THE PARTNERSHIP LANDSCAPE IN VIEW OF THE CLUSTERS IN HORIZON EUROPE

Rationale and Background

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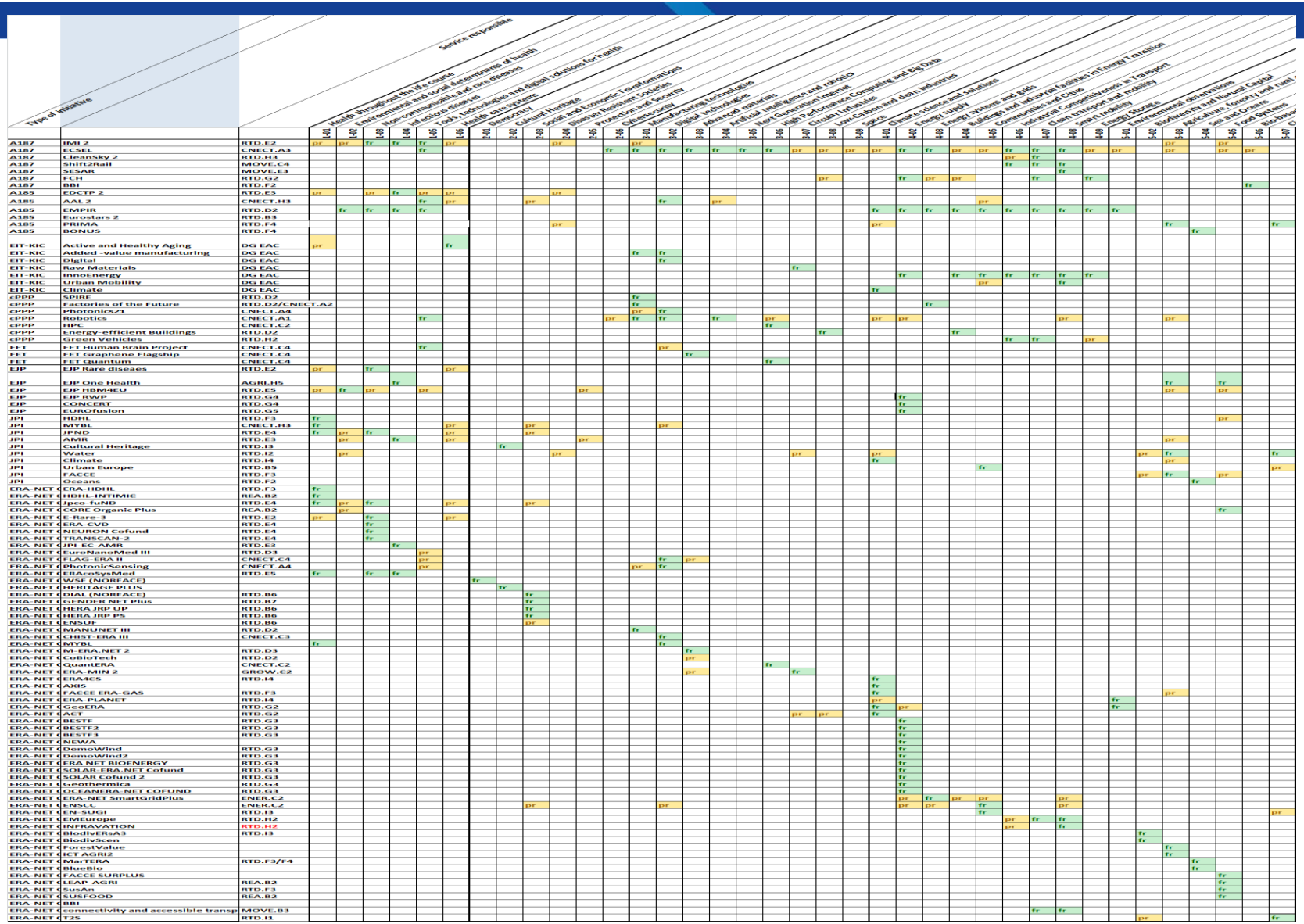
Objectives

- The discussion papers were elaborated by ERA-LEARN to support **coordination and cooperation** among networks. They provide…
  - Input to the discussion of **bringing greater coherence** and added value to the partnership landscape
  - Overview on the **relevance of existing partnerships** to the proposed Clusters of Horizon Europe
  - Analysis on main type of **actors and activities** and
  - **Interactions** between the partnerships
- The discussion papers are seen as a basis for starting discussions among the networks about **the potential to adjust and streamline the partnership landscape** in view of the challenges addressed by Horizon Europe.

Background for this workshop: EC clustering of partnerships (2018)

EC suggestion for thematic relevance of individual networks for thematic clusters Horizon Europe

→ analysis covers these networks



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Number and type of currently active partnerships

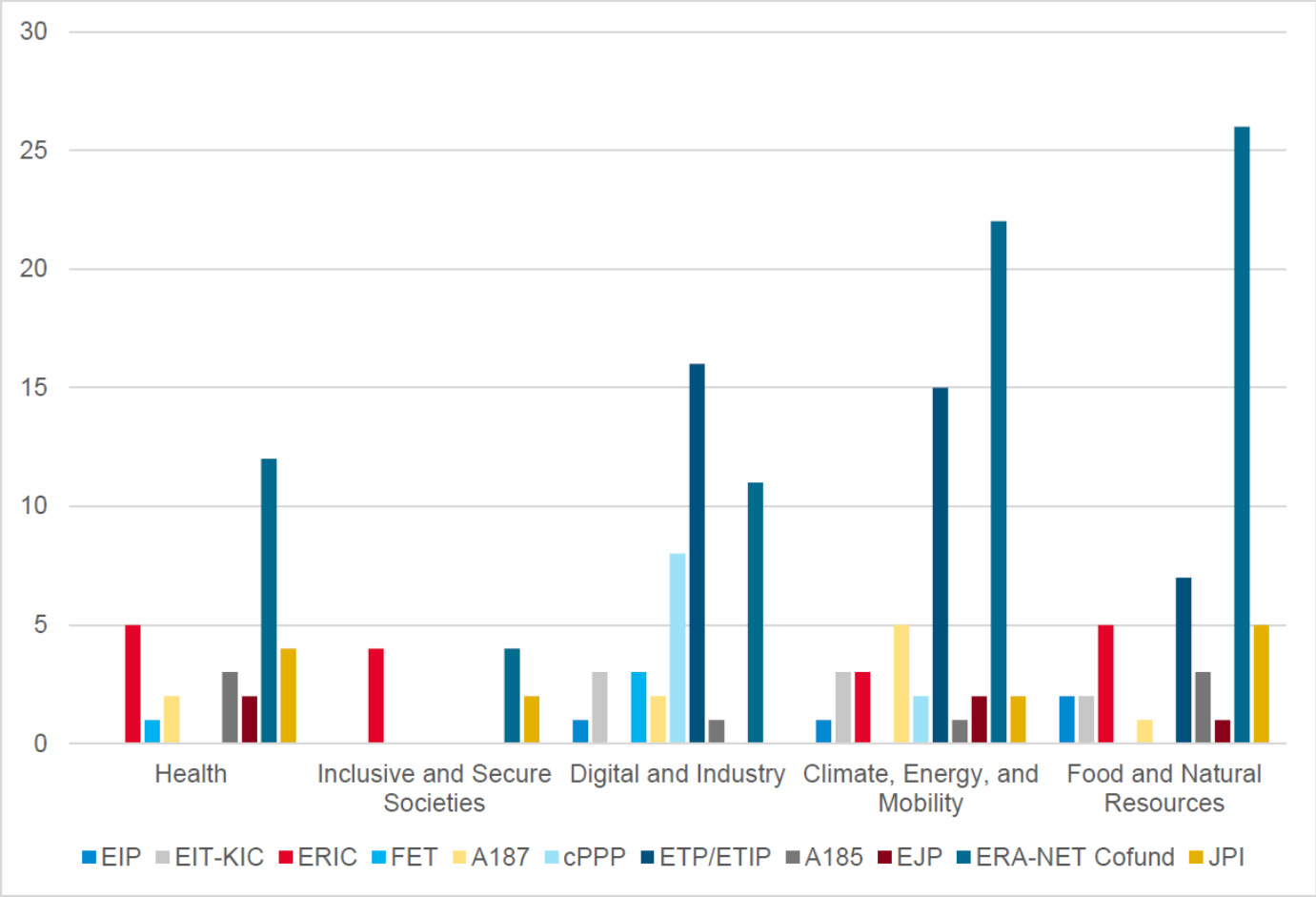
183 active partnerships and networks

- 49% of partnerships are Public-Public-Partnerships,
- 31% are Public-Private Partnerships
- 20% are other partnerships.

- ERA-NET Cofunds exhibit the largest number of partnerships included in the analysis followed by ETIP/ETP, and ERICs.

- The eight Art. 187 Joint Undertakings and the cPPPs account by far for the largest share of EU funding provided to all partnership instruments

Number and type of fully relevant partnerships per cluster



- Climate, Energy and Mobility and Food and Natural Resources exhibit the highest number and highest diversity of partnerships
- Digital and Industry also exhibits a large variety of partnerships. Except from ERICs, JPIs and EJPs all types of partnerships are fully relevant for this cluster.
- Health +shows a higher representation of Public-Public Partnerships but is also populated with institutional Public-Private Partnerships.
- Inclusive and Secure Societies only comprises a very small number of relevant partnerships

Actors and activities: Specific rationales, activities and stakeholders

Public-Public-Partnerships

- A coherent group of funding organisations sharing the same objectives of funding, contributing to an alignment of national R&I funding activities.
- Implementation of joint calls
- Strategic and operational coordination of agencies and R&I actors.
- JPIs reach out to the policy level, which is also reflected in governance structures.
- Integration of stakeholders via advisory structures

Public-Private-Partnerships

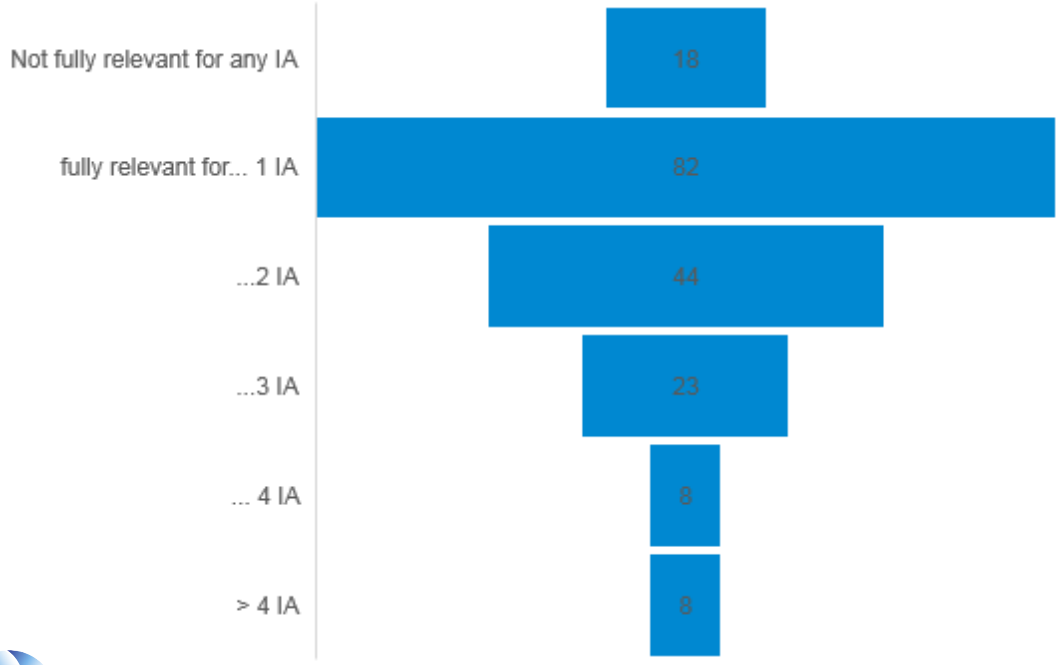
- Development of R&I activities with the aim to strengthen Europe's competitiveness and industrial leadership
- Industry led programming of strategic R&I activities
- Contribution to development of technological standards
- Medium-Term implementation plans
- Close involvement of industry in governance structures, limited influence of EU Member States.

Other partnerships

- Broad scope of activities…
- Future Emerging Technologies
- Activities at the interface between business, higher education and research
- Stakeholder platforms that bring together representatives from industry, public services, academia
- Research infrastructures of viable relevance for European R&I actors

Conclusions and key questions I

Virtually every intervention area of Horizon Europe is populated by a large number of different types of partnerships that are operating in similar fields of concern.



- How can synergies among the different types of partnerships be explored and established?
- How can coordination efforts be designed as efficiently as possible?
- How can fair and easy access of R&I communities be granted to this wealth of different types of partnerships?

Conclusions and key questions II

Within the world of Public-Public Partnerships, a number of common means of interaction have emerged.

- ERA-NET Cofunds have emerged as implementation structures of JPIs.
- Certain ERA-NET Cofunds form distinct thematic clusters.
- Informal collaborations are common in order avoid duplication of efforts for setting up call topics.

- Is there a scope for merging of existing partnerships into bigger entities?
- Are there any means to design the joint activities of different partnerships more effectively?
- How can the administrative burden be minimised and longer-term funding agreements between national and EU players be achieved?

Conclusions and key questions III

Connections between public-public and public-private and other partnerships are limited, despite of a cross-cutting relevance.

- Connections between the P2P and non-P2P world are limited even in areas that are represented in both communities
- The level of connectivity between Art. 187 initiatives and cPPPs with Public-Public Partnerships seems to be low.
- The Knowledge and Innovation Communities of the EIT-KIC seem to be fairly disconnected from various relevant partnerships,

- How could a (stronger) cooperation between different kinds of partnerships look like? What should be the focus of cooperation?
- What are critical factors for such a cooperation and consequences for e.g. governance, instruments, target groups?
- Where is the highest potential for synergies across partnerships?

THANK YOU!

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