



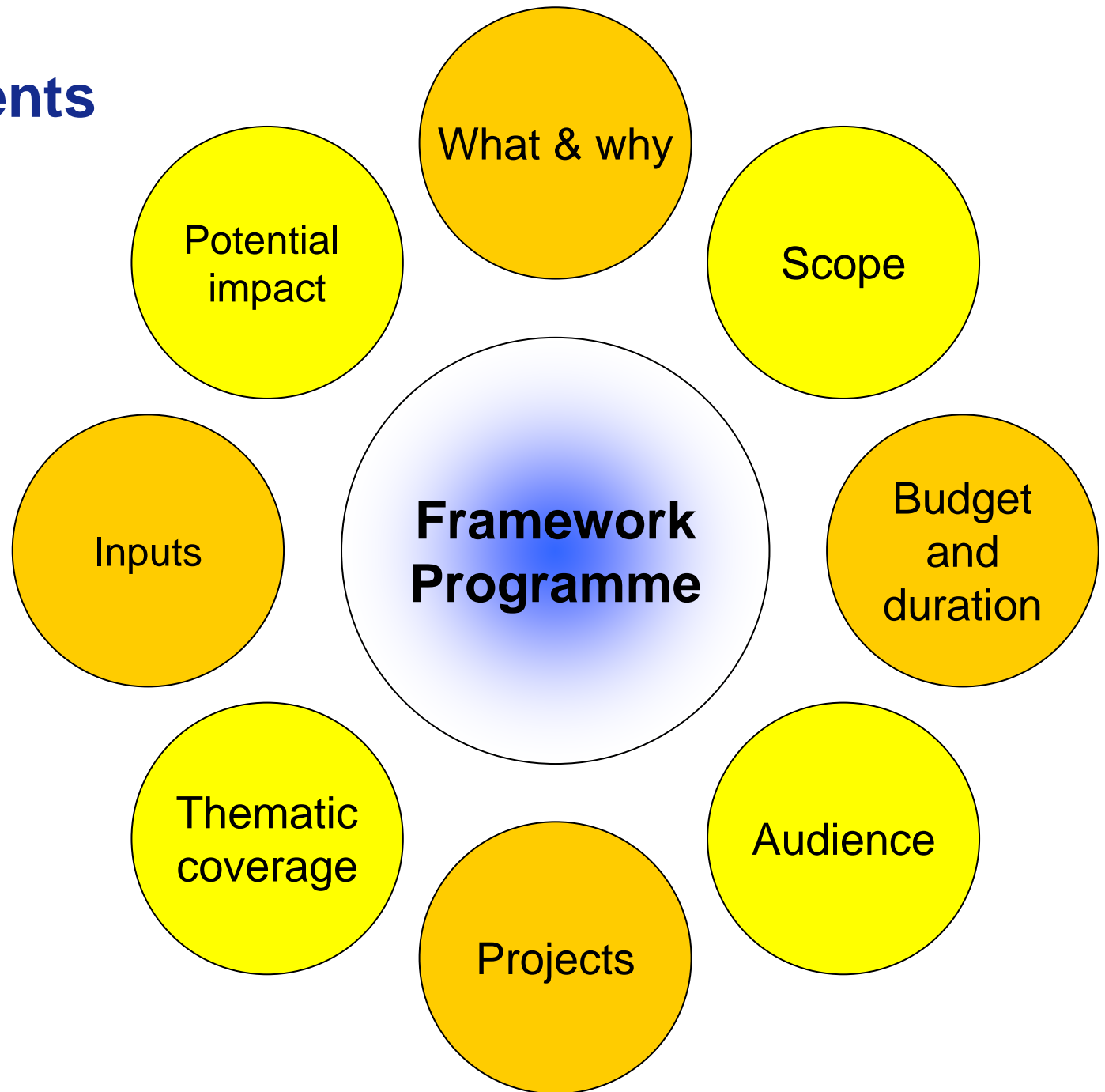
# Biocircle

**An introduction to the  
7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme  
for Research and Technological Development**

**Gorgias Garofalakis**



# Contents



# A few words about ETAT



- ETAT was funded by the Greek Ministry of Development in 1998
- Its headquarters are in Athens, Greece (~13000 Km away)
- It has 25 staff, of which 20 scientists/engineers
- Its main objective is to help improve the **competitiveness** of Greek Food & Beverage industry
- ETAT provides a wide range of support services
  - Laboratory analyses and contract research
  - Consultancy services for the food industry

## What is the “Framework Programme”?

- The Framework Programme (FP) is the European Union's main instrument for funding research and development.
- The FP is proposed by the European Commission and adopted by Council and the European Parliament following a co-decision procedure.

FP1: 1984–1987

FP2: 1987–1991

FP3: 1991–1994

FP4: 1994–1998

FP5: 1998–2002

**FP6: 2002–2006**

**FP7: 2007–2013**

## Why does the EU have FPs?

- The FP is based on the Treaty establishing the European Union (art. 166)
- According to art. 163 of the Treaty, the FP should have 2 main objectives:
  - Strengthening the scientific and technological bases of the EU and enhancing its competitiveness, internationally
  - Promoting research in support of EU policies
- The FP and the various National research funding schemes complement each other

## Policies and FP7... Some examples...

- Development through investment in RTD (the “Lisbon agenda”)
  - FP7 on its own invests public money in RTD activities and requires participants to co-invest in that, thus helping future development, in accordance with the Lisbon objective
- Participation of SMEs in RTD activities
  - SMEs are important for the economy, contribute to competitiveness and provide the majority of jobs
  - Since FP6, there has been strong pressure in ensuring substantial SME participation
  - A minimum 15% of the FP themes budget should be allocated for SMEs
  - As a result, many call topics encourage or require SME participation
- **International cooperation**

## How open is the FP to non-EU participation?

- International cooperation has been ongoing since 1983 under the Science and Technology for Development Programme (STD)
- International cooperation was merged into FP4 in 1994 as the “INCO” area and was further strengthened in FP5, FP6 and FP7
- In FP6, international cooperation was not restricted in the INCO area
- In FP7, international cooperation is possible in all calls, while specific topics *require* international cooperation
- Today, international cooperation is increasingly important for building the European Research Area



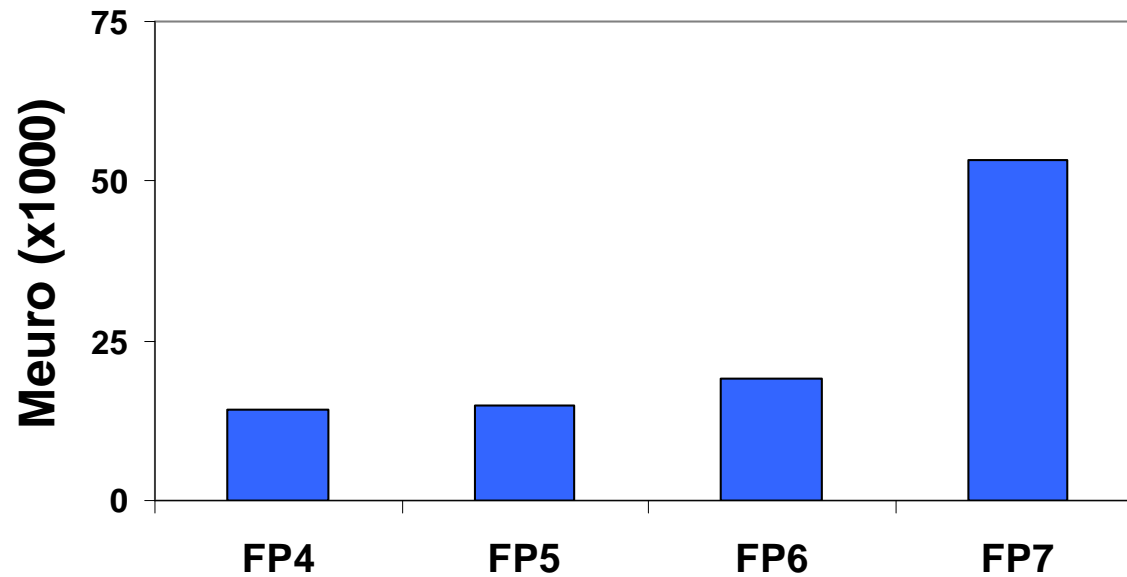
## Why cooperate at the International level?

- Strategic cooperation with key third countries (thematically and geographically)
- Better use of globally available infrastructures
- Easier to reach solutions to common problems
- Easier to promote future development opportunities (e.g., through knowledge transfer)
- Better networking, increased mobility, etc.

# Budget evolution

- FP1: 1984–1987
- FP2: 1987–1991
- FP3: 1991–1994
- FP4: 1994–1998
- FP5: 1998–2002
- FP6: 2002–2006
- FP7: 2007–2013

## Evolution of funding\*



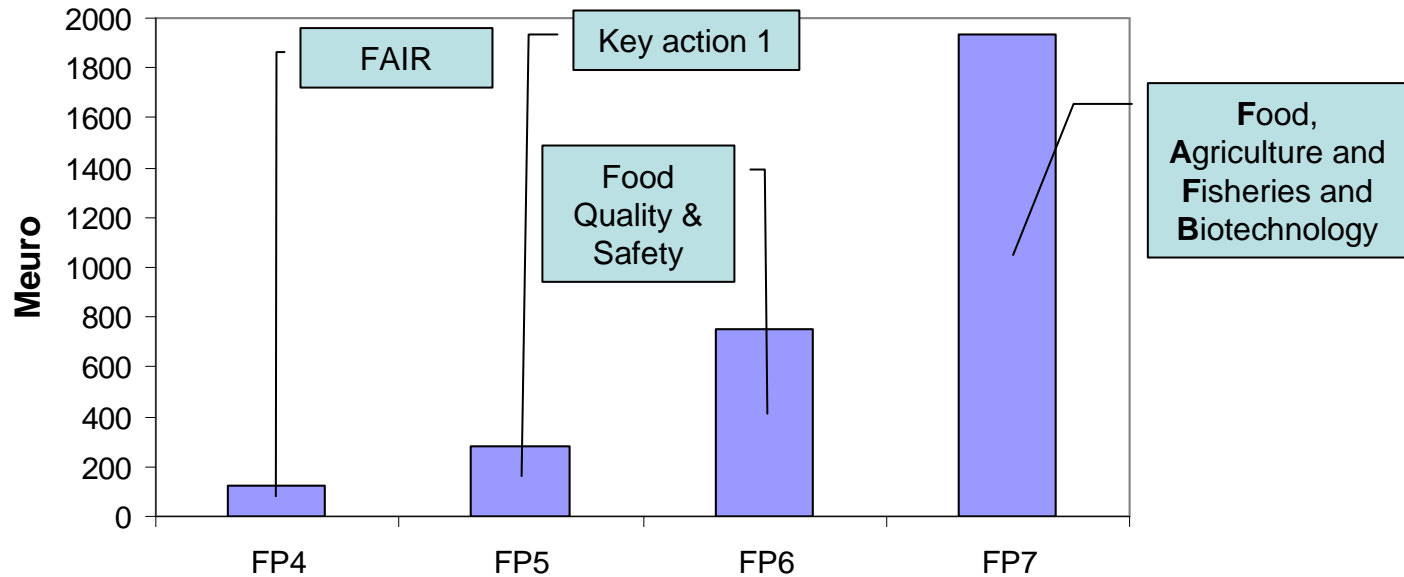
\*Approx. figures,  
including EURATOM



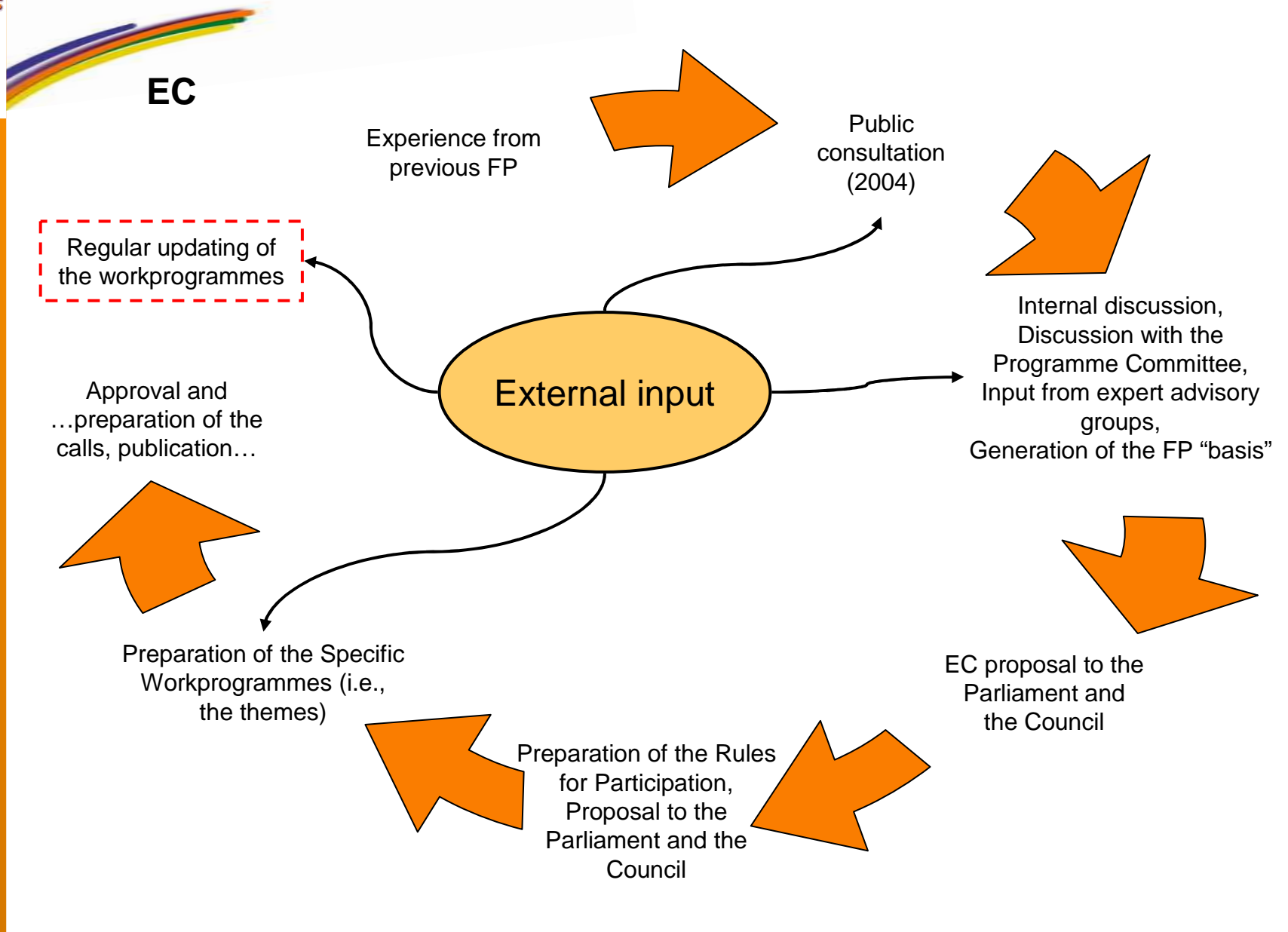
# Budget evolution in “food”-related themes

FP1: 1984–1987  
 FP2: 1987–1991  
 FP3: 1991–1994  
 FP4: 1994–1998  
 FP5: 1998–2002  
 FP6: 2002–2006  
 FP7: 2007–2013

Evolution of funding



# How is an FP built?



## Who provides input to the content of the workprogramme?

- Relevant external input can be provided by (nearly) everyone
  - Individuals
  - Individual organisations
  - Various groups and associations
  - Technology Platforms
- External input is taken into consideration on top of the “in-house” expertise that the EC has access to (advisory groups, Programme Committee, positions of the Member States, ...)

# European Technology Platforms

- ETPs are **groups of stakeholders**, led by the industry, which are of a **critical mass** and can define R&D priorities, timeframes and action plans on strategically important issues, where Europe's future growth, competitiveness and sustainability depends on major RTD advances



- ETPs may provide input to the workprogramme
- ETPs also seek to raise funds from non-FP sources

## What is the audience of FP7?

- FP7 includes a mixture of research, development, coordination and support calls
- Participation is open to practically all interested parties, including:
  - Public or private research organisations and universities
  - Enterprises of all sizes, where SMEs are particularly encouraged to participate
  - Public bodies
  - Non-governmental organisations
  - Non profit organisations
  - Industrial associations, professional bodies
  - Physical persons

## What is the structure of FP7?

***Cooperation* – Collaborative research**

***Ideas* – Frontier Research**

***People* – Human Potential**

***Capacities* – Research Capacity**

**+**

**Joint Research Centre (non-nuclear)**

**Joint Research Centre (nuclear)**

**Euratom**

## Which Themes does FP7 address?

### ***Cooperation – Collaborative research***

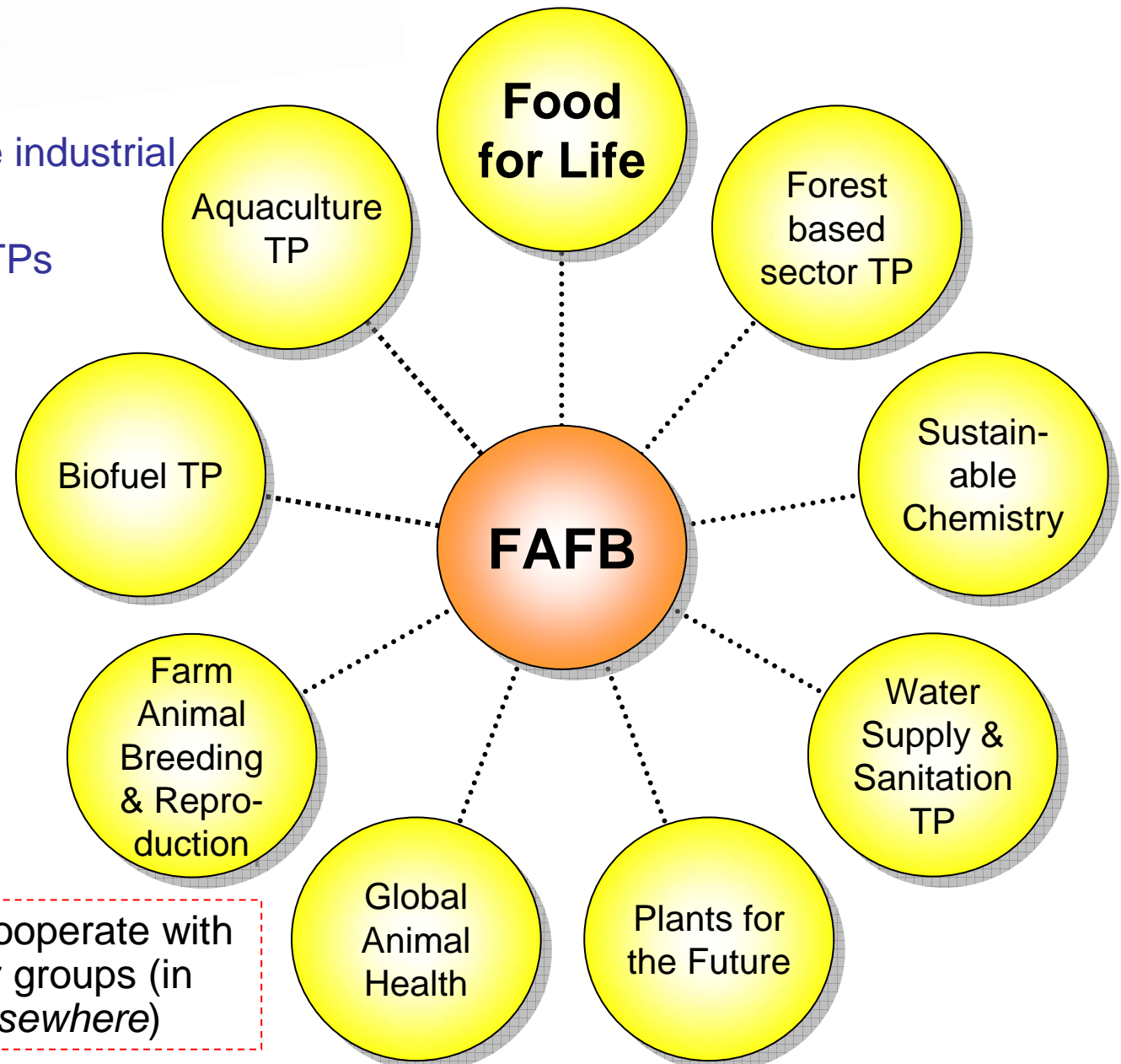
1. Health
2. Food, agriculture and fisheries and biotechnology (FAFB)
3. Information and communication technologies
4. Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, materials and new production technologies
5. Energy
6. Environment (including climate change)
7. Transport (including aeronautics)
8. Socio-economic sciences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

## The importance of FAFB

- FAFB is of high importance to Europe's (and the world's) bio-economy
  - “Bio-economy” includes the food, agriculture, wood, forestry and industrial biotech sectors
  - Market size over 1.5 trillion Euro (in Europe)
  - Bio-economy industries employ more than 22 million people in Europe
- In FP7 the focus is on the Knowledge Based Bio-Economy (KBBE), so as to:
  - Support employment and growth
  - Secure sustainability in agriculture/ fisheries under challenging conditions (population rise, climate change, etc.)
  - Secure demand for renewable bio-resources & eco-efficient products
  - Satisfy consumer demand for quality, health & well-being promoting foodstuffs
  - Control and prevent emerging hazards (e.g., zoonotic diseases) and food-related disorders (e.g., obesity, metabolic syndrome)

## ETPs of the FAFB Theme

- Considerable industrial interest
- 9 relevant ETPs



Some ETPs cooperate with national mirror groups (in Europe and *elsewhere*)

## FP7 projects: Funding schemes

- “Funding schemes” are types of projects, which have specific requirements on the objectives of a project, its activities and its finances. In FP7, the funding schemes include:
  - **Small and Large Collaborative projects**, where the main objective is the production of new knowledge
  - **Networks of Excellence**, where the main objective is the integration of established centres towards a scientific objective
  - **Coordination/Support actions**, where the objective is to coordinate research efforts or provide support towards a specific group
  - Fellowships (Marie Curie scheme)
  - Research projects for third parties (e.g., SMEs)
  - Individual projects (ERC)

## FP7 projects: possible activity types

- Research and Technological Development
- Demonstration
- Training
- Coordination activities
- Support activities
- Integration activities/ Others
- Management

### Notes:

- Different funding schemes allow for different activities
- Different activity types have different funding levels!

### For example:

#### **Large Collaborative Project**

- Research and technological development
- Demonstration
- Training
- Management (of the project)

#### **Support action**

- Support activities
- Management (of the project)

## Example of project

### SEAFOODPLUS

- Large project, covering 6 research areas and comprising some 20 sub-projects
- 70 partners in 16 EU countries and Canada
- Strategic objective:
  - “...The strategic objective of the SEAFOODplus Integrated Programme is **to reduce health problems and to increase well-being among European consumers** by applying the benefits obtained through consumption of **health promoting and safe seafood products of high eating quality.**”
- Budget: ~26 MEuro
- Funding: ~14.4 MEuro
- Coordinator: Danish Institute for Fisheries Research
- [www.seafoodplus.org](http://www.seafoodplus.org)



SEAFOODplus a better life with seafood

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News

Events

Popular articles

About SEAFOODplus

Participating in SEAFOODplus

RTD objectives

RTD pillar projects

ITD objectives

ITD pillar projects

Partner description

Associates of SEAFOODplus

People in SEAFOODplus

External Advisory Board

Memberspages

Newsletter

**Welcome to SEAFOODplus**

SEAFOODplus is an Integrated Research Project supported by the EU under Framework Programme 6. The strategic objective of SEAFOODplus is to reduce health problems and to increase well-being among European consumers by applying the benefits obtained through consumption of health promoting and safe seafood products of high eating quality. SEAFOODplus has 70 partners in 16 countries. The research is organised in six main research areas containing a total of 20 projects. Please browse this website if you are interested in knowing more.

**Hot Topics**

- **The Third SEAFOODplus Conference**  
On 30-31 May 2006 the third open SEAFOODplus conference was held in Tromsø, Norway. The two days event included a plenary session the first day and three parallel symposia the second day. The presentations from the very successful conference will soon be available at this homepage.
- **The second SEAFOODplus Conference**  
The conference was successfully held 5 October 2005 in Granville, France. Presentations and pictures are now available at this homepage.
- **Popular articles**  
A number of articles published in the EUROFISH magazine explains in simple terms the contents of SEAFOODplus. All articles can be downloaded.

**The Fourth Open SEAFOODplus Conference 25-07-06**

The Fourth Open SEAFOODplus Conference will be held 5 - 6 June 2007 in Bilbao, Spain, in the modern Conference Centre Palacio Euzkoalduna. [\[more\]](#)

**External call for demonstration projects 06-05-06**

Industry is invited to improve their profits by implementing results now coming out of the SEAFOODplus research projects. A call has been open until early June for interested industries to have new technologies demonstrated. [\[more\]](#)

**International Omega 3 Conference in Denmark 17-04-06**

The 2nd meeting on developing functional foods with omega-3 fatty acids will take place on June 15 and 16, 2006 in Helsingør, Denmark. The meeting is organised jointly by [\[more\]](#)

Note: Typically, FP7 projects involve smaller consortia and smaller budgets

## The impact of an FP

- There are regular monitoring exercises of the progress of each FP
- There are assessment studies on the impact of the FP-funded projects, usually *after* the completion of the FP
  - Assessment often includes socio-economic considerations
  - Lengthy studies (sometimes)
  - Generally, positive outcome showing that FPs bring European Added Value
- Sometimes there are evaluation studies to measure the success of any new elements introduced in the FP
- All reviews/assessments from independent parties provide feedback to the Commission, which is taken *very seriously* into consideration

## FP7: Funding and funding rates

- Principle of co-financing & no-profit
  - RTD activities – 50%, (up to 75% for Public bodies, education establishments, non-profit research organisations, SMEs)
  - Demonstration activities – 50%
  - Management, support, coordination, training activities – 100%

## **FP7: Intellectual property**

- High flexibility to exploit generated knowledge
- In principle, each partner owns the knowledge they generate (but joint ownership also possible)
- The EC contract may set restrictions to transfer of ownership
- The Consortium Agreement can further clarify ownership of knowledge and exploitation capabilities



## Getting support for participation

- National Contact Points or equivalent structures receive training and support from the EC
- Specific support actions (e.g. BIO CIRCLE)
- CORDIS (<http://cordis.europa.eu> – a **very** rich source of information!)

# Summarising participation pros & cons

+	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FP projects tend to involve ambitious, <b>high quality</b> work</li> <li>• FP <b>research is strongly relevant</b> to current and emerging needs</li> <li>• Successful consortia usually deliver according to expectations</li> <li>• Partners can strongly benefit from participating in a strong team</li> <li>• Funding rates can be attractive and the <b>exploitation</b> of the results is encouraged and supported</li> <li>• Participation adds an <b>international dimension</b> and further widens one's horizons</li> <li>• There is plenty of <b>support</b> available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Getting involved requires resources (as any investment planning)</li> <li>• Working in (multinational) consortia may sometimes be frustrating</li> <li>• FP mechanisms have their jargon</li> <li>• It may take considerable time between the proposal preparation and the actual start of the work</li> </ul>

**Thank you for your attention !**

