

Horizon 2020

New Knowledge, New Jobs, New Solutions- Horizon 2020: Investing in Your Future

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HORIZON 2020



Main topics

- The political context and Europe 2020 Strategy
- Innovation Union turning the European Union into an Innovation Union
- Horizon 2020 the future EU Framework programme for Research & Innovation (2014-2020)
- New cohesion policy 2014-2020
- Latvia



Political Context





Europe faces:

- Lack of growth, bleak economic climate;
- Increasing imbalances across the continent;
- Declining public confidence and high social costs of adjustment;
- Increased competition from other parts of the world;
- Debate on the EU and its future





Fighting the crisis & reviving growth

1. Sound public finances

• Public deficits need to shrink

2. Structural reforms

- Restoring competitiveness of MS (e.g. flexible labour markets)
- Reaping synergies from the world's largest Single Market

3. Smart investment

- Stepping-up efforts to protect, at national level, pro-growth public spending in consolidation processes
- Pro-growth EU budget (e.g. Horizon 2020 to support objectives of Europe 2020 Strategy)



Europe 2020 strategy

- Objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth
- Headline targets, including <u>3% of GDP invested</u> in R&D
- 7 flagship initiatives:
- Innovation Union
- Digital Agenda for Europe
- Resource Efficient Europe
- Industrial policy for the globalisation era
- Youth on the move
- An agenda for new skills and jobs
- European platform against poverty





Innovation Union





Turning the European Union into an Innovation Union

- Innovation Union flagship initiative aims at creating the best conditions for Europe's researchers and entrepreneurs to innovate
- A broader approach to innovation: meshing research and technological development with
 - Product innovation, service innovation, innovation in design etc., including process and organisational innovation
 - Social innovation, public sector innovation, eco-innovation etc.
 - Exploration of new business models
 - → Both technological & non-technological
 - → Both incremental & disruptive innovation





Turning the European Union into an Innovation Union

• Improving framework conditions for innovation to flourish

34 commitments

- Speeding up standardisation
- Making better use of and 'modernising' public procurement procedures
- Creating a real internal market for venture capital
- Agreeing on a unified European patent
- Completing the European Research Area (ERA)





European semester for economic policy coordination

- Aims to ensure that Member States align their budgetary and economic policies with the Stability and Growth Pact and the Europe 2020 Strategy
- Priorities at EU level: Annual Growth Survey
- Country Specific Recommendations





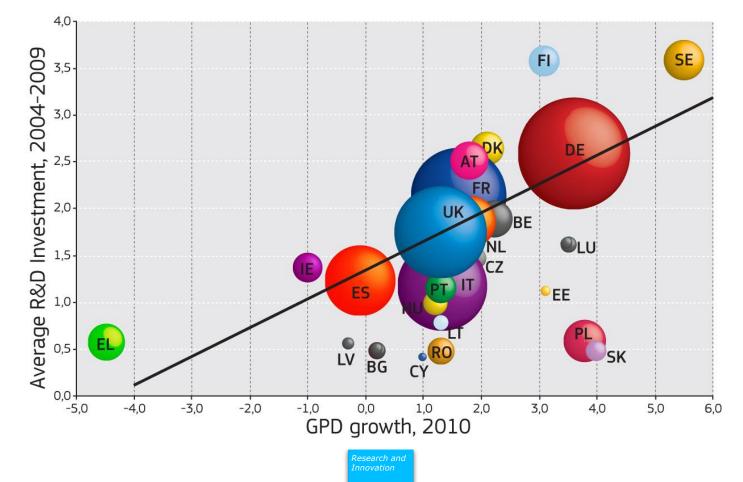
Horizon 2020

The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)





Investment in R&I is part of the solution to exit from the economic crises





The Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020: European Council conclusions, 8 February 2013

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



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

- 3. Security and citizenship (€16bn)
- 4. Global Europe (€58bn)
- 5. Administration (€61.6bn)





What is Horizon 2020

- Initial Commission proposal for a 80 billion euro research and innovation funding programme (2014-2020); now just over 70 billion euro;
- 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





Horizon 2020 - What is 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
- Continuation of **investment in frontier research**
- **Simplified access**, for all companies, universities, institutes in all EU countries and beyond.





Horizon 2020 - Three priorities:

Excellent science
 Industrial leadership
 Societal challenges





Horizon 2020 - Priority 1. Excellent science (~24.4 Billion Euro)

Why:

World class science is

the foundation of tomorrow's technologies, jobs and well-being

- Europe needs to develop, attract and retain research talent
- Researchers need access
 to the best infrastructures

European Research Council Frontier research by the best individual teams	13.095
Future and Emerging Technologies Collaborative research to open new fields of innovation	2.696
Marie Curie Actions* <i>Opportunities for training and career development</i>	6.162
Research Infrastructures (including e-infrastructure- Ensuring access to world-class facilities	2.488
TOTAL	24.441 17



Horizon 2020 - Priority 2. Industrial leadership (~17 Billion Euro)

Why:

 Strategic investments in key technologies (e.g. advanced manufacturing, micro-electronics) underpin innovation across existing
 Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies
 MCT agreet achieved agrees in the provided in the pro

and emerging sectors

• Europe needs to attract more private investment in research and innovation

Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies (ICT, nanotechnologies, materials, biotechnology, manufacturing, space)	13.557
Access to risk finance Leveraging private finance and venture capital for research and innovation	2.842
Innovation in SMEs Fostering all forms of innovation in all types of SMES	616
TOTAL	17.015

 Europe needs more innovative SMEs to create growth and jobs



Horizon 2020 - Priority 3. Societal challenges (~29.7 Billion Euro) Why:

- Concerns of citizens and society/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

Health, demographic change and wellbeing	7.472
Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine and maritime research & the bio-economy	3.851
Secure, clean and efficient energy	5.931
Smart, green and integrated transport	6.339
Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials	3.081
Inclusive societies	1,309
Secure societies	1.695
TOTAL	29.678
Science for and with society	462
Widening participation	816



Simplification

- Single set of simpler and more coherent participation rules
- New balance between trust and control
- Moving from several **funding rates** for different beneficiaries and activities to just two
- Replacing the four methods to calculate overhead or 'indirect costs' with a single flat rate
- Major simplification under the forthcoming financial regulation
- Successful applicants to get working more quickly: reduction of average time to grant





The inter-institutional debate unfolds

- Commission published Horizon 2020 proposals on 30 November 2011
- Council agreed 'Partial General Approaches' on Regulation May; on the Rules in October; and the Specific Programme in December 2012
- The ITRE Committee of Parliament proposed amendments in November 2012
- Agreement on the overall EU budget at the European Council of 8 February 2013; on 3 July the Parliament approved the deal reached with Council on MFF on the basis of a Resolution;
- Trilogue negotiations are completed and the final budgets for Horizon 2020 are being revised;
- Final legislative acts expected at end of the year
- First calls are expected thereafter, start H2020 on 1 January 2014



New cohesion policy 2014-2020

Research and Innovation



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New cohesion policy 2014-2020 – more focus on R&I

- **Support to applied research and innovation** for the purpose of regional socio-economic development
- **Capacity building for innovation and growth** through the promotion of innovation friendly business environments
- New regulatory provisions for thematic concentration (R&I is part of the minimum 80% concentration for ERDF funds in more developed regions - 50% in less developed regions)
- **Ex-ante Conditionality** for the use of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in support of R&I
- **Smart Specialisation** strategic approach to economic development through strategic support for R&I



Ex-ante conditionality

- To ensure effective implementation and more efficient use of structural funds MSs are called for drawing their **Smart Specialisation Strategy** outlines:
- based on available resources and capabilities,
- identifying competitive advantages and technological specialisations highly consistent with their potential for innovation
- specifying public and private investments required, with regard to research, technological development and innovation





Smart Specialisation

- Setting innovation as priority for all regions (Europe 2020) and improving innovation (strategy) process;
- Search for more efficient and effective regional development policies, avoiding overlap and imitation;
- Better use of scarce public resources, aiming for synergies between EU, national/regional and private funds (PPP)
- Driving for economic development; new academic insights and concepts in the fields of growth and competitiveness
- Smart Specialisation Platform established by the Commission (JRC in Seville) - analytical and hands-on support to the development of these strategies, policy learning at regional level through international evaluation by peers and best practice sharing.





Latvia and EU R&I opportunities





For Latvia, six Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) in 2013

CSR n° 4: "Implement the planned reforms of higher education concerning, in particular, the establishment of a quality-rewarding financing model, reform of the accreditation system, consolidation of the institutions and promotion of internationalization. **Take further steps to modernise research institutions based on the on-going independent assessment**."





Latvia and cohesion funding

- Latvia actively involved
- For 2007-2013, 16 % of total EU Cohesion funding for core R&I in both Entrepreneurship & Innovation and Human Resources OP;
- Main priorities are strengthening scientific and research potential, enhancing international competitiveness, promoting the transfer of knowledge and commercialisation and upgrading graduate and postgraduate education.
- For 2014-2020, preparation of programming documents and smart specialisation strategy is underway.





FP7 participation of Latvia

- To date 194 signed grant agreements
- With 263 Latvian participations
- Total EU contribution of around €36 million
- Main fields: Marie Curie, SMEs, Research Infrastructures, ICT, Food/Agriculture and Biotechnology, Health, NMP
- Main participants: Latvijas Universitate, Rigas Tehniska Universitate, Latvijas Valsts Koksnes Kimijas Instituts, Latvijas Organiskas Sintezes Instituts, Rigas Stradina Universitate
- Member country of the Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development programme (BONUS)



Opportunities for Latvia in H2020

- Opportunities in all pillars of Horizon 2020;
- Important to build on national and regional strengths and national investments in education, science and innovation;
- Ensure an adequate support system for Horizon 2020
- Potential fields: Marie Sklodowska Curie, ERC;
- Teaming & Twinning;
- ERA Chairs;
- COST;
- BONUS.



Conclusions:

- Research and Innovation triggers growth and jobs and will help us exit the crisis
- Also necessary to ensure that Europe remains an attractive place for world-class science, vibrant innovation and highquality products
- Therefore, investments in R&I, both at national and EU level, should be safeguarded from budget cuts
- With the Horizon 2020 budget, we send a strong signal of our shared commitment



Thank you for your attention!

Find out more:

www.ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020

