



EU support for innovation in research infrastructures

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What is the EU research infrastructures programme

- A part of the general European Union's Research Framework Programme
 - FP1 (1984 -1987) € 3.75b. FP9 (HE, 2021-2027) € 95b
 - The budget of the RI part is 2.4 million.
- The RI programme invests money in
 - Transnational access (already in FP2, 1988)
 - Defining a joint roadmap (since 2006) of new RIs / upgrades / ERICs (ERIC regulation 2009)
 - Communities / networks / tech roadmaps / innovation

It is not me saying this...

- *The value of an integrated EU for science hasn't been lauded enough (...). The EU's framework programme for research and innovation has grown from 4% of its annual budget a decade ago to 8% now, and totals €74.8 billion (US\$83.5 billion) for 2014–20 alone. Although this represents only around one-tenth of individual EU member states' public research and development spending, the framework programme has set up the highly competitive European Research Council (ERC) and has incorporated a **widely admired system of cross-border research projects and training fellowships**, enabled by the close harmony of the EU's single market. The research programmes have been powerful forces for European integration: it's now taken for granted that scientists should be able to live and work anywhere they want in the bloc.*

Nature magazine, 2019

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-01561-4>

How the programme has supported accelerator science

- **FP6** CARE
 - **FP7** EUCARD, EUCARD2, TIARA
 - **H2020** ARIES, I.FAST
 - **HE** EURO-LABS
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- In the pasts EU projects included access provision and research agendas. Since 2021 these two activities are funded via separate projects.

How the programme has supported *co-innovation*

- The Research Infrastructures programme has evolved from the original idea of facilitating transnational access and defining a shared roadmap. It started **considering innovation more seriously in 2007**, when the broader EU programme included innovation in its core mandate.
- Collaborative work with industry is a natural part of RI development. EU funders started paying more attention to these natural **innovation ecosystems** around big science laboratories. A number of new approaches have emerged lately
 - Networking the industry contacts: European ILO network, networking ILOs and ICOs (and supporting pan-European procurement event BSBF)
 - Pre-commercial procurement in research infrastructures. Project QUACO.
 - Supporting disruptive innovation. Projects for the ATTRACT initiative.
 - Innovation pilots. I-FAST

How the programme has supported co-innovation in accelerator science

Why is I-FAST different

- Industry was involved from the beginning, at the level of identifying the key techniques and trends and the definition of roadmaps or strategic agendas.
- The project allowed for the establishment of a large scale platforms combining R&D, integration and validation.
- It requested that the partnership with industry be reinforced, through e.g. transfer of knowledge and other dissemination activities, activities to promote the use of research infrastructures by industrial researchers, involvement of industrial associations in consortia or in advisory bodies.

Which are the obstacles

- The participation of industry in EU grants, particularly (but not only) SMEs, implies an administrative burden.