

Materials in the knowledgesociety and the role of the EU 7th Framework Programme

Renzo Tomellini

European Commission Head of Unit "Materials"

renzo.tomellini@ec.europa.eu

FP7: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/home_en.html

FP7 calls: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/dc/index.cfm

Find documents: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html

FP7 Helpdesk: http://ec.europa.eu/research/enquiries



Please note that this presentation is not legally binding and does not represent any commitment on behalf of the European Commission

- Countries aim at economic growth
- Growth benefits from innovation
- Innovation needs new technology
- New technology has knowledge bottlenecks that require research
 - ... including in materials,
 - « horizontal » and « nano » technologies for their key, enabling character

A new Commission Communication adopted on 30 September:

http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1394&form at=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en



Many factors may affect R&D+I

Availability of top-level infrastructures particularly for interdisciplinary R&D

Availability of suitable equipment

Lack of interdisciplinary education and training Obstacles to researchers' mobility

Conservative character of the science systems

Contrast between « easy acceptable » and « avant-garde »

Conservative character of industry, lack of flexibility in the organisation of work

The emergence of global corporations and global competitiveness

Regulatory and non-technological bottlenecks
Difficulties in relationships amongst stakeholders

Conservative character of financial bodies Lack of marketing approach

... and good ideas ©



Managing complexity Managing networking

- □ Ethics
- □ Safety
- ☐ Information + dialogue
- □ Acceptance

Education **Societal** Issues

and Training

☐ Private public partnership

□ Governance

A Competitive R&D System

- ☐ Fiscal regimes
- □ Financing
- ☐ Patents, IPRs
- Norms/regulations
- □ Administrative rules
- **Demand**

Knowledge **Encourage**

- Innovation ☐ Industries Generation
 - Universities
 - □ Research inst.
 - □ Finance
 - □ Policy makers

Infrastructure

- ☐ Interdisciplinarity
- □ Entrepreneurship

UNIVERSITIES

ERC (& FET)

Marie Curie Actions

COST

ERANET+

LIFE+

EUREKA

FP(NMP) calls

JTI

CIP

RSFF

EIT **ERASMUS &** E. MUNDUS

R&D for SMEs

«lead markets»

/Non-technological/

bottlenecks.

standards.

norms

capital

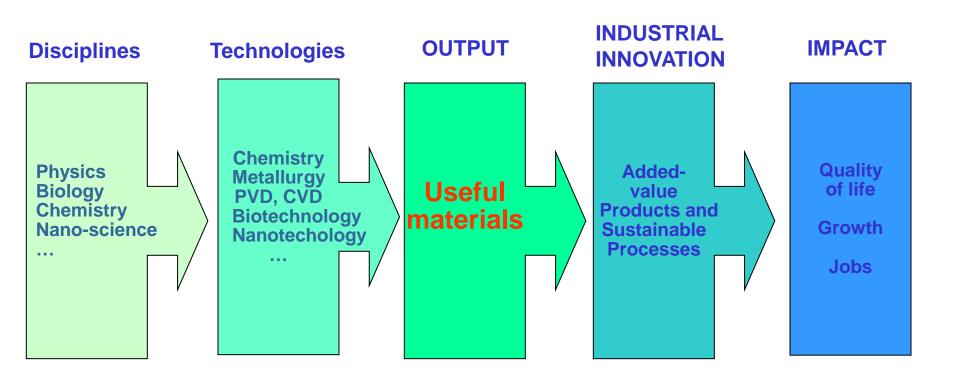
National funds

ETPs





Materials profit from all available technologies and approaches







Materials: an invisible revolution is becoming very visible and profitable

New and improved materials represent an *invisible revolution* that changes products and processes by great extents. They introduce new <u>functionalities</u> and/or improved <u>properties</u>, and thus adding value to products/services

The engineered realization of *materials by design* will allow re-designing or re-conceiving <u>products</u> and/or <u>processes</u> under a really sustainable systemic approach: energy and primary raw materials consumption, added value, safety (REACH, ...), less components, less production steps, ...

Materials science and engineering are a main and growing key factor for success





Materials are KNOWLEDGEmediaries (intermediaries of knowledge)

Materials embed and «transfer» the new knowledge into new products and processes, therefore we hear of «(re)active» or «intelligent» materials, materials that «perform a work»

New knowledge

New materials

New products
& processes

Jobs





The success of a product can directly depend on the material

- Materials can be used to enhance existing products in a way that determines their function and customer benefit creating a new product
- In this way, materials can be used for key components that contribute a small part of the manufacturing costs but have a big leveraging effect
- E.g. computer hard-disks use a GMR (Giant Magneto Resistance) sensor that is only 0.3% of the system cost (Source: CT IC)





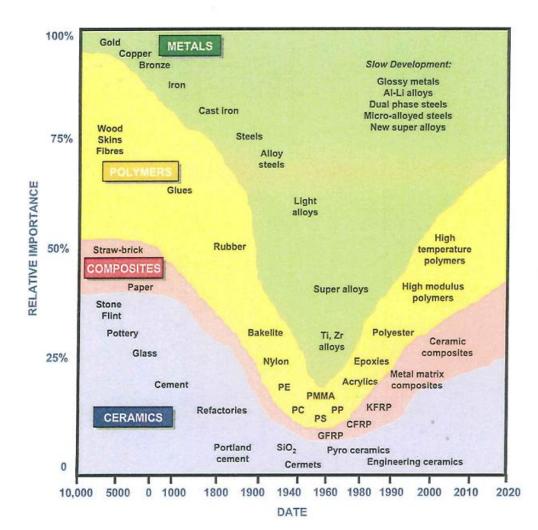
Civilization implies mastering materials

The use and development of new materials,

the number of the different materials,

their quality and performance

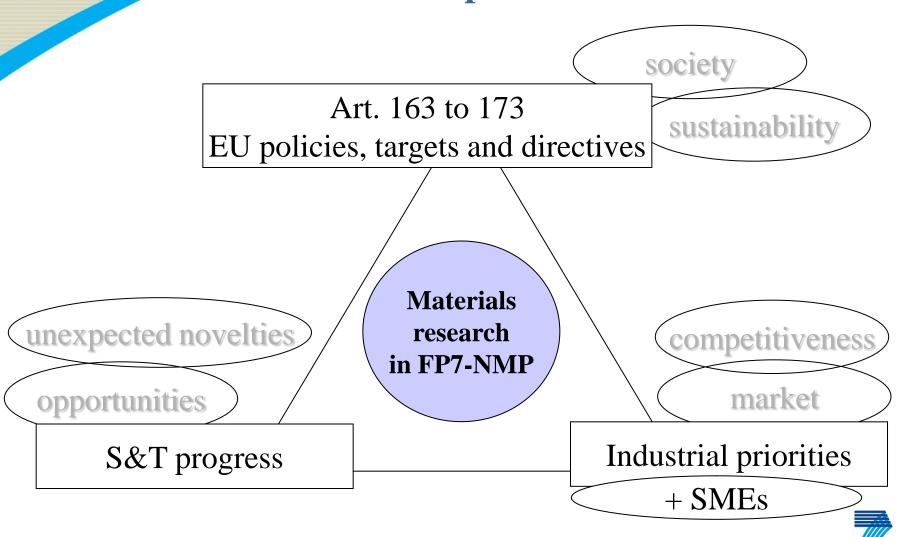
can be considered as an indicator of the progress of humankind





Materials R&D is one of the priorities for EU research

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK





The European Commission's Unit RTD- G3 "Materials"

The unit promotes research and supports relevant EU policies in the area of high performance knowledge-based materials destined for new products and processes and manages research actions to support the competitiveness of European science and industry in this field.

NMP-Materials will support the development of solutions in materials science and engineering (including "horizontal technologies") to overcome scientific, technological and related bottlenecks enabling new technologies that can give European industry a strong competitive advantage in the years to come





The EU has 27 Member States and various levels of action

Policy level

- ✓ open method of coordination
- ✓ joint programming
- ✓ mapping, benchmarking, score boards

Programme level

- ✓ ERA-NET and ERA-NET+
- ✓ Article 169

Project level

✓ Collaborative research (FP7)

Enabling

- ✓Infrastructures
- ✓ Marie Curie and Erasmus
- ✓ERC, EIT

Private-public partnership

- **√**JTI
- ✓PPP





The EU 7th framework Programme (FP7)

- The Framework Programme is the strategic instrument for RTD policy (Chapter XVIII of the Treaty):
 - ✓ General principles, objectives, financial means
 - ✓ Proposed by the Commission for co-decision by Council and Parliament
- The FP is implemented by Specific Programmes:
 - √ 4 SPs in FP7: Cooperation; Ideas; People; Capacities
 - Detailed research content
 - ✓ Types of activities and where they apply
 - ✓ Normally one call for research proposal per year, in summer



Budget

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

FP7 Budget: more than 53 € billion

× CO-OPERATION		32413
Health	6100	
 Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology 	1935	
 Information and Communication Technologies 	9050	
 Nanotechnology, Materials & Production Technologies (NMP) 	3475	
Energy	2350	
 Environment (including Climate Change) 	1890	
 Transport (including Aeronautics) 	4160	
 Socio-economic Sciences and the Humanities 	623	
• Space	1430	
• Security	1400	
× IDEAS (European Research Council)		<i>7</i> 510
× PEOPLE		4750
× CAPACITIES		4097
× JRC		1751
× Euratom (Fusion and Fission)		2751



Participation open to the world

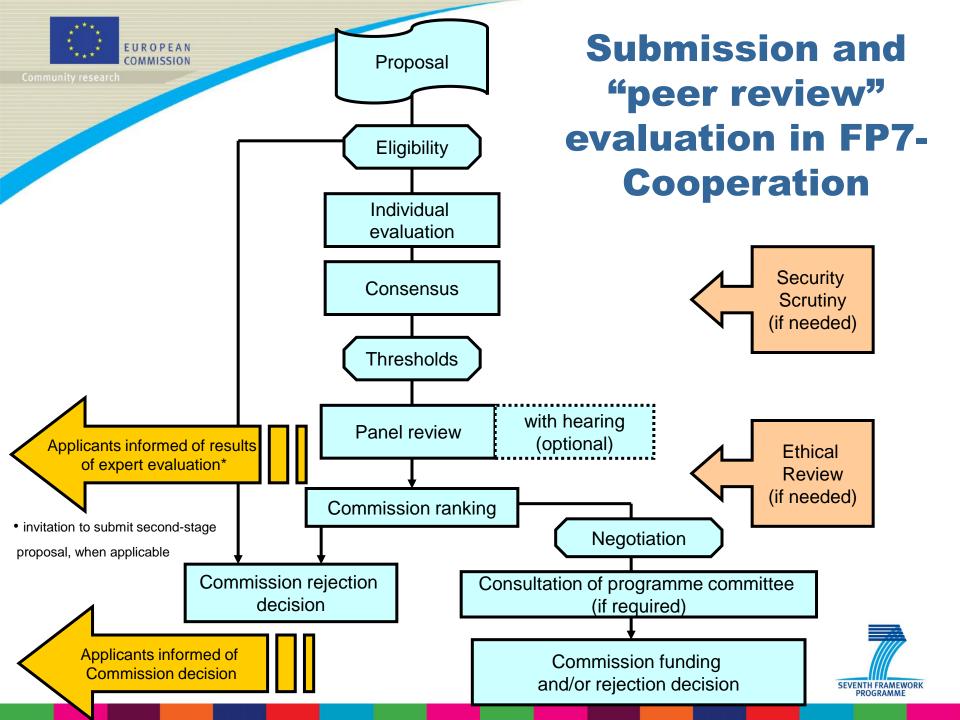
- General rule
 - 3 independent participants from 3 different MS or AC (Associated Countries)
- Specific International Cooperation Actions
 - 2 participants MS or AC and 2 participants ICPC (International Cooperation Partner Countries)
- Coordination and support actions, Training of Researchers, "Frontier" research projects
 - 1 participant





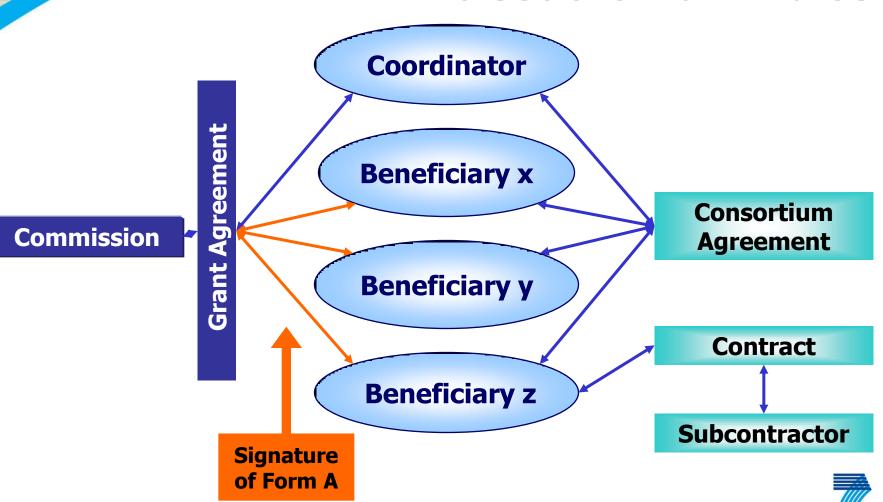
Funding

- Research activities: 50% of eligible costs, except for:
 - SMEs: **75%**
 - Non-profit public bodies: 75%
 - Secondary and higher education establishments: 75% (+ 60% overheads)
 - Research organisations (non-profit): 75%
- Demonstration activities: 50% of eligible costs
- "Frontier" research actions: 100%
- Coordination and support actions: 100%
- Training and career development of researchers actions: 100%
- Other activities (management, training, etc): 100%





IPR are protected and owned by the beneficiaries who set their own rules





Please contact your NCP:

http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ncp_en.html

EU research:

http://ec.europa.eu/research

Seventh Framework Programme:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/f
p7/index en.cfm

Information on research programmes and projects:

http://cordis.europa.eu/

RTD info magazine:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/r
tdinfo/index en.html

Information requests:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/enquiries/

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK

Cordis NMP activity service with information on the open calls:

http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/co operation/nanotechnology en. html

Industrial Technologies website:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/i
ndustrial technologies/index e
n.html

THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION!