

Bocconi

TOWARDS FP9: THE LAMY REPORT

Riunione CODAU Ricerca

The Lamy Report

LAB – FAB – APP

Investing in the European future we want



Set up by Commission Decision in September 2016, in the context of the results of the Horizon 2020 interim evaluation

The High Level Group's mandate was:

- To formulate a vision for future EU research and innovation
- To draw strategic recommendations on maximising the impact of EU R&I programmes in the future, i.e. how to fulfil that vision

Four meetings held between December 2016 and June 2017

Wide range of European stakeholder organisations and EU institutional actors consulted for feedback in key questions

Release of the report on 3 July 2017

High Level Group (HLG) Members



Chair: **Pascal Lamy** – President Emeritus, Jacques Delors Institute

Martin Brudermüller – Vice Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors and Chief Technology Officer, BASF SE

Mark Ferguson – Director General, Science Foundation Ireland and Chief Scientific Adviser to the Government of Ireland

Lykke Friis – Prorector for Education, University of Copenhagen

Cristina Garmendia – Chair, Fundación Cotec

Iain Gray – Director of Aerospace, Cranfield University

Jan Gulliksen – Professor, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm

Harri Kulmala – CEO of DIMECC Ltd, Tampere

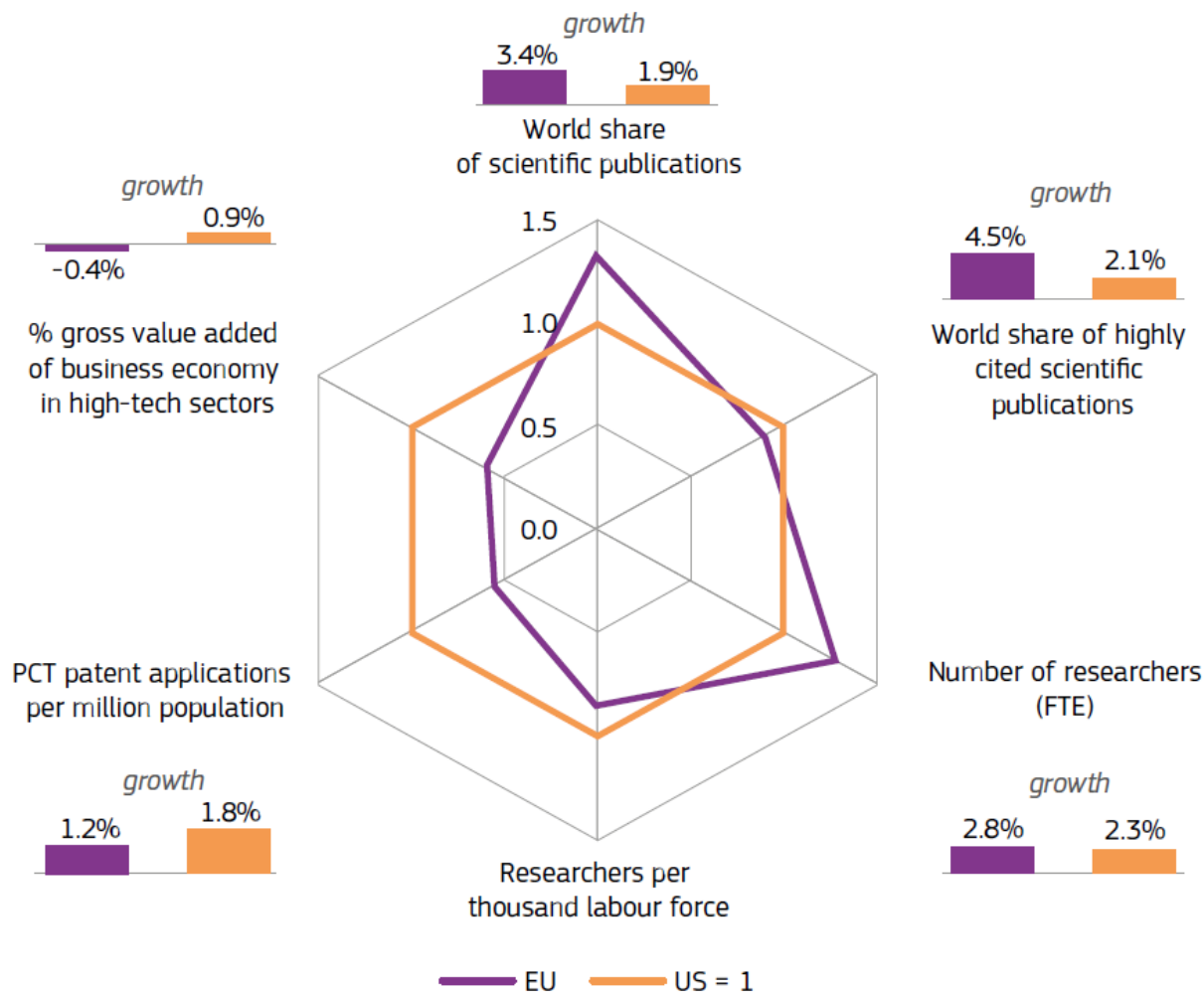
Nevenka Maher – former dean, Faculty of Business & Management Sciences Novo mesto

Maya Plentz Fagundes – Managing Director, 50More Ventures

Lucyna A. Woźniak – Vice-Rector for Science and International Relations, Medical University of Łódź

Milena Žic Fuchs – Professor, University of Zagreb and Fellow, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Starting point



When looking ahead to the future of Europe in a globalising world, the contrast is striking between Europe's comparative advantage in producing knowledge and its comparative disadvantage in turning that knowledge into innovation and growth.

The Lamy Report

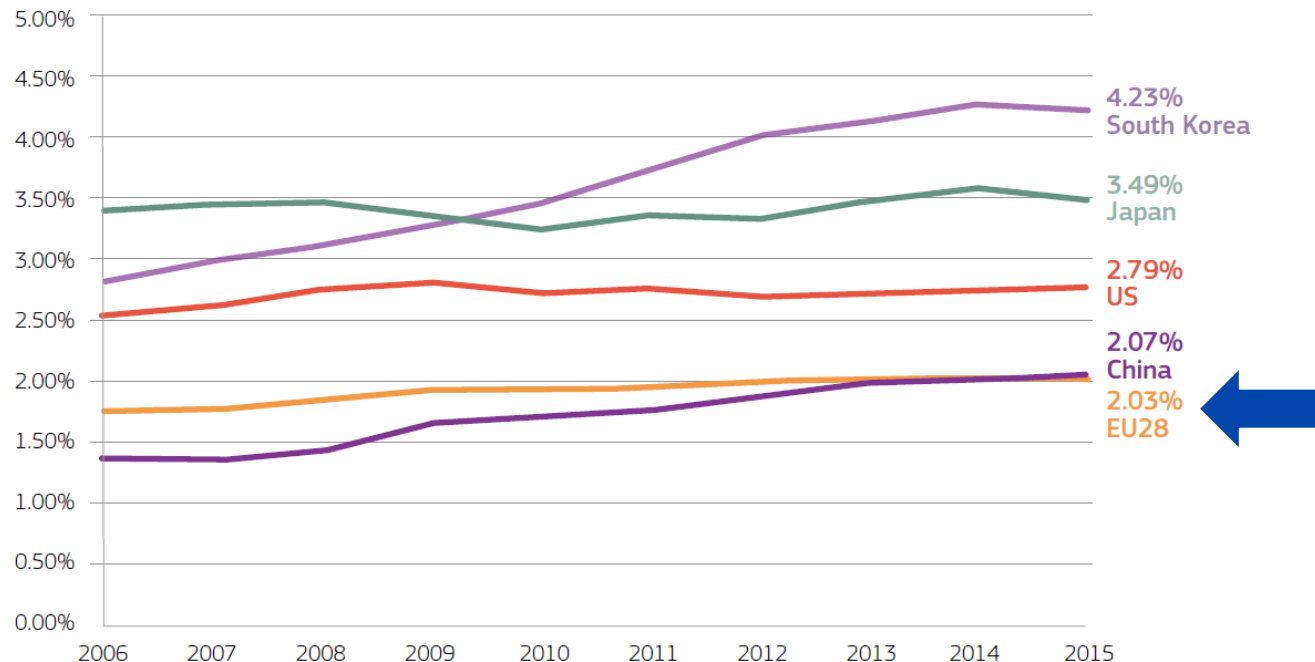
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Investing in the European future we want

- Built on the results of the interim evaluation of H2020, other EU documents and stakeholders' position papers
- HLG agreed without difficulties on a number of core messages and vision: investing in Research and Innovation (R&I) is increasingly crucial for shaping a better European future in a rapidly globalising world
- The report proposes guiding principles for designing the 9th Framework Programme (FP9), it does not propose priority themes
- **11 recommendations** and accompanying **actions** set out

1. Prioritise research and innovation in EU and national budgets

- R&I is one of the main factors of global competitiveness: the EU's ambition must be to at least align its investment with that of its main competitors, such as USA, Japan, South Korea or China



1. Prioritise research and innovation in EU and national budgets

- **Doubling the overall budget of the post-2020 EU research and innovation programme is the best investment the EU can make**
- At a minimum, the budget should maintain the average annual growth rate of Horizon 2020, taking the budget foreseen for the programme's final year as a starting point. This would lead to a seven-year budget of at least €120 billion in current prices
- FP9 must ensure a success rate in the range of 15 to 20%, as was the case for FP7, funding at least 30% of high quality proposals
- The Group welcomes the recent decision to finance **defence research** at EU level, as long as its budget is additional to the recommended doubling of the civil R&I programme
- It is essential that both the EU and its MS undertake to reach the 3% target of GDP invested in R&I (€ 150 billion per year)

2. Build a true EU innovation policy that creates future markets

- Innovation needs fertile ecosystems, stable and consistent incentives: every EU funding programme/instrument should have innovation objectives
- Innovation is more than technology: business model, financing, governance, regulatory and social
- EU innovation policy should allow for policy experimentation
- European Innovation Council to be installed as permanent, high-level strategic body empowered to invest in entrepreneurs and businesses
- **Foster ecosystems for researchers, innovators, industries and governments; promote and invest in innovative ideas with rapid scale-up potential through a European Innovation Council**

3. Educate for the future and invest in people who will make the change

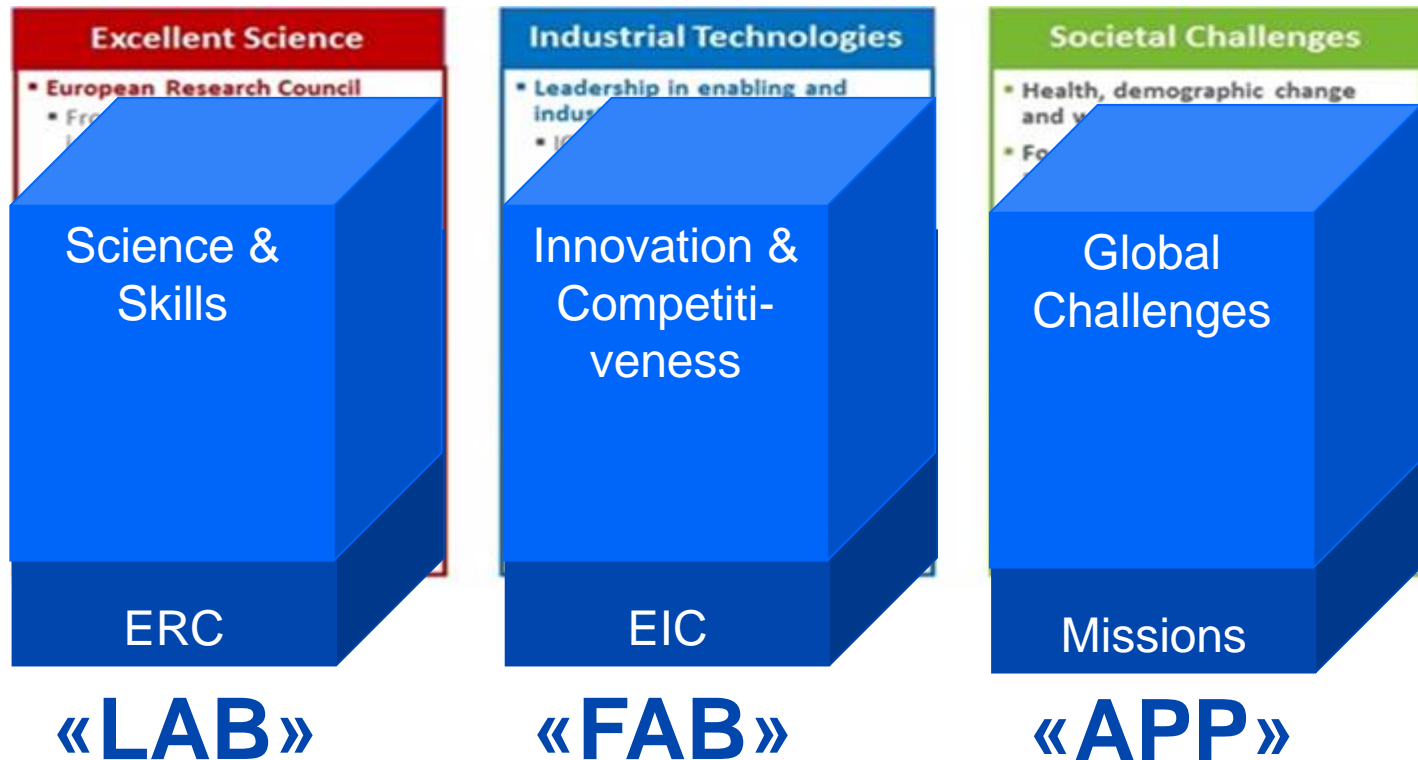
- Education should systematically embed innovation and entrepreneurship in education across Europe, starting from early stage school curricula
- FP9 in synergy with European Social Fund and Erasmus should promote open science, open innovation and openness to the world
- More resources to the ERC and its SyG (PoC confirmed), as well as MSCA (EU Industry Research Fellowship scheme)
- KICs could be directly incorporated in FP9 for maximising the impact
- **Modernise, reward and resource the education and training of people for a creative and innovative Europe**

4. Design the EU R&I programme for greater impact

- Fine-tuning H2020 three pillars, improving the internal coherence and maximising their mutually reinforcing impact
- Clear rationale for each pillar driven by purpose and impact
- Open science and open innovation in common
- Set of instruments to choose from
- Accommodate risk, flexibility and failure
- Customise evaluation and monitoring to each pillar
- Larger projects should be subject to a mid-term evaluation (possibly leading to adjustment or even discontinuation)
- **Make pillars driven by purpose and impact, fine-tune the proposal evaluation system and increase flexibility**

4. Design the EU R&I programme for greater impact

— From H2020 to FP9: Evolution, not Revolution



The background is a solid blue rectangle. Overlaid on this are several overlapping circles. Two large, dark blue circles are positioned in the lower half of the frame, overlapping each other and the bottom edge. Above them, there are lighter blue, semi-transparent circular arcs that sweep across the upper half of the image, creating a sense of motion or a stylized 'S' shape.

To shape our future together, we need to imagine, invent and create. We need research («Labs»), innovation (competitive fabrication «Fabs») and applications for the benefit of all («Apps»).

5. Adopt a mission-oriented, impact-focused approach to address global challenges

- EU should prioritise investing in few areas, e.g. industry, agriculture, energy, transport, ICT, culture
- FP9 should translate global societal challenges (social, economic, environmental) into a limited number of large-scale research and innovation **missions** (with impact and activities), that fully integrate SSH
- Mission should be open to all actors, in particular new ones such as cities and regions (innovation laboratories of change)
- Non-prescriptive calls where applicants choose the best funding instrument
- The Group calls on the EC to launch a wide stakeholder debate among citizens, scientists and innovators on potential future R&I missions
- Set research and innovation missions that address global challenges and mobilise researchers, innovators and other stakeholders to realise them**

6. Rationalise the EU funding landscape and achieve synergy with structural funds

- The range of funding schemes for R&I across the EU budget is numerous, complex and not accessible enough
- Harmonisation of the rules for participation and combination of schemes with similar intervention
- A substantial proportion of the future structural and agricultural funds should focus on financing R&I infrastructures and their sustainability, with FP9 setting the agenda
- State aid exemptions should be extended to transnational smart specialisation strategies which act as R&I missions of common European interest
- Cut the number of R&I funding schemes and instruments, make those remaining reinforce each other and make synergy with other programmes work**

7. Simplify further

- The drive for simplification should continue: call docs more simple, participant portal, flexibility in the call for proposals, choice of the instrument but also cost based/lump-sum, amendments simplified, flexibility in consortia, etc
- Non performing projects should be stopped
- Audits to be performed only if suspicion of fraud or serious financial wrong doing
- Be the most attractive R&I funder in the world, privileging impact over process**

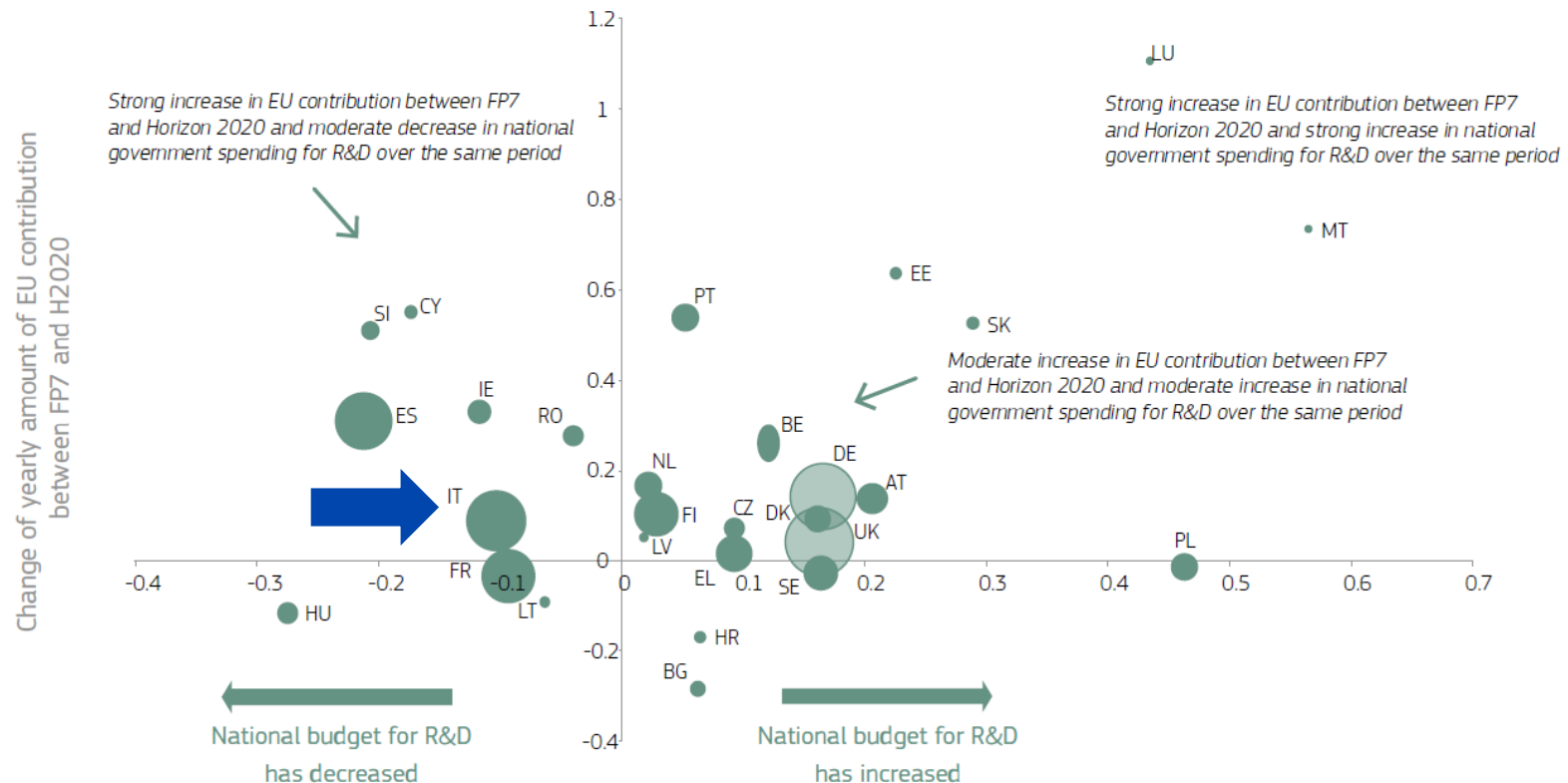
8. Mobilise and involve citizens

- FP9 should aim to become the biggest co-created and co-creation programme in the world, fully mobilising and involving stakeholders, end-users and citizens in defining its missions, increasing the degree of co-creation, maximizing its impact and stimulating a stronger demand for innovative products and services
- Citizens should also be actively involved in measuring progress towards the fulfilment of missions, giving opinion on new missions, even going as far as allowing for an open process of defining certain parts of the calls for proposals
- Stimulate co-design and co-creation through citizen involvement**

9. Better align EU and national R&I investment

- The European Research Area does not mean that EU and Member States do the same thing. Complementarity should prevail
- The Group proposes a new and simpler vision on alignment, based on clear direction of the missions the EU wants to accomplish and on a clear division of labour between the EU and national policy levels
- FP9 should focus on topics and objectives with high EU added value, beyond specific national priorities and interests. EU Member States should develop multi-annual national R&I strategies outlining priorities for national R&I investments and their alignment with the EU R&I programme
- Ensure EU and national alignment where it adds value to the EU's R&I ambitions and missions**

9. Better align EU and national R&I investment



GBARD change between yearly average over 2007-2013 and yearly average over 2014-2015

Change in national budgets and change in EU contribution between FP7 and H2020 (from 2007 to 2015/16)

10. Make international R&I cooperation a trademark of EU research and innovation

- In FP9, international cooperation should be stimulated through one centralised fund, acting as a reserve which can be mobilised in order to undertake international cooperation activities within its different pillars
- FP9 should encourage and support all international partners in as far as they help realise its missions (opening to association by partners with a similar level of excellence)
- Full and continued engagement with the UK, that should remain part of the ERA
- **Open up the R&I programme to association by the best and participation by all, based on reciprocal co-funding or access to funding in the partner country**

11. Better capture and communicate impacts

- FP9 needs a definition of impact beyond GDP that captures impact on science, skills and competences, competitiveness of European industry, innovation practices, performance of Member States, and on policy-making
- Communication on relevance and impacts to citizens will be improved by moving from individual success stories to portfolio analysis
- FP9 beneficiaries should become principal communicators on impact: they must be sure that what they do is responsive and responsible to society at large (communicating on science should become part of researchers' career and their reward system)
- Brand EU research and innovation and ensure wide communication of its results and impacts**

GRAZIE.