



Pilier 3 : Les Défis sociétaux

Six défis sociétaux

- Santé, changement démographique et bien-être
- Sécurité alimentaire, agriculture durable, recherches marines et maritimes, bio-économie
- Energie sûre, propre et efficace
- Transports intelligents, verts et intégrés
- Changement climatique, gestion efficace des ressources et matières premières
- Sociétés inclusives, innovantes et sûres

31,7 G€ soit près de 40 % du budget d'Horizon 2020

Proposed funding (31 748 M€)

Health, demographic change and wellbeing	8 033
Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine and maritime resources & the bioeconomy	4 152
Secure, clean and efficient energy	5 782
Smart, green and integrated transport	6 802
Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials	3 160
Inclusive, innovative and secure societies	3 819

3,16 % des budgets de chaque défi - soit au total 1 004 M€ - seront dédiés aux KICs de l'EIT qui seraient lancés au cours d'Horizon 2020

Comparaison avec le programme « Coopération » du 7^e PCRD

10 thèmes dans « Coopération »

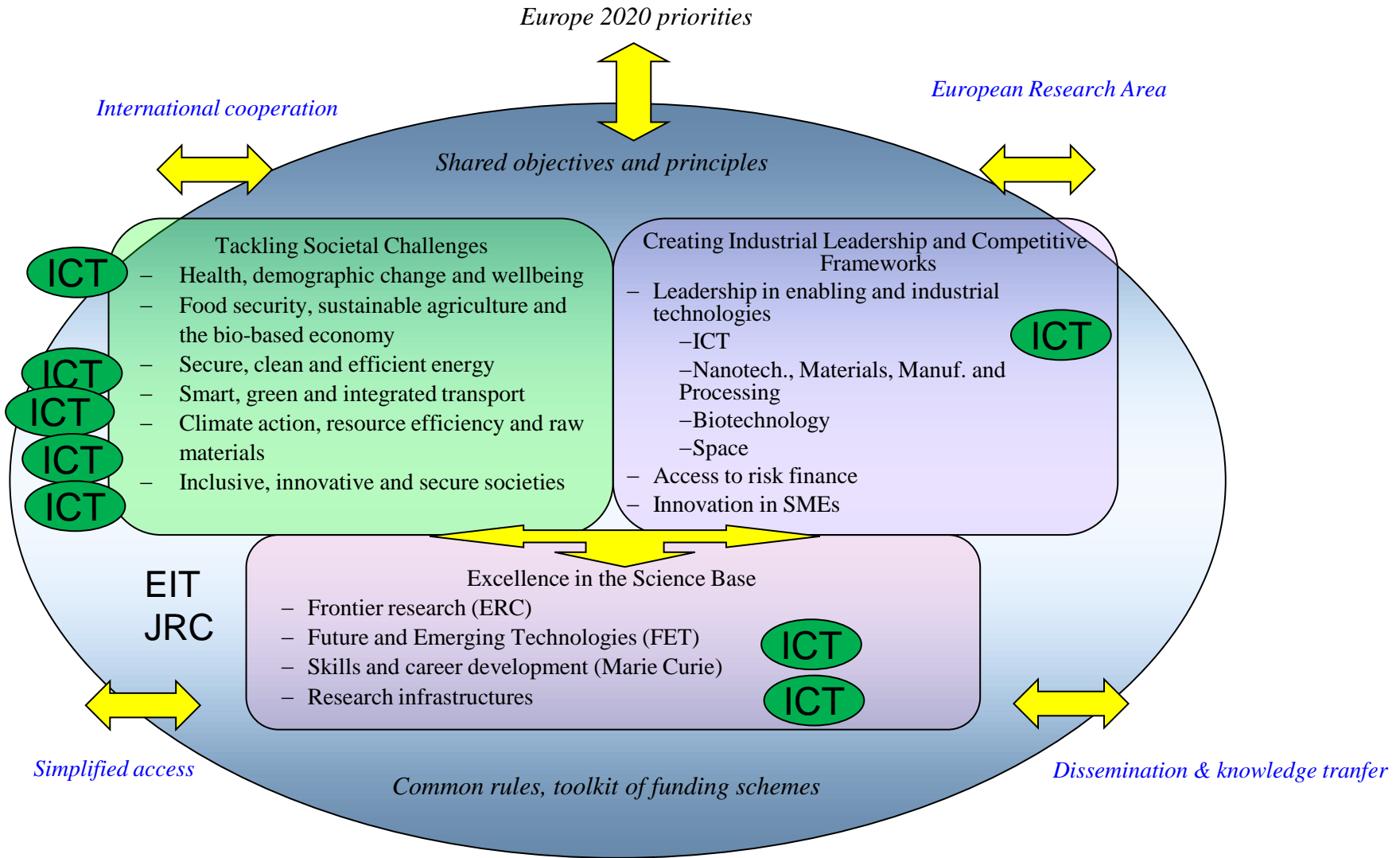
- Health P3
- Information & communication technologies P1 P2 P3
- Nano S&T, Materials, New Production techno P2
- Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology P2 P3
- Energy P3
- Environment (including Climate Change) P3
- Transport (including Aeronautics) P3
- Security P3
- Space P2
- Socio-economics Sciences and Humanities P3

La majorité des thèmes se retrouvent dans les défis du Pilier 3

Mais, pour chaque défi, Horizon 2020 :

- privilégie une approche multidisciplinaire,
- s'efforce d'éviter une approche mono-technologique.

ICT in H2020



ICT in societal challenges (I)

- ▶ Health, demographic change & wellbeing

e-health, self management of health, improved diagnostics, improved surveillance, health data collection, active ageing, assisted living

- ▶ Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine and maritime research & the bioeconomy

(void)

- ▶ Secure, clean and efficient energy

smart cities; energy efficient buildings; smart electricity grids; smart metering

ICT in societal challenges (II)

- ▶ **Smart, green and integrated transport**

smart transport equipment, infrastructures and services;
innovative transport management systems; safety aspects

- ▶ **Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials**

ICT for increased resource efficiency;
earth observation and monitoring

- ▶ **Inclusive, innovative and secure societies**

digital inclusion; social innovation platforms;
e-government services; e-skills and e-learning; e-culture;
cyber security; ensuring privacy and protection of human
rights on-line

Quelle articulation avec d'autres initiatives ?

- L'EIT et ses « Knowledge & Innovation Communities »
- les initiatives de programmation conjointe des Etats-Membres
- les EIP (European Innovation Partnerships) de la Commission

European Institute of Innovation and Technology

- **Mission:**
 - increase European sustainable growth and competitiveness by reinforcing the innovation capacity of the EU,
 - develop a new generation of innovators and entrepreneurs.
- **How?**
 - through integrated structures (Knowledge and Innovation Communities), which link the higher education, research and business sectors.
- The KICs focus on **priority topics with high societal impact**

« Knowledge & Innovation Communities » de l'EIT

- Now 3 KICs:
 - Climate KIC (Climate Change)
 - EIT ICT Labs (Information Technologies)
 - KIC InnoEnergy (Sustainable Energies)
- Futur KICs (?):
 - Innovation for healthy living and active ageing
 - Food4Future
 - Raw materials
 - Urban Mobility
 - Added Value Manufacturing
 - Secure societies

Qu'est-ce que la programmation conjointe ?

- The overall aim of the Joint Programming process is to pool national research efforts in order to make better use of Europe's precious public R&D resources and to tackle common European challenges more effectively in a few key areas.
- It is a structured and strategic process whereby Member States agree, on a voluntary basis and in a partnership approach, on common visions and Strategic Research Agendas (SRA) to address major societal challenges.
- On a variable geometry basis, Member States commit to Joint Programming Initiatives (JPIs) where they implement together joint Strategic Research Agendas.

Dix initiatives de programmation conjointes

- Neurodegenerative Diseases and Alzheimer's (pilot initiative)
- Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change
- A healthy diet for a Healthy Life
- Cultural Heritage and Global Change – A new challenge for Europe
- More Years, Better Lives
- Urban Europe - Global Urban Challenges, Joint European Solutions
- Connecting Climate Knowledge for Europe
- The Microbial Challenge - An Emerging Threat to Human Health
- Water Challenges for a Changing World
- Health and Productive Seas and Oceans

Plus d'informations sur

http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/areas/programming/joint_programming_en.htm

Qu'est-ce qu'un « EIP » ?

- EIPs are challenge-driven, focusing on societal benefits and a rapid modernisation of the associated sectors and markets.
- EIPs act across the whole research and innovation chain, bringing together all relevant actors at EU, national and regional levels in order to:
 - (i) step up research and development efforts;
 - (ii) coordinate investments in demonstration and pilots;
 - (iii) anticipate and fast-track any necessary regulation and standard
 - (iv) mobilise 'demand' in particular through better coordinated public procurement to ensure that any breakthroughs are quickly brought to market.
- Rather than taking the above steps independently, as is currently the case, the aim of the EIPs is to design and implement them in parallel to cut lead times.

Cinq « European Innovation Partnerships »

- Active and Healthy Ageing
- Agricultural Sustainability and Productivity
- Smart Cities & Communities
- Water
- Raw Materials

Plus d'information sur :

http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/index_en.cfm?pg=eip



Questions ?

inria
informatiques mathématiques