



Workshop on European Joint Programme (EJP) Cofund – exchange on first experiences in preparation and implementation

8 November 2017 – 14h00 – 17h00

At the margins of the annual P2P conference, RTD B2 organised a workshop on the current experiences with the use of the EJP-Cofund instrument. The meeting was attended by around 50 participants, ranging from MS representatives to Commission colleagues dealing with the individual EJP Cofunds.

The meeting had three agenda items,

- a) Presentations of the four existing and one EJP Co-Fund in an advanced state of preparation (EUROFusion, CONCERT, One Health- Zoonosis, Human Biomonitoring and E-Rare (to be submitted in 2018));
- b) Experiences on the preparation of EJP Cofund actions
- c) Experiences with the implementation of EJP Cofund actions (mainly EUROFusion and CONCERT)

The main learnings from the workshop can be summarised as follows:

Agenda point 1:

- a) The currently active EJPs are dealing with substantive (around 40 - 800M€) overall budgets and consist of large consortia (between 30-200 partners/linked third parties);
- b) They are clearly based on EU policy objectives/regulations outside R&I policy (Fusion energy, radiation protection, zoonosis, human biomonitoring, (rare diseases), and contribute scientifically to their implementation;
- c) In this respect they aim to bring together national public mission organisations, being *inter alia* involved in R&D activities, while R&D not being necessarily the core function of the participating national organisations;
- d) The main actors are in contrast to the ERA-NET scheme not R&I funding agencies (being science-driven) but specialised public (R&D) performing organisations being policy driven;

Agenda point 2:

- a) The preparation of an EJP Cofund entails significant lead times of about two years – provided that a well cooperating community across Europe is already in place;
- b) Preparation and implementation of EJPs represent a significant resource burden on COM services (organisation of the process, support in the design of the programme of activities, etc.) and the partners, in particular the coordinating organisation – due to the size and the policy orientation of the EJPs, the needed efforts exceed substantially the requirements for ERA-NETs (yet still less than A185 use);
- c) The currently active EJPs have mainly drivers outside R&I policy (see earlier comment)
- d) The selection of participants was rather straightforward in the active EJPs as they address mostly highly similar actors, and were based on predecessor initiatives/programmes – still there is for some a quite difficult balance to find between partners of the consortium and linked third parties;

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- e) Governance structures tend to be complex in order to ensure that policy relevant programmes are established – they usually entail a policy level (often outside the beneficiaries) and an operational level inside the consortium. For most there is a complex structure involving DGs and agencies at EU level, and national agencies/ministries at national level, complemented by advisory structures to ensure the quality of funded actions;
- f) Currently applied KPIs concern mainly scientific objectives and are less impact oriented – however, the policy orientation of the EJP should allow for the establishment of more outcome and impact oriented KPIs;

Agenda point 3:

- a) The implementation of joint actions is complex and entail a complex internal accounting system with different internal reimbursement rate taking into account the different types of activities carried out;
- b) While an annual work plan can be seen as an opportunity for flexibility in the implementation, the annual cycle was seen by those with a strong focus of direct R&G, based on internal calls, as too short, notably when considering the associated administrative efforts;
- c) The majority of resources is still invested in (internal) joint calls resulting in transnational R&D projects – the planned eRARE EJP will be the first with a much broader scope of activities and broader range of actors;
- d) The design of the EJP represents a challenge for an increased openness of actions towards actors outside the consortium – the EUROfusion and the One Health EJP are distributing available resources exclusively inside the consortium – in particular the difficulties around the involvement of third parties and the difficulties in providing can funding for organisations outside the consortium are perceived as main barrier to an increased openness;

As overall conclusion the following issues can be noted:

- a) EJP Cofund proved to be an effective instrument for the implementation of integrated programmes, with a broad range of activities to better link R&D projects to policy use for rather large consortia with important budgets;
- b) Some features of the current EJP should be simplified to allow higher flexibility an outcome orientation of the joint activities;
- c) EJP need proper preparation and implementation to achieve impacts, which in turn requires significant human and financial resources and strong political support from COM services, MS and stakeholders, including the addressed R&D community

Agenda

European Joint Programme (EJP) Cofund – exchange on first experiences in preparation and implementation

8 November 2017 – 14h00 – 17h00

MCE Management Centre Europe, Rue de l'Acqueduc 118, 1050 Brussels

Objective: Discuss the first experiences with the preparation and implementation of EJP Cofund actions under EURATOM and Horizon 2020 in order to draw lessons that allow to:

- Better support preparation of any future EJP Cofund under H2020;
- Facilitate a possible upscaling towards larger EJPs
- Identify any improvements of modifications we need to consider for a future Cofund instrument under FP9.

In particular the third point is crucial, since a modified EJP Cofund instrument is one option for the single Cofund instrument under FP9 that is proposed by a number of studies and stakeholders.

Participants:

- Representatives of EJP Cofund actions being implemented or under preparation (EUROfusion, CONCERT, HBM4EU (Human Biomonitoring), One Health, Rare diseases, Soil, Radioactive waste management);
- Member State representatives;
- ERA-LEARN (Advisory board members and consortium members)
- Commission representatives involved in EJP Cofund actions.

14h00 – 14h30 Overview: European Joint Cofund actions

Welcome and introduction, Joerg Niehoff, DG RTD

Snap-shots from current EJP Cofund actions:

- EUROfusion: Michael Erdmann, Max Planck Institute of Plasma Physics
- CONCERT: Thomas Jung, Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz
- HBM4EU (Human Biomonitoring): Sofie Norager, DG RTD
- One Health (Zoonosis): Andre Jestin, French Agency for food, environmental and occupational health Safety
- Rare diseases: Bertrand Schwartz, Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche et de l'Innovation

14h30 – 15h30 Preparation of EJP Cofund actions

Issues proposed for discussion (non-exhaustive):

- Definition of scope and participants to the programme, link to FP/EU objectives
- Governance structures
- Selection of partners and commitments
- Key performance indicators

15h30 – 16h30 Implementation of EJP Cofund action

Issues proposed for discussion (non-exhaustive):

- Annual cycle of reporting and preparation/approval of Annual work Plans
- Range of activities
- Openness during programme implementation
- Budgeting of activities

16h30 – 17h00 Open discussion and conclusions



European Joint Programme Cofund

Exchange on first experiences in preparation and implementation



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- Better support preparation of any future EJP Cofund under H2020;
- Facilitate a possible upscaling towards larger EJPs
- Identify any improvements of modifications we need to consider for a future Cofund instrument under FP9.

➔ **modified EJP Cofund instrument is one option for the single Cofund instrument under FP9.**





Agenda

Overview: European Joint Cofund actions

- Welcome and introduction, Joerg Niehoff, DG RTD
- Snap-shots from current EJP Cofund actions

Preparation of EJP Cofund actions

- Definition of scope and participants to the programme, link to FP/EU objectives, Governance structures, Selection of partners and commitments, Key performance indicators

Implementation of EJP Cofund action

- Annual cycle of reporting and preparation/approval of Annual Work Plans, Range of activities, Openness during programme implementation, Budgeting of activities

Open discussion and conclusions



European Joint Programme (EJP) Cofund

EJP Cofund under Horizon 2020 is a cofund action supporting coordinated national research and innovation programmes. EJP Cofund aims at pooling a critical mass of national resources on objectives and challenges of Horizon 2020 and at achieving significant economies of scales by adding related Horizon 2020 resources to a joint effort.

- **'Critical Mass'** – a stepping stone towards consolidation of transnational research;
- **Public-public funding**
 - Eligibility: specifically mandated research programme owners and managers; other entities in addition;
 - Flexible reimbursement rate (up to 70%);
- **Wide range of possible activities;**
- **5-year Programme** with annual programming of Joint Activities.

→ **Critical: Readiness of the targeted community ("public programmes") to build up and implement a joint programme.**





Thank you for your attention!

Contact

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DG Research & Innovation

Unit B2 – Open Science and ERA Policy





EUROfusion Consortium

Michael Erdmann, Emilia Genangeli

Workshop on EJP cofund, Brussels, 8 November 2017



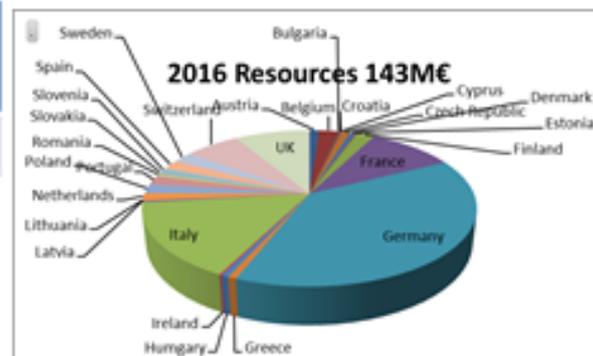
This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium and has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement number 101019718. The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.

EUROfusion: Objective, budget, partners



- **"Realizing fusion electricity by 2050"**. EUROfusion, the 'European Consortium for the Development of Fusion Energy', manages and funds European fusion research activities on behalf of Euratom.

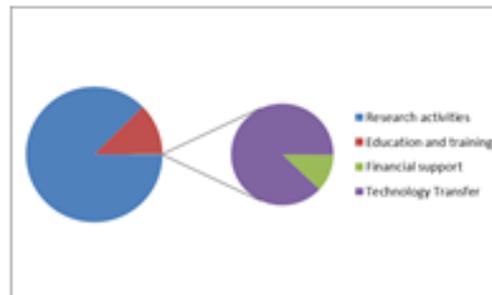
2014-18 Total resources	2014-18 Euratom Contribution
856M€	440M€



- **30 Beneficiaries plus 154 Linked Third Parties** from **26 European Union member states plus Switzerland and Ukraine**. EUROfusion collaborates with Fusion for Energy (Spain) and intensively supports the ITER International Organization (France).



- All Beneficiaries and Linked Third Parties are Research Performers.
 - 57 Research Organizations
 - 109 Universities
 - 12 Industrial companies
 - 6 others.
- Direct Research activities based on internal calls, including supporting research infrastructures (87.5%)
- Direct educational and training activities (12.4%)
- Financial support to third parties is used to support master students within the educational programme (0.01%).
- Technology Transfer (0.09%)



EJP One Health

(European Joint Programme on Foodborne Zoonoses)

Call: SFS36, H2020, Co-Fund EJP « One Health: Zoonoses – Emerging threats »

by

André Jestin (Anses, Fr)
EJP Coordinator EJP

Hein Imberechts (Coda-Cerva, Be)
Deputy Coordinator

Brussels, 08 November 2017

EJP Co-fund Exchange on first experiences in preparation and implementation
Annual Joint Programming Conference 2017



EJP One Health (1/2)

The EJP One Health aims:

- to create a sustainable European One Health framework,
- by alignment and integration of medical, veterinary and food institutes,
- through joint programming and by funding research projects,
- matching the needs of European and national policy makers, stakeholders,
- in the field of foodborne zoonosis, antimicrobial resistance and emerging threats.

Budget/Partners/Countries

- 90 M€ Co-fund, 50% EC, 50% Members States, In-kind contribution.
- 41 Full members, 3 Link Third Parties.
- 19 Member states



EJP One Health (2/2)

Type of organisations participating:

- Research Funders (RFOs):
 - No funding agencies
 - Programme Owners: Ministries of authority, Agreement of Co-fund.
- Research Performers (RPOs): or Programme Managers.
 - Public Institutes, One "Med" and One "Vet" from each participating MS, maximum 3 partners/MS
 - With mandates of reference in the field of Foodborne Zoonosis and AMR
 - Providing in-kind contribution (salaries, consumables...)

Type of activities implemented (share in overall implementation)

- Direct Research Activities of RPOs:
 - No, only management of the research
- Direct Research Activities of RPOs based on internal calls:
 - Joint Research Projects, Joint Integrative Projects, PhD grants and other training events
- Financial support to third parties:
 - Number:
- Who manage the grants
 - WP3 Research, WP4 Integrative, WP6 Training & Education.
- Other activities
 - Science to Policy; roles of European Agencies on Risk Assessment (EFSA, ECDC)

EUROPEAN JOINT PROGRAMME ON RARE DISEASES

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DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
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ANNUAL JOINT PROGRAMMING CONFERENCE
BRUSSELS, 7 OF NOVEMBER 2017



EUROPEAN JOINT PROGRAMME ON RARE DISEASES

OBJECTIVES

- **Main objective:** Create a research and innovation pipeline "from bench to bedside" ensuring rapid translation of research results into clinical applications and uptake in healthcare for the benefit of patients
 - **Specific objective:** improve integration, efficacy, production and social impact of research on rare diseases through the development, demonstration and promotion of sharing of research and clinical data, materials, processes, knowledge and know-how, and an efficient model of financial support for research on rare diseases
-
- **Union contribution:** 55 M€
 - **Total budget (min):** 78,5 M€ (→ expected > 110 M€)
 - **Foreseen number of partners:** 70– 100
 - **Foreseen number of participating countries:** 29 including 23 EU MS, 4 associated (CH, IL, NO, TK) and 4 third countries (AU, CA, JP, USA)

EJP RD STRUCTURE (TYPE OF ACTIVITIES)



EJP RD (TYPE OF PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS)



THANK YOU

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ANNUAL JOINT PROGRAMMING CONFERENCE
BRUSSELS, 7 OF NOVEMBER 2017