



EU research and innovation policy



The EU aims to be a leader in research and innovation (R&I). R&I should play a crucial role in Europe's long term political strategy. In particular, the EU has the opportunity to agree an ambitious "Horizon Europe" programme, including a valuable public-private partnership for health research.

Horizon Europe

- ◆ The Commission's current research funding framework programme, **Horizon 2020**, will be replaced by **Horizon Europe** as part of the transition to the EU's next multi-annual financial framework (MFF), for 2021-2027.

HORIZON 2020
IS THE LARGEST
FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME
TO DATE,
ALLOCATED
€80 BN
FOR 2014-2020

THE COMMISSION HAS
PROPOSED A BUDGET FOR
HORIZON EUROPE
just below
€100 BN



- ◆ IMI was launched in 2008. It is made up of project consortia including academics, SMEs and other public partners funded by the Commission; and pharmaceutical companies linked to the trade association EFPIA, which contribute their own resources (they do not receive Commission funding).
- ◆ IMI2, running under Horizon 2020, has a total budget of over €3bn, of which EUR1.5bn is contributed in-kind (i.e. staff time) by pharmaceutical companies. Outgoing Research Commissioner Carlos Moedas has praised IMI2 as a model of 'radical collaboration'.³

IMI1 & IMI2
HAVE INITIATED OVER
100 PROJECTS,
OF WHICH

PFIZER
PARTICIPATES
IN OVER
40%



- ◆ Although significant, EU funding is just part of total public R&I funding in Europe.¹ The EU can also coordinate research in Europe and avoid duplication.
- ◆ Horizon Europe introduces research 'missions', focused on specific goals that engage with citizens' aspirations.

'Radical collaboration': the EU's public-private health research partnership

- ◆ EU framework programmes include research partnerships that foster collaboration between different partners. An example is the **Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI)**, the world's biggest public-private partnership in health research.²

The next health research public-private partnership

- ◆ To build on the success of IMI, the Commission has proposed a broader health research partnership for Horizon Europe that includes the diagnostics, imaging and medical devices sectors.
- ◆ The value of IMI projects comes from the **direct collaboration between academic, SME and larger company researchers**. This is driven by in-kind contributions from large companies. Making future project participation dependent on additional cash contributions from large companies would kill the collaborative nature of these partnerships and severely limit engagement.
- ◆ Projects benefit from engaging with the best industrial researchers regardless of where they are located. Companies don't duplicate research capabilities: the right person must be able to contribute. If they are outside the EU, the EU benefits from their engagement as academic and SME partners gain from world-class knowledge. This is a powerful in-flow of benefit to the EU and no cash from the EU is used to fund those efforts.
- ◆ To secure dissemination of results and Europe's competitiveness, access to publications and research data should be "as open as possible, as closed as necessary".

A holistic policy approach

- ◆ It is not just EU funding that has an impact on innovation, but the broad array of policy choices. For example, national implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) must be optimised to enable legitimate health research.
- ◆ The EU is less attractive than the US for private investment in R&I. Addressing this should be a priority in developing a Capital Markets Union. Policymakers in all areas need to reflect on how their decisions affect R&I in Europe.

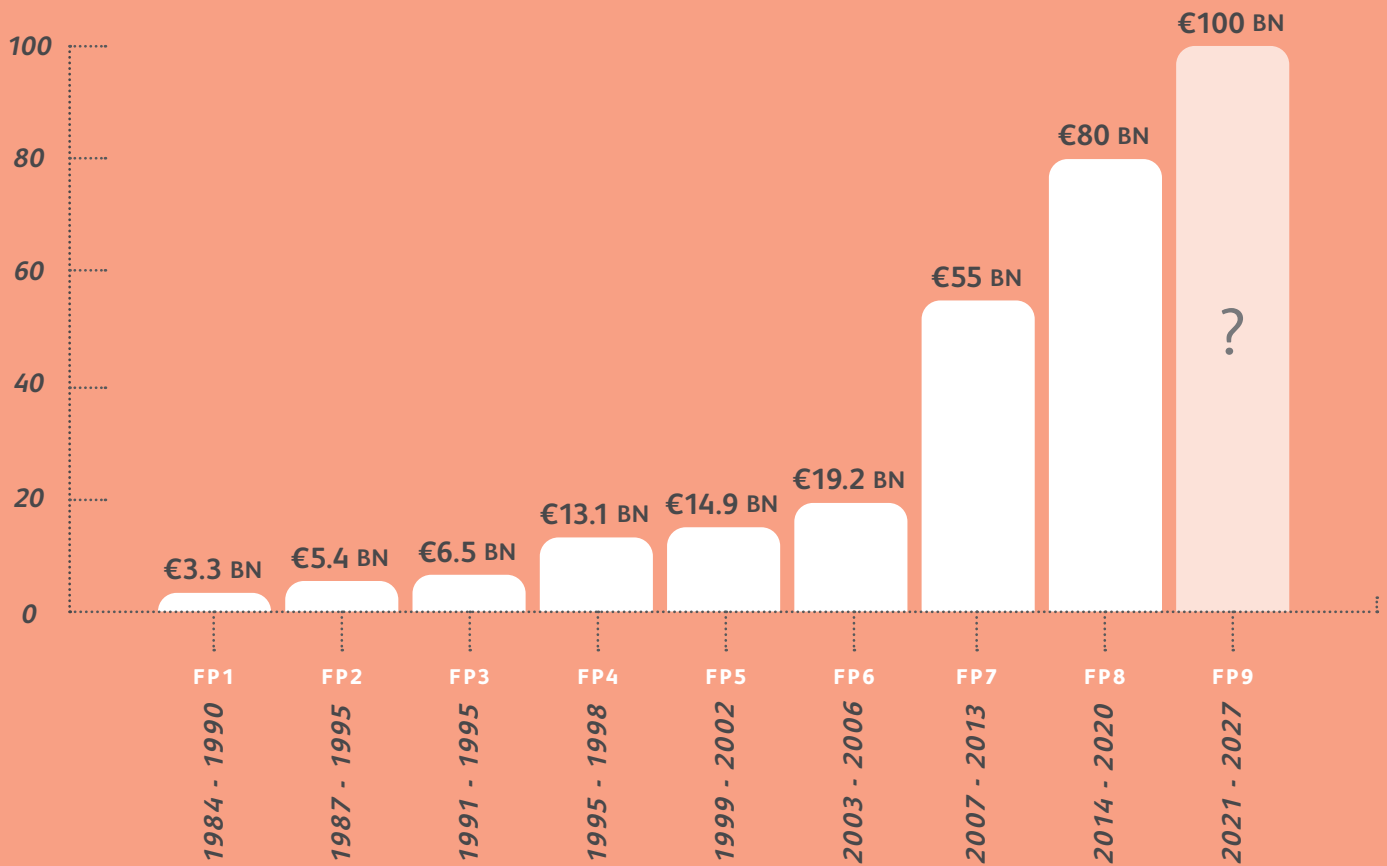
Key Policy Points

During the 2019-2024 legislature, we call on the EU and its Member States to:

- 1 Reflect on how to support the R&I needed to tackle Europe's diverse societal challenges, including in the EU's next long term strategy;
- 2 Adopt an MFF and Horizon Europe budget which reflects Europe's ambition for innovation in health;
- 3 Commence a health research public-private partnership immediately in 2021, without a delay in funding opportunities;
- 4 Recognise the importance of in-kind contributions to partnerships, and avoid mandatory cash contributions for large companies;
- 5 Allow in-kind contributions that benefit the partnerships regardless of geography and without caps.



Evolution of EU research framework programme funding (1984-2027)



ABOUT PFIZER - GLOBAL FIGURES



WE EMPLOY
> 92.000
COLLEAGUES



58
MANUFACTURING
SITES



OUR PRODUCTS
reach patients in
> 170
COUNTRIES



WE INVESTED
\$8.0bn
IN R&D IN 2018
(14,9% OF OUR REVENUE)

1. Eurostat cites public R&D spending on health in the EU28 as c. €9bn per year. The Commission's proposal for Horizon Europe allocates c.€1bn per year to the 'health' cluster. 2. [More information can be found on IMI's website.](#) 3. Commissioner Moedas made this statement during an event in Brussels, Belgium, on 27 June 2018 marking the 10th anniversary of IMI.