



ANIMA Investment Network
Ensemble pour une Méditerranée compétitive
Together for a competitive Mediterranean
معاً من أجل تنافسية المتوسط

REVUE DE PRESSE

(PRESS REVIEW)



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ANIMA Investment Network

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Signature de quatre premiers contrats de subvention dans le cadre de la CTMed portant sur la promotion des produits laitiers, l'utilisation du multimédia dans la gestion de la culture et l'énergie solaire en Méditerranée

Quatre contrats de subvention pour des projets stratégiques dans les domaines de l'exploitation commerciale des produits laitiers méditerranéens, des services multimédia innovants pour la mise en valeur du tourisme, de la diffusion des technologies solaire à concentration et de la promotion d'une approche unifiée à l'énergie solaire au niveau méditerranéen, ont été signés dans le cadre du programme de coopération transfrontalière en Méditerranée (CTMED).

Ces quatre projets vont ainsi démarrer leurs activités en vue de contribuer au développement économique, territorial et environnemental de la région méditerranéenne.

Les quatre projets, leurs objectifs, les résultats attendus et les actions pilotes sont les suivants:

Agro-clusters locaux pour des produits laitiers méditerranéens typiques et innovants (LACTIMED) vise à renforcer la production et la distribution de produits laitiers traditionnels à travers l'organisation des industries locales, le soutien aux producteurs laitiers et la promotion de leurs produits sur les marchés locaux et internationaux. Sur une période de 30 mois, ANIMA Investment Network (France, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) et 11 partenaires représentant 6 pays mettront en œuvre plus de 100 initiatives dédiées aux acteurs du secteur des produits laitiers dans les régions d'Alexandrie (Egypte), de la Bekaa (Liban), de Bizerte (Tunisie), de la Thessalie (Grèce) et en Sicile (Italie). Les actions comprennent des rencontres d'affaires entre les producteurs laitiers, les fabricants et les industries agro-alimentaires, la mise en place d'un réseau méditerranéen dédié aux produits laitiers, la création de groupements (clusters) de producteurs, l'amélioration des capacités d'innovation et la mise en œuvre des plans d'action locaux.

Le budget total de LACTIMED est de 4.836.442 euros dont 4.352.798 euros en tant que contribution du programme (90%). Le projet sera officiellement lancé à Marseille les 12 et 13 Décembre 2012.

International Augmented Med (I AM)

Le projet se concentre particulièrement sur l'application de technologies multimédias innovantes à la gestion du patrimoine culturel et naturel. Les visiteurs auront l'occasion de redécouvrir les différents sites et monuments - tels que la vieille ville de Byblos au Liban, l'église orthodoxe grecque d'El Khadr à Taybeh dans les territoires palestiniens et le site archéologique de Bayt Ras en Jordanie - sous une nouvelle perspective grâce aux potentialités offertes par les reconstitutions en 3D, les installations de réalité augmentée ou l'éclairage interactif. Une grande partie du projet sera également consacrée à la sensibilisation, la formation et le transfert de technologies multimédias innovantes pour la gestion des sites touristiques. L'organisation de festivals au Liban, en Espagne, en Italie et en Palestine ainsi que la participation à des foires touristiques majeures sont prévues tout au long de la durée de vie du projet. Au terme du projet, les revenus liés aux visites des sites pilotes ainsi que ceux provenant du tourisme de proximité devraient augmenter de 5%.

"International Augmented Med» est coordonné par la municipalité d'Alghero (Sardaigne, Italie) et rassemble 13 partenaires issus de 7 pays. Son budget total est de 3.060.650 euros dont 2.754.583 euros issus de l'IEVP (90%).

Centrales thermiques solaires de petite échelle pour les communautés du pourtour méditerranéen - Small scale thermal solar district units for Mediterranean communities (STS-Med)

STS-Med se concentre sur le développement, la mise en œuvre et la diffusion de technologies innovantes pour améliorer l'efficacité énergétique dans les bâtiments publics. Le projet va déployer 4 usines expérimentales basées sur la technologie solaire à concentration (CS) qui permettront de répondre à la demande d'énergie de 20.000 utilisateurs finaux répartis sur 20 collectivités locales méditerranéennes avec une puissance totale de 400 kW. Plus de 1.000 professionnels de l'énergie s'initieront aux systèmes de CS avancés à travers des sessions de formation technique et plus de 200 propriétaires/gestionnaires de bâtiments publics seront invités à visiter les installations de démonstration. La mise en œuvre sera appuyée par des études économiques et politiques incluant des recommandations sur la réglementation, les incitations fiscales et de passation des marchés publics innovants. Le projet vise également à créer de nouvelles opportunités commerciales, notamment en soutenant la participation des PME dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement locales d'énergie solaire générées par la construction des 4 usines pilotes.

STS-Med est réalisé par 14 organisations en provenance de Chypre, d'Égypte, de France, de Grèce, d'Italie et de Jordanie, permettant ainsi de rassembler un large éventail d'expertise technique, institutionnelle et commerciale. Le budget total est de 4.953.512 euros dont 4.458.161 euros de contribution du programme.

Plateformes stratégiques pour l'analyse et l'accélération du secteur solaire méditerranéen - Strategic Hubs for the Analysis and Acceleration of the Mediterranean Solar Sector (SHAAMS)

SHAAMS aura pour objectif de préparer le terrain pour une approche commune et unifiée sur l'énergie solaire dans le but de contribuer à jeter les bases juridiques, réglementaires, économiques et organisationnelles nécessaires pour la mise en place effective du Plan Solaire Méditerranéen. Afin de garantir un changement culturel et opérationnel vers des solutions axées sur l'énergie solaire, le projet portera sur trois piliers socio-économiques, à savoir la politique de développement, l'engagement en matière d'esprit d'entreprise et de recherche ainsi que la sensibilisation sociale. De nouveaux mécanismes de financement, des solutions novatrices de gouvernance, l'appui au transfert de technologie, des manifestations de courtage et de grandes campagnes d'information sont parmi les actions identifiées par SHAAMS pour faciliter l'adoption des technologies solaires dans la région méditerranéenne.

Le projet est mené par la Chambre de Commerce et d'industrie de Barcelone (Espagne, Catalogne) avec la participation des associations professionnelles, des organismes environnementaux, des universités et des instituts de recherche d'Égypte, de France, de Grèce, d'Italie, du Liban et d'Espagne. Le budget total est de 3.200.344 euros dont 2, 880,309.96 euros (90%) au titre de l'IEVP.

Le programme IEVP CT « Bassin Maritime Méditerranée 2007-2013 » est un programme de coopération transfrontalière multilatérale cofinancé par l'Union européenne au titre de l'Instrument européen de voisinage et de partenariat (IEVP). Il vise à renforcer la coopération entre l'UE et les pays partenaires situés le long des rives de la mer Méditerranée.

Par EU Neighbourhood Info

<http://euro-mediterranee.blogspot.fr/2012/12/signature-de-quatre-premiers-contrats.html>

Investment Opportunities

The Key Sectors of the National Economy

Textile-clothing, tourism

High Potential Sectors

Call centers, high-technology, agriculture

Privatization Programs

Since the last few years, Morocco has launched an ambitious program of privatization in many sectors of the economy. The largest operations were carried out in the sectors of mobile telephony, finance, tobaccos and water supply.

In 2008, privatizations related to food processing sector (seeds and salts in particular) as well as that of construction materials and textiles.

A partial privatization of the Moroccan office of phosphates as well as the Royal Air Maroc is expected.

Tenders, Projects and Public Procurement

Tenders Info, Tenders in Morocco

DgMarket, Tenders Worldwide

Sectors Where Investment Opportunities Are Fewer

Monopolistic Sectors

Mining sector, Postal services

Sectors in Decline

Textile-clothing, fishing

Finding Assistance For Further Information

Investment Aid Agency

Department of Investments

French Agency of Development

ANIMA Investment Network

Medibtikar

Other Useful Resources


Economic Developments and Prospects in Morocco - African Economic Outlook

Doing Business Guides

ANIMA Investment Network

Morocco Commercial Guide 2010 - Buy USA 

<http://www.egypt-import-export.com/en/country-profiles/morocco/investing>

		<p>Web</p> <p>December 2, 2012</p>
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Middle East and North Africa Economy Insights Most Lucrative MENA Economies

Arabia Economy

- Oxford Business Group - MENA Economy Updates - Extensive country coverage of the Middle Eastern and North African region
- The Heritage Foundation - Index of Economic Freedom - - Review Arabian countries according to five Economic Freedom indices - from "Free" to "Repressed"
- Legatum Prosperity Index - Findings from "A Unique Global Enquiry into Wealth and Well-Being"
- US Bureau of Public Affairs - Background Information by Country - US Department of State Fact Sheet on US Relations with Middle Eastern and North African countries
- Bahrain Investment - Bahrain Economic Development Board: A competitive, stable economy, business friendly atmosphere and skilled workforce
- UAE Economy Overview - UAE Ministry of Economy: Most liberal and tolerant country, unaffected by Arab Spring. UAE is the region's most sought after trading and tourism hub
- Global Trade and Economy of Saudi Arabia: Greater private sector participation and foreign investment, steady economic growth and employment prospects make Saudi Arabia an investment localtion of choice across the globe.
- Global Trade in Oman: A low foreign debt economy, attracts investments due to its stability and dynamism
- Global's Insight on Kuwait: A business networking plaform talks about Kuwait Economy and Trade
- Qatar's Investment Environment: Ministry of Business and Trade at Qatar discusses Qatar's foreign business environment
- Egypt Economy Review - World Bank: World Bank unravels how Egyptian foreign investments have already started gaining momentum as the government strives towards socio-economic and political stability in the region
- Business & Investment in Jordan - Jordan Investment Board: A politically stable, secure business environment and well-connected infrastructure create an optimal atmosphere for smooth inflow of investments
- Investment in Morocco: Diverse free trade agreements and a resilient economy creates endless opportunities for investment in Morocco
- Investment in Yemen - **Anima Investment Network** Insight: Tunisia is well-positioned for international competition, and largely focuses on emerging markets. Coupled with a favorable natural climate, Tunisia continues to reframe policies targeted towards Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- Key Economic Statistics - Yemen General Investment Authority: Investor information and key projects about Economic Growth and Global Trade in Yemen

MENA Economies with Positive Outlook in Future

- Algeria Economy - Insights by Global Edge: Michigan State University summarises how Algerian government struggles towards curtailing unemployment and low productivity. In spite of their interest in diversifying the Algerian Economy and inviting foreign investment, financial restrictions still exist.
- Djibouti Economy - African Economic Outlook: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) continues to create a favorable economic transition in the next year and beyond, and Djibouti is chiefly engaged in structural reforms, combating poverty and unemployment

http://www.marhabanbikum.com/arabia_investment.php

Le talk Marsactu économie : Emmanuel Noutary, délégué général: OFFICIAL



Par marsactu



Suivre

99 vues



http://www.dailymotion.com/video/xvnrwuy_le-talk-economie-marsactu-emmanuel-tellier_news#.UNsmw6zed8E

Nowości Krajowe i Światowe

France sets its sights on companies in Israel

PARIS – France’s culture and cuisine have long made it the most popular tourist destination on the planet, but French authorities face a more difficult task when it comes to attracting non-European companies and investors.

Faced with stagnant growth and near-record unemployment of 10.6 percent, the government of the world’s fifth-largest economy is introducing new measures that it hopes will improve its reputation and entice foreign firms – including Israeli ones – to establish operations there. Around 100 Israeli companies operate in France, employing more than 2,400 locals, according to Serge Boscher, managing director of the Invest in France Agency, which is responsible for “job-creating investment.” These companies cover agriculture, plastics, transport, logistics and other industries, and are seen as just the tip of the potential iceberg. “The challenge for us is to attract Israeli start-ups,” Boscher says, referring to hi-tech pioneers in biotech and clean-tech. “Israeli companies are very innovative, and we need this high level of innovation.”

Moody’s recent announcement that it was stripping France of its AAA credit rating seemed to underpin international sentiment over the country’s economic performance.

The agency said a number of factors influenced the decision, including France’s sustained loss of competitiveness and the rigidity of its labor, goods and service markets.

Boscher is confident that the international market will ignore Moody’s decision. However, he points out that it provides an incentive for France to push ahead with reforms, including the “competitiveness pact” announced earlier this month. The Socialist government of President Francois Hollande promised 20 billion euros in tax credits to companies over a three-year period, beginning in 2013.

Its announcement came one day after a government-commissioned report by Louis Gallois, former chief of Airbus parent company EADS, recommended that tax breaks be implemented over one or two years for immediate effect. Gallois warned that high labor costs were reducing the profit margins of businesses, leaving them little to invest in product innovation.

The second key element to improving France’s combativeness, according to Boscher, is a successful conclusion to the “Social Conference” – negotiations between unions and business leaders that the government hopes will usher in a new era of compromise.

France, long famed for labor strikes that paralyze entire industries, is looking to neighboring Germany’s “social dialogue” for inspiration.

An anemic auto industry

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Officials at Renault, France’s other famous car-maker, say their company has managed to soften the blow from falling European demand through its 13-year old cross-continental alliance with Nissan (joined recently by a third partner, Germany’s Daimler Group). Renault holds a 43.4% stake in Nissan, while its Japanese counterpart holds a 15% stake in Renault, ensuring that both partners have a mutual self-interest – and more importantly, enabling them to manufacture almost one-tenth of their vehicles in their partner’s plants.

"For the European auto sector, the biggest problem is overcapacity," Renault Nissan Alliance communications director Rachel Konrad explains.

"Depending who you talk to, there is 20-30% more production than purchases. The way the laws are set, you have to continue paying workers, so it's incredibly inefficient if they're not producing anything. The fact that our Normandy plant cannot only produce Renault's engines, but also Nissan's and Daimler's, is beneficial and increases job security. No other company can do this." The alliance also helps boost sales, according to Jacques Verdonck, Alliance Director in charge of coordination with Daimler.

"What we have achieved is to be less dependent on the European market," Verdonck says, pointing out that more than 50% of Renault vehicles are sold outside the continent – including Russia, where the alliance has 32.9% market share, and Brazil, where it has 7.7% market share. On the production side, Renault has been a pioneer in Zero Emission vehicles. Its Fluence ZE electric cars hit Israeli and Danish roads this year, thanks to a partnership with Israel's Better Place – which operates dozens of battery-replacement stations for the vehicles in both countries. Renault officials declined to comment on the performance of their partner – which removed founder Shai Agassi as CEO in October and has lost around \$500 million since its establishment in 2007. However, they point out that electric vehicles are an early stage technology, which means they are reliant on customer feedback and on differences in regulations between countries. "We have gotten more than 50,000 electric vehicles on the road [in total]. I don't think anybody, internally, thought it would be easy," Konrad says.

"I have been working in electric vehicles since 2008, and if you read the media four years ago, they said, 'everybody will switch to electric vehicles.' Internally, people were saying, 'no, this is a gradual shift, a significant, important segment for our industry and for our planet, but it's not going to be immediate.'"

ITER: Fostering fusion

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Once operational, the reactor will produce electricity via several steps: it will heat deuterium and tritium plasma to more than 100 million °C; keep hot plasma away from walls by strong magnetic fields; use high energy helium nuclei to sustain burning plasma; neutrons will transfer their energy to what is known as a "blanket"; and finally, in a fusion power plant, a conventional steam generator, turbine and alternator will transform the heat into electricity.

This will not be the first time nuclear fusion is used to produce electricity; JET, located in Britain, achieved its first plasma in 1983.

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invested – and that will be a first, explains spokesman Robert Arnoux. “ITER will not produce electricity; it will just demonstrate that we can do it. It will demonstrate that we can do it for a rather long duration, and it will demonstrate that we can amplify the action,” he says.

Proponents of nuclear fusion point out that it produces no CO₂ or other greenhouse gases, leaves no long-lasting radioactive waste, and provides an almost limitless supply of fuel that can be widely distributed around the globe.

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Right now, all that can be seen of the reactor are its foundations – one level of several hundred seismic pads, enclosed by thick retaining walls, which will isolate the reactor from ground motion in the event of an earthquake. Most of the reactor’s components are being constructed abroad, by the member states.

The largest and heaviest loads will arrive at the harbor of Fos-sur- Mer, and transported along a specially created 104km.-long route to Cadarache.

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“We know that it will work, but the problem is whether it will work very well, or just average,” he says.

“Our industrial blueprint is crazy; no industry builds a machine this way, but this is inherent to the project.

“This project is not only about science and technology; it is about teaching the world how to build this fabulous machine.”

The writer visited France as a guest of the Invest in France Agency.

<http://www.ifpilm.pl/ifpilm.pl/pl/nowosci-krajowe-i-swiatowe/18-news/swiatowe/311-france-sets-its-sights-on-companies-in-israel>

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<http://www.jpost.com/Business/BusinessNews/Article.aspx?id=294337>

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"For the European auto sector, the biggest problem is overcapacity," Renault Nissan Alliance communications director Rachel Konrad explains.

"Depending who you talk to, there is 20-30% more production than purchases. The way the laws are set, you have to continue paying workers, so it's incredibly inefficient if they're not producing anything. The fact that our Normandy plant cannot only produce Renault's engines, but also Nissan's and Daimler's, is beneficial and increases job security. No other company can do this."

The alliance also helps boost sales, according to Jacques Verdonck, Alliance Director in charge of coordination with Daimler.

"What we have achieved is to be less dependent on the European market," Verdonck says, pointing out that more than 50% of Renault vehicles are sold outside the continent – including Russia, where the alliance has 32.9% market share, and Brazil, where it has 7.7% market share.

On the production side, Renault has been a pioneer in Zero Emission vehicles. Its Fluence ZE electric cars hit Israeli and Danish roads this year, thanks to a partnership with Israel's Better Place – which operates dozens of battery-replacement stations for the vehicles in both countries.

Renault officials declined to comment on the performance of their partner – which removed founder Shai Agassi as CEO in October and has lost around \$500 million since its establishment in 2007. However, they point out that electric vehicles are an early-stage technology, which means they are reliant on customer feedback and on differences in regulations between countries.

"We have gotten more than 50,000 electric vehicles on the road [in total]. I don't think anybody, internally, thought it would be easy," Konrad says.

"I have been working in electric vehicles since 2008, and if you read the media four years ago, they said, 'everybody will switch to electric vehicles.' Internally, people were saying, 'no, this is a gradual shift, a significant, important segment for our industry and for our planet, but it's not going to be immediate.'"

ITER: Fostering fusion

France is literally miles ahead of its neighbors in at least one form of transportation: long-distance trains.

The TGV high-speed rail service completes the 750-kilometer journey between Paris and Marseille in just over three hours. It departs the capital's Gare du Nord station, moves southeast through the green pastures of Burgundy and the foothills of the Alps, arriving at Marseille's Saint Charles Station.

From there it is a short metro ride to the city's ancient Mediterranean port.

The port area is changing dramatically thanks to Euroméditerranée, Europe's biggest urban renewal project. Backed by funding from the European Union and **ANIMA Investment Network** – a group of government development agencies in the Mediterranean basin – some 500,000 sqm. is already built or under construction, with expectations this will double by 2020.

Marseille will be thrust into the spotlight when the city assumes the revolving title of European Capital of Culture in 2013. But it is 60km. away, in Cadarache, that the region's most ambitious project is being conducted – at the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER).

Funded and run by seven members – the EU, US, China, Japan, South Korea, India and Russia – ITER is the largest experiment ever conducted to demonstrate the scientific and technological feasibility of fusion energy. Construction on the Tokamak reactor began in August 2010, with completion expected this decade.

Once operational, the reactor will produce electricity via several steps: it will heat deuterium and tritium plasma to more than 100 million °C; keep hot plasma away from walls by strong magnetic fields; use high energy helium nuclei to sustain burning plasma; neutrons will transfer their energy to what is known as a “blanket”; and finally, in a fusion power plant, a conventional steam generator, turbine and alternator will transform the heat into electricity.

This will not be the first time nuclear fusion is used to produce electricity; JET, located in Britain, achieved its first plasma in 1983.

But if everything goes to plan, ITER will generate 500 megawatts of energy for just 50 megawatts invested – and that will be a first, explains spokesman Robert Arnoux.

“ITER will not produce electricity; it will just demonstrate that we can do it. It will demonstrate that we can do it for a rather long duration, and it will demonstrate that we can amplify the action,” he says.

Proponents of nuclear fusion point out that it produces no CO₂ or other greenhouse gases, leaves no long-lasting radioactive waste, and provides an almost limitless supply of fuel that can be widely distributed around the globe.

Additionally, Arnoux points out, it cannot be used in the proliferation of weapons – as it lacks the heavy elements that go into an atomic or hydrogen bomb.

“This explains why the US and the Soviet Union cooperated on nuclear fusion in the late 1950s, during the hottest period of the Cold War,” he says. “Everyone has realized that there were no military implications, because there was no proliferation issue.”

Right now, all that can be seen of the reactor are its foundations – one level of several hundred seismic pads, enclosed by thick retaining walls, which will isolate the reactor from ground motion in the event of an earthquake. Most of the reactor’s components are being constructed abroad, by the member states.

The largest and heaviest loads will arrive at the harbor of Fos-sur- Mer, and transported along a specially created 104km.-long route to Cadarache.

When completed, the Tokamak will weigh 23,000 tons, and reach a height of 73 meters – slightly taller than the Arc de Triomphe.

If all of this sounds like a distant, almost utopian vision – it is, admits Arnoux. He estimates that an industrial prototype is achievable by the year 2050, but that there is no certainty it will prove commercially viable.

“We know that it will work, but the problem is whether it will work very well, or just average,” he says. Our industrial blueprint is crazy; no industry builds a machine this way, but this is inherent to the project.

“This project is not only about science and technology; it is about teaching the world how to build this fabulous machine.”

<http://theaustraliapost.com/news/france-sets-its-sights-on-companies-in-israel>

**France sets its sights on companies in Israel
"The challenge for us is to attract Israeli start-ups."**

PARIS – France's culture and cuisine have long made it the most popular tourist destination on the planet, but French authorities face a more difficult task when it comes to attracting non-European companies and investors.

Faced with stagnant growth and near-record unemployment of 10.6 percent, the government of the world's fifth-largest economy is introducing new measures that it hopes will improve its reputation and entice foreign firms – including Israeli ones – to establish operations there.

Around 100 Israeli companies operate in France, employing more than 2,400 locals, according to Serge Boscher, managing director of the Invest in France Agency, which is responsible for "job-creating investment." These companies cover agriculture, plastics, transport, logistics and other industries, and are seen as just the tip of the potential iceberg.

"The challenge for us is to attract Israeli start-ups," Boscher says, referring to hi-tech pioneers in biotech and clean-tech. "Israeli companies are very innovative, and we need this high level of innovation."

Moody's recent announcement that it was stripping France of its AAA credit rating seemed to underpin international sentiment over the country's economic performance.

The agency said a number of factors influenced the decision, including France's sustained loss of competitiveness and the rigidity of its labor, goods and service markets.

Boscher is confident that the international market will ignore Moody's decision. However, he points out that it provides an incentive for France to push ahead with reforms, including the "competitiveness pact" announced earlier this month.

The Socialist government of President Francois Hollande promised 20 billion euros in tax credits to companies over a three-year period, beginning in 2013.

Its announcement came one day after a government-commissioned report by Louis Gallois, former chief of Airbus parent company EADS, recommended that tax breaks be implemented over one or two years for immediate effect. Gallois warned that high labor costs were reducing the profit margins of businesses, leaving them little to invest in product innovation.

The second key element to improving France's competitiveness, according to Boscher, is a successful conclusion to the "Social Conference" – negotiations between unions and business leaders that the government hopes will usher in a new era of compromise.

France, long famed for labor strikes that paralyze entire industries, is looking to neighboring Germany's "social dialogue" for inspiration.

An anemic auto industry

France's all-important auto industry has been hard hit by Europe's economic crisis, as shown by Peugeot Citroen's decision earlier this year to layoff 10% of its domestic workforce of 80,000 employees.

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<http://www.i4u.com/2012/12/shai-agassi/sights-companies-israel-its-sets-france>

Promotion de l'innovation en Méditerranée

 The logo for ALROWAD features the Arabic word 'الرواد' (Alrowad) in green, followed by a stylized orange flame icon, and the word 'ALROWAD' in green capital letters.	Web
	December 2, 2012

Promoting Innovation in the Mediterranean

Description: The study lays out a 12 point action plan which entails mobilising key innovation stakeholders at the regional level, sharing promotion tools and support services, coordinating national schemes as well as supporting the governance of innovation at different levels. Who should read / be interested in this study? Entrepreneurs, innovation managers of small businesses or major groups, researches working on innovative projects, all of who are interested in finding the adequate interface, partners and anchor institutions. Intermediary bodies that promote innovation in the Mediterranean (Technology parks, incubators, business centers, entrepreneurs networks) interested in exchanging on good practices and joint initiatives. Governmental organizations (Ministries, innovation agencies) and non-governmental organizations offering in the area of technology transfer and innovative entrepreneurship, interested in improving synergy with existing programs. Financial institutions from the public sector (funding) bodies and the private sector (investment funds, banks, venture capitalists). N.B.: for study's abstract and table of 12-recommendations:

<http://en.alrowad-egypt.org/node/254580>

EU-funded study recommends action plan to promote innovation in the Mediterranean

The Marseille Centre for Mediterranean Integration (CMI) has released a study on 'Promoting innovation in the Mediterranean', with 12 propositions for concrete actions in order to foster the development of high performance innovation ecosystems on the regional level.

Produced by **ANIMA** in collaboration with the MIRA project of the European Commission, the study underlines the downward trend in innovation observed in Mediterranean countries: lack of critical mass and global visibility, poor performance in commercialising research results. Based on this assessment, the study examines the state of play of the innovation stakeholders and policies in seven Southern Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia. It analyses the profile of innovation support structures through a mapping of technology parks, incubators and technology transfer offices, along with case studies and good practices.

It also addresses the difficulties (innovation culture, regulatory framework) and opportunities (expansion of entrepreneurship, South-South partnerships, emergence of new stakeholders) for developing the innovation ecosystems in the Southern Mediterranean countries.

The last section of the study formulates recommendations in the form of a Euro-Mediterranean action plan that includes sharing resources that are currently insufficient both in the North and South Mediterranean. There are also potential synergy opportunities in leveraging joint fields of expertise such as mobility, water management and urban development, or in mobilising talents abroad.

Twelve propositions for action are therefore put forward at the Euro-Mediterranean level, designed jointly with field players of the business, financial and innovation ecosystems in synergy with existing policies and programmes.

This action plan entails mobilising key innovation stakeholders at the regional level, sharing promotion tools and support services, coordinating national schemes as well as supporting the governance of innovation at different levels.

The study is based on field work and a survey among more than 100 key innovation stakeholders in Europe and the Mediterranean.

The **ANIMA Investment Network** is a multi-country platform supporting the economic development of the Mediterranean. The **ANIMA** network gathers about 70 governmental agencies and international business, innovation and financing networks. The objective of **ANIMA** is to contribute to a better investment and business climate and to the growth of capital flows into the Mediterranean region. The majority of its funding comes from the management of European Commission's programmes. ([EU Neighbourhood Info](#))

<http://www.enpi-info.eu/medportal/news/latest/31311/EU-funded-study-recommends-action-plan-to-promote-innovation-in-the-Mediterranean>

 Info Economique	Web
	December 2, 2012

MARSEILLE. CMI/Anima : 12 propositions en faveur de l'innovation en Méditerranée

Dans le cadre du programme IT1 initié par le Centre de Marseille pour l'intégration en Méditerranée (CMI) et coordonné par la Banque européenne d'investissement (BEI), **Anima Investment Network** a di...

<http://www.info-economique.com/actualite/marseille-cmi-anima-12-propositions-en-faveur-de-l-innovation-en-mediterranee-78221>

12 propositions d'actions pour la promotion de l'innovation en Méditerranée -

Dans une économie mondialisée, le développement de l'innovation est un facteur déterminant de création et de sécurisation des emplois, surtout en période de crise. C'est pourquoi le Centre de Marseille pour l'intégration en Méditerranée (CMI) consacre une part importante de ses activités à ces sujets, dont le programme IT1, coordonné par la Banque européenne d'investissement BEI avec le soutien de la Commission européenne (DG Recherche), qui livre 12 propositions d'actions concrètes pour favoriser le développement des écosystèmes d'innovation performants à dimension régionale, par la publication d'une étude sur la "Promotion de l'innovation en Méditerranée".

Réalisée par ANIMA en collaboration avec le programme MIRA de la Commission européenne, l'étude met en évidence le décrochage préoccupant des pays du bassin méditerranéen en matière d'innovation : difficulté à atteindre une masse critique, manque de visibilité internationale et faible performance de la valorisation de la recherche. Partant de ce constat, l'étude dresse un état des lieux des acteurs et politiques d'innovation dans 7 pays du sud de la Méditerranée : Algérie, Egypte, Jordanie, Liban, Maroc, Palestine et Tunisie. Elle analyse le profil des structures d'appui à l'innovation grâce à une cartographie des technopôles, incubateurs et centres de valorisation de la recherche et une présentation de cas d'étude et bonnes pratiques. Elle aborde ensuite les difficultés (culture de l'innovation, cadre réglementaire) et opportunités (essor de l'entrepreneuriat, partenariats sud-sud, émergence de nouveaux acteurs) pour développer les écosystèmes de l'innovation dans les pays du Sud méditerranéen.

Plusieurs arguments jouent en faveur d'actions à l'échelle euro-méditerranéenne : la mutualisation de moyens pour l'instant trop modestes au nord comme au sud de la Méditerranée, la recherche de synergies autour de problématiques et de domaines d'expertise communs (mobilité, gestion de l'eau ou développement urbain par exemple) et la possibilité de s'appuyer sur les nombreux talents souhaitant développer des projets innovants entre Europe et Méditerranée. 12 propositions d'actions sont ainsi émises au niveau euro-méditerranéen, construites avec des acteurs de terrain et visant à créer des synergies avec les politiques et programmes existants.

Ce plan d'action repose sur la mobilisation des acteurs clés de l'innovation à l'échelle régionale, la mutualisation d'outils de promotion et de services d'appui, la coordination des dispositifs nationaux ainsi que le soutien à la gouvernance de l'innovation à différents niveaux.

<http://euro-mediterranee.blogspot.fr/2012/12/12-propositions-dactions-pour-la.html>



Mediterranean countries: 12 propositions for action to promote innovation

In a globalised economy, developing innovation is a key factor in creating and securing jobs, especially in times of crisis. The Marseille Centre for Mediterranean Integration (CMI) through the IT1 programme, coordinated by the European Investment Bank (EIB) with the support of the European Commission (DG Research), answers this challenge: the CMI releases a study on « Promoting Innovation in the Mediterranean » with 12 propositions for concrete actions in order to foster the development of high performance innovation ecosystems on the regional level.

This study underlines the downward trend in innovation observed in the Mediterranean countries: lack of critical mass and global visibility, poor performance in commercialising research results. Based on this assessment, the study examines the state of play of the innovation stakeholders and policies in 7 Southern Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia. It analyses the profile of innovation support structures through a mapping of technology parks, incubators and technology transfer offices, along with case studies and good practices. It also addresses the difficulties (innovation culture, regulatory framework) and opportunities (expansion of entrepreneurship, South-South partnerships, emergence of new stakeholders) for developing the innovation ecosystems in the Southern Mediterranean countries.

There are several elements in favour of a Euro-Mediterranean action plan. They include the possibility of sharing resources that are currently insufficient both in the North and South Mediterranean. There are also potential synergy opportunities in leveraging joint fields of expertise such as mobility, water management and urban development, or in mobilising talents abroad. 12 propositions for action are therefore put forward at the Euro-Mediterranean level, designed jointly with field players of the business, financial and innovation ecosystems in synergy with existing policies and programmes.

<http://www.veille.tn/?p=7648>

Innovation en Méditerranée : La R&D, la grande oubliée Entre 0,2% et 0,7% du PIB dans les pays Med contre près de 2% en Europe Quelque 500 projets d'investissement étranger et de partenariat en cours

Promouvoir l'innovation en Méditerranée, c'est sur ce thème que s'est penché **Anima Investment Network** dans une récente étude sur les profils et attentes des incubateurs, technopôles et centres de valorisation. Il en ressort que les activités de recherche et développement (R&D) en Méditerranée sont très largement concentrées dans les Centres de recherche et universités publiques (plus de 90% contre 54% en moyenne dans l'UE). Les investissements en R&D représentent de faibles montants comparés aux moyennes internationales: entre 0,2% et 0,7% du PIB dans les pays Med (excepté la Tunisie avec environ 1%) contre près de 2% en Europe.

En termes de structures, 41 projets de technopôles réalisés ou annoncés ont été recensés dans les 7 pays Med ciblés par l'étude. De même, 90 incubateurs ont été identifiés dont la moitié au Maroc et en Tunisie et plus de 50 centres de valorisation des résultats de la recherche ont été répertoriés dans les pays Med. L'Observatoire **Anima-Mipo** des annonces d'investissement et de partenariat en Méditerranée a détecté 545 projets d'investissement étranger et de partenariat liés à l'innovation entre 2003 et 2010 dans les pays Med. En dehors d'Israël et de la Turquie qui se taillent la part du lion, les projets d'innovation se concentrent au Maroc (voir aussi Innovation: Les freins ne sont pas seulement financiers, édition N° 3914 du 23-11-2012) et en Tunisie avec respectivement 58 et 49 projets puis en Egypte (31 projets). Les projets se rapportent à des secteurs hi-tech: TIC, aéronautique, énergie solaire ou encore biotechnologies.

C'est le secteur privé qui reste engagé dans l'innovation mais traverse une phase de profonde mutation notamment avec l'arrivée d'une nouvelle génération d'entrepreneurs et de PME innovantes ou encore le développement d'une industrie du capital risque. Pour leur part, les pouvoirs publics peuvent constituer les premiers clients de technologies et de services innovants et donc exercer une influence sur l'industrie vis-à-vis de l'innovation. Selon un classement du Forum économique mondial sur 142 pays, des efforts restent à faire dans ce sens en Algérie, au Liban et en Egypte. Par contre en Tunisie et au Maroc, ils sont mieux classés en termes d'absorption des technologies locales au travers des marchés publics.

Difficultés

Les auteurs du rapport ont constaté qu'il existe un manque en matière de chercheurs et d'équipements et une faible efficacité des systèmes d'innovation en Méditerranée. Les pays Med sont aussi tous affectés par un phénomène de fuite de cerveaux. De même, les outils de financement dédiés à l'amorçage et en particulier au développement de startups restent limités et difficilement accessibles dans les pays Med. L'accès aux prêts bancaires est restreint pour les startups. Puis le manque de proximité et de confiance entre acteurs privés et publics, la rigidité des cadres administratifs, le manque de formation des managers de l'innovation et les problèmes de gouvernance sont autant d'obstacles majeurs au développement de dynamiques d'innovation dans les pays Med.

<http://www.leconomiste.com/article/901082-innovation-en-m-diterrran-ela-rd-la-grande-oubli-e>

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<http://www.maghress.com/fr/leconomiste/1901082>

12 propositions d'actions pour la promotion de l'innovation en Méditerranée

Dans une économie mondialisée, le développement de l'innovation est un facteur déterminant de création et de sécurisation des emplois, surtout en période de crise. C'est pourquoi le Centre de Marseille pour l'intégration en Méditerranée (CMI) consacre une part importante de ses activités à ces sujets, dont le programme IT1, coordonné par la Banque européenne d'investissement BEI avec le soutien de la Commission européenne (DG Recherche), qui livre 12 propositions d'actions concrètes pour favoriser le développement des écosystèmes d'innovation performants à dimension régionale, par la publication d'une étude sur la "Promotion de l'innovation en Méditerranée".

Réalisée par **ANIMA** en collaboration avec le programme MIRA de la Commission européenne, l'étude met en évidence le décrochage préoccupant des pays du bassin méditerranéen en matière d'innovation : difficulté à atteindre une masse critique, manque de visibilité internationale et faible performance de la valorisation de la recherche. Partant de ce constat, l'étude dresse un état des lieux des acteurs et politiques d'innovation dans 7 pays du sud de la Méditerranée : Algérie, Egypte, Jordanie, Liban, Maroc, Palestine et Tunisie.

Elle analyse le profil des structures d'appui à l'innovation grâce à une cartographie des technopôles, incubateurs et centres de valorisation de la recherche et une présentation de cas d'étude et bonnes pratiques. Elle aborde ensuite les difficultés (culture de l'innovation, cadre réglementaire) et opportunités (essor de l'entrepreneuriat, partenariats sud-sud, émergence de nouveaux acteurs) pour développer les écosystèmes de l'innovation dans les pays du Sud méditerranéen.

Plusieurs arguments jouent en faveur d'actions à l'échelle euro-méditerranéenne : la mutualisation de moyens pour l'instant trop modestes au nord comme au sud de la Méditerranée, la recherche de synergies autour de problématiques et de domaines d'expertise communs (mobilité, gestion de l'eau ou développement urbain par exemple) et la possibilité de s'appuyer sur les nombreux talents souhaitant développer des projets innovants entre Europe et Méditerranée. 12 propositions d'actions sont ainsi émises au niveau euro-méditerranéen, construites avec des acteurs de terrain et visant à créer des synergies avec les politiques et programmes existants.

Ce plan d'action repose sur la mobilisation des acteurs clés de l'innovation à l'échelle régionale, la mutualisation d'outils de promotion et de services d'appui, la coordination des dispositifs nationaux ainsi que le soutien à la gouvernance de l'innovation à différents niveaux.

<http://www.espacemanager.com/demo/international/12-propositions-d-actions-pour-la-promotion-de-l-innovation-en-mediterranee.html>

FARO

 The logo for Euro-Méditerranée features the text "Euro-Méditerranée" in a blue, serif font, set against a background of a blue sky with white clouds.	Web December 24, 2012
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Le fonds Faro prolongé jusqu'en juin 2013

La prochaine date butoir de dépôt de candidature au fonds Faro est le 30 janvier 2013.

Doté d'un budget de 1 million d'euros, le fonds permet à des entrepreneurs de valider la faisabilité de projets innovants menés en collaboration avec, au minimum, un partenaire se situant au sud de la Méditerranée (Algérie, Autorité Palestinienne, Egypte, Israël, Jordanie, Liban, Libye, Maroc, Syrie, Tunisie, Turquie).

L'activité du fonds a été prolongée de six mois et trois comités de sélection sont prévus durant cette période.

<http://euro-mediterranee.blogspot.fr/2012/12/le-fonds-faro-prolonge-jusquen-juin-2013.html>

	Web
	December 28, 2012

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Secteur(s) concerné(s) : Agro-alimentaire, Ameublement & équipement du foyer, Autre ou non spécifié, Banque, assurance, autres services financiers, Biotechnologies, BTP, immobilier, infrastructures, Chimie, plasturgie, engrais, Composants électroniques, Constructeurs automobiles & équipementiers, Distribution, Eau, environnement et services urbains, Electronique grand public, Energie, Equipements électriques & électroniques, Ingénierie & services aux entreprises, Logiciels & prestations informatiques, Machines et équipements mécaniques, Matériels aéronautiques, navals, ferroviaires, Médicaments, Métallurgie et recyclage, Télécommunications & internet, Textile, habillement, luxe, Tourisme, restauration, Transport, logistique, Verre, ciment, minéraux, bois, papier.

<http://www.europemaghreb.fr/le-fonds-faro-prolonge-jusquen-juin-2013/>