

International S&T Cooperation in FP 7

The EU Research Framework Programme 2007 – 2013

Upton van der Vliet

European Commission

Directorate General for Research – International S&T Cooperation



Europe > S&T < the world

- Science knows no boundary
- The major challenges are global
- Evolving geopolitics of S&T
- Europe's role in the world
- Research as a tool for external relations
- International dimension of the ERA
- Towards a foreign research strategy



Why international cooperation

- Advancing science and technology
- Enhancing European competitiveness
- Attracting researchers and resources
- Addressing global challenges
- Solving common problems
- Underpinning the EU external relations



EU research: the story so far

1952: ECSC treaty; first projects started March 1955

1957: Euratom treaty; Joint Research Centre set up

1983: ESPRIT programme

1984: First Framework Programme (1984-1987)

1987: 'Single European Act' – science becomes a Community

responsibility;

Second Framework Programme (1987-1991)

1990: Third Framework Programme (1990-1994)

1993: Treaty on European Union; role of RTD in the enlarged EU

1994: Fourth Framework Programme (1994-1998)

1998: Fifth Framework Programme (1998-2002)

2000: European Research Area

2002: Sixth Framework Programme (2002-2006)

2007: The Seventh Framework Programme (2007-2013; 2007-2011 for Euratom)

2007: European Research Area Green Paper COM(2007) 161, 04.04.07



Framework Programme for R&D = Financial Instrument EU R&D Strategy

- A defined budget for a defined number of years and a set of priorities for Scientific Research
- A set of Strategies and tools to implement them
- ■5% European R&D budget



FP Principles

- Competition
- Scientific Excellence

- Work Programmes
- Calls for Proposals
- Submission
- Independent Evaluation
- Selection



What is new in FP7?

- Duration: 7 years (except EURATOM: 5 years)
- Budget: over € 53 billion
- New Structure: 4 Specific Programmes:
 Cooperation, Ideas, People, Capacities
 (plus EURATOM and Joint Research Center)
- New Instruments: European Research Council (ERC) and Joint Technology Initiatives (JTI)
- Integration of the international dimension into all Specific Programmes



FP7 – Specific Programmes

Cooperation - Collaborative research

Ideas - Frontier Research

People - Human Potential

Capacities - Research Capacity

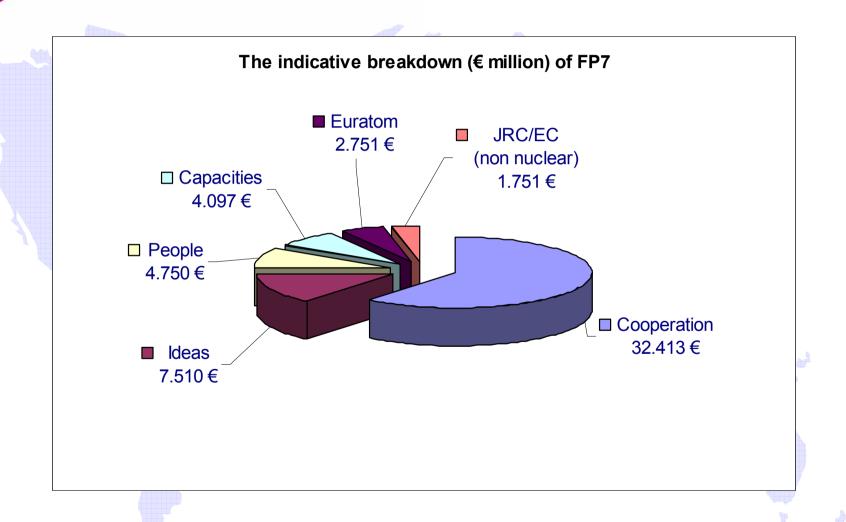
JRC (non-nuclear)

JRC (nuclear)

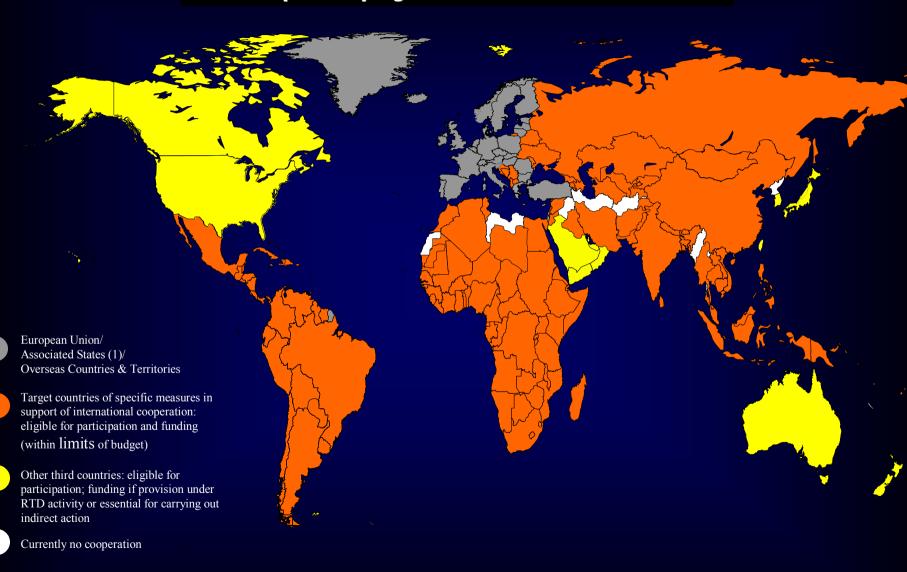
Euratom



FP7: 50.521 EC (2007 – 2013) + 2.751 EURATOM (2007 – 2011)

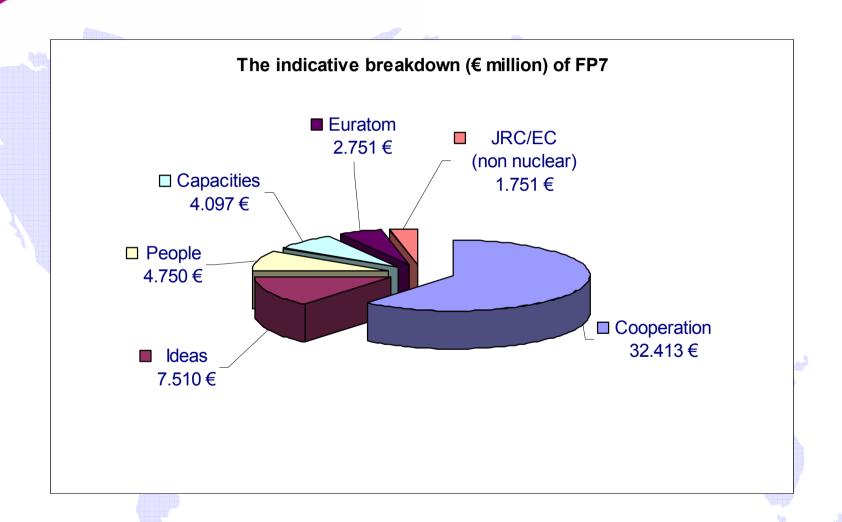


7th Framework Programme Participation by legal entities from third countries





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Cooperation Themes and budget

I. Cooperation	Budget (€ million, current prices)
1. Health	5 984
2. Food, agriculture and biotechnology	1 935
3. Information and communication technologies	9 110
4. Nanotechnologies, materials and production	3 467
5. Energy	2 265
6. Environment	1 886
7. Transport	4 180
8. Socio-economic research	607
9. Security and space	2 858
Total	32 292*

^{*} Not including non-nuclear activities of the Joint Research Centre: €1 751 million



Cooperation - Financial Instruments

- 1. Collaborative Projects:
- 2. European Technology Platforms and Joint Technology Initiatives
- 3. Networks of Excellence:
- 4. Coordination and Support Actions:
 Networking, exchanges, studies, conferences, etc.
- 5. Also SMEs, Regions, Infrastructures.



International cooperation in COOPERATION SP

1. All themes open to third countries

- Minimum 3 different EU Member State (MS) or Associated Countries (AC)
- Beyond this minimum, all 3rd countries can participate
- ICPC would generally be funded
- Industrialised countries funded only if indispensable for the project
- Targeted calls possible (Opening-up Plus)



International cooperation in COOPERATION SP (cont.)

2. Specific International Cooperation Actions (SICA)

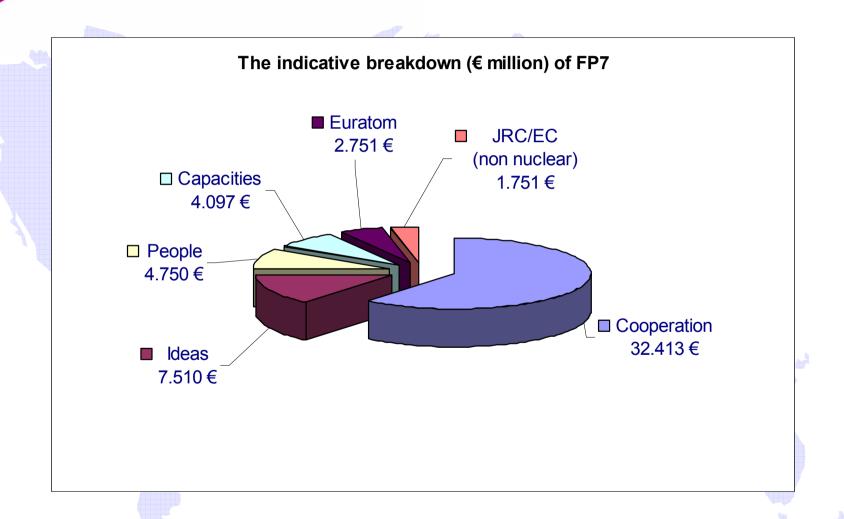
- Minimum 4 participants from <u>different</u> countries: 2 ICPC + MS or AC
- ICPC participants get funding

3. Coordinated Calls

Research projects with balanced participation, co-funded I partner country



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ERC Strategic Aims

Boost Excellence in European "Frontier Research"

- by investing in the best researchers and ideas
- through competition at European level
- on the basis of scientific excellence as the sole criterion
- raising incentives towards quality and aspirations of individual researchers



ERC Grant schemes

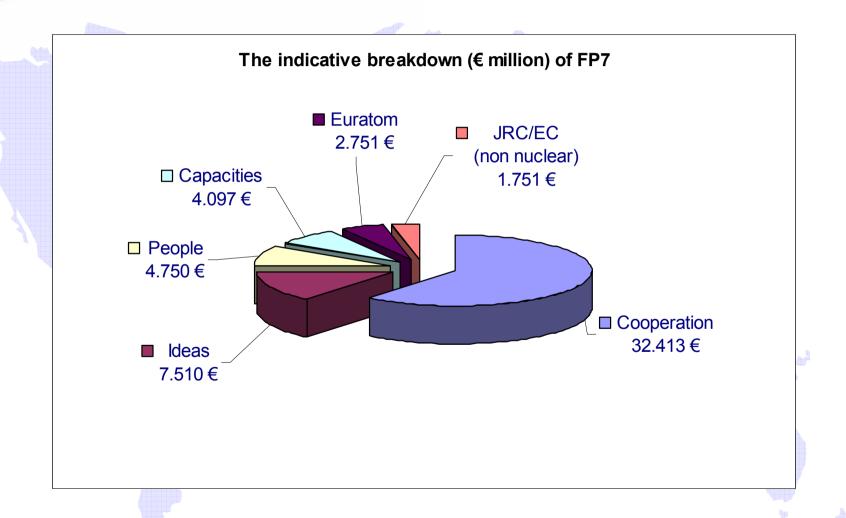
Who can apply?

Individual Research Teams

- headed by a single "Principal Investigator" (team leader)
- of any nationality
- if necessary, including additional team members.
- The "Principal Investigator" has the freedom to choose the research topic and the power to assemble his/her research team meeting the needs of the project.
- Teams can be of national or trans-national character.



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People – Fellowships

Rationale of the 'People' Programme

'Abundant and highly trained qualified researchers are a necessary condition to advance science and to underpin innovation, but also an important factor to attract and sustain investments in research by public and private entities. Against the background of growing competition at world level, the development of an open European labour market for researchers free from all forms of discrimination and the diversification of skills and career paths of researchers are crucial to support a beneficial circulation of researchers and their knowledge, both within Europe and in a global setting. Special measures to encourage young researchers and support early stages of scientific career, as well as measures to reduce the 'brain drain', such as reintegration grants, will be introduced."



People – Fellowships cont.

To date:

- Very successful programme
- The volume has been constantly increasing
- Approx. 25.000 researchers benefited

With FP7

- Increase from FP6: on average 50 % per year
- Budget of € 4,75 billion, i.e.
 - €430 million in 2007
 - to €900 million in 2013
- Estimated that 70.000 researchers will benefit.



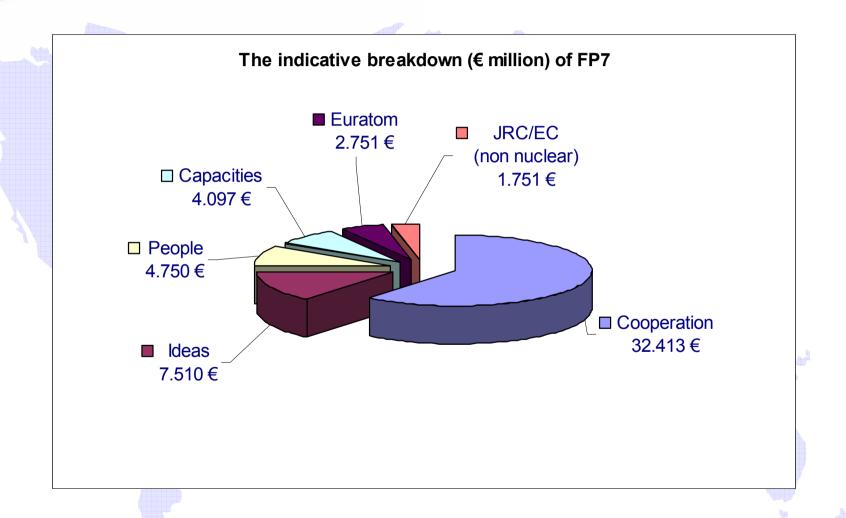
People – Marie Curie Actions

- 1. Initial training:
- Networks for Early stage researchers
- 2. Life long training and career development:
 - Intra European Fellowships
 - Co-funding of national programmes
 - European Reintegration Grants
 - 3. Industry dimension:
- Industry-academia partnership and pathways
 - 4. International dimension:
 - Outgoing fellowships
 - Incoming fellowships
 - International reintegration grants
 - International staff Exchange Programmes • scientific diasporas (ERALINK)
 - 5. Specific actions

Such as: 'Researchers' Night'; Marie Curie
Awards FRA-More: networking of NCPs



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International Cooperation in CAPACITIES SP

Policy Dialogue

Bi-regional Coordination of S&T Cooperation (INCO-NET)

S&T Cooperation Partnerships

(Bilateral S&T Agreements)

Coordination of National Policies & Activities (ERA-NET)

COOPERATION





Conclusions

FP7 important!

- Contacts and Networks
- Knowledge Sharing and Development
- Training
- Overall Socio-Economic Benefits for the EU and it's Partners



Further information

Seventh Framework Programme:

http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7

Newsletter *Europe4Researchers*:

http://ec.europa.eu/eracareers/index en.cfm?l1=16

European Researchers - Mobility Portal

http://ec.europa.eu./eracareers/index en.cfm

EU Research:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/index en.cfm

EU Education:

http://ec.europa.eu/education/index en.html

Information requests (e-mail):

research@ec.europa.eu.
Upton.van-der-vliet@ec.europa.eu



Thank you very much for your attention