

Country fiche – Austria

Key highlights

What is the country's main strategy towards European Partnerships; position of European Partnerships in relation to national portfolio; participation in new partnerships (since 2021); if stepped out from any partnerships since 2021, comment why; other key highlights

This is the text you had provided for the BMR 2022 – please modify as you see fit following the instructions above.

“Austria has been participating very actively in partnerships and it has a strong commitment to European and international research collaboration. Researchers appreciate the participation in transnational projects. Austria's participation is highly beneficial for the further development of national R&I in the domains in question. For Horizon Europe, the Austrian RTI Strategy 2030 stipulates to increase participation in European Partnerships, to follow a more strategic approach at the national level and to support participation with an efficiently coordinated portfolio of funding.”

<p><i>Participating in XX Partnerships</i></p> <p><i>Or XX% of total (23 partnerships)</i></p> <p><i>Increase/decrease/similar to since BMR2022</i></p> <p><i>(XX%)</i></p>	<p><i>Coordinating XX Partnerships</i></p> <p><i>Or XX% of total (23 partnerships)</i></p> <p><i>Increase/decrease/similar to since BMR2022</i></p> <p><i>(XX%)</i></p>
<p>Source: EC</p> <p>Source: EC and countries' commitment letters – BMR2022 referred to H2020 partnership participation data.</p> <p>* Out of the 49 partnerships, 23 are relevant for countries' participation – this is the 'total' number of participations referred to here.</p> <p>** Out of the 23 partnerships that are relevant for country participation, countries can coordinate 15 Co-funded ones.</p>	
<p><i>€ XX million</i></p> <p><i>in commitments in Horizon Europe partnerships</i></p> <p><i>Or XX% of total commitments*</i></p> <p><i>XX% increase/decrease/similar to (since) BMR</i></p> <p><i>2022 (€XX m)**</i></p>	<p><i>€ XXX</i></p> <p><i>per researcher FTE***</i></p> <p><i>XX% increase/decrease/similar to (since) BMR</i></p> <p><i>2022 (€2XXX)**</i></p>
<p>Source: EC and countries' commitment letters - National commitments are based on the information included in the grant agreements of the Co-funded partnerships of the 1st wave (9 partnerships) and the commitment letters of the countries for all other partnerships.</p> <p>* Commitment letters for the second wave of the Cofunded partnerships from the countries MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, and SI are lacking and thus not included in the Total commitments</p> <p>** The country fiches in the previous BMR showed the actual contributions instead of commitments. For the estimation of the share of change since the last BMR, the pre-call contributions were considered instead of the actual national contributions to allow comparison.</p> <p>*** Commitments per researcher are the total commitments by a country divided by the number of researchers estimated in full-time equivalents (FTE) average between 2017-2021 based on EUROSTAT data.</p>	

Key intentions for the future

This is the text you had provided for the BMR 2022 – please update as you see fit (example Austria)

In Horizon Europe, Austria will continue its active participation in partnerships with a focus on strengthening national priorities and aligning with our national programmes and priorities. Austria provided financial commitment to 13 Partnerships of the first wave, e.g. industry driven initiatives such as Key Digital Technologies but also on partnerships addressing Health topics or Biodiversity. Austria is in the lead of the co-funded partnerships Driving Urban Transition and Clean Energy Transition.

Directionality

Please update from the BMR 2022; (comment next table also considering Common indicator 3, i.e., Overall (public and private, in-kind and cash) investments mobilised towards EU priorities but also Common indicator 13, i.e., Alignment of national / regional / sectorial policies)

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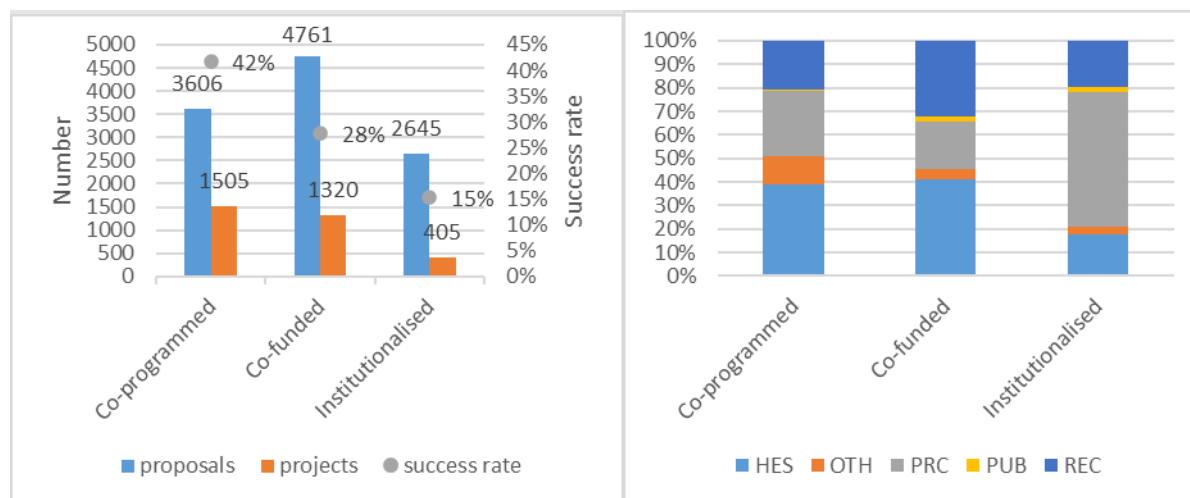
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Table A2-1: Distribution of funding (committed) *(to be filled in by expert group at later stage)*

HE clusters	Cofunded	Coprogrammed	Institutionalised

Source: EC

Figure A2-1: Eligible proposals, projects and success rates (to be filled in by expert group at later stage) Figure A2-2: Types of project beneficiaries (%)



Source: EC

Comment Figure A2-1 Evolution of success rates per Partnership type and Figure A2-2 Evolution of SMEs involvement for specific country if possible (to be possible when data available at later stage)

This is the text you had provided for the BMR 2022 – please update (example Austria)

“The Austrian success rate in Horizon 2020 is amongst the highest in the EU. Concerning Partnerships, Austria is very successful in Industry driven Initiatives like JUs and cPPPs. As example, the JU ECSEL shows that even a small country like Austria can have a strong position by contributing to the European Microelectronic research roadmaps and therefore be very effective in related research and innovation projects.”

Additional activities triggered (or Impact of EU contribution)

Please update from BMR 2022; (Inspiration from Common indicator 2 Additional investments triggered by the participation in partnerships, i.e. launch of a complementary national/region programme to follow-up exploitation of results or follow-up successful projects or support high-quality proposals that were not funded by the partnership. Additional investments may also refer to industries or SMEs or other type of stakeholders (beyond MS) that take own decisions about further investments triggered by their participation in partnerships, e.g. an industry decides to allocate own resources in a particular area of research drawing on the strategic trends and evolutions that emerge due to the involvement in the partnership - this needs to stay though at the partnership level and not consider what the individual beneficiaries may do after their participation in research projects. The latter element may be asked for in future BMRs where some projects may be concluded. (qualitative impacts and success stories)

This is the text you had provided for the BMR 2022 – please update as you see fit following the instructions above (example Austria)

Impact of EU contribution

In terms of transnational cooperation, ERA-NET funding is seen as a door opener and an entry point to international cooperation, particularly for SMEs. The EU contribution has enabled the funding of additional projects and has allowed R&I collaboration in projects of European dimension.

Complementary and cumulative funding

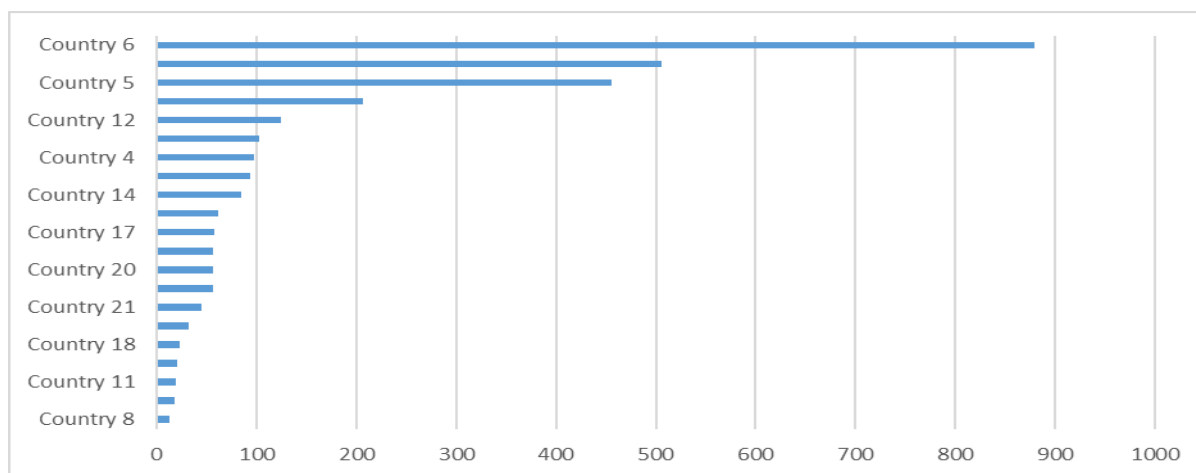
Please update from BMR 2022; Reference to Common indicator 10, funding from other Union funds (Horizon Europe, National funding, ERDF, RRF, Other cohesion policy funds, CEF, DEP) for the partnerships should be highlighted – both quantitative and qualitative information is relevant here.

This is the text you had provided for the BMR 2022 – please update as you see fit following the instructions above. (example Austria)

Complementary and cumulative funding

Austria has not use other EU funds for cofunding transnational calls so far. The partnership “Clean Energy Transition” can be seen in some context to the RRF-financed Austria participation in the first wave of IPCEI Hydrogen. Austria builds on the Partnership “Driving Urban Transition” and on JPI “Urban Europe” in defining R&I activities related to the ,Cities‘ Mission in Horizon Europe.

Figure A2-4: Top collaborators of XXX country researchers under Horizon Europe partnership projects (to be filled in by expert group at later stage)



Source: eCorda; Showing top- collaborator-countries (links > ??)

Comment Figure 4

Comment especially on the Partnership strategy for non-EU countries/actors. Take a more in-depth look into cross-border interactions/networking, and identify potential high-added value combinations between groups of countries, and the role partnerships may have had in identifying and capturing synergies, and enhancing networking which may have led to some significant benefits. (to be possible when data available at later stage)

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Success stories

Please provide success stories and impacts on the economy, society and policy with a special focus on new one since 2021.

This is the text you had provided for the BMR 2022 – please update as you see fit following the instructions above.

Success stories

The impact of participation in partnerships can be illustrated by some indicative examples among plenty:

- *JPI “Urban Europe” and its ERA-Net activities resulted in the partnership “Driving Urban Transition” with a high impact on Austrian R&I in its domain and on the EU-Mission on Cities.*
- *Austrian researchers participated successfully in ERA-Net „Biodiversa“. It laid the ground for the new partnership „Biodiversity“ in which Austria will participate and from which the Austrian research community can highly benefit.*

In relation to alignment, there has been a shift towards finding a common position on alignment in Austria among the major R&D stakeholders. A collaborative process bringing together the relevant Austrian research stakeholders to work towards a common national agreement on transnational alignment in research strategy, planning and funding was set up, during the course of which awareness for alignment topics was raised and commitments towards future alignment among national RTI stakeholders was built. (For details, see https://www.era-learn.eu/documents/eralearn2020_t43_casestudyno4_commonalignmentpositioninaustria_final.pdf)

Addressing European strategic autonomy

Highlight what is the country’s position on how to address European strategic autonomy/technological sovereignty in relation to participation in Partnerships, i.e. safeguard European interests in specific research and innovation areas, placing particular emphasis on collaborating with certain countries instead of others, etc.

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