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Swiss guide to European research & innovation

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in **FP7 Health-oriented projects**

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Introduction to Horizon 2020

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1

- Historical milestones in the European Union
- European Research Policy

  - Development and evolution of European Research and Technological
  Framework Programmes
- Lisbon Strategy
- European Research Area (ERA)
- Europe 2020
- Five targets of Europe 2020
- 7 flagships Initiatives of Europe 2020
- Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF, 2014-2020)
- What is Horizon 2020?
- Adoption process of Horizon 2020

1950: Schuman Declaration

- Proposal of French foreign minister Robert Schuman on 9 May 1950 to create a European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), whose members would pool coal and steel production.
- **Member states: Benelux countries, France, Italy, Germany**

1951: Establishment of European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

- **Aim:** organizing free movement of coal and steel and free access to sources of production
- Attention given to research and technological development for the production and consumption of coal and steel
- Encourages cooperation, joint financing, exchange of patents and licenses for the first time in European Research Policy

1957-1958: Treaty of Rome ("EEC Treaty"+ EURATOM Treaty) and foundation of the European Economic Community (EEC)

- **Aim:** progressive reduction of customs duties and establishment of a customs union
- It proposed to create a common market of goods, workers, services and capital within the EEC's member states. It also proposed the creation of common transport and agriculture policies and a European social fund
- **Member states: Benelux countries, France, Italy, Germany**

1957-1958: **Treaty of Rome ("EEC Treaty"+ EURATOM Treaty) and** Establishment of **European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or EURATOM)**

- **Aim:** coordination of Member States research programmes for the use of nuclear energy
- Helps pooling knowledge, infrastructure and funding of nuclear energy

1967: **Merger Treaty gets into force**

- **Aim:** Combination of the executive bodies of the **ECSC**, **EURATOM** and the **EEC** into a single institutional structure
- each community remained legally independent, they shared common institutions and were together known as the **European Communities (ECs)**. This treaty is regarded by some as the real beginning of the modern **European Union (EU)**

1973: **United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland join the ECs/EU**

1981: **Greece join the ECs/EU**

1986: **Expansion to Portugal and Spain**

1987: Single European Act (SEA) gets into force

- First major revision of the Rome Treaties
- **Aim:** Creation of a *Single Market , more economic* and *social cohesion,* a *European Research and Technology Policy ,* strengthening of the *European Monetary System, beginning of a European social area* and *significant actions in the field of environment* within the European Community by 1992
- Introduction of Research and Technology Development in the Eeuropean Community treaty with a **specific legal basis** for Research and Technological Development Framework Programmes

1992: Treaty of Maastricht

- Creation of the **3 pillars** structure of the **European Union (1993-2009)**
- **European Community (EC)** pillar → handled economic, social and environmental policies
- **Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)** pillar → took care of foreign policy and military matters
- **Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)** pillar → brought together co-operation in the fight against crime

- Creation of **single European currency**, **€**

1995: Sweden, Finland, Austria join the ECs/EU

1999: Treaty of Amsterdam gets into force

- Official amendment of the Rome treaties and Maastricht treaty
- **Aim:** greater emphasis on citizenship and the rights of individuals, an attempt to achieve more democracy in the shape of increased powers for the European Parliament, a new title on employment, a Community area of freedom, security and justice, the beginnings of a common foreign and security policy (CFSP) and the reform of the institutions in the run-up to enlargement

2003: Treaty of Nice gets into force

- **Aim:** preparing the European Union for enlargement by revising the Rome, Maastricht treaties in four key areas:
- size and composition of the Commission;
- weighting of votes in the Council;
- extension of qualified-majority voting;
- enhanced cooperation.

Historical milestones in the European Union

2004: **Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Cyprus, Malta join the EU**

2007: **Romania and Bulgaria join the EU**

2009: **Lisbon Treaty gets into force**

- Amends the Rome and Maastricht treaties as did the Amsterdam and Nice treaties
- **Aim:** reforms the EU institutions and improves the EU decision-making process;
- strengthens the democratic dimension of the EU;
- reforms the internal policies of the EU;
- strengthens the external policies of the EU;
- Gives the European Commission the competence for defining a European Research policy

2013: **Croatia joins the EU as 28th Member state**

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Source: SwissCore

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Lisbon Strategy
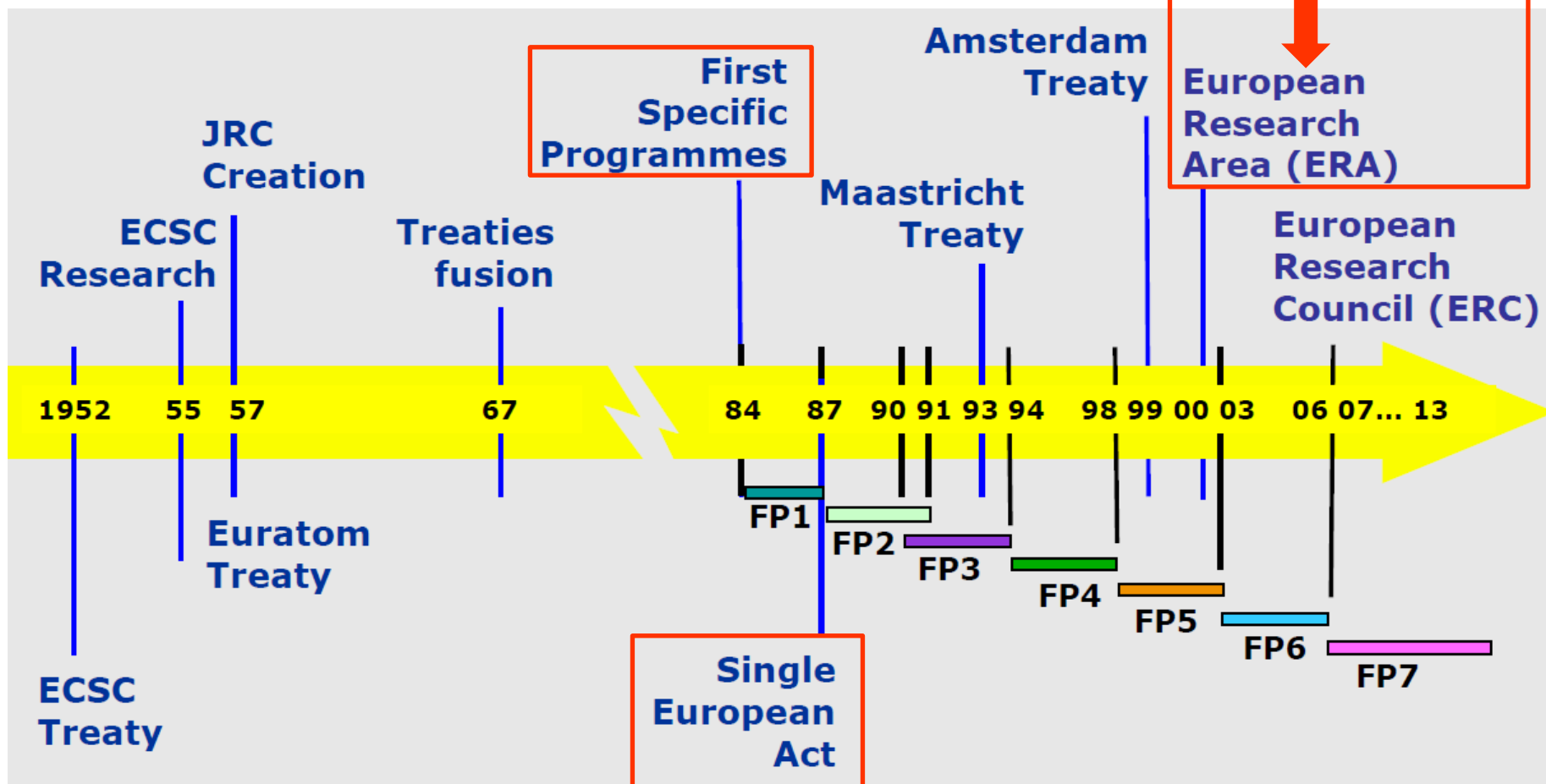
- Strategy plan devised in **2000** by the European Commission, for the economy of the European Union from **2000-2010**

Goals

- Boosting growth and employment by 3 pillars
  - ✓ *Economic competitiveness*
  - ✓ *Social integration*
  - ✓ *Environmental Protection*
- Increase investment in Research & Development activities to **3%** of Growth Domestic Product (GDP) by 2010
- Establishment of a European Research Area (ERA)

2000: **Establishment of a European Research Area (ERA)**

- ERA is about creating a genuine European 'internal market' for research to increase pan-European co-operation and co-ordination of national research activities, in which researchers, scientific knowledge and technology circulate freely.

- Is the central goal of the Lisbon strategy (2000-2010) and Europe 2020 (2010-2020) proposed by the European Commission (EC) → contain legal basis for the ERA → gives European Commission the competence for defining a European Research Policy

European Research Area

Source:

European Commission

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European Research Area (ERA)

Goal

- A Single Market for research and innovation in Europe
- To enable researchers, research institutions and businesses to better move, compete and co-operate across borders.
- This will strengthen Member States' research bases, increase their competitiveness and allow them to work together more effectively to tackle major societal challenges, such as climate change, food and energy security and public health
- Opening of the ERA to the world
- Effective knowledge sharing
- Well-coordinated research programmes

European Research Area

Source:

5 key priorities of the European Research Area

1. Increased effectiveness of national **research systems**

2. Improved **trans-national cooperation and competition** including establishing and effectively operating key research infrastructures

3. A more **open labour market** for researchers

4. Gender equality and mainstreaming in organisations carrying out and selecting research projects and

5. Optimal circulation and transfer of scientific information, including via digital means and broader and

   more rapid access to scientific

   publications and data

Source:

- Continuation of the former **Lisbon strategy (2000-2010)**
- European`s **ten year strategy** (proposed by the European Commission) from **2010-2020**

Three priorities

1. Smart growth-developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation
2. Sustainable growth- promoting a sustainable and competitive economy
3. Inclusive growth- fostering a high employment economy delivering social cohesion

Source:

Five targets of Europe 2020

1. Employment
    *   75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed

2. R&D / innovation
    *   3% of the EU's GDP (public and private combined) to be invested in R&D/innovation

3. Climate change / energy
    *   greenhouse gas emissions 20% lower than 1990
    *   20% of energy from renewables
    *   20% increase in energy efficiency

4. Education
    *   reducing school drop-out rates below 10%
    *   at least 40% of 30-34–year-olds completing third level education

5. Poverty / social exclusion
    *   at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion

Source:

7 flagships initiatives of Europe 2020

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| Digital Agenda | Youth on the move | Resouce-efficient Europe | Industrial policy for the globalisation era |

| European platform against poverty | Agenda for new skills and jobs | INNOVATION UNION |

AIM
improving conditions and access to finance for research and innovation in Europe, to ensure that innovative ideas can be turned into products and services that create growth and jobs

Horizon 2020

= Financial instrument of implementing the Innovation Union

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- Financial instrument to realize priorities and targets of Europe 2020
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- Admin

Evolution of Framework Programme budgets FP1-FP7 in billion €

FP	Budget
FP1	3'271
FP2	5'357
FP3	6'552
FP4	13'121
FP5	14'960
FP6	19'235
FP7	53'300

Source:SwissCore
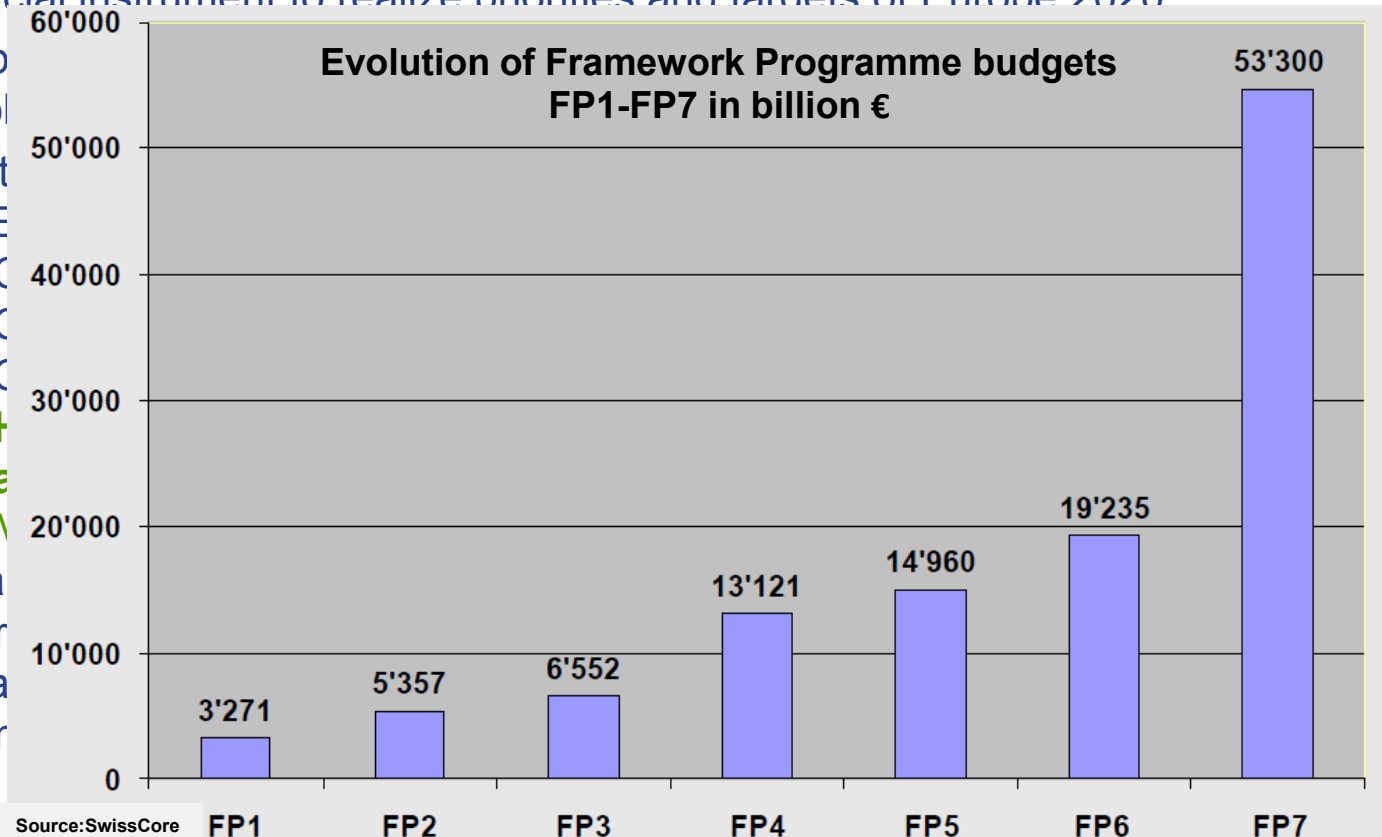
TOTAL: € 960 billion (final adoption of MFF budget after summer 2013)

Source:

European Commission

The European Framework Programme for Research & Innovation (2014-2020)

- European Commission`s Proposal for € 70.2 billion research and innovation funding programme

What is Horizon 2020?

- A core part of Europe 2020, Innovation Union & European Research Area and contributes to the implementation of the European Research area by:

  - **Responding to the economic crisis** to invest in future jobs and growth
  - **Addressing people`s concern`s** about their livelihoods, safety and environment
  - **Strengthening the EU`s global position** in research, innovation and technology
    - → position the EU as a world leader in science
    - → help to make Europe a more attractive location to invest in research and innovation and to bring excellent research results to the market
  - It will provide funding for **every stage** of the innovation process from basic research to market uptake

Source:

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2011   2012   June 2013   Expected in October 2013
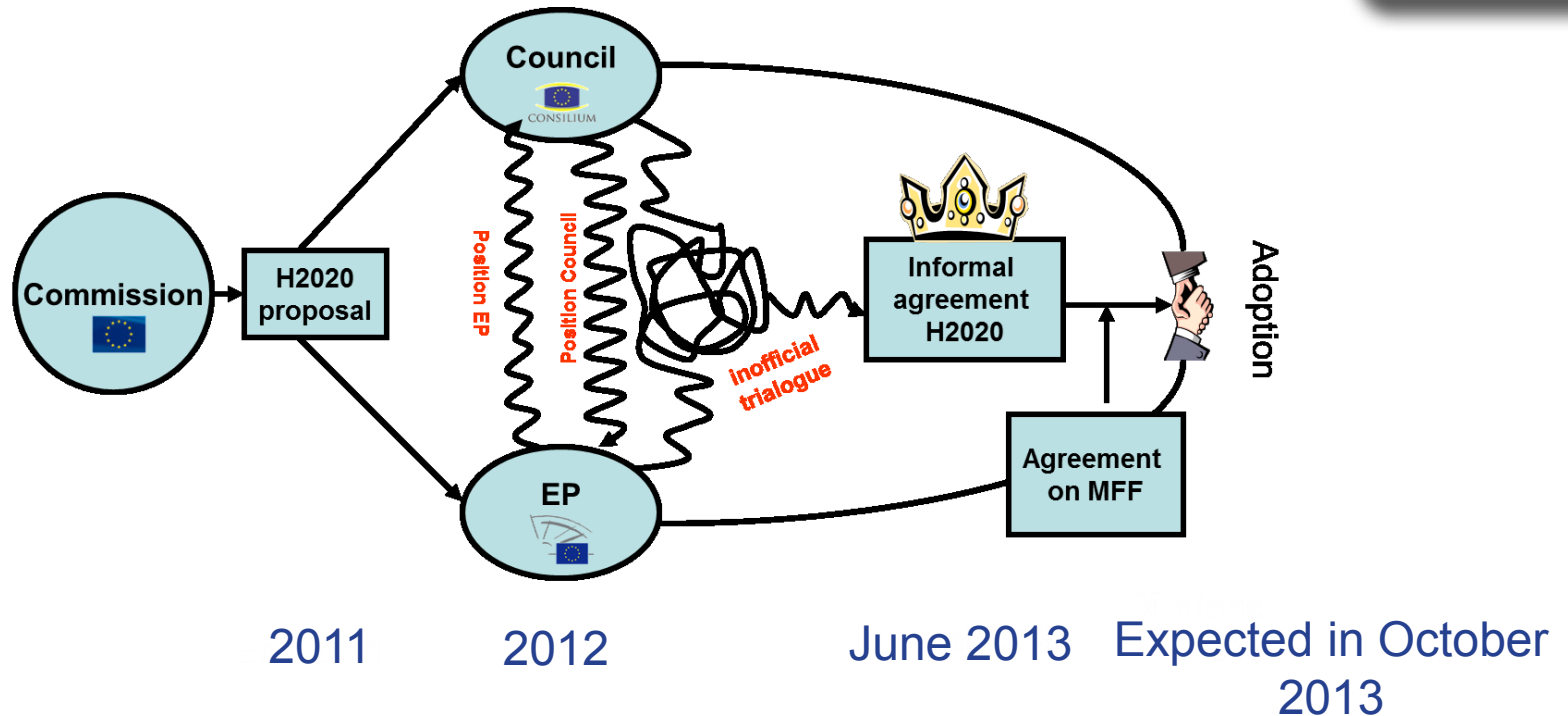
1/1/2014: Horizon 2020 starts
(**Note:** some calls probably already launched on 11 December 2013, e.g. Health, demographic change, and wellbeing)

Contact details

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Thank you!

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