

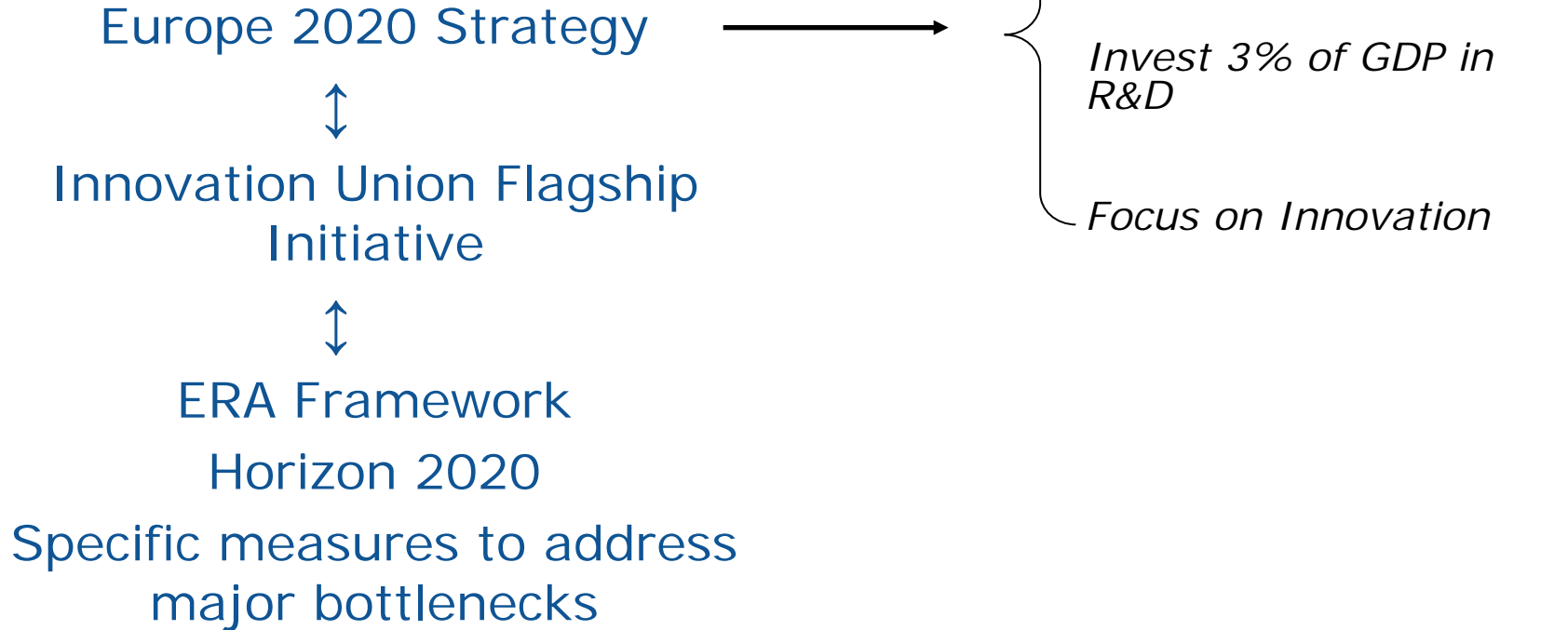


# International cooperation and Horizon 2020

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# The policy 'cascade'





# Innovation Union

A **strategic and integrated approach** to research and innovation

- Innovation is overarching policy objective driving all other policies
- Innovation policy is steered and monitored at the highest political level

Radically improving **framework conditions** and reduce time-to-market

- Standardisation, venture capital, IPR, public procurement, etc
- Prioritising efforts around **major challenges**
- E.g. through European Innovation Partnerships (Health and active ageing)

Fully exploiting **non-technological innovation**



# What is Horizon 2020

- Commission proposal for a 80 billion euro research and innovation funding programme (2014-20)
- Part of proposals for next EU budget, complementing Structural Funds, education, etc.
- A core part of Europe 2020, Innovation Union & European Research Area:
  - Responding to the economic crisis **to invest in future jobs and growth**
  - Addressing peoples' concerns **about their livelihoods, safety and environment.**
  - Strengthening the EU's global position **in research, innovation and technology**



# Three priorities:

**1 Excellent science**

**2 Industrial leadership**

**3 Societal challenges**



# Priority 1 Excellent science

## Why:

- World class science is the foundation of tomorrow's technologies, jobs and wellbeing
- Europe needs to develop, attract and retain research talent
- Researchers need access to the best infrastructures



## Priority 2 Industrial leadership

### Why:

- Europe needs more innovative SMEs to create growth and jobs
- Strategic investments in key technologies (e.g. advanced manufacturing, micro-electronics) underpin innovation across existing and emerging sectors
- Europe needs to attract more private investment in research and innovation

## Priority 3 Societal challenges

### Why:

- EU policy objectives (climate, environment, energy, transport etc) cannot be achieved without innovation
- Breakthrough solutions come from multi-disciplinary collaborations, including social sciences & humanities
- Promising solutions need to be tested, demonstrated and scaled up

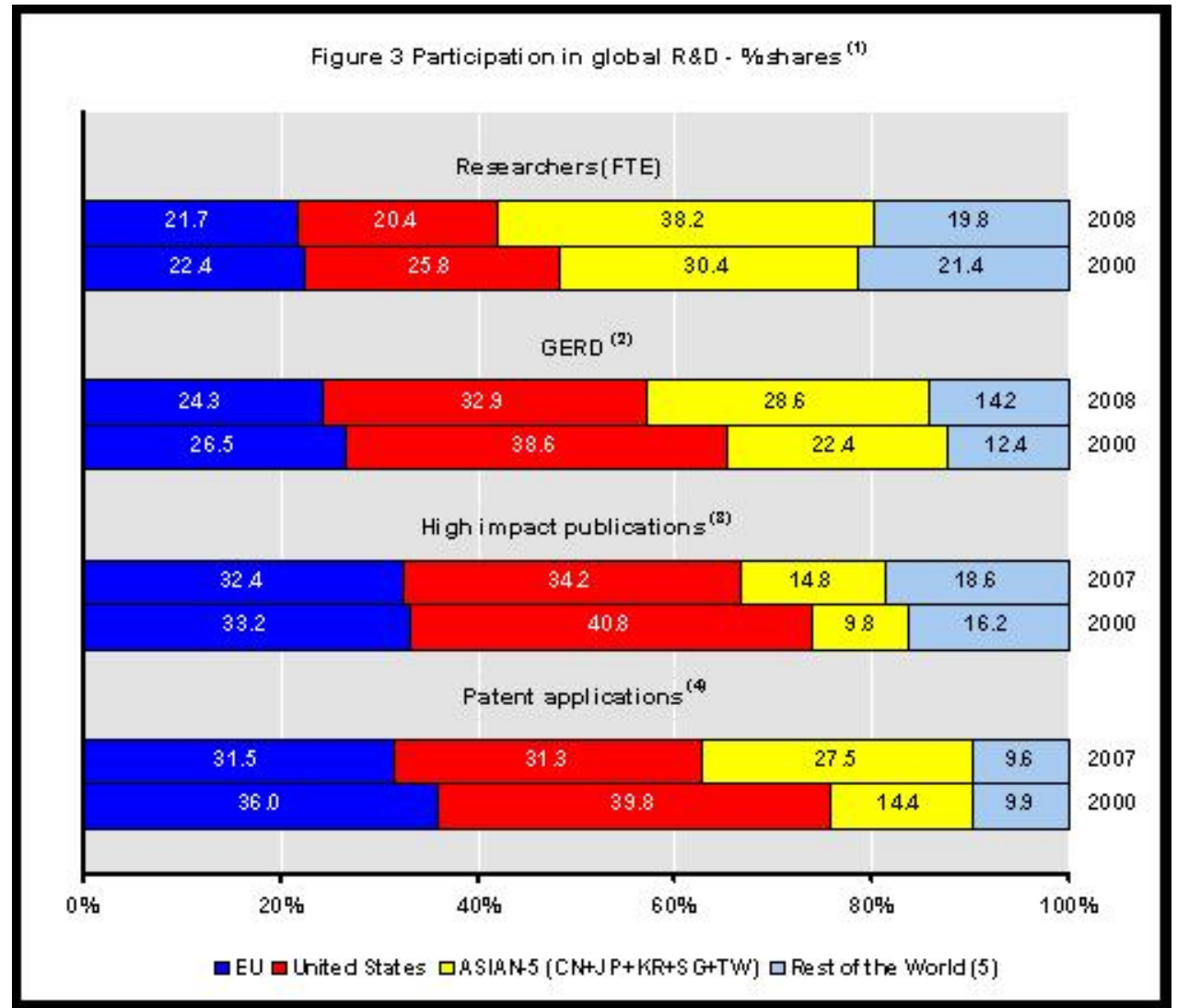


# A changing context

*From a triad to a multipolar world*

*STI increasingly internationally interconnected*

*Most societal challenges are global in nature*





# Challenges and Opportunities

- **Access to knowledge** produced outside Europe and to new and rapidly growing **markets**
- Europe as an **attractive research location** and **partner** for cooperation
- Build **critical mass** for tackling global challenges through **resources pooling** and **risk sharing** leading to more possibilities for **breakthroughs** and **innovation**



# Objectives

- Strengthen STI and economic **competitiveness**
  - Access to excellence in third countries
  - Facilitated access to markets (industrial partnerships, level playing field)
- Tackle **global societal challenges**
  - More rapid and effective development/deployment of solutions
  - Optimal development/use of large scale research infrastructures
- Support EU **external policies**
  - Economic and social development through STI collaboration and increased STI capacity
  - Science diplomacy as an effective and practical instrument of soft power

# Thematic targeting

- **Horizon 2020** societal challenges and enabling technologies
- **Analysis of EU versus World:**
  - Research and innovation capacity, including investment, human capital, infrastructures and output (publications, citations, patents, licenses, ...)
  - Opportunities for joint deployment/access to markets
  - Contribution to international commitments, e.g. MDG or Rio+20
  - Willingness and ability of EU, international partners and MS to cooperate

# Geographical differentiation

- **Enlargement and neighbourhood countries, and EFTA**
  - Support enlargement and neighbourhood policies
  - Focus on regional societal challenges
  - Focus on alignment with ERA
- **Industrialised countries and emerging economies**
  - Focus on competitiveness
  - Tackling global challenges and developing enabling technologies
  - Open markets through cooperation on standards, IPR, procurement,...
- **Developing countries**
  - Support development policy and help build scientific competences
  - Focus on specific economic and societal challenges, e.g. poverty-related diseases, energy and food security, biodiversity



# Implementation

## ▪ Policy instruments

- More strategic use of S&T agreements with key third countries
- Strengthened partnership with MS through SFIC
- Increased synergies across the Commission, more visibility for STI in general cooperation frameworks

## ▪ General opening of Horizon 2020

- Open for participation from third countries
- Encourage reciprocal arrangements with third countries
- Possible restrictions in automatic funding for emerging economies

## ▪ Dedicated international cooperation activities

- Rationalised set of instruments in Horizon 2020
- Internationalisation of programmatic approaches (Art 185, JTI, EIP,...)
- Synergies with external instruments and JRC activities
- Enhanced partnership with MS



# Horizon 2020 proposal: Key sections

## ▪ **Horizon 2020**

- Article 21 (Art 16 in Euratom): Principal of general opening, specific objectives, targeting for EU interest and mutual benefit
- Article 7 (Art 5 in Euratom): association: all candidates, some ENP and EFTA

## ▪ **Specific programme**

- Annex I: Horizontal activities for international cooperation

## ▪ **Rules for Participation**

- Article 6: Any legal entity may participate, however...the work programme may restrict such participation '...where considered prejudicial..'
- Article 9: Rules on who will be funded (in general, to be defined in the work-programmes)
- Article 11: Joint calls



# International Cooperation in Horizon 2020

- Projects in **societal challenges and industrial leadership**
  - Targeting of topics to specific countries or regions based on common interest
  - Joint calls and co-funding of programmes with international partner countries (third countries) or international organisations
- **Excellent science**
  - Marie Curie Fellowships - including actions to stimulate innovation by cross-border fertilisation of knowledge
  - Development of global research infrastructures - Carnegie Group, UN, OECD
  - ERC Grants open to researchers from all over the world - research to be carried out mostly in EU Member States or Associated Countries
- **Dedicated horizontal actions – Inclusive, Innovative and Secure Societies challenge**
  - Support for bilateral, multilateral and bi-regional policy dialogue
  - Networking and twinning activities - to facilitate partnering and competence building
  - Coordination of EU and MS/AC international cooperation policies
  - Strengthening of European presence in international partner countries





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