

TT and Industrial relations in Research Infrastructures

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ERF-AISBL

Horizon 2020 definition

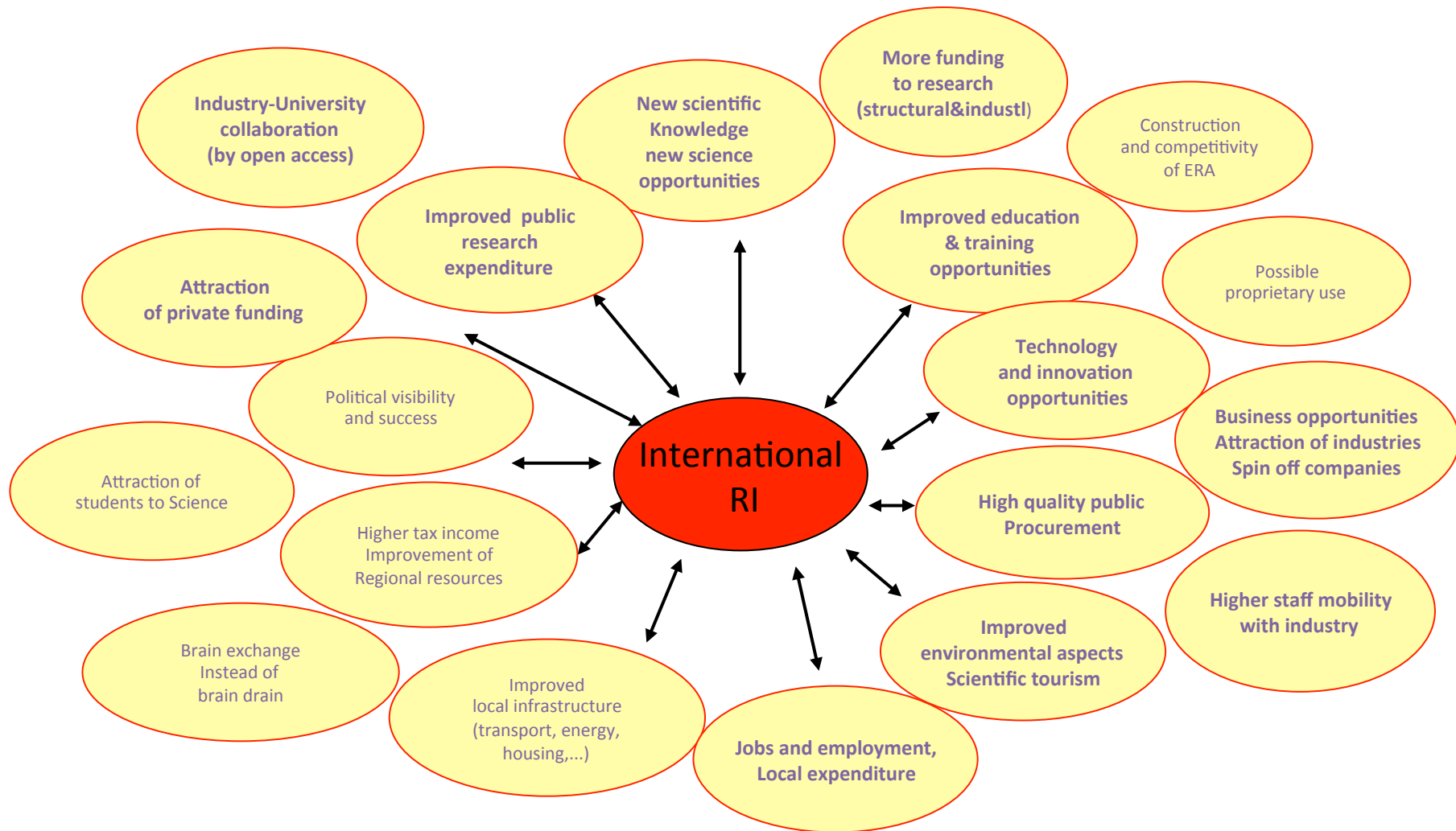
The term "research infrastructure" refers to facilities, resources, systems and services that are used by the research communities to conduct research and innovation in their respective fields. Where relevant, they may be used beyond research, e.g. for education or public service purposes.

This definition covers: major scientific equipment (or set of instruments); knowledge based-resources such as collections, archives or scientific data infrastructures; e-Infrastructures such as data, computing and software systems, communication networks and systems to promote openness and digital trust; any other entity of a unique nature essential to achieve excellence in research and innovation.

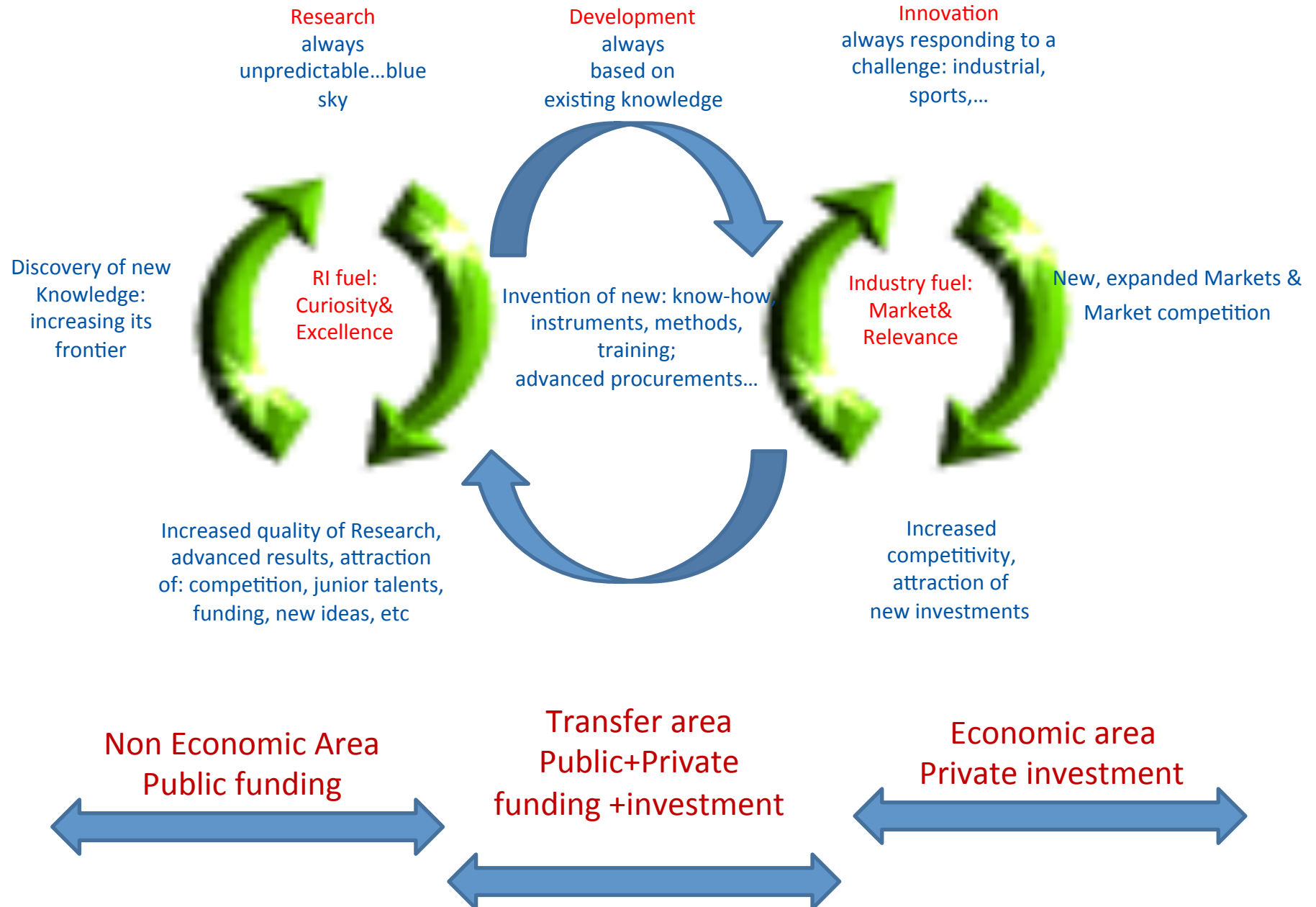
Why Pan-EU Research Infrastructures

- ❖ Modern research in all scientific fields requires “Research Infrastructures” (RIs) of excellent quality (*size less relevant*).
- ❖ Those which, by merit-based competitive “Open Access”, are capable to attract, *and benchmark*, the best researchers in the world are of particular importance to build the ERA
- ❖ To be attractive they need to fuel a continuous interplay between *science challenges* and *technical responses*, with a *wider cross cutting innovation*
- ❖ They, thus, unleash the creative potential of staff, users and industrial providers, *linking research with education and business*.
- ❖ This gives world-level quality in several linked activities: scientific, educational, technical and managerial.

Returns and Stakeholders



PanEU-RIs as innovation motors



....clear from the beginning...

Research Infrastructures were invented in the Middle Ages and planned accordingly



- Abbey-libraries: Excellent and unique Centres attracting and hosting scholars and researchers of the “world”,
- planned and implemented at EU level with EU standards, as an integrated “network” (horseback ICT)
- Centres for Technology Development and Transfer, fuelling and fed by local economy: construction and agriculture, food and drinks, protochemistry-biology-medicine, training....:spin-off “industries” still alive now