

**EUREKA: A Europe-wide Network for Industrial R&D** <http://www3.eureka.be/Home/>  
Launched in 1985, EUREKA is a bottom-up framework through which industry and research institutes from 26 European countries and the European Union develop and exploit the technologies crucial to global competitiveness and a better quality of life.

**ESF (European Science Foundation)** <http://www.esf.org>  
Established in 1974, the European Science Foundation (ESF) is an association of 67 major national funding agencies devoted to basic scientific research in 23 European countries. It represents all scientific disciplines including the social sciences. ESF's scientific programs, EUROCORES, networks, exploratory workshops and European research conferences bring scientists together to work on topics of common concern. The 2000 European conference on research infrastructures concluded that ongoing evaluation and monitoring of European research infrastructures should be entrusted to ESF.

**EUROHORCS** <http://www.eurohorcs.org/>  
The European Union Research Organisations' Heads of Research Councils or EUROHORCS was established in 1992 as an informal association of Member State national research councils and analogous public non-university research organisations. EUROHORCS provides an independent forum for the heads of these agencies to discuss issues of common interest. EUROHORCS meets in plenary twice a year. The Research Councils of Norway and Switzerland attend with Associate Member status. Observers are invited from the European Science Foundation and the "IGLO" group in Brussels.

**Euroscience** <http://www.euroscience.org/>  
Founded in 1997, Euroscience has over 1250 members in 38 European countries. It operates by running Workgroups, setting up Regional Sections, and providing expertise on request to Governments, Parliaments and the European Commission. Euroscience is open to scholars, engineers and technicians from the public and entrepreneurial sectors, but also to any citizen interested in implementing societal demands on science and technology and monitoring the impact of science on society.

**European Laboratory for Particle Physics** <http://cern.web.cern.ch/CERN/>  
CERN is the European Organization for Nuclear Research, the world's largest particle physics centre. Founded in 1954, the laboratory was one of Europe's first joint ventures, and has become a shining example of international collaboration. From the original 12 signatories of the CERN convention, membership has grown to the present 20 Member States.

**European Synchrotron Radiation Facility** <http://www.esrf.fr/>  
Operating a powerful source of light in the X-ray range, the ESRF is a large experimental facility for basic and applied research in physics, chemistry, materials and life sciences.

**EARMA** <http://www.cineca.it/earma/>  
The European Association of Research Managers and Administrators (EARMA) is a not-for-profit association that has been created to promote the effectiveness of European research. They seek to improve the quality of research management and administration, and to set high standards of performance for those engaged in research management. The Association aims to become Europe's leading forum for those engaged in research management and administration and has established links with a number of complementary organisations.

**EARTO** <http://earto.org/home/index.html>