

# ASPECTOS ESENCIALES DE H2020 PARA 2018-2020

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**SOST**

# SOST-CDTI, Spanish Office for Science & Technology

## SOST hoy...

- En 1994 se firma del convenio marco entre la CICYT y el CDTI para la creación de la “Oficina Española de Ciencia y Tecnología” en Bruselas → **Actualmente, SOST es la oficina de CDTI en Bruselas.**
- SOST está en primera línea de lo que acontece en temas de I+D+i europeos y ofrece, **asesoramiento, información, opinión, apoyo logístico, lobby y formación** tanto a CDTI, como a la Comunidad Científico-Tecnológica española (Empresas, OPIs Universidades, Fundaciones, Parques Tecnológicos, Centros Tecnológicos, etc.)
- Aunque SOST-CDTI se **centra en H2020**, también se monitorizan otros programas Europeos sinérgicos.



# SOST-CDTI, Spanish Office for Science & Technology

## Servicios de SOST-CDTI...

- Apoyo técnico/temático a los representantes y NCPs de H2020
- Facilita los contactos con los diferentes servicios de la Comisión Europea y stakeholders
- Orienta a participantes en temas legales y financieros (reglas de participación, contratos de Subvención y de consorcio, IPR, etc.), así como en temas científicos técnicos de participación en RS & LEIT.
- Actúa como enlace con las Delegaciones de las CCAA en Bruselas para temas de I+D+i y es miembro de la red informal de entidades de C&T homólogas europeas denominada IGLO (Presidencia en 2015-2016)
- Organiza el Programa de especialización de gestores europeos en I+D+i
- En la segunda mitad de 2015 ha lanzado el **programa de estancias temporales en SOST para entidades españolas**

# Programa de gestores SOST, Programa CAPGES

Programa de apoyo para el posicionamiento de entidades españolas participantes en programas e iniciativas Europeas de I+D+i (principalmente relacionadas con H2020).

## Lo que SÍ es el programa de especialización

- ✓ Es un **programa de estrategia de participación y posicionamiento** de entidades/organizaciones españolas públicas y privadas en el programa H2020 y sus diferentes iniciativas (principalmente las relacionadas con Retos Sociales & Liderazgo Industrial).
- ✓ Es un **programa de especialización de un recurso humano altamente cualificado** en conocimiento del entorno europeo de la I+D+i

## Lo que NO es el programa de especialización

- Ø **NO es un curso de formación** sobre programas europeos
- Ø **NO está dirigido a entidades noveles** o con poco recorrido en FP7-Cooperación y H2020.

# **Participar en Europa...**

# Porqué (o no) un proyecto europeo de I+D+i?

Un proyecto europeo de investigación aplicada en H2020 (no básica) o de innovación se puede plantear porque:

- A nivel europeo/global se detectan unas necesidades, se visualiza una oportunidad de mercado **a medio plazo** y se quiere ser competitivo mejorando un producto/servicio a través de la I+D+i.
- Queremos establecer relación con los principales stakeholders de ese sector a nivel europeo/global. → Queremos cultivar/ampliar nuestro **networking** y **compartir** conocimiento y recursos.

[...]



# Porqué (o no) un proyecto europeo de I+D+i?

No obstante, a veces el sector privado puede

1. Tener **urgencia** en mejorar su producto/servicio (corto plazo) porque ya ha detectado su nicho de mercado.
2. Querer la **exclusiva** de las claves de la innovación y mejora de su producto/servicio...

... En estos casos, entonces la mejor herramienta NO es un proyecto de I+D+i europeo sino **otro tipo de instrumento financiero**, i.e., un crédito para la innovación.

\*ATENCIÓN: Con el **instrumento PYME** y con el esquema **Fast Track to Innovation (FTI)**, la tendencia podría cambiar...



## Filosofía H2020 de los proyectos europeos de I+D+i...

Es necesario tener una **estrategia** a nivel de dirección de la entidad (priorizar líneas, establecer objetivos y destinar recursos propios) porque en el nuevo programa de I+D+i europeo, H2020,

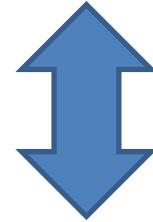
1. Se evalua la **capacidad operativa del partner** para llevar a cabo las tareas indicadas. → Es necesario tener esas capacidades ANTES de la consecución del proyecto y NO como consecuencia de la ayuda (el proyecto puede ayudar a completar).
2. Se debe tener una **visión** de qué es lo que se quiere hacer con los resultados obtenidos de la I+D+i → Orientación a resultados, impacto & transferencia

**El proyecto es sólo una « ayuda » a algo que se quiere hacer de todos modos... → siempre hay co-financiación!**

**Unas palabras sobre las  
orientaciones en I+D+i en  
Europa para 2018-2020...**



El principal programa europeo de I+D+i para el período 2014-2020 se llama H2020 y supone la continuación del 7º Programa Marco... en algunos aspectos, solamente!



Sería el equivalente al Plan Nacional de I+D a nivel estatal... aunque H2020 incluye aspectos de innovación (entre otros).

# Lo que veremos hoy de H2020 ...

## 1. Excellent Science

European Research Council

Future and Emerging Technologies

Marie Curie Actions

Research Infrastructures

## 2. Industrial Leadership

### Leadership in Enabling & Industrial Technologies

- Information and communication technologies
- nanotechnologies
- advanced materials
- biotechnology
- advanced manufacturing and processing
- space

Access to Risk Finance

Innovation in SME

## 3. Societal Challenges

### 7 Challenges

- Health, Demographic Change and Wellbeing
- Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine and maritime research and the bio-economy
- Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy
- Smart, Green and Integrated Transport
- Climate Action, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials
- Europe in a changing world: Inclusive, Innovative and Reflective Societies
- Secure Societies – Protecting Freedom and Security of Europe and its Citizens

Joint Research Centre (JRC)

Widening Participation

Science with & for Society

European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)

Joint Programming P2P

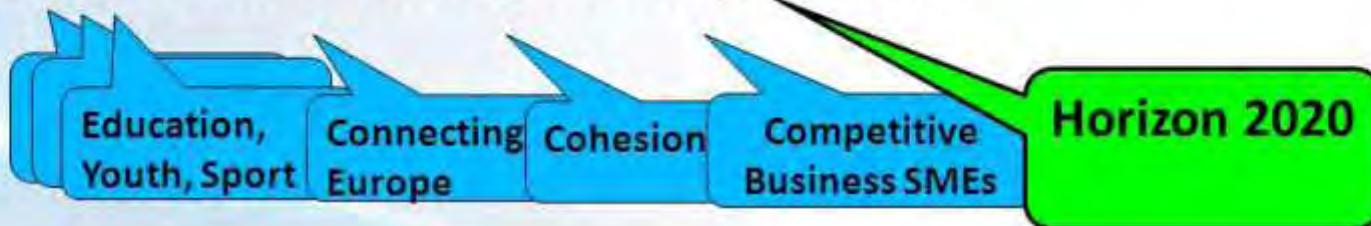
Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs) P2B

Spreading excellence

Science for & with Society

# Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020

## 1. Smart & inclusive growth (€491bn)



## 2. Sustainable growth, natural resources (€383bn)

## 3. Security and citizenship (€18.5bn)

## 4. Global Europe (€70bn)

## 5. Administration (€62.6bn)



\*EC will present an estimation of the next MFF by the mid/end-2018...

# Marco Financiero Multianual 2014-2020

Hasta el momento, los MFFs habían sido...

- 1988-1992: Delors I (5 years)
- 1993-1999: Delors II (7 years)
- 2000-2006: Agenda 2000 (7 years)
- 2007-2013: Building our common future (7 years)
- **2014-2020: Investing in Europe's future (7 years)**

## Qué mejoras generales incluye H2020 en la segunda parte?

- Conjunto único de normas de participación más simples y más coherentes y nuevos instrumentos de financiación
- Pasar de varios porcentajes de financiación para diferentes beneficiarios y actividades a sólo dos: 100% & 70%
- Substitución de los cuatro métodos para calcular los costes indirectos por una única “flat rate”
- Nuevos instrumentos más ágiles para entidades pequeñas → SMEs, FTI...
  - Reducción en el tiempo promedio para la obtención de la subvención a 5 meses + 3 meses desde el deadline (el promedio actual en el FP7 era 1 año). → NO MÁS NEGOCIACIONES...

## Algunos aspectos importantes en H2020 en esta segunda parte...

- La cadena de I+D+i va desde investigación básica, pasando por desarrollo tecnológico, demostración, **valorización de los resultados innovadores y piloto cerca de mercado**
- Potenciar el **empleo de jóvenes científicos así como de emprendedores**
- Mayor coordinación con los **FONDOS ESTRUCTURALES (RIS3)**.

Proyectos orientados a testear soluciones a problemas reales:

- Consorcios **multidisciplinares & multi-actor**.
- Cobertura de todo el ciclo: **Desde investigación aplicada a mercado** (pilot pre-comercial o pre-operacional) → Énfasis en proyectos de Innovación: Demostradores, puesta en marcha de pilotos, compra pública, estándares,...

# Orientación de la Comisión Europea con el Presidente Juncker



# Orientación de la Comisión Europea con el Presidente Juncker

 European Commission

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
Towards the Juncker Commission

European Commission > About the European Commission > Towards the Juncker Commission > 10 Priorities

## Section contents

- Jobs, Growth, Investment
- Digital Single Market
- Energy Union
- Internal Market
- Economic & Monetary Union
- Free Trade
- Justice & Fundamental Rights
- Migration
- A Global Actor
- Democratic Change
- More on my priorities

## 10 Priorities



### A New Boost for Jobs, Growth and Investment

My first priority as Commission President will be to strengthen Europe's competitiveness and to stimulate investment for the purpose of job creation. I intend to present, within the first three months of my mandate and in the context of the Europe 2020 review, an ambitious Jobs, Growth and Investment Package worth €300 billion.



### A Connected Digital Single Market

I believe that we must make much better use of the great opportunities offered by digital technologies, which know no borders. To do so, we will need to have the courage to break down national silos in telecoms regulation, in copyright and data protection legislation, in the management of radio waves and in the application of competition law.



dependency of several of our Member States.

### A Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy

Current geopolitical events have forcefully reminded us that Europe relies too heavily on fuel and gas imports. I therefore want to reform and reorganise Europe's energy policy into a new European Energy Union. We need to pool our resources, combine our infrastructures and unite our negotiating power vis-à-vis third countries. We need to diversify our energy sources, and reduce the high energy



### A Deeper and Fairer Internal Market with a Strengthened Industrial Base

# Orientación de la Comisión Europea con el Presidente Juncker

## Section contents

- Jobs, Growth, Investment
- Digital Single Market
- Energy Union
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- Justice & Fundamental Rights
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- More on my priorities



### A Deeper and Fairer Economic and Monetary Union

Over the next five years, I want to continue with the reform of our Economic and Monetary Union to preserve the stability of our single currency and to enhance the convergence of economic, fiscal and labour market policies between the Member States that share the single currency. I will do this on the basis of the 'Four Presidents Reports' and the Commission's Blueprint for a Deep and Genuine Economic and Monetary Union, and always with Europe's social dimension in mind.



### A Reasonable and Balanced Free Trade Agreement with the U.S.

Under my presidency, the Commission will negotiate a reasonable and balanced trade agreement with the United States of America, in a spirit of mutual and reciprocal benefits and transparency. It is anachronistic that, in the 21st century, Europeans and Americans still impose customs duties on each other's products.

These should be swiftly and fully abolished. I also believe that we can go a significant step further in recognising each other's product standards or working towards transatlantic standards.



### An Area of Justice and Fundamental Rights Based on Mutual Trust

Our European Union is more than a big common market. It is also a Union of shared values, which are spelled out in the Treaties and in the Charter of Fundamental Rights. Citizens expect their governments to provide justice, protection and fairness with full respect for fundamental rights and the rule of law.

This also requires joint European action, based on our shared values.



### Towards a New Policy on Migration

The recent terrible events in the Mediterranean have shown us that Europe needs to manage migration better, in all aspects. This is first of all a humanitarian imperative. I am convinced that we must work closely together in a spirit of solidarity to ensure that situations such as the one in Lampedusa never arise again.



### A Stronger Global Actor

We need a stronger Europe when it comes to foreign policy. The Ukraine crisis and the worrying situation in the Middle East show how important it is that Europe is united externally. There is still a long way to go.



### A Union of Democratic Change

The proposal and election of the President of the European Commission in the light of the outcome of the European Parliament elections is certainly important, but only a first step in making the European Union as a whole more democratic. A European Commission under my leadership will be committed to fulfilling the special partnership with the European Parliament, as laid down in the Framework Agreement of 2010.

with new life. I want to have a political dialogue with you, not a technocratic one.

# De cara a los programas 2018-2020...

A parte de cada programa temático, la EC tiene unas **prioridades o FOCUS AREAS**

- Personalising health and care
- Sustainable food security
- Blue growth: unlocking the potential of seas and oceans
- Smart cities and communities
- Competitive low-carbon energy
- Energy Efficiency
- Mobility for growth
- Waste: a resource to recycle, reuse and recover raw materials
- Water innovation: boosting its value for Europe
- Overcoming the crisis:
- Disaster-resilience
- Digital security

- Industry 2020 in the Circular Economy
- Internet of Things
- Smart and Sustainable Cities
- Sustainable Food Security – Resilient and resource-efficient value chains
- Energy Efficiency
- Digital Security
- Blue Growth - Demonstrating an ocean of opportunities
- Competitive Low-carbon Energy
- Automated Road Transport – The New Frontier

12 focus areas  
in WP 14-15

4 focus areas  
in WP 18-20

9 focus areas  
in WP 16-17

- Building a **low-carbon, climate resilient** future
- Connecting economic and environmental gains – the **Circular Economy**
- **Digitising** and transforming **European industry** and services
- Boosting the effectiveness of the **Security Union**

# De cara a los programas 2018-2020...

## Focus Area: Building a low-carbon, climate resilient future

1

Budget: ca. €2,900m

Mission	Component	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Operationalisation of Paris Agreement (PA) goals</li><li>✓ Accelerated transformation towards carbon neutrality</li><li>✓ Enhanced climate resilience in Europe and beyond</li><li>✓ Long term mitigation and adaptation policy planning, deployment of technology to reduce emissions, and enhanced climate change resilience in developing countries</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Key enabling technologies for decarbonisation, including for the construction sector</li><li>✓ Earth observation for CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring &amp; climate services</li><li>✓ Climate resilience of agri-food, marine and aquatic sectors</li><li>✓ Decarbonisation of the energy system; underpinning the 'Energy Union Research, Innovation and Competitiveness Strategy (EURICS)'</li><li>✓ Decarbonisation of the whole transport system</li><li>✓ Scientific knowledge in support of the PA goals &amp; IPCC process</li><li>✓ Solutions for climate adaptation and resilience</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ LEIT-NMBP</li><li>✓ LEIT-Space</li><li>✓ SC - Food</li><li>✓ SC - Energy</li><li>✓ SC - Transport</li><li>✓ SC - Environment</li></ul>

# De cara a los programas 2018-2020...

2

## Focus Area: Connecting economic and environmental gains – the Circular Economy

Budget: ca. €800m

### Mission

- ✓ Measureable reductions in waste, environmental pollution and greenhouse gas emissions; transforming recyclable waste into a flourishing market of secondary raw materials;
- ✓ Sustaining and making use of natural cycles;
- ✓ Competitive advantages for existing businesses;
- ✓ New businesses opportunities, including disruptive innovation;
- ✓ Security of raw materials supply.

### Component

- ✓ Industrial solutions serving circular economy approaches
- ✓ Bio-economy aspects of the circular economy
- ✓ Reuse of CO<sub>2</sub>
- ✓ Transition to circular economy business models and practices
- ✓ Sustainable sourcing of raw materials, also from secondary sources

### Source

- ✓ LEIT-NMBP
- ✓ SC - Food
- ✓ SC - Energy
- ✓ SC – Environment

# De cara a los programas 2018-2020...

## Focus Area: Digitising and transforming EU industry & services

**Budget: ca. €1600m**

### Mission

- ✓ Enabling all sectors and application areas to adapt, transform and benefit from digitisation, notably by allowing also smaller and newer players to capture value
- ✓ Develop industrial strategies, incl. new business models
- ✓ Connect to member states and regions, for synergies/align R&I agendas
- ✓ Removing barriers for innovation enabled by digitisation

### Component

- ✓ Innovation hubs
- ✓ Cross-sectorial and integrated digital platforms and large-scale pilots for experimentation and co-creation with users

### Source

- ✓ LEIT-ICT
- ✓ LEIT-NMBP
- ✓ LEIT-Space
- ✓ SC - Health
- ✓ SC - Food
- ✓ SC - Energy
- ✓ SC - Transport
- ✓ SC - Environment

## Focus Area: Boosting the effectiveness of the Security Union

**Budget: ca. €1,000m**

### Mission

- ✓ New technologies and processes to meet needs of security practitioners, including for fighting and preventing crime
- ✓ Reduced loss of life and damage from natural and man-made disasters
- ✓ Key infrastructure better protected
- ✓ EU borders better secured
- ✓ Secure and trusted digital environment

### Component

- ✓ Better match R&D objectives with Security Union policy needs.
- ✓ Strengthen impact of security-related research: involving practitioners and stimulating new markets.
- ✓ Identify security-related research in other H2020 societal challenges, and contribute to other policies (Digital, Space, Health, etc.)

### Source

- ✓ LEIT-ICT
- ✓ LEIT-Space
- ✓ SC - Health
- ✓ SC - Energy
- ✓ SC – Reflective Societies
- ✓ SC – Secure Societies

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## Call for projects

Funding for Interreg Europe projects is allocated through calls for project proposals – periods of time during the year when applications can be submitted. Each call has an opening and closing date and outside of these dates it is not possible to apply for funding with a project proposal.

Applications are submitted online through the [Interreg Europe online system \(iOLF\)](#). The system may be available shortly before the call opens, so that applicants can register and start preparing their applications. The 'Submit application' button, however, is active only during an open call.

Specific terms of reference are published for each call (see examples below). They can define specific criteria for each call, for example the maximum amount of funding available, the topics open for application and so on.

Interreg Europe held two calls for project proposals so far (2015 and 2016 - see details below). The monitoring committee of the programme decided for a third call for project proposals to be opened in March 2017.



How to develop a project?

### 1.2 How does the programme work?

The Interreg Europe programme has an ERDF budget of EUR 359 million for the 2014-2020 period and a thematic focus on the following four policy topics, each related to regional development:

1. Research, technological development and innovation
2. Competitiveness of SMEs
3. Low-carbon economy
4. Environment and resource efficiency

The programme finances two types of action:

- a) **Interregional cooperation projects:** partnerships made up of relevant policy organisations from different countries in Europe work together for 3 to 5 years to exchange their experiences on a particular policy issue. Each region involved in the cooperation project produces an action plan, specifying what will be done in the region to ensure that the lessons learnt from the cooperation project are put into action. Projects are also required to monitor the progress of their action plans, to determine the impact of cooperation.

Calls for project proposals are launched throughout the programming period.

- b) **Policy learning platforms:** a space for continuous learning where any organisation dealing with regional development policies in Europe can find solutions and request expert support to improve the way they manage and implement their public policies in the four topics listed above.

### 1.3 Who can access funding?

Any of the following organisations based in the 28 EU Member States, as well as Norway and Switzerland are eligible for Interreg Europe funding:

- National, regional or local public authorities
- Institutions governed by public law (e.g. regional development agencies, business support organisations, universities)
- Private non-profit bodies.

# Call-2017 cierra el 30-Jun-2017

LIFE+...



# ENVIRONMENT

## LIFE Programme

European Commission > Environment > LIFE Programme

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### 25 Years of LIFE

#### Projects by theme

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## Welcome to LIFE

LIFE is the EU's financial instrument supporting environmental, nature conservation and climate action projects throughout the EU. Since 1992, LIFE has co-financed some 4306 projects. For the 2014–2020 funding period, LIFE will contribute approximately €3.4 billion to the protection of the environment and climate.

[Read more >>](#)

## LIFE preparatory projects for the European Solidarity Corps call

**03 May 2017** Following the feedback received in response to the call launched on the 7th of December 2016, the Commission has decided to publish a **second call** for proposals to support the **European Solidarity Corps (ESC)**. The scope of supported activities will be environmental protection, nature conservation and restoration of natural areas and ecosystems, mainly the Natura 2000 network. For this second call some requirements have been modified, e.g. the minimum number of volunteers to be engaged in the ESC is one hundred (100) and the execution period may last up to three



New LIFE  
Regulation  
2014–2020

[Read more >>](#)

#### Highlights

LIFE launches 2017 call for action grants: more than €373 million available

[Information Days 2017](#)

[LIFE 2017 call for project proposals EU INFO DAY](#)

Partner search tools for LIFE calls>>

#### Events

**01 June 2017**

# **Preparatory Action on Defense Research...**

**Call-2017 abierta!**

*The Preparatory Action (PA) on CSDP-related research was decided by the European Commission with one main objective in mind: **to demonstrate the added-value of EU-funded research in the defence sector.***

[...]

*The management and implementation approach applied and tested under the Preparatory Action **could also become a template for the future European Defence Research Programme (EDRP) after 2021.***

En función de ello, la PADR se centra en:

- ✓ Demonstrate and assess **added-value of EU supported defence R&T**
- ✓ Results should **foster further cooperation between MoDs and between EU defence industries**
- ✓ Prepare for a basic act to launch a substantial defence research programme from 2021 onwards



## Preparatory Action on Defence Research: 2017 research topics description

Published on: 12/04/2017 Last update: 19/04/2017

The European Commission adopted the 2017 Financing Decision for the Preparatory Action on Defence Research (PADR) on 11 April. It includes descriptions of 3 topics for which calls for proposals will be launched in late May.



### Topics

- [Defence industries](#)

### Related news

- [A European Defence Fund: €5.5 billion per year to boost Europe's defence capabilities](#)
- [Business Planet: Business opportunities with dual-use technologies](#)
- [Galileo goes live!](#)
- [Improving the access of SMEs to cross-border defence procurement](#)
- [Commission proposes Action Plan to boost research and innovation of European defence industry for long term security](#)

The main focus of the PADR 2017 is the first topic which calls for the launch of one complex project. The project aims to show the added value of unmanned systems in enhancing situational awareness while operating alongside and communicating with other manned and unmanned systems.

In the context of technology research, products related to force protection and soldier systems, there is a second topic.

This second topic focuses on:

- future generic open soldier system reference architecture
- technology advancements in tailor-made blast, ballistic and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) protection of military personnel
- novel developments in active and passive military camouflage methods.

Finally, the third topic will call for proposals to start the strategic technology foresight. It needs to propose and validate a methodology and/or process to gather data. These foresight activities will be carried out on a recurring basis. They will be used to develop realistic scenarios of potential future conflicts which will help scoping EU-funded defence research.

The Preparatory Action on Defence Research is the first step towards a future European defence research programme. The budget for the PADR related actions in 2017 is €25 million. Its main implementation will be through grants. The call for proposals and the participation modalities will be published in late May.

### Related documents:

[PADR Financing Decision of 11 April 2017 with Annex: 2017 Work Programme with description of the actions](#)

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## RESEARCH & INNOVATION

### Participant Portal

European Commission > Research & Innovation > Participant Portal > Calls

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## Calls for Proposals

### Pilot Projects and Preparatory Actions

 Advanced search for topics Calls for tenders on TED

Pilot projects (PP) and Preparatory Actions (PA) introduce new initiatives that might turn into standing EU funding programmes. A **Pilot Project** is an initiative of an experimental nature designed to test the feasibility of an action and its usefulness and lasts not more than two years. A **Preparatory Action** - normally the successor of a successful pilot project on the same matter - is designed to prepare new actions like EU policies, legislation, programmes etc. with funding for not more than three years. For more information on the Pilot Projects and Preparatory Actions see the annual report on pilot projects and preparatory actions.

Status  Calls with forthcoming topics  Calls with open topics  Calls with only closed topics

Sort by  Call title  Call identifier  Publication date Filter a call 

<b>Preparatory Action on Critical Defense Technologies (PADT)</b> Technological demonstrator for enhanced situational awareness in ... PADT-US-2017 Publication date: 03 June 2017	<b>Preparatory Action on Defence Interoperability (PADI)</b> Force protection and advanced soldier systems beyond current programmes PADI-FPSS-2017 Publication date: 03 June 2017	<b>Preparatory Action on Disruptive Technologies (PADT)</b> The European Defence Research Runway PADT-STF-2017 Publication date: 03 June 2017
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In addition to the search facilities, the full list of Union Civil Protection Mechanism Programme Calls can be found [here](#).

En 2017 sólo 3 calls específicas pero a futuro se abrirán otras calls específicas para Critical Defense Technologies; Interoperability & Standardisation; Future Disruptive Technologies.

# Qué hay en la call-2017?

Estructura = Calls temáticas específicas + Acciones de prospectiva & roadmapping.

Gestionado por 1 única DG (**DG-Growth/Defense Industry**) y la agencia externa que gestiona la call es la **EDA (EU Defense Agency)**.

## ✓ **Unmanned Systems**

Demonstration unmanned systems all military domains (air, land and maritime) for safety, survivability and effect. Stand-alone/swarm and interoperability with manned platforms.

## ✓ **Force Protection and Soldier Systems**

Demonstration on protection of soldiers against bullets, fragments, flame & flash, noise, laser, detection, CBRNE & environmental threats.

## ✓ **Strategic Technology Foresight**

# Participación en la práctica...

En la Acción Preparatoria de Investigación en Defensa (PADR) **NO se sigue exactamente las reglas de H2020:**

- ✓ **Todos los MMSS & Noruega** (entidades con sede y actividad en esos países, no filiales de países non-EU, p.e.).
- ✓ Proyectos colaborativos, en general, tienen un mín de 3 participantes independientes **PERO en los demostradores se pide mín de 5 participantes independientes.**
- ✓ **Todos proyectos financiados al 100% costes elegibles & 25% costes ind.**
- ✓ **Template de propuestas no es exactamente igual** que en H2020 → Evaluación más rápida = 3-4 meses.
- ✓ **Evaluadores son escogidos de una lista de candidatos propuestos por los MoDs JUNTO con expertos independientes nominados por la EC en temas específicos.**
- ✓ **Los MoDs NO son beneficiarios en ninguna propuesta del dinero de la EC.** → PERO pueden poner al servicio del consorcio “facilities & test-beds”, p.e., para demostradores sinérgicos con ejercicios, etc...

## EVENTS

### Preparatory Action on Defence Research: Information Day and Brokerage Event

Date of the Event: 27 June 2017 09:30 AM

Registration Starts: 24 May 2017

Registration Ends: 20 June 2017

The EDA and the European Commission would like to announce an Information Day on the Preparatory Action on Defence Research (PADR)<sup>[1]</sup> and a Brokerage Event in Brussels on 27 June, 2017, from 09:30 to 17:30. Registration will be possible from 24 May (12h00) until 20 June (23:59).

The PADR has the objective to test the added-value of the EU budget supporting defence research, in view of a potential EU programme in the next EU Multi-annual Financial Framework. The PADR will be implemented by the EDA through a Delegation Agreement to be signed between the EDA and the Commission on behalf of the European Union in 2017.

**Contactos:** José Ramón Sala, DGAM / SDG PLATIN, Ministerio de Defensa

Tel.: +34 91 3954634

[jsaltr1@oc.mde.es](mailto:jsaltr1@oc.mde.es)

**Fernando Iñigo, DGAM / SDG PLATIN, Ministerio de Defensa**

Tel: +34 91 3954629

[finivil@ext.mde.es](mailto:finivil@ext.mde.es)

**Otros programas más  
“exóticos”...**



# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Building partnerships for change in developing countries

European Commission > International Cooperation and Development



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## European Development Days 2017

Europe's leading forum on development since 2006! EDDs bring the development community together to share ideas and experiences in ways that inspire new partnerships and innovative solutions to the world's most pressing challenges.

[+ READ MORE](#)

1 2 3 4 5



NEWS

EVENTS

### Joint Press Release - World Reconstruction Conference 3

8 June 2017 More than 800 participants from civil society, national and local governments, academia, the private sector and international organisations from around the world gathered in

## OUR PRIORITIES

- › New European Consensus
- › Sustainable Development Goals
- › Energy

## INFO POINT



# In case of DG-DEVCO...

- **Objectives:** Protecting human rights, promoting democracy, eradicating poverty, fostering self-sufficiency in food production, improving education and protecting health and the environment.
- **Programming cycle:** Work-programmes every 3 years funding period, where annual action programmes for specific project are established.

SECTOR

- ▶ Human rights and governance
  - ▶ Civil society
  - ▶ Democracy and human rights
- ▶ Development education and awareness raising

▶ Gender

- ▶ Governance
- ▶ Local authorities
- ▶ Peace and security

▶ Food and agriculture

▶ Economic growth

▶ Human development

▶ Infrastructure

▶ Environment

▶ Energy

▶ Migration and asylum

Bring Back Our Girls!

One year on, Commissioner Mimica underlines that the EU hasn't forgotten the more than 200 girls kidnapped from Chibok by Boko Haram  
#BringBackOurGirls

▶ FACEBOOK BRINGBACKOURGIRLS

1 2 3 4 5



OVERVIEW PROJECTS DOCUMENTS

Sort by Theme

- Any -

APPLY

Appui au processus déradication des MGF dans des zones rurales reculées des sous préfectures Dorra, As-eyla et Kor Angar

Duration: 1 February 2015 - 31 July 2016

Total Cost: 148886.00 €

USEFUL LINKS

- ▶ Beijing Platform of Action
- ▶ Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- ▶ DAC/OECD Gender Network
- ▶ EC/UN Partnership on Gender Equality for Development and Peace
- ▶ Toolkit on mainstreaming gender equality in EC development cooperation
- ▶ UN Commission on the Status of Women
- ▶ UN Development Fund for Women

**Funding instruments 1/2** → Always co-funding & at least 1 local partner!  
(most of the times a public organization, NGO or local entity).

## Thematic instruments

- European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)** → Helping to establish democracy, the rule of law, and the protection of human rights and basic freedoms.
- Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)** → Helping to prevent and respond to crises and create a safe and stable environment in partner countries.
- Partnership Instrument (PI)** → Supporting the external dimension of EU policies and by addressing major global challenges.
- Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)**

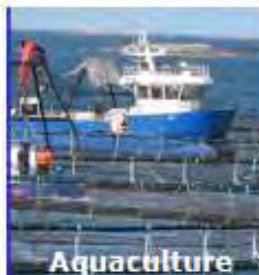
**Funding instruments 2/2** → Always co-funding & at least 1 local partner! (most of the times a public organization, NGO or local entity).

### Geographical instruments

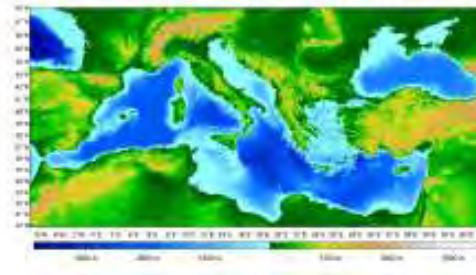
- **Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)** → Cooperation with partner countries and regions such as Latin America, Asia, Central Asia, the Middle-East and South Africa. The focus areas of work are environment and climate change; sustainable energy; human development (including decent work); social justice and culture; food, nutrition security and sustainable agriculture; migration and asylum.
- **European Development Fund (EDF)** → Aid for 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) partner countries of the Union and for the Overseas Countries and Territories of Member States. It aims to stimulate economic development, social and human development, regional cooperation and integration.
- **Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance II (IPA)** → Support to Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Croatia as well to the Balkan countries (Albania, Serbia, Kosovo\*, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro). → **DG-NEAR**
- **European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)** → Cooperation with South Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Jordan, Israel, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, the occupied Palestinian territory and East neighbourhood countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine)). → **DG-NEAR**
- **Instrument for Greenland (IfG)**

**Y además....**

... como **DG-Mare** con sus annual workprogrammes!



The BLUEMED Initiative



**Y volviendo a H2020, en la  
práctica....**

# Cómo se implementa H2020...

- Mediante **convocatorias competitivas** publicadas a través de los **programas de trabajo** → **Formato:** Proyectos colaborativos, CSAs, ERANets, Demos, RSFF, *proof of concept, co-fund*, compras pre-comerciales, premios...
  
- Mediante grandes iniciativas estratégicas o sub-programas paralelos → P.e.: European Institute of Technology (EIT), European Research Aliances, Partnariados Público-Privados, ...





EN

Horizon 2020

Work Programme 2016 - 2017

*Table of Contents*  
and

*I. General Introduction*

**Important notice on the second Horizon 2020 Work Programme**

This Work Programme covers 2016 and 2017. The parts of the Work Programme that relate to 2017 (topics, dates, budget) have, with this revised version, been updated. The changes relating to this revised part are explained on the Participant Portal.

*(European Commission Decision C(2016)4614 of 25 July 2016)*

# Qué es un programa de trabajo...

Un programa de trabajo es un **paquete de documentos** donde se especifica al detalle **qué se va a financiar (prioridades temáticas)** y **cómo** (herramientas de financiación, condiciones de participación, plazos, etc...) de forma **bi-anual** (2014-2015, 2016-2017), excepto para 2018-2020 (3 años). → En **2016-2017 el Programa de Trabajo de H2020** consta de:

- 18 sub-programas temáticos** → Para los **Retos Sociales, Liderazgo Industrial, Ciencia Excelente, CrossCutting Activities y Fast Track to innovation (FTI)**, se describen los objetivos generales, pero también la publicación de las convocatorias y los topics abiertos a concurso cada año.
- Un Anexo general** → **Reglas generales de participación**, condiciones de admisibilidad y criterios de elegibilidad, tipos o formatos de subvenciones, criterios de selección y evaluación de los proyectos, etc...
- Otros programas** de trabajo **fueras de H2020** → Spreading Excellence & Widening Participation; Science with and for Society; European Institute of Technology (EIT); EURATOM,...

# Qué es un programa de trabajo...

The screenshot shows the official website for the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program. At the top, the European Commission logo is visible next to the text "HORIZON 2020" and "The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation". Below this, a navigation bar includes links for "European Commission > Horizon 2020 > Horizon 2020 sections", "What is Horizon 2020?", "Find Your area", "How to Get funding?", "News, Events & Publications", and "Projects".

The main content area is titled "Horizon 2020 sections" and lists several programmatic sections:

- Excellent Science
  - European Research Council
  - Future and Emerging Technologies
  - Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions
  - Research Infrastructures, including e-Infrastructures
- Industrial Leadership
  - Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies
    - Space
    - Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Advanced Manufacturing and Processing, and Biotechnology
    - Information and Communication Technologies
  - Access to risk finance
  - Innovation in SMEs

A sidebar on the right features a large globe graphic and a search bar. A tweet from Klaus Pors (@ArtDrugDiscover) is displayed, discussing additional funding for H2020. The tweet includes hashtags #H2020, #Brexit, and #EUbudget.

# Escogemos el sub-programa temático que nos interesa...

Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Advanced Manufacturing and Processing, and Biotechnology

Article Newsroom

Research and Innovation to strengthen Europe's industrial capacities and business perspectives, including Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs)

The Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies (LEIT) part of Horizon 2020 will support the development of technologies underpinning innovation across a range of sectors. Horizon 2020 will have a strong focus on developing European industrial capabilities in Key Enabling Technologies (KETs).

This part of the programme covers different areas:

- Nanotechnologies
- Advanced materials
- Advanced manufacturing and processing
- Biotechnology

Activities of the work programme will address the whole innovation chain with technology readiness levels spanning the crucial range from medium levels to high levels preceding mass production, and helping to bridge the gaps ("valley of death") in this range. These activities will be based on research and innovation agendas defined by industry and business, together with the research community, and have a strong focus on leveraging private sector investment.

For the higher technology readiness levels, dedicated support will therefore be provided for larger-scale pilot lines and demonstrator projects to facilitate industrial take-up and commercialisation. There will be a strong focus on the contribution of Key Enabling Technologies to societal challenges.

**Work Programme 2018-2020 preparation**

How the work programme 2018-2020 for "Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology, and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing" (NMBP) is being shaped.

A Stakeholder consultation is being held until 11 May 2016.

**Contractual Public-Private Partnerships (cPPPs)**

They will be used extensively for the implementation and deployment of the KETs. They will allow industry to directly participate in the definition and implementation of research and innovation priorities.

# Escogemos el sub-programa temático que nos interesa...

**EN**

**Horizon 2020**

**Work Programme 2016 - 2017**

**5.ii. Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing**

**Important notice on the second Horizon 2020 Work Programme**

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(European Commission Decision C(2016)4614 of 25 July 2016)

**HORIZON 2020 - Work Programme 2016 - 2017**  
Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing

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EEB-06-2017: Highly efficient hybrid storage solutions for power and heat in residential buildings and district areas, balancing the supply and demand conditions ..... 18  
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NMBP-07-2017: Systems of materials: characterisation for model, product and process optimisation ..... 37

**GREEN VEHICLES .....** 39

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# Escogemos el topic al que pensamos competir...

## NMBP-06-2017: Improved material durability in buildings and infrastructures, including offshore

Specific Challenge: Durability is a key criterion for materials in many applications and environments. Longer performing materials can strongly reduce overall life time costs, such as lower usage costs through reduced maintenance and shorter service interruptions. Costs may also be reduced in the production phase (raw materials, energy, transport, formability), in the installation phase, and the materials may be more appropriate for end of life reuse/recycling. Typical applications requiring excellent long term durability and high reliability are buildings, marine applications and infrastructures including off shore.

In many applications, operational durability needs to be better understood, particularly for innovative products which have no demonstrated long term performance. Durability has to be evaluated both theoretically and in real installation conditions (including within challenging environments when relevant) as these may influence final product performance.

Scope: Research proposals should address all of the following activities: theoretical understanding (and development of models if appropriate) of the factors which affect durability of materials, including corrosion and ageing phenomena; experimental methods to measure and reliably test durability, non-destructive inspection procedures and monitoring tools; development of new and more durable materials (possibly multifunctional); and "fit for purpose" validation of new materials through life testing in the planned application and environment.

The proposed solutions should go well beyond the state of the art and it should be demonstrated that materials with improved durability also fulfil all other properties necessary for the application proposed.

The following factors should also be all considered: principles of sustainability (the sustainability of each developed solution should be evaluated via life cycle assessment studies carried out according to the International Reference Life Cycle Data System - ILCD Handbook); ease of installation; realistic solutions at a reasonable price and appropriateness for the operational environment; resistance to harsh environments if applicable. When relevant, design considerations (optimal combination of new materials) should also be considered. Recycling/reuse of materials should also be addressed. Standardisation aspects should be considered when relevant. Proof of concept in terms of one (or more) component(s) containing the new materials developed should be delivered within the project, excluding commercially usable prototypes (2006/C323/01), but convincingly demonstrating scalability towards industrial needs. Information guides for applications, installation and any appropriate training on the new solutions should be provided before the end of the project.

The implementation of this topic is intended to start at TRL 4 and target TRL 6.

This topic is particularly suitable for the participation of SMEs.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU between EUR 3 and 6 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

### Expected Impact:

- At least 30% improvement in durability on the most relevant properties for the application;
- At least equivalent level for all other properties;
- At least 30% lower cost;
- Positive LCA balance over the whole life cycle;
- Proposals will have a higher impact if they are relevant to several applications;
- Contribution to strengthening competitiveness of the European industry, including in the field of "green" and/or offshore technologies.

*Proposals should include a business case and exploitation strategy, as outlined in the Introduction to the LEIT part of this Work Programme.*

### Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

*The conditions related to this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.*

## NMBP-07-2017: Systems of materials characterisation for model, product and process optimisation

Specific Challenge: As material systems and device structures become nanosized and nanostructured, significant challenges exist with respect to their design and the tailoring of their functions in a controlled way. The use of discrete materials models, as a bridge for linking and coupling nanostructure features to macroscopic device functionality is gaining increasing importance in the fast and reliable development of new materials, devices, and the control of the related production processes. Characterisation techniques and experimental data for process optimisation and model validation are key in such developments.

Europe has a large number of first-class laboratories for characterisation in the field of advanced materials and nanotechnologies. In some cases, regional hubs of laboratories addressing characterisation for specific industrial or application sectors have already been successfully established. Nevertheless, there is an ever increasing need for a strong transnational and trans-sectorial coordination and optimisation of existing characterisation technologies and their utilisation for the benefit of widespread process optimisation and model validation. This includes the need for widely agreed experiment protocols, multi-

Entidades con competencias en I+D+i en Europa:

Comisión Europea

- ✓ Lidera DG-RTD (recibe el apoyo de otras DGs temáticas) → **Propone** nuevos programas e iniciativas (o cambios a los ya existentes).
- ✓ **Implementa** y negocia el **detalle de la implementación en los comités de programa con los Estados Miembros (MS)**.

Parlamento Europeo

Consejo Europeo (apoyo de la REPER)

# Pero, de dónde salen los programas de trabajo?

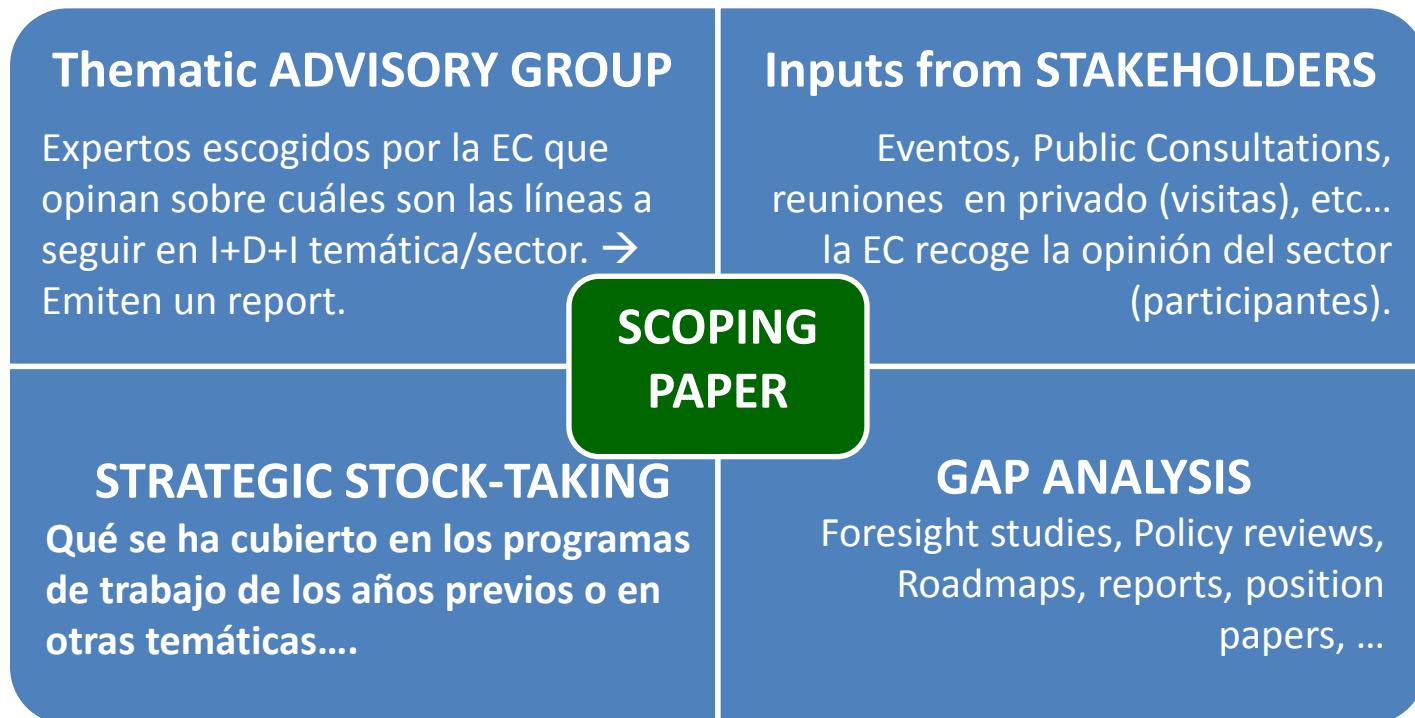
## Oficialmente...

- ❑ **Comités de Programa** de cada temática → **Reuniones técnicas periódicas** en las que se abordan diferentes aspectos de la implementación y resultados del programa, problemáticas, orientaciones del sector, políticas futuras del sector, y aspectos técnico-científicos, ... → **Quién: EC & MS** (delegaciones de cada país → **CDTI responsable** por parte española para RS y LEIT).
- ❑ La **EC propone a los MS un documento de trabajo provisional (draft work-programme)** sobre el cual se discute y se proponen modificaciones.
- ❑ Los **miembros del comité de programa votan la aprobación del documento final** de programa de trabajo de la temática X para los años XX-XY.

# Pero, de dónde salen los programas de trabajo?

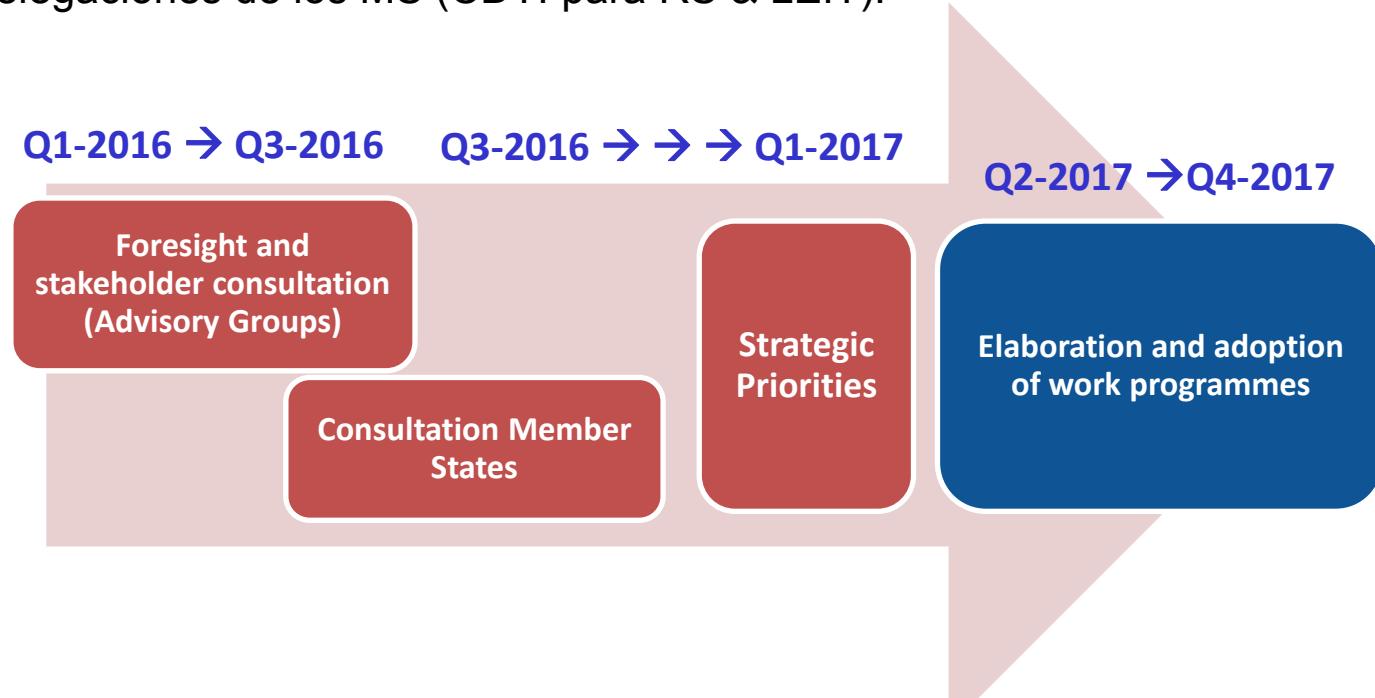
## Scoping Paper...

Previamente a un borrador de Programa de Trabajo bi-anual, la EC genera un documento de visión del sector y de las necesidades de I+D+i a futuro. → Ese documento de visión del sector (high-vision, aún NO topics concretos) se llama **Scoping Paper**, y es la base para del draft work-programme.



# Elaboración del programa de trabajo para una temática concreta...

- Una vez hay un Scoping Paper para esa temática concreta, entonces la EC elabora un **borrador de programa de trabajo CON TOPICS CONCRETOS** que deben estar en línea con lo expuesto en el Scoping Paper. → Draft Work-Programme 2018-2020, etc...
- El **Draft Work-Programme se discute y aprueba en el Comité de Programa** con las delegaciones de los MS (CDTI para RS & LEIT).



## Entonces, ¿quiénes influyen en la elaboración del programa de trabajo?

- La Comisión → **DG-RTD**, las otras DGs sectoriales, Agencias externas temáticas, y el feedback de **las Agencias Ejecutivas** de la EC para H2020...
- Las delegaciones nacionales de los Comités de Programa → CDTI para RS & LEIT.
- Advisory Boards** de cada programa (RS & LEIT) & **Expert Groups of the EC**
- Stakeholders industriales** → **ETPs**, EU associations & federations (p.e., **EUCAR**, **ACARE**, **EFFRA**,...), big players (p.e., Microsoft),....
- Stakeholders regionales** → P.e.: **ERRIN**, **EURADA**, **NEREUS**,...
- Otros stakeholders (públicos & privados)**, no necesariamente industriales, con competencias en temas de I+D+i → P.e.: **IGLO**, **LERU**, **EARTO**, ...
- Grandes iniciativas** que se desarrollan de forma paralela o sinérgica con H2020 → P.e.: **EIPs**, todo tipo de **Partenariados Público-Privados (PPPs)**, **las KICs** (Knowledge Innovation Communities) del **EIT** (EU Institute of Technology), ...

**Stakeholders de la EC en  
H2020...**

[ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/experts](http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/experts)

Commission Directory Intranet CDTI

Do you want to know more or wish to register as such an expert? Please consult the [Participant Portal experts section](#).

## Horizon 2020 Advisory Groups

Advisory group experts provide high quality and timely advice to the Commission services during the preparation of the Horizon 2020 work programme.

### Groups established

Details of the Horizon 2020 advisory groups are available in the [European Commission's Register of Expert Groups](#). Here is a full list of the established groups – each clickable to the entry in the register.

Horizon 2020 Advisory Group for:

- Access to risk finance (debt and equity financing)
- Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials
- European research infrastructures including eInfrastructures
- Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative and reflective societies
- Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research and the bioeconomy and biotechnology
- Future and Emerging Technologies (FET)
- Health, demographic change and wellbeing
- Innovation in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
- The Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions on skills, training and career development
- Nanotechnologies, advanced materials and advanced manufacturing and processing
- Secure, clean and efficient energy and Euratom
- Secure societies – protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens
- Smart, green and integrated transport
- Space

There is also the [CONNECT Advisory Forum for ICT Research and Innovation \(CAF\)](#).

You can find newly established groups under [News - New groups established](#) or by using "Horizon 2020" in the [quick search](#).



# REGISTER OF COMMISSION EXPERT GROUPS and Other Similar Entities

European Commission > Register of Commission expert groups and other similar entities > Group Details

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**⚠** In order to enhance transparency, a number of changes are being introduced on this Register, notably by improving data availability and reliability. It is expected that the process will be completed by 31 December 2016. Until then, information published on individual expert groups and/or on expert group members may still be missing, be inaccurate or incomplete.

## Group Details - Commission Expert Group

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**Name:** Horizon 2020 Advisory Group for Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing (E02962) Group which operates on a permanent basis

**Abbreviation:** NMBP

**Policy Area:** Research and Innovation

**Lead DG:** RTD - DG Research and Innovation

**Type:** Informal, Temporary

**Scope:** Limited

**Mission:** Members of the 'Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies, Nanotechnologies, Advanced Material and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing' ("LEIT-NMP") Advisory Group should provide consistent and consolidated advice to the Commission services during the preparation of the Horizon 2020 work programme, regarding the LEIT-NMP part of the Specific Programme. Advice should be provided on relevant objectives and scientific, technological and innovation priorities by way of opinions, recommendations or reports. The Advisory Group does not take binding decisions.

**Task:** Assist the Commission in the preparation of legislative proposals and policy initiatives

**Composition:** Academia, Research, Science, Industry, Academia/Research

**Name:** Horizon 2020 Advisory Group for Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing (E02962) **Group which operates on a permanent basis**

**Type A - Individual expert appointed in his/her personal capacity**

Name	Nationality	Professional Title	Membership Status
<a href="#">Andreasen Trine</a>	Denmark		Member
<a href="#">Bachanova Pavlina</a>	Slovakia		Member
<a href="#">Dumas-Bruzel Catherine</a>	France		Member
<a href="#">Fabbri Hans</a>	Italy		Member
<a href="#">Hélène Ulmer-Tuffet</a>	France		Member
<a href="#">Havlik Dag</a>	Norway		Member
<a href="#">Krisso Dimitris</a>	Greece		Member
<a href="#">Leah Sohn</a>	Israel		Member
<a href="#">Lindner Heike</a>	Germany		Member
<a href="#">Muthing Barbara</a>	Italy		Member
<a href="#">Munkoczi László</a>	Hungary		Member
<a href="#">Mooney Dermot</a>	Ireland		Member
<a href="#">Pari Augusta Maria</a>	Italy		Member
<a href="#">Patricio Wells Bonanno</a>	Malta		Member
<a href="#">Ritschkoff Anne-Christine</a>	Finland		Member
<a href="#">Schuurmans Daan</a>	Netherlands		Member
<a href="#">Stasiakene Zaneta</a>	Lithuania		Member
<a href="#">Timmer Will</a>	United Kingdom		Member

**Type B - Individual expert appointed as representative of a common interest**

Name	Nationality	Professional Title	Membership Status
<a href="#">Aguirre Ibarbia Jon</a>	Spain		Member
<a href="#">Chancé Ichin</a>	United Kingdom		Member
<a href="#">Kai Peters</a>	Germany		Member
<a href="#">Kleu Gérard</a>	Germany		Member
<a href="#">Lenczowski Blanka</a>	Czech Republic		Member
<a href="#">Lloyd-Evans Michael</a>	United Kingdom		Member
<a href="#">Martins Rodrigos</a>	Portugal		Member
<a href="#">McHugh Kathleen</a>	Ireland		Member
<a href="#">Mueller Carine</a>	Belgium		Member
<a href="#">Staelin Fabrice</a>	Belgium		Member
<a href="#">Thomas Zedlermyr</a>	Belgium		Member
<a href="#">Witt Klaasje</a>	Denmark		Member

Aviso jurídico | Dirección de contacto | español (es) |

**Registro de transparencia**

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Buscar en el Registro | A A Compartir | Buscar | Ayudar

Buscar declarantes inscritos:

- Cón este número de identificación en el Registro: \_\_\_\_\_
- Cón este nombre o razón social: \_\_\_\_\_
- Cón estos siglos o acrónimo: \_\_\_\_\_
- Cuya persona jurídicamente responsable es: \_\_\_\_\_
- Cuya persona encargada plenamente de las relaciones con la UE es: \_\_\_\_\_
- Cuya persona acreditada para el acceso al Parlamento Europeo es: \_\_\_\_\_
- Cón domicilio social en: \_\_\_\_\_
- Inscríbase a partir de: \_\_\_\_\_

Inscritos en las siguientes categorías:

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  - Consultorios profesionales
  - Bufetes de abogados
  - Consultores que trabajan por cuenta propia
- II - Grupos de presión dentro de las empresas y agrupaciones profesionales y comerciales
  - Empresas y grupos
  - Asociaciones profesionales, comerciales y empresariales
  - Sindicatos
  - Otras organizaciones similares



Transparency

Legislation | EU in Europe | Open Data | Transparency

Information on Commission Impact Assessments | Register of expert groups | Consultancy Register | Transparency Register | Access to documents | Information about recipients of EU funds | Open Data Portal | Ethics for Commissioners

Transparency Portal

The European Union's activities today affect millions of European citizens' lives. The decisions affecting them must be taken as openly as possible. As a European citizen, you have a right to know how the European institutions are preparing these decisions, who participates in preparing them, who receives funding from the EU budget, and what documents are held or produced to prepare and adopt the legal acts. You also have a right to access those documents, and make your views known, either directly, or indirectly, through intermediaries that represent you.

This webpage is designed to be your window on the world, giving you direct access to information that will help you to be better informed and better prepared to follow and participate in the EU decision-making process, to enjoy your rights and to play your role as a European citizen to the full.

The European Union is a unique, but complex structure; therefore, transparent decision making is particularly important for us. Many information tools whereby exist in the Commission, and we have to make them easily accessible to citizens.

Vice-President Maros Šefčovič  
Commissioner for  
interinstitutional relations and  
administration

División  
Programas de la UE

60 (27/06/2017)

MICRISTINÉS Y COMITIVAS | Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Industrial

# Comunicación de la EC ETP2020 – Julio 2013

- **Visión** → Las ETPs son el actor industrial clave para la EC en H2020
- **Necesidad de estructurar qué es una ETP y reconocimiento oficial** → Se definen:
  - ✓ Cuáles han de ser sus **funciones estratégicas**
  - ✓ Cómo han de **estar constituidas** para ser representativas del sector
  - ✓ Qué **acciones** (p.e. Diseminación) deben desempeñar para su sector...



- Dar una visión más amplia de cómo su sector interactúa con otros sectores en temas de I+D+i
- Ser más inclusivas → No sólo los grandes actores industriales!
- Estar en contacto con los estados miembros
- Animar a la participación en H2020
- Identificar oportunidades de cooperación internacional
- Proveer foros para el networking y encuentro de actores de toda la cadena de valor (**incluidos usuarios finales**).

Las ETPs oficialmente reconocidas deben pasar una evaluación cada 3 años!



# INNOVATION UNION

A Europe 2020 Initiative

European Commission > Innovation Union > ETP

[Home](#) [About IU](#) [What we do](#) [Events](#) [Documents](#) [Press](#) [Funding](#)

## European Technology Platforms

- [What are the ETPs?](#)
- [What do they do?](#)
- [What is the Commission's role?](#)
- [Individual ETPs](#)
- [Cross-cutting ETP Initiatives](#)
- [Official Documents](#)

### What are European Technology Platforms?

European Technology Platforms (ETPs) are industry-led stakeholder fora recognised by the European Commission as key actors in driving innovation, knowledge transfer and European competitiveness.

ETPs develop research and innovation agendas and roadmaps for action at EU and national level to be supported by both private and public funding. They mobilise stakeholders to deliver on agreed priorities and share information across the EU.

By working effectively together, they also help deliver solutions to major challenges of key concern to citizens such as the ageing society, the environment and food and energy security.

ETPs are independent and self-financing entities. They conduct their activities in a transparent manner and are open to new members.

### What do they do?

ETPs have a strategy, mobilisation and dissemination function. In order to fulfil their role, their main activities encompass:

- developing industry-focused **strategic research and innovation agendas** including technology roadmaps and implementation plans;
- encouraging **industry participation in Horizon 2020**, the EU's framework programme for research and innovation, and cooperating with networks in Member States;
- fostering **networking opportunities** with other ETPs and other partners along the value chain to address cross-sectoral challenges and promote the move towards more open models of innovation;
- identifying **opportunities for international cooperation**;
- acting as one of the channels of external **advice** for the programming and implementation of Horizon 2020; notably, ETPs have been a key driving force behind the launch of high profile public-private partnerships under the programme.

## Individual ETPs

Bio-based economy	Energy	Environment	ICT	Production and processes	Transport
EATIP	Biofuels	WssTP	ARTEMIS	ECTP	ACARE
ETPGAH	EU PV TP		ENIAC	ESTEP	ALICE
FABRE TP	TP OCEAN		EPoSS	EuMaT	ERRAC
Food for Life	RHC		ETP4HPC	FTC	ERTRAC
Forest-based	SmartGrids		euroRobotics [AISBL]	Manufuture	Waterborne
Plants	SNETP		NEM	Nanomedicine	
TP Organics	ETIPWind		NESSI	SMR	
	ZEP		Networld 2020	SusChem	
			Photonics 21		

## Cross-cutting ETP Initiatives

Nanofutures
Industrial Safety
ConXEPT

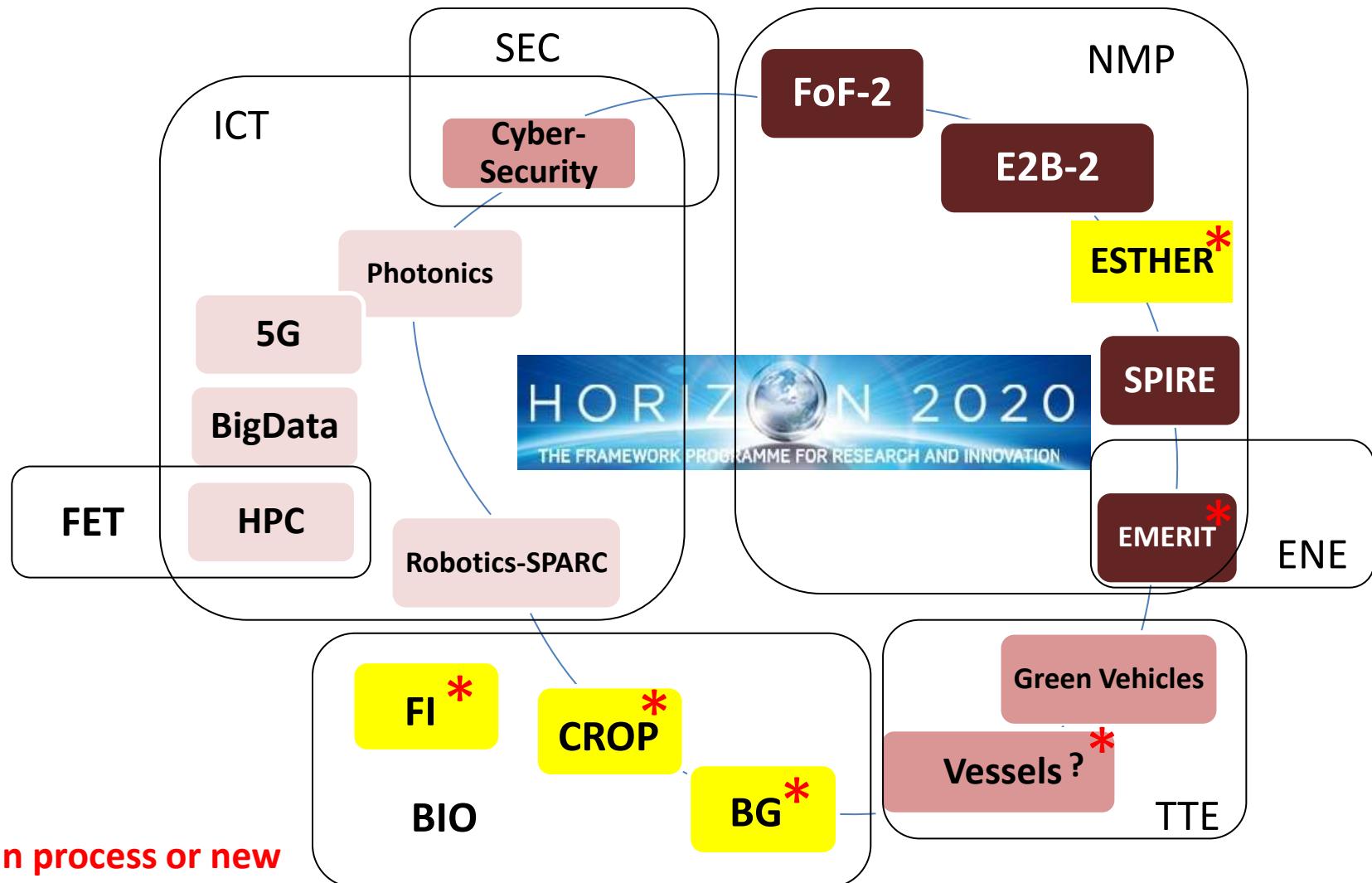
## Official documents

# Qué son las PPPs?

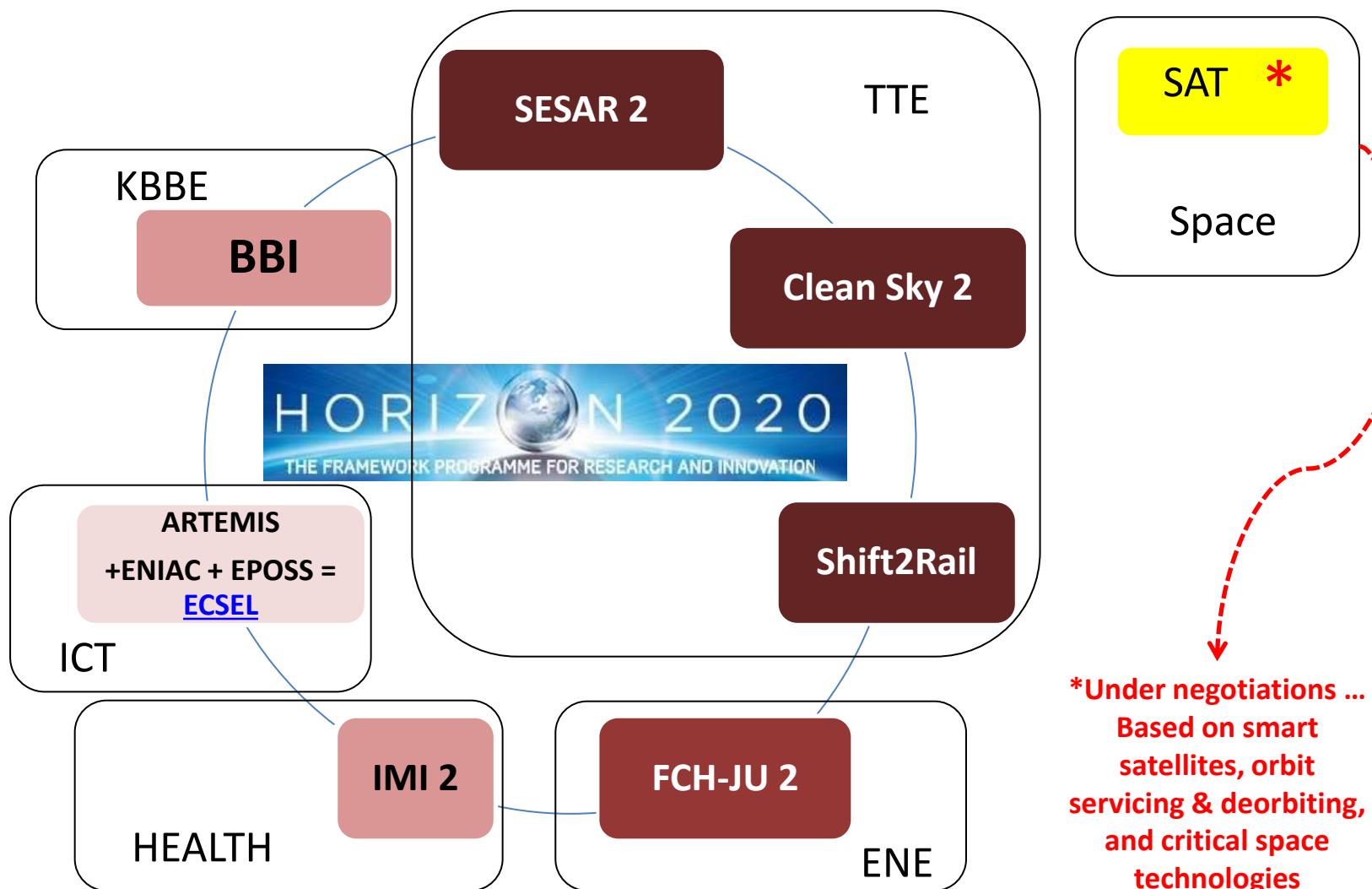
Como una de las acciones previstas por la estrategia EU2020, se prevén unos acuerdos entre la **parte pública EU (EC)** y el **sector privado (ETPs o asociaciones sectoriales)** para desarrollar una agenda de investigación aplicada & desarrollo con objetivo de mejorar la competitividad industrial en una serie de sectores identificados como clave para Europa.



# Contractual PPPs in the 2nd part of H2020...



# Potencial iPPPs in the 2nd part of H2020...





# INNOVATION UNION

A Europe 2020 Initiative

European Commission > Innovation Union > European Innovation Partnerships

[Home](#) [About IU](#) [What we do](#) [Prizes](#) [Events](#) [Documents](#) [Press](#) [Funding](#) [Convention](#)

## EUROPEAN INNOVATION PARTNERSHIPS

European Innovation Partnerships (EIPs) are a new approach to EU research and innovation.

EIPs are challenge-driven, focusing on societal benefits and a rapid modernisation of the associated sectors and markets.

EIPs act across the whole research and innovation chain, bringing together all relevant actors at EU, national and regional levels in order to: (i) step up research and development efforts; (ii) coordinate investments in demonstration and pilots; (iii) anticipate and fast-track any necessary regulation and standards; and (iv) mobilise 'demand' in particular through better coordinated public procurement to ensure that any breakthroughs are quickly brought to market. Rather than taking the above steps independently, as is currently the case, the aim of the EIPs is to design and implement them in parallel to cut lead times.

EIPs streamline, simplify and better coordinate existing instruments and initiatives and complement them with new actions where necessary. This should make it easier for partners to co-operate and achieve better and faster results compared to what exists already. Therefore, they build upon relevant existing tools and actions and, where this makes sense, they integrate them into a single coherent policy framework. Flexibility is important; there is not a 'one-size-fits-all' framework.

EIPs are launched only in areas, and consist only of activities, in which government intervention is clearly justified and where combining EU, national and regional efforts in R&D and demand-side measures will achieve the target quicker and more efficiently.

European Innovation  
Partnership  
**Active & Healthy  
Ageing**

European Innovation  
Partnership  
on Agricultural Sustainability  
and Productivity

European Innovation  
Partnership  
**on Smart Cities and  
Communities**

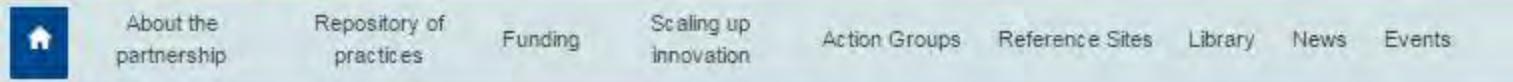
European Innovation  
Partnership  
**on Water**

European Innovation  
Partnership  
**Raw Materials**



## EUROPEAN INNOVATION PARTNERSHIP on Active and Healthy Ageing

European Commission > EIP on AHA



### Welcome to the EIP on AHA portal

This platform is a communication and information hub for all actors involved in Active and Healthy Ageing through Europe; the place to promote news and events, to meet and exchange ideas with peers, to look for potential partners on innovative projects. Join our growing and fruitful community and let's work together to make the EU a place of excellence in innovation for healthy ageing!



### Highlights from EIP on AHA

To further recognize the contributions to excellence of those partners that keep the Partnership alive and add value through collaborative efforts, the European Commission has developed a set of "[EIP on AHA recognition marks](#)".

The EIP on AHA logo can be used by any EIP on AHA partners in web materials, presentations and stationery as the partner organizations wish to.

**EIP WATER NEWS**

22nd June 2017 | DOSKAnews

[Elephants and Peacocks](#)

22nd June 2017 | DOSKAnews

[Draft Amendment Would Strengthen Government Role in Water Protection](#)

22nd June 2017 | DOSKAnews

[Project Will Study Reduction in Agricultural Water Use](#)[Read all news →](#)**EIP WATER CONFERENCE 2017 IN PORTO**

Already marked your diary for September 27 and 28? The Porto Water Innovation Week is the place to be for water innovators from September 24 to October 1. #EIPWater2017

[read more →](#)

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SHARING KNOWLEDGE - CONNECTING PEOPLE - TACKLING CHALLENGES

[ABOUT](#)[MY EIP-AGRI](#)[SHARE](#) ▾[MEETING POINT](#) ▾[EVENTS](#)[NEWS](#) ▾[PUBLICATIONS](#)[FOCUS GROUPS](#)[European Commission](#) > [EIP-AGRI](#)[FEATURED NEWS](#)

## Sharing experiences to move EIP-AGRI implementation forward

Download the presentations and seminar documents

[Read more](#)

REGISTER OR LOGIN TO  
"EIP-AGRI"



ASK A QUESTION OR  
PROVIDE FEEDBACK

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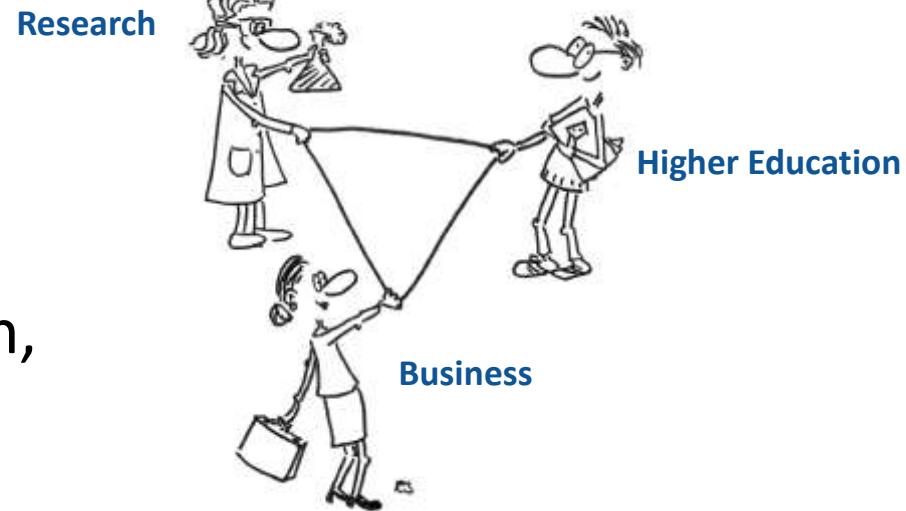
### LATEST NEWS & EVENTS

Inspirational ideas: Sustainable development in arable farming with Skylark

## Mission:

To contribute to sustainable European economic growth and competitiveness by reinforcing the **innovation capacity** of the EU...

... by promoting and integrating the **knowledge triangle** of higher education, research and business



The goal is to boost the innovation process from...

student to  
entrepreneur

idea to product

lab to customer

# KICs, Knowledge and Innovation Communities

## Main characteristics

- long-term strategic** approach (each KIC is set up for a min. of 7 years)
- high degree of integration** (each KIC is a **legal entity**)
- effective governance:** leadership by a Chief Executive Officer and a lean management team at central and co-location level
- the **co-location** model (each KIC consists of typically 5-6 cluster-like nodes with a clear geographic anchoring)
- sufficient autonomy and flexibility:** to determine organisational structure and activities governed by a Board of KIC partners organisations
- clear targets and deliverables (each KIC sets up a **business plan with measurable deliverables**)
- Smart funding & high degree of commitment of partners** (EIT funding to KICs is max. 25% of their total budget over time, with 75% to be attracted from other sources – public and private)

**NO ONE-SIZE FITS ALL KIC MODEL !!!**

# KICs, Knowledge and Innovation Communities

## EIT's first 3 KICs – designated in December 2009

Climate-KIC



EIT ICT Labs



KIC InnoEnergy



## EIT's 2 second KICs – designated in December 2014

EIT Health



EIT Raw Materials



**EIT's last KIC on  
Food4Future  
December 2016**

# KICs, Knowledge and Innovation Communities

Qué tipo de actividades se realizan?

## 1. Education → Innovation and entrepreneurially talent

- Master and doctoral programmes/ schools
- Executive training and post-doctoral education
- Continuous professional development courses/ modules
- Learning modules
- Alumni Activities

**Strong business involvement:** programme design, internships, study visits, lecturers, co-supervisors, selection of students, business projects

**EIT Label for excellent educational programmes at Master & PhD levels**

# KICs, Knowledge and Innovation Communities

Qué tipo de actividades se realizan?

## 2. Business development & entrepreneurship

- Business mentoring/coaching
- Market assessment
- Access to finance/VCs
- Access to networks
- Challenge led competitions

Ie., Climate KIC Market Accelerator, EIT ICT Labs Business Development Accelerator, KIC InnoEnergy Highway, EIT Awards, EIT Roundtable of Entrepreneurs

## 3. Innovation:

- Testing facilities & simulation tools
- Demonstration actions
- IPR and patent support

- One single call** in 2017-2018 for **EIT Manufacturing & EIT Urban ...**
- One proposal** from each of the thematic fields designated by EIT Goberning Board
- More **specific definition** of EIT approach to **financial sustainability**, governance model and Co-Location Centres.
- Specific award sub-criterion on readiness to establish **synergies and complementarities with EU initiatives** (H2020 and others...).

# **La Comisión y sus Agencias Ejecutivas...**

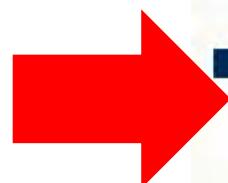
# Entidades principales en la UE...

- ❑ La **Comisión Europea**, con sede en Bruselas (Bélgica), es el órgano ejecutivo y legislativo de la UE. Está formada por 28 comisiones, una por cada país miembro, y administra la mayor parte del dinero que gasta la UE, además de generar leyes.
- ❑ El **Parlamento Europeo**, con sedes en Bruselas y Estrasburgo (Francia), está compuesto por 751 miembros de diferentes partes de Europa. Comenzó siendo una asamblea consultiva, pero ahora se encarga de votar casi todas las leyes propuestas por la Comisión.
- ❑ El **Consejo Europeo** permite las reuniones de los gobiernos de los 28 países miembros. Sus representantes se congregan en Bruselas para proveer orientación política a la UE.
- ❑ El **Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea**, en Luxemburgo, tiene la función de asegurarse de que todos los Estados se atienden a las normas y leyes, y de suavizar asperezas entre los otros tres organismos.

# La Comisión Europea...



European Commission



Search

## A EUROPE THAT DEFENDS AND PROTECTS

HIGHLIGHT

Future of European defence

Jobs, growth and investment

Digital single market

Energy union and climate

Internal market

A deeper and fairer economic and monetary union

A balanced EU-US free trade agreement

Justice and fundamental rights

Migration

A stronger global actor

Democratic change

[More about the priorities >](#)

The European Commission is the executive of the European Union and promotes its general interest.



President Juncker



The Commissioners

## About the European Commission

Departments (Directorates-General) and services

Commission at work

[More about the Commission >](#)



# EUROPEAN COMMISSION

[European Commission](#) > [About the European Commission](#)[Home](#)

## About the European Commission

- [Departments and services](#)
- [Working as a College](#)
- [Ethics and transparency](#)
- [History](#)

## Departments (Directorates-General) and services

The Commission is divided into several departments and services. The departments are known as Directorate-Generals (DGs). On this page, each DG is classified according to the policy it deals with. The Commission services deal with more general administrative issues or have a specific mandate, for example fighting fraud or creating statistics.

### Departments (DGs)

- [Agriculture and Rural Development \(AGRI\)](#)
- [Budget \(BUDG\)](#)
- [Climate Action \(CLIMA\)](#)
- [Communication \(COMM\)](#)
- [Communications Networks, Content and Technology \(CNECT\)](#)
- [Competition \(COMP\)](#)
- [Economic and Financial Affairs \(ECFIN\)](#)
- [Education and Culture \(EAC\)](#)
- [Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion \(EMPL\)](#)
- [Energy \(ENER\)](#)
- [Environment \(ENV\)](#)
- [Eurostat \(ESTAT\)](#)
- [Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union \(FISMA\)](#)
- [Health and Food Safety \(SANTE\)](#)
- [Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection \(ECHO\)](#)
- [Human Resources and Security \(HR\)](#)
- [Informatics \(DIGIT\)](#)
- [Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs \(GROW\)](#)
- [International Cooperation and Development \(DEVCO\)](#)
- [Interpretation \(SCIC\)](#)
- [Joint Research Centre \(JRC\)](#)
- [Justice and Consumers \(JUST\)](#)
- [Maritime Affairs and Fisheries \(MARE\)](#)
- [Migration and Home Affairs \(HOME\)](#)
- [Mobility and Transport \(MOVE\)](#)
- [Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations \(NEAR\)](#)
- [Regional and urban Policy \(REGIO\)](#)
- [Research and Innovation \(RTD\)](#)
- [Secretariat-General \(SG\)](#)
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**First Vice-President**  
**Frans Timmermans**  
Better Regulation,  
Inter-Institutional Relations,  
Rule of Law & Charter of Fundamental  
Rights

european  
Commission

**High Representative**  
**Federica Mogherini**  
High Representative of the Union  
for Foreign Policy & Security  
Policy/Vice-President

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Vice-President  
Alenka Brátušek

Energy Union

Vice-President  
Jyrki Katainen

Jobs, Growth, Investment  
& Competitiveness

Vice-President  
Valdis Dombrovskis

The Euro  
& Social Dialogue

Vice-President

Andrus Ansip

Digital Single Market

Commissioner

Věra Jourová

Justice, Consumers  
& Gender Equality

Commissioner

Günther Oettinger

Digital Economy & Society

Commissioner

Pierre Moscovici

Economic and Financial  
Affairs, Taxation and  
Customs

Commissioner

Marianne Thyssen

Employment, Social Affairs,  
Skills & Labour Mobility

Commissioner

Corina Crețu

Regional Policy

Commissioner

Johannes Hahn

European Neighbourhood Policy  
& Enlargement Negotiations<sup>1</sup>

Commissioner

Neven Mimica

International Cooperation  
& Development

Commissioner

Dimitris Avramopoulos

Migration & Home Affairs

Commissioner

Vytenis Andriukaitis

Health & Food Safety

Commissioner

Jonathan Hill

Financial Stability,  
Financial Services &  
Capital Markets Union

Commissioner

Elżbieta Bieńkowska

Internal Market, Industry,  
Entrepreneurship & SMEs

Commissioner

Miguel Arias Cañete

Climate Action & Energy

Commissioner

Margrethe Vestager

Competition

Commissioner

Maroš Šefčovič

Transport & Space

Commissioner

Cecilia Malmström

Trade

Commissioner

Karmenu Vella

Environment, Maritime Affairs  
& Fisheries

Commissioner

Tibor Navracsics

Education, Culture, Youth  
& Citizenship

Commissioner

Carlos Moedas

Research, Science  
& Innovation

Commissioner

Phil Hogan

Agriculture  
& Rural Development

Commissioner

Christos Stylianides

Humanitarian Aid  
& Crisis Management

<sup>1</sup>The HRVP may ask the Commissioner (and other Commissioners) to deputise for her in areas related to Commission competence.



Commissioner Carlos Moedas

**Director-General  
R.-J. SMITS**



Open Innovation, Open Science, Open to the World  
Deputy Director-General  
**W. BURTSCHER**

Research Programmes  
**Deputy Director-General**  
**J. METTHEY (act)**

Human resources, Budget and Common Support Centre  
Deputy Director-General  
**P. CHILD**

Directorate A – Policy Development and Coordination  
Director – **K. VANDENBERGHE**

Directorate D – Industrial Technologies  
Director – **P. DROELL**

Directorate J – Common Support Centre  
Director – **A. PANAGOPOULOU**

Directorate B – Open Innovation and Open Science  
Director – **J.D. MALO**

Directorate E - Health  
Director – **L. MATTHIESSEN-GUYADER (act)**

Directorate R - Resources  
Director - **P. FERNANDEZ-CANADAS act**

Directorate C – International Cooperation  
Director - **M.C. RUSSO**

Directorate F - Bioeconomy  
Director - **J. BELL**

Directorate G - Energy  
Director – **A. SIEGLER**

Directorate H - Transport  
Director – **C. DE LA TORRE**

Directorate I – Climate Action and Resource Efficiency  
Director – **J. METTHEY**

## Then, from January 2014 onwards...

**DG-RTD** will focuss on Policy...

- European Semester
- Innovation Union
- ERA
- Science policy
- Strategy development
- Forward looking activities
- Definition of Work Programmes**
- Ex-ante and ex-post evaluation
- Feeding results from research projects into Policy**

... while **Executive Agencies** will focus on programme implementation

- Managing calls for proposals
- Handling proposal evaluations**
- Preparing grant agreements
- Making payments
- Monitoring projects

# External Agencies (EAs) on R&D&Innovation...

*The Research Executive Agency - REA*

*The European Research Council Executive Agency - ERCEA*

*Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises –EASME (ex-EACI)*

*The Innovation and Network Executive Agency – INEA (ex TEN-TEA)*

H2020

€ 13,903 m

- FET Open
- Marie Skłodowska-Curie
- “ICT” and “Space” part of LEIT
- The “Food” Challenge
- The “Inclusive Societies” Challenge
- The “Secure Societies” Challenge
- Widening Participation
- Science with&for Societies

FP7

€ 2,421 m

- People SP
- “Space” and “Security” of the Cooperation SP
- SME of the Capacity SP

## *Administrative & Logistical Support Services*

H2020

€ 12,666 m

- The European Research Council

FP7

€ 5,537 m

- Ideas SP

# The EASME

**H2020**

**€ 6,890 m**

- Innovation in SMEs
- The SME instrument
- The Fast Track to innovation pilot
- The “Climate” Challenge
- The “IEE” part of the “Energy” Challenge

**COSME**

**€ 733 m**

**LIFE**

**€ 2,221 m**

***European Maritime and Fisheries Fund***

**€ 595 m**

**CIP**

**€ 430 m**

H2020

€ 6,421 m

- The “Energy” Challenge
- The “Transport” Challenge

*CEF (Connecting EU Facility)*

€ 30,014 m

*TEN-Transport*

€ 3,270 m

*Marco-Polo*

€ 210 m

**Por último...**

**Algunos aspectos de**

**implementación en H2020**

# Categorías de Costes: Costes Directos vs Costes Indirectos

**Coste Directo:** Además de ser necesario para un proyecto, se corresponde con recursos que de manera directa pueden atribuirse al proyecto.

**Costes indirectos:** nos referimos a aquellos que siendo necesarios para el proyecto, su atribución a la actividad no es inmediata, sino que requiere de un ejercicio analítico para su adecuada discriminación e imputación

## EJEMPLOS DE COSTES DIRECTOS (controvertidos):

- Costes de personal de oficinas de proyectos (administrativos) se consideran habitualmente como costes indirectos , salvo que la entidad los considere habitualmente como costes directos, efectúen tareas identificadas en el Anexo 1 y puedan medirse (timesheets)
- Consumibles (costs of other goods and services): siempre que se pueda medir/demostrar su consumo directo por el proyecto

## Costes NO elegibles

- Dividendos,
- Gastos financieros,
- Provisiones,
- Intereses,
- Deudas de dudoso cobro,
- Pérdidas por cambio de moneda,
- Comisiones bancarias por transferencias recibidas desde la CE,
- Gastos irracional o excesivo,
- Costes incurridos durante el periodo de suspensión del proyecto,
- IVA recuperable.

NB: IVA NO recuperable es elegible en H2020 (prorrata aceptable e implica ajuste del FORM C con los datos definitivos)

# Costes Directos: TIPOS

<b>PERSONAL (Art. 6.2.A)</b>	1. Personnel costs	
	2. Costs for natural persons working under a direct contract	
	3. Costs for personnel seconded by a third party against payment from Art. 11 GA	
	4. Costs of SME owners and natural persons not receiving a salary	
	5. Personnel costs for providing trans-national access to research infrastructure	
<b>OTROS COSTES DIRECTOS</b>	1. Travel costs and related subsistence allowances (Art. 6.2.D.1 GA)	
	2. Equipment costs (Art. 6.2.D.2 GA)	
	3. Costs of other goods and services (Art. 6.2.D.3 + Art. 10 GA)	
	4. Capitalised and operating costs of large research infrastructure (Art. 6.2.D.4)	
<b>SPECIFIC COST CATEGORIES (if applies)</b>	1. Access costs for providing trans-national access to research infrastructure	
	2. Costs for energy efficiency measures in buildings	
	3. Costs for clinical studies	
<b>Costes de Subcontratación (Art. 6.2.B + Art. 13 GA)</b>		
<b>Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties (Art. 6.2.C + Art. 15 GA)</b>		

+25% COSTES INDIRECTOS

# Costes Directos: Costes de PERSONAL

## Generalidades

1. **Costes de Personal propio:** contrato de trabajo con el beneficiario
2. **Contrato de trabajo con una tercera parte “adscrita” al beneficiario**
3. **Personas físicas contratadas directamente por el beneficiario con contratos no laborales** (autónomos, consultores “in-house”)

## Método de Cálculo:



# Costes Directos: Costes de PERSONAL

## Otros

- **Costes de contratación:** NO elegibles como regla general (salvo en ERC)
- **Contratos de formación (100%):** NO elegibles
- **Indemnizaciones por despido:** NO son elegibles salvo que provenga de una obligación legal (calculo en proporción al tiempo dedicado al proyecto) y se devenga durante la duración del proyecto.
- **Teletrabajo:** Se acepta si es práctica habitual de la entidad y se rige por una normativa interna clara y es posible identificar y justificar las horas dedicadas al proyecto
- **Contribuciones en especie** (coche de empresa, tickets restaurante, etc.): SI elegibles si son práctica habitual de la entidad y cumplen con todos los criterios generales de elegibilidad

# Costes Directos: OTROS COSTES DIRECTOS

## VIAJES Y DIETAS

- Prácticas habituales (dietas vs justificación de gastos reales, economy vs business) – NO “flat rates” como en FP7
- Justificar la relación del viaje con el proyecto (agendas, actas, hojas de asistencia, etc.)
- Documentación apropiada para justificar el gasto (extracto VISA no es suficiente, guardar tarjetas de embarque)
- El IVA NO recuperable (o NO identifiable) es elegible
- Los gastos de desplazamiento para el KoM pueden ser anteriores al proyecto siempre que :
  - El KoM tenga lugar durante el periodo del proyecto y
  - Se justifica que es la opción más económica (NB: si el importe es significativo, el AMGA recomienda consultar con el PO)



## Costes Directos: OTROS COSTES DIRECTOS – EQUIPOS

- **Amortización** de equipos, infraestructuras y otros bienes usados en proyecto (en proporción al uso/”full capacity”!)
  - En Algunos casos se podrán recoger el 100% del coste de compra de equipos, infraestructura u otros bienes si se especifica en el WP
  - Alquileres (incluyendo los impuestos y tasas no deducibles) siempre que sea demostrable que precio es igual o inferior a compra y quitando gastos financieros extras asociados al propio alquiler, leasing, rental, etc..)
- Importe a justificar para AMORTIZACIONES siguiendo la siguiente formula:

$$\boxed{\text{Coste de adquisición}} \times \boxed{\% \text{ Amortización anual}} \times \boxed{\% \text{ Utilización}} \times \boxed{\text{Días/365}}$$

# Costes Directos: OTROS COSTES DIRECTOS – EQUIPOS PROTOTIPOS Y PILOTOS

## Como declarar un PROTOTIPO-PILOTO:

¿ Seguirá siendo utilizado/valor contable a la finalización del proyecto?

- SI: AMORTIZACION
- NO ¿SE PUEDE DESMONTAR?
  - NO: Gasto del proyecto al 100%
  - SI:
    - Amortización de la parte reutilizable
    - Gasto del proyecto de la parte NO reutilizable

Caso en el que se podrá imputar el **100% de coste de PROTOTIPOS-PILOTOS**, cuando se cumplan estos 3 requisitos:

1. La construcción del prototipo-piloto es parte de las actividades del proyecto (Anexo 1)
2. Costes incluidos en el Presupuesto del Anexo 2
3. Los costes son elegibles y estan contabilizados en las cuentas del beneficiario de acuerdo a sus practicas habituales y los estandares de contabilidad nacionales

# Costes Directos: OTROS COSTES DIRECTOS

## Compra de bienes, trabajos y servicio (Art. 10 GA)

1. Contratos ordinarios para la compra de bienes, servicios u obras necesarios para la ejecución de la acción y con relación directa con el proyecto
2. No se tienen que incluir en el Anexo 1 y no cubren acciones del proyecto como tales
3. Servicios no científico-técnicos limitados por regla general en coste y alcance
4. Respetar la regla de mejor relación Calidad-Precio (Best Value for money) y evitar conflictos de interés
5. OJO con las facturas internas (Asegurarse que es el coste real – **Novedad Feb17, aceptar prácticas habituales vía Costes Unitarios**)
6. **Generan Costes Indirectos**

### Ejemplos:

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| - Consumibles y suministros,  | - Certificados de Auditoría, |
| - Publicaciones y actividades de difusión,  | - Traducciones,              |
| diseminación (incluyendo “open access” durante la acción)   | - Organización de eventos,   |
| - Gastos IPR (incluyendo costes para proteger los resultados y<br>royalties pagados por derechos de acceso necesarios para la acción). - Etc. | - Catering,                  |

## **Y contar siempre que sea necesario con los NCPs para Temas Legales y Financieros:**

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# Muchas gracias...

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