

Overall coherence of the Partnerships landscape and relevance for the political priorities of the New Commission

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Impact Assessment Study led and coordinated by Technopolis

1. Individual studies for each of the 13 candidate Institutionalised Partnerships

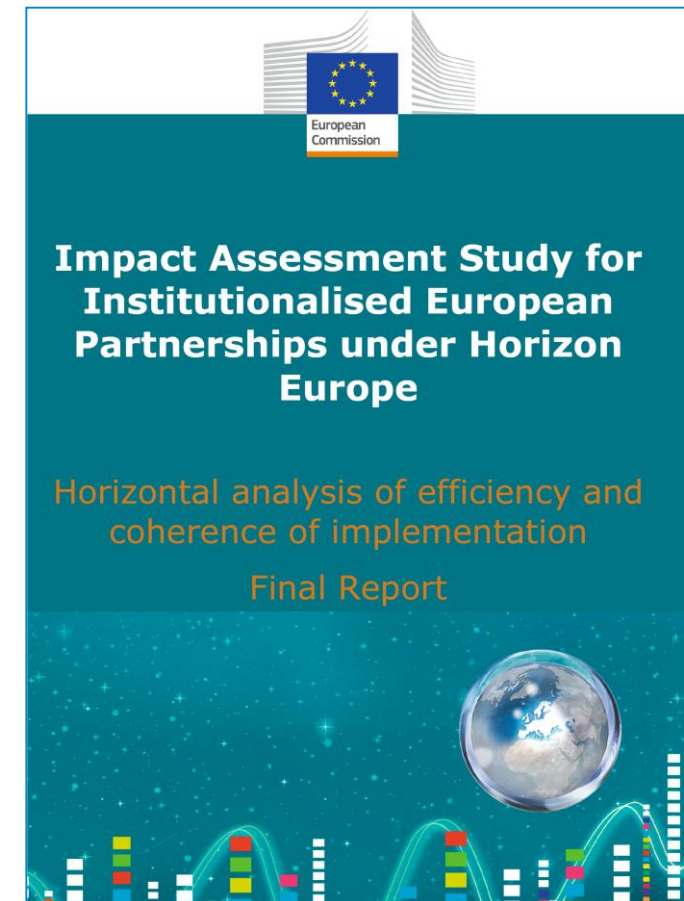
Article 185s

EU-Africa Global Health, Innovative SMEs, European Metrology

Article 187s

Innovative Health Initiative, High-Performance Computing, Key Digital Technologies, Smart Networks & Service, Transforming Europe's Rail, Integrated ATM, Clean Aviation, Clean Hydrogen, Safe and Automated Road Transport , Circular Bio-Based Europe

- 2. Horizontal analysis of efficiency and coherence of implementation**

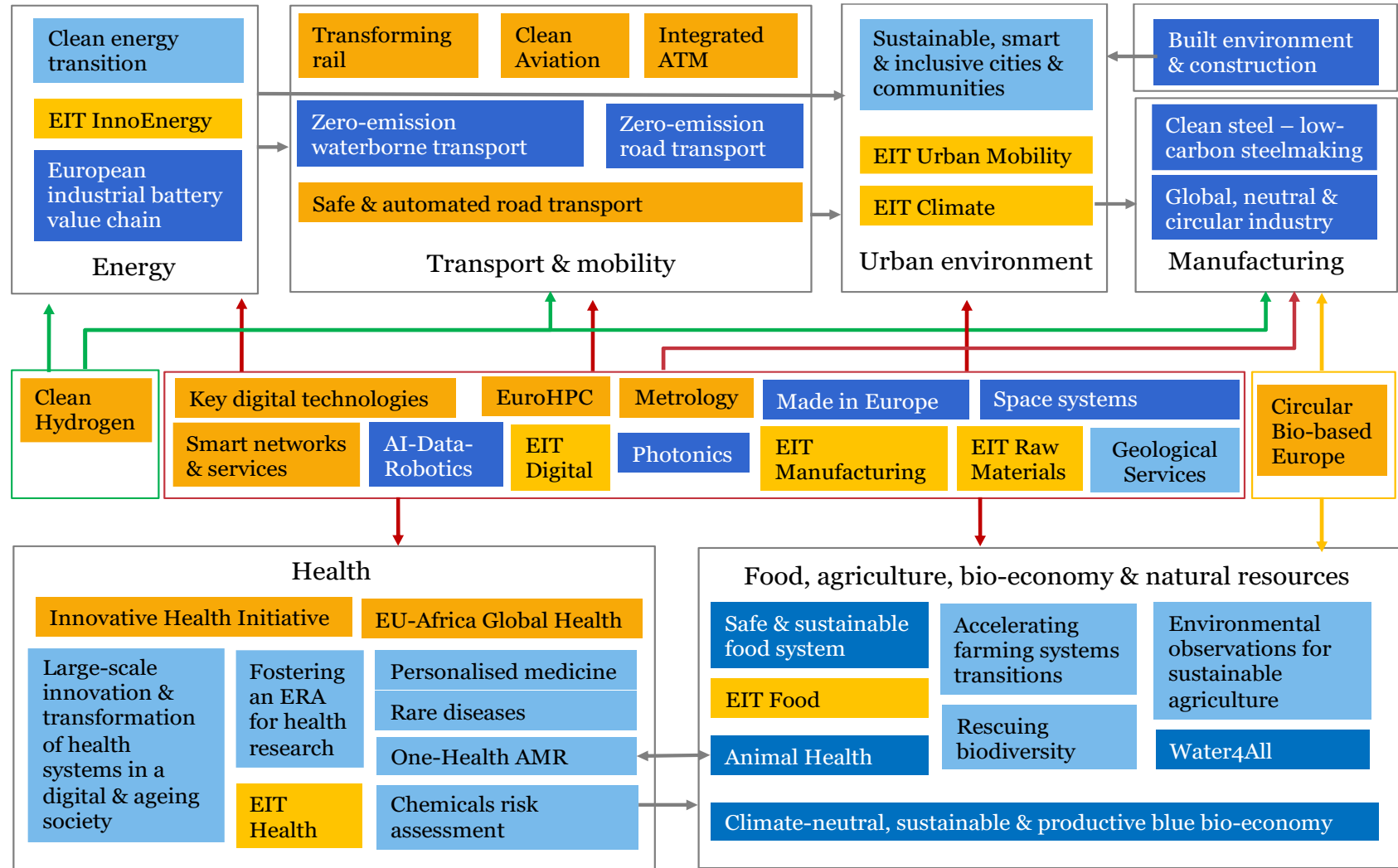


Horizon Europe orients R&I partnerships towards the achievement of objectives and policy impacts. The new approach to European Partnerships calls for different governance arrangements – both inside the partnerships as well as between them. A major difference is the expectation that they take a “*systemic approach in the achievement of the objectives*”, including “*approaches to ensure flexibility of implementation and to adjust to changing policy, societal and/or market needs*”. Horizon Europe legal base also stipulates that **partnerships need to ensure coordination with other relevant R&I initiatives, including between themselves.**

Definition of coherence - the quality of being logical and consistent, the quality of forming a unified whole.

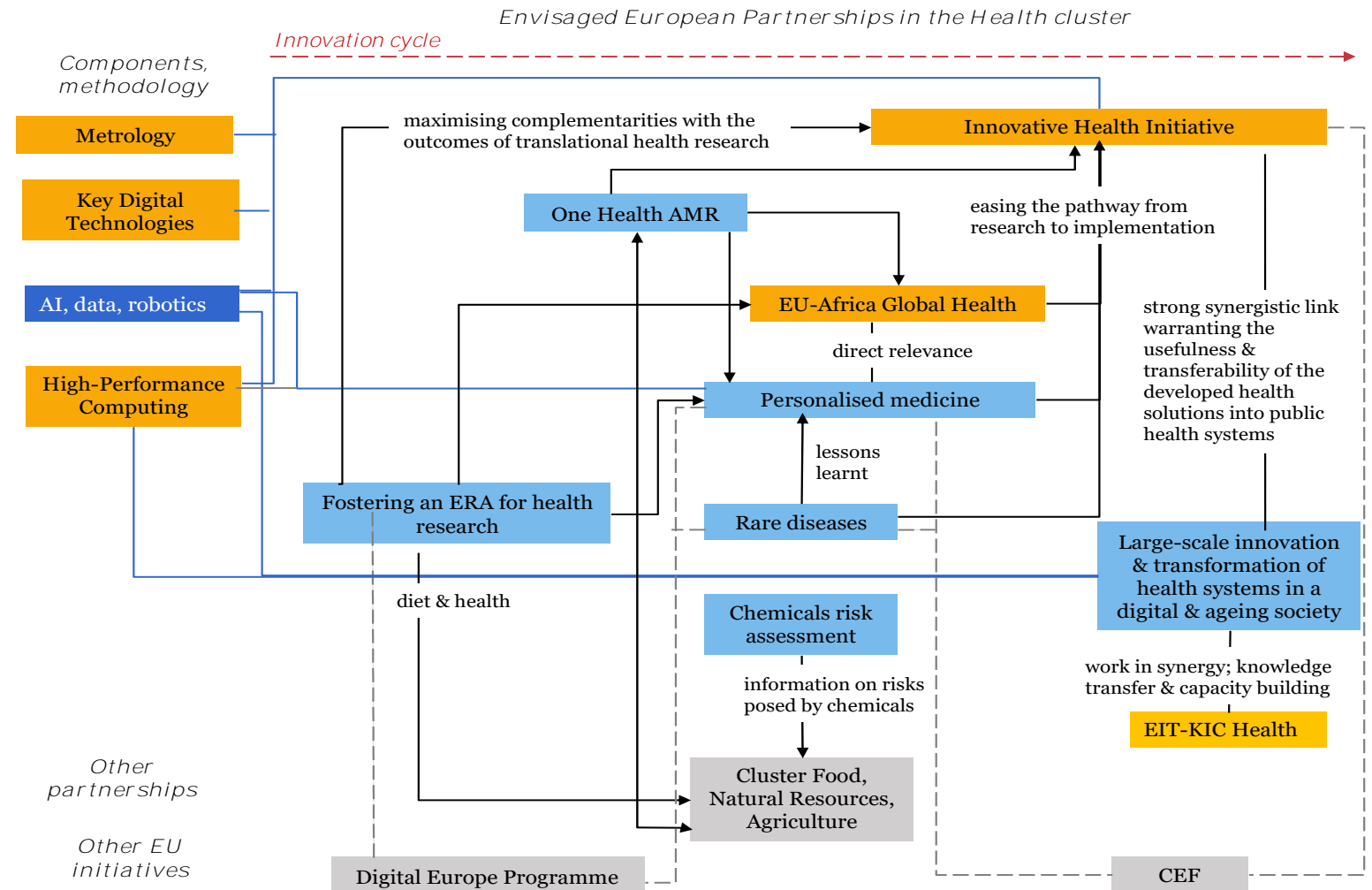
Industry-orientated
'vertical'
partnerships

'Horizontal'
partnerships

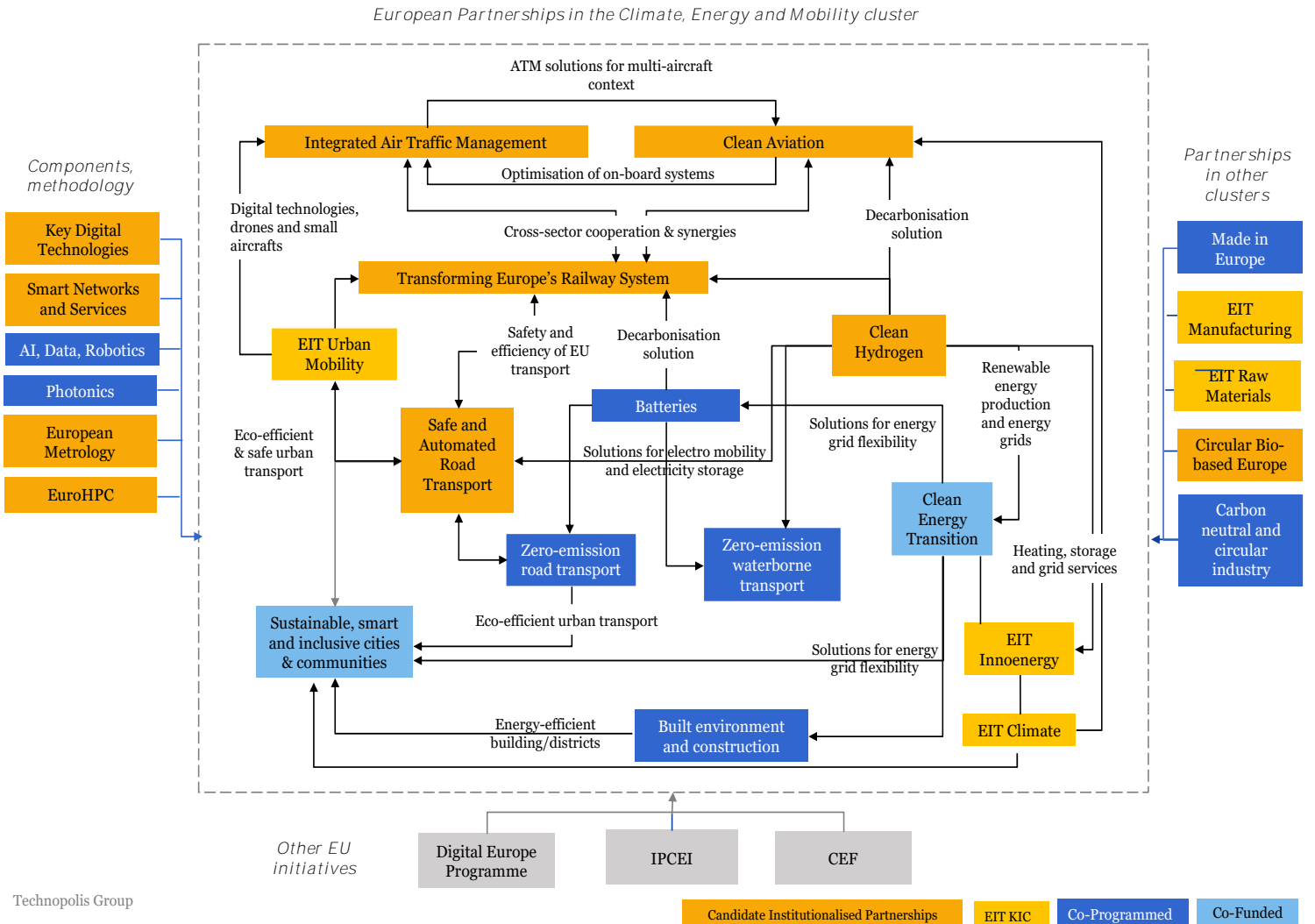


Vertical partnerships in
the societal application
areas

- 9 candidate Partnerships
- Most are Co-funded type
- Pronounced focus on R&I orientation related to ‘tackling diseases and reducing the disease burden’
- IHI could offer pathways from research to exploitation for other partnerships
- Important potential contributions from digital and metrology partnerships



- 14 candidate Partnerships
- No A185 and only two Co-funded
- Strong orientation towards the mobility area
- Twin challenges of decarbonisation and digitisation indicate synergies with digital/industry cluster
- Central role of hydrogen and batteries in this cluster
- Three KICs and SSI cities & communities partnerships could help enable inter-cooperation



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	EU-Africa Global Health	Innovative Health Initiative	Chemical Risk Assessment	ERA Health	Large-scale innovation and transformation of health systems	Personalised Medicine	Rare Diseases	One Health/AMR	High Performance Computing	Key Digital Technologies	Smart Networks and Services	AI, data and robotics	Photonics Europe	Clean Steel	European Metrology	Made in Europe	Carbon Neutral and Circular Industries	Global competitive space systems	Geological Service for Europe	Transforming Europe's rail system	Integratred Air Traffic Management	Clean Aviation	Clean Hydrogen	Built environment and construction	Towards zero-emission road transport	Mobility & Safety for automated road transport	Zero-emission waterborne transport	Batteries	Clean Energy Transition	Sustainable, Smart and Inclusive Cities and Communities	Accelerating farming systems	Animal health	Environmental Observations for a sustainable EU agriculture	Rescuing biodiversity to safeguard life on Earth	A climate neutral, sustainable and productive Blue Economy	Safe and Sustainable Food System	Circular bio-based Europe	Water4All	Innovative SMEs	European Science Cloud	EIT Climate-KIC	EIT InnoEnergy-KIC	EIT Digital-KIC	EIT Health-KIC	EIT Food-KIC	EIT Manufacturing-KIC	EIT Raw Materials-KIC	EIT Urban Mobility-KIC	EIT Cultural and Creative Industries-KIC				
A European Green Deal			●						○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
An economy that works for people		○							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○											●		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
A Europe fit for the Digital Age		○			○				●	●	●	●	●		●	●		○									○														●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

- Many will also contribute to Promoting our European way of life (Health) or enable global leadership and thus contribute to the ‘stronger Europe in the world’ priority
- All European Partnerships are highly relevant for Member States in addressing common challenges (also confirmed by the MS consultation)

SDG2: Zero hunger

SDG3: Good health & well-being

SDG6: Clean water and sanitation

SDG7: Affordable and clean energy

SDG8: Decent work and economic growth

SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

SDG10: Reduces inequalities

SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities

SDG12: Responsible consumption & production

SDG13: Climate action

SDG14: Life below water

SDG15: Life on land

Our mapping and analysis of the European Partnerships portfolio showed that the partnerships are geared towards playing a pivotal role in tackling the complex economic and societal challenges that constitute the R&I priorities of the Horizon Europe Pillar II. They address in particular the overarching EU policy priorities of the European Green Deal, a people-centred economy, the fit for the Digital Age, and a stronger Europe in the world

A key feature that distinguishes European Partnerships from other collaborative research instruments is the focus on the development of Strategic Research and Innovation Agendas (SRIA) that are shared and committed to by all partners in the partnership. It places European Partnerships in a unique position to address **transformational failures**. Addressing **directionality failures** through the development of shared visions on the goal and direction of the required system transformation process is at the core of the European Partnership policy instrument. All of the European Partnerships also find their rationales in addressing **systemic failures**. They aim at reducing the fragmentation in specific fields and technological systems and at integrating further nascent and disarticulated value chains in order to accelerate the development and diffusion of innovations.

Multiple potential interconnections and synergies exist between the candidate European Partnerships within the clusters. There are, however, only a few potential interconnections across the clusters. In other words, clusters still act as silos. Exceptions to the rule are the technology- and methodology-oriented partnerships.

We see a critical role for the European Commission services in enhancing collaboration and bridging the gaps between the industry- and member states-led partnerships. The creation of a **platform to facilitate networking and knowledge exchange opportunities between these partnerships**, grouped in cross-cluster 'partnership focus areas', could be beneficial from this perspective.

Thank you!

Comments? Questions?