



The Value of international cooperation for RIs & ICRI 2018 main perspectives

Ales Fiala

Head of Unit

Research Infrastructures Unit

European Commission – DG Research & Innovation

Rationale for International Approach

- Complexity
- High development, construction and operation costs
- Global nature of the scientific challenge addressed

make it ineffective for one country or region alone to build and operate certain facilities

Scope:

- Strategic alignment and structured approach at EU level
- Seeking opportunities for worldwide collaboration

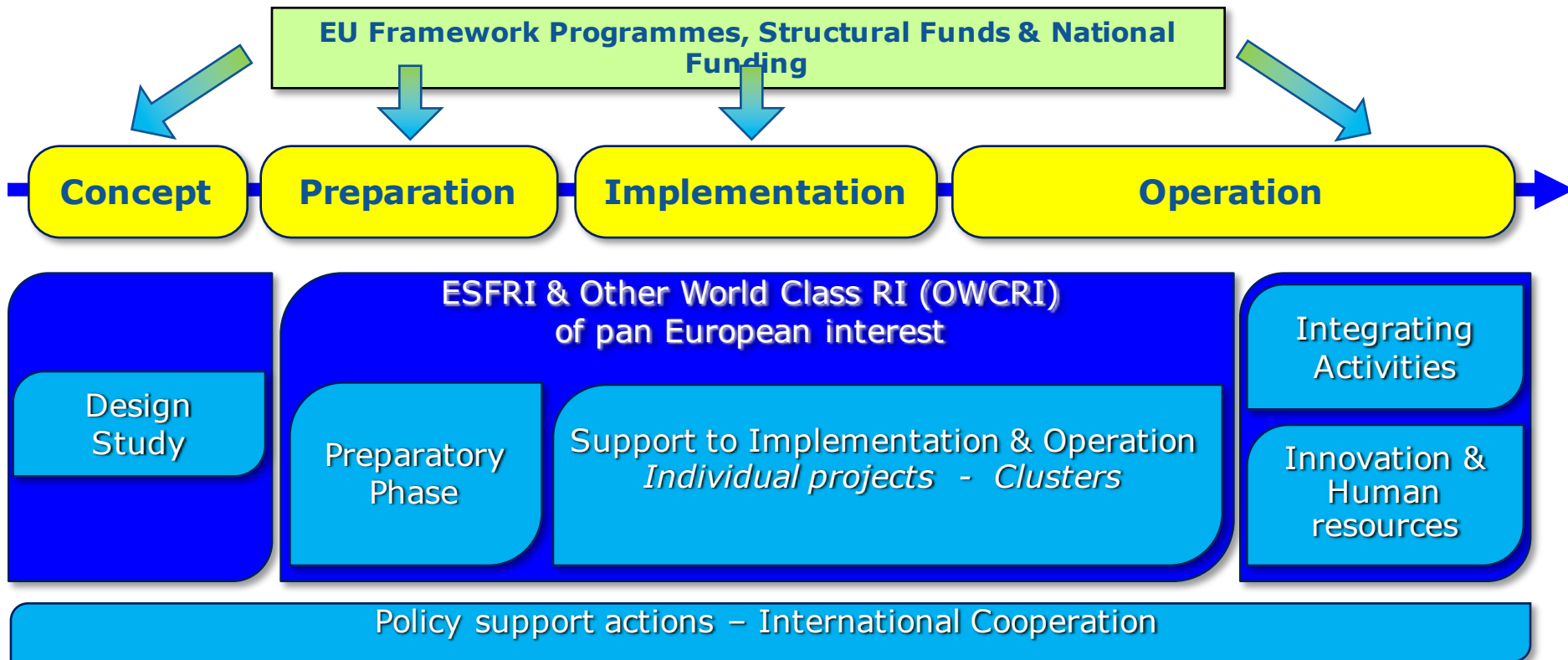
Why an EU approach?

- To **open access** to the research infrastructures existing in the individual Member State to all European researchers
- To **avoid duplication of effort** and to coordinate and rationalise the use of these research infrastructures
- To trigger the **exchange of best practices**, develop **interoperability** of facilities and resources, develop the **training** of the next generation of researchers
- To **connect national research communities** and increase the overall quality of the research and innovation
- To **help pooling resources** so that the Union can also acquire and operate research infrastructures at **world level**

Role of the EC as Facilitator

- Fostering Cooperation between European RIs and Other World Class Research Infrastructures
- Strengthening the links between European RIs with their counterparts in third-countries
- Ensuring their interoperability and outreach
- Pursuing international agreements on the reciprocal use, openness or co-financing of RIs

Funding: a Coherent Toolbox of Activities





Research Infrastructures and H2020

The International dimension

- Individual support for addressing international dimension of ESFRI and OWCRI
- Integrating Activities
 - Access of non-EU Users to RI (transnational access)
 - Participation in Project Consortia
- Dedicated International Cooperation topics within the Coordination and Support Action (CSA) calls

Third countries participation in Horizon 2020

- *International cooperation* is a relevant dimension of Horizon 2020
- *Third country participation* is fostered by:
 - **General opening of H2020 towards third country participants.** Third country organisations can usually participate in H2020 projects (in addition to the minimum eligible set of participants), unless otherwise provided in the WP.
 - **Targeted activities in specific parts of H2020 where areas and partners are specified upfront.** These are cases where win-win situation and added value for EU objectives are created.



Third countries funding in Horizon 2020

- *Annex A of the H2020 WP identifies the third countries whose entities are automatically eligible for funding under that WP.*
- *EU funding can be provided to other third country entities if at least one of these three conditions is fulfilled:*
 - **Entities from the third country are identified as eligible for funding in the Work Programme**
 - **The funding is provided for under a bilateral S&T agreement or any other arrangement with the third country**
 - **The participation is deemed essential for carrying out the action**



The European Roadmap for Research Infrastructures

Process led by the European Strategy Forum on RI (ESFRI)

- New Roadmap (2018) recently published
- Takes into account international dimension
- Offers new possibilities for international cooperation





The Group of Senior Officials (GSO) on global Research Infrastructures

The **GSO** was established (1st G8 Science Ministers' meeting, Okinawa, 15 June 2008) to:

- Provide a non-binding and open **forum for policy exchanges** on global research infrastructures and to inform and improve international cooperation;
- **Share information** about existing and planned new infrastructures;
- **Establish principles** for the development of new partnerships.



GROUP OF SENIOR OFFICIALS ON GLOBAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES

GSO (2)

- The GSO is composed of representatives from **14 countries** (G7, BRICS, Australia, Mexico) + **the European Commission** (Executive Secretariat).
- The GSO has developed a **Framework** that identified 14 key principles (**criteria**) to be addressed by global RIs; the Framework is a living document and its criteria are regularly revised, based on **case studies**.
- The GSO web pages contain a **Toolkit** to help RIs assess their alignment with the Framework criteria.



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Science diplomacy and international flagships

➤ **Science diplomacy** through research infrastructures:

- SESAME (Synchrotron-Light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East)



➤ **International collaboration flagships:**

- Russia
- CELAC



Outreach events

ICRI - *International Conference on RIs*

Aims:

- provide an international forum for discussion on **RIs of Global relevance**;
 - facilitate strategic international cooperation between European Research Infrastructures and their **International counterparts**;
 - address the impact of research infrastructures for **capacity building**.
- **Latest ICRI: 12-14 September 2018, Vienna, Austria**
- **Next ICRI: Fall 2020, Ottawa, Canada**



ICRI 2018

- Bi-annual international event: 4th edition
- Co-organised between Austria (EU Presidency) and European Commission
- More than 600 participants from 60 different countries
- Many side events (ESFRI, EU-LAC, LENS...)



Programme

- Plenary sessions: Policy developments and priorities
- Parallel sessions:
 - Internationalisation of Research Infrastructures, the challenges of trans-national access and international sharing
 - Human resources in the development and use of RIs
 - Fostering diversity and overcoming inequality in the development and use of RIs
 - Enhancing the societal value of Research Infrastructures
 - Research Infrastructures and data



Outcome

- Presentations and live streaming of plenary sessions available on the conference website:

<https://www.icri2018.at>



- Conference conclusions: work in progress (end 2018)

Plenary sessions

- Importance of Long Term sustainability of RI for RTDI system and also for competitiveness as well as for society (societal impact)
- The future of RIs in 30 years' time:
 - The RIs of the future **will still require international co-operation** which is a force for good in the world
 - **Long-term planning will still be key** for constructing a new generation of RIs



Internationalisation of Research Infrastructures

1A: Identifying and stimulating broader stakeholder involvement :
breaking up silos (data, sectors, north/south, TNA)

1B: Fostering cooperation and synergies while avoiding unnecessary duplication of facilities and services: **it's about the Cs (coverage, culture, capacity, co-creation, costs, competition)**

1C: Optimizing use, and outcomes, of national RIs through international participation: **full cost analysis, access, pricing, data**

1D: Devising mechanisms for stimulating and supporting international collaboration : **the matchmakers (top-down approach - GSO, bottom-up approach - grassroots process)**



Thank you for your attention