

Parma

07 maggio 2008

Assemblea Annuale

Soci S.I.S.T.A.I.

**La dimensione INTERNAZIONALE del
VII Programma Quadro Europeo per
la ricerca e lo sviluppo tecnologico**

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SISTAL
SOCIETÀ
ITALIANA
DI SCIENZE
E TECNOLOGIE
ALIMENTARI

- **FP6: implementation & context**
- **FP7: general introduction**
- **FP7: international cooperation (INCO)**
- **E.N.D.: Esperto Nazionale Distaccato**
- **Conclusion**

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RTD Framework Programmes (FWP)

Since 1984: 7 successive FWP

Characteristics

- Multiannual
- RTD pre-competitive

◆ Regulations

- transnational co-operation (multi-partners)
- public calls for tenders and proposals
- independent evaluation (5-7 experts)
- selection criteria
- no national quotas

◆ Principles

Sharing



risks
expenditures
results



critical mass
& European added
value

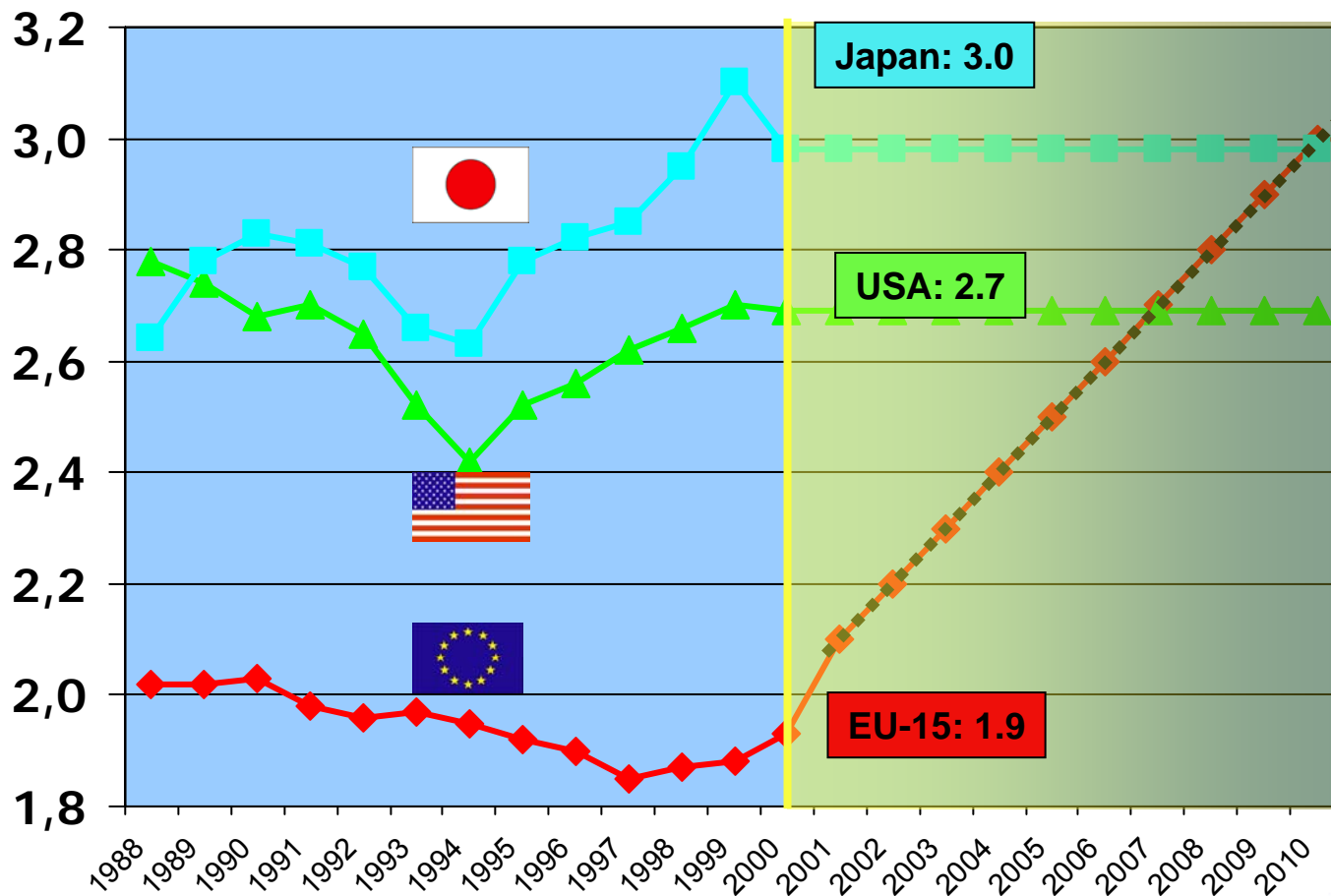


Research: filling the gap

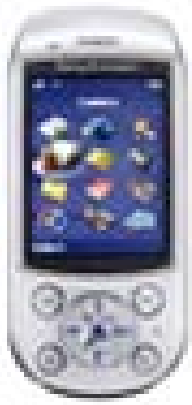
Total expenditure on R&D, % of GDP

Barcelona Summit, 2001

€billion per year



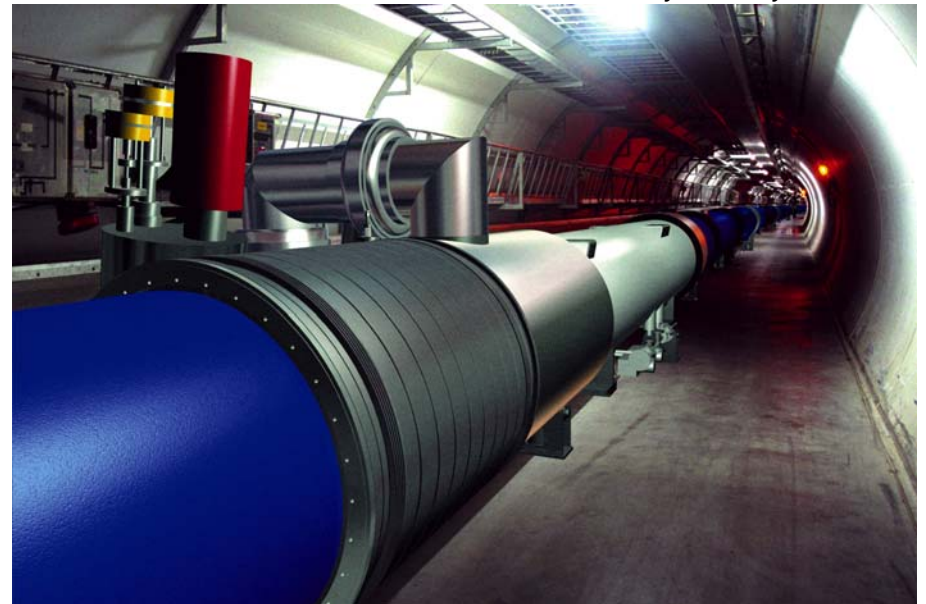
Success through co-operation



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By courtesy of Airbus



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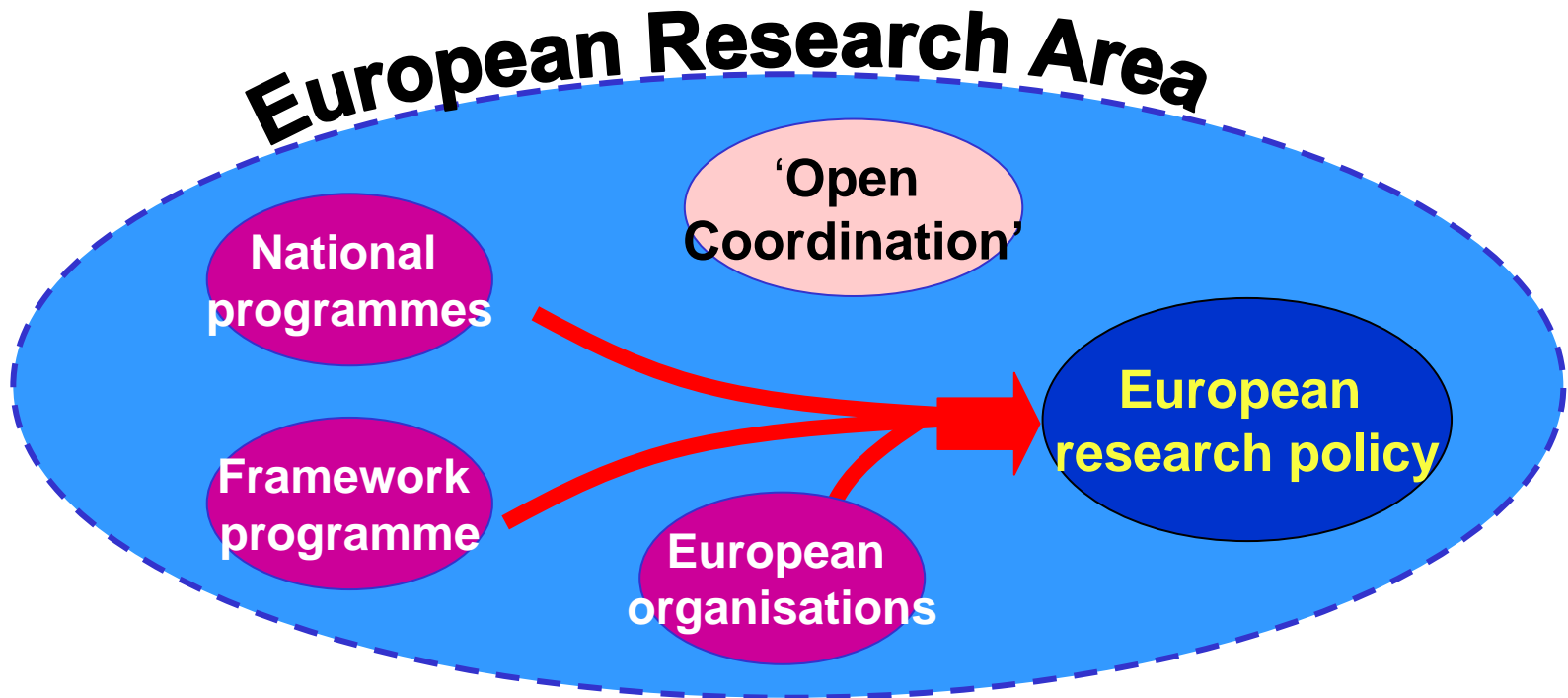
7 challenges for European research

Find a fair balance :

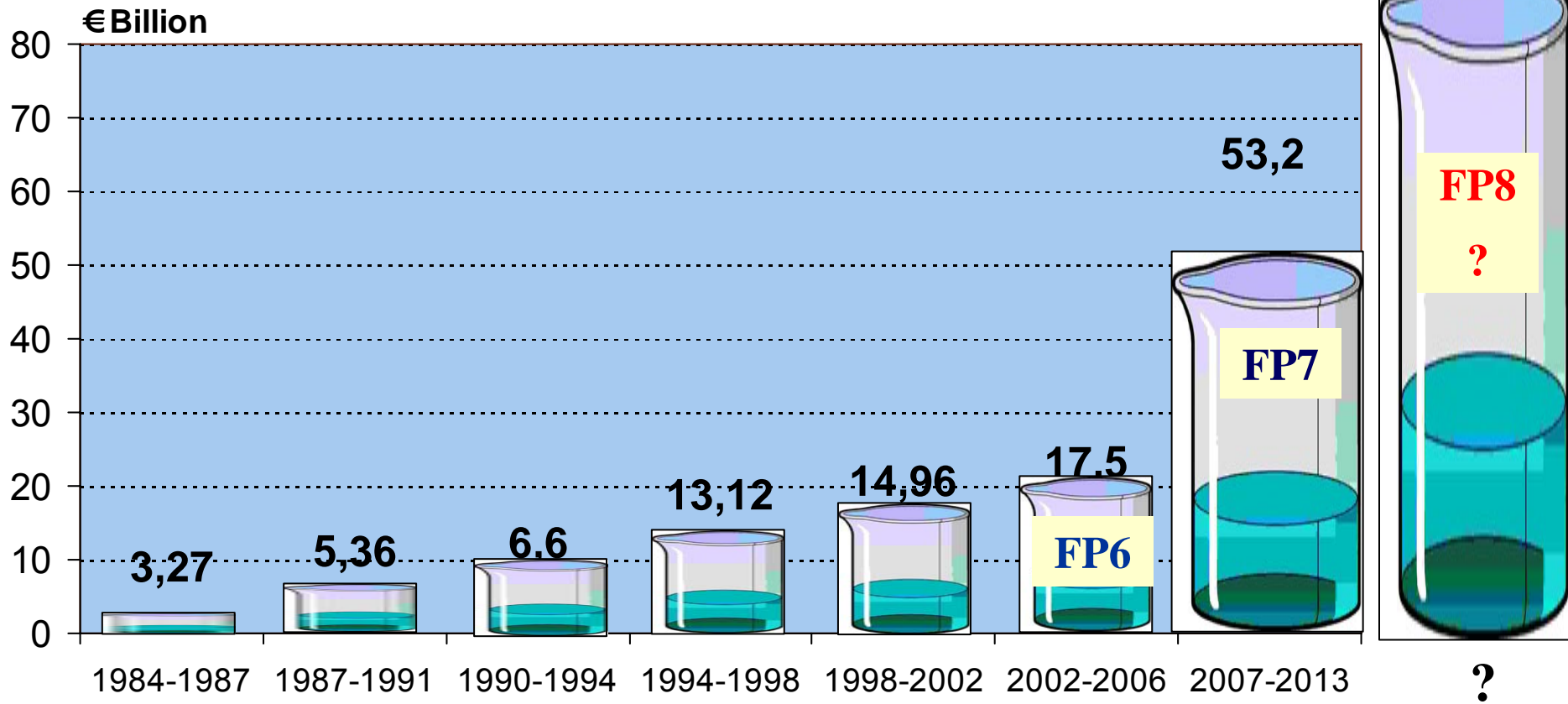
- **Concentration** \Leftrightarrow limited set of priorities
- **Current priorities** \Leftrightarrow future needs
- **Top-down** \Leftrightarrow bottom-up
- **Basic research** \Leftrightarrow applied research
- **Industrial competitiveness** \Leftrightarrow other EU policies
- **Well established centres** \Leftrightarrow new and emerging teams
- **National, International and Community research efforts**



The European Research Area



Budgets of the EU Framework Programmes



Sixth Framework Programme

Activities	Budget (€million)
1. European Community	16 270
2. Euratom	1 230
Total	17 500



FP6: Three basic principles



Integrating ERA

**FOCUSING and
INTEGRATING**
European research

**Concentration: on
selected priority
research areas**



Structuring ERA

STRUCTURING
the European
Research Area

**Structuring effect:
through a stronger
link with national,
regional and other
European initiatives**



Strengthening ERA

STRENGTHENING
the foundations of the
European Research Area

**Coordination -
Simplification**



FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

SPECIFIC PROGRAMME - *Work programme*



6th FWP

Three new instruments

- **Networks of excellence**
- **Integrated projects**
- **Programmes implemented jointly**

In priority thematic areas, the new instruments:

- **Used from the start of FP6**
- **As a priority means, while maintaining the use of specific targeted projects and co-ordination actions**



Three new instruments

- **Networks of excellence:**
 - 🖥️ Lasting integration of research capacities
 - 🖥️ Genuine 'virtual centres of excellence'
 - 🖥️ Long-term and multidisciplinary objectives
 - 🖥️ Implemented by a joint programme of activities
 - 🖥️ High level of management autonomy
 - 🖥️ Gradual integration of work programmes
 - 🖥️ Selected on the basis of calls for proposals
- **Integrated projects**
- **Programmes implemented jointly**



Three new instruments

- **Networks of excellence**
- **Integrated projects:**
 - 📄 To provide results applicable to products, processes or services
 - 📄 Research activities may be complemented by demonstration, innovation activities
 - 📄 To boost competitiveness or to address major societal needs
 - 📄 High level of management autonomy
 - 📄 Implemented through overall financing plans
 - 📄 Selected on the basis of calls for proposals
- **Programmes implemented jointly**



Three new instruments

- **Networks of excellence**
- **Integrated projects**
- **Programmes implemented jointly**
 - 📄 Joint implementation of national/regional programmes (article 169 of the Treaty) e.g. through harmonised work programmes and common, joint or co-ordinated calls for proposals
 - 📄 Specific implementation structure
 - 📄 May be used in all FP activities

- FP6 : implementation & context
- **FP7: general introduction**
- FP7: international cooperation (INCO)
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What's new

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR RESEARCH

Director General
J.M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

Deputy Director-General
D. JACOB

Deputy Director-General
Z. STANČIČ

Adviser responsible for
research policy issues
M. ANDRE

Adviser responsible for analysing
the new financial instruments
N. SABATIER

Assistants to the
Director-General
D. GIVORD-STRASSEL
& A. LONCKE

01 - Internal audit
A. MICELI

Directorate A
Interinstitutional and legal matters
Framework programme
E. MAGNIEN (acting)

Directorate B
European Research Area:
Research programmes and capacity
R-J. SMITS

Directorate C
European Research Area:
Knowledge-based economy
I. SARAGOSSI

Directorate D
International cooperation
M. MINCH

Directorate E
Biotechnologies, Agriculture, Food
T. HALL f.f.

Directorate F
Health
O. QUINTANA TRIAS

Directorate G
Industrial technologies
H. VON BOSE

Directorate H
Transport
A. SIEGLER

Directorate I
Environment
M. SOARES

Directorate J
Energy (Euratom)
P. FERNANDEZ RUIZ

Directorate K
Energy
R. LIBERALI

Directorate L
Science, economy and society
J.M. BAER

Directorate R
Resources
F. BISCONTIN

Directorate S
Implementation of the "Ideas"
programme
J. METTHEY

Directorate T
Implementation of activities to
outsource
T. LENNON

FP7: What's new?

Main new elements compared to FP6:

- Duration increased from five to seven years
 - ◆ except for Euratom FP
- Annual budget increased significantly
- Basic research (~ €1 billion per year)
- New structure: cooperation, ideas, people, capacities (specific programmes)
- Flexible funding schemes
- Joint Technology Initiatives
- Simpler procedures
- Logistical and administrative tasks → external structures

FP7 2007 –2013 | Specific Programmes

***Cooperation* – Collaborative research**

***Ideas* – Frontier Research**

***People* – Marie Curie Actions**

***Capacities* – Research Capacity**

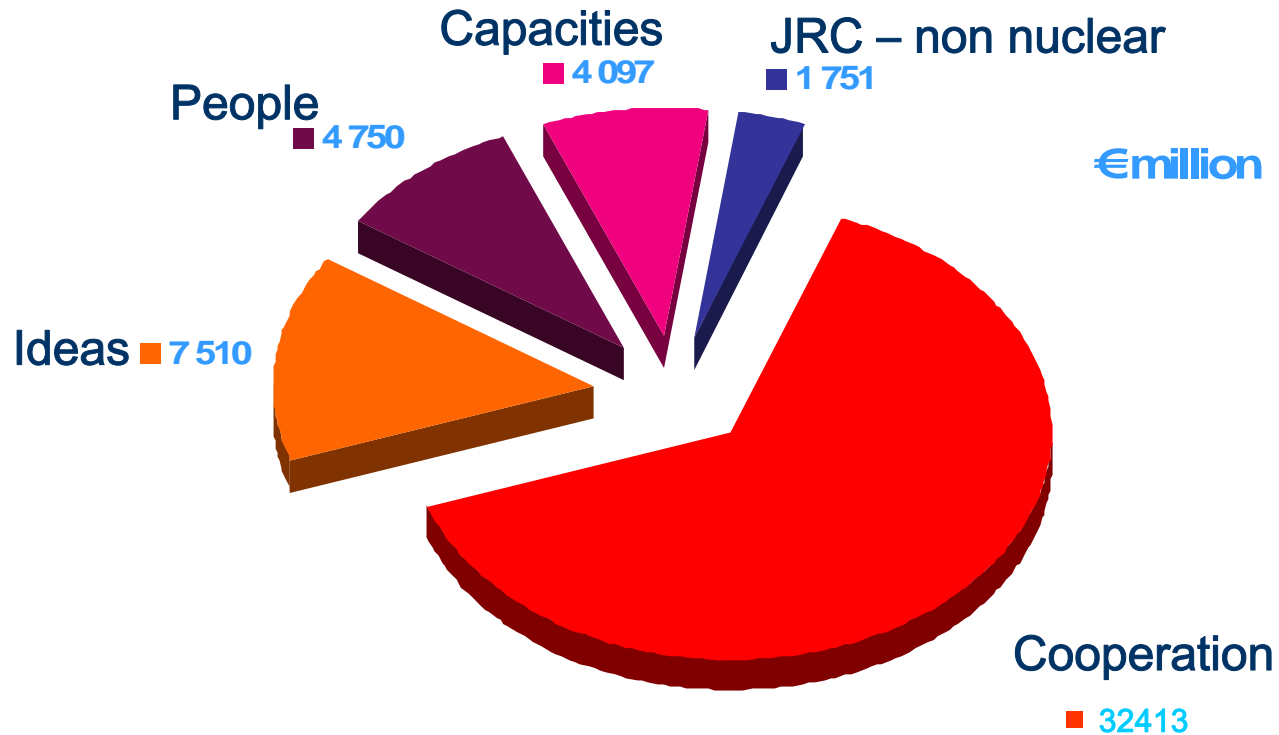


JRC non-nuclear research

***Euratom* direct actions – JRC nuclear research**

***Euratom* indirect actions – nuclear fusion and fission research**

FP7 budget (€ 50 521 million, current prices)



Cooperation – Collaborative Research

Ten themes

1. Health
2. Food, agriculture and fisheries, and biotechnology
3. Information and communication technologies
4. Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, materials and new production technologies
5. Energy
6. Environment (including climate change)
7. Transport (including aeronautics)
8. Socio-economic sciences and the humanities
9. Space
10. Security
Euratom: Fusion energy research, nuclear fission and radiation protection

* Open to third-country

Potential Joint Technology Initiatives

**Hydrogen
and Fuel Cells**

**Aeronautics and
Air Transport**

**Global Monitoring
for Environment
and Security**

Innovative Medicines

**Embedded Computing
Systems**

Nanoelectronics

*Other possible themes
to be identified later...*

Ideas – Frontier Research

- **Establish European Research Council (ERC) – the first pan-European funding agency for Frontier Research**
- **Support investigator-driven frontier research over all areas of research**
- **Budget ~ €1bn p.a. (2007-2013: €7.51 bn)**
- **Autonomous scientific governance (Scientific Council)**
- **Support projects of individual teams**
- **Excellence as sole criterion**
- **Simple, user-friendly**

* Open to third-country

People – Marie Curie Actions

- **Initial training of researchers**
 - Marie Curie Networks*
- **Life-long training and career development**
 - Individual Fellowships
 - Co-financing of regional/national/international programmes
- **Industry-academia pathways and partnerships**
 - Industry-Academia Knowledge-sharing Scheme*
- **International dimension**
 - Outgoing & Incoming International Fellowships
 - International Cooperation Scheme
 - Reintegration grants;
 - Support to researcher ‘diasporas’
- **Specific actions**
 - Mobility and career enhancement actions
 - Excellence awards

* Open to third-country

Capacities – Research Capacity

1. **Research infrastructures**
2. **Research for the benefit of SMEs**
3. **Regions of Knowledge**
4. **Research Potential**
5. **Science in Society**
6. **Coherent development of policies**
7. **Activities of International Cooperation**

* Open to third-country

Seventh Framework Programme: Objectives and activities

FP7 EC (current prices)

Specific
programmes

	Themes	Health	Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology	Information and Communi- cation Technologies	Nano, Materials, Production	Energy	Environment	Transport	Socio- economic research	Space	Security	
	COOPERATION	Collaborative Research	6 100	1 935	9 050	3 475	2 350	1 890	4 160	623	1 430	1 400
IDEAS	VI, CA. 5% European Research Council											7 510
PEOPLE	Marie Curie Actions											4 750
CAPACITIES	Research Infrastructures		Research for the benefit of SMEs	Regions of Knowledge	Research Potential	Science in Society	Coherent development of research policies	International Cooperation				
		1 715	1 336	126	340	330	70	180				4 097
JRC (EC)												1 751
Total											50 521	

Seventh Framework Programme: Objectives and activities

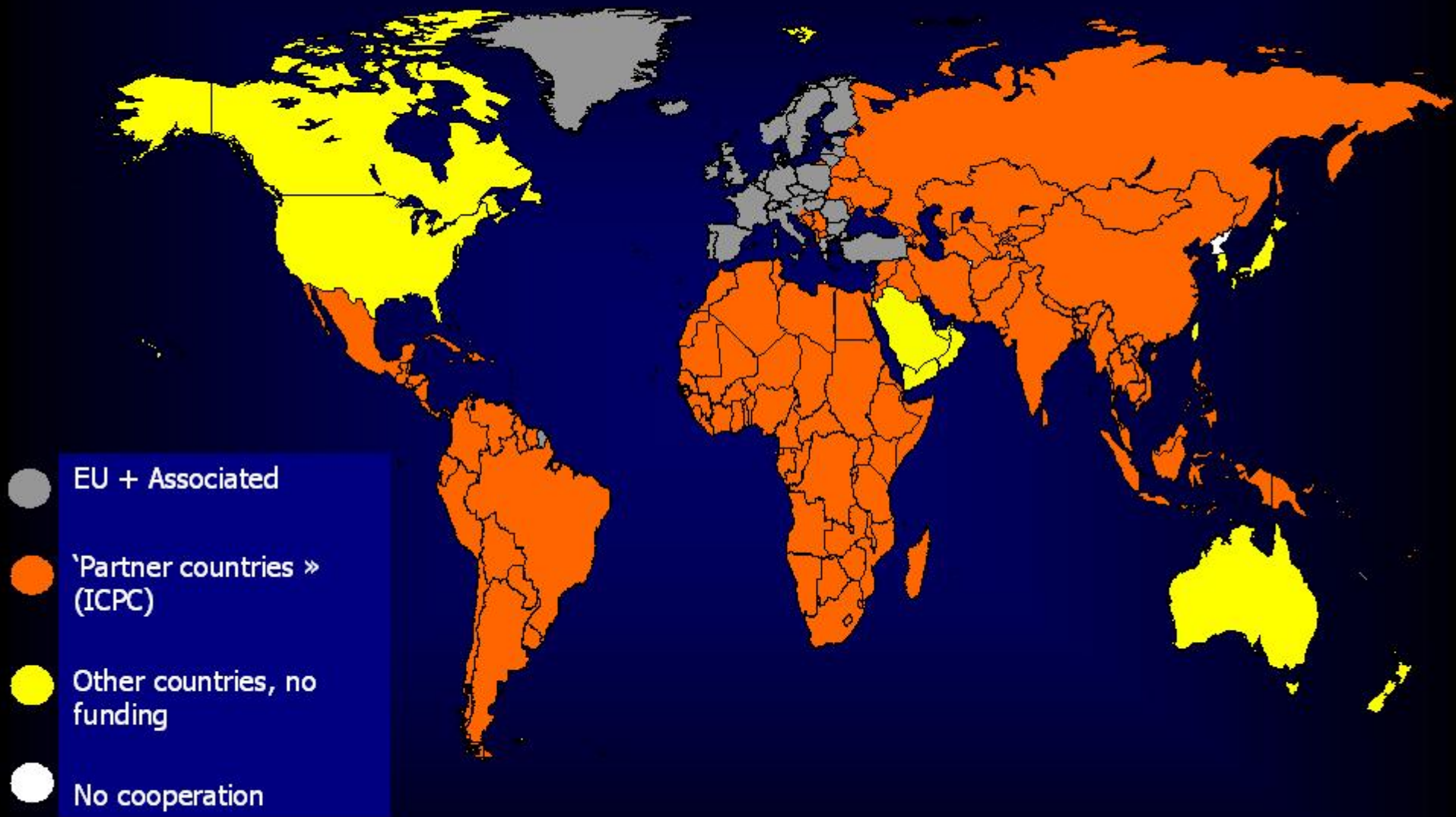
	Fusion	Fission	TOTAL
Euratom Indirect actions	1947	287	2 234
Euratom Direct Actions JRC			517
			Total 2 751

	Fusion	Fission	TOTAL
Euratom Indirect actions	953	124	1 077
Euratom Direct Actions JRC			233
			Total 1 310

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7th Framework Programme

Participation by legal entities from third countries



WORK PROGRAMME 2007

FP7-KBBE-2007-1: total 78 topics called (budget 2007)

FP7-KBBE-2007-2A: total 23 topics called (part of the budget 2008)

Total topics called: 101

SICA: 8 topics called

21 topics with an important international co-operation dimension

72 other topics called (generic opening)

International co-operation in *Food , Agriculture and Biotechnology*

Using new technologies to identify (re-) emerging pathogens from wildlife reservoirs - ICPC
Developing new methods for valuing and marketing of currently no-marketable forest goods and services – ICPC
Genomics for cereal improvement for food, feed and non-food uses – ICPC
Coordination of Agricultural Research in the Mediterranean – MED
From capture based to self-sustained aquaculture – ICPC
Mitigating adverse impacts of fisheries – ICPC
The structure of fish populations and traceability of fish and fish products – ICPC
Reducing the utilisation of mineral fertilisers by improving the efficiency of nutrient use in European crops – ICPC
Developing the knowledge-based bio-economy - ICPC
Evaluating and controlling the risk of African Swine Fever in the EU – ICPC, Africa
Emerging vector-borne diseases, in particular: West Nile fever, Rift Valley Fever and Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever – Relevant Third Countries
Improved epidemiological tools for food-borne zoonoses: application of geographical information for live animals and animal products - USA

Enlargement network - Agro-economic policy analysis of the accession and the candidate states and the Western Balkan countries – Western Balkans
Drivers and limits of enhanced trade in agriculture and food products – Third countries
Trade and agricultural policies - India
Containment of Sharka virus in view of EU-expansion – Western Balkans
Policy and institutional aspects of sustainable agriculture, forestry and rural development in the Mediterranean partner countries - MED
Interactions of fisheries and aquaculture of bluefin tuna (BFT) - MED
Sustainability of the food chain - ICPC
Plant Cell Walls - Understanding Plant Cell Walls for optimizing Biomass potential - USA
Green oil – Plants providing oils of the future – USA, ICPC
Developing vaccines for the control of roundworm infestation in extensive ruminant production systems - ICPC
Development of a new generation vaccine for FMD – Third Countries
Non-tariff barriers – Third Countries
Assessment of impacts from climate change on food – Third Countries

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L'Esperto Nazionale Distaccato (END) svolge un **duplice ruolo**, offrendo alle Istituzioni comunitarie l'esperienza maturata nel settore di sua competenza e mettendo a disposizione dell'amministrazione nazionale di provenienza la conoscenza delle politiche europee acquisita durante il periodo di distacco e delle principali procedure e metodologie apprese presso la sede Istituzionale Europea presso la quale l'esperto è stato il distaccato.

Gli END sono, di regola, cittadini di un paese europeo che hanno maturato un'elevata esperienza professionale per la posizione pubblicata.

Durante il periodo di distacco, l'END rimane formalmente in servizio presso il datore di lavoro, che continua a pagarne la normale **retribuzione** assicurandone le prestazioni di **sicurezza sociale** e lo svolgimento e la crescita della **carriera professionale**.

La selezione degli END è effettuata dalla Commissione nel rispetto delle norme di trasparenza e pubblicizzazione degli atti Comunitari.

La durata del distacco va da 6 mesi a 2 anni, ed è rinnovabile fino a un periodo complessivo massimo di 4 anni.

Attraverso una recente **Direttiva per la razionalizzazione ed il rafforzamento dell'istituto dell'Esperto Nazionale Distaccato** presso le Istituzioni dell'Unione Europea (direttiva 3 agosto 2007 - G.U. n. 235 del 9 ottobre 2007), il **Ministero per gli Affari Esteri (MAE)** ha voluto incoraggiare **TUTTE** le **Amministrazioni e gli Enti di Ricerca** ad utilizzare maggiormente ed al meglio tale istituto, nonché a valorizzare, al suo rientro, il personale che ne ha beneficiato.

1. *Rappresenta un primo passo concreto teso a creare le condizioni per utilizzare al meglio l'END come strumento prezioso e di grande utilità, se opportunamente valorizzato;*
2. *Definisce in maniera univoca sia le caratteristiche dell'istituto sia le norme per la selezione delle candidature*
3. *Sollecita le singole Amministrazioni ad una seria programmazione al fine di avere una maggiore armonizzazione e raccordo fra le diverse esperienze degli END*
4. *Sollecita le singole Amministrazioni ad una seria valorizzazione nei confronti di tutte le esperienze acquisite dagli END;*
5. *Promuove azioni di monitoraggio e coordinamento dell'istituto dell'END anche grazie al contributo del Comitato tecnico del **CIACE (Comitato interministeriale per gli affari comunitari europei)**.*



Research Programme Officer: job description

Un impegno finalizzato al portare avanti l'implementazione e le relative ricadute di specifici progetti di ricerca internazionali (principalmente nel settore agroambientale ed agroalimentare) nonché a contribuire agli specifici orientamenti tecnici e politici per lo sviluppo di determinati programmi di ricerca e sviluppo di rilevanza Europea ed Internazionale (INCONET, BILAT, ERANET, ecc.).



Le possibili ricadute positive

1. Al rientro in sede
2. Comunicazioni ed informative generali
3. Comunicazioni ed informative “mirate”
4. Conoscenza delle procedure, delle persone e dei “punti critici”
5. Promozione delle realtà locale c/o le Istituzioni Europee
6. Impegno costante nei Programmi di Ricerca Nazionali

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Il declino perché siamo un paese fai da te

Questo paese fatica a mettere al centro il bene comune perché è fatto di troppi “particolari”, è poco “sistema

.... È un paese che non mette al centro l’educazione, la scuola, l’università, in una parola i giovani e quindi il proprio futuro

.....

DA “la Repubblica” del 15 dic. 2007

Intervista a Luca Cordero di Montezemolo

Thank you for your attention!

Paesi d'Europa

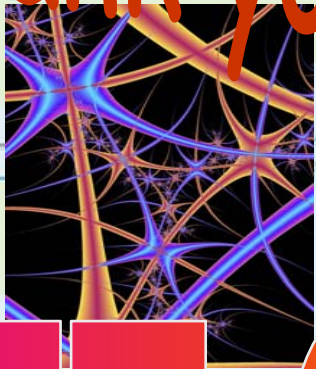


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Repubblica ceca
Česká republika
Capitale: Praga (Praha)
Superficie: 78.861 km²
Popolazione: 6.500.000
PIL: 107.000 MPAVA

Danimarca
Danmark
Capitale: Copenaghen (København)
Superficie: 43.094 km²
Popolazione: 5.100.000
PIL: 19.500 MPAVA

Germania
Deutschland
Capitale: Berlino (Berlin)
Superficie: 357.021 km²
Popolazione: 82.500.000
PIL: 145.000 MPAVA

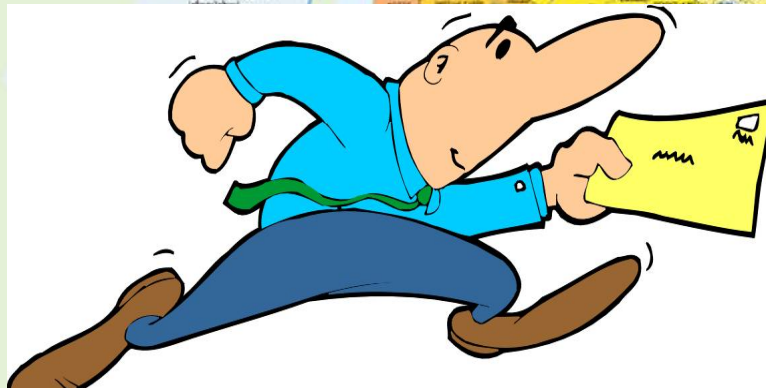


Ungheria
Magyarország
Capitale: Budapest (Budapest)
Superficie: 103.030 km²
Popolazione: 10.100.000
PIL: 10.000 MPAVA

Italia
Italia
Capitale: Roma (Rom)
Superficie: 301.330 km²
Popolazione: 59.000.000
PIL: 14.000 MPAVA

Repubblica polacca
Polska
Capitale: Varsavia (Warszawa)
Superficie: 312.685 km²
Popolazione: 38.000.000
PIL: 14.000 MPAVA

GET CONNECTED



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