



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Community research

Towards Joint Programming in Research

*Working together to tackle common
challenges more effectively*

KBBE ERA-NETs Meeting

Brussels

17 February 2009





Joint Programming : the next steps

1. Building the European Research Area

2. Joint Programming : Why & What ?

☞ Definition and rationale

3. Joint Programming : How ?

☞ Next steps as identified in Council Conclusions

4. Provisional Timetable

☞ Joint programming in a nutshell





European Research Area

3 concepts

- the creation of an **"internal market" in research** (free movement of knowledge, researchers and technology)
- the **restructuring** of the **European research fabric** (improved coordination of national research activities and policies) – **"Ex-Post"** ☞ ☞ ☞ **ERA-NET and Art.169**
- the development of a **European research policy** (taking into account other EU and national policies)



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"Ex-Ante plug-ins"    **Joint Programming**



1. Joint Programming in research

JOINT PROGRAMMING (Definition)

- **Member States** engaging
 - voluntarily and **on a variable geometry basis**
 - in the **definition, development and implementation of common strategic research agendas**
 - based on a **common vision** on how to address **major societal challenges**.
- It may involve **collaboration** between **existing national programmes** or the **setting up of entirely new ones**.
- It entails **putting resources together**,
 - **selecting or developing the most appropriate instrument(s)**, and
 - **collectively monitoring and reviewing progress**.



1. Joint Programming in research

What Joint Programming is not

- ◆ it is not about asking for more money for the Framework Programme
- ◆ it is not about asking for more power at EU level
- ◆ it is not a new instrument for Community research
- ◆ it will not involve Community funding a priori



1. Joint Programming in research

PURPOSE OF THIS COMMUNICATION

- **Implement the Lisbon Strategy** : Apply Joint programming in a strategic manner to a few, major societal challenges
 - Jobs & growth, quality of environment & of life, security of citizens & of the territory, immigration & social cohesion, food & energy supply...
- Follow-up ERA Green Paper and request of the Spring 2008 European Summit “Commission and Member States should continue developing initiatives for joint programming of research”
- Limits to more public investment in research, so let's do better:
 - **To make a step change** on tackling the compartmentalisation of public research programmes in Europe and increase their impact
- Innovative Governance :
 - A new partnership between Member States and the Commission





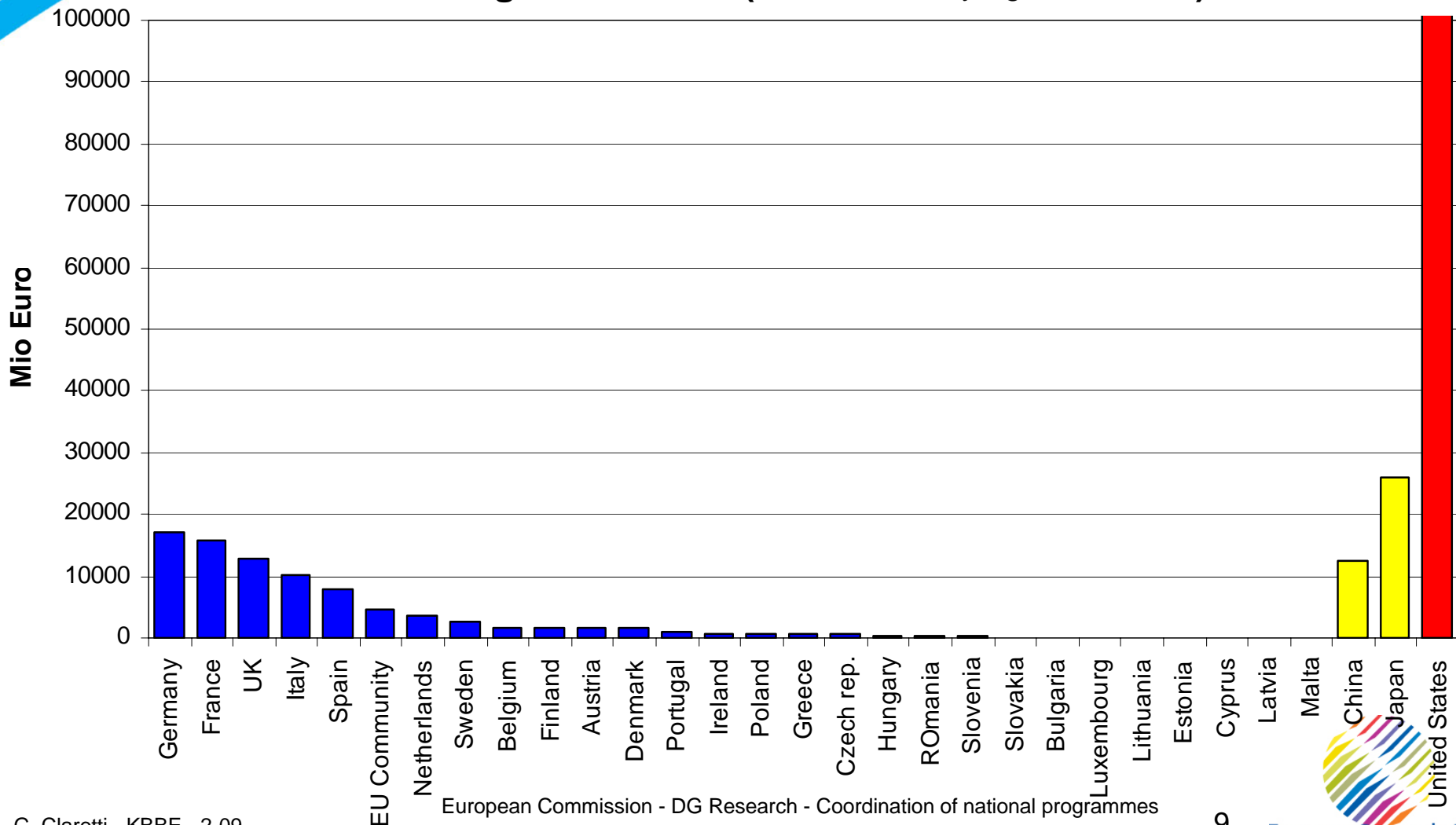
2. Joint Programming : Why ?

- Science and Technology must contribute to solving major societal challenges
- Public Research Programmes have solved societal challenges in the past ... :
 - Urbanisation (First world conference of 1898 aborted)
 - Quality of Life (Green revolution stopped famine in India)
 - Quality of Health (Penicillin cured syphilis & osteomyelitis)
- ... but there are benefits not optimised due to the compartmentalisation of public research funding in the European Union (27 + 1 Research Areas)
 - national research programmes have their place...
 - ... but cannot tackle alone some major societal challenges



A compartmentalised ERA

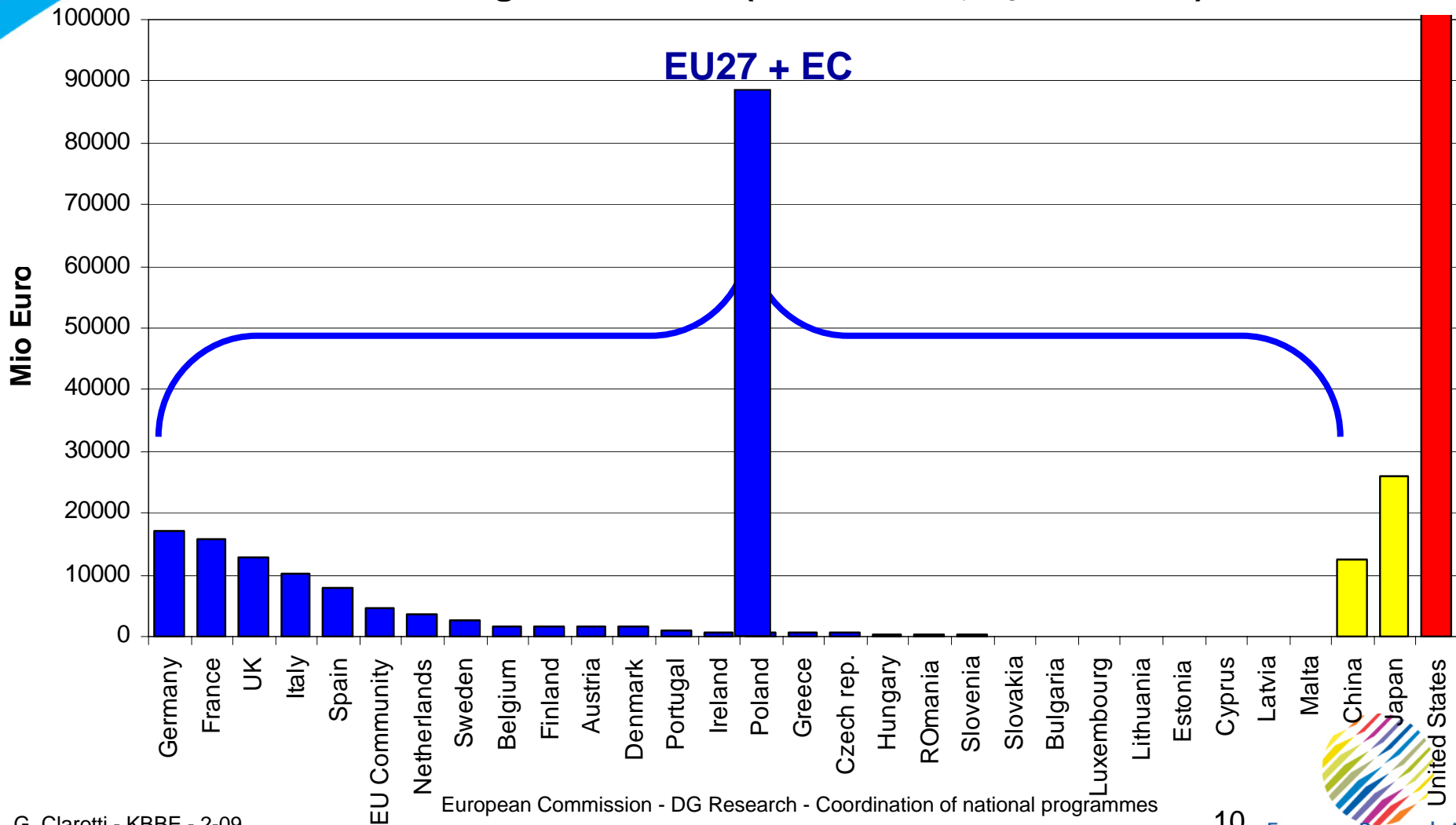
Public Funding for Research (Source : ERA Key Figures 2007, EC)





A compartmentalised ERA

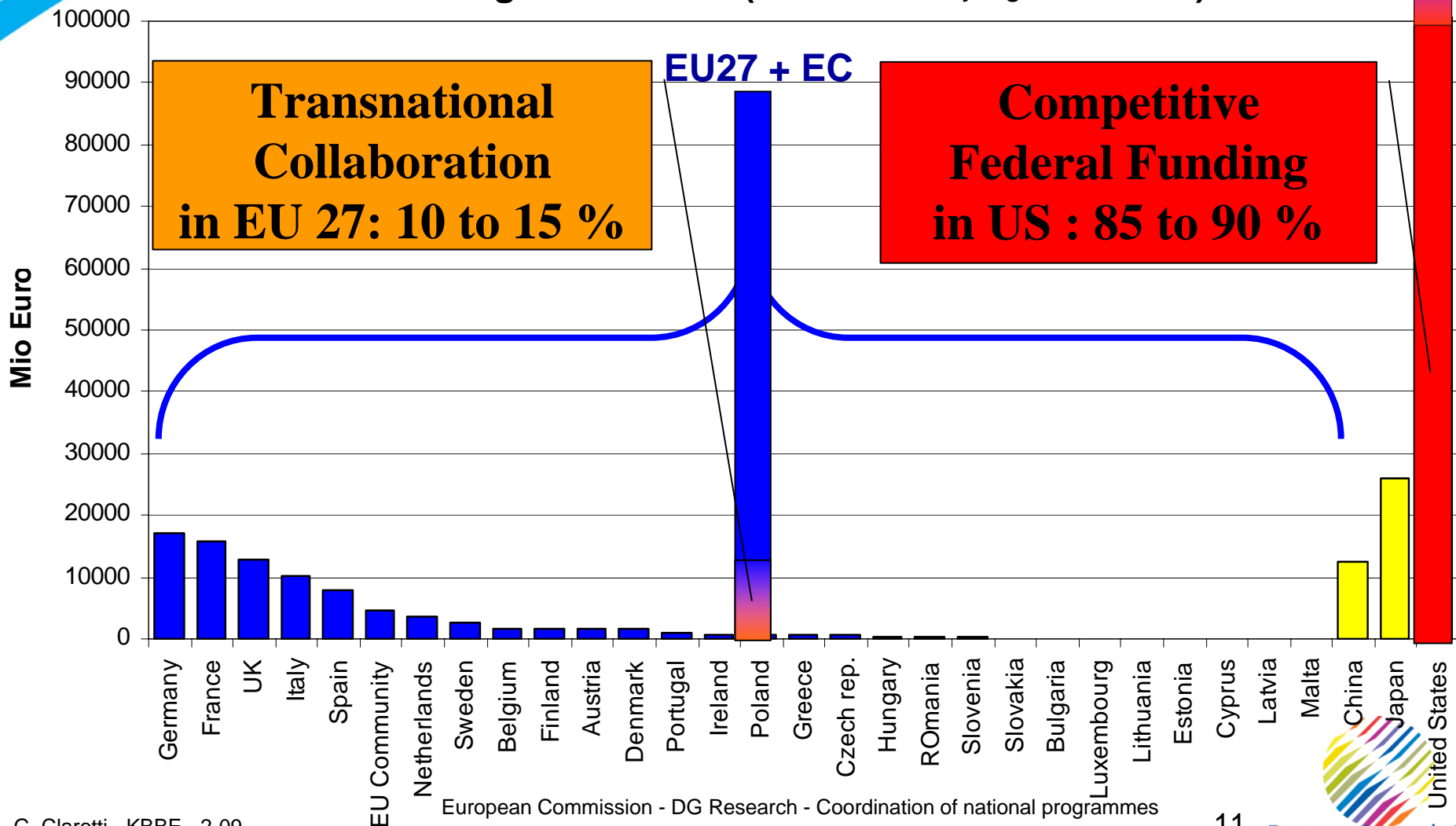
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2 (Cont.) Time is ripe for a step change

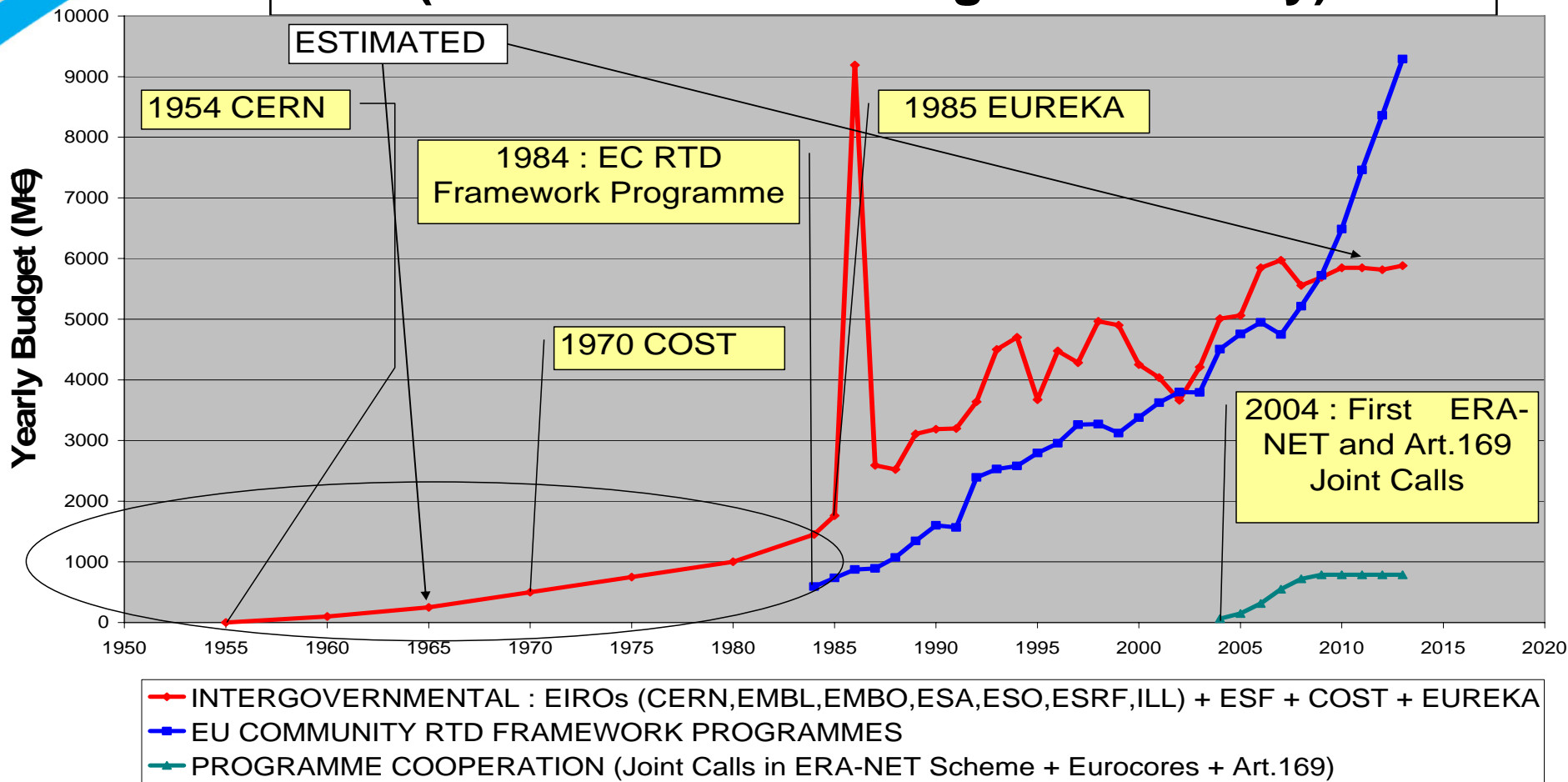
- 1950 : Increasing partnership between countries... :
 - '50s : Intergovernmental research organisations (CERN, ESA, ESO, EMBL...)
 - '70s - '80s : Intergovernmental schemes (COST, EUREKA, and European Community Framework Programme)
 - 2000 : Coordination of national research (ERA-NET, Eurocores, Art.169 initiatives)





2. Time is ripe for a step change - 1

COLLABORATION & COOPERATION in the EU (Public Research Programmes only)*



* Sources : FP7 & Joint Programming Impact Assessments

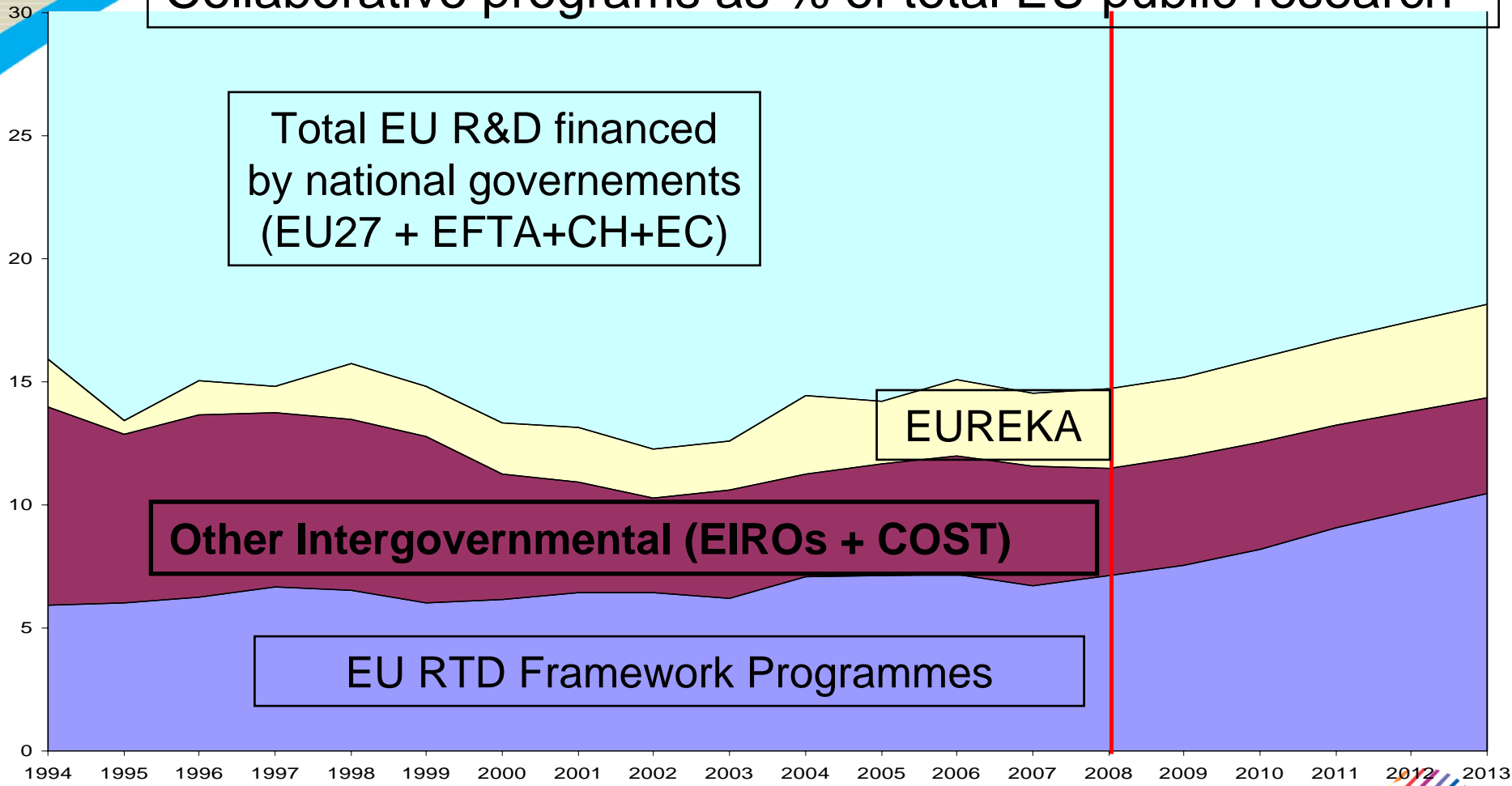




2. Time is ripe for a step change - 2

COLLABORATION and COOPERATION in the EU

Collaborative programs as % of total EU public research*



* Sources : FP7 & Joint Programming Impact Assessments





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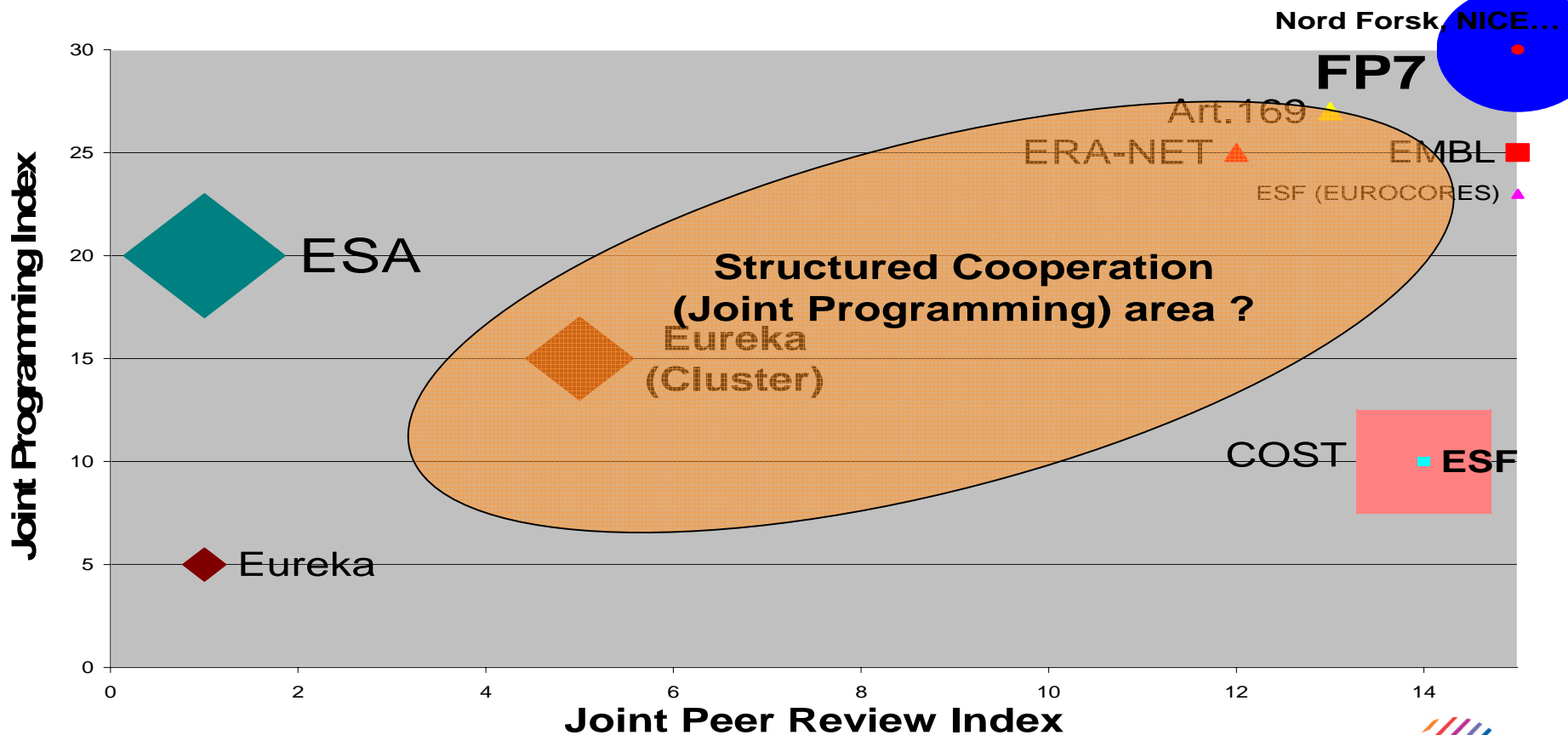
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- ... simple expansion of current activities is insufficient !
- ☞ **Need for a combination of schemes, in partnership between Member States and the Community**



2. Time is ripe for a step change - 3

COLLABORATION and COOPERATION in the EU
 Joint Programming & peer review by scheme
 (Size of "dots" proportional to joint call budgets (2004-2008))*



* **Sources** : FP7 & Joint Programming Impact Assessments





2. Joint Programming : What ? (1)

■ A Strategic Process

- Ambition,
- Scope, critical mass, long-term horizon
- Clearly defined strategy

■ A Structured Process

- New mindset where Member States consider EU added value,
- Sound methodology, appropriate governance structure,
- Clear rules of the game
- Subsidiarity (EU & MS), Openness, Transparency, Accountability

■ A Structuring Process

- Lasting **impact** on European research landscape
- Creating a new **reference frame** for public research (ERA Frame)
- Lasting, deep **commitment** from Member States



2. Joint Programming : What ? (2)

- **Concept refined by Member States in 2008**
(Competitiveness Council Conclusions December 2008)

- **Joint Programming is a concept which :**
 - Recognises the importance of existing activities and initiatives;
 - Recognises the increasing need for a new and more strategic approach;
 - Calls for the implementation of a Member States-led process to step up their R&D cooperation;
 - Fully recognises the competence of member States and regions over the choice of R&D policies and the related allocation of resources



3. Joint Programming: How? (1)

An innovative governance model based on a new partnership between the MS and the Commission

- ◆ **Council conclusions** endorsed the JP concept (02.12.2008) :
...Underline that Joint Programming is a Member State-led process
- ◆ Member States (*as appropriate, the Associated States*) should nominate **representatives** to the High Level dedicated configuration of CREST on Joint Programming (“GPC”) by end January 2009.
- ◆ The GPC is **chaired by a representative of the EU Presidency**
- ◆ Following **national stakeholder consultation**, the representatives should put forward **“argumented”** thematic proposals to the GPC
- ◆ GPC should **identify the first list of themes for JP**, and allow thereafter a **continuous process of identification**



3. Joint Programming: How? (2)

“The GPC should identify the first list of themes for JP”

A set of criteria (mostly from the JP Communication) :

- ◆ Sufficient and effective **commitment from Member States**
- ◆ **Selected themes address a pan European / global** (socio-economic or environmental) **challenge** (where public research is central)
- ◆ **Clear added value** to existing national and Community research, with economies of **scale** and thematic coverage (**scope**)
- ◆ Focussed with **clear and realistic objectives** (Feasibility to deliver)
- ◆ JP approach has **potential for benefits to citizens and competitiveness**, increasing **efficiency and impact** of public R&D involving **key public initiatives in the area**
- ◆ **Stakeholders** (regional, national, European, private, scientific and funding agencies) have been **involved** in developing the Themes



3. Joint Programming : How ? (3)

A WORKING METHOD

Based on Expert Group's "Research programming cycle"





3. Joint Programming: How? (4)

“Implementation of the JP Initiatives”

A three stage process (*inspired by European Technology Platforms*):

1. Development of a **Common Vision** with long term objectives
2. Translate it into a **Common Strategic Research Agenda** (SRA) with SMART objectives, based on assessment of existing strengths and capabilities
3. **Implementation** of the SRA
 - Choose the appropriate mix of instruments from the toolbox of public research instruments (regional, national, poss. European?)
 - Regular monitoring and evaluation against SMART objectives
 - Regular reporting of results to political level





3. Joint Programming: How? (5)

Enabling tools to facilitate implementation

- ◆ **For each Joint Programming Theme : Optimal use of existing R&D Instruments** (regional, national, intergovernmental and Community instruments).
- ◆ **Member States – with the support of the Commission to consider / develop Framework Conditions :**
 - A coherent approach on the **peer review** procedures
 - A coherent approach for **foresight activities** and **evaluation of joint programmes**
 - A coherent approach to funding of **cross border research** by national or regional authorities
 - Effective measures to ensure optimum **dissemination and use** of research findings
 - **Involvement of stakeholders** (scientific and, where appropriate, industry communities)



4. Joint Programming in a nutshell

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◆ **13/2, 15/4, 23/6/09**

Meetings of Joint Programming Group

◆ **Throughout 2009**

Consultation of Stakeholders by Member States, proposals to GPC

◆ **End 2009- 2010**

Identification of Joint Programming themes by the group

Commission prepares proposal for Council Recommendation on the basis of themes identified by the Joint Programming Group

◆ **2010**

Council adopts Recommendation, launching the selected Initiatives

Setting up of management structures, development of visions, drafting of the Strategic Research Agendas, pooling the resources, analysis of the potential of existing instruments or the need for new ones. Commission supports as deemed necessary.

◆ **... by end 2010**

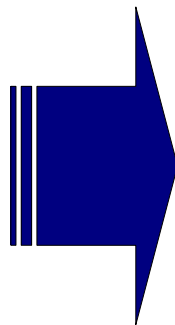
Implementation. Launch of first joint activities, first report to Council





Governance is key for an effective Joint Programming

Nature shows us the way: Birds coordinating their efforts



71 % gain of efficiency