



## ENRICH in Brazil

### Overview

**Paulo Egler**  
**CONFAP**



ENRICH is an initiative of the European Union, executed in Brazil by the CEBRABIC project, that has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 733531. Responsibility for the information and views set out in this publication lies entirely with the authors.

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# CEBRABIC Project establishes 'ENRICH in Brazil'



- **Horizon 2020: ENG-GLOBALLY-9-2016, Centres/Networks of European research and innovation:** Establish strategic Partnerships in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) with selected key countries: China, USA, Brazil (Pilots)
- **CEBRABIC (Brazil):** 01/2017 – 12/2020
- **Main Objectives of CEBRABIC:**
  - Encouraging cooperation among European and Brazilian Research, Innovation and Business (R&I&B) organizations
  - Establish and deploy a self sustainable Centre for Europe-Brazil Business & Innovation Cooperation within 48 month



# CEBRABIC Consortium: 12 Partner Organisations (EU – Brazil - Turkey)

## Balanced institutional diversity

- Companies (SPI, RCISD)
- Universities (UNICAMP, SU)
- Funding agencies (FFG)
- R&I organizations (FHG, DLR)
- Not-for-profit organisations (ANPEI, CONFAP, CNI, EBN, IASP)



# ENRICH in Brazil: Our Promise to the Market!

## BECOMING A MAIN HUB & CONTACT POINT FOR EUROPEAN & BRAZILIAN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION ACTORS

### Mission

We encourage & facilitate the cooperation in research, technology and entrepreneurship between Europe and Brazil by supporting and empowering all innovation actors (public & private) along the innovation (value) chain

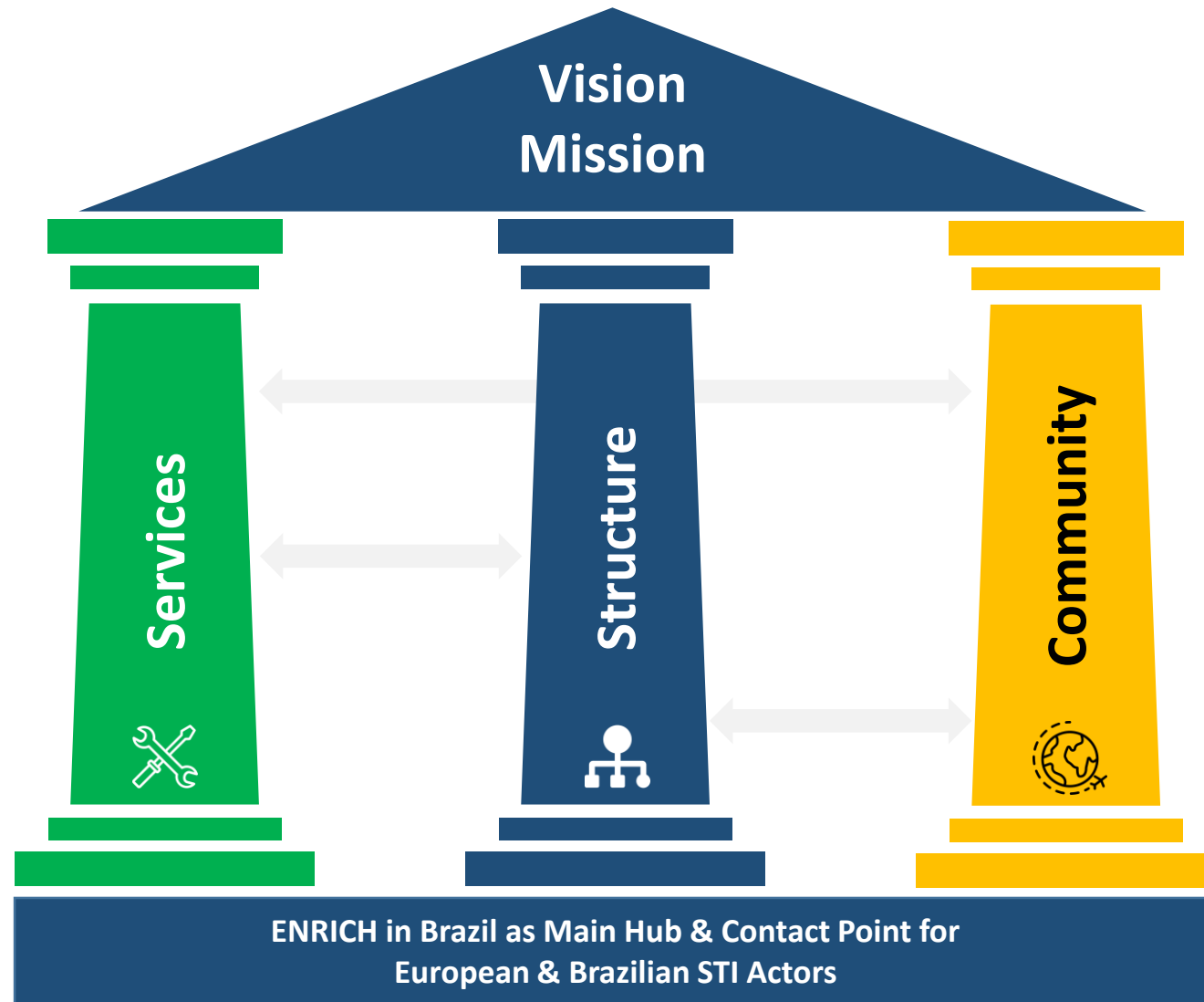
In 2021, 'ENRICH in Brazil' will be a main hub & contact point for European and Brazilian Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) actors aiming at bilateral cooperation

### Vision

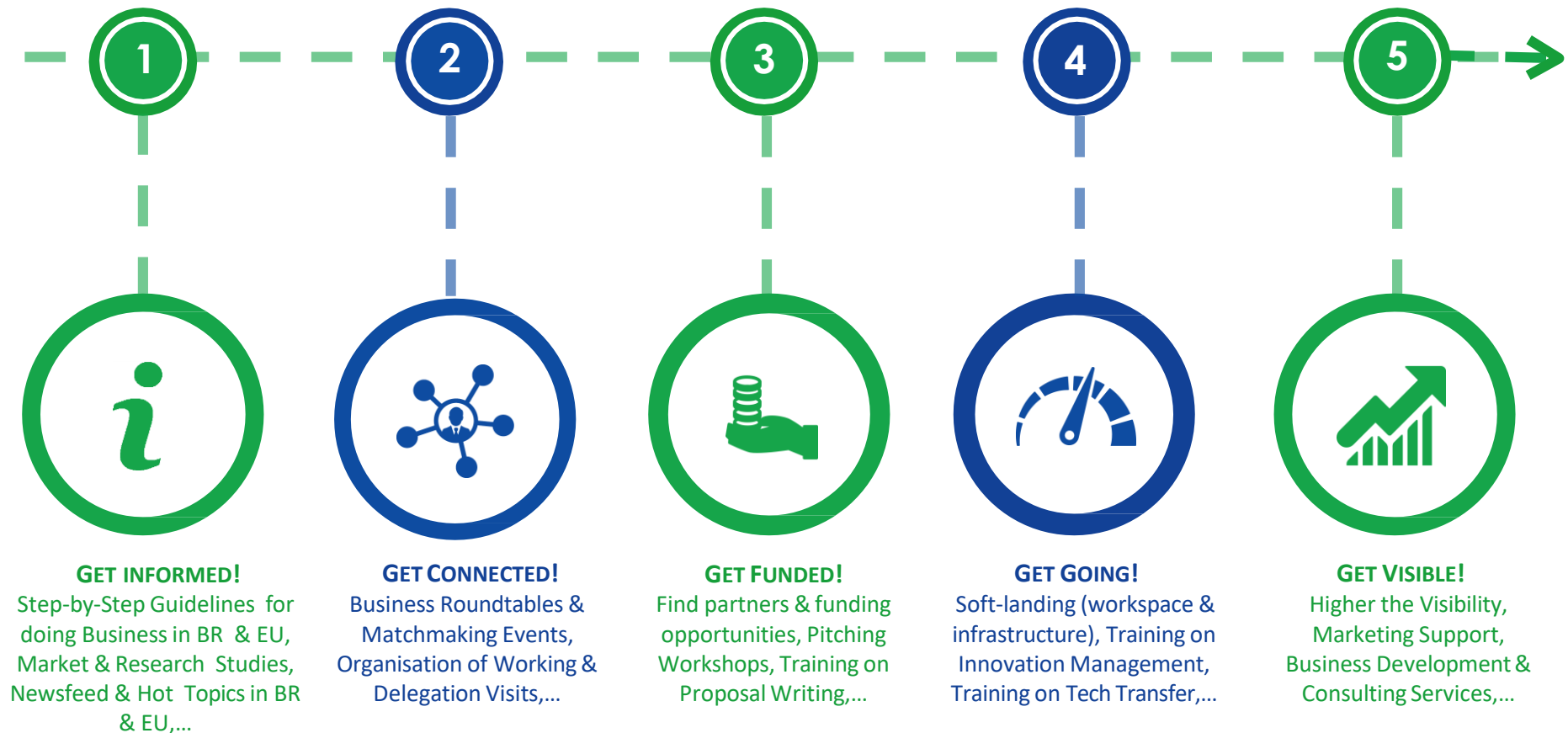
- Promotion of excellence in B&R&I
- Financial sustainability of the Centre
- Creation of a win-win situation for BR & EU in STI fields
- Connect EU researchers & entrepreneurs in BR market
- Connect BR researchers & entrepreneurs in EU market
- Offer Services to BR & EU clients
- Integrate existing EU & BR initiatives, projects and networks

### Objectives

# ENRICH in Brazil: Main Pillars to put Vision/Mission into Practice



# Service Portfolio: The 'ENRICH in Brazil' Experience



## 6 – GET ADVICE!

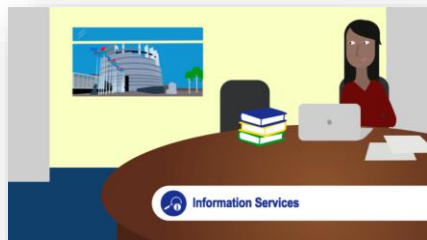
Legal support, IPR advice, RRI Toolbox, Patent Advice,...

# Customer Value: The 'ENRICH in Brazil' Experience



# SERVICE PORTFOLIO - UPCOMING SERVICES 2018

## *Piloting Services at the Market as Free-of-charge*



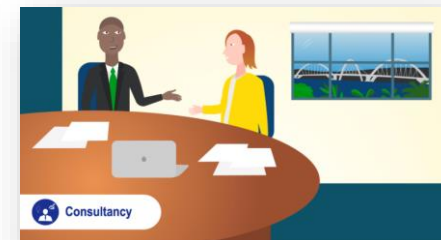
- **Guideline for Brazilians to participate in H2020 (PT)**  
May 2018 (download)
- **Step-by-Step Guideline to start Business in Brazil (EN)**  
May 2018 (download)
- **Guideline for Innovation Funding Possibilities in Brazil**  
Sept 2018 (download)
- **Analysis on Industry Demand in Brazil (Focus: I4.0)**  
Nov 2018 (download)
- **Step-by-Step Guideline to start Business in Europe (PT & EN)**  
Nov 2018 (download)
- **Guideline for Innovation Funding Possibilities in Europe**  
Dec 2018 (download)
- **Series of Webinars: Showcase the Brazilian Innovation Ecosystem**  
August – November 2018 (4x - online)



- **How to write a proposal?**  
Focusing on MSC Actions  
Campinas, Brazil, 3 May 2018  
Porto Alegre, 8 May 2018
- **How to write a proposal?**  
Focusing on ERC  
Brazil, Sept 2018
- **Webinars on R&I strategy, programs and initiatives in Brazil & Europe**  
for Brazil, June 2018 (online)  
for Europeans, Sept 2018 (online)
- **Boot Camp Training**  
Malaga, Spain , October 2018  
Curitiba, Brazil 21-22 Sept 2018
- **Training on Impact of R&I programmes**  
Campinas, Brazil, November 2018
- **Training on Innovation Management**  
Webinar, October 2018



- **Exhibition Showcase**  
Gramado, Brazil, June 2018
- **Road Show as „Fact Finding Mission“**  
Europe, Sept/Oct 2018
- **Grow your Business Internationally**  
EBN Congress, Luxemburg, 6-8 June 2018
- **Matchmaking Innovation Tour**  
Europeans to Brazil  
November 2018



### On-demand

- **Customized Consultancy Services**
- **Customized support on partner & project search & funding opportunities**
- **Advice on RRI**



# ENRICH in Brazil: Structure

**ENRICH Focal Point  
in Europe (Brussels)**



18 April 2018

**ENRICH in Brazil as  
Association (Legal Entity)**



29 November 2017

# ENRICH in Brazil Community

## Brazil & Europe





# How to involve?

- **Become part of our Community: Roll-out in June/July 2018**
- **Test our Services as ,free-of-charge‘ in 2018; Registration via our Website**
- **Stay tuned about our Activities via Social Channels & Newsletter Subscription**



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Fraunhofer Institute for Production  
Systems and Design Technology (IPK)





## ENRICH in Brazil

### Training on Brazilian STI landscape & international cooperation framework conditions for European Stakeholders

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# POLITICAL FRAMEWORK

## Background (1980s – 2000)

In the 80s industrial policy faded from the policy agenda after the Brazilian industrialization strategy based on import substitution reached its limits.

The trend away from explicit ST&I policies continued through the 1990s, when Brazil adopted macroeconomic policies based on the Washington Consensus.

Despite the relatively low priority to explicit industrial, trade and innovation policies, a plan was enacted in the 1990s (Industrial and Foreign Trade Policy – PICE), seeking to modernize Brazilian industry mainly through exposure to international competition.

The plan reduced or completely eliminated tariff and nontariff protection mechanisms.

In 1999, explicit industrial and innovation policy began to rise up the policy agenda.

An early diagnosis was that the Brazilian subsystem of education and research (capacity building) was relatively strong, but ST&I institutions did not collaborate with firms to produce innovations due to the risks involved in the innovation process.

Therefore, policies should encourage collaboration and foster long-lasting links between research and technological institutions and firms.

In 2003, the federal government launched the Industry, Technology and Foreign Trade Policy (PITCE), an industrial policy plan, and the National Plan for Science, Technology and Innovation (PNCTI).

In this period, two important laws providing for fiscal incentives and subvention (subsidies) for R&D and innovation were also enacted by the Brazilian Congress.

1. Lei da Inovação (Innovation Law - 2004), which, among other things, allowed for public procurement of (pre-competitive) R&D that aimed to develop a solution for a specific technical problem or an innovative product/process.
2. Lei do Bem (Law of Good - 2005), which implemented the previous proposal of tax incentives for R&D.

PITCE and PNCTI were replaced with new industrial and ST&I plans in 2007–2008

After 2011 two new strategic plans were enacted:

1. ‘Greater Brazil Plan’ (PBM – 2011/2014), a plan to increase the Brazilian industrial competitiveness; and
2. National Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy (ENCTI – 2016/2022).

In 2012 the program “Science without Borders” was launched to promote the consolidation and expansion of ST&I in Brazil by means of international exchange and mobility.

The main goal was to finance 101 thousand scholarships in four years.

The programme was terminated in 2017.



## Main political actors

The Brazilian ST&I system has multi-level governance and the responsibilities are shared between different ministries and authorities through federal and state level.

Brazilian individual states have significant autonomy over their ST&I policies, creating their own funding agencies and university/research institutions.

The major actors responsible for coordination at national level are:

- Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications (MCTIC)
- Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC)
- Ministry of Education (MEC)
- Ministry of Health (MS)
- Ministry of Mining and Energy (MME)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA)
- Ministry of Environment (MMA)
- National Council of the ST&I State Secretaries (Consecti)
- National Council of State Research Support Foundations (Confap)
- National Forum of Innovation and Technology Transfer Managers (Fortec)
- Science and Technology Council of the Presidency (CCT)

## Main financial institutions

ST&I in Brazil is financed at Federal, State and Municipal levels by public banks and ministerial agencies.

Until recently the financing of ST&I activities in private institutions by public funds were very restricted due to legal impediments.

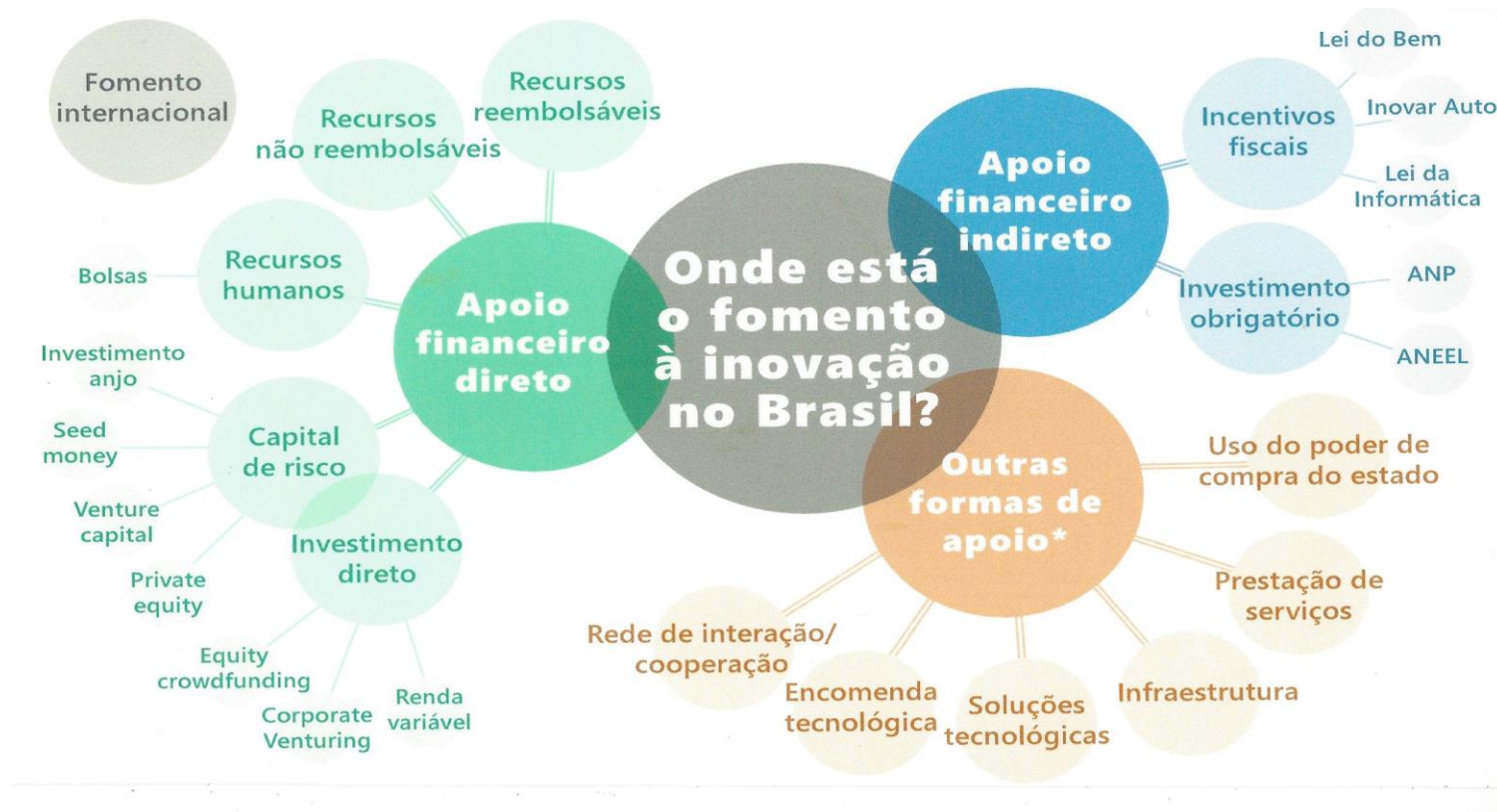
These limitations have been solved by new legislations (ST&I Legal Framework) and by the creation of new agencies (Embrapii).

### *Public banks and agencies*

- Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES);
- National Bank of North East (BNB);
- Bank of Amazonia (BASA);
- Bank of Brazil (BB);
- Coordination for Higher Education Staff Development (CAPES);
- Brazilian Innovation Agency - Funding Authority for Studies and Projects) FINEP;
- National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq); and
- Brazilian Agency for Industrial Research and Innovation (EMBRAPII).

## Private Funds

The Brazilian setting for ST&I financial support is being progressively modified by the establishment of private funds like Private Equity, Venture Capital, Corporate Venture, Seed Money, and Angel Investments.



| Strengths   | Weaknesses  |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resilient nature of the ST&amp;I system.</li> <li>• Independence of individual states over their ST&amp;I policies.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes and uncertainty in face of the political crisis.</li> <li>• Low recognition by Brazilian society of ST&amp;I role for the development of the country.</li> <li>• Sinusoidal oscillations of budget.</li> <li>• Significant asymmetries between Brazilian and European mechanisms and procedures for financing ST&amp;I.</li> </ul> |
| Opportunities   | Threats   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International networking activities with long term goals.</li> <li>• Active scientific and technological community.</li> <li>• Acceptance of the political system to adopt evidence-based decision making procedures.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak support to industrial and ST&amp;I national policies.</li> <li>• Inability to attract talents and to avoid brain drain.</li> <li>• Uneven success across individual states.</li> </ul>  |

Despite of its overall low-innovative profile, some sectors in Brazil are highly innovative and dynamic:

**Agribusiness sector**, whose growth and modernization made Brazil a world leader in meat and soy exports.

This was possible thanks to “a greater systemic integration between economic agents, especially suppliers of machines and equipment and of inputs and fertilizers, with research institutes and with agricultural productive units”

Brazil has a well-structured national and regional system of agrarian research anchored by the genetic research carried out by **EMBRAPA**, a public R&D agency.

**Service sector** also displays greater dynamism and a higher propensity to innovate than is shown through official statistics.

Brazil is one of the world leaders in bank automation.

By the year 2000, Brazil represented the seventh-largest world market in terms of domestic software sales.

While still relatively low, the share of the software industry in GDP trebled from 0.27 percent in 1991 to 0.71 percent in 2001.

The **energy sector** has shown more innovativeness and dynamism, anchored by the activities of the state-owned oil enterprise **Petrobras**.

The company has its own specialized R&D centre (CENPES), which allowed it to develop cutting-edge technical solutions to explore oil and gas in ultra-deep sea reserves.

Petrobras has further stimulated innovation and dynamism through partnerships with local suppliers and service providers.

The **aircraft sector** is a Brazilian success case.

Held by Aeronautics Institute of Technology (ITA) and the Department of Aeronautics Science and Technology (DCTA), the Embraer's success after its privatization in 1994 is often recognized as a paradigmatic example of the superiority of business over government.

Embraer's core technological competences, which were the key to succeeding in globalized markets with its regional jets, were gained much before, at the end of the 1970s, when it was controlled by the state and secured cooperative agreements with other countries like Italy.

| Strengths  | Weaknesses  |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dynamic sectors are technology-based industries.</li> <li>• Having a base in almost all critical technology areas.</li> <li>• Being a strong trade partner with EU.</li> </ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dynamic sectors have already many foreigner collaborations.</li> </ul>   |
| Opportunities  | Threats   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy sector is worldwide important and science-driven.</li> <li>• Software is key for the 4th industrial revolution.</li> <li>• Good fit with promising technology fields.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large companies in energy sector.</li> <li>• High IP sensitivity that could prevent building scientific collaborations.</li> </ul> |



# SOCIAL FRAMEWORK

In 2011, the Brazilian government spent 19% of its total expenditure on education, which is well above the OECD average of 13%, and is the fourth highest among all OECD and partner countries with available data.

Public expenditure on education represented 6.1% of GDP, which is again above the OECD average of 5.6%.

Expenditure on educational institutions has increased at a faster rate than GDP in the period 2000-2011 - from 3.5% of GDP in 2000 to 6.1% in 2011, the sharpest rise of all OECD and G20 partner countries with available data in that period.

However, when calculated per student, annual public expenditure on public institutions for all levels of education combined was of USD 2 985, which is considerably below the OECD average of USD 8 952.

The education in Brazil, almost entirely, does not approach entrepreneurship themes either in the traditional formation courses or in higher education courses such as business management, engineering and economics.



These courses are limited to the classic education to develop professionals who are mostly trained to be fine employees of great organizations – in Brazil, a synonym with professional success – but not to establish their own business.

Brazilian individuals show an interesting counterpoise between the fear of failure and entrepreneurial initiative.

Failure often seems to come hand in hand with hard to overcome social stigmas that loom as impediments or hindrances to the entrepreneur restart.

Brazilians are still seen as people of great initiative, though such initiative is motivated by the need to find an income generation manner in situations where other alternatives are not available.

The fear of failure seems to strengthen the profile of the “necessity driven entrepreneur” as a counterpoise to what is expected from entrepreneurs and startup investors, who opt for assuming great risks in exchange for the possibility of achieving significant financial gains.

These are the so-called “opportunity driven entrepreneurs”.

| Strengths  | Weaknesses   |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dedication to education.</li> <li>• Young and well formed teachers.</li> <li>• High percentage of risk-takers.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender based income inequality.</li> <li>• Low rate of foreign students.</li> <li>• Weak entrepreneurial culture.</li> <li>• Weak entrepreneurial education.</li> </ul> |
| Opportunities  | Threats  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young and educated workforce.</li> <li>• </li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alienation of non-educated people from economic life.</li> </ul>  |

R&D is mainly performed in federal universities and numerous research institutes at the federal and state level, being responsible for the notorious improvement of scientific performance in recent years.

The Brazilian productive sector, operating in a relatively protected economy until the 1990s, had little incentive to undertake R&D, justifying the low percentage of innovation.

Most firms in 'high tech' sectors are subsidiaries of multinational corporations, which would tend to invest in R&D and innovation at home, and only carry out R&D activities to adapt products and services to local conditions of demand.

Relative to the OECD countries, Brazil is home to only a few of the largest R&D-investing firms.

Though being at the forefront of high-technology fields such as deep-water oil extraction, this leadership in innovation has not spilled over to the rest of the Brazilian economy.

The country's performance on non-technological innovation, as measured by trademark registration, is very weak.

Research output, measured by scientific publications in top-quartile journals, is weak by OECD standards, although the publication of Brazilian science and engineering articles increased on average by 11.8% a year between 2003 and 2013 (US National Science Foundation).

The increase was less than that of other major emerging economies: China (18.9%) and India (13.6%).

Brazil's government is continuing to support various initiatives aiming to develop its public research institutes network.

| Strengths   | Weaknesses   |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of role models such as Embraer and Petrobras.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low presence of R&amp;D –based firms.</li> <li>Low R&amp;D output.</li> <li>High dependence on imported technologies.</li> <li>Weak university-industry cooperation.</li> </ul> |
| Opportunities   | Threats  |
| <p>EU links and dedicated efforts of CNI could transform the ST&amp;I ecosystem.</p>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure in generating business R&amp;D.</li> </ul>  |

## Intellectual Property (IP)

The Brazilian Patent Office (INPI) has been facing a huge backlog of patent applications, which has led to an average waiting time for examination of about 10 years.

The delays apply for both patent and utility model (UM) applications, with the examination of UM applications being slightly less, around eight years.

Patent applications pending examination, mainly in the biotech, pharmaceutical, electronic and telecommunication industries, has been increasing every year, and is estimated to reach nearly 200,000 by 2015.

The initial cause for the backlog was a change from the Brazilian Industrial Code (CPI) to the Brazilian Industrial Property Law (LPI), finally recognising patent rights for pharma, agriculture, and biotech.

This allowance caused an overwhelming surge in patent applications in Brazil: from 16,000 by year in 1995 to 34,000 in 2013.

Additional delay for the examination of applications in biotech and pharma is caused by the double patent examination performed by the Brazilian Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) due to a special provision for patent examination in these technical areas.

Recent measures have the potential to bring the Brazilian patent system more in line with the rest of the developed world and will provide more legal security for foreign investments.

## Competition Law

The modern era in competition policy in Brazil began with the antitrust law of 1994 (Law No. 8.884/1994), which coincided with the country's transition to a market-based economy.

This law introduced the current institutional framework of the Brazilian Competition Policy System ("BCPS")

- Secretary of Economic Monitoring at the Ministry of Finance (SEAE/MF)

- Antitrust Division of the Secretary of Economic Law at the Ministry of Justice (SDE/MJ)

- Council for Economic Defesa (CADE), an administrative tribunal that issues final rulings in both merger and conduct cases.

The inefficiencies of this system became apparent quickly, most of them related to:

- Mandatory post-merger review system;

- Overlapping functions of the three agencies, and;

- Lack of resources.

In October 2011 was enacted a new antitrust and unfair competition law that significantly changes the landscape of competition enforcement in Brazil (Law 12.529/2011)

The most relevant changes introduced by the new law are related to:

- Creation of a single antitrust and unfair competition agency;

- Pre-merger review and new filing thresholds;

- Sanctions and other specific provisions addressing anticompetitive conduct investigation; and

- Enhanced human resources for the new agency.

## Innovation Law

The innovation law (Law 10.973) was enacted in 2004 and amended in 2010.

Its main objective was the establishment of R&I incentives for the industrial sector, envisioning the technological autonomy and the industrial development of the country.

Main deficiencies identified in the innovation law was:

- Establishment of mechanisms to integrate it with other technological and industrial policies;

- Non-provision of instruments to make flexible the administrative management of R&I institutions;

- In innovation management the law restricted its actions to the establishment of innovation commercialisation regimes, leaving aside the construction of technological and organisational competences inside the enterprises; and

- Enforcement and implementation of the law would require complex legal instruments and documents.

In 2016 the innovation law was modified by the new ST&I Legal Framework to resolve the above indicated problems.

The main changes were:

- Public institutions were authorised to establish agreements with foreign enterprises for the provision of products and services;

- Public R&I infrastructures can be shared with any kind of enterprises;

- R&I institutions and private enterprises are allowed to jointly explore a technology.



## ST&I Legal Framework

In 2016 Law 13.243 was enacted introducing three relevant changes to the ST&I ecosystem:

- Integration of the private enterprise to the R&I public system;

- Simplification of administrative, personnel and financial processes in the R&I public institutions; and

- Decentralisation of the financial support to the development of ST&I to the States and Municipalities.

This law modified nine others, including the before mentioned innovation law, and introduced six new independent legal provisions, mainly related to:

- Importation of research equipment;

- Changes in research budgets;

- Permission to researchers of public organisations to work for private enterprises; and

- Permission for the internalisation of R&I institutions through the development of activities and the allocation of human resources abroad.

| Strengths   | Weaknesses   |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internationally compatible standards at IP.</li> <li>• Recognition of fair competition and forming its legal base.</li> <li>• New legal support to R&amp;I.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak revenues from patents.</li> <li>• Slow process at gaining IP.</li> <li>• Limited number of patents.</li> <li>• Lack of political and administrative will to enforce the new legislations.</li> </ul> |
| Opportunities   | Threats  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing R&amp;D cooperation.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not solving IPR process problems.</li> <li>• A weak law enforcement could harm competition.</li> </ul>  |

## Public Research Institutes (PRI)

The majority of the research infrastructure in Brazil (56%) was installed in the 2000's.

Key PRIs continue to expand with governmental support.

CT-Infra sectorial fund supports the maintenance, upgrading and modernisation of ST&I research infrastructures in HEIs and PRIs and the development of their partnerships with the business sector.

## Private Research Institutes (PvRI)

The main example of PvRIs is SENAI (National Service for Industrial Learning) institutes, which objective is to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the Brazilian industry (25 Innovation Institutes and 57 Technology Institutes).

The focus of SENAI institutes is applied research, from the pre-competitive phase, definition of concepts, and experimentation until the final phase.

## Science Parks

The last evaluation done in 2014 by ANPROTEC (Brazilian Association of Science Parks and Business Incubators), indicated that the 96 science parks in Brazil are distributed as following:

- 30 in Operation;
- 28 in deployment;
- 38 in Planning;

Geographically they are unevenly dispersed:

- 40 in Southeast;
- 36 in South;
- 8 in Northeast;
- 7 in Centre-West
- 5 in North.

## Technological Innovation Centres (NITs)

The Innovation Law of 2004 established that science and technology research institutions, including universities, should establish Technological Innovation Centres (NIT), that would be responsible for managing the institution's innovation policies and intellectual properties, particularly their licensing and technology transfer agreements.

This resulted in a diagnosis that Brazilian research institutions were good at basic research, but that this research was not being applied to practical solutions or resulting in commercial innovations.

The NITs were proposed as means to tackle the issue and promote licensing and transfer of research and inventions developed by these institutions.

| Strengths   | Weaknesses  |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of sector-based funds.</li> <li>• Having a basic R&amp;D infrastructure.</li> <li>• Recent R&amp;D infrastructure.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak linkages among existing R&amp;D actors.</li> </ul>  |
| Opportunities   | Threats   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chance of building a critical mass of actors that can enforce each other in the ecosystem.</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not solving IPR process problems.</li> <li>• A weak law enforcement could harm competition.</li> </ul> |

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Elisa Natola

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# Overview on Brazilian programmes which can support STI international cooperation with the EU

# Brazilian Participation to H2020: framework conditions

- ✓ Horizon 2020 is open to participation from across the world
- ✓ Brazilian researchers, enterprises and institutions can team up with European partners to develop together knowledge, research data and leading scientific teams and networks
- ✓ **Brazilian participants** are not automatically eligible for funding by Horizon 2020: **co-funding**:
  - ✓ Own sources of funding (own funds, funds from Brazilian Funding Agencies or Ministries, contributions in kind)
- ✓ **Individual Brazilian researchers** are always eligible for EU funding under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions – Individual Fellowships and under the European Research Council programme.

# Co-financing Brazilian participation to H2020

## H2020: support from CONFAP & FAPs

- ✓ In December 2014 CONFAP and the Delegation of the EU in Brazil sign a “Letter of Intent” to promote Brazilian participation within Horizon 2020
- ✓ Almost all State Funding Agencies (FAPs) in Brazil which are part of CONFAP have signed the Accession to the Letter of Intent



# FAPs Guidelines

- CONFAP/FAPs: "**Guidelines** for the preparation of research proposals in collaboration with proposals submitted to EU Horizon 2020"
- Can be considered like a parallel call for the submission of research and innovation proposals in coordination with Horizon 2020
- FAPs / States which already published the Guidelines: São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Santa Catarina, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Mato Grosso do Sul, Espírito Santo, Maranhão
- Other FAPs may support specific calls through tagged Guidelines



# CNPq Guidelines

- ✓ Published on the 18th of June 2018
- ✓ Same modalities of FAPs Guidelines



MINISTÉRIO DA  
CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA,  
INOVAÇÕES E COMUNICAÇÕES



**Guidelines for the preparation of research  
proposals for the CNPq  
in collaboration with proposals submitted to EU Horizon 2020**

# General features of the Guidelines

- **Openness:** the Guidelines should open to all Priorities and Calls to be launched within Horizon
  - Excellent Science
  - Industrial Leadership
  - Societal Challenges
- **Evaluation:** depending on the need of each Funding Agency, the evaluation can be either done only within H2020 or also by the Funding Agency respectively involved
  - Projects positively evaluated by the Brazilian Funding Agencies shall be only approved if also approved under H2020
  - Proponents shall have to attach to their proposal sent to the Brazilian Funding Agency also the complete proposal submitted under H2020 in order to allow a global assessment
  - Confidentiality is guaranteed

# Selection of calls of potential interest for EU-Brazil Cooperation

- ✓ Within 2018-2020 Work Programmes:
- ✓ Selection of calls: joint effort of the EU Delegation to Brazil and CONFAP
- ✓ Consultation of Brazilian Funding Agencies for highlighting priority topics
- ✓ Dissemination to Brazilian Research Communities and Funders
- ✓ Numerous priority areas for cooperation



## Cooperação entre Brasil e União Europeia no contexto do Horizonte 2020

### Seleção de Chamadas de possível interesse para o Brasil: 2018 - 2019

O H2020 lançou novas chamadas para o período 2018-2020, direcionadas a projetos de pesquisa & inovação, em todas as áreas do conhecimento, com um financiamento total de aproximadamente 30 bilhões de Euros.

A participação brasileira, em geral, necessita de um co-financiamento. Uma das possibilidades de co-financiamento podem ser encontradas por meio das "Guidelines", ou Diretrizes, que são publicadas pelas FAPs e abrangem todo o programa H2020 e suas chamadas. Outra possibilidade é que as FAPs escolham chamadas específicas de interesse, publicando individualmente Guidelines focadas para as referidas chamadas.

Algumas chamadas não seguem essa regra, existindo a possibilidade dos pesquisadores brasileiros receberem financiamento do H2020.

Segue uma seleção de chamadas de possível interesse para o Brasil. Pelo código da chamada é possível acessar o link para a descrição na íntegra.

| CHAMADAS COM POTENCIAL INTERESSE PARA O BRASIL - PARTICIPAÇÃO – COM <u>CO-FINANCIAMENTO</u> |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| Tópico  | Chamada   | Objetivo  | Prazos   |
| <u>Segurança alimentar &amp; Agricultura</u>  | New and emerging risks to plant health<br><br><a href="#">SFS-05-2018-2019-2020</a> | Proposals will target one or more new or emerging plant pests and/or diseases (regulated or non-regulated, introduced or native) that are causing, or likely to cause, significant (socio-) economic and/or environmental losses. The choice of target pest and/or disease will consider the potential threat in terms of development and spread, its potential exacerbation under climate change as well | Abre: 16/10/2018<br>Encerra:<br>23/01/2019 (1 <sup>st</sup> stage)<br>04/02/2019 (2 <sup>nd</sup> stage) |



# AA – Administrative Arrangement

Between:

- Directorate General for Research & Innovation (**DG RTD**) of the European Commission
- Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (**CNPq**)
- Brazilian Funding Agency for Studies and Projects (**FINEP**)
- Brazilian National Council of State Funding Agencies (**CONFAP**)
- Technical Steering Group coordinates its activities with the Steering Committee established by the S&T Agreement.



May 2018

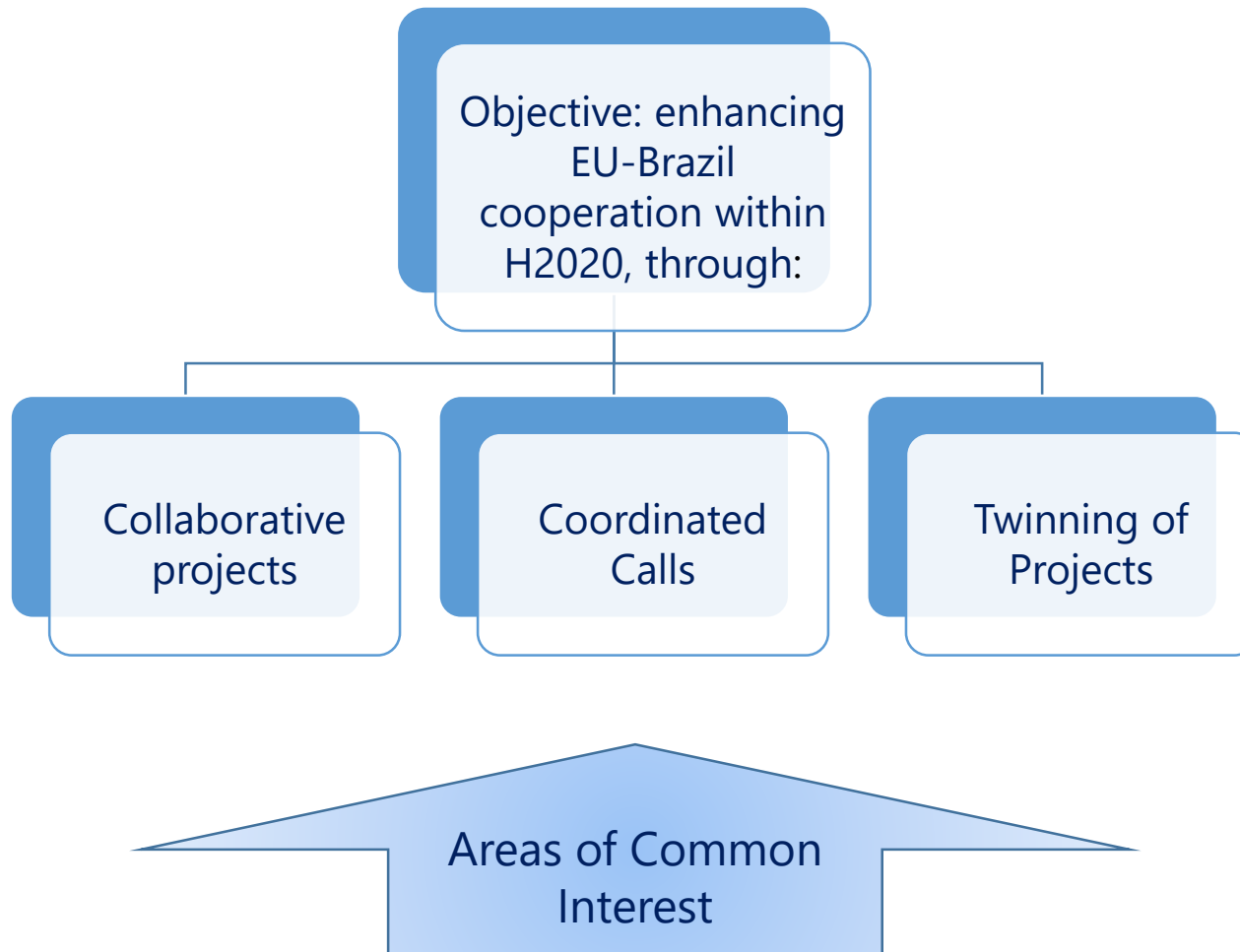


# AA – Administrative Arrangement

- The AA defines some operational steps necessary to support the Brazilian research community in collaborative projects within Horizon 2020
- It aims to promote stronger cooperation between Brazil and the European Union in research and innovation based on mutual benefit
- It is intended to implement mechanisms to support and facilitate collaborative activities, as well as to improve mutual knowledge and awareness within the respective research and innovation funding programs



# AA – Administrative Arrangement



# ERC - European Research Council Implementing Arrangement

- ✓ Signed by the European Commission and CONFAP in 2016
- ✓ Agreement to encourage Brazilian scientists to join ERC-grantees' research teams, conducting frontier research across Europe, in all fields of knowledge
- ✓ 2017 Call finalized by CONFAP



# ERC - CONFAP – CNPq 2018 Call



- ✓ 2018 Call: jointly launched by CONFAP and CNPq
- ✓ 20 FAPs involved
- ✓ 249 ERC Grantees expressed interest to host researchers from Brazil in their research teams
- ✓ Opening date: 18th of June 2018
- ✓ Closing Date: 31st of August 2018



# MSCA NCP Brazil

- ✓ CONFAP hosts the Brazilian National Contact Point for the H2020 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions - MSCA



- ✓ MSCA provide grants for all stages of researchers' careers: doctoral candidates or highly experienced researchers, and encourage transnational, intersectoral and interdisciplinary mobility

# Contacts & Info:

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