

Know more about JTIs, EUREKA and co

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Partnerships with Industry and Member States

Within the European Research Area (ERA) several initiatives try to bring together different **private and public stakeholders and funding sources**. This paper introduces some of these instruments and approaches. First it deals with initiatives focussing on industry, then public coordination and finally multi-actor approach.

Overview of some of the most important initiatives clustered by instrument:

<http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/area/partnerships-industry-and-member-states>

EUREKA

EUREKA is an intergovernmental network launched in 1985, to support **market-oriented R&D and innovation projects** by industry, research centres and universities **across all technological sectors**. It is composed of 40 full members, including the European Community. With its flexible and decentralised network, EUREKA offers project partners rapid access to skills and expertise across Europe and **national public and private funding schemes**.

The **EUREKA High Level Group awards projects with the internationally recognised EUREKA label**. This label adds value to a project and gives participants a competitive edge in their dealings with financial, technical and commercial partners. Research has shown that the EUREKA label offers added value to project participants in terms of enhanced visibility and a guarantee to potential private investors that the project has passed EUREKA's stringent assessment procedures.

To get the EUREKA label applicants have to submit a project application form, which is measured against the following **EUREKA-Criteria**:

- Market oriented project
- Involving partners from at least two EUREKA member countries
- High-tech R&D project with substantial degree of innovation in the civilian sector
- Project financing is assured

EUREKA individual project are the most common EUREKA funding tool. It is used for high-technology market oriented R&D projects aiming at developing a cutting edge civilian product, process or service and must involve partners from at least two EUREKA member countries.

EUREKA Clusters are longer term strategically significant industrial initiatives. They have a large number of participants, and aim to develop generic technologies of key importance for European competitiveness.

EUREKA Umbrellas are thematic networks focusing on a specific technology area or business sector. Their main goal is to facilitate the generation of EUREKA projects in its own target area.

More information: www.eurekanetwork.org

EUREKA's EUROSTARS Programme is an initiative according to Article 185 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union (TFEU)¹ (former article 169). EUROSTARS is a European research and development programme targeting small and medium enterprises. It can address any technological area but must have a civilian purpose and be aimed at the development of a new product, process or service. EUROSTARS is the first European funding and support programme to be specifically dedicated to SMEs. Eurostars will stimulate them to lead international collaborative research and innovation projects by easing access to support and funding.

More information: <http://www.eurostars-eureka.eu/>

¹ In implementing the multiannual framework programme, the Union may make provision, in agreement with the Member States concerned, for participation in research and development programmes undertaken by several Member States, including participation in the structures created for the execution of those programmes.

Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs)

Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs) are means to support **trans-national cooperation in key areas** where research and technological development can contribute to European competitiveness and quality of life.

JTIs are Joint Undertakings set up under **Article 187** of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union (TFEU)² as a new way of **realising public-private partnerships** at European level **in the field of industrial research**.

A **Joint Undertaking** is a legal entity established under the EC Treaty. The term can be used to describe any collaborative structure proposed for the "efficient execution of Community research, technological development and demonstration programmes".

JTIs arise primarily from the work of **European Technology Platforms (ETP)**. In a small number of cases, ETPs have achieved such an ambitious scale and scope that they require the mobilisation of high public and private investments as well as substantial research resources to implement important elements of their **Strategic Research and Innovation Agendas (SRIAs)**. JTIs are proposed as an effective means of meeting the needs of this small number of European Technology Platforms.

The Commission (and the Member States in those cases where they are part of the Joint Undertakings) annually **commit funds** from their research budget. **Industry** commits matching **in-kind** (i.e. non-monetary) **contributions and funds**, amounting to 50% or more of the total costs of the projects undertaken to carry out the research. JTIs may combine other sources of public funding.

The following JTIs have been developed:

- **Innovative Medicines (IMI)**
New tools and methodologies to remove major bottlenecks in drug development
Link: <http://imi.europa.eu>
- **Clean Sky**
Demonstrated technologies and concepts for environmentally-friendly, cost efficient aircraft
Link: <http://www.cleansky.eu>
- **Fuel Cells and Hydrogen (FCH)**
New generation of prototypes and demonstrators for testing and validation in the fields of transport, stationary and portable applications
Link: <http://www.fch-ju.eu/>
- **Electronic Components and Systems for European Leadership (ECSEL)**
merge of former initiatives ARTEMIS and ENIAC: boost Europe's electronics manufacturing capabilities
Link: <http://www.ecsel-ju.eu/>
- **Bio-based Industries (BBI)**
new in Horizon2020: use renewable natural resources and innovative technologies for greener everyday products
Link: <http://bbi-europe.eu/>
- **Shift2Rail**
new in Horizon2020: develop better trains and railway infrastructure that will drastically reduce costs and improve capacity, reliability and punctuality
Link: <http://www.shift2rail.org/>

A related type of initiative is

- **Single European Sky ATM Research (SESAR) 2020**
develop the new generation of European Air Traffic Management system that will enhance the performance of air transport
Link: <http://www.sesarju.eu/>

More information:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/jti/index_en.cfm?pg=about

² Art. 187 TFEU: "The Union may set up joint undertakings or any other structure necessary for the efficient execution of Union research, technological development and demonstration programmes."

Actions according to Art. 185 TFEU

Article 185 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union (TFEU)³ (former article 169) provides the legal basis for the **participation of the Union in research and development programmes of member states**. In doing so, a flexible collaboration between member states is made possible, which considers the common interests and needs. The objective is to **coordinate national R&D programmes** in order to achieve a more efficient use of resources.

Implementing Article 185 implies that the participating EU Member States integrate their research efforts by defining and committing themselves to a **joint research programme**, in which the European Community promotes the voluntary integration of scientific, managerial and financial aspects. The Community provides financial support to the **joint implementation** of the (parts of the) **national research programmes involved**, based on a **joint programme** and the setting-up of a dedicated implementation structure.

The main objective of the coordination of national research programmes is to **reduce the fragmentation of research efforts** carried out at national or regional level in Europe.

The following initiatives are adopted within Horizon2020:

- **Active and Assisted Living (AAL)**
A joint research programme on "Ambient Assisted Living"
Link: www.aal-europe.eu/
 - **Eurostars**
provide financial support to market-oriented research projects initiated and driven by R&D; performing SMEs
Link: www.eurostars-eureka.eu/
 - **European Metrology Programme for Research and Innovation (EMPIR)**
Joint European Research Programme in the field of Metrology, the science of measurement
Link: http://www.euramet.org/index.php?id=about_empir
 - **European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP)**
new treatments for poverty-related diseases
Link: <http://www.edctp.org/towards-edctp2/>
- Bonus was established before Horizon2020 and will continue until 2017:
- **BONUS Baltic Sea**
Joint Baltic Sea Research Programme
Link: www.bonusportal.org/

More information: http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/art-185_en.html

³ Art. 185 TFEU: "In implementing the multiannual framework programme, the Union may make provision, in agreement with the Member States concerned, for participation in research and development programmes undertaken by several Member States, including participation in the structures created for the execution of those programmes".

Joint Programming

Joint Programming - a concept introduced by the European Commission in July 2008 - is an **initiative for implementing the European Research Area (ERA)**. The aim of Joint Programming is to increase the value of **relevant national and EU R&D funding by concerted and joint planning, implementation and evaluation of national research programmes**. Even common financing could be considered in this context.

Joint Programming is the process whereby Member States engage on a voluntary basis in the definition, development and implementation of a **common research agenda addressing today's major societal challenges** such as climate change, energy supply, food supply or big diseases. **Joint Programming is first and foremost about pooling public resources** (although industry participation is not excluded).

It can involve the coordination of existing national programmes, or the setting up of entirely new ones, pooling resources and collectively monitoring and reviewing progress. Member States may choose not to participate in a specific initiative ("à la carte" participation), but the partners involved in any given initiative must be able between them to provide the required critical mass of resources.

Joint Programming does not involve Community funding or instruments a priori. It is first and foremost **about Member States defining common strategies and putting together national resources**. At the same time, it does not rule out the possibility of complementary Community funding depending on the added value, European dimension and possible structuring impact of the initiatives concerned.

Suitable Joint Programming areas are identified by a **High Level Group on Joint Programming (GPC** from the French "Groupe de Programmation Conjointe") consisting of nominees from Member States and the Commission, following a thorough consultation of stakeholders. Based on the result of the GPC, the Council, upon a proposal by the Commission, **recommends a limited number of areas in which to implement Joint Programming in priority**.

The following Joint Programming Initiatives (JPIs) have been identified to date:

- Neurodegenerative Diseases (JPND)
<http://www.neurodegenerationresearch.eu/>
- Agriculture, food security and climate change (FACCE)
<http://www.facejpi.com/>
- A healthy diet for a healthy life
<http://www.healthydietforhealthylife.eu/>
- Cultural heritage & global change
<http://www.jpi-culturalheritage.eu/>
- Urban Europe
<http://www.jpi-urbaneurope.eu/>
- Connecting Climate Knowledge for Europe (CliK'EU)
<http://www.jpi-climate.eu/>
- More years, better lives
<http://www.jp-demographic.eu/>
- Antimicrobial resistance
<http://www.jpamr.eu/>
- Water challenges
<http://www.waterjpi.eu/>
- Healthy & productive seas and oceans
<http://www.jpi-oceans.eu/>

More Information: http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/joint-programming_en.html

The European Innovation Partnerships (EIPs)

European Innovation Partnerships (EIPs) are a new way of bringing together public and private actors at EU, national and regional level to speed up innovations that contribute to solving societal challenges, enhance Europe's competitiveness and contribute to job creation and economic growth. The EIP-concept has been introduced by the European Commission within the Innovation Union, one of the flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 strategy, in 2010.

EIPs are organised around concrete and ambitious targets, agreed at political level, in areas of societal challenges that need broad public and political support. The achievement of these targets requires

- mobilising and linking up stakeholders
- facilitating new ways of working together
- making best use of existing instruments (Horizon2020, COSME, Structural Funds,...)
- aligning and pooling resources and filling gaps where necessary
- addressing bottlenecks and obstacles (e.g. outdated regulation, lack of standards)
- and leveraging the demand-side (e.g. public procurement)

across the whole value chain from research to market.

The partnership provides the stakeholders with a forum in which they can identify, develop and test innovative solutions and ensure the smoothest possible transition from conception to implementation.

European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing

This pilot EIP aims to increase the average healthy lifespan of Europeans by 2 years by 2020.

Link: <http://ec.europa.eu/health/ageing/innovation/>

European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials

The EIP on Raw Materials aims to reduce Europe's import dependency on the raw materials that are critical to Europe's industries.

Link: <https://ec.europa.eu/eip/raw-materials/>

European Innovation Partnership on Water

The overall objective is to support and facilitate the development of innovative solutions to deal with the many water related challenges Europe and the world are facing, as well as to support economic growth by bringing such solutions to the market.

Link: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/innovationpartnership/>

European Innovation Partnership on Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability

The main targets are "Promoting productivity and efficiency of the agricultural sector" (reversing the recent trend of diminishing productivity) and "Sustainability of agriculture" (securing soil functionality at a satisfactory level by 2020).

Link: <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eip/>

European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities

The EIP aims to boost the development of smart technologies in cities by pooling research resources from energy, transport and ICT and concentrating them on a small number of demonstration projects which will be implemented in partnership with cities.

Link: <http://ec.europa.eu/eip/smartcities/>

More information: http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/index_en.cfm?pg=eip