

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Internationalisation is an important part of Dutch national research and innovation strategies. Dutch researchers, organisations and businesses are internationally very active and competitive, and the scientific and innovation challenges they work on are often cross-border. In the past, the Netherlands has invested and actively participated in large public-private partnerships, as well as in the majority of JPIs. The high participation rate of over 80% reflects the Netherlands' close involvement and high level of ambition in the overall partnership landscape. With the start of Horizon Europe, the country underlines the importance of high-impact R&I partnerships closely connected with policy as well as society to collaborate in tackling global challenges.

80 H2020
public
partnerships (*)

Or
80.81%
of total
(99 partnerships)

110
H2020 public
partnerships (*)
participations

Or
5.11 %
of total

8 H2020
public
partnerships (*)
coordinations

Or
8.08 %
of total

Source: ERA-LEARN database (cut-off date June 2021), H2020 period (2014-2020) Excluding EIT-KICs, EuroHPC and ECSEL

(*) Horizon 2020 public-public partnerships include ERA-NET Cofund, EJPs, Art 185 initiatives and JPIs. Partnership participations: number of partnerships a specific country takes part as participant – for certain countries more than one national organisation may take part. Thus the participations may be more than the number of partnerships a country is part of. Total partnership participations: number of partners from a specific country participating with any role (i.e. coordinator, participant, observer, other) in partnerships. Partnership coordinations: number of partnerships a specific country coordinates.

€198.75 million

in actual national contributions in public partnerships
during H2020 (2014-2020)

Or **9.14 %** of total

€2 175

per researcher FTE (average between 2014-2019 based
on EUROSTAT data)

Source: ERA-LEARN database (cut-off date June 2021), H2020 period (2014-2020)

Actual national contributions is the funding given by each country to cover the participation of national science and technology groups in the funded projects of the joint transnational calls launched by the public partnerships. Actual contributions for each researcher are the total actual contributions by a country divided by the number of researchers in the country estimated in full-time equivalents (FTE) average between 2014-2019 based on EUROSTAT data.

KEY INTENTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

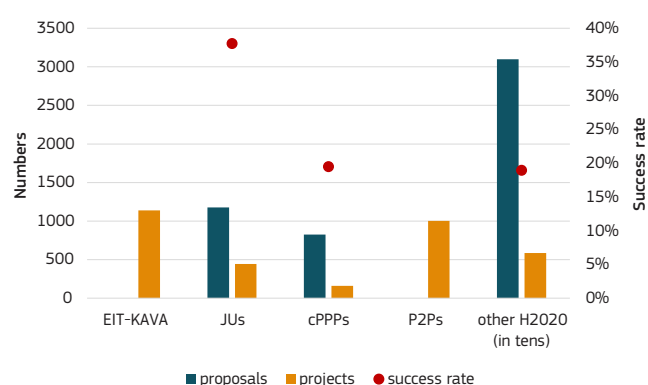
For Horizon Europe, the overall coordination in the Netherlands is much more developed compared to the past. However, decisions about actual participation, roles and budget remains under the responsibility of the sectoral ministries and their agencies or research funders. This ensures a policy-oriented, impact-driven approach, as well as a scientific rationale.

New mechanisms have been set up to integrate decision making about participation in European Partnerships in relevant existing national funding structures. Since the science and innovation base in the Netherlands is very broad, as is reflected in the table below, no predefined thematic focus for participation has been defined.

TABLE 1: Distribution of funding under the different H2020 instruments (P2Ps, JUs, cPPPs and other H2020 projects, i.e. CSAs, RIAs, IAs, etc.) across thematic priorities

THEMATIC PRIORITIES	P2Ps PROJECTS	JUs PROJECTS	cPPPs PROJECTS	OTHER H2020 PROJECTS
Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Advanced Manufacturing and Processing, Biotechnology	3.89 %	0.83 %	1.60 %	8.34 %
Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials	10.58 %	0.00 %	8.77 %	7.18 %
Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies	6.15 %		3.28 %	5.06 %
Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research	5.88 %	10.16 %		8.38 %
Future and Emerging Technologies	1.67 %		1.12 %	4.98 %
Health, demographic change and wellbeing	50.61 %	41.68 %		29.30 %
Information and Communication Technologies		24.51 %	82.90 %	12.99 %
Secure, clean and efficient energy	14.31 %	5.30 %	2.34 %	12.02 %
Smart, green and integrated transport	6.91 %	17.53 %		11.75 %
	100,00 %	100,00 %	100,00 %	100,00 %

Source: ERA-LEARN database (cut-off date June 2021) based on actual national contributions for P2Ps; eCORDA based on net EU contribution; values are calculated as the share of investments of the specific instrument in the specific theme in the total investments under the specific instrument

FIGURE 1: Eligible proposals, projects and success rates**FIGURE 2: Types of project beneficiaries (%)**

Source: ERA-LEARN database for P2Ps (cut-off date June 2021); eCORDA for EIT-KAVA, JUs, cPPPs, other H2020 projects (RIAs, CSAs, etc.)

No proposal data for P2Ps, EIT-KICs (Figure 1). EIT-KAVA: KIC Added Value Activities; HES: higher education; OTH: other; PRC: private for-profit companies; PUB: public bodies; REC: research organisations (Figure 2)

The overall success rate of the Netherlands in Horizon 2020 is above the average, which is reflected by the participation in different partnership types (Figure 1). Under Horizon Europe, Dutch participation is more policy-oriented than before, as well as more aligned with existing national R&I funding schemes. Sectoral ministries remain responsible for their thematic partnerships and work closely together on cross-sectoral aspects. The national ministries actively seek co-funding from national level funding sources, like existing subsidy programmes on energy and climate innovations.

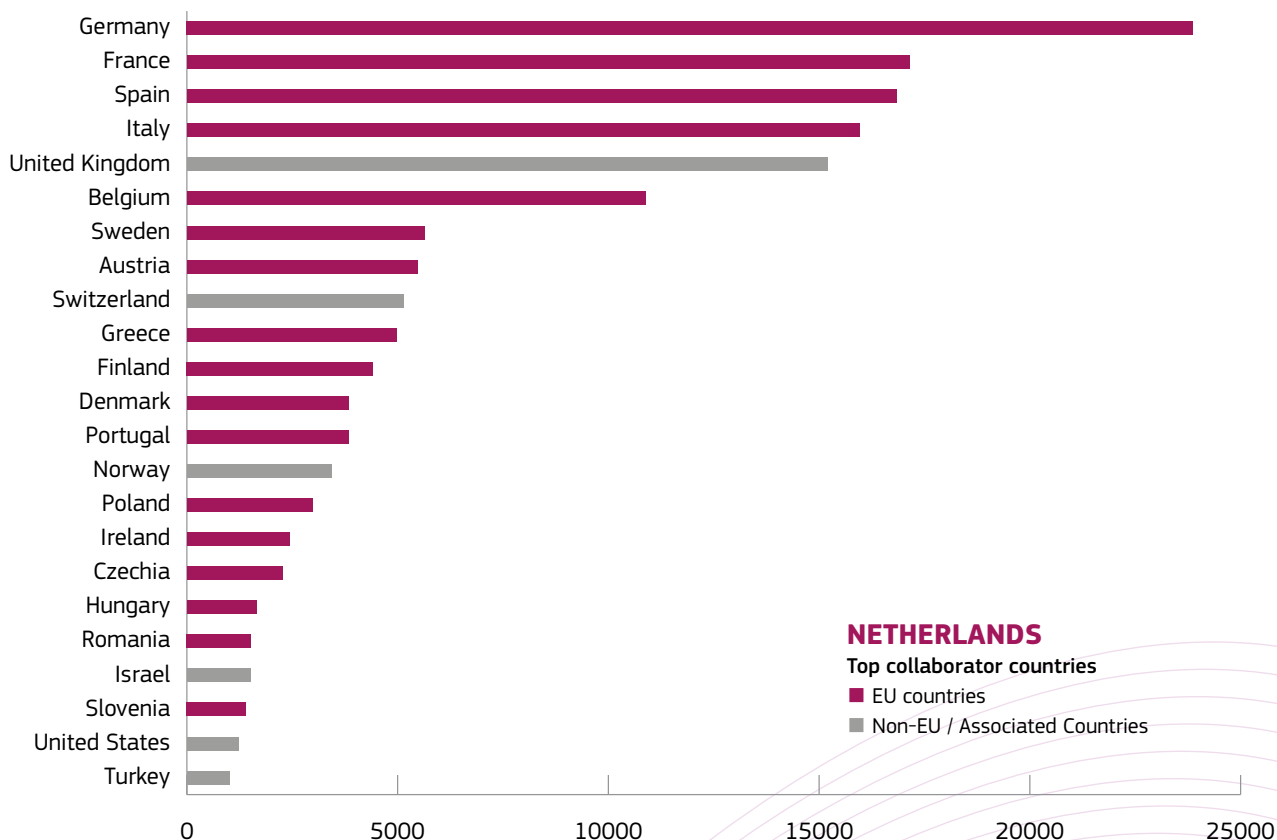
ADDITIONAL INVESTMENTS TRIGGERED

The Netherlands welcomes the private investments that can be triggered by partnerships. This was one of the findings of the evaluation of Dutch participation in Eurostars-2. Furthermore, the Dutch government has made additional national investments with the goal of preparing and strengthening the position of Dutch participants in some of the public-private partnerships without member state contributions.

COMPLEMENTARY AND CUMULATIVE FUNDING

Under Horizon 2020, synergies were successfully sought with existing national funding programmes, which aim to strengthen under Horizon Europe. Netherlands seeks programmatic synergies between EU programmes like Horizon and ESIF and national and regional programmes engaging the national and regional stakeholders and addressing partnerships amongst other instruments. Where appropriate and relevant, the Netherlands will explore this possibility of combining different programmes for Horizon Europe.

FIGURE 3: Top collaborators of Dutch researchers under Horizon 2020 projects (including JUs, cPPPs, P2Ps and other H2020 projects)



Source: eCORDA; Showing countries where links >1 000



SUCCESS STORIES

- ✦ Active Dutch participation in JPIs has significantly broadened and deepened contacts and interactions between ministries and funding bodies of different European countries. JPIs created new and active trans-national communities with the shared interest of fostering research on specific (societal) themes.
- ✦ Based on the past experience, it has become more important for the Netherlands to integrate decision making about participation in European Partnerships under Horizon Europe in relevant existing national funding structures. The main national research funders often fund their participation jointly with sectoral ministries to guarantee alignment with national policies as well as with the R&I communities. The Dutch Research Council has embedded participation in the partnerships within the main national research agendas.
- ✦ Participation in public-private partnerships has triggered private investments and increased cooperation between private and public organisations, which significantly adds to creating and developing local and transnational thematic research and innovation ecosystems in Europe.