

## Greater Manchester European Office Briefing

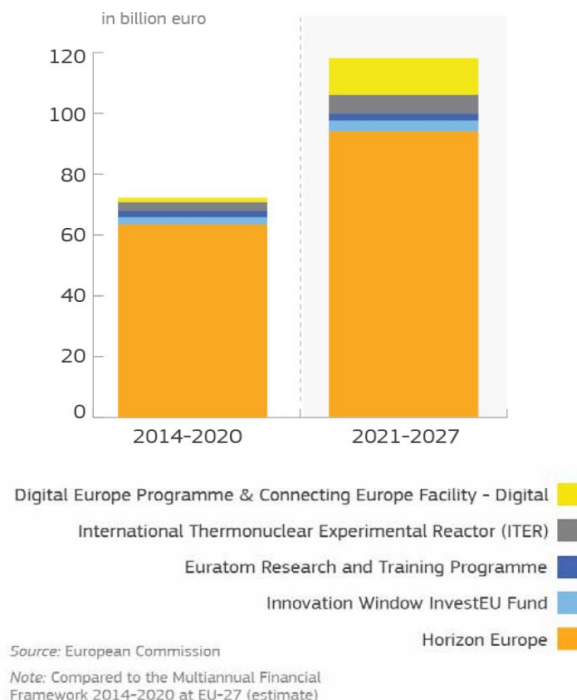
### EU Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-27

#### What this means for BREXIT Britain and Greater Manchester?

#### Horizon Europe 2021-2027

Building on the success of the previous EU research and innovation programmes the Commission is proposing an increased budget for research, innovation and digital of €114.2bn. The majority of the budget will go to Horizon Europe which will be the successor of Horizon 2020.

On 7 June 2018, the European Commission published its proposal for Horizon Europe, proposing a budget of **€94.1bn**, which is some 30% increase from the current funding programme Horizon 2020 (2014-2020).



The general objectives of Horizon Europe are to **strengthen the scientific and technological bases of the Union and foster its global competitiveness and innovation capacity**; to **deliver on the EU's strategic policy priorities and contribute to tackling global challenges, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and sustain the EU's socioeconomic model and values.**

These objectives fall under three pillars:

- Open Science
- Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness: Health, Inclusive and secured Societies, Digital and Industry, Climate Change and Food and Natural Resources.
- Open Innovation

The proposal also promised to introduce the concept of ‘mission’, a way to strengthen the innovation impact of projects and include civil society organisations and citizens.

Missions are defined as “**ambitious, bold goals to tackle issues that affect our daily lives**”. At this stage there is no concrete views on what missions will look like, but stakeholders meetings, and expert groups will be set up.

The proposal also looks at further simplified management and financial reporting of projects in order to enable a wider participation.

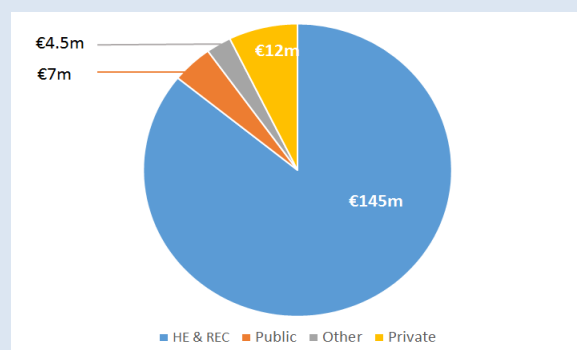
### European Innovation Council

It aims to constitute a strategic tool that will support the innovation of market disruption on a European scale, in connection with the national and local levels. On the basis of the instruments that already exist in the rest of the program, it will be implemented through a new panel of more flexible instruments specifically dedicated to this type of activity.

#### Why is this important to Greater Manchester?

UK is one of the largest beneficiaries of the research and innovation programme, Horizon 2020. Greater Manchester organisations are involved in **293 Horizon 2020 projects** resulting in an investment of **€169m into GM**. This figure is likely to increase by the time the programme ends in 2020. The majority of the funding has gone to research projects delivered by the GM universities, however the public sector, local industry and not for profit organisations, are also benefiting from H2020 funding.

**Horizon 2020 GM funding split by sector**



**Organisations receiving Horizon 2020 funds**

Universities & Research Inst	6
<i>Salford, Bolton, MMU and UoM, CMUH, UHSM</i>	
Public Organisations	9
<i>Manchester, Oldham, Trafford, Stockport, TfGM, NHS, GMP, GMCA</i>	
Private Organisations	31
<i>Across Manchester, Salford, Bolton, Bury, Stockport, Rochdale and Oldham</i>	
Other not for profit organisations	9

The new Horizon Europe programme will still offer great opportunities to GM organisations in particular in the areas of health innovation, climate change and environment, digital and advanced manufacturing.

## Horizon Europe – 2021-2027 Priorities

<p><b>Pillar I – Open Science</b> (€25,8 billion)</p>	<p>Dedicated to the scientific/research community and the frontier research, fellowships and exchanges for researchers. Continuation of the current Horizon 2020 excellent science pillar.</p>
<p><b>Pillar II – Global Challenges &amp; Industrial Competitiveness</b> (€52.7 billion)</p>	<p>Dedicated to the broad society (including industry, public administration, civic society). The main objective is to strengthen the impact of research and innovation in developing, supporting and implementing EU policies. The current societal and industrial challenges have been re-group under five policy areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Health, €7.7bn:</b> Health throughout the life course; Environmental and social health determinants; Non-communicable and rare diseases; Infectious diseases; Tools, technologies and digital solutions for health and care; Health care systems</li> <li>• <b>Inclusive and secure societies, €2.8bn:</b> Areas of intervention: Democracy; Cultural heritage; Social and economic transformations; Disaster-resilient societies; Protection and Security; Cybersecurity</li> <li>• <b>Digital and industry, €15bn:</b> Manufacturing technologies; Digital technologies; Advanced materials; Artificial intelligence and robotics; Next generation internet; High performance computing and Big Data; Circular industries; Low carbon and clean industry; Space</li> <li>• <b>Climate, energy and mobility, €15bn:</b> Areas of intervention: Climate science and solutions; Energy supply; Energy systems and grids; Buildings and industrial facilities in energy transition; Communities and cities; Industrial competitiveness in transport; Clean transport and mobility; Smart mobility; Energy storage.</li> <li>• <b>Food and natural resources, €10bn:</b> Environmental observation; Biodiversity and natural capital; Agriculture, forestry and rural areas; Sea and oceans; Food systems; Bio-based innovation systems; Circular systems.</li> </ul> <p>Pillar II will be implemented via calls for proposals and missions.</p>
<p><b>Pillar III – Open Innovation</b> (€13,5 billion)</p>	<p>Dedicated to ground-breaking innovators (both in public and private sector). The pillar aims to enhance market-creating innovation via newly created European Innovation Council, strengthen the actions of the European institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT), through the introduction of new Knowledge Innovation Communities (KICs) and foster cooperation in European Innovation Ecosystems. The proposal on a European Innovation Ecosystems promised to streamline international, national and local innovation policies programmes to stimulate innovation in public service areas and to provide market opportunities to European innovators. In particular, instruments on Public Procurement on Innovation (PPI) and Observatory of Public Sector Innovation2 could be of relevance to local authorities.</p>

