

# 10th meeting of the Shadow Strategic Configuration of the Horizon Europe Programme Committee

28 May 2020



# 1. Introduction



## 2. Approval of the agenda

# Agenda SPC meeting 28 May 2020

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Approval of the agenda**
- 3. Towards the Strategic Plan**
- 4. Missions**
- 5. European Partnerships**
- 6. AoB**
  - NCP Guiding Principles
  - Horizon Europe MGA

# 3. Towards the Strategic Plan



# Horizon Europe strategic planning

State of play

28 May 2020

## Agenda

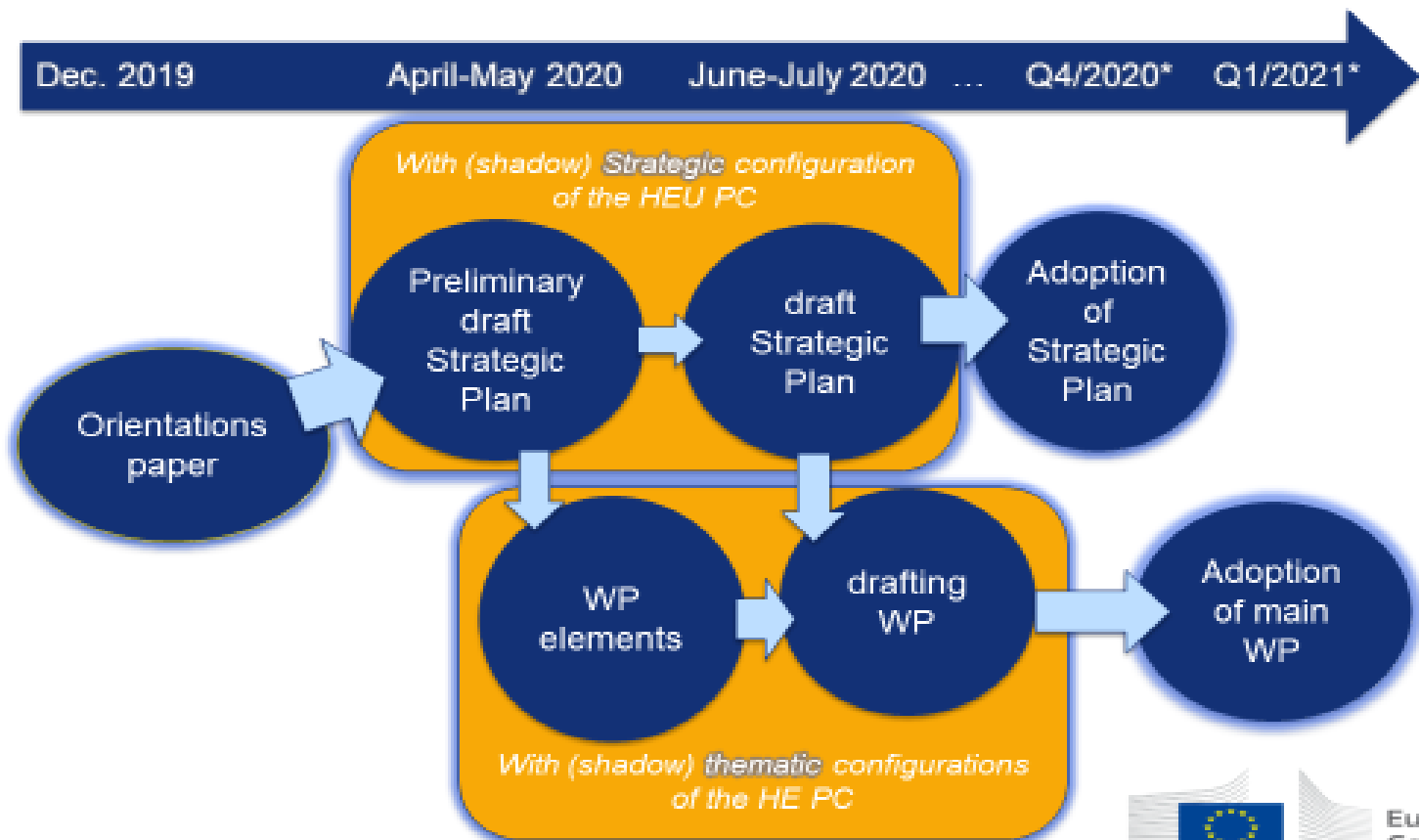
1. State of play on the preliminary draft of Horizon Europe first strategic plan (focus pillar II)
  - Timeline towards an advanced draft by July 2020
  - Presentation of the revised orientations and expected impacts
2. Outlook of the structure of the preliminary draft
3. Next steps

# 1. State of play on the preliminary draft of Horizon Europe first strategic plan (focus pillar II)



# Timeline

## Overall timeline for Horizon Europe



\* Subject to the overall MFF and HEU negotiations



# 1. Discussion on the preliminary draft of Horizon Europe first strategic plan (focus pillar II): version of 23 April 2020

KEY STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS (KSO) <i>version of April 2020</i>	Feedback received <i>version of April 2020</i>
KSO 1 "Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity and managing sustainably natural resources on land and sea, and achieving climate neutrality and adaptation"	DE ; ESP ; HU ; PT
KSO 2 "Ensuring food and nutrition security through sustainable food systems from farm to fork"	DE ; ESP ; HU
KSO 3 "Transforming the EU industry for a clean, more bio-based, climate-neutral, circular and competitive economy".	DE ; HU
KSO 4 "Delivering clean, sustainable, competitive, secure, safe and smart energy and mobility for climate neutrality".	AT ; DE ; HU ; NO ; PL
KSO 5 "Securing EU global industrial leadership and strategic autonomy in key technologies".	AT ; DE ; FR ; ESP ; PT
KSO 6 'Enhancing the health, and well-being of all citizens and tackling inequalities'.	FR
KSO 7 "Strengthening EU democracies and empowering all citizens to act in the transitions".	
KSO 8 "Shaping technologies and innovations that work for people".	
KSO 9 "Stepping up EU resilience, inclusiveness and preparedness to respond to disasters, security challenges, emerging threats and improved border management".	NO ; PL
KSO 10 "Leading the way and joining forces internationally for the transition to sustainability"	PT

In addition : a possible additional KSO (NO – on pandemic) /



# 1. Discussion on the preliminary draft of Horizon Europe first strategic plan (focus pillar II): version of April 2020

Cluster	Feedback received on the expected impacts
1 Health	ESP ; IT ; MT ; NO ; PT
2 Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society	AT ; EE ; EE ; HU ; IT ; NO ; PT
3 Civil Security for Society	DE ; EE ; FR ; IT ; NO ; PT
4 Digital, Industry and Space	DE ; HU ; IT ; NO ; PT
5 Climate, Energy and Mobility	AT ; DE ; IT ; NO ; PL ; PT
6 Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment	BE ; DE ; DK ; EE ; HU ; IT ; NO ; PT

KSO connections with the expected impacts	Feedback received
KSO1	AT ; DK ; FR ; HU ; NO
KSO2	DK ; FR ; HU ; NO
KSO3	BE ; DE ; DK ; HU ; NO ; PT
KSO4	DE ; DK ; HU ; NO
KSO5	AT ; DE ; NO ; PT
KSO6	DK ; FR ; NO ; PT
KSO7	NO ; PL ; PT
KSO8	AT ; DE ; FR ; NO ; PT
KSO9	DK ; NO ; PT
KSO10	AT ; DE ; FR ; NO ; PT



# 1. preliminary draft of Horizon Europe first strategic plan (focus pillar II) : version of 28 May 2020

KEY STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS (KSO) <i>version of 28 May 2020</i>	RELATED EXPECTED IMPACTS <i>version of 28 May 2020</i>
KSO 1 “ <b>Protecting</b> and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity and managing sustainably natural resources on land and sea, and achieving climate neutrality and adaptation”	2, 13, 25, 31, 32, 33 (6 impacts)
KSO 2 “Ensuring food and nutrition security and <b>safety</b> through sustainable food systems from farm to fork”	1, 21, 23, 33, 34, 36 (6 impacts)
KSO 3 “Transforming the EU industry for a more bio-based, climate-neutral, circular, <b>non-toxic</b> and competitive economy”	6, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36 (12 impacts)
KSO 4 “Delivering clean, sustainable, competitive, secure, safe and smart energy, mobility and <b>buildings</b> for climate neutrality”	16, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 (9 impacts)
KSO 5 “Securing EU global industrial leadership and <b>sovereignty</b> in key technologies”	6, 16, 17, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30 (9 impacts)
KSO 6 “Enhancing the health, and well-being of all citizens and tackling inequalities”	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 (21 impacts)
KSO 7 “Strengthening EU democracies and empowering all citizens to act in the transitions”	7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 26, 35, 36 (8 impacts)
KSO 8 “Shaping technologies and innovations that work for people”	4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 17, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36 (18 impacts)
KSO 9 “Stepping up EU resilience, inclusiveness and preparedness to respond to disasters, security challenges, emerging threats and improved border management”	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30 (21 impacts)
KSO 10 “Leading the way and joining forces internationally for the transition to sustainability <b>and climate neutrality</b> ”	To be further precised



European  
Commission



## CLUSTER 1 Health

1. Staying healthy in a rapidly changing society: Citizens stay healthy in a rapidly changing society thanks to healthier lifestyles and behaviours, healthier environments, improved evidence-based health policies, and more effective solutions for health promotion and disease prevention.
2. Living and working in a health-promoting environment: Living and working environments are health-promoting and sustainable thanks to better understanding of environmental, occupational, social and economic determinants of health.
3. Tackling diseases and reducing disease burden: Health care providers are able to tackle diseases (infectious diseases, including poverty-related and neglected diseases, non-communicable and rare diseases) and reduce the disease burden on patients effectively thanks to better understanding of diseases, using more effective and innovative health technologies and better ability and preparedness to manage epidemic outbreaks.
4. Ensuring access to innovative, sustainable and high-quality health care: Health care systems provide equal access to innovative, sustainable and high-quality health care thanks to the development and uptake of safe, cost-effective and people-centred solutions, with a focus on population health, as well as improved evidence-based health policies.
5. Unlocking the full potential of new tools, technologies and digital solutions for a healthy society: Health technologies, new tools and digital solutions are applied effectively thanks to their inclusive, secure and ethical development, delivery, integration and deployment in health policies and health and care systems
6. Maintaining an innovative, sustainable and globally competitive health-related industry: EU health industry is more innovative, sustainable and globally competitive, thanks to improved up-take of breakthrough technologies and innovations, and makes the EU with its Member States more self-reliant and independent from imports with regard to critical health technologies.



## CLUSTER 2 Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society

7. Democratic governance is re-invigorated by improving the accountability, transparency and effectiveness of democratic institutions, safeguarding fundamental rights and the rule of law, and tackling multidimensional threats.
8. Trust in democracy is restored through the expansion of active and inclusive citizenship.
9. Better protection of **tangible and intangible cultural heritage** as well as arts is achieved through **inclusive** policies, **innovative** methodologies and citizens' participation.
10. **The full potential of cultural and creative sectors as a driver of innovation is realised through stronger links with other sectors as well as improving** value, access to, protection and sustainability of cultural heritage.
11. Inclusive growth is boosted through evidence based policies for enhancing employment, education, social agenda and tackling inequalities.
12. Social and economic sustainability are strengthened through a better understanding of the social, ethical, political and economic impacts of drivers of change (technology, globalisation, demographics, mobility and migration).



## CLUSTER 3 Civil Security for Society

13. Losses from natural, accidental and man-made disasters are reduced through enhanced disaster risk reduction based on preventive actions, better societal preparedness and resilience, and improved disaster risk management in a systemic way.
14. Legitimate passengers and shipments travel more easily into the EU, while illicit trades, trafficking, piracy, terrorists and other criminals acts are prevented, due to improved air, land and sea border management and maritime security including better knowledge on social factors.
15. Crime and terrorism are more effectively tackled, while respecting fundamental rights, thanks to more powerful prevention, preparedness and response, a better understanding of human and societal aspects of crime, and the development of cutting-edge capabilities for law enforcement agencies, including measures against cybercrime.
16. Resilience and autonomy of physical and digital infrastructures are enhanced and vital societal functions are ensured with the help of knowledge, effective solutions and state-of-the-art technologies, as well as better cooperation between stakeholders.
17. Cybersecurity and a secure online environment are increased by development and effective use of digital technologies supporting protection of data and networks, while respecting privacy and other fundamental rights, and promoting secure services and products and a robust digital infrastructure to counter cyber-attacks and hybrid threats.
18. Security threats are more effectively addressed thanks to better cross-cutting knowledge across different areas of security and diverse disciplines, included social sciences and humanities, enhanced implementation of the research and innovation cycle and improved uptake at all levels of society.



## CLUSTER 4 Digital, Industry and Space

19. Global leadership in clean and climate-neutral industrial value chains, circular economy and climate-neutral digital systems and infrastructures (networks, data centres) through innovative production and manufacturing processes and their digitisation, new business models, sustainable-by-design advanced materials and technologies enabling the switch to decarbonisation in all major emitting industrial sectors, including green digital technologies.
20. Globally attractive, secure and dynamic data-agile economy by developing and enabling the uptake of the next-generation computing and data technologies and infrastructures, including space infrastructure and data), enabling the European single market for data with the corresponding data spaces and a trustworthy artificial intelligence ecosystem.
21. Industrial leadership and increased autonomy in key strategic value chains with security of supply in raw materials, achieved through breakthrough technologies in areas of industrial alliances, dynamic industrial innovation ecosystems and advanced solutions for substitution, resource and energy efficiency, effective reuse and recycling and clean primary production of raw materials, including critical raw materials.
22. Sovereignty in digital technologies and in future emerging enabling technologies by strengthening European capacities in key parts of digital and future supply chains, allowing agile responses to urgent needs, and by investing in early discovery and industrial uptake of new technologies.
23. Strategic autonomy in developing, deploying and using global space-based infrastructures, services, applications and data, by reinforcing the EU's independent capacity to access space, and securing the autonomy of supply for critical technologies and equipment.
24. Human-centred and ethical development of digital and industrial technologies ensured through a two-way engagement in the development of technologies, empowering end-users and workers, and supporting social innovation.



## CLUSTER 5 Climate, Energy, Mobility

25. Transition to a climate-neutral society and economy enabled through advanced climate science, pathways and responses to climate change (mitigation and adaptation) and behavioural transformations.
26. Clean and sustainable transition of the energy and transport sectors towards climate neutrality facilitated by innovative cross-cutting solutions.
27. More efficient, clean, sustainable, secure and competitive energy supply through new solutions for smart grids and energy systems based on more performant renewable energy solutions.
28. Efficient and sustainable use of energy, accessible for all is ensured through a clean energy system and a just transition.
29. Towards climate-neutral and environmental friendly mobility through clean solutions across all transport modes while increasing global competitiveness of the EU transport sector.
30. Safe, seamless, smart, inclusive, resilient and sustainable mobility systems for people and goods thanks to user-centric technologies and services including digital technologies and advanced satellite navigation services.



## CLUSTER 6 Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment

31. Climate neutrality is achieved by reducing GHG emissions, maintaining natural carbon sinks, and enhancing the carbon sequestration and storage in ecosystems, including by unfolding the potential of nature based solutions, production systems on land and at sea as well as rural and coastal areas, where adaptations to climate change are being fostered.
32. Biodiversity decline is halted in all European Biogeographical regions and ecosystems are preserved and sustainably restored on land, in inland water and at sea through improved knowledge and innovation.
33. Sustainable and circular management and use of natural resources as well as prevention and removal of pollution are mainstreamed, unlocking the potential of the bio-economy, ensuring competitiveness, and guaranteeing healthy soil, water and air for all, through better understanding of planetary boundaries and deployment of innovative technologies and other solutions, notably in primary production, forestry and bio-based systems.
34. Food and nutrition security for all within planetary boundaries is ensured through knowledge, innovations and digitalisation in agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and food systems, which are sustainable, resilient, inclusive, safe and healthy from farm to fork.
35. Rural, coastal, and urban areas are developed in a sustainable, balanced and inclusive manner thanks to a better understanding of the environmental, behavioural, socio-economic and demographic drivers of change as well as the deployment of digital, social and community-led innovations.
36. Innovative governance models enabling sustainability and resilience are established and monitored through, enhanced and shared use of new knowledge, tools, foresight and environmental observations as well as digital, modelling and forecasting capabilities.

## 2. . Outlook of the structure of the preliminary draft



## State of play : main elements of the structure of the strategic plan

- The **key strategic orientations** have been defined to set out the R&I contribution to EC political priorities ('whole of government' approach).  
*They aim at creating a strong bridge between R&I and EU policy priorities, and at giving directionality towards the UN SDGs – across all clusters (and HE parts)*
- The **expected impacts** are presented as the clusters contributions to the key strategic orientations.  
*They aim at anchoring the new impact-driven approach of Horizon Europe and at facilitating the monitoring of implementation – at cluster level*
- The **key specific issues**, and **international cooperation** are presented in corresponding specific parts.
- The **European Partnerships** (co-funded and co-programmed) will be identified
- The **Missions** titles will be identified
- **Relevant contributions from pillar I, III, Widening/ERA** will be integrated in this landscape as appropriate.



# State of play : structure of the strategic plan

## 1. Introduction

1 page setting out the challenges (current/ahead), the need for R&I investments to steer the necessary systemic transitions through an impact-driven approach and better directionality, the role of strategic planning and the co-design process that led to the strategic plan.

## 2. Key strategic orientations and expected impacts

### 2.1 Framework

1 page defining what are key strategic orientations for R&I (KSOs) and expected impacts, and presenting the intervention logic that led to KSOs and expected impacts, starting from the intervention areas defined in the legal basis, the EC political guidelines / EU policy priorities and the results of the co-design phase.

Missions and partnerships

### 2.2 Presentation of the [10] KSOs

**KSO1:** *[Protecting and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity and managing sustainably natural resources on land and sea, and achieving climate neutrality and adaptation]*

- Short introduction highlighting the relation/relevance of this KSO to particular EC political guidelines/ EU policy priorities. [Link upstream]
- Followed by separate 'executive summaries' of how clusters 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (the list will be different for other KSOs) will decisively contribute to KSO1. For each cluster, identification of the relevant expected impacts.

About 10 pages (1 per KSO)



## State of play : structure of the strategic plan

### 3. **European Partnerships**

Identification of the co-funded and co-programmed European partnerships with a brief description of their contribution to the expected impacts. [References to relevant parts of the Analysis on the institutionalised partnerships]

From 2 to 4 pages

### 4. **Missions**

Identification of the missions with a brief description of their expected impacts. [Link to the Communication on Missions]

1 to 2 pages



## State of play : structure of the strategic plan

### 5. **Areas for international cooperation**

Highlight of strategic aspects of international cooperation for period 2021-2024.

About 1 page

### 6. **Specific issues**

Brief presentation of the strategic impact on HE implementation in 2021-2024 of a list of key specific issues

- Gender and diversity
- SSH
- Ethics and integrity
- Open science practices
- Dissemination and exploitation
- KETs
- Balance between R&I

About 4 pages



## State of play : structure of the strategic plan

### 5. Areas for international cooperation

[1 page, covering international cooperation and the association to Horizon Europe]

### 6. Specific issues

[3 pages, covering the specific issues mentioned in art. 4a + other relevant activities in HE]

- Gender and diversity
- SSH
- Ethics and integrity
- Open science practices, including citizen engagement
- Dissemination and Exploitation, including links to education and training, market uptake and deployment
- KETs
- Balance between R&I
- Other elements (presentation of other elements present in the Analysis, such as Synergies)



# State of play : structure of the strategic plan

## CLUSTER IMPACT ANNEX - Example Cluster 1 – Health

**Introduction** : References and highlights to the relevant policy context and initiatives for health R&I ; mention of the relevant key strategic orientations

Up to 1 page

### How will Cluster 1 of Horizon Europe make a difference?

#### 1. Expected impacts of cluster 1

Short presentation of the [6] expected impacts of cluster 1, indicating for each of them the relevant key strategic orientation

2 – 3 pages

**Table 1** Overview of R&I expected impacts, cluster intervention areas, and Horizon Europe identified partnerships

Expected R&I Impact	Ares of Intervention covered	European Partnerships (co-programmed and co-funded)
1. Staying healthy in a rapidly changing society	1.2.1. Health throughout the Life Course	ERA for Health
	1.2.2. Environmental and Social Health Determinants	
2. Living and working in a health-promoting environment	1.2.2. Environmental and Social Health Determinants	Partnership on Risk Assessment of Chemicals
	1.2.1. Health throughout the Life Course	
3. Tackling diseases and reducing disease burden	1.2.3. Non-Communicable and Rare Diseases	EU-Africa Global Health partnership
	1.2.4. Infectious Diseases, including poverty-related and neglected diseases	Rare Diseases One Health AMR



# State of play : structure of the strategic plan

## CLUSTER IMPACT ANNEX - Example Cluster 1 – Health

### 2. International cooperation (1/2 page)

Main actions to be aligned with R&I of other nations/regions at major scale and actions to be carried out in cooperation with organisations in other third countries

### 3. Cross clusters complementarities

Table 2 Overview of Cross Cluster Complementarities

Cross Cluster Complementarities (identification of the relevant expected impacts of the other clusters/ to be elaborated after the finalisation of the expected impacts)	
Cluster 2 'Culture, creativity and inclusive societies'	
Cluster 3 'Secure Societies'	
Cluster 4 'Digital, Industry and Space'	
Cluster 5 'Climate, Energy and Mobility'	
Cluster 6 'Food, Bioeconomy Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment'	
Pillar I	
Pillar II	



### 3. Next Steps

**Objective:** discussion of a comprehensive draft in June and stabilization of a finalized draft by the end of July 2020 to support the preparation of the WP21-22, including a web-based consultation in September 2020

## **Suggested timeline**

- **By 19 June 2020:** circulation of a comprehensive draft, including as well the relevant of contributions from pillar I, III, Widening/ERA, European partnerships
- **25 June 2020 (SPC meeting):** discussion on the draft
- **By early July 2020:** SPC delegates are invited to submit their feedback
- **July 2020 (additional SPC meeting):** discussion on a revised version ; circulation of a draft for the Analysis



# 4. Missions

# Horizon Europe Missions

- MISSIONS PLANNING;
- SYNERGIES WITH MEMBER STATES;
- MISSIONS CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT;

#HorizonEU





# Missions Rollout

- Report by Mission Boards on possible missions – expected end May
- Citizen engagement through 10 events in Member States – June to September
- Handover of Mission Boards reports to the Commission at R&I days - 22-24 September
- Strategic plan with missions – by end 2020
- Commission Communication on missions – by end 2020
- Further refinement of Mission Board reports, with focus on implementation roadmap – by end 2020
- End of the Mission Board mandate - end 2020
- First Horizon Europe work programme incl. mission calls – Q1 2021

# Synergies with Member States

- Increasing frequency of the sub-groups meetings and breadth of discussions
- Coordinated response to questions
- Essential to analyse the opportunities to connect with Member States programmes. Options for this include:
  - Mapping of Member States contribution to Mission goals;
  - Call on the active role of the SPC members ( eg. identification of programmes, initiatives)
  - R&I days sessions



# Horizon Europe Missions

- MISSIONS CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

#HorizonEU



# Citizen engagement stages

## Co-design

*Citizens inputs to refine mission targets*

Mission Boards to:

- Define key questions to frame the debate; key areas which would benefit the most from citizens' input;
- Ask citizens their priorities - key elements which deserve to be prioritised?
- Ask citizens, what might be missing in the current discussion?

**EC and Member States to test different approaches.**

**Sept. 2020**

MB advice includes CE inputs

## Co-implementation

*Citizens involvement in Implementing Missions*

Mission Boards to:

- How do citizens want to get involved?
- How they see themselves participating in Missions implementation (eg. involvement in Science projects, solutions development)?
- Collect pledges from citizens on specific matters related to mission targets.

**EC put in place online platform & Member States involvement**

**R&I days**

*(1<sup>st</sup> input for the co-implementation stage)*

DG RTD input for the COFE

**Dec. 2020**

MB advice includes CE inputs

## Co-assessment

*Citizens Assessing Missions*

Possibilities include:

- deliverables publicly available and projects reflected solutions to citizens problems
- citizens in ex-post project evaluations
- citizen focus group to present 1<sup>st</sup> results...etc.. (TBD)



# Citizen Engagement - *tentative timeline*



# 10 online pilot actions

- Launch of a 1<sup>st</sup> pilot - 10 online citizen engagement sessions (2 per mission), the EC will ensure:
  - A randomly selected sample of citizens to discuss the Mission,
  - Design of the online session & professional facilitation in a local language,
  - Citizens reports in English and local language,
  - An online platform for synchronous and asynchronous interactions (DECIDIM + zoom/ webex (tbd))





# 10 online pilot actions

- Selection of the countries by Mission Boards & Secretariats for the **1<sup>st</sup> sessions**:
  - Mission Climate: Slovakia & Spain;
  - Mission Oceans: Romania & Ireland;
  - Mission Cancer: Latvia & Greece;
  - Mission Cities: Italy & France (Venice & Toulouse);
  - Mission Soil: Portugal & Czech Republic.
- Criteria: geographical balance; diversity.

# Member States initiatives on Missions engagement

- Methodology of the sessions will be circulated to inspire the organisation of CE sessions on Missions (e.g. use of key questions; design of the session; template report, etc.)
- Mission Board members & EC to participate in the sessions organised by MS initiative ( as much as possible)
- Communication material will be provided – e.g. Citizen summaries, videos (in all EU languages)
- Dissemination in our communication channels ( e.g. platform)



# 5. European Partnerships

# European Partnerships

#HorizonEU





# Horizon Europe Webpage on Partnerships

- Relaunched yesterday;
- Dedicated section for each European Partnership candidate;
- Elaborated draft proposals are being uploaded as soon as they are stable enough;
- All drafts partners proposals for European Partnerships relevant for 2021/2 are expected to be online by mid-June.

[https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe-next-research-and-innovation-framework-programme/european-partnerships-horizon-europe\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe-next-research-and-innovation-framework-programme/european-partnerships-horizon-europe_en)

# National commitments for participation in European Partnerships (I)

## Why?

- European Partnerships require the “Ex-ante demonstration of the partners’ long term commitment, including a minimum share of public and/or private investments”.
- Necessary to proceed with the further preparation of the partnerships and to **determine the Union contribution** to all partnerships.

## How?

- **Letter from the Commissioner to national ministries** (copy to the Shadow Strategic Programme Committee of Horizon Europe), accompanied by a **template covering the different partnerships candidates** (*tentative date: late June*).
- Each country: **identify the partnerships** in which they plan to participate, and **indicate commitments** to contribute for the full duration of the partnership.
- Proposal: national research ministries coordinate the process and send a single reply (*tentative date: mid-September*).



# National commitments for participation in European Partnerships (II)

## Template

- Discussions have taken place or are ongoing within each partnership to determine in detail, which activities and contributions are required.
- Commitments will only be required for the main form of contribution expected (financial and/or in kind), will be checked again before launch of request.

<b>European Partnership – Driving urban transitions to a sustainable future</b>			
We will participate in the partnership	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Undecided <input type="checkbox"/>
Lead Ministry at national level [organisation, name, position, e-mail address]			
Indicative commitments for the full duration of the initiative [in € million]			
Financial contributions			
In-kind contributions			
Comments			

# European Partnerships and cohesion funds (I)

All European Partnerships allow for the use of cohesion funds:

- Sequential: for funding before or after a partnerships funded project;
- Parallel: funding additional activities, possibly counting as contribution to partnerships;
- Integrated: cohesion funds used and counting as a contribution to a partnership → **subject to confirmation in ongoing negotiations**

**Important:** all of the above require to identify “**enabling conditions**” - measures for enhancing cooperation with partners outside a given Member State in priority areas supported by the smart specialisation strategy.

→ Analyse published partnership proposals to identify relevance;

→ Create “hooks” in operational programmes.

Wording under negotiation for co-funded and institutionalised European Partnerships:

*“Financial contributions stemming from Cohesion Policy funds, EMFF and EAFRD shall be considered as a contribution of the participating Member State.”*

*The following slides are hypothetical, until the approach is agreed*



# European Partnerships and cohesion funds (II)

Co-funded European Partnerships with **financial contributions** from cohesion funds to finance projects resulting from **joint calls for transnational proposals**:

- Funding rules of the participating operational programme apply for the regional/national contribution;
- Horizon Europe contributions is transferred via coordinator to managing authority and used as a additional funding for the projects resulting from the calls;
- Eligible **costs of funding the projects** are reported to COM, and reimbursed.

→ **No change in national/regional funding rules**

→ **Horizon Europe evaluation criteria apply in the final evaluation of proposals (national eligibility check, and if necessary evaluation, must be done in stage 1!)**

→ **Cash-flow of Horizon Europe contribution as for any other project (pre-financings, payment of the balance)**

# European Partnerships and cohesion funds (III)

Co-funded European Partnerships with **in-kind contributions**:

- Partners (beneficiaries in the programme co-fund action implementing the European Partnership) carry out activities;
- Eligible costs of implementing activities are reported and partially reimbursed by the Horizon Europe contribution;
- The non-reimbursed costs can be covered by an operational programme.



# European Partnerships and cohesion funds (IV)

## Institutionalised European Partnerships (Article 185/7):

- (a) In case of central management of financial contributions:
  - ESIF funds are transferred to implementation structure after proposals are selected and national/regional contributions are identified;
- (b) In case of decentralised management of financial contributions:
  - Same as for co-funded European Partnerships
- (c) Hybrid (as in today's ECSEL, Union contribution managed by the Joint undertaking, national contribution nationally)
  - Managing Authority funds at national/regional level, costs of funding selected projects count as national contribution.

# Other questions raised (I)

## *State aid rules and European Partnerships?*

- ➔ By default state aid rules apply to the contribution from Member States in calls launched under programme co-fund actions, and Institutionalised European Partnerships based on Article 185/7;
- ➔ Horizon Europe rules apply to calls launched by Article 185/7 initiatives for those contributions that are managed centrally;
- ➔ Pending amendment to general block exemption regulation (GBER) would allow exemption from state aid rules under certain conditions, e.g. :
  - Transnational projects resulting from centrally organized calls for proposals;
  - Horizon Europe funding rules apply;
  - No national influence on proposal evaluation and selection.

## Other questions raised (II)

*Mapping exercise on coherence and collaboration among Partnerships, and with and missions, as well as on synergies with other programmes?*

→ Will be made available shortly after missions are identified.

*Information on partnership candidates related to the health cluster?*

→ For the partnerships relevant for 2021/2, the draft proposals elaborated by partners should be published by mid-June.

*TRL levels that can be funded under partnerships?*

- Projects resulting from calls for proposals: Same TRL levels as under the traditional calls of the Framework programme;
- Additional activities from private partners (without Union funding) can go further.



## Other questions raised (III)

*Consequences of commitments given that cannot be fulfilled due to unexpected circumstances?*

- Compensation by other partners / countries;
- Reduction of Union contribution.

*Guidelines for the use of co-funded schemes/partnerships in Pillar III under the tool "EU Innovation ecosystems"?*

- Only the Innovative SMEs initiative is a European Partnership;
- Other programme co-fund actions in Pillar III **are not partnerships!**
- Workshops and publication of results organized by the EIC Task Force;
- Further guidance with the drafting of the Pillar III Work Programme.

## Other questions raised (IV)

*From the summary note and the non-paper we understand that for some partnerships the proposed modalities have changed (e.g. Circular Biobased Europe). This process and the arguments are not clear for every case, will we receive information about these changes? Is this yet decided?*

- ➔ In general the simplest possible form of implementation will be chosen (1. co-programmed, 2. co-funded, 3. institutionalized).
- ➔ Implementation modes are decided when the partnership preparation is sufficiently advanced and the necessary information is available (partner composition and contributions, level of integration, capability to achieve the objectives, etc.)
- ➔ For potential institutionalised partnerships based on Article 185/7 the impact assessment looks into all relevant options.
- ➔ For Circular Biobased Europe, subject to the outcome of the hearing with the Regulatory Scrutiny Board, the use of Article 187 seems justified.

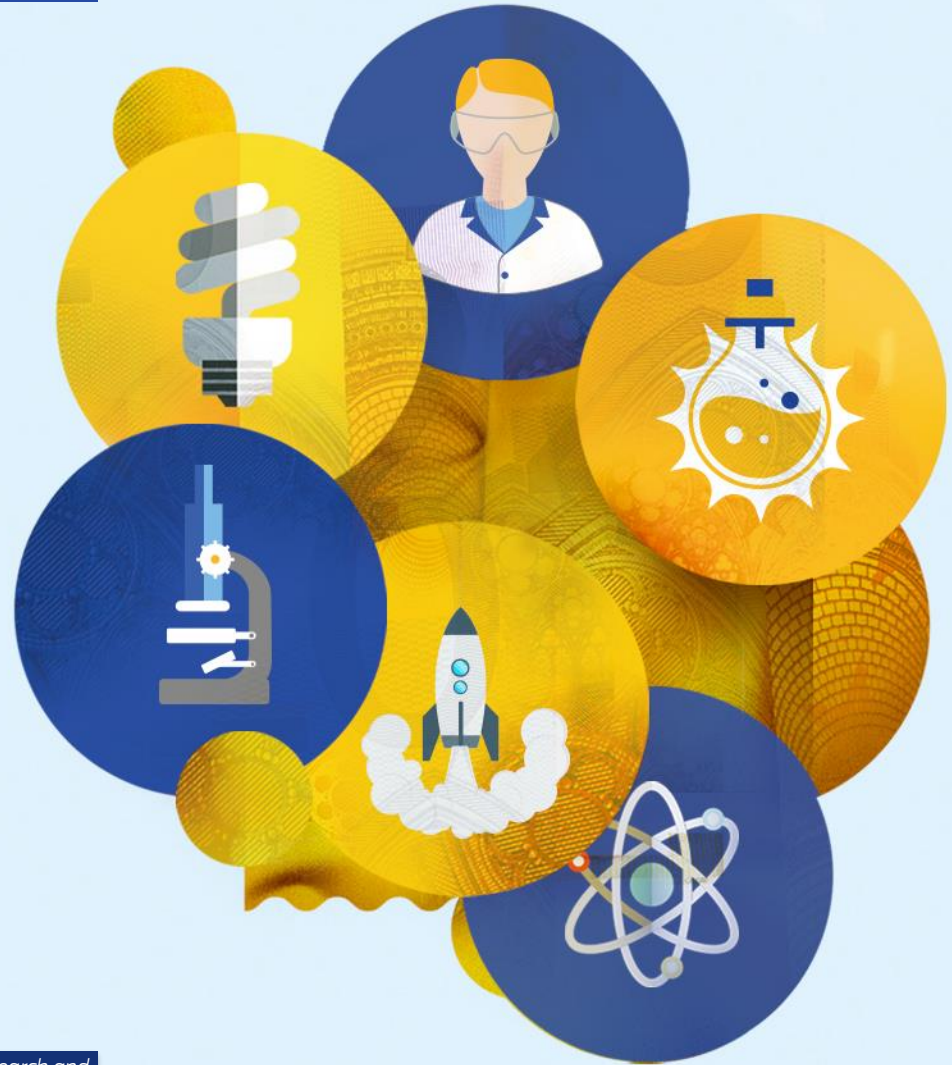
## 6. AoB



# 6.1 NCP Guiding Principles

**Disclaimer:** presentation reflecting the latest developments. May be subject to modifications depending on the finalisation of internal procedures

# Minimum standards and Guiding principles for setting up systems of National Contact Points (NCP systems) under Horizon Europe



# Comments from MS and AC

## – following the SPC meeting of 23 April 2020

### On Paragraph 3 “Key principles and minimum standards”

- To explicitly state the possibility to nominate more than one NCP per cluster (IE, IT, DE, BE, HR, LT, PL, DK, FI, CZ, AT, NO, MT, PT, RO, FR, HU, SI and BG)
- To keep one NCP per cluster (SE)
- To reimburse more than one NCP per meeting (FR, HU, HR and PT)
- To guarantee continuous and sufficient training and information on the Horizon Europe programmes and rules, provided either directly by the Commission or through supported NCP networks (IE, DK, IT, BE, HR, FI, CZ, AT, LT, NO and SI).
- To avoid that the NCP Coordinator becomes the point of contact for all cross-thematic issues within Horizon Europe, including general questions on partnerships and missions. Partnerships and missions should be solely linked to the responsible clusters (DK, DE, BE, HR, FI, CZ, MT, IS, LT, FR and SI)  
->DE suggests, as an alternative, to keep the sentence *“The Coordinator is also the contact person for general questions on partnerships and missions”* but to make clear that ‘thematic’ issues related to Partnerships should be dealt with by the relevant ‘thematic’ NCP.

### On Paragraph 5 “Cooperation between NCPs and Commission services”

- To provide to all NCPS a direct mailing lists to relevant Policy Officers in the different agencies (PL, DK, FI, CZ, AT, NO, IS, HU and BG)
- To provide the NCPs with the contact details of the national applicants so that NCPs can contact them directly and offer them their support services (HU and BG)
- The timing to send information/results to the NCPs/NCP Coordinators is vague (BE, HR, AT and SI)

### On Paragraph 6 “Nomination and Recognition Process”

- DE asked to specify the relevant articles of the Financial Regulation in the footnote.

### On Paragraph 8 (Conflicts of interest)

- Comment from FR: Whilst the code of conduct and the measures for avoiding conflicts of interest are essential for a well-functioning and trusted NCP system, the rules should not curtail the possibility of setting up decentralized NCP systems (which means they can include highly skilled individuals well versed in European funding opportunities, application processes and rules).



# Comments from MS and AC

## – following the SPC meeting of 23 April 2020

### On Annex 1

- To add an NCP for “Reforming and Enhancing the European R&I System” in order to cover cross cutting issue (IE, IT, ES, DE, BE, HR, LT, PL, AT, NO, IS, PT, RO, FR, HU and BG)
- To link ethics and open access to the NCP for Legal and Financial (DK, FI, CZ and AT).
- To split Legal and Financial NCP (HR)
- To merge NCP for Fusion and NCP for Fission (SE)
- To delete NCP for EIT (SE, HR, IS, HU and FR)
- To clarify the role of NCP for EIT (BE, FI, CZ and SI)
- To remove NCP for JRC (HR, NO, IS, HU)
- To add NCP for Missions and NCP for Partnerships (HR)
- To split NCPs for clusters 4 and 5 in specific sub-areas (ES, PL, PT, SI and BG)
- To split NCP for EIC in 2 (Pathfinder and Accelerator) (ES, PL, FR) or in 3 (Pathfinder, Accelerator and Innovation ecosystems) (PT, PL and BG)
- To add NCP for Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society (SI)
- To add “spreading excellence” to NCP for Widening Participation (NO) and clarify its role in the Outmost Regions (FR)

### 3. Key principles and minimum standards

For the national NCP systems:

- a. *The system of NCPs will be established, operated and financed under the responsibility of the Member States and Associated Countries. While acknowledging different national circumstances, the relevant national authorities will ensure compliance with these minimum standards and guiding principles, including sufficient administrative capacity and performance monitoring. Member States and Associated Countries can designate more than one individual per NCP.*

Annex II: Terminology

National Contact Point (NCP):

*Individual(s) officially nominated by the national authority to perform one or more of the NCP functions in line with the common structure.*

### 3. Key principles and minimum standards

d. *A national NCP Coordinator will collaborate with the national authority in the operational management of that country's NCP system. In doing so the Coordinator will maintain an overview of the national system, to ensure overall operational consistency. The Coordinator will also liaise with the Commission coordinating services on any cross-cutting questions of operational policy such as gender equality, international cooperation, ethics, open access and RRI (when not covered by other NCPs on horizontal objectives - See Annex 1). The Coordinator is also the contact person for general questions on partnerships and missions **that are not covered by other NCPs.***



### 3. Key principles and minimum standards

*g. The Commission will ensure support for NCPs inter-alia through regular meetings before calls, training , coaching, strengthening dedicated support structures and facilitating trans-national cooperation among them, as indicated in the Horizon Europe Specific Programme.*

## 6.2 Horizon Europe MGA State of Play – May 2020

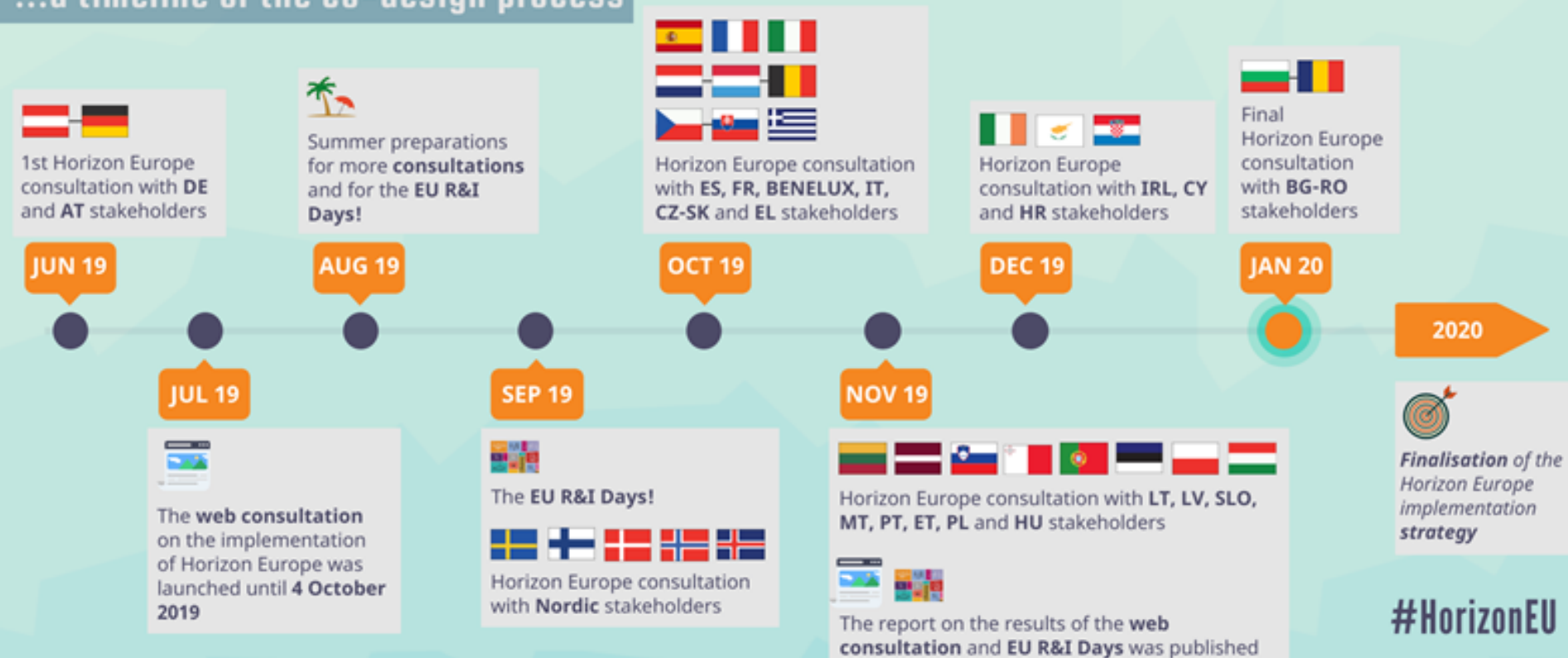
**Disclaimer:** presentation reflecting the latest developments. May be subject to modifications depending on the finalisation of internal procedures

# Member States/Stakeholders consultation

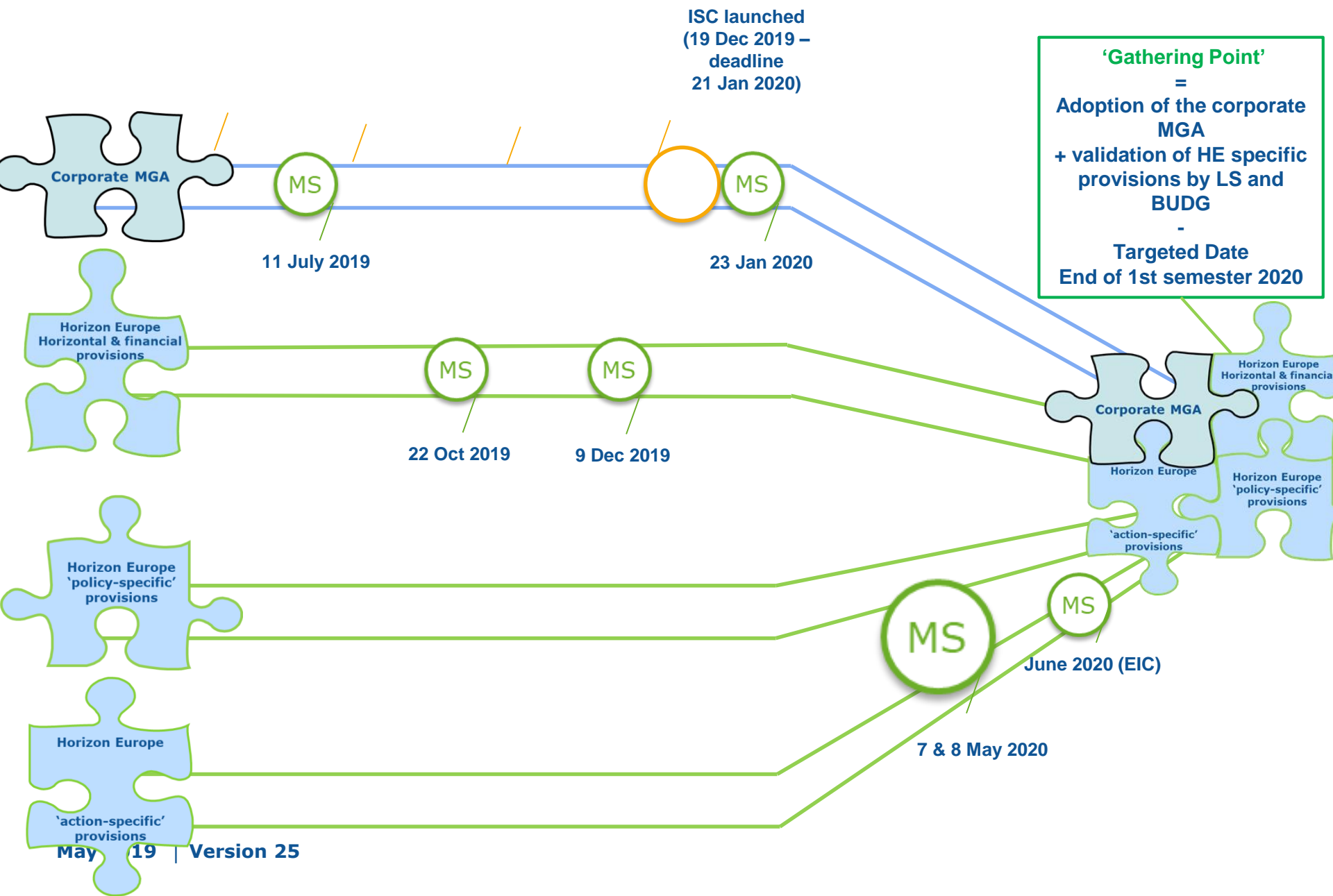
## 20 National workshops on HE Implementation Strategy

### Preparing **Horizon Europe** Implementation

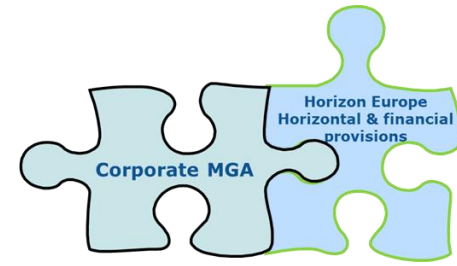
...a timeline of the co-design process







# **Novelties in terms of reimbursement of costs**



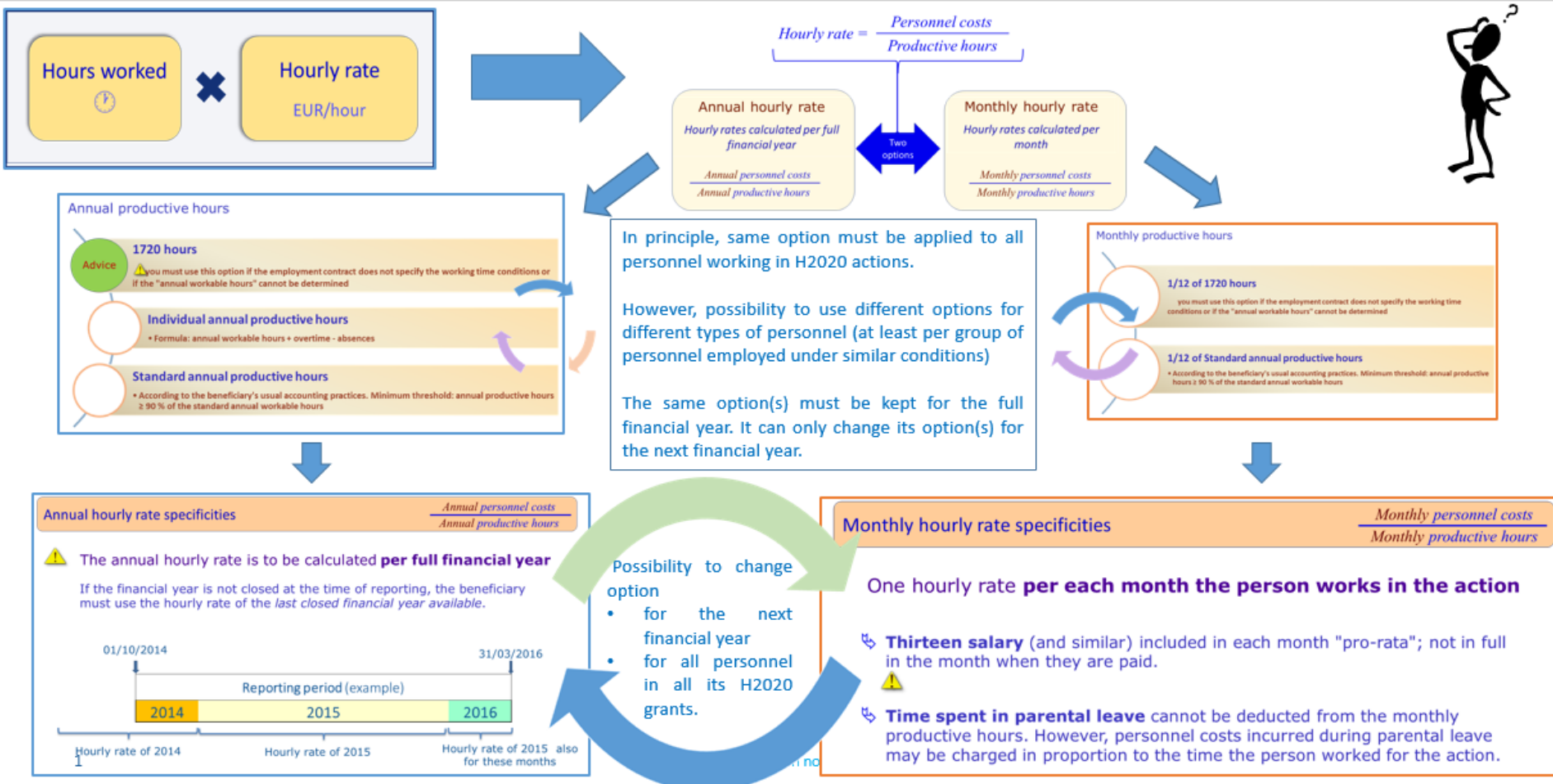
## **I. Personnel costs – employees (Article 6.2.A.1)**

- Change from calculation of an hourly to a daily rate introduced for all programmes of post 2020 MFF;
- Project-based remuneration, specific provision for Horizon Europe

## **II. Internal invoicing**

- Wider reliance on the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices, i.e. acceptance of actual indirect cost if identified via cost drivers.

## Actual personnel costs (general case): H2020 Calculation





# *Towards a future corporate approach...*

**Daily rate**



**Days worked**

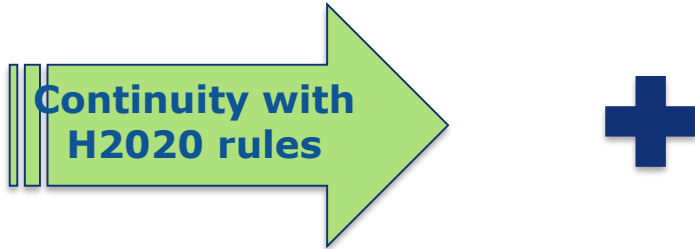


$$\text{Daily rate} = \frac{\text{annual personnel costs for the person}}{215}$$



**Days worked = Monthly declarations** instead of time sheets

# Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in HE



**NEW**

**Use of Horizon Results Platform to find interested parties for exploiting the project results**  
*(if no exploitation takes place after a certain period after the project end)*



# The proposed approach in Horizon Europe



- **Publicly funded publications** in the digital era to be **born open** and accessible by all.
- **Research data management** in line with the FAIR principles (mandatory DMPs); **open access where possible** ('as open as possible, as closed as necessary': exceptions apply)
- **Mainstreaming Open Science**: MGA but also **evaluation process** (under excellence criterion), reporting, project reviews etc.
- Access to project outputs for **validation of the conclusions** of scientific publications



# SPC meetings 2020 (tentative dates)

**2020**

25 June

17 September

22 October

19 November

15 December



**Mariya Gabriel** ✓

@GabrielMariya

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