



Research,
Development & Innovation



Mobilising Institutional
Reforms in Research and
Innovation Systems

let's bridge the GAP

Target Countries

- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Hungary
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Poland
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia



Partners



Widening participation of EU 13
countries in European research
funding programmes



www.mirris.eu

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under agreement n° 212088.

Participating to the ERA The challenge for new Member States

Preliminary results from MIRIS

Anita Tregner-Mlinaric
META Group

Prague
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Mobilising Institutional Reforms in Research and Innovation Systems





MIRRIS - Mobilizing Institutional Reforms for Research and Innovation Systems

is a **support action** aiming at **identifying** the strengths and weaknesses of R&I performance in ERA and Framework Programmes of the EU13 and **proposing** solutions to improve performances and participation to H2020.

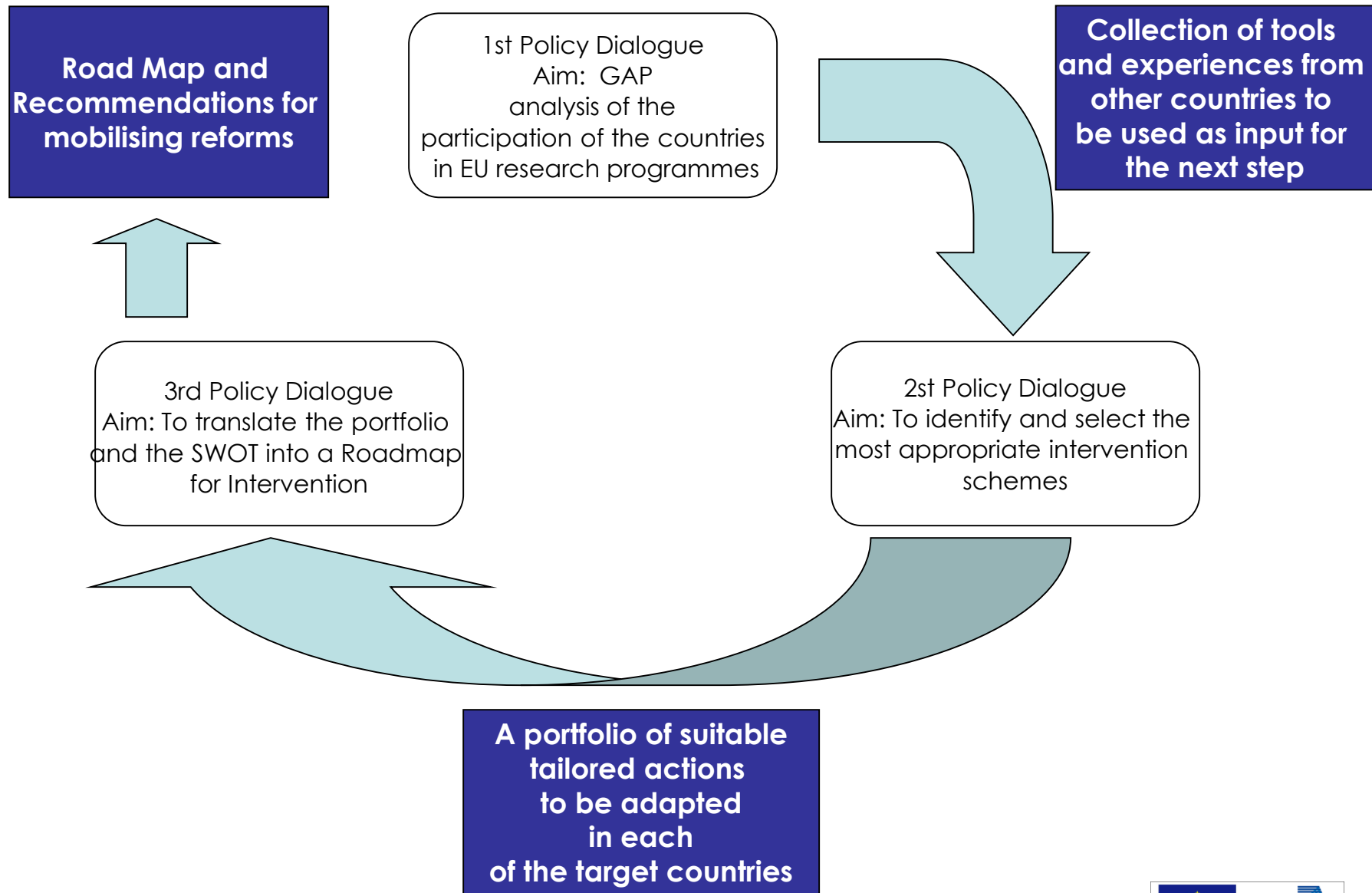
MIRRIS is funded under FP7 Social Sciences and Humanities programme and is implemented by a consortium of 11 leading organizations in the field of research and innovation.



ACTIVITIES OF MIRRIS

MIRRIS will organise 3 rounds of Policy Dialogues in each of the EU 13 Member States involving relevant stakeholders:

- **Decision makers:** Representatives of Ministries of R&D and Enterprise, of Regional governments;
- **Implementation institutions:** Academies of science, Universities, Research and technology organizations, National research councils, Funding bodies;
- **Support structures:** NCPs, RDA, Technology and science parks, Incubators, EEN, Technology transfers offices – TTOs, Clusters, SME associations.





FP PARTICIPATION OF EU 13 & EU 15

KEY HIGHLIGHTS





GAPs TO BE ADDRESSED

The average for EU13 is 176,000€ per beneficiary (average for EU15 is 356,000€ per beneficiary), which equals to a ratio of **1 to 2.02** in favor of EU15.



EU13 average is 13.50 €/inhabitant (69.37 €/inhabitant in EU15) which comes to a ratio of 1 to 5.14;



Ten of the EU13 countries are receiving less than 13 €/inhabitant, (the smaller amount of all EU28 Member States).



Funds received per researcher on average in EU 13 is 10,200 EUR compering to EU 15 that is 25,600 EUR, which comes to a ratio of **2.5** in favor of EU 15.



EU12 (excluding Croatia) success rate is **18.5 % (22 % for EU15, i.e. a ratio of about 1 to 1.2).**



PARTICIPATION IN FP7

Statistics FP7 (2007-2013)

	Contributions K€	Participations	% Total contributions	% Total participations
EU 15	36.596.067,7	102.596	85,20%	79,60%
EU 13	1.837.421,6	10.400	4,30%	8,10%
Candidate Countries	322967	1857	0,80%	1,40%
Switzerland	1958403,8	4300	4,60%	3,30%
Norway	712539,6	2101	1,70%	1,60%
Israel	804564,5	1889	1,90%	1,50%
Other countries	741102,5	5682	1,70%	4,40%
Total	42973066,7	128825		



PARTICIPATION IN FP7 OF EU28

Statistics FP7 (2007-2013)			
	% Total contributions	% of researchers	fund per researcher
EU 15	95.1%	87.4%	25,600 €
EU 13	4.9%	12.6%	10,200€

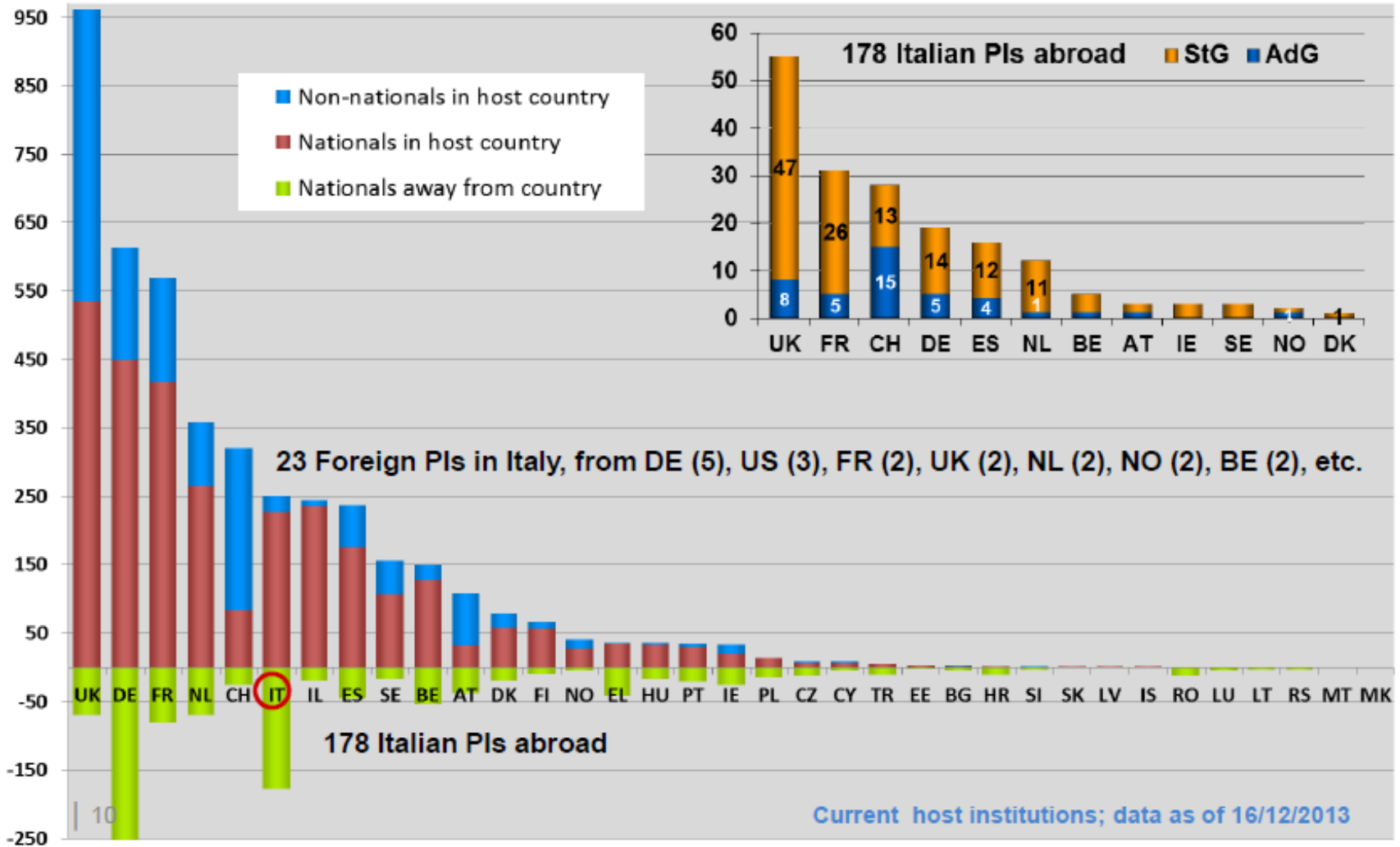


PARTICIPATION IN FP7 PEOPLE

	Contributions K€	Participations	% Total contributions	% Total participations
EU 15	3854179,9	14821	85,10%	80,10%
EU 13	182959,5	1499	4,00%	8,10%
Candidate Countries	54416,7	441	1,20%	2,40%
Switzerland	292912,4	773	6,50%	4,20%
Norway	56869,8	183	1,30%	1,00%
Israel	69829,4	585	1,50%	3,20%
Other countries	18240,6	209	0,40%	1,10%
Total	4529408,3	18511		



PARTICIPATION TO ERC – MOBILITY OF RESEARCHERS





WORSE THEMATIC PRIORITY IN FP7: HEALTH

	Contributions K€	Participations	% Total contributions	% Total participations
EU 15	4747402,6	9997	86,70%	80,70%
EU 13	142031	632	2,60%	5,10%
Candidate Countries	161195	894	0,60%	0,70%
Switzerland	1002674,4	2761	4,10%	4,40%
Norway	494031,9	1361	0,90%	1,00%
Israel	332776,9	916	1,20%	1,20%
Other countries	214096,3	860	3,90%	6,90%
Total	7094026,6	22797		



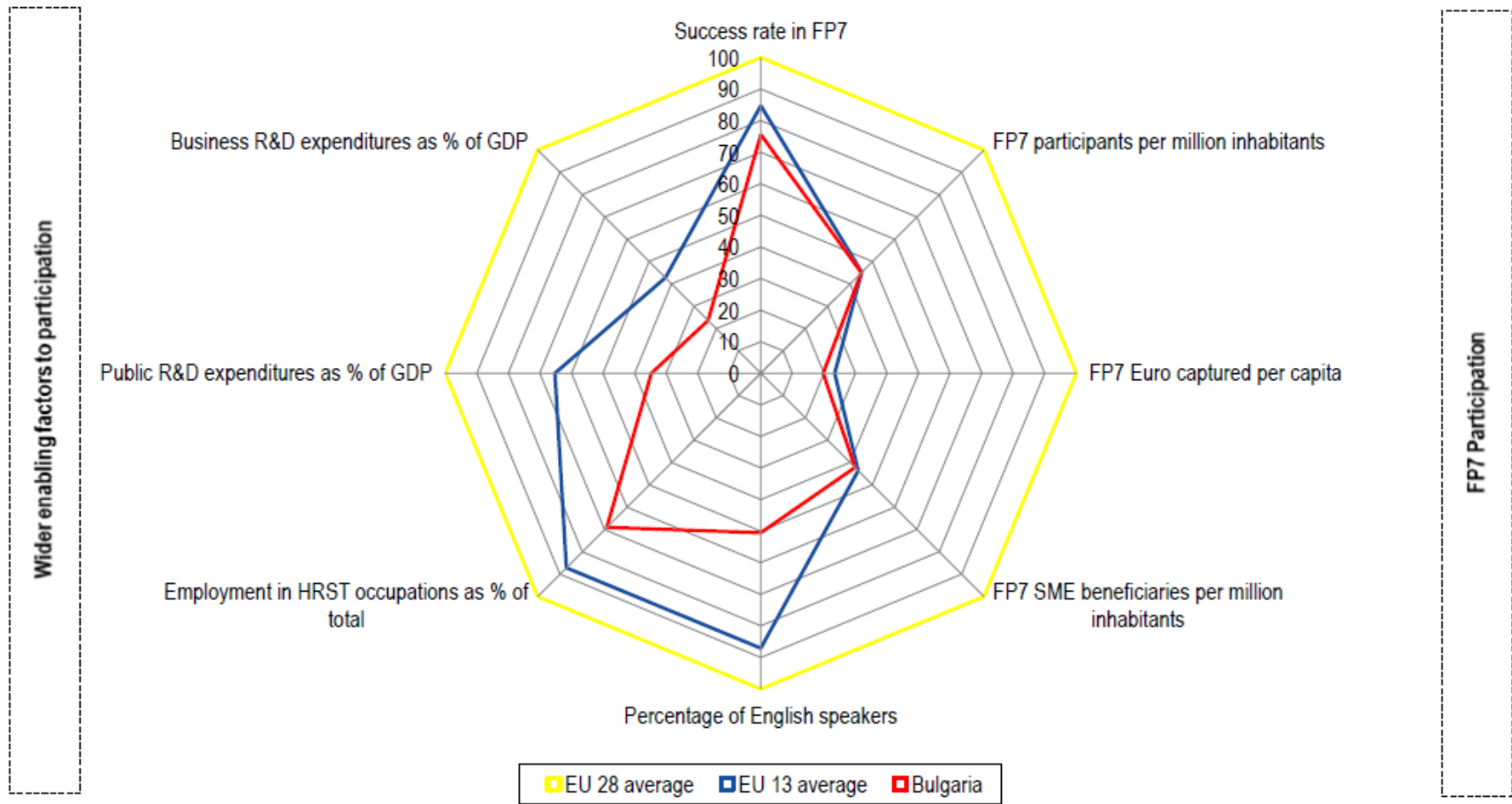
BEST THEMATIC PRIORITY IN FP7: SSH

	Contributions K€	Participations	% Total contributions	% Total participations
EU 15	463998,8	1905	81,30%	70,30%
EU 13	46138,5	632	8,00%	14,80%
Candidate Countries	643,6	56	1,10%	2,10%
Switzerland	10380,9	41	1,80%	1,50%
Norway	11305,6	49	2,00%	1,80%
Israel	2541,9	16	0,40%	0,60%
Other countries	29937,9	239	5,20%	8,80%
Total	564736,5	2708		



PRESENTING THE DATA

The spider diagram about enablers and results in FP7 Participation





LESSON LEARNED FROM 1st ROUND OF MIRRIS POLICY DIALOGUES



PERSONAL/MOTIVATIONAL



- Low Economic reward/wages/incentives of researchers;
- Lack of attractiveness of FP7 funding in comparison to ERDF funding and, when available, to other national or bilateral schemes (less bureaucracy, less selection criteria, no or less international dimension);
- Lack of interest in the topics addressed in the R&D calls (EU 15 are perceived to have a dominant position in the setting of agenda).

STRUCTURAL



- Geographical disadvantages (specially for some countries);
- Instability of national funding mechanism of University and National Research Centres;
- Limited national R&D budget, and in many countries in particular the private investment in R&D;
- Less excellent researchers in EU13 than in EU15 due to brain drain and weak presence of foreign researchers;
- Weak supporting structure.

ORGANIZATIONAL



- Lack of an efficient infrastructure and HR to support potential applicants at national and at organization levels;
- Weak capacity of drafting good proposals, to transform ideas in research projects; cost of paying a consultant is often prohibitive;
- Limited resources to NCP (often voluntary job);
- Difficulty to maximize information and experience to better influence and address the participation to the working committees;
- Difficulty to join existing EU15 excellence consortia (lack of visibility of EU13 excellence teams on the EU map);
- No leverage on diaspora and on successful applicants to coach the other potential participant;
- No sectorial focus/strategy to support FP7 stakeholders;
- No willingness/enthusiasm for taking the responsibility of the administrative management of a FP7 project (lack of time, little or no access to a project office support team) participation, project leadership;
- Weak involvement in European networks which often play a role in generating ideas for projects and facilitating partnerships between peers.



- Participations to FP7 Projects is seen mostly as an opportunity to increase salaries (tactical –shorterterm);
- The strategic motivations (international visibility, access to knowledge, opportunity to open up to new co-operations abroad, better positioning in the scientific community, etc...) are not considered/perceived at all both by researchers and organizations;
- The quest for excellence is not taken into consideration. EU programmes are not enough seen as an opportunity for the best actors in the country to remain competitive or improve their profile at international level (and, thanks to the better visibility and prestige gained via the EU project, attract more funding, including private ones!);
- Support is “information driven” and “unidirectional” (flow of already public information from Brussels to the concerned country);
- There is not organized process to exploit opportunity before the call is out (access to pre-information, engage actors/potential partners, mobilize consensus (lack of money resources are just excuses, most activities can be done at zero cost);
- The issues of talent circulation is a complex matter that goes beyond participation to EU Research programmes. It is connected to many other factors that are related to decisions at country level.



Workshop

„European Research Funding in the post-2004 Member States”

October 29, 2014

Brussels, 16 Place Rogier, Covent Garden
Building (COV2), 9th floor, room 128





Thank you!



For more info or contact:

Anita Tregner-Mlinaric

a.tmlinaric@meta-group.com

www.mirris.eu

info@mirris.eu