



PROJECT FINAL REPORT

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1. Executive summary

The aim of the project has been to support the organisation of the first International Conference on Research Infrastructure (ICRI2012), which took place in Copenhagen on March 21-23, 2012 under the Danish Presidency of the European Council in collaboration with the European Commission.

The Danish Presidency recognises the importance of research infrastructures to the EU's competitive edge, and believes it is vital to strive to ensure stable financing of the construction and operation of excellent research infrastructures and ensure access to the best existing research infrastructures. The conference topics correspond well, with Denmark long-term strong political focus on issues relating to climate change, sustainable energy, ICT and health.

The conference was for the first time focused on the international dimension, but otherwise followed the structure and outline of the past six European conferences on Research Infrastructure (ECRI), of which the latest was held in Barcelona in 2010 under the Spanish Presidency.

ICRI 2012 had its main objectives in increasing international collaboration on research infrastructure in order to manage the grand challenges in today's societies. Research infrastructures play a crucial role for the promotion of knowledge and technology and are of central importance to drive excellent science.

2. Summary description of project context and objectives

The conference has its main objectives in increasing international collaboration on research infrastructures in order to manage the grand challenges in today's societies. Research infrastructures play a crucial role for the promotion of knowledge and technology and are of key importance to drive excellent science. Never before has there been such an urgent need to act globally to tackle the grand challenges before us on climate change, health, energy supply etc. Every discipline from humanities and social sciences through to physical and environmental sciences is joining forces to create contemporary international research infrastructures focused on these pressing needs on a global scale. Research Infrastructures are not just large physical facilities; they are physically dispersed, virtual and data infrastructures managed as international entities. In this new global context ICRI2012 address the following questions:

- Why do we need global research infrastructures? Which types of world-class infrastructures are best suited for a global approach?
- How to increase the use of these facilities and how to support access to them based on Excellence?
- How to strengthen international cooperation in the implementation, governance, operation and use of research infrastructures?
- How to nurture synergies between research infrastructures from differing disciplines and promote interdisciplinary approaches?
- How to manage large international research infrastructures focused on global challenges
- How to increase awareness of the education and training possibilities that research infrastructures offer?
- How to tackle data, in particular how to address the distributed nature of either the facilities themselves or the user communities?

To answer these questions, ICRI2012 would draw on existing experience, including:

- Lessons to be learnt from existing research infrastructures across different fields. Are there specific additional needs for managing those addressing global challenges? If so, in which areas? Are there common characteristics?
- The experience that existing global Research Infrastructures and other bodies can share (eg GEOSS, Global Science Forum of the OECD and Group of Senior Officials on Global RI's).

The purpose of the conference was to make specific recommendations on how international cooperation for research infrastructures can be effective in the future. This included calling for a coordinated support to (and strengthening of) existing initiatives, highlighting possible needs for additional effort, and developing a vision for an open science and a global ecosystem of research infrastructures and the actions needed to achieve it. ICRI 2012 would also provide important input to the European Strategy and to the implementation of the next EU Framework Programme "Horizon 2020".

The conference was structured in a way which underpinned the objectives of the conference. The conference was an event that spanned three days. Day 1 of the conference was used to set a common frame and understanding of research infrastructure - and its importance in facing global challenges. This part of the conference outlined different perspectives on how to promote the international collaboration on research infrastructure.

The speakers represented high-level stakeholders from different countries across the globe, as well as highly profiled representatives from key political institutions, including the UN, EC Commission, the World Bank and UNESCO.

Figure 1 Opening address Morten Østergaard, Danish Minister of Education



By offering high-level inspiring presentations on conference Day 1 vital experiences and ideas that could help generate a solid conference output was brought into play. Day 1 ended with a standing buffet dinner in the exhibition area together with a dedicated poster session. Having the buffet dinner in the poster area ensured maximum impact of the poster session.

On conference day 2 ICRI2012 had four expert-facilitated parallel sessions within the four different subthemes of the overall conference topic – Health, Climate Change, Energy and e-Infrastructures, during which the participants exchanged knowledge and experiences and developed ideas for future actions and recommendations. The parallel sessions was based on a participatory approach and carried out by means of expert moderators and rapporteurs, which documented the proceedings of the individual sessions.

The parallel sessions was followed by a plenary session, in which former ESFRI chair John Wood summed up the conclusions from the parallel sessions. Thus, the conference format was based on interaction and dialogue and thereby served as inspiration to the conference participants. The goal was to stimulate discussions on global research infrastructure collaboration.

Lastly, during the last day of the conference, the results of the workshop discussions was presented in a high level panel discussion, and afterwards qualified by the conference participants (conference day 3). In order to facilitate this discussion a conference conclusion paper was presented and used in the discussions. ICRI 2012 ended with a closing address by Commissioner Hedegaard.

3. Description of main ST results/foregrounds

This section describes the content and main results of the work packages included in the overall project: WP1 MANAGE; WP2 PREPARE, WP3 COMMUNICATE and WP4 EXECUTE.

This section also contains pictures from the conference, overview maps and publication examples.

3.1. Workpackage 1 – MANAGE

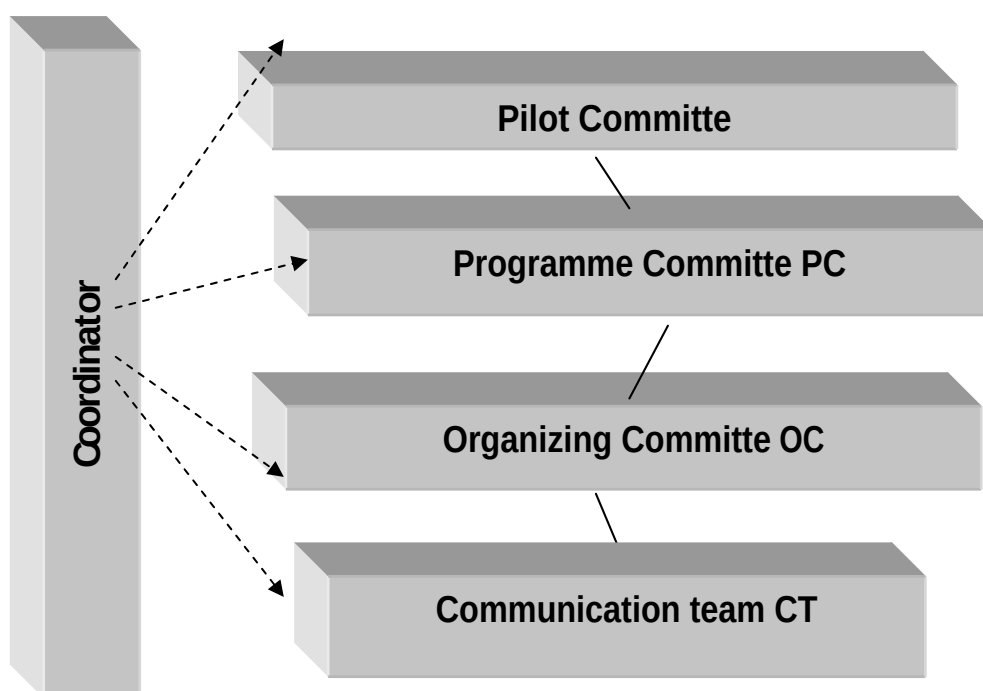
Overall the consortium management consisted of several intermingled tasks. Most importantly was the monitoring of the progress of the project, including ensuring that timetables was kept and deliveries met, within the constraints of the budget. To this end the consortium management has been very successful, given that there have been no major delays, and all deliverables have been met, without any major budgetary discrepancies. Communication was also an extremely important management issue, for the success of the event. The Project coordinator spent considerable resources communicating with the Commission who was a very large stakeholder in the event and part of the project team. The relationship between the DASTI organizers and the Commission organizers was excellent, based on mutual respect and a common understanding of the tasks and requirements entailed in such an event.

In the day-to-day running of the project communicating with subcontractors was an important task, in order to ensure that the requirements and suggestions of the project, was being taken care of by the subcontractors. Continuous quality control of the work performed was also part of the consortium management.

3.1.1. Management structure

The Management structure for the ICRI 2012 is shown in the following figure, which shows the decision making relationship between the individual committees.

Figure 2 Management structure



The Coordinator Troels RASMUSSEN had the overall responsibility for overseeing the progress of the project. This includes ensuring that deliverables were being delivered in due time, and that milestones were being met. The Coordinator also had the responsibility for communicating with the EC program officer, including reporting progress and delivering financial statements and activity reports at the end of the project. The Coordinator had formal authority to ensure that decisions and spending are kept within the framework of the grant agreement and other legal constraints.

The ICRI 2012 **Pilot Committee** had the sole task of monitoring the progress of the preparation of the conference, and to intervene if necessary. The Pilot Committee had no active role in the decisions made in relation to the conference, except if no agreement could be reached otherwise. The role of the Pilot Committee was primarily to resolve disputes and disagreements that could not be resolved in the Program or Organizing Committees. No such incidence occurred during the project. The Pilot Committee was made up by DASTI Deputy Director Hans Müller and DG Research, Directorate B, Director Octavia Quintana Trias.

The ICRI 2012 **Programme Committee** – the PC - was responsible for the detailed operations concerning the programme preparation and overall planning of the conference. The committee was made up of key persons involved in research infrastructure policy, including ESFRI, DG Research, E-IRG and as host DASTI. The input from the PC was vital for the formulation of themes for the conference, and for identifying the best speakers for conference both with regard to their knowledge and presentation abilities.

The PC was chaired by Head of Unit, DG RTD Research Infrastructures. Due to the change of position of Hervé Pero, the PC was chaired by Peter Sloth in the intervening period until the new Head of Unit Ana Arana-Antelo was in place.

The PC members are:

DASTI	Peter SLOTH, Head of Division, Research Infrastructure
	Anders KJAER, Senior Adviser, Research Infrastructure
EC	Hervé PÉRO, Head of Unit, Fission, DG RTD, K4
	Ana Arana-Antelo, Head of Unit, DG RTD, Research Infrastructures
	Pekka KARP, deputy Head of Unit, DG INFSO, GEANT & e-Infrastructures
	Mary KAVANAGH, DG RTD, International Cooperation
	Elena RIGHI STEELE, DG RTD, Research Infrastructures
ESFRI	Beatrix VIERKORN RUDOLPH, ESFRI Chair
e-IRG	Gudmund HOST, e-IRG Chair,
AU	Martin GALLAGHER, Australian Mission to the European Union

SA **Daan DU TOIT, South African Mission to the European Union**

SE **Terry CALLAGHAN, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences**

UK **John WOOD, Association of Commonwealth Universities**

DK **Liselotte HØJGAARD, Copenhagen University Hospital**

Observers: **Coordinator Troels RASMUSSEN, DASTI, Research Infrastructures,**
 Agnès ROBIN, EC, Research Infrastructures, Organizing Committee
 Sharon KEARNEY, EC, Research Infrastructures, Organizing Committee

The PC worked very closely together with the **Organizing Committee** – the OC, which was also present at PC meetings as observers. The OC was the central committee of the conference linking the programme and conference plans outlined by the PC with the actual preparation of the conference. The OC was the communication hub within the organizational set up, which ensured exchange of information and monitoring of the progress in the various work packages, including logistics, communication, reporting and invitations. The ICRI Organizing Committee was chaired by Anders Kjaer, Senior Adviser at DASTI.

The ICRI 2012 **Organizing Committee**

DASTI **Troels Rasmussen, Project coordinator, Research Infrastructures**
 Anders Kjær, Research Infrastructures

EC **Agnès Robin, DG RTD Research Infrastructures**
 Sharon Kearney, DG RTD Research Infrastructures

The OC is supported by a **Communication team CT**, which had the main responsibility for the dissemination and communication activities. The Communication team was the focal point for dissemination of key messages from the conference to the press and media, encouraging interaction with prominent speakers in order to ensure visibility of international infrastructure and the discussion on global challenges. Another vital part of the committee's task was to facilitate a successful and interactive outcome of the poster sessions, in order to highlight a number of successful research infrastructures and projects.

The members of the Communication Committee were:

DASTI

Steen Bruun Jensen, Communication officer

Anne Birgitte Klitgaard, Research infrastructures

Faisel Khan, Research infrastructures

Per Kolbech Nielsen, Research Infrastructures

EC

Sonia Spasova, DG RTD, Research Infrastructures

Janine Delahaut, DG RTD, Research Infrastructures

Ruiz Carrillo de Albornoz Salvado, DG RTD, Research Infrastructures

3.2. Workpackage 2 – PREPARE

ICRI 2012 was the first international conference on research infrastructure, and a major event during the Danish Presidency. The event has generally been acknowledged as a very successful one, based on the responses from stakeholders and delegates. The overall planning of conference content and format was done mostly locally at DASTI with important support of the project organizers from DG Research and with strong input from the Program Committee. Particularly the planning of the PC meetings was done in close cooperation between DG Research and DASTI.

3.2.1. Overall programme

One of the most important tasks during the preparatory phase was to get speakers for the conference. Due to the format of the conference, particularly having four parallel sessions, the conference required a very large number of speakers, chairs and rapporteurs. For all sessions a total of 96 speakers, chairs and rapporteurs were required. Due mainly to the fact that some chairs covered more than one session, a total of 77 people, acting as speakers, chairs or rapporteurs, were needed for the entire event.

The project was generally very successful in recruiting relevant speakers. The good result was no doubt helped by the huge amount of contacts that the PC members had. The outstanding list of speakers could not have been achieved without PC members using these contacts to get speakers committed.

Noticable speakers

- *Danish Minister of Education Morten Østergaard*
- *Commissioner Máire Geoghegan-Quinn*
- *Commissioner Neelie Kroes*
- *Commissioner Connie Hedegaard*
- *Cypriot Minister for Health Stavros Malas*
- *Russian Deputy Minister of Science Sergey Mazurenko*
- *Nobel Prize Laureate Dan Schechtman*
- *Professor Hans Rosling of Mindgap*

The sessions were organised and planned in the Organising Committee (OC) and Program Committee (PC). In the last months before the conference, the chairs of the individual sessions were also used as advisors concerning the programme. Both speakers and chairs received instructions from the organizers on the context and format of the sessions, in order to facilitate a common understanding of the expected outcome. All speakers were contacted both by DASTI with regards to practical information, and by the chairs with regards to the format of the sessions. This ensured good communication between the organisers and speakers, which was also helpful with regards to the running of the conference as the speakers could easily communicate with the organisers in cases where there were any issues with their presentations or the format etc.

Figur 3 Official ICRI 2012 program

21 March 2012 – Wednesday

09:00– Registration opens

13:30– 15:00 Denmark Presidency Welcome and Conference Opening

Venue: Meeting Room 1 and 3

Welcome Address

Uffe Toudal Pedersen, Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Science, Innovation and Higher Education, Denmark

ICRI 2012: A Political Vision for Science and Innovation

Morten Østergaard, Minister for Science, Innovation and Higher Education, Denmark

Máire Geoghegan-Quinn, European Commissioner, Research and Innovation

The International View

Philemon Mjwara, GEO co-chair, Director-General, Department of Science and Technology, South Africa

Ian Chubb, Professor, Australia's Chief Scientist, Australia

Grand Challenges in Perspective

Hans Rosling, Professor, Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institute, Sweden

15:00– 15:45 Coffee Break

15:45– 18:00 Plenary Session 1

Venue: Meeting Room 1 and 3

Needs, Development and Operation of Global Research Infrastructures — Challenges and Drivers for Collaboration

Chair: Beatrix Vierkorn-Rudolph, Chair of ESFRI, Deputy Director General, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany

Rapporteur: Martin Gallagher, Counsellor, Department of Innovation, Science and Research, Australian Embassy and Mission to the European Union

Keynote Speaker

Dan Shechtman, Professor, Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2011, Israel

The International View

Patricia Kelly, Deputy Secretary, Department of Innovation, Industry, Science, Research and Tertiary Education, Australia

Flemming Besenbacher, Professor and Chairman of the Carlsberg Foundation, Denmark

John Womersley, Chief Executive, Science and Technology Facilities Council, United Kingdom

Mikhail Rychev, Deputy Director, Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Russian Federation

S. V. Raghavan, Scientific Secretary, Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser, India

18:00– 19:30 Poster Session and Buffet

Venue: Poster Stand Area

22 March 2012 – Thursday

09:00–10:30 Plenary Session 2

Venue: Meeting Room 1 and 3

Main Characteristics of Global Research Infrastructures

Chair: Daniel Adams, Deputy Director-General at the Department of Science and Technology, GSO, South Africa

Rapporteur: Giorgio Rossi, National Laboratory TASC - INFN-CNR, Italy

Speakers

Alan Blatecky, Director, Office of Cyberinfrastructure, NSF, United States

Sergio Bertolucci, Director for Research and Computing, CERN

Janet Thornton, EMBL-EBI Director, United Kingdom

Jacqueline M McGlade, Executive Director of the European Environment Agency

10:30–11:00 Coffee Break

11:00–13:00 Parallel Thematic Sessions, Part 1 – Morning Session

Grand Challenges: Research Infrastructures at the Forefront – Specific Needs, Lessons Learnt and the Way Forward from Thematic and Cross-cutting Areas

Health	Climate Change	Energy	e-Infrastructures
Meeting Room 1	Meeting Room 2	Meeting Room 3	Meeting Room 4
Translational Research and Clinical Trials	Exploratory Facilities and Platforms	Energy Systems	e-Infrastructure of Global Interest
Chair: Liselotte Højgaard, Professor, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital, Denmark Rapporteur: Cornelius Schmaltz, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission	Chair: Humberto Delgado Rosa, Director, DG CLIMA, European Commission Rapporteur: Jean-Daniel Paris, Le Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et l'Environnement (LSCE), CEA, France	Chair: Henrik Bindslev, Vice Dean, Aarhus University, EERA Chairman, Denmark Rapporteur: Daan du Toit, Counsellor, South African Mission to the European Union, South Africa	Chair: Gudmund Høst, Special Adviser, The Research Council of Norway Rapporteur: Carlos Morais Pires, Head of Sector, GÉANT & e-Infrastructures, DG INFSO, European Commission
Speakers: Nirmal Kumar Ganguly , Professor, Department of Biotechnology (Government of India), New Delhi, India Jacques Demotes , Professor, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM), France	Speakers: Maria Uhle , Program Director for International Activities, Directorate for Geosciences, NSF, United States Catherine Mevel , Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris, CNRS, Director of the ECORD Managing Agency, France	Speakers: Wolfgang Hoffelner , Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI), Switzerland Colin Carlile , Chief Executive & Director-General of the European Spallation Source, Sweden	Speakers: Kostas Glinos , Head of Unit, GÉANT & e-Infrastructures, DG Information Society and Media, European Commission Dorte Olesen , Professor, Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Denmark

22 March 2012 – Thursday

Speakers (cont.) Klaus Lindpaintner , Vice President of Research and Development and CSO, SDIX, Austria Pauline Beattie , Operations Manager, European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP), UK	Speakers (cont.) Kim Holmén , International Director, Norwegian Polar Institute, Norway Karin Lochte , Professor, Director of the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research in the Helmholtz Association, Germany	Speakers (cont.) Jean Moulin , General Advisor, Belgian Science Policy Office, Belgium Hervé Péro , Head of Unit Fission, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission Willem Cronje , Professor, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa	Speakers (cont.) Florencio Utreras , Executive Director of CLARA (Latin American Cooperation of Research Networks), Chile Satoshi Matsuoka , Professor of Computer Science, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan
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13:00–14:00 Lunch

14:00–16:00 Parallel Thematic Sessions, Part 2 – Afternoon Session

Grand Challenges: (cont.)

Health	Climate Change	Energy	e-Infrastructures
Meeting Room 1	Meeting Room 2	Meeting Room 3	Meeting Room 4
Biological Resource Centres	Global Observing Systems, Data Governance	Renewable Energy	e-Infrastructure for e-Science
Chair: Liselotte Højgaard , Professor, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital, Denmark Rapporteur: Cornelius Schmaltz , DG Research and Innovation, European Commission	Chair: Humberto Delgado Rosa , Director, DG CLIMA, European Commission Rapporteur: Jean-Daniel Paris , Le Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et l'Environnement (LSCE), CEA, France	Chair: Henrik Bindslev , Vice Dean, Aarhus University, EERA Chairman, Denmark Rapporteur: Daan du Toit , Counsellor, South African Mission to the European Union, South Africa	Chair: Gudmund Høst , Special Adviser, The Research Council of Norway Rapporteur: Juan Bicarregui , Acting Director e-Science, Science and Technology Facilities Council, United Kingdom
Speakers: Isabel Fortier , Director, P³G (Public Population Project in Genomics Observatory), Canada Joanne Daly , Strategic Advisor, CSIRO Environment Group; Chair of Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), Australia	Speakers: James Butler , Director of Global Monitoring Division, NOAA ESRL, United States Alexia Massacand , Group on Earth Observations, GEO Work Plan Coordinator, Switzerland Gelsomina Pappalardo , Senior Scientist, CNR Istituto di Metodologie per l'Analisi Ambientale (CNR-IMAA), Italy	Speakers: Diego Martinez-Plaza , Director, Plataforma Almeria Solar, Spain Gabriele Fioni , Deputy Director General for Research and Innovation, French Ministry for Higher Education and Research, France	Speakers: Monica Marinucci , Director for Research, Oracle Education and Research Global Business Unit, Italy Guy Levesque , Director, Director Programs, Canada Foundation for Innovation, Canada Rhys Francis , Executive Director, Australian eResearch Infrastructure Council, Australia

22 March 2012 – Thursday

Speakers (cont.)

Dagmar Fritze, Executive Secretary of the Global Biological Resource Centre Network (GBRCN), Germany

Judy MacArthur Clark, ILAR Council (International Institute for Laboratory Animal Research), United Kingdom

Speakers (cont.)

Bob Scholes, Natural Resources and the Environment, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), GEOS, South Africa

Dora Ann Lange Canhos, Associate Director, Centro de Referência em Informação Ambiental, Brazil

Speakers (cont.)

Horia Hangan, Director, Wind Engineering, Energy and Environment Research Institute (WindEEE) and Faculty of Engineering, Western University, Canada

Speakers (cont.)

Brian Vinter, Head of Centre for eScience, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

16:00–16:30 Coffee Break

16:30–18:00 Plenary Session 3

Venue: Meeting Room 1 and 3

Data: A Common Challenge

Chair: John Wood, Professor, Association of Commonwealth Universities, United Kingdom

Rapporteur: Wouter Los, Principal Scientist, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Speakers

Peter Wittenburg, Professor and Head of The Language Archive Unit, Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Germany

Dan Reed, Corporate Vice President, Technology Policy Group, Microsoft Corporation, United States

Wang Juanle, Assistant Director, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, People's Republic of China

Chad Gaffield, President of Canada's Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Canada

Juni Palmgren, Secretary General for Research Infrastructures, Swedish Research Council, Sweden

Management of Research Infrastructures

Carlo Rizzuto, Professor, Sincrotrone Trieste ScpA, Italy

18:00–19:00 Refreshments and entertainment

Venue: Poster Stand Area

19:00–21:00 Official ICRI 2012 Dinner

Venue: Center Hall South

23 March 2012 – Friday

09:00–10:00 Summary of Parallel Thematic Sessions

Venue: Meeting Room 1 and 3

Chair: Ana Arana Antelo, Head of Unit, Research Infrastructures, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission

Speakers

Reports: Rapporteurs of Parallel Sessions, Health, Climate Change, Energy and e-Infrastructures

Summary: John Wood, Professor, Association of Commonwealth Universities, United Kingdom

10:00–10:20 Digital Science and Innovation

Intro: Mario Campolargo, Director, DG Information Society and Media, European Commission

Speaker

Neelie Kroes, European Commissioner, Vice-President, Digital Agenda

10:20–10:40 Poster Prize Ceremony

Venue: Meeting Room 1 and 3

Octavi Quintana-Trias, Director, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission

Hans Müller Pedersen, Director General, Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, Denmark

10:40–11:10 Coffee Break

11:10–13:00 Plenary Session 4

Venue: Meeting Room 1 and 3

Moving Global Research Infrastructures Forward

Chair: Robert-Jan Smits, Director-General, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission

ESFRI: A European Perspective and need for international collaboration

Beatrix Vierkorn-Rudolph, Chair of ESFRI, Deputy Director General, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany

High Level Roundtable: ICRI 2012 Findings

Robert-Jan Smits, Director-General, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission

Daniel Adams, Deputy Director-General at the Department of Science and Technology, GSO, South Africa

Beatrix Vierkorn-Rudolph, Chair of ESFRI, Deputy Director General, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany

Sergey Mazurenko, Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation

Stavros Malas, Minister for Health of the Republic of Cyprus

Gonzalo Leon (Rapporteur), Vice-President for Research, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain

Denmark to Cyprus: Taking ICRI 2012 Recommendations Forward

Hans Müller Pedersen, Director General, Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, Denmark

Stavros Malas, Minister for Health of the Republic of Cyprus

Closing Address

Connie Hedegaard, Commissioner for Climate Action, European Commission

13:00–14:00 Grab-n-Go Lunch

3.2.2. Professional Conference Organizer

The PCO for ICRI 2012 was the private company Crone & Co (www.croneandco.com). The PCO was hired by the Danish Presidency to handle registrations and hotel reservations, and to handle other event-specific tasks for the Presidency events taking place in the Copenhagen area including ICRI 2012.

The registration tool allowed attendees to register, using a password sent to them in the invitation letter. Apart from registering their personal data, the registration module also allowed participants to register their date of arrival, and which sessions they would attend. This was particularly important in relation to the parallel sessions. Attendees were also requested to register which of the dinners they would be attending, thus ensuring that the catering orders matched the actual number of people attending the dinners.

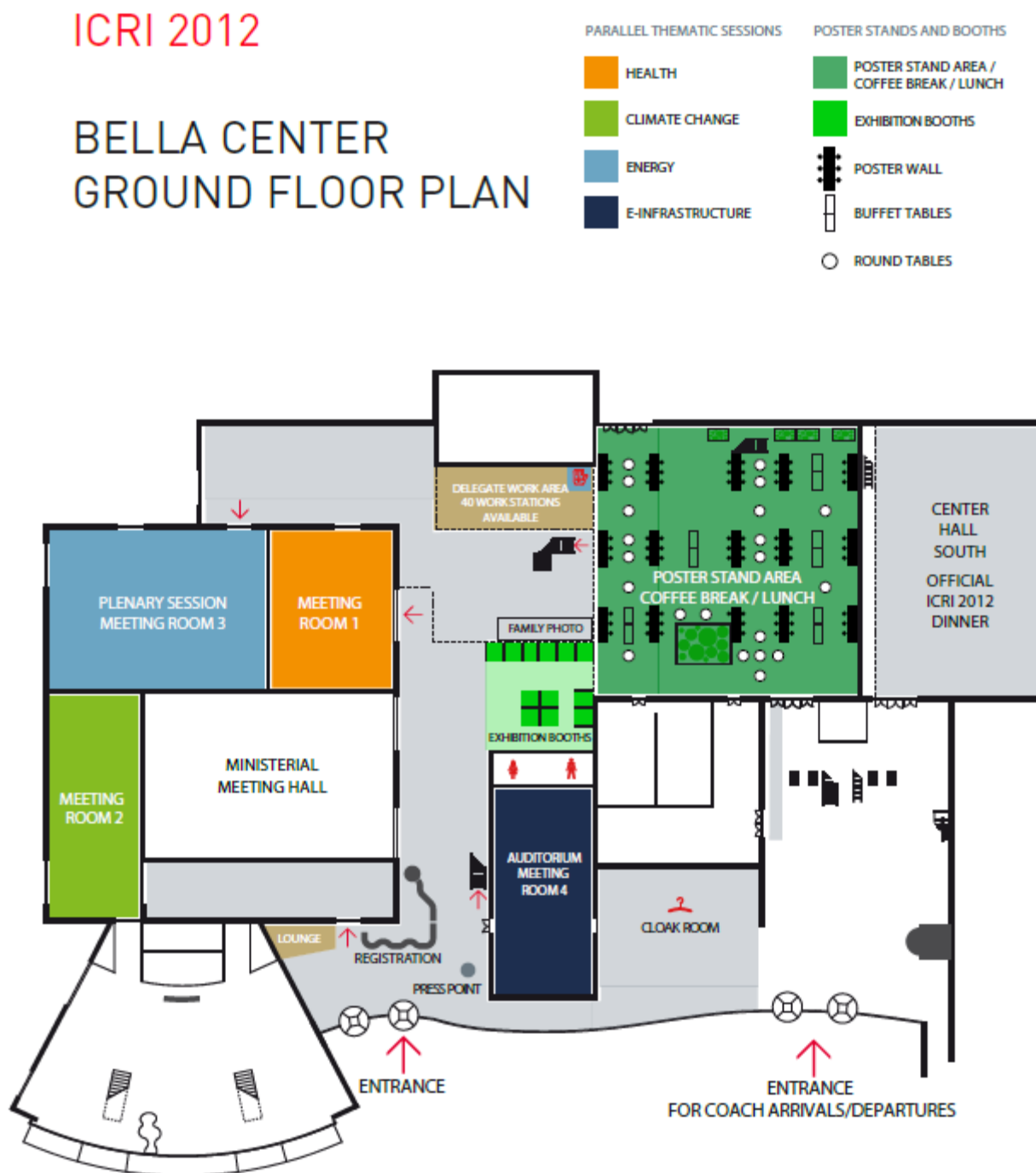
The registration tool also contained an abstract and presentation tool used by the speakers for the conference to upload their presentations. Some speakers uploaded their presentations in advance, and some speakers only uploaded when they registered at the registration desk. Regardless the abstract/speaker tool was very valuable, as it made it possible to download the right presentations for the specific sessions by the Bella centre staff handling the sound and vision for the individual sessions.

The PCO also handled hotel reservations in connection to registration. The PCO provided DASTI with an administrator login, which allowed DASTI to monitor the total and daily number of registrations. This was a very valuable tool. In particular the tool was valuable in deciding when to send out reminders, based on the registration activity. It was also helpful in providing insight into the distribution of delegates per country, and on sessions. The PCO provided a hotline to which the delegates could call in relation to any issues regarding hotel reservation. The PCO also monitored the number and distribution of hotel reservations made by the delegates, and ensured that the lump bookings made with the hotels was adjusted accordingly. Approximately half the non-Danish delegates chose not make their hotel reservation through the conference website, and accordingly the PCO cancelled a number of reservations before the event. In general the working relationship with the PCO worked extremely well. The PCO was very flexible and very responsive to our wishes. Also the PCO handled the integration of the conference website and the registration system.

3.2.3. Venue Bella Center

The area of the Bella Center allocated to ICRI 2012 consisted of a large registration area, four meeting rooms and an Exhibition area, split into a poster and a booth area. In addition to this the delegates had the possibility of using a work station area equipped with 40 computers. Also, several smaller meeting rooms and offices were available at the first floor, and for the official dinner a separate area was used adjacent to the Exhibition area.

Figur 4 Bella Center ground floor



The exhibition area for ICRI 2012 took place in the main Hall adjacent to the conference rooms. It was split into the booth area and the poster area. The Poster area also doubled as the main catering area. In total 80 RI projects was on display in the Exhibition area. The exhibitors were required to submit an application that besides contact details included an abstract and the main research area of the RI.

Figur 5 Poster area overview



The main hall, with its large open space and glass roof, was an excellent meeting place, ensuring maximum exposure of the exhibitions on display and good interaction amongst delegates.

DASTI sent out a poster manual to the exhibitors with instructions on the requirements for being displayed at ICRI 2012.

Figur 6 Poster instructions

Please respect the following instructions indicated below:

- Each Poster Stand must be staffed during the Poster Session on Wednesday 21 March 2012 from 18.00 – 19.30. Furthermore, we recommend that all Poster Stands are staffed during the Conference as needed, for example during coffee breaks.
- Hanging of posters must be done before the start of the Conference on Wednesday 21 March 2012 between 09.00 and 13.00 at the venue Bella Center. Due to venue constraints, it is not possible for posters to be hung outside the time slot allocated. Please note that hanging of posters are expected to be carried out by the exhibitors themselves.
- Information on poster location will at the latest be given when registering at the Conference venue.
- Please adhere to the Poster Stand size allotted to each exhibitor: 243 x 200 centimetres (height x width). It is recommended not to fill out the allotted space completely but to leave an empty margin around your poster giving the full Poster Session a more harmonious impression.
- There are no printing services offered at the venue Bella Center.
- For any storage needs, please contact ICRI 2012 Secretariat on-site.
- Spot lights will be pre installed at each Poster Stand. If a power outlet is needed please contact the ICRI 2012 Secretariat.
- Any use of AV-equipment is at the exhibitor's own risk and responsibility. Unfortunately, no technical assistance from the conference organizers can be expected.
- Posters can be attached to the stands with double sided tape or Poster Putty/Blu-Tack. This can be acquired from the ICRI 2012 Secretariat

Before the event the organizers distributed the poster projects in the exhibition hall, clustering the projects within the main scientific fields – Social sciences, Bio-Med, Environment, Physical sciences, Energy, e-Science and Materials and analytical facilities. This allowed the organisers prepare a map, that went into the Poster booklet.

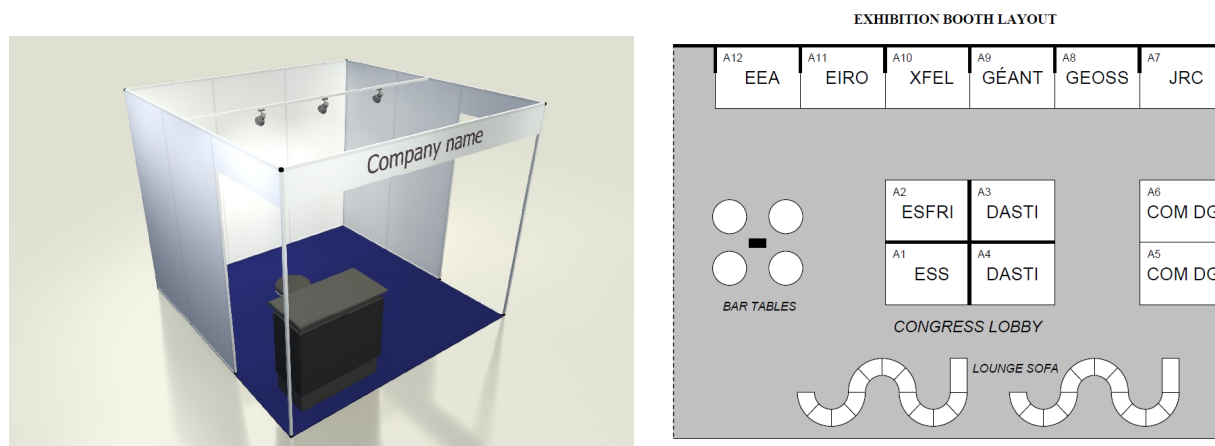
Figur 7 Poster area



The booths were mainly reserved for larger organisations and institutions. Since the space available only allowed for 8 booths, the actual decision on which institutions to have a booth rested solely with the organizers. DASTI and the Commission each had a double booth. The other booths went to XFEL, ESS Scandinavia, ESFRI, EIRO, EEA, JRC, GEOSS and GEANT.

Each booth was 3 by 3 meters, and had as standard equipment a counter table and a stool. The booths were equipped with power sockets, three spotlights and a Sign Fascia board.

Figur 8 Basic booth construction and booth area layout



In addition the booth exhibitors were able to order additional equipment for their booth. This included chairs and tables, Book and brochure racks, Computer monitors, DVD players and TV sets.

Figur 9 Visitors at the GÉANT booth



3.2.4. Social program

The social program for ICRI 2012 delegates consisted of a standing buffet dinner at the end of day 1 and a seated networking dinner at the end of day 2. Before the dinner the delegates were invited to enjoy some refreshments while being entertained by the Aavat Choir – A Copenhagen based choir consisting of Greenlanders, performing the songs and dances of their native Greenland. Later in the evening the Choir also gave a farewell song on the Balcony overlooking the dining area.

Figur 10 Networking dinner and entertainment



The Danish Minister of Education invited the high level speakers of Day 1 and other VIPs to attend a special luncheon prior to the opening of ICRI 2012. The luncheon was held on the top floor of the Bella Sky hotel for around 40 people.

3.2.5. Visual identifier and signage

The visual identifier for ICRI 2012 was prepared by web designer Sam Mansoor for DASTI.

Figur 11 Official visual identity for ICRI 2012



The identifier was used extensively throughout the project – on invitation letters, emails, website, printed materials and the signage for the conference, alongside the overall Visual identity for the Danish Presidency.



DANISH PRESIDENCY
OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION 2012

Figur 12 Visual identifier at plenary session one



3.2.6. Conference delegates and other attendees

The list of participants was collected by the Organizing Committee and included the following groups:

- European Commission representatives – DG Research and DG INFSO
- Members of the European Parliament and the Danish Parliament
- Government representatives from the 27 Research Ministries of Europe and internationally, including BRIC, South Africa, Japan, USA, Australia and others
- Representatives from the National Contact Points and Programme Committee for RI's in Europe
- ESFRI delegates
- e-IRG delegates
- Managers of research institutes operating major RIs
- Representatives from the European funding research agencies and NSF
- Representatives from major European research institutes (EIROForum) and international institutions (ITER)
- High-level invited scientists representatives from overseas countries (depending on their talk to be confirmed by the Programme Committee)
- Representatives from the European regions leader in supporting the RIs
- Operators of public and private research infrastructures
- Principal investigators of ESFRI-agreed projects
- Coordinators of FP7 research infrastructures funded projects
- European wide financing bodies and banking organisations
- Young researcher's representatives of the future of research infrastructures

The full list of participants was published as a conference pamphlet and is available for download from the ICRI 2012 website.

3.3. Workpackage 3: Communicate

3.3.1. Press handling

The communication team was responsible for formulating newsletters and marketing the event to the press, the Commission Communication team handling the foreign press and DASTI handling the

domestic press. A press tour was arranged for the members of the press who so wished. Since there was no budget for covering the press' travel costs, the event did not have the number of journalists present as for the ECRI 2010 event in Barcelona. For this reason the press tour was kept very flexible, trying to accommodate the wishes of those journalists present for the event. Instead of having a large press conference, the choice was made to have a more informal door-step event in which the Danish Minister of Science and the European Commissioner Maire Geoghegan-Quinn met with the press. This worked very well.

Conference materials included the overall programme, a presentation of speakers' pamphlet and a presentation of the ICRI 2012 exhibitors. This material was given to the entire participant upon arrival. In all 800 copies of each pamphlet was printed. The materials were also available for download on the ICRI 2012 website in PDF and HTML formats.

3.3.2. Website

The conference website was developed with the help of the PCO. The website contained all relevant information, including programme, venue location, description of the context of ICRI 2012 and relevant information about Copenhagen area and Denmark. The website also contained a metro map and descriptions to getting around Copenhagen. OF great importance was the registration module handled by the PCO, in which the participants registered for the event and the specific sub events and accommodation. The website also contained contact information – a ICRI 2012 hotline.

An initial webpage was prepared in cooperation with the PCO, as part of the registration modules, in order for it to be ready for the preannouncements. We were extremely fortunate to have on our staff an employee who had past experience with web design and web programming who were able to instruct the PCO on any changes to the webpage had to be done by them on instructions given by DASTI. DASTI managed to have a working website ready for the invitations for the delegates to be sent out, which was deemed absolutely critical, and we were able to improve the website continuously throughout the project. Further, we have made hosting arrangements, which will ensure that the website remains open for at least 5 years after the event, thereby ensuring that the information on the website is accessible.

3.3.3. Registration

The conference was by-invitation-only. The first batch of invitations was sent out by email from the ICRI secretariat at DASTI just before Christmas 2011. The formal invitation signed by DASTI Director Hans Müller Pedersen and DG RTD Directorate B director Octavia Quintana Trias. Along with the invitation a link to the registration was provided along with a logon password.

	First announcement	Official Invitations	First reminder	Second reminder
Speakers/chairs/rapporteurs	Throughout fall 2011	21 December 2011	16 January 2012	As needed
Delegates	1 December 2011	19 January 2012	9 February 2012	2 March 2012
Exhibitors	1 December 2011	19 January 2012	1 February 2012	As needed

During the month of January 2012 an invitation was send out to potential exhibitors, mainly ESFRI project/ large scale RI communication officers. The registration module allowed people invited as delegates to attend as exhibitors and visa versa, and several people people invited as delegates registered as exhibitors.

3.3.4. Printed materials

Conference materials included the overall programme, and a presentation of speakers pamphlet, a presentation of poster projects, and a list of attendees. This material was given to all participants upon arrival. In all 800 copies of each pamphlet was printed. The material was also available for download on the ICRI 2012 website in PDF and HTLM formats. All printed handouts for the conference was designed and drafted by the DASTI ICRI 2012 team. The development of the Conference Website (www.icri2012.dk) as well as conference materials, including the visual identity and logo was done at DASTI, with comments coming from the Commission communication team.

Figur 13 The main booklets

POSTERS

ICRI 12

International Conference on Research Infrastructures
Copenhagen, 21-23 March 2012

WWW.ICRI2012.DK

europa.eu
Final v.1.7

PARTICIPANTS

ICRI 12

International Conference on Research Infrastructures
Copenhagen, 21-23 March 2012

WWW.ICRI2012.DK

europa.eu

Materials and Analytical Facilities

CRISP - Cluster of Research Infrastructures for Synergies in Physics

Dr. Michael Kriech m.kriech@esrf.fr | www.crisp-tp7.eu
CRISP allows RIs to strengthen their role in the advancement of knowledge and stimulates scientific and technological progress. CRISP activities are of enormous benefit to large scale facilities – such as national light and x-ray sources, high-energy and nuclear facilities – in the European Research Area and beyond. The objective of the eleven participating Research Infrastructures (RIs) is to build up collaborations and to create long-term synergies to facilitate their implementation and enhance their efficiency and attractiveness. The CRISP project focuses on four areas: (i) Accelerators, (ii) Instruments & Experiments, (iii) Detectors & Data Acquisition, and (iv) Information Technology & Data Management. The exchange of know-how, together with the combined complementary expertise of CRISP members, ensures cost-efficient and coherent scientific progress.



EMFL - European Magnetic Field Laboratory

Dr. M. van Breukelen m.vanbreukelen@science.ru.nl | www.emfl.eu
The mission of the European Magnetic Field Laboratory (EMFL) is to develop and operate world class high magnetic field facilities and to use them for excellent research by in-house and external users. EMFL consists of four sites, Dresden (DE), Grenoble (FR), Nijmegen (NL) and Toulouse (FR) all possessing a large infrastructure to generate the highest fields with the most powerful magnets and equipped to do a wide variety of advanced experiments with them. EMFL will manage the scientific access of its users to its installations, the selection of the proposals being made by an independent external selection committee. EMFL has been granted a 3-year EU Preparation Phase Project (2011-2013) and is now in the process of being founded as an AISBL, legal entity, to formalise the already far going cooperation between the four sites. EMFL will allow Europe to take the lead in the production and use of very high magnetic fields for scientific goals and face the global competition.



ESRFUP - ESRF Upgrade

Dr. Michael Kriech m.kriech@esrf.fr | www.esrf.eu/AboutUs/Upgrade
The European Synchrotron Radiation Facility is funded and shared by 19 countries and brings together a wide range of disciplines including physics, chemistry and materials science, biology, medicine, environment and archaeology. With some 6400 scientific user visits each year, resulting in more than 1800 refereed publications, the ESRF is recognised as the world's number one synchrotron light source. In order to maintain its leading role and to respond to emerging scientific challenges, the ESRF has been implementing since 2009 an ambitious ten-year Upgrade Programme, comprising (i) the construction of new and upgraded beamlines with unique performances, ensuring new scientific opportunities, (ii) major improvements of the accelerator complex, (iii) the development of productive science and technology driven partnerships with academic institutes and industrial partners, and (iv) the extension of the experimental hall to ensure the thermal and vibrational stability needed by the new beamlines.

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SPEAKERS

Name	Organisation	Country
Ana ARANA ANTELO	European Commission	Belgium
Pauline BEATTIE	EDCTP	Netherlands
Sergio BERTOLUCCI	CERN	Switzerland
Flemming BESENBACHER	The Carlsberg Foundation and Interdisciplinary Nanoscience Center (iNANO), Aarhus University	Denmark
Juan Carlos BICARREGUI	Science and Technology Facilities Council	United Kingdom
Henrik BINDSLEV	Aarhus University	Denmark
Alan BLATECKY	National Science Foundation	USA
James H. BUTLER	NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory	USA
Mario CAMPOLARGO	European Commission	Belgium
Colin James CARLILE	European Spallation Source ESS AB	Sweden
Ian CHUBB	Office of the Chief Scientist	Australia
Willem Abraham CRONJE	University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa
Joanne Christine DALY	CSIRO	Australia
Jacques DEMOTES MAINARD	INSERM	France
Daan DU TOIT	South African Department of Science and Technology	South Africa
Gabriele FIONI	Ministry for Higher Education and Research	France
Isabel FORTIER	McGill University Health Center and P3G Consortium	Canada
Rhys Steven FRANCIS	Australian eResearch Infrastructure Council	Australia
Dagmar Ingeborg FRITZE	Leibniz-Institut DSMZ-Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH	Germany
Chad GAFFIELD	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Canada
Martin GALLAGHER	Australian Embassy Brussels	Australia
Nirmal Kumar GANGULY	Department of Biotechnology, National Institute of Immunology	India
Maire GEDHEGAN-QUINN	European Commission	Belgium
Horis HANGAN	WindEEE Research Institute, Western University, Canada	Canada
Connie HEDEGAARD	European Commission	Belgium
Wolfgang HOFFELNER	Paul Scherrer Institut	Switzerland
Kim Johan HOLMÉN	Norwegian Polar Institute	Norway
Gudmund HØST	e-IRG	Norway
Patricia KELLY	Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	Australia

3

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

ICRI 12

International Conference on Research Infrastructures
Copenhagen, 21–23 March 2012

WWW.ICRI2012.DK

europa.dk

SPEAKERS

ICRI 12

International Conference on Research Infrastructures
Copenhagen, 21–23 March 2012

WWW.ICRI2012.DK

europa.dk
Final v.2.5

23 March 2012 – Friday

09:00–10:00 Summary of Parallel Thematic Sessions

Venue: Meeting Room 1 and 3

Chair: Ana Arana Antelo, Head of Unit, Research Infrastructures, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission

Speakers

Reports: Rapporteurs of Parallel Sessions, Health, Climate Change, Energy and e-Infrastructures
Summary: John Wood, Professor, Association of Commonwealth Universities, United Kingdom

10:00–10:20 Digital Science and Innovation

Intro: Mario Campalargo, Director, DG Information Society and Media, European Commission

Speaker

Neelie Kroes, European Commissioner, Vice-President, Digital Agenda

10:20–10:40 Poster Prize Ceremony

Venue: Meeting Room 1 and 3

Octavi Quintana-Trias, Director, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission
Hans Müller Pedersen, Director General, Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, Denmark

10:40–11:10 Coffee Break

11:10–12:00 Plenary Session 4

Venue: Meeting Room 1 and 3

Moving Global Research Infrastructures Forward

Chair: Robert-Jan Smits, Director-General, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission

ESFRI: A European Perspective and need for international collaboration

Beatrix Vierkorn-Rudolph, Chair of ESFRI, Deputy Director General, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany

High Level Roundtable: ICRI 2012 Findings

Robert-Jan Smits, Director-General, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission

Daniel Adams, Deputy Director-General at the Department of Science and Technology, GSD, South Africa

Beatrix Vierkorn-Rudolph, Chair of ESFRI, Deputy Director General, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany

Sergey Mazurenko, Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation

Stavros Malas, Minister for Health of the Republic of Cyprus

Gonzalo Leon (Rapporteur), Vice-President for Research, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain

Denmark to Cyprus: Taking ICRI 2012 Recommendations Forward

Hans Müller Pedersen, Director General, Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, Denmark

Stavros Malas, Minister for Health of the Republic of Cyprus

Closing Address

Connie Hedegaard, Commissioner for Climate Action, European Commission

13:00–14:00 Grab-n-Go Lunch

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Conference Opening – 21 March 2012

13:30–15:00 Denmark Presidency Welcome and Conference Opening



Mr Uffe Toudal Pedersen

Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Science, Innovation and Higher Education, DK
Mr Pedersen is the Permanent Secretary at the Danish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Higher Education and has held this position since 2005. From 2002 to 2005, he was head of the National Education Authority under the Ministry of Education, occupying a key position in the reform of the educational sector in Denmark. Before that, he was the Assistant Secretary of State at the Prime Minister's Office, in charge of economic and domestic affairs and matters concerning the Faroe Islands and Greenland. He has also been a member of budget commissioner Henning Christensen's Cabinet from 1985 to 1988. Mr Pedersen was given the rank of Knight 1st class of the Order of Dannebrog by Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark and holds a Master's degree in Political Science from the University of Aarhus.



Mr Morten Østergaard

Minister for Science, Innovation and Higher Education, Denmark

Morten Østergaard is Danish Minister for Science, Innovation and Higher Education. He holds a Master's degree in Political Science from Aarhus University. He was marketing director for Dallo A/S consultancy firm, before he became a member of parliament in 2005. He has retained his seat since then and also assumed other responsibilities such as holding the vice-chair position of the Social Liberal Party's parliamentary group. Morten Østergaard is establishing the government's ambitious plan to improve the quality of higher education and ensure that 60 per cent of every Danish year group completes a higher education. Research investment and breaking down barriers between research and private industry are also an important part of his policy. He is also tasked with heading up a national innovation strategy.



Ms Maire Geoghegan-Quinn

European Commissioner, Research and Innovation

Ms Geoghegan-Quinn has since her appointment in February 2010, spearheaded the development of the Innovation Union and the proposals for the future EU research and innovation programme, Horizon 2020. Previously, she was a Member of the European Court of Auditors from 2000 to 2010 and between 1975–1997, a member of the Irish Parliament. In 1979, she became the first woman to be appointed as a cabinet Minister since the foundation of the Irish state and was a member of the Irish government team which negotiated the Joint Declaration of December 1993 on Peace and Reconciliation in Ireland. She has held numerous minister posts in the Irish government such as, Minister for Justice.



Dr. Philemon Mjwara

CEO co-chair, Director-General, Department of Science and Technology, South Africa

Dr. Mjwara has served as the Director-General of Science and Technology (DST) since 2006. In this capacity, he is responsible for all policy development in the science and technology sector in South Africa. His duties include driving the implementation of the National Research and Development Strategy and the DST's Ten-Year Innovation Plan for South Africa. Prior to his appointment at DST, Dr. Mjwara was the Group Executive, Research and Development and Strategic Human Capital at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), where he was responsible for assisting the CSIR in its efforts to strengthen its science base, including human capital development.

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3.4. Workpackage 4 Execute

3.4.1. Running of the event

DASTI enrolled a large contingent of DASTI personnel in the conference, and provided service throughout the whole conference. A total of approximately 50 people from DASTI had tasks related to the running of the event, during the three-day period, thereby saving a substantial project cost related to hiring professional on-site staff. The team from DASTI had an overall responsibility for the running of the various sessions, contact with speakers and moderator, and taking conference minutes that were used in the conference report and as input to the main output of the conference.

DASTI staff performed the following tasks and roles:

- Manning the information and registration desk
- Picking up VIP's from Airport
- VIP handling at Bella Center
- Area guides helping delegates finding their way around the Bella Centre
- Liaison officer with the Exhibitors
- Liaison officer with Bella Center organizers, sound crew and catering
- Communication officer
- Meeting room logistics
- Transportation logistics

The organizers received several comments from both speakers and participants which expressed appreciation of the professional way the conference was conducted. On the practical side, it was worth noting that DASTI made sure that the number of people available for assistance was sufficient, something that contributed greatly to a good experience on behalf of the participants. The DASTI staff was service-minded and welcoming, and ready to take on any task given to them. On the technical side, Bella Center staff assisted continuously so that all the various versions of presentations and visualisations ran smoothly throughout the conference.

With regards to the running of the parallel sessions, DASTI had senior employees who acted as support for the chair and rapporteur for each of the parallel sessions, both before, during and after the session, in order to ensure maximum feedback from each session in sync with the objectives of the conference.

3.4.2. Press Door step

Instead of having a large press conference, the choice was made to have a more informal door-step event in which the Danish Minister of Science and the European Commissioner Maire Geoghegan-Quinn met with the press. This worked very well.



3.4.3. Coordination with other events

ICRI 2012 was an event which had a number of other events revolving around the conference.

None of the costs or man-hours of DASTI associated with these events have been funded by this project. DASTI helped by coordinating the activities, which included the following:

ESFRI meeting: An ESFRI meeting was held on March 20 2012. The meeting agenda was planned in its entirety by the ESFRI secretariat. DASTI provided the logistical and venue planning for the meeting. The meeting took place at Statens Serum Institut, with a dinner taking place in a nearby restaurant. The venue was provided free of charge by Statens Serum Institut. DASTI paid the costs associated to dinner, catering and sound.

ESFRI Board meeting: The Board of ESFRI had a meeting on Monday 19 2012. This meeting was arranged at the DASTI premises in central Copenhagen.

Meeting of the Association of European Research Facilities (ERF): a meeting for the ERF was arranged. This was done with the ERF Executive Secretary Jean Pierre Caminade. The meeting took place on the morning of 20 March 2012 at DASTI.

Biobank Denmark Inauguration: The inauguration of the Danish National Biobank facility at Statens Serum Institute was held on 21 March at 10.45, thus allowing both the Danish Minister of Science and Commissioner Geoghegan-Quinn along with several other ICRI 2012 VIPs to attend the inauguration and a tour of the facility, before the VIP Luncheon and the official opening of ICRI 2012. The inauguration was funded entirely by Statens Serum Institut.

Figur 14 Commissioner Geoghegan-Quinn and Minister Østergaard visiting Biobank Denmark



Data Workshop: A large data workshop hosted by Copenhagen University was held as a 12-12 meeting on the 20-21 March. This workshop was planned by Professor Peter Wittenburg with the support of DASTI and Copenhagen University at which the workshop was held. A total of 39 people attended the workshop prior to ICRI 2012. Approximately one third of the attendees to this workshop were internationals, recruited by Professor Peter Wittenburg. This helped increase the number of internationals attending ICRI.

Presidency Coordination Denmark / Cypress: Before the final session of ICRI 2012 a meeting was held in order to coordinate actions to be taken by the Danish and the Cypress presidencies respectively, following ICRI 2012. The meeting was attended by the Cypress minister for Health Stavros Malas and DASTI director Hans Müller Pedersen.

3.4.4. Conference conclusion paper

The Organizing committee was dedicated to formulating the ICRI 2012 Conclusion paper, during the conference. Several meetings were held with the Danish and the Cypriot presidency representatives as well as key members of the Program Committee in order to extract the messages from the conference and formulate them in a presentable form for the delegates.

ICRI 2012 Conclusions

Recognises

- **Need to invest better in research and innovation to stimulate growth, boost competitiveness and create jobs**
- **Importance of RIs to tackle global societal challenges**
- **New approaches needed to deal with data**

Encourages

- **Global exchange of views:**
 - **Decision-making and prioritisation**
 - **Governance, management, cost containment**
 - **An access policy based on excellence**
 - **Support global cooperation and trust building through open access to publications and data**
 - **A dissemination policy to raise citizen awareness**
 - **Maximise economic and social impact**
 - **Strengthen links with industry**
 - **Governance structures to meet cross-border and international needs**
 - **Capacity building –focus on training, mobility**

ICRI 2012 From Denmark to Cyprus Taking recommendations forward

- **Maintain international momentum and the cooperative spirit generated in ICRI 2012**
- **Joint initiatives such as international conferences should continue**
- **A framework for training and mobility across borders**
- **Further development of e-infrastructures to ensure availability of scientific data, across disciplines**
- **To stimulate and facilitate the setting up of new global RIs, and the operation of existing ones (including e-Infrastructures):**
 - **A global Network of Policy Makers**
 - **Building upon achievements of GSO, and adopting the coordinated approach of existing intergovernmental fora (ESFRI, GEO)**

The conference conclusion paper was presented and discussed during the final plenary session of the conference. The conclusion paper was published on the ICRI 2012 website, and brought forward to the Competitiveness Council's May meeting by the Danish Presidency.

3.4.5. Questionnaire

Due to the limitations on the website, we chose not to make an online survey in conjunction with the ICRI2012 webpage. Instead we opted for a simpler solution of making an electronic questionnaire in PDF format, and send them to the delegates by email. Less than a 100 returned the questionnaire, which was unfortunate, and can probably be attributed to the requirement of actively sending the questionnaire back. On the positive side, the total result of the delegate evaluation was extremely favourable.

94% of the attendees found the organisation of event to be excellent (64%) or very good (30%) – based on the questionnaire replies. 6 % found the event to be satisfactory, and no one found the event to be either acceptable or poor.

Figur 15 Questionnaire replies in percentage

	Excellent	Very good	Satisfactory	Acceptable	Poor
Organisation of the ICRI 2012 event	64	30	6		
ICRI website	14	55	29		2
ICRI conference material	19	58	15	7	1
Registration procedure	44	42	14		
Poster exhibition & booths	23	59	17	1	
Lunch/dinner	38	46	15	1	
Conference venue	47	45	4	4	
Hotel accommodation	41	37	19	3	
Duration of the event	21	41	28	9	1
Organisation (total)	35	46	15	3	1
Quality of presentations					
Plenary session 1	24	48	27	1	
Plenary session 2	10	64	26		
Plenary session 3	17	52	31		
Plenary session 4	13	61	25	1	
Parallel sessions					
Level of Interactivity	9	42	38	10	1
Quality of presentations	5	67	28		
Conference conclusions	18	50	28	4	
Conference contents (total)	14	55	28	3	

3.5. Conclusion

ICRI 2012 has been a very successful event by making an important contribution to the development and further integration of global collaboration on research infrastructure, highlighting the importance of international collaboration on facing the global challenges concerning Health, Climate Change, Energy and e-infrastructure. Building on the Group of Senior Officials on research infrastructure, the foundation for establishing an international collaborative structure, and thereby continuing the progress made by the GSO was established at ICRI 2012.

The event has also made a substantial contribution to the ongoing discussions on Horizon 2020 The ICRI 2012 conclusions pinpoints specific target areas for funding within the funding programme.

The ICRI 2012 conclusions was presented on the Competitiveness Council's May meeting, thereby ensuring that the conclusions was brought forward to the political level, thus ensuring maximum impact.

The event was attended by 650 people from 48 countries. Although this was slightly less than expected, the attendees was indeed very high level policy and funding level representatives from across the globe, including national representatives of BRIC countries, Canada, the US, Australia South Africa and Europe. The interest in the event was also reflected in the very strong program for the event, with many key stakeholders speaking at ICRI 2012.

Being the local organizers for the event on behalf of the Danish Presidency The Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation is very proud and honoured by the fact that 94% of the attendees found the organisation of event to be excellent (64%) or very good (30%) – based on the questionnaire replies. 6 % found the event to be satisfactory, and no one found the event to be either acceptable or poor.

4. Potential impact and the main dissemination activities and the exploitation of results

4.1. Potential Impact

The Danish Presidency has worked specifically to promote the results of ICRI 2012 towards political decision makers. The Danish Presidency has also worked closely with the Commission and the Cyprus presidency in order to ensure that the results of ICRI 2012 will be carried forward. ICRI 2012, as the previous ECRI's has been carried out in close cooperation between the Presidency and the Commission. As local organizer and host The Danish Presidency has had the main responsibility for ensuring impact of the conference during its tenure. In the longer term the responsibility for ensuring exploitation of results and impact lies with the Commission.

ICRI 2012 was specifically focused on discussing the possibilities for working together at a global scale on research infrastructure in order to face global challenges in relation to some of the biggest challenges facing modern society: Health, Energy and the Environment. ICRI 2012 also had targeted sessions on e-Science, in relation to the global challenges.

The conclusions from ICRI 2012 were an important input into creating a common vision for the next decade both at European level and globally. The conference has helped to identify gaps in the existing research infrastructure landscape and the challenges of sharing data from different research infrastructures across the globe, thus identifying the needs and actions required to face global challenges.

ICRI 2012 was an important forum for discussing the challenges facing Europe on establishing new research infrastructure in the face of the economic recession. Research infrastructure and the critical mass of researchers are important drivers of economic growth, creating new economic activity as well as new job opportunities. But there are challenges in establishing new RI and to ensure usage of the facilities already in place. How to face these challenges and how to stimulate the funding mechanisms for speeding up the implementation of the ESFRI roadmaps was important input from the conference both to national funders and to the ongoing discussions on Horizon 2020.

The conference also stimulated international dialogue between research infrastructures policymakers, which is vital for moving research forward on the global challenges. It was important for the event that the discussion on how to strengthen the interaction between research infrastructures took place at an international level. The challenges faced by most countries around the world on Health and Energy and Climate Change are the same. Therefore it was important to establish a common understanding of research infrastructure needs and to discuss how different resources could be pooled into collaborative platforms to be established at an international level. Thus, the conference was very successful in influencing the development towards more integrated research infrastructure policies at European and international level.

The ICRI 2012 was instrumental in contributing to the Innovation Union commitment n.

32: "to step up European Union cooperation on the roll-out of the global research infrastructures". The conference was an important tool in formulating the EU's input to the Group of Senior Officials on Global Research Infrastructure, as well as a platform for presenting and discussing ideas from the

GSO. Building on the GSO on research infrastructure, the foundation for establishing an international collaborative structure, and thereby continuing the progress made by the GSO was established at ICRI 2012.

The conference is a disseminating activity. And for that reason the conference had as one of its main objectives to communicate the contents of the conference to the scientific community, to political stakeholders and, and in particular to the specialized press in Europe.

The discussions of the parallel sessions and plenary sessions were documented, and a final conclusion paper from the conference including ideas and recommendations for action was formulated and published. The conference conclusions, was published on the conference website, and distributed to important target groups The ICRI 2012 conclusions was presented on the Competitiveness Council's May meeting, thereby ensuring that the conclusions was brought forward to the political level, thus ensuring maximum impact. The event has therefore also made a substantial contribution to the ongoing discussions on Horizon 2020.

Main results achieved:

- a total of 1469 invitations was sent out
- a total of 652 people attended ICRI 2012, of which 527 were delegates and/or exhibitors, 77 was invited chairs/speakers and 48 were DASTI personnel. Conference attended by 650 people from 48 countries, including, BRIC, US, Canada, South Africa and Australia.
- Three days event with both plenary and parallel sessions
- Exhibition area with 80 posters and 8 booths
- Conference networking dinner for approximately 500 people.
- Speakers including Danish Minister of Education, Cyprus Minister of Health, Russian Deputy Minister of Science, EU Commissioners Marie Geoghegan-Quinn, Neely Kroes and Connie Hedegaard. The Australian Chief Scientist, Hans Rosling of Mindgap and Nobel Laureate in Chemistry 2011 Dan Schechtman.
- VIP luncheon for 40 people, including Commissioner Geoghegan- Quinn and Danish Minister of Science Morten Østergaard
- Conference paper on recommendations for further international collaboration on research infrastructure.
- Three printed booklets for ICRI 2012: - conference programme, presentation of speakers, and presentation of exhibitors
- A conference website including registration module

4.2. Use and dissemination of foreground

A plan for use and dissemination of foreground (including socio-economic impact and target groups for the results of the research) shall be established at the end of the project. It should, where appropriate, be an update of the initial plan in Annex I for use and dissemination of foreground and be consistent with the report on societal implications on the use and dissemination of foreground (section 4.3 – H).

4.1 Section A: Dissemination measures

The discussions of the parallel sessions and plenary sessions have been documented, and a final conclusion paper containing ideas and recommendations from the conference has been made available on the conference website and other relevant websites such as CORDIS.

The Danish presidency has worked towards ensuring that the results and messages from the conference were translated at the level of the Council. Specifically, that the messages from ICRI 2012 were put on the agenda for the May Council meeting. As the most important matter in the area of research, the Council will need to negotiate the proposal on Horizon 2020 – the forthcoming framework programme for research and innovation. The negotiations on this are to be seen in close conjunction with the negotiations on the Multiannual Financial Framework.

This aim reflects the targeted goal of the official programme for The Danish Presidency to work to increase the momentum in the negotiations to ensure as much progress as possible towards reaching a joint decision of the Council and the European Parliament. Excellence is to remain the sustaining principle and it is to be strengthened through several initiatives, including European world-class research infrastructures.

One important output from the conference is specific recommendations on international cooperation on research infrastructures. This may include calling for a coordinated support and strengthening of existing initiatives, highlighting possible needs for additional efforts, and developing a vision of open science. These messages are important to convey to important stakeholders at both national regional and international level: Ministries, departments, Research councils and other funders.

TEMPLATE A1: LIST OF SCIENTIFIC (PEER REVIEWED) PUBLICATIONS, STARTING WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT ONES										
NO.	Title	Main author	Title of the periodical or the series	Number, date or frequency	Publisher	Place of publication	Year of publication	Relevant pages	Permanent identifiers ² (if available)	Is/Will open access ³ provided to this publication?
1	NONE									
2										
3										

■

² A permanent identifier should be a persistent link to the published version full text if open access or abstract if article is pay per view) or to the final manuscript accepted for publication (link to article in repository).

³ Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet. Please answer "yes" if the open access to the publication is already established and also if the embargo period for open access is not yet over but you intend to establish open access afterwards.

- Template A2: List of all dissemination activities (publications, conferences, workshops, web sites/applications, press releases, flyers, articles published in the popular press, videos, media briefings, presentations, exhibitions, thesis, interviews, films, TV clips, posters).

These tables are cumulative, which means that they should always show all publications and activities from the beginning until after the end of the project. Updates are possible at any time.

TEMPLATE A2: LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES								
NO.	Type of activities ⁴	Main leader	Title	Date/Period	Place	Type of audience ⁵	Size of audience	Countries addressed
1	Conference	DASTI	International Conference on Research Infrastructure	21 – 23 March 2012	Bella Center, Copenhagen			
2								
3								

⁴ A drop down list allows choosing the dissemination activity: publications, conferences, workshops, web, press releases, flyers, articles published in the popular press, videos, media briefings, presentations, exhibitions, thesis, interviews, films, TV clips, posters, Other.

⁵ A drop down list allows choosing the type of public: Scientific Community (higher education, Research), Industry, Civil Society, Policy makers, Medias, Other ('multiple choices' is possible).

4.2 Section B: Exploitable foreground

This section should specify the exploitable foreground and provide the plans for exploitation. All these data can be public or confidential; the report must clearly mark non-publishable (confidential) parts that will be treated as such by the Commission. Information under Section B that is not marked as confidential **will be made available in the public domain** thus demonstrating the added-value and positive impact of the project on the European Union.

Section B (Confidential⁶ or public: confidential information to be marked clearly)

Part B1

The applications for patents, trademarks, registered designs, etc. shall be listed according to the template B1 provided hereafter.

The list should, specify at least one unique identifier e.g. European Patent application reference. For patent applications, only if applicable, contributions to standards should be specified. This table is cumulative, which means that it should always show all applications from the beginning until after the end of the project.

TEMPLATE B1: LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, REGISTERED DESIGNS, ETC.					
Type of IP Rights ⁷ :	Confidential Click on YES/NO	Foreseen embargo date dd/mm/yyyy	Application reference(s) (e.g. EP123456)	Subject or title of application	Applicant (s) (as on the application)

⁶ Note to be confused with the "EU CONFIDENTIAL" classification for some security research projects.

⁷ A drop down list allows choosing the type of IP rights: Patents, Trademarks, Registered designs, Utility models, Others.

Part B2

Please complete the table hereafter:

Type of Exploitable Foreground ⁸	Description of exploitable foreground	Confidential Click on YES/NO	Foreseen embargo date dd/mm/yyyy	Exploitable product(s) or measure(s)	Sector(s) of application ⁹	Timetable, commercial or any other use	Patents or other IPR exploitation (licences)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved
	<i>Ex: New superconductive Nb-Ti alloy</i>			<i>MRI equipment</i>	<i>1. Medical 2. Industrial inspection</i>	<i>2008 2010</i>	<i>A materials patent is planned for 2006</i>	<i>Beneficiary X (owner) Beneficiary Y, Beneficiary Z, Poss. licensing to equipment manuf. ABC</i>

In addition to the table, please provide a text to explain the exploitable foreground, in particular:

- Its purpose
- How the foreground might be exploited, when and by whom
- IPR exploitable measures taken or intended
- Further research necessary, if any
- Potential/expected impact (quantify where possible)

¹⁹ A drop down list allows choosing the type of foreground: General advancement of knowledge, Commercial exploitation of R&D results, Exploitation of R&D results via standards, exploitation of results through EU policies, exploitation of results through (social) innovation.

⁹ A drop down list allows choosing the type sector (NACE nomenclature) : http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/index/nace_all.html

4.3 Report on societal implications

Replies to the following questions will assist the Commission to obtain statistics and indicators on societal and socio-economic issues addressed by projects. The questions are arranged in a number of key themes. As well as producing certain statistics, the replies will also help identify those projects that have shown a real engagement with wider societal issues, and thereby identify interesting approaches to these issues and best practices. The replies for individual projects will not be made public.

A General Information <i>(completed automatically when Grant Agreement number is entered.</i>	
Grant Agreement Number:	
Title of Project:	
Name and Title of Coordinator:	
B Ethics	
1. Did your project undergo an Ethics Review (and/or Screening)? If Yes: have you described the progress of compliance with the relevant Ethics Review/Screening Requirements in the frame of the periodic/final project reports? Special Reminder: the progress of compliance with the Ethics Review/Screening Requirements should be described in the Period/Final Project Reports under the Section 3.2.2 'Work Progress and Achievements'	0Yes 0No
2. Please indicate whether your project involved any of the following issues (tick box) :	YES
RESEARCH ON HUMANS	
• Did the project involve children?	☐
• Did the project involve patients?	☐
• Did the project involve persons not able to give consent?	☐
• Did the project involve adult healthy volunteers?	☐
• Did the project involve Human genetic material?	☐
• Did the project involve Human biological samples?	☐
• Did the project involve Human data collection?	☐
RESEARCH ON HUMAN EMBRYO/FOETUS	
• Did the project involve Human Embryos?	☐
• Did the project involve Human Foetal Tissue / Cells?	☐
• Did the project involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs)?	☐
• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve cells in culture?	☐
• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve the derivation of cells from Embryos?	☐
PRIVACY	
• Did the project involve processing of genetic information or personal data (eg. health, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical conviction)?	☐
• Did the project involve tracking the location or observation of people?	☐
RESEARCH ON ANIMALS	
• Did the project involve research on animals?	☐
• Were those animals transgenic small laboratory animals?	☐
• Were those animals transgenic farm animals?	☐

• Were those animals cloned farm animals?	
• Were those animals non-human primates?	
RESEARCH INVOLVING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	
• Did the project involve the use of local resources (genetic, animal, plant etc)?	
• Was the project of benefit to local community (capacity building, access to healthcare, education etc)?	
DUAL USE	
• Research having direct military use	0 Yes 0 No
• Research having the potential for terrorist abuse	
C Workforce Statistics	
3. Workforce statistics for the project: Please indicate in the table below the number of people who worked on the project (on a headcount basis).	
Type of Position	Number of Women Number of Men
Scientific Coordinator	
Work package leaders	
Experienced researchers (i.e. PhD holders)	
PhD Students	
Other	
4. How many additional researchers (in companies and universities) were recruited specifically for this project?	
Of which, indicate the number of men:	

D Gender Aspects		
5. Did you carry out specific Gender Equality Actions under the project?	☐ ☐	Yes No
6. Which of the following actions did you carry out and how effective were they?		
☐ Design and implement an equal opportunity policy	Not at all effective	Very effective
☐ Set targets to achieve a gender balance in the workforce	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ Organise conferences and workshops on gender	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ Actions to improve work-life balance	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ Other: 		
7. Was there a gender dimension associated with the research content – i.e. wherever people were the focus of the research as, for example, consumers, users, patients or in trials, was the issue of gender considered and addressed?		
☐ Yes- please specify 		
☐ No		
E Synergies with Science Education		
8. Did your project involve working with students and/or school pupils (e.g. open days, participation in science festivals and events, prizes/competitions or joint projects)?		
☐ Yes- please specify 		
☐ No		
9. Did the project generate any science education material (e.g. kits, websites, explanatory booklets, DVDs)?		
☐ Yes- please specify 		
☐ No		
F Interdisciplinarity		
10. Which disciplines (see list below) are involved in your project?		
☐ Main discipline ¹⁰ :		
☐ Associated discipline ¹⁰ :	☐ Associated discipline ¹⁰ :	
G Engaging with Civil society and policy makers		
11a Did your project engage with societal actors beyond the research community? (if 'No', go to Question 14)	☐ ☐	Yes No
11b If yes, did you engage with citizens (citizens' panels / juries) or organised civil society (NGOs, patients' groups etc.)?		
☐ No		
☐ Yes- in determining what research should be performed		
☐ Yes - in implementing the research		
☐ Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project		

¹⁰ Insert number from list below (Frascati Manual).

11c In doing so, did your project involve actors whose role is mainly to organise the dialogue with citizens and organised civil society (e.g. professional mediator; communication company, science museums)?		☐ ☐	Yes No
12. Did you engage with government / public bodies or policy makers (including international organisations)			
☐ No			
☐ Yes- in framing the research agenda			
☐ Yes - in implementing the research agenda			
☐ Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project			
13a Will the project generate outputs (expertise or scientific advice) which could be used by policy makers?			
☐ Yes – as a primary objective (please indicate areas below- multiple answers possible)			
☐ Yes – as a secondary objective (please indicate areas below - multiple answer possible)			
☐ No			
13b If Yes, in which fields?			
Agriculture Audiovisual and Media Budget Competition Consumers Culture Customs Development Economic and Monetary Affairs Education, Training, Youth Employment and Social Affairs		Energy Enlargement Enterprise Environment External Relations External Trade Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Food Safety Foreign and Security Policy Fraud Humanitarian aid	Human rights Information Society Institutional affairs Internal Market Justice, freedom and security Public Health Regional Policy Research and Innovation Space Taxation Transport

13c If Yes, at which level? ☐ Local / regional levels ☐ National level ☐ European level ☐ International level		
H Use and dissemination		
14. How many Articles were published/accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals?		
To how many of these is open access¹¹ provided?		
How many of these are published in open access journals?		
How many of these are published in open repositories?		
To how many of these is open access not provided?		
Please check all applicable reasons for not providing open access:		
☐ publisher's licensing agreement would not permit publishing in a repository ☐ no suitable repository available ☐ no suitable open access journal available ☐ no funds available to publish in an open access journal ☐ lack of time and resources ☐ lack of information on open access ☐ other ¹² :		
15. How many new patent applications ('priority filings') have been made? <i>("Technologically unique": multiple applications for the same invention in different jurisdictions should be counted as just one application of grant).</i>		
16. Indicate how many of the following Intellectual Property Rights were applied for (give number in each box).	Trademark	
	Registered design	
	Other	
17. How many spin-off companies were created / are planned as a direct result of the project?		
<i>Indicate the approximate number of additional jobs in these companies:</i>		
18. Please indicate whether your project has a potential impact on employment, in comparison with the situation before your project:		
☐ Increase in employment, or ☐ Safeguard employment, or ☐ Decrease in employment, ☐ Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify	☐ In small & medium-sized enterprises ☐ In large companies ☐ None of the above / not relevant to the project	
19. For your project partnership please estimate the employment effect resulting directly from your participation in Full Time Equivalent (FTE = one person working fulltime for a year) jobs:		<i>Indicate figure:</i>

¹¹ Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet.

¹² For instance: classification for security project.

Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify	☐												
I Media and Communication to the general public													
20. As part of the project, were any of the beneficiaries professionals in communication or media relations? ☐ Yes ☐ No													
21. As part of the project, have any beneficiaries received professional media / communication training / advice to improve communication with the general public? ☐ Yes ☐ No													
22 Which of the following have been used to communicate information about your project to the general public, or have resulted from your project? <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>☐ Press Release</td> <td>☐ Coverage in specialist press</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐ Media briefing</td> <td>☐ Coverage in general (non-specialist) press</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐ TV coverage / report</td> <td>☐ Coverage in national press</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐ Radio coverage / report</td> <td>☐ Coverage in international press</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐ Brochures /posters / flyers</td> <td>☐ Website for the general public / internet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐ DVD /Film /Multimedia</td> <td>☐ Event targeting general public (festival, conference, exhibition, science café)</td> </tr> </table>		☐ Press Release	☐ Coverage in specialist press	☐ Media briefing	☐ Coverage in general (non-specialist) press	☐ TV coverage / report	☐ Coverage in national press	☐ Radio coverage / report	☐ Coverage in international press	☐ Brochures /posters / flyers	☐ Website for the general public / internet	☐ DVD /Film /Multimedia	☐ Event targeting general public (festival, conference, exhibition, science café)
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☐ Radio coverage / report	☐ Coverage in international press												
☐ Brochures /posters / flyers	☐ Website for the general public / internet												
☐ DVD /Film /Multimedia	☐ Event targeting general public (festival, conference, exhibition, science café)												
23 In which languages are the information products for the general public produced? <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>☐ Language of the coordinator</td> <td>☐ English</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐ Other language(s)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		☐ Language of the coordinator	☐ English	☐ Other language(s)									
☐ Language of the coordinator	☐ English												
☐ Other language(s)													

Question F-10: Classification of Scientific Disciplines according to the Frascati Manual 2002 (Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development, OECD 2002):

FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. NATURAL SCIENCES

- 1.1 Mathematics and computer sciences [mathematics and other allied fields: computer sciences and other allied subjects (software development only; hardware development should be classified in the engineering fields)]
- 1.2 Physical sciences (astronomy and space sciences, physics and other allied subjects)
- 1.3 Chemical sciences (chemistry, other allied subjects)
- 1.4 Earth and related environmental sciences (geology, geophysics, mineralogy, physical geography and other geosciences, meteorology and other atmospheric sciences including climatic research, oceanography, vulcanology, palaeoecology, other allied sciences)
- 1.5 Biological sciences (biology, botany, bacteriology, microbiology, zoology, entomology, genetics, biochemistry, biophysics, other allied sciences, excluding clinical and veterinary sciences)

2 ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

- 2.1 Civil engineering (architecture engineering, building science and engineering, construction engineering, municipal and structural engineering and other allied subjects)
- 2.2 Electrical engineering, electronics [electrical engineering, electronics, communication engineering and systems, computer engineering (hardware only) and other allied subjects]
- 2.3. Other engineering sciences (such as chemical, aeronautical and space, mechanical, metallurgical and materials engineering, and their specialised subdivisions; forest products; applied sciences such as

geodesy, industrial chemistry, etc.; the science and technology of food production; specialised technologies of interdisciplinary fields, e.g. systems analysis, metallurgy, mining, textile technology and other applied subjects)

3. MEDICAL SCIENCES

- 3.1 Basic medicine (anatomy, cytology, physiology, genetics, pharmacy, pharmacology, toxicology, immunology and immunohaematology, clinical chemistry, clinical microbiology, pathology)
- 3.2 Clinical medicine (anaesthesiology, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, internal medicine, surgery, dentistry, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, therapeutics, otorhinolaryngology, ophthalmology)
- 3.3 Health sciences (public health services, social medicine, hygiene, nursing, epidemiology)

4. AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

- 4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and allied sciences (agronomy, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, horticulture, other allied subjects)
- 4.2 Veterinary medicine

5. SOCIAL SCIENCES

- 5.1 Psychology
- 5.2 Economics
- 5.3 Educational sciences (education and training and other allied subjects)
- 5.4 Other social sciences [anthropology (social and cultural) and ethnology, demography, geography (human, economic and social), town and country planning, management, law, linguistics, political sciences, sociology, organisation and methods, miscellaneous social sciences and interdisciplinary, methodological and historical S1T activities relating to subjects in this group. Physical anthropology, physical geography and psychophysiology should normally be classified with the natural sciences].

6. HUMANITIES

- 6.1 History (history, prehistory and history, together with auxiliary historical disciplines such as archaeology, numismatics, palaeography, genealogy, etc.)
- 6.2 Languages and literature (ancient and modern)
- 6.3 Other humanities [philosophy (including the history of science and technology) arts, history of art, art criticism, painting, sculpture, musicology, dramatic art excluding artistic "research" of any kind, religion, theology, other fields and subjects pertaining to the humanities, methodological, historical and other S1T activities relating to the subjects in this group]

