EFECs 2017

Impact of Funding Tools

6 December 2017

Colette Maloney
Head of Unit – CNECT A3

Competitive Electronics Industry
European Commission - DG CONNECT
Competitive electronics industry

• **Strategy for electronics components and systems**
  - Objective: Reverse the decline of EU's share of world's supply
  - Focus on Europe's strengths, build on and reinforce Europe's leading clusters
  - Seize opportunities arising in non-conventional fields and support SMEs growth

• **Actions**
  - Towards a European Strategic Roadmap for investment in the field -> [Electronics Leaders Group roadmap & implementation plan](#)
  - The Joint Technology Initiative: A tri-partite model for large scale projects -> [ECSEL Joint Undertaking](#)
  - Building on, and supporting horizontal competitiveness measures -> [Communication on IPCEI and stimulating the building up of the IPCEI in microelectronics](#)

---

**European strategy on electronics**
- 23 May 2013
- September 2013
- June 2014

**Electronics Leaders Group**
- Workshop with clusters
- 21 May 2015

**Launch of ECSEL**
- 15 Oct 2015

**1st roundtable with Commissioner Oettinger**
- 14 March 2016
- June 2016

**2nd roundtable with Commissioner Oettinger**
- 24 Nov 2016
ECSEL Joint Undertaking

- Tripartite PPP – Commission, Member States and industry

- Boost the **maturing and uptake** of highly innovative technologies for electronic components and systems

- High **leverage effect** on EU contribution
  - The European Union (1.17B€, via EC/H2020)
  - The ECSEL Participating States (>1.17B€)
  - The Private Members (~ 5B€ minus grants)
  - Build upon ARTEMIS/ENIAC JU experience and achievements

- So far, 39 projects funded 2.25 B€ total costs and 540 M€ EU funding
Follow-up of ECSEL under FP9 – general elements

• ECSEL well positioned in the Lamy report
  – Open, transparent
  – Focused (non-redundant instrument)

• General objectives for a follow-up ECSEL (interim evaluation)
  – Keep its **tripartite structure** with an objective to improve it through
    • Harmonisation of the funding rates and of the eligibility criteria;
    • Improved transparency in funding and unified reporting mechanisms;
    • Multiannual financial commitments by the Participating States;
  – Better focus on the **strategic ambitions** of the JU to become a central instrument supporting European policies not just on ECS, but also HPC, cybersecurity, AI, etc.

• Consultations with Member States and Industry Associations involved in ECSEL
ECSEL linking to digital initiatives (for e.g.)
IPCEI in microelectronics

• Important Project of Common European Interest = State-Aid instrument to enable strategic investments

• IPCEI in microelectronics under preparation by Germany, France, Italy and UK

• 5 technology areas

• Highly innovative electronic components for Internet of Things, automotive and 5G networks
Lessons learned so far

- The Communication on IPCEI could be better used as a basis for building the project.

- The R&D&I of the research to enable the first industrial deployment need to be part of the project and the related costs should be substantial.

- Spill-over effects are an important component of the project: these should go beyond IP protection and the involved Member States and related industry.

- IPCEI is not a "business as usual" R&D project; state-aid issues need to be well understood and addressed by the industry.
Preparing for the future

• Updating strategic roadmaps
  • preparing a follow-up of the strategy on electronics with a long term planning extending beyond 2020
  • role of the Electronics Industry in the digitisation of industry in particular for SMEs, ensuring Europe's technology independence
  • extend the eco-system building and the significant role of RTOs
Other Challenges

- 2015 and 2016 have witnessed the largest wave of mergers and acquisitions so far in the semiconductor sector.
Thank You for listening

#DigitiseEU