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TURKEY in
HORIZON 2020
COOPERATION INNOVATION COMPETITIVENESS

Technical Assistance for Turkey in Horizon 2020 Phase-II

EuropeAid/139098/1H/SER/TR

General Training (Webinar) #6 - HE Partnerships Increasing participation in Partnership Calls

Session 1: Intro to Partnerships and how they work

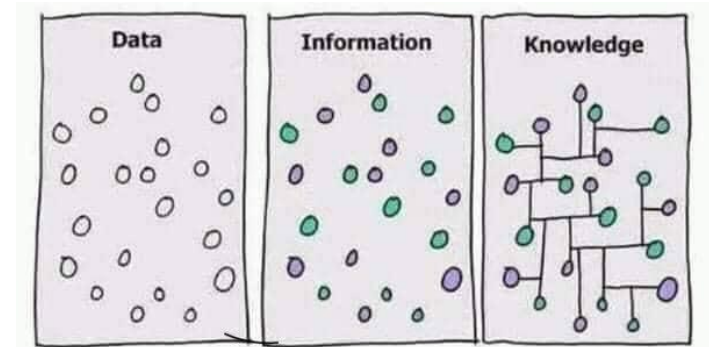
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Online, 11 November 2022

Photo by Christian Lue on Unsplash

What is it about?

- Connecting the dots is not easy at all
- It relates to our ability (or inability) to associate one piece of information with another, to find the ‘big picture’ in a mass of data and transform it into actionable information
- Why this introduction?

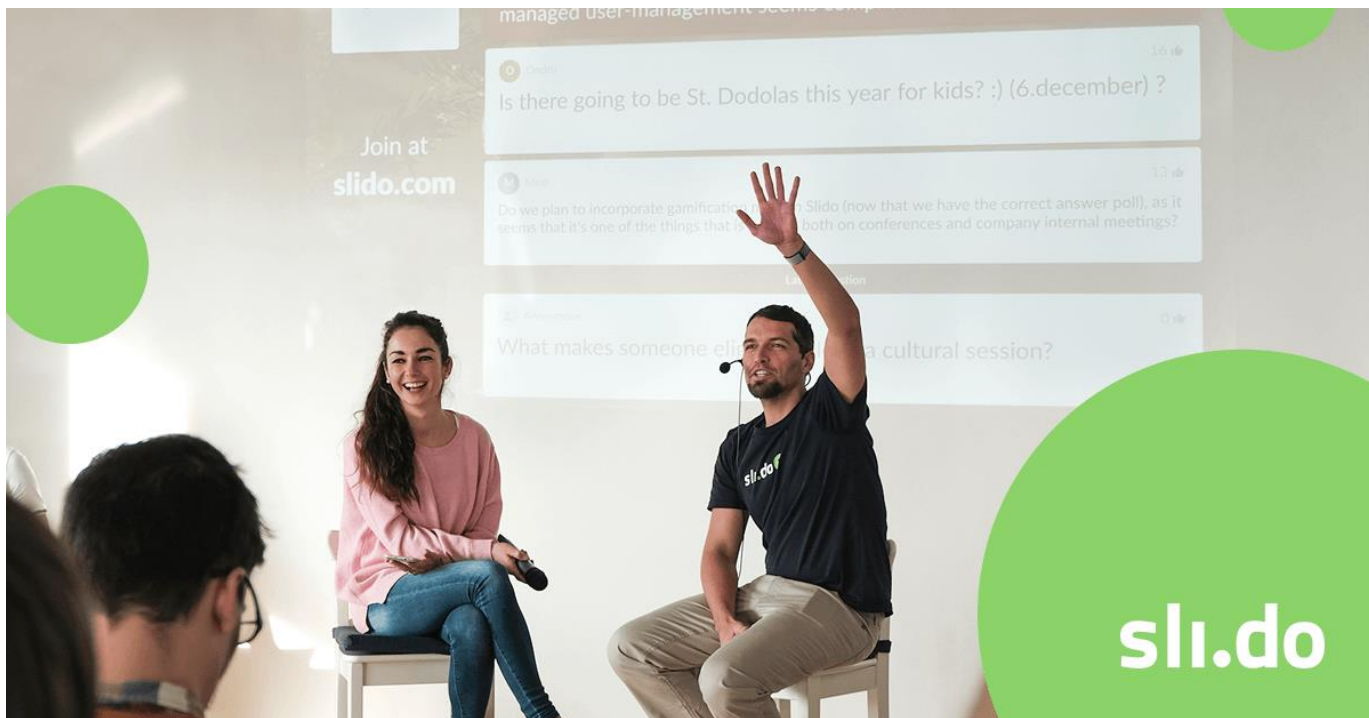


European Partnerships

- Not much information, not easy to find them, not sufficient 'collective' know-how
- So like driving in the fog...



Some **slido** questions first...



On Partnerships...

- Together with Missions, Partnerships are a rather **new instrument**
- Understood as a response to challenges and transitions we are facing, like:
- Green, socially relevant and digitally-enabled economy,
- Need for coordinated joint research and innovation of both public and private sector
- Contributions from citizens and end users in co-creating solutions

The idea behind is good and simple

- Partnerships shall allow to forge such coalitions
- Partnerships shall create large scale testing and experimental platforms
- Partnerships shall facilitate development of ***systemic innovative solutions*** for societal challenges and industrial transformation.

Within a Partnership...

- Partners may represent
- industry,
- universities,
- research organisations,
- bodies with a public service remit at any level: local, regional, national or international
- civil society organisations including foundations and NGOs

- So all in all: all types of *actors* and *stakeholders* are welcome!

A brief note on...

- **Actors** are persons, groups, or organisations acting within a Partnership as a ‘system of interest’
- **Stakeholders** are, again, persons, groups, or organisations that are affected by a Partnership, or interested in the Partnership, and/or able to affect the Partnership
- Witin Partnerships there is place and space for both!

Added value of Partnerships

- Bring together a broad range of actors
- Work towards a common vision
- Translate the vision into concrete roadmaps
- Support coordinated implementation of activities

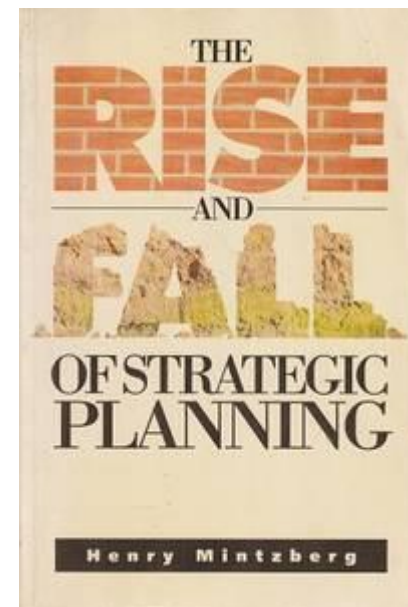
Their role and expectations

- Cover a broad set of activities
- from **funding research and innovation projects**
- to those related to societal, regulatory and market uptake
- to developing synergies with national and regional programmes to ensure deployment and scaling up of new clean technologies and solutions

- As such, they are **powerful approaches** for providing solutions to global challenges and drive transformation towards achieving the SDGs

Good point to start asking some questions...

- There is an undisputable trend:
- In the past, the European Commission had an increased say and involvement in all aspects of planning – programming – implementing – evaluation – re-design of all research and innovation activities
- Now, the strategic imperative followed is to decentralise power and allow for other entities to take control
- There is no doubt that this is an excellent vision
- Difficulties relate to its implementation: make things work properly and for the good of all!



Practically speaking...

- European Partnerships are established in cases where they are expected to **achieve objectives of Horizon Europe more effectively** than what can be achieved by other activities of the framework programme
- Lets see some examples:
- RIAs and IAs are all short term
- Narrow objectives (otherwise risk to fail both in the proposal or in the project stage!)
- Limited impact both in scope and in time aspects
- Resources end exactly at the time they needed to be increased!
- Like bringing children to life and letting them die when they reach their adolescence – this is brutal and inefficient!

Continuity and longevity

- In all types of efforts:
- Research
- Deployment
- Innovation activities
- Transfer of technology and know-how
- Building communities
- Scaling-up
- ...

However...

- Partnerships do **not** have a free hand for what they do:
- They **need to** adhere to the principles of Union added value, transparency, openness, impact within and for Europe
- They should demonstrate long-term commitments of all involved parties
- They also need to have a clear life-cycle approach, be time limited and include conditions for phasing out the Programme funding

Types of Partnerships

European Partnerships may take any of the following three forms:

1. Co-programmed European Partnerships
2. Co-funded European Partnerships
3. Institutionalised European Partnerships

Co-programmed European Partnerships

- **Based on MoUs and/or contractual arrangement** between the Commission and private and/or public partners and specify:
 - objectives of the partnership,
 - related commitments from all involved sides for financial and/or in-kind contributions of the partners,
 - KPIs,
 - outputs to be delivered
 - reporting modalities.
- Include the identification of **complementary research and innovation activities** that are implemented separately by the partners and by the EU through work programmes ('comitology' procedure / consultation);

Co-funded European Partnerships

- **Based on grant agreement** between the Commission and the consortium of partners
- Result from a call for proposals for a programme co-fund action in the work programme of Horizon Europe
- Here it is the programme that specifies the objectives, KPIs, and outputs to be delivered
- Still based on the commitment of the partners for financial and/or in-kind contributions and integration of their relevant activities
- Suited to partnerships involving public authorities, but possible also to include foundations and international partners;

Institutionalised European Partnerships

- Research and innovation programmes undertaken by several Member States
- based on a Decision by the Council and European Parliament in accordance with Article 185 TFEU, or by bodies established through a Decision of the Council pursuant to Article 187 TFEU, such as:
- Joint Undertakings, or by EIT Knowledge and Innovation Communities in compliance with the EIT Regulation and the EIT Strategic Innovation Agenda (SIA)
- Such partnerships are **implemented only where other forms of European Partnerships would not achieve the objectives** or generate the expected impacts, and if justified by a long-term perspective and high degree of integration

For follow-up questions contact me at:

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Q&A

Time to ask your
questions!

Teşekkür ederim!

Thank you!