

European Partnerships

#HorizonEU

European Partnerships and synergies

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New approach to European partnerships: overview

New generation of objective-driven and more ambitious partnerships in support of agreed EU policy objectives

Key features

- Simple architecture and toolbox
- Common set of criteria
- Coherent life-cycle approach
- Strategic orientation

Co-programmed

Based on
Memoranda of
Understanding /
contractual
arrangements;
implemented
independently by
the partners and
by Horizon Europe

So-funded

Based on a joint programme agreed by partners; commitment of partners for financial and inkind contributions & financial contribution by Horizon Europe

nstitutionalised

Based on longterm dimension and need for high integration; partnerships based on Articles 185 / 187 of TFEU and the EIT-Regulation supported by Horizon Europe



Coherence and synergies: context

- Partnerships aim to address strategic and complex challenges. They allow building critical mass and pooling investment around common EU priorities.
- All European Partnerships aspire take a holistic approach and foster
 'systemic' transitions → developing synergies is essential
- The main tool to develop synergies is the SRIA, which allows long-term planning on common priorities.
- Multiple interconnections and collaboration opportunities exist between the candidate European Partnerships
- Opportunities for collaboration with a range of EU R&I initiatives beyond Horizon Europe (CEF, DEP, IPCEI, ETS Innovation Fund, ERDF...)
- What is different in HE compared to H2020?
 - Systematic approach to Partnerships (incl. criteria)
 - Synergies is a high priority in HE (/ across MFF programmes)
- → Enables to agree collaborations and synergies *ex ante*



What will change in Horizon Europe in terms of synergies?



Sequential (up/down-stream)





Relevant provisions <u>agreed</u>:

- HE, Art. 8(1) (b)(c) and recital 16a
- CPR, Art. 106 and other applicable provisions of the CPR

Financial contributions from programmes co-financed by the ERDF, the ESF+, the EMFF and the EAFRD may be considered as a contribution of the participating Member State for the purpose of participating in European Partnerships, provided that Article 106 (co-financing rates) and other applicable provisions of the Common Provisions Regulation proposal and the fund-specific regulations are complied with.

The strategic planning process and European Partnerships

- Strategic Planning: identification of priorities to be addressed by partnerships (initial 44 candidates)
- Early involvement of Member States as part of the complementary strategic coordinating process
 - **Results of the <u>structured consultation</u>** (5 new)
- Preparation and publication of **draft proposals** for partnerships in co-creation between partners and COM (<u>Horizon Europe webpage</u>)
- Partners are in good track for finalising draft strategic R&I agendas/ roadmaps
- → Ensure ambition and fit with EU priorities and selection criteria
- → Ensure openness, transparency, support alignment and synergies

Stable portfolio of candidate European Partnerships (49)

HEALTH

EU-Africa Global Health (EDCTP3)

Innovative Health Initiative

Partnership for Risk Assessment of Chemicals

Fostering an ERA for Health Research

Transformation of Health Care Systems
Personalised Medicine

Rare Diseases

One Health / Antimicrobial Resistance

CLIMATE, ENERGY AND MOBILITY

Europe's Rail

Integrated Air Traffic Management;

Clean Aviation

Clean Hydrogen

Batteries

Zero-emission Waterborne Transport

Towards zero-emission road transport

Connected and Automated Mobility

Built4People

Driving urban transitions to a sustainable future

Clean Energy Transition

DIGITAL, INDUSTRY AND SPACE

High Performance Computing

Key Digital Technologies

Smart Networks and Services

Photonics; AI, data and robotics

Clean Steel - Low Carbon Steelmaking

European Metrology; Made in Europe

Processes4Planet

Global competitive space systems

FOOD, BIOECONOMY, NATURAL RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Accelerating farming systems transition

Animal Health and Welfare

Agriculture of Data

Rescuing biodiversity to Safeguard Life on Earth

A climate neutral, sustainable and productive Blue Economy

Safe and Sustainable Food System for People, Planet & Climate

Circular bio-based Europe

Water4All: Water security for the planet

PILLAR III AND

EIT Climate KIC

EIT Health

EIT Manufacturing

EIT Food

EIT InnoEnergy

EIT Raw Materials

EIT Digital

EIT Urban Mobility

EIT Cultural and

Creative Industries
Innovative SMEs

European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)

Cluster allocation tbc

Pandemic preparedness and societal resilience



How countries should best implement and take advantage of the new partnerships?

- Strategic planning of HE → priority-setting and planning of synergies at national level (RIS3)
- Broad range of activities that go beyond R&I projects; related to social, regulatory and market uptake (living labs, testing environments, international cooperation, regulations and standards, regional hubs etc.)
- Join the partnership
 - Partnerships with member states: participation as a partner is decided at the level of the country (e.g. co-funds)
 - Partnerships with industry: an organisation can join by becoming a member of the association or the joint undertaking
- Take part of the scientific and/ or MS advisory bodies → to inform, align and coordinate R&I activities
- **→ Find out more from the draft proposals**
- → Reach out to partnership contact points (HE website)



Being a partner offers important benefits

- Critical scales of investments and gains in cost-effectiveness
- Multi-level policy coordination by involving the right set of actors at the international, EU, national and local level
- Benefit from shared knowledge, skills, infrastructure, databases etc.
- Strengthened science-policy interface, and interactions with end-users of results
- Opportunities for local authorities, companies and research centers to cooperate in transnational projects

