



HORIZON 2020

The New EU
Framework Programme for
Research and Innovation

2014-2020

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(IN A NUTSHELL)

Outline

- What is Horizon 2020? Institutional framework
- A retrospective look at FP7
- What is new in Horizon 2020?
 - ✓ The 3 pillars
 - ✓ The Industrial Leadership pillar and the NMPB work programme
 - ✓ Simplification, partnerships and (int.) participation

European Union & European Commission

EU Member States delegate to the Union *exclusive, shared or supplementary and coordination* competencies

Key challenge: stabilise the financial and economic system while taking measures to create economic opportunities

The Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020 (Adopted by European Parliament on Nov 20)

1. Smart & inclusive growth (€451 billion)



2. Sustainable growth, natural resources (€373 billion)

3. Security and citizenship (€16 billion)

4. Global Europe (€58 billion)

5. Administration (€61.6 billion)

TOTAL
€960 billion

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European Commission - DG for Research and Innovation (DG RTD)

DG RTD Mission:

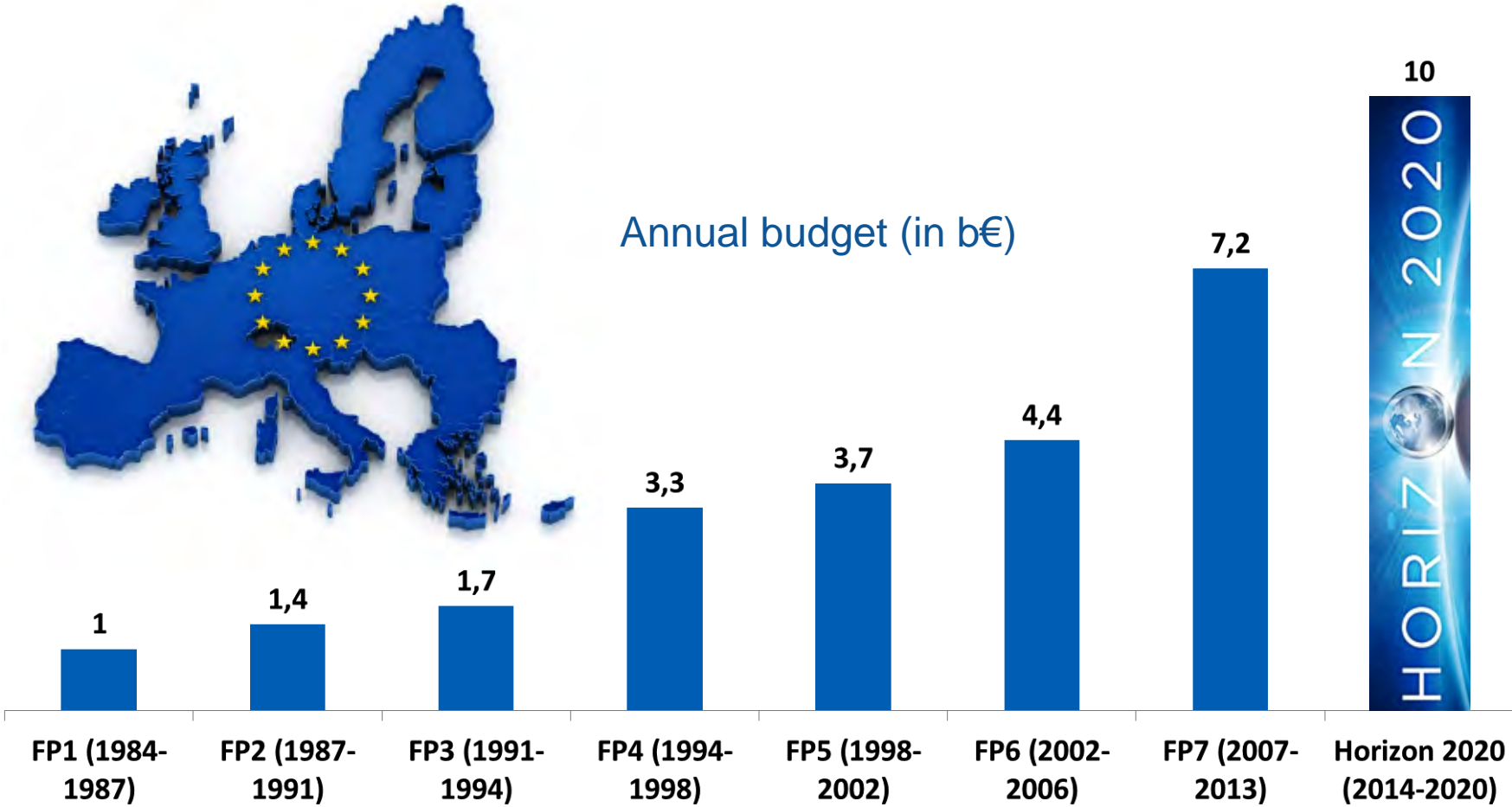
➤ To develop and implement the European research and innovation policy (Europe 2020 and the Innovation Union).

DG RTD supports research and innovation through the:

- European Framework Programmes (FP7, H2020),
- Coordination and support of national and regional research and innovation programmes,
- Construction of the European Research Area for the free circulation of researchers and of knowledge
- Support European organisations and researchers in their cooperation at international level.

EU research programmes represent 3-5% of total European research !

30 years of EU funded R&I



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What is Horizon 2020?

- The new European Union programme for research and innovation for 2014-2020
- An budget of €77 billion [\$104 billion]; 20 per cent higher in real terms than FP7
- A core part of Europe 2020, Innovation Union & European Research Area:
 - Strengthening the EU's global position in research, innovation and technology
 - Responding to the economic crisis to invest in jobs and growth
 - Addressing people's concerns about their livelihoods, safety and environment

First, let's look back: Nanotechnology in FP7

- Nanotechnology in NMP programme: ~ € 1.5 billion
 - Research directed towards the Grand Challenges: sustainable development, health, energy, environmental remediation, transport, ...
 - Enabling R&D and cross-cutting issues (safety, ethics, metrology & standardisation)

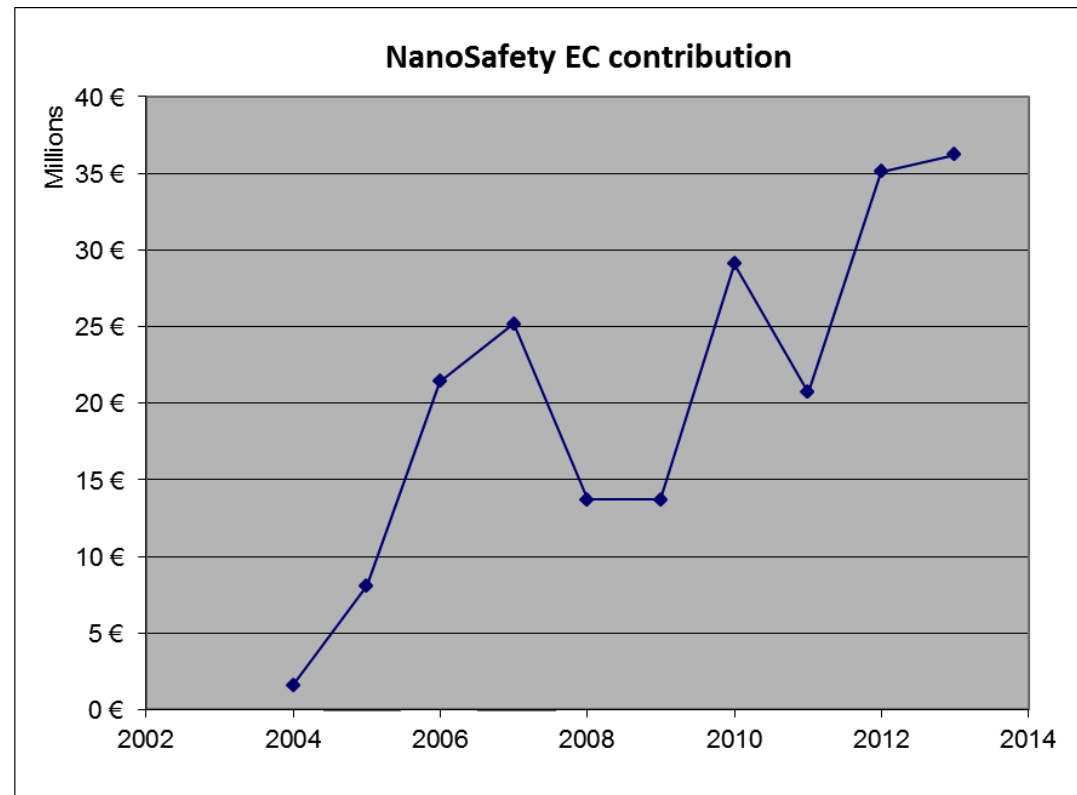
- NT ~ 5-10% of global FP7 budget (€50.4 billion)

FP7 funding of Nanoscience-
Nanotechnologies 2007-2011

| <u>Prog./Themes</u> | <u>Proj.No</u> | <u>Funding/€mil.</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| ERC | 296 | 514.5 |
| Health | 18 | 74.0 |
| Energy | 19 | 55.0 |
| Environment | 3 | 10.5 |
| KBBE | 13 | 39.5 |
| NMP | 238 | 896.0 |
| JOINT | 32 | 112.0 |
| ICT | 102 | 316.0 |
| SECURITY | 4 | 10.2 |
| Aeronautics | 5 | 44.0 |
| SPACE | 9 | 24.3 |
| SST | 3 | 7.0 |
| SME | 35 | 41.6 |
| Science in Society | 14 | 15.0 |
| ERA-Nets | 4 | 10.5 |
| Infrastructure | 16 | 60.0 |
| Marie-Curie: | 560 | 295.0 |
| Regions: | 19 | 28.7 |
| <u>INCO:</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>6.3</u> |
| Total: | 1400 | 2560.0 |

Nanosafety research in FPs

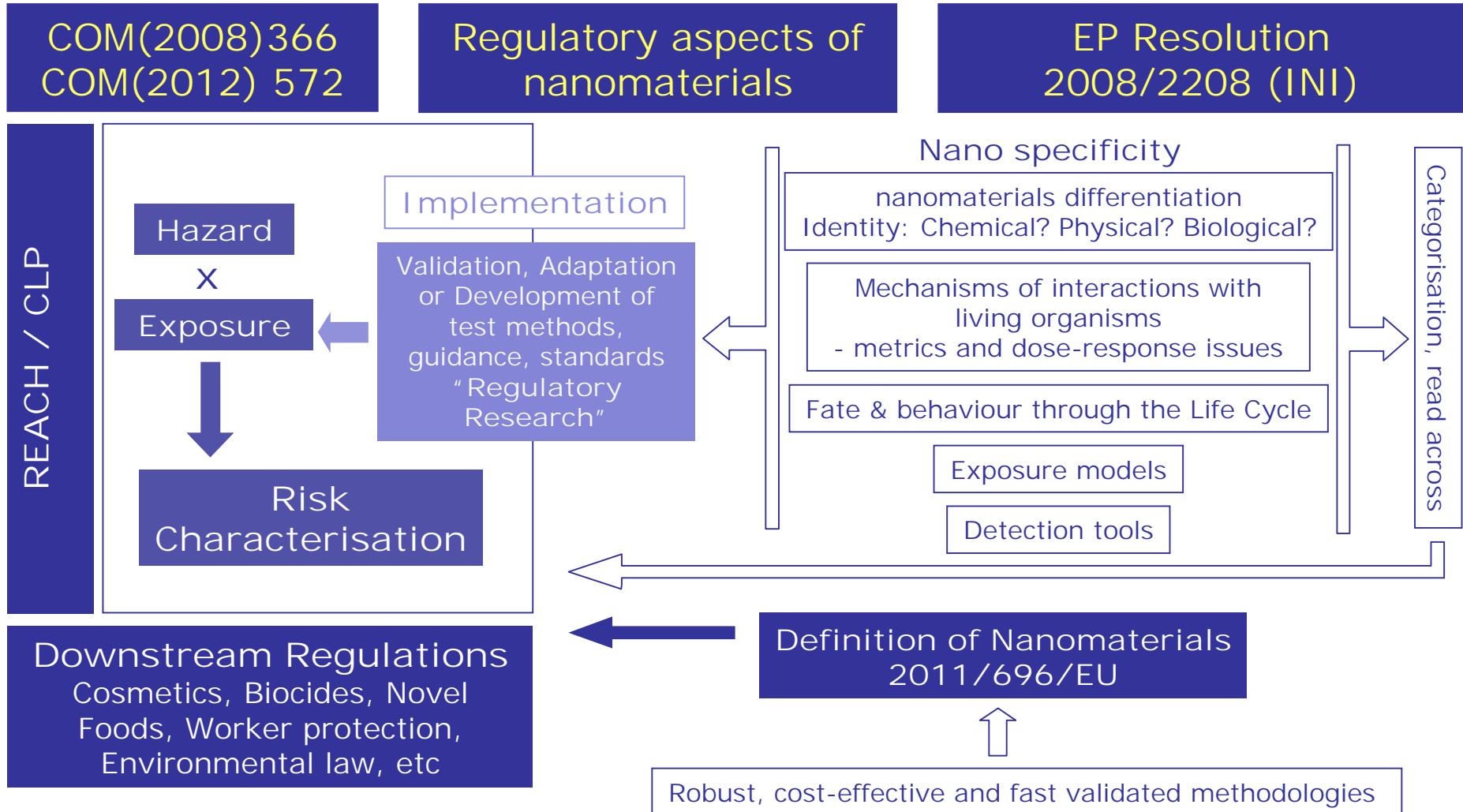
- First nanosafety projects in FP5 (1998-2002)
- Regular budget increase, now levelled off at ~30M€
- FP7: 48 funded nanosafety projects, representing a total EU investment of 177 M€ (corresponding to total projects costs of 262M€).
- ~5% NMP budget, ~10% Nano@NMP
- In addition to FP, Member States annual funding efforts about 70 M€
→ European (EU + EU MS) nanosafety funding about 100 M€ annually.



NB: These figures do not include safety research in application-oriented projects nor nanomedicine



A science-based, world-class, regulatory framework

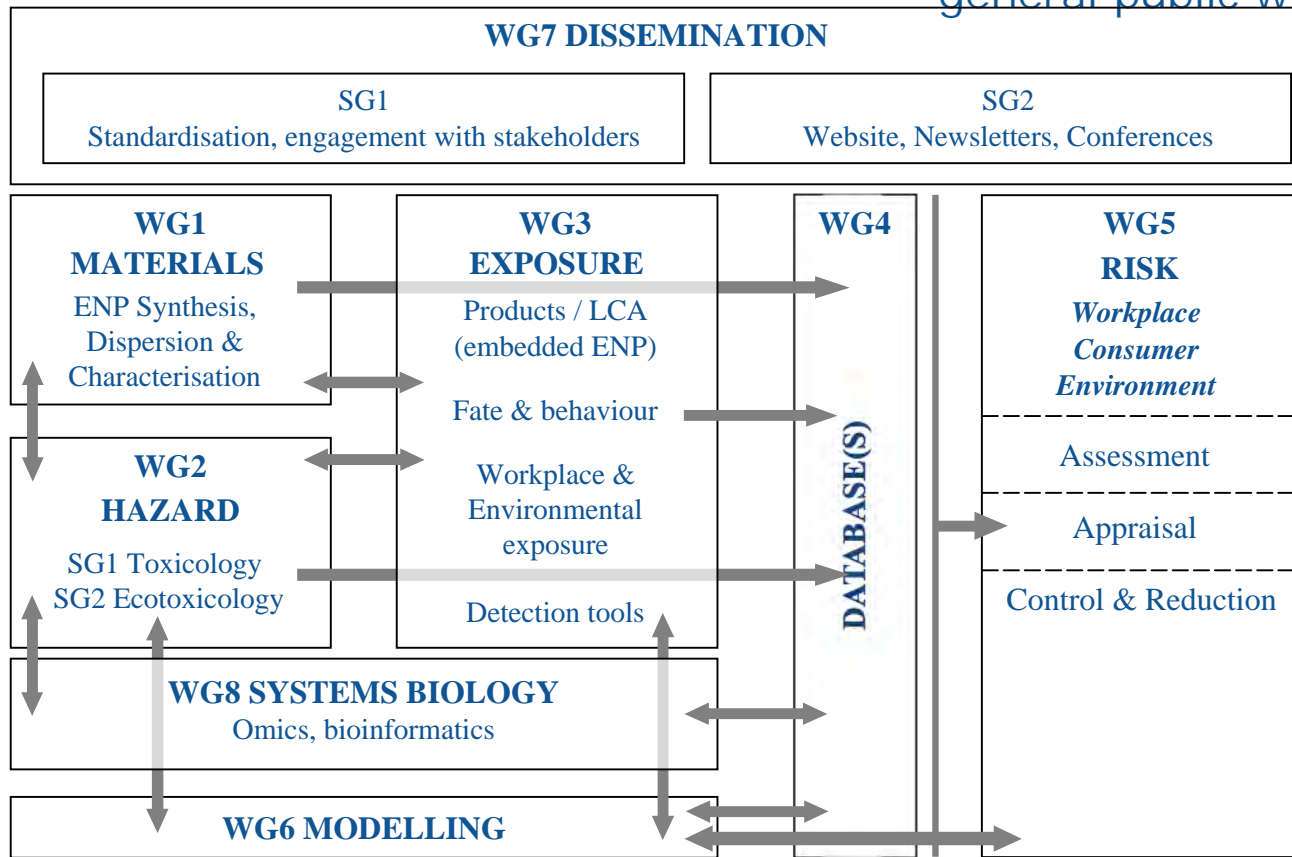


Projects clustering



EU research
NANOSAFETY

- Finding synergies & complementarities
- To avoid duplicating work and improve efficiency
- To provide a forum for discussion, problem solving and planning R&D activities in Europe
- To provide industrial stakeholders and the general public with appropriate knowledge



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Back to H2020 - What's new?

- **An integrated programme coupling research to innovation** support from research to retail, bringing together three separate programmes/initiatives, more emphasis on innovation. More strategic two-year Work Programmes
- **Major simplification** - for all companies, universities, institutes in all EU countries and beyond
- **Challenge based** - tackling major challenges facing EU society, e.g. health, clean energy and transport
- **Less prescriptive topics** - strong emphasis on expected impact
- **New forms of funding aimed at innovation** - pre-commercial procurement, inducement prizes, dedicated loan and equity instruments

Three priorities

Excellent
science

Industrial
leadership

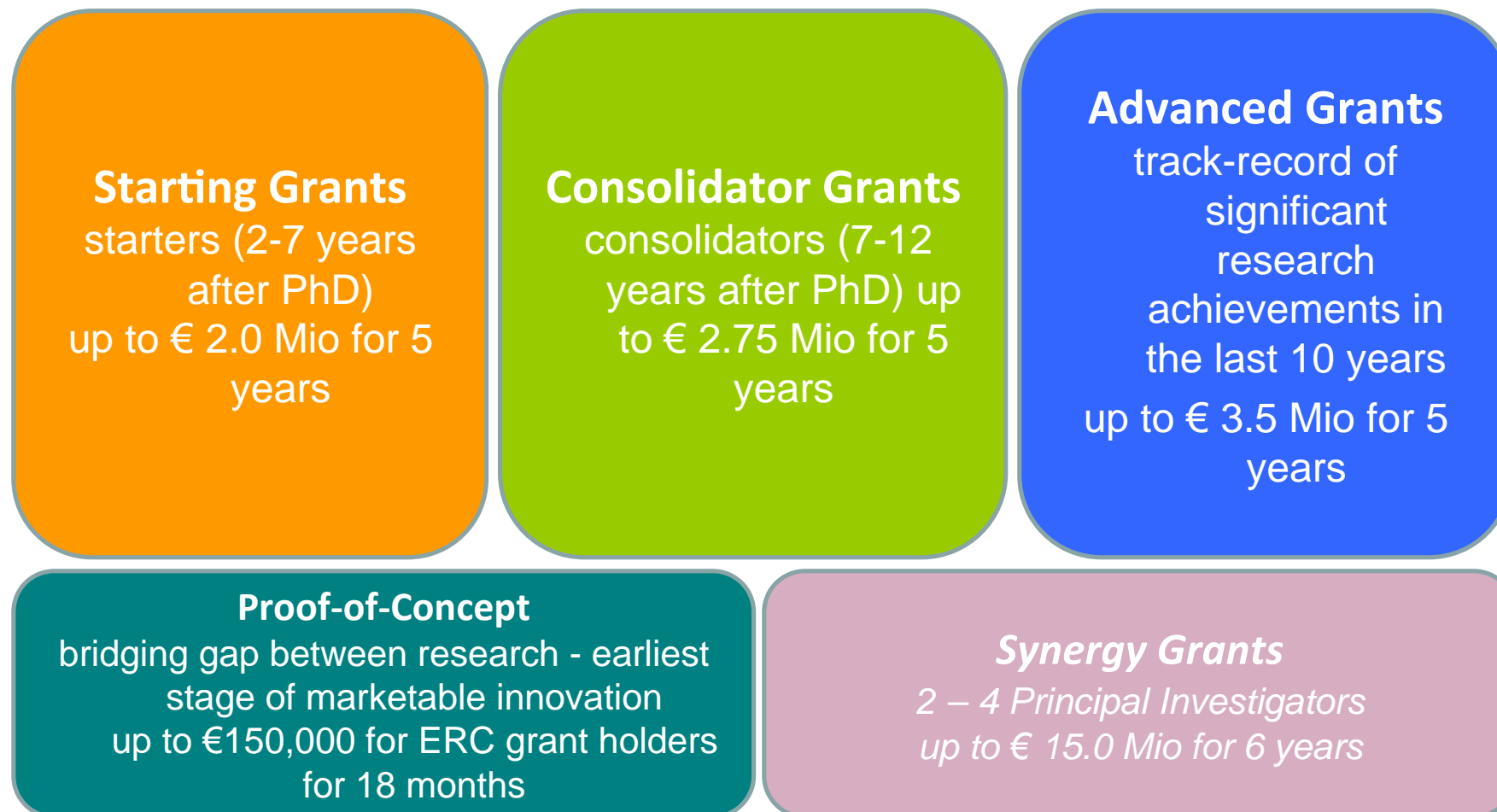
Societal
challenges

Priority 1. Excellent Science

(€ 24.4 billion, 2014-2020)

| | |
|---|-------|
| <i>European Research Council (ERC)</i> Frontier research by the best individual teams | 13.09 |
| <i>Future and Emerging Technologies</i> Unconventional and pioneering science Collaborative research to open new fields of innovation | 2.70 |
| <i>Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions (MSCA)</i> Opportunities for training and career development | 6.16 |
| <i>Research infrastructures (including e-infrastructure)</i> Ensuring access to world-class facilities | 2.49 |

European Research Council



Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions (MSCA)

- Innovative Training Networks (ITN)
 - Doctoral and initial training of researchers proposed by international networks of organisations from public and private sectors
- Individual Fellowships (IF)
 - Individual fellowships for most promising experienced researchers to develop their skills through international or inter-sector mobility
- R&I Staff Exchange (RISE)
 - International and inter-sector cooperation through the exchange of research and innovation staff
- COFUND
 - Co-funding of regional, national and international programmes

Priority 3. Societal Challenges

(€ 29.7 billion, 2014-2020)

| | |
|--|------|
| <i>Health, demographic change and wellbeing</i> | 7.47 |
| <i>Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine and maritime research & the Bioeconomy</i> | 3.85 |
| <i>Secure, clean and efficient energy *</i> | 5.93 |
| <i>Smart, green and integrated transport</i> | 6.34 |
| <i>Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials</i> | 3.08 |
| <i>Inclusive and reflective societies</i> | 1.31 |
| <i>Secure societies</i> | 1.69 |
| <i>Science with and for society</i> | 0.46 |
| <i>Spreading excellence and widening participation</i> | 0.82 |

* Additional funding for nuclear safety and security from the Euratom Treaty activities (2014-2018)

Priority 2. Industrial Leadership

(€ 17 billion, 2014-2020)

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| <i>Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies (LEITs)</i> (ICT, nanotechnologies, adv. Materials, adv. Manufacturing, biotechnology, space) | 13.56 (NMPB: € 4.37 bn) |
| <i>Access to risk finance</i> Leveraging private finance and venture capital for research and innovation | 2.84 |
| <i>Innovation in SMEs</i> Fostering all forms of innovation in all types of SMEs | 0.62* |

* Complemented by expected 20% of budget of societal challenges + LEITs and 'Access to risk finance' with strong SME focus

Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies

- Key Enabling Technologies (KETs) and support to industry, to recover from economic crisis
- Emphasis on R&D and innovation with strong industrial dimension and with contributions to solving societal challenges
- Activities primarily developed through relevant industrial roadmaps (ETPs, PPPs)
- Involvement of industrial participants and SMEs to maximise expected impact => key aspect of proposal evaluation
- Funded projects will be *outcome oriented, developing key technology building blocks and bringing them closer to the market*

The issues regarding KETs

- Europe has strong position in science and in patenting activity
- EU actors are at top of patent ranking in each KET

But

- there is a gap between the technology base and the manufacturing base
- We need to add demonstrators, competitive manufacturing and product development to the technologies

From Lab to Industry to Market

Main priorities in LEIT

- Technology development and validation, aiming at industrial deployment of Key Enabling Technologies (KETs)
- Strategic research agendas, roadmaps and value chains (applications in several sectors)
- Industrial engagement / leverage
- Pilot lines and demonstrators
- Cross-cutting KETs (combinations of KETs), 30% of KET budget
- Enabling applications in societal challenges

H2020 – LEIT/KETs:

From R&D to close-to-market activities

- Use of Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs from 3-4 to 8)
- Two funding rates
 - ✓ 100% funding: TRLs 3-6
 - ✓ 70% funding: TRLs 5-8 *
- Cross-cutting KETs (combinations of KETs)
- Seamless coverage provided by FETs/ERC – LEIT – Societal Challenges
- Ground prepared in FP7 (first pilots and demonstrators, innovation activities)

* Non-profit participants can claim 100% funding)

Example - combining several KETs for advanced products

Societal Challenge

Health



- New nanotechnology-based diagnostics
- New target drug delivery and release
- Regenerative medicine

Nanomedicine



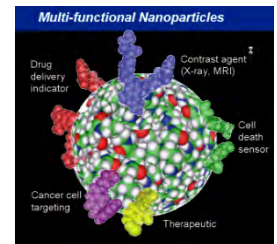
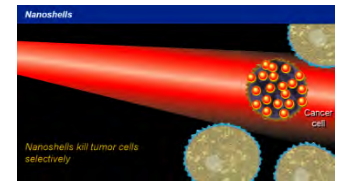
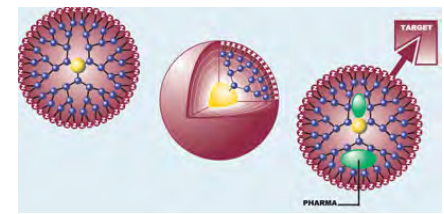
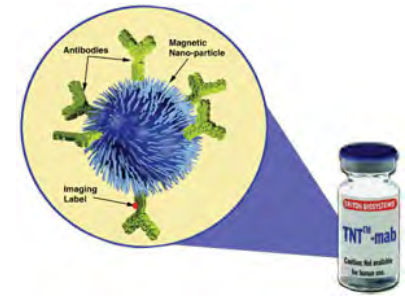
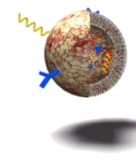
Advanced materials

Microelectronics

Nanotechnologies

Photonics

Biotechnologies



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NMPB Work Programme 2014-15

Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced manufacturing and production technologies

- Pre-publication (Nov 26) - official publication: Dec 11

http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020/index_en.cfm?pg=h2020-documents

- Safety of nanotechnology-based applications and support to the development of regulation:
 - ✓ NMP 26-2014: Joint EU & MS activity on the next phase of research in support of regulation "NanoReg II"
 - ✓ NMP 27-2014: Coordination of EU and international efforts in the safety of nanotechnology
 - ✓ NMP 28-2014: Assessment of environmental fate of nanomaterials
 - ✓ NMP 29-2015: Increasing the capacity to perform nano-safety assessment
 - ✓ NMP 30-2015: Next generation tools for risk governance of nanomaterials
 - ✓ **+ systematic integration of safety issues in product-oriented R&D&I**

H2020 - Types of Actions and Modalities

EC Calls for Proposals ; PPP or P2P Partnering ;
Joint Calls with other countries/ international organisations

- ... requiring at least three legal entities from different EU Member States
 - ✓ Research and Innovation Actions
 - ✓ Marie-Skłodowska-Curie Actions – research training*, staff exchanges
 - ✓ Co-fund – ERANET, Public Procurement Actions
- ... requiring at least one legal entity
 - ✓ European Research Council grants
 - ✓ MSCA – Individual Fellowships (European or Global)
 - ✓ SME instrument
 - ✓ Coordination & Support Actions

Partnerships with Industry and Member States

➤ €22 billion Innovation Investment Package of which ~€8 billion from H2020

5 Joint Technology Initiatives (with industry - Article 187)

✓ E.g. Innovative Medicines Initiative, Fuels Cells and Hydrogen

4 Joint Programmes (with Member States - Article 185)

✓ e.g. European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP),
European Metrology Programme

➤ Contractual PPPs (full H2020 support)

Set out objectives, commitments and outputs, implement through
WP based on industrial roadmaps

✓ e.g. Factories of the Future, Energy-efficient Buildings, ...

➤ ERA-NETs

Supporting public-public partnerships between research funders,
including JPIs (e.g. JPND), Joint calls for proposals

Simplification: Rules for Participation

1. A single set of rules:

- ✓ Adapted for the whole research and innovation cycle
- ✓ Covering all research programmes and funding bodies
- ✓ Aligned to the Financial Regulation, coherent with other new EU Programmes

2. One project – one funding rate

- ✓ Maximum of 100% of the total eligible costs (except for innovation actions, where a 70% maximum will apply for profit making entities)
- ✓ Indirect eligible costs: a flat rate of 25% of direct eligible costs

3. Simple evaluation criteria

- ✓ Excellence – Impact – Implementation (Excellence only, for the ERC)

4. New forms of funding aimed at innovation

- ✓ pre-commercial procurement, inducement prizes, dedicated loan and equity instruments

5. International participation

- ✓ facilitated but better protecting EU interests

Simplification: Rules for Participation

6. Simpler rules for grants

- ✓ broader acceptance of participants accounting practices for direct costs, flat rate for indirect costs, no time-sheets for personnel working full time on a project, possibility of output-based grants

7. Fewer, better targeted controls and audits

- ✓ Lowest possible level of requirements for submission of audit certificates without undermining sound financial management
- ✓ Audit strategy focused on risk and fraud prevention

8. Improved rules on intellectual property

- ✓ Balance between legal security and flexibility
- ✓ Tailor-made IPR provisions for new forms of funding
- ✓ A new emphasis on open access to research publications

Beyond the Rules: further simplified provisions in the Grant Agreement and implementing procedures to facilitate access to Horizon 2020 (e.g. common IT platform), time-to-grant of 8 months

Strong participation by SMEs

- Integrated approach - around 20% of the total budget for societal challenges and LEITs to go to SMEs
- Simplification of particular benefit to SMEs (e.g. single entry point)
- A new SME instrument will be used across all societal challenges as well as for the LEITs
- A dedicated activity for research-intensive SMEs in 'Innovation in SMEs'
- 'Access to risk finance' will have a strong SME focus (debt and equity facility)

International Cooperation

- Crucial to address many Horizon 2020 objectives
- Principle of general openness: the programme will be the most open funding programme in the world
- Open to the association of acceding countries, candidate countries and potential candidates and selected international partner countries
- Targeted actions to be implemented taking a strategic approach to international cooperation
- Cooperation with the United States is highest priority

Benefits of Participation in transnational collaborative R&D projects

- Sharing complementary knowledge & experience
- Economies of scale & expanded scope
- Increased research quality
- Efficiency, speed and impact gains
- Joining existing/ creating new networks & contacts
- + many unintended indirect benefits ...
 - New research avenues
 - Exchange possibilities
 - Cross-disciplinary/ cross-border fertilization
 - ...

Participation of U.S. Organisations

Eligibility for participation

- Any legal entity regardless of place of establishment subject to work programme conditions

Eligibility for funding U.S. entities in collaborative projects

- Not automatic except if ...
 - ✓ Provided for in the Work Programme (e.g. Health) or
 - ✓ Deemed essential for the action/ project or
 - ✓ Provided for in a relevant bilateral S&T agreement or any other relevant arrangement

Participation of U.S. Organisations

- Program-level cooperation:
 - With government departments and agencies (e.g. NSF, NIH, DOE, etc.)
 - Joint call (follow RfP with joint evaluation and selection procedures to be agreed upon)
 - Coordinated/synchronized calls (no specific legal provisions in RfP)
 - International Consortia, shared research agenda and coordination mechanisms



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Thank you
for your attention!

Find out more:
www.ec.europa/research/horizon2020

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