

# Memo

## Reflections on FP9

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## Reflections on FP9: SINTEF advice (1. draft)

- We strongly support the boost for a more competitive Europe and doubling of the research and innovation budgets in Europe. The statement of the Lamy report "Doubling the overall budget of the post-2020 EU research and innovation programme is the best investment the EU can make" is commended.
  - EU should boost future framework programmes to achieve it's 3% goal for 2020 from the present 2%
- We echo the recommendations of the HLG report led by Pascal Lamy (Lab-Fab-App) for future framework programmes post 2020:
  - *Support the creation of an European Innovation Council creating an ecosystem for all stakeholders.*
  - *Support the simplification and improvement of efficiency in the operation of future framework programmes. Reduce the number of instruments and funding schemes- more user friendly.*
  - *Better alignment of EU and national states R&I investment, to safeguard the transfer of excellent research into innovations and uptake in the society.*
  - Enhance international co-operation- open science.
- We full back the mission orientation for the Ninth Framework for Research (FP9) to connect R&D closer to the needs and ambitions of citizens and to integrate R&I efforts at various TRL levels towards more elevated purposes and quests. FP9 needs to be more outcome oriented with a focus on impact.
- Keep the 3 pillar approach of "Excellent science", "Industrial leadership" and "Societal challenges" and keep the balance between these. It is important to support every step from research through innovation and industrial uptake.

- To engage closer with MS/AC to find the right approaches for maximising the effect of European funding through mobilising national funding- additionality at a European level. How can FP9 for instance boost European Centres of Excellence based on MS/AC contributions and EU top-up financing to provide a European identity and seal of excellence.
- Make FP9 even more attractive to the private sector and enterprises, this should enable better uptake of results into European innovations. This will require synchronisation of the various vehicles that support R&I, an example is for instance the Norwegian Pilot-E and Pilot-T arrangement which connect research funding agencies with innovation agencies and the private sector.
- To uphold the importance of Research Infrastructures, these are tools to support all the 3 pillars. The efficient use and value creation of such RI's must not be hampered by an unbalanced state aid understanding which could put Europe in a less favourable position than other economies.
- FP9 must be open to explore completely new cross-disciplinary initiatives enabled by the digitalisation in our society, disruptive business models will rather be the rule than the exception in the future.
- Key enabling technologies (KET's) are a prerequisite for research, innovation and industrial leadership. KET provide the basis for many technological innovations and should thus be stronger supported.
- Loan financing should be reserved for market related investments in the public/private sector- it should not be used instead of R&I grants.
- Grants should be the main mechanism for support to R&I actions.
- Lump sum models are not useful in providing excellence in R&I and such schemes could lead to preferential treatment to some areas of Europe and big funding gaps in other regions.
- To secure that stakeholder advices, roadmaps and concerted actions towards reaching overall goals (eg. Set Plan implementation plans) are followed up by the various instruments, topics and calls Europe has at hand.