

The Transnational Access Activities within the Community Framework Programmes

Oct 2009 – Hervé PERO, European Commission





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Basics of the development of the European Research Area

The ERA concept combines:

- a European "**internal market**" for research, where researchers, technology and knowledge freely circulate;
- an effective European-level coordination of national and regional research activities, programmes and policies;
- initiatives implemented and funded jointly.



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The FP is in
support of ERA

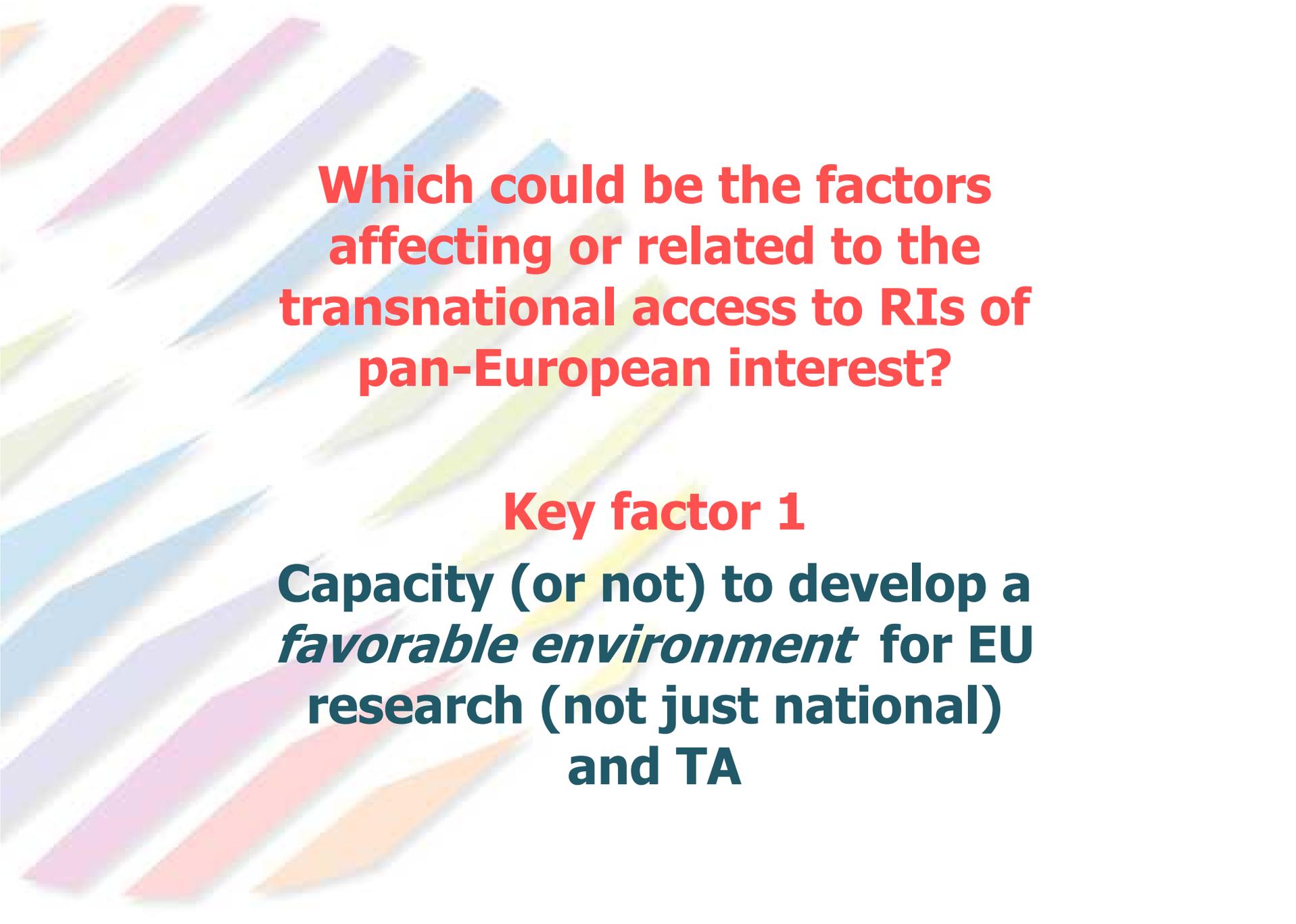
World-class research infrastructures

Key element of the Lund declaration adopted on 8 July 09

- Essential for Europe's researchers to stay at the forefront of research development
- Key component of Europe's competitiveness in "frontier" research

Key Challenges:

- *Overcoming fragmentation in Europe*
- *Coping with increasing costs / complexity*
- *Improving efficiency of (and access to) research services, incl. e-infrastructures*

A background graphic consisting of several colorful pencils (orange, purple, blue, green, yellow, pink, red) arranged in a fan-like pattern, pointing towards the right. The pencils are slightly blurred and overlap each other.

**Which could be the factors
affecting or related to the
transnational access to RIs of
pan-European interest?**

Key factor 1

**Capacity (or not) to develop a
favorable environment for EU
research (not just national)
and TA**





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A Community legal framework

- The FP is a framework, but not sufficient
- Recent entry into force of **ERIC** (Aug 09)
 - Based on art. 171 EC Treaty, that allows the Community to set up European entities necessary for efficient execution of Community RTD programmes
 - The regulation provides a legal tool for entities with legal personality recognized in all MS, with a spirit of a truly European venture, and flexible enough

**Legal tool allowing more efficient
pooling of resources (linked with excellence)
as well as easier mobility within Europe**



Key factor 2
**Willingness (or not) to
support attraction, education
and mobility of researchers
at European level**





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Since 1987...

Transnational Access allowing effective mobility of researchers

- A fundamental part of the Research Infrastructures action over successive Framework Programmes
 - ➔ to provide access to researchers, free of charge, to the best facilities to conduct top-level research
 - ➔ to open up national facilities transforming them into hubs of the EU scientific landscape
- Implemented through Individual Transnational Access contracts (FP2, FP3, FP4, FP5 and FP6) and Integrated Infrastructures Initiatives (FP6 and FP7)
- Covering an increasing number of facilities



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Environment and Earth Sciences

EUFAR

An Integrating Activity
for Airborne Research
in Environmental and
Geo-sciences

→ will provide the
scientific users with
access to **14 research
aircrafts**

ATR 32 research aircraft

Capital investment ~ 20 M€, annual operating cost ~ 2M€



Access offered: 32 flight hours

Cost: 1100 € / flight hour

of users: 20

of projects: 5



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Physics and Astronomy

ELISA

European Light Sources Activities – Synchrotrons and Free Electron Lasers

→ will provide the
scientific users with
access to **15**
**synchrotrons and free-
electron lasers**

SOLEIL synchrotron

Capital investment ~ 250 M€,
annual operating cost ~ 50 M€

Access offered: 16 275 beam hours

Cost: 36 € / beam hour

of users: 340

of projects: 170



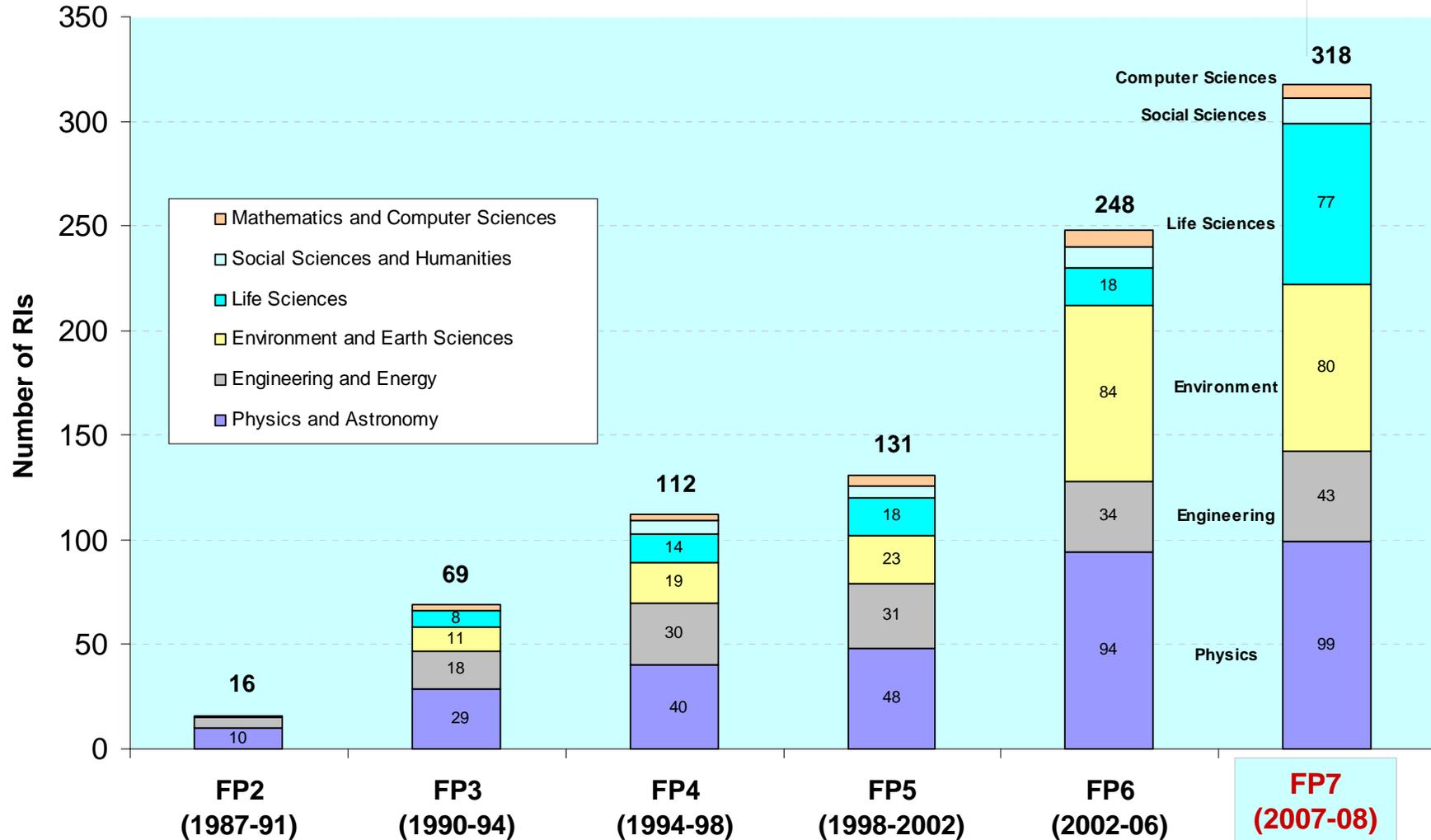


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Positive evolution as shown by the number of RIs supported for Transnational Access at EU level (per scientific domain)

Total for FP7: 575 (estim.)

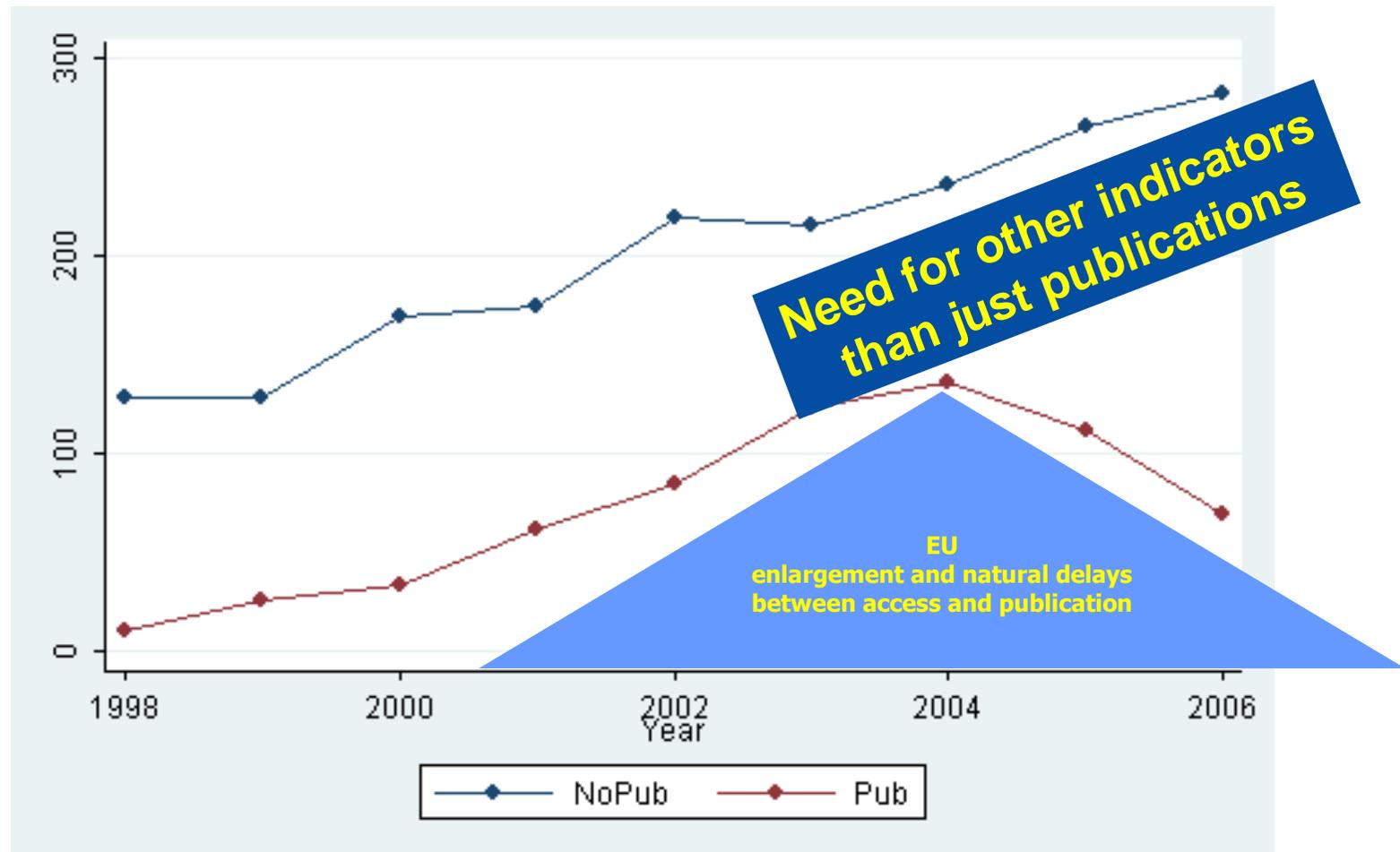




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... and increased used of RIs for training of scientists and engineers as shown by the evolution of non-publication related access within a major EU synchrotron (ELETTRA) during the last 10 years

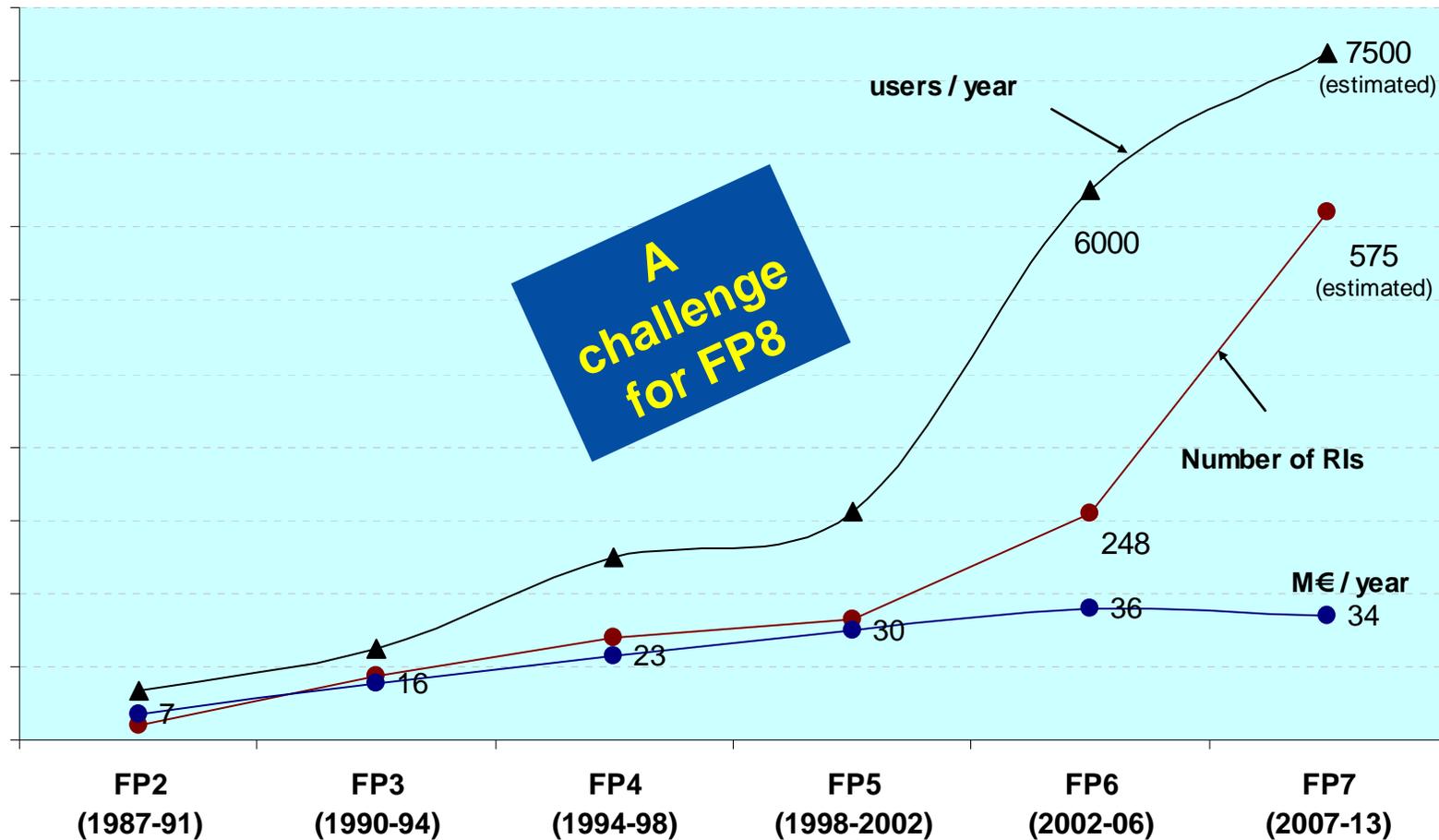




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... but a problem of overall funding as shown by the evolution of the budget related to transnational access related actions from FP2 to FP7





Key factor 3

**Capacity (or not) to
work together to face
increasingly
complex problems
costly solutions**





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Analysis (FP6 2002-2006) of Transnational access activities

Sources of information

- Annual reports: databases with user's data and amount of access provided; so far 193 DB related to the annual reports of 24 **IB** and 33 **TA** contracts
 - 10 700 user projects
 - 24 000 users
 - 225000 supported days of stay
- On-line "user group questionnaire": to monitor individual contracts and assess the quality of services provided by the RI to the scientific community





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User group questionnaire

- Questionnaire available at
➔ <http://www.cordis.lu/infrastructures/questionnaire.htm>
- Up to now 5050 filled questionnaires
- Used to produce statistics to monitor individual contract implementation ...
- and General statistics too

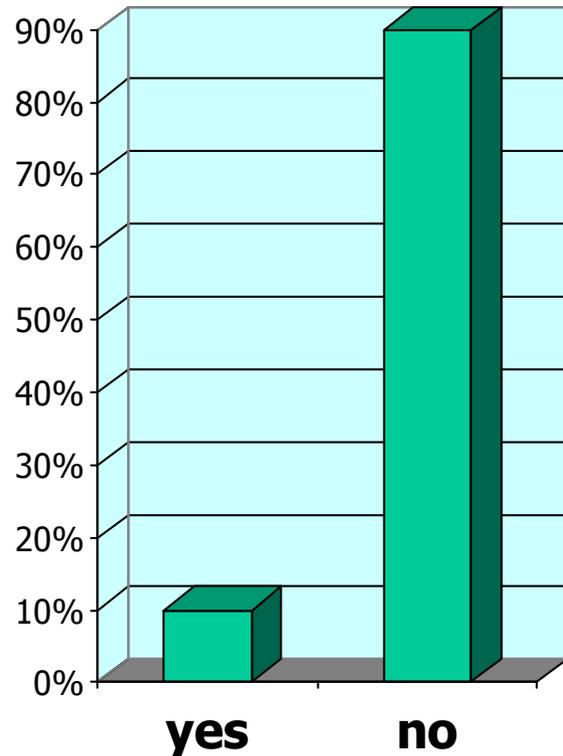




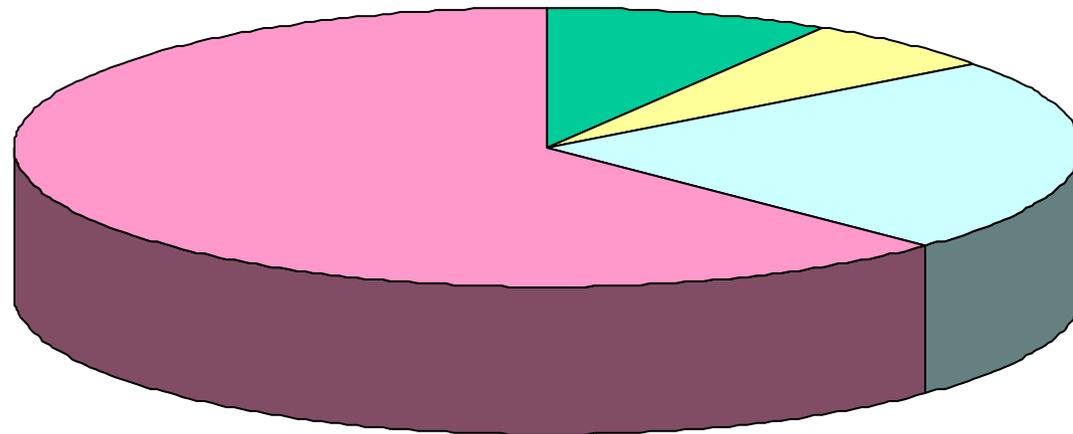
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Are the users able to carry out their research on the RI without EC support?



When no, why?



■ NOT ELIGIBLE

■ APPLIC. TOO DIFFICULT

■ UNABLE TO PAY UF

■ UNABLE TO PAY T&S

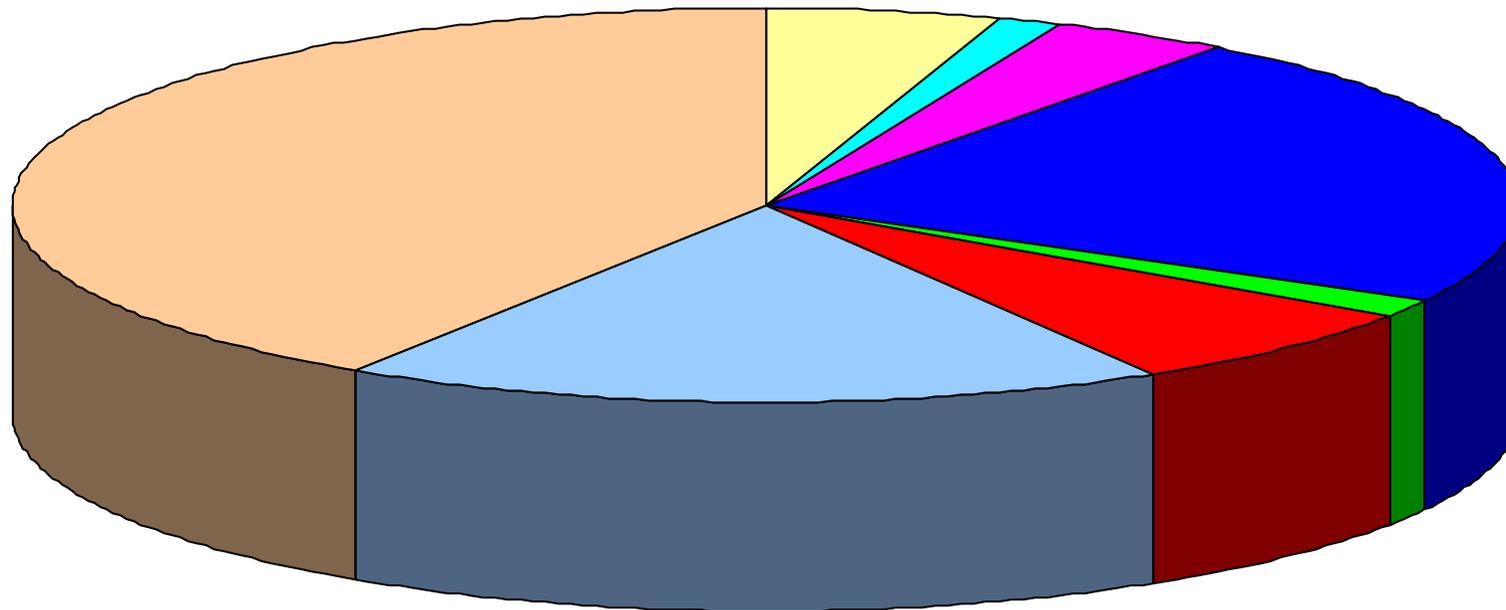




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Where users find out about access opportunities?



■ CORDIS RI WEBSITE

■ CORDIS DATABASES

■ CONTRACT WEBSITE

■ INFRASTRUCTURE WEBSITE

■ JOURNAL

■ CONFERENCE

■ INFRASTRUCTURE MAILING

■ DIRECT CONTACT

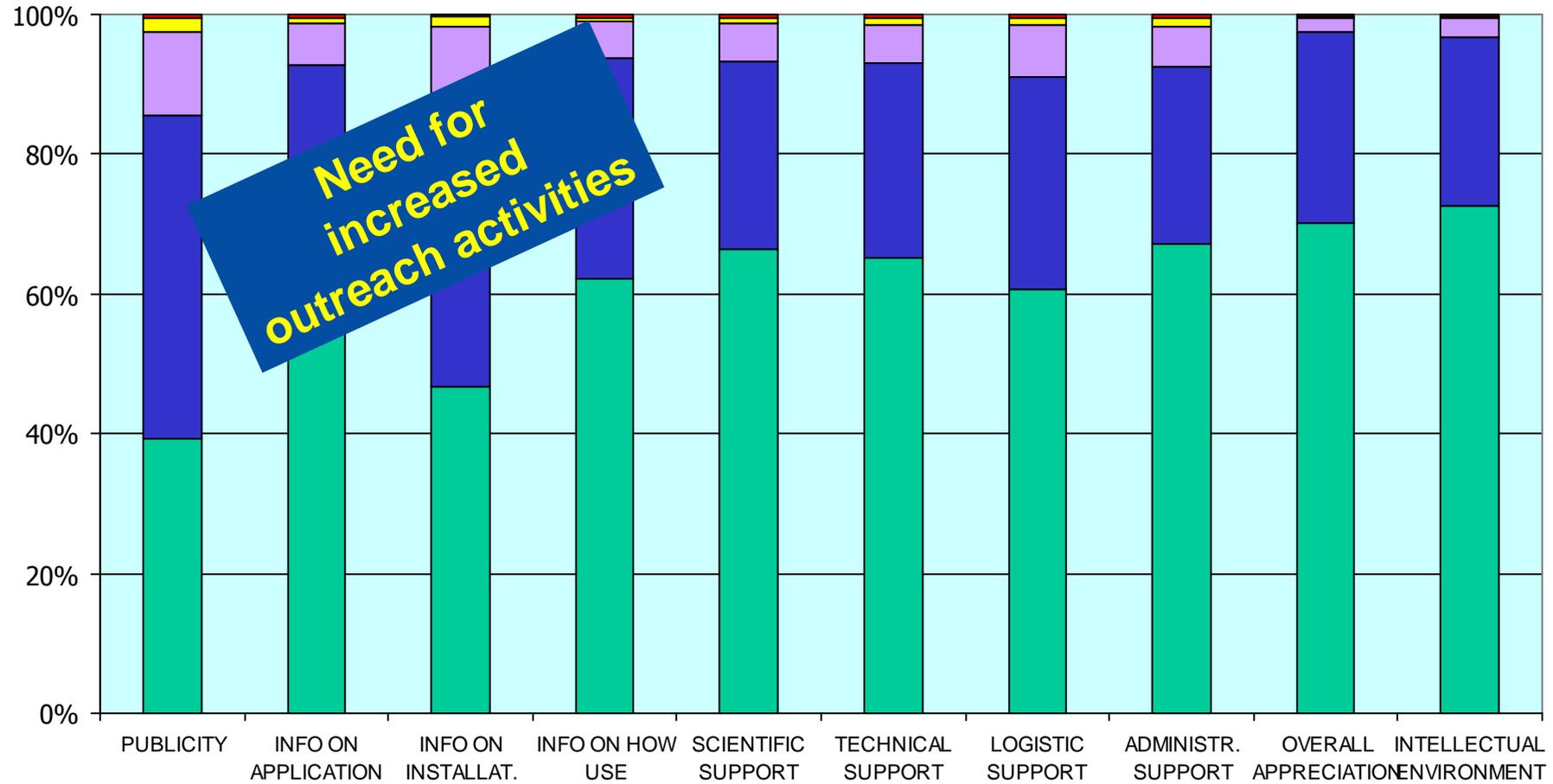




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User's assessment of RI services



very good good fair poor very poor



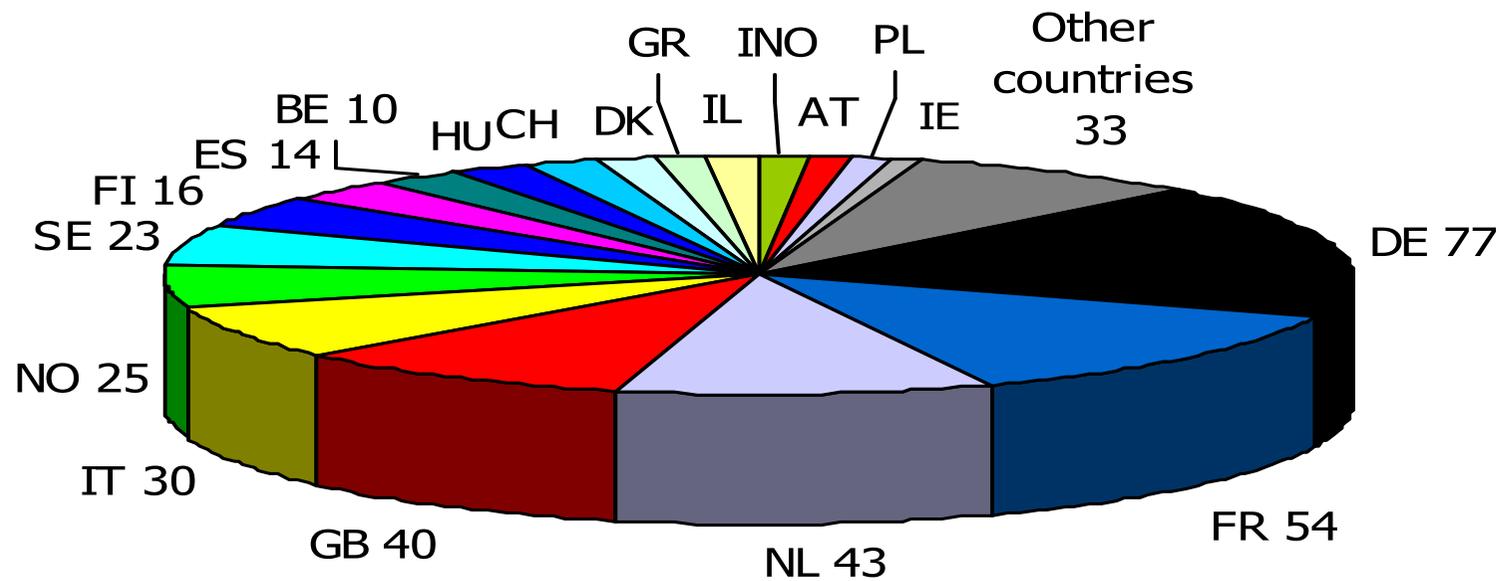


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Analysis of Annual Reports

Supported Infrastructures/ Installations per country

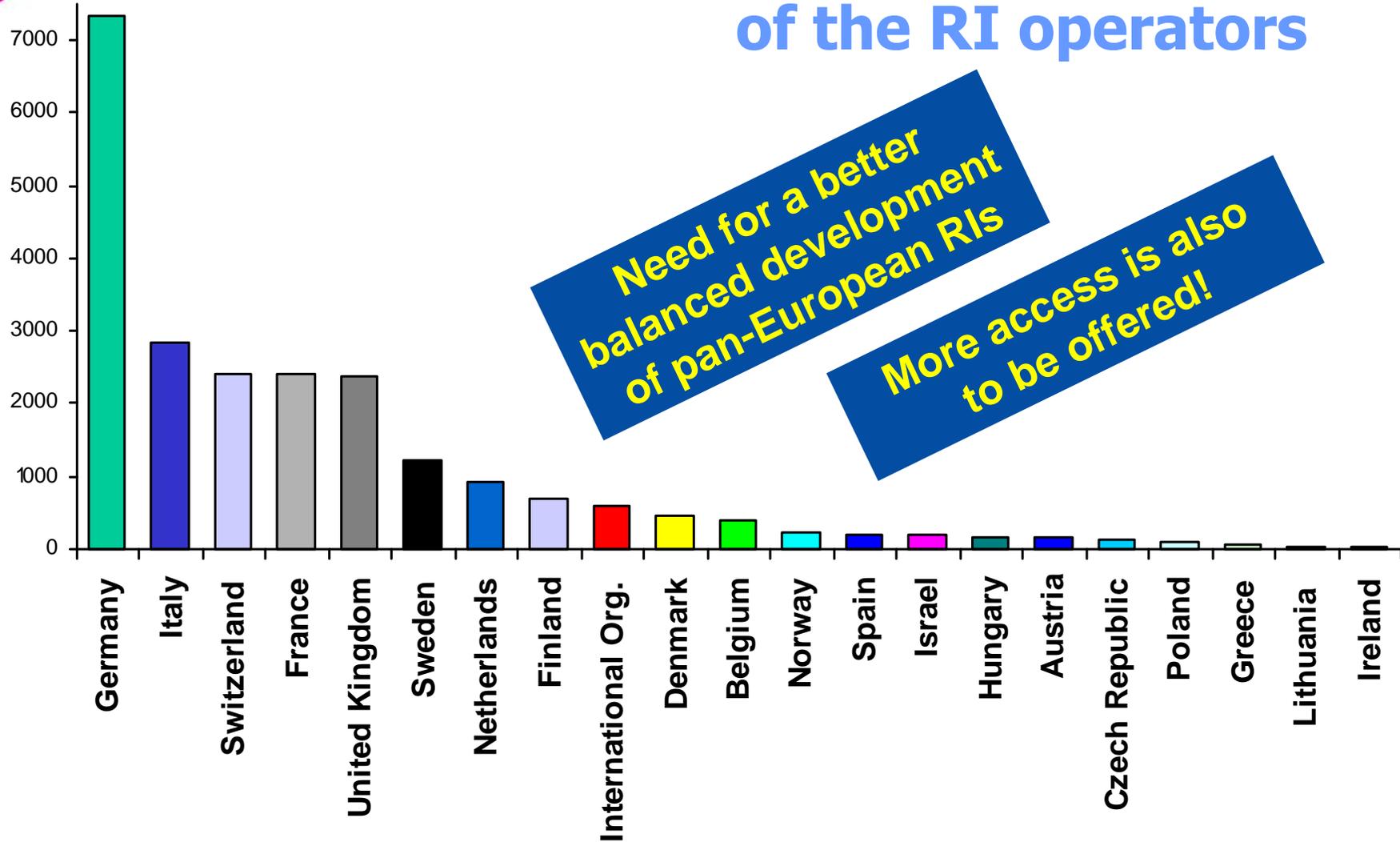




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Number of served users by country of the RI operators



Need for a better
balanced development
of pan-European RIs

More access is also
to be offered!

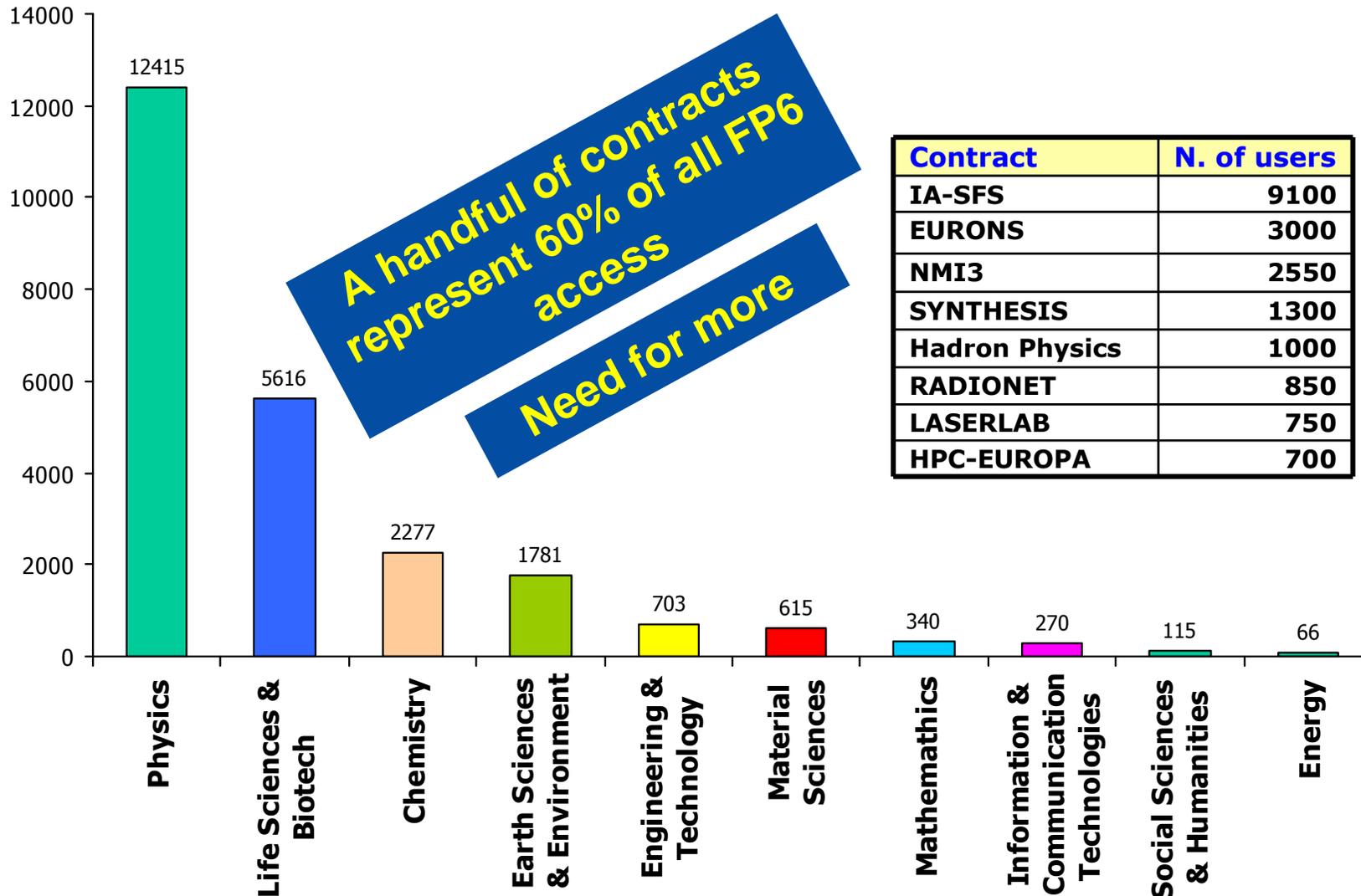




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Distribution of users by main scientific background

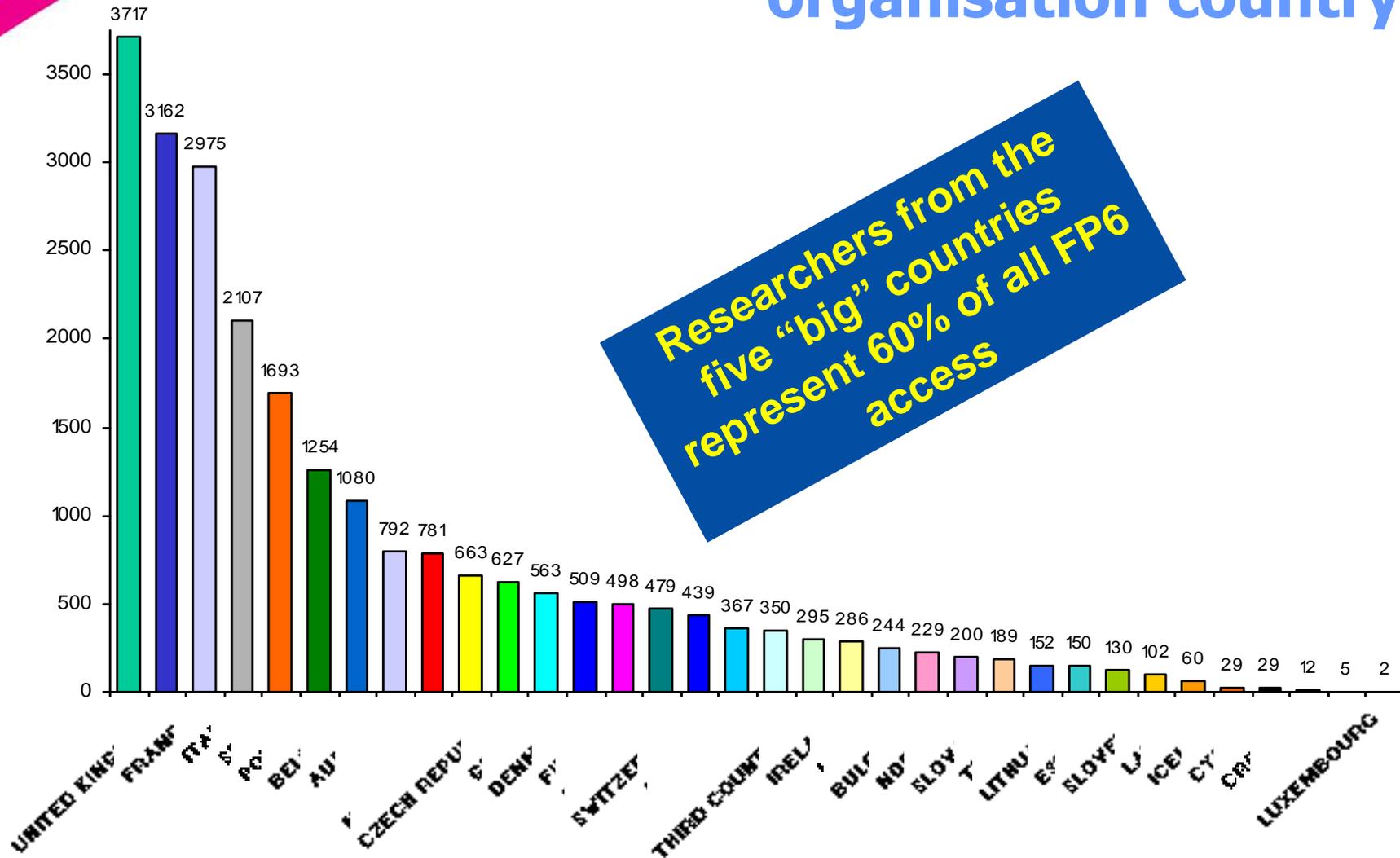




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Distribution of users by organisation country



Researchers from the five "big" countries represent 60% of all FP6 access

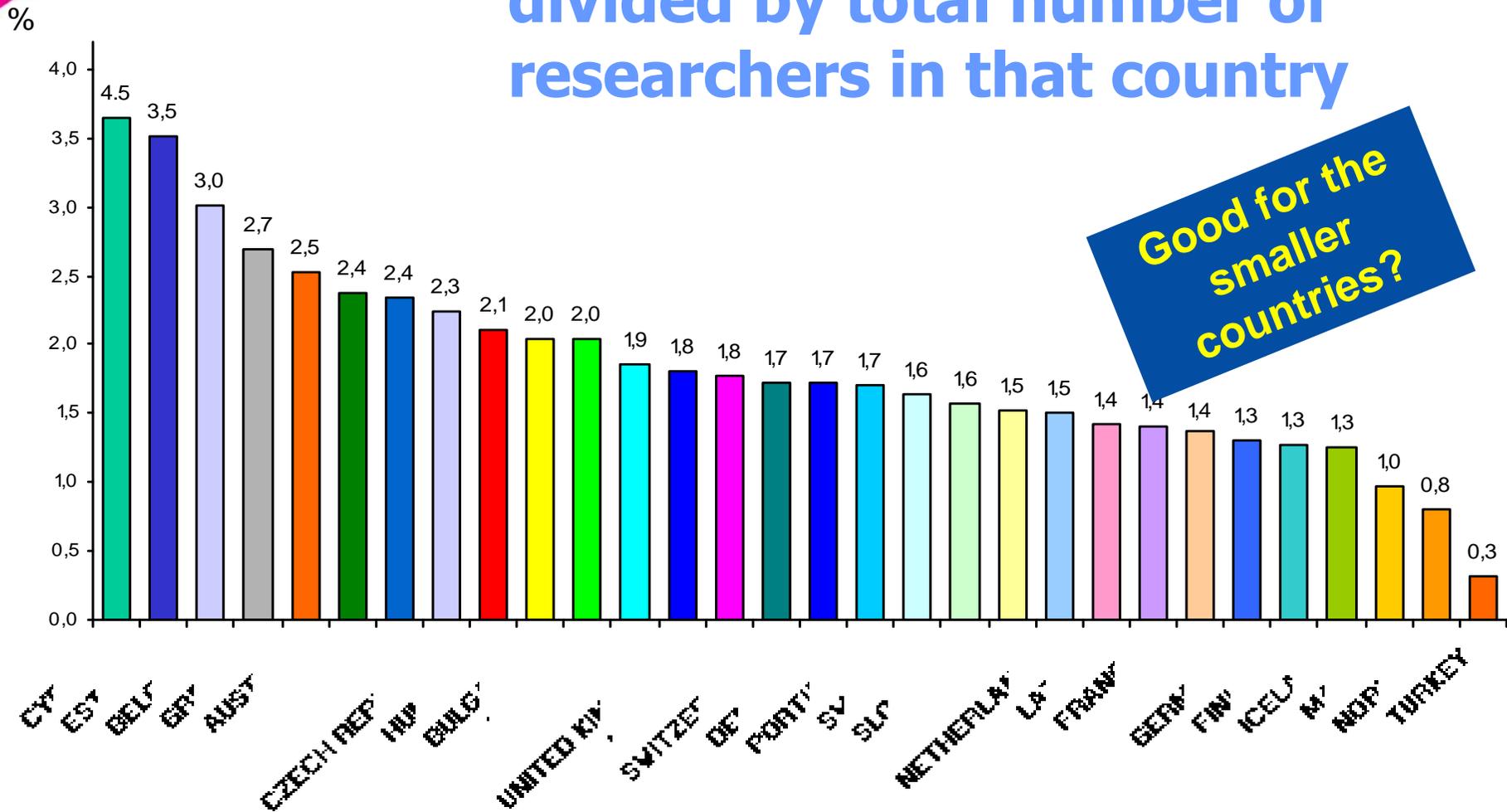




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Distribution by country of number of supported users divided by total number of researchers in that country



Good for the smaller countries?

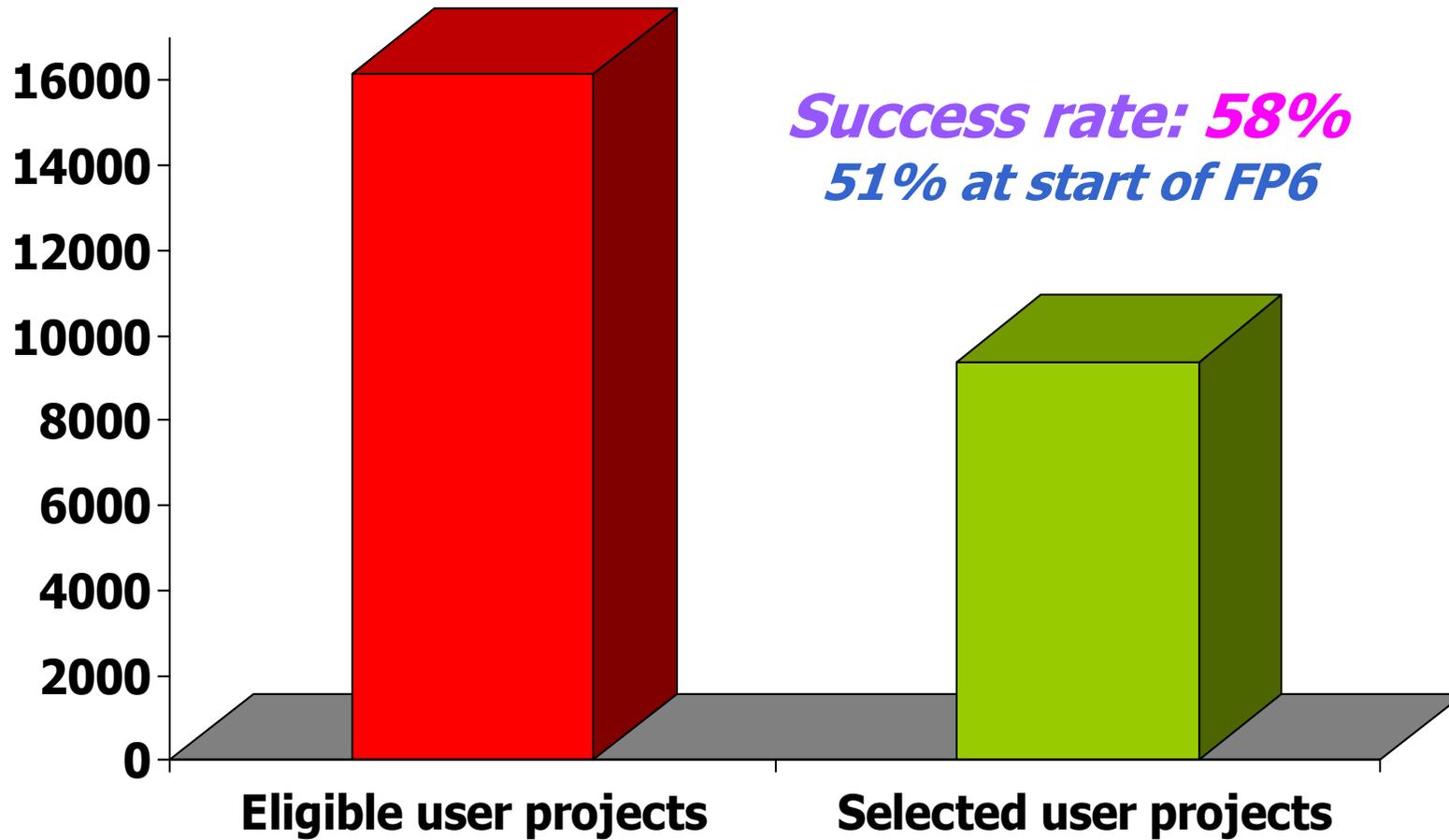




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Success rate of user projects

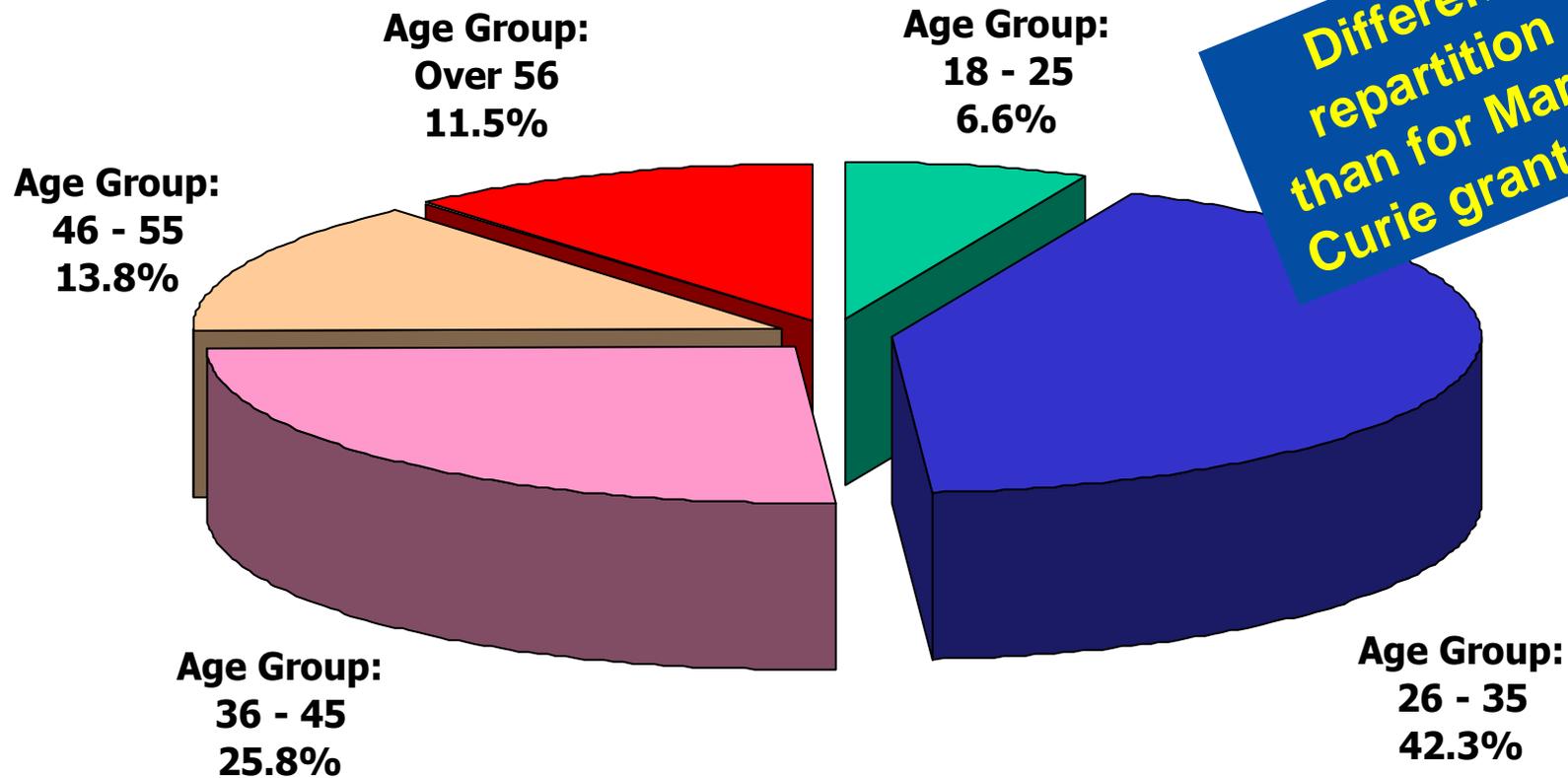




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Distribution of users by age group (as % of the total number of users)

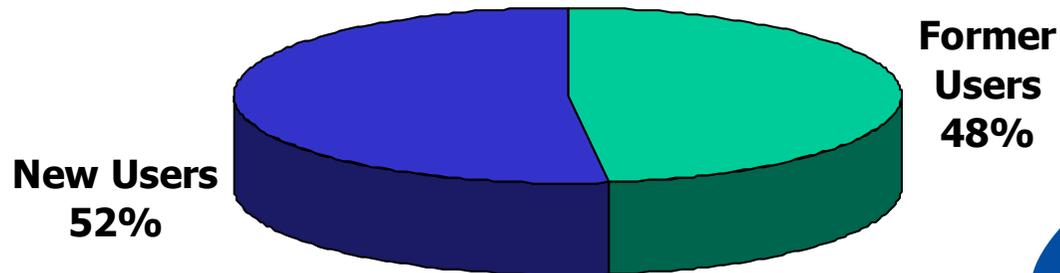
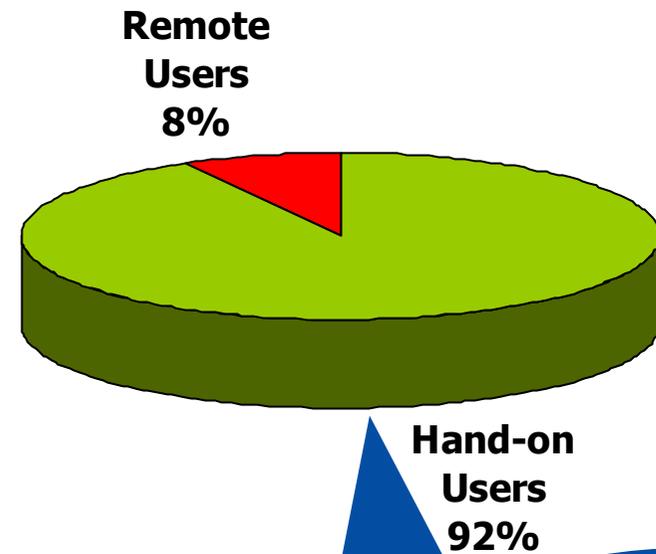
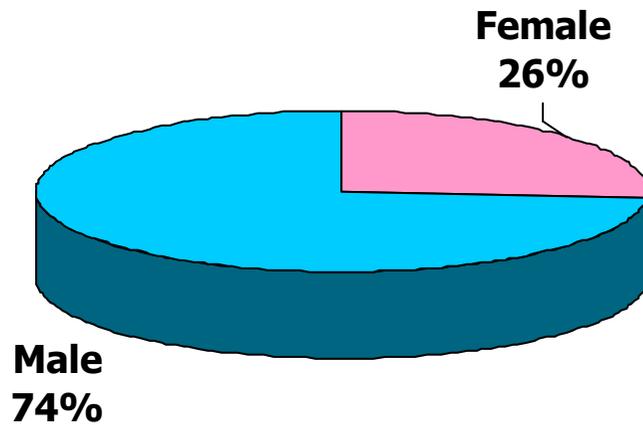




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Distribution of users by gender and type



**Strong potential for
e-infrastructures**





Key factor 4

**Capacity (or not) to
integrate scientific and
e-infrastructures**

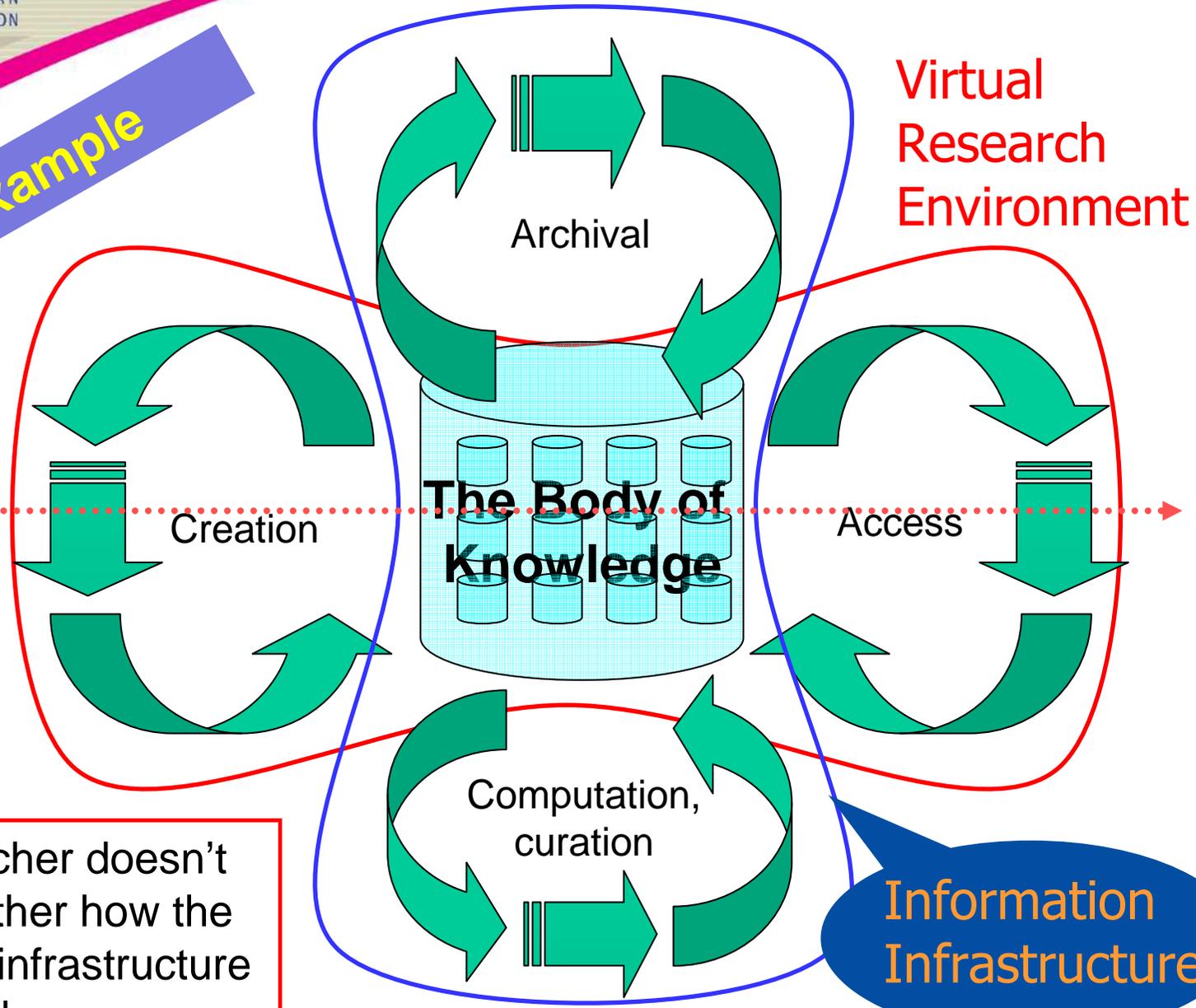




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Example



Virtual
Research
Environment

Creation

The Body of
Knowledge

Access

Computation,
curation

Information
Infrastructure

the researcher doesn't
need to bother how the
information infrastructure
works...

Acknowledgement: e-IRG 2007



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... the researcher needs to work within a consistent information infrastructure to avoid wasting money later on...

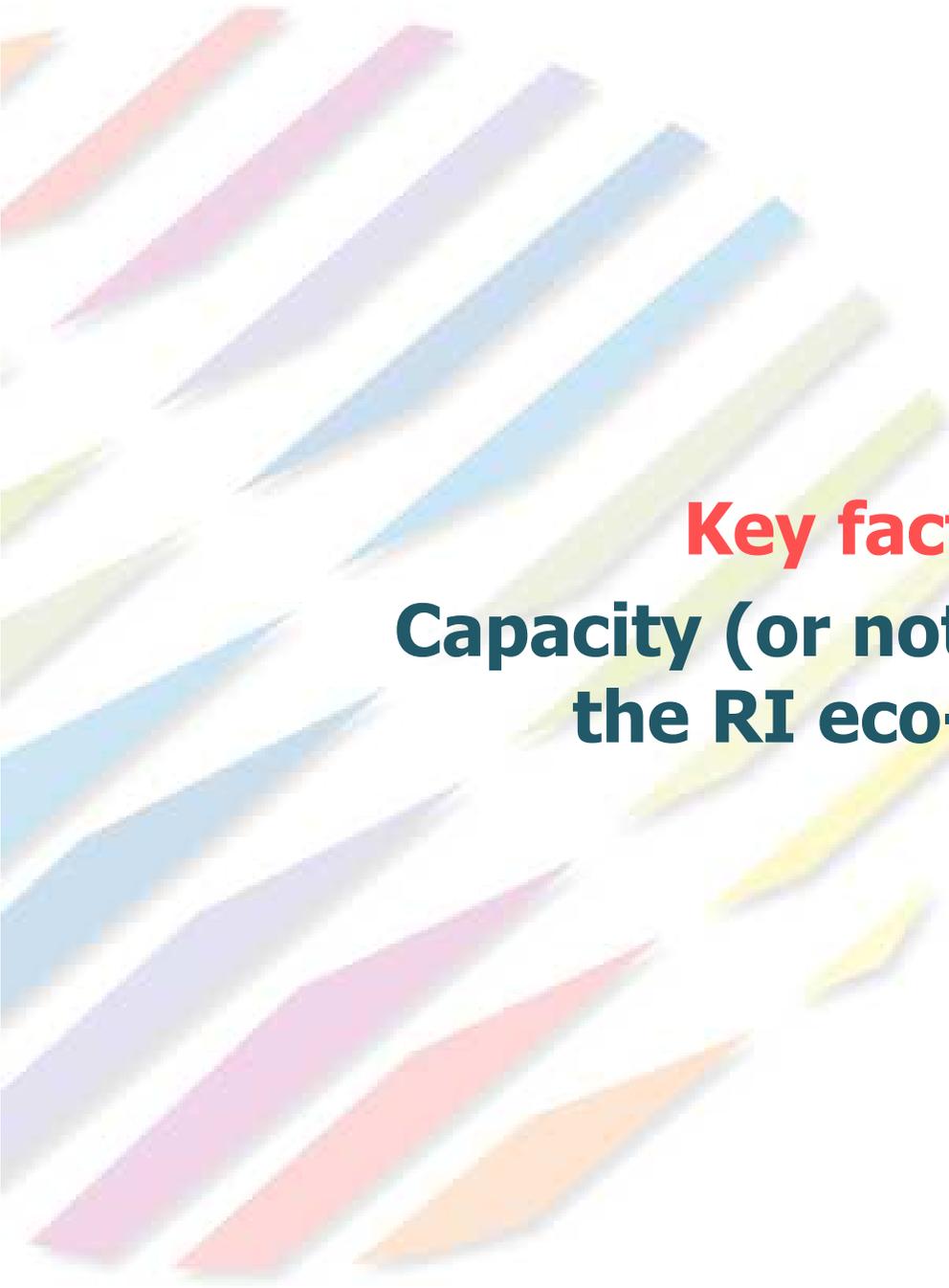
- Acquisition and Ingestca. 42%
- Archival Storage & Preservationca. 23%
- Accessca. 35%



Ability to integrate research infrastructures (distributed RIs) as well as RIs and e-infrastructures?

Acknowledgement: alliance for permanent access





Key factor 5

**Capacity (or not) to manage
the RI eco-system**





RIs of pan-European interest require **professional management** throughout their life-cycle (from preparation to decommissioning).

This entails a wide range of activities: not only *providing access* to highly sophisticated equipment; also *training* people, participating in *technology development*, and may be responsible for establishing standard operation procedures

Extract of the 2007 ERA expert group





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e-Infrastructures interconnecting communities

Call closing on November 24, 2009



European Commission
Information Society and Media



e-infrastructure





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Willingness to develop an 'eco-system' of Research Infrastructures within ERA

- a) Large (single-sited) facilities
- b) Distributed European Facilities
- c) Network of national facilities

Based on

- a) a consistent roadmap
from the European stakeholders
- b) Links with universities & schools
- c) Network of industrial suppliers / users



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To conclude...

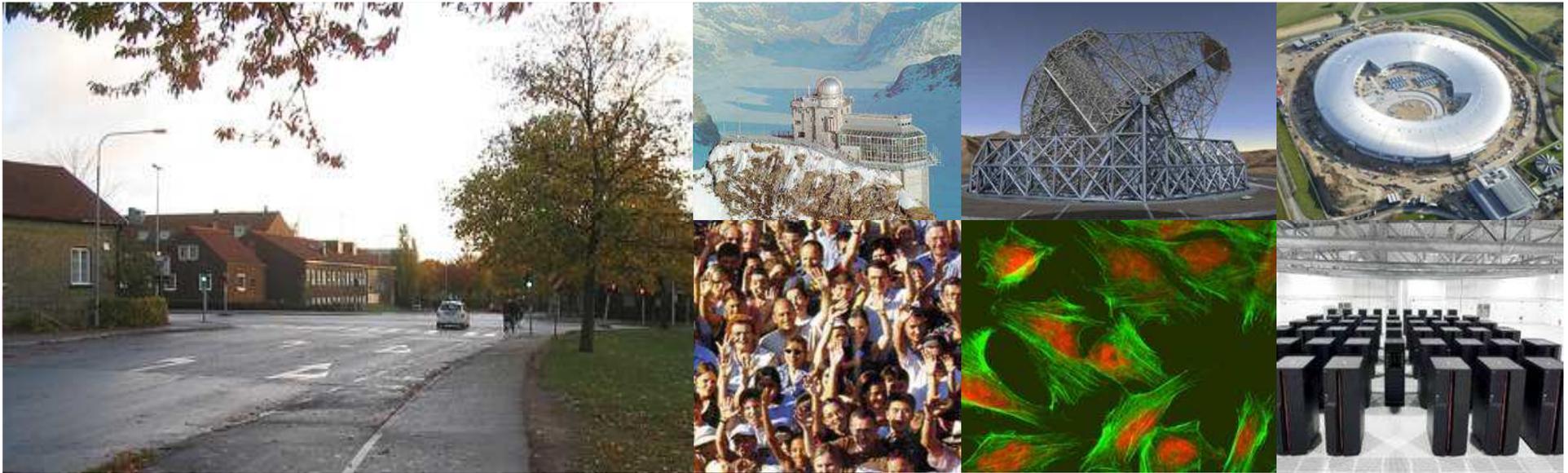
**According to the analysis
of the Key factors
for efficient RIs within the ERA,
my vision is optimistic**

- ✓ **Positive trends for the legal environment**
- ✓ **A real growing “market” for use of RIs**
- ✓ **Willingness for Open Access**
- ✓ **Integrating e- + research infrastructures**
- ✓ **A new style of management is arising**



... but...

- ✓ **Need to continue developing an ERA vision**
(national protectionism isn't over)
- ✓ **Need for public funds for Open Access**
(this is long term investment)
- ✓ **Need for a "regional" dimension of ERA**
- ✓ **Integrating e- + research infrastructures**
- ✓ **Need to support a new management style**
(researchers are often keen of conservatism)



Thank you for your attention

