



HORIZON 2020

First calls for proposals – 11 December 2013



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Main topics:

- The **policy context**
- South Africa in **FP7**
- **Horizon 2020** – the new EU programme for Research & Innovation (2014-2020)
- **National Contact Points**

The policy context

South Africa and EU as partners

- Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA) – 2000
- Strategic Partnership and Action Plan – 2007
- S&T Cooperation Agreement - 1997
- Cooperation on science, technology and innovation a *flagship* of the wider relationship
- Strong cooperation on STI in regional context
 - Joint Africa-EU Strategy
 - EU-Africa High Level Policy Dialogue on STI

Drivers/Benefit of EU cooperation with SA on STI?

- Support to growth and job creating strategies
- Mutual benefit, building critical mass to find solutions to common problems
- Complementary knowledge and geographic conditions
- Access to each other's market
- Optimising use of research infrastructures
- Making progress towards international commitments
- Science Diplomacy

SA participation in the seventh Framework Programme

EU-SA cooperation in FP7

South Africa is the **5th** most active international partner country in FP7 – following Russia, the US, China and India

South Africa ranks **1st** amongst African countries in FP7

- **250** participants in **231** signed contracts (1 ERC, 52 MCA projects)
- EU participant contribution: **€ 38** million (ERC: € 2.5 million, MCA €4 million)

Most active in:

Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology, Health, and Environment

EU-SA cooperation in FP7

Top five collaborative links: United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands.

Success rate: 27 % *higher than the European average success rate (20.9%) and the third countries average rate (23.2%)*

Most active organisations:

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

University of Cape Town

Department of Science and Technology

University of Kwazulu-Natal

Stellenbosch University/University of Pretoria

Flagships of EU-SA STI cooperation

- Global Health: European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP)
- Earth Observation: Group on Earth Observation (GEO)
- Research Infrastructures (radio astronomy): Square Kilometer Array (SKA)

Examples of projects – Bilateral – FP7 Capacities

ESASTAP Plus: Enhance STI cooperation between SA and EU
November 2012 – 2015
EC Contribution: 1.5 M €
Focus on: awareness raising campaigns,
promote SA-EU cooperation, support NCP
network, brokerage events, enhance
coordination between EU MS STI cooperation
programmes with SA, cooperation in
innovation

Examples of projects – Regional – FP7 Capacities

ERAfrica:

15 EU and African countries established 3 joint calls for 11 M € - will finance 20 projects to start soon

Initial EC Contribution: 2 M €
2010-2013

CAAST-Net Plus:

Enhance African participation in H2020

Societal challenges - Food security; Climate change; Health
January 2013-2017

EC Contribution: 4 M €

Examples of projects – FP7 Cooperation

CAPWA (2010-2013): develop novel materials for membranes for cleaning water with industry partner (SAPPI Ltd) from SA, which underlines the application-oriented relevance of the project.

Final conferences presenting the promising membranes developed (some upscaled to industrial production capability) to extract water from plant chimneys (EC contribution 3.5 MEUR).

PARAVAC (2011-2015, EC contrib. 9 MEUR), PLAPROVA (2009-2012, EC contrib. 2 MEUR): vaccinology and plant produced vaccines (SA Agricultural Research Council, Cape Town University)

ERC-funded projects with activities in South Africa

ERC grant

- Prof Christopher Stuart HENSHILWOOD at the University of Bergen (Norway).

ERC projects in SA:

- **SOLARIS** project of Dr Maciej Konacki from the Nicolaus Copernicus Astronomical Center in Poland. Measurements for detecting circumbinary planets are done with robotic telescopes located in **South Africa (Sutherland)**, Australia, and Chile.
- **HYRAX** project of Dr Brian M. Chase (CNRS), investigating long-term climate change (records in **southern Africa** spanning the last 50,000 years)

Examples of SA IRSES projects

- **LEGIM** – Legume improvement (2009-2011) - University of Pretoria, Newcastle University, UK and VIB Ghent work together on "legume" improvement. 20 researchers have participated in the exchange programme.
- **ESAP-NutRes** - European-South African Partnership in Nutrition Research (2009-2012) Wageningen University, the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH) and the North-West University in Potchefstroom.

STI capacity-building projects

Part of development cooperation:

- Innovation for poverty alleviation
- Innovation Dialogue
- ACP S&T Programme
- African Union Research Grants

Horizon 2020

The new Programme for Research and
Innovation (2014-2020)

What is Horizon 2020?

The new European Union programme for research and innovation for 2014-2020

- An integrated programme coupling research to innovation
- Challenge based
- Strong focus on SMEs
- Major simplification
- Open to the world



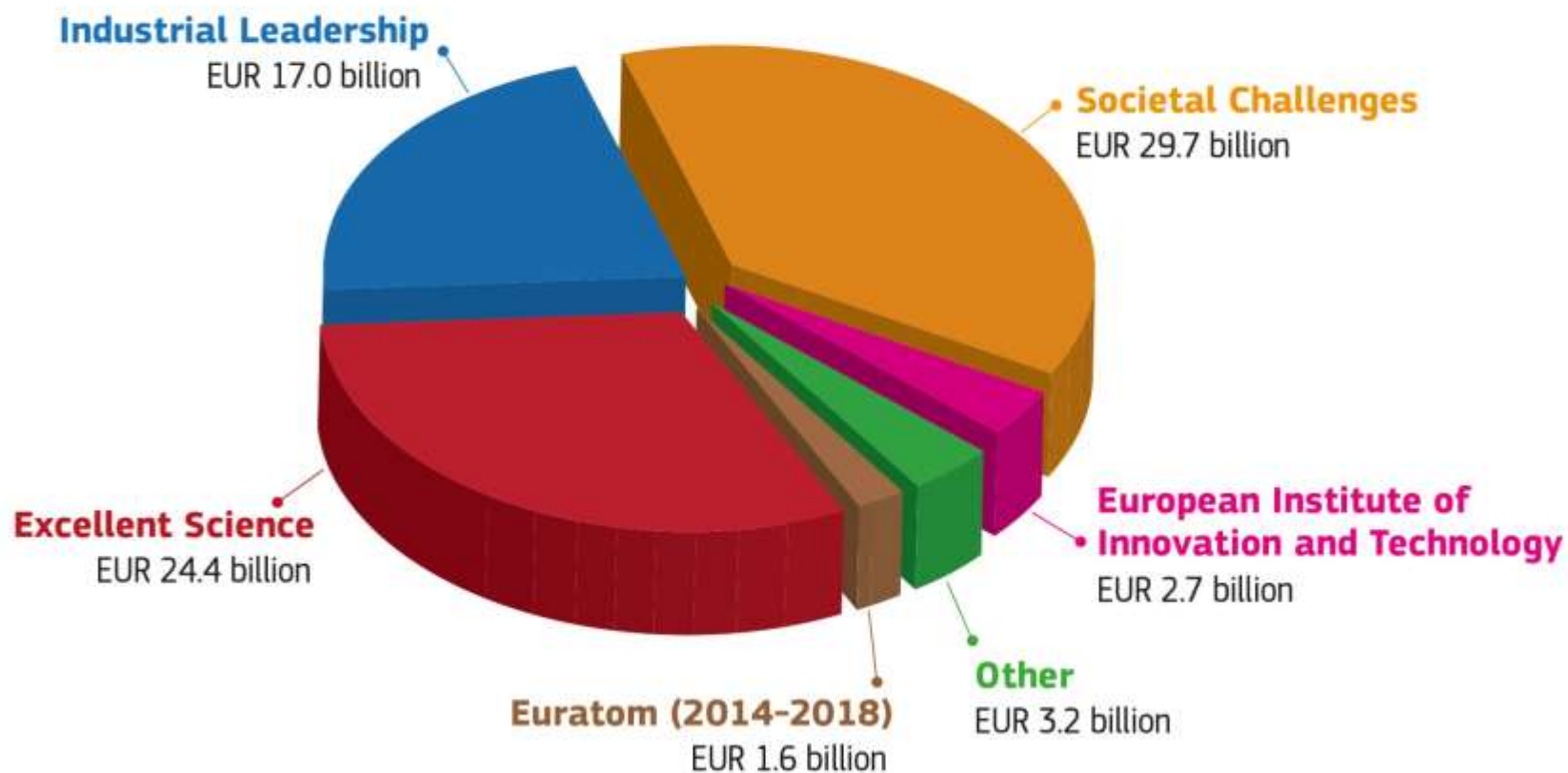
What Horizon 2020 is not:

- **A development aid programme**
- **A bilateral cooperation programme**

It is a programme focussed on European needs and global challenges, open to international cooperation.

€ 79 billion from 2014 to 2020

HORIZON 2020 BUDGET (in current prices)



Three priorities



Three priorities

Priority 1. Excellent science

Why:

- World class science is the foundation of tomorrow's technologies, jobs and wellbeing
- Need to develop, attract and retain research talent
- Researchers need access to the best infrastructures

Priority 2. Industrial leadership

Why:

- Strategic investments in key technologies (e.g. advanced manufacturing, micro-electronics) underpin innovation across existing and emerging sectors
- Europe needs to attract more private investment in R&I
- Europe needs more innovative SMEs to create growth and jobs

Priority 3. Societal challenges

Why:

- Concerns of citizens and society/EU policy objectives (health, food, climate, environment, energy, transport, etc.) cannot be addressed without innovation
- Breakthrough solutions come from multi-disciplinary collaborations, including social sciences & humanities
- Promising solutions need to be tested, demonstrated and scaled up

New approach to work programmes and calls

- **More strategic**
- **Two year work programmes**
(2014-2015: > € 15 billion)
- **Less prescriptive calls**
(64 calls in 2014)
 - ✓ Broader and fewer topics
 - ✓ First call deadlines as from March 2014



Work Programme 2014-2015

Funding for calls - > € 15 billion

In 2014: Excellent Science Pillar: ~ € 3 billion

- **European Research Council** (4 calls) € 1 662 million
- **Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions** (6 calls) € 800 million
- **Future and Emerging Technologies (FET)** (4 calls) € 200 million
- **European Research Infrastructures (including e-Infrastructures)**
(4 calls) € 277 million

Work Programme 2014-2015

Funding for calls - > € 15 billion

In 2014: Industrial Leadership Pillar: ~ € 1.8 billion
Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies (LEITs)

- **Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)**
(2 calls) € 700 million
- **Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Production** (5 calls) € 500 million
- **Space** (5 calls) € 128 million
- **Access to Risk Finance (financial instruments)** (2 calls) € 5 million
(€ 295 million NOT in calls)
- **Innovation in small and medium-sized enterprises** (1 call)
€ 10 million
- **SME Instrument** € 251 million

Work Programme 2014-2015

Funding for calls - > € 15 billion

In 2014: Societal Challenges Pillar: ~ € 2.8 billion

- Health, demographic change and wellbeing (2 calls) € 600 million
- Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine and Maritime and Inland Water Research and the Bioeconomy (3 calls) € 300 million
- Secure, clean and efficient energy (4 calls) € 600 million
- Smart, green and integrated transport (3 calls) € 540 million
- Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials (3 calls) € 300 million
- Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative and reflective societies (5 calls) € 112 million
- Secure Societies (4 calls) € 200 million

In addition

- Spreading Excellence and Widening Participation (3 calls) € 50 million
- Science with and for Society (4 calls) € 45 million

International cooperation

International cooperation is crucial to address many Horizon 2020 objectives

Principle of general openness
the programme will remain the most open funding programme in the world. *Objective: double international participation*

Targeted actions to be implemented taking **a strategic approach to international cooperation**

Do not view EU grants solely as a source of funding, but as a means to build deep & long-term cooperation.



Major Simplification for the benefit of applicants

1. A single set of rules for all funding under Horizon 2020

- ✓ Fewer, more flexible, funding instruments

2. Simpler reimbursement: 1 project = 1 funding rate

- ✓ 100% of the total eligible costs (70% for innovation actions)
- ✓ Non-profit legal entities can also receive 100% in innovation actions
- ✓ Single flat rate for indirect costs (25% of eligible costs)

3. Faster time to grant

- ✓ Within 8 months of call deadline



Major Simplification for the benefit of applicants

- 4. Fewer, better targeted controls and audits**
- 5. Coherent implementation**
 - ✓ Through dedicated agencies
 - ✓ Single IT system
- 6. Simplification in grant agreements**



Sources of information

- **Horizon 2020 web site:** <http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020>
- **Participant portal:** <http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal>
- **Google, LinkedIn...** & specialised databases (eg: Healthcompetence.eu)
- **Horizon 2020 information events in Europe:**
http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020/index_en.cfm?pg=h2020-events
- **Horizon 2020 information events in Africa:**
 - South Africa – 7 October 2013
 - Ghana – 4 November 2013
 - Burkina Faso - 6 November 2013
 - Ethiopia – 5 December 2013
 - Cameroon – 11 December 2013
 - Nigeria – 12-13 December
 - Tanzania – 20 January 2014
 - Kenya – 21 January 2014
 - Uganda – 22 January 2014
 - Malawi – 24 January 2014
 - South Africa – 27-31 January 2014

National Contact Points

What is a system of National Contact Points?

- Professional support services as essential component of Horizon 2020:
 - Spread awareness
 - Give specialist advice
 - Provide guidance
- Aim: Ensure accessibility of Horizon 2020 to all

Key principles

- NCPs provide advice to their clientele research community, tailored to national and local conditions, and in the national language
- National governments are responsible for their set up, management, and core-funding.
- NCPs are nominated individuals, not organisations
 - *“hosting organisation”* can be ministry, agency, research organisation, university, private entity...
- NCPs are informed by the Commission about programme developments, and invited to information meetings when organised by the Commission (but no financial support)
 - **NCPs are privileged partners!**

NCPs structure in Horizon 2020

- National NCP coordinator oversees national structure
- Thematic NCPs follow the different parts of Horizon 2020
- Plus NCPs on Legal and financial aspects
- Commission will publish nominated NCPs on its online database

NCP guidelines

- Work will be guided by principles of transparency and equal access to calls under Horizon 2020
- Supported by host organisation or national authority (staff/equipment)
- Accessible by email/phone during working hours
- Each NCP to be conversant with objectives, principles and content of programme part for which nominated
- Knowledgeable about all aspects of Horizon 2020, to allow for signposting
- Be aware of opportunities provided by other programmes
- Be good communicators and adapt methods
- May act as trainers or trainees as appropriate
- Confidential information is to be treated accordingly
- Free from conflict of interest

Core functions of NCP-1

Informing and awareness raising

- Circulate documentation on Horizon 2020: conditions for participation, possibilities and conditions for submission of proposals, project budgeting and reporting
- Organise information and promotional activities
- Raise awareness of:
 - innovation activities in H2020
 - interdisciplinary nature of H2020, societal challenges
 - objectives to increase participation of women + strengthen link between science and civil society
- Provide information on other programmes (COSME, Eureka, COST)

Core functions of NCP-2

Assisting, advising and training

- Assist researchers and organisations to increase their participation in H2020
- Assist in partner search activities (internet, cooperation networks)
- Advise on administrative procedures, rules and issues (in liaison with legal and financial NCP)
- Advise participants on setting up appropriate management and legal structures in projects with large budgets and or numerous participants
- Explain scope and modalities of funding schemes
- Organise courses and training sessions on H2020 for information multipliers
- Organise courses and training seminars for target groups

Core functions of NCP-3

Signposting and cooperation

- Signpost to other business support network services (on matters related to technology transfer, IPR, development)
- Signpost to national funding services and programmes

Thank you for your attention!

Find out more:

www.ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020