

Building synergies between Horizon 2020 and future Cohesion policy (2014-2020)

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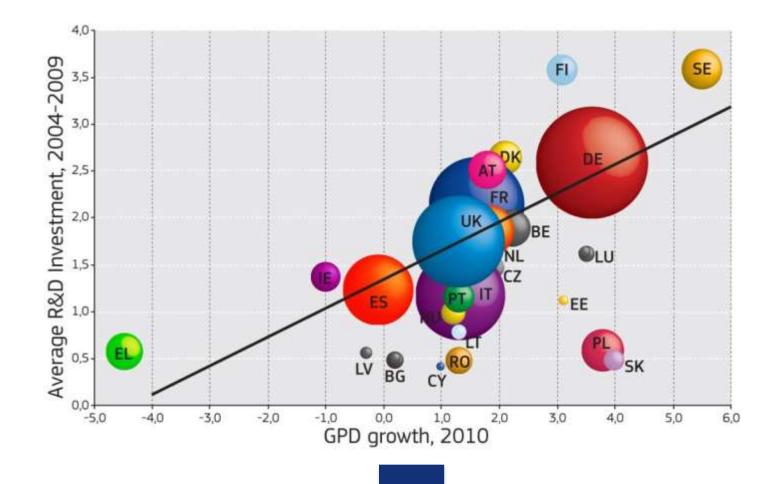
Regional Dimension of Innovation DG Research & Innovation

HORIZON 2020





R&D investment: fuel for the economy



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What is Horizon 2020?

- Commission proposal for a 79 billion euro research and innovation funding programme (2014-2020)
- A core part of Europe 2020, Innovation Union & European Research Area:
 - Responding to the economic crisis to invest in future jobs and growth
 - Addressing people's concerns about their livelihoods, safety and environment
 - **Strengthening the EU's global position** in research, innovation and technology



What's new?

- A single programme bringing together three separate programmes/initiatives*
- Coupling research to innovation from research to retail, all forms of innovation
- Focus on societal challenges facing EU society, e.g. health, clean energy and transport
- **Simplified access**, for all companies, universities, institutes in all EU countries and beyond.

*The 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7), innovation aspects of Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP), EU contribution to the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)



Three priorities:

Excellent science (€24.5 billion)

Industrial leadership (€17.9 billion)

Societal challenges (€31.7 billion)



1. Excellent Science

European Research Council: progetti di ricerca di frontiera;

Future and Emerging Sciences and Technologies*: ricerca nelle aree più promettenti nell'ambito delle tecnologie future;

Azioni "<u>Marie</u> Skłodowska <u>Curie</u>" per attrarre e sostenere ricercatori;

Infrastrutture di Ricerca adeguate, meno care e diffuse in Europa;



2. Industrial leadership

- Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies -LEIT soprattutto Key enabling technologies (ad es. nanotecnologie, microelettronica, biotecnologie, materiali avanzati, ecc.);
- Access to finance, strumenti finanziari e misure di accompagnamento per R&I, in partenariato con l'European Investment Bank e le autorita' nazionali;
- Innovation in SME



3. Societa Challenges

Health, demographic change and wellbeing

Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine and martime research and the bio-economy

- Secure, clean and efficient energy
- Smart, green and integrated transport,
- Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials

Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies, cultural heritage

Secure societies



Other parts

Responsible research and innovation, including gender

International cooperation

"Spreading excellence and widening participation" and "Science with and for society" are addressed as separate parts outside the three main pillars



Why seeking funding synergies?

'Europe needs a better-coordinated use of tools such as grants, pre-commercial public procurement and venture capital, and an integrated approach from **research and innovation to market deployment...**

•To introduce additional activities and components (e.g. infrastructure and equipment investments)

•To proceed to commercialisation activities (e.g. protecting IPR and developing a product or process for the market)

•In more general terms, to maximise impact of an RTDI operation



EU R&D Policy – future Horizon 2020	EU Cohesion Policy
Differences	
non-territorial approach	place-based approach
Based mainly on individual R&D Projects (potentially co-funding activities of programmes) tackling the whole cycle of innovation	Based on multiannual Programmes aiming at increased competitiveness through close to the market competitive R&D and innovation efforts
In general awarded directly to final beneficiaries public and private R&D centres, universities or research funding organisations	Awarded through shared management to national and regional public intermediaries
Mostly competitive calls addressed to international groupings (exception ERC and MC that also address individuals) through peer-review based on excellence criteria	Mostly non competitive attribution addressed to regional players based on strategic planning negotiation
Complem	entarities
Horizon 2020 will focus on tackling major societal challenges, maximising the competitiveness impact of research and innovation and raising and spreading levels of excellence in the research base	Cohesion policy will act as a capacity building instrument via smart specialisation, based on learning mechanisms and critical skills in regions and Member States.
Smart spe	cialisation 11



Cohesion policy support to R&I in the current programming period 2007-2013

2007-2013 - € 86 billion for research and innovation,

over 25% of total cohesion policy budget:

- Focus on capacity-building but also on infrastructure in less developed regions
- For less developed regions, ERDF is the most important source of funding for research and innovation

Rate of implementation on 31/12/2011:

Latest figures (31/01/2013) show that 54 billion out of \in 86 billion (63 %) were committed to projects in Research and Innovation



Thematic objectives

- **1. Research and innovation**
- **2. Information and Communication Technologies**
- **3. Competitiveness of Small and Medium-Sized** Enterprises (SME)
- 4. Shift to a low-carbon economy
- 5. Climate change adaptation and risk management and prevention
- 6. Environmental protection and resource efficiency
- 7. Sustainable transport and disposal of congestion on major network infrastructure
- 8. Employment and support for labour mobility
- 9. Social inclusion and poverty reduction
- 10. Education, skills and lifelong learning
- 11. Increased institutional capacity and effectiveness of public₃ administration

Innovation

smart

sustainable

inclusive



Smart specialisation example ante conditionalitie if investment priorities are chosen ...

esearch and Innovation

ERDF Investment priorities:

1. Research and innovation

2. ICT use (ICT based innovation & "digital growth")

ICT access and quality (broadband)

3. Competitiveness of SMEs

Ex ante conditionalities:

Smart specialisation strategies

Digital growth strategy can be independent, but for sake of coherence it is **recommended to integrate it in RIS3**

Recommended: Include in the RIS3 envisaged support to SME innovation



2014-2020 - Synergies

ESIF

Art. 55(8) CPR: "An operation may receive support from one or more European Structural and Investment Funds or from one or more programmes and from other Union instruments, provided that the expenditure item included in a request for payment for reimbursement by one of the ESI Funds does not receive support from another Fund or Union instrument, or support from the same Fund under

Horizon2020

Article 31 Horizon2020 Rules for participation:

"An action for which a grant from the Union budget has been awarded may also give rise to the award of a grant on the basis of Horizon 2020, provided that the grants do not cover the same cost items."



What are "synergies"?

- Synergies are NOT about substituting national / regional or private co-funding to Horizon2020 projects by ESIF money (but: amplify / carry further)
- Synergies are about obtaining more impacts on competitiveness, jobs and growth by combining ESIF and Horizon2020
- Synergies can be about bringing together Horizon2020 and ESIF money in a same project
- Image: which is the second second

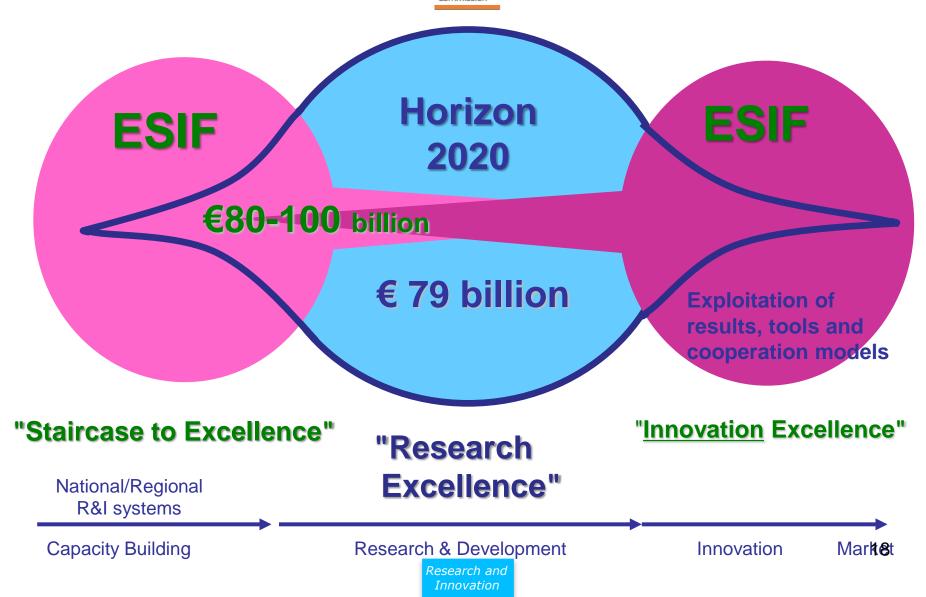


HOW seeking funding synergies? ?

- Sequentially: best practice, saves participants a lot of trouble
- <u>Simultaneously</u>: open issue; several open questions, like:
 - Identifying work-packages to share between instruments
 - Identifying cost items to share
 - Identifying the operation's total cost that would form the calculation basis for intervention by the different funds

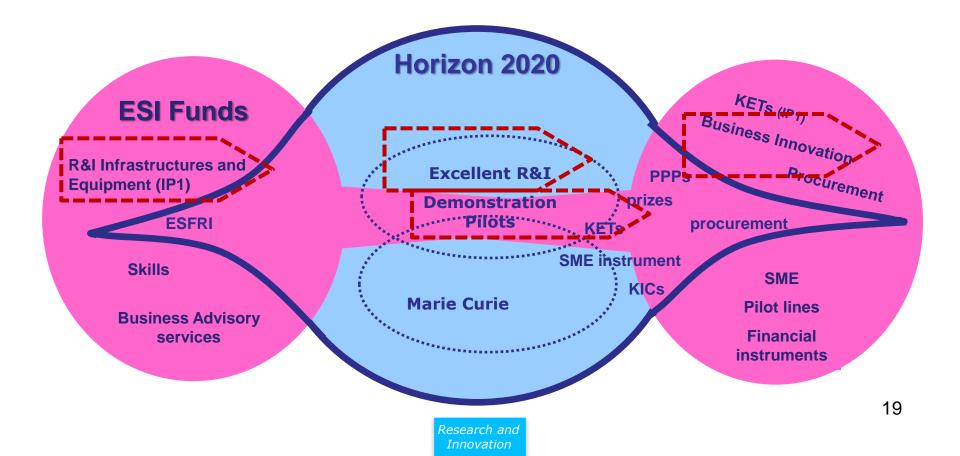








... through sequential or parallel projects





Thank you for your attention!

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