



EC Funding Summary 2014-2020

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1.0 Introduction

The current 30+ programmes of European Commission (EC) funding end this year, being replaced by a smaller number of more collaborative and multidisciplinary funding programmes. The primary ones related to BU – Horizon 2020, Collaboration, Structural Funds and Creative Europe – are outlined here with the detail we have so far.

2.0 Horizon 2020 Funding

Horizon 2020 replaces FP7 on 1 January 2014 and has several key differences to its predecessor. The rules of participation will be simplified and there will be a greater focus on multidisciplinary working. There will be an increased focus on excellence, participation by SMEs and international collaboration.

There will be three priorities of funding under Horizon 2020.

1. Excellent Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Research Council • Future and Emerging Technologies (FET) • Marie Curie Actions • Research Infrastructures
2. Industrial Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership in enabling industrial technologies • Access to Risk Finance • Innovation in SMEs
3. Societal Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health, demographic change and wellbeing • Food security, sustainable agriculture, Marine/maritime research, the bio-economy • Secure clean and efficient energy • Smart, green and integrated transport • Climate action , resource efficiency and raw materials • Inclusive innovation and secure societies

3.0 Collaboration Programmes Funding

In addition to Horizon 2020, funding will be available under 11 other 'Collaboration Programmes'. This funding will also be available for research, networks, cooperation with businesses, teaching, learning, staff and student exchanges and community engagement.

The 11 Collaboration Programmes are:

1. Asylum and Migration
2. Competitiveness of Enterprises and SMEs
3. Creative Europe
4. Erasmus for All
5. Europe and Citizenship
6. Health for Growth
7. Internal Security Fund

8. Justice
9. Life
10. Programme for Social Change and innovation
11. Rights and Citizenship

Grants issues under the collaboration programmes will be smaller than those issued under Horizon 2020 (€100,000 - €500,000) and grant rates vary between programmes, normally between 50% and 80% of cost. Calls will be issued under annual work programmes and have pre-published selection criteria. Funding will be given for transnational collaboration, within Europe and beyond.

A little more detail on the Erasmus for All programme is that its focus will be on helping citizens acquire more and better skills; enhancing the quality of teaching; promoting youth participation in society; and creating an EU dimension to grassroots sport. The new programme includes the Lifelong Learning Programme, Youth in Action, Erasmus Mundus, and many other similar schemes from FP7. There will be three primary types of actions under this programme i. learning mobility of individuals (staff and students) ii. cooperation for innovation and good practice (knowledge alliances, capacity building, strategic partnerships, IT platforms) iii. support for policy reform .

4.0 Structural Funding

Key changes to Structural Funding will be that several programmes will be brought together under one programme and that existing Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) boundaries may be crossed. The €6.174 billion Structural Funds will be managed centrally by Government (primarily Dept Work and Pensions and Business Innovation Skills) and activity managed locally and led by LEPs.

Specific priorities are currently being developed locally and will be submitted by LEPs to the government in September and approved by December; the calls will be launched in summer 2014 and programmes will begin in autumn 2014. LEPs must work with the full range of partners in order to access funding, and this includes BU, colleges, third sector organisations, etc. Projects must show local benefit (for example expertise in colleges/ university which would benefit local businesses).

There will be four main funds issued under the Structural Funding programming:

1. European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	This will focus on innovation, research and technological development; support for micro, small and medium sized businesses; and low carbon economy.
2. European Social Fund (ESF)	This will focus upon skills; employment; and social inclusion.
3. European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	This will focus on the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry; the environment and the countryside; and the quality of life and the management of economic activity in rural areas.
4. European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	This will focus on aiding the transition to sustainable fishing; and support for coastal communities in diversifying their economies.

Additional funding may be available through the Interreg Programme and a new fund for areas of high youth unemployment.

5.0 Creative Europe Funding

This will merge the previous Culture, Media and Media Mundus programmes. The new programme will shift the focus away from citizenship and on to safeguarding and promoting EU cultural and linguistic diversity. It will also focus on strengthening the competitiveness of the cultural and creative sector to promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The programme supports transnational collaboration, strengthening the financial capacity of cultural bodies (in particular SMEs)

It has a budget of €1bn and will be issued under three strands:

1. Culture (30%)	This will focus on providing support to operators with skills and knowledge to encourage the adaptation to digital technologies; enabling operators to internationalise their careers; and strengthening EU and cultural networks.
2. Media (55%)	This will focus on facilitating the acquisition of skills and the development of networks (especially as regards the use of digital technologies); enabling audiovisual operators to develop works for circulation in Europe and beyond; and facilitating European and international co-production.
3. Cross-sectoral (15%)	This focuses on the Cultural and Creative Sectors Facility and transnational policy cooperation.

6.0 Summary

As of 1 January 2014, EC funding should have a greater focus on collaboration with industry and third sectors as well as a more multidiscipline approach to tackling key questions. More information will be provided as and when it is released from the EC; if you are a member of staff at BU and have any questions in the meantime or would like to know where a funding scheme you were interested in under FP7 has moved to, email me at cdickson@bournemouth.ac.uk.