

1. Il candidato esponga le regole generali di ammissibilità della spesa nell'ambito di un progetto finanziato
2. Ricerca fondamentale, ricerca industriale, sviluppo sperimentale. Significato della classificazione e aspetti applicativi.
3. Quali sono le spese ammissibili nell'ambito dell'Avviso Ecosistemi dell'Innovazione
4. Cosa si intende per Open Innovation
5. La titolarità dei brevetti in ambito pubblico
6. Il candidato esponga come promuovere il fund-raising a supporto del Trasferimento Tecnologico

Brano in inglese da leggere e tradurre:

Today's urgent challenges are inherently complex and systemic and will not be solved by individual actors or territories in isolation. Fostering enabling innovation ecosystems across the European Union (EU) requires a systemic approach that is inclusive and collaborative, involves diverse actors, institutions and places, maximises the value of innovation to all, and ensures equitable diffusion of its benefits. As highlighted in the European Commission Communication on a New European Innovation Agenda¹², by increasing the inclusion and interconnection of less represented regions and actors into a more strongly integrated European ecosystem, the EU can capitalise on the experience, needs, visions, and perceptions of an increasingly diverse range of people, companies and places. In doing so, it can also take forward a uniquely inclusive European innovation model that is sustainable, guards against substantial labour market and wage gaps, and associated threats to territorial and social cohesion. Moreover, such well-connected and diverse ecosystems provide innovative companies with the necessary support and conditions to thrive, i.e. through additional capabilities, data, customers, knowledge, and talents. Network connectivity within and between innovation ecosystems greatly contributes to sustainable business growth with high societal value. Therefore, the actions of this destination aim at strengthening and expanding cooperation between innovation players to better support the next generation of innovative companies whose solutions will lead the shift towards a more competitive EU and a more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient world. Besides stronger innovation performance increased competitive sustainability, and more rapid transitions to a green and digital society, ecosystem integration can provide ecosystem actors and companies with access to new resource, markets, customers, and contribute to disruptive strategies and innovative solutions. By being actively engaged in their local, regional, national, and European networks, companies can increase their overall growth potential.

1. Il concetto di privativa industriale
2. Il ruolo del TTO all'interno dell'Università
3. Sfruttamento dei risultati di un brevetto a titolarità congiunta
4. Il principio di DNSH e aspetti applicativi nei bandi PNRR
5. Le milestone di progetto
6. Aiuti di Stato e intensità di aiuto

Brano in inglese da leggere e commentare:

When looking ahead to the future of Europe in a globalising world, the contrast is striking between Europe's comparative advantage in producing knowledge and its comparative disadvantage in turning that knowledge into innovation and growth. Europe is a global scientific powerhouse. It has all the necessary ingredients to shape a prosperous and safe future: 1.8 million researchers working in thousands of universities and research centres as well as in world-leading manufacturing industries, a suite of increasingly inter-connected research infrastructures, a thriving ecosystem of small and medium-sized enterprises and an increasing number of hotspots for start-ups. With just 7 % of the world's population and 24 % of global GDP, it produces around 30 % of the world's scientific publications. But compared to other major economies, Europe suffers from a growth deficit which, together with the experience of uneven progress, fuels social disenchantment and political divisions across the continent. At the heart of Europe's slow growth lies its innovation deficit. Europe does not capitalise enough on the knowledge it has and produces. The EU trails well behind many trading partners when it comes to innovation. It spends less than half as much on business R&D as a share of GDP compared to South Korea and the share of value added in high-tech manufacturing is half the South Korean average. The EU produces three times less quality patent applications than Japan⁴. The amount of venture capital available in the EU is at least five times lower than in the US; the number of fast-growing start-ups, so-called unicorns, is equally five times lower. The EU lags behind in investing in intangibles (40 % compared to 60 % in the US).