

## European Research and the Sixth Framework Programme

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### Growing Profile for Research in EU European Research Area (ERA): Rationale

Europe's R&D suffers from three main weaknesses:

- **Lower levels of investment** than our key competitors: 1.9% of GDP in Europe, against 2.6% in US and close to 3% in Japan. The investment gap with US alone is €75 billion a year and growing.
- **Weaker capacity to transform scientific results** into products and services of commercial or social interest.
- **Dispersion of effort**, fragmentation of activities.

### ERA: Integration of National and European Research

- Need to bring national initiatives closer together, and help them achieve greater coherence, to improve the global competitiveness of European research.

### ERA: Progress so far

Specific actions taken so far since the launch of ERA:

- **Benchmarking** of MS activities
- Lifting obstacles to the **mobility** of researchers
- **Networking** between national programmes
- **Géant**: High speed electronic networks
- Community **Patent** (slow progress)

### 3% Target

- 2002 Barcelona Summit: increase R&D investment in the EU with the aim of approaching 3% of GDP by 2010
- 2/3 to come from the private sector
- Action plan expected from Commission in Spring 2003
- UK spending on R&D at 1.8% of GDP
- UK Actions:
  - Science Budget increase: 10% rise in real terms in 2003-04 and 2005-06
  - R&D Tax Credits (applicable to all sizes of companies)
  - R&D Scoreboard

## Open Method of Coordination (OMC)

- OMC is a “soft” form of European governance
- Features of OMC:
  - Fixing guidelines with specific timetables for goals
  - Establishing quantitative and qualitative indicators and benchmarks
  - Translating EU guidelines into national and regional policies
  - Periodic monitoring, evaluation and peer review
- Likely to be agreed in principle at 2003 Spring Summit
- UK broadly welcomes the approach, provided bureaucracy is kept to a minimum

## FP6 (2002 - 2006): Principles

- FP6 is the **largest single funding instrument** to help implement ERA and should increase the impact of the European effort in conjunction with efforts at national, regional and European level
- **concentrate**: selected number priority research areas (European added value)
- defining activities for more **structuring** effect (better co-ordination with national, regional activities and programmes)
- **simplify** and streamline implementation
- New instruments to facilitate **networking** and building critical mass
- Business involvement (15% target for **SMEs**)

## FP6 Budget

One of the largest research programmes in the world

<i>FP1</i>	€3.75M
<i>FP2</i>	€5.39M
<i>FP3</i>	€6.6M
<i>FP4</i>	€13.22M
<i>FP5</i>	€14.96M
<i>FP6</i>	€17.5M

## Enlargement

- Research policy is a trailblazer for EU enlargement since all the Candidate Countries participate fully in FP6

## FP6 Timetable

Main programme adopted by Council / European Parliament	June 2002
Specific Programmes agreed	September 2002
Official Commission launch of FP6	November 2002
First call for proposals (c 1/.3 of budget)	December 2002
Deadline for submission of proposals	Spring 2003

## Framework 6 (2002-2006)

FP6 is in line with UK goals:

- **focus** on limited number of topics with European Added Value
- substantial increase in **mobility** funding
- **outward-looking** approach
- need for better **management**
- central role for **innovation**
- **budget** in line with EU budget ceilings

## FP6: Main areas of activity

- 1) Focussing and Integrating Community Research:
  - Seven key areas (thematic priorities) for the advancement of knowledge and technological progress
- 2) Structuring the European Research Area
  - 'human resources & mobility'
  - 'science & society'
  - 'research infrastructures' & 'research and innovation'
- 3) Strengthening the foundations of the European Research Area
  - support for policy development and coordinating activities, e.g. 'ERA-NET'

## FP6 Budget Breakdown

Types of Activity	EUR Millions
<i>FOCUSSING AND INTEGRATING COMMUNITY RESEARCH</i>	<b>13 345</b>
<b>THEMATIC PRIORITIES</b>	<b>11 285</b>
<b>LIFE SCIENCES, GENOMICS AND BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR HEALTH</b>	<b>2 255</b>
- Advanced genomics and its applications for health	1 100
- Combating major diseases	1 155
<b>INFORMATION SOCIETY TECHNOLOGIES</b>	<b>3 625</b>
<b>NANOTECHNOLOGIES AND NANOSCIENCES, KNOWLEDGE-BASED MULTIFUNCTIONAL MATERIALS AND NEW PRODUCTION PROCESSES AND DEVICES</b>	<b>1 300</b>
<b>AERONAUTICS AND SPACE</b>	<b>1 075</b>
<b>FOOD QUALITY AND SAFETY</b>	<b>685</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, GLOBAL CHANGE AND ECOSYSTEMS</b>	<b>2 120</b>
- Sustainable energy systems	810
- Sustainable surface transport	610
- Global change and ecosystems	700
<b>CITIZENS AND GOVERNANCE IN A KNOWLEDGE-BASED SOCIETY</b>	<b>225</b>

<b>Types of Activity, cont.</b>	<b>EUR Millions</b>
<b>SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES COVERING A WIDER FIELD OF RESEARCH</b>	<b>1 300</b>
- Supporting policies and anticipating scientific and technological needs	555
- Horizontal research activities involving SMEs	430
- Specific measures in support of international co-operation <sup>1</sup>	315
<b>NON-NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES OF THE JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE</b>	<b>760</b>
<i>STRUCTURING THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA</i>	<b>2 605</b>
Research and innovation	290
Human resources and mobility	1 580
Research infrastructures <sup>2</sup>	655
Science and society	80
<i>STRENGTHENING THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA</i>	<b>320</b>
Support for the co-ordination of activities	270
Support for the coherent development of policies	50
<b>RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD (EURATOM TREATY)</b>	<b>1 230</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17 500</b>

<sup>1</sup> This amount of EUR 315 million will fund specific measures in support of international cooperation involving developing countries, Mediterranean countries including the Western Balkans, and Russia and the Newly Independent States (NIS). Another EUR 285 million is earmarked to finance the participation of third country organisations in the 'Thematic Priorities' and in the 'Specific activities covering a wider field of research', thus bringing the total amount devoted to international cooperation to EUR 600 million. Additional resources will be available under section 2.2 'Human resources and mobility' to fund research training for third country researchers in Europe.

<sup>2</sup> Including up to EUR 200 million for further development of Geant and GRID.

## **FP6: New Financial Mechanisms**

- 'Networks of excellence' (set up and operate networks to help support common programmes of activity).
- 'Integrated projects' (mobilise significant resources around clearly defined objectives).
- Article 169 (European Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership).

## FP6 EURATOM Budget Breakdown

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	€ million
Research and training in the nuclear field (EURATOM treaty)	<b>1 230</b>
- Priority thematic fields of research	<b>890</b>
- Controlled thermonuclear fusion	<b>750</b>
- Management of radioactive waste	<b>90</b>
- Radioprotection	<b>50</b>
- Other activities in the field of technologies and nuclear safety	<b>50</b>
- Activities of the Joint Research Centre	<b>290</b>

## Joint Research Centre (JRC)

### Government Promotion of FP6

#### National Contact Points (NCPs)

- Facilitate participation by UK researchers in FP6
- NCP for EURATOM fission is Steve Walsgrove (e-mail: [steve.walsgrove@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:steve.walsgrove@dti.gsi.gov.uk))
- Other UK NCP details at [http://www.cordis.lu/united\\_kingdom/contact.htm](http://www.cordis.lu/united_kingdom/contact.htm)
- Currently reviewing longer term (post April 2003) structure of UK NCPs

### FP6: Outstanding Issues

#### Model Contracts

- UK and others lobbying on key issues – especially cost models (Commission make the final decision)
- Commission considering whether public bodies, including research institutions, will only be able to use the Additional Cost Model (or whether they can instead use the Full Cost Model)

### House of Commons Select Committee Inquiry

#### House of Commons Science & Technology Committee Inquiry into 'UK Science and Europe: Value for Money?'

- Examining the extent to which the UK is taking advantage of **Framework Programme** and the **effectiveness** of EU funding mechanisms:
  - Is the UK getting **Value for Money**?
  - Is the Government doing enough to **promote** participation?
  - What changes are needed for **FP7**?
  - Is the allocation of funding through the EURATOM programme right?
- Oral evidence sessions: Feb – April 2003

### Conclusion

- Look at the opportunities offered by FP6 and ERA
- Make the most of them
- Use support from Europe to help turn your ideas into reality

## Further Information

- European Commission on ERA/FP6:  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/index_en.html)
- CORDIS on FP6:  
<http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/home.html>
- Find your National Contact Point (NCP):  
<http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/ncp.htm>
- OST International:  
<http://www.dti.gov.uk/ostinternational/>