## **Joint Technology Initiatives (JTI)**

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| Legal Framework | Article 25 in the [Regulation](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/legal_basis/fp/h2020-eu-establact_en.pdf) of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020).  Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs) are implemented through dedicated legal entities - Joint Undertakings (JU) - established under what was then the equivalent of the current Article 187 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ([TFEU](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:12012E/TXT)). |
| Structure | PPPs are one of the key actions of [Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies](http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-section/leadership-enabling-and-industrial-technologies), which is a specific objective of Priority II “Industrial Leadership” of Horizon 2020.  PPPs are vehicles to implement technological roadmaps in particular areas and aim at leveraging private investment in Research and Innovation (R&I). They are implemented either through JTIs or through dedicated calls for proposals and topics (contractual PPPs). JTIs are implemented by the European Commission (EC) where the scope of the objectives pursued and the scale of the resources required justify it taking full account of the relevant impact assessments, and where other forms of partnerships would not fulfil the objectives or would not generate the necessary leverage. They are run as Joint Undertakings that organise their own research and innovation agenda and award funding for projects on the basis of open calls. |
| Policy Context | JTIs have represented the joining of forces between the EU and industry from the private sector and provide vital funding for large-scale, longer-term and high risk/reward R&I since they were first introduced in FP7. They set out commitments, including financial commitments, over a seven year period from both the EU and from the industry partners. They each have clear objectives which need to be achieved by the partnerships. JTIs bring together companies, universities, research laboratories, innovative SMEs and other groups and organisations around major research and innovation challenges. They must address the objectives of Horizon 2020, including the integration of research and innovation activities.  In 2008, 5 JTIs were established. 3 JTIs established under FP7 will be continued as they are in Horizon 2020, 2 will merge and 2 new ones will be established (plus one JU):   * Innovative Medicines Initiative ([IMI](http://www.imi.europa.eu/)), now IMI 2: JTI for the development of better and safer medicines for patients; * Clean Sky ([CS](http://www.cleansky.eu/)), now Clean Sky 2: JTI to bring significant step changes regarding the environmental impact of aviation; * Fuel Cells and Hydrogen ([FCH](http://www.fch-ju.eu/)), now FCH 2: JTI for research, technological development and demonstration (RTD) activities in fuel cell and hydrogen energy technologies; * Electronic Components and Systems ([ECSEL](http://www.ecsel-ju.eu/)), former ARTEMIS JU and ENIAC JU: JTI for RTD in electronic components and systems; * Bio-based Industries ([BBI](http://biconsortium.eu/)): JTI for Research and Innovation (R&I) in bio-based industries; * [Shift2Rail](http://www.shift2rail.org/): JTI for Railway Research; * Single European Sky ATM Research JU ([SESAR](http://www.sesarju.eu/)): As the technological pillar of Europe’s ambitious Single European Sky (SES) initiative, SESAR is the mechanism which coordinates and concentrates all EU research and development (R&D) activities in ATM. |
| Objective | JTIs have the following objectives:   * they enable a **long-term, strategic approach to R&I** and reduce uncertainties by allowing for long-term commitments; * they provide a legal structure to pool resources and to gather critical mass, which enables a scale of effort that individual firms would not be able to achieve; * they make **R&I funding across the EU more efficient** by sharing financial, human and infrastructure resources, thereby reducing the risk of fragmentation, and leading to economies of scale and reduced costs for all partners involved; * they can better address challenges as they help develop **interdisciplinary approaches** to allow for a more efficient sharing of knowledge and expertise; * they facilitate the **creation of an internal market for innovative products and services** by advancing jointly on critical issues such as access to finance, standardisation and norm setting; * they enable **innovative technologies** to get **faster to the market**, including by allowing companies to collaborate and share information, thereby accelerating the learning process. |
| Management | Each JTI has its **own legal entity** and needs to be established by a regulation of the Council of the European Union. The Horizon 2020 legislation foresees a single set of rules that will apply to all parts of the programme, including JTIs. But in case of a well justified need derogations of certain rules are possible.  Each JU has a Governing Board with overall responsibility for operations, an Executive Director responsible for the day-to-day management and stakeholder committees including research actors elaborating the scientific and technological content of the JTI. In JTIs where Member States are full members of the partnership a Public Authorities Board also exists.  There are also opportunities for interested organisations to become new members of the partnerships during the implementation. |
| Size of overall budget | The six JTIs are expected to mobilise a total investment exceeding €17 billion, of which the EU budget contribution will be up to €6.7 billion. |
| Funding | The industry partners will make financial contributions in a number of ways depending on the specific nature of the partnership. Specifically, by contributing to the budgets of the calls for proposals, by financing the activities of the JTI either through funding all or part of its own costs in participating in the projects selected for funding and by financing additional activities outside the calls. In all cases, the partners will also contribute half of the costs of running the Joint Undertaking which will manage the partnership.  Each JTI launches calls for projects. |
| Eligible Countries/participants | Depending on call and JTI |
| Beneficiaries | Large companies, small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), universities, research organisations |
| Expected results |  |
| Timeframe/Duration | 2014-2020 or depending on JTI |
| Application procedure | JTIs will all run competitive calls, which are open to the participation of large companies, SMEs, universities, research organisations and others. Calls will be published on the [Participant Portal](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/home.html).  A uniform application of the Horizon 2020 [RfP](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/legal_basis/rules_participation/h2020-rules-participation_en.pdf) is expected to enhance predictability for the participants, with derogations only in very exceptional and duly justified cases. This will mean the JTIs benefit from the major simplifications to be introduced in Horizon 2020. |
| Selection procedure | Proposals are chosen for funding through an evaluation process respecting the Horizon 2020 RfP. |
| Offer/Activities supported |  |
| Useful links | <http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-289_en.htm>  <http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-669_en.htm>  <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/area/partnerships-industry-and-member-states>  <http://ec.europa.eu/research/jti/index_en.cfm?pg=home>  <http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/home.html>  <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/official-documents>  <http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-668_en.htm> |