

The EU 7th Framework Programme for Research & Technological Development: The International Dimension

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Outline

- What are the EU Framework Programmes for Research & Technological Development?
- Ø Why international scientific cooperation?
- **Why should EU invest in international scientific cooperation?**
- Ø The story so far
- Ø "What & How" in FP7?
- **Ø** Some tips for participation



The EU Framework Programmes (FP) for Research & Technological Development

- Largest competitive R&D programme worldwide
- To strengthen the EU's S&T base and thus to support the competitiveness of European industry
- Basic concept: trans-national collaboration
- Thematic programmes in all S&T areas
- Special programmes for researcher mobility, research infrastructure, SMEs, capacity building,...
- Annual budget:
 - FP6 (2002-2006): ~ € 4.5 billion
 - FP7 (2007-2013): ~ € 7.2 billion



The EU FP6 (2003-2006)

- Budget: Euro 17.2 billion (~Euro 4.5 billion/year)
 - 7 thematic priorities
 - Genomics & biotechnology for health

 - Information Society Technologies Nanotechnologies, Materials, new production systems
 - Aeronautics and space
 - Food quality and safety
 - Sustainable development (energy, transport, climate change)
 - Citizens and governance in the knowledge society
 - Mobility of researchers
 - Specific activities for international cooperation (INCO)
- INTAS scientific cooperation with NIS
- + EurAtom FP (2003-2006): Euro 2.75 billion



The EU FP7 (2007-2013)

- Budget: Euro 50.2 billion (~Euro 7.2 billion/year)
 - 10 thematic priorities Euro 32.25 billion
 - Health
 - Food, agriculture, Biotechnology
 - Information and Communication Technologies
 - Nanotechnologies & -sciences, Materials, New **Production Systems**
 - Energy
 - Environment (including climate change)
 - Transport (including Aeronautics)
 - Social and economic sciences and humanities
 - Space
 - Security
 - Frontier Research
 - Mobility of researchers
 - Capacity buildingJoint Research Centre

- Euro 7.46 billion
- Euro 4.57 billion
- Euro 4.19 billion
- Euro 1.75 billion
- + EurAtom FP (2007-2011): Euro 4.06 billion



Why International Scientific Cooperation? 21st century: a new reality has emerged

- Ø Scientific research itself is increasingly international
- Ø The scientific challenges are more global



Why is S&T critical in the 21st century?

- Ø Engages with other countries in addressing global problems as a global community
- Ø Promotes global access to information and knowledge
- Ø Provides essential input to development goals and International Commitments
- Ø Promotes science/evidence-based decisionmaking on a global scale
- Ø Promotes cultural exchange and understanding



Aims of EU research with "third countries"

- Ø Support European competitiveness through strategic partnerships with third countries in selected fields of science
- Ø Address specific problems facing third countries on the basis of mutual interest and mutual benefit
- Ø Address global challenges as part of the EU's international commitments (e.g., the UN Millennium Declaration)
- Ø S&T cooperation to reinforce the EU's external relations and other relevant policies



International Scientific Cooperation: The story so far

1983 STD	All countries	- agriculture, health

1984 ISC Bilateral agreements - specific to country

1992 I NCO "Rio Summit", follow-up Maastricht Treaty

INCO-DC Health, agriculture, natural resources

INCO-Copernicus Russia + NIS

I NCO-MED Water, cultural heritage, public health &

disease control, environmental sustainability

1998 I NCO-2 Health, agriculture and natural resources

2002 INCO-FP6 ERA Thematic priorities. Specific programme

Mobility of researchers

1993-2006 INTAS Science cooperation EU - NIS

2007 FP7 Open to all – International Cooperation is not

only I NCO

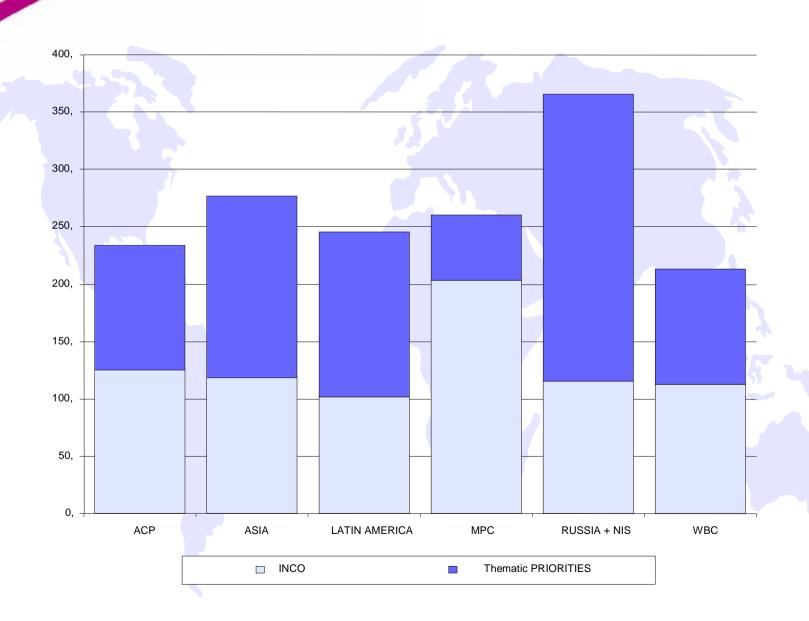


Third Country Participation in FP6 and International Cooperation

Preliminary results



Participations of INCO group of countries in FP6 INCO (specific actions) and in FP6 Thematic Priorities (contracts) - overall as per 02/2006





FP7 – Specific Programmes

Cooperation - Collaborative research

Ideas - Frontier Research

People - Human Potential

Capacities – Research Capacity

+

JRC (non-nuclear)

JRC (nuclear)

Euratom



FP7 2007 - 2013

International Scientific Cooperation

Cooperation SP will support the bulk of international S&T cooperation activity (real research) inside the thematic areas (2 mechanisms: opening of mainstream activities and specific cooperation actions with mutual interest and benefit)

Capacities SP is open to the participation of third countries through Research Infrastructures, SMEs and Science in Society.

It also has dedicated international cooperation activities which will support policy-making & priority setting, which will shape the thematic areas' approach



FP7 2007 - 2013

International Scientific Cooperation

People SP will keep the good tradition of Marie Curie international fellowships: incoming and outgoing fellowships and countries with S&T agreements

I deas SP will offer the possibility for individual research teams to invite third country researchers on the merit of their scientific excellence



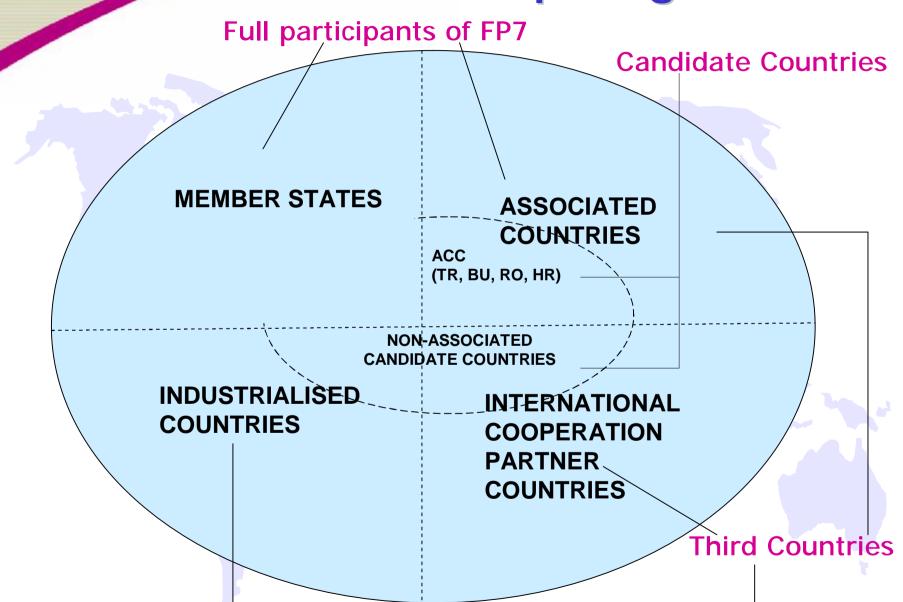
FP7 2007 - 2013

International Scientific Cooperation Principles

- Ø Competitive advantage for Europe
- Ø Mutual benefit and interest
- Ø Critical and specific need



FP7 - Participating countries





International Scientific Cooperation

"Third Countries"

Industrialised countries

Associated countries

International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC)

- § Mediterranean partner Countries,
- § Western Balkans,
- § Eastern European and Central Asian countries
- § ACP, ASIA, Latin America

Emerging economies (e.g. China, India, Brazil, Russia, South Africa) – ENP (MPC, EECA excl. Russia)



International Scientific Cooperation

International Cooperation Partner Country (ICPC)

An ICPC is a "third country" which the Commission classifies as low-income, lower-middle-income or upper-middle-income country and which is identified as such in the FP work programmes.



International Cooperation in SP "Cooperation"

2 mechanisms:

1. The opening of all activities to third countries

Ø ICPC and Industrialised countries can in principle participate in all themes

Ø ICPC may be funded in all cases, while Industrialised countries only if indispensable

Ø In some areas of mutual interest within a Call, the participation of third countries may be encouraged ØThe rule of "2+2" does not apply

v As in FP6



International Cooperation in SP "Cooperation"

- 2. Specific co-operation actions in each thematic area dedicated to ICPC:
- Ø Dedicated calls or separate dedicated parts of calls targeted to ICPC countries within each and every theme
- Ø The rule of "2+2" applies
- Ø Specific evaluation criteria
- The same concept & principles as INCO in FP6
 now to be implemented by the thematic areas
 But FP6-INCO focused on only 3 topics



Coordination of the international cooperation actions under the different programmes and across the thematic areas

SP Capacities – *the* vehicle for this coordination activity

Aim:

To strengthen overall coordination to ensure a coherent approach & develop synergies with other European Community policies (external relations, development, trade, environment...)



3 activities:

- Ø Policy Dialogue
- **Ø** S&T Cooperation Partnerships
- Ø Coordination of National Policies & Activities

Indicative budget € 182 million for 7 years



- 1. Build or reinforce <u>bi-regional</u> (EU+ 3rd countries) policy dialogue
- Mapping of research needs & setting priorities
 & facilitating implementation
- Definition of S&T cooperation policies
- Linking S&T cooperation to other policies (e.g. the 7 new external cooperation programmes)
- Activities covering global challenges or international commitments

=> CA (INCO-NET) & SSA



- 2. Development of S&T Cooperation Partnership:
- § <u>Bi-lateral</u> dialogues, coordination of policy initiatives
- § Countries with S&T Agreements
- § Support actions
- Specifically focused international activities (e.g. information and awareness activities, the establishment and reinforcement of information services (offices), building partnerships....)



3. Supporting coordination of national policies and activities on international S&T cooperation:

Essential to fulfil commitments made through the S&T bi-regional and bilateral dialogues

- § Set clear common goals, strategies and policies (amongst MS + participation 3rd countries)
- § Facilitate development and implementation of coherent cooperation strategies at EU level international S&T policy

=> CA (ERA-NET)/SSA



Further information

INCO infodesk:

inco@cec.eu.int

INCO portal:

http://cordis.europa.eu/inco/home_en.html

(Russian) National Contact Points:

http://cordis.europa.eu/fp6/third_countries.htm

http://www.intas.be/index.asp?s=1_1&uid=

International scientific cooperation policy:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/iscp/index_en.html



Russian FP6 National Contact Points

FP6 National co-ordinator:
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- Sustainable energy systems NCP:
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- Global Change and Ecosystems NCP: Dr. Renat PERELET Institute for Systems Analysis, RAS < Renat@perelet.msk.ru>



- Knowledge Society NCP:
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- Small- & Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME) NCP:
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 Information Technologies NCP: Prof. Valeriy M. MIKHOV Institute of Operating Systems

<a href="mailto:Www.Russia-IT.org

Aeronautics NCP:
 Mr. Evgeeni V. ANDREEV
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www.ncp.tsagi.ru

 Aerospace NCP Dr. Victor M. IVANOV Central Research Institute for Machine Building (TsNIIMASH)

<<u>KL@tsniimash.ru</u>> www.tsniimash.ru



- Step 1: Find a good European project coordinator / partner
- Step 2: Prepare your proposal
- [Step 3: Inform the Russian Ministry of Science & the EC Delegation]



How to find a partner:

- http://cordis.europa.eu.int/: Find a partner, EOI
- scientific colleagues & friends
- conferences
- information meetings
- use your existing contacts (INCO, INTAS, ISTC,...)

How to contact a potential partner:

- who you are, your expertise
- your research idea
- your cooperation idea
- funding is available (=> FP!)



- Act fast
- Read the call announcement carefully
- Be concise and novel
- Strictly observe application deadlines
- Don't worry about application forms
- Evaluation criteria: Scientific Quality –
 Relevance- Management



- How to help the coordinator to write the proposal:
 - your research contribution
 - description of your institution
 - CVs of key researchers
 - importance of the project to Russia
 - economic and social impact of the project
 - how to exploit the results
 - list of references and related projects
 - budget
 - illustrations
 - overall context



- Put your proposal aside for a week then read & check it again!
- Ask independent colleagues to do mock evaluations, based on the evaluation published criteria!
- Become an evaluator for European programmes yourself!
- If you are not successful with a proposal, keep trying!



A supportive political environment for EU-Russia scientific cooperation

- EU-Russia S&T Cooperation Agreement (2003)
- EU-Russia Common Space of Research, Education & Culture (2005) Cooperation in priority areas:
 - Life Sciences
 - Information Society Technologies
 - Nanotechnologies, New Materials
 - Clean and renewable energies
 - Space



Good luck!

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