



# EU International Strategy for Research & Innovation

- Global Challenges
- International Science
- Innovation Opportunities

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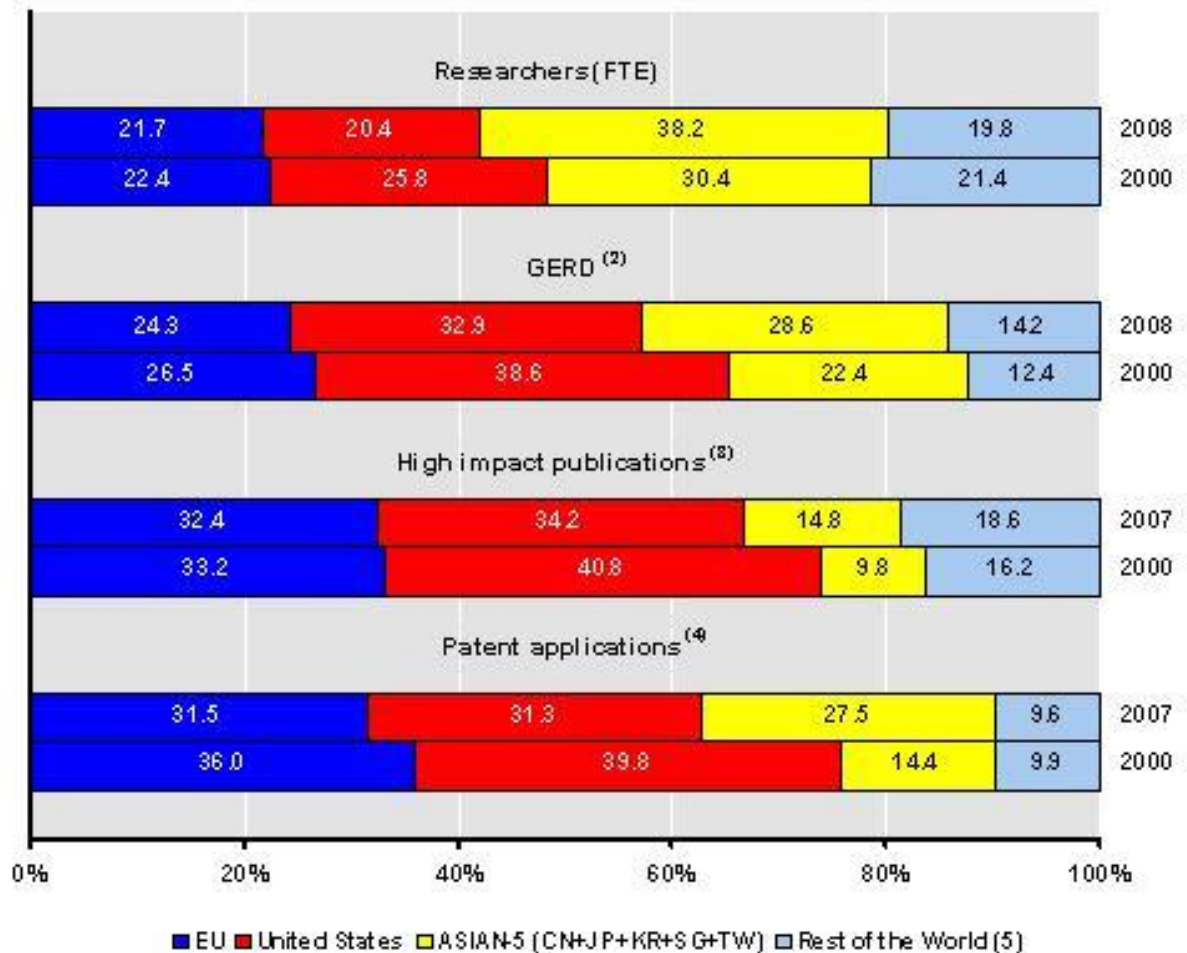
# A Rapidly Changing Context

*From a triad to a multipolar world*

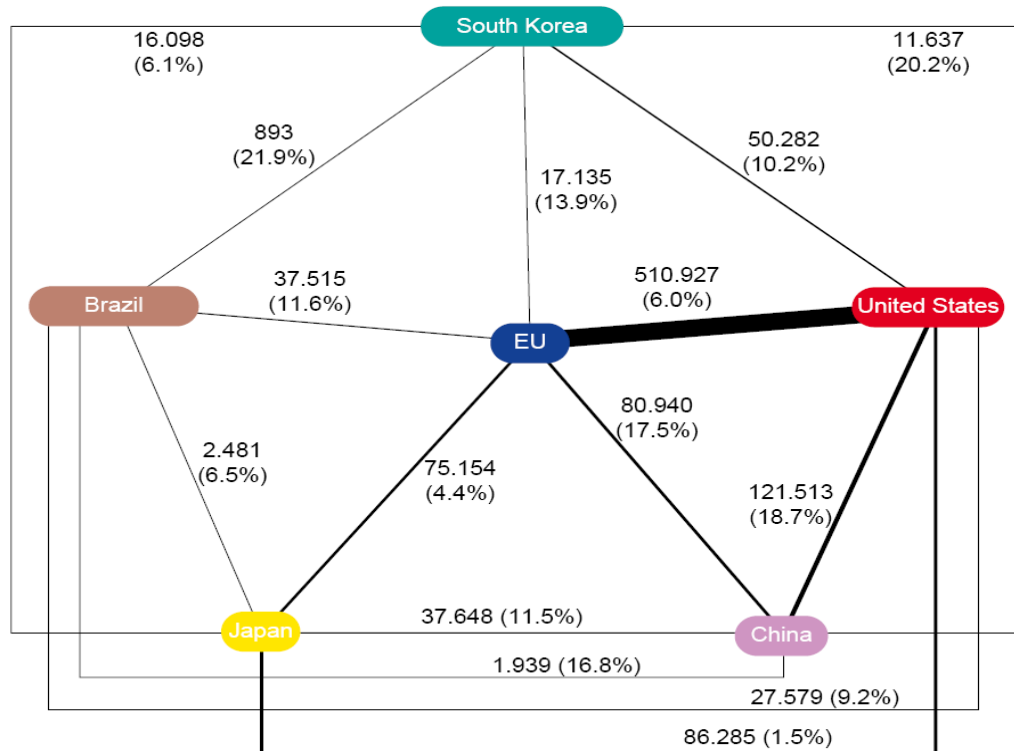
*STI increasingly internationally interconnected*

*Most societal challenges are global in nature*

Figure 3 Participation in global R&D - %shares <sup>(1)</sup>



# Co-publication Linkages



EU-USA remains strongest link ...  
but higher growth rate with emerging S&T powers

# Challenges and Opportunities

- **Need to access knowledge** produced outside Europe and gain access to new **markets**
- **Need to promote** Europe as an **attractive location** and **partner** for research and innovation
- **Need to join forces** globally to tackle **global challenges**



# International cooperation in FP7: taking stock

1) Multiple international cooperation activities:  
**mixed success**

2) **Examples** of progress:

- *EDCTP*: with African countries on HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis
- *ITER*: nuclear fusion energy reactor (with Japan, Russia, USA, Korea,...)
- *HFSP*: support for basic research, with 13 other countries



3) Room for **improvement**:

- Multiplication of activities missing **critical mass**
- Lack of **coherence** and **synergies**
- **Confirmed by FP7 interim evaluation**

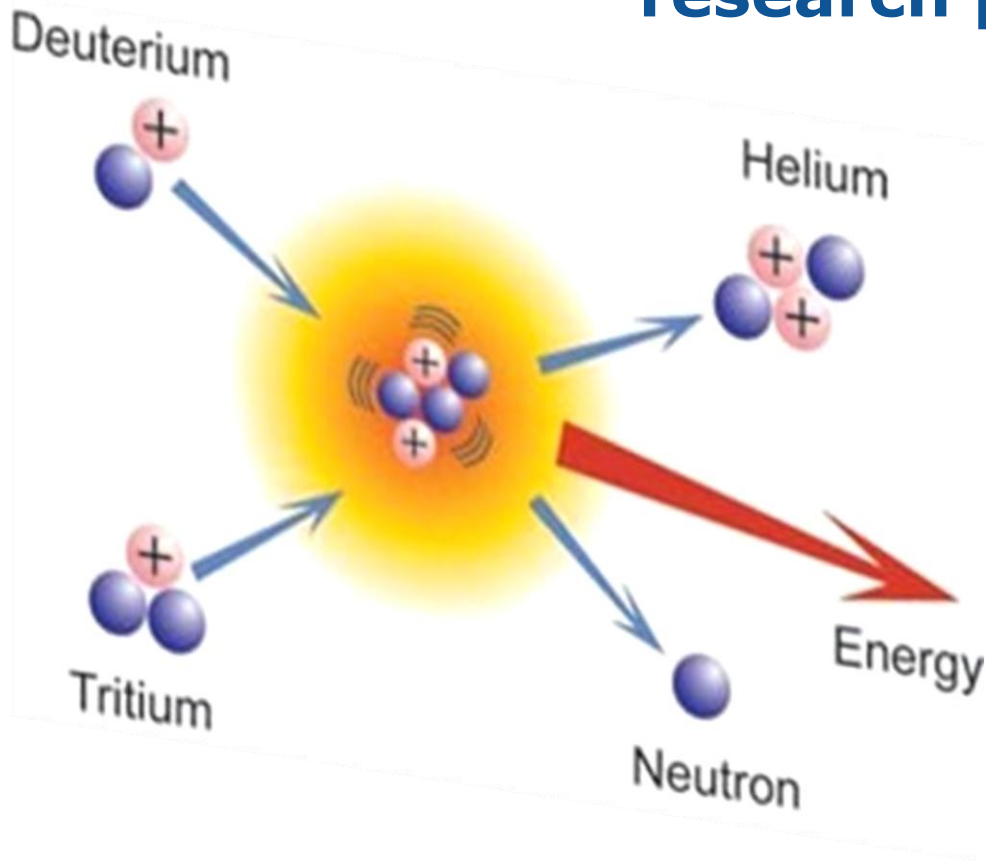


## EDCTP



- The European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) is a partnership between 14 Member States, Switzerland, Norway and sub-Saharan African countries aimed at tackling **HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria**
- By end 2011: approximately EUR 356 million (including co-funding) for 196 projects, over 300 fellowships and 57 clinical trials
- Total EU contribution to EDCTP is 200 mill EUR

## ITER: a major international large-scale research project



ITER project (**Euratom** as host/main contributor, **China, India, Japan, Korea, Russia** and **USA**) aims at demonstrating S&T feasibility of nuclear fusion. The Broader Approach Agreement (between Euratom and Japan) is in support of ITER and an early realization of the fusion energy.

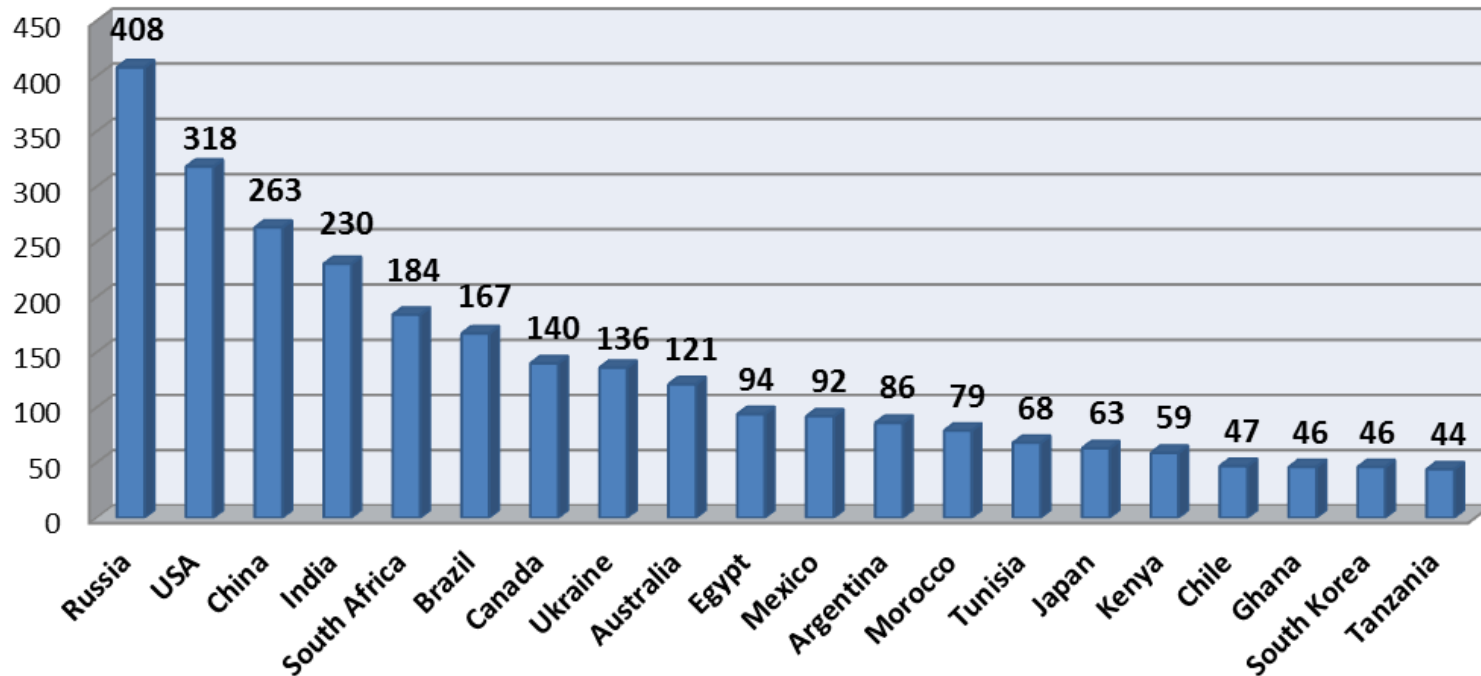
# Marie Curie Actions

- Marie Curie Actions have a strong international dimension: researchers participating in these actions come from around 130 different countries.
- Top 5 third countries with international fellows: India, China, Russia, USA, Canada
- Top 5 hosting third countries: USA, China, Brazil, Australia, Russia

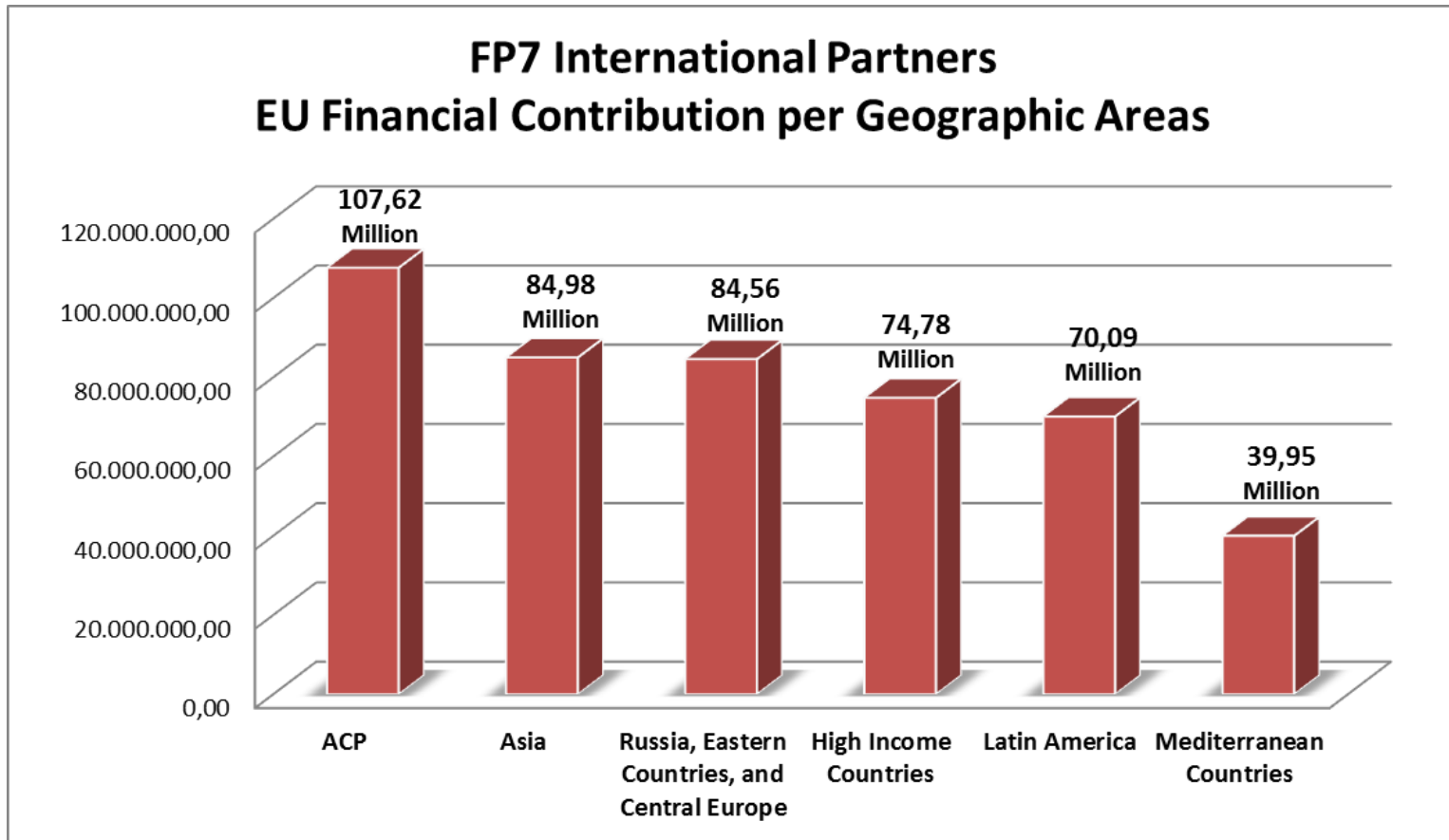


# International participation in FP7

Top FP7 International Partners  
Participations per Country



# FP7 funding for international partners



# New strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation

Need to engage **more actively and strategically** in international cooperation:

- Three main **objectives**:
  - Strengthen the Union's excellence and attractiveness in research and innovation as well as its industrial and economic competitiveness
  - Tackle global societal challenges
  - Support the Union's external policies
- Combining **openness** with better **targeted actions**
- Strengthened partnership with **Member States**
- Stronger contribution of research and innovation to **external policies of the Union**

# Dual approach

## ▪ **Openness:**

- Horizon 2020 open to participation from across the world
- Revision to the list of countries which receive automatic funding

## ▪ **Targeted actions:**

1. *Thematic*: identifying areas for international cooperation on the basis of the Union's policy agenda
2. Differentiation by *countries/regions* to target partners for cooperation

→ ***multi-annual roadmaps*** for cooperation with key partners

# Thematic targeting

- Starting point: **Horizon 2020** societal challenges and enabling technologies
- **Identify areas** based on analysis of a set of criteria of the EU and potential partners:
  - Research and innovation capacity
  - Access to markets
  - Contribution to international commitments, e.g. MDG or Rio+20
  - Frameworks in place to engage in cooperation (EU, international partners and MS) – including lessons learnt from previous cooperation

# Multi-annual roadmaps for cooperation with countries/regions

- **Enlargement and neighbourhood countries, and EFTA**
  - Focus on alignment with the ERA
  - Support enlargement and neighbourhood policies (support to developing a common 'Knowledge and Innovation Space')
- **Industrialised countries and emerging economies**
  - Focus on competitiveness
  - Tackle global challenges
  - Business opportunities and access to new markets
- **Developing countries**
  - Support development policy by building partnerships contributing to sustainable development
  - Address relevant challenges (e.g. poverty-related diseases, energy and food security, biodiversity)

# Instruments

## ▪ **Policy instruments**

- more strategic use of S&T agreements with key third countries
- increased synergies across the Commission, more visibility for STI in general cooperation frameworks

## ▪ **Funding instruments**

- collaborative projects (third country participation required and/or taken into account in evaluation)
- networking between existing projects
- joint initiatives of Union and third countries: coordinated calls, contribution of Union to third country/international organisations, ERA-Net/Art185

## ▪ **Information gathering** (multiple sources: ERAWATCH, OECD, UNESCO, EEAS Delegations and Counsellors,...)

# International Cooperation in Horizon 2020

- Projects in **societal challenges and industrial leadership**
  - Targeting of topics to specific countries or regions based on common interest
  - Joint calls and co-funding of programmes with international partner countries (third countries) or international organisations
- **Excellent science**
  - Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowships - including actions to stimulate innovation by cross-border fertilisation of knowledge
  - Development of global research infrastructures - Carnegie Group, UN, OECD
  - ERC Grants open to researchers from all over the world - research to be carried out mostly in EU Member States or Associated Countries
- **Dedicated cross-cutting actions** – Inclusive, Innovative and Secure Societies challenge
  - Support for bilateral, multilateral and bi-regional policy dialogue
  - Networking and twinning activities - to facilitate partnering and competence building
  - Coordination of EU and MS/AC international cooperation policies
  - Strengthening of European presence in international partner countries



# Coordination

- **Coordination with other policies and instruments of the Union**
  - external policies (including development policy)
  - other policies with strong international dimension, e.g. trade
  - external dimension of other Union policies, e.g. education
- **International organisations and multilateral fora**
  - shaping global agendas: UN bodies, OECD bodies, Carnegie forum,...
  - strengthen links with intergovernmental organisations and initiatives: COST, EUREKA,

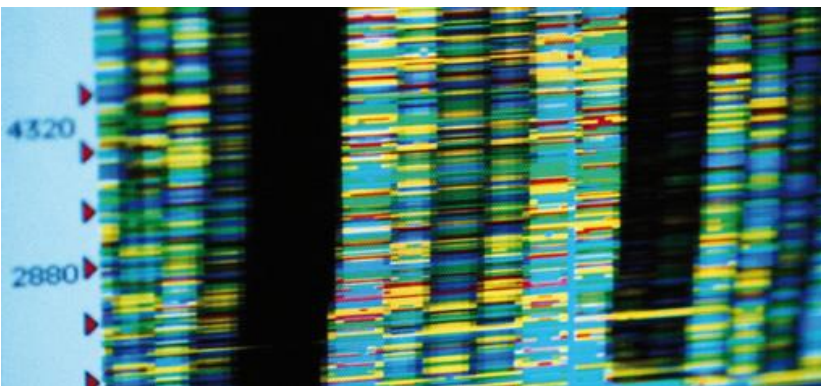
# Partnership with Member States

- Union activities must **add value** and **complement** those of Member States
- Acknowledge progress made through **Scientific Forum for International Cooperation**
- From national considerations to **European activities**:
  - associate MS to development of EU roadmaps
  - prepare joint Union-MS roadmaps
  - common guidelines for international cooperation with third countries (e.g. visa)



# Governance, monitoring, evaluation

- Implementation **aligned with Horizon 2020**, including in governance structures and work programmes
- **Biennial report** on implementation
- Assessment of progress against list of **indicators**





# Implementation

- Implementation of strategy will be **integral part of preparations for Horizon 2020**
- Identify **main areas for targeted international cooperation actions** as part of contribution to first Strategic Programme
- **Full plans for international cooperation** as part of development of first work programmes
- **Multi-annual roadmaps for each country/region:** Dir International cooperation on the basis of contributions

# New Strategy - Key Novelties

- **General opening** of Horizon 2020, but with more **restricted approach to automatic funding**
- **Targeted activities** with **scale and scope** to achieve impact
- **Multi-annual roadmaps** for key partner countries/regions
- Stronger partnership with **Member States**
- **Common principles** for conduct of international cooperation
- Stronger role for Union in **international organisations** and **multilateral fora; ex. in Pacific region: UN,PIF,SPC**
- Strengthened **implementation, governance, monitoring** and **evaluation**



European  
Commission

# Dedicated Website:

<http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm?lg=en&pg=strategy>

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**RESEARCH - International Cooperation**

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**EU International Strategy for Research and Innovation**

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The policy framework for international cooperation in research and innovation

On 14 September 2012, the Commission adopted a Communication entitled **Enhancing and focusing EU international cooperation in research and innovation: a strategic approach** (COM(2012) 497). The Communication sets out a new strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation, in particular with a view to implementing Horizon 2020. The Communication is accompanied by a Staff Working Document providing further background information and analysis.

**Communication**

BG 263 KB, CS 205 KB, DA 60 KB, DE 117 KB, EL 257 KB, EN 110 KB, ES 113 KB, FR 115 KB, II 116 KB, LI 211 KB, LV 222 KB, MI 216 KB, NL 116 KB, PL 222 KB, RO 239 KB, SK 199 KB, SL 190 KB, SV 110 KB

**Questions and answers**

- What are the core principles of the new strategy?
- Why a new strategy?
- How will priority areas and partners be selected for targeted activities?
- What instruments will be used to implement the strategy?
- What are the next steps?

E.C. Bilateral S&T Agreements

International Cooperation Partner Countries List

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