

HORIZON EUROPE THE NEXT EU RESEARCH & INNOVATION PROGRAMME (2021 – 2027)

R&I Partnerships

#HorizonEU

Andrei Linţu



Lessons Learned

from Horizon 2020 Interim Evaluation



Support breakthrough innovation





Create more impact through mission-orientation and citizens' involvement



Key Novelties in Horizon Europe

European Innovation Council

R&I Missions



Strengthen international cooperation





Extended association possibilities



Reinforce openness



Open science policy



Rationalise the funding landscape



New approach to **Partnerships**





New approach to partnerships: why?

Impact Assessment annex 8-5

- Need to rationalise the European R&I partnerships landscape
- Need to improve the openness and transparency of R&I partnerships
- Need to link the R&I partnerships to future EU R&I missions and/or strategic priorities





New approach to partnerships: why?

Impact Assessment annex 8-5 – current partnership landscape

Partnership approaches

Public-public partnerships (P2P)

Public-private partnerships (PPP)

EIT-KICs*

FET Flagships**

Implementation modes

ERA-NET-Cofund, EJP Cofund, Article 185, Joint Programming Initiative (JPI)

Contractual Arrangement (cPPP) Article 187 H2020 Grant agreements for different types of actions Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA)

Currently active R&I Partnerships (Horizon 2020) a) ERA-NETs: ~70

b) EJP Cofund: 5

c) Article 185: 6

d) JPIs***: 10

a) JUs: 7 (+HPC)

b) cPPPs: 10

a) KICs: 6 (+ 2 until 2020) a) FET-Flagships: 2 (+Quantum)

Financial contribution from H2020, estimated)

2.500 M€ (3,1% of H2020 budget) **13.450 M€** (17,5% of H2020 budget)

2.400 M€ (3,1% of H2020 budget)

1.000 M€ (1,3% of H2020 budget)

*EIT-KICs: Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs) of the European Institute for Innovation and Technology (EIT)

**FET-Flagships: Flagships of the Future and Emerging Technologies programme (FET)

*** JPIs: Joint Programming Initiatives are no EU level instruments but included here as they receive EU support via ERA-NETs and/or CSAs





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
- Coherent life-cycle approach
- Strategic orientation

Co-programmed

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

Co-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





European partnerships: provisions

- Recitals 16 and 17
- Definition 3
- Article 8
 - typology
 - conditions
- Annex II: Programme co-fund actions
- Annex III: Partnerships, with criteria for
 - Selection
 - Implementation
 - Monitoring
 - Evaluation, phasing-out and renewal
- Impact assessment annex 8-5



Partnerships: what is the new approach?

- Only support partnerships if there is evidence that they are more effectively achieving policy objectives than Horizon Europe alone, and provide significant added value, joint actions going beyond joint calls
- Fewer partnerships with higher impacts (more with less rationalisation)
- Trigger additionality and directionality of public and private R&I investments across Europe
- Showcase added value of European wide cooperation beyond 'EU' actions. So, not just calls for proposals
- Improve coherence between partnerships and Horizon Europe, also the missions
- Contribute to higher openness of Europe's R&I ecosystems



Partnerships: what are the new features?

- Selection of partnerships of Horizon Europe, 'necessity test' why partnerships are the best option to achieve policy objectives compared to other instruments
- Common and coherent framework of criteria along the life cycle of partnerships, across all pillars, even across programmes and other regulations (e.g. EIT, DEP, space)
- More selective at the start
- Programme co-fund actions allow for a broad scope of joint actions to respond to specific needs of partnerships (see Annex II)
- Allow a broader set of actors to participate, in particular foundations
- Unified umbrella branding to improve visibility
- Time limited with conditions for phasing-out the Programme funding



Partnerships: alternatives considered?

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- Discontinuation: no more support for partnerships
- Continue with Horizon 2020 approach: a substantial share of the budget for partnerships
- Simplification: only coordination actions or only co-funding
- Maximising partnerships: default for implementation, so mostly indirect funding for projects
- these alternatives are legally possible but would be less effective and coherent:
 - discontinuation would mean no structured collaboration with industry and MS and little contribution to other EU policies
 - the H2020 approach would continue to work on joint calls only with limited openness
 - only coordination or co-funding would leave out other forms of partnering
 - maximising would mean a complete overhaul of the priority setting procedures for directly funded projects

ERAC recommendations on partnerships lead the way

- High convergence between ERAC recommendations on partnerships and the Horizon Europe policy approach, in particular:
 - Simple architecture and rationalised toolbox
 - Strategic orientation
 - Life cycle approach to partnerships
 - Single set of criteria for all partnerships
- More concretely, the following partnership related provisions are largely based on ERAC work:
 - Article 8.2b.: underlying key principles
 - Annex III: Provisions and criteria for their selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and phasing-out



Potential renewal of existing partnerships

- Provisions of Horizon Europe apply to all European partnerships, new and renewed ones
- The draft strategic R&I plan will identify areas that require partnerships
- After that, finalise the proposal for the new regulatory framework for EIT/KICs
- In addition, candidates for institutionalised partnerships, notably
 Article 185 and 187 initiatives, should be sufficiently advanced to allow formal consultation of Member States in early 2019
- Other partnerships implemented via the work programmes 2021-2022 should be known by summer 2019



Partnerships: expected impacts from the new approach?

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- More coherence and better impacts through limited number of partnerships with clear intervention logics and fully applied criteria for establishment, implementation and phasing-out;
- More openness and flexibility through partnerships, open to all types of stakeholders (Member States, civil society/foundations and industry, including small and medium sized enterprises) with no entrance barriers for newcomers, smaller R&I players;
- Enhance impact and visibility of EU R&I funding.





Thank you

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