

**EURAXESS Korea
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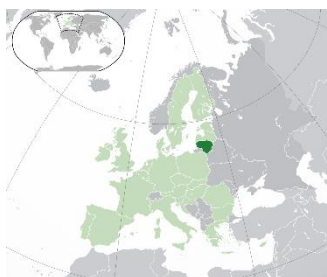
EURAXESS –
Researchers in Motion
is an initiative of the European
Research Area (ERA) that
addresses barriers to the
mobility of researchers and
seeks to enhance their career
development.

This pan-European effort is
currently supported by over 40
countries, of which we will
profile one in each of our
quarterly EURAXESS Japan
newsletters. In this edition, we
will zoom in on Lithuania.

EURAXESS Members in Focus: Lithuania

From the world's most powerful laser through to the extra-resistant glass used in over 4.5 billion smartphones, Lithuanian innovation is impacting research and product development globally. So, it's not surprising that the 2018 Bloomberg Innovation Index ranked Lithuania 8th globally for "tertiary efficiency," a category which includes enrolment in higher education and the number of graduates in key innovation sectors. Companies are currently assembling international-quality research teams in Lithuania at highly competitive costs, and there is strong and committed governmental support for R&D.

Research, Development & Innovation in Lithuania



Lithuania is a country in
the Baltic region of North-
Eastern Europe (source:
Wikipedia).



Lithuania.travel - your
official tourism gateway to
Lithuania

Lithuania is a member of
the European Union, the
Council of Europe, the
Eurozone, the Schengen
Agreement, NATO and the
OECD.

The [Ministry of Economy](#) and the [Ministry of Education and Science](#) are the main institutions responsible for the formation and implementation of innovation policy in Lithuania. The other institutions involved in coordinating and implementing R&D and innovation policy in Lithuania are:

- The [Research Council of Lithuania](#), which consists of a Research Fund and a number of expert committees. The council's role is to be an expert institution, implementing R&D policy and providing competitive funding.
- The [Agency for Science, Innovation and Technology \(MITA\)](#), which is the national organization for the implementation of innovation policy.
- The [Research and Higher Education Monitoring and Analysis Centre \(MOSTA\), which operates as](#) an advisory institution. It monitors and evaluates research, higher education and innovation, and other related activities, and provides evidence-based information and guidance.

The fundamental strategic documents that set the guidelines for innovation policy in Lithuania are:

- The Science and Innovation Policy Reform guidelines that were issued by the President's Office and adopted by the Parliament in 2016. This important policy reform initiative was launched to provide significant impetus to the country's innovation performance.
- [The Innovation Development Programme 2014–2020](#). This programme was drafted with a view to mobilising state resources for two purposes: firstly, the improvement of Lithuania's innovativeness, and secondly, the continued development of a

competitive economy that is based on high-level knowledge, advanced technologies, skilled and well-qualified human resources and smart specialisation. The strategic goal of the programme is to enhance the competitiveness of the Lithuanian economy through the development of an effective system that promotes economic innovation.

- The [Smart Specialization Strategy, which is](#) the main programme of state support for R&D in Lithuania. The following R&D and innovation priority areas are defined in the Smart Specialization Strategy: energy and environmental sustainability; agro-innovation and food technologies; health technologies and bio technologies; forming an inclusive and creative society; new production processes; materials and technologies; transport and logistics; ICT.



Research
Council of
Lithuania

The [Research Council of Lithuania](#) – an expert institution for scientific development at a national level



The [Agency for Science, Innovation and Technology \(MITA\)](#) – a national innovation agency

In order to fully exploit Lithuania's scientific potential, [Open R&D Lithuania](#), a new platform that brings together the main actors in this field, was launched. This network consists of 14 Lithuanian universities, 13 research institutes, and 7 science and technology parks. These institutions have united their high-level R&D intellectual potential, infrastructure and resources in order to provide science-based solutions to problems in business and society. This concentration of resources facilitates the creation of new technologies and products, the provision of R&D services, and the growth of the competitiveness of all the partners involved.

Support for R&D and innovative technology sectors has been made a national priority. As a result, between 2006-2013, Lithuania invested €411 million to develop its R&D infrastructure and science valleys. Another €679 million will be put into the further enhancement of Lithuania's R&D capacity over the period 2014-2020.

Research Excellence in Lithuania



[Enterprise Lithuania](#) – an agency that promotes entrepreneurship and business development

Lithuania has been planting seeds which are now bearing fruit, thanks to its longstanding focus on two areas: developing talents and professionals in scientific institutions, and investing into modern R&D equipment (more than €300 million has been invested in the last 7-8 years).

The most significant achievements of Lithuanian researchers to date have been in the fields of biotechnology, life sciences and lasers.



[Invest Lithuania](#) – an investment development agency that provides free advice to global companies interested in doing business in Lithuania

The most important factor in the success of the Lithuanian [laser industry](#) has been the continuous and diverse collaboration between researchers from scientific institutions and engineers from the private sector. This collaborative approach has become the foundation for constantly growing expertise in cutting-edge laser technologies. The products manufactured by the Lithuanian laser sector are extremely diverse. They include every kind of laser, along with optics, electronics, mechanical laser components, assemblies, elements and more. Lithuania accounts for more than half of



the global market of pico-second laser spectrometers. These are widely exported to European countries, the USA, Australia, and Asia.

The laser manufacturing sector in Lithuania has recorded 15–20% year on year growth. Lithuanian laser products are exported to over 100 countries around the world - the largest clients are laboratories and research centres in the EU, the USA and Japan.

Lithuania is known for its world class researchers. For example, [Prof. Virginijus Šikšnys](#) from Vilnius University, working with Emmanuelle Charpentier and Jennifer A. Doudna, is credited as one of the inventors of [CRISPR-Cas9](#), a precise nano-tool for editing DNA. These so-called DNA scissors allow scientists to correct disease-causing mutations and use gene therapy to cure serious diseases, such as muscular dystrophy, sickle-cell anemia, and some forms of blindness and cancer.

Another example is [Prof. Arminas Ragauskas](#), a scientist at Kaunas Technology University who has invented two devices for measuring intracranial pressure and blood flow. His inventions enable the fast and safe diagnosis of traumatic brain injuries, strokes, glaucoma and brain tumours. Ragauskas' innovative measuring devices are important tools for treating intracranial injuries, which are among the world's deadliest killers.

Recruitment Opportunities

1st in CEE for university-business collaboration in R&D

Lithuanian universities and research institutions offer study and employment opportunities to foreign researchers at all levels of their career, from doctoral students through to high level researchers. The Research Council of Lithuania provides a wide range of funding tools for research competence and skills development. It also works to promote international cooperation and activities to internationalize research. Foreign researchers are encouraged to work in Lithuania and, together with Lithuanian researchers, to participate in projects funded by the Research Council of Lithuania and other initiatives.

Over 25% of students in Lithuania are enrolled in innovation related studies – Science, Mathematics, Computing and engineering-related fields

The [Center for Physical Sciences and Technology](#) (FTMC), the largest non-university research institution in the Baltic States, offers PhD studies in physical and technological sciences. These study programmes are open to international students, and talents from Korea are very welcome to apply. Joint project collaboration is also promoted, and the FTMC looks forward to arranging exchanges not only of students, but also of scientists and engineers who have already graduated.

As most research is performed in public universities and research institutes, these are also where most research jobs are available. Many of the positions available are published on the [EURAXESS webpage](#).

Funding Opportunities

Lithuania spent €411 million on developing its R&D infrastructure and science valleys in the period 2006-2013

Research in Lithuania is primarily financed on the basis of quality competition. Financing comes from the state budget, foreign funds (mostly EU), and several institutions.

The Research Council of Lithuania (RCL) is the principal national institution providing competitive R&D funding in Lithuania. Every year, the RCL publishes more than 30 calls for proposals. [Click here for more information](#).

Lithuania also offers a wide range of direct and indirect public support for business R&D and technological innovation, aimed primarily at boosting private investment in R&D. State support includes grants and subsidies, financial engineering schemes, public innovation support services, and R&D tax incentives on corporate income tax. In Lithuania, business R&D and innovation support schemes focus on funding R&D, procuring R&D services, and providing (mainly soft) support for innovation. Funding for innovation is mostly focused on startup and equity instruments. [Click here for more information](#).

Important information for incoming researchers

The Research Council of Lithuania is the EURAXESS Bridgehead Organization in Lithuania. The EURAXESS network in Lithuania has 5 members: Kaunas University of Technology, Mykolas Romeris University,

International recognition

Prof. Virginijus Šikšnys – A Lithuanian biochemist who has received numerous international awards, including the Warren Alpert Foundation Prize, the Novozymes Prize and the shared Kavli Prize in Nanoscience, for his work on the invention of CRISPR-Cas9, a precise nanotool for editing DNA which has sparked a revolution in biology, agriculture, and medicine.

Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Vilnius University, and Vytautas Magnus University. EURAXESS provides incoming researchers with up-to-date information related to mobility services.

In 2018, Lithuania launched a new programme aimed at attracting internationally-recognised foreign researchers to carry out research in smart specialisation areas and encouraging them to establish themselves in research and higher education institutions. These researchers are given a range of opportunities through this programme, including: implementing high-budget research projects; putting together and leading a research team; transferring knowledge and experience; and introducing advanced research methods and new practices. The programme is coordinated by the Research Council of Lithuania.

For employment opportunities, and to participate in projects coordinated by the Research Council of Lithuania, foreign researchers should apply directly to their chosen university or research institute.



Hot topic: Update of the roadmap for research and innovation cooperation between EU and Korea, and latest developments

The [updated versions of the multi-annual roadmaps for cooperation in research and innovation with key partner countries and regions](#) were published in December.

The multi-annual roadmaps implement the EU strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation, laying out the current state of play and future areas for cooperation with twelve key partner countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, **South Korea** and United States) and six regions (Enlargement countries, Eastern Partnership, Southern Neighbourhood, ASEAN, African Union and CELAC).

The updates concern developments in the EU's cooperation with these countries over the last 12 months, including the outcomes of the EU's regular science and technology cooperation dialogues and the first results of the implementation of the international cooperation flagships of Horizon 2020 Work Programme 2018-2020.

Access the full version of the EU-Korea roadmap for S&T cooperation [here](#)

Korea as an R&I partner of the EU

Over the past few decades, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) has achieved tremendous economic growth and global integration to become a high-tech industrialised economy. South Korea is the EU's ninth largest export destination, whereas the EU is South Korea's third largest export market. In 2016, EU investments in South Korea were €50 billion, remaining South Korea's biggest Foreign Direct Investor.

The ninth bilateral summit between the EU and South Korea took place on 19 October 2018 in Brussels where leaders reaffirmed their strong ties and their commitment to strengthen their strategic partnership. The summit also took the occasion to welcome the substantial progress made in EU-South Korea cooperation in research and innovation and to agree to continue close cooperation on research and innovation in areas such as ICT, nanotechnology, health, climate, energy and mobility, to jointly tackle global challenges, boost competitiveness, foster sustainable growth and job creation.

The Agreement on the Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the EU and South Korea has been in force since 2007. In addition, the Agreement for Cooperation between Euratom and South Korea in the field of fusion energy research has been in force since 2006. Euratom and South Korea are also parties to the ITER International Fusion Energy

Organisation (ITER International Agreement is in force since 2007) and are signatories to the Generation IV International Forum (GIF) Charter. Furthermore, South Korea is one of the associated countries of the EUREKA Network and a participant in the Eurostars programme.

The sixth EU-South Korea Joint Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee meeting held on 20 September 2017 in Brussels was a further testimony of the breadth and dynamism of the partnership that continues to develop very rapidly and favourably.

Ongoing EU-Korea cooperation within FP7 and Horizon 2020

In FP7 collaborative projects, there were 67 participations of entities from South Korea. They took part in 54 projects that had a total budget of €284 million. Most of the projects were in the areas of ICT, Health, Nanotechnologies, Materials and Production technologies, Environment, and Euratom.

Up to October 2018, under Horizon 2020, there are 42 South Korean participations in collaborative actions, 20 participations in Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) and 8 participations in European Research Council (ERC) grants, with ICT and energy as the most active areas of cooperation. The success rate of South Korean applicants is 24.6% (as compared to 15.8% overall).

Horizon 2020 participation so far is mainly in the areas of ICT, health, energy, climate action, and satellite navigation. For example, there are two South Korean participants in the €25 million TBVAC2020 project that aims to innovate and diversify the current tuberculosis vaccine and biomarker pipeline while at the same time applying portfolio management using gating and priority setting criteria to select as early as possible the most promising tuberculosis vaccine candidates and accelerate their development. Another example: three organisations from South Korea participate in the €25 million DESTRESS project that aims to create enhanced geothermal systems reservoirs with sufficient permeability, fracture orientation and spacing for economic use of underground heat.

The EC's Joint Research Centre cooperates with South Korean institutions mainly in the fields of health, measurement science, energy and transport, construction standards, nuclear safety and security. In particular, there is a longstanding cooperation on reference measurement methods, materials and measurement data; evaluation and scientific validation of alternative testing methods for regulatory safety assessment of chemicals; and nuclear data measurements.

To support the participation of entities established in South Korea in Horizon 2020 projects, the South Korean government regularly co-funds

such participation. The mechanism covers all thematic areas of Horizon 2020.

The two sides have agreed on early exchange of programme information to enable provision of such co-funding and to allow for monitoring of the cooperation intensity, as well as to continue to support efforts of multipliers, notably National Contact Points, for facilitating access to information and partnering of R&I stakeholders. Moreover, both sides have agreed to jointly promote the organisation of R&I Days and other matchmaking events to facilitate partnering with both academia and industry.

Schemes for researchers' mobility are important cooperation arrangements. The Implementing Arrangement for South Korean researchers to join the teams of European Research Council Principal Investigators is progressing well with several calls and successful visits already undertaken. So far, 144 scientists from South Korea have been selected for visiting ERC project teams during 2013-2017, and 1776 ERC grantees have expressed their intention to receive a South Korean scientist, demonstrating a very high level of interest in scientific cooperation with South Korea. Mobility of researchers is also promoted through the EU's Marie Skłodowska-Curie Research Fellowship Programme with hundreds of exchanges already taking place, and further joint efforts are undertaken to promote the participation of South Korean researchers and research institutes in this programme.

Areas of future S&T cooperation

Both the EU and South Korea reaffirmed commitments to strongly encourage EU-ROK cooperation on a range of topics of common interest and mutual benefit:

- A second EU-ROK joint call is planned on the challenges of 5G technologies and systems demonstrations and trials and of combining Cloud, Internet of Things and Artificial Intelligence technologies;
- Renewable energy sources, heating and cooling in buildings, energy systems, smart cities, energy consumers, and carbon capture utilisation and storage;
- Advanced nanoelectronics technologies developments and nanosafety;
- Development of applications for the Global Navigation Satellite System.

In nuclear energy research, a bilateral Work Programme has been adopted with consolidation and extension of collaborative activities, specific cooperation between the South Korean KSTAR and the European JET programmes, joint exploitation of fusion facilities for risk mitigation in ITER delays, discussion on principles of an international networking of facilities in support to ITER, and potential South Korean participation in specific Broader Approach activities.



Interview: H.E. Michael Reiterer, the Ambassador of the European Union to the Republic of Korea



Dr. Michael Reiterer

Ambassador of the European Union to the Republic of Korea

Dr. Michael Reiterer is Ambassador of the European Union to the Republic of Korea, having previously held the position of Principal Advisor at the Asia and Pacific Department, European External Action Service (EEAS), Brussels, in charge of strategic and security matters.

He previously served as EU-Ambassador to Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein (2007-2011), Minister/Deputy Head of the EU-Delegation to Japan (2002-2006) and ASEM Counselor (1998-2002).

Before joining the EU in 1998 he was Minister-Counselor at the Austrian Permanent Representation to the EU/Brussels, Counselor at the Permanent Representation of Austria to the GATT, Co-chair of the Joint Experts Group at the OECD on trade and environment, WTO-panelist, Deputy Director General for European Integration and Trade Policy at the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber as well as Austrian Deputy Trade Commissioner to West Africa and Japan.

Michael Reiterer studied law at the University of Innsbruck (Dr. juris) and holds diplomas in international relations from the Johns Hopkins University/Bologna Center and the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva. In 2005, he was appointed adjunct professor (Dozent) for international politics at the University of Innsbruck. Time permitting, he teaches at various universities and specializes in EU foreign policy, EU-Asia relations and interregionalism, areas in which he has published extensively.

Research is a soft power of the EU foreign policy. It is not only the sum of knowledge. Through mobility programmes and interaction among researchers, something new is created. Research mobility has been a driving force of research cooperation within Europe, it contributed to bringing Europe together as there are no borders in research cooperation. Now it is becoming global.

- EURAXESS Korea: What is the current status of the science, technology, research and innovation cooperation between the EU and Korea? What are the main fields of cooperation? What are the most prosperous trends?
- The Agreement on the Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the EU and South Korea has been in force since 2007. In addition, the Agreement for Cooperation between Euratom and South Korea in the field of fusion energy research has been in force since 2006. They are also parties to the ITER International Fusion Energy Organisation (in force since 2007) and are signatories to the Generation IV International Forum (GIF) Charter.
- The 6th EU-South Korea Joint Science & Technology Cooperation Committee (JSTCC) meeting took place in Brussels in 2017, which was a further testimony of the breadth and dynamism of the partnership that continues to develop very rapidly and favourably. The successful cooperation on political, economic, security and science & technology affairs reflects the EU's and South Korea's increasing international engagement and shows that they face similar challenges and share many of the same values and concerns. To provide solutions to these challenges, the EU and South Korea are designing comparable policies, instruments and actions. In particular, they are joining forces in a range of strategic focus areas of mutual benefit, and they are improving the framework conditions for their scientists and innovators to work together.
- Both the EU and South Korea emphasise the need to deepen, scale up and open opportunities for cooperation in selected thematic areas:

- In the ICT area, the first joint call launched under the 2016-17 Work Programme of Horizon 2020 addressed 5G communication networks, Internet of Things and brokerage of mobile cloud services. The second ICT joint call launched under the Horizon 2020 WP 2018-20 addressed 5G technological validation in application contexts and interoperability and integration of 5G vertical testbeds in heterogeneous environments, combining Cloud, IoT and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies. Projects were launched in July 2018 and will continue until 2021.
- In the non-nuclear energy area, EU and Korean researchers are engaged in twinning activities in the area of technologies and processes for post- and/or pre-combustion CO₂ capture, following calls in 2016-17. EU-Korea cooperation also takes place on acceleration of clean energy innovation through the Mission Innovation initiative.
- In the areas of nanotechnology, since 2015, both sides have cooperated through Nanoreg, the initiative for regulatory testing of nanomaterials, and strong cooperation also takes place in advanced nanoelectronics technologies developments.
- In the area of health and bio-medical challenges, cooperation continues in the context of the GloPID-R initiative, the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness. The EU and South Korea is also participating in the International Rare Diseases Research Consortium, IRDiRC, the International Human Epigenome Consortium, IHEC, and the Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance, JPIAMR.
- In the area of satellite navigation, the EC-Korea Satellite Navigation Cooperation Agreement, which entered into force on 1 July 2016, promotes joint research activities and, so far, two projects have been launched under Horizon 2020.

- *EURAXESS Korea: What steps shall be taken to further strengthen R&D cooperation?*

- Potential further areas of future S&T cooperation proposed at the latest Joint Committee include:
 - Highly automated driving systems, with Horizon 2020 calls including topics on testing, validation and certification procedures, networking activities and impact assessment, and human-centred design

- Disaster-resilient societies, with Horizon 2020 calls encouraging EU-Korea cooperation in the area of technologies for first responders
- Polar research, with Horizon 2020 calls including new opportunities for EU-Korea cooperation on addressing knowledge gaps in climate science and the changing cryosphere
- Scaling up cooperation, in both long-standing and new cooperation areas, requires continuous awareness raising and partnering events to promote cooperation, as well as co-funding of projects.

-EURAXESS Korea: What can Europe offer to Korean researchers?

- Europe has long emphasised the need for innovation as a vehicle for promoting stable and sustainable economic development and enabling a quantum leap in development to allow everybody a better life.
- The European Union is a world leader in research and innovation, responsible for 20% of world expenditure on research, 32% of high impact publications and 27% of patent applications.
- With the largest internal market in the world the European Union is home to many of the world's leading innovative companies, and has a leading position in many fields of knowledge such as health, food, renewable energies, environmental technologies, transport, and key enabling technologies. It has untold wealth stemming from its highly educated workforce and its leading talent in creative industries. This will not change with Brexit.

- EURAXESS Korea: Correspondingly, in your opinion, from the European perspective of the EU R&D needs what is the best Korea can offer to the European research community?

- Over the past 20 years, South Korean R&D spending as a share of GDP has doubled to exceed 4.3% in 2014. This has placed the country at the frontier of cutting-edge technologies such as AI, Internet of Things, big data, quantum computing and telecommunications.
- Intense R&D in South Korea is built upon strong education in natural science and engineering. As a consequence, the share of R&D personnel in total employment has doubled over the past 10 years, with nearly 60% of R&D personnel employed in the business sector.
- Main research strengths compared to the EU, as indicated by field-weighted citation impact of academic publications, are in chemical



engineering, materials science, renewable energy, surfaces/interfaces and physical and theoretical chemistry. Data on PCT patent applications notably show that South Korea specialising more than the EU in ICT and nanotechnology related patents.

- EURAXESS Korea: With EU's next research and innovation framework programme, Horizon Europe, further international opening is foreseen. Could you give us your opinion as to how this might help increasing cooperation between Europe and Korea, including in social sciences and humanities?

- Horizon Europe will continue the general opening for international participation and targeted international cooperation actions.
- The future programme will pave the way for setting up large-scale international cooperation flagship initiatives of mutual benefit, joint calls and partnerships with international partners. These will be identified based on thematic and geographical strategic intelligence, S&T capabilities, market opportunities, and contribution to international commitments.
- Regarding the future association policy, the programme will extend openness to association of third countries with good capacity in STI, a rules-based open market economy, democracy and socio-economic well-being, taking into account the objective of driving economic growth in the Union through innovation. I have recently invited the Minister to consider association and he expressed strong interest.
- The programme pillar on Open Science will support excellent science within a bottom-up approach in order to reinforce the Union's scientific leadership, high-quality knowledge and skills development, through the European Research Council, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions and research infrastructures. The principles and practices of open science will be mainstreamed across the entire programme.
- The pillar on Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness will take forward the societal challenges and industrial technologies in a more 'top down' directed approach addressing Union and global policy and competitiveness challenges and opportunities. These are integrated into five clusters ('health'; 'inclusive and secure society'; 'digital and industry'; 'climate, energy and mobility'; and 'food and natural resources'), aligned with Union and global policy priorities (the Sustainable Development Goals) and having cooperation and competitiveness as key drivers. Social sciences and the humanities will be fully integrated across all clusters.

- While innovation will be supported throughout the whole programme, the pillar on Open Innovation will essentially focus on scaling up breakthrough and market-creating innovation by establishing a European Innovation Council, support the enhancement of European ecosystems of innovation and continued support to the European Institute of Innovation and Technology.

Dr. Reiterer, thank you very much for your time!



EURAXESS Korea Activities Update

EURAXESS Korea activities in 2019

Following our very first (half) year of activities after our launch in Seoul in July 2018, we wish to continue to provide you with seminars, workshops and information sessions in support of your potential collaborative research or mobility projects with Europe!

First of all, we will continue to be present online and provide you with information via our website korea.euraxess.org and our twitter account [@EURAXESS_Korea](https://twitter.com/EURAXESS_Korea).

We also want to increase our presence off-line, and to this effect we will attempt to organise at regular intervals social events in Seoul for the community of researchers in Korea interested in Europe. To stay up to date on developments, please check our website regularly!

Finally, we also want to give you a direct access to information, and to this effect, we want to, as much as possible, be able to co-organise seminars with your host institutions in Korea, so please feel free to contact us at korea@euraxess.net, if you are interested in us coming to your institution!

About us

EURAXESS Korea is a networking tool for European researchers active in Korea and for Korean and international researchers wishing to collaborate with and/or pursue a career in Europe. EURAXESS Korea provides information about research in Europe, European research policy, opportunities for research funding, for EU-Korea and international collaboration and for trans-national mobility. **Membership is free.**

Visit us at korea.euraxess.org and [Join](#) the EURAXESS Korea community.

EURAXESS Korea is part of the global EURAXESS Worldwide initiative. EURAXESS Worldwide has dedicated teams in the following countries and regions ready to assist you: ASEAN (focus on Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC, focus on Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, and Colombia), China, India, Japan, North America (USA and Canada), and – as of July 2018 – the EURAXESS Korea network was officially launched. Additionally, a EURAXESS information website for Australia and New Zealand went online in June 2018.