



EU research: the story so far



New & Emerging Science

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	1952:	ECSC treaty;	tirst bro	iects started	i Warch	1955
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▶ 1957: Euratom treaty; Joint Research Centre set up

▶ **1983:** ESPRIT programme

▶ **1984:** First Framework Programme (1984-1987)

▶ 1987: 'Single European Act' – science becomes a Community

responsibility; Second Framework Programme (1987-1991)

▶ 1990: Third Framework Programme (1990-1994)

▶ **1993:** Treaty on European Union; role of RTD in the enlarged EU

> 1994: Fourth Framework Programme (1994-1998)

> 1998: Fifth Framework Programme (1998-2002)

2000: European Research Area

2002: Sixth Framework Programme (2002-2006)

2005: Proposal for the Seventh Framework Programme (2007-2013;

2007-2011 for Euratom)

2007: Seventh Framework Programme (2007-2013; 2007-2011 for

Euratom)



What's new in FP7

Our global budget of more than €50.5 billion over 7 years, which represents a significant increase with respect to FP6 in terms of annual money (63% center increase from FP6).

FP7 will last longer, running for seven years rather than four, from 2007 to 2013, allowing for longer term planning of research activities

A simpler structure, organised into four main programmes: Cooperation, Ideas, People and Capacities (in addition to the JRC and EURATOM programmes).

The introduction of the European Research Council (ERC) through the Ideas SP for boosting Basic Research at European level.

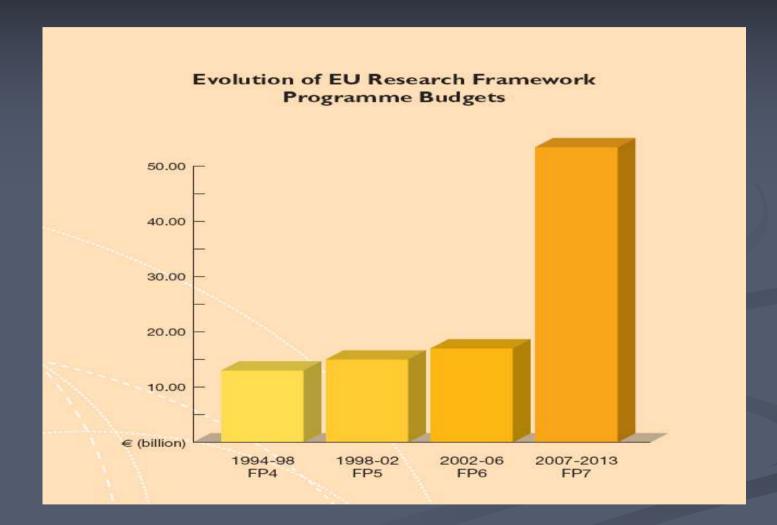
Simplification in implementing the programme: aspects of this are a unique registration facility for all prospective participants, the introduction of a unique cost model etc.

Integration of the international dimension into all four Specific Programmes



What's new in FP7









What's new in FP7



- FP6
- Duration 4 years
- Calls for proposals –3 consecutive years
- 7 Thematic priorities

Activities in 3 blocks: Priority
 Thematic Areas, Strengthening
 ERA, Specific Activities





- Calls for proposals –6 consecutive years
- 10 Themes several names changed and new theme: Security
- 4 Programmesand new Activities added:IDEAS, ETPs, JTIs





What's new in FP7: Terminology



FP6

- Instruments
- STREPS + IPs
- NoEs
- Coordination ActionsSpecific Support Actions
- Co operative Research
- Collective Research

Mobility

FP7





- ____ NoEs
 - Co odination Actions & Support Actions
 - Research for SMEs
 - Research for SME
- Associations
 - PEOPLE Programme





What's new in FP7: Terminology



- FP6
- Financial Guidelines
- Model Contract
- Pre-existing know-how
- Knowledge
- INCO (International Cooperation)

FP7



- Foreground (IPR)
 - ICPC (International Cooperation Partner Countries)





FP7 Specific Programmes



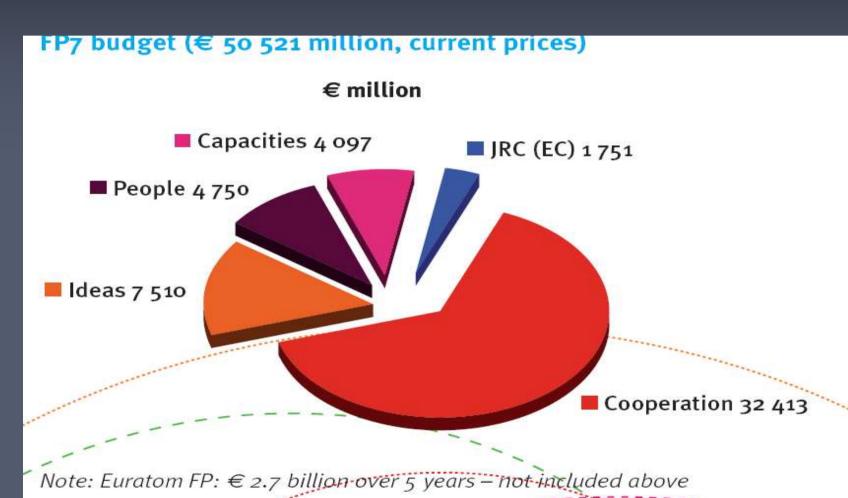
Cooperation – Collaborative research	60.8%				
Ideas – Frontier Research	14.1%				
People - Marie Curie Actions	8.9%				
Capacities - Research Capacity	7.7%				
+					
JRC non-nuclear research 3.3%					
Euratom- JRC nuclear research 1.0%					
Euratom— nuclear fusion and fission research 4.2%					





FP7 Budget







FP7 Specific Programmes- Third Countries



New & Emerging Science

Organisations or individuals from countries outside of the EU and Associated States can participate in FP7:

- In the Cooperation programme research cooperation between global research partners and European researchers
- In the Ideas programme individual top international researchers participate in Europe-led research teams
- In the People programme as beneficiaries of training and career development activities promoting both incoming and outgoing international mobility of researchers
- In the Capacities programme in international activities to strengthen research capacity in the European scientific community and other regions in the world



FP7 "Cooperation": Themes



- The Cooperation programme fosters collaborative research across Europe and other partner countries, according to key thematic areas.
- The ten themes determined for the Community action: Health; Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology; Information and Communications Technologies; Nano-technologies, Materials and new Production Technologies; Energy; Environment (including Climate Change); Transport (including Aeronautics); Socio-economic Sciences and the Humanities; Space and Security.
- All ten themes have important international dimension through: Collaborative research, Joint Technology Initiatives, International Cooperation and Coordination and non-Community research programmes.

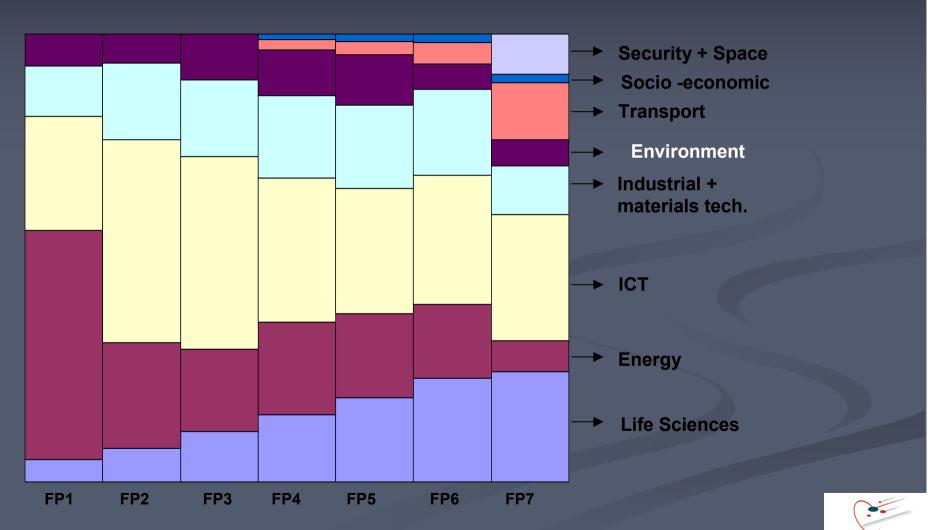




FP7 "Cooperation": Changing priorities from FP1 to FP7



New & Emerging Science and Technology in NIS countries





Ideas – European Research Council



- > The Ideas programme is the first time an EU Framework research programme funds pure, investigative research at the frontiers of science and technology, independently of thematic priorities.
- The ERC is expected to enjoy a high degree of autonomy in order to develop high-level frontier research at a European level, building on excellence in Europe and raising its profile at the international level.
- Support to individual teams, to promote excellence through Europe wide competition
- > The sole criterion for success in this Programme is "scientific excellence".
- Offers the possibility for the European research teams to involve third country researchers on the basis of their scientific excellence





IDEAS Programme



ERC budget 2007-2013

- >Total (FP7 Ideas budget): € ≈7.5 bn
 - √≈ 15 % of FP7 budget, Average budget: € ~1 bn per year
 - $\sqrt{\approx}1/3$ Starting Grants, $\approx 2/3$ Advanced Grants
 - ✓ Less than 5% for operational ERC management
- ►1st Call
 - ✓StG only, Jan 2007, € 300 Mio.
- ►2nd Call
 - ✓ AdG only, expected in October 2007.
- >3rd call onwards:
 - ✓StG + AdG ≈ € 1.0 bn per year.





Applying for ERC Grants (II)



Eligibility (ERC Starting Grant)

- >PI
 - ✓ 2 9years since completion of PhD: Special circumstances will be taken into account, such as maternity/paternity leave, military/civil service (+2 years max.)
- ►PI and contributing investigators (team members)
 - Any nationality
 - ✓ One ERC Grant per investigator only may be active at any one time
- **►**Hosting institution
 - ✓ Located in a *EU member state or associated country*
 - ✓ Intra Eropean grant portability allowed





People – Human Potential



- •The People programme provides significant support for research mobility and career development, both for researchers inside the European Union and externally. It is being implemented via a coherent set of Marie Curie actions, designed to help researchers build their skills and competences throughout their careers.
- •The programme includes activities such as initial research training, support for lifelong training and development via trans-national European fellowships and other actions, and industry/academia partnerships.





People – Human Potential



- The People programme provides significant support for research mobility and career development, both for researchers inside the European Union and externally. It is being implemented via a coherent set of Marie Curie actions, designed to help researchers build their skills and competences throughout their careers.
- The programme includes the following activities:

Initial training of researchers (≈40%)

Marie Curie Networks

Life-long training and career development (25-30%)

Individual Fellowships
Co-financing of regional/national/international programmes

Industry-academia pathways and partnerships (5-10%)

Industry-Academia Scheme

International dimension (25-30%)

Outgoing International Fellowships; Incoming International Fellowships International Cooperation Scheme; Reintegration grants

Specific actions (≈1%)

Excellence awards





People – Human Potential



NIS-NEST

New & Emerging Science

- A human-resources programme with several actions open to third country nationals:
- Career development/ life long training for EU researchers
- International outgoing fellowships at postdoctoral level and beyond (with a mandatory return phase): training of European researchers within high level third country research organisations
- International re-integration grants: return of European researchers to MS or AS country after at least 3 years of research in a third country
- International cooperation for and with researchers from third countries
- International incoming fellowships for experienced researchers: researchers from third countries will undertake research projects in Europe
- Marie curie host driven actions: open to third country nationals e.g. the Research Training Networks targeting doctoral candidates
- Partnership schemes: staff exchanges between European research organisations and organisations from third countries covered by the European Neighbouring Policy or S&T Agreements with the EU
- Support to scientific diasporas: network European Researchers abroad the ERA- link initiative- to establish links between Europe and expatriate European Researchers and support networking activities of third country researchers in Europe



Capacities – Research Capacity



- The Capacities programme is designed to help strengthen and optimize the knowledge capacities that Europe needs if it is to become a thriving knowledgebased economy.
- The programme embraces six specific knowledge areas, including Research Infra-structures, Research for the benefit of SMEs, Regions of Knowledge, Research Potential, Science in Society and International Cooperation activities.





Nuclear research



- This specific programme comprises two parts
 - The first part focusing on nuclear fusion and the international ITER research facility which is to be constructed in Europe. The objectives are to develop the knowledge base on nuclear fusion.
 - The second part of the programme covers nuclear safety, waste management for nuclear fission facilities, and radiation protection





Capacities Areas and Budget



Bud	aet:	4 097	M€

Areas

Research Infrastructures	1 715 M€
Research for the benefit of SMEs	1 336 M€
Regions of knowledge	126 M€
Research Potential	340 M€
Science in Society	330 M€
Coherent development of research policies	70 M€
Activities of International Cooperation	180 M€





Activities of International Cooperation **Objectives**



- Dialogue for current and future research activities between different stakeholders
- Increase of coherence in international research activities – coordination of actions in S&T cooperation





Activities of International Cooperation



A strategic planning programme focusing on three main areas:

- Call 1: Bi regional coordination of S&T Cooperation
- INCO NET platforms bringing together policy makers and stakeholders, dialogue on S&T priorities, workshops and development of FP7 information points

Regions: WBC, MPC, Eastern European and Central Asia, ASIA, ACP and Latin America

■ Call 2: Bi lateral S&T cooperation partnerships "BILAT"

Strengthen partnership with countries which have an S&T cooperation agreement

E.g. development of information facilities in third countries

<u>Call 3:</u> Coordination of national policies and activities

Increase the cooperation and coordination of national research programmes





International Cooperation The calls



New & Emerging Science and Technology in NIS countries

Calls	Participants	Opening / Closure	Scheme	Project budget (ind.)	Max duratio n (ind.)
FP7-INCO- 2007-1	- 3+ EM/ EA - "significative number" of ICPC	22-12-06 / 02-05-07	CSA	3 M €	4 years
FP7-INCO- 2007-2	- Min. 1 legal entity	02-05-07/ 04-09-2007	CSA	0.5 M €	3 years
FP7-INCO- 2007-3.1	- Min. 3 EM/EA	02-05-07/ 04-09-07	CSA (ERA-Net)	3 M €	4 years
FP7-INCO- 2007-3.2	- Min. 5EM/EA	02-05-07/ 04-09-07	CSA (ERA-Net PLUS)	>3 M €	5 years



International Cooperation: Third Countries



- 1- Associated countries
- 2- Industrialised countries (USA, Canada, Japan, Australia....)
- 3- International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC):
 - Countries neighbouring the EU (Mediterranean Partner Countries, Western Balkans, Eastern European and Central Asian Countries)
 - Developing countries (ACP, ASIA, Latin America)
 - Emerging economies (e.g. China, India, Brazil, Russia, South Africa)



International Cooperation: Third Countries



- Third country participants on the list of <u>International Cooperation Partner</u> <u>Countries</u> (ICPCs) are funded by the European Commission
- Normally they are funded on exactly the same basis (percentages of eligible costs) as participants from an EU Member State nationality plays no role in the calculation of payments
- Alternatively and unlike Member State participants they may opt for a lump-sum payment
- Organisations from third countries which are not on the ICPC list (i.e. the high-income countries overseas) can **in exceptional circumstances** be funded:
- if essential for carrying out the action
- if provided for in the Specific Programme decision or in the Workprogramme
- if provision for funding is provided for in a bilateral agreement between the European Union and that country





First Calls for proposals



■ 42 calls published on 22 December see CORDIS for more information: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/dc/index.cfm

Calls sorted by call identifier and by Specific Programme

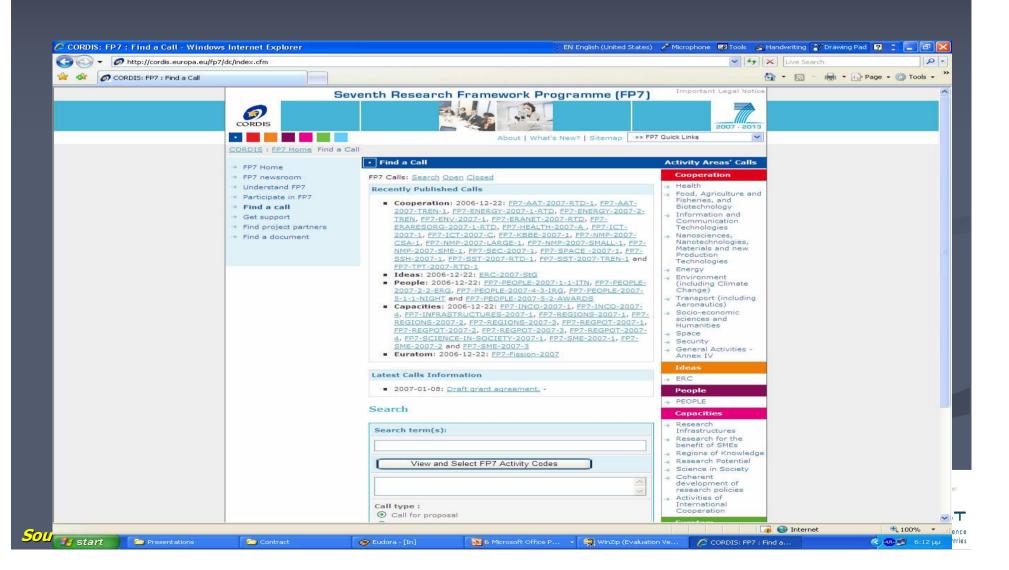




First Calls for proposals

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More Info.....



- > EU research: http://ec.europa.eu/research
- Seventh Framework Programme: http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7
- Information on research programmes and projects: <u>http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/</u>
- RTD info magazine:
 http://ec.europa.eu/research/rtdinfo/
- Information requests:
 http://ec.europa.eu/research/enquiries/







Thank you for your attention

