated in 12 MSCA funded projects, with 13 organisation participations. *Cairo University*, *The Agricultural Research Center* and *Zewail City of Science & Technology* had 2 participations, the others only had 1. Egypt has 52 universities (data from the National Strategy 2030) and, based on the Scimago Ranking (SR) of research institutions²⁰, it is interesting to see that entities representing the country’s scientific excellence are not involved in

any MSCA project in H2020. Among the top 20 research entities in Egypt 17 establishments of research excellence have no participations in MSCA under H2020, making them targets for a strategic MSCA promotion campaign. The following ones are top research organisations (in SR) with no participations in MSCA that should be targeted by future promotion:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Research Centre • Ain Shams University • Mansoura University • Alexandria University • Suez Canal University • Minia University • Suez University • Menoufia University • Egyptian Petroleum Research Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zagazig University • Assiut University • Beni Suef University • Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology • Al-Azhar University • Tanta University • Fayoum University • Future University in Egypt
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These data should be complemented with data included in the country’s Strategy 2030. In fact, according to those data, the centre with the largest number of researchers is the **Agricultural Research Centre** affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture with 41% of the total number of researchers in the public sector, followed by the **National Research Centre** affiliated to the Ministry of Scientific Research, with 20% of the total number of researchers. Both organisations represent a pool of potential participants in MSCA, especially considering that the former has only two participations in RISE under H2020 while the latter has none.

Al-Azhar University has the largest number of researchers in the higher education sector with 15% of the total number of researchers in public universities, followed by Cairo University and Ain-Shams University with 12.5 and 11.4%, respectively. Again, both Al-Azhar and Ain-Sham Universities are establishments without participations in MSCA, while Cairo Uni has two participations. Among the

²⁰ <https://www.scimagojr.com/>



private universities the Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport and Misr University for Science and Technology have the largest number of research papers with 12.8% and 13%, respectively, and they do not have participations in MSCA.

Involvement of private sector in MSCA

When considering the participation of the **private sector** (SME in particular) in MSCA, Egypt has no participation. The private sector is missing, although, there is a commitment of the country, expressed in the Strategy 2030 to improve linkages between academia and business sectors. A survey respondent confirmed that the private sector is always invited to EU-EG S&T joint committee meetings but not always participate. The Egyptian NCP for MSCA is knowledgeable on the private sector and has experience of projects envisaging intersectoral exchanges, therefore, in reply to a request presented by MSCAdvocacy, the two parties (MSCA NCP and MSCAdvocacy partner covering EG) have agreed to investigate some poles of excellence where MSCA promotion can be addressed²¹. The Scientific Research and Technology Academy launched a programme to support technological incubators within the system of entrepreneurship of **textiles, AI, IoT, education, electronics, virtual reality, and augmented reality** and some companies having partnerships with Suez University, Damietta University, Alexandria University, Ain- Shams University, Asiat University, Azhar University in Qena, and research centres such as Electronics Research Institute. MSCA can also investigate synergies with the **Knowledge and Technology Alliance Programme** grouping partners from academia and industry and focusing on areas of topic importance for Egypt -14 alliances so far in **water desalination, electronics, food industries, space, petrochemicals and deepening local manufacturing, electronics, pharmaceuticals, solar energy**, (information from the Strategy 2030). Organising MSCA promotion in these entities may entail participation of entrepreneurs with established ties with academia. However, according to the survey conducted within MSCAdvocacy, unclear regulations on some aspects of intellectual property rights also contribute to lower the interest of the business sector towards international projects' collaborations.

4. Egypt: MSCA promotion activities and opportunities

Possible synergies can be investigated considering Egypt's participation in networks formed through Erasmus+ Capacity Building in Higher Education CBHE and COST actions, together with identification of actors that despite being active in those two programmes have no participations in MSCA.

In terms of ERASMUS+ cooperation partnerships, between 2015 and 2019 Egypt has been involved in 38 selected projects while 8 had Egypt as a coordinator. Egypt registers the highest instances of participation of Egypt in Erasmus+ CBHE compared to other Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs), including Israel. In terms of funded participations Egypt is second to Tunisia but ahead of the other three countries assessed in this report (Morocco, Algeria and Jordan). Among research actors missing participation in MSCA, but active in Erasmus+ CBHE there are most of the entities reported above plus Helwan University, The American University in Cairo, Alexandria University. They can be included in the list of potential promotion campaign targets.

Concerning near neighbour country participation in running COST actions, Egypt appears in 43 actions running and concluded and sectors cover green deal, health among others. An in-depth review of the institutions participating in those networks could help to highlight more research entities to involve in a more capillary MSCA promotion campaign.²²

²¹ A mission to Egypt for acquiring relevant insights, in the framework of MSCAdvocacy, is foreseen in the first semester of 2023.

²² Data has been requested to the COST office but are not available at the moment of closing this report.



Feedback from survey's respondents in Egypt confirmed that Egypt only recently appointed a MSCA NCP, which is part of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, and that in the previous three years no targeted MSCA awareness raising had been carried out. On 30 January 2023, in the framework of the Mediterranean Initiative under HEU, an event organised in Cairo by the EU Delegation in Egypt and in synergy with UfM has offered a focus on MSCA raising interest in the audience (mainly academia, researchers, funding agencies). The EU Delegation has appointed an S&T officer supporting HEU promotion who is willing to support any MSCA related initiative. The survey respondents have expressed a limited use of MSCA-NET, while promotion has mainly relied on EURAXESS Africa webinars organisation. The MSCA alumni Middle East chapter is not particularly active. However, its involvement in promotion events has been suggested to the person responsible for its administration in terms of investigating the possibility to showcase direct experiences of participants in MSCA to provide concrete examples of impacts. No synergies have been created with other thematic NCPs, in terms of offering a focus on MSCA during thematic info events.

It seems that MSCA promotion is lacking continuity, capillarity and specificity (in the type of actions targeted and thematic clustering for capitalising on poles of scientific excellence).

5. Egypt: Other relevant information

There is a programme funded by ASRT (JESOR-Development²³), that puts in place a mechanism to mitigate the impact of brain-drain by engaging expatriate Egyptian research experts with either academic and industrial backgrounds to collaborate for local development. Rather than being a reintegration of Egyptian experts abroad it develops strong ties. It provides grants to Egyptian organisations to support local challenges through working collaboratively with Egyptian experts in the diaspora in a joint project. JESORD actions are collaborative research, technology demonstration and innovation activities, capacity building, mobility and international networking. The possibility to finance COFUND projects through this programme is an issue that could be investigated by the MSCAdvocacy project.

6. Egypt: Key messages

- Participation of Egypt in MSCA under H2020 is rather low and concentrated in RISE, with no participation in the other actions. It shows a negative trend between 2014 and 2020, with participation decreasing, and this is despite investment in research has progressed and researcher population increased. It is important to monitor participation in HEU to be able to implement a strategic promotion to reverse the trend. This would also take into consideration the commitments on research priorities taken at bilateral level in the S&T meetings between Egypt and the EU. E.g. an open mention of MSCA could be included in the next meeting to reinforce its role in facilitating R&I excellence.
- A shift in the type of MSCA participation may be playing an encouraging role. In fact, Doctoral Networks, may help to capitalise on the increasing population of researchers. A focused promotion can be designed by the MSCA info relays and also supported by the activities of the MSCAdvocacy partnership.
- The unbalanced flow of researchers is remarkable. The participation of 'newcomers' in MSCA as "associated partner" should be encouraged for hosting researchers in Egyptian organisations.
- There are many research and innovation actors still absent in MSCA participation. They are either excellent entities listed in Scimago Ranking or those with the highest number of

²³ <http://www.asrt.sci.eg/program/jesor/>



researchers (Strategy 2030). They need to be specifically targeted by MSCA promotion. Egypt has an extensive network of universities, colleges and research institutes, therefore creating MSCA focal points in some of them, following the example of Tunisia, could amplify the promotion efforts and streamline the process. To do this a stronger engagement of MSCA-NET and Euraxess Africa may be encouraged, under the coordination of the existing MSCA NCP.

- Funding from national sources is available for exploring synergies with MSCA and it may be encouraged towards scientific fields high up in the national and bilateral priority scale.
- Thematic priorities such as health, renewable energy, climate change, engineering, ICT applied to different domains, social sciences, manufacturing, water management, textiles, pharmaceuticals can offer the identification of poles of excellence where MSCA awareness can be raised.
- The private sector is absent from MSCA, therefore involving the business sector in targeted promotion of MSCA that will address their specific needs (such as a focus on IP) is a target to follow. Moreover, research entities with ties with private sector and technological parks should be targeted in promotion campaigns. A more capillary identification will be done with the support of the MSCA NCP and local stakeholders active in integrating research with business. Synergies can be done with the partnerships under the Alliances.
- The promotion of MSCA has lately been relying on webinars organised by EURAXESS Africa. More local events need to be organised combining efforts of several stakeholders, for example MSCA-Net offering proposal preparation sessions for MSCA focal points, MSCAA showcasing experiences of previous participants for impact dissemination. Synergies for promotion can also be created with Erasmus+ and COST, considering the potential offered by established networks.
- Mechanisms such as JESOR-D can possibly be used for COFUND Actions.



7. Egypt: Annex

MSCAdvocacy survey

Objective: The objective of this survey is to collect information from key informants on developments in national and bi-lateral/regional R&I joint priorities and level of coordination among cooperation mechanisms (info relays, training, co-funding schemes) relevant to MSCA.

Terminology

R&I: research and innovation

S&T: Science and Technology

MSCA: Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions- Staff Exchanges, Doctoral Networks, Postdoctoral Fellowships, COFUND, MSCA and Citizens

Cross-sectoral: academic/non-academic

Objective: Acquire information on relevance of bi-lateral/regional R&I cooperation joint priorities towards MSCA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Based on your experience/knowledge, can you indicate any developments in bi-lateral/regional R&I cooperation that are of relevance towards MSCA in your country/region? 2. What are the thematic areas (if any) that you consider of strategic national relevance and should be better promoted in R&I joint priorities? In which strategic plans are they reflected? 3. What are the national strategic priorities that are receiving particular attention from funding agencies in your country/region? Where do you see the national funding gaps, if any, in relation to national strategic priorities? Please specify the sources of funding (e.g. local/regional/other bodies, public/private organisations, economic development agencies, etc.) 4. What are the co-funding initiatives in your country that could promote participation in MSCA? Please express if any specific MSC Action should be targeted. 5. Is MSCA perceived in your country R&I cooperation policy as a good practice example for research mobility?
Objective: Acquire information on potential opportunities that improved researcher mobility can bring to MSCA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent have recent national and bi-lateral R&I cooperation developments improved mobility framework conditions (e.g. visa application process, excess of bureaucracy, insufficient living allowances, job security uncertainty on return, working conditions, language barriers, etc.) removing some existing barriers to participation in MSCA? 2. Are there, in your country, any competing R&I programmes promoting mobility? Please give details and suggest what kind of synergies you find possible to explore. 3. According to the benefits that internationalization of research, based on mobility, can bring to your country/region through MSCA (e.g. better international networks, more research outputs,



higher-quality outputs and better career outcomes), do you consider that a specific MSC Action can better suit the purpose and be more encouraged/promoted than others? Please, justify your answer.

Objective: Acquire information on potential opportunities for MSCA that can derive from cross-sectoral mobility

1. Have any national incentives for academia-industry interaction been provided?
2. To what extent is cross-sectoral mobility (e.g. joint training programmes are provided for better responding to future employment needs, researchers are provided with entrepreneurship and research management skills, internships are part of academic curricula, etc.) addressed by any national funding? If yes, can any synergies with MSCA be explored? Please give details.

Objective: Acquire information on how national and bi-lateral/regional R&I cooperation instruments promote visibility of MSCA

1. To what extent measures to address coordination of communication activities among National Contact Points, EURAXESS offices, S&T Counsellors and EU Delegations have been developed for MSCA?
2. To what extent has the development of skills related to participation in MSCA (e.g. grant writing, knowledge of Horizon Europe, networking, etc.) been promoted/provided in your country/region?
3. Considering the MSCA participation data of your country, how can information networks, e.g. NCPs, EURACCESS, be improved to increase awareness of MSCA?
4. Have any synergies been promoted in your country/region between MSCA and other EU and/or national funding/programmes (e.g. Erasmus+)? Please give details.

Egypt: Country data in H2020 (data status: 2023-01-27)

(data status: 2023-01-23)

Call deadline year	Contracted Projects					Researchers flows: total no including COFUND, ITN, RISE and IF			
	MSCA-COFUND	MSCA-ITN / MSCA-DN	MSCA-RISE/ MSCA-SE	MSCA-IF/ MSCA-PF	TOTAL (IF included)	TOTAL (IF not included)	Sa. Number of researchers of nationality 'Egypt' coming to EU/AC	Sb. Number of researchers recruited from country 'Egypt' coming to EU/AC	Sc. Number of researchers incoming to country 'Egypt'
Horizon 2020									
2014			4	0	4	4	68	55	15
2015			3	0	3	3	33	25	0
2016			2	0	2	2	45	28	7
2017			1	0	1	1	36	21	3
2018			1	0	1	1	30	17	0
2019				2	2	0	30	17	2
2020			1	0	1	1	17	8	0
H2020 total	0	0	12	2	14	12	259	171	27
H2020 (2019-20) / H2020 (2014-15)									
TRENDS			-87%		-67%	-89%	-53%	-69%	-87%
GERD/GDP to total projects in H2020 POTENTIAL	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.13			
Global Innovation Index									89



Useful Links

For more information & learn how to get involved in the [EU-Egypt R&I cooperation](#)

Visit the [Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions website](#) to explore all the opportunities offered by the programme

[Contact of Egyptian MSCA NCP](#) who can provide information on the programme and help applicants develop their projects

[EURAXESS Africa](#) provides support services for professional researchers, including hosting offers, PhD and postdoctoral vacancies funded by the MSCA

Join the [Africa Chapter of the Marie Curie Alumni Association](#) and the [Middle East Chapter of the Marie Curie Alumni Association](#) to communicate, to share, to help, and to get help

[Support](#) for existing and future MSCA National Contact Points



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