

PROVA 1

1. Descriva quali sono i principali aspetti da affrontare e le criticità da tenere in considerazione nella negoziazione di un contratto conto terzi.
2. Descriva come gestirebbe la situazione in cui all'interno alla struttura che coordina viene trasferito con collega che per anni ha lavorato con buone performance presso l'ufficio acquisti, ma i rapporti con i nuovi colleghi non sono armoniosi a causa delle diverse prassi lavorative.
3. Quali strumenti o applicativi informatici adotterebbe all'interno della struttura da lei coordinata per condividere documenti con il proprio team?
4. The valorisation of knowledge

The Council Recommendation (EU) 2022/2415 presents knowledge valorisation as a central concept in modern research and innovation policy. The term "knowledge valorisation" is defined as the process of creating social and economic value from knowledge by transforming research results, data and know-how into products, services, solutions and policy actions that benefit society.

The document emphasises that knowledge valorisation requires a systemic and collaborative approach. It encompasses a diverse array of stakeholders, comprising academic institutions, research organisations, businesses, public authorities, and civil society entities. These actors interact within an innovation ecosystem where knowledge is continuously exchanged, adapted and applied across different sectors.

A fundamental element of the recommendation pertains to the acknowledgement of knowledge valorisation as a paradigm shift. The model under discussion moves beyond traditional linear models of knowledge transfer and promotes a more dynamic and interactive process. In this context, both explicit knowledge, such as publications and patents, and tacit knowledge, which is often shared through collaboration and experience, are considered essential.

The recommendation emphasises the necessity of evaluating the impact of research and innovation activities. The development of appropriate indicators and tools to assess how knowledge is used, reused and diffused within and across sectors is therefore required.

The document promotes a vision of research and innovation that is closely aligned with societal needs, with the aim of generating tangible benefits such as economic growth, improved policymaking and sustainable development

Based on: Council of the European Union. Council Recommendation (EU) 2022/2415, OJ L 317, 9 December 2022.

PROVA 2

1. Descriva quali sono i principali aspetti da affrontare e le criticità da tenere in considerazione nell'acquisizione di sponsorizzazioni.
2. Coordina da diversi anni un gruppo di lavoro e tutti i partecipanti hanno sempre svolto responsabilmente i compiti loro assegnati. Come responsabile della struttura ha di recente introdotto un cambiamento nell'organizzazione del lavoro e si accorge che il rendimento del gruppo è in calo. Descriva come interverrebbe.
3. Quali strumenti o applicativi informatici adotterebbe per la pianificazione e il monitoraggio delle attività della struttura da lei coordinata?
4. Citizen Engagement

The Commission Recommendation (EU) 2024/736 identifies citizen engagement as a fundamental component of knowledge valorisation within research and innovation systems. The term "citizen engagement" is defined as the active involvement of individuals, communities and civil society organisations in the generation, use and application of knowledge. The approach outlined here seeks to ensure that research and innovation activities are better aligned with societal needs and expectations.

The document clarifies that citizens can contribute at various stages of the research and innovation process. Their involvement may include the identification of societal challenges, participation in the design of research agendas, co-creation of solutions and support for the implementation and dissemination of results. This participatory approach has been demonstrated to enhance the relevance, quality and impact of innovation.

The involvement of citizens in the economic and social sphere has been demonstrated to generate both economic and non-economic value. In addition to supporting the development of new products and services, it contributes to improved policymaking, greater public awareness and the development of skills and competences. Furthermore, it plays a pivotal role in reinforcing public trust in science and in public institutions by advocating for transparency and inclusivity.

The recommendation emphasises that citizen engagement should be established as a standard practice within research and innovation systems. However, it also acknowledges potential challenges, such as the need to manage diverse expectations and ensure effective communication among stakeholders.

The document presents citizen engagement as a strategic tool for fostering more inclusive, responsive and impactful innovation.

Based on: European Commission. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2024/736, OJ L, 5 March 2024.

PROVA 3

1. Descriva qual è il contesto normativo che consente ai ricercatori di svolgere un'attività d'impresa.
2. La Direzione ha introdotto di recente una nuova procedura per la pianificazione degli obiettivi. Altri colleghi responsabili di struttura ne stanno parlando durante un momento di pausa e lei non condivide le opinioni espresse. Descriva come si pone rispetto alla discussione.
3. Quali strumenti o applicativi informatici adotterebbe per rintracciare il testo di un brevetto?
4. Industry–Academia Co-creation

The Commission Recommendation (EU) 2024/774 underlines the significance of industry–academia co-creation as a pivotal mechanism for augmenting knowledge valorisation in research and innovation systems. Co-creation is defined as a collaborative process in which universities, research organisations, businesses and other stakeholders work together to generate, develop and apply knowledge. This approach fosters a more integrated and dynamic interaction between different actors.

The document clarifies that, in contrast to conventional models of technology transfer, which are frequently linear and unidirectional, co-creation is predicated on continuous collaboration and mutual exchange. This enables partners to combine complementary expertise, resources and perspectives in order to develop innovative solutions more effectively and efficiently.

The importance of industry–academia co-creation in addressing complex societal challenges, such as the green and digital transitions, is paramount. A symbiotic relationship between academic and industrial actors has the potential to expedite the development and adoption of novel technologies, products and services that address these challenges.

The recommendation also underscores the pivotal role of higher education institutions in nurturing innovation ecosystems, particularly at local and regional levels. These institutions have the capacity to function as pivotal hubs for collaboration, thereby facilitating knowledge exchange and intersectoral mobility.

Nevertheless, the document recognises that co-creation is not without its challenges, including, but not limited to, differences in organisational cultures, objectives, timeframes and incentives. In order to address these issues, it is necessary to establish clearer governance frameworks, ensure better alignment of interests and provide stronger institutional support.

The document presents co-creation as a strategic tool for strengthening the impact of research and innovation and for promoting sustainable and inclusive growth.

Based on: European Commission. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2024/774, OJ L, 5 March 2024

PROVA 4

1. Descriva come strutturerebbe un servizio di placement non accademico per studenti di dottorato.
2. Descriva come gestirebbe la situazione in cui i suoi collaboratori evidenziassero esplicitamente che un maggior coinvolgimento nei processi decisionali consentirebbe loro di migliorare la performance.
3. Quali strumenti o applicativi informatici in tema di comunicazione utilizzerrebbe a supporto del trasferimento tecnologico?

4. Standardisation

The Commission Recommendation (EU) 2023/498 underscores the strategic importance of standardisation in fostering a robust connection between research and innovation and market implementation. The term is defined as "standards as shared technical specifications, methods and practices that support the development and diffusion of technologies across different sectors".

The document explains that standardisation facilitates the uptake of innovation by ensuring interoperability between products, services and systems. This interoperability is of critical importance in complex technological environments, where different components must function together efficiently. By reducing technical barriers, standards also facilitate the entry of innovative solutions into the market and enable their scaling at national and international levels.

It is imperative to acknowledge the significance of standards in ensuring safety and quality. By establishing minimum requirements, they contribute to the protection of users, workers and the environment, while also increasing trust in new technologies. Furthermore, standards facilitate the free movement of goods, services and data, thereby enhancing the functioning of the internal market.

The recommendation emphasises the crucial role of early involvement of researchers and innovators in standardisation processes. This enables them not only to anticipate market trends but also to proactively influence the development of standards, thereby acquiring a strategic advantage.

The document presents standardisation as a key instrument for enhancing the impact of research and innovation, thereby bridging the gap between knowledge creation and its practical application in society. Based on: European Commission. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2023/498, OJ L 69, 7 March 2023.

PROVA 5

1. Descriva quali sono gli obblighi principali e le tempistiche da rispettare nella gestione di partecipazioni di una Università in enti/consorzi/associazioni.
2. All'interno dell'Area si riscontra difficoltà di delega da parte di uno dei responsabili di Ufficio che comporta un eccessivo accentramento delle decisioni e delle attività che sta generando colli di bottiglia e rallentamenti operativi. Descriva come interverrebbe per migliorare il processo di delega e garantire maggiore fluidità ed efficienza nelle attività.
3. Quali strumenti o applicativi informatici utilizzerebbe per raccogliere feedback dagli studenti di dottorato a seguito di una iniziativa di formazione trasversale?

4. Intellectual Assets

The Commission Recommendation (EU) 2023/499 places particular emphasis on the management of intellectual assets as a pivotal component of knowledge valorisation within research and innovation systems. The definition of 'intellectual assets' is broad, encompassing not only intellectual property rights such as patents and copyrights, but also data, know-how, software, methodologies and other research outputs generated by research and innovation activities.

The document emphasises that effective intellectual asset management is essential for maximising the value of research results. This process involves a structured approach that includes the identification, protection, management and exploitation of intellectual assets throughout their lifecycle. Organisations are encouraged to develop clear strategies to support these processes and to ensure that intellectual assets are used effectively across different value creation pathways.

A fundamental tenet of the recommendation is that intellectual assets play a pivotal role in mediating the divide between knowledge creation and its practical application. These entities facilitate the translation of research outcomes into innovations with the potential to generate economic and societal benefits.

The recommendation underscores the significance of achieving a balance between protection and openness. While the protection of intellectual assets is imperative to ensure the security of value and to encourage innovation, it is equally crucial to promote knowledge sharing, collaboration and the adoption of open science practices.

Moreover, the document emphasises the necessity for institutional support structures, such as technology transfer offices and specialised expertise, to assist researchers and organisations in the effective management of intellectual assets.

Intellectual asset management is presented as a strategic tool for enhancing the impact, sustainability and accessibility of research and innovation outcomes.

Based on: European Commission. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2023/499, OJ L 69, 7 March 2023.