

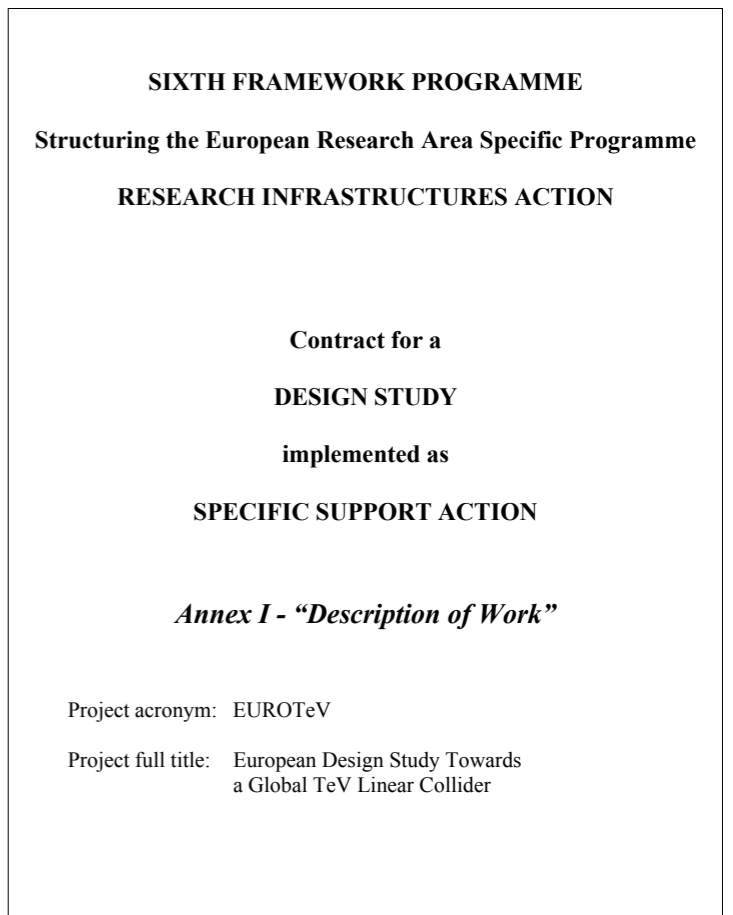
Update on EUROTeV



E Elsen

EU Contract

- 22 individual contracts with the EU
 - Budget has been consolidated
 - 27.8 M€ (9.0 M€ from EU)
 - 3 associates
(Durham, QMUL, Valencia)
- Annex I (to contract) describes the activities of the consortium
 - Annex I has been accepted by the EU officer



Next Steps with the EU

- Obtain all signatures
- Obtain signature of the director of RTD (representing the 25 member states)
- Receive and distribute the first funds
 - DESY accounts have been set up, etc.

still optimistic (naïve enough) to have first funds by end February

Inside EUROTeV

- Conclude Consortium Agreement
 - well advanced
 - initial draft is emerging
 - being prepared with the help of CERN and DESY legal departments

...and get the work started

- Call for 6 positions ended January 2, 2005
- Good return
- interest from accelerator and particle physicists
- selection committee being set up

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron
Accelerator Research



DESY is world-wide one of the leading accelerator centres exploring the structure of matter. The main research areas range from elementary particle physics over various applications of synchrotron radiation to the construction and use of X-ray lasers.

DESY is playing a major role in the world-wide development of the TeV e^+e^- International Linear Collider (ILC). Within the EU funded Design Study EUROTeV DESY invites applications for

6 Physicists for R&D on the International Linear Collider
BAT IIa or BAT-O IIa

beyond EUROTeV

- EC sees many EU objectives met in HEP projects
 - international
 - collaborative
 - large scale
 - strategic

*Their goal is to structure
European Research*

7th Framework Programme emerging

- Likely to consist of two components
 - **Bottom-up**
 - Proposals
 - Peer review
 - **Strategic**
 - Roadmap/vision for priority projects
 - Operational mechanism for implementation

as in FP6, e.g. EUROTEV

new

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Head of Unit makes the case for increased infrastructures funding in FP7

[Date: 2004-11-30]

In its recent communication on the future of research policy in Europe, the European Commission outlined support for research infrastructures as one of the six pillars of its policy from 2007. In an interview with CORDIS News, Head of Unit for Research Infrastructures Hervé Péro explained how the Commission intends to turn the theory into practice.

'In order to face societal and industrial challenges, scientists need to have facilities that have the capacity to generate the relevant data to increase knowledge and develop models,' said Mr Péro.

'As problems become more complex, we need to go more from the infinitely small to the infinitely big, using powerful instruments such as particle accelerators and telescopes,' he added. We need new tools to explore the unknown, more consistent databases to better understand the evolution of society and more powerful computing systems to help researchers understanding the evolution of the climate.

The renewed emphasis on research infrastructures is based on four principal assessments, according to Mr Péro: the key role of research infrastructures in the generation of knowledge; the need to give Europe the necessary means to act at a global level and to keep up with the Lisbon agenda; the need to increase cooperation to stimulate cost sharing and create an economy of scale with regard to research infrastructures; and the necessity of using public funds efficiently.

Speaking of the cost of research infrastructures, Mr Péro gave two reasons for encouraging collaboration through EU funding. The cost of building a very large facility, such as a linear collider, can amount to several billion euro, and cannot, therefore, be met by one country acting alone. For other purposes, such as oceanographic vessels or research laboratories in the Arctic, less expensive facilities can be met by national budgets, but a reduction of fragmentation in research infrastructure would lead to large economies of scale, he explained.

Politically, an EU strategy for research infrastructure would lead to Europe acting better at world level - 'able to sit at the same table as other large regions in the world'. And also able to provide solutions to problems at global level, relating to the environment, security, immigration and space, for example, added Mr Péro.

In an October working document on research infrastructures in the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7), the Commission outlined how support for research infrastructure is likely to be divided into two lines of action, one optimising the use and performance of existing facilities, and one supporting the development of new infrastructures.

Support for existing infrastructures will be based on current activities in the Sixth Framework Programme (FP6). This mainly bottom-up approach will support the continuation of schemes to fund access to research infrastructures, integrating activities, the development of a communication network and design studies for new infrastructures.

New infrastructures will be the focus of a more strategic approach based on a global common vision, a roadmap and identified priority projects. The roadmap will be prepared with the support of the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI), and its first version will be available in 2005. The second component of the approach, the implementation of the priority projects, will comprise an operational mechanism based on various complementary financial instruments.

The FP6 budget for research infrastructures is 730 million euro, a figure that Mr Péro says should be largely increased for FP7. This will help strengthen current activities and support the emergence of new infrastructures. For new infrastructures, not all funding will come direct from the framework programme. An alternative source of funding is the



Hervé Péro

H. Péro, Head of Structuring European Infrastructure

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...visiting DESY
later today