

Thank you

# The Evolving ~~ed~~ NREN Landscape

RedIRIS Technical Conference 2016  
Valencia, Spain  
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Steve Cotter  
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## In which ways will NRENs need to evolve?

- Compute, data, and networking organisations are coming closer together
  - Some will fall under single governance structure
- Will have to work hard to remain relevant as the blurring of lines between what's R&E and what's commercial accelerates
  - Pressure to differentiate / deliver unique value
- Service portfolios will change significantly - reduced fragmentation / better integration, more specialised services, professional services
  - Back to our engineering / innovation roots
  - CIO outsourcing trend is an opportunity we can't pass up
- Organisational structures will change - new skills added, others shrink / disappear
  - Automation lead to smaller operations teams
  - Stop thinking in terms of 'network hardware' and start thinking of 'network software'
  - Bigger software development & CISO teams
  - Specialised outreach teams
  - New skills: data analytics, product management
- Work to address service challenges as a global community, not as a bunch of NRENs that 'interoperate' and 'co-operate'

### Changes in the organisation of NRENs

#### Market Response

- Need to support the 'business of R&E' as well as R&E means 'Above the Net' increasingly important
- Moving 'up the services stack' to deliver value - means connectivity has become commoditised
- Less of a national focus, global reach valued more
- Funding uncertainty drives need to diversify revenue streams
- Need to put more resources toward the 'commercialisation' of R&E services & business development - means different skills mix than in years past
- Increasingly innovation needs to have a business purpose - can no longer afford 'let a thousand flowers bloom' approach (smart investment)

### Globalisation

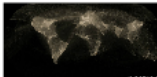
#### Changes in supply and demand of R&E services

- Research collaborations becoming increasingly global in their reach
- More performance-based and competitive allocation of funds
- Institutions seeing increased competition for research funding and the most talented students
- Asian higher education gaining in influence
- Security threats come from anywhere / everywhere, much is economic & research data focused espionage
- The move towards a knowledge economy is giving rise to an explosion of data
- Economic factors resulting in increased pressure from governments to show tangible economic benefits and/or support for policy objectives

### Business Model Innovation

#### Changes in the structure of R&E

- Competition not only between institutions, but at the level of each individual component.
- Combine this with the advances in technology and we're seeing the 'unbundling of IT' in order to yield economies of scale and increase the value of 'supply chain'
- Increased importance of 'open science' and broader community access to data, scientific instruments, cloud services, etc.
- Research institutions and universities as 'start-up incubators' with closer linkages to small / medium size enterprises
- Rise of new business models in higher education
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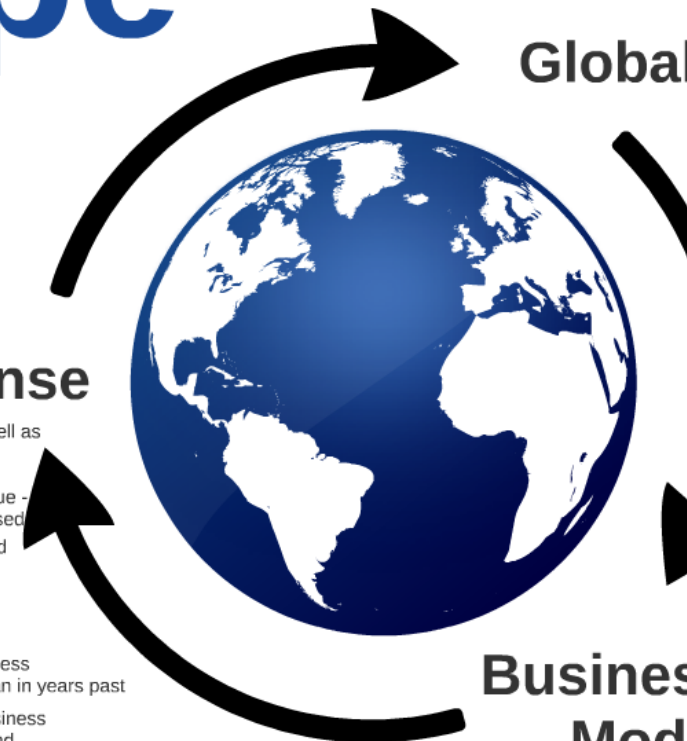
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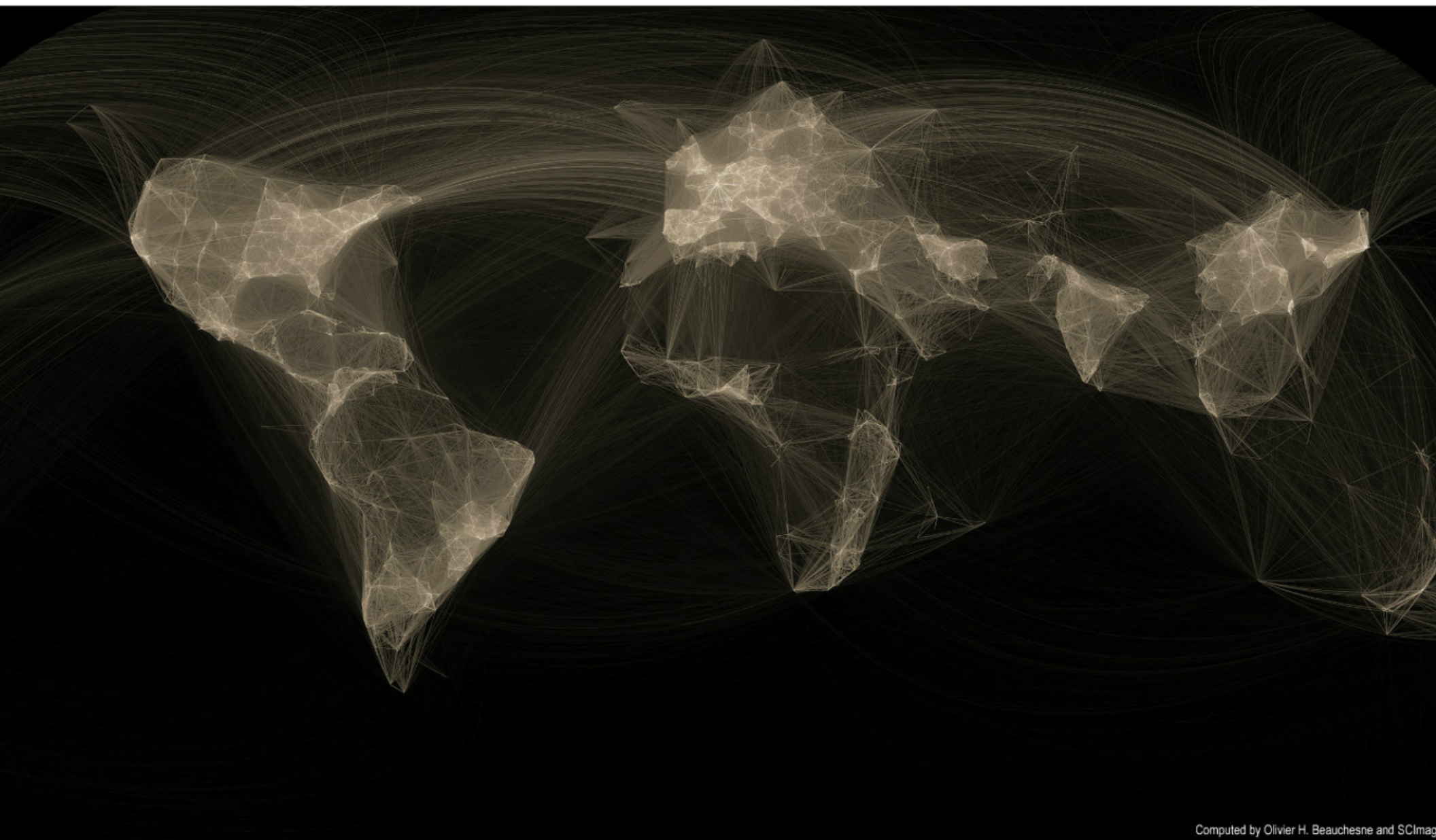
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Computed by Olivier H. Beauchesne and SCImago

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## World Reputation Rankings 2016: winning recognition worldwide

Outside the Anglo-American 'superbrands', new names are establishing a presence

May 4, 2016

By [Ellie Bothwell](#) | Twitter: [@elliebothwell](#)



Source: Getty

[View Times Higher Education's full list of the world's most prestigious universities](#)

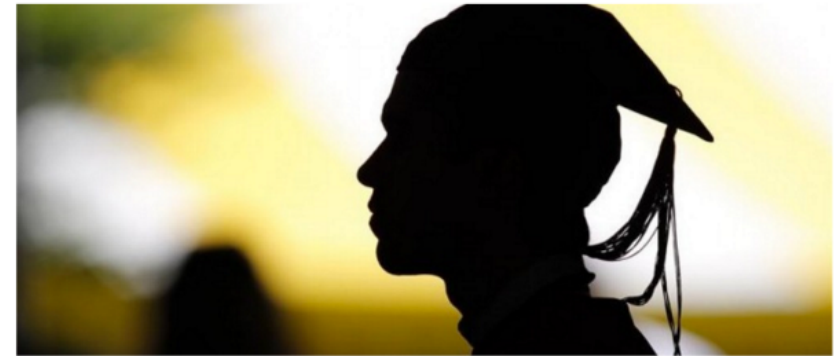
However, while these [European nations](#) have lost ground, [many Asian nations have improved](#) their standing, building on their increasing presence in the flagship [THE World University Rankings](#) in recent years.

[South Korea](#) has two top 100 representatives, up from one last year. [Seoul National University](#) is in joint 45th place (up from the 51-60 band) and [Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology \(KAIST\)](#) debuts in the 81-90 band.

[Hong Kong](#) has also gained one representative to take its total to three: the [University of Hong Kong](#) is in joint 45th place (up from 51-60) and the [Chinese University of Hong Kong](#) has joined the [Hong Kong University of Science and Technology](#) in the 71-80 band.

But setting the pace in Asia are [China](#) and [Japan](#), with [five universities each, up from two each last year](#). China's [Tsinghua University](#) makes the top 20 for the first time in 18th place, while [Peking University](#) climbs 11 places to 21st. The top Asian institution is Japan's [University of Tokyo](#), which remains in 12th place.

## These are the world's top universities



One US university scores full marks in this year's QS ranking

Image: REUTERS/Brian Snyder

“Some Western European nations [making or proposing cuts to public research spending are losing ground to their US and Asian counterparts](#),” said Ben Sowter, head of research at QS, [in a press release](#).

### The rest of the world

Asia's highest ranked institution remains the National University of Singapore, in 12th, followed by the Nanyang Technological University, Singapore in 13th.

QS also highlights the [continued progression of Chinese institutions](#) – Tsinghua University has risen to its highest-ever position of 24th.

Australia and Canada also increased their representation in the top 100, while a Latin American university features for the first time. Universidad de Buenos Aires takes 85th place.

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