RISIS



RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SCIENCE AND INNOVATION POLICY STUDIES

Institutional barriers to participation in EU framework programs: contrasting the Swiss and UK cases

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RISIS Seminar

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EU Framework Programs



- 7-year funding programs for supporting research and development activities throughout Europe:
 - FP7 (2007-2013)
 - Horizon 2020 (2014-2020)
 - Horizon Europe (2021-2027)
- Different types of projects, e.g. :
 - Individual grants: ERC, MSCA Ind. Fellowships, SME Instrument
 - Collaborative projects: Research & Innovation Actions, Innovation Actions, Coordination and Support Actions, etc.
- $\sim 40\%$ of participations from Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)

EU Framework Programs



- Literature on EU-FP participation :
 - Convergence at the European level: country effects are limited (Lepori et al. 2015)
 - Highly correlated with organisational characteristics, e.g.
 network centrality, size and scientific reputation (Enger 2018)
 - EU project participation is highly skewed (Geuna 1996)
 - Prior collaborations and thematic proximity play key roles in the selection of partners and in the stabilisation of collaboration networks (Paier and Scherngell 2011)
 - Croatia accession to EU-FPs in 2006: no major changes in the number of projects acquired (Mataković and Novak 2013)

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EU-FPs: Modes of access



Status	Access to EU funding	Participation ERC - MSCA	Participation Collab. projects
EU Member State (EU MS)	✓	✓	✓
Associated Country (AC)	√	✓	✓
Third Country (TC)			✓
	Initiative against "mass immigration"	Signature of the "Croatia protocol"	
+ AC	TC TC Partial Association	n Brexit vote	
EU MS			
FP7		Horizon 2020	
2007	2014	2016 2017	2020

Swiss and UK cases compared RISIS

- Different levels of access :
 - CH: Restricted access to EU funding (2014-2016)
 - UK : No restrictions
- Different levels of uncertainties :
 - CH: Short-term shock quickly absorbed by political diplomacy
 - UK: Uncertain future of EU-UK relations in terms of research collaboration, researchers' mobility, trade, etc.

Goal of the paper:

Compare the impact of formal and informal barriers on the participation of CH and UK HEIs in Horizon 2020



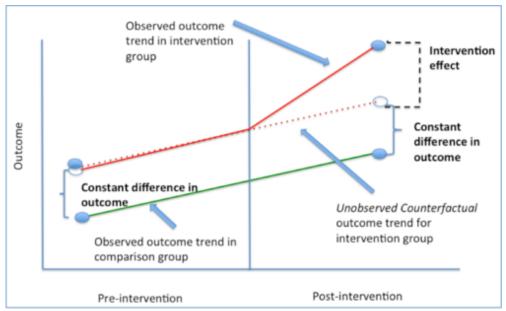
RISIS datasets:

- <u>EUPRO</u> (complemented by the <u>EC Horizon Dashboard</u>)
 - Nb. of EU projects per HEI
- European Tertiary Education Register (<u>ETER</u>)
 - Nb. of academic staff
 - Nb. of students per discipline
- CWTS Publication Database
 - Nb. of publications per HEI



Difference-in-differences (DiD):

- Comparison of changes in outcomes over time between:
 - A population affected by an event (treatment group)
 - A population that is not (control group). (Lechner 2010)



Difference-in-Difference estimation, graphical explanation. Columbia Public Health



- Treatment group: Swiss & UK HEIs
- Control group: Selected European HEIs similar to the treatment group in terms of experience in EU-FPs, reputation and size
- Timeframe: 2011-2019

Variables:

- DiD: SwissHEI * SwissVote; UKHEI * BrexitVote
- Centrality: Eigenvector centrality in FP7 (2007-2010)
- Centrality * DiD
- Size
- Subject specialisation



CH:

```
In (Participations _{it}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 SwissHEI _i + \beta_2 SwissVote _{it} + \beta_3 DiD _{it} + \beta_4 Centrality _i + \beta_5 (Centrality*DiD) _{it} + \beta_6 In(Size _{it}) + \beta_7 LIF _{it} + \beta_8 ICT-Eng _{it} + \beta_9 SSH _{it} + \epsilon_{it}
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UK:

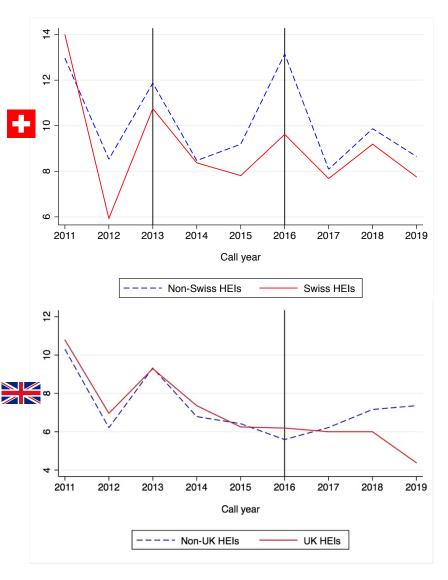
In (Participations ii) =
$$\beta_0 + \beta_1$$
 UKHEI i + β_2 BrexitVote ii + β_3 DiD ii + β_4 Centrality i + β_5 (Centrality*DiD) ii + ϵ_{ii}



Types of EU-FP projects considered:

- Collaborative projects
 - Participation
 - Coordination
- European Research Council grants
- Marie Skłodowska Curie Actions

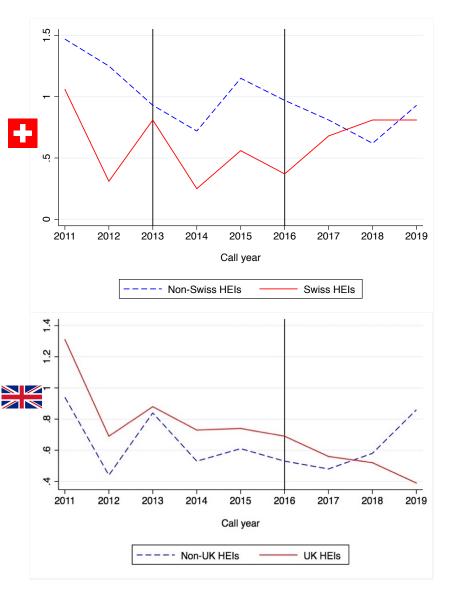




Collaborative projects (avg)

- CH: No clear effect of the status change
- UK: Downward trend after the Brexit vote, while increase in the control group

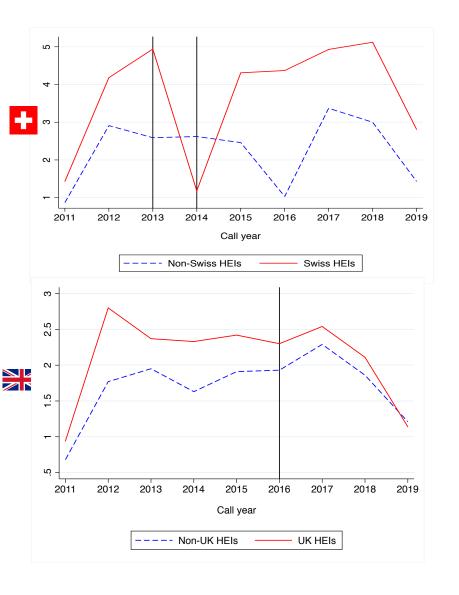




Coordinated projects (avg)

- CH: Negative effect of the status change and rapid recovery after regaining access in 2017
- UK: Downward trend after the Brexit vote, while increase in the control group

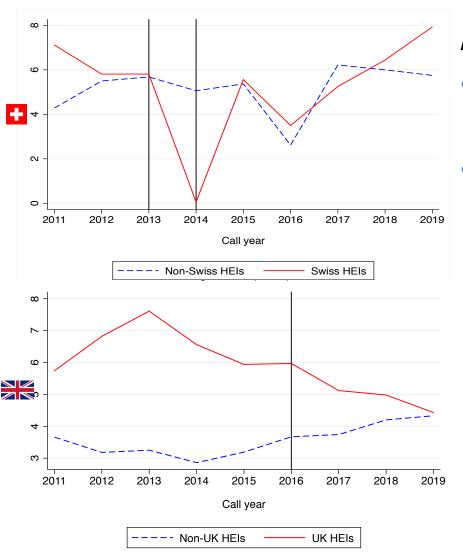




European Research Council (avg)

- CH: Rapid recovery after regaining access in late 2014
- UK: Similar tendencies between
 UK and non-UK HEIs





Marie Skłodowska Curie Actions (avg)

- CH: Rapid recovery after regaining access in late 2014
- UK: Downward trend after the Brexit vote, while increase in the control group

Key results



- Collaborative projects (participation and coordination):
 - Stronger negative impact in the UK case
 - Central HEIs more affected in both CH and UK cases
 - Network centrality strongly correlated to participations and project coordination

ERC and MSCAs :

- No significant impact on ERC participation
- Strong negative impact on MSCA participation in the UK case
- Network centrality strongly correlated to both schemes

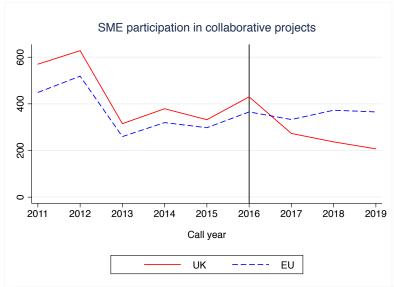
Main conclusions

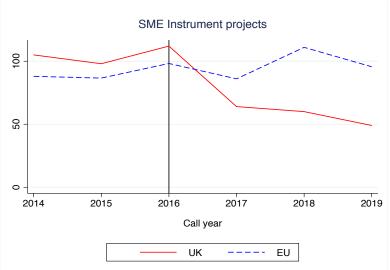


- More severe impact of (informal) barriers in the UK
 - Viable financial situation of HEIs and clear rules for foreigners are very important for attractiveness of HEIs
 - A new agreement, even with less favourable participation conditions, may damage UK HEIs participation in EU-FPs to a lesser degree than such a situation of uncertainty
- Research collaboration requires stable relationships oriented to the long-term
- Foreseen immigration limitations and other Brexit-induced uncertainties may affect UK's attractiveness as research destination

What about UK SMEs?







- Comparison between UK SMEs and average participation of EU SMEs from DE, FR, IT, ES and NL
- Strong negative effect of Brexit on UK SME participation
- Post-Brexit uncertainties:
 - Access to EU Market
 - Capital investment
 - IP rules between EU and UK

Further research



- Effect of Brexit on UK participation in the first years of Horizon Europe
- Thorough analysis of the effect of Brexit on participation of UK SMEs
- Other cases of country status changes, e.g. Israel in 1996,
 Switzerland in 2004, Ukraine in 2015

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THANK YOU!

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