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Programma Mattone Internazionale Salute

PROGRAMMA DI FORMAZIONE NAZIONALE ONLINE

ProMIS

«Come utilizzare i vari strumenti Europei di finanziamento in successione»

19 ottobre 2020

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Project and knowledge management
Expert in European funds for Health



Verso il 2021-2027: Quali sinergie ?



Fondi SIE
Fesr
Fse
Feasr

Horizon Europe	Sinergie attraverso: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seal of Excellence (SoE) • Trasferimenti volontari (fino al 5%) • Finanziamenti sequenziali • Finanziamenti cumulativi Sinergie (di programma) partenariati HE	SOE MISE - scienze della vita (tecnologie per l'invecchiamento attivo e l'assistenza domiciliare; e-health, diagnostica avanzata, medical devices e mini invasività; medicina rigenerativa, predittiva e personalizzata; biotecnologie, bioinformatica e sviluppo farmaceutico). Dotazione finanziaria iniziale: 180 mil, di cui 150 per Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Puglia e Sicilia e 30 per Abruzzo, Molise e Sardegna Lombardia: Innodriver (studi di fattibilità) PA Trento: ospitare progetti M.Curie
Erasmus +	41 European universities (23 italiane) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 mil Erasmus + 2 mil HE Sinergie attraverso meccanismo SoE	Trasferimenti volontari: investimenti finanziati con la quota trasferita devono essere a vantaggio dello Stato membro trasferente Sequenziali principale criticità gestione amministrativa dei progetti e il sovrapporsi delle regole europee con quelle nazionali)SoBigData per Network Medecine Cumulativi favorisce partecipazione di stakeholders territoriali a iniziative e partnership europee di rilievo. Criticità: Fondi strutturali (FESR) non facilmente attivabili per integrare quelli ministeriali (EraNet CoFund)
Digital Europe	Investimenti Fesr per costruzione e sviluppo Digital Innovation Hub Anche Interreg, ma coerente con le RIS3	Coerenza e complementarietà Compatibilità Come spesa, il 70% delle sovvenzioni fornite dal RRF - Recovery and Resilience Facility (ca. 187 miliardi per Italia) da impegnare negli anni 2021 e 2022. Il restante 30% dovrà essere interamente impegnato entro la fine del 2023. La spesa non potrà andare oltre il 2026.
Next Generation EU	per Italia Next Generation EU 208,8 miliardi (81,4 miliardi di trasferimenti e 127,4 miliardi di prestiti). Politica Coesione (44.6 miliardi) RRF - Recovery and Resilience Facility (ca. 187 miliardi per Italia) React-EU - Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the territories of Europe (ca. 8-10 miliardi) Just transition Fund (ca. 450 milioni)	



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Gruppo di Lavoro Sinergie tra fondi europei



Structural funds (Esif): differences with Direct funding programmes (e.g. Horizon)

What can be financed? Who should be contacted in the regions?

(next slide: What are they respectively for?)



Cohesion Policy's objective is to improve regional economies, not to fill H2020 budget gaps!

ESIF can only support projects contributing to place-based socio-economic development, **not projects for "purely" scientific purposes and not research infrastructures that do not clearly benefit the socio-economic development**, territorial cohesion and structural adjustment of regional economies!

Who manages ESIF?

EU Member States and the European Commission (**DG REGIO** - Regional and Urban Policy and **DG EMPL** - Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion) are co-managers of the structural funds.

Other DGs (RD, JRC, AGRI, etc.) work closely with DG REGIO and DG EMPL on the use of ESIF for health investments.

The European Commission coordinates the funding modalities and thematic priorities with the Member States, which are then responsible for implementation of the investments at national level.

Regional level

usually, Managing Authorities for ERDF can be either Department for Budget programming, or for Research, or for Industrial and enterprises' activities. For ESF it can be the same or, most likely, Education or Welfare, or Labour Department.



What is the added value in create synergies with Esif Funds ?

What are the **regional advantages and disadvantages** to use their ESI funds for the EuroNanoMed call for innovative research projects in nanomedicine? **Is there an added value for researchers?**



All operations funded under TO1 – Research and Innovation in the OP-Operational Programmes have to contribute to the implementation of the relevant smart specialization strategy (RIS3).

SMART SPECIALISATION EX-ANTE CONDITIONALITY

To be enabled to use ERDF for OP1 – Research and Innovation, National and regional authorities across Europe **design smart specialisation strategies in entrepreneurial discovery process**, so that the European Structural Investment Funds (ESIF) can be used **more efficiently and synergies** between different EU, national and regional policies, as well as public and private investments can be **increased**.

National/regional research and innovation strategies for smart specialisation (RIS3) are integrated, place-based economic transformation agendas that:

- Are based on a SWOT analysis to concentrate resources on a limited set of **key national/regional priorities**, challenges and needs for knowledge-based development, including ICT-related measures in compliance with the NRP;
- Contain measures to stimulate private RTD investment
- are **evidence-based** and include sound monitoring and evaluation systems;
- a framework that gets **stakeholders** fully **involved** and encourage innovation and experimentation outlining available budgetary resources for research and innovation;
- a **multiannual plan** for budgeting and prioritisation of investments **linked to** EU research infrastructure priorities (European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures - **ESFRI**)

RIS3 acts as a capacity building instrument,
based on learning mechanisms and the creation of critical skills in regions and Member States.
One of the expected results will be better ability to participate in Horizon 2020.



A lot of money, but how **I** coordinate investment ?

Be aware of different and several actors
Time is not a friend
(institution are not always the same)

- A good mix of bottom-up and top-down necessary
- **Plan your investments starting from ESIF** (identify intervention areas, RIS3 growth drivers, intervention measures and means)
- **Stimulate potential H2020 players:** when successful, see how local H2020 beneficiaries can be further supported inside the **Operational Programmes** (but pay attention to avoid double funding !)



Defining a strategic frameworks of actions AS IS and TO BE if and when creating synergies helps to identify "who can do what" and who is responsible for what

Key messages for clarifying & facilitating synergies

- **At policy level:** The objective of Cohesion Policy is to improve the **regional economy** in terms of competitiveness, growth and jobs. Therefore, it can only support research projects contributing to this objective. It cannot support projects for "purely" scientific purposes.
- **At strategic / programme level:** the authorities involved in designing **RIS3 / PA / OPs** should work together with authorities and bodies involved in designing research policies, e.g. National Roadmaps for research infrastructures (RIs) linked to the **ESFRI Roadmap**, in particular for facilitating access to industrial users and in the context of industrial clusters.
- **At project level:** for using ERDF, Horizon2020 project managers should contact the ERDF Managing Authorities (MAs) to explain the impact on the regional economy (links with innovative industries, spin-offs, etc). Possible funding will depend on the regional priorities, budget planning, timing and procedures. If € 50 million +: indicative list has to be in OP.

How to create synergies with Esif Funds ?

Is it really positive for the research/innovation project to have this extra funding? Is there an added value for researchers?



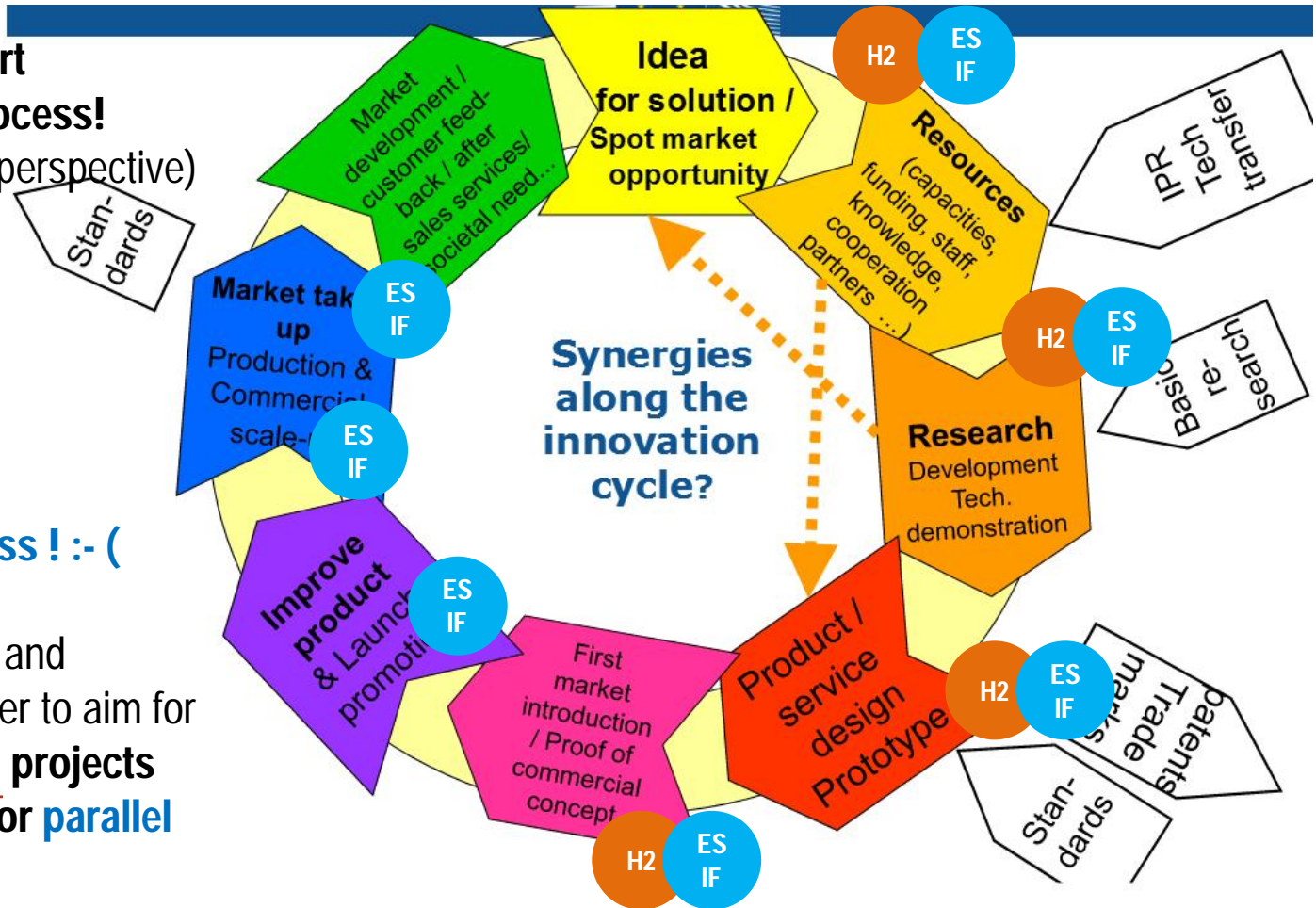
Let's check which projects - on an EuroNanoMed Strategic Research Agenda - fit to H2020 and which actions fit to ESIF

**Synergies start
(as) a planning process!**
(and not a single project perspective)

- Projects can be:
1. **Successive**
 2. **Alternative Funding**
 3. **Parallel**

It's no easy business ! :- (

...but accounting, auditing and organisation-wise it is easier to aim for **synergies by successive projects that build on each other or parallel projects**





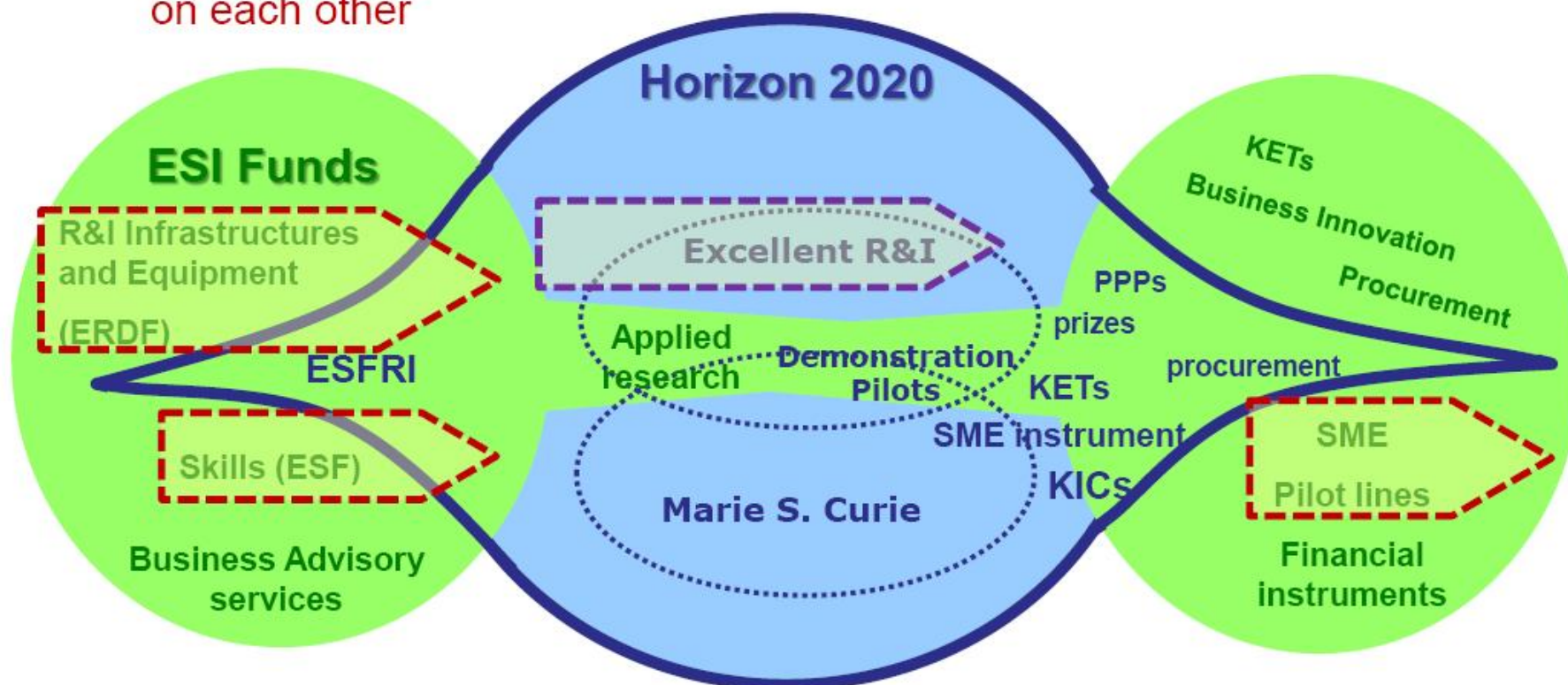
European Commission



How to achieve synergies?



1. **Successive projects** from different instruments that build on each other



How to achieve synergies?



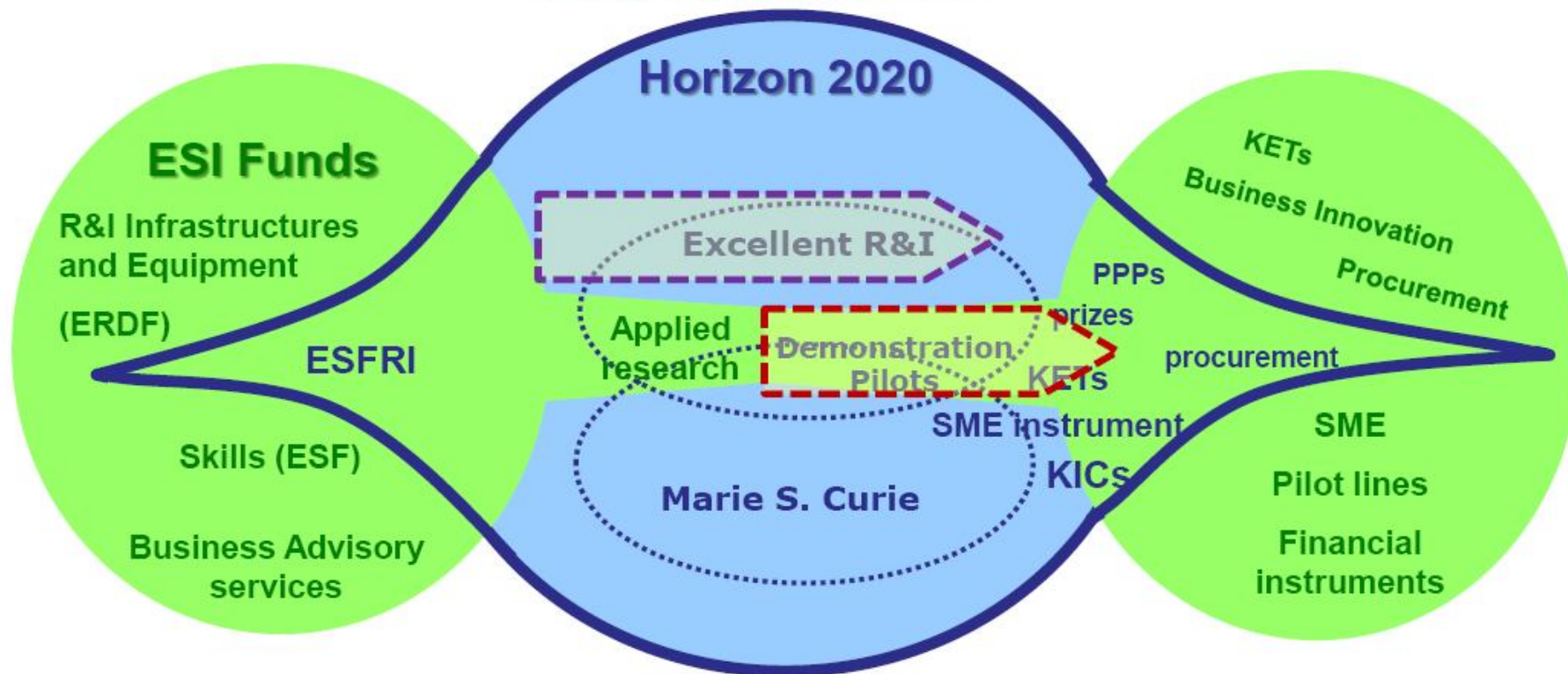
2. Alternative funding: Projects are evaluated as being excellent, but there is not enough Horizon2020 budget for all shortlisted projects: ESIF grants could take them over



How to achieve synergies?



3. Parallel projects that complement each other



What to care about before starting?

What documents are needed to establish a Joint Call with research funding from national funding organisations and ESIF funds from regions?



THINGS TO CARE for better and more strategic coordination ... on BOTH sides!

ESIF side

- RIS3 development: Include **Horizon2020 actors (Researchers**, members of the programme committee, EIPs, ETPs, EIT-KICs, PPPs, (JTIs), MarieCurie centres, research institutions with success in FP7, EUREKA...) ... and consult international networks (research AND business networks)
- OP development: **open OPs for transnational activities** (Art.60(2) CPR, Art. 87(3) CPR etc.) and keep INTERREG on the radar to make the best out of the mainstream OP investments in R&I
- Do not focus on acquisition of additional funding from H2 for "normal" coop. research projects, but on **what is the strategic aim of your RIS3 in terms of economic transformation and what you can influence**

Horizon2020 side

- Revisit interpretation of **rules for H2 participation**
- **emphasize synergies issues in guidance to participants**
- **Align work programmes and EIP agendas to RIS3 fields of specialisation** to maximise lever on ESIF
- Strengthen the **collaboration of the NCPs with MA and regional structures of support**
- **Training for RTD, CNECT, ENTR, etc staff and external evaluators on synergies with ESIF**
- Facilitate **transfer of technology and research results from H2** (and FPs)
- Adapt **participants portal & templates for proposals**

Approach: follow the Horizon 2020 project /contract formats
& present related ESIF intervention possibilities



What to care about before starting?

What documents are needed to establish a Joint Call with research funding from national funding organisations and ESIF funds from regions?



Issues to be considered:

- Degree of **inter-dependence** between **Horizon 2020** and **ESIF work packages / grants**?
- Is **synchronisation** of **ESIF grant decisions** with **Horizon2020 funding decisions** possible?
- **Proof of ESIF funding intentions** to **H2020 evaluation**?
- Who pays for **coordination costs** (project manager etc.)?
- Coordination of **audits, shared reporting** etc.?
- How handle ESIF project participants **outside OP territory and different funding rates** etc.?
(Art.70(2) CPR)



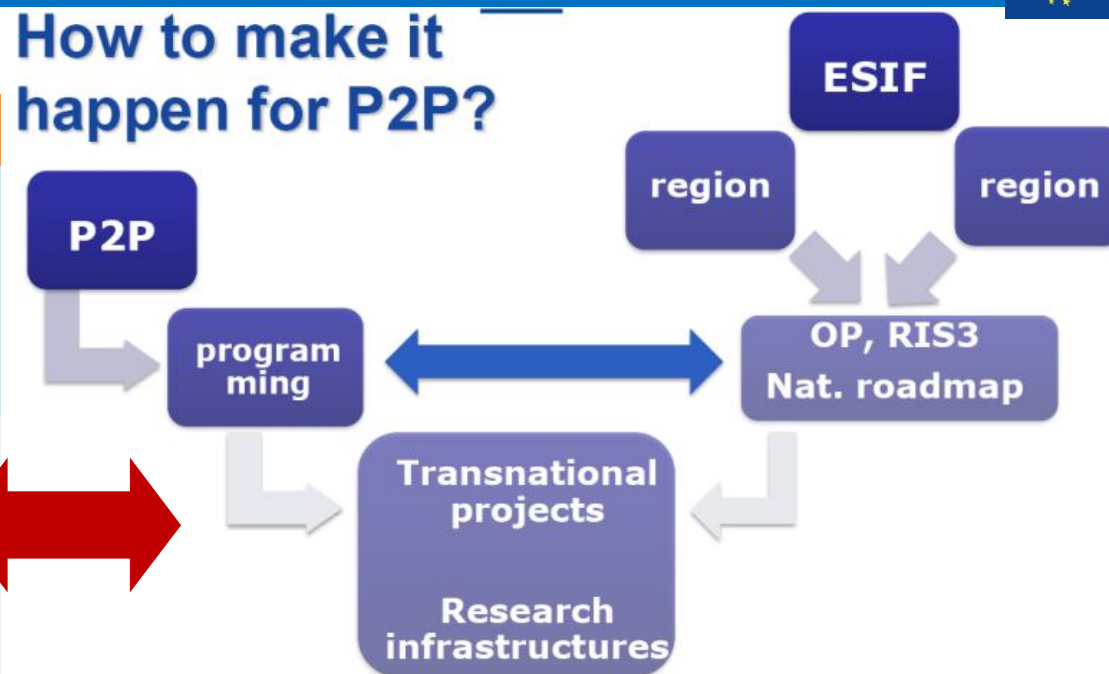
What to care about before starting?

How we could articulate the call text and other call documents to make this possible?



HORIZON PARTNERING	
Public-Private partnership	Through Joint Technology Initiatives or other formal structures (Art. 187) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Through contractual agreements, which provide inputs for work programmes •Only when criteria met, e.g. clear commitments from private partners
Public-Public partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Through « ERA-Nets » for topping up individual calls/actions (replacing current ERA-Net, ERA-Net Plus, Inco-Net, Inno-net) •Through participation in joint programmes between Member States (Art. 185) •Supporting agendas of Joint Programming Initiatives when in line with Horizon 2020 •Only when criteria met, e.g. financial commitments of participating countries
European Innovation partnership	Not funding instruments, but for coordination with broader policies and programmes

How to make it happen for P2P?



1. **Think strategic & impact-oriented**, not project-oriented
2. **Act in collaboration**: ESIF and Horizon2020 etc. have to listen, learn and talk to each other, across borders and take steps towards each other
3. **Identify / generate opportunities**: Synergies will only work if they are fostered along the entire programming cycle, starting from RIS3 development, to programme design and suitable implementation mechanisms



Horizon2020
evaluation
gives MA
a quality
guarantee

Hypothetical Horizon2020 project proposal & budget structure

Project proposal for Horizon2020

Project description

Work packages (ideally geographically attributable) or definition of **expenditure categories**

Horizon2020 budget

Incl. public or private co-funding
... But no ESIF!

ESIF budget

Incl. public or private co-funding + specifying which OP will co-fund and where
... But no H2!

Step 1

ESIF MA: looks into this part of the budget and checks the eligibility of the type of proposed costs, the location of the operation, etc. BEFORE the H2 project is submitted to the H2 call

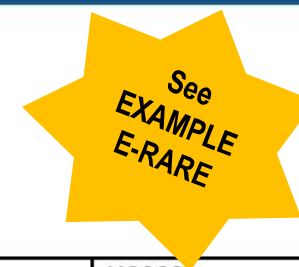
... and should have a look into the H2 project content ... and may wish to make the ESIF grant agreement dependent on the award of the H2 project

Step 2

Horizon2020: Evaluators look into this to appreciate the scientific / innovation quality of the entire project

... and negotiate this part of the budget

Expenditure items



Indicative list of expenditure items	ERDF	ESF	H2020
1. Infrastructure (in a broad sense, for multiannual use)			
1.1. Construction: buildings, roads, laboratories, testing facilities	X		
1.2. "Heavy" equipment: ICT, non ICT	X		
1.3. "Light" equipment and material: ICT, non ICT...			X
2. Consumable products and services			
2.1. Different categories of products used during activities			X
2.2. Different categories of services (maintenance, cleaning...)			X
3. Labour costs			
3.1. Full time workers committed in the project			X
3.2. Part time workers committed in the project			X
3.3. Fellowship, traineeship, incoming / outgoing mobility...		X	
3.3. Ad-hoc experts costs for specific activities / consultancy	X		
4. Training costs			
4. Different categories of trainings and of trainees		X	
5. Meetings, seminars, conferences			
5. Different categories of meetings, seminars and conferences		X	
6. Travel costs (transport, subsistence, per diem allowance)			
6. Different categories of travels			X
7. Overheads : material and human resources that cannot be attributed separately to this project, such as: administrative costs, heating, electricity, water supply, rent for the areas used			X



Qualche esempio



Verso il 2021-2027: Quali sinergie ?



An example of synergies among several programmes: Health

digital transformation of the Health sector is bringing:

- more personalised medicine
- better prevention
- early detection
- faster and more precise diagnostics and therapies
- new health and care models

Health and care of citizen improved and less costly



Fig. 2 - Esempi di sinergie tra diversi fondi UE nella futura programmazione per la digitalizzazione in ambito sanitario – Fonte DG CONNECT



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What would be needed for Rare Disease research infrastructure



- to look for a drug candidate / chemical compounds tool compound
- **to look for** drug formulation and drug delivery technologies **expertise**
- to look for in vivo imaging capacity (pre-clinical and clinical)
- to look for partnering with a company
- to look for specialized pre-clinical models
- to perform dose finding study – DMPK study (pre-clinical and clinical)
- a methodological and logistical assessment of my clinical trial protocol
- early scientific advice from national competent operations support during the conduct of my multinational clinical trial
- support in applying for funding for my clinical trial
- to apply for an Orphan designation
- to apply for Scientific advice and protocol assistance
- to **establish a biobank**
- to **generate advanced cell-based in vitro models** (patients derived material)
- to perform early clinical trial
- to validate a biomarker
- to **expand/share my biobank**
- to look for samples
- to **manage data resources**
- to **access/compute on large volumes of data**
- advice on running a multinational clinical trial
- to manage data from my clinical trial
- information on ethical/legal issues
- to do biostatistics analysis
- to manage/access compound collection
- to access to compound databases
- to do an high-throughput screening
- to depose mouse lines
- to look for mouse lines
- to produce/phenotype new mouse lines
- **support for advancing biomedical innovations**
- to **work with patient cohorts**
- to look for patient cohorts

What would be needed for Rare Disease research infrastructure



manage data resources
access/compute on large volumes of data

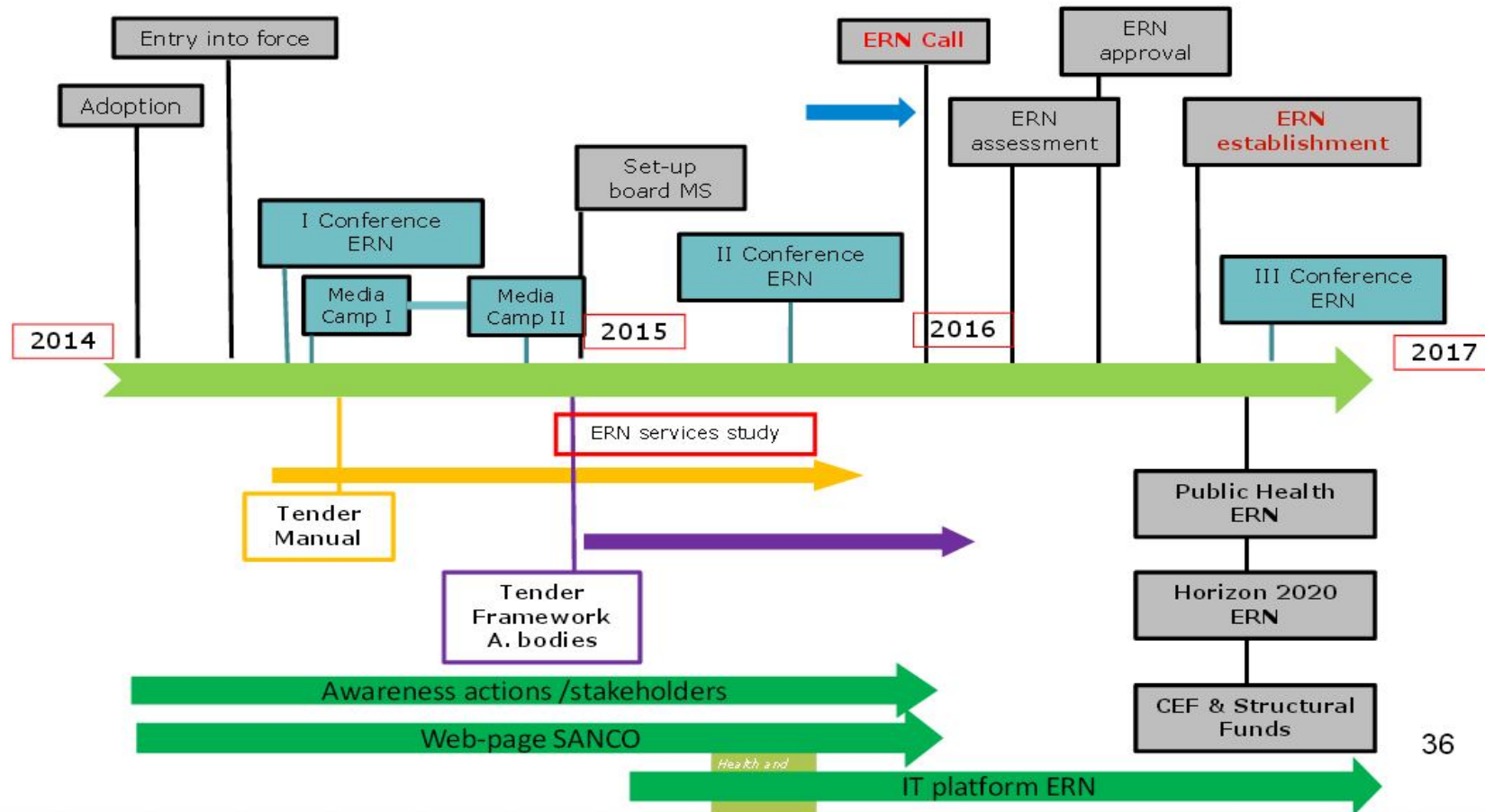
- to look for
expertise

- support for advancing biomedical innovations
work with patient cohorts

establish a biobank
generate advanced cell-based in vitro models

expand/share my biobank

Timeline ERN



A conceptual map proposal for combining funding programs



Structural Funds

Centres of Expertise

General Criteria

- Patient centered care >OT9
- Organisation, management and business continuity >OT11
- Research and training capacity >OT1 / OT8
- Exchange of expertise and information systems >OT8
- Quality management and patient safe >OT11

Specific criteria

- Disease / Disease group specific competence, expertise and outcomes of care
- Specific personnel, structural and equipment resources

Public Health

Horizon 2020

European Reference network

General criteria

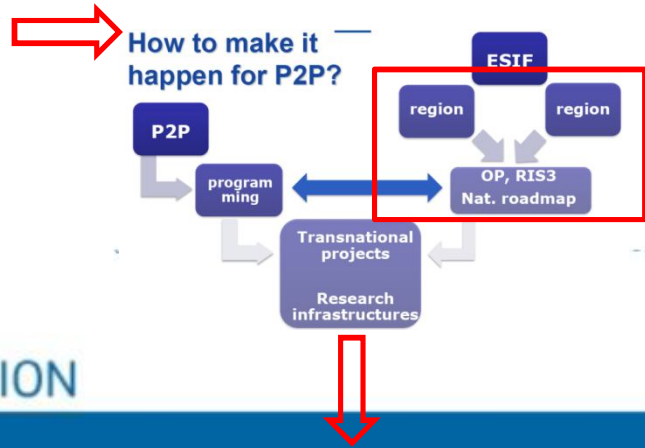
- Exchange of knowledge and production of good practice guidelines
- Contribution to research
- Teaching and training activities
- National and international collaboration and networking

General criteria

- Highly specialized healthcare for complex or rare diseases
- Clear governance and coordination structure
- Good quality and safe care to patients with proper diagnosis, treatment and follow-up
- Multi-disciplinary approach



Think strategic & impact-oriented, not project-oriented
Act in collaboration: ESIF and Horizon2020 etc. have to listen, learn and talk to each other, across borders and take steps towards each other
Identify / generate opportunities: Synergies will only work if they are fostered along the entire programming cycle, starting from RIS3 development, to programme design and suitable implementation mechanisms



The screenshot shows the 'RESEARCH & INNOVATION Participant Portal' website. The navigation bar includes 'HOME', 'FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES', 'HOW TO PARTICIPATE', 'PROJECTS & RESULTS', 'EXPERTS', and 'SUPPORT'. There are 'LOGIN' and 'REGISTER' buttons. The main content area features a search bar and a list of funding opportunities. A red box highlights a specific opportunity:

CALL: BETTER HEALTH AND CARE, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE HEALTH SYSTEMS
 Call identifier: H2020-SC1-BHC-2018-2020
 Publication date: 27 October 2017

Horizon 2020
 Pillar: Societal Challenges
 Work Programme Year: H2020-2018-2020
 Work Programme Part: Health, demographic change and wellbeing

Topic: SC1-HCO-01-2018-2019-2020: Actions in support of the International Consortium for Personalised Medicine [Open](#)

Publication date: 27 October 2017

Types of action: CSA Coordination and support action
DeadlineModel: single-stage
Opening date: 07 November 2017
Deadline: 18 April 2018 17:00:00
 Time Zone : (Brussels time)

Diapositiva 23

D1

Digri; 12/10/2020

Example: Era PerMed - From programme to project



H2020 call, 2° of 4 objectives

2. Regional aspect: The action should establish and support networking between regions and interregional cooperation in different European countries, in particular linking remote or sparsely populated regions with regions harbouring critical mass of medical and PM expertise while taking into account broader socio-economic and cultural aspects. The focus of the action can include aspects of genomic analysis, me-Health (mobile and electronic Health), telemedicine etc. but should aim at structuring PM application at regional level. Linkage to existing inter-regional projects (financed by INTERREG programmes) or interregional partnerships of Thematic Smart Specialisation Platforms will be actively encouraged. (2018 call).

H2020 call, 2° of 4 expected impacts

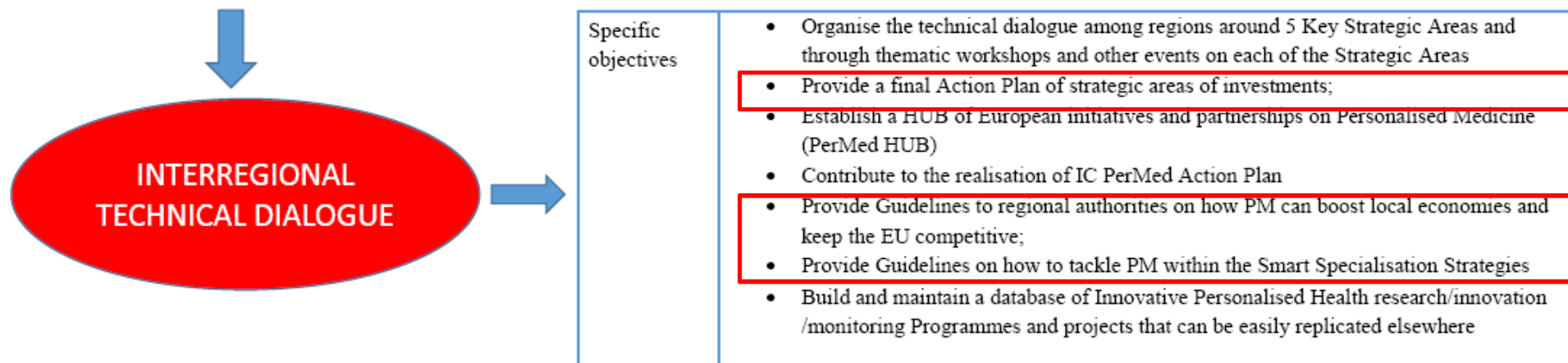
2. Regional aspect: Strengthened links between European regions setting up or planning personalised medicine healthcare approaches. Aligning research funding with ongoing and foreseen investments e.g. from Structural Funds. Recommendations on best practice in implementing PM at regional level.



Example: Era PerMed - From programme to project H2020 call, Project Proposal



Overarching Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate regional policies and innovation programmes in Personalised Medicine in order to accelerate the employment of personalised Medicine for citizen and Patients • Seek cooperation Horizon 2020 and ESIF • Seek Complementarity between RIS3 diagnostics priority and RIS3 personalised medicine priority mappings • Establish a permanent dialogue between European Regions on the acceleration the full implementation of Personalised Medicine • Strengthen Industrial Specialisation areas in Europe and flourishing of the Personalised Medicine as Emerging Industries • Enable interregional Joint Investment on Personalised Medicine also through a creation a stable link with Vanguard Initiative and with the development of the European Innovation council • Provide guidance to the EC for the next MFF as well as Research Framework Programme • Provide guidance to EC, Member States and Regional Authorities on the next ESIF Operational Programme
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