

Part A

Sixth Framework Programme of the EC Content and instruments





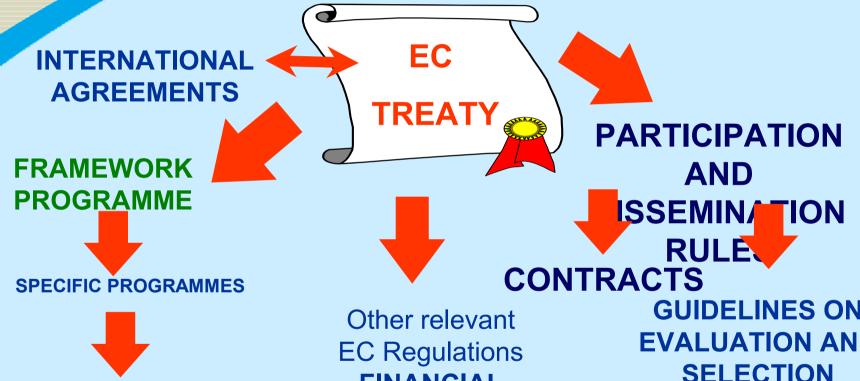


WORK

PROGRAMMES Calls for proposals

Introduction: FP6 legal framework

Legal Framework



FINANCIAL REGULATION

GUIDELINES ON EVALUATION AND SELECTION PROCEDURES





Community Research

A new Research Framework Programme (FP) designed to help realise the European Research Area (ERA)

What is the European Research Area?

- Long-term goal of ERA, launched at Lisbon summit 2½ years ago
 - to create a true "internal market" for research in Europe
- Why do we need ERA?
 - Europe will fall far short of its economic potential unless it reverses decades of technological underperformance
 - but for that to happen, Europe must first tackle deep-rooted structural weaknesses in its research and innovation systems
 - hence ERA





What are these structural weaknesses?

- **Underinvestment in the research system**
 - both financial and human
 - particularly by the business sector
- Unfriendly environment for research and innovation
 - regulatory shortcomings
 - financial weaknesses
 - weak culture of entrepreneurship
 - networking failures
 - unfriendly social environment...
- **Excessive fragmentation of public research**
 - coupled to low levels of cooperation and coordination between countries on policies and programmes





Why FP6 became a tool to realise ERA?

- The FP is the only funding arm of EU research policy
 - primary mission of new FP must therefore be to help realise ERA
- Previous FPs had, however, a different mission
 - were <u>not</u> designed to tackle our structural weaknesses
 - were instead designed to support network-building and high quality research
 - though often failed to mobilise the critical mass needed to achieve ambitious objectives of European dimension
 - were also overly complex and excessively bureaucratic in their implementation
- Therefore, to address its new mission, the concept of the FP had to be totally rethought

1- Key features of FP6

For its objective-driven thematic components

- much greater concentration on a limited number of topics of strategic importance to Europe
 - where the research needs to be carried out at the European level
- using new <u>more effective instruments</u> capable of mobilising the activities and resources necessary to achieve ambitious objectives of European dimension
 - integrated projects, networks of excellence, Article 169

Note: these new instruments are the principal innovation in the thematic components of FP6





1- Key features of FP6

- Better balance between objective-driven thematic research and actions to reinforce Europe's research base
 - expanded and better targeted training & mobility actions
 - new bottom-up action to support emerging S&T ("NEST")
 - expanded support for research infrastructures
 - mainstreaming of most international cooperation, innovation and SME support measures
 - new science and society action
 - expanded range of measures to support open coordination in research policy-making
 - new scheme ("ERA-NET") to support the networking and mutual opening of national programmes





1- Key features of FP6

- Simplified and streamlined implementation
 - to reduce overheads of participating
 - to speed up procedures
 - to increase flexibility and autonomy of contractors

- Full integration of the associated candidate countries
 - research is first policy area where these countries are fully integrated into the EU





2- FP6 Budget

€17.5 billion (compared to €14.96 billion in FP5)

an increase of 9% in real terms (a satisfactory result)

	€ billion
Focusing and integrating Community research ("thematic")	13.345
Structuring ERA ("underpinning")	2.605
Strengthening the foundations of ERA ("coordinating")	0.320
Euratom ("nuclear")	1.230
DG Passarch Directorate B. Unit 02: "Strongthoning cooperation in research and European scientific base "	

3- FP6 Structure*

Integrating European Research (76%)								
Priority Thematic Areas (64%)					4%)	Specific activities		
			90	aty	nent	nce	Policy-oriented research	New and emerging S & T
Life sciences	Information society .	Information society Nanotechnologies	ınd space	quality and safety	ustainable development	is and governan	Specific SME activities	
							Specific international cooperation activities	
			Food o	Sustai	Citizens	JRC activities		

Euratom (7%)	15% for SMEs
excluding	of which,
★	1

Structuring ERA (15%)				
Research and innovation	Human resources & mobility	Research infra-structures	Science and society	

Strengthening ERA foundations (2%)				
Coordination of national activities	Support for policy development			





4- Instruments

> A wider range of better differentiated instruments

New

Networks of excellence, Integrated projects, Integrated initiatives infrastructures, Collective research projects (Specific research projects for SMEs), Article 169

Traditional

Specific targeted projects, Co-operative research projects (Specific research projects for SMEs), Actions to promote and develop human resources and mobility (Some are *new*), Co-ordination actions, Specific support actions





4- Instruments

Principles guiding their design

- Simplification and streamlining
 - to minimise the overheads for all concerned
 - to speed up procedures, especially time-to-contract
- Increased legal and financial security
 - to avoid weaknesses of FP5 instruments
- Flexibility and adaptability
 - to enable projects to adapt to changing circumstances, both in the science and in the partnership
- Increased management autonomy
 - to eliminate unnecessary micromanagement
- While preserving public accountability and protecting interests of the Community

Community Research

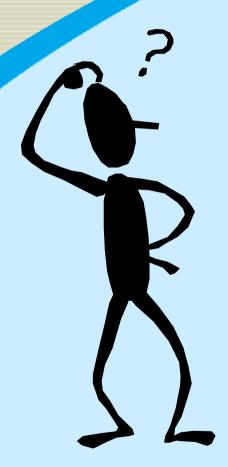
4- Instruments

Instrument	Purpose	Primary deliverable	Scale
IP	objective- driven research	k n o w le d g e	m e d -h ig h
NoE	tackle fragmentation	durable structuring	m e d -h ig h
169	joint MS programmes	knowledge and/or structuring	high
STRP	research	k n o w le d g e	low-med
CA	coordination	coordination	low-med
SSA	support	support	low





Community Research



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



